"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, warmer, with increasing southwest winds Monday; fair Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,100. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TAMMANY KNIFES THE CONSTITUTION

Mails 151,000 Sample Ballots with a Cross Opposite "No" on Nearly All Questions.

SECRET ACTION ON OCT. 21

Secretary Says Executive Committee Wasn't Bound to Tell Plans to "Highbrows."

A LETTER TO THE VOTERS

"Protect Your City by Defeating the Constitution," Is Order—Action Sinister, Price Says.

Tammany Hall has sent out formal orders for the defeat of the Constitution. On the authority of the Executive Committee a letter has been sent by district leaders to the 151,000 enrolled Democratic voters in New York County advising them to "protect your city by voting against the Constitution."

The letter contains a sample candidates ballot marked for the Tammany candidates. On a separate sheet is printed an appeal for the Democratic candidates in the usual party style and on the reverse of this sheet is a fac simile of the amendment ballots. On the suffrage ballot there is no mark or advice; on the canal bond issue the cross is marked in the "Yes" column, and on the Constitution ballot, all three questions have the cross mark opposite "No."

The letter is the first formal declaration of Tammany against the Constitution. Hostile speeches have been made at Democratic meetings since some of the Tammany delegates to the Convention came out against the Constitution, but the Fourteenth Street leaders held off until the last minute in taking organized action. This was to rob the advocates of the Constitution of campaign material and to prevent the solidification of the Republican vote for the Constitution by widespread discussion of Tammany's avowed opposition.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, was asked last night about the letter.

"It was sent by authority of the Executive Committee," he said. "The action was taken at a meeting on Oct. 21. Of course it is to be regretted if that action didn't suit every one. The Executive Committee didn't feel bound to tell the 'highbrows' what all its plans were. We decided it was wise to send the letter for the guidance of the voters and we sent it. Of course, we always send a letter to voters just before election, and of course we put in it what we think should be there. We put the advice to beat the Constitution along with the appeal for candidates to save the postage on 151,000 letters."

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, last night made an attack on Tammany's method of opposing the Constitution.

"I knew Tammany was going to knife the Constitution," he said. "So, as soon as it was announced that Tammany would take no official stand, I sent a letter to all of the district leaders asking that at all their meetings speakers for the Constitution be allowed. I got but one answer, from Tom Smith, who said the matter had been referred to Mr. Murphy. That's all I ever heard of it.

"If we could make this fight in the open with our opponents above board, it would be an easy matter. But the opposition is sinister."

Advocates of the Constitution assert that Kings County Democrats will not follow Tammany's lead in voting against the Constitution. They claim that the up-State Republican organization is making every effort to secure the ratification of the Constitution.

Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, said last night that from a careful canvass of all the counties by representatives of the committee, he would predict that the Constitution would come down to New York City at tomorrow's election with a majority of 50,000.

He expects it will be defeated in New York County because of Tammany's opposition, but that it will carry in Kings and Queens by a majority more than large enough to overcome the disadvantage in Manhattan. He predicted a State-wide majority of 75,000 for the Constitution.

The Young Man's Democratic League, with headquarters at 1,368 Broadway, has sent out to its 5,000 members letters advising them to vote against the entire Constitution, saying it is unfair to New York City especially in the Home Rule clause. An automobile squadron will make a flying campaign tonight to help the fight along by speeches in different parts of the city.

ROOT ANSWERS PERKINS.

Says Progressive Hasn't Studied the Constitution to Reach Fair Decision.

Ex-United States Senator Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, last night replied to George W. Perkins's open letter to him criticising the proposed Constitution. Senator Root wrote that it was his belief that Mr. Perkins had not studied the Constitution for the purpose of reaching a fair decision on it, but had searched it for reasons to support a foregone adverse verdict.

"I am impressed, my dear Mr. Perkins," wrote Senator Root, "both by the substance of your communication and by the manner in which you have carried on our correspondence, with a conviction that you have not given to the revised Constitution the benefit of impartial consideration, but have, unconsciously perhaps, permitted the an-

Continued on Page 7.

RUMANIAN KING READY TO DO PEOPLE'S WILL

Majority of Generals Said to Favor Intervention on the Side of the Allies.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Bucharest says that last Wednesday at an audience granted to Minister of the Interior Jonescu and M. Filipesco, leader of the Conservative Party, King Ferdinand declared that he was not opposed to the realization of the aspirations of the Rumanian people, and that in this matter he placed himself in the hands of Parliament and the Government.

MILAN, Oct.31, (via Paris, Nov. 1.)—At a meeting of the Rumanian Headquarters Staff held to discuss the military policy of that country, says the Corriere della Serba's Bucharest correspondent, two-thirds of the Generals declared in favor of entering the war on the side of the quadruple entente.

General Aversou, former Minister of War, was the chief advocate of intervention. Asked by General Christescu if he believed it possible to conduct a victorious war on two fronts, General Aversou replied that he not only believed it possible, but that all the necessary plans were ready.

The semi-official Rumania press has been authorized to deny the statement that King Ferdinand has given M. Radeff, Bulgarian Minister at Bucharest, formal assurances that Rumania will remain neutral unless her own interests are affected. According to the Corriere della Sera's correspondent, the Rumania press denies also that the present King or his father ever possessed stock in the Krupp Company.

RUSSIA TO REVIVE POST OF CHANCELLOR

Goremykine Slated for Control of Foreign Affairs—Sazonoff Said to Be Out.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is understood that Premier Jean Goremykine of Russia is shortly to be appointed Chancellor of the Empire, with supreme control of foreign affairs, a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says. His appointment would make him the twelfth Russian to hold such a position, the first being Chancellor Golovkin, appointed by Peter the Great in 1709, and the last Prince Gortchakoff, who died in 1883.

The Boerse Gazette says that M. Goremykine's coadjutor will be M. N. N. Shebeko, formerly Russian Ambassador at Vienna. The newspaper adds it is reported that Emperor Nicholas has accepted the resignations of Sergius Sazonoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Krivoshein, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Kharitonoff, Controller of the Treasury. Alexei Khvostoff, Minister of Justice, will become Premier, the Gazette declares.

BERLIN DENIES REPORT OF PEACE MOVEMENT

Buelow Not Charged with Negotiations—Wolff-Metternich to Go to Turkey.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"The reports in the foreign newspapers that Prince von Buelow has been entrusted with the preparation of peace negotiations are absolutely incorrect," says the Overseas News Agency. "Prince von Buelow, who is now in Switzerland, has in no way taken steps toward the starting of peace negotiations, nor has he been charged with that task.

"As the appointment of a German Ambassador with a special mission to Constantinople is contemplated, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, former Ambassador to Great Britain, is expected to receive the assignment."

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 1.—The Berlin newspapers comment extensively on the appointment of Count Wolff-Metternich as Ambassador to Constantinople. Count Wolff-Metternich was once the most unpopular of the Ambassadors. It is alleged that he was removed from the London Embassy because he failed to bring about a naval understanding with Great Britain, thus incurring the anger of Emperor William. Hence, his present appointment, the newspapers say, provokes uneasiness.

The newspapers emphasize the temporary character of his mission and declare that a dearth of diplomatic talent in Germany is revealed by his appointment.

BRITISH SUBMARINE BESTS TORPEDO BOATS

Three German Craft Attack Undersea Boat Which Escapes—Armed Trawlers in Baltic.

STOCKHOLM, Monday, Nov. 1, (via London.)—The Dagblad says a battle took place between three German torpedo boats and a British submarine south of Nynas (south of Stockholm) Saturday, the submarine finally diving uninjured, while no injury was inflicted on the torpedo boats.

The newspaper says considerable activity of this kind is expected shortly in the Baltic, as Germany is sending out fleets of armed trawlers against submarines.

GEORGE V. GAINS SLOWLY.

Pain Is Diminishing, but the King Is Still Weak.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—King George, who was injured by a fall from his horse on Thursday last, is suffering less pain, but is yet weak from the effects of his hurts, this afternoon's official bulletin says. Following is the text:

The King makes slow progress. The pain is diminishing, but his Majesty is still weak. Pulse and temperature are normal.

ANTHONY BOWLBY.
BERTRAND DAWSON.

WAR REFUGEES WHO HAVEN'T PAID

Government Gives Out List of Debts Against Those Aided in Europe.

LONG ROLL OF NEW YORKERS

Addresses Range from Rivington Street to Riverside Drive—Many Are Fictitious.

MORE NAMES TO FOLLOW

United States to Sue All Delinquents Who Are Able to Pay—Sums from $7 to $1,300.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Treasury Department made public tonight the names of more than 2,000 persons who had failed to refund to the Federal Government money advanced to them in 1914 to enable them to return from Europe, where they were marooned by the war. This list will be followed from time to time by other lists of persons who have failed to pay and whose cases are now being investigated. It is understood to be the intention of the Government to sue those who are able to pay.

It is apparent that many of the borrowers gave fictitious names and that many others gave addresses that did not exist. In one case the address is a vacant lot. The most frequent notation on the list is "Can't locate."

The Treasury Department prefaced the list of names with this statement:

"A number of persons who were caught in Europe at the time of the outbreak of war in the Summer of 1914, and to whom funds were advanced by the representatives of the United States Government who were sent abroad or stationed abroad for that purpose, have failed or refused to repay the money advanced to them. It will be remembered that at that time a veritable panic overtook Americans who were in Europe, many of whom were without money, and even though they had drafts or letters of credit, were unable to raise money on them.

"Representatives of the United States Government in Europe were besieged by frantic Americans demanding that they be sent home, and at once. Others clamored for money to provide themselves with food. The sacred duties of the American Government to its citizens were appealed to. In this emergency Congress acted; $2,750,000 was appropriated to relieve the necessities of American citizens abroad, with the provision that persons to whom relief was furnished should reimburse the United States if financially able to do so.

$1,500,000 Sent Over.

"Arrangements were made by cable by which our diplomatic and consular officers in Europe were provided with money to assist our citizens who came to them for relief. One million five hundred thousand dollars in gold coin was loaded on the battleship Tennessee in the New York harbor a few days after war was declared and sent to London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, and other large cities of Europe, to be used in assisting our citizens. A large amount of money was advanced to persons asking relief, and receipts or promises of repayment were taken from them.

"A considerable number of these obligations have been paid, but many still remain unpaid. Although there is no duty on the part of the Government to look up the signers of these notes and demand payment, yet in the case of every person whose name appears on this list efforts have been made to find him either by personal visits or through the Post Office. In many cases the persons could not be found or letters mailed to them were not answered.

"The collection of the amounts due from these delinquents will be pushed where the person is fully able to repay the amount advanced. Each case is to be investigated, and where a person is found to be financially able to repay to the Government the amount advanced it is the intention of the Treasury Department to make his name public. This list will be followed from time to time by other lists when it becomes apparent to the department that the persons whose promises are held are refusing to pay, though able to do so.

The New York City List.

These from New York City and its vicinity, designated in the announcement "as delinquent debtors on account of war relief funds, whose refusal to pay has been the least justifiable," are named in the list, their addresses being given, with the amounts claimed to be due, as follows:

A.

ABBOTT, ALEXANDER H., 113 West 132d St., $65.

ABBOTT, EUGENE, 18 West 134th Street, $29.

ABRAMSON, CELIA, 36 Grand Street, $25.

ALLEN, CHESTER E., 325 West Twentieth Street, $51.

ALAAN, JAMES HUGH, 886 Riverside Drive, $180.

ALTMAN, LENA, 516 West 156th Street, $75.

ALTSUL, MEYER, 232 East 112th Street, $42.

ALTSULER, ALICE, 92 Madison Street, $55.

AMMERMOOR, REDGE, 25 or 125 Madison Avenue, $91.

APFELBAUM, REBECCA, 63 or 633 East 130th Street, $196.

ARMBAND, CLARA, 270 Rivington Street, $121.63.

AUSTIN, O. B., 217 East Twenty-third Street, $84.50.

B.

BASSER, PINKUS D., New York, $550.

BANMOEL, MAX, 350 Beekman Avenue, $219.40; can't locate.

BAUMGARTE-VIORDA, Mrs. A., 249 West Fifty-second Street, $47.75; no response.

BAUMGARTEN, NICHOLAS, 131 West 116th Street, $92.50; can't locate.

BOURASSA, N. ARTHUR, 46 Cedar Street, $151; can't locate.

BECK, J. E., 221 East Twelfth Street, $67; can't locate.

BEDAUX, CHARLES E., 224 West 123d $66.50; can't locate.

BENDER, EMMY, 336 East Eighteenth Street, $237.58; no response.

BENTON, ALFRED, 526 Pine Street, $110; can't locate.

BENTON, MARY E., 71 Central Park West, $155; no response.

BERGMAN, OSCAR A., 408-414 West 150th Street, $58.33; can't locate.

BERNSTEIN, BERNARD, 82 East 115th Street, $7; can't locate.

BERRY, ANDRE, care Tollman, 28 West Twenty-fifth Street, $64; can't locate.

BERTISH, JACOB F., care Mrs. M. B.

Continued on Page 18.

Hanotaux Sees Guarantee of French Unity in the Accession of Briand to Power

Assures America, Through The Times, That It Means the Strengthening of France's Policy and That of the Allies.

By GABRIEL HANOTAUX.
Former French Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Though I am indisposed to express an opinion beforehand on the probable course of action the Cabinet will follow, or even forecast how they are likely to guide the ship of State across the stormy sea of war, I realize how important it is that America should be assured that the Ministerial change will make for national strength and unity, and I am willing to call attention to four principal points which seem to indicate that France's policy henceforth be directed with new vigor and resolution.

The first is the character and career of Briand himself; the second, the inclusion of four eminent "elders" entitled Ministers of State; third, the selection of Gallieni as War Minister; and fourth, of Jules Cambon as General Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which in this case practically means Foreign Minister.

Calls Briand an Ideal Leader.

M. Briand, as all the world knows, is one of the strongest and most active figures in French public life, and no one is better fitted than he to assume the onerous duties of the post vacated by M. Viviani. Both his character and actions in the past have shown that he is one of the few who can rise to the full height of the most difficult situations. His consummate knowledge of political strategy, added to his great personal influence, should insure him a due measure of authority in Parliament, while his unrivaled eloquence renders him an ideal leader, at whose clarion call France will march triumphantly on the course chosen by his far-seeing intelligence, directed by his unhesitating will.

Apart from the universal esteem won by the former services of the four venerable Ministers of State, their actuel position during the past fifteen months as the most influential members—in the cases of de Freycinet and Bourgeois as Presidents—of the great Parliamentary commissions is of the highest importance, though, strangely enough, this is hardly yet realized by press or public. Hitherto in such a capacity they have been solely able to judge events or criticise errors that have already happened and cannot be altered—a somewhat negative position. But now the country will have the full positive value of their wide experience and ripe judgment so as to avoid former mistakes in planning the measures contemplated.

For Gallieni, like Briand, his past is the best augury for his future. Personally I am particularly gratified by his accession to the War Ministry. The fact that when Foreign Minister I selected him as Resident General of Madagascar, where his rare administrative talent—as much as his military skill and initiative, so well displayed at the battle of the Ourcq, one of the most important phases of the battle of the Marne—marked him as especially suitable for the charge of so vitally important a department of State. His successful collaboration with General Joffre on that occasion is a good omen for future joint triumphs. I feel sure his clear-sighted energy, tireless patriotism, and administrative record fit him well to succeed to the admirable work of M. Millerand, who found the War Office in confusion and leaves it at a height of organized excellence perhaps unreached by any French Minister since Louvois, Louis XIV.'s great servant.

Cambon a New Element of Strength.

M. Cambon is too well known in America as the coadjutor of Roosevelt in the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations to need any allusion to his past services; but as a new element of strength and unity in the Cabinet—nay, more, in the Entente Alliance—he is of the utmost value. More clearly than any other Entente diplomat he saw the war clouds forming; pierced the dark secret of German hostile intentions; witnessed the actual rupture, with its lying pretexts and shameless perversions. Thus he is the strongest possible guarantee against weakening in our ranks. Fully aware of German perfidy, he will never consent to any compromise short of absolute success.

For these four reasons above others, the new Cabinet seems thoroughly to possess the qualities necessary for it to guide on to final victory the great war machine constructed by its predecessors.

I. W. W. LEADER SHOT BY UTAH POLITICIAN

Former Army Officer the Quicker with Gun in Clash in Salt Lake Street.

HILLSTROM CASE INVOLVED

Dead Man Was Active in Organizing Demonstrations against "Hobo Poet's" Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 31.—Resenting attacks on law and order and insults heaped on peace officers by a gang of Industrial Workers of the World, Major H. P. Myton, a prominent Utah politician and former United States Army officer, shot and killed Roy J. Horton, an I. W. W. leader, at an early hour this morning.

Myton was arrested and is held on a charge of murder in the first degree. Habeas corpus proceedings have already been instituted to obtain his release.

The killing last night is the first tragedy to result from the demonstrations which have formed part of the propaganda instituted by the I. W. W. in behalf of Joseph Hillstrom, the "hobo poet," who is sentenced to be executed on Nov. 19 for murder.

Horton, an ex-convict, was a leader of the local organization. Last Winter he led a parade of 1,500 men to the State Capitol, where a demand was made on the Legislature for money with which to feed unemployed members.

It is feared that the killing of Horton will precipitate the outrages threatened in letters received by State officials. It is known that some of the most desperate members of the Industrial Workers of the World have gathered in Salt Lake. What plans are under way to prevent the execution of Hillstrom are not known, however.

Horton and a number of associates were standing on a street corner in the centre of the business district when Myton passed by, according to the account of the fight. Horton, who recognized Myton as a former jailer, made vicious remarks about officers of the law and said they should all be killed. Myton went to his room near by, got his gun and returned to the street, where Horton was awaiting him.

Pointing his finger at Myton, Horton said, "Yes, I mean you," and struck Myton in the face, at the same time drawing his revolver. Myton fired three times and Horton fell to the pavement dead. Two bullets had pierced his lungs and one penetrated his heart. Horton's associates who had witnessed the shooting then fled and police arrested Myton.

Myton is well known throughout the State, having figured in politics here for twenty years. Some of the most prominent attorneys in the city, incensed over the attack on Myton, visited him in the city prison today and volunteered their services. The Elks Lodge has also appointed a committee to handle the case for the organization, and, if possible, to obtain the immediate release of Myton.

The State, county and city officials are now taking every precaution to prevent demonstrations, and it is entirely possible that the street meetings of the I. W. W., during which violent attacks have been made on the State, will be prohibited in the future.

THRU KEY WEST (HAVANA) SLEEPER
FLORIDA EAST COAST RESORTS
on Seaboard Air Line's "FLAMINGO," 9:15 A. M. —Winter Resort Bureau, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

ARREST THREE MORE IN SHIP BOMB PLOT

Police Refuse Information About Men Said to be Accomplices of "Lieutenant" Fay.

TAKEN TO HEADQUARTERS

Examination of Prisoners Lasts Until Early Morning—German Spies Found in American Forts.

At 11 o'clock last night three men were brought into Police Headquarters by Acting Detective Captain Thomas Tunney, who has been in charge of the detective squad which co-operated with Secret Service officials in the arrest of "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, Walter E. Scholz, and Paul Daeche, three of the five men under arrest on the charge of conspiring to blow up munitions ships leaving American ports. While no information was given out as to the identity of the men whom Captain Tunney had in charge last night or the reason for their arrest, it was believed that they were held in connection with the Fay case and that they represented three more of the group which planned a widespread campaign against ships carrying ammunition. The three were subjected at once to a close examination by the detectives, which continued till early this morning.

Army officers are aware of the existence of German spies in various American coast fortifications. It was learned yesterday from an army officer who is investigating the case that in one of the principal fortifications on the Atlantic Coast officers know a man, not a commissioned officer but holding a responsible position, who is there in the interests of Germany and not of the United States. Furthermore, it is asserted that there are unquestionably spies in more than one of the forts along the Atlantic, and probably the Pacific Coast, and that there is some reason to believe that even in the War Department offices themselves there are those whose real reason for being there is to obtain information for Berlin.

These cases are not being investigated by the Secret Service. Everything of this sort is looked into by the army itself, just as the cases of men in navy yards, naval arsenals, and on shipboard whose loyalty is suspected are being investigated by the navy. That in the specific instances where there is proof that certain men are acting as German agents nothing has been done as yet is said to be due to the certainty of the officers in these instances that they have every activity of the suspected men under observation, and that by giving them more rope they may not only hang themselves but involve others whose identity is yet unknown.

Prepare Fay Case.

In view of the fact that the activities of "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, or H. A. Kearling, and the four other Germans who with him were arrested early last week on the charge of conspiring to blow up munition ships sailing from New York Harbor are believed by the Federal authorities to furnish one more indication of the existence of a secret authority by which German activities in this country are directed, it is thought possible that there may be some connection between Fay's activities and those of the supposed German agents in the War Department. It was remarked that Fay had obtained, along with other explosives, about fifty pounds of trinitrate of toluol, the explosive which is used in the manufacture of the most powerful shells. Nearly all the trinitrate of toluol made in this country is used by the army and navy, and it is thought possible that Fay may have had the assistance of some of the Germans in the army in getting hold of his explosives.

Assistant United States District At-

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CHIEF SERB ARSENAL NEAR CAPTURE; BRITISH ORGANIZE NEW ARMY STAFF; AMERICAN AND DUTCH SHIPS SEIZED

London Air Raids a Just Reprisal, Berlin Says, As England Is Starving Millions of Germans; Statement May Foreshadow Severer Raids

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—All the evening papers print an identical article designed to explain to the German people the purpose of the air attacks on London and certain valuable results so far achieved. The appearance of the article at this time is considered particularly significant. The article reads:

"The object of the successful attacks of our marine airships on England's metropolis and its environs is military; the purpose is to destroy important military plants and render useless the transit facilities that serve for assembling troops, but, above all, to endanger London, as being the most important 'waffenlage' of the English fighting forces. That in so doing this military war brings with it the destruction or endangering of private property should excite Englishmen least of all, since they, by means of their hunger for war on Germany, purposely wiped out the boundary between measures directed against the military power and measures directed against the civil population.

"Since today not hundreds of thousands but millions of human beings in Germany must limit their consumption of food and make not inconsiderable sacrifices, we feel that the attacks of our airmen on England are a just reprisal, which make it possible for us to achieve results of military value, and at the same time to strike at England's economic life at its most vulnerable spot. That the last-named results are being achieved, according to the accounts of the English themselves, cannot be doubted.

"Just as the submarine war against England's coast makes itself felt not only through actual destruction but also in arousing fear, which again results in all manner of protective measures detrimental to economic life, so it is also with the air war. To get some idea of the fear which has seized such aggressive circles as The London Times one need only to consider the drastic measures which its marine correspondent proposes.

"If Gallieni, the ex-Military Governor of Paris, commanded in London, according to this correspondent, all traffic on the streets and railways and the Thames would be stopped when danger was threatened. It is hard to tell whether this suggestion is made merely to cause the British Government further difficulties in connection with the air war, but if carried out, it would result, says the correspondent, "in incalculable damage to London's and, therefore, England's economic life, and the attacks of our airships thereby would have achieved a success of the greatest importance.

"The drastic measures proposed, without regard to the economic effects," the writer continues, "show most clearly what importance the English themselves attach to the Zeppelin attacks. The British Government finds itself in a painful position. We can note with satisfaction that here, too, the effects of our military operations on English economic life have led to political differences of opinion of the most serious nature, calculated still further to undermine the unity of the British Government."

After discussing at length the further economic burden caused by Zeppelin insurance, the article in conclusion sums up:

"The air war has brought to the English difficulties of all kinds; first, the material loss itself against which there is as yet no protection; secondly, the economic burden."

The suggestion is made here that this perhaps historic anonymous article may mark the beginning of a new period of activity in the air war on England.

TWO SEIZED SHIPS TAKEN TO HALIFAX

Warship Puts Prize Crews on American Steamer Hocking and Dutch Steamer Hamborn.

HAMBORN A MUNSON LINER

Was in New York-Cuba Trade—Hocking Among the Vessels Proscribed by Britain.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 31.—The Dutch steamer Hamborn, from New York, and the steamer Hocking, from New York for Norfolk, were brought into port here today by prize crews from a British warship.

The Hocking was formerly the Danish steamer Groniand. It was recently changed to American registry, and was flying the American flag when overhauled by the warship.

The Sheriff of the Admiralty Court has taken charge of both steamers and has placed armed men aboard, but nothing has been made public as to why the vessels were seized.

The Hocking is commanded by Captain Fabre, and sailed from New York for Norfolk for coal. When she reached here she had only two tons on board.

The Hamborn sailed from New York on Wednesday last with a general cargo for Calbarien, Cuba, and when eighty-five miles from New York she was halted by a British cruiser, which put a prize crew on board. Both steamers were convoyed here by warships.

The Hocking Proscribed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — The news that British prize crews had taken into port at Halifax the Dutch steamer Hamborn and the American steamer Hocking was not much of a surprise to official Washington, at least in the case of the Hocking, in view of the recent announcement by the British Government that it would not recognize the transfer to American registry of certain vessels formerly flying foreign flags if enemy capital was actually represented in the company to which the vessel was transferred. Similar action was taken by France.

In connection with this announcement it became known last week that the British Goverment proposed to capture any of the so-called Richard Wagner ships which were recently transferred to the American flag. The steamer Hocking was formerly the Danish steamer Gronland. It was one of the Wagner ships transferred to American registry.

This vessel was originally the steamer Ameland, which flew the Dutch flag. It was bought by Albert Jensen, a coal merchant of Copenhagen, with whom considerable capital early in the year was placed by Hugo Stinnes, the owner of a dozen merchant steamers of Hamburg and Mulheim. This money was to be spent in the purchase of ships by Jensen for Stinnes. Jensen was placed in prison by the Danish Government

Continued on Page 4.

NEW WAR STAFF FOR BRITISH ARMY

Body of Highest Experts Formed by Government After Two Months' Work.

JOFFRE IMPRESSED LONDON

Opinion in House of Commons in Favor of International Staff to Conduct War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—The Daily News's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"The Government during the last two months has been engaged in the creation of a new General Staff to supervise the prosecution of the war by our armies in the field. This war staff, which is now complete, will, it is believed, command confidence, for high hopes are entertained of its efficiency.

"The War Council of the Cabinet, on the composition of which the Ministry has been deliberating within the last few days, will of course confer with the General Staff as well as with other experts, from time to time."

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says the Cabinet will meet this (Monday) afternoon, when it is understood most momentous decisions must be arrived at. The correspondent continues:

"General Joffre has produced a most favorable impression. He has proved himself a man of decision and wide views, possessing at once courage and insight. It is obvious that matters of vital interest must have brought the Commander in Chief of the allied forces to London.

"What plan our military authorities had before the French Commander in Chief arrived is not known. What impressed those men who were so fortunate as to speak to Joffre on the general aspect of the war during his brief visit to London was that he was a man who could make up his mind, and that he had formulated his opinions on well-thought-out schemes prepared by a competent General Staff, and was ready to meet a new situation with a new decision.

"The general feeling in the House of Commons is that our own General Staff requires strengthening, and it would also seem that an international staff, bringing about complete union of action between the Allies, or in its place frequent consultations, is indispensable."

General Joffre concluded his visit to England and returned to France Saturday night.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times asserts that General Joffre's visit to London primarily concerned a discussion

Continued on Page 4.

SERBIANS LOSE MILANOVAC

Teutons in Passes Where Austrian Army Perished in First Campaign.

AUSTRIANS TAKE MT. GORA

Montenegrin Forces Resisting Them Desperately Along the Drina.

FLEET IN NEW ATTACKS

Again Shell Bulgar Ports in the Aegean—Heavy Bulgar Losses in Attack on Veles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Bitter fighting now progressing around the Heights of Kraguyevac will, Germans believe, prove to be the decisive battle in the Serbian campaign.

In order to accomplish what the Austrians failed to do at the same spot—namely, smash the Serbians in their natural stronghold—the heaviest concentration of artillery has been prepared and forces of the two armies, according to German war correspondents, are taking part.

The Berlin Tageblatt's special correspondent at German Headquarters says that Kraguyevac, the former residence of the Serbian Princes, is at this moment the chief arsenal of Serbia. Around the town rise steep and easily defended mountains, like a natural fortress, a ring which formerly resisted the Austrian offensive.

Closing In on Serb Army.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—The Serbian fortress of Pirot, described as the key to Nish, is now in the hands of the Bulgarians, while the Austro-Germans, advancing from the north, are endeavoring to form a ring around Kraguyevac, where the Serbian arsenal is situated. They have captured Milanovac, which is only twenty-two miles west of Kraguyevac on a highroad. Thus, besides endangering both the Serbian war capital and the town where the Serbian munitions are manufactured, the Central Powers, with Bulgaria, are narrowing the gap through which the Serbian Army in the northeast must escape.

Simultaneously, the Austrians are attacking Montenegro to remove, if possible, the danger of having an enemy army on their flank. Little has been said about the fighting between the Austrians and Montenegrins along the Drina River, but apparently it is of a most sanguinary character, as it took the Austrians, with far superior equipment, more than a week to force a crossing of the river at one point alone—that south of Vishegrad.

Allies Prepare for Blow in South.

The Anglo-French troops are firmly establishing themselves along the southern end of the Nish Railway, and, crossing into Bulgaria, have occupied the hills surrounding Strumitza, although the capture of that town, which has been reported, is not confirmed officially.

Important developments, Athens advices to the Paris Havas Agency state, are expected on the Veles-Krivolak front, where the Bulgarians continue sending reinforcements to cover their Uskub forces, whose situation is declared to be becoming dangerous as the result of the activities of the allied troops.

The allied fleets have again bombarded the Bulgarian towns on the Aegean Sea.

While these efforts take some of the strain off heavily-tried Serbia, there is no reliable information as to the movements of the greater forces which, it is hoped, will save her. Reports continue to circulate, chiefly from German sources, of a Russian army which is to march across Rumania to the rescue. But of the British and French reinforcements no news has been received. It is possible that, in addition to direct assistance, the Allies will try indirect means whereby the Austro-Germans may be prevented from sending reinforcements to Serbia.

Italy, on her part, has already undertaken this by a general offensive, and there is talk of another offensive on the western front.

Official Reports of Operations.

The text of yesterday's German official statement on the operations follows:

German troops of the army of General von Koevess have taken Milanovac. Northeast of Milanovac the enemy was ejected from his positions on the Satornja-Kraguyevac road, south of Srebrenica.

The army of General von Gallwitz has forced the enemy further back on both sides of the Morava. Six hundred prisoners were taken.

From the army of General Boyadieff (Bulgarian) there is nothing new to report.

Vienna reported progress in the following official communication:

East of Vishegrad our detachments have penetrated Serbian territory.

General von Koevess's column, advancing from Valjevo southward, repulsed hostile cavalry near Razana, northwest of Grn Milanovac, (about forty-five miles from the Northern Serbian frontier.) The Austro-Hun-

garian troops stormed several strongly occupied positions, capturing four guns and three munition wagons. The Eger Lanasturm Battalion 46 had a most glorious share in this success. Simultaneously the German forces under continuous fighting approached Grn Milanovac from the north and northeast and entered the town.

The attack of our troops on the territory northwest of Kraguyevac is also progressing at all points. The height to the southwest of Lapowa is in the possession of the Germans.

The Bulgarians, in pursuit of the Serbians, advanced westward yesterday. The enemy still offered resistance near Slatina, west of Kniasyevac. A Bulgarian column dispatched from Pirot has approached Valuntinoe(?).

Following is the bulletin issued yesterday by the Bulgarian War Office at Sofia:

After the occupation of Zaiecar, Kniasyevac and Inovo our troops, on Oct. 28, continued the pursuit of the enemy in a westerly direction.

On the morning of Oct. 28 a detachment which had passed the night in the proximity of Pirot, entered the town and further pursued the defeated enemy.

The Anglo-French fleets have resumed the bombardment of the Aegean coast.

Serbian Version of Fighting.

The latest Serbian War Office announcement, issued under date of Oct. 28 and received yesterday via Paris, says:

Severe fighting is continuing on the Morava front while the Timok army is taking up a new position in the rear.

The army defending Pirot was compelled to withdraw behind this city.

The enemy after fierce attacks by numerous columns, succeeded in capturing the defile of Katchinik.

On the northwest front, the enemy, profiting by the superior number of his troops, repulsed the Serbians some kilometers to the south of Svilajnac.

The presence of new Bavarian troops and Austrian mountain formations is reported.

Conditions on the remainder of the front are unchanged.

The Montenegrin General Staff issued at Cettinje on Oct. 29 a statement which was made public yesterday by the Montenegrin Consulate in Rome. It read:

The Austrians, having received reinforcements after the failure of their recent effort to cross the Drina in the vicinity of Visnegrad, again attacked along the entire front on Oct. 25, and succeeded in passing the stream. At all other points the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses for him.

The enemy's progress was stopped on Oct. 27 by our occupation of Mont Gora. The fighting is continuing.

Subsequently, however, the Austrians drove the Montenegrins from Mont Gord, as is shown by the following telegram from Cettinje, dated the next day, Oct. 30:

"On the capture by the Austrians of Mont Gora, the Montenegrins withdrew to another height. Contact with the Austrian artillery on the Drina was maintained."

BULGARS LOSE 25,000 IN ATTACK ON VELES

Retake Part of Town—Allies' Lines in South Strongly Fortified.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency, dated today, says:

"The Bulgarians have succeeded in occupying part of Veles, situated on the right bank of the Varder, notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the Serbians, according to Saloniki advices.

"The other part of the town remains in the hands of the Serbians. The Bulgarian losses are placed at 25,000 men.

The retaking of Veles by Bulgarian troops has been officially confirmed, according to a Havas dispatch from Athens filed yesterday.

There has been no important engagement on the French front. General Sarrail, (Commander in Chief of the French forces in the Orient,) has inspected the Anglo-French lines from Gievgeli to Krivolak, including Demir Kapu, which are now strongly fortified.

"The Allies continue to land forces at Saloniki."

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to Reuter's from Athens says:

"Unofficial advices from Saloniki say the Serbians attacked the Bulgarian positions in the District of Veles without success, owing to the numerical superiority of the Bulgarians, who continue their advance.

"A large portion of the Serbian forces retreated in good order and fortified themselves in the Babuna defile, where they will take the defensive if the Bulgarians move in the direction of Monastir.

"It is considered improbable that the Bulgarians will succeed in their plan to effect a junction with the Austrians in the direction of Mitrovitza."

TRAFFIC ON DANUBE BEGUN.

Mackensen Chats with a Rumanian Officer on the Frontier.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—The following items on the situation in the Balkans were given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

"The movement of shipping on the Danube between Hungary and Bulgaria has been begun.

"The capture of Pirot by the Bulgarians insures uninterrupted communication between the Bulgarian and Austro-German forces.

"Reports from the field tell of a meeting between Field Marshal von Mackensen and a Rumanian Captain on the Rumanian frontier near Vercirova. The two men conversed amicably, according to the Bucharest message telling of the meeting. The Rumanian press commented favorably upon the incident.

"A Sofia dispatch says the city is jubilant over the junction between the troops of the Central Powers and of Bulgaria, just effected. German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish flags were generally flown by householders."

The following report of an interview between M. Toncheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, and a correspondent of the Pester Lloyd of Budapest, Hungary, was also issued by the Overseas News Agency:

"The Bulgarian people now recognize Russia as Bulgaria's natural enemy, and Bulgaria will act accordingly. At the historical moment when Bulgarian soldiers were joining hands with their victorious Austro-Hungarian and German comrades a Russian fleet made a malicious attack upon the Bulgarian coast, killing peaceful citizens. The Bulgarian people and their Government mourn for the innocent victims of the attack, but are firmly resolved to face coming events with the tranquillity of victors."

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—A German wireless dispatch from Sofia says that for the first time since the beginning of the war a Hungarian Danube steamer—The Berettio—arrived at Vidin, Bulgaria, from Orsova on the 29th.

PICTURE SERB ATROCITIES.

Moving Pictures Taken in Lady Paget's Presence, Bulgars Say.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Atrocities committed by Serbian regulars when evacuating Uskub," says the official report from Bulgarian Headquarters under date of Oct. 27, as given out today by the Overseas News Agency, "have been portrayed by photograph, and a moving picture record was taken in the presence of a Mission under Lady Paget."

The foregoing paragraph was not contained in the Sofia communication of Oct. 27 as sent via Amsterdam and London. Lady Ralph Paget, wife of the British Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was in Uskub in charge of her hospital there when the Bulgarians entered the city.

OFFERED MORE THAN CYPRUS.

Britain Promised Greece the Sporades, German Newspaper Avers.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"According to an Athens dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, Great Britain offered Greece for her participation in the war on the side of the Allies not only Cyprus, but also the Dodekanesos Islands and South Albania. Great Britain further promised in case Greece entered the war, the evacuation of the Aegean Islands actually occupied by the British, after the conclusion of peace, and the payment of sufficient damages for their temporary occupation.

"Prime Minister Zaimis declined the offer, emphatically repeating the statement that the people and army of Greece want to remain neutral.

"A telegram to the Cologne Gazette from Sofia says that the French and British military authorities in Saloniki are showing increasing zeal to obtain supervision of the mails and telegraphs, and that this provokes resentment in Greece."

The Dodekanesos Islands are in the Aegean Sea off the coast of Asia Minor, and enjoy autonomy under Turkish suzerainty. They include Scarpanto, Rhodes, Stampalia, Neros, Nicaria, Cos, and Kaloymnos. The archipelago is known better under the name of Sporades, or Scattered, Islands. They once belonged to Greece.

TURK WARSHIPS AT VARNA.

Goeben and Breslau with Torpedo Craft in Bulgar Port.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Bucharest, dated Saturday, says:

"It is announced that the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, flying the German flag, and two Turkish torpedo boats arrived at Varna yesterday. A submarine which arrived at Varna in parts is being assembled at the Varna Arsenal."

The Breslau and Goeben, which were turned over to Turkey by Germany shortly after the outbreak of the war and renamed respectively Midullu and Sultan Selim, were reported in a Copenhagen dispatch Saturday night as having been in an attack by Turkish warships on a Russian squadron in the Black Sea.

CONSIDERS SERBIA GONE.

No Longer an Obstacle to Central Powers, Berlin Paper Says.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1, (via London.)—The Berliner Tageblatt in a weekly review of the war claims that Serbia already has been virtually removed as an obstacle in the path of the Central Powers, since the junction of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces has opened and secured the route from Berline and Vienna to Constantinople.

"Whatever may still happen in the Balkans, which are divided by divergent interests," says the Tageblatt, "we can await future events with certain tranquillity. The way to Asia Minor and beyond no longer is barred to us. We must ask ourselves whether England and the other powers interested in Oriental questions are still longing for further proofs of German energy."

TELLS KING ALLIES' PLANS.

French Minister to Athens Finds Constantine Sympathetic.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following, under date of Oct. 30:

"Referring to an interview between the French Minister and the King yesterday, the Cairi, the Government organ, says the Minister communicated to the King his Government's viewpoint as to the development of the situation in the Balkans and the decisions of the Entente powers regarding the ulterior action of their troops. The King is said to have listened kindly and to have expressed the sympathy of the Greek people for France.

"The newspapers opposed to the Venizelos party assert that the interview was purely formal, insisting that the diplomatic centre is now Bucharest."

EINSTEIN AT SOFIA.

Leaves American Embassy in Turkey to Represent Entente Powers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 31.—Lewis Einstein, formerly councillor of the American Embassy at Constantinople, has reached Sofia, where he will act as Chargé d'Affairs for the British and other Entente Governments. He relieves M. Schmolck, the Dutch Chargé d'Affairs, who since the departure of the Ministers of the Entente has represented nine Governments.

ALBANIA A DANGER SPOT.

Dr. Dillon Fears Greece May Be Drawn Into War Against Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—Dr. Dillon, writing from Rome Friday, to The Daily Telegraph, says:

"Now that a junction between the Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, and Bulgars and Turks has been effected and the co-ordination of efforts by means of the unity of command attained among all five powers, the utmost that the Allies may hope to achieve is the preservation of the bulk of the Serbian Army and its maintenance on Serbian soil, for if the Bulgars drive it into Albania the consequences may be extremely grave.

"Greece's real interests in Albania have recently become greater than her apparent interests there, and if the Serbian troops entered that country, King Constantine might adopt such vigorous measures to protect those interests as would bring about another unwelcome change in the Balkan situation.

"Constantine, who would fain remain neutral, may feel constrained to take an active part in the campaign and he is already making preparations for this emergency, artillery and cavalry being despatched in haste toward the Macedonian frontier and special laws for wartime being drafted. That the Germanophile King would turn his arms against the Central Empires, of whose final triumph he is firmly convinced, is hardly conceivable. Greece's only difficulty now is that the 20,000,000 francs advanced by France and Great Britain are all spent and more is needed.

"If neutrality should prove untenable, Constantine will second our enemies and redeem his promise to the Kaiser unless constrained to take our side.

"These are the main features of the second phase of the campaign about to begin. They must be faced and reckoned with, but it would be erroneous to consider that a decisive move late though it be, still is possible to transform the enemies' success into a source of weakness to themselves, but only on condition that the Allies bestir themselves and take time by the forelock."



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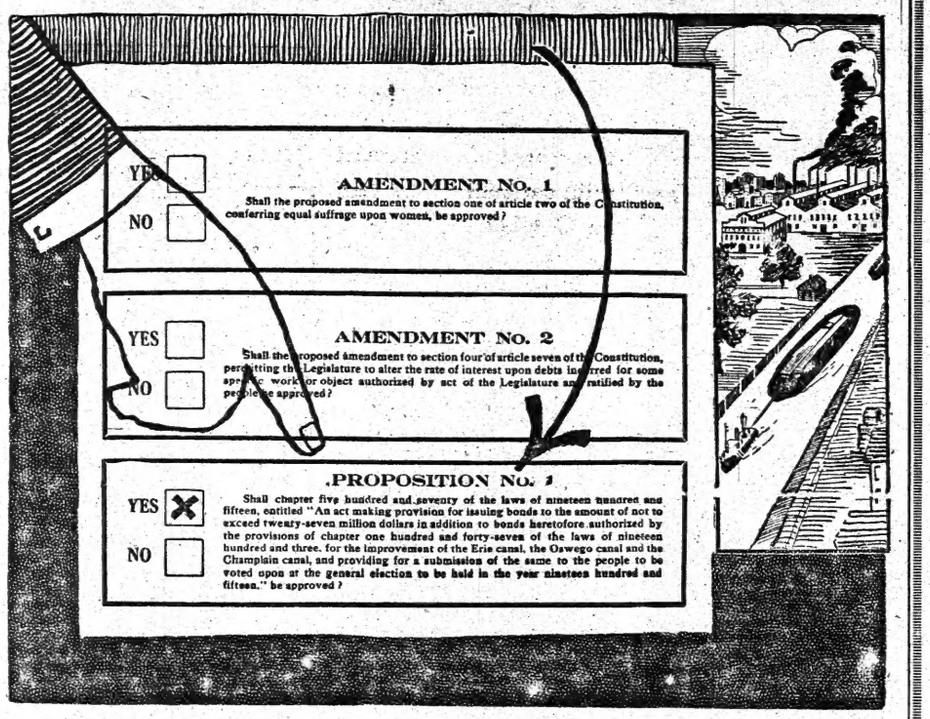
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GERMANS STORM BUTTE DE TAHURE

But Are Hurled Back in Four Successive Assaults on Other Champagne Positions.

FIERCE FIGHTING ALL DAY

French Retrieve Part of Their Losses Near Neuville—Germans Report 1,400 Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Determined offensives launched late yesterday by the Germans in Artois and Champagne met considerable success in their initial stages and were continued with violence today. As a result of the fighting up to this morning, the assailants gained possession of about 1,200 yards of French trenches near Neuville-St. Vaast and of the important Champagne positions on the summit of the Butte de Tahure, and captured more than 1,400 French soldiers, while the French remained in possession of a German salient north of Le Mesnil, taken in the course of the night.

The struggle for the Neuville trenches continues, the French reporting the recapture of part of their lost ground, while in Champagne the Germans renewed their attacks today, making four successive assaults after fresh artillery preparation. Everywhere, according to the Paris night communiqué, they were disastrously defeated, being driven back to their own trenches and leaving 356 unwounded prisoners in the hands of the French.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

In the course of spirited artillery actions in the region of Lombaertzyde our batteries demolished several enemy observation posts.

In Artois an artillery duel has continued to the north and to the east of Souchez, being particularly marked in the neighborhood of the Bois en Hache.

To the northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast the struggle continues with great obstinacy for possession of those sections of trenches where the enemy penetrated yesterday. We have retaken part of them.

In Champagne the Germans, after a fresh artillery preparation, with the employment of large quantities of suffocating shells of large calibre, renewed their attacks in the region to the north of Le Mesnil. They attempted during the course of the day four successive assaults—the first at 6 o'clock on the extreme east of "La Courtine"; the second at midday against Tahure; the third at 2 o'clock to the south of the village, and the fourth at 4 o'clock against the ridges to the northeast.

Everywhere our artillery and infantry fire stopped their progress and obliged them to retreat in disorder to the trenches which they had left. Their losses were again very heavy. Three hundred and fifty-six unwounded prisoners, of whom three were officers, remained in our hands.

Artillery engagements are reported in the Vosges. They were particularly violent in the regions of the Ban de Sapt and Violu.

The French afternoon report follows:

The enemy bombardment reported last night in Champagne developed with great violence on a front of about eight kilometers (about five miles,) bounded by the woods on the side of Hill 195, Butte de Tahure, the village of Tahure and the trenches to the south as far as and including the works of La Courtine. This preparation was followed along this entire front by a thoroughly organized attack by important masses of infantry, formed in the major part from troops recently brought up from the Russian front.

In spite of the vigor of the attack and the extreme ferocity of the assailants the enemy was again subjected to a serious check. The assaulting waves, decimated by our fire upon the entire front, succeeded only in attaining the summit of the Butte de Tahure.

Everywhere else and notably before the village, where the fighting was particularly stubborn, the Germans were completely repulsed and thrown back into their trenches. They left upon the scene of the struggle a very large number of dead bodies.

There has been no very important action on the rest of the front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The enemy displayed little activity today. Their batteries cannonaded the ground in the neighborhood of Dixmude and the sector between Noordschoote and Steenstraete. Our heavy guns replied with a retaliatory fire.

The statement issued today by German Army Headquarters on operations in the Western theatre of war is as follows:

Northeast of Neuville Bavarian troops took a French position extending 1,100 meters, (about 1,200 yards.) Two hundred prisoners, four machine guns, and three mine-throwers were captured. An enemy counterattack in the evening was repulsed.

KING'S REVIEW OF CANADIANS.

7,000 on Parade at the Front in France on Oct. 27.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The inspection by King George of the Canadian troops while visiting the battle front in France on Oct. 27 is referred to in a communication received tonight by Major Gen. Sir Samuel Hughes from the Canadian eyewitness with the troops.

"On Oct. 27," says the account, "his Majesty the King inspected the Canadian troops. Every infantry unit was represented by a detachment of fifty men, and our cavalry brigade, First and Second C. M. R. Brigades, artillery brigades, and other units by proportionate contingents. About 2,000 of our men marched past his Majesty, and about 5,000 more lined the roads. The weather cleared for the occasion, and our men presented a splendid appearance. His Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and received a hearty welcome as he passed to and from the reviewing ground."

How two enemy aeroplanes were brought down by British airmen is described at length.

"On the morning of Oct. 26," the account says, "a hostile aeroplane of the Albatross type was attacked by a British airman and brought to earth about 200 yards behind our trenches in the area of our Fourteenth Montreal Battalion. The pilot was killed. The observer, who was slightly wounded, was taken prisoner. The aeroplane was armed with a machine gun, and examination proved this gun to be the property of our Fourteenth Battalion. During the Ypres battle in April it had been temporarily loaned to our Fifteenth Battalion when relieving our Fourteenth Battalion in the trenches. In the subsequent fighting it had been abandoned on April 23. Thus, after six calendar months and the three days of grace allowed by Canadian law, the gun was returned by the enemy to its rightful owner. On the same day another hostile aeroplane was attacked over our lines by a British airman and brought to earth in a crippled condition a few hundred yards behind the German front line trenches."

Otherwise, the report says, during the period from Oct. 22 to 29 the general situation on the Canadian front underwent no material change. Heavy rains have fallen, the account adds.

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RUSSIANS IN GALICIA OPEN NEW ATTACK

Vienna Reports Heavy Bombardment of Austrian Positions on the Stripa River.

LULL ON RIGA-DVINSK LINE

Teuton Armies Advancing Slowly Under Heavy Counterattacks South of the Pripet.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Russians have renewed their offensive in Galicia and are heavily bombarding the Austrian positions along the Stripa River. Operations here on a large scale have been expected since Bulgaria's entrance into the war, and the visit of Emperor Nicholas to the south front has fixed attention on this theatre of war. Success for the Russians here, it is believed, would have an important bearing on the Balkan situation, and particularly on the future attitude of Rumania, for the fighting extends to her northern border.

An official report issued tonight by the Austrian General Headquarters reads as follows:

Opposite our Stripa front the enemy yesterday showed increased activity, heavily bombarding various sections of our lines. He also attempted to cross the Stripa at one point, but the attempt was foiled by our fire.

Southeast of Lutsk an enemy airman was shot down.

Our attacks west of Czartorysk have gained ground step by step. Strong Russian counterattacks have been repulsed. Otherwise there have been no events of importance in the northeast.

There has been a lull in the fighting in Courland, where the Germans have failed to take Riga or Dvinsk or to improve to any marked degree their position. It is believed that they are preparing for another drive. It must be made soon, as snow is already falling, and the movement of heavy artillery is becoming more difficult.

Along the Styr the Germans are engaged in a counteroffensive, and have recovered some territory which General Ivanoff took from them.

The following Russian official communication was issued today:

One of our aeroplanes threw bombs on the station at Tauerkain, southwest of Friedrichstadt. Other machines dropped bombs on convoys of enemy troops in the region of Mitau and Schoenberg, southwest of Tauerkain.

On the front in the region of Dvinsk at many points there were heavy artillery engagements on both sides.

On the upper Niemen above Lioubchi the Germans took the offensive near the Koupitzko Marsh, but were repulsed. Further south, in the region of the Pripet, the situation is unchanged.

Northwest of Czartorysk, in the region of Gontalissovskia, there is fierce fighting. West of Czartorysk the enemy advanced against the village of Roudka, but was stopped by our artillery and rifle fire. An enemy attack on the village of Komarow also failed.

Enemy attempts to advance near the village of Trjebukhovetz, southeast of Buezacz, as well as in the region of Khamieleff and near the village of Latatch, and in the region of the junction of the Stripa with the Dniester, were partially dispersed by our fire and partially by our counterattacks.

The statement from German Army Headquarters on the eastern front is as follows:

Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Russians were compelled by our concentric fire again to evacuate Plakanen, on the northern bank of the Missa.

Army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation with this army is unchanged.

Army of General von Linsingen: The attack west of Czartorysk has reached the Ostrow-Komarow line of hills south of Podagacie. The captured positions were held in spite of repeated Russian attacks during the night and bitter local fighting. About 150 Russians from eleven different regiments were taken prisoner.

SUBMARINES HALT RIGA DRIVE

Germans Reported Demoralized by Failure of Transports.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—Germany's plans in the Riga district have been completely demoralized by the successful campaign of British submarines in the Baltic Sea and the complete closing of the Gulf of Riga by Russian mine fields, says the Petrograd correspondent of The Post.

"The Germans now are endeavoring with the most feverish energy," the correspondent says, "to hasten the restoration of the slender and inadequate railway services in their rear. This work heretofore has been carried on in leisurely fashion because of the belief that present needs could be adequately served by the sea route. This plan of campaign has been made more vital by early snow storms, which the Russians declare presage a Winter of unusual severity.

"The belief here is that when the Germans are compelled to undergo the rigors of a real Russian Winter, constantly annoyed by guerrilla attacks, and with inadequate supply facilities, they will lose more men by sickness and suffer greater demoralization than comes from even the worst defeats in the field. It is reported that the Germans already are experiencing terrible hardships and severe epidemics of sickness, although the weather still is what the Russian soldiers call 'warm.'"

LONDON, Oct. 31.—"The slackening of the German thrust at Riga is attributed by the Retch to an insufficiency of shells, owing to the activities of allied submarines in the Baltic," a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd states.

"Parties of Bulgarian deserters who have arrived in Petrograd asked to be enlisted in the Russian Army, provided they were not required to fight their compatriots.

"Vigorous measures have been taken to combat the propagation of Germanophilism by many persons who recently have acquired citizenship. Sixty such persons already have been sent to the Government of Irkutsk for a term of years.

"Petrograd and Moscow banks have agreed to participate to the extent of 600,000,000 rubles, in the Russian 1,000,000,000-ruble loan."

RUSSIAN EXILES CALM.

Temperance Chief Factor In Orderly Movement of Refugees.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Nov. 1, (via London.)—The editor of the Russky Slovoe, who has made a personal tour of the roads on which there is a great congestion of refugees from Western Russia, writes of the terrible conditions prevailing. But, he says, "we have to thank the work of public organizations, the mild Autumn with late rains, and the temperance of the people for the fact that the crisis is passing without grave disturbances. To temperance, more than any other fac'or, is due the heroic calm with which the homeless wanderers are pursuing their melancholy pilgrimage."

1,500,000 RUSSIAN JEWS REPORTED STARVING

British Coreligionists Are Exhorted to Raise $5,000,000 to Succor Them.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—At a meeting held here yesterday in behalf of the fund for the relief of Jewish victims of the war in Russia it was announced that 1,500,000 Russian Jews were starving.

Leopold de Rothschild presided, and Lord Swaythling, Chief Rabbi Hertz, Israel Zangwill, and other prominent Jews were present.

Rabbi Hertz described the task before those raising the fund as vast and urgent. The response to the appeal for funds from the British Jews, he said, was not nearly adequate, mainly owing to their ignorance of the real state of affairs. For nearly a year there had been a sinister silence in the general press, broken only occasionally by a sneer at the Jews on the part of the preachers of race hatred and apologists for reaction. The Jews, he added, were face to face with a tragedy unparalleled in the history of Jewish agony.

The Petrograd authorities, Rabbi Hertz concluded, expected a million pounds ($5,000,000) from the British Jews, and only $300,000 had been raised. He said the present call was for sacrifices and self-taxation.

BRITISH IN STEEL HELMETS.

"Pudding-Dish" Headpieces Make Soldiers Look Like Crusaders.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—On some parts of the Flanders battle front the British Army authorities have begun serving out to the men in the firing trenches steel helmets similar to those introduced by the French. The British helmet is perfectly plain and not decorated like the French, which has a grenade crest and a rigid crown.

The British helmet exactly resembles a pudding basin. It is lined with soft leather, and, while light, it is very warm. The men are said to be delighted with the new equipment, because of the added sense of security against splinters, bullets, and bomb fragments. One report says that in a small section of the trenches thirty men were saved from serious head wounds during the first four days of the experiment. The helmet lends a bizarre air to the troops, who wear it over the Balaklava wool helmet, giving them the appearance of Crusaders.

SWEDEN GETS AN APOLOGY.

Germany Expresses Regret for Attack on a Submarine.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 31.—The German Minister to Sweden has presented a note relative to the attack made by a German armed traveler on the Swedish submarine Hvalen off Ystad. It says that "although the investigation of the circumstances of the bombardment of the submarine Hvalen is not yet finished, the German Government and naval administration are anxious and ready to express sincere regret for the regrettable incident, and naturally will do everything possible to prevent a repetition."

At the time of the Hvalen incident the German commander reported that the submarine was mistaken for a British craft. He sent officers aboard to apologize.

SEIZE TWO GERMAN SHIPS.

Russian Cruisers and a Submarine Take Prizes in Gulf of Bothnia.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31, (via London.)—The official report of the War Office tonight contains the following:

Our cruisers have captured in the Gulf of Bothnia a German steamer. Another steamer was captured by a submarine.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Norwegian steamer Eldsiva, of 1,091 tons, of Bergen, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

AUSTRIAN RUSE FAILS; ITALIANS ROUT ENEMY

Feigning a Surrender, Francis Joseph's Men Try Attack and Are Mowed Down.

ROME, Oct. 31, (via Paris.)—The report of the Italian General Headquarters made public today says:

In the Valley of the Astico the morning of the 29th enemy detachments, pretending to surrender, tried to approach our positions on the Torra Torrent, which they had uselessly attacked on the 25th. Having been seen through their ruse, our troops opened a murderous fire. A melée followed which ended in the rout of the enemy, who abandoned on the field 200 bodies. Forty-nine prisoners were taken, two of them officers. We also captured 100 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

At the head of the Rienz Valley on the night of the 30th the enemy in force attacked our advance positions at Sextenstein. After desperate resistance our troops were obliged to retreat, but the next day, thanks to reinforcements, they drove out the enemy and further strengthened our positions.

Along the Isonzo front during yesterday artillery duels and a few infantry attacks on each side were reported. On the Santa Maria Height the Italians stormed an enemy trench, making fifteen prisoners.

Near Podgora the Austrians, with large forces, made two attacks with the object of stopping our progress toward the crest. Before the violent fire of our artillery and machine guns the enemy was forced to retreat, leaving the ground covered with corpses.

On the 29th our aeroplanes renewed their bold raids on the Bainsizza and Carso Plateaus, bombarding the railroad stations at Santa Lucia, Tolmino, and San Rietro, and many camps and sheds. The machines returned unscathed, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and the enemy's antiaerial artillery.

VERONA, Oct. 31, (via Paris, Nov. 1.)—Austrian prisoners state that the entire civil population has been ordered to evacuate Riva at the northern extremity of Lake Garda in Tyrol, although strong reinforcements have arrived from Innsbruck to oppose the Italian advance in this district.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—An official report issued tonight says:

The Italians yesterday repeated their attacks against the strongly contested points, the Tolmino and Gorizia bridgeheads, and also against several places in the Carso on the Plateau of Doberdo.

Fierce hand-to-hand fighting occurred, lasting throughout the night in some sections, but in the end our troops maintained their positions everywhere.

On the Tyrolean front enemy attacks in the Tonale region were again repulsed.

Before our fortifications on the Col di Lana calm has prevailed. As everywhere else, the main positions here remain in our hands.

DENY ATTACK ON TRIESTE.

Italians Say They Furnished No No Pretext for Shelling Venice.

ROME, Oct. 31, (via Paris.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The official bulletins of the enemy have affirmed that the throwing of bombs on Venice Oct. 25 and 26 was accomplished by Austrian aeroplanes as a measure of reprisal because Italian aviators had previously bombarded Trieste. This assertion is false in substance and equivocal in form.

The truth is that on the afternoon of the 20th our hydroaeroplanes bombarded, according to the usage of war, establishments at Maggia and Pirano where war material was being prepared, but not the City of Trieste, which is at least four kilometers (about two and one-half miles) from the two places bombarded.

Statements ready today



Today each depositor of the Irving National Bank can secure a statement of his account with cancelled vouchers for October.

Years ago this bank perfected a system by which the account of every customer without special request is balanced at the close of each month.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

Strictly a Commercial Bank — Capital and Surplus $7,000,000

WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK



Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., New York. Abattoir, 9 stories, 99x97 feet. E. D. Dettmar, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

Reinforced concrete was 10% cheaper than the lowest of six structural steel bids on this abattoir.

It is another example of the adaptability of reinforced concrete to the needs of various industries.

TURNER Construction Co

Nujol



A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

BREAK YOURSELF OF THE LAXATIVE HABIT

Any doctor will tell you that the scientifically accepted treatment for constipation is Nujol.

A simple mechanical lubricant—not a drug. Tasteless, odorless, colorless. Gives lasting relief.

At all druggists Write for booklet

STANDARD OIL CO. (New Jersey)

Bayonne New Jersey

PHONE MAIN 6900

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

Our 36th Year 37 to 53 Flatbush Ave. Largest in New York

FLAT ROLL DESKS Office Furniture



In great variety of style and price

T. G. SELLEW 111 FULTON STREET New York.

Ninth Wonder of the World

TUNKHANNOCK VIADUCT

(On the New 39-Mile Scranton-Binghamton Cut-off)

Half a Mile Long—240 Feet High

Ready November 7th, 1915

¶ More than one hundred feet higher than the roadway of Brooklyn Bridge.

¶ If erected in Broadway would fill street from building line to building line from 23d street to 32d street to a height approximately that of the Flatiron Building.

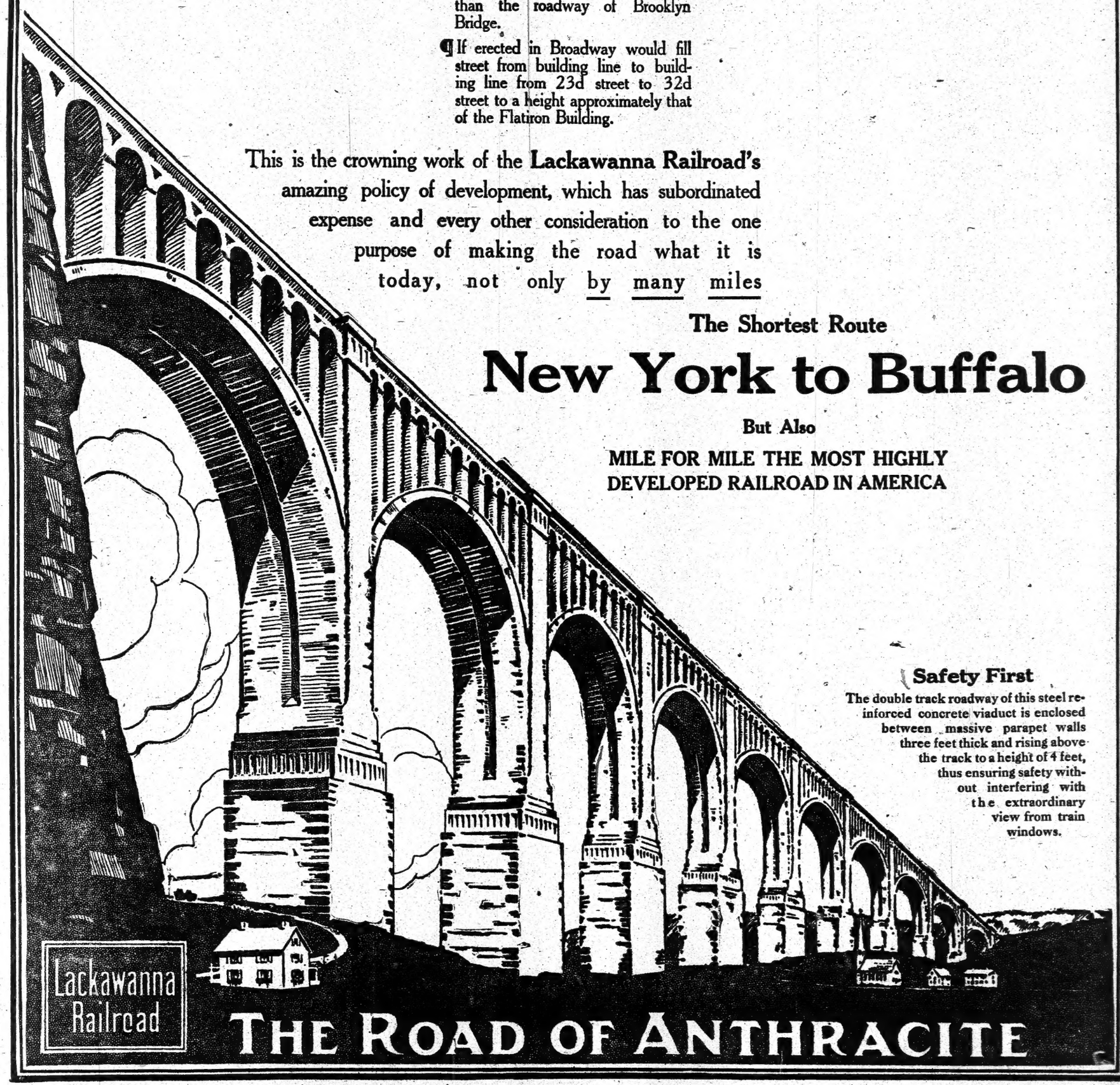
This is the crowning work of the **Lackawanna Railroad's** amazing policy of development, which has subordinated expense and every other consideration to the one purpose of making the road what it is today, not only by many miles

The Shortest Route

New York to Buffalo

But Also

MILE FOR MILE THE MOST HIGHLY DEVELOPED RAILROAD IN AMERICA



Safety First

The double track roadway of this steel reinforced concrete viaduct is enclosed between massive parapet walls three feet thick and rising above the track to a height of 4 feet, thus ensuring safety without interfering with the extraordinary view from train windows.

Lackawanna Railroad

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE



OVERCOATS, too, that make you pleased to meet yourself in a mirror.

We know how to make a boy look like himself—look like his own kind of man.

And prices no more than elsewhere.

Open all day Tuesday, Election Day.

Young Men's Overcoats: Double or Single Breasted, of fancy Mixture Cheviots—12 to 39 Chest. **17.50**

Guaranteed All Wool.

And, of course, everything else that a real boy wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A Savings Bank President Says:

"WHEN people have once formed the saving habit they find it hard to break themselves of it.

* * *

Savings banks make it possible to acquire the habit; they teach people economy and thrift.

* * *

A man or woman gets along better in this world with a savings account than without one.

* * *

When you have money in the bank you are not at all times worrying about the future and you can *pay your way as you go.*"

—THOMAS M. MULRY, President Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Every one of the above statements is an argument in favor of your use of the Macy's Depositors' Account Department.

The substantial part of every community wants to *pay as it goes.* This is the class to which Macy's caters—the people who have been called the bone and sinew of this country.

That is why Macy methods, Macy merchandise and Macy principles meet with the enthusiastic approval of the thousands of savings bank depositors and, by inference, with that of the officers of savings banks.

Macy's invites "PAY AS YOU GO" people everywhere to become Depositors' Account customers. This department is more than a mere convenience—it's a great economic advantage, paying you 4% interest on your balances and offering you substantial economies on all your purchases.

Saving is in itself to be encouraged. So also are the fine qualities of character which invariably grow out of the saving habit.

We believe the time will come when it will be looked upon as a disgrace not to have a savings account in some good savings bank.

Certainly, the time is coming, too, when the great majority of homes will do all of their shopping through the convenient, profitable common sense Depositors' Account System of a store like Macy's.

Thus far, this is the only New York Store which affords its patrons this distinct advantage.

Have you Read the Booklet "Dollar Diplomacy"?

Sent anywhere on request

AID FOR ARMENIANS BLOCKED BY TURKEY

Attempts to Send Food to Refugees Frustrated, Says the American Committee.

PUTS VICTIMS AT 1,000,000

Careful Survey Shows 55,000 Persons Killed in the Vilayet of Van Alone.

The American Committee on Armenian Atrocities, among the members of which are Cardinal Gibbons, Cleveland H. Dodge, Bishop David H. Greer, Oscar S. Straus, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Charles R. Crane, and many other prominent citizens, issued a statement yesterday in which it was said that authentic reports from Turkey proved that the war of extermination being waged by the Turks against the Armenians was so terrible that when all the facts were known the world would realize that what had been done was "the greatest, most pathetic, and most arbitrary tragedy in history."

Attempts to furnish food to the Armenians ordered deported to distant parts of the empire were blocked by the Turkish authorities, the committee said, the Turkish officials stating that "they wished nothing to be done that would prolong their lives."

In the statement the committee makes public a report received a few days ago from an official representative of one of the neutral powers, who, reporting on conditions in one of the Armenian camps, says:

"I have visited their encampment and a more pitiable sight cannot be imagined. They are, almost without exception, ragged, hungry and sick. This is not surprising in view of the fact that they have been on the road for nearly two months, with no change of clothing, no chance to bathe, no shelter and little to eat. I watched them one time when their food was brought. Wild animals could not be worse. They rushed upon the guards who carried the food and the guards beat them back with clubs, hitting hard enough to kill sometimes. To watch them one could hardly believe these people to be human beings. As one walks through the camp, mothers offer their children and beg you to take them. In fact, the Turks have been taking their choice of these children and girls for slaves or worse. There are very few men among them, as most of the men were killed on the road. Women and children were also killed. The entire movement seems to be the most thoroughly organized and effective massacre this country has ever seen."

"They all agree," adds the committee, referring to the reports, "as to the method in procedure, the thoroughness and cruelty of the destructive work, and the confessed purpose of the plan to wipe out the Armenian nation. The fact that the central government at Constantinople refuses to permit Armenians to leave the country is further evidence of their purpose of extermination.

"The Turks do not deny the atrocities, but claim they are a military measure to protect them against a possible attack of a race that is disloyal.

"It is impossible to estimate how many have already perished. A careful survey in the Van Vilayet gathered the names of 55,000 persons who had been killed. Others were able to escape by flight to Persia and Russia. An eyewitness who has recently made an extended journey across Asia Minor saw over 500,000 poor, dazed, helpless, starving refugees, driven by the Turks, stranded in a region almost desert, with no provision for their food supply. Probably it is not an overest mate to say that 1,000,000 of the possible 2,000,000 Armenians in Turkey at the beginning of the war are either dead or in Moslem harems, or forced to profess Mohammedanism, or are on their sad journey to the desert and death."

The committee says it has cabled $106,000 to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, of which $100,000 was for relief of Armenians in Turkey, and the remainder for Armenians who had escaped into Egypt. The office of the committee, of which Mr. Crane is Treasurer, is at 70 Fifth Avenue.

EDITH CAVELL STATUE FOR TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Sir George Frampton to Execute It, Under Government Authorization.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—The Government has given its consent to the erection of a statue to Miss Edith Cavell on the site offered by the Westminster City Council between the National Portrait Gallery and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, adjoining Trafalgar Square.

Sir George J. Frampton will execute the statue.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS RUINED BY THE WAR

Many Forced to Suspend Publication—Textile Industries Are in Straits.

Under the headline "The Economic Crisis in Germany" the Journal de Genève publishes the following dispatch from Basle, on the German frontier:

"Among the business interests hit by the war that of the newspapers must be cited. In spite of the demand for news created by the European crisis, the number of newspapers published in Germany has diminished, and the first of October marked the disappearance of several journals of minor consequence which had been obliged to suspend publication. Others are able to maintain their existence only by raising their subscription price, and it may be safely predicted that if the war lasts more will go under.

"What has especially disorganized the budget of the newspapers is the falling off in advertisements, for which their increased number of readers cannot compensate them. To this principal cause must be added that of higher salaries and the increased cost of raw material, as well as the inroads made upon the personnel of the organizations by the mobilization. Besides, the newspapers have found themselves obliged to give gratuitous publication to the ever-increasing number of official communications. In many cases newspapers are kept going only by subventions from the military and civil authorities, who cannot dispense with these agencies for communication with the public.

"The crisis in the textile industry is becoming more acute. Within the last few days there has been a meeting of two of the largest organizations representing the interests of the workers in this industry—the Central Union of Christian Workmen in the Textile Industry and the German Union of Workmen in the Textile Industry. After a statement of the extent of the industrial depression these organizations drew up a program of remedies to be submitted to the authorities of Elberfeld-Barmen and the other industrial centres of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia.

"The cause of the depression is the lack of raw materials—cotton and most of the other elements of manufacture, which are no longer obtainable in quantities sufficiently large to supply the innumerable factories. The diminution of importations and the almost complete stoppage of them, which is expected as a result soon, will only aggravate the present situation. The official sequestration of stocks throughout Germany and their judicious and equitable redistribution have proved to be only palliative measures. Soon it will be necessary to reduce the volume of work still further, either by discharging part of the workmen or by cutting down the hours of labor again.

"In this crisis, which affects hundreds of thousands of workmen, the labor unions invoke the aid of the State and the municipalities. These are the demands: (1) Employment of those out of work, on public improvements; women to be provided with knitting and sewing; employers to enter into an agreement to furnish odd jobs for idle hands; (2) allowance to be made to all those who lack the means of subsistence; (3) payment of insurance premiums for the workmen] as they fall due; (4) The appointment of a ways and means committee. The measure most energetically agitated is the establishment of a minimum wage to be paid to each family. It is proposed that this be fixed on the basis of the normal wages of an adult workman, with an addition of 10 per cent. for each other member of the family.

"It will be seen that here is a wide field of action for the German genius of organization."

DE FOREST IN LONDON.

American Inventor Takes Over His Device for Detecting Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Discovery of a system by which approaching Zeppelins can be located is claimed by Dr. Lee de Forest, the American inventor, who has just arrived in this country. He says:

"My invention, which I am submitting to the British Government, is a protective, not a destructive device. It will give warning of the approach of Zeppelins and so allow them to be met by aircraft or gunnery fire before they can do any harm. The device will record the air waves made by the Zeppelins on a microphone. These air waves are magnified by the audion amplifier, of which I am the inventor, until they are of sufficient force to be registered.

"The system is conducted in much the same way as the British Navy uses the microphone to record the approach of a submarine. It works better at night because the motors of the Zeppelins allow greater registration of sound with a reduction of noises. I cannot, for obvious reasons, go into fuller details of my invention except to say that it can with advantage replace an aerial guard from London to the coast. However weak the electric currents transmitted by the microphone are the audion amplifier will intensify them a thousand times."

Mr. de Forest's device was fully described in THE NEW YORK TIMES when he sailed for London.

TO MAKE AMERICANS OF ALL IN AMERICA

Society for National Unity Aims to Foster Love for the Country's Institutions.

A SINGLE-MINDED LOYALTY

Many Prominent Men Join in Movement to Preserve and Advance the Nation's Ideals.

"The American Society—a Federation for National Unity," is the name of an organization that came into existence at a dinner at the City Club last Thursday evening. The organizers are among the most prominent men in the country, and in the announcement issued yesterday it was said that articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State at Albany and the County Clerk of New York County.

The object of the society is "to foster Americanism in the citizenship of the United States, and to bring together into a closer union, through the use of the federation idea, all those societies, associations, and general organizations, and all individuals engaged in any work which tends toward the use of our national language, and an understanding of American laws and institutions, and to bring into mutual understanding all resident aliens intending to become citizens, all naturalized citizens, and all native citizens."

The society will "aid in upholding the fundamental institutions of the United States and in fostering American ideals and loyalty to our common American destiny, and to that end to foster patriotism and inculcate in all the people a spirit of single-minded allegiance to our country and our flag."

New York City is to be the headquarters of the society, whose activities are to be extended to all the States, territories, and possessions of the United States.

Directors and Aims.

The Board of Directors elected for the first year are Robert Underwood Johnson, Job E. Hedges, John A. Stewart, Colonel Grim B. Mitcham, U. S. A.; Charles S. Davison, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Dr. William Arnold Shanklin of Wesleyan University, Conn.; Andrew B. Humphrey, Gilbert Ray Hawes, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., retired; Gifford Pinchot, Gutzon Borglum, Professor Franklin H. Giddings, ex-Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, Robert C. Morris of New York, R. W. Austin of Washington, Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Lee B. Dodge of South Carolina, James D. Hancock of Franklin, Penn., and Captain W. D. Forbes of Washington.

Among the Vice Presidents are ex-Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, Isaac N. Seligman, Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, R. Fulton Cutting, General William Cary Sanger, ex-Governor A. J. Montague of Virginia, A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln, Neb., Charles K. Bolton of Boston, Thomas H. Herndon of Washington, Captain W. Strother Smith, U. S. N., F. S. Ball of Alabama, I. C. Wade of Georgia, Donald Day of Syracuse, R. C. Sturgis of Washington, Charles D. Haines of New York, and Charles Scott of Mississippi.

"The action taken at the City Club," a supplementary statement says, "was predicated upon a consensus found in more than 400 replies to 900 circular letters which were sent to representative men throughout the United States. The society will be composed of both men and women on seperate committees, acting jointly through a sub-committee."

JEWS AMERICANS FIRST.

M. B. Blumenthal Says They Are Ready to Die for Country.

The session of the triennial convention of the 124 lodges of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel was brought to a close yesterday at Free Sons Hall, 21 West 124th Street, by the installation of the following officers for the ensuing term: Grand Master—Emil Tauber; Grand Treasurer—Benjamin Blumenthal; Grand Secretary—Abraham Hafer; Deputy Grand Masters—Solon J. Liebeskind, First Deputy Grand Master; Henry Jacobs, Second Deputy Grand Master; Adolph Pike, Third Deputy Grand Master; Counsel—Maurice B. Blumenthal.

In his report as counsel of the order, former Deputy Attorney General Maurice B. Blumenthal said:

"The Jews of America are first, last, and all the time Americans. There is no division in their loyalty, no hesitation in their love of the Stars and Stripes. Sprung from the oldest and strongest of nations, they have become part and parcel of the American Commonwealth, and are ready to stand by it, and if need be, come what may. There are ties of affection that may carry their thoughts back to other lands, but their hearts and spirit and their lives, if necessary, are with this Government against every other nation in the world."

TREE FOR ANTI-WAR STRIKE.

British Actor Favors World-Wide Move to Prevent Future Conflicts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sir Herbert Tree in the course of a lecture delivered in His Majesty's Theatre today, asserted that men and women should organize and strike internationally against war.

It was those who loved peace who were most determined to fight this war through to the bitter end, and he hoped that out of the bloody sweat a nobler and greater humanity would arise.

Referring to his approaching departure for the United States, he said he hoped to be back in time to take part in the Shakespearean commemoration, and it would indeed be a happy end, and appropriate if England could celebrate peace at the time of honoring the memory of her greatest poet.

Sir George Alexander, who presided, said Mr. Tree was leaving London for a time, in order that the movie industry might be enriched by his brains and abilities.

NEW WAR STAFF FOR BRITISH ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

of the problems connected with the Balkan situation, and that in that respect he did valuable work.

A complete and definite understanding, both as to the broad outlines of the military policy and details, says The Times, was reached, the precise character of which, of course, remains a secret.

"It may be said, however," the paper continues, "that the British and French Governments are working in full accord, and are now agreed upon the main principles of their joint policy in the Balkans and the necessity of rendering rapid help to the gallant Serbian Army, which will be kept constantly in the forefront."

The Times expresses the hope that General Joffre will pay further visits to England, as the recent one had resulted in strengthening the sense of touch between the two armies and given promise of closer co-ordination.

VILLA PLANS ATTACK DEFYING OUR TROOPS

Says He Will Fight American Forces on the Arizona Border if Necessary.

PLACES ARMY AT NIGHT

Said to Have 10,000 Men—6,000 Reinforcements Arrive Through the United States for Carranza.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 31.—Villa troops, invading Sonora, arrived today within striking distance of Agua Prieta, opposite here, and the expected attack against the Carranza garrison apparently is a matter of hours. Advance cavalry of the invaders halted late today three and a half miles east of Agua Prieta.

General Francisco Villa, who arrived at the international border several miles east a few hours earlier, talked with Americans across the boundary, and announced that he intended to attack the Mexican town, regardless of any action United States troops might take.

"If necessary I will fight the United States army assembled along the border," he said.

When Villa learned that the United States Government had permitted General Carranza to transport reinforcements over American territory he said:

"This is the way the United States repays me for the treatment and protection I have given foreigners in Mexico. Hereafter I don't give a ——what happens to foreigners in Mexico or in my territory.

"I am through with the United States. I can fight my battles. Let them fight theirs.

"I can whip Carranza and his entire army, but it is asking a great deal to whip the United States also, but I suppose I can do that, too."

Four Carranza troop trains journeying through the United States arrived tonight, bringing the fighting strength of the Carranza garrison to approximately 6,000 men.

Villa, according to reliable estimates, has 10,000 soldiers. He claims to have 18,000. It is expected here that Villa will force the engagement as quickly as possible because of the condition of his men, thousands of whom were thirsty tonight in positions far from water and with scant supplies of food. This was learned from Villa himself and from three Mexican ranchmen who arrived here tonight stripped of all they possessed. It is believed Villa contemplates moving his main body into position some time during the night, following one of his favorite plans.

The main body of Villa's troops formed a juncture with their advance troops at the Galiardo Ranch, about eighteen miles southeast of Agua Prieta. The attacking army then started forward for the final advance on the Carranza defenses.

Colonel Florencio Diaz, commanding approximately 1,500 cavalry, preceded the invaders at the Gallardo ranch and halted his forces just beyond range of the guns of General Calles, the Carranza commander, at Agua Prieta.

Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, in command of the United States troops intrenched just north of the Mexican line, made a careful inspection of his men and their positions. He also kept a close watch of the Mexican military movements, plainly to be seen from the American side of the border.

Thousands of spectators witnessed during the afternoon the first firing incident to the expected attack. A horseman, believed to have been a Carranza spy, suddenly broke away from the Villa column and raced for his life amid a shower of bullets for the beleaguered Mexican town.

Several of the Villa soldiers went in pursuit, firing as they rode, but the man reached Agua Prieta apparently uninjured.

El Paso Extends Guards.

EL PASO, Oct. 31.—The 3,500 United States troops stationed at Fort Bliss were distributed tonight along the international border east and west for thirty miles, as a precaution against any movement from across the boundary, should Villa and the United States troops clash at Douglas.

A cavalry detachment is held as reserve at the fort, and an increased provost guard is patrolling the Mexican section of El Paso.

Emplacements for six batteries have been prepared on the mesa above the city commanding Juarez, to which guns may be rushed within five minutes.

Lansing Asks Border Tolerance.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 31.—Representations to the de facto Government of Mexico urging an immediate increase in its vigilance along the border where it is said to have taken refuge after raiding Texas ranches, have been made by the United States, according to a telegram from Secretary of State Lansing to Governor James E. Ferguson. The message requested the Governor to endeavor to allay race prejudice and restrain indiscreet conduct in the disturbed area.

Secretary Lansing's telegram follows:

The Department of State would very greatly appreciate your co-operation with the view of quieting border conditions in the district of Brownsville. The department feels assure that a solicitous word from you to State and county officials in that district would prove most efficacious in allaying race prejudice and in restraining indiscreet conduct, which the department believes would not be indulged in if the officials and residents realize the responsibility they are unconsciously imposing upon the national Government by failure to give consideration to the seriousness of the situation.

The de facto Government of Mexico has been urged immediately to increase its vigilance along that section of the border so that the raids from its territory shall cease, and also to direct its officials and the residents in that district to eschew hostility toward Americans to the end that peaceful and orderly conditions may prevail to the mutual advantage of both countries and especially to that locality.

Governor Ferguson sent copies of the telegram to Brownsville, with orders that it receive wide publicity.

CARRANZA COMES NORTH.

Reaches Mining District of Coahuila in His Tour of Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

MONCLOVA, Mexico, Oct. 31.—General Carranza arrived at Monclova after a two days' trip from Torreon. Monclova was a base of operations during the campaign against Huerta, and ranches owned by Carranza are located near here. A tremendous ovation was given to the First Chief as the train arrived at the station.

Northern Coahuila seems to be strongly in favor of Carranza. Many small towns were decorated with flags, and crowds greeted the Carranza train.

The coal mines of Coahuila have resumed operations, but many mines were destroyed by Villistas when they dominated this northern region.

Ministers to South American countries will be named upon the return of Carranza to Mexico City. Municipal elections will be held in December, and Congressional elections in the Spring of 1916.

HIGH FOOD PRICES STIR GERMAN WOMEN

Luise Zietz Writes a Bitter Attack on Dealers Who Are Reaping Profits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31. (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The dismay of German housewives at the famine prices to which food has risen in that country is expressed by Luise Zietz in Vorwaerts. She attributes the situation to the dealers and producers rather than to the real cause—the serious shortage of supplies—but her admissions are remarkable. She writes:

"All the marvelous industry of the women of Germany, and their noble sacrifices, have been insufficient in the face of the frightful rise in the price of food, to guard their families against bitter distress. The women have waited and hoped again and again that the Government, by seizing the necessaries and fixing maximum prices, would put an end to the intolerable dearness. The Federal Council issued a few orders, it is true, but they were of such a nature that they could not be expected to cope with the magnitude of the problem. What is the result?

"Meat is so incredibly dear that it is no more to be seen on the tables of the middle and working classes. All the while the producers, dealers, and great meat and sausage manufacturers are pocketing formidable profits and while vast quantities of meat and sausage preserves are rotting and have been employed for technical purposes, the poor are starving. When we turn to the fish supply exactly the same conditions stare us in the face. We were nearly smothered under the weight of a colossal potato crop, but the producers and dealers held back their stocks to force up prices still higher. Fruit and cereals, which formerly frequently yielded nutritious substitutes for meat, are similarly unobtainable. Fats are growing ever more scarce, and sugar, of which we have an abundance, and which could replace these fats very largely, is not to be purchased except at veritable siege prices.

"The charges for margarine butter, vegetable fats, tallow, bacon, &c., are so fantastically high that were the British to be informed of them they would justly point the finger of scorn at a Government which permits its people to be played with in this ungodly fashion.

"Let us now consider the milk question. No person possessed of the merest grain of common sense can comprehend that in these days, when every individual life is particularly valuable to the State, milk prices should be permitted to rise to such an extent as to be a direct cause of the most serious increase in infant mortality.

"All these evils aggravate the bitter state of the women of the middle class. In hundreds of districts women in their distress have spontaneously resolved to dispatch deputations to the Burgomasters and Councilors and urge their needs in no uncertain tones."

KAISER FINDS HOPE IN PAST.

In the Rise of His House He Sees a Promise for the Future.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31, (via London.)—Emperor William, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has sent the following reply to a congratulatory telegram from the Prussian Cabinet:

"My warmest thanks to the Ministry of State for its inspiring words by which it renewed on the day of the 500th anniversary of the reign of my house over Brandenburg its vow of loyalty. In reviewing half a thousand years of Brandenburg-Prussian history God's guidance appears to have been wonderful. Across the depths and the heights my house has been raised from the electoral hat to the imperial crown and from a small mark to the centre of the German Empire, whose strength and power have been so brilliantly proved to friend and foe in the present war of the nations, the greatest of all times.

"With full humility I acknowledge, together with the German people, that thus far the Lord has helped us. May He henceforth graciously assist us and guide the German people, who stand together, united and imperturbable, ready for all sacrifices, through the dark days of severe affliction to the bright sunlight of peace; to new and vigorous work; to the road marked out by Divine Providence."

GERMANY HEEDS POPE.

Delays Joseph de Hamptinne Execution, but Puts Brother to Death.

ROME, Oct. 31.—According to Vatican reports, the Pope, at the request of the Belgian Government, asked Emperor William to delay the execution of Joseph de Hamptinne, aged 54 years, of Ghent. The application is believed to have been granted, but the reports say the German authorities executed the eldest brother of M. de Hamptinne, who was created a Count by the late Pope Leo.

The charge is said to have been conspiracy.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Senate yesterday unanimously passed a resolution expressing profound horror at the "assassination" of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was executed by the German military authorities of Belgium recently on a charge of treason.

HAVRE, Oct. 31.—Word received through the American Government that reports regarding the condemnation of more than thirty Belgians by military courts at Liège were unfounded has greatly relieved Belgian Government officials here.

GERMAN HATRED.

Hamburger Paper Suggests Amendment to Kaiser's Sentiments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31. (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Hamburger Nachrichten, commenting on the execution of Edith Cavell, says:

"'We have thrown overboard all sentimentality,' declared our Chancellor recently, and the Kaiser, in reply to an appeal that we should forgive the English for their acts of malignity, recently exclaimed 'Never.' We would improve on our Sovereign's exclamation, and add, 'No, not even to ransom them out of hell.'"

JAPAN CAN AID ALLIES, BUT NOT WITH TROOPS

Her Financial Resources and Arsenals Available — Guards the Far East for Them.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 1.—While Japan will be unable to send troops to the European theatres of war she will gladly assist the Entente Allies as far as she can financially and lend them the support of her arsenals, according to Count Okuma, the Premier, who was interviewed at Tokio by the Matin's correspondent.

"There was talk last November of Japanese forces fighting in Europe," Count Okuma is reported to have said. "To have done that we should have had to send 400,000 men, expecting to lose 200,000 of them and replace them with 200,000 more, we had not the necessary transports for we should have wanted 2,000,000 tons of shipping from our commercial fleet aggregate only 1,000,000. In the face of these figures Great Britain and France understand the impossibility of the operation.

"Our sympathies being as strong as ever, we would give help to our financial support at least and that perhaps, hasten the end of the war. Japan is not a great financial power but we have certain resources. We have just covered twice over a Government loan of 20,000,000 yen, (£2,000,000) and that probably would make the issue of a second loan difficult, but to prove our sympathy for France we should be happy to give our aid, however modest."

The impossibility of sending troops westward does not prevent us from giving our allies moral and military support. Our arsenals are mobilized in the time of war. We play also the role of sentinel in the Far East, preventing your enemies from fomenting revolt among the warlike Mussulman peoples who might be tempted to profit by your difficulties. We also are doing everything necessary to guard against damage to the Trans-Siberian Railway, whereby our supplies reach Russia. The principle back of all Japanese action is that while our allies are fighting we shall not allow them to be attacked from behind."

TWO SEIZED SHIPS TAKEN TO HALIFAX

Continued from Page 1.

for violation of Danish neutrality, and after that the deal was handled by Theodore Lahr of Rotterdam. When Jensen acquired the Ameland he changed its name to Gronland, and when the Gronland was transferred to American registry its name was changed to Hocking.

A number of ships flying variously the Greek, Norwegian, Dutch, German, and Swedish flags figured in the transaction. They were known originally by other names, but the names they bore when application was made for their transfer to the American flag were Gotland, Lapland, Gulland, Vestland, Gronland, Nyland, Vinland, Finland, Djursland, Cleveland, Svdland, and Laura.

The first attempt to transfer some of these vessels to American registry was made by application to American Consular officers abroad. The transfers were granted in some cases by the Consular officers. When the action of the Consular officers was forwarded to Washington for consideration, Eugene T. Chamberlain, the United States Commissioner of Navigation, took the position that the vessels were not entitled to transfer to American registry on the ground that American money had not been invested at that time in the purchase of the Gotland and seven other ships involved in the deal. Later Secretary Lansing approved the transfer. Secretary Lansing approved the transfer of most of the Richard Wagner ships to American registry. When the British Government learned that vessels in this category were to be used on the high seas under the American flag, it ordered its naval officers to capture them and take them before prize courts to pass upon the good faith of the transfers to American registry.

It is not likely that the United States will enter any protest at this time against the seizure of the vessels just taken into Halifax. They will be taken before a prize court, as was the Dacia, which was transferred from the German to the American flag. The French Government seized the Dacia. No protest was made by the United States in that case. The Dacia has been condemned by a French prize court, which did not accept the transfer as valid.

In the case of the Wagner ships and other vessels in the same category, they will be seized by the British Government, it is understood, on the ground that the companies to which they were transferred, while organized in neutral countries, are not genuinely companies in which American or other neutral capital has been mainly invested, but companies that were formed and are backed by German capital, and that certain of the steamers, while flying the American flag, are only nominally owned by American companies.

After a delay of three months Mr. Wagner was notified by Acting Secretary of Commerce Sweet on July 31 that certificates of American registry would be granted to him as President of the American Transatlantic Steamship Company, incorporated in Delaware and with offices at 17 Battery Place, New York.

At that time the Gronland was on a voyage to the Argentine and her registry was changed to American from Danish on her return, Oct. 15, when she was rechristened the Hocking. After discharging cargo and being overhauled in Erie Basin the Hocking left in ballast for Norfolk two days ago.

Neither Richard Wagner nor any member of the firm of T. H. Graham & Co., the brokers for his ships, also at 17 Battery Place, could be found last night.

Mr. Wagner, commenting last Wednesday on the British warning, said that the action of the British Admiralty was deliberate notice to such vessels that they would be seized, regardless of ownership, and if trading only between neutral countries. The steamers are owned outright by the American Transatlantic Company, which was incorporated with a capital of $2,500,000, all subscribed by American business men, he said. Mr. Wagner added that there was not a cent of German, Austrian, or Turkish money invested in the company.

Hamborn Seizure a Mystery.

The steamer Hamborn is owned by the Munson Line, which operates a regular weekly service between New York and Cuban ports. She was built in 1905 for a Dutch firm in Holland and always has sailed under that flag.

The Hamborn was advertised in the shipping papers to accept freight for Cabairien, Cuba, sailing on Oct. 25 from Pier 9, East River, but she did not get away until the following day.

J. W. Reynolds, Assistant Treasurer and Manager of Transportation, who was the only official of the company to be reached last night, said that he had not heard of the Hamborn having been seized by the British and had no idea what the reason could be. All he knew was that the steamer had loaded for Cabairien, like any other vessel of their line, and was expected to return to New York with bananas. She is of 2,554 gross tonnage and was commanded by Captain Van Eyde.

RIDDER WOULD RETALIATE.

Says Britain Blacklists Our Ships to Aid Her Own Commerce.

In the Staats-Zeitung this morning Herman Ridder discusses the blacklist of merchant ships by the British Government in part as follows:

"The long line of infringements by Great Britain upon the rights of neutrals in the present war has culminated in the unparalleled act of blacklisting all neutral merchant vessels suspected of being either controlled or owned by German capital. A list of forty-seven vessels, of which ten fly the American flag, so suspected, has been posted at the British Admiralty.

"Is not this carrying the principle of 'supreme national necessity' a bit too far?

"The result of being blacklisted by the British Admiralty is, in the first instance, loss of freight. A second effect is the inability to secure insurance except at intolerable rates, if at all.

"The sole object of the British Government is to get cargo for British bottoms, to the injury of American ships and shipowners. We have seen our trade interfered with by the refusal of London to deliver tens of thousands of dollars' worth of commercial cables, by the organization of overseas agencies in the neutral countries of Europe, by England's 'blockade' and by her interpretation of the principle of contraband of war. One after another these infringements upon our rights have been heaped up for the benefit of the British merchant and shipper. We have protested—and they have heaped higher.

"Why not fight the devil with his own fire, and do some blacklisting ourselves?"

HIS SHIP TWICE SEIZED.

First by British Cruiser and Then by German Submarine.

Captain John Lennard and nine members of the crew of the American ship Pass of Balmaha, which was captured at the end of July by a German submarine and taken to Bremen, arrived yesterday on the liner Rotterdam from Rotterdam on their way home.

The vessel, the Captain said, sailed from New York for Archangel on June 24 with a cargo of cotton and was held up by a British cruiser off the north coast of Scotland, which put a prize crew of a lieutenant and four seamen on board and ordered him into Kirkwall. On the next morning the Pass of Balmaha was captured by a German submarine and a petty officer was put on board to see that the vessel went to Cuxhaven.

Captain Lennard said that when the submarine was sighted the British lieutenant and the four sailors disguised themselves in old clothing and hid in the chain locker until the ship arrived at Cuxhaven, when they came out and were made prisoners. Afterward the Germans towed the Pass of Balmaha to Bremerhaven and he and his crew were sent to Rotterdam.

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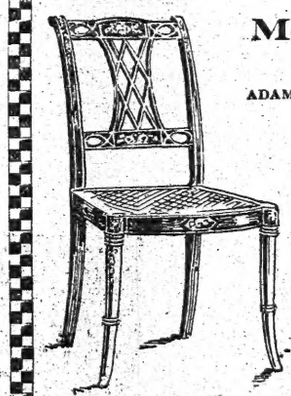
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FOUND EDUCATION CLEARING HOUSE

General Board to Make Experts' Work Available for All Schools.

COLLEGE BUDGET STANDARD

Many New Fields of Investigation Are Opened Up by Ambitious Plans.

After action taken at its meeting last Friday, the General Education Board announces this morning a number of appropriations which mark the beginning of work in several new fields of activity. Besides the ordinary appropriations to colleges, made three times a year, the board has made arrangements for several works of research which are designed to bring the educational experience of each section of the country into availability for educators the country over, to save duplication of effort, and to gain time in getting what is good in the new methods of education before everybody and in showing up the fallacies of the novelties which have not proved successful.

Besides these research works, the board announces the beginning in New England of the policy of encouragement of rural education, which it has carried on for the past ten years in the South. Through the aid given to State departments of education, and in other ways, the rural school situation has been greatly improved in the South in the last few years.

The first of the research work announced by the board is an elaborate study of the system of public education started by Superintendent William Wirt at Gary, Ind., now recommended for New York City.

"The study of the Wirt system as it works at Gary," said Dr. Abraham Flexner, Assistant Secretary of the General Education Board, "is the first thing we are doing in the endeavor to make usable throughout the country whatever is being done in any part of the country in the way of education. A man does good work in a small field, perhaps introduces a number of striking novelties in methods, but very few people learn just exactly what he is doing. Nobody has ever made a thorough study of Gary or other educational systems of the sort because nobody has had the time and the money; both of which the General Educational Board can make available. Not only the results must be studied, but costs, methods, and how far local peculiarities enter into the success or failure of the work. When they have made their report we expect to have a complete and authoritative account of this most interesting and important development in school work, which will be available for study, comparison, and use throughout the country."

Handbook of Finance.

The second item in the study of educational results which the board is planning is the preparation and publication of a handbook of university finance, which is to be compiled by Trevor Arnet, auditor of the University of Chicago. The work is designed to make immediately available for every college and professional school in the country the experience of the institutions which have managed their finances most successfully. Among the few colleges and universities which have a regular budget system the University of Chicago has been known as having one of the best, and Mr. Arnet was the man who worked out the system and got it into operation. But his new handbook will deal not only with this budget, but with the large number of typical universities, colleges, and professional schools, of all sizes and types and in all sections of the country, State and denominational, coeducational, or for men or women only. It will probably be a year or two before this handbook is ready for publication.

Another educational innovation which has been working well in a small field, and is now to be made available for the entire country, is the Minnesota system of training for rural school teachers, a study of which is to be made for the board by Professor Lotus H. Coffman of the University of Minnesota. In explaining this feature of the board's new program Dr. Flexner pointed out that most of the training of rural school teachers is at present conducted in normal schools located in cities.

"If you can get good teachers," he said, "the problem of the rural school is pretty well solved. But the urban normals generally instil urban ideals even into the young people who come in from the country for their training, and since the city schools give higher pay, and most of the young people would rather live in the city than in the average country community, it too often happens that the country school teacher is merely an inferior city school teacher, with city training and the desire for city life, but lacking the ability to get a good position in the city schools. For several years past the State of Minnesota has been conducting teachers' training departments in its rural high schools with excellent results. The teachers are trained in agriculture, household economy, and social work, which they will need in country districts. The board, in Professor Coffman's study of the system, will give the rest of the country a chance to get a scientific view of the whole system."

Maine Gets Big Aid.

In Hampton Institute, founded for the education of Indians and negroes but now conducted almost exclusively for colored students, there has been worked out an all-the-day program of study, recitation, and outside activities which is comparable in many ways, according to Dr. Flexner, to that in operation at Gary, except that in the Hampton school it is not part of an educational system. The board is making arrangements for a survey of the work at Hampton, with a special view to the success of this system and a general purpose to place at the disposal of educators the country over some of the developments that have been realized so far in negro education.

The board has appropriated $5,500 to the Department of Education of the State of Maine to enable the State Superintendent of Education to put into the field two agents to extend and promote rural education. This marks the beginning in New England of the work done in the South and the continuation of the policy adopted in that section of working with the State Departments of Education. There will be in future an extension of the board's work in this line through the other New England States.

Meanwhile in New Hampshire an appropriation of $5,000 a year has been made to Henry C. Morison, Superintendent of Education, to organize a bureau for the critical study of school processes and results in various parts of the State.

Usual Appropriations.

The last appropriation for a study of results is one of 7,500 made to the School of Education of the University of Chicago to defray the expenses of conducting experimental studies in methods of teaching reading and writing. For some time past work has been going on here under the direction of Professor Charles H. Judd, who has been trying to find out the psychological reasons which make it easy for some children to learn reading and writing.

"When a child learns to read and write easily," Dr. Flexner explains, "it appears that he must hit upon some particular combination of processes which make a thing very difficult for others come easily to him. Just what that combination is nobody knows, but Professor Judd is trying to find out. He needed leisure and assistance to prosecute this work, and that is what the board is providing."

Besides the appropriations above there are several which are in the ordinary line of the board's expenditure. To Hampton Institute there has been appropriated $25,000 additional endowment, the income of which is to be used in caring for the proposed Robert C. Ogden Memorial Building. Friends of the late Mr. Odgen, who was head of the Conference for Education in the South, are raising $100,000 to erect the building, and the board's appropriation is to insure that its maintenance will be no burden on the other funds of the institute.

In the ordinary course of appropriations to institutions the board announces that $100,000 has been given to Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., toward a fund of $400,000; $50,000 to Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., toward a fund of $200,000; $200,000 to Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., toward a fund of $1,000,000, and $25,000 to Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., toward a fund of $100,000. In each case the fund to which the appropriation has been made is to be used for endowment purposes. The colleges aided are Congregational, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Baptist, and the board's general policy of assisting denominational colleges is thus being carried out.

NEW BRITISH AGENT COMING.

Sir Henry Paul Harvey Will Represent the Treasury Here.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sir Henry Paul Harvey, Chief Auditor of the National Health Insurance, has been appointed the representative of the British Treasury in the United States.

Sir Henry Paul Harvey has had a distinguished career. As Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government he was the de facto Premier of Egypt, for he was ex officio a member of its Cabinet and possessed the power of veto.

Sir Henry is 59 years old, and after Rugby and New College, Oxford, entered the civil service. In 1895 he was appointed assistant private secretary and later private secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Secretary for War.

After this he was appointed representative of the British Government on the International Commission on Greek Finance, and later filled a similar office on the commission appointed to take control of the finances of Macedonia. When Sir Vincent Corbett resigned as Financial Adviser to Egypt he was at once selected.

While in Macedonia he was appointed to the rank of Councilor of Embassy, and still retains that rank. He was knighted by King George in 1911.

BLUE SUNDAY IN NEWPORT.

All Bars Closed, and Even Golf Barred by the Police.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 31.—Newport's bluest laws were enforced today by Chief of Police James R. Crowley as a result of the merry war between Mayor Robert S. Burlingam and the Chief. The police permitted newspapers and foodstuffs to be sold, and ice cream saloons to be opened, but all clubs were directed to close their bars, including the Reading Room, and the club maintained by the chief petty officers of the navy.

A policeman watched the links of the Newport Golf Club, and some members coming with their clubs were informed there could be no playing.

Tonight Chief Crowley said all sale of liquor and all gambling had been stopped. The places which were open today operated under licenses from the Board of Aldermen.

Chief Crowley consulted the Attorney General's office to make sure he was within his rights in closing the club bars. A barber was arrested for shaving a customer, and one case of intoxication was reported.

DYNAMITE FOR VREELAND.

Bronx Building Inspector Saved Because Fuse Goes Out.

William Tecumseh Sherman Vreeland, son of Jacob Vreeland, Chief Inspector of the Bronx Borough Building Bureau, came to his and his father's home at 261 East 239th Street, in the Woodlawn section of the Bronx, about midnight on Saturday, and found in the vestibule a package which he kicked about contemptuously and then picked up. He found that it was a stick of dynamite, with about an inch of fuse attached to it. The end was burned, indicating that the fuse had gone out when very close to the dynamite.

Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles said the job was very amateurish, as the fuse was of a fast-burning type, and if it had not gone out the man who set the bomb could hardly have reached the street before it exploded.

Mr. Vreeland said he had received no threatening letters and had no enemies that he knew of. It was recalled, however, that he had been active in enforcing the building regulations against various contractors who had attempted violations, and it was suggested that some of these might have conceived a grudge against him.

"This attempt upon my life cannot frighten me from the performance of my duty," he said yesterday.

BRITISH DYERS MAY STRIKE.

20,000 Union Members Are Voting on Wage Demands.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.—More labor troubles in the textile trade are threatened by a strike vote now being taken by the Dyers' Union, which is in dispute with the employers over wages. The trouble affects 20,000 dyers. Employers of 40,000 other dyers have already made terms with their employers.

USED TEACHERS' AID IN PHOTOGRAPH SALE

Commissioner Wallstein Sustains Complaints Made to the Mayor.

CANVASSED THE PUPILS

Ten Cents Each Was Private Concern's Charge for Individual Strips, 25 Cents for Groups.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein has submitted a report to Mayor Mitchel upholding complaints received at the Mayor's office against the photographing of school children. Representatives of the Willson Magazine Company have been making photographs of the children in thirty schools of the city, and, according to Commissioner Wallstein, the teachers have been asked to act as canvassers in the sale of the pictures and to collect the money from the pupils.

A group picture of several pupils is taken and then the picture of each child is enlarged. Group pictures sell at 25 cents each and single or "strip" pictures at 10 cents.

In his report Mr. Wallstein said:

"The usual practice has been for the teacher to make announcement to her class of the information set out in the notice addressed to the teacher, to distribute the strip pictures to the respective children in her class, and to receive from them within a day or two either a return of the picture or 10 cents for each picture not returned.

Teachers Collect the Money.

"The money is retained by the teacher until Mr. Hall calls at the school, where, upon arrival, he goes to the office of the Principal's assistant, has word sent to the teachers that he has arrived, and the teachers then bring or send the proceeds of the pictures sold, together with the pictures unsold. Accompanying the envelope containing the strip pictures of the children in the class each teacher receives, free of charge, one of the group photos."

Commissioner Wallstein said the testimony of W. Foster Hall, who is a representative of the Willson Magazine Company indicates that the Willson Company is not a corporation, but a proprietary concern of which Mr. Willson is the owner. The company is a Philadelphia concern.

The magazine company made the proposal to John W. Davis, Director of the Bureau of Compulsory Education, School Census, and Child Welfare that school children be photographed without expense to the city or the children. He said that compensation would come to the concern through the sale of photographs at 10 cents each for four of the five pictures of each child which would be taken at one exposure, the fifth picture being used for the child's identification card.

Mr. Davis testified that the photographing of school children for the purpose of affixing a copy of the photograph to a card giving information which would assist in the identification of the child was of great assistance in the work of his bureau in keeping children off the streets and in school. The Board of Education had asked for an appropriation to purchase cameras for this purpose, but it was eliminated from the final budget.

Dr. Ira Wile Approved Plan.

The Commissioner's report said:

"Neither in the minutes of the Board of Superintendents nor in the notice of approval by the Committee on Special Schools as communicated by the Secretary of the Board of Education to Mr. Davis is there any express approval of that part of the proposition which concerns the sale of photographs to school children. Mr. Davis states, however, that that part of the proposition was part of the plan as submitted both to the Board of Superintendents and to the Committee on Special Schools, and Dr. Ira Wile, a member of the latter committe, informs me that he and his committee knew and approved that part of the plan.

Mr. Davis further states that no part of the plan was ever submitted to the full Board of Education, because its approval was not deemed necessary since the Board of Superintendents had favorably acted upon the matter."

The Commissioner said it appeared to him that the grant of permission to the Willson Company to sell these photographs to the school children must result either in the solicitation of the children to make the purchases in the schools, or in the canvassing of them or their parents at their homes. In either event, he said, there would seem to be a violation of the purpose and intent of the Board of Education's by-laws.

Wallstein Condemns Method.

The photographing, he said, should not have been done, as it was, by a method by which either the school children or their parents would be subjected to canvassing by a private corporation upon a basis of advantage and official sanction given to it by the Board of Education.

"Moreover," he said, "while most of the school children could be expected quite naturally to desire to have their photographs, it must be a fact that many of them are unable to purchase them. It would seem to me, therefore, to be a mistake to give official sanction to a private enterprise, the result of which must inevitably have been to emphasize the distinction between the children who could and those who could not afford to pay the 10 cents for their pictures."

BOY DYING OF RABIES.

Bitten by Dog a Month Ago and Had Pasteur Treatment.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Oct. 31.—Charles E. Stamets, 3½ years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stamets of Thomas Street, is dying of rabies. He was bitten by a dog on Sept. 30 and returned home on Oct. 23 from the Pasteur Institute in New York, where he had been since Oct. 6, and had received eighteen treatments.

This afternoon he was seized with convulsions and Dr. Thomas Barber diagnosed the disease as rabies. Several other doctors were called in. The boy is suffering intense pain and the doctors say that he can live only a few hours.

Seven Hundred Drug Convictions.

District Attorney Perkins has received a report from Assistant District Attorney Wilmot, who is in charge of drug prosecutions, showing that 700 convictions for violations of the Boylan law relating to the sale of drugs have been obtained in the Court of Special Sessions since Jan. 1. Among those convicted were forty druggists who either sold drugs without a physician's prescription or failed to keep proper records of their purchases and sales.

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Electric, Gas and Oil, with Selected Art Glass Shades give the best light. "Miller" lamps make elegant

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Are Perfectly Safe—Give Intense Heat. If dealers will not supply "Miller" Lamps and Heaters, we can.

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WORKED WITH MISS CAVELL.

American Merchant Tells of Her Devotion to Wounded Soldiers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam was an American merchant who has had offices in New York and Brussels for many years, and spent the greater part of his time in the Belgian capital before the war.

"Miss Edith Cavell was known to my wife and myself," he said, "and nearly every person in Brussels for the good work she did as head of the Institut Medical de Birkendaal, which was a training school for nurses and was supported by voluntary contributions. Four days before the Germans entered Brussels we asked Miss Cavell to leave and go to London, but she declined and said: 'I intend to devote my services to the relief of suffering humanity, and whether they are English, French, or German, I will serve them just the same.' Under her direction all empty houses were converted into hospitals for the wounded, and my wife and myself had a ward with 150 beds in it to look after.

"On Aug. 20, 1914, the day the Germans entered the city, Miss Cavell came to see my wife and brought a small cedar-wood box which she said contained old letters and family jewelry which she wished her to take to her mother, who lives in Norwich, England. The Germans came in that afternoon, and the chance to get away to England was lost; so we returned the box to Miss Cavell.

"Several times afterward Miss Cavell was advised to leave the city, but she insisted on staying, as there were six English nurses left in Brussels, and she felt it her mission to stay and protect them. She was a noble woman, and, when the war is over, if Belgium is still Belgian, I will propose to have a monument erected to her memory in the Place de Culture, in Brussels, where her nursing school was located, and to have the square renamed 'Place de Cavell,' which will be responded to by the Belgians almost as soon as the suggestion is made."

Another passenger on the Rotterdam was Dr. Seaman Bainbridge, a New York cancer specialist, who has been in England, France, Germany, and Belgium studying the work done in the hospitals. He said there were 35,000 Belgian soldiers interned in Holland, and 80,000 refugees. He also made a semi-official study of the Red Cross hospital work and sanitary conditions, and will make a report to Washington.

"Despite the magnificent aid that has already been given to Belgium," Dr. Bainbridge continued, "there are thousands of refugees facing the Winter who are without means of support, and shipments of food and clothing from the United States are necessary to relieve the distress and starvation."

Another Garibaldi Wounded.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 31, (via Paris.)—Sante Garibaldi, a son of General Ricciotti Garibaldi, has been wounded. He is suffering from a bullet in the hand. The condition of his brother, Ezio, who was seriously wounded near Coularca, is slowly improving.

Geraldine Farrar

By arrangement, Morris Gest
Appears in photo-plays produced by

Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co.



"Carmen"
with Geraldine Farrar

Prices 10 to 50 cents—Just think of it!

The best photo-plays with the best known stars given to the public at popular prices—that is the Paramount policy.

The acquisition of Geraldine Farrar to the Paramount Program is but another indication of the supreme quality of Paramount Pictures.

You can now see this internationally famous artist in her first screen production—"Carmen"—being shown at Paramount theatres exclusively.

Critics who have had a peep at the picture say it is the most elaborate and realistic interpretation of "Carmen" ever seen.

With all outdoors as a stage, the brilliant acting of Miss Farrar surpasses, if possible, anything she has ever before undertaken.

You must see her—see also the wonderful Spanish settings by the sea—the hills—the market places—the arena with its thousands of spectators watching the most realistic bull-fight ever presented, and many other scenes beyond description.

The public pays $5.00 a seat to see Miss Farrar in "Carmen," but you can see her on the screen at any theatre showing Paramount Pictures at prices from 10 to 50 cents.

Ask the manager of your local theatre when he is going to show Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen."

Miss Farrar will appear in other remarkable screen renditions of her famous roles to be announced later.

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ONE HUNDRED and TEN WEST FORTIETH STREET
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Overcoat; Suit and Cap to Match





Smart, neat, perfect fitting and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or as follows:

Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . . $16.50
Cap . . $ 2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22
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Scarfs and Muffs *in all the Fashionable Pelts.*

SILVER AND CROSS FOXES
Also Natural Blue, *Attractive in Quality and Price.*

CLOTH COATS For Motor and Afternoon Wear *in Novelty Materials.*

EVENING WRAPS
Fur Trimmed.

634 Fifth Ave.

The Store will be closed all day to-morrow (Election Day)

B. Altman & Co.

Continuation of Exhibition and Sale of Belgian "War Laces"

Owing to the great interest that has been evinced in the Belgian "War Laces" the Commission for Relief in Belgium has made arrangements with B. Altman & Co. continuing the display up to and including Saturday, November 6th.

These exceedingly beautiful specimens of the lace industry of Belgium are being shown on the Fifth Floor.

Women's Balta Slippers

Evening Slippers of Aluminum Cloth, which harmonize with all of the exquisite shades of evening gowns, are in very fashionable demand. Owing, however, to conditions abroad, it has been difficult to obtain this popular fabric.

Complete Assortments are now being shown by B. Altman & Co., who through their exceptional buying facilities abroad, have obtained a generous supply of material.

Slippers of Cloth of Gold or Silver

and also of the lovely Metal Brocades may be obtained in esthetically beautiful color combinations.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department

For to-day (Monday)

An Extraordinary Sale of Tailor-made Suits

in a number of new styles:

Velour de laine, or Broadcloth, trimmed with real Skunk . . . . . at $38.00

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

Riding Habits

FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN

These garments are Custom designed and made

THE VALUES ARE EXCEPTIONAL.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

THINK WOMEN FACE DEFEAT IN THE EAST

Politicians Believe Result Tomorrow Will Settle the Question for a Long Time.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE HOPEFUL

Manhattan Campaign to Close With Speeches From Two Hundred Automobiles.

With the triple test to which woman suffrage will be submitted at the polls tomorrow in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachussetts, leaders of both the suffragists and anti-suffragists admit that a crisis will be reached in the movement for the enfranchisement of women which has been in progress in this country for more than two generations.

It will be the first decisive try-out of woman suffrage in the East. In New Jersey, where woman suffrage was defeated on Oct. 17, the test came at a special election where, though the vote was unusually large, it was not the normal vote cast at general elections. In all three States where woman suffrage amendments will be submitted for ratification tomorrow there are conditions insuring a large vote, so that whether the amendment is ratified or rejected it will not be by default.

The women opposed to the enfranchisement of their sex in the three Eastern States have felt assured for many weeks that the woman suffrage cause would go down to defeat as soon as the voters could have their say on the question in the East. Since they have felt assured of victory for their side they have been working with might and main to roll up a big vote against it. They express the belief everywhere that if the adverse majorities on the enfranchisement of the women are made emphatic enough woman suffrage will be eliminated as a political issue for many years to come.

Except in two States—Nevada and Montana—woman suffrage everywhere when submitted to the voters in recent years has been defeated by majorities which have been most impressive. In two States—Ohio and Michigan—Constitutional amendments for the enfranchisement of women have been submitted twice to the voters since 1912. In each instance it has met defeat. The second defeat in both States has been by a much heavier majority than the first.

Where Suffrage Has Lost.

Here is a talle showing the States in which woman suffrage has been before the voters in recent years, the vote on the question, and the majorities by which the amendments have been rejected:

State.	Year.	For Suffrage.	Against Suffrage.	Majority Against.
Ohio	1912	249,620	336,875	87,455
Ohio	1914	335,390	518,295	182,905
Michigan	1912	247,375	248,135	760
Michigan	1913	168,738	264,882	96,144
Wisconsin	1912	135,546	227,024	91,478
Nebraska	1914	90,738	100,842	10,104
Missouri	1914	182,257	322 463	140,206
N. Dakota	1914	40,009	49,410	9,401
S. Dakota	1914	39,030	51,319	11,914
New Jersey	1915	133,201	184,474	51,273

In New Jersey three votes were cast against woman suffrage to each two votes that were cast for it. In the three States where the test will come tomorrow even trained political observers admit that they are puzzled as to the size of the adverse majorities, even though they entertain no doubt regarding the result. Should the same ratio be maintained in the other three Eastern States it would mean the defeat of woman suffrage by towering majorities, because of the larger vote.

It is estimated that in round numbers 1,100,000 votes will be cast in this State. In Pennsylvania the politicians expect to see 950,000 votes polled, if weather conditions tomorrow are good. In Massachusetts in all likelihood the vote will be close to 560,000.

In all three States the registration this year has been high beyond precedent. In many localities in this State the registration, in what commonly would be regarded an off year, has been more heavy than in the last Presidential year. That is true in New York City, in Buffalo, in Rochester, in Syracuse, and in other large cities. It is true in Massachusetts in Boston and in other large municipalities. In Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the large centres of the Keystone State, are looking for a record vote in a year when outside of suffrage there is nothing beyond the election of Superior Court Judges.

The politicians do not quite know what to make of the big registration. Very generally they ascribe it to interest on either side of the woman suffrage question. The vote in New Jersey, unprecedentedly high for a special election, where woman suffrage was the only issue, has indicated to the political leaders that there is a much greater interest in woman suffrage than they suspected.

Six Million Women Affected.

The woman suffrage amendment would affect directly nearly six million women in the three Eastern States where the test will come tomorrow. According to the latest United States Census figures the number of women above twenty-one in the three States is as follows:

New York	2,737,521
Pennsylvania	2,114,008
Massachusetts	1,074,485
Total	5,946,014

In this State the fight over the woman suffrage amendment probably has been both more determined and better organized than in either Pennsylvania or Massachusetts.

According to the statements made repeatedly in lectures and in literature by the women who are fighting the enfranchisement of their sex in the Eastern States, less than 10 per cent. of the women desire the right to vote. The statement is challenged by the suffragists. In this State and in Pennsylvania, however, the latter have declined to give any detailed figures to show what the aggregate membership of the pro-suffrage societies is, which would be somewhat of a test by which to gauge the sentiment. Actual figures obtained in New Jersey showed that with the enrollment in the suffrage organizatons as the basis, less than 12 per cent. of the women who have attained voting age were actively engaged in the fight for the ballot.

In this State a proposition to submit the question of whether women should vote to a referendum of women was rejected by the suffragists in 1910 when Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga introduced a bill with that purpose in view in the Legislature.

The defeat of woman suffrage, if the amendments should be rejected at the polls tomorrow, will be accomplished in all three States, despite the fact that the Governors have declared their intention to vote for the amendment. Governor Whitman in this State, Governor Brumbaugh in Pennsylvania, and Governor Walsh of Massachusetts all have declared in favor of woman suffrage, though neither has taken an active part in the fight.

Both in this State and in Pennsylvania the suffragists have had to contend with the opposition of conservative business men, who have proved the most formidable allies of the women engaged in the anti-suffrage fight under the auspices of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Fight in Massachusetts.

Despite the fact that most of the political leaders in Massachusetts have predicted the downfall of the amendment that would give women the vote, the suffragists will make a bitter fight tomorrow throughout the Bay State, hoping against hope that they will win, and determined, if they must face defeat, to keep down the majority against the cause to as low a figure as possible. There is a possibility that the issue will be before the voters again in 1916, the year of the Presidential election, if the proposition for a general revision of the Constitution is put through, and the suffragists are already preparing for such an emergency and realize that a heavy majority against them tomorrow would have a bad effect on the next vote.

In closing their campaign yesterday by sending out many thousands of letters to the voters, the suffragists laid great stress upon the fact that Governor Walsh and his strongest opponent, Samuel W. McCall, the Republican nominee for Governor, as well as the other candidates for that office were in favor of granting the franchise to women. While Governor Walsh and Mr. McCall have sturdily resisted all efforts by the suffragists to get them to do campaigning for the cause, the women who want the vote feel that their early statements in favor of equal suffrage will have a most important effect on the vote. They are also making much of President Wilson's attitude but have not urged the recommendations of William J. Bryan, late Secretary of State, upon the voters to any great extent during the closing days of the campaign.

The suffragists say in Massachusetts that if they are defeated this year they will continue their campaign without abatement in preparation for the next clash. In the Bay State, they say, it will be a never-ending fight until the vote is granted.

The anti-suffragists, supremely confident of victory, are hoping to deal the cause of equal suffrage a blow from which it will be unable to recover for years to come. They feel that a majority of 100,000 or more in Massachusetts will give the suffrage cause a setback which will end any serious talk of granting the vote to women for the next ten years. In this view, it was said, most of the political leaders of that State were of the same mind. Most of them would like to see this result, although they will not say so openly.

The suffragists in Massachusetts are unquestionably looking to the suffragists of New York to poll a big vote and check a complete sweep of the Eastern States by the antis. They feel that the "cause" has an excellent chance in New York because the anti-suffrage organization is not so strong as in Massachusetts.

The antis have working openly with them many of the Old Guard politicians, among them Senators Lodge and Weeks, Murray Crane and ex-Congressman Gardner, long a political power. They resent the claim of the suffragists that most of the prominent men in the State are for the amendment. They feel also that Walsh and McCall, by remaining silent on the issue after stating early in the campaign that they were in favor of equal suffrage, have nullified any effect that the original declarations might have brought about. And they take the silence of these men, also, as proof that the Democratic and Republican organizations, while ostensibly neutral, are in truth against the passage of the amendment.

The anti-suffragists of Massachusetts have expressed not the slightest doubt of the way the fight will go in practically all of the larger cities, but until recently the farming districts, especially in the western portion of the State, had not been sounded so carefully. The reports from these districts received within the last ten days have encouraged them to believe that the majority will be large. The swing has been all against suffrage among the farmers, they say, and the estimates of the leaders of the big political parties seem to back them up.

In this State and in Pennsylvania the woman suffrage amendment could not possibly come before the voters again if defeated until 1919. Under the Constitution an amendment must pass two Legislatures with a different Senate before it can be submitted to the electorate. The same constitutional proviso would prevent a new test on suffrage in Pennsylvania any earlier than 1919.

MRS. CATT ANSWERS ANTIS FOR MITCHEL

Writes Mayor His Statement That Most Women Want Vote Is Correct.

A MILLION IN NEW YORK

Miss Chittenden Replies with Charge That Suffrage Canvass Was Ludicrous.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, has answered an open letter to Mayor Mitchel from Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in which the Mayor was challenged to give figures to support his statement, made at the suffrage mass meeting on Oct. 26 at Carnegie Hall, that the majority of women wished the vote.

Mrs. Catt's letter follows:

Empire State Campaign Committee, Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman, 303 Fifth Avenue, Oct. 30, 1915:

Dear Mr. Mayor—I note that the anti-suffragists have challenged your statement that a majority of the women of New York want to vote. As you doubtless derived your authority for this statement from a leaflet issued by the Empire State Campaign Committee, I beg leave to put the following facts before you:

Some months ago we urged our representatives in every one of the 150 Assembly districts of the State to poll the women on woman suffrage. We knew that such a canvass could not be fully made, as the work would have to be done by volunteers and women are busy people. We knew, too, that many rural districts are not easily reached and that it is impossible for canvassers to gain entrance to the apartment houses of our cities. Yet we urged our organized representatives to take up this form of activity and to conduct the work as thoroughly as possible.

As a result many communities have been canvassed house to house. In all parts of the State a special effort has been made to reach women at meetings of various kinds. A booth has been maintained at each of the ninety-eight county fairs, the State Fair, and numerous expositions. Big picnics and outings of various kinds have been visited by our workers with a view to securing enrollments. In many places the records of the results have been kept in card catalogues. In industrial centres we early learned that both men and women feared that the knowledge that they had signed such slips would leak out and cause the loss of their positions. Under those circumstances a mere poll was taken.

We discovered also that whenever an enterprising newspaper made a canvass which indicated especially favorable sentiment somewhere our opponents would at once fly to that point and begin work. We have, therefore, kept our records quietly and have at all times promised that no publicity would be given those who signed.

Our statement that 1,000,000 women want to vote is based absolutely on the reports of our own work. We have not counted membership of societies passing resolutions, as has been charged. We do not base our statement upon a postal-card canvass of any newspaper, as has been charged, nor upon any method of estimating.

It is a curious item of interest that anti-suffragists declared ten years ago that 10 per cent. only of the women wanted to vote. Since then suffrage has been won in eight additional States and Alaska. We have waged a record-breaking campaign in New York, and the number of women wanting the vote has increased steadily week by week. Any citizen of the State can establish this fact by a canvass of his own circle of acquaintances.

The 25,000 or more women who marched through Fifth Avenue on Saturday were a small indication of the numbers who are suffragists. Thousands of women did not possess the physical strength to stand waiting for hours and then walk two and a half miles. Many were obliged to work Saturday afternoon, and thousands more had to remain home with their children. Yet the anti-suffragists stick to the 10 per cent. of ten years ago.

We have made no wild guess, we have "framed up" no false statement. We canvassed. We found our million women.

The largest number of men ever voting at any one election was in the Presidential election of 1912—1,587,983. Even though women should vote in as large a proportion as men, a million women form an easy majority of the body of prospective women voters of this State.

The persistent attitude of the anti-suffragists in face of the phenomenal progress of the suffrage movement brings to mind the famous comment of Julius Caesar, when he said: "Men believe, for the most part, that which they wish." Yours truly,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Simultaneously with the statement from the Empire State Campaign Committee came one from the anti-suffragists. It reiterated the statement that only 10 per cent. of the women wish the vote, saying:

The claim made by the suffragists that 1,000,000 women in New York State wish to vote is ludicrous.

It is concededly based upon the postal-card canvass made by The New York World in March, 1915. Of the thousands of women to whom postal card inquiries were sent only about 15 per cent. answered. Of that 15 per cent. about 70 per cent. expressed themselves in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. It is obvious that 85 per cent. who did not reply at all were either opposed to the extension of the suffrage or were indifferent.

Assuming, as the suffragists do, that the women of voting age in this State number 2,700,000, it is evident that no more than 283,500, or 70 per cent. of the 15 per cent., or approximately 10 per cent. of the whole, are in favor of the extension of the suffrage to women.

The obvious error of the suffragists is in applying the percentage of favorable replies received from the 15 per cent. to the whole body of women, including the 85 per cent. who did not reply at all.

We have said about 10 per cent. of the women of the State wish the suffrage. The poll accepted by the suffragists proves it.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE,
MISS ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, President.

MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE, Vice President.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is one of the most prominent of the anti-suffrage women, the President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, as well as Vice President of the State Association. Mrs. Catt is one of the leaders among the suffragists, the President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and an ex-President of the National Association.

NO BIRTHS A CURE FOR WAR.

Women Have Power to Silence Cannon, Rabbi Wise Says.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, addressing an audience of 2,500 persons who filled Carnegie Hall last night to hear his sermon on woman suffrage before the Free Synagogue, said that war would never end before women have the vote, and that if the vote continued to be withheld and wars continue, he would wish to see women make a united protest by refusing to bear children.

"I do not say that wars will end when women have the vote," he said, "but I will essay the rôle of the prophet in this one instance and say that there is not going to be an end to war before women have the vote.

"Did I know that war would continue from time to time and that the terrific organized slaughter which is now taking place would come again and again at intervals, I would ask women to refuse longer to become the mothers of men. I can conceive that the time will come when women will say: 'Either give us a share in the Government or else we will no longer be mothers. We will not give life to a child and a child to life; we will not bear sons unless we can assure ourselves that they will be permitted to live.'

"In the face of this great calamity of war, how can men say that government could be made worse by the participation of women?"

Dr. Wise said suffrage was fundamentally a moral and religious issue. He added that he had decided not to put his opinions upon the proposed Constitution before the Free Synagogue because the Constitution was a matter of sordid politics.

"The cause of equal suffrage is one additional symbol of the history of a great movement, of the awakening, the revolt, the uprising of women against centuries of wrong and injustice, for repression and suppression are wrong and injustice," he said.

Dr. Wise denied the argument against suffrage that women under present conditions hold substantial privileges which they would or should forfeit if they received the vote. Further, he argued, that if such privileges did exist he would fight for their abolition for the reason that privilege was the "badge of inferiority", and "the stamp of humiliation." He said that it was under the pretense of extending privileges to them that the Jews were oppressed and held in a condition of inferiority in Russia and other countries.

SUPPLIES FOR WATCHERS.

Suffrage Scouts Will Be on Duty Every Minute.

"Hist! Be silent. The enemy listens." That was the word at the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday. The party had fifty women hard at work writing all day, but it would not breathe a word as to what they were doing. Women who have been busy all the week at the headquarters were secreted yesterday in another building where nothing could disturb their work.

There was very little rest yesterday. Three of the largest of the suffrage headquarters were open. The Empire State campaign headquarters was open in the morning, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its head, on hand looking after things. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman for Manhattan Borough, were able for the first time for days to get together for a conference. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Men's League, was also at the party headquarters, and a big automobile flying the suffrage colors stood at the door. There were only twenty of the regular women workers in the building, but women were coming in all day to make reports.

Over 1,000 women gathered yesterday afternoon in the Suffrage Shop of the Women's Political Union, 663 Fifth Avenue, whose headquarters in Forty-fifth Street was also open for the last watchers' school. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will watch at 142 Eldridge Street; Mrs. de Forest will be on Avenue B, north of Fourteenth Street, Twelfth Assembly, Sixth Election District; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim will be at 410 Grand Street, and Dr. Mary Crawford of Brooklyn, who has recently returned from hospital service in France, will be at the Twenty-second Election, Twenty-second Assembly District. Other women who will watch or who will be on picket duty will be Mrs. Francis Higginson Cabot, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Dean, Mrs. Henry Phipps and Miss Phipps, Mrs. A. A. Bradley, wife of Colonel Bradley of Governors Island; Miss Anne Hutchinson, Miss Alice Perkins, Miss Vida Milholland, Miss Sylvia Page, Miss Louise Belderhase, Miss Emily O'Keefe, Miss Anna Constable, Miss Harriet Porritt, and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

There will be four cars from New Jersey which will take part in the Election Day work, and Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, head of the New Jersey Branch of the Women's Political Union, will have a rambling commission in New York. Mrs. Emanuel Einstein will be in charge of the twenty or more automobiles which will carry supplies for the union to the women pickets. Mrs. Einstein's plan for the day is to be up at 4:30 A. M., giving directions over the 'phone to her lieutenants, and at 5 she will be out starting for the polling places, staying until the last watcher has left at night. She will carry 200 sandwiches with her, and cakes of chocolate. Miss Alice Einstein will be a watcher.

A statement has been issued by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, saying that the organiaztion will not send watchers to the polls on Election Day, as they do not believe women fitted or qualified for the work.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, said she was assured that everything would be carried on with perfect fairness at the polls, but that it was the practice of the men's political parties to send watchers, and the suffragists felt that in doing likewise they merely showed their interest in the question for which they have worked with such diligence.

The flying squadron of automobiles will meet at the Battery today at 11 A. M., where it will hold the first of 500 meetings, visiting every district in Manhattan and the Bronx. There will be 200 altogether, and twenty suffrage advertising carts, which will sport suffrage texts in large letters. As the large squadron leaves the Battery a smaller division of automobiles, with a wagon and goat cart under the direction of Miss Henrietta Speke Seeley, will start from the Bronx. The two divisions will unite at 4:30 o'clock at 406 East 149th Street.

The Men's League for Woman Suffrage has issued an appeal to men to recognize women "as intelligent and responsible beings and vote for woman suffrage." It states that, while the unit of society and the State is the individual, the political unit is in the last analysis the individual.

Another all-night meeting will begin tonight in Times Square under the direction of Miss Rose Sanderman. She will have for speakers ex-Congressman Falconer of Washington, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Julia Reinhardt, Mrs. Grace Cottrell and Mrs. Hove of Seattle, Miss Harriet Porritt, Mrs. Winter Russell, Mrs. George Wheelock, and others.

SUFFRAGISTS DISTURB CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Has Singing Stopped in Madison Square.

By request of Dr. Charles R. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, the suffrage meeting, which was going on in the square just outside of the church had to cut off its musical program while the church service was in progress last night. The request was transmitted through a policeman, who notified Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, the Chairman of the meeting, that the music—the crowd was singing "America" at that moment—would have to be stopped until the congregation had left the church.

Previously there had been music on the piano and cornet, which had been muffled at the order of Mrs. Laidlaw on account of Dr Parkhurst's earlier objection; mut Mrs. Laidlaw said she had never expected that anybody would object to "America."

The music was silent only till the congregation went away from the church, after which Harry H. Barnhart of Rochester led the crowd in a musical program that ran from "My Old Kentucky Home" to "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Rev. Waldo A. Ames of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hoboken, and the Rev. Allan McCurdy, of the Mt. Morris Baptist Church, came down after their services were over and spoke at the meeting. Portia Willis, Vida Sutton, Alice Duer Miller, Rose O'Neill and others spoke during the period of silence enforced on the musicians by Dr. Parkhurst.

LAWYERS SUPPORT RITCHIE.

Municipal Court Candidate Criticizes a Lauer Leaflet.

George Gordon Battle and other lawyers on the Albert Ritchie Non-Partisan Campaign Committee sent out an appeal yesterday to voters to support Mr. Ritchie, who is the Democratic and Independence League candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Ninth District. Mr. Ritchie yesterday sent a letter to Justice Edgar J. Lauer, his Republican opponent, protesting against a leaflet issued by the Lauer campaign committee, which says:

"The following members of the Bar, acting on behalf of the Bar Association, irrespective of political affiliations, and not because of any personal favor, have indorsed Judge Lauer's record and recommended him for re-election." This is followed by a list of the names of many well-known lawyers.

"This statement," wrote Mr. Ritchie, "is, to my mind, a clear deception and misrepresentation of the facts, and it does not become either of us to resort to such expedients, even in a campaign. This statement would make it appear that your election was recommended by the lawyers whose names are appended and by their authority. This, as you are aware, is untrue.

"Many of the lawyers whose names appear are supporting me, and several of them who live in the district are openly advocating my election. Among them I may name Phoenix Ingraham, Charles E. Lydecker, De Lancey Nicoll, and Almuth C. Vandiver, who are members of the Non-Partisan Campaign Committee formed to promote my election. I have been assured by several other lawyers named by your committee, whom I have been able to reach at the short time at my disposal, that the use of their names is unauthorized."

ASK BUSINESS TO HELP.

Security League Wants Appeal Sent South and West.

The National Security League announced yesterday the beginning of another effort "to spread the gospel of preparedness throughout the country." The new campaign is to be directed principally at the South and West, where, the league says, the greatest indifference to adequate national preparedness is encountered. In order to bring the issue of preparedness home to the people in certain parts of the South and West the league has asked for the cooperation of large business establishments in New York and other Eastern cities which have representatives in those sections.

These Eastern business concerns have been asked to add a line to their business letters stating that adequate preparedness is a vital issue in this country today, particularly to the large coast cities of the Atlantic, and to urge their correspondents in the South and West to take an interest in the matter, inasmuch as any blow directed against the coast would be felt throughout the country.

"With the near approach of the assembling of Congress," said President S. Stanwood Menken yesterday, "we are redoubling our efforts to demonstrate to Congress that the American people are thoroughly aroused upon the most vital issue which is now before them."

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Vote | Yes | X | PROPOSITION No. 1
To issue bonds for $27,000,000 to complete the Barge Canal

It must be finished by the adoption of this Bond issue or by direct State Tax.

It means lower cost of transportation, more business for business men, more work for workmen.

The original Canal made New York the Empire State.

The Canal enlargement will continue our rapid commercial and industrial development.

Sustain the Empire State's supremacy.

Proposition No. 1 is at the bottom of one of the ballots and is the only so-called proposition on the ballot.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

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Unusually smart types of the season's new vogue are now being shown on the Third Floor

Made of Gold and Silver Lace combined with Maline and Fur and finished with Flowers and Ornaments.

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A very wide and choice assortment of

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Why not spend an hour today looking at the most elegant furniture in the world?

There will be no obligation, and there will be much pleasure and profit to you if you are interested in fine woods, exquisite joinery and the highly artistic adaptation of lines beautiful to things useful.

Tobey-Made Furniture represents the highest ideals of the furniture art.

The Tobey Furniture Co.
Fifth Ave. at 53rd St.

From the Bench to You



Saving you the dealers' profits.

VOGEL'S SHOES
Latest styles
Dependable qualities
$5
HAND MADE FOUNDATION

E. VOGEL FINE SHOES
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A Day in Fifth Avenue

New York rejoices in its Broadway, but takes pride in its Fifth Avenue.

The movement of trade during the past few years which has made the Fifth Avenue Section the great shopping thoroughfare of the Metropolis, is an interesting, though familiar development of a great city. Trade does not, as a rule, stay where it is put except to decay; it is always seeking closer proximity to the customer.

An intelligently planned journey in Fifth Avenue is replete with many of the charms and pleasures of a tour of the great cities of the world, so far as the products of man's hand and brain are concerned. There are galleries, both private and public, filled with rare paintings, porcelains and objets d'art from old world collections; there are fine shops stocked with exclusive products of mills and factories, with fruits of the loom, and creations of the costume ateliers of New York as well as of Paris and London; there are restaurants and hotels whose names are symbols in their field; buildings of notable architecture; near at hand places of amusement of note, and the great railroad terminals—all in the traditional atmosphere of the most distinguished thoroughfare of America's greatest city.

This is the location of the Harriman National Bank, and, suiting its banking policy to its surroundings, it aims to deal generously, broadly and in a progressive spirit with its customers.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

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Body and Chassis

The Coupe de Ville, so fashionable in the capitals of Europe, so seldom seen here, is essentially reproduced in the White Town Car.

It is not a town body imposed upon a touring chassis. It is a town car from the ground up; with a shorter turning radius to enable sharp turning on crowded streets; lighter weight to enable easy handling; special spring suspension to insure the easiest riding over rough pavements; and power proportioned to meet the needs of city driving.

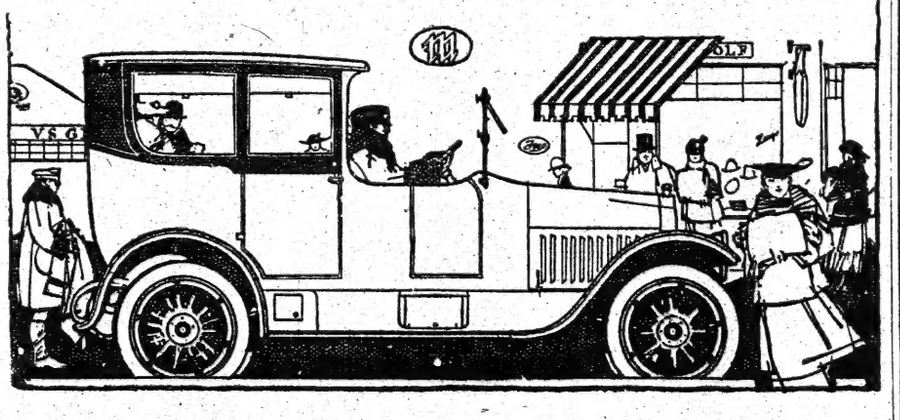
The solid detachable roof extension over the driver's seat continues unbroken the graceful sweep of the roof line, and when removed exposes to full view the chauffeur and footman. In a rain storm, liveries may be protected by simply pulling forward overhead a roller curtain and attaching one end to the windshield.

White Enclosed Cars are Custom-Built

The Town Car body, like all White enclosed cars, is custom-built. The exterior design and interior appointments embody the most authoritative ideas. The owner may select the fabrics and color scheme.

For a distinctly aristocratic vehicle, this correctly designed Town Car conforms to the best European practice.

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BROADWAY AT SIXTY-SECOND STREET,
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204 Pages; Illustrated

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CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE
204 Pages; Illustrated
Times Square New York

TAMMANY KNIFES THE CONSTITUTION

Continued from Page 1.

tagonisms of your political situation to bias your mind and put you in an attitude of hostility to the measure and to the men who have been engaged in it."

Why Submitted as a Whole.

Mr. Root's letter follows:

New York City,
Oct. 30, 1915.

George W. Perkins, Esq.,
71 Broadway,
New York City.

Sir: While absent from the State I found yesterday advertised in a newspaper a letter from you to me stating your conclusion that the proposed revised Constitution should not be adopted and undertaking to give your reasons. My comments must be brief if they are to be published, for the friends of the revision have no such sums to pay for advertising as its enemies appear to have.

Your principal reason appears to be that the Constitution as revised is submitted practically as a whole, whereas in your opinion it should be submitted in separate sections.

You must be aware that there are two quite distinct methods of changing the Constitution in this State. One is the submission of separate amendments by the Legislature. Two such amendments submitted by the Legislature are to be voted upon this Fall. The other method is by having a convention "to revise and amend the Constitution." That method involves three separate votes by the people of the State: First, a vote that such method shall be followed; that is, that there shall be a convention to revise and amend; second, a vote selecting the men who are to do the work of revising and amending; and third, a vote approving or disapproving the result. Under this method for a hundred years it has been the practice in this State to submit the work of revision practically as a whole, just as it is being submitted now; and it could not be done otherwise consistently with the duty of the convention. That duty is not merely to propose amendments; it is to revise and amend the Constitution, and then report to the people of the State for their approval or disapproval of the work which has been done.

That is what the people of the State voted for when they determined to have a convention; that is what they elected the delegates to do; and that is what they will have spent over a million dollars to have done. They are entitled to act upon the revision which their delegates have made, instead of each voter having to make up a constitution for himself by putting together a multitude of separate provisions.

A Specific, Common Purpose.

This is particularly the case with the present revision, because all the main new provisions are connected by a specific, common purpose—the rehabilitation of the Legislature and its restoration to the performance of its proper functions. The relations of the Legislature to the courts in the control of judicial procedure, to the cities in the control of municipal affairs, to counties in the control of county government, to the Conservation Commission in the making of rules and regulations for the preservation of game and the conservation of natural resources, to the Department of Public Works in determining upon the expenditure of public moneys in local improvements, to the Public Service Commissions in the regulation of public utilities, to the Court of Claims in regard to the audit of claims against the State, to the Department of Accounts for the making of investigations and reports necessary for intelligent legislative action, to all the heads of executive departments and to the Governor in scrutinizing the grounds upon which appropriations are asked for the support of the Government, are dealt within what you consider separate and independent amendments, but which really, taken together, establish a general plan to relieve the Legislature from the pressure of private and local and special bills which prevent it from performing its proper functions, and to facilitate it in considering the general laws required by the interest of the whole State and in restricting the expenditure of public moneys by all the departments of Government.

Restores the Legislature.

The scheme and purpose of the new instrument is not merely to reduce the delay and cost of getting justice in the courts. It is not merely to substitute a businesslike organization for the loose and wasteful lack of organization in the executive departments. It does these things, but it aims also to restore the Legislature to the esteem from which it has fallen and to the effective performance of the functions which it is designed to perform, and to defend representative government by showing that it is better to cure its evils than to abandon it for any other system. This general scheme of improvement of State Government should be considered and accepted or rejected as a whole.

You object that there is no adequate reason for the submission of the apportionment article separately. The separate submission of that article was an essential condition to the non-partisan treatment of all the remainder of the Constitution in the convention, because that is the only article upon which party lines are necessarily drawn. The mere fact that the new article continues unchanged the existing provision relating to the representation of New York City in the Legislature would have made its inclusion in the general submission the inevitable cause of a division upon party lines as to the whole Constitution, and the separate submission was to avoid that most undesirable result.

Supreme Court in Politics.

You object that the appointment of Supreme Court Commissioners by the courts will put the judiciary into the practical politics of the State. On the contrary, the courts now appoint Commissioners and referees in great numbers, and the use of such appointments as political patronage and on the request of party leaders has been the cause of much abuse and scandal and of enormous expense to suitors. The provision in the new Constitution for the appointment of standing Commissioners is designed and adapted to take the judiciary out of practical politics to put an end to the kind of appointments which have been discrediting the courts.

You say that under the budget system in the revised Constitution we would get an independent, responsible budget system but every other year because the first year of each Governor "the budget for him would be made up by the department heads that were going out with the outgoing Governor." This is a mistake. The department heads do not make up the budget. They merely furnish to the Governor information, but by no means all the information, upon which he himself makes up the budget, and each Governor will do that for himself in each year of his term.

You object to the striking out of the prohibition against the Governor appointing members of the Legislature to office. That was stricken out, with a number of other provisions, as wholly useless and unnecessary. There are many ways in which a Governor might misbehave himself, but we do not attempt to cover them by constitutional provisions. Wherever the action of the Governor has to be open and public, as it must be in such matters as this, public condemnation is the true safeguard against abuse.

Restricts Field for Dicker.

You say the power of the Legislature after the budget has been finally acted upon to initiate bills and pass them for submission to the Governor "opens up a vast field of dicker and trade between the Legislature and the Governor and between the invisible government and both." That is not a power given in this revised Constitution; it is but a remnant of a power which the Legislature now has and which by the revision they are precluded from exercising until after the budget has been acted upon; so that the field you describe is not "opened up" but is made smaller by the revision.

You object to the provision for printing the debates of the Legislature as the debates of Congress are printed upon the ground that the printing would be confined to Albany County printing firms, and you declare in favor of the establishment of a State printing department. Under the present Printing law the State printing is let to the lowest bidder upon competitive bids open to all the printing offices of the State. I am inclined to think that it would be wiser for the State to do its own printing rather than to do it by contract, but surely no one would claim that that is a matter that ought to be regulated by the Constitution of the State rather than by legislation. The printing of debates in the Legislature so that the people of the State will have an opportunity to know what is being done there, what reasons are given for or against the action taken or refused, so that legislative action will be really public, furnishes an additional argument in favor of a State printing office.

You object to the prohibition against the Legislature creating new departments in addition to the seventeen enumerated in the revision into which the 152 departments, boards, bureaus, and offices of the present State Government are to be consolidated. Yet without such a prohibition it is manifest that there could be no possible way of preventing a continuance of the same process of creating a multitude of irresponsible agencies accountable to no one, inspected and supervised by no one, which has produced the present condition.

Markets Provided For.

You object that there should be a department of markets and urge the importance of bringing the producer and consumer together so that the products of our farms may be disposed of to the consumer without the great cost which now absorbs so large a part of their value. I fully agree to this, and so did the convention in creating a constitutional department of agriculture, the head of which will have no more important duty than to deal with this subject. The subject involves far more than mere markets. It involves the conditions of production, consignment, and transportation as well as market facilities. To cut off one end of this long and somewhat complicated process and confine it to one independent department while the other end of the same process is confined to another independent department would be to make any progress impracticable and would hinder rather than promote the interest which you have at heart. I am convinced that the convention has provided wisely for this subject in creating a Commissioner of Agriculture who will naturally direct the whole process from the farm to the consumer.

You object to the provision for a Conservation Commission of nine unpaid members; one from each judicial district of the State, one to go out of office each year, and the executive officer of the department to be appointed by the commission. You think it will work badly. Such an organization has not worked badly with the Department of Education, and has served its purpose admirably for more than a century without any desire by the people of the State to change it. The Association for the Preservation of the Adirondacks, of which Mr. Agar is the head, considers the plan to be admirably adapted to keep the great business of conservation out of politics, and to prevent undue control by special influences of the forest regions, and to secure continuity of policy undisturbed by the frequent changes in State Government, which, in recent years, have been regularly followed by complete overturns of the Conservation Commission, and a great majority of the convention agreed with that view.

No Sale of Timber.

You criticise the prohibition against the sale of dead and down timber. The first consideration in the mind of the convention was the absolute preservation of the forests as a means of preserving the water supply, and as a natural regulator of the flow of streams so important to all the inhabitants of the State. With this in view, the cutting of trees in the forest preserve was absolutely prohibited, and the power of the department over dead and down timber was limited to such removals only as may be necessary for fire prevention and reforestation. The prohibition against sale to which you refer was considered by the men most familiar with the forest region and with the subject to be a useful provision to prevent any transgression of those limitations.

Disposes of the Fish Trust.

You criticise the provisions giving the Commission jurisdiction over the fish supply because of the exception of migratory fish of the sea within the limits of the marine district. Those provisions reproduce the existing statute law on the subject and authority remains in the Legislature to enlarge the power at its discretion. The exception you mention was created by the Legislature and now exists, and without disturbing it the Constitution gives the Legislature authority to sweep away the exception if it is deemed wise.

I am impressed, my dear Mr. Perkins, both by the substance of your communication and by the manner in which you have carried on our correspondence, with a conviction that you have not really given to this revised Constitution the benefit of impartial consideration, but have, unconsciously, perhaps, permitted the antagonisms of your political situation to bias your mind and to put you into an attitude of hostility to the measure and to the men who have been engaged in it; so that instead of basing your conclusion upon the reasons which you have stated you have without knowing it sought for reasons to sustain a foregone adverse conclusion. I regret the attitude, and submit that the reasons given are wholly inadequate to sustain it.

Very respectfully, ELIHU ROOT.

It has been charged by Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, that Mr. Perkins was actuated in his fight against the Constitution by political enmity for Senator Root and some of his Republican associates in the forming of the amendments.

OTHERS REPLY TO PERKINS.

R. S. Binkerd Among Those Taking Issue with Progressive.

The advocates of the proposed Constitution have trained all their guns on George W. Perkins, who has been spending much money in advertisements telling the people of the State why he is opposed to the amendments.

Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, who has been a leader in the propaganda in favor of the measure, charged last night that Mr. Perkins "is spending thousands of dollars to aid his personal and vindictive dislike for Elihu Root."

"He has gone through the proposed Constitution with a fine-tooth comb, not for the purpose of giving it fair consideration, but of finding pegs on which to hang criticisms," Mr. Binkerd's statement continued.

"Decreasing the number of independently elected State officers from six to three is not a sufficiently short ballot for Mr. Perkins to support. He is strongly in favor of the short ballot, so much so that he believes that the voters of the State should have had submitted to them twenty-five or fifty separate changes, so that they could not possibly tie together these changes and judge of them by one or two simple, coherent ideas. I repeat that, through all the main changes of the proposed Constitution, there runs one simple, dominant idea. That idea is simpler, more orderly, more responsible government, with constitutional opportunity to the Governor to be the real Governor, and with a constitutional method whereby the Legislature may annually call the Governor and his administration to account.

Binkerd Is Sarcastic.

"The true index of the breadth of Mr. Perkins's thought can be found in the fact that in the provision for publicity of legislative proceedings, such as is to be found in every orderly parliamentary government, Mr. Perkins can find only a job for the Albany printers.

"When he discusses the judiciary, he shows complete lack of knowledge of the present judicial establishment. From his statement one would think that the Supreme Court Commissioners provided for in the judiciary article were not by way of reform of condemnation and other abuses contained in the present Constitution.

"When he discusses the executive budget, he sees it only as an instrument for one Governor to embarrass another. We have more faith in our average Governors than has Mr. Perkins, and, even if we had not, any one who will read Article V. of the proposed Constitution will see that the Governor has opportunity to amend his recommendation prior to the action of the Legislature.

Doesn't Destroy Markets.

"I know that Mr. Perkins is deeply interested in providing adequate machinery for the distribution of city food supplies. I have actively supported his ideas on this matter, and I intend to continue to do so. His objection to the proposed Constitution on this line, however, comes down only to this, that he would like to see any State market agency a separate independent department instead of an important and fundamental part of the Department of Agriculture. This is exactly what every reformer wishes for his own pet hobby. This is exactly the force which in twenty years has raised the separate independent administrative agencies of the State from 30 to 152. No better illustration of the wisdom of the proposed Constitution in limiting the number of independent departments could be found.

"With regard to conservation Mr. Perkins does not seem to realize any necessity for continuous administration. He takes no account of the fact that from 1895 to 1915 the Conservation Department has been changed from one number of Commissioners to another and back again, from one Commissioner to many Commissioners, until the eye grows weak and the brain dizzy at the spectacle of almost ceaseless change without progress. It is just as conceivable that a fine man like George D. Pratt would be Conservation Superintendent under such a commission as it is the demonstrated fact that a fine man like Dr. John H. Finley will become head of the State Education Department under the Board of Regents.

Disposes of the Fish Trust.

"Mr. Perkins also objects to the conservation article because it does not permit the sale of the State's timber. The public has its own ideas upon this subject, which it has already expressed with unquestioned force.

"Mr. Perkins apparently does not know that legal jurisdiction over the migratory fish of the sea vests primarily in the National Government. Whatever power may be given to the Conservation Commission by the laws of the State, the Legislature is empowered to grant to it; and so, at one stroke, there disappears that 'fine Italian hand of the fish trust,' by the allegation of which Mr. Perkins and Mr. Lawyer laugh themselves out of court."

The committee last night issued a document quoting a long list of prominent men from all parts of the State and of all political faiths in favor of the Constitution. Among those who gave reasons for the adoption of the amendments were President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Frank A. Munsey, Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany; John D. Kernan of Utica, John N. Carlisle, former State Commissioner of Highways; E. H. Outerbridge, William Hamlin Childs, President C. A. Richmond of Union College, Alton B. Parker, David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany; William Jay Schieffelin, Jacob H. Schiff, Francis Lynde Stetson, Otto H. Bannard, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. Lyman Abott, William Miller Collier, Thomas W. Meacham, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to England, and Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University.

J. Hampden Dougherty Replies.

J. Hampden Dougherty has sent a long letter to Mr. Perkins, in which he said:

"I am not a Republican but am a Democrat; and no one who knows my career can truthfully assert that I am or have ever been allied with the so-called 'special interests.' To me the new Constitution is a distinct advance upon the existing one. It contains improvements which have long been urged by friends of better government. As to some of the convention's work I have an intimate knowledge, although not a delegate thereto."

Mr. Dougherty then replied to Mr. Perkins's criticisms in detail.

The Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution issued statements from William Hamlin Childs, Progressive leader of Brooklyn, and William M. Chadbourne, a member of the New York County Progressive Committee, to show that the opposition of Mr. Perkins does not represent the attitude of the Progressive party.

Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina, an expert on domestic and foreign trade and business relations, said yesterday that he would vote for the proposed Constitution. He said:

"The consideration and discussion of the proposed changes to the Constitution which took place both in committees and in the convention as a whole, gave our representatives a far better opportunity to learn the real needs of the State than any of us who did not attend that convention can possibly have enjoyed."

Many Support Constitution.

William C. Breed, 32 Liberty Street, who as an official of several business organization has made a deep study of the proposed Constitution, has issued a statement supporting the proposed amendments and the $27,000,000 canal bond issue as sound business policies.

John M. Glenn, Chairman of the Children's Court Committee of the Committee on Criminal Courts, last night made an appeal for the adoption of the Constitution because of the dignity and power it adds to the Children's Court.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein said last night that the opposition to the Constitution was based on buncombe and generalities. He said that for the State to defeat the Constitution would be like a child refusing a box of a dozen toys because he wanted thirteen.

Ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, last night made his final appeal for the adoption of the proposed Constitution, and said that the defeat of the measure would be an "unmeasurable misfortune to the State."

Real Estate Indorsement.

The Real Estate Board of New York asked Professor Alfred G. Reeves, lecturer on real estate law at the New York Law School, for an opinion on the proposed Constitution. Last night Professor Reeves's reply, an unqualified indorsement of the new Constitution, was sent to all the members of the board.

"The voters should not be misled as to the proposed Constitution by general and unsupported statements such as that it is 'partisan' or 'autocratic' or 'an experiment in despotism' or made in favor of the corporations," said Professor Reeves. "The briefest and most correct answer to such assertions is that they are untrue. The new Constitution is made for the benefit of the people of the entire State."

The Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution issued their final appeal to the voters last night, and said:

"You must judge the motives that at the eleventh hour lead opponents of the Constitution to expend $150,000 in paid advertising to circulate misrepresentations concerning it. Over three-fourths of the daily press of the State is now editorially supporting the proposed Constitution. Outside of any money spent today in advertising, our total expenditures will be about $35,000, spent in printing and circulating copies of the Constitution, and truthful and accurate statements and arguments concerning it."

MARSHALL ATTACKS PERKINS.

Intimates Progressive Is Not Sincere in Constitution Fight.

Louis Marshall, delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, speaking before the first general meeting of the Franklin Men's Club of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, criticised George W. Perkins for his efforts to defeat the Constitution.

"I supposed Mr. Perkins was the head of the harvester trust," said Mr. Marshall, "and was in danger of jail as a head of the New York Life Insurance Company in the scandalous days when that institution was so nearly wrecked, and it would not do for either a Justice of the Appellate Court or for Mr. Perkins, fresh from the fields of corporation exploitation, to call the Constitutional Convention a meeting of corporation lawyers. There is a suspicion that Mr. Perkins's opposition is due to stimulation or at least suggestion from the lumber interests."

Mr. Marshall laid particular stress on the seriousness and importance of the issue, and said that the average voter did not appreciate the far-reaching effect and the sovereignty of a Constitution and gave it no more consideration than they would a proposed city ordinance. He called attention to abuses in the present method of compensation for private property taken by right of eminent domain, which he said the proposed Constitution would remedy, citing instances wherein ten to twelve years were taken for settlement under the present Commissioners, and that in some cases their fees had amounted to as much as $80,000. The proposed Constitution, he said, would avoid such abuses by providing for a salaried commission to be appointed by the Supreme Court, which would devote all its time to the adjustments.

ANSWERS SENATOR O'GORMAN.

R. S. Binkerd Quotes State Chairman Osborn Favoring New Law.

The Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, through its secretary, Robert S. Binkerd, last night replied to the reasons given by Senator O'Gorman for his opposition to the proposed Constitution. The statement ends as follows:

"It is much to be regretted that the Democratic Senator from the State of New York could not rise to the same plane as the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who says: 'The important changes were in each instance after open debate supported by large majorities of the delegates from each party. The platforms of both parties promised these constitutional reforms. These proposals in the main meet our promises. I for one intend to stand by my word and support the result, whoever prepared it.'"

FOOTBALL RUSH AT POLLS.

Volunteer Watchers "Secretly Trained" for Election Day.

An appeal for 1,000 watchers for Election Day was issued yesterday by the Volunteer Watchers' League of the Honest Ballot Association and distributed in the colleges, Y. M. C. A. branches, professional schools, and law offices of the city. At the headquarters, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, it was said that the league expected to have the highest class of watchers at the polls tomorrow that it has ever put out. Leading football men and former football stars from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell have been enlisted for the work. L. Horatio Biglow, Jr., will have charge of the football contingent. These men will act as watchers in polling places which are reputed to be "the worst in the city."

"We are not looking for trouble," said Mr. Bigelow, "but if ballot thieves or dishonest Inspectors stir up any trouble, we will be on hand with a centre rush and a forward pass in which our football men have been secretly trained for Election Day. The goal posts will be placed in front of the Judge's desk. Every touchdown will mean a criminal brought to justice, and a field goal will be an Election Inspector dismissed for incompetency. The training camp at the offices of the Honest Ballot Association is a lively place, and the coaches are busy drilling the men in special formations to meet any trick plays of the opponents of an honest ballot that may be attempted on Election Day at the polls."

PHYSICIAN LURED TO DEATH.

Body Found on Lonely Road and a West Virginia Boy Held.

ELKINS, West Va., Oct. 31.—William Sutton, 20 years old, was arrested tonight on a charge of having murdered Dr. John J. Kennedy, aged 56, of Mill Creek, seventeen miles from here. The physician's body was found on a lonely road near that place early today.

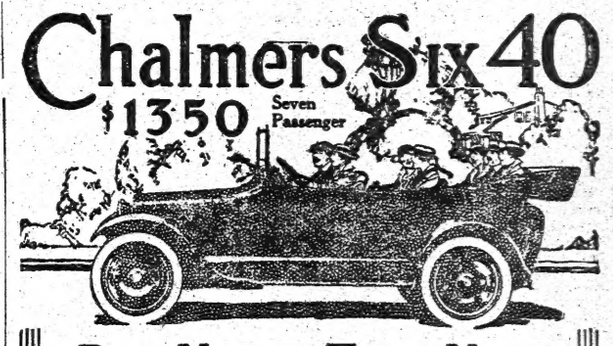
The authorities believe that the physician was called from his office on the pretext that a friend had been stabbed. Robbery was believed to have been the motive.

The least we can say about the Equitable

A building which is superior to any other representative structure in that the recency of its construction has enabled us to improve upon any other commercial building which has preceded it—that is at once *the least we can say about the Equitable Building and the most that could be said about any building.*

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

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$1350 Seven Passenger



Buy Now—Tour Now
We Can Deliver Your Car To-day

Don't wait until Spring. You will gain nothing and you may have to pay more.

Ten months ago we bought the raw materials for making these cars—we bought at a low figure and priced the Six-40 lower than ever before—$1350.

Now materials are advancing rapidly. The $1350 price will remain while our present supply of material lasts. There will be no reductions on this car next Spring. We cannot guarantee that the price will not be advanced.

Play safe—get your touring car now—and drive it this Fall.

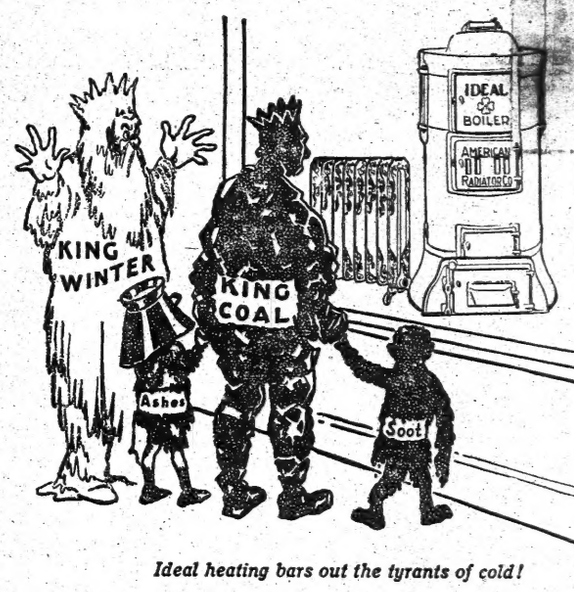
We would rather show this wonderful car than to tell you about it—come in and see it—take it for a spin—and then you'll realize why Chalmers sales have increased 300 per cent.

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Broadway and 50th Street 'Phone 2980 Circle
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George Stowe, General Manager

"The Next Car ... Chalmers"

Why Cold Kings surrender

Old enemies of mankind, like King Winter and King Coal, with their troublesome broods that have made war on housewives for many centuries, are fast surrendering to modern scientific methods. Due to the proved, wonderful merits of ideal heating, we are enjoying larger sales than ever before, despite general business conditions and lessened building operations. We deliver genuine comfort and a big-paying investment in every outfit of



Ideal heating bars out the tyrants of cold!

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

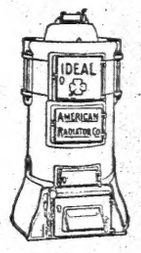
Don't put it off another winter but join at once the great army of housekeepers that we have freed forever from the old tyrants of drafty, uneven heating, the endless dirt and drudgery of old-fashioned heating. No rekindling the fire all season. Automatically controlled to offset any weather. No more fuel burned than needed to exactly heat rooms to the desired temperature—*no fuel waste.* In the burning of coal certain rich, volatile gases will yield a great volume of heat if not allowed to pass off unconsumed because of lack of mixing with the proper amount of air.

The fire surfaces and flues in IDEAL Boilers are so arranged that they bring in the exact amount of air required for completely burning these rich heating gases as fast as freed from the coal—and *smokelessly.* There can be no "undigested" coal.

Every known improvement and many exclusive features make IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators the most efficient and economical in the world, yet our enormous sales enable us to put the price within reach of all—no more than asked for inferior product. *Accept no substitute.* Best investment you ever made!



A No. 4121 IDEAL Boiler and 420 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $190 were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.



IDEAL Boilers have large fuel pots in which the air and coal gases thoroughly mix as in a modern gas or oil mantle or burner, thus extracting every bit of the heat from the fuel. Easier to run than a stove.

Whether you have the heating of a school, church, store, office, shop, public building, flat, farm or city house or cottage, don't delay investigating this dividend-paying, *permanent* investment of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators with their marked fuel savings, absence of repairs, health and fire protection, cleanliness and great durability. Defeat the tyrants of old-fashioned heating by asking, phoning or writing for *free* book: "Ideal Heating"—full of money-saving heating facts you ought to know. Send NOW. Puts you under no obligation to buy.

Another great labor-saver—stationary Vacuum Cleaner, at $150

You can wonderfully reduce house-labor and highly increase home health and cleanliness by use of ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—sits in basement or side room; works through an iron pipe running to all floors; carries all dirt, dust, insects and their eggs, etc., to sealed bucket in machine; cleans carpets, furnishings, walls, ceilings, clothing. Ask also for catalog (free). Inquiry puts you under no obligation to buy.

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For decorative schemes which include fine tapestries, and figured upholsteries and draperies, the Plain-Color Carpet provides a wonderfully effective foundation—one of perfect balance, quiet dignity and elegance. Moreover, the unbroken surface of solid color seemingly increases the size of the room.

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Quality Best, Prices Just

The Centemeri name is so famous for quality that we sometimes fear a reputation for high prices may be growing up about it.

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1.50	1.65	2.00	2.25	2.50
"Isere"	"Alberta"	Many kinds	"Roberta"	"Fielder"

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"Harlequin to the Rescue," by Hugh Johnson. You will enjoy Private Squeezles; it's an army story of the Mexican border.—"A Pair of Lovers," by Elsie Singmaster. A story of a little boy and a dog.—"The Nippon Garden," by J. S. Wood. A story with a mystery; Paris and Japan.—"Undesirables," by Mary Synon. The story of two women—one of the Orient, one of the West. *All Newsstands*

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It is hard to believe that such a perfect "Six" can be made and sold at $1695.

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AVIATION
Famous airmen will fly upside down, loop-the-loop and carry passengers.
Events Start 2 P. M.
Admission $1, including seat in open stand. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats), $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved, $10; unreserved $3, not including admission.
Seats on sale at R. H. Macy & Company, the McBride Offices, the Tyson Office, Bascom Ticket Office, at Hotel Biltmore, Alexander's Ticket Office, Aero Club of America, Brooklyn Eagle; Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn; all automobile clubs in this and surrounding vicinity and at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, 1696 Broadway, between 53rd and 54th Streets. Telephone Circle 1913.

WILL CUT $1,600,000 FROM CITY SALARIES

Budget for 1916, Omitting Direct State Tax, Lower Than That for the Present Year.

TAX RATE TO BE ABOUT 2.12

Mayor Mitchel Issues Statement Declaring Board of Education Should Be Content.

The 1916 budget for running the City of New York is $198,981,155.81, a saving from the 1915 budget of $8,630.71. The 1915 budget amounted to $198,989,786.52.

The budget was not signed by members of the Board of Estimate until 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, but the clock in their meeting chamber had been stopped at midnight in order to comply technically with the law, and it was still Saturday.

Owing to the city's $13,975,000 share of the $20,000,000 direct State tax being added, the total budget is $212,956,155.81, the largest in the history of the city. Mayor Mitchel explained, however, that the State tax, while included in the city budget, was really a separate matter.

It will be impossible to compute the tax rate from the budget figures, owing to the fact that the rate is determined after the returns are available on the personal property assessment. It was said, however, that the rate probably would be in the neighborhood of 2.12, compared with 1.87 this year.

The two matters which caused most friction in the Board of Estimate in the final hours of the budget making were the reductions of salaries of city employes and the abolition of positions, and the schedules for the Board of Education. It is estimated that between 850 and 1,000 employes have suffered salary cuts and that 1,500 places have been abolished. According to President George McAneny, the number of places affected, either by being abolished or because of cuts in salaries, will be about 2,500. The salary reductions save about $350,000, while the places eliminated represent about $1,250,000.

McAneny and Marks Dissent.

While both President McAneny and Borough President Marks signed the budget, they did so under protest. Mr. Marks was dissatisfied with the reduction in the appropriation for teachers of eighth and ninth grades, while Mr. McAneny objected to reducing the salaries of city employes. Mr. McAneny fought hard to have many reductions restored and was successful in a number of cases. As for the remaining cuts, Mr. McAneny said he could not accept the ideas of the sub committee. He also protested against reductions in the appropriations for the schools and the Fire and Police departments.

The only test vote in the secret session of the Budget Committee during Saturday evening came on a resolution of President Marks to increase the salaries of the eighth and ninth grade teachers. The vote was a tie, eight to eight, the Mayor, Controller, and President Pounds voting against the increase.

The other test vote came in the opening meeting of the board just before the budget was signed. President McAneny and Presidents Connolly and Van Name wanted the State direct tax kept separate from the regular budget and appended as a foot note. The Mayor, the Controller, and Presidents Marks, Pounds, and Mathewson thought it should be included. The vote was five to eleven and the State tax was made part of the regular budget. The following is a summary of the 1916 budget compared with the 1915 budget:

Savings in the Budget.

Net decrease in Mayor's departments	$942,600.52
Net decrease in other city departments, offices, courts, &c.	483,322.51
Net increase in debt service	3,380,829.07
Net increase in fixed charges other than debt service, &c.	80,706.56
Decrease in deficiencies in taxes	2,112,002.44
Net increase in county offices	67,849.13
Net decrease in total for city and county purposes	8,630.71
Direct State tax, (none in 1915)	13,975,021.73
Net increase in total budget for all purposes	13,966,391.02

The Mayor issued a statement last night in which he said:

"The total of the city's budget for 1916 is $198,981,155.81. The total of the city's budget for 1915 was $198,989,786.52. The city's budget for 1916, therefore, has been kept below the budget for 1915. In view of all the circumstances this is an extraordinary achievement.

"This budget contains an increase on account of debt service of $3,455,829.07. Of this increase $1,803,000 represents that portion of the cost of permanent public improvements which under the pay-as-you-go policy, adopted September a year ago, we are compelled now to carry in our tax budget in place of meeting it through the issue of 50-year bonds as heretofore. No part of this increase of $3,455,829.07 in the debt service represents the cost of running the departments of the City Government. It is all on account either of debt incurred in the past, or of the new pay-as-you-go policy adopted by the present Administration, which will put an end soon to the increase of that debt and ultimately will wipe it out.

Appropriation for Education.

"The Department of Education has been awarded a sum equal to its appropriation for last year. This has been arrived at by the most careful analysis and investigation ever made in this city of the requirements of public education. I am satisfied that the appropriation provides sufficient money to run all of the school system of the city during 1916 without omitting any of the present valuable services, and in fact will permit the Board of Education, if its vast budget of approximately $40,000,000 is intelligently and efficiently administered, to give better educational service to the people of the city than ever before.

"The aggregate of the budgets of the twenty-nine departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor shows a net decrease under 1915 of $962,194.77. This reduction has been accomplished only by the exercise of the strictest economy and the application of good business methods and in part by the elimination of unnecessary positions, and in part by reorganizations. This net saving in all of the departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, amounting to $962,000, is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the aggregate budgets of these departments for the year 1915 was $1,500,000 less than their aggregate for the year 1914. Since the present administration took office, therefore, the aggregate appropriations to the departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor have been reduced by approximately $2,500,000 out of a total appropriation in 1914 of $960,785,000.

"An equally remarkable record of economy and reduction is shown by the Department of Finance and the offices of the five Borough Presidents."

Controller Prendergast said his views were very much the same as the Mayor's, but he might have something to say today.

PROSPERITY IN NEW JERSEY.

Manufacturing Plants Enlarging and a Railroad Extending.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 31.—The Simms Magneto Company of East Orange will build two additions to its plant, one to cost $10,000 and the other $5,000. Work will be started in a few days.

Special to The New York Times.

KENILWORTH, N. J., Oct. 31.—One hundred men are busy completing the munition plant of the American Can Company here and it is expected the place will be ready for occupancy in December. From 300 to 400 men will be employed. Several large magazines are being erected a few hundred feet from the main plant. The whole place will be protected by a high fence.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE TOWNSHIP, N. J., Oct. 31.—Work has been started on the new Hilton division of the Rahway Valley branch of the Central Railroad. The terminus for the present will be at Boyden Avenue in Hilton. Many parcels of real estate running in hundreds of acres in the vicinity of the terminus have changed hands and a big business boom is expected.

Special to The New York Times.

IRVINGTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—The American Abrasive Company of 46 Coit Street, this town, is erecting a new $10,000 foundry.

ROCKEFELLER IN CAMPAIGN.

John D. Opposes William In Backing a Mount Pleasant Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The political campaign is so hot in the town of Mount Pleasant this year that John D. Rockefeller is opposing his brother William in the fight for Supervisor. John D. is supporting Seabury C. Mastick, a Republican, while William is using all of his influence to re-elect John J. Sinnott, a Democrat.

John D. Rockefeller always has supported Sinnott until this year, and it is believed that he has been won over by Mrs. Mastick, who is the daughter of Dr. Lucien C. Warner. Although she lives in Pleasantville, she is prominent in Pocantico Hills society, and knows Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Two years ago Sinnott beat Mastick by 116 votes, but he had John D.'s support. The race this year is so close that both sides are claiming victory. Mrs. Mastick says her husband is certain of election. He is a lawyer, and has an office at 2 Rector Street, New York.

The Rockefellers are united in fighting Walter W. Law, Jr., who is a candidate for re-election to the Assembly. Law had an act passed last year to repeal the Burns law, which prohibits a trolley on Broadway. A bitter fight is being made against him by the Rockefellers and all the wealthy residents along Broadway. The district is normally Republican.

GOV. WHITMAN CALLS A BUDGET COUNCIL

Establishes a New Body to Make a Study of the State's Requirements.

FINANCE EXPERTS TO AID

Their Estimates to be Submitted to Legislature Early in Coming Session.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—A plan to formulate a tentative State budget for presentation to the Legislature in a financial message by Governor Whitman soon after the first of next year, became known here tonight when correspondence between the Executive and Senator C. T. Horton, Chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, was made public. The Governor asked Senator Horton for the aid of his committee in preparing the proposed budget and the committee readily agreed to help.

Besides the Governor and the Civil Service Committee, the Chairmen of the Senate Finance Committee and of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, the Governor's private secretary and two budget experts will make up the conference. It is planned to lay before this conference the estimates submitted by the State Controller and to summon department heads before it.

The Senate Civil Service Committee at present is preparing a report for the Senate upon the standardization and reclassification of salaries in the State service. While no official announcement has been made of the committee's work, it was reported that it would recommend a reduction of from 5 to 7 per cent. in the number of State employes. As there are approximately 17,000 salaried State employes this would mean the dismissal of from 800 to 1,200 persons.

In his letter to Senator Horton inviting the members of the committee to take part in the conference, Governor Whitman said:

"It is my earnest desire that all the facts regarding the cost of State government, which will be represented by our next budget, shall be known and thoroughly discussed before final action is taken thereon by the Executive. In this thought I am not influenced by the budget plan of the proposed new Constitution. A procedure of public analysis and consideration should be the rule for State appropriations, whether or not the new constitutional provision is adopted.

"To that end I have planned to seek the co-operation of men qualified to formulate a tentative State budget for submission to the Legislature early in the next session. So far as concerns the departments over which I have direct administrative control, I shall require that their proposed allowances in this tentative budget shall be at the lowest possible figure compatible with the proper performance of their duties, and shall require of them such reorganizations for economy and efficiency as are now permitted under the laws to be enforced. From those departments over which I do not have administrative control I shall request the adoption of the same program.

"The early submission of this tentative budget will, I believe, be helpful to the work of all departments of the State government, and through taking up all the items of expense as a whole will result, among other benefits, in a proper balance being established between the allowances for various State activities."

DEEP RIPPER MYSTERY FADES BEFORE SCIENCE

Heat Softens Features of Severed Head Till They Reveal Auburn Beauty's Identity.

Brooklyn police were all excited yesterday afternoon over what promised to be another ripper murder, with heart interest and other elements of picturesque detail. If it hadn't been for the scientific investigation made by Acting Captain Coughlin of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau, who once passed through Missouri on a train and ever since has demanded to be shown, they might still be working on the big mystery of the season.

It all started about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when Thomas Demardo of 721 Hicks Street and Angelo Antony of 2,238 Third Avenue were walking on a pier at the foot of Hicks Street, on Gowanus Bay, when they saw something that looked like a human head in a patch of mud on the shore just at the end of Gowanus Canal. They were wary of making further investigation, so they called Patrolman Russell, and with his assistance dug from the mud the severed head of a beautiful woman, with long, streaming auburn hair. The head had evidently been exposed to the elements for some time and was in a bad state of preservation, so Russell gingerly wrapped it up and took it to the Hamilton Avenue Station.

There the police examined it and found that one side of the face had been crushed in, as if by blows from a heavy instrument. It looked like murder of the blackest, so without disturbing the remains further they called up the Coroner's office and asked for the morgue wagon. Then they notified the Homicide Bureau at Manhattan Police Headquarters and also the detective branch at Brooklyn Headquarters. Captain Coughlin realized that it was an important case, and with seven of his men at his heels he got out two automobiles and went down to the Hamilton Avenue Station, arriving a little ahead of the morgue wagon.

The head was still untouched when he arrived and began his investigation. He looked at it for a moment or two and on a suspicion arose in his mind. He lit a match and touched it to the fair, unsullied skin of one cheek—almost the only spot where the face was not discolored, and the skin melted.

"It is a wax figure," said Captain Coughlin sadly. "Some dressmaker's shop has lost a window adornment."

Whereupon he led his seven detectives back to the automobiles and returned to Brooklyn Headquarters.

About this time the morgue wagon arrived and the police of the Hamilton Avenue Station attempted to persuade the driver to take the remains away, but the driver told them it was not the custom of Kings County Coroners to hold inquests over wax works, and that they could keep their head.

Eventually the murder mystery was consigned to an ash can.

CATHOLIC BUILDING FUND.

Campaign of Sixty Days to Raise $500,000 Begins Tomorrow.

"We need a rallying point for the forces at our command," is the slogan of the Catholic building campaign which is to be waged for the next sixty days, beginning tomorrow morning. This sentence, borrowed from the letter of indorsement by Cardinal Farley, was formally adopted yesterday as the campaign motto at a meeting of workers at the Pabst Building, Columbus Circle. Several councils of the Knights of Columbus announced important contributions. William P. Myhan, Chairman of the General Committee, presided, and speeches were made by prominent men.

It has been definitely decided that the $500,000 Catholic building shall be a central housing place for all the Catholic societies and enterprises for the archdiocese, as well as an educational and recreative centre for young men.

FINDS INDIANS IMMUNE.

State Laws Not Applicable in Reservations, Attorney General Holds.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—In an opinion made public today Attorney General Woodbury holds that the State of New York has no power to legislate for tribal Indians living in reservations within its borders.

For 138 years, the opinion says, the State has sought to make laws for the Indian tribes, but has no authority to do so, for if the various laws of New York were applicable to the Indians their tribal condition speedily would be broken up. A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court held that power to terminate and break up tribal organization was vested exclusively in the Federal Government. The Indians are amenable, however, for infractions of the State conservation law committed off the reservations.

The Attorney General's opinion followed the arrest by game protectors of two Seneca Indians—Nelson Hare and Wilford Kennedy—for fishing with nets on the Cattaraugus Reservation. Their prosecution was urged by the Conservation Commission.

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How does this compare with other insurance offers? The former $25 premium policy of this kind (always considered very liberal) paid but $5000 the first year, increasing in five years to $7500.

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Nowhere else can you get such perfect protection for your family at such a low price. One man in seven is killed or hurt in an accident every year. Every three seconds an accident hits some man in the United States. Will you be the next?

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The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

Gasologue No. 8

"Tell me the worst doctor. What's the matter with my poor car?"

"Nothing much. Off her feed that's all."

"Off her feed?"

"Sure. Quick-lunchitis. You've been feeding your car fifty seven varieties of gasoline without regard to pedigree or quality. Result—a set of caked up cylinders and a carburetor that has broken down under the strain of trying to chew up the near-kerosene hand outs of unscrupulous dealers."

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"Not by a long shot. There are as many different varieties of gasoline as there are refiners. But there is only one kind of SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Stick to SOCONY and you won't have trouble. It's a straight-distilled product—every drop like every other drop, quick starting and powerful."

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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Realizing the importance of the question presented in the Woman Suffrage Amendment, we bespeak your attention.

Suffrage is not a right, but a privilege, which should not be granted for sentimental reasons, but only if it benefits the State. No change so radical and irrevocable as the admission of women to the suffrage should be adopted unless its advantages are clear.

The adoption of woman suffrage will add over two and a half million voters to the electorate of New York State. The addition of a large number of voters inexperienced in business, and unused to judge of those problems on which they are called upon to vote, must tend toward inefficiency of government.

There is no convincing evidence that woman suffrage has proven beneficial in those States in which it has been tried, and the experiment is much more hazardous in a State whose population is composed of such divergent elements as New York.

The number of women enrolled in suffrage organizations indicates that only a small minority of women wish the vote, and if the suffrage is forced upon an unwilling or indifferent majority, the governing capacity of the electorate will deteriorate.

Unless you are convinced of the desirability of woman suffrage, it is highly important for you to vote against it.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM	JAMES R. SHEFFIELD
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON	PAUL TUCKERMAN
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,	GEORGE L. RIVES
DE LANCEY NICOLL	JOHN B. PINE
JOHN G. MILBURN	FREDERIC DE PEYSTER FOSTER
JOHN M. BOWERS	LYMAN ABBOTT
HENRY W. TAFT	HENRY SELIGMAN
FRANCIS M. SCOTT	WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE
HENRY L. STIMSON	EZRA P. PRENTICE
SETH LOW	JAMES M. BECK
B. AYMAR SANDS	

You do not vote on Woman Suffrage when you vote on the Constitution. The Woman Suffrage Amendment is on the "Questions Submitted Ballot."

HARRY K. THAW HERE ON SECRET MISSION

Spends Day at Waldorf with Detectives, but Refuses to Talk of Divorce.

GOES BACK TO PITTSBURGH

Gives Out Attack on New Constitution and Declares for Woman Suffrage.

Harry K. Thaw came here yesterday from Pittsburgh and spent his first day in this city as a free man since the murder of Stanford White in the Madison Square Roof in June, 1906. He passed the day quietly at the Waldorf, where he received several friends and discussed some business matters, which, he said, were unimportant and of no interest to the public.

Of greater interest, in his opinion, were his views on the proposed new Constitution and woman suffrage. He does not vote here, he explained, but his interest in the State's affairs caused him to hand out to reporters a page-long typewritten statement in which he argued the defeat of the Constitution, declared for Judge Swann for District Attorney, and committed himself to neutrality in the fight for Sheriff. Orally he gave his sanction to woman suffrage.

It was about 8:30 yesterday morning when Thaw walked into the Waldorf alone, and, addressing Paul Heaney, the clerk, said: "Well, it's been a long time since you've seen me."

Heaney, never having seen him, replied: "Yes, Sir." But his bewilderment ended when Thaw wrote his name in the book.

"Just a single room," Thaw told him. He was shown up, and later H. J. Rice, his secretary, and Norman J. Fitzsimmons, Val O'Farrell, and D. W. Dean, private detectives, joined him.

Thaw and his visitors spent the morning in his room, from which he did a great deal of telephoning. At noon they dined in the Rose Room of the hotel, after which they went for a ride, returning at about 4 o'clock. Two hours later Thaw saw the reporters. One of them misinterpreted a remark which he made at the beginning of the interview and replied angrily. Thaw kept his temper, but refused to say anything while the reporter remained in the room.

Based on "Careful Reading."

"I have some business here," he said, "which is not of any public interest, and there is nothing that I can tell you about it. I have something, however, which may interest you, and I have put it in the form of a statement. It relates to the proposed Constitution in your State. The opinions which I express here were arrived at after a careful study of the Constitution. Mr. Root said that Mr. Gompers was against it because he wanted to write the whole thing. I think it would have been a good thing if Gompers had written part of it. It should represent the views of Gompers as well as Root."

This is Thaw's statement:

While here today on personal business, still I am interested to see if New York people can be led to vote for this new Constitution.

Under the old Constitution vicious private influences held too much power. The new one would intensify the evil. My own case is only one of those wherein a jury's verdict has been disregarded. Mine is only notable because I had some money and many friends, yet was held for seven long years after acquittal. For men who are poor or friendless, there will be little hope if wealth or official weight is against them. In the very first article of the new Constitution there is a method whereby rich criminals can obtain a trial before a single Judge and avoid the consequences of a jury trial.

Unless the new Constitution is defeated, for twenty years the voice of the people will be stifled. It is not alone from a pro-radical standpoint that this new Constitution looks bad. That great conservative Harrison Grey Otis, of California, believes that Judges should be elected by the people, and that after six years they should come before the people again for re-election. He recently stated that ten years was too long for a judicial term, yet here the judicial term is fourteen years. There may be some benefits in the long term, but under the new Constitution some judicial officers are appointed to office and would never come up for popular election, not to mention re-election.

Jury for Insanity Cases.

It seems that a provision should have been added allowing as an absolute right a trial by jury in every case where the liberty or property of any person is threatened by a charge of insanity—an accusation against which no one is safe-guarded by those rules of evidence which protect any citizen accused of crime from false testimony. I am not mentioning this on account of my own case, but on account of many cases which have come under my observation. Better defeat the reactionary Constitution and wait until a liberal one can be prepared by delegates more generally in sympathy with workingmen and farmers.

Both candidates for Sheriff are fine men. I am sorry that both cannot win.

Judge Swann's public statement as to the conduct of the District Attorney's office is so sound that I think his election would be of benefit to this county.

H. K. THAW.

Thaw said he returned on Friday from his trip to the San Francisco Exposition, and that he was going to settle permanently in Pittsburgh.

"Are you going to engage in business there?" he was asked.

"Yes, but I have not definitely decided what. I had been looking around a good deal the two days I was in Pittsburgh, but I was not able to find just what I wanted."

"Was your visit here today in connection with your suit for divorce against Evelyn Nesbit Thaw?" he was asked.

Wont Talk on Divorce.

"I can't say anything about that. I have been in touch with some of my lawyers today, but there's nothing I can tell you. I have nothing to say. When I got here I sent for some friends, in case there was any trouble, although I didn't anticipate any. I don't think that any one is looking for trouble now, either my late opponents or any one else."

Thaw denied several rumors which were heard about the corridors of the hotel. One was to the effect that he had fallen in love with a young school teacher living near Pittsburgh whom he had met at San Francisco, and that he had come here to hurry his divorce proceedings. He characterized as "absurd" a report that he was here to change his counsel in the divorce proceedings, and laughed at a report that he was going to act for the movies.

As to woman suffrage, Thaw said that while he hadn't studied it carefully, he thought it was a good thing. "I haven't heard anything against it," he said.

After the interview, Thaw went to the Biltmore, where he had supper in the Cascades with two detectives. He went from there to the Waldorf to get his baggage and thence to the train.

Mrs. Thaw, who is appearing at the Alhambra with Jack Clifford, said last night that she had heard early in the day that Thaw was in town, and that she had been extremely "anxious." The act went on the bill early to let her and her partner catch a train for Philadelphia, where they are to appear at a suffrage benefit.

Elevator Boy Crushed to Death.

Joseph Crinkett, a negro elevator boy at 562 West 144th Street, near Broadway, was killed while operating the elevator yesterday afternoon. He was crushed between the floor of the car and the wall of the shaft when he tried to get out at the second floor while the car was moving.

PFIZER LOST $850,000.

Chemist Unable to Satisfy a Judgment for $14,367.

That a man's valuation of his own estate may change considerably under certain conditions was proved when Charles Pfizer, a manufacturing chemist, was examined in supplementary proceedings begun by James Talcott, who wants Mr. Pfizer to satisfy a judgment for $14,367 obtained against him on Sept. 12, 1914. Under examination Mr. Pfizer said he had no assets; that his liabilities amounted to more than $150,000, and that in the last four years he had lost $850,000.

A letter written by him to the H. L. Brittain Company, manufacturer of moving picture machines, on April 18, 1911, was to the effect that his assets were worth more than $1,500,000, made up mainly of a one-fourth interest in his drug business that was worth $500,000 and stock in the Titusville (Penn.) Electric and Traction Line and the Titusville Gas and Oil Company worth $500,000, and real estate in Bernardsville, Peapack, and Gladstone, N. J., and in this city worth $275,000. It came out during the examination that the purpose of this letter was to interest investors in the Brittain Company. Questioned about this valuation of his assets a little more than four years ago, Mr. Pfizer explained that it was based on his own ideas of what his assets were worth.

All has changed since that time. Now he has judgments against him aggregating $100,000. Among his unfortunate business activities Mr. Pfizer said that he had given notes to Max M. Hart, who was recently arrested on a charge of attempting to defraud by use of the mails, with the understanding that he was not to be called upon to make them good.

"But unfortunately," said Mr. Pfizer, "Mr. Hart took advantage of my experience in matters of that sort and proceeded to have them discounted without my knowledge for the benefit of a cloth merchant by the name of Louis Adelson."

BELLBOY WINS IN WALL ST.

Cleans Up $9,000 on a Rail After Abandoning a War Baby.

John O'Boyle, a bellboy at the Waldorf, became an object of interest yesterday when it got abroad that he had "cleaned up" $11,000 in a few days in Wall Street. John was wary and minimized his success. He wanted it understood that he still would accept tips as well as congratulations.

O'Boyle's comrades said he came here from Scranton, Pa., several years ago, put away his tips, saved $530, and looking around for an investment, decided on Wall Street.

O'Boyle invested with profit, and not long ago put some money into a "war baby." He made a good turn and then became convinced that a railroad stock ought to be a good investment. He bought at 29 week before last, and on Friday sold out at 44 and cleared about $9,000. O'Boyle did not say yesterday what he intended to do next.

SHOTS NOT FOR SLATON.

Georgia Authorities Say There was No Attack Upon Ex-Governor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—Fulton County authorities have decided that shots heard early today in the neighborhood of the country home of former Governor John M. Slaton were fired by a passing automobile party or by 'possum hunters.

On account of threats made when Mr. Slaton commuted the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, watchmen have kept guard over his home since he returned from a Western trip several weeks ago.

ARREST THREE MORE IN SHIP BOMB PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

torney John C. Knox had a conference yesterday with William J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service, at which it is understood they discussed various details of the case against Fay and his alleged associates. The Government authorities, however, are confident that they have the case well in hand and only a few loose ends remain to keep them busy between now and the meeting of the November Grand Jury on Wednesday.

Berlin Disavows Fay.

A cable from Berlin said yesterday that German military authorities had made an investigation concerning Fay and had announced that there is not and never was an officer of that name in the German Army. But it is pointed out that Fay came to this country as H. A. Kearling, and that it is far from sure that his real name has come to light even yet. Moreover, it was never asserted that he was an officer in the regular army, but only in the reserves, and he was at times said to be a Sergeant, not a Lieutenant. According to Arthur Devries of Nutley, N. J., who knew Fay before his arrest and whose wife was well acquainted with Fay's sister, the prisoner was only a private in the reserves before the war, but might have been promoted after entering active service. In any event, the belief of the authorities that Fay was actually sent by persons in connection with the German Government is unshaken. The Secret Service has not announced as yet any conclusions as to Fay's identity.

Patrick J. McDonald of 38 Park Row, who appeared as Fay's attorney on Saturday, superseding Louis Jersawitz of 220 Broadway, the lawyer appointed by United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton after Fay had announced that he had no money to employ counsel, yesterday said that he was in entire charge of Fay's case, despite the rumor that he was acting for other lawyers.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, also of 38 Park Row, though not connected with Mr. McDonald, who is a lawyer and President of the American Truth Society, was asked if there were any truth in the rumor that he was connected with the defense of any one of the five men under arrest.

"That is an impertinent question," he said. "It is known that I am a lawyer, but whether I am connected with this case is none of your business at all."

Mr. O'Leary also regarded it as an impertinence to ask if he had at any time ever had any business or professional relations with Max Breitung.

SLIDE BLOCKS PANAMA R. R.

Tracks for 200 Feet Under 50 Feet of Earth and Rock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 31.—Serious landslides occurred this afternoon on the line of the Panama Railroad, closing traffic at a time when most needed for the heavy movement of freight across the Isthmus on account of the closing of the Panama Canal by the slide in the Gaillard Cut. The landslide occurred at a point two miles north of Pedro Miguel, burying the track for a distance of 200 feet under fifty feet of soft earth and rock.

The accident, which happened in the district known as the slide area, is believed to have been caused by the unusually heavy rains of the last few days. No trains were caught by the slide, but many passengers were obliged to walk around the blockade in a heavy rain.



John Fitch Patented His Steamboat Three Years After Carstairs Rye Was Established

The superiority of Carstairs Rye looms large alongside of "later arrivals," in times past and present.

In the non-refillable bottle—"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL GOOD CITIZENS

irrespective of party, are urged to vote for the Revised Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention; and for these reasons:

It contains a consistent series of amendments to improve the State government.

It will, through the Short Ballot, prevent confusion and simplify the selection of the Executive officers who may be held more directly responsible.

It will prevent the excessive playing of personal politics in the Legislature.

It will put the conduct of the State's business on an economical and common sense basis, through the budget system of making appropriations.

It will simplify the procedure of the Courts and prevent injustice due to the "law's delay."

It will stop the waste that has swelled the annual expense of State government and increased the State debt.

It will give a better and more efficient government.

The State has spent half a million dollars to have this work done by the best men of both parties.

Accordingly we urge you to VOTE "YES" ON THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Republican Club of the City of New York.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Gorham Tea and Coffee Sets in 300 Designs

The beauty of a Gorham Tea and Coffee Set is its individuality—its fidelity to a period—its perfect representation of an epoch or a school.

And the beauty of Gorham selections consists not only in the authenticity of the designs, but in their almost incredible number and variety.

In more than 300 designs of Tea and Coffee Sets in the Gorham selections at this time, you will look in vain to discover a duplicate.

And speaking of prices, we believe this distinction is worth while:

The prices vary, but the intrinsic value of an article is proportionately the same at all prices, even as the technique of a pianist is equally good whether he plays a rhapsody or a folk song.

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SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION

Its Defeat Would Mean the Triumph of Selfish and Petty Considerations Over the Welfare of the State

COMMITTEE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Twenty-three Washington Avenue, Albany.

To the Electors of the State of New York:

The fate of the proposed Constitution rests entirely with the common sense of the people of the State. You must judge the motives that at the eleventh hour lead opponents of the Constitution to expend $150,000 in paid advertising to circulate misrepresentations concerning it.

With extraordinary impartiality, most of the newspapers of the State have been open to any legitimate argument on either side. Over three-fourths of the daily press of the State is now editorially supporting the proposed Constitution.

Outside of any money spent today in advertising, our total expenditures will be about $35,000, spent in printing and circulating copies of the Constitution, and truthful and accurate statements and arguments concerning it. We have pledged ourselves to file with the Secretary of State an accounting of our expenditures, and to mail a copy to every citizen who contributes to our work. So far as we have been able to learn, none of the forces opposed to the Constitution have similarly offered to take the public into its confidence.

How the Proposed Constitution Was Made

For nearly six months 168 delegates elected by you last November labored to reform existing abuses in the government of the State, of its cities and its counties, and in the administration of justice. They held many public hearings and sought the advice of citizens from every part of the State. They met in public and printed a daily record of their proceedings.

After investigation, public hearing and open debate, they adopted thirty-three proposals. Twelve were adopted unanimously, and all were adopted by a vote of more than two to one.

The reorganization of the administrative departments of the State (commonly called the short-ballot amendment) was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—97 Republicans, 28 Democrats. Noes—15 Republicans, 15 Democrats, which was a majority of the delegates of each party.

Article V, providing for a state budget was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—101 Republicans, 36 Democrats. Noes—2 Republicans and 2 Democrats, which was an overwhelming majority of the delegates of both parties.

Article XV., providing home rule for cities, was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—102 Republicans and 18 Democrats. Noes—2 Republicans and 15 Democrats, which was a majority of the delegates of both parties.

The county home rule proposal was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—91 Republicans and 37 Democrats. Noes—9 Republicans and 2 Democrats, which was an overwhelming majority of the delegates of both parties.

The judiciary article—the greatest attempt at judicial reform in the State since 1846—was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—103 Republicans and 32 Democrats. Noes—1 Republican and 2 Democrats, which was an overwhelming majority of the delegates of both parties.

On no question except legislative apportionment (separately submitted as Question No. 2) were the divisions on party lines.

Shall this Work Be Lost by Misrepresentation?

Shall this work be thrown away on the misrepresentations of men who never appeared at any public hearing, nor attended a session of the Convention, nor sought to find the points of sympathy and understanding and co-operation among the diverse population and interests of this great State?

Many of these misrepresentations you can answer for yourself by consulting the proposed Constitution.

For instance, if you hear that the city home rule provision contains no home rule, all you need to do is to read Article XV. of the Constitution, and couple that reading with the fact that various selfish groups of public employes are opposing the Constitution because they do not desire to have the cities that employ them control them in the interests of the public service.

If you are told that the proposed Constitution gives away the Adirondacks, read Article VII., Section 2, and see for yourself. Then you will know that the man who makes such a statement has either never read the article, or is telling a lie.

If you are told that the rights of citizens have been put in jeopardy, read Article I., Sections 1 to 6, and see for yourself that the proposed Constitution retains every guarantee of civil rights contained in the present Constitution, together with the added guarantee of the equal protection of the laws.

At this final hour it is impossible to trace and answer the misrepresentations born of ignorance, suspicion or self-interest. From these we appeal to the facts—facts which we have endeavored to place in the hands of the individual citizen, not at the eleventh hour, but in ample time for his consideration.

Opposition to the Proposed Constitution Analyzed

We are confident that the proposed Constitution will be adopted despite the great array of special and selfish interests combined against it. This array includes some public service corporations which do not desire to have present evasion of taxation prevented. It includes some city employes who do not wish to be responsible to the public that employs them. It includes some State employes who do not desire to suffer any inconvenience in making the Government of the State more efficient. It includes some deluded Spanish War veterans, disgruntled because this Constitution fails to confer upon them a special privilege. It includes some moving picture concerns which wish to be free from any regulation in the interests of the morals of the children of the State. It includes some of the Tammany delegates to the Constitutional Convention who, after full and fair consideration of proposed Constitutional changes, could find no presentable grounds for dissent; but at the close seek to take advantage of the combination of selfish opposition and to capitalize it at the price of repudiating the constitutional revision pledges made by the Democratic Party. It includes impractical enthusiasts of one idea who believe that the State can be saved only by the adoption of their particular hobbies. It includes a few Progressives disgruntled at the fact that the proposed Constitution is so soundly progressive as to deprive them of any political issue.

It Should Be Loved for Its Enemies

A Constitution which is too progressive for reactionaries, too soundly conservative for impractical enthusiasts, and too full of reforms for selfish interests must come pretty close to representing that next forward step in the improvement of our government which the great majority of the people are prepared to support.

We approach tomorrow's election confident of its result, not alone because of encouraging reports from every part of the State, but also because of our faith in the abiding common sense and patriotism of the great mass of the people of the State.

We are confident that they will say with their votes what William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said last Monday.

"The important changes were in each instance after open debate supported by large majorities of the delegates from each party. The platforms of both parties promised these constitutional reforms. These proposals in the main meet our promises. I for one intend to stand by my word and support the result, whoever prepared it."

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION

JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., Chairman
ALTON B. PARKER, Vice Chairman
ROBERT S. BINKERD, Secretary

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Charles A. Richmond	Schenectady
Robert W. de Forest	New York
Frank A. Munsey	New York
George Eastman	Rochester
George Gordon Battle	New York
William H. Childs	Brooklyn
William Jay Schieffelin	New York

NON-PARTISAN SUPPORT

The following non-political organizations have carefully considered the proposed Constitution and urge its adoption:

State Conference of Mayors and other city officials.
Municipal Government Association of the State of New York.
Citizens Union of New York City.
The City Club of New York.
Bar Association of New York City.
Chamber of Commerce.
Civil Service Reform Association.
Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks.
Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.
Courts Committee of the Charity Organization Society
New York State County Government Association.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1915.

TO TAMMANY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The old Greek philosopher who invented, or borrowed from the East, the doctrine of the perpetual recurrence of things, a doctrine revamped by NIETZSCHE, may point without pride to Tammany Hall as an instance. Tammany seems to be indestructible, though its enemies have beset it hard again and again. And in spite of defeat it waits hopefully for victory. Always the same in its appetite for office, its method of using office, its steady discipline, its control of its followers, it has its times of seeming quietude, dormancy, and even assumption of good behavior. Changes in the population and the growth of the city have robbed it of some of its ancient strength. It can win only when its adversaries are divided. It can break into power only when the sentinels of reform are asleep. Tammany never sleeps.

Some of the sentinels are worse than asleep this year. They are hobnobbing with the old foe. They have joined the motley nondescript army of discoverers of mare's nests in the new Constitution. Tammany does not officially oppose that. Some of its cleverest jugglers with facts and spinners of moonshine are making a great pretense of pother about it. But the new Constitution is leather and prunella to Tammany. What Tammany has set its heart on, what it needs more than anything else, what is essential to its comfort and prosperity, is the District Attorney's office. Then the good old Tammany times, so remote now, will be repeated. "I care not who makes the laws, so long as I can administer them," is the Tammany idea. A society so hospitable to voters of the right ticket, no matter what their antecedents or little eccentricities in morals, so tender to the erring, so capable of appreciating the political virtue that may coexist with an unfortunate violation of the law, in a word, a society devoted to politics and finance, is poor indeed without the District Attorney's office. There lies, to be used or not used, according to circumstances and the interests of Tammany, a great power over the community, a great help to Tammany. Corruption is out of fashion. A weak District Attorney, a figurehead, faithful Tammany Assistants, and you have all that Tammany requires for its purposes.

Judge SWANN is an amiable, honest, respectable man. But with all respect to his present office, it must be said, and lawyers will corroborate the saying, that he has not there displayed close application, if even due diligence. From some of his utterances in this campaign it would appear that he has a sort of sociological, rambling "humane" velleity of kindness. In the mouth of a candidate for District Attorney these expressions have an unpleasant sound. They have almost the sound of an appeal or a promise. No such intention, we may be sure, is in Judge SWANN'S mind. He is merely showing his unfitness for the post to which the same friendly hand that made him a Judge would now transfer him. In his Judgeship he has at least had some experience. Of the District Attorney's office he has had none. His post there, if we understand Mr. MURPHY'S rather obvious psychology, is to represent, to impose, to satisfy the public that a place presided over by so decorous a janitor must be an unexceptionable temple of the law. An untrained District Attorney, a corps of Tammany Assistants, likewise untrained and Tammanyized. Delay, confusion, complication, interruption of continuity of method, injury to the public, are inevitable corollaries of the change.

District Attorney PERKINS knows the business of his office thoroughly. He has learned it by a painstaking, ample study and experience. He was a most competent, capable, admirable Assistant. As chief he has been most capable, admirable. The office is well organized and efficient in every part. Courtesy, good judgment, careful preparation and speedy disposal of cases, firmness, vigor, consideration of all rights, steady, quiet, faithful service to the public, are the marks of Mr. PERKINS'S administration. He knows the business. He does the business. His only fault in connection with it is that in serving the public he has never taken the trouble to advertise himself. The strong, able, practiced man against the colorless novice; the public interest, as usual, against Tammany. That is all. Remembering what Tammany was and is, remembering what a Tammany District Attorney's office has been and is like to be, vote for PERKINS.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENT.

Some of the arguments of the pacifists who would defeat the movement for military preparedness are ingenious and seem, at first glance, plausible. To urge Congress to withhold its approval from the Administration's plan of military improvement on the ground that much of the money now annually expended for the support of the military establishment is unwisely expended may seem logical to persons unaccustomed to do their own thinking. A little careful examination, however, will convince any reasonable person that to argue thus is merely to insist that two wrongs make a right. The present annual appropriation for the army is not large enough to meet its requirements under the new plan. After years of neglect we cannot provide for defense without a larger expenditure. Everybody, except the politicians and those of their adherents and supporters who profit pecuniarily by the retention of the purely political garrisoned posts, desires the abolition of those posts. Everybody wants the administration of our military affairs to be businesslike and economical.

A moderate increase in the numbers of the regular army, the provision for it of ample munitions, and the establishment of an efficient reserve are matters which require immediate action. It is to be hoped that the discussion of these matters, when Congress convenes, will lead also to the institution of modern business methods in army expenditures and the elimination of needless sources of expense.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT HISTORY.

The desire for change in the name of progress which is considered a Western characteristic was really born in the East. In this State, for example, until 1911 there had been only ten rejections of some fifty-six proposed amendments of the Constitution. But in 1911 the presumption was changed from affirmative to negative. About the time the West was adopting laws and Constitutions in volumes upon referendum this State made a clean sweep of all seven proposals, the smallest negative majority being 41,572. Six years previously the people of this State were also asked to pass upon seven amendments, and all were adopted. But in that year also there was a record important to remember in the more important election of the present year.

The vote upon the seven proposals ranged between one-third and one-quarter of the vote cast at the preceding election. Over a million blank ballots were cast. It would almost seem that in proportion as the election is important it fails to attract the attention of the electorate. The attitude of the voters upon questions of principle is at best indifferent or neutral, as though they wished the decision to rest with those interested in the various proposals, or as though they washed their hands of the necessity of reading, still less passing judgment upon, 30,000 words of the proposed constitutional amendments.

The reason for reviving the record is to impress upon the voters that declining to vote upon questions which concern the entire people is the same as allowing the decision to be made by small portions of the electorate who have selfish and partial interests which they are eager to place above the public interest as a whole. Clamorous appeals to the electorate are made by various organizations not pretending to claim that they have the public interest at heart. In the forefront of their appeals selfishness and partiality are written large. Labor wants the amendments beaten because labor dislikes them, and would be glad to snatch a vote in the interest of labor, even though contrary to the general interest, by whatever fraction of the electorate. Taxation affects the entire State, and ought to affect all parts of the State alike, but there are appeals to oppose the Constitution for avowedly local reasons. The illustrations might be multiplied, but these suffice to illustrate the point that the fate of the Constitution rests with the unorganized voters, those who cast the million blank ballots before and may again. They think perhaps that they are leaving the election on the Constitution to those who are interested and who, therefore, might fairly be left to settle the disputed questions as they will. It does not seem to occur to the unorganized, silent million that these decisions will be made at their cost, and that together they are more interested than those whose cries rend the air.

An appeal to the voters to have opinions and express them is above any suspicion of partisanship or prejudice. It is in fact an appeal to patriotism, which would seem to be dead if the votes on these amendments are like those which have preceded them. The appeal is necessary on experience, and is urgent on the record. When the vote on constitutional subjects runs so small some majorities also are small, in some cases three or four thousand. It will be lamentable if history is allowed to repeat itself.

There is a campaign against some parts of the Constitution hardly different from false pretenses. There is no necessity that the city should allow the election to go by default, and if it suffers thereby there is no reason that it should complain of the country. Every voter should vote on the Constitution as a whole, and on each of the separate questions. Failure to do so is a breach of civic duty. We have given many reasons why the work of the convention should be approved by the people.

THE TEST AT AGUA PRIETA.

The first test of CARRANZA'S strength since the act of recognition will be at Agua Prieta, across the border from the Arizona town of Douglas, which has already suffered from Mexican warfare in its very dooryards. Douglas is to be defended, in case Mexican bullets and shells cross the line, by 5,000 American troops armed with four batteries of artillery. The Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta has not been very strong or very well armed, but the troops are well intrenched, and the reinforcements from Nuevo Leon, which have traveled over American soil, with the permission of the United States Government, should by this time have reached the place. So there is a chance that this engagement may serve to eliminate VILLA from the Mexican situation. Probably the dispatches exaggerate the strength of his forces and his armament. With all his best Generals out of the war, and in harbors of refuge on this side of the border, it is difficult to understand how he could have held to him quite so many men; but it is known that he is fairly well supplied with arms and ammunition. Success at Agua Prieta would establish VILLA'S power in Sonora and permit him to continue as a dangerous factor in the situation. It is to be hoped, therefore, that if VILLA, on second thoughts, does not avoid the battle he may be definitely defeated, so that Mexico may be at peace. It is to be hoped, also, that the American troops will not be drawn into the conflict, for that would complicate the situation. If many of them were killed the consequences might be serious.

Victory for CARRANZA now would remove his most formidable enemy, but he has many other problems to contend with before he can settle down to the hard work of national reorganization. The border troubles continue in the Brownsville neighborhood, and there are tales from other parts of Mexico of lawlessness on the part of avowed Carranza men, which indicate that he may have as much trouble in keeping his supporters in order as in overcoming his enemies. Still, the final defeat of VILLA at Agua Prieta will greatly strengthen CARRANZA'S position and should have a strong moral effect on those followers of ZAPATA who still hold out against the de facto Government. With his military opponents removed, CARRANZA will have an opportunity to show his qualities as a statesman.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. CHARLES S. BIRD, twice the Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is setting a wise and patriotic example to his party in that State and everywhere by appearing on the same platform with Mr. MCCALL, the Republican nominee for Governor, and supporting him and the rest of the Republican ticket. The Republican platform does not contain all the policies which Mr. BIRD wishes, but it is thoroughly liberal, progressive, reform; it marks a "new departure" and a long forward step.

As a sensible and practical politician and man of business, Mr. BIRD takes what he can get. There is no hope of a separate Progressive Party success. He does not stickle for a party name. A revivified, a changed and modernized Republican Party, promising much substantial reform, accepting much, if not the whole body, of his political and social-economic doctrine, is entitled, he feels, to his hearty support. A squad of irreconcilable Progressives of the straitest sect is resolved to throw away its ballots rather than fuse with its rivals of the last three years. The strength of the Massachusetts Progressives is in sympathy with Mr. BIRD'S course.

In national politics Mr. BIRD remains a Progressive. He awaits events. A national Republican Party which shows to Progressive ideas the welcome which they have received from the Massachusetts Republicans, and this without sacrificing to the impossible idols of "direct government," would, we assume, command Mr. BIRD'S allegiance.

As a preliminary study of the essentials of a united Republican Party the Massachusetts campaign and election will be watched with attention.

DISCIPLINE AND THE WILL.

In the discussion of the need of military training for American young men it is necessary to combat the idea that the will must be broken before a man becomes a good soldier. The first requisite of the soldier is obedience, but to learn obedience it is not necessary to surrender the will power, only to control it. The testimony of veterans of the army and navy on this point is worth having. Commander R. R. BELKNAP of the navy, in a communication to The Sun, points out that the noncommissioned officers must be chosen from the rank and file, and that those men, who are so important in all armies, are not creatures with broken wills. Submission to discipline strengthens the will power, and the man who is fit to be a soldier learns to command himself before he is fit to command others.

All this was some time obvious. But after a long period of peace and great commercial and industrial prosperity a generation of young men has come into being with small regard for obedience or discipline. The manners and methods of the age have grown lax. To be compelled to do anything at the bidding of another, without the power to question the wisdom of the order, seems extremely distasteful. The old discipline of the home has disappeared. The authority of the father and the husband is too often a matter for jest. Naturally it will be difficult to induce the youths to take up soldiering unless the absolute need of protection for the country is made perfectly plain. But when any pacifist ventures to say that military discipline breaks the human will it is well to remember that no private in the army is subjected to severer discipline than the cadets are compelled to undergo for four years at West Point and Annapolis. Those institutions are not turning out spiritless men without wills of their own, but quite the contrary. Discipline justly exerted makes men stronger in mind as well as in body.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Die, But Not of Disease.

Appalling as have been the "casualties" among the troops taking part in the European war, there is a certain consolation to be derived from the fact that the victims have died for the most part of injuries received in battle.

The diseases which all through the ages have ravaged the soldiers of every nation more severely than have the various weapons, missile and trenchant, used by them against one another are at last conquered by the army surgeon, as he is still called. He has, of course, all and more than all of his old work to do in the way of caring for the wounded as well as he can, but he now undertakes and efficiently performs the even more important task of guarding the men from the acute, infectious fevers that until years far from remote constituted the chief danger of war.

The most dreaded of all these maladies, typhus, did, indeed, gain a firm foothold in Serbia during Austria's first attack on that country, and it then duplicated the slaughters of the old-time plagues, but even this was soon stamped out when a few foreign doctors utilized against it the resources of modern sanitary science. At present the Serbians seem to be as competent to take care of themselves in camp and trench as are any of the peoples engaged in the great conflict. From the other theatres of the war we hear almost nothing about disease among the troops, and certainly we would have done so before this if there had been any of the epidemics hitherto supposed to be inevitable whenever men were gathered in large numbers and lacked the safeguards of ordinary life.

Apart from the perils of the firing line, the soldier engaged in an active campaign now lives in conditions as regard health that are as good as, or better than, those he had at home. Much of his time is passed in the open air, and the hardships he encounters are mostly of the kind that give the impatient sufferer from them an increase of physical vigor. There have been in this war few repetitions, if any, of our own sorry experiences when we undertook the liberation of Cuba or of what befell the British when they were fighting the Boers. Even then there existed the requisite knowledge for protecting soldiers from disease, but appreciation of its value had not reached military circles.

He's Glad to Mind His Book.

From the letter sent to Mayor MITCHEL by JACK ABRAMS, a student in the Washington Heights Evening High School, there was to be obtained a realization of the fact that some boys really value opportunities to get an education and regard going to school as a precious privilege, not as an irksome task. There are girls of the same sort, too, not a few, and young ABRAMS wrote for both, though admittedly "a self-chosen representative," when what he had heard about closing the evening high schools for lack of money led him to address the Mayor in earnest plea and protest.

"I have laid my plans for my future wholly on the education I am receiving at this school," he said, and then he made a moving argument by asking the Mayor how he would feel if, after working hard all day with the thought in mind that at night he was to have a chance to escape his low estate, he were informed that the chance had been withdrawn.

Mayor MITCHEL vigorously denied lack of interest in the evening high schools and made emphatic remarks about slanderers of his administration. He assured his troubled correspondent money would be found for continuing night instruction for those whose days must be devoted to earning a living. The members of the Board of Education will not like the criticism of their distinguished body which the Mayor's letter to young ABRAMS not too delicately hints, but as they were not very fond of him even before he wrote it, perhaps that will not worry him as much as it would some others.

Policemen to Learn Psychology.

Without manifesting any vain illusions as to the becauseness of afterward, there can perhaps be expressed a certain satisfaction that on the day following the appearance in this column of remarks on the superiority of the "new psychology" to the "third degree" as a means of getting the truth out of people suspected of crime, Commissioner WOODS announced that he had made arrangements to train some of his men in using the knowledge which the modern brain-searchers have put at their disposal. This group is to be called "the Psychology Squad," and its members, as a beginning of their education in a higher form of police work, are to listen to lectures from university professors of reputed expertness in the application of the novel art to the problems of practical life.

The present purpose, apparently, is little more than to reveal to these students the existence of simple tests by which can be determined, with some approach to accuracy, the mental status and condition of persons under arrest. A regrettable levity marked some of the Commissioner's comments on his plan, as they were reported, but perhaps the quotations were not accurate. It is to be hoped so, for really the scheme has large and serious potentialities, and it would be a pity if the Psychology Squad were taken or took itself as a joke.

Commissioner WOODS probably need not be told that his innovation invites the ridicule of the unthinking and the condemnation of the obstinately conservative in and out of the department. Just the same, he is moving in the right and wise direction—forward, that is—and should he prove to have both skill and luck he will be able in time to convince both sorts of critics that psychology, as now understood and systematized, deserves a prominent place in the police armamentarium. He has a chance to make for himself a name as enduring as that of BERTILLON, who substituted science and certainty for their opposites in the matter of making identifications. It is not so long ago that courts refused to receive finger-print evidence, but they do not scorn it now, and in time they may come to accept as sound conclusions from the "reactions" of a prisoner or witness when asked to tell the first word that each word in a judiciously selected line suggests to his mind.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON INDIA.

The Great Mass of People Wish Only to be Let Alone.

New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Englishman resident for fifteen years in India and only just returned from that country, I should like to express my views on the letters you have recently printed from Mr. Dulles and from Mr. Wagel.

To deal first with Mr. Dulles's letter; he has evidently associated, necessarily from his occupation, with the "student" class of the population. This class, notoriously radical or revolutionist in all countries, in India is undoubtedly permeated with advanced ideas with regard to the future of India, and so long as these ideas do not take the form of open sedition to the Government, the English Government tolerates even if it does not favor the expression of those views.

But to take the views of this "student" class as an expression of the opinions of Indians generally is absurd, seeing that they form but a drop in the ocean of the total population. It must never be forgotten that the total population of India is over three hundred millions, and of this vast number about 95 per cent. is purely agricultural, merely asking, as they have for centuries, to be let alone to pursue their occupation in peace and to be assured that they will be allowed to harvest the crops they produce.

As to social questions, it is impossible for any one not familiar with India to realize the practical impossibility of free and open association of English people with Indians. A certain amount of intercourse is possible and is carried out in the form of public gatherings and meetings for charitable and social purposes, but family association between English and Indian families is clearly impossible because of the different position of English and Indian women. Indian women, as a rule, would not be allowed to mingle in gatherings where Englishmen were present, and for high caste Hindus to sit at a European table would not be permitted by their rules of caste, as many of the things we eat are strictly forbidden to them.

With regard to Mr. Wagel's letter, I deny absolutely that there is any discrimination between the English and the Indians in the courts of justice. I have sat on many juries in India and have always been struck with the absolute impartiality between races shown by the Judges.

With regard to the partiality alleged to be shown by the English transportation companies to English merchants, I can state that this is not a fact. It is against common sense to suppose that a transportation company engaged in making profits would discriminate against any customer bringing good business. The English Government is very desirous of encouraging native industries, and I should like to point out that there is a vast capital, nine-tenths of which is Indian, invested in Indian enterprises.

Next with regard to Mr. Wagel's lament that, being deprived of arms, the Indians are becoming soft and unwarlike. I deny that the mass of the nation are any different from what they were when the English took charge, 300 years ago. Then as now they were a peaceable, agricultural race. The great difference between the present position and that existing before the "Pax Britannica" became a fact is that the fighting races are no longer allowed to prey upon and rob the common people.

Mr. Wagel's letter abounds in sweeping statements, many of which are quite inaccurate, but it would take too much time to controvert them one by one. I maintain that the aims of the English in India are good and for the progress of the Indian people, and many of us can see in the future, perhaps the dim future, an advanced and improved India, taking equal place with the units of the British Empire. As to gratitude, we do not expect it, being content to leave the question to the judgment of posterity.

E. W. DAWSON,
Late Manager of Thomas Cook & Son in India, Burma, and Ceylon.

A New Hyphenated Terror.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Belmont, the famous leader of the Woman's Congressional Union, said in an interview on Oct. 30: "If the women do not win here they will go on with the campaign in the State, but there will not be much to do, and they may as well torment the members of the Federal Government. I expect to spend a great deal of my own time in Washington this Winter."

A deliberate plan to torment the members of the Federal Government at a time when these men are confronted with the most serious problems our country has had to face since the civil war shows what unpatriotic voters these women would be if enfranchised. They belong to the hyphenated class. They are suffrage-Americans.

MARGARET C. ROBINSON.
Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 31, 1915.

Snow, Trolleys, and Good Humor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Street Cleaning Department about this time of year usually prepares for the first snowfall and has its extra shovels and picks ready to pounce upon the white layer. The foot crossings are attacked first, and then the piling up starts, with never a thought for the trolley passengers, who are unceremoniously dumped into a pile of snow, generally slush. Why not clear a second crossing a car length from the corner crossing? Instead of a grouchy face and harsh words uttered by passengers alighting for those at fault there would appear faces of sunshine and happiness. M. B. KENNY.
New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

Indorses Mr. Perkins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The heading, "Indorse Smith and Swann," which appears over an article in THE TIMES today, is very misleading. The second line of the heading refers to the fact that I have written to Alfred E. Smith informing him that the Citizens Union has indorsed him for Sheriff. The heading as a whole implies that the Citizens Union has indorsed Judge Swann. Of course, this is not the fact. The union has indorsed and unqualifiedly urges the election of Mr. Perkins.

WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN,
Chairman Citizens Union of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 29, 1915.

THE SIX QUESTIONS.

At this election each voter in this State will receive a ballot entitled "Revised Constitution Ballot" and containing three questions.

Question No. 1 asks the voter if the new Constitution shall be approved, saving out for a separate vote the apportionment and taxation articles. This Constitution is in many ways an improvement on the present one, and the chief argument against it is merely that it did not improve the present one still more. That is a trivial objection, and THE TIMES believes that this question should be answered "Yes."

Question No. 2 asks him if he approves the apportionment article. This article makes no change in the present law except to substitute the Federal for the State census as a basis of apportionment, a measure of economy, and this question should be answered "Yes."

Question No. 3 asks if the taxation article should be approved. This makes it difficult, if not impossible, to rush exemptions through the Legislature, deprives the Legislature of the power to bargain away its power of taxation, and brings about a nearer approach to uniformity in the confused system of local taxation. This question should be answered "Yes."

In addition to the Revised Constitution Ballot, the voter will receive another, entitled "Questions Submitted Ballot," which will also contain three questions.

Amendment No. 1, the first question submitted on this ballot, gives the vote to women. For reasons repeatedly given, and unnecessary to repeat further, THE TIMES believes that the answer to this question should be "No."

Amendment No. 2 permits the Legislature to alter the rate of interest on the canal bond issue. This merely corrects an error in computation, which if allowed to stand will result in the raising of a sinking fund equal to the entire amount of the bonds thirteen years before the bonds are due. The error should be corrected, and will be if, as THE TIMES believes they should do, the voters answer "Yes."

Proposition No. 1, the third question on this ballot, asks if the voters approve a $27,000,000 bond issue to complete the Barge Canal. Most of this amount is to pay awards for damages, and if Proposition No. 1 is defeated this amount will be included in the tax levy, so that the only question is whether the voters favor raising it by a bond issue or by direct taxation. We prefer the bond issue and advise the voters to answer "Yes."

The Roller-Skating Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me add my voice to your other correspondents in protest against unrestricted roller skating on the sidewalks, also against those pernicious roller coasters the boys make by nailing a few rollers onto a wooden box. I should not like to have the boys prevented from roller skating, for it is excellent, healthy exercise, and should be encouraged; but it seems generally to be forgotten that men and women who have to walk and work have some rights as well as children. Even in Central Park, where one should be relieved of racket and turmoil, the children monopolize the walks with roller skating and soap-box coasters. The soap-box roller coasters should not be allowed to operate at all, since they are of no benefit whatever to anybody; but the roller skating should not be stopped. There certainly must be some means of providing for this necessary exercise for the boys and girls without giving everybody else in the city a headache. C. H. R.
New York, Oct. 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a mother of three kiddies, all filled with the joy of living and roller skating, I quite agree with Harry D. Gray. In their childhood days children should have a chance to enjoy themselves. Nowadays the use of the public parks for play is denied them. The officious janitors of apartment houses hunt them with broomsticks or pails of water, and on the whole, the life of a youngster, owing to all kinds of intolerance, is not an enviable one. Here's to the kiddies and their innocent play! MOTHER.
New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

For Those Who Dug the Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considerable attention has recently been directed toward the Panama Canal, what it has accomplished and what it means to us as a commercial and military asset, but little has been said concerning those who have been principally instrumental in building this great waterway.

General Goethals has been lauded and will be honored for his benevolent despotism. The army officers who were at the head of most of the departments have received extraordinary rewards from Congress for their services under trying circumstances in the tropics. But the large majority of skilled Americans, the civilian employes, who carried the bulk of the work and whose health, in most cases, has been impaired, have received no honors or rewards except the pride of their service and the slightly higher wage scale.

An employes' association is being formed to prevent the reduction of pay and to keep conditions in general as they were during the construction period. They do not ask for better conditions than those which prevailed before the opening of the canal, but feel justified in asking that Congress recognize the value of their services, as they have the army officers, by bonuses. As one who has regained his health after several miserable years in the North, I am in a position to realize what this recognition would mean to ex-employes and to those who have no other choice than to live the balance of their years at Panama.

EX-CANAL DIGGER.
Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1915.

Sinful Fishing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article published recently you say:

Whatever views, rigid or tolerant, men may hold of sumptuary legislation, whatever concessions some of them may be willing to make to elements of the population whose practice in respect to the use of strong or mild drink is different from theirs, the habitual disregard of law by a great city is a sorry spectacle.

Does this apply only to disregard of laws prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday, or is it equally true of other laws? If the latter, why is no effort made by the zealous advocates of Sunday closing laws to enforce the law of this State forbidding fishing on Sunday? I witnessed yesterday on the pier at Ninety-seventh Street and the North River the flagrant violation of this law by more than fifty fishermen. This is a terrible state of affairs, as it is a direct inducement for all sorts of criminals to violate other laws. Consider the example to the young men of the city. My six-year-old boy was so stirred by the sight that he insisted on my getting him a rod and line so that he, too, could break the Sunday law. Yet the police do nothing, and the preachers seem strangely silent on the subject. CONSISTENCY.
New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

THE IDOL THAT NATIONS STILL WORSHIP.

John Bright's Beautiful and Prophetic Denunciation of That Empire Which Bringeth Misery to the Cottage.

By H. A.

New York, Oct. 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recalling the sayings and doings of the champions of the common people we find how true it is "that coming events cast their shadows before." John Lothrop Motley, the American historian, said of Bright in 1868: "There was one man in England—greatest and truest of all—who made our cause his own through good report and bad report, whose voice found an echo in every patriotic heart in this country, and whose intellect shone like the sun through the mists of passion and prejudice obscuring the cause of liberty; a statesman whose public speeches will be always treasured on either side of the ocean as models of eloquence; and whose simple Anglo-Saxon name will be always dear to lovers of liberty in future times as in the present."

Both of these men saw and prophesied present international troubles as the outcome of wrongdoing. Bright, from his seat in Parliament, warned his countrymen, or rather its governing classes, of the penalty the people would have to pay for their acts. The fetich of his time in Europe was the "Balance of Power." Of this he said:

> The theory of the balance of power is pretty nearly dead. You cannot comprehend at a thought what is meant by that balance of power. If the record could be brought before you—but it is not possible to the eye of humanity to scan the scroll upon which are recorded the sufferings which the theory of the balance of power has entailed upon this country. It rises up before me when I think of it as a ghostly phantom which during 170 years has loaded the nation with debt and with taxes, has sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of Englishmen, has desolated the homes of millions of families, and has left us, as the great result of the profligate expenditure which it has caused, a double peerage at one end of the social scale, and far more than doubled pauperism at the other. I am very glad to be here tonight, among other things to be able to say that we may rejoice that this foul idol—fouler than any heathen tribe ever worshipped—has at last been thrown down, and that there is one superstitution less which has its hold upon the minds of English statesmen and of the English people.

At that time Russia was the bogy of Europe, as it is now that of Germany. In a sentence he dispelled that delusion, and it would have been well for Germany if she had taken it more to heart. He said:

> The Russian power of offense against civilized Europe was very small, but her power of dull resistance to invasion was as great as it had always been in the days of Charles XII. or Napoleon. To make war on her was wrong because she was not dangerous to Western Europe, and unwise because she could not herself be subdued.

In response to a newspaper attack upon him, in which the editor had held up ancient Rome as the proper example for modern England, he replied:

> I do not think that examples taken from pagan, sanguinary Rome are proper models for the imitation of a Christian country, nor would I limit my hopes of the greatness of England even to the long duration of 800 years. What is Rome now? The great city is dead. A poet has described her as the lone mother of dead empires. Her language even is dead. Her very tombs are empty; the ashes of her most illustrious citizens are dispersed. "The Scipios' tomb contains no ashes now."

Yet I am asked, I, who am one of the legislators of a Christian country, to measure my policy by the policy of an ancient and pagan Rome! I believe there is no permanent greatness to a nation except it be based on morality. I care for the condition of the people among whom I live. There is no man in England who is less likely to speak irreverently of the Crown and Monarchy of England than I am, but coronets, mitres, military display, the pomp of war, wide colonies and a huge empire are, in my view, all trifles, light as air and not worth considering, unless with them you can have a fair share of comfort, contentment, and happiness among the great body of the people. Palaces, baronial castles, great halls, stately mansions do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage, and unless the light of your Constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are impressed there on the feelings and condition of the people, rely upon it you have yet to learn the duties of Government.

The most ancient of profane historians has told us that the Scythians of his time were a very warlike people, and that they elevated an old scimitar upon a platform as a symbol of Mars, for to Mars alone, I believe, they built altars and offered sacrifices. To this scimitar they offered sacrifices of horses and cattle, the main wealth of the country, and more costly sacrifices than all the rest of their gods. I often ask myself whether we are at all advanced in one respect beyond those Scythians. What are our contributions to charity, to education, to morality, to religion, to justice, to civil government, when compared with the wealth we expend in sacrifices to the old scimitar? The moral law was not written for men alone in their individual character, but it was written as well for nations, and for nations great as this of which we are citizens. If nations reject and deride that moral law there is a penalty which will inevitably follow. It may not come at once, it may not come in our lifetime, but, rely upon it, the great Italian is not a poet only, but a prophet when he says:

> The sword of heaven is not in haste to smite,
> Nor yet doth linger.

We have experience, we have beacons, we have landmarks enough. We know what the past has cost us, we know how much and how far we have wandered, but we are not left without a guide. It is true we have not, as an ancient people had, Urim and Thummim, those oraculous gems on Aaron's breast, from which to take counsel, but we have the unchangeable and eternal principles of the moral law to guide us, and only so far as we walk by that guidance can we be permanently a great nation, or our people a happy people.

Bright's appreciation of us as a nation and of our form of government could not be more clearly shown than in his invocation to Englishmen in our darkest hours in 1863, which was:

> My countrymen who work for your living remember this: there will be one wild yell of freedom to startle all mankind if that republic should be overthrown.

New York, Oct. 30, 1915. H. A.

RECREATION CENTRES.

How Lack of Money Has Affected Supervised Play for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That conditions in the recreation centres are deplorable, to say the least, will readily be admitted by any one familiar with conditions prevailing there today. The cut in appropriation has forced the recreation centre heads to seek means to continue the work which today threatens to be obliterated entirely. That the work accomplished by the centres outstrips settlements doing similar work will also be conceded by any one familiar with both forms of this social work.

The recreation centre is one of the most vital factors in shaping the very life and future of the boy or girl. It provides healthful, educating recreation by giving the boy or girl athletics, libraries, clubs, game rooms, and dancing. It keeps them off the streets between the hours of 7:30 and 10 in the evening, the most important and at the same time most dangerous hours of the day. Very few settlements can do this because of their lack of room and their scarcity of inducements to keep the boy or girl in the settlement six nights a week as the centre does.

The Board of Estimate, however, evidently does not consider the recreation centre a necessity, and has accordingly cut off a very large part of the appropriation. The heads of the recreation centres, at a loss as to what to do, grasped at the idea of turning as many of the centres as convenient into the so-called social or community centre, another name for an ordinary public dance hall, a fee of 5 and 10 cents being charged for admission.

Sharks are quick to scent the helpless fish, and the same is true of the recreation centre. The social or community centre proved a financial success from the very start. They literally established men and women in small, lucrative businesses of their own.

What was the result of this state of affairs? It drove out of the work nearly all the voluntary workers, who are the only persons really interested in the work for the sake of the work, and today the social work in the centre is a travesty on the noble name it bears.

I have been doing social work in the centres for three years. I frequented the centres when I was a boy. The centre was one of the instruments which helped to mold me! It proved of material help to myself and to hundreds of others who attended and engaged in its activities. But today I realize what it has come to. In fact I sincerely believe that to close them entirely would do more for the boys and girls than to keep them open under existing conditions. The men who collect the nickels and dimes are not at all interested in who comes to the dance, as long as they pay the price and "behave" while under the roof of the school building. They do not care a snap what the children do when they leave the building; they admit that readily. Can any one dispute these facts?

There is only one course to take in order to remedy this condition—a full appropriation by the city. The work deserves it.

New York, Oct. 29, 1915. B. T.

A Monopoly of Oratory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The high school which it was my privilege to attend a number of years ago offers an annual prize of $10 for ability in public speaking. At the close of their four-year course, the winners are allowed to compete for a $25 prize. Speakers for both contests are chosen from a boys' debating society, whose numbers strive long and valiantly for a place in the final line-up. The fact that but few win even the smaller prize and only one attains the high honor of the greater does not dampen the ardor of the boy debaters, and great indeed is the renown of the youth who wins out in the senior contest.

Now, throughout the comparatively long history of this school, no girl has ever been enrolled who has demonstrated sufficient oratorical ability to carry off the $25 prize. The contest is not open to girls. "Surely, if the gift had been conferred, we should find great feminine figures" among our prize-winners. MISS E. G. B.
Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1915.

HIDDEN BEAUTY OF LATIN.

Students Who Read by Schedule Never See Behind the Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been many attacks made lately upon the courses of study in our schools and colleges. Great numbers of people are attacking the study of Latin in particular. I have no intention of dilating upon the values of the study of Latin. They are innumerable, and have been set forth so ably and so often that I could add nothing to the wealth of literature upon the subject.

The complaint I have to offer is that Latin is not taught properly. The students in high school and college study the Latin language, but they do not truly study its literature. They read great masterpieces, but do not study them as such. It is necessary, of course, to study the language before its products can be read, and undoubtedly the road to learning is wearisome. Why not lighten it with the study of the beauty and power of what is read? The students flounder through Cicero, but read his words and sentences without thought of what they convey. It may take hard work to master the translation of Virgil, but is that any reason why, once the translation has been conquered, the "Aeneid" cannot be studied as a wonderful poem, as we study Milton, for example? The only reason is, of course, lack of time. There is no time, when just so many lines must be translated before Regents' examination, to stop to gain a real appreciation of Virgil. Of course, since Virgil's "Aeneid" is a story, and a real live story, it is more interesting to the student than some of the other Latin authors.

But there is no reason why Livy should be dull. Why should a girl who, in high school, was enthusiastic over Virgil and who elected to specialize in Latin throughout her college course, be disgusted with Livy during her very first season at college, and so be turned aside from the study of Latin? Why should she read with

GERALDINE FARRAR SEEN BUT NOT HEARD

Singer Comes to the Strand in Bold and Vivid Screen Version of "Carmen."

PROMISING MOVIES DEBUT

Theda Bara Is Presented as a Rival Carmen in a Scenario That Follows the Opera.

Geraldine Farrar, favorite prima donna of the greatest opera house in the world, came to New York yesterday. She came not in the flesh but in the shadow, not on the operatic stage nor on the concert platform but on the screen. The place was the Strand Theatre, the occasion the first New York presentation of "Carmen," an ingeniously prepared, picturesque, amorous and exceedingly physical photoplay based on the novel by Prosper Merimée. In this picture, a handsome and creditable product of the Lasky studios now released like any other in the Paramount program, Miss Farrar plays, of course, the leading rôle, and by this means makes her first New York appearance in the movies.

It is a curious commentary on the crazy economy of the theatre that a supreme dramatic soprano should give any of her precious time to a form of entertainment—to an art, if you will—wherein the chief characteristic is a complete and abysmal silence. But, though the call of the movies is audible enough, there is small reason for fear that, after Miss Farrar's success, there will be a great rush of prima donnas to California, for precious few of them could so meet the exactions of the camera.

As for Miss Farrar, let it be said that among movie actresses she is one of the best. The Strand may be beseiged all this week simply because her name has long been one to conjure with, but it seems altogether probable that when, if ever, she appears in another picture, the movie patrons will crowd to see it because they cherish her as one of their own. There is every indication that new millions will soon be calling her "Our Geraldine."

This new movie star "registers," as the film folk have it. There is no doubt at all about that. She does more than make faces at the camera; she knows that in acting for motion pictures, she must do more than go through the motions. And she does. Her familiar vigor and dash are helpful, and she can make good use of the flashing Farrar smile. But quite aside from these, she brings to the richly colorful performance a degree of vitality that animates all the picture and offers a good illustration of the difference between posing and acting for the camera.

Her playing is able. Also it is bold, bald, and in dubious taste. Many portions of the film are successive pictorial studies of physical passion, and it is small wonder that in some quarters the much belabored censors winced.

Merimée's story of the gypsy has been skillfully and imaginatively adapted in the Lasky studios, and the product is pictorially handsome. Many stretches of the film are impressionistic and reveal the strides the movie directors are taking in their business. The unfolding of the film at the Strand is accompanied by a clever arrangement of music from the opera. Most of this adds considerably to the entertainment, but it is rather too much to have the "Habanera" sung poorly offstage as it was yesterday afternoon.

The Fox film studios boldly challenged comparison with the Farrar picture by bringing a screen "Carmen" of their own to town on the very same day and displaying it to the patrons of the Academy of Music and the Riverside Theatre. This "Carmen" has in the leading rôle Theda Bara, a movie star who is widely known as "the vampire woman" of the screen and who is immensely popular in the theatres where her pictures are shown.

This second "Carmen" is an example of excellent motion picture photography, but its scenario, which follows the opera libretto rather than the Merimée story, is loose and vague, and Miss Bara seems very mechanically seductive when compared, as she must be, with Geraldine Farrar. The Fox "Carmen" has none of the elements which make the Lasky "Carmen" remarkable, and none, it should be added, of the elements which make the latter picture objectionable.

MME. MELBA RETURNS.

She Sings in Carnegie Hall After an Absence of a Year.

Mme. Nellie Melba reappeared in New York at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon after an absence of one season. She sang before a large audience that gave many manifestations of pleasure. Her visits to New York are now rare enough to be of signal importance, for Mme. Melba is still one of the greatest singers of a school that seems destined to neglect and extinction. She showed yesterday a plenitude of voice of beautiful quality of a golden richness, especially in the middle and lower ranges; her upper tones, as was observed at her last appearances here, have not all they once had in power and freedom of utterance; and it would be too much to say that the dazzling brilliancy, the flawless perfection and ease of her coloratura are wholly unimpaired. Certain ornamental figures yesterday were produced with some effort; but many of her florid passages were delivered with beautiful art. Her legato singing and her phrasing were of delightful finish.

There was much to admire in her singing of the air, "Sweet Bird That Shun'st the Noise of Folly," from Handel's "L'Allegro, il Penseroso et il Moderato," one of her old battle horses, in which Mr. André Maquarre of the Boston Symphony Orchestra played the flute obbligato with complete understanding of the singer's intentions and co-operation with them. But for the rest of her program Mme. Melba herself shunned the noise of folly as expressed in florid operatic airs, that were once so prominent in her repertory. She seemed, indeed, somewhat more at ease in the two sustained airs, "Vissi d'Arte" and Mimì's "Addio" from Puccini's "Tosca" and "La Bohème," respectively, in which the limpid purity, fullness and richness of her tone were the chief adornments of the music. Her other numbers were Duparc's beautiful "Chanson Triste," Bemberg's "Les Anges Pleurent," and "Chant Venitien" and Arditi's waltz song, "Se Saran Rose," also one of her best remembered offerings.

Needless to say that her singing gave great pleasure to the audience, which was fully expressed, and that Mme. Melba made additions to the printed list. The program, which was of the "miscellaneous" character that has not had a high standing in New York concert halls for a good many years, enlisted the assistance of Miss Beatrice Harrison, the young English violoncellist who was heard with pleasure here two seasons ago, and Robert Parker, baritone. Miss Harrison played a sonata by Handel with finish and dignity of style, also some shorter solos; and Mr. Parker sang Tschaikowsky's "Don Juan's Serenade" spiritedly, songs by Strauss and the prologue to "Pagliacci." He has a voice of more power than beauty of quality, but he sings with sincerity and musical intelligence, and with a clearness of diction that makes a book of the words unnecessary.

Enormous masses of flowers were sent down the aisles to Mme. Melba; a great basket of roses was carried by a delegation of the Polish National Alliance from cities all over the country, headed by Mme. Paderowski, in recognition of the generous assistance Mme. Melba has given to the Polish relief funds.

Joe Weber and Lew Fields are to be seen this week at the Knickerbocker Theatre in a comedy film which is really comic, without any of the vulgar touches that mar so many of this type of picture. The scenario is in true Weberfields vein, and any one who has enjoyed the antics of these two comedians on the stage will laugh at the absurd situations in "The Best of Enemies."

Another feature of the new Triangle bill is "Double Trouble," in which Douglas Fairbanks makes his second appearance as a movie star. The picture tells a story of dual personality and aphasia, and while it is in questionable taste in several instances it is highly entertaining. It deepens the impression Mr. Fairbanks made in "The Lamb" that he is one of the cleverest actors playing before the camera.

A part of the exhibit that will be shown in all the larger cities of the State by the Joint Committee on Prison Reform in the campaign for a new prison to replace Sing Sing consists of motion pictures, for the taking of which the prisoners raised two-thirds of the necessary funds. The pictures are entitled "Within Prison Walls" and they give a vivid glimpse of prison life.

The committee was about to abandon the idea of taking the picture, since there were no funds available, when the prisoners offered to help. "Canada Blackie," a prisoner who since has died, was one of the most ardent supporters of the plan to take the pictures, and it was he who suggested that the men give an entertainment and raise money for the purpose. Permission was granted to stage the entertainment and sufficient money was raised to produce nearly three reels of the picture. The film is the property of the Mutual Welfare League.

FILM FORCES OUT "TRILBY."

Play Can't Compete with Movie Version—Brooks Will Sue.

The all-star revival of Du Maurier's "Trilby," which began a tour of the principal cities early in the season, will close its tour Saturday because it is unable to compete with a moving picture presentation of the novel. The cast of the play, which will be presented in Boston this week, includes Phyllis Neilson-Terry, the English actress; Lyn Harding, George MacFarlane, Rose Coghlan, Robert Payton Gibbs, and Carrie Radcliffe, and Joseph Brooks is the producer.

In Canada, where the pictures were not shown, the play was highly successful. In Buffalo the trouble began. The billboard and newspaper advertising for the "Trilby" of the stage proved equally effective for the movie version, which propounded: "Why pay $2 when it can be seen for 25 cents?" The same conditions prevailed in Rochester, Albany, Providence, Springfield, and other cities. While the pictures are not being shown simultaneously in Boston, they are being advertised and exhibited in the immediate neighborhood.

As a result of Mr. Brooks's predicament he has decided to bring a suit for damages against William A. Brady, who holds the dramatic rights to Paul M. Potter's dramatization of Du Maurier's novel, and with whom Mr. Brooks arranged to revive the play last Spring.

"When 'Trilby' was revived," said Mr. Brooks yesterday, "I entered into an agreement with Mr. Brady that the picture, which was then being filmed, would not be shown on the screen anywhere until after we had finished our tour. This Fall when the company had assembled and the tour was booked Mr. Brady informed me that his partners in the motion picture venture would not agree to his arrangement with me, and that he could not control the situation. Since the Buffalo engagement not only has the picture been shown there in its seventh week, but sometime during the same week as the spoken play. My attorneys have in preparation papers in which I will ask the courts to award me damages against Mr. Brady. The amount asked for will be at least $50,000, and maybe more."

At a dinner given by the Friars in his honor last Sunday night at the Hotel Astor, Mr. Brady made an impassioned plea for the spoken drama, which he said was threatened with extinction at the hands of the movies.

Mr. Brady said last night that Mr. Brooks must be laboring under a delusion about the alleged agreement to keep the play out of the pictures since he did not control the movie rights. He suggested that the absence of Wilton Lackaye, Leo Ditrichstein, and other stars of the New York cast might have something to do with the lack of interest out of town.

"However, if Mr. Brooks is going to bring suit," he added jovially, "I have no doubt it will afford pleasure to both of us, if not profit to Mr. Brooks."

Subscription Sale Opens.

The box office of the Garden Theatre will be opened today for the sale of subscription seats to the Modern Stage and the American People's Theatre, the organizations founded by Emanuel Reicher to give performances of modern dramas. The sale of subscriptions for the seven programs is said to be already the heaviest in the history of such movements in New York. Mr. Reicher has established a bureau of information at the theatre and at the headquarters of the companies at 1,400 Broadway. Rehearsals of the first offering, Björnson's "When the Young Wine Blooms," are under way.

J. P. MORGAN ON ROAD TO RAPID RECOVERY

With Danger of Peritonitis Past, Family Hopes for Convalescence Soon.

MANY VISITORS ALLOWED

Physicians Deny Bullet Wound Has Anything to Do with Financier's Illness.

Reports from his home at East Island, near Glen Cove, L. I., yesterday, indicated that J. P. Morgan, who was operated on for appendicitis Friday morning, is on the road to a rapid convalescence. Although all possibility of complications will not be past for three or four days longer, yesterday was the day when the danger of peritonitis setting in was greatest, and when it passed without difficulties the family was confident that recovery was assured.

Although no statements were given out at the house yesterday, it was said at noon and again at 5 o'clock P. M., that Mr. Morgan was resting comfortably. At 8:30 o'clock Mrs. Morgan, through her secretary, said that Mr. Morgan was resting very easily and that his general condition was good. No bulletins, it was said at that time, would be given out later in the night, unless there was some serious change in his condition.

This confidence was reflected in the fact that Mrs. Morgan, her three younger children, the Misses Jane and Frances Morgan, and Henry Sturgis Morgan, and her oldest son, Junius Spencer Morgan, with his wife, all attended services yesterday morning at the Lattingtown Chapel, at Glen Cove. The pastor, the Rev. Charles W. Hinton, said the Episcopal prayer for the sick. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan took an automobile ride.

A number of callers were allowed yesterday. Although the detectives still guarded the causeway separating East Island from the mainland, refusing to allow any callers to get in who were not known to the family, the number of friends who were admitted was much larger than on the first and second days, when only those were allowed to pass who were in the closest intimacy with the Morgans.

There still persisted in the village of Glen Cove the rumor that the operation was not for appendicitis, but had some connection with the wound inflicted by Erich Muenter on July 3. This, however, was denied last night by Dr. H. H. M. Lyle, one of the attending physicians.

Martin Egan of J. P. Morgan & Co. said at 7 o'clock last night that Mr. Morgan had spent a very comfortable day and that his condition continued highly satisfactory.

PAVLOWA MAY GAIN AN ALLY.

Hopes for Co-operation of Russian Imperial Opera House.

Mlle. Anna Pavlowa, who has announced her intention of introducing Russian operas and choreographic works here with the Boston Opera Company, may obtain the co-operation of the Russian Imperial Opera Company, according to a statement sent out yesterday from the Manhattan Opera House, where the Boston organization is appearing. The statement is from Prince Peter Liven, who is in this country representing the Russian Government in financial matters connected with the war and war supplies. It said:

"Now that we can consider that Russian art has succeeded in getting a foothold in this country, and since it is the intention of the management of the Boston Grand Opera Company to give Russian opera next year, I believe that the project of co-operation with the Russian Imperial Opera can be carried out, and I believe that next season the American public will have the opportunity of hearing Russian opera as it is given in Petrograd and Moscow. I have already taken steps in making this possible, and Americans may fully count on the fact that Director Rabinoff will surprise them even to a greater extent next year than he has until now."

While it is not represented that Prince Liven is directly connected with Russian operatic institutions, the statement says that "his influence both at the Russian court and in all circles of society is unquestionable."

Laurette Taylor to Return.

The Zeppelins have made Laurette Taylor decide to quit London. It was announced yesterday that the American actress would sail with her husband, J. Hartley Manners, the playwright, Nov. 29 for New York to take a complete rest, owing to a nervous condition brought about by the recent Zeppelin attacks and through playing the part of Peg in "Peg o' My Heart" more than 1,000 times. She will recuperate before undertaking a tour in a répertoire of plays by Mr. Manners. Twice in her London engagement Miss Taylor was obliged to retire from the cast because of her nervous condition. The engagement was originally intended for eight weeks, but it has lasted more than a year.

Leo Ditrichstein as a Star.

Leo Ditrichstein will return to New York as a star next Monday night, when he will be presented by Cohan & Harris at the Longacre Theatre in "The Great Lover." Originally "The Great Lover" was called "$2,000 a Night." It is a modern romantic comedy drama written by Mr. Ditrichstein in collaboration with Frederick and Fanny Hatton. The seat sale will open Thursday.

Gaby Deslys Here Again.

Gaby Deslys, the French actress, arrived here yesterday on the American liner New York to play the leading rôle in Irving Berlin's new revue, "Stop! Look! Listen!" which is to be produced by Charles B. Dillingham. She was accompanied by her dancing partner, Harry Pilcer.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Percival Knight and Flora Zabelle have been engaged by E. A. Weil for the leading roles in "A Bare Idea," a comedy with music, by Everett Shinn, Wallace Irwin, and Silvio Hein. The piece will be put in rehearsal this morning with these players included: Dorothy Arthur, Donald Macdonald, Bert Gilbert, Philip Sheffield, and Gilbert Clayton.

The cast of "Tit for Tat," a new operetta by Alexander Baker and Edward St. John, is now complete. The principals are Walter Jones, Vincent Sullivan, Harry Macdonough, Ralph Nairn, Leola Lucey, Nanette Flack, and Edna Whistler. Oreste Vessella wrote the music, and W. H. Post and Michael Ring will stage the production.

"The Girl Who Smiles" will begin the last week of its engagement at the Longacre tonight. At the end of its New York run it will tour the principal cities.

Bernard Granville has been selected to succeed Vernon Castle in "Watch Your Step," which is playing in Chicago. Mr. Castle announced last Summer that he intended joining the British Aviation Corps this Winter and, though some scoffed, it appears he meant it. Mr. Granville will play a farewell vaudeville engagement at the Orpheum next week.

The Benrimo-Hazleton drama done in the Chinese manner at the Fulton several years ago, "The Yellow Jacket," is to be revived here in the Spring for a season of four weeks by the Coburns. The Coburn Players included the play in their repertoire last year and gave it on tour.

The treasurers at the Hippodrome counted and put into the rack 300,000 tickets last [illegible] and they were enough to cover only the next four weeks of "Hip, Hip Hooray" and the Sunday night Sousa concerts.

Beginning this afternoon the Twilight Sleep pictures that have been exhibited in the Park Theatre will be shown at four daily exhibitions in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

The young women of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will motor to the Sheepshead Bay Speedway tomorrow and watch the races from boxes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
No Alum—No Phosphate

MRS. JOHNSON TO MARRY.

To Become Bride of J. W. Dennis of London Wednesday.

The marriage of Mrs. Evangeline Armstrong Johnson of 375 Park Avenue, widow of Robert Woods Johnson, and John W. Dennis of London, England, will take place at noon on Wednesday at the bride's home. Robert W. Johnson will stand with his mother, and Mr. Dennis's best man is to be his nephew, Willian Dennis, also of London. There will be no other attendants, and none but the near relatives and a few intimate friends have been asked to the wedding breakfast. In January Mr. and Mrs. Dennis will sail for England. He has a town house at 28 Albert Hall Mansions, Hyde Park, London, and a country estate, Kirton Hall, in Lincolnshire.

Mrs. Johnson, who was Miss Armstrong, has been a widow about five years. Her husband was a member of the firm of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of chemists' goods. He left her a large fortune. She has three children, Miss Evangeline B. Johnson, J. Seward Johnson, and Robert Woods Johnson.

Mr. Dennis, who was at one time Mayor of Westminster, for a decade has been a member of the British Tariff Commission, and is now Conservative candidate for Parliament from Birmingham. He is a large landowner and employer of labor, and a student of labor questions.

Auxiliary Celebrates Today.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Washington Heights Hospital will celebrate its tenth anniversary today at Delmonico's with a luncheon for 500 members and guests. Collector Malone and others will make brief addresses.

Miss Schenck's Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy de Sassure Schenck of Englewood, N. J., daughter of the late Frederick B. Schenck and niece of Henry A. Schenck, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, to William A. Scarborough of 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, son of E. W. Scarborough and member of the Crescent Club and of the Knickerbocker Country Club of Englewood. Miss Schenck's father lived for years in Brooklyn and was President of the Liberty National Bank and also of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Scarborough is connected with the firm of White, Weld & Co. The wedding is to take place next Spring.

For Shaffer-Browne Wedding.

The marriage of Guy Fiske Shaffer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fiske J. Shaffer of Seattle, Wash., and Miss Hazel Robbins Browne will take place at 543 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 27. Miss Vera Robbins Browne will be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Florence Rue of Garden City, Ivah Robbins Browne, Dorothy A. Mayer, and Helen B. Carey are to be the bridesmaids. George F. Sever of New York is to be the best man, and the ushers are to be Professor William H. Lawrence of Boston, Franz Schneider of Cambridge, Mass.; John Carlisle Bollenbacker of Chicago, and Lucien E. Smith of New York.

P. B. Brewster to Wed Miss Post.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Post of 114 East Thirty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Post, to Philip B. Brewster, son of the Rev. and Mrs. William J. Brewster of Warehouse Point, Conn. Mr. Brewster is a nephew of Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut, and Bishop Benjamin Brewster of Colorado, and of Mrs. John Garver of New York.

GIVES TSCHAIKOWSKY ONLY.

New York Symphony Orchestra Has Percy Grainger as Soloist.

The program for the concert of the Symphony Society of New York yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall was devoted entirely to the works of Tschaikowsky and comprised the symphonic poem, "Manfred," the Andante Cantabile from the string quartet, Op. 11, played by the string section of the orchestra, and the Concerto in B flat minor for piano and orchestra, in which Percy Grainger played the solo part.

A note in the program said the conductor did not consider that "Manfred" gained by its Bacchanale, which opens the fourth movement, and, as Byron's poem made mention of no such scene, he thought it better to omit this part, beginning instead with the "Invocation of the ghost of Astarte," an alteration which might have seemed more important than it actually was.

The program apparently had its appeal to the public, for there was a large audience. The atmospheric and dramatic music of "Manfred," which is not so often performed as some of the larger works of the Russian composer, received fine treatment at the hands of Mr. Damrosch and his men, and the always popular Andante Cantabile from the string quartet was apparently much enjoyed. The Concerto, however, provoked the most enthusiasm. Mr. Grainger has the gift of being interesting in his playing, and none of the many opportunities which the work affords were allowed to miss fire. The Concerto is not without its technical difficulties, but the soloist conquered these, generally with undisputed success. It was a fine performance, notable for energy, dash, dynamic contrasts, and rhythmical virility.

EMMY DESTINN ARRIVES.

Will Make Concert Tour Before Opera Season Opens.

Emma Destinn, the dramatic soprano who has sung several seasons with the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived yesterday on the Rotterdam from Europe to sing in thirty-six concerts in the United States during the season. She will begin her tour at Denver on Nov. 4, and then go to Dallas and Austin, Texas, and appear on the opening night of the Chicago Grand Opera Company on Nov. 15 in La Giaconda.

On Nov. 18, 19, and 21 Mme. Destinn will sing at Carnegie Hall with the Philharmonic Orchestra under Conductor Stransky. Her concert tour is under the mangement of Ottar Bartik.

Octave Dua, French tenor, and Desirée Defrère, a French baritone, also arrived on the Rotterdam to join the Chicago Opera Company.

New Bill at the Bandbox.

The Washington Square Players will present their second bill of the season next Monday night at the Bandbox. It will consist of four comedy playlets from the literature of four different nations. "Whims," translated from the French of Alfred de Musset; "Literature," from the German of Arthur Schnitzler; "The Honorable Lover," from the Italian of Roberto Bracco, and "Overtones," by Alice Gerstenberg, will make up the program.

NEW PRIMA DONNA TONIGHT.

Else Alder, a Vienna Favorite, to Make American Debut.

The war has sent one of the most popular light opera prima donnas of Berlin and Vienna to America. She is Else Alder, and she will make her first New York appearance in the leading rôle of "Around the Map" at the New Amsterdam tonight. Miss Alder was under contract to appear in Europe this season and under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger here next season.

Miss Alder is an Austrian. She made her first stage appearance at the Court Theatre in Trepau, where she sang an extended repertoire of operatic rôles. Her first great success in light opera was at Max Monti's Berlin playhouse in "The Girl From Montmartre." Some of the other musical plays that have been produced here in which Miss Alder has appeared are "Princess Caprice," "The Woman Haters," "Lieber Augustin," "The Laughing Husband," "The Little Friend," and "Sari."

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BLANCHE WALSH DIES AFTER AN OPERATION

Expires in a Cleveland Hospital to Which She Returned as Relapse Set In.

LONG PROMINENT ON STAGE

Actress Was Daughter of T. P. Walsh, Former Tombs Warden —Was Born in Mott Street.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Blanche Walsh, the actress, died in the Lakeside Hospital here tonight as the result of an illness that required an operation.

Miss Walsh was stricken two weeks ago while playing the dramatic sketch, "The Spoils of War," at the Hippodrome, and was taken to the hospital, where an operation was performed. She insisted on keeping her engagements at Youngstown, Ohio, before she had recovered. She suffered a relapse there and was taken back to the hospital.

Her husband, William H. Travers, was with her when she died. The body will be taken to New York tomorrow.

Blanche Walsh was the daughter of the late Thomas Power Walsh, a local politician, who at one time was Warden of the Tombs. She was born in Mott Street, on Jan. 4, 1873, and was educated in the Public Schools and the Normal College.

Miss Walsh as a girl was ambitious for a stage career, and in 1888 she made her first appearance with Thomas McDonough in "Siberia." Her next engagement was with Marie Wainwright, with whom she remained three seasons appearing as Olivia in "Twelfth Night," Grace Harkaway in "London Assurance," and Queen Elizabeth in "Amy Robsart." It was in "Twelfth Night" that she made her New York début at Tomkins's Fifth Avenue, Dec. 13, 1889. Miss Walsh used to speak of Miss Wainwright as her teacher.

The next ten or fifteen years were the most brilliant of Miss Walsh's career. In 1892 she created the rôle of Diana Stockton in Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy," under the direction of Charles Frohman. At the Empire she appeared in "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Next she became leading woman with Nat Goodwin and played with him in "A Gilded Fool," "In Mizzoura," "David Garrick," "The Nominee," "The Gold Mine," and "Lend Me Five Shillings." When Virginia Harned, playing the title rôle in "Trilby," was taken ill, Miss Walsh filled her place, and she continued in the part till the end of the season. The next season she was again Mr. Goodwin's leading woman and accompanied him on his Australian tour, adding to her rôles that of Lydia Languish in "The Rivals."

On her return to New York Miss Walsh joined A. M. Palmer's stock company. She played the rôle of Edith Varney in William Gillette's "Secret Service" and went with the company to the Adelphi, London. She was with Sol Smith Russell in "A Bachelor's Romance" at the Garden, and in 1896 she became a member of the Empire Theatre Stock Company. She achieved success as an actress of tragedy with Melbourne MacDowell in Fanny Davenport's répertoire of Sardou plays.

Miss Walsh was the original Katusha in "Resurrection," which she first played in 1902. The following year she appeared in the rôle of Hattie in "The Kreutzer Sonata." "A Woman in the Case," "The Straight Road," "The Test" and "The Other Woman" were among the last plays in which she was seen. For a number of years Miss Walsh had been acting in dramatic playlets in vaudeville. She was married to Mr. Travers in 1906.

J. HAZEN HYDE HAS A SON.

Heir to Former Equitable Official Is Born in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A son was born last night to Mr. and Mrs. James Hazen Hyde.

Mr. Hyde, who formerly was Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and who went to Paris to live in 1905, married the Countess Louis de Gontaut-Biron on Nov. 25, 1913. She was Miss Martha Leishman, daughter of John G. A. Leishman, former United States Ambassador to Germany. Her first husband, who died in Paris in 1907, was a member of a family of the old aristocracy of France. Her younger sister, Miss Nancy Leishman, was married on Oct. 28, 1913, to the Duke of Croy, the wedding taking place in Geneva.

Operate on Miss Farrar's Father.

Sidney Farrar, father of Geraldine Farrar, the opera prima donna, was operated on yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital for appendicitis. Mr. Farrar was taken ill suddenly at his home, 18 West Seventy-fourth Street, and was removed at once to the hospital. Miss Farrar and her mother, who were in Boston, returned here by special train on Saturday night, and Dr. James Russell was summoned by telephone from Hot Springs, Va., to perform the operation. Last night Mr. Farrar was resting comfortably.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving here yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. E. L. Adams, the Rev. Lewis P. Ahern, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Anderson, Walter Austin, A. C. Bates, F. E. Bean, S. N. M. Biddle, Dr. and Mrs. Black, Charles Chamberlain, Mrs. J. Chard, Mrs. L. C. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cox, Mrs. E. Davies, James Donaldson, Mrs. E. F. Ferrie, J. H. Gibson, the Hon. Mrs. Gifford, Miss Catherine Griffin, Mrs. George Harvey, Miss E. F. Harvey, A. C. Hickey, Miss Amy Hopkins, H. S. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lacd, Miss L. Leadd, Dr. and Mrs. William J. Maloney, L. Naylor, Dr. Charles Ogilvy, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Percival, L. A. Ripley, Andrew Scott, Starr Taintor, W. E. H. Tarrant, Mrs. Margaret Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Werde, Francis Wellesley, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, and Mrs. K. E. Whelen.

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Mrs. H. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Seaman Bambridge, Miss Annie S. Barclay, Mrs. M. V. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bell, Mrs. E. Bicknell, Arthur Blackburn, Dr. and Mrs. James P. Boyd, Mrs. W. Bride, Miss C. F. Carleton, Mrs. Evelyn H. Case, Orville F. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowen, Miss B. L. Cochrane, D. J. Dwyer, Mrs. B. B. Fielding, E. G. Evans, Mrs. F. M. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Fowler, F. H. Hamilton, Miss Edna H. Harrison, Miss V. A. Hood, Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, J. S. King, Dr. P. H. Leavitt, Captain Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McFadden, F. W. Mills, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Moody, W. B. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. B. Reader, Colonel E. P. Sherwood, Robert P. Skinner, U. S. Consul General in London; Dr. F. W. Snow, Dr. J. J. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Tracy, J. M. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, Mrs. and Miss Beaver White, the Misses Harriet, Clarissa, Joan, and Louise White; Miss Margaret Wilson, and A. S. Witherbee.

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MORE ARTISTS FOR BENEFIT.

Bispham and Godowsky Will Appear at the Metropolitan.

The latest additions to the list of artists who will appear at the benefit for the Société Fraternelle des Artistes in the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday night are David Bispham and Leopold Godowsky. The latter will play the piano, and Mr. Bispham will appear in the musical playlet, "Adelaide."

Maurice Damouris is at the head of the committee in charge of the program. He has been deputized by the French Government to deliver an address in its behalf. Paul Capellani of the Comédie Française will present his sketch, "Rouget et Lisle," for the first time, and Lillian Greuze, an actress famed in Paris for her beauty, will make her American début on this occasion. The opera comique will be represented by Mlle. Guirandon and Mlle. Marguerite Berziat. Maurice Farkoa, Leon Rothier, and Elsie Janis will be among others who will take part. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, will attend the performance.

'DON'T PITY ME,' SAYS BRYAN

His "Unsuccessful Political Career" One of Bloodless Reforms.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31.—In a speech for prohibition at a mass meeting here at noon today W. J. Bryan told his audience not to pity him for his "unsuccessful political career."

"Sometimes my friends have expressed their sympathy to me because of what they termed the unsuccessfulness of my political career," he said. "They shouldn't do that. Since I've been in politics reforms have been accomplished without the loss of a single life that would have cost thousands of lives in sacrifice 200 years ago.

"Pity me? Don't do it. If I had lived two centuries ago and advocated what I do now I would have been hanged. No one has accomplished any great reform without being abused and ostracized at first; but when a man believes he is in the right he must speak out."

Charles S. Sykes.

Charles S. Sykes, President of the Sykes Realty Corporation of 30 East Forty-second Street and a prominent real estate operator here for many years, died last night at his home, 15 East Forty-eighth Street, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in Detroit, Mich., and came here forty-five years ago. In addition to his own company Mr. Sykes was a Director of the Forty-seventh Street Realty and the Henry Morgenthau Companies; Treasurer and a Director of the Herald Square Realty Company, and Vice President and a Director of the Hunts Point Realty and the Meehan Construction Companies. He was a member of the Harmonie and Criterion Clubs and was unmarried. One brother and five sisters survive him.

Thomas M. Barr.

Thomas M. Barr, founder and former President of Thomas M. Barr & Co. of this city, and a former member of the Coffee and Produce Exchanges, died yesterday at his home in Metuchen, N. J. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, fifty-six years ago, and came here with his parents when very young. Mr. Barr was a former Justice of the Peace of Middlesex County, N. J., and was Recorder of Metuchen Borough. Before removing to Metuchen, he lived in Brooklyn, where he was a member of the Crescent Athletic and the Marine and Field Clubs. Also he was a member of the Downtown Association of this city. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and Masons. His widow, a daughter, and three sons survive him.

Alfred Lichtenstein.

Alfred Lichtenstein, a member of the banking firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., of 49 Wall Street, died yesterday at the home of his son, Oscar R. Lichtenstein, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy last June and had been unconscious for the last two weeks. Mr. Lichtenstein was born in Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, and came here in 1867. He entered the banking business and later formed the firm of Blatzen & Lichtenstein, finally becoming associated with Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., of which his son is also a member.

Herman H. Kimmel.

Herman H. Kimmel, 38 years old, Deputy County Clerk of Queens, died yesterday at his home in Lamartine Avenue, Bayside. He was born in this city and was a graduate of the New York Law School. Mr. Kimmel was a member of fraternal orders, the local Volunteer Fire Department and the All Saints Men's Club and was Vice President of the Jefferson Democratic Club of Flushing. His daughter, Miss Jesslyn Kimmel, who recently won her fourth scholarship at Cornell University, survives him.

Obituary Notes.

Miss CAROLINE M. HERTZEL, daughter of the late Jacob F. Hertzel, a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, died on Saturday at her home, 1,324 Union Street, Brooklyn. She was for many years one of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless. Miss Hertzel inherited a large amount of property from her father.

Mrs. ANNIE A. GUINN, wife of George H. Guinn, a member of the Produce Exchange and connected with Lambert & Barrels, died on Saturday at her home in East Orange, N. J. In addition to her husband, four sons survive her.

WILLIAM H. BENERMAN, a retired banker and broker of Philadelphia, died on Saturday at his home there in his fifty-seventh year. Before he retired twelve years ago he was connected with Joseph Cowan & Co. of this city. Mrs. Benerman was a member of the Schuylkill Navy and the Philadelphia Cricket and Union League Clubs of Philadelphia.

JOHN D. SNELLINGS, a wholesaler of this city, died on Saturday at his Summer home in Port Chester in his sixty-ninth year. His widow survives him.

Miss JULIA B. SHERWOOD, a daughter of the late Rev. Nathan M. Sherwood, died on Saturday at the home of her cousin, Dr. W. A. Sherwood, 289 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. She held an office in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss LOUISE R. BAUER, a teacher for the Children's Aid Society for the last twenty-three years, died on Friday at her home, 488 Tremont Avenue, in her forty-fourth year. Her mother and four brothers survive her.

Mrs. ANNIE BYRON, widow of Benjamin Byron, formerly a merchant here, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sidney R. Ellis, in Grantwood, N. J., in her seventy-fifth year. She was active in spiritualistic affairs.

The Rev. N. P. CARTER, a retired Congregationalist minister, died on Saturday at his home in Concord, N. H., in his eighty-sixth year. He wrote the "Register of the Native Ministry of New Hampshire."

Miss ANNA GOODFRIED, manager for Durlach Brothers, tobacco importers of 181 Water Street, died on Saturday at her home, 211 West 101st Street, in her thirty-third year.

ANDREAS V. HAIGHT, a veteran of the civil war and the owner of the largest printing business in Poughkeepsie, died there on Saturday, in his seventy-fourth year.

GEORGE STRAUSS, for forty years employed by the wholesale drug firm of Lehn & Fink, 120 William Street, died on Saturday at his home, 443 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year. He was born in Germany, and came here when 35 years old. His widow, a son, and grandchild survive him.

Mrs. MARY T. J. CADDELL, widow of Francis Caddell, died on Saturday at her home, 65 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Ireland, and is survived by two sons, two daughters, and nine grandchildren.

FREDERICK L. CARTER, for thirty years financial director of Carter, Macy & Co. of

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142 Pearl Street, died on Saturday at his home, 1,324 Union Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He is survived by his widow, a son, and daughter.

Mrs. LOUISE HERFURTH, widow of Louis Herfurth, died on Saturday at her home, 2,412 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year.

CHARLES A. CHAPMAN, 76 years old, formerly Vice President of the Western Bank Note Company of Chicago, died yesterday at his home in Catskill-on-Hudson. He was born in Picton, Canada, and joined the Bank of Montreal in early life, resigning to become associated with the Bank Note Company.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BLEIER.—On Oct. 29, 1,208 Pacific St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Bleier, a son.

SCHWARTZ.—Oct. 25, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Schwartz, a son.

SIEGMAN.—Oct

HURRIED CALL FOR MORE YALE FOOTBALL COACHES---ATHLETICS---CYCLING---SWIMMING---AUTOS

COACHES RALLY TO AID OF YALE TEAM

Foster Sanford May Join Shevlin to Save Eli Eleven from Alarming Slump.

Drastic measures will have to be taken at New Haven this week to pull the Yale team out of the worst slump the Elis have experienced in many years. As announced in THE TIMES yesterday, Tom Shevlin, the former end, will join the coaching squad in a day or two and lend a hand in keeping the Blue eleven from complete destruction. With the Princeton and Harvard games coming within three weeks, it is going to be a Herculean task to whip the players into any kind of shape.

Captain Ray Bigelow will also join the coaching this week, and it is understood that George Foster Sanford will be asked to go to New Haven and try to bolster up Yale's weak defensive game. Shevlin and Sanford have jumped into the breach in former years when Yale football had serious ills and have worked wonders within a few weeks' time. It is not known whether Sanford will be able to leave his Rutgers squad, but Yale football followers admit that he is badly needed in this hour of stress. It is expected that nearly all of the old coaches will rally at New Haven this week.

Talbot, last year's captain, stated in New Haven last night that Frank Hinkey would remain in command of the coaches, and would not resign as has been reported. With the return of Shevlin the Blue's sympathizers hope that this week may mark a turning point for the better in the team's development. It will be a huge job to whip the players into a closely welded machine. It is believed that the material is there and that the fault has been with the coaching.

How Yale Was Outwitted.

Many followers of Yale football believe that Hinkey played the game too long ago to fall in with the modern ideas. Hinkey has never been known as a constructive coach, his talent rather leaning in another direction. There is only the Brown game for Yale before the battle with Princeton at New Haven, and if aid is to come to the team it must come quickly. In defeating Yale, Colgate showed a carefully drilled eleven. The small college teams have shown conclusively in the past few seasons that they can play just as high a type of football as the elevens with an army of coaches. Larry Bankart coached the Colgate team this year and he taught his pupils an offensive game which was as perfect as any team has shown this season. The brawny Yale line was outwitted by a smarter team. Colgate's "spread eagle" play, where the team is stretched wide open across the gridiron, fooled Yale completely, and Anderson ripped off a long run for a touchdown after drawing the Yale players to one side and then suddenly shifting his course to the other side of the line. The play showed Yale's failure to follow the ball or to solve their opponents' offense. The Yale team is far behind in its knowledge of rudimentary football. The Colgate team has had a great season, has scored 233 points, and has not been scored on.

With the final weeks of the football season at hand, the Harvard-Princeton game at the Palmer Stadium on Saturday looms up as the big struggle of the year. The Crimson's game against Penn State on Saturday showed that the eleven is approaching something like the form which is to be expected at this stage of the season. Harvard's flaws as well as some improvements were evident on Saturday. It is plain that the line has not the defensive strength of last year's team. The attack, however, got together better than at any period of the season, although it still lacks the sustained power of Haughton's best elevens. The coming week is a short time to bring the eleven up to the more advanced development of the Princeton eleven.

Harvard teams have been smoothed of their rough features within a short period in the past and the staff at Cambridge expect to accomplish much in this direction within the next few days. Captain Mahan has not been playing up to the form expected of him. It is thought that the responsibilities of the captaincy, with the worries and expectations, have somewhat affected his game.

The Harvard players will have the biggest job on their hands at Princeton Saturday that they have tackled in many seasons, but Coach Haughton still has confidence in his system of play which has carried Harvard to the front in past seasons. It is a conservative game, in regard to the possibilities of the open game, and it is not believed that the Crimson will play as open a game as Princeton is sure to try.

Princeton Far Advanced.

Princeton showed nothing in the easy game against Williams on Saturday. The Tiger eleven has almost reached the top mark of its development and the coming week will be spent in an effort to keep the team just where it is.

All the tests that the Princeton line has been put to this season have shown a splendid defense, but none of the attacks which have been turned back by the Tigers have had the amount of reserve power of the Harvard team. The assets of the Princeton team, which Harvard has most reason to fear are the kicking game, a pair of superior end rushes, and a dangerous forward pass.

Princeton's forward pass, especially the Shea to Highley combination is executed with much skill. Highley receives the ball on the run and from behind. He catches it over his shoulder with no apparent trouble, and is never "set" waiting for it, thus making the defense for the play difficult. The punting of Driggs and the drop-kicking of Tibbott are sure to give the Crimson a head of trouble. And then, this year's Princeton eleven follows the ball keenly, ever ready to pounce on a fumbled ball. Fumbling has been one of Harvard's worst faults this season and they will find the Tigers unusually alert to grasp unforeseen opportunities in the "breaks" of the game.

Cornell's scoring machine was again in fine working order and they rolled up 45 points against the Virginia Poly. Cornell must now keep on edge until the Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day. The Ithacans uncovered their open game against the weak Southern team and got away a number of neatly executed forward passes. Pennsylvania, like Yale, seems to be going from bad to worse and was so badly beaten by Lafayette that it should be an easy task for Cornell to swamp the Quakers and strengthen their ambition for top ranking among the elevens of the season.

Both the Army and the Navy teams are still splashing around in defeat and have not been able to show the high type of football that they have played during the past few years. The schedules of these teams this season were easy ones and yet neither eleven has shown anything like the powerful teams of other years. Villanova beat the Army and North Carolina defeated the Navy. In other seasons, these games would have been comparatively easy for the Cadets and the Midshipmen.

The fact that both teams are evenly matched in their weaknesses lends much speculation among Army and Navy men over the outcome of the annual game which will be played at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, Nov. 27. This will be New York's greatest football treat of the season and the fact that the teams are not up to former years will detract little of the general interest, for the Army and Navy game has become a social function rather than an athletic contest. The drilling of the Cadets and the Midshipmen and the presence of the country's notables attract more attention than the football game does anyway.

Western football did not show up in a very favorable light in its first clash with the East for Syracuse defeated Michigan at Ann Arbor by a score of 14 to 7. Syracuse, while it has a strong eleven, is not as formidable as numerous Eastern teams. Washington and Jefferson added another victory to the list and aims to finish the season with a big record. It is regretted hereabouts that Washington and Jefferson failed to arrange a game with Rutgers again this year in New York, for after last season's stirring exhibition, it is believed that the game would attract much attention.

Among the Preparatory Schools, Coach Tad Jones has another powerful school boy eleven at Exeter and Saturday defeated the Princeton Freshmen by the overwhelming score of 30 to 0. Jones has been highly successful coaching at Exeter and numerous Yale men will like to see him back at New Haven in a coaching capacity.

THE SITUATION AT YALE.

Captain Wilson Takes a Shot at the Coaching System.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—The storm which has been gathering over the Yale football camp for several weeks, following the poor showing of the Elis on the gridiron this year, broke tonight and left the situation in an uncertain condition. While neither Head Coach Frank Hinkey nor Captain Alexander D. Wilson could be reached, it was learned upon the best of authority that the Yale Captain has taken affairs into his own hands, practically dismissed the head coach, and telegraphed to ex-Captain "Tom" Shevlin at Minneapolis, urging the former all-American end to come here at once and assume full charge.

Ex-Captain Talbott of last year's eleven, one of the line coaches this year, said tonight he had heard of Wilson's reported action, but declared that Hinkey will remain as head coach for the remainder of the season. Hinkey's three-year contract has another year to run.

It is an open secret that the Yale Captain and the head coach have had frequent clashes in the last few weeks, and that the team, as a result, has been demoralized.

Assistant Coach Talbott said tonight that a number of former well-known Yale players would be here this week to help in the coaching. Among them will be former Head Coach Howard Jones, 1908; John Kilpatrick, 1911; "Ted" Lilley, 1911; Guy Hutchinson, 1905, and Lucius Bigelow, 1908.

Shevlin Leaves for New Haven.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 31.—Tom Shevlin, former Yale football Captain, left early tonight for New Haven. Before his departure he gave no indication as to whether he would assume full charge of the coaching of the Yale eleven.

AFTER MICHIGAN'S SCALP.

Cornell Begins Special Preparation for Game on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—When Head Coach Sharpe returned to Ithaca this morning after having watched the Michigan-Syracuse football game yesterday, he called Dan Reed and Ray Van Orman into conference and they mapped out Cornell's program of the four days' preparation before the team starts for Detroit. Sharpe declined to discuss his estimate of the Michigan team, but it was learned that the Cornell coaches believe that Michigan will try desperately to recoup her fallen fortunes at the expense of the Ithacans next Saturday. There is a feeling here that they will exhaust every resource to beat the team that won from Harvard, and a hot battle is expected when Cornell meets Michigan on Ferry Field.

With the Ithacans in prime condition and going at top speed there is the utmost confidence in the eleven here. Most of the players came out of the Virginia Polytechnic game in good condition, the only man suffering from an injury being Eckley, the speedy right end. The latter rested today, but it was announced that he had not been seriously hurt and would probably be in the line-up in a day or two. This is encouraging news to Cornell's supporters, because the speedy right end has shown great form in the past two weeks and his clever handling of the forward pass yesterday was a feature. Cool, who left the game because of an injury for the first time in more than a year, reported in good shape this morning. Jameson, who also was taken out because of a bruise, will be in the line-up tomorrow.

On account of university classes the eleven will be unable to do much until tomorrow evening, when a signal drill is scheduled. The coaches plan to continue special practice in defense against the forward pass, while the Cornell plays will be rehearsed at great length.

Fordham Prepares for Georgetown.

Elated by its victory over Holy Cross last week and as a result of the progress shown in the four hard scrimmages held during the last week, Fordham plans to make its game with Georgetown tomorrow the biggest event staged at Fordham Field. On the result of the game hangs the championship of the Catholic colleges. Up to 1909 Fordham held this title, but since the resumption of the game the Maroon men have not been strong enough to win the honor.

As a result of the campaign carried on during the last few days, the management has agreed to a reduction in the price of admission. One week ago several enthusiastic students were unable to attend because of the prohibitive rates of admission. The matter was taken up by the student paper, however, and it was announced that a special rate would limit the prices in the student section to 75c. and $1. Another concession was made to the alumni, who were allowed all of Section 9, a total of 1,500 midfield seats. Georgetown has also put in a request for a couple of sections, as many of the students here are coming on from Washington. The Southerners expect at least 2,000 rooters at the game.

Yesterday the Fordham squad reported for a little blackboard work, which lasted for about an hour. Trainer Weber announced that all the regulars are in fine shape except Jack Conklin at left end. McGuire will start in his place.

Brickley Case Still Hangs Fire.

The expected settlement of the controversy between New York University and Trinity College over the eligibility of George Brickley, the full back on the Trinity team, will be adjusted at noon today, when the Trinity Advisory Committee will discuss the second protest from New York University, which was presented by Director of Athletics Cann on Saturday. The absence of two members of the committee made it impossible for Trinity to give unanimous consent to the withdrawal of Brickley from tomorrow's game. It was expected that these men would be on hand yesterday, but they failed to show up. Trinity advised New York University authorities yesterday that the protest would be answered today, when the reply is expected to be satisfactory.

Greased Dollars

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COLLEGE SWIMMERS LET DOWN THE BARS

Associate Members Eligible for Competition—Double Meets to Equalize Conditions.

Delegates from Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and City Colleges attended the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, held yesterday at the New York A. C., and took steps to promote the interests of college water sports.

The most important decision reached was the question of opening the individual intercollegiate championships to every recognized university in the United States, instead of confining them to members of league teams, as they have been in the past.

Objections were raised to the change, the chief ones being that colleges not contributing to the support of the association should not benefit by its activities and that a free field would enable colleges not fostering water sports, yet possessing one or two great swimmers, to capture a majority of points and win supreme honors.

The problem was finally solved by the adoption of a rule declaring eligible only students of universities holding associate membership in the league, this membership to be taken for two years. The dues were set at $25 biennially.

The question of revising the swimming, diving, and water polo rules in a manner to facilitate competition with the conference teams came up for discussion, but it was voted to allow the Graduate Advisory Committee to act in the matter. The graduates signified intention of accepting, with minor alterations, the codes drafted by the National Collegiate A. A. and submitted recently to the organizations controlling Varsity aquatics throughout the country. If the other associations do likewise there will be practically uniform rules everywhere.

The suggestion to double the number of meets in the tournament for the team championship of the league found favor, and hereafter each college will compete with each other twice—once at home and once in the rival's pool. The object of the innovation is to give the men more competitive races and to equalize conditions. Visitors are heavily handicapped through lack of familiarity with the opponent's pool and diving board.

A conditional application for membership was received from Rutgers, and if the new varsity swimmers find it possible to comply with regulations, as seems likely, they will be most welcome in the fold. Their representative asked for a week's time to consult with the home authorities.

A tentative schedule was arranged before it was decided to have double meets, but it will now have to be changed, particularly if Rutgers is admitted. The opening date, however, has been set for Dec. 10. The individual championships will be held on the fourth Saturday in March.

Several amendments to the eligibility rules were introduced, but all were defeated. It is again left to each college to pass on its own students.

The officers elected for 1915-16 are James Allison of Columbia, President; H. Schulman of the College of the City of New York, Vice President; H. M. Osgood of Pennsylvania, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW MEN FOR COLUMBIA.

Three Changes in Line-up in Tomorrow's Game Against Stevens.

Columbia will start three new men in the game with Stevens tomorrow afternoon on South Field. Calder at left end and Mansbach at right halfback, will not play on account of injuries, and it is probable that Wilber, who has shown considerable promise, will succeed Donaldson at right tackle.

The return of Captain Simonds to practice after an illness with blood poisoning, makes necessary a rearrangement of the Blue and White backfield. Simonds will probably start at left half back and later in the game he may be put at quarter back. Wadleton, who played at left half in the St. Lawrence game, will be at right halfback tomorrow, but may be succeeded by Donohour at the beginning of the third or fourth period. Rex Reeder, a former Dartmouth freshman player, will take Calder's place.

With the exception of Calder and Mansbach, Coach Metcalf will have a full squad from which to choose substitutes in tomorrow's game. No Columbia player was injured during practice last week, and even the hard scrimmage with the New York University team on Friday did not put a man out of the squad.

Columbia expects to find in the Stevens eleven a much different combination from the weak St. Lawrence team, and will play a more open game. Captain Simonds's return gives the Blue and White a punter of experience. Big Jeff Healey was coached in kick-offs last week and will take care of this branch of football tomorrow.

Head Coach Metcalf will probably start the game with the following combination: Left end, Reeder; left tackle, Healey; left guard, Kennedy, centre, Brown; right guard, Cleveland; right tackle, Wilbur; right end, Auermeyer; quarterback, Miller; left halfback, Captain Simonds; right halfback, Wadleton, fullback, Littauer.

Governor Whitman is expected to accept the invitation to see the game from a special box since nothing has been received from him to the contrary.

Hopes Revived at Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 31.—Harvard will settle down tomorrow for final work for the Princeton game this week. The Monday drill will be light after the long instruction by Head Coach Haughton, but on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the team will strengthen its defenses against the Tiger plays and will develop its own attack. The Penn State game was the hardest of the year, and that Harvard's men will help its eleven immensurably. Until its second touchdown against Penn State Harvard had not scored by straight rushing in several games and was beginning to lose confidence. Against Princeton, however, the Crimson will miss the services of its heaviest and most effective line breaker, Enwright, who was hurt again Saturday. Enwright injured the ankle and knee which have been troublesome for so long, and there is no chance for him to play against the Tigers. It is said, however, that there is a good chance for him to get out for some work before the Yale game. Captain Mahan was roughly handled Saturday, and is much battered and bruised. It is unlikely that he will do any hard scrimmage work this week. Otherwise the team came through the Penn State game in excellent shape.

Brown Expects Good Results.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—Brown will now turn its attention to the Yale game, which is next on its schedule, and begin tomorrow a week of practice, which it is hoped will smoothe the rough spots and perfect the few new plays that will be used on this occasion. With good material to work with, Coach Robinson has found it slow work developing his eleven. But the results are beginning to show, and it will be better than an average Brown team that will go to New Haven Saturday. Ta Pollard, Hillhouse, Captain Andrews, Devine, Saxton, and Brace, Brown has a group of fast, shifty backfield men to choose from. On the line there is plenty of weight, and Weeks and Butner are two powerful ends. Purdy, Prosser, and Murphy have shown good form in running the eleven. Dolphin, back on the Vermont eleven, who was injured Saturday while tackling a Brown player, is in a local hospital suffering from a slight concussion of the brain.

New Line Material at Carlisle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 31.—Minor bruises and sprains were the extent of the injuries to the Carlisle Indian eleven in the game with West Virginia Wesleyan. Flood is to be made quarter back, while Dickerson, who was especially good on the offense, will be retained as half back. New plays intended to give the Indians' offense additional punch will be introduced this week. New line material has been discovered among some newly arrived students, and the men will receive a tryout before the next game.

BLITZEN BENZ TUNES UP.

Bob Burman Drives Big Racer at 115 Miles an Hour.

Bob Burman piloted his big Blitzen Benz over the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon and the big racer went over the wooden course at about 115 miles an hour. Burman has said for several days past that he would drive over the track at a high rate of speed if his machine was in proper condition and yesterday the Benz went skimming at a speed of almost two miles a minute.

After he had sent the car flying around the circuit for some time Burman decided that the car was geared too low. After he had whirled around the track for several laps, Burman decided that he was not getting all the speed possible out of his car. Last night he wired to Indianapolis for larger sprockets.

When these parts arrive he will have a higher gear ratio and he expects to make at least two miles a minute in his attempts at a world's record for both one and two miles on Tuesday. Yesterday his motor made about 1,500 revolutions a minute, while in the Astor Cup race some of the motors made 3,500 revolutions a minute.

Minor accidents disabled Ralph De Palma's Sunbeam and Johnny Aitken's Peugeot. A broken connecting rod put the Peugeot "out of business" for a few minutes. There was another connecting rod at the pit and it required but a few minutes to repair the damage. An oil pipe on the Sunbeam broke while De Palma was circling the course and the car was towed away for repairs. Eddie Richenbacher attained a speed of 100 miles an hour in a Maxwell.

The program for the auto racing and aviation features at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Tuesday has been announced as follows:

2:00 P. M.—Exhibition flying by Jules Domenjor in a Blerjot monoplane, equipped with 100 horse power Gnome motor.

2:30 P. M.—Dirigible ballon flight in the Stevens dirigible, piloted by Frank Goodale.

2:45 P. M.—Passenger-carrying, by P. C. Millman in a Wright biplane. Mr. Millman will conclude at the track a cross-country flight from Garden City.

3:00 P. M.—100-mile race between Resta, Burman, Mulford, Rickenbacher, and Aitken. For Harkness Gold Challenge trophy, presented by Harry S. Harkness, President of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, and $1,000 in cash prizes. The closing event will be Burman's time record breaking trial.

STUDENT WALKERS COMPETE

Keen Rivalry for Medals Offered by American Walkers' Association.

There is a lot of keen competition for the 125 gold medals offered to students of the evening high schools and for the silver cup to be awarded to the school with the greatest mileage in the walks conducted by the American Walkers' Association. There is no entry fee to the competition, and it is not necessary for the contestants to be members of the association.

Representatives of the Brooklyn, Morris, Harlem, and Washington Heights Evening High Schools, from the Stuyvesant and Harlem Evening Trade Schools, and from Public Evening School 128 of Brooklyn, took part in yesterday's walk held by the Walkers' Association.

There were sixty-four walkers in the two squads that started from the Staten Island ferry yesterday morning. The short distance squad went as far as New Dorp and return. The long-distance squad continued to Tottenville and return, a distance of about thirty miles.

The association yesterday awarded century medals to G. Cisney, F. Trinker, C. Stritch, J. Winck, A. Clark, J. Miller, and L. Benedetto. Century bars were awarded to F. Lackemacker, C. Gross, A. W. Meyer, J. Daniels, and S. Freedman. The sixty-four walkers who made up the squads yesterday were:

F. Lackemacker, F. Gage, P. Gardner, W. Probst, P. Pollak, W. Decker, C. Stone, M. C. Boyle, J. Lynch, L. Wasserberg, O. Desort, M. Fusella, P. Kuchukias, F. Heath, W. Boekemann, A. W. Meyer, M. Leibowitz, J. Winck, M. Kaufman, M. Schulman, L. Benedetto, M. Duffy, A. Breath, A. Richel, A. Rosenthal, E. Herschel, H. Morrell, C. W. Cisney, J. Daniels, J. Halligan, H. Hauser, J. Clancy, L. Labowitz, R. Hellstern, L. Leff, J. Lyon, G. Rau, C. Rudder, T. Saculla, H. Pareis, G. H. Swartz, C. Gross, S. Freedman, J. Wade, F. J. Hughes, G. Hormel, E. Koenigsberg, E. Rabinowitz, A. Wormser, A. G. Meikel, A. J. Savarese, J. Elsesser, G. Trepy, Sr., D. Goldberger, E. J. Wang, F. Trinker, L. Kotten, C. Stritch, A. Clark, F. C. Hooker, W. Lorenz, A. Connelly, J. Kalmus, L. Staums, G. Trepy, Jr.

Walkers in Fifty-Mile Jaunt.

The Autumn foliage walk of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday started from Van Cortlandt Park at 7 A. M., one squad going to Tarrytown and the other to Garrison-on-Hudson. The route was by way of Broadway through Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sleepy Hollow, and Phillips Manor to Ossining, then by the Albany Post Road, through Congers and Harmon to Peekskill, Annisville, to Garrison-on-Hudson, through parts of Westchester and Putnam Counties. A perfect October day made the walk thoroughly enjoyable. The men who finished the fifty-mile walk to Garrison were Pacemaker Hocking, Anthony, Lieberman, Abbihl DeLario, J. Levy, Freund, Cordes, Watson, Heyds. The actual walking time was 8 hours, 20 minutes, making a new walking record for a squad of the Van Cortlandt Park to Garrison. Pathfinder Bernstein took twenty members to Tarrytown and return.

Easy Victory for Mayo.

An easy victory was recorded by Edward Mayo of the Brooklyn Athletic Association in the 4½-mile race for novices promoted by the Brooklyn A. A. through the streets of Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, yesterday. From start to finish Mayo set the pace for a pack of about sixty-five (nine prize winning) harriers, and at the tape he was 75 yards in front of Harry Frishler of the Forty-seventh Regiment A. A. The winner's time was 24 minutes 32 seconds. J. Burkhardt of the Bronx Church House gave Frishler a close race for second place. Harriers of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew association annexed the team honors from five rival organizations, scoring 48 points and finishing men in fifth, eighth, tenth, twelve, and thirteenth places. Second place went to the Brooklyn A. A., with 37 points, and Bronx Church House and Mohawk A. C. teams tied for third place, with 73 points each.

Pastime A.C. Starts Walking Season

More than a dozen amateur pedestrians yesterday took part in the first handicap road race of the Pastime Athletic Club's fall walking season over a four and a half-mile course from the clubhouse at 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, along the Concourse and return. Alexander Jessup of the Mohawk A. C., who accepted a two-minute start from Joseph Pearman of the New York A. C., the scratch man, was the first to finish. Pearman, who holds the junior metropolitan walking championship, covered the course in the fastest time, finishing fourth in 36:1. It took Jessup 37:16 actual time to go the distance.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Lenox Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 3; Columbia Oval, 0.

At Harlem Oval—Continentals, 3; West Hudson Juniors, 0.

At Flood's Oval—Greenpoint, 4; Longfellows, 0.

At Savannah Grounds—Jersey Blues, 10; St. George, 0.

At Tibbett's Field—Clan McDonalds, 1; Yonkers, 1.

At Bay Side Oval—Bay Ridge, 8; Hoboken, 1.

At Hedley Field—I. R. T. Strollers, 6; White Rose, 2.

At Bayonne, N. J.—Babcox & Wilcox, 3; Greenville, 1.

At Harrison, N. J.—West Hudson, 1; Jersey A. C., 1.

At Newark, N. J.—Scottish Americans, 3; Alley Boys, 1.

At Paterson, N. J.—Kearny Athletics, 3; Haledon Thistles, 1.

At Westside, L. I.—Fulton Camerons, 2; Hudson United, 1.

At Clarenceville, L. I.—Clan Scott, 3; Manchester United, 2.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT
JACK DILLON vs. CHARLIE WEINERT
PRICE ADMISSION....$1.00
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HALPIN CAPTURES PARK VIEW RACE

Morningside Athletes Make Good Showing in Handicap Run Over New Jersey Roads.

The Morningside A. C. broke into the athletic limelight again yesterday, winning the major portion of the prizes in the five-mile handicap road run of the Park View A. C., contested over the macademized roads of West New York, N. J. Terry Halpin, who has competed in a number of good races from fair marks, had a grilling duel with W. Lindfors of the Kaleva A. C., but took the measure of the Finn in the stretch run, winning by five yards in 0:28:27. The Morningside representative had an allowance of 3:15 while Lindfors started from the 2:30 mark.

Halpin was also the first man on the winning team, a quintet from the Harlem club annexing the big silver trophy with 64 points, and beating nine other organizations for the prize. A warm struggle for second team honors resulted in the Bronx Church House five, defeating the Mohawk A. C. representatives by one point, the respective scores being 74 and 75.

Nick Gianakopulos of the Millrose A. A. proved fast time man, finishing in forty-first position in 0:26:33. On the honor mark with Gianakopulos were the two other members of the Millrose "big three," Willie Kyronen and Charles Pores. The former gave Gianakopulos a hard race, and came home forty-seventh in 0:26:47. Pores, who tagged along with his two clubmates for three miles, dropped back in the last stages of the contest, and finished sixty-seventh in 0:27:12.

Almost a score of prizes were distributed by the Park View Club. In addition to the awards to the first five to finish and a trophy to the Morningside club these prizes were awarded: Fast time, Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A.; second team, Bronx Church House; first novice, D. Sullivan, Bronx A. C.; second novice, Kearny, N. J., second novice, P. Egan, Bronx Church House; first unattached man, C. McSorley; first Hudson County man, J. Flesche, Holy Family Lyceum; first West New York man, Gotch, Feeder Club; first Lyceum; first member, J. B. Engel; first Hudson County Club, Holy Family Lyceum. The order of finish of the first fifteen runners follows:

No.	Name and Club.	Hdp.	Fi'sh.
68—T.	Halpin, Morningside A. C.	3:15	28:27
93—W.	Lindfors, Kaleva A. C.	2:30	27:43
28—L.	Metzger, Morningside A. C.	3:00	28:05
49—J.	Flesche, Holy Family Lyc.	3:45	29:06
78—J.	O'Connor, Millrose A. A.	3:00	27:24
37—W.	Gunning, Morningside A. C.	3:45	29:12
85—C.	McSorley, unattached	3:00	28:31
92—L.	A. McCann, Jerome Hall	2:30	28:04
140—T.	Hickey, St. Anselm's A. C.	2:45	28:29
83—S.	C. Sinclair, Bronx C. H.	4:00	29:46
77—E.	T. Dorgan, unattached	3:00	28:48
73—J.	Keighan, Parson Club	3:15	29:22
65—J.	Dunn, St. Peter's Club	3:30	29:22
32—L.	Heydet, Morningside A. C.	3:00	28:52
45—A.	Allen, Winton Club	3:45	29:39

FLYNN WINS FROM FINN.

Kolehmainen Finishes Third in Five-Mile Race at Celtic Park.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the ten-mile national champion of the Irish-American A. C., lost yesterday at Celtic Park to Pat Flynn, the Irish distance running champion, who won the five-mile handicap which featured the annual sports of the Corkmen's Mutual Aid Society. Kolehmainen conceded 200 yards' start to Flynn and 350 yards to William Fogel, a clubmate, and finished behind both. On actual time Flynn's performance was about 200 yards superior to that of the Finnish champion. The Irishman broke the tape about 120 yards in advance of Fogel, and a like distance separated Fogel from Kolehmainen. Hannes was timed for the five miles in 26:32.

The five-mile handicap was the only track event on the program, which consisted of a track race, a three-mile bicycle event, and a Gaelic football match in which Cork triumphed over Kildare by 6 points to 0.

Seven distance runners started over the five-mile trail, Kolehmainen giving liberal marks to all of his rivals. For the first two and a half miles Fogel and Frank Zuna of the I. A. A. C. alternated in making the pace, but at this point the race proved too fast and Zuna quit. At three miles Flynn went to the front, and he remained there to the finish.

Empire City Wheelmen made a sweep of the three-mile bike contest, J. Gaffney winning, with Tom Bello second and Jerry Munzlata third, in 8:46 1-5.

Rabbino Leads in Cycling.

Louis Rabbino scored the greatest number of points in the competition for the bicycle championship of the Unione Sportiva Italiana by accounting for eighteen out of twenty in a series of four races, two of which were held yesterday on the Eastern Boulevard, Bronx. The distances of the series were one, three, five, and ten miles, the three and five miles having been held two weeks ago. Rabbino scored first in the three, five, and ten-mile events, and finished third in the one-mile race. Second position resulted in a tie between James Alfonso and C. Zoccola with twelve points each, which was decided by a half-mile match race and won by Alfonso, placing him in second position, with third place going to Zoccola. Thomas La Rossa finished in fourth position with nine points, while John Fargo, who is a recruit to the racing game, came in for fifth place with six points. Fargo won the one-mile race yesterday. The time made in the one-mile race was 2:47 3-5 and for the ten miles 26:27 1-5. Scoring was on the basis of five for first place, four for second, and one for fifth place. Total points made by the contestants are as follows:

	1 Mile.	2 Miles.	5 Miles.	10 Miles.	Tot. Pts.
Louis Rabbino	5	5	5	3	18
James Alfonso	2	3	3	4	12
C. Zoccola	1	4	4	3	12
Thomas La Rossa	4	1	2	2	9
John Fargo	3	0	0	3	6
A. Ramezzano	0	2	0	0	2
Charles Rabbino	0	0	1	0	1

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club Shoot.

The trapshooters of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club opened their preliminary season yesterday with a shoot for a special cup, offered by the club. Some remarkable scoring was done by the six men who faced the traps for, with their handicaps, they all returned scores of more than 100 on their four strings. In the two shoot offs required to determine the winner, the handicaps were cut in half. H. F. L. Funke captured the cup, with D. E. Smith in second place, and out of the 150 targets they missed only eight. The scores follow: H. F. L. Funke, (8,) 92; D. E. Smith, (8,) 92; J. W. Alker, (16,) 88; Russell B. Howland, (4,) 97; Waldo Grose, (20,) 81; W. S. Silkworth, (8,) 96.

Sunday Shooting at N.Y.A.C. Traps.

For the first time in the history of the New York Athletic Club there was Sunday trapshooting at Travers Island yesterday. Although the weather conditions were perfect, only seven gunners appeared on the firing line. The number was decidedly small, when it is remembered that the season opened on Saturday with more than fifty nimrods shooting. A shoot at 100 bluerocks for scratch and handicap prizes made up the program yesterday. D. S. McMahon won the scratch shoot with a card of 97. The handicap shoot went to G. H. Corbett, with a full score of 100. The scores: D. S. McMahon, 100; G. J. Corbett, 100; D. L. Culver, 98; R. L. Spotts, 95; J. F. Donovan, 90; A. L. Burns, 98; F. M. Wilson, 69.

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WILLARD CONSIDERS OFFERS

Champion Gives Up Show Business to Resume Pugilistic Game.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 31.—Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, finished his engagement with a "Wild West" show here tonight and announced that he intended henceforth to give his attention to the pugilistic game. Willard and Tom Jones, his manager, expect to remain in New Orleans several days to consider a proposition of local fight promoters for Willard to defend his title against some fighter they may select, in this city next March, while the Mardi Gras festivities and horse racing are in full swing.

A representative of Eastern promoters is expected here to negotiate with Willard for a championship bout, to be held in New Haven, according to reports here. Jones said he has received an offer of $32,000 for Willard, win, lose, or draw, for a contest in the East.

"My experience with the circus has been both enjoyable and profitable," said Willard. "While with the show I have boxed three rounds twice a day and had plenty of outdoor exercise and feel in splendid condition. I weigh about 260 pounds. Just now it seems that Frank Moran probably has the best claim to a match with me, but my opponent will have to be selected later."

WEINERT SEEKS REVENGE.

Jersey Heavyweight Hopes to Beat Dillon Tonight in Garden Bout.

The most important boxing bout of the week will be staged tonight at Madison Square Garden, where Charlie (Young) Weinert, the 20-year-old Jersey heavyweight, will face Jack Dillon, claimant of the light heavyweight championship of the world, in a return match. The two men boxed at Philadelphia last November, Dillon winning by a knockout after he sent Weinert through the ropes in the second round. After that reverse, the only one in his record, Weinert sought a return match. It was finally arranged for tonight after much quibbling by both parties.

The bout has aroused considerable local interest, particularly in Jersey, where Weinert has a big following and where Dillon's previous victory is regarded as a fluke affair. Weinert boxed Dillon just two weeks after he had defeated Jim Coffey, the "Dublin Giant," and he contends that he was still stiff and sore from that battle when he faced Dillon. According to accounts of the bout, Weinert was easily outboxing Dillon until he was struck with the punch that put him through the ropes.

The return match promises to be a keenly contested affair, as it finds a clever boxer opposed to a rugged, aggressive fighter, a combination that generally means interesting and sensational competition. Both men are in excellent condition. Weinert has been training steadily at a Newark gymnasium during the last three weeks. Dillon has also been keeping in strict training. He arrived here a month ago for a campaign among the heavyweights. He can still make the middleweight limit, but owing to the dearth of opponents in that division he has invaded the heavyweight class.

The result of tonight's bout means much to both men. Weinert is seeking bouts with Frank Moran and Jim Coffey in order to qualify for a championship contest, but it is necessary for him to wipe out the defeat by Dillon before he can progress any further toward that goal. Dillon, too, is on the trail of the same men. If he repeats his previous victory over Weinert, Billy Gibson, matchmaker of the Garden Club, will match him with either Coffey or Moran. The latter two cannot very well evade a match with the winner. Both Weinert and Dillon decisively defeated Jim Savage, who holds a knockout victory over Moran. Weinert has also triumphed over Gunboat Smith twice, Jim Coffey, Battling Levinsky, Porky Flynn and Tommy McCarty. He is regarded as the cleverest and fastest of the heavyweights. Dillon is a fighter rather than a boxer, and carries the harder punch of the two.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage the third matinée boxing show of the season this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The ten-round windup will be between Soldier Kelsey, the United States Army light middleweight champion, and Charley Moody of Bay Ridge. The semi-professional tryout bouts will precede the main event. Sid Stanley Bingbat and Young Charley Chaplin, the slimmest boxers before the public in their class, will appear in a special return match.

The inauguration of triple events will be the feature at the Olympic Club tonight. Marty Cross, brother of Leach Cross, will top the programme against Danny Fields, the rugged east sider. Cross, though boxing only a year or so, has made rapid strides up the pugilistic ladder. In the second ten-round bout Carey Phelan, Harlem's fighting Irishman, will oppose Johnny (Kid) Lewis. Battling Henry, Harlem's rugged little bantamweight, will box Frankie Pierce in the opening ten-round bout.

Patsey Kline, the Newark featherweight, has decided to take another chance at the boxing game, and has been matched to box Tommy Houck of Philadelphia at the Pioneer Sporting Club on Thursday evening in a ten-round bout. Several other ten-round bouts will also be contested. In one contest Jack Sharkey, a protégé of Joe Wagner, the west side bantamweight, will box Jack Sayles of the east side. In another ten-round bout Bill Bennett, the Irish lightweight, will face Kiddy Baker of the east side.

**Y.M.C.A. Intercl

WAR REFUGEES WHO HAVEN'T PAID

Continued from Page 1.

Blackhall, 257 Lenox Avenue, $117; no response.
BIER, MAX, 324 Second Avenue, $175; can't locate.
BIER, W., 215 East Third Street, $79.81; can't locate.
BILINKI, MORRIS, 5 East Tenth Street, $31; can't locate.
BLACK, ARMANELLA, 259 West 109th Street, $54; no response.
BLEIS, ISIDOR, 509 East Eleventh Street, $50; can't locate.
BLOEDEL, CHARLES, care W. F. Stohlman, 20 Second Avenue, $8. Mr. Stohlman says Bloedel is a citizen, but has not resided here for twenty-five years.
BLUCHER, MARY, 357 Madison Street, $25; no response. Is singer, away from home a great deal.
BLUMBAUM, SAMUEL, 916 Fremont Street, $51.33; can't locate.
BLUNT, FRED, 350 West Forty-first Street, $72.50; can't locate.
BONIS, M. M., 17 East Ninety-fifth Street, $77.50; can't locate.
BONN, MARY, 238 Henry Street, $80.40; can't locate.
BONNER, B., 38 West 116th Street, $35; can't locate.
BORDA, ROSA, 340 East Eighty-fifth Street, $295.36; can't locate.
BACHMANN, HENRY, 66 Spring Street, $32.20.
BADER, JACOB, 808 East Ninety-fourth Street, $42.25.
BAILEY, LEO B., 856 Ninth Avenue, $70.
BALAGNER, JEANNE O., 1 Columbus Avenue, $40.
BALLER, HARRY, 502 East Eighty-ninth Street, $46.26.
BANCROFT, GERALD, 223 West Fifty-fourth Street, $110.
BANDY, SZEDIE, 671 Lexington Avenue, [illegible]
BARBER, GERTRUDE, 119 East Thirty-fourth Street, $55.
BARRIAL, ANTHONY, 200 West Thirty-seventh Street, $53.33.
BARSEL, WOLF, 26 Delancey Street, $88.
BARTEL, G. A., 902 Freeman Street, $10.
BORGER, BERTA, 316 West 120th Street, $79.18; no response.
BORNFEIND, HELEN, 1,820 Belmont Avenue, $76; can't locate.
BORNS, JONES, 4 East 114th Street, $60; can't locate.
BORNSTEIN, BERNARD, 82 East 150th Street, $32; can't locate.
BOSNIACK, LOUIS, 198 Henry Street, $78.75; can't locate.
BOSS, JOSEPH, 123 Christopher Street, $59.70; no response.
BOSS, MAX, 324 East Thirtieth Street, $25; can't locate.
BRADSTREET, EDMUND I. A., 127 West Sixtieth Street, $55; can't locate.
BRAHAM, HARRY, 85 West Thirty-sixth Street, $100; can't locate.
BRANDON, JACOB, 507 West 139th Street, $36.36; can't locate.
BREATHWAITE, THEODORE, 807 Amsterdam Avenue, $52; can't locate.
BROKAW, FREDERICK H., 622 West 114th Street, $89.09; can't locate.
BRONT, E., 15 Second Street, $64; no response.
BROSSMANN, KATHERINE B., Hotel Martha Washington, $32.33; can't locate.
BROWN, G. A., 314 West Twenty-eighth Street, $50; can't locate.
BROWN, JACK, 147 West Sixty-second Street, $3.75.
BROWN, LAWRENCE, 518 West Twenty-seventh Street, $57; can't locate.
BROWN, SAMI, Seventy-fifth Street, near Second Avenue, $80.75; can't locate.
BROWN, SIREN, 131 West 131st Street, $12; can't locate.
BRUCE, JOSEPH A., 21 Ann Street, $75; is seller of novelties; travels from town to town; can't locate.
BRUCH, EMILIE, 329 Stevens Avenue or 204 East Sixty-first Street, $71; can't locate.
BRUCH, MARIE, 309 Stevens Avenue, $155; can't locate.
BURGER, Mrs. B., 442 East Seventy-seventh Street, $70; can't locate.
BUSH, SAMUEL JAY, 45 West 132d Street, $58; can't locate.
BECKLEY, Mrs. J. R., 351 West Fifty-seventh Street, $37; no response.
C.
CORMIER, LEO D., 2 West 103d Street, $71.
CAMPBELL, HENRY M., Central Hotel, $65.25.
CARLISLE, EDITH, 521 West 144th Street, $90; can't locate.
CARNEY, JOHN L., care Dowling's Hotel, Forty-third Street and Times Square, $79; can't locate.
CARR, WALTER W., 128 West Twenty-seventh Street, $49.75; can't locate.
CARR, GEORGE A., New York City, no address, $99.50.
CARR, ANNA, New York City, no address, $115.
CARY, LUCIAN, Metropole Hotel, $50; hotel closed; can't locate.
CASHMAN, FRIDA, 440 East Houston Street, $75; no response.
CARLIN, T. J., care M. Hopgood, Harvard Club, $45; Mr. Hopgood does not know his whereabouts; can't locate.
CHANDOR, JACK F., the Brittany, 241 West 102d Street, $234; can't locate.
CHEVERS, JAMES E., 278 West Forty-fifth Street, $160; can't locate.
CAFFI, ALBERT, 97 Warren Street, or 164 West Forty-seventh Street, $32; can't locate.
COHN, SIGMUND, 164 Second Avenue, $62.50; can't locate.
CONOVER, S. A. R., 143 West Forty-fifth Street, care Secretary New York Mirror, $100; can't locate.
COOPER, MILL, 756 Second Avenue, $190; no response.
COOPER, RICHARD, 245 East Twenty-third Street, $40; can't locate.
CROSS, RICHARD, 236 West Sixty-first Street, $49; can't locate.
CROWLEY, JOHN, 383 Cherry Street, $15; can't locate.
CROWLEY, J., 680 Lexington Avenue, $42.50; no response.
CUNNINGHAM, G. HENRY, 164 West Street, $49.70; can't locate.
CURLEY, JOHN FRANCIS, 504 West 139th Street, $50; can't locate.
D
DARNEY, Mrs. LINA, 2,182 Fifth Avenue, $46.62; can't locate.
DACHS, MENDEL, 213 Fourth Street, $45, can't locate.
DAKKA, JENNIE, 115 Broadway, $125.
DAVID, MORRIS, 181 Front Street, $25.
DAVIS, CHARLES, 1,916 West Sixty-fourth Street, $50; no such address.
DAVIS, JOE, 228 East 116th Street, $65; brother at address does not know where he is.
DAVIS, Z. and Z. A., 1,623 Lexington Avenue, $92.
DEBAUN, WALTER, 755 Sixth Avenue, $50.90.
DEBESA, L. S., 629 West 135th Street, $1,300.
DEBESA, Al., same, address, $30.
DE KOVEN, GEORGE, 207 West Eighty-fourth Street, $30.
DEBESA, L. S., 620 West 135th Street, $1,370.
DIXON, JOHN, 128 Forty-third Street, $19.25.
DOUGLAS, LEWIS, 315 West Forty-first Street, $20.
DENHAM, ELSA, care Columbia Graphophone Company, $223.68; can't locate.
DE YOUNG, ADOLF, 123 East Twenty-third Street, $40.28.
DIAMOND, ABRAM, 49 Forsyth Street, $49.90.
DIAZ, ROY, 163 South Street, $53.33.
DICKSON, Mrs. MABEL, care Paul Taussig, 104 East Fourteenth Street, $80.
DIXON, WALTER, 1,945 Seventh Avenue, $25.
DOBER, DOROTHEA, care Rosi Jacobs, 323 West 116th Street, $8.
DONNATT, LUDWIG, General Delivery, $200.
DOOLEY, JAMES, care Mrs. Shorrock, 961 Caldwell Avenue, $41; informed he was out of work and went West. Can't locate.
DORF, GUDRUN, 301 West 112th Street, $24.
DOWN, DENNIS, 277 Broadway, $10; informed when last heard from was in French Army.
DRAYTON, EDDY, 155 West 132d Street, $55.
DRUCKER, SOPHIA, 16 Rivington Street, $70.
E.
EDWARDS, JAMES, Thirty-sixth and Felix Street, $19.
EHRLICH, SADIE, 314 East 138th Street, $115.40.
ELENBOGEN, SADIE, 121 East Broadway, $35.
EMMERICH, JOHN, 427 Fourteenth Street, $42.50.
F.
FAHY, AMY, 184 West Fifty-third Street, $40.
FARMER, H. W., Aberdeen Hotel, $145.
FARRELL, NINA, 1,606 Broadway, $142.50.
FEINSTEIN, MORRIS, 320 East Sixth Street, 624 East Sixth Street, $56.50.
FERBOS, ALBERT, 47 Vesey Street, $25.
FERRIS, FRANK A., 240 Madison Avenue, $60.
FRAIMER, MRS., 191 Stanton Street, $237.60.
FINKELSTEIN, JULIUS, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, $89.07.
FISCHLEY, PETER, care Mr. Brew, 244 Second Avenue, $24.67.
FISHER, CHARLES, 816 Broadway, $82.
FISHER, CHARLES, 853 Union Avenue, $9.
FISHER LOUIS, 4,260 Broadway, $50.
FLEMING, PERCY C., 156 West Twenty-first Street; $100.
FITZSIMMONS, ROBERT H., 1,053 Westchester Avenue, $143.70. This address is a saloon. The proprietor says correct name is Schwartz. He owes him money and is endeavoring to locate him.
FRANCIS, A. J., 495 St. Paul's Place, $70.
FRANKE, MAX, 125 Vermilyea Avenue, $15.
FREELAND, ALFRED A., 18 Livingstone Place, $25.
FREEMAN, SAM S., 3,771-3 Broadway, $65.
FRIEDBERG, ALBERT, "85 7th Avenue," "Thirty-third Bronx," $65; no such address.
FREUND, GEORGE S., 100 Broadway, $150; had desk room here; has not returned there since he went to Europe.
FRICKE, THEODORE R., 1,090 Park Avenue, $20.
FRIDSTRON, OSCAR W., 540 Fifty-ninth Stret, $108.
FRIEDMAN, HARRY M., 111 West 110th Street, $85.25.
FRIEDMAN, SAMUEL M., 2,442 Eighth Avenue, $40.
FRIEDMAN, MRS. STELLA, 353-5 East Fifty-eighth Street, $186.70.
FRISCHBERG, ALEXANDER, 1,796 Pitkin Avenue, $108.
FRUMHEN, SADIE, 190 West Fifth Street, $82.
FUCHS, MAX, 96 First Street, $105.
G
GADSON, RICHARD, 104 West 134th Street, $42.
GAFFAGAN, RALPH, care Lord & Taylor, $27.50.
GANE, W. J., 209 West 107th Street, $139.
GARCYNSKI, MAX, 33 Broadway, $12.50.
GARDNER, CLARA, 326 West Thirty-seventh Street, $75.
GASSEL, TESSIE, 75 Orchard Street, $74.58.
GAUCHER, C., 31 West 122d Street, $111.
GAULT, HOMER, 18 East 134th Street, $41.
GERSHBERG, Dr. J. M., 56 Rivington Street, $10.
GILBERT, MORYS, 329 East Eighth Street, $380.
GLATZSHERN, IZAIA, 87 East 114th Street, $148.97.
GOLA, LUIS, 108 Second Avenue, $65.
GOLD, ESTHER, 90 Garrick Street, $176.66.
GOLDBERG, SOLOMON, 853 Union Avenue, $70.
GOLDBURGER, MAX, 219 East Seventh Street, $63.50.
GOLDENBERG, WOLF, Rivington and Broome Streets, $47.
GOLDMAN, MILLY, 111 Henry Street, $8.75.
GOLDSMITH, LOUIS, care L. Tannenbaum & Co., 30 Maiden Lane, $55.
GOLDENSTEIN, LEON, 73 East Third Street, $385.
GOODLIN, MARY, 170 West Seventy-second Street, $1.62.
GOODMAN, ANNA BERGER, 129 East Ninetieth Street, $198.
GORDON, WOOLF, 441 East 119th Street, $167.05.
GORDONVILLE, EVELYN, 1,063 Clay Avenue, $30.
GOTZ, HENRI, 290 East Second Street, $274.
GOUT, AMEAD, 320 West Ninety-sixth Street, $80.
GRAFF, Mrs. OLGA, 173 East 123d Street, $113.
GRANITELLE, HECTOR, 115 East 116th Street, $83.75.
GRANT, BENJAMIN, 272 East Fourth Street, $90.
GRAY, HARRY B., 140 West 133d Street, $50.
GREENBERGER, PAULINE, 189 Garrett Street, $30.
GROSS, MANUEL, 115 Second Avenue, $102.
GREENSPAN, PHILLIP, 1,026 Clay Avenue, $15. This address is vacant lot; can't locate.
GROSS, JOHAN, 1,521 Bowery, $105.80.
GROSS, JOHN, Seamen's Home, 25 South Street, $50; Seamen's Home has not heard from him for a year.
GROSSMAN, DAVID, Little Hungary Restaurant, East Houston Street, care Max Schwarz, Liberty Hall, Seventy-fifth Street and Avenue A, $202.50; can't locate.
GROSSMAN, Miss ROSE, 703 East 136th Street, $100.
GROSSMAN, LOUIS, 105 Yewell Street, $20.
GRUN, RUDOLF, or ADOLPH, 216 Third Street, or 11 East Sixty-second Street, $60.
GUINNESS, DANIEL, 236 Third Avenue, $85.
H
HOPE, JOHN, 126 West Fifty-seventh Street, $183.45.
HALL, GROVER C., 260 West Forty-seventh Street, $72.50.
HANDON, ROBERT PATRICK, 201 East Fifty-fifth Street, $48.75.
HANEIKE, Mrs. GEORGE, 128 West Street, $50.
HANLON, JACK, 27 Bleecker Street, $20.
HANNEMAN, Mrs. Bertha, 51 East Ninety-seventh Street, $107.41.
HARRIS, SIMON, 11 Tenth Avenue, $20.
HARTSTONE, HARRY A., 340 West Twenty-eighth Street, $7.
HAUVILLER, PAUL, 318 West Forty-fourth Street, $99.
HILAND, WILLIE H., 261 Jerome Avenue, $65.
HEINMAN, HERBERT, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, $72.18.
HEINMEYER, JOSEFINE, 262 West 191st Street, $30.
HENEGAN, JOHN L., Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, $64.
HAMMOUD, MAJDA and Mrs. JEROME, St. Margaret's Hotel, $370.
HEFF, JOHN, 180 Park Row, $50.
HENSCHUBER, ANNA, 258 Rivington Street, $130.
HERMAN, R. L., 441 East 161st Street, $80.
HERMANN, Mrs. PAULA, 424 East 136th Street, $170.37.
HERRMANN, A. G., 522 East Eighty-fourth Street, $60.
HERRMANN, JULIUS, 158 East 116th Street, $25.
HEUMAN, JEANETTE, 14 East Ninety-seventh Street, $125.18.
HILLER, OSCAR L., 3,600 First Avenue, $25.
HOFER, ANNIE N., 131 East Sixteenth Street, $24.36.
HOLLERAND, SYDNEY J. M., 134 East Seventy-sixth Street, $62.50.
HOLLOSEY, A. VICTOR, 171 East Seventy-first Street, $163.50.
HOOKER, CHARLES, New York Clipper, $130.
HOPE, Mrs. JANE, 26 Greenwich Avenue, $275.
HOPE, JESSE, 67 West 138th Street, $34.
HOVEN, EMILIE, 569 Third Avenue, $100.
HOWARD, VICTORIA, 391 West Street; $75.75.
HUGHES, MICHAEL, 399 Broadway, $5.
HULLING, VICTOR, 166 East Third Street, $40.
HUMPHRIES, HARRY, 249 West Forty-second Street, $94.75.
HUNT, HUBERT, 233 West Thirty-seventh Street, $55.
I.
IEISENER, BENI, care Joseph Machless, 147 East Forty-third Street, $71.
ISENBERG, ABRAHAM, 28 Clinton Street, $4.
J
JACKSON, CORNELIA F., 329 West Fifty-second Street, $15.50.
JACOBS, J. M., Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, $148.
JAGIELLO, Mrs. E. M., 237 Ninth Avenue, $15.
JOHNSON, CHARLES, 414 West Forty-sixth Street, $20.
JOSEPH, ISADORE, 639 East 169th Street, $147.
JACOBSON, JOSEPH, 1,341 Fifth Avenue, $60.
JESSEN, E., 54 Providence Street, $50.
JOHNSON, ELIZABETH, 140 West Seventy-eighth Street, $125.
JOHNSON, Mrs. ETHEL, West 135th Street and Fifth Avenue, $47.18.
JOHNSON, RICHARD M., 273 West Eleventh Street, $52.
JOHNSON, SAMUEL, 343 West Fortieth Street, $20.
JONES, WILLIAM, care Henry Jones, East Thirty-third Street, $40.
JORDAN, JOHN L., 336 West Fifty-ninth Street, $49.
JULIAN, EDDIE, 314 East Thirty-third Street, $20.
JULIAN, LOUIS E., care Napier-Browning Company, 35 Frankfort Street, $270.
K.
KADANER, ELIAS, 49 West 127th Street, $138.
KADANERE, ELIAS, care M. Dobrer, 2,038 Seventh Avenue, $24.36.
KALINSKY, ADOLF, 37 Second Avenue, $267.
KANNER, MAX, 226 Eighth Avenue, $57.72.
KAPUSZUYAR, JON, 415 East Fifteenth Street, $50.
KARMAZYN, HARRY, 114 West 115th Street, $75.
KASMIRSKY, REGINA, care Edwin E. Wilson, 490 West 136th Street, $185.54.
KAUFMAN, LOUIS, 946 Union Avenue, $65.
KAY, ADA R., 119 East Thirty-fourth Street, $125.
KENNEDY, THOMAS A., Eastern Hotel, $269.
KENNEY, ALBERTINA, care Ed. J. Kenney, Press Club, $102.60.
KENT, WILLIAM, 610 West 113th Street, $60.
KERBY, MATHILDA, 1,770 Concourse, corner 175th Street, $10.
KERSTINE, ISADOR M., 305 East Fortieth Street, $142.
KESSLER, MARIE, care Mrs. J. Kessler, 91 Willett Street, $230.
KIENZLE, BERTHA, 419 East Seventy-ninth Street, $20.
KIERNAN, Mrs. T., 25 West Fifty-first Street, $99.
KLASNER, PIERRE, 29 West Jones Street, $10.
KLASNER, JOHN, 29 West Jones Street, $6.
KLEIN, MORRIS, 84 East Twenty-first Street, $212.50.
KODELL, Mrs. JOHN, care George Jordan, 17 East Ninety-fifth Street, $60.25.
KOENIG, WILLIAM, 1,297 Third Avenue, $81.
KOSCHKY, AMELE, 1,653 West Forty-seventh Street, $35.40.
KOSKY, JULIUS, 25 West 125th Street, $263.75.
KOSSO, F. HYMAN L., care Dulmsky, 115 East 111th Street, $62.50.
KAMER, BRUNO, 104 East 114th Street, $25.
KRAMPF, HELEN, 100 East Eleventh Street, $94.06.
KRONENFELD, NECHEL, 132 Attorney Street, $85.53.
KRONENTHAL, ABRAHAM, 222 West Kinney Street, $49.
CUPPERMANN, PINKUS, 314 116th Street, $60.
KURZFELD, DAVID, 102 Pitt Street, $24.
KNIEBEL, MARTHA, 238 West Twenty-fourth Street, $16.75.
KAUFMAN, Mrs. BERTHA, 1,825 Second Avenue, $105.25.
KATZ, MORITZ, 246 East Eightieth Street, $502.50.
L.
LAINE, JOHN, 173 West 117th Street, $177.15.
LAING, CHARLES C., 1,833 Third Avenue, $42.50.
LANDING, FRANK, 245 Broadway, Cook & Son, $71; Cook & Son say name is Frank Lander, care New York Mirror, 1,493 Broadway. No response.
LANGINBECK, WALTER A., 200 East Forty-second Street, care Rev. Max Pinkert, $201.25.
LAROSE, CHAUNCEY F., care American Express, 1,444 Broadway, $68; American Express have not address, it having been his custom to call for mail. Have several letters on hand from this office.
LAUTE, ANGELINE, 447 East 134th Street, $77.50.
LAWLER, KATHLEEN, 18 East Thirty-first Street, $74.
LEARNER, MARK F., care Bernard Kass Bank, Essex Street, $25.
LECLAIRE, LINDSAY E., 59 East Sixty-fifth Street, $67; can't locate, advised he is in English Army.
LEDBETTER, ROBERT, 47 West Seventeenth Street, $70.
LEES, NORMAND A., husband of Anna Lees, 1,213 Eighth Avenue, $20; can't locate.
LEHMANN, SARA, 71 East Fifty-ninth Street, $75.
LENNER, HELENE, 407 East Ninetieth Street, $13.
LEONARD, J. F., Variety, Forty-fifth and Broadway, $157.50.
LEVINE, HENRY, 512 Suburban Place, $12.
LEVINSHOHN, 149 Rivington Street, $45.
LEVY, HARRY, 321 West 134th Street, $52.25.
LEWECK, GEORGE, care Peter Leweck, 251 West Fifty-first Street, $52.33; sailor, gone to Australia.
LEWIS, WILLIE, 254 Avenue A, $206.50.
LEWISOHN, SOLOMON A., Knickerbocker Hotel, Forty-second and Broadway, $25.
LIBERTY, ROSIE, 1,482 Crotona Park East, $155.
LICHENSTERN, RALPH, 546 East Eighty-ninth Street, $89.02.
LIENSCHUTZ, BABLE, care Albert Balotin, $50.
LIFSHITZ, Mrs. EVA, 107 Rivington Street, $60.
LIPPELL, JOSEPH L., 1,226 Southern Boulevard, $30.
LISIECKI, MIECYSLAW, 417 East Seventy-fourth Street, $60.21.
LITHAUER, BENJAMIN, care W. A. Coleman, 35 East Seventeenth Street, $112.50.
LOPEZ, Mrs. ANITA, 49 Claremont Avenue, $60.
LOVELL, MAUDE, 58 West Forty-fifth Street, $101.
LOWENWORTH, IRVING, 54 Summer Avenue, Brooklyn, $40.
LOWENTHAL, DORA, 296 Grand Street, $167.30.
LOWRY, R. FELTON, 39 West Twenty-seventh Street, $20.
LOWRY, VANCE, 135 West 135th Street, $100.
LUDWIN, HARRIS, 16 East 115th Street, $45.
LUODKE, MARY F., 118 East Thirteenth Street, or 13 East 118th Street, $110.
M.
MACAULEY, JOHN B., 244 West Forty-sixth Street, $53.75
MANDEL, BERTA, 392 South Eighth Street, $11.
MANN, NELLIE, 248 West Thirty-ninth Street, $161.
MARQUS, B., 159 West Forty-fourth Street, $127.15.
MARGLIUS, JACOB, 1,901 Lexington Avenue, $12.
MARGULIES, BARNARD, care Larry and Harry Margulies, 16 West Street, $99.80.
MARKOWITS, MARY, 1,880 Lexington Avenue, $187.98.
MARTIN, EMMIO, Longacre Building, $60.
MASON EDWARD, 141st Street, $52.50.
MATCHTON, DIVORA, 71 Second Avenue, $50.
MATHES, HARRY A., Miller Building, Sixty-fifth and Broadway, $70.
MATTERN, HERMAN, 345 East Seventy-eighth Street, $65.
MATTOX, A. E., 19 West Thirty-first Street, $43.50.
MAUCHOL, ABRAHAM, 2,804 South Second Street, $685.78.
MAYERS, BERNARD, 192 Bradhurst Avenue, $37.25.
McALLISTER, GAZELLE, 30 West 135th Street, $46.
McGINN, JAMES, 226 West Thirty-seventh Street, $56.90.
McGOWAN, WM., care Amsterdam News Company, 17 West 135th Street, $53.50.
McKEOWN, JAS. P., care Rev. M. J. Lavelle, D. D., 460 Madison Avenue, $38.50.
MEADOR, JACK, 435 Fort Washington Avenue, $148.
MENDELSON, LOUISE, Hotel Astor, $40.
MENDELSOHN, LUDWIG, 1,341 Second Avenue, $78.
MERZEMISH, RICHARD, care Tiffany Manufacturing Company, $25.
MEYERS, ESTHER, 139 East Seventy-sixth Street, $384.58.
MORRISON, C. R., care of Raymond Concreto Pile Company, 140 Cedar Street and 256 Riverside Drive, $50.
MITCHELL, LOUIS, 204 West 133d Street, $38.75.
MOCKLEY, LOUIS J., care of J. H. Barlow, 423 West Forty-ninth Street, $117; gone to England.
MODIFANE, ALBERT, General Post Office, $50.
MOLITOR, JOHN, 100 West 114th Street, $10.
MOLONY, ANDREW D., 136 West Thirty-sixth Street, $53.50.
MONIOT, L., 24 East Forty-ninth Street, $26.
MONTGOMERY, EDWARD, 27 West 133d Street, $20.
MOORE, DAVID, 408 East 158th Street, $70.
MOORE, ROBERT, care of Hamburg-American Line, $60.
MORGAN, H. N., 30 West Seventieth Street, $50.
MOSKOWITZ, MAX, 35 Second Avenue, $35.
MUNSON, WILLIS F., Hotel Knickerbocker, $70.
MURPHY, Dr. JOHN AUTH, 248 West Thirty-eighth Street, $347.50.
MUSHA, CHARLES, 113 West Seventy-third Street, $37.75.
N
NAIMAN, KUBA, 308 East 103d Street, $45.
NEAL, WALTER H., 39 West 135th Street, 47 West Thirty-eighth Street, $121.50.
NEILL, W. P., 477 Ninth Avenue, $10.
NELSON, ANNETTE, 84 West 119th Street, $126.
NEUVONBER, ABY, 50 Stuyvesant Street or 532 East Sixth Street, $118.89.
NEWMAN, BERTHA, 937 East 172d Street, $73.53.
NEWMAN, HENRY, 44 Suffolk Street, $14.
NEWMAN, WILLIS F., Hotel Knickerbocker, $20.
NOVEMBRE, FRANZ, care Bernard Novembre, King Edward Hotel, Forty-fourth Street, $135.
NUSSENFELD, MINNIE, 244 East Seventy-ninth Street, $143.77.
O.
OATES, AMBROSE, 1,726 Amsterdam Avenue, $55.
O'BRIEN, JAMES F., 24 Virginia Avenue, $5.
O'BRIEN, JOHN, 204 East Sixtieth Street, $9.76.
OBSTBAUM, HERMAN, 201 East Houston Street, $67.31.
OEXNER, FRED, 188 West End Avenue, $136.
OLLENDORF, CHAS., care Sigmund Ullman & Co., Park Avenue and 146th Street, $24.67.
OLSSON, JOHN, 366 Fifth Avenue, $75.
O'NEAL, MINNIE, 1,294 Washington Street, $45.
OTT, EMMY, 742 Jackson Street, $49.
P.
PAIN, E. H., Astor House, $83.70.
PALMER, MAMIE, 32 West 133d Street, $46.
PALOTAI, MORRIS, 70 West 118th Street, $67.50.
PATERSON, CHARLES, Columbia Club, Fourth Avenue, $50.
PEEBLES, MARGARET A., Hotel Girard, $182.50.
PETERSON, JERRY, 241 West Sixty-second Street, $76.25.
PETTERSON, CHARLES, care Carl Brown, 70 Third Avenue, $17.70.
PFANNEBECKER, HERBERT, care Y. M. C. A., East Eighty-sixth Street, $59.50.
PHILIP, JOSEPH, care Hirsch & Falkman, $110.
PICK, IGNATZ, 318 Edgecombe Avenue, $139.80.
PIRKNER, HANNA, 3,688 Broadway, $156.
PISATE, RUBEN, West Park-on-Hudson, $01.50.
PITTEL, BERNARD H., 521 East 146th Street, $41.
POLLOK, MAUDE, Madison Square Garden, $87.50.
PRECHT, FRED A., 400 East Eighty-fourth Street, $42.50.
R.
RABI, JOSEF, 1,104 First Avenue, $187.50.
RADEBOLDT, LINA, 245 East Ninety-third Street, $133.50.
RADERS, ERNA, care Joseph Gottlieb, 293 Lenox Avenue, $100.25.
RAKOWSKY, SELMA, 125 Delancy Street, $40.
RAMNEZ, JR., GABRIEL H., 350 West Twenty-third Street, $82.
RAY, IVY, care Paul Tausig, 104 East Fourteenth Street, $40.50.
RAYMOND, LEON J., 476 Seventh Avenue, $55.
RUBENSTEIN, JOCHWIE, 308 East Fourth Street, $90.
REICHER, MALVINA, 1,363 Fifth Avenue, $60.
REILLY, MARIETTA, 112 Fulton Street, $43.
RENAUD, FELICE, 146 West Thirty-fourth Street, $80.
RETTIG, REBEKA, 75 Avenue D, $25.
HYDE, THOMAS R., Bartholomew Hotel, Broadway. No response.
RICCHI, PIERRE, 160 West Fiftieth Street, $53
RICHARD, JOHN, 214 West Twenty-first Street, $72.90.
RICHARDSON, WALTER, 145 West 131st Street, $40.
RIDLOY, CHARLES H., Hotel Astor, $25.
RIEGEL, BERTHA, 63 West 119th Street, $20.
RISSMAN, HARRY, 302 East Second Street, $180.
ROBERTS, ASHLEY, 317 East Fourth Street, $50.
ROBERTS, HARRY C., 519 West 124th Street, $91
ROMPEL, GERTRUDE, 1,843 First Avenue, $85.
ROSENBERG, ADOLPH, 38 Sixth Street, $25.
ROSENBERG, CLARA, 738 East Sixth Street, $40.24.
ROSENBERG, Mrs. HELEN, 502 East Seventy-seventh Street, $132.
ROSENMAN, HATTIE, 243 Stanton Street, $20.
ROSENTIEL, S., 528 West 147th Street, $57.
ROSENTVAIG, BERNARD, 33 Eighth Street, $70.
ROSENZWEIG, IDA, 485 East 172d Street, $7.50.
ROTHBERG, LINA, 173 Rivington Street, $149.50.
ROTHCEIG, SAMUEL, 12 Bond Street, $70.
ROY, JOE, care White Rats, Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, $28.
RUNDEL, RALPH, 30 West Eleventh Street, $75.
RUSSMAN, HARRY, 302 East Second Street, $12.
RUTKOWSKI, FELICE, 319 East Houston Street, care Hugo Leders Bank, Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street, $77.36.
S.
SACHLER, LETTI, 182 Essex Street, $174.61.
SAGER, MORRIS, 407 East 100th Street, $12.
SAIVE, JOHN P., 173 East 117th Street, $353.50.
SANASH, JOSEPH, 431 East Sixth Street, $130.
SANCHEZ, ALBERTO A., 30 West Seventieth Street, $41.
SANDER, VIOLETTE, care Mrs. Unger, 537 East Eighty-seventh Street, $67.25.
SATANOFF, SAM, 136 McKibben Street, $36.
SAUNDERS, ALFRED D., 170 East Seventy-second Street, $31.25.
SAVAGE, WM. W., 66 Broadway, $50.
SCHACHTER, SADIE, 302 West Fifty-fifth Street, $80.
SCHAEFER, HERMAN, 763 East 138th Street, $25.
SCHEIN, ABRAHAM, 1,762 Madison Avenue, $97.50.
SZAINMAN, HARRY, 904 Seventh Avenue, $100.
T.
TANNENBAUM, ADA, 146 Stockton Street, $190.
TARAL, JOHN F., 140 Prospect Avenue, $45.
TAYLOR, THOMAS, 1,704 Amsterdam Avenue, $5.
THOMAS, Mme. GEORGIANA, 249 West Twenty-ninth Street, $40.
THOMAS, Mrs. WILFRED, 128 Hudson Street, $38.93.
THOMPSON, JAMES, 7 Sullivan Street, $36.
THOMPSON, RICHARD J., 57 Sullivan Street, $90.
THOMPSON, W. W., 220 West Twentieth Street, $47.
THORPE, ARTHUR P., 307 West Twenty-ninth Street, $245.80.
TIEDEMAN, WILLIAM C., 1,493 Zerega Avenue, Bronx, $53.
TOBIAS, MARTHA, 66 West 133d Street, $40.
TOMSON, RANDOLPH J. and JACK, 442 West Forty-ninth Street, $170.
TOWER, JOHN HENRY, 34 Greenwich Street, $50.02.
TRIER, ALADOR, 1,577 First Avenue, $120.
TRIPP, VIRGINIA HARRISON, 353 West Fifty-sixth Street, $60.
TURBINO, ED. A., 1,703 Topping Avenue, $192.
TURTURESCU, MORRIS S., 92 East First Street, $52.75.
TAYLOR, GEORGE A., 527 West 110th Street, $150.
U.
UYTTERROECK, HENRI, care Henry Cools, 457 East 136th Street, $25.
V.
VALENTINE, E. E., 259 West Ninety-second Street, $37.25.
VANDELLI, SELMA, 494 East 163d Street, $55.
VAN DYKE, CATHERINE, 39½ Washington Square, $59.
VASAKA, LOUISE, care Salvation Army, 24 Eleventh Street, $50.
VARSANMIEL, P., care Thos. Cook & Son, $71.
VOGL, JOS., 430 East 155th Street, $5.
VOLLMER, Mrs. ANTOINE, 1,061 East 166th Street, $70.
VON HERRLICH, MATHILDE, 816 East 176th Street, $245.30.
VON WIEN, Mrs. H., 340 West Thirty-fifth Street, $64.
VON WILDENRATH, JENNY, 733 Broadway West, $65.
VOSS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 506 West Forty-second Street, $100.
W.
WACHTER, FREDERICK, care Jos. Schmid, 517 West 129th Street, $60.
WAGNER, Mrs. M., 698 Third Avenue, $175.
WALDERMAN, DOROTHY E., care American Cloak Co., or 636 West 136th Street, $75.
WALDHETER, SAM, 157 Ludlow Street, $78.75.
WALDMAN, SAMUEL, 394 East Eighth Street, $100.25.
WALKFELLOW, Miss MUSSO, 230 West 146th Street, $100.25.
WALLACE, L. M., 256 West Eighty-fifth Street, $86.
WALLENSTEIN, MANO, 416 East Seventy-fourth Street, $37.70.
WALSH, JOHN F., 442 West Forty-eighth Street, $47.50.
WALTER, OSCAR, 232 East Eighty-sixth Street, $18.21.
WALZ, SOPHIE, 314 East Ninety-first Street, $25.
WASSERMAN, HERMAN, 57 West Fifty-eighth Street, $105.
WASSERMAN, HERMANN, 32 West 116th Street, $133.08.
WASSERMAN, SIGMUND, 22 Malden Lane, $210.
WATTS, IDA, 137 West 131st Street, $40.
WEIL, FRANCES M., 2,297 Sedgwick Avenue, $20.
WEINGRAFF, MAX, care of Mrs. Winacole, 138 Forsyth Street, $40.
WEISS, ARTHUR, note on Joseph Klein, 38 Nassau Street, $106.
WEISS, ROSA, 645 East Thirteenth Street, $153.
WEISSMAN, NEUMAN, 417 East Ninetieth Street, $40.
WEISENER, HARVEY D., 24 West 134th Street, $75.
WENGER, JOHN J., 307 East Forty-fifth Street, $63.50.
WELTNER, MARTHA, 315 West Twenty-fourth Street, $53.20.
WERNER, HELEN, 209 West 108th Street, $55.
WERNER, JACOB, 69 West Tenth Street, $55.
WERNER, SELMA, 341 Ellery Street, $120.10.
WEST, GEORGE W., 145 West Forty-first Street, $97.
WHITEHAWKE, CHARLES, care of Emil Kaffler, 161 West Twelfth Street, $116.
WHITE EAGLE, CHARLIE, 241 West 103d Street, $150.
WIELL, DOROTHY, 152 East 116th Street, $40.
WILHELM, HERCULES, 28 Christopher Street, $10.
WILLIAMS, ALFRED, 23-25 Eighth Avenue, $37.40.
WILLIAMS, ALEX H., 218 West Twenty-eighth Street, $4.
WILLIAMS, ELIZABETH F., 147 Stanton Street, $20.
WILMERDING, C. MORTIMER, 29 East Forty-eighth Street, $53.
WILSON, ULYSSES S. GRANT, 29 West Twenty-fifth Street, $55.37.
WINTER, RUDOLPH, 180 West Sixty-ninth Street or 180 East Sixty-ninth Street, $107.50.
WINTER, SOLOMON, 125 Pitt Street, $96.96.
WITHERS, DANIEL D., 2,226 Union Avenue, $50.
WITROFKY, KAROLINE, 517 West 113th Street, $160.
WITT, HENRY, Grilli Hotel, 63 Greenwich Street, $35.
WOERZELMAN, ABRAHAM, 332 East Fourteenth Street, $52.
WOHLMAN, MAX, 644 Wales Avenue, $370.
WOLF, MARTHA, 145 West Forty-fifth Street, $141.
WOLZ, Mrs. SOPHIE, 314 East Ninety-first Street, $48.
WOOLFE, EDMUND JAMES, 334 West Forty-ninth Street, $68.
WRIGHT, STANTON MacDONALD, 1 Arden Street, $117.50.
WUTTKE, HERMAN, 54 Lawrence Avenue, $90.38.
WYANCK, GEORGE, 90 East Fourth Street, $61.12.
WYTTEBROECK, JEAN, care of Yost Typewriter Company, Broadway, $86.85.
Y
YARTIN, Mrs. ARANKA, 574 West 162d Street, $220.
YEAGER, WILLIAM HENRY, 232 West Thirtieth Street, $169.70.
YOUNG, CASSIMER, 17 West Thirty-first Street, $14.
YOUNG, MARIE FRANCES, 150 West Sixty-fifth Street, $64.
YOUNGDEER, JAMES, Monfort Hotel, $47.50.
Z.
ZADORE, HENRYCK, 125 West Fortieth Street, $15.
ZEENES, HELEN, 407 East Ninetieth Street, $25.
ZIESES, 1,080 Simpson St., $25; Mrs. Zeises says her husband left her four years ago. Does not know where he is.
ZIMET, BETTIE

GREATER SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY URGED

Paymaster General McGowan, in Annual Report, Advocates War Basis Preparedness.

DEVELOPING NEW SYSTEM

Fleet Methods in Shore Work—Guest Chairs, Rugs, and Roll-top Desks in the Discard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy and Chief of the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, has been developing a new system of supplying food and other stores to the fleet, and, according to his annual report, made public today, the system is showing excellent results. The main purpose is to put the supply service potentially on a war basis.

Increases in the navy's store of supplies, to make possible the placing of the fleets upon a war basis at a few hours' notice, are urged in the annual report. For the last four years, the Admiral says, navy ship tonnage fit for active service has increased 20 per cent., while there has been practically no increase in the value of stores on hand.

"As an example of financial economy," adds the report, "this makes an excellent showing; but it is a condition which should not be permitted to longer continue, for it is a matter of history that the issue of every great conflict has in the last analysis depended largely upon the question of supply. There should be no real difference between peace times and war times with respect to ship supply.

"The navy being afloat and the shore establishment being of use in so far as it contributes to fleet efficiency," says the Admiral, "the ideal way in which to conduct the activities of any strictly service bureau would seem to be to follow as closely as possible the administrative methods of the fleet."

The report deals at length with changes of method inaugurated during the year to accomplish this end, and the speeding up of the bureau machinery, which has resulted in more prompt handling of bids for supplies.

The report notes that the use of navy colliers to carry coal to the Philippines, because of the shortage of merchant charters available, effected a saving of $57,000 for the two shiploads dispatched in 1914 and 1915. A similar saving was effected on coal transferred in colliers to the Pacific Coast stations, the rate per ton on a shipment on the Mars being $4.05, as against $5.25, the lowest private bid.

Cutting Out the Deadwood.

Soon after he became Paymaster General, Admiral McGowan began to revise office methods. He issued instructions that "all communications be less stereotyped and more polite," and that "all guest chairs and other useless furnishings, especially rugs and roll-top desks, be removed."

Correspondence received attention in several orders, in one of which these rules were laid down:

Don't write at all unless you have something to say; and, having said it, stop.

Don't answer a letter just because somebody else wants you to. If you did, many a purposeless correspondence might go on indefinitely.

Don't hesitate to say "No," if that is the proper answer; and, having said it, don't attempt to suggest an alternative aimed to circumvent your own "No."

Don't discuss people; discuss things.

Don't write anything that has the least semblance of inflicting a punishment or of encroaching in any way on the proper prerogatives of any other bureau or office. The legitimate function of this particular bureau is to supply the fleet and to account therefor; and any attempt at aggressive expansion must of necessity have the effect of crippling our work, and to that extent weakening the navy, it being a fact beyond dispute that we mind our own business there is plenty of it to take up all our time.

The matter of awarding contracts received particular attention.

"Go slow on waiving competition, even in cases where it is permissible," the Paymaster General directed. "No matter how lenient the law or regulations in the case may be, get competition always, unless manifestly contrary to the Government's best interests. Err, if at all, on the side of public competition, (with emphasis on both words.")

In discussing means of obtaining the widest competition, the Paymaster General says that the British system of maintaining a list only of such firms as are known to be wholly dependable "would not work here under ordinary conditions because it does not fit American ideas." He admits, however, that "while the freest possible competition among all intending bidders is much to be desired, there is a point at which preparedness must properly be permitted to assert itself to the exclusion of every other consideration."

The number of schedules for contracts has been increased and more classes are advertised for. This has resulted in increasing the number of bidders. At the same time there has been a reduction in the number of standard sizes of materials carried for the fleet. One navy yard carried 112 sizes of steel, brass, and copper. It was found that 31 sizes would be ample for all purposes.

Statistics of the Navy.

The average daily cost of subsistence per man for the navy in 1915 was 36 cents, as against 36.6 cents in 1914. The report quoted reports from numerous medical officers of the fleet to show that food was good, both in quantity and quality, and that there was no complaint from the men on either score.

Of the $145,616,241 appropriated by Congress for the maintenance of the navy for the fiscal year, 1915, the report shows, there was expended $142,949,682. For the operation of ships in commission the expenditures were $46,890,893. Repairs to and changes in ships in commission cost nearly $9,000,000.

For the construction of vessels during the fiscal year, 1915, the expenditures were $31,990,664, and of this amount $4,340,152 was spent at Government navy yards. The amount expended on the construction of battleships during the year was $20,029,890. The pay of the officers and men of the Navy and the Marine Corps cost $45,106,000.

The Paymaster General gives a statement of the property investment of the naval establishment, as follows: Ships, $459,686,531; stations, $206,635,104; stores, $184,208,720. The total expenditures for the navy from 1794 to 1915, inclusive, were $3,214,329,641.48.

RARE COINS TO BE SOLD.

Large Collection on Exhibition at Anderson Galleries.

One of the largest and most interesting collections of coins that has come to the American market in many years goes on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries today, preliminary to the public sale on Friday afternoon. It is consigned by John E. Burton of Milwaukee, whose library the Anderson Galleries is also selling. The 5,000 specimens listed cover all periods of the coinmaker's art, from 600 B. C. to date.

Among the ancient coins the most interesting are the Roman bronze aes, struck to weigh a pound, and the first Jewish coin, the shekel, which was struck by Simon Maccabaeus, Prince of Judea, in 135 B. C. On the obverse this coin bears a cup, or chalice, and the Jewish words, in obsolete form, "Shekel Israel." The other side shows a triple lily, which has been interpreted to mean "Jerusalem, budding, red with," and the words "Jerusalem the Holy," and the year of issue.

Many counterfeits have been made of this coin, which has been illustrated in numismatic books for 200 years, and a fine and genuine specimen is rare. Another coin of high interest is the daric, or gold piece of Darius I. of Persia. The front of the coin shows the King as the royal archer, while the reverse shows simply a deep impression, or punch mark, that being the earliest form of coin reverse.

Y. M. C. A. HOME DEDICATED.

Brooklyn Building Said to be the Largest of Its Kind in World.

Many prominent residents of Brooklyn attended the dedication of the new home of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Hanson Place yesterday afternoon. The exercises were held in the auditorium of the building, which was crowded. Edward P. Lyon, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, presided, and the principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and John R. Mott.

There was an organ prelude by Henry C. Briggs, which was followed by scriptural reading by the Rev. St. Clair Hester and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton. After Dr. Abbott and Mr. Mott had spoken Mr. Lyon presented the keys of the building to A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Central Branch, who in turn gave them to C. W. Dietrich, the Executive Secretary. The exercises closed with a dedicatory prayer by the Rev. Lewis T. Stead and a benediction by the Rev. A. A. Shaw.

The new home of the Central Branch is said to be the largest and most costly Young Men's Christian Association building in the world. It has a frontage of 192 feet on Hanson Place, a depth of 126 feet on South Elliott Place, a depth of 111 feet on Fort Greene Place, and is thirteen stories high. The building can accommodate a membership of 8,000. It has 510 living rooms, three gymnasiums, ten bowling alleys, two big swimming pools, handball courts, a roof garden, and many rooms devoted to educational work. The total cost was $1,600,000. Of this sum $500,000 was given by Mrs. William Van Rennselaer Smith in memory of her son, and the building is to be known as the Clarence E. Smith Memorial.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED.
COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING.
"What the Male can sell the Mill can sell."
SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.

BANQUETS
Paper hats and dinner favors for Christmas and New Year's. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E. 23d.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for F. 10 & 25c goods.
N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices.
BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE.
Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. Sanitex Co., 501 E. 22d St.

Clothing Specialties
THIS SEASON'S BIG HIT!
Knitted Overcoats for Men.
The House of Huchberger, 93 5th Ave.

COATS AND WRAPS
We SHIP on receipt of your order—you SELL on receipt of our goods!
LEO. F. STURM,
48 W. 35th St., Tel. Greeley 876. N. Y. C.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS.
SPECIALISTS AT $10.50 A DOZ.
Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 B'way.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices.
EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

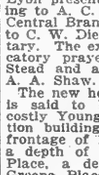
DANCING FROCKS
and PARTY DRESSES. Exceptional value, $6.75 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 126 W. 26 St.

DRESSES.
Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values
MARK & PAUL, 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Storing Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Attractive Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Xmas line. Mrs. B. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th.

FURS.
Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

HOSIERY.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc
140 Fifth Avenue, cor. 19th Street

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00. Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT
Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 29 W. 17th St.

SHOW CARDS—Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SKIRTS
$18 doz. to $5 each. Best values, best styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

SILKS
Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy
Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave. **SILKS**

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3260 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

DAVID W. BLOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr. 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 562 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1780.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway, Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 423 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 26th St.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AUCTIONEER with 10 years' selling experience must make a change; would invest if necessary; salary, with or without commission. K 395 Times.

MERCHANDISE.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers, 7-11 Greene St. & 337-341 Canal St., N. Y., Wednesday, November 3, at 10 o'Clock, Direct from Mills and Agents,

725 Pieces Woolens,

Overcoatings, Cloakings, Chinchillas, Worsteds, Serges, Dress Goods, &c.
Terms: Net cash, 30 days' approved credit.

SKINNER ARRIVES TO CONSULT LANSING

Consul General at London Will Report on British-American Trade Difficulties.

SAYS HE IS GOING BACK

Denies He Has Been Recalled to be Sent as Ambassador to Mexico—Ridicules Rumor of Friction.

Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General at London, who was summoned to Washington recently to report to the State Department on his investigation of the trade situation between this country and Great Britain, arrived here yesterday afternoon on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam and left at once for Washington. The Consul General denied the cabled report that he had been recalled, either on account of friction with the American Embassy at London or with officials of the British Board of Trade.

"There is no reason for me to believe any such thing," Mr. Skinner continued, "because before I left London I received a number of calls from various persons which would refute any such suggestion. There are a number of matters relating to trade and other interests that have been the subjct of much correspondence, and I have come home to discuss these things personally with Secretary Lansing. I expect to remain about a month, and then I will return to London."

The Consul General smiled at the rumor that he was to be appointed Ambassador to Mexico.

"Why is Dr. Charles A. Holder, who has been assisting you in investigating the hindering of American trade, coming over to Washington so soon after you?" he was asked.

"All I can say about Dr. Holder's movements," Mr. Skinner replied, "is that just before the Rotterdam left Falmouth for New York I received a telegram from him stating that he had been ordered to report to Washington as soon as possible, as he had been appointed Trade Adviser in the State Department."

The Consul General said that he could not discuss matters which concerned the Consulate in London, and denied that he had brought over correspondence and other documents alleged to have been taken from Franz Rintelen by the British authorities when Rintelen and Andrew Meloy were detained as mean prisoners while on their way to Rotterdam on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam.

W. W. Bride, a former official of the State Department, who resigned four months ago to go to London to represent the interests of American importers finding whose goods had been tied up on the other side, also arrived on the Rotterdam.

SIXTEEN HELD AS GAMBLERS

Detectives Continue Raids from Early Morning Till After Noon.

Sixteen alleged gamblers arrested, among several hundred men found in ten places raided over the heads of inspectors and captains in all but one precinct from East Fifteenth Street to West 137th Street, yesterday, were held by magistrates. More raids are to follow, it was said last night.

There was no police significance in the fact that the inspectors and precinct commanders were not in the confidence of the raiders, said a police official. The raids were not intended as a reflection on precinct work, he said. Because of the effort to make the raids simultaneously the work was given to Lieutenant Dan Costigan, who with 100 detectives, in eight squads, started out at 1 A. M., and kept at the work for twelve hours.

This unusual activity is said to have back of it the determination of Commissioner Woods to curb the gamblers, about whom many complaints have reached the police.

The only local commander who took part in the raids was Inspector Ryan in Harlem, who, with two detectives, went to the Young Men's Democratic Club in West 113th Street to arrest a man charged with operating a crap game. Twenty members, including several lawyers, resented the visit so strenuously that Inspector Ryan sent for Costigan to pick out the suspect, saying Newmark, of 106 West 114th Street.

The last man arrested was Jerome B. Melville, at his home at 123 West Seventy-second Street. Melville, who is 71 years old, insisted last night that he could not account for his arrest. He keeps a furnished room house. After inspecting the place, without finding gaming devices, the detectives took a few packs of cards, put a uniformed policeman in the house and departed.

Nine prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, in Yorkville Court, who held them in $1,000 bail each for examination. The others were held in the same bail by Magistrate Nolan in the Harlem Court.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 25	$4.62¾	$4.61½	$4.61¾
Oct. 26	4.62½	4.61⅝	4.61½
Oct. 27	4.63½	4.62⅝	4.62⅝
Oct. 28	4.65	4.62¾	4.64½
Oct. 29	4.65¾	4.64¾	4.64¾
Oct. 30	4.64¼	4.62	4.62
LONDON.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 25	$4.63⅝	$4.62¼	$4.62½
Oct. 26	4.63¾	4.62⅝	4.62¼
Oct. 27	4.63¾	4.61⅝	4.63
Oct. 28	4.65⅜	4.63½	4.65⅛
Oct. 29	4.66⅝	4.65¼	4.65⅜
Oct. 30	4.64¾	4.62¾	4.62¾
Week's range—			
High	$4.65⅞		$4.66⅜
Low	4.60¾		4.61⅞
Same week last year—			
High	4.91¾		4.92¼
Low	4.89		4.89⅝
Year's range to date—			
High	4.85½		4.85⅝
Low	4.50		4.51
Same period last year—			
High	6.00		7.00
Low	4.8335		4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Cab.
Oct. 25	5.95	5.94	81½	81¾	5.35	5.37
Oct. 26	5.97½	5.96⅛	81⅝	81⅞	5.37½	5.36⅞
Oct. 27	5.96½	5.95½	81⅝	81⅞	5.36⅜	5.35⅝
Oct. 28	5.92½	5.93⅛	81⅝	81⅞	5.35	5.34
Oct. 29	5.92¾	5.92	81½	81⅞	5.35	5.33
Oct. 30	5.95	5.94	81⅜	81½	5.34	5.33

	Holland. Dmd.	Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Cab.	Rus-sia. Cab.	Aus-tria. Cab.
Oct. 25	40⅛	40⅛	6.46	6.45	34.00	14.65
Oct. 26	40⅜	41	6.45½	6.44½	33.50	14.65
Oct. 27	40⅜	41⅛	6.45	6.44	33.50	14.70
Oct. 28	41⅛	41⅜	6.43	6.42	33.25	14.80
Oct. 29	41⅞	41⅜	6.42⅜	6.41⅜	34.12	14.78
Oct. 30	41½	41⅜	6.42	6.41	34.12	14.78

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 25	Par	†10c	Par	*35c
Oct. 26	Par	†10c	Par	*35c
Oct. 27	Par	†10c	Par	*35c
Oct. 28	Par	†5c	Par	*35c
Oct. 29	Par	+15c	Par	*35c
Oct. 30	Par	+15c	Par	*35c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts.—Short Bills	3 mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Oct. 25	3½@4	4⅜@4⅛	4⅜@4⅛	27f 61c
Oct. 26	3½@4	4⅜@4⅛	4⅜@4⅛	27f 61c
Oct. 27	3½@4	4⅜@4⅛	4⅜@4⅛	27f 60½c
Oct. 28	3½@4	4⅜@4⅛	4⅜@4⅛	27f 59c
Oct. 29	3½@4	4⅜@4⅛	4⅜@4⅛	27f 64c
Oct. 30	3½@4	4⅜@4⅛	4⅜@4⅛	27f 64c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
Oct. 25	..	66f 15c
Oct. 26	.65	66f 15c
Oct. 27	.65	66f
Oct. 28	.65	65f 90c
Oct. 29	.65	65f 75c
Oct. 30	.65	65f 75c

BAR SILVER.

	Bar Silver. London.	N. Y.
Oct. 25	23⅛d	48⅛c
Oct. 26	23⅛d	48⅜c
Oct. 27	24d	48⅞c
Oct. 28	24d	49½c
Oct. 29	24d	49⅝c
Oct. 30	24⅛d	49⅞c

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

NORTHWEST JOBBER, wishing to increase their line and having very large established trade through Middle States, desires trade connections with manufacturers in the following lines: automobile accessories and supplies; threaners' supplies, and hardware specialties. Z 226 Times Annex.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4348.

WE ARE open for 300-400 dozen great gross fasteners, single O, white and black. J. H., 191 Times Downtown.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirt and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 858.

JOBBER will look at ladies' coats in cloth and pile fabrics Monday, all day, 36 East 12th St., fifth floor.

CONTRACTOR WANTED on silk party, evening, and wedding dresses; snappy models; will place orders; terms cash. S 27 Times.

CONTRACTORS wanted on evening and wedding dresses with samples; will place orders. Style Ex Dress Co., 19 W. 21st St.

JOB LOTS.—In men's furnishings, shoes, rubbers, for cash. Kirsch, 16 W. 31st St.

JOBS ladies', misses' coats; immediate delivery; cash. 8th floor, 11 W. 20th St.

5,000 COATS for immediate delivery; fur trimmed and plain; large variety of mixtures; Zibeline and other popular cloths; junior, misses', and ladies' sizes; from $3.75 to $15. Sipkin, Gorschen & Everett, 22-28 West 21st St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush coats and fur-trimmed mixture, broadcloth and zibeline coats; all snappy styles and latest models. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37 W. 20th.

TO SUBLET.—Most desirable space in Waldorf building. Inquire John Wilwurth, Waldorf building, N. Y.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery; $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 133 W. 27th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush corduroy and zibeline coats, also velvet suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

FOR SALE, 500 plush and corduroy coats; corduroy, $4.75; plush, $11.75 up; immediate shipment. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FUR TRIMMED SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 WEST 27TH ST.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chel. 3975.

FOR SALE—F. & H. Columbia broadcloth, $1.20, less 6. Phone 9849 Farragut.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.: Mrs. E. Argo, laces; 148 W. 23d.

ATLANTA—Olson Co.; B. Olson, H. Sachs, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM—R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; J. A. Blumberg, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery; Herald Square.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, coats, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—T. Baer, plushes, corduroy coats; 103 5th Av. Room 910.

CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; A. L. Kesner, general mdse.; M. Margerum, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 1,261 B'way.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. F. Brown, F. Anderson, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. A. Clark, boys' clothing; H. K. Atwell, clothing; L. E. Scoville, dry goods; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI — Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, coats; 37 W. 26th.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; J. Woodley, domestics; 16 E. 18th.

DES MOINES—Harris Emery Co.; Miss J. McWilliams, laces, hdkfs.; 320 Church.

DURANGO, Col.—Graden Merc. Co.; M. Graden, carpets; Grand.

HARTFORD—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Isenberg, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

INDIANAPOLIS—Bliss Swain Store; J. G. Kirkwood, clothing, furn. goods; Broztel.

LEXINGTON — D. Ades, men's, women's, boys' sweater coats; 1,181 B'way.

LOUISVILLE—Beston & Langer; H. Beston, ready to wear, millinery; Imperial.

LYNCHBURG.—Chas. M. Guggenheimer; C. M. Guggenheimer, Jr., dry goods; 354 4th Av.; Netherland.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; N. H. Murphy, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; C. Franklin, furs; 116 W. 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; S. D. Kaufman, boy's clothing; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; M. M. Dunn, dress goods, silks; 95 Madison Av.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.

PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss A. Maloney, infants' wear; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; 432 4th Av.

SCRANTON—Clarke Bros. Stores; P. M. Jennings, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.

SCRANTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23dd.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; M. Eckert, silks; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss A. Fox, infants' wear; Miss C. Blackwell, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ornstein & Rice Neckwear Co.; N. Baum, mfrs. men's neckwear; Bilt.

TOLEDO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. F. Key, millinery, 621 B'way; Cumberland.

TRENTON—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Mrs. L. Meyers, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON — M. Goldenberg; C. H. Franke, laces; 15 W. 26th; Herald Square.

WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Elias, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

YORK—W. Boyer, general mdse.; Breslin.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

McMann Auction Rooms, Myrtle Av. & Cumberland St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, 10:30.

Tuesday.

Old Galleries, 316 W. 139th St.—Furniture and appointments from residence of late Maude S. Wigglton, 10:30.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Furniture from mansion at Huntington, L. I., rugs, dining room set, statuary and other art objects; also Wednesday, 11 A. M.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Dining room, bedroom, and parlor sets, bric-a-brac and art pieces, 10:30.

Merle's Auction Rooms, 135 East 125th St.—Louis XV. furniture, with gilt table to match, period dining room furniture, bedroom set, bronzes, bric-a-brac, and other art objects; also Wednesday; 10:30 each day.

Wednesday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Estate sales of period cabinetry, Colonial furniture, tapestries and velvets, draperies, bronzes, marbles, porcelains and other art objects, 2:30; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Broadway Art Galleries, 1,362 Broadway—Art objects, paintings, prints, furniture, bric-a-brac, statuary, former properties of Henry Siegel; also collections from Mme. F. De Gorgoza of New York and Paris, the late Paul Armstrong, and others.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Furniture and household effects, 10:30; also Friday.

The Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Japanese color prints, original drawings, and Japanese books, property of Mitsuo Komatsu, Tokio, 8:15 P. M.; also Thursday.

The Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Part 6 of collection of the late John Boyd Thacher, Albany, N. Y., including rare autographs of English statesmen, jurists, authors, composers, artists, famous soldiers, and European celebrities, 2:30; also Thursday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 341 4th Av.—Home furnishings, some from the estate of the late Justin Miles Forman, including Chinese wood carvings, ornamental porcelains, books; also modern and period furniture, Knabe and Fisher grand pianos, Persian carpets and rugs, Marvin safe, &c.; also Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; 2 P. M. each day.

Thursday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Executor's sale, modern paintings by American and foreign artists; also Friday; 3 P. M. each day.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19-21 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

Charles Frederick Hartman, 36 Lexington Av.—Books, including some unusual items of Americana.

French Trade Delegates Sail.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 31.—A delegation of business men from all parts of France, whose object is the betterment of commercial relations with the United States, has left for America.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—Braunstein & Herskowitz, 70 Duane St., 2 P. M., trunks, suitcases, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales—Max Kaff, 632 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., millinery, millinery supplies, office fixtures, &c.; Barnet L. Abrams, 266 Division St., 10:30 A. M., window glass, fixtures, &c.; Jacob Tereira, 1,597 Madison Av., 2 P. M., dry goods,, women's furnishings, office fixtures, &c.

Michael Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—$2,000 stock or photograph supplies, including chemicals for developing, plates, solders, mounts, frames, cameras, &c., 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, coats, suits, waists, skirts, and plush coats.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales—Morris Gurian, 184 Monroe St., 10:30 A. M., men's, women's and children's shoes, slippers, rubbers, boots, and fixtures; Abraham Gelvin, 977 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, corsets, gloves, women's underwear, showcases, and fixtures.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, &c. also Wednesday and Friday.

S. Marx, assignee sale—837 Seventh Av., trunks and bags.

Eastern Merchandise Co., 436 Broadway—Women's cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, dresses, &c.; also Wednesday and Friday.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Wholesale and retail stock of dressmakers' trimmings, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, women's, and children's wearing apparel for Fall and Winter, women's muslin underwear, fur sets, fur coats, and about 200 lots of general merchandise.

D. Burger, 44 Lispenard St.—Woolens, silks, velvets, dress goods, &c., 10:30 A. M.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Men's and boys' clothing, hats and caps.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, youths' and boys' suits, overcoats, coats, &c., 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—435 East 24th St., 11:30 A. M., books, photo plates, two tables, typewriter, duplicating machine, &c.; at the Imperial Garage, 228 East 50th St., 11 A. M., all right, title, &c., of the Second Av. Taxi and Touring Car Co. in one Pierce-Arrow automobile.

Wednesday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale, Tremont Paper and Twine Co., 1,872 Webster Av., Bronx, Paper and twine, cash register, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

J. H. Mayers, dissolution sale, 118-124 West 22d St.—Dresses, silks, satins, woolens, millinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale, Maurice Altman, 225 Bleecker St., 10:30 A. M.—Men's suits, overcoats, &c.; also fixtures.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale, Josef Klein, 107 Duane St., 10:30 A. M.—Cloaks, suits, &c.; also fixtures.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—725 pieces of overcoatings, chinchillas, kerseys, boucles, cheviots; also fine merchant tailoring worsteds, short ends, remnants, mohairs, alpacas, and linings.

David W. Blow & Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks, suits, and dresses, 11 A. M.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c. also Friday.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale, 623 East 12th St.—Groceries and canned goods.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, Litwin Button Co., 1,158 Broadway—Buttons, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Fur scarfs, muffs, coats, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Daniel Green, 224-226 Wooster St., 10:30 A. M.—Electrical supplies and office fixtures. Charles H. Herbst, 9 West 20th St., 10:30 A. M.—Dresses, skirts, woolens, fixtures, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, 6 Church St., third and fourth floors, 10:30 A. M.—Desks, safe, wall cases, cabinet, typewriter, chairs, maps, &c.

Friday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—Lestraze Bros., 195 Duane St., 2 P. M., butter, cheese, machinery, and fixtures.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Greenberger Kent, Inc., 78-80 Av. A, 10:30 A. M., women's coats, suits, dresses, office fixtures, &c.; Jacob Graten, 23 Allen St., 10:30 A. M., petticoats, embroideries, piece goods, fixtures, &c.

Van Pra

Northern Pacific Ry. Co.

Refunding & Improvement 4½s
Due 2047

Legal for Savings Banks in New York State

For the 1915 fiscal year the company reports net income after charges, of over $18,800,000. The outstanding $248,000,000 stock is paying 7% dividends.

Price 97 and Interest
To net nearly 4.65%

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Convertible Bonds

Special Circular
Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

Write for Circular 907
"Convertible Bonds"

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Canadian Municipal Bonds

These bonds afford absolute security of principal as well as a liberal income, varying from

5⅜% to 6½%

Write for our bond list.

Wood, Gundy & Co.

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Toronto, Canada

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

State of
Tennessee
4% & 4½% Bonds

Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, Connecticut, and other States

4% Bonds yielding 4.225%
4½% Bonds yielding 4.275%

Maturities and further particulars on request for Circular AG-75

N. W. Halsey & Co.

49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

City of
Chattanooga, Tenn.
4½% Bonds

Due July 1, 1945.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Price 99¼ and Interest

Circular on Application

R. M. GRANT & CO.

31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

BLAIR & Co.

24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Municipal Bonds

Free From Income Tax
To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
List "T" sent on request

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

115 Broadway, New York

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

One of the most interesting weeks that the stock market ever passed through closed Saturday with a great burst of activity, which made the day's dealings by far the largest for any two-hour session since the reopening of the Exchange after the enforced closing due to the outbreak of war. For the week a total of 6,778,895 shares was dealt in, comparing with 5,498,000 in the previous week, itself a very active period. Every five-hour day last week saw transactions in excess of 1,000,000 shares. It puts no strain on the imagination to picture what kind of a market there will be if prosperity continues to grow as it has been growing in recent weeks, and if no fresh foreign entanglements materialize. The week's advances were not made without a serious reaction, which occurred in the middle of the week, but the net results for most issues were very large gains. Particularly in the railroads the week was the best that the market has seen. It brought a net increase of 11⅝ points in Canadian Pacific, 3 in Atlantic Coast Line, 2⅛ in Baltimore & Ohio, 5½ in Chesapeake & Ohio, 2½ in St. Paul, 2¼ in Rock Island, 3 in Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 6¼ in Erie, 4 in Illinois Central, 4⅞ in Kansas City Southern, 3½ in Lake Erie & Western and 8½ in the same road's preferred, 4 in Louisville & Nashville, 6½ in Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred, 3 each in New York Central and Ontario & Western, 3½ in Northern Pacific, 3¾ in Reading, 3¼ in Seaboard, 4¾ in Southern common and 5 in the preferred, 3¼ in Union Pacific, 4 in Southern Pacific, and 7⅜ in Wisconsin Central. At the same time some of the war stocks hitherto most popular lost materially by the shifting movement of popularity. Many of the industrials made very big gains, but there were losses of 60 points in Bethlehem, 5¾ in Continental Can, 9 in Crucible, 16¾ in Studebaker, and smaller declines in many others. It was a very irregular market, but one that left prices on the whole well in advance of quotations for the previous week.

In the enthusiasm over the possibility of fabulous profits to be made out of the manufacture and sale of materials for war consumption speculators seemed to have lost sight of the fact that the war cannot go on forever, and the publication early last week of a report that Prince von Buelow had been designated by the Kaiser to sound neutral countries on their willingness to broach the subject of a settlement with the Allies brought about a sudden, and for some issues, disastrous reckoning. The false position into which the stocks of some of these war companies have been placed was clearly shown by the manner in which they slumped at the merest whisper of peace talk. From a broad viewpoint, the violent readjustment which took place on this unfounded fear was a good thing for the general financial position. So rapidly did prices of such issues as Bethlehem, Studebaker, and Crucible melt away on Thursday that only the strength of the rails saved the list from looking panic-stricken. There was evidence in the behavior of the rails on Thursday that strong banking interests have been active in the market, for in the final hour of that session a recovery was suddenly brought about by the receipt of orders which from their size could not have come from the investing public. It is not a comfortable position when the prospect of an event so much to be desired as the ending of the great European conflict is enough to overturn the market. From now on rumors of peace are going to be manufactured until the public mind has come to regard them as nothing more than the cry of "wolf."

The stock market can usually be trusted to go too far in discounting either good or bad news, and its behavior in respect to the quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation last week was no exception. Every one knew that all of the steel companies have been doing a very large and profitable business, but speculative interests were not satisfied to leave any room for the publication of figures better than they had counted upon. As the date for issuing the statement for the quarter ended Sept. 30 grew nearer the Street's estimate of the probable showing grew more optimistic, until a large section of the investing public was confidently expecting a total well above the range of possibilities. As a matter of fact, net earnings of $38,710,000 for the quarter as against $12,467,000 only six months earlier was as good as any one could reasonably have looked for. Inasmuch, however, as wide publicity had been given to estimates of $45,000,000 and even more the actual exhibit caused a good deal of unnecessary disappointment. Judge Gary has given a most encouraging opinion as to the future course of the steel business, and new orders from the railroads and other large buyers bear out his forecast. Notable among these orders was the placing last week of contracts for 175,000 tons of steel rails by the Pennsylvania on the same day that seventy-five locomotives were ordered for this system.

The bond market continues to broaden in scope and higher prices are the rule. A paucity of new corporation issues has given the investment houses an opportunity to dispose of securities on hand, and the amount of bonds now hanging over the market is probably very much below normal. Popular interest has been so largely centred upon the stock market that the advance in bonds has occurred without attracting much attention. Dealers reported at the end of the week that there has been very good buying of bonds by institutions, and that the demand is now better than it has been at any time in a twelvemonth. The demand for New York City issues has been especially good and they have enjoyed a good appreciation in value. The $500,000,000 Anglo-French bonds, of which less than half were left with the syndicate for distribution at 98, are moving out steadily, and it appears that most of the issue will be cleaned up before corporations are ready to attempt new financing.

The foreign exchange market continues unsettled, with wide fluctuations a rule. On Wednesday demand sterling was quoted at $4.60½. Announcement of the call by the Loan Commission for $70,000,000 of the proceeds of the loan recently negotiated here brought about a sudden upturn, which carried the quotation back to $4.65¾ on Friday. The market again weakened and closed Saturday down 2 cents from this level. Up to this time no use has been made of the funds provided by the two-Government loan, and short sellers of exchange were alarmed at the possibility of the use of $70,000,000 for the purpose of stabilizing rates. Gold continues to flow into New York from Canada, though in smaller amounts. Another $5,000,000 for J. P. Morgan & Co. arrived Saturday, making $7,750,000 for the last two days of the week. Further shipments are expected from time to time.

This week may see confirmation of arrangements already tentatively agreed to for the establishment in the United States of banking credits for facilitating commercial transactions between this country on one hand and Great Britain, France, and Russia on the other. French banks are to get a credit of $15,000,000 through arrangements with the National City Bank, Guaranty Trust, Bankers' Trust, First National Bank, and Brown Bros. & Co. This money is to be provided on ninety-day bills renewable three times, making them virtually one-year notes. The money is to cost the borrowers 7 per cent. Russia has already obtained $5,000,000 at an interest rate in excess of that. The British credit is expected to be for a much larger amount at slightly lower interest rates than have been obtained by the other borrowers.

FIRM TONE IN LONDON.

Decline in Exchange Stimulates Demand for American Bonds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The past week brought interesting developments of a financial nature. Stocks closed in a quiet state, with a firm tone generally in evidence despite the fact that the political situation remained confused, and some apprehension existed because of the accident to the King in France. The expected statement on the military and financial position of the nation by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons next Tuesday will probably help to remove current misconceptions and restore confidence, which is in a somewhat excited state.

A rush occurred to secure conversion rights in the 4½ per cent. war loan. The time for exercising the conversion privilege of the 3½ per cent. war loan consols expired yesterday. The price of the rights rose to 20s., but fell dramatically to 2s. 6d. Wednesday, when brokers declined further business, saying that it was physically impossible to fill orders.

A good demand for American bonds was prompted by the renewed decline of exchange rates, but buying slackened when rates recovered. Stiffening of exchange was believed to be due to the call for payments in New York on the Anglo-French loan. Activity in American shares was only moderate, the chief demand being for Eries, following the statement as to coal lands, and for Readings on dismissal of the Government's suit in the anthracite case, which led to talk of a melon cutting. Canadian Pacifics were very strong because of good earnings.

The city was interested in the issue of a £2,000,000 South Australian loan at 99, with a 5 per cent. interest rate. This was the highest price ever paid for colonial Government borrowing. The final installment on the 4½ per cent. war loan was paid on Tuesday without affecting the monetary situation. Demand funds increased later, however, consequent to an important increase in inquiry for Treasury bills, in which an expected advance of the interest rate occurred Wednesday to 4⅝ per cent. for three months' bills, to 4⅞ per cent. for six months, and 5 per cent. for nine months and a year. It is hoped that sales of Treasury bills will be sufficiently large to finance the war for a moderate period, but other forms of borrowing are probable. Signs point toward more opposition in interested quarters to the profits' tax in the budget, but mainly for the purpose of insuring the creation of an impartial tribunal to consider appeals for modifications of the tax.

The Board of Trade is inviting co-operation among ship owners for a more economical management of the immense tonnage in Government service. It is hoped that a number of vessels may be released for ordinary trade purposes, which should assist in relieving congestion in international commerce, and might possibly influence ocean freight rates.

PARIS EXCHANGE SLOWS UP.

Political Events Hamper Trading—American Rails Gain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Bourse closed steady after a slack week, discussion of political events superseding business. The new Cabinet makes a generally favorable impression, especially the retention of Ribot as Minister of Finance. Rentes continued weak, closing at 65.90 on heavy selling, due to proximity of the new war loan. French bank stocks made further advances, as did Spanish rails, the latter being aided by improved traffic. There was renewed activity in the coppers, De Beers and American rails, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul gaining several points.

Mexicans were sold on reports of the assassination of Carranza, while Brazilians rose on New York buying. The exchanges closed uncertain, with sterling at 27.33 and cables on New York at 5.93. The return of the Bank of France was satisfactory. No further internal war financing was recorded, but 10,000,000 francs have been advanced to the smaller Allies. The Bourse will be closed tomorrow.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has called for redemption $408,000 6 per cent. coupon gold notes, Series A, due Jan. 1, 1918. Payment will be made by the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, on Dec. 1 at face value plus 1 per cent. premium and accrued interest.

Ernest C. Rosenbaum has been admitted to the investment firm of W. R. Britton & Co., 80 Broadway.

J. Bassett Winmill, formerly with Gude, Winmill & Co., and Alexander S. Campbell of the law firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, have formed a firm to deal in unlisted stocks and bonds at 20 Broad Street under the firm name of Winmill & Campbell.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 30, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$26,998,500	$710,891,700
Same period last year		425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.25 84.76	86.26 81.51
Same period last year		89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	80¼	80	80¼	2⅝
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	132	126	126	41
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	83	83	83	7
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102	102⅜	3
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	95	95⅜	95	15
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95½	94⅝	95⅜	16
Am. Dock & I. 5s	103½	103½	103½	7
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	9
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	85	83½	85	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	108	107⅛	107⅛	12
Am. Tob. T. conv. 4s	97½	97½	97⅝	5
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90¼	89½	90¼	234
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104	103½	104	3224
Am. Thread 4s	97¼	96½	97¼	3½
Am. Tobacco 6s	119½	119½	119½	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	64	62	64	7
Ann Arbor 4s	61	59½	61	4
Armour & Co. 4s	92	91¾	92	58
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94	93⅛	93⅝	1295
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'80	106	106¼	108	168
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	106	106¼	108	105
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101½	101½	4
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84	84	84	⅛
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,stm.	84	83	83⅝	59
A., T. & S. F. tr. St. L. 4s	87	86¾	87	15
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Arizona 4½s	95	94¾	94⅞	9
Alt. & Birm. 4s	84	84	84	9
Atl. Coast Line 4s	92	90¾	91¾	38
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87	86	87	34
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	92	91½	92	139
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	89½	88½	89	1441
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	94¼	92½	94¼	1391
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	90	89¼	90	23
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	83¼	82	83¼	46
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100½	100½	100½	1254
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102½	102	102½	44
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100¼	100	100¼	57
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	1
Brook. Un. El. 5s	100	100	100	10
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	85	85	85	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95¾	95½	95¾	25
Can. South. con. 5s	102⅜	102½	102⅜	4
Central Leather 5s	101¾	100⅝	101¾	91
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100	99	100	8
Cent. of N. J. 5s	114	113	113⅝	27
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	113	113	113	5
Central Pacific 4s	98¾	97¾	98¼	188
Central Pacific 3½s	88	88	88	17
Cent. R. R. & Bank Co. Ga. 5s	91	89¾	91	33
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105	104	104½	26
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87	86¼	87	368
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	89	88½	89	84
Chi. & Alton 3½s	42½	42⅜	42½	23
Chi. & Alton 3s	54½	54	54½	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92⅜	92	92	61
C., B. & Q. 5s	97½	97¼	97½	286
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97	97	97	10
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99¼	99¼	99½	6
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	..
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84⅝	83½	83½	3
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	100	100	100	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	67⅛	66	67	16
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	16¾	10¾	16¾	2
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	70	69½	70	102
C., L. S. & E. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	89¼	88	89¾	7
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	90	89¼	89¾	82
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100	99¾	99¾	20
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	99½	98¾	99¼	38
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	96¼	97⅝	98¾	330
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	79	79	79	2
C., M. & St. P., c. 5s	103½	104½	105½	352
C., M. & St. P., c. P. & W. 5s	103¼	103¼	103½	5
C., M. & P. 5d. 4s	85½	87⅞	88½	22
C. & N. W. gen. 5½s	80	80	80	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94¼	94¼	94½	18
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, stm.	94½	94½	94½	5
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104¾	104¼	104⅝	14
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '33	103	103	103	2
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	106	105½	106	14
Chicago Rys. 5s	95¼	94⅜	95¼	26
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	83½	82½	82¾	31
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	65	64⅜	64⅜	190
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	44	43	43½	125
C., R. I. & P. 5s, r.	42	42	42	10
C., St. L. & N. O. gold 5s	107	107	107	4
C., St. L. & N. O. Mem. 4s	86	86	86	2
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	116½	116½	116½	5
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101¼	101	101¼	12
C. & W. I. con. 4s	78	78	78	2
Chile Copper 7s	138⅞	130½	138	873
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	77¾	77	77¾	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	82	82	82	1
C., C., C. & St. L. d. 4½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	5
C., C., C. & St. L. d. 4s	78	78	78	2
Cleve., Sh. L. 4½s	98	98	98	9
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	95	95	95	1
Col. Industrial 5s	78	76¾	77	40
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	82	81	82	43
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91	90	90¾	94
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	99	99	99	8
Con. Gas cv. 6s	119¾	118	119¼	147
Con. Gas (Chi.) 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Corn Pr. Ref. s.f. 6s, '24	94⅞	94½	94⅝	10
Cub-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	101	100¾	100¾	50
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97½	97½	97½	3½
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	95½	95	95½	58
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd.	105⅝	104¼	105⅝	4805
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	142
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	56	54½	56	88
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	83½	83½	83½	15
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	75½	73½	75¼	98
Detroit Edison 5s	102½	102¼	102½	2
Detroit United 4½s	74½	74	74½	8
Dist. Securities 5s	73½	71	71	371
Dul. & I. R. 1st 5s	102	101	102	7
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101½	102	102	50
E.T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	104	104	104	2
Edison El. Ill., N. Y., cons. 5s	107	107	107	1
Erie 1st cons. 7s	103¼	103⅝	103⅝	8
Erie 1st cons. 4s	85	82½	85	33
Erie gen. 4s	74½	73¾	74½	108
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72¼	68⅝	72	249
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	82½	77⅜	81¾	1,237
Erie, Pa., 4s	86½	86½	86½	25
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	91½	90	91½	33
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st ext. 5s	102	102	102	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104½	104	104½	3415
Granby cons. cv.	106	105	106	7
Granby cons. cv. 6s, sta.	105	103⅞	105	66
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	99¾	98¾	99¾	82
Green Bay deb B	11¼	11¼	11¼	10
Gulf & Ship 5s	82	82	82	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	91	91	91	4
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	75	74¾	74¾	8½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	29	27¾	28¼	2344
Ill. Cent. 4s, '52	84¾	84½	84½	10
Ill. Central 4s, '53	83¾	83¾	83¾	7
Ill. Central ref. 4s	87¾	86¼	87¾	75
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100	99¾	99¾	24
Ill. Steel 4½s	88¼	87⅞	88¼	51
Indiana Steel 5s	102¼	102	102	54
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	181¼	180½	180½	7½
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	185	173	184½	1584
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76	75	76	256
Interboro R. T. 5s	97	96¾	97	106
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	10
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	83¼	82¼	83¾	24
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	86⅞	81	83⅝	494
Int. Navigation 5s	77	75	75	10
Int. Paper 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
Int. Paper cv. 5s	80	80	80	20
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	64	64	64	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	85½	83	83	7
Iowa Central ref. 4s	49¾	46	49½	62
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	74	72¾	73½	121
Kan. City So. 2s	69¾	69¼	69¾	6
Kan. City So. 5s	93⅝	91½	93⅝	15
Kan. City Term. 4s	87	86¾	86¾	21
Kentucky Central 4s	86¾	86¼	86⅝	10
K. Co. E. L. & P. P. M. 6s	114	114	114	11
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	104	104	104	1
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	94½	91	92	445
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	96½	95	95½	34
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94¾	94	94½	35
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93¾	93	93½	77
L. V. or N. Y. g. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	1
Leh. Valley con. 5s	103	103	103	1
L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	85⅞	85	85⅝	10
Lex. Av. & Pav. Ft. 5s	99½	98¾	99½	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	122½	122	122½	30
Liggett & M. 7s, reg.	122	122	122	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	101½	100¾	101¾	11
Long Island cons. 5s	103	103	103	5
Long Island ref. 4s	89	85½	86	44
Lorillard 7s	123½	123	123	24
Lorillard 5s	100½	100½	100½	15
Lo., Cin. & Lex. 4½s	99	99	99	1
Louis. & Nash. g. 4s	108½	108¾	108¾	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	98⅝	93½	93⅝	84
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	2
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	8
L. & N., At., K. & Cin. 4s	88⅝	86	86	22
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100½	100½	100½	6
L. & N., M. & M. 4½s	99½	98	98	4
L. & N., So. Ry. 5s	76¼	75½	75½	2
Manhattan Con. 4s	80	80½	80½	6
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	90	90	90	8
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	85	85	85	6
Mich. State Teleph. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91¼	91½	91¼	1
Mil. & Nor. cons. 4½s	100	100	100	6
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	90¼	89¾	90¼	4
Minn. & S. L. ref. 4s	50¼	45½	50	88
M., S.P. & S.S.M. c. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Mo. K. & East. 1st 5s	89½	89½	89½	10
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78½	77¾	78½	12
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	54½	53¾	54	11
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42¾	42¾	42¾	2
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	46¼	46¼	46¼	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	66	63¾	63¾	21
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	95½	93¼	95½	64
Mo. Pacific 4s	41	39	41	80
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	88	87½	87½	7
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, reg.	82	82	82	2
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	76¾	76¾	76¾	7
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	40	39¾	40	42
Mobile & O. new 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	4
Mob. & Ohio ext. 6s	100	100	100	3
Mob. & Ohio, St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	86½	86½	86½	3
Montana Power 5s	91¾	91½	91¾	4
Nassau Elec. R. R. 4s	77	76	76	9
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	96	95½	95½	5
Nat. Tube 5s	100¼	100	100⅛	17
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102½	102	102½	16
N.Y.C.deb.6s,ctfs.,f.p.	109½	109½	109⅝	1,390
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90	89¾	89¾	28
N.Y. C., M. C. c 3½s	73½	73½	73½	3
N.Y.C., L. S. col.3½s	75¾	74¼	75¼	30
N.Y.C., L.S.cl.3½s,Lr.	80½	80	80½	7
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	70½	70¼	70½	87
N. Y. C. gen.3½s,reg.	79½	79⅛	79⅛	15
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	90½	90	90	248
N.Y.,C. & St.L.1st 4s	92	91½	91¾	4
N.Y., C. & St.L.deb.4s	80	80	80	30
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103¼	103⅜	103¼	20
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	83¼	82¾	83¼	11
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	3
N.Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s	117	115½	116⅛	220
N.Y., N.H. & H.c.3½s	72	71¼	72	11¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s	78	78	78	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, '55	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	79	78	79	35
N. Y., O. & W. g. 4s	75	73½	75	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70	63½	70	79
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51⅝	46⅝	51½	459
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	95¼	95¼	95½	9
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97¾	96¾	97	200
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	80	79½	79⅝	9
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	12
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	93½	92	92	84½
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	118	114½	118	78
Norf. & W., Poca. C. c. 4s	88	88	88	1
Norf. & W. Div'l 4s	90¼	90	90	5
Nor. Pacific 4s	93½	92	92¾	205
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg.	92	92	92	
Nor. Pacific 3s	65⅜	64¾	64¾	3385
Nor. Pacific 6s, reg.	65½	65½	65½	1
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 5s	105	105	105	1
Ogd. & L. C. 4s	67	67	67	1
O.R.R.& N. cons. 4s	92¼	91¾	92¼	16
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	187
Ore. sh. L. cons. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	5½
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	88	87⅝	88	12
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98½	98	98⅛	25
Pat. & P. G. & E. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
Penn. consol. 4½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	189
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101	100⅝	101	13
Penn. gen. 4½s, t. r. c.	98¾	98	98⅛	222
Penn. 3s, 1948	98⅝	98½	98⅝	23
Peo. & East. inc. 4s	25	25	25	6
Portland Ry. 5s	95	95	95	1
Pub. Service 5s	88⅝	88½	88⅝	10
Ry. S. Sp. Lat. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Ray Copper conv. 6s	130	130	130	33
Reading gen. 4s	95	93¾	94⅛	113
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	94	94	94	11
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	94	93¾	94	13
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	95	94¾	94½	71
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	73	72	72½	21
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	59	56	59	10
St. L., I. M. & S. un. 4s	71½	70	71¼	5
St. L., I. M. & S. 5s	99½	98¾	99¼	29
St. L., Iron M. & S., R. & G. 4s	67½	65	67½	60
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	52¼	50½	52¾	3
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r.	52½	52	52¾	35
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r. sta.	49	47¾	48½	45
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	70½	70¼	70½	3
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, tr. r. double sta.	67	67	67	5
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r. sta.	65½	65	65¼	18
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	76½	75¼	75¼	27
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	61	59	61	31
St. P. M. & M. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	15
St. P., M. & M. Mont. Sent. 6s	120	120	120	1
St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s, reg.	100½	100¼	100¼	2
St. P. & Sioux C. 6s	105½	105½	105½	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	72	72	72	13
San F. & N. P. 5s	101½	101½	101½	12
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	81½	81½	81½	10
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	68	68	68	2
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	71¾	65⅞	71

American Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
Crocker-Wheeler
Ingersoll-Rand
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Powder Stocks
Remington Typewriter
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Manufacturing

STANDARD OIL
Prairie Oil & Gas
Prairie Pipe Line
South Penn. Oil
S. O. of California
S. O. of New York
Vacuum Oil

CANADIAN ISSUES
PRIVATE WIRE TO MONTREAL

Brazilian Traction
Canadian Car & Fdy.
Canadian Genl. Elec.
Dominion Steel
Steel Co. of Canada

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15 BROADST
TEL. MANOVER 7474
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ESTABLISHED 1873

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Am. Malting 6s
Ward Baking Com.
Gulf States Steel
Am. Druggists Synd.
Am. Bank Note Com.
United Lead Co. 5s

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25 S. O. of N. Y. — 25 S. O. of N. J.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 30, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,778,895	142,141,732
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price of 50 stocks	93.99	89.36	94.13	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
103	Oct. 14	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	102½	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26⅝	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	34½	31	32	− 1	59,400
13	Oct. 28	12	Oct. 29	Alaska Juneautt	13	12	12½	..	12,600
10½	Oct. 4	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	45	40⅜	43	− 1½	48,700
77½	Sep. 28	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	74½	72	74	+ ½	8,300
73	Oct. 23	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical.	72⅞	70⅜	71⅞	− ⅛	7,300
99	Oct. 30	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	99	98½	98½	..	650
68⅞	Oct. 1	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.	66½	64	66½	+ ⅝	8,900
93¼	Oct. 23	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	93	93	93	..	50
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	103½	101	101	− 1	500
219¾	Oct. 28	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	219¾	196	209	+10	4,550
68⅛	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	64½	59⅝	62	− 1½	56,400
108¾	Sep. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	107¼	106⅜	107¼	+ ½	1,800
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	92	83⅞	87½	− 2½	109,325
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117⅛	115¾	117¼	+ 1⅛	850
60	Jan. 12	46¾	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	48⅝	..	....
25	Oct. 21	23	Oct. 21	Am. Coal	..	..	23	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products.	155¾	150	150	− 4½	2,200
1⅝	Oct. 14	1⅝	Oct. 14	Am Coal Prod. rts.	..	..	1⅝	..	....
120	Sep. 11	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117½	117½	117½	+ 3½	100
64	Oct. 23	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	63½	59¾	62	− 1	4,100
100	Oct. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	100	..	....
111½	Oct. 13	82	Mar. 1	Am. Express	110¾	109	110⅜	− ⅝	450
14½	Oct. 23	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	14	12½	12½	− ⅝	7,800
59½	Oct. 22	15⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	59	56	57⅜	+ 1	11,800
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities.	25¾	23½	25	+ 1½	8,400
31½	Oct. 25	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	31⅞	25¾	28½	+ ⅜	90,400
50½	Oct. 23	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	50½	45	48	+ 1½	23,440
74¾	Oct. 23	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive.	74⅜	65⅞	70½	− 2⅜	60,550
100¾	Sep. 27	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	99⅝	98½	98	..	600
11½	Oct. 23	6⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Malt	13⅛	6⅞	11⅞	+ 5	26,750
37	Oct. 28	21⅛	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	37	28	35⅞	+ 8⅝	5,960
95⅝	Oct. 18	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94⅝	90	93⅜	+ 1⅜	88,400
109½	Oct. 23	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	109½	109¼	109½	..	315
83⅞	Oct. 30	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	83⅞	82¼	83⅞	+ 1⅝	900
87	Sep. 30	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A.	86⅞	86½	86¾	− ⅛	1,156
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 10	Am. Snuff	..	..	155	..	....
106½	Apr. 28	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
74½	Oct. 19	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	72¼	65¼	68¾	− 2½	28,950
114⅞	Oct. 13	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	113½	111⅛	113	+ 1⅝	5,100
116½	Oct. 19	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115½	115½	115½	+ ½	400
62½	Oct. 7	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable.	..	..	62½	..	....
128	Sep. 29	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¾	124	124¾	+ ¼	7,400
232½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	231½	228	228	− 2	3,000
110¼	Sep. 25	103½	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new.	110	108½	110	..	500
57½	Oct. 20	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	56⅜	52⅞	54½	− 1½	5,300
56	Oct. 20	49	Oct. 6	Am. Woolen tr. r...	56	52	53½	− ½	2,300
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	98	96½	97⅜	− ⅛	1,300
98	Oct. 28	96	Oct. 22	Am. Wool. pf. tr. r.	98	96½	97⅜	+ 1⅛	1,100
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	12	10	11¼	+ ⅜	2,100
83⅞	Oct. 30	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†.	83⅞	74⅝	82⅞	+ 8	266,886
14	Oct. 27	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization.	14	6½	10	+ 4⅜	6,450
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	..	..	50	..	....
108¾	Oct. 30	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	108⅜	106½	108¼	+ 1⅜	31,600
101⅝	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅝	100½	101⅞	+ ⅞	2,300
114½	Oct. 18	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	115	111	115	+ 3	800
154½	Oct. 23	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	146	123½	134¼	− 7½	187,850
115	Oct. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	..	..	110½	..	....
94⅞	Oct. 29	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio.	94⅞	92½	94⅞	+ 2½	42,325
75⅞	Oct. 30	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75⅝	75	75⅞	+ ⅝	3,265
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1½	1¼	1¼	− ½	1,300
600	Oct. 22	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	580	524¾	524¾	−60¼	3,785
134	Oct. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	182	168	168	−14	1,170
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf.	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	87⅞	86	87⅜	+ ⅞	4,800
138¾	Oct. 14	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	134	132	132	− 4	300
41	Oct. 23	22	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	40½	..	....
88	Oct. 26	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.	88	88	88	+ 1	120
8	Oct. 25	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	8	7½	7½	+ ½	650
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
94⅜	Oct. 19	86	Oct. 28	Burns Brothers	91	86	86	− 4¼	810
108	Oct. 18	108	Oct. 18	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	108	..	....
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	31	30½	30½	+ ⅜	500
79⅛	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	69¼	62½	68⅜	+ 4⅜	24,300
21⅜	Sep. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	19	18	19	+ ½	2,600
54⅜	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf.	43	41½	43	+ 1½	1,000
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern.	..	..	54	..	....
185½	Oct. 29	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific.	185½	170½	183¼	+11⅝	62,430
80¼	Apr. 14	74¼	June 7	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	80	80	80	..	200
59⅜	Oct. 25	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	59⅜	56¼	56⅝	+ 1⅜	67,350
108	Sep. 29	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	108	107½	108	+ ⅜	900
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....
*130	Sep. 22	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*130	..	....
62¾	Oct. 30	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	62¾	56¾	62¾	+ 5½	56,300
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton.	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	− 1⅜	500
22	Aug. 26	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	21	..	....
15¼	Oct. 29	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	15¼	13¼	15¼	+ 1⅝	11,500
36¾	Oct. 11	25½	May 14	Chi., Gt. West. pf.	36½	33⅝	36¼	+ 1⅞	12,300
98¼	Apr. 19	73	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	95	92	94¾	+ 2½	14,649
130	Jan. 22	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf.	129¼	128	129	+ 1¼	1,910
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest.	131⅜	129½	131⅝	+ 1⅝	1,100
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	170	..	....
39	Apr. 30	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	19⅜	16½	18¾	− 2¼	41,666
119⅜	Oct. 29	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	119¾	116⅝	119¼	+ 1¼	310
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St.P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	130¾	..	....
53	Oct. 30	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	53	49½	52⅞	+ 3⅜	47,900
52	Oct. 22	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	51⅜	50½	50½	− 1½	300
77	Oct. 20	53⅜	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	73½	74⅜	− 2⅛	500
78½	July 7	78½	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh r	..	..	78½	..	....
79½	Oct. 20	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	71	69	69	− 2¼	2,500
110⅜	Oct. 23	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	110⅝	..	....
66½	Sep. 29	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	61¼	54⅝	57½	− 1¼	89,100
36	Oct. 11	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.	35⅞	33¼	35	+ 2	2,250
56½	Oct. 30	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	56¼	53⅜	56½	+ 2½	842
49½	Apr. 3	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf.	45	45	45	+ 4	200
150½	Oct. 15	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas.	146¼	137¾	142	+ 1	27,600
127	Oct. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	105¼	95⅛	99½	+ 6	12,860
109	Oct. 1	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	106¾	106	106	− 1	500
21½	Oct. 25	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	21½	19	20½	+ 1½	108,785
91	Oct. 25	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91	88½	90	+ 2	3,400
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	..	..	41	..	....
100⅞	Sep. 29	91¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	95¼	91	95	+ 1	106,450
112½	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	109½	107	107½	+ 1½	1,700
125	July 22	82	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	121	116½	118	+ 2	2,600
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	100	..	....
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	95½	94	95½	− 1½	400
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	152	146⅞	152	+ 5½	2,100
214⅞	Apr. 19	199⅞	Jan. 4	Del., Lack. & West.	212½	210	212½	..	300
10⅞	Oct. 11	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	10	8½	10	+ ⅜	500
19¼	Oct. 11	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	19	15¼	18	+ 3	500
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6½	..	....
20½	Mar. 4	20½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	20½	..	....
130	Oct. 26	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	130	130	130	+ 4½	470
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac.	*70	..	*70	..	....
46	Aug. 17	52¼	Oct. 1	Detroit United Ry.	67	67	67	..	40
*100	Oct. 29	*100	Oct. 20	Diamond Match	100	100	100	..	22
50½	Oct. 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	49	42¾	48¼	− ⅝	84,975
27¼	Oct. 26	16	June 25	Dome Mines	27½	22¼	26	+ 3⅜	47,600
7¾	Oct. 20	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	7⅞	6⅝	7½	+ 1¼	1,000
13¼	Oct. 30	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	13¼	10	13	+ 1⅛	3,000
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78¾	Sep. 25	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat.	73¼	70½	72	+ ½	2,700
44¼	Oct. 29	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	44½	36⅝	42⅞	+ 6½	390,900
58⅞	Oct. 29	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	58⅞	55	57½	+ 2¼	103,200
50	Oct. 29	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	50	45	49⅝	+ 4¾	17,200
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	30	28½	30	+ 1½	300
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53	49	53	+ 3	1,100
360	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL.	345	345	345	..	285
112	Sep. 28	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	..	50
153½	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	153½	153½	153½	− 2½	36,300
395	Oct. 30	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	395	355	394	+ 21	3,300
115½	Sep. 13	90¾	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	113½	113½	113½	+ ½	1,300
80¼	Oct. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	79½	74⅛	75¼	− 1⅝	65,595
114½	Oct. 27	96	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.pf.	114½	110¾	114½	+ 4	2,600
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	84¾	..	....
125¼	Oct. 30	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	125¼	121½	125¼	+ 4½	18,650
54	Oct. 22	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	52⅝	48¾	51⅞	+ ½	82,100
42¼	Oct. 14	37	Oct. 22	Greene-Cananea	40	37	40	− 1½	4,480
73	Oct. 30	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	73	67	72½	+ 5	48,650
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY..L.&P.	..	..	85	..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry..L.&P.pf.	..	..	100½	..	....
175	Apr. 20	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
120	Oct. 29	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining.	120	119¼	120	+ 2	487
113	Apr. 19	90	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	110	107	110	+ 4	1,700
47½	Oct. 7	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	46	44¼	46	+ 1	159,700
24⅝	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. voting t. c.	22¾	21⅜	22¾	− 1	3,700
83¾	Oct. 11	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	− 1¼	100
24¼	Oct. 14	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n.	23⅜	21⅜	23½	+ 1¼	28,700
80¾	Oct. 15	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	79¼	77½	79¼	+ 1	8,202
28	Oct. 30	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	28	21¼	28	+ 6	8,000
66	Oct. 30	6	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	66	52½	65	+13	2,400
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	111	108	111	+ 1	4,000
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	117	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	68	68	68	− 2	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
223½	Oct. 5	190	Oct. 27	Int. Nickel	198½	190	198½	+ 2½	3,800
110	Oct. 5	103½	Oct. 19	Int. Nickel pf.	108	107	108	+ 1½	200
12	Apr. 8	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	11⅜	10¼	10¾	..	14,900
43½	Oct. 26	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	43½	39½	42¾	+ 2⅝	10,700
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	61	Oct. 23	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	..	..	61	..	....
33⅜	Oct. 30	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	33⅜	28¼	33⅜	+ 5¼	65,900
64½	Oct. 29	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	64½	61½	64	+ 2⅜	6,500
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	84	84	84	+ 1	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
128½	Oct. 26	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128¼	128½	128½	+ 1	165
249½	Oct. 27	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	249½	240	249½	+44½	200
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	− ¾	200
94¾	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	83⅞	77⅜	84	− 1¼	26,170
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Luciede Gas	105	103	103	− 2	300
14	Oct. 30	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	14	10⅜	14	+ 3½	3,000
32¼	Oct. 30	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	32¼	26½	32½	+ 8½	2,000
81½	Oct. 29	64⅝	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	81½	77	80⅝	+ 4	65,010
250	Oct. 19	207	Jan. 11	Liggett & Myers.	248	247	248	..	1,400
119⅞	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118¾	118	118	− 1	200
27⅝	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	27	24½	25	+ 1	2,200
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose Wiles Biscuit.	27	26	27	+ 1	500
105½	Jan. 11	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95	95	95	..	200
67	Oct. 18	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	− 2½	100
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	182½	180	180	+ 4½	1,275
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	114	114	114	..	25
130¼	Oct. 29	103½	July 8	Louis. & Nash.	130¼	125½	129	+ 4	4,100
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	79½	79¼	79½	+ 1½	100
69¾	Jan. 19	64¾	Oct. 28	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	64¾	65	− ½	900
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
123⅜	Oct. 30	125	June 22	Manhattan El. gtd.	129⅝	127⅞	129	+ 1⅞	1,170
60½	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	59	..	....
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
92	Oct. 26	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors.	92	74	83¼	+ 8½	144,500
103	Oct. 26	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	103	98½	101¼	+ 3¼	30,450
68½	Oct. 26	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	68½	57	64½	+ 7⅝	90,765
56	Mar. 2	30	July 12	May Dept. Stores	52⅝	51	51	− ⅞	1,900
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	98	..	....
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	91⅝	87	89¾	+ ⅝	33,700
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	− 1¾	100
35⅜	Oct. 30	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	35⅜	34	35½	+ 1⅜	46,380
*110	Oct. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis.	16¼	13	15⅜	+ 2¾	5,920
49	Feb. 15	32	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf.	32⅞	29	32½	+ 6½	1,065
125	Oct. 30	106	June 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125	120	123½	+ 2	5,550
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	128½	127	128¼	+ 1½	500
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep. 17	M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.i.	74¾	71	74¾	+ 3¾	300
15¼	Apr. 19	4	Sep. 28	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+ ⅜	3,100
40	Apr. 5	10¼	Sep. 25	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	14½	13⅞	14½	− 1	2,300
18¼	Apr. 19	7⅜	July 2	Missouri Pacific	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛	18,500
61	Oct. 21	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	60	57	60	+ 1½	3,400
107⅝	Sep. 3	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	107½	107	107½	..	300
112¼	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
88¼	Apr. 30	81½	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125¼	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	128	127⅞	128	..	730
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 30, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k. El.	$3,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Alb. & Sus. '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	103	106
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	340	345
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	107	109
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	59½	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	79	80
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,593,200	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	64	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	52	56
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	55	65
Au. Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94½
Bir. Ry. & El. P.C. 4½s,'54	3,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	101½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	86	87½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,688,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106¾	107
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	43	45
Do 5s, '99.	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24	25½
Do 7% pf.	4,425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	95	97
Do 5s. '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	86	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	55	57
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	81½	83½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G., E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s8.	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	57	58
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 15	71	73
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	96
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	91¾
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	133	137
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	99
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	70
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	65	72
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	76	81
Ev. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 5s, '52.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Fed. Lt. & T.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	..	55
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s,	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Harwood El. 5s, '34 ..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. T. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cer. 1st 6s, '33..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	55	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st 5s, '22.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L.	9,542,080	..	..	.....	26	28
Dopf	9,407,500	..	..	Mar 1, 11	55	59
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	93
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	68
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '28..	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	95
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	64	68
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	99
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '49..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. pf.....	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.....	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	50	55
N. St. Power Co. pf.....	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29½	30½
Do pf.....	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	86	88
N.Y.Tr.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	89
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28..	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	70	72
Ot.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Port. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '23..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
P.G.El.5s,'35.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	102½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Do pf.....	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	66	70
Rocl. R & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	88
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	106,000	6	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s '28..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96½
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,080,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	91½	94
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	84½	87
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	77	79
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
So. gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	35½	36½
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	27	28
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 30, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,478,490	2½	S	J. & J.	80	84
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	..
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	10
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	32	..
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.) 4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	38	42
Do 1st pf....	7,718,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	68½	71
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15½	16½
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	84½	85¼
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	83½	84
Do pf.....	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	82	82¼
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,942,250	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	..	..	.....	78	82
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17	18½
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	48	52
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$43
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	96

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv...	14,718,880	½	..	July 1, 14	65	68
Do pf.....	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	68	71
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37..	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	98
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 15,15	54½	55½
Old pf.....	9,621,300	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	87½	89
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86½	87½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Port G. & C. 5s, '40..	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	97½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99¼
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '28..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	72¼
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105½	105¾

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	157	160
Do pf.....	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 25, 15	83	87
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	48	50
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	50	52
Am. Brass..	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	250	256
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,15	97	100
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	84	86
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	3,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,850	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	106	107
Do pf.....	2,066,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	110	113
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	$3	Q	Sep 15,15	260	270
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.,A.,J.O	140	144
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	Oct 1, 15	380	420
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	80
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	109	111
Do pf.....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	104½	107
Braden Cop..	6,000,000	..	..	.....	11⅝	11¾
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	50	..
Can. Explos..	3,404,300	1	Q	Sep 30,15	400	415
Do pf.....	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	165	180
Childs.....	5,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	48	53
Do pf.....	2,499,900	1½	S	Sep 15,15	90	93
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 15	910	930
C.-Tab.&Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	46	48
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	81	83
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2b	Q	July 1, 15	260	285
Herc. Powd. Co. pf....	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	114	117
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	100	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	31	35
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	78	79¼
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Oct 16, 15	150	160
Lima Loco C. 5s, '29	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	96
Marc. of A., (new).....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	183	185
N. J. Zinc...	10,000,000	2½	..	Jul 21, 15	295	300
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 15	72	74
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	91	94
Pierce Oil..	10,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	15
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	58	62
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	38	40
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 20,15	147	152
Saf.C.H.& E.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	102	104
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	128	132
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Sep 15,15	370	385
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	Oct 1, 15	212	212
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	88	2¾ 91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 11, 15	105	107
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2750	2875

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16	16½
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 15,15	630	640
Bourne-Scry.	500,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Sep 15,15	110	112
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10	Q	Sep 20,15	710	730
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Contin. Oil..	3,000,000	$	Q	Sep 15,15	250	260
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Sep 15,15	44	47
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,15	60	65
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	245	255
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	157	160
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	155	158
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	5	..	Jul 20,15	155	158
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	5	..	Au 15, 15	109	112
Nat. Transit.	12,437,375	50c	Q	Sep 15,15	31	33
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15,15	241	245
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	Q	July 1, 15	104	108
Ohio Oil.....	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Sep 20,15	156	158
Prai. G. & C.	30,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	423	427
Prairie P. L.	21,000,000	..	..	.....	216	218
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	280	290
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Sep 1, 15	250	255
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	8	Q	Sep 30,15	850	854
S.W. P. P. L.	3,000,000	$3	Q	Sep 30,15	125	130
St. Oil (Cal.)	40,102,400	2.50	Q	Sep 15,15	323	326
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	8	Q	Au 31, 15	450	460
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	8	Q	Sep 15,15	430	440
St. Oil (N.Y.)	3,000,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 15	320	330
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	Q	Sep 15,15	350	360
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Sep 15,15	488	492
St. Oil (N.Y.)	45,000,000	2	Q	Sep 15,15	201	203
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,000,000	6f	Q	Oct 1, 15	500	510
Swan & Fin'ch	1,000,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	125	135
Union T. L.	12,000,000	$	S	Sep 25,15	83	85
Vacuum Oil..	10,000,000	5h	..	May 15, 15	218	222
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	42	46

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	115	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Au 16, 15	268	275
City of N. Y.	250,000	2	..	July 1, 15	115	135
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	350	375
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	900	920
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	315	325
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	230	245
Ger.-Amer..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	483	493
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	15	S	July 1, 15	300	315
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	165	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Chappell<Tugs Auburn, Minnie, &c.
Ira Tob Co<SS Rosalia.
Newtown Crk Tow Co <Tug Bern.
Dailey<Ferryboat Niagara.
Erie RR<SS Lusitania.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Noot<Int Mer Mar Co.
Moares<D, L & W RR
Gleason<Thaw.
Colucci<Penn RR.
Glickman<Gilman.
US<Israel.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Townsend<Cohan & Harris.
Grand Rapids Showcase Co<Straus.
Slip Scarf Co<Church, Webb & Close.
Pfaf<Stewart-Warner S Corp'n.
McManus<Sawyer & Blake.
McGregor<Chas Weiland, Inc.
Cons R Tire Co<B F Goodrich Co of NY.
Landon<Clark.
Morris<Interb R T Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Joseph S Jacobson.
Geo T Sloason.
Gertrude M Meuller.
Carroll H Stevens.
Albert D Tisser.
Emil Gotkin.
Henry B Walters.
Eduardo Russo.
M & W Stempel.
Weingart & Wechsler.
Walsh Mach Wks.
John Bracker.
B & H Shulsky.
Noah C Herr.
Herman Wolfert.
Lewis E Landon.
Abraham Dreiblatt.
Lena F Potts.
A & R Wellerson.
John W Merriam.
Under objections:
Arthur J Whipple.
Jas R Keane.
Gustave Sourby.
H & S G Lindeman.
Post & Rosenkranz.
Adjourned cases:
Morris A Rudnick.
Globe Tob & Machine Corp.
Morris Weisberger.
S & M Levinson.
Motions:
S S Sale & So.
Henry Abbate.
Julius Meyer.
Star Found Cake Co.
Hendelsman Bros.
Gustave Stein.
Geo M Seglin.
NY State Const Co.
New Premier Market.
Thos F Donigan.
Louis Martin.
Vanoscope Co (2).
Nagsau Import Co.
Naftali Dreifeder.
Pressed Asbestos
Aetna Cont Co.
Martin Mandel.
Burke & Sons Co.
Profit Sharing Grocer.
John H Kermard (2).
Thos Regan.
Robinson & Vanoscope
Celia Weiss.
A Bolognesi & Co.
John H Kennard.
C E Raff & Co.
Coleman & Krause.
Nathan Spinell.
Arthur Cohn.
Thornton Atmore & Co.
Crown Renting Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Spencer<Babylon R R.
Crown C & S Co<Amer C Spec Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar at 9:30 A. M.
U S<Wilte.
U S<Oltman.
Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Yunatis<Jamison.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar for Nov. 3 at 10:30 A. M.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Griffin (trustee)<Karp, Mergenthaler L Co<Int Typesetting Co.
Wagner<Wilson.
Dicks Press Guard Mfg Co<Metropolitan E Mfg Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of city and municipal courts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Litigated motions.
Quick<Wall.
Worthington<Worthington.
De Scoville.
Berry<Brown.
Lukosewicz<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
De Carl, Rullman.)
Bruckner<Ins Co of N A.
Raynolds<Lebenheim.
De Berman.
McDonald<Press Pub.
Burr<Willoughby.
De Eagle S & L Co.
Lavinata<Picuirilli.
Raff<Lachow.
Dklyn Struc Steel Corp<Levy Dairy Co.
Farmers L & Tr Co<Hallahan.
Raff<Lachow.
Cartorus<De Young.
CNY<L Isl Ice Co.
O'Brien<Eagle Pencil.
De Liberty Iron Wks<Kritz.
Hennessy<Hennessys
Deebe<Levy.
Stewart<Pigueron.
Tackoff<NY & No Sh Traction.
Feldman<same.
Doushkess<Kallmann.
Phillips<Phillips.
Leslie Baggott.
Altman<Rosendorf.
De Palmer.
Milaw<Milaw.
De Berg Zal Co, Inc.
Harrison<Meeks.
Hahn<Singer (2.)
Marks<same.
Moore<Boyd.
Low<Spitzer.
Trewhatt<Engel.
Donnelly<Coburn.
Wakschal<Wasser.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Corse<Chapman.
J F Sure<N Morris.
Bell<Ellis-Bell.
Empire City Sav Bk<Jacobs, (2.)
Becker<Un Cent L Ins
Williams<Kurzman.
CNY<Hotel Records.
Dayss<Dayss.
De Bregman-Guberm'n
Nugent<Nugent.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Equit Life Assur Socy<Wallach.
Niehaus<Niehaus.
Sixth Terminal Rity.
Montgomery<Gross.
Sturm<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
City R R Co<Kennedy.
Ellinger<Schock.
Greenfogel<Goldberg.
Flagg<Plancer.
Dhanoff<Cosmopol Bk.
Reader<same.
Withers<Mills.
Trapani<Trapani.
Schoninger<Shoninger.
Schoenman<Lausser.
Coyne<Coyne.
Wilkins<Wilkins.
Cohen<Cohen.
Fiver<Congregation Agudes, &c.
Baucus<Weatherall.
Margolis<Cuba.
Drucker<Man Ry.
Gruenberg<Loewenberg.
Leerburger<McEntee.
Lynch<Lynch.
Hoffman<Hannon.
Taylor Const Co<Phillips-Weeks Est.
Am Wet Wash Lndry Dubs.
Same<Lautt.
Hydraulic Pregs Brick <Hedden Const Co.
Moncrief<Moncrieff.
Goeltz<CNY.
Thompson<Thompson.
Hyman<Berkowits (3.)
Bull<De Langley.
Thorn<O'Shea.
Providence-Wash Ins Co<Pendleton.
Josephson<M D H, Inc
Assets Collecting Co<Goldsmith. (4.)
Myers<Devery.
Gouert<Mech & Metal Natl Bank.
Phillips<F & D Co.
Gillespie & Harlem, Inc<Marist Bros.
Trachtenberg<London Guar & Accid Co.
Re Murphy.
Metz<Metz.
Wiener<Oliver.
Frank<Frank.
Regensberg<Isaacson.
Wilsen<Anger.
Re Roberts.
Weis<A Baldwin & Co
Re Prickett.
Bachrach<Freedman.
Re August.
Gibbel<Susskind.
Bannister<Murray.
Re Abrams.
Salisbury<Stein.
Randall Utility Rty.
Amer Mtg Co<Marsh.
CNY<Canada Atlantic Grain Co.
Currier<Heyman.
Altschul<Friedman.
Benton<Hobbs.
CNY<Etelson.
Scott<Scott.
Lynch<Lynch.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Renn, (3.)
Thompson<Thompson.
Madden<Schloffel.
Christ<Duffy.
Wellington<Wellingt'n
Cohen<Cohen.
Reich<Moody.
Spielmann<Petram.
People<November.
Clinton Lunch Co<Kaminsky.
Vella<Liebling.
Levy<Goldstein.
Adler<Aetna Amus Corp.
Hurney<Penn Coal Co.
Antonius<Vitagraph.
Selevan<Braunstein.
Tesser<Tesser.
Klimer<Klimer.
Maticska<Int Cork Co.
Nichols<Nichols.
Burr<Burr.
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Re Rosenthal.
Argeres<Argeres.
Margulevsky<Glickm'n
Re CNY.
Re McShane, (Farley)
Sanseverino<Ind'n Ref
Bowers<Silverman.
Lent<Duffy.
Re Emerson Bldg Co.
Cullup<NY Rwy Co.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Motions:
Simpson<Simpson, Warshansky<Distelhurst.
Stern<Phillipsborn (2)
Rosenblum<Paige.
O'Farrell<So Jersey Gen Co.
Stapleton<O'Brien.
Smith<Konovitz.
Frankfater<Klinger.
Unit Real Est Owners Assn of NY<Travis.
Schoonmaker<Heckscher.
US Fidelity & Guar Co<Lawrence.
Winsten<Wade.
Mapes<Comm'l Advertiser Assn.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Steinberg<Steinberg.
Am Wet Wash Lndry<Cooperman.
Hundley<Engel.
Sutphen<Stout (2.)
CNY<Eppinger & Russell Co.
Solomon<Walsh.
Decker<Decker.
Demurrers:
Amas<Rosthal.
Rhodes<Frank.
McSorley<McCorry.
Blitz<Brett.
Crombie<Ill Surety Co
Olney<West.
Preferred causes:
Cannolly<Rebner.
Hull<De Langley.
Delahunty<O'Leary.
US Trust Co<Clemens.
Altman<Rosendorf.
Undefended divorces:
King.
Zitenfield.
Silverstein.
Kaplan.
Stoops.
Baskin.
Robinson.
McDonald.
Herz.
General calendar:
Morris Park Estates<Day.
Rogers<Rogers.
Rose<Sanitary Wet Wash Lndry Co.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Peerless Pattern Co<McClure Publication's.
Pitolsky<Polonsky.
Inter R T Co<CNY.
Overlander<Holbrook, C & R Co.
Whiting<Whiting.
Ansonia Mfg Co<Potts Pines<Welch.
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Gilroy<Straus Bldg & Realty Co.
Schnurmacher<Schiffman.
Scandore<Scandore.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Taylor<Pitzer.
Municipal Liens Co<Sturgis.
Van Nort<Van Nort.
Paris<Paris.
Moran<Midville Rity.
Wolfver<Lese (2.)
Fishbone<Bellwood Realty Co.
Same<Lese.
Kait<Kait.
Gerschel<Gerschel.
Hurley<Hall.
Rose<Hageniocher.
Weinkrantz<Westchester Elec RR.
Lawrence<Gerken.
Matichka<Inter Cook.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hennessy<CNY.
Bernstein<Gorman.
Welensky<Goldberg.
Kelly<Rich.
O'Sullivan<Chicherie.
Musicant<Bradley Con Co (2.)
Ujhely<Wolf.
Argenta<NY Edison Co.
Kurth<R Gordon & Son.
Edelstein<C I & B RR
Klinke<Pres Pub Co.
Levy<Kresner.
S Pierrepont<West Elec Co.
G Pierrepont<same.
Kahoe<C I & B RR.
Gallagher<same.
Spieler<CNY.
Kharas<Collier.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Stein<Price.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Posner<Kurzrok Bros.
Shalek<Epplg.
Fischer<Schram.
Reich<Moody.
CNY<Bradley Con Co.
Smith Cont Co<CNY.
Gen Accident, &c, Co<Kelly.
Kelly<Gen Accid, &c.
Odell<Chadbourne.
Berry<Barstow & Co.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Lasky<Petrova.
Osten<Campbell.
Eastn Asp Pav<CNY.
Warner<Poth.
Parsons<Blatch.
Knick Ind, &c, Co<Ward Baking Co.
McIver<Cooke.
Parsons<Blatch.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Schloss<Hoffman Co.
Muller<Cohen.
Valentine<Martin.
Hall<Galban & Co.
Rieser<CNY.
Stratton<Met Trust.
Webb<Valentine.
Ledges<Wingfield.
Goldstein<Schwartz.
Abel<Greenspan.
Chard<Ryan Parker Const Co.
Donnie<Armstrong.
Eisenberg<Swarz (2).
Church<Comm Trust.
Franken<Diamond.
Earle<Clark.
Whitmore<Carnegie Trust.
F B Stearns<Hart.
Crosby<Waverly Nat Bk of Cincinnati<Tooker.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
John Kutsuklan Co<Providence-Washington Ins Co.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Boreas Realty Co<Am Bonding Co.
Barnes<Taylor.
Onondaga Litholite Co<Staub.
Higgins<Duval.
Murphy<CNY.
Cooper & Evans Co<NY Mun Ry.
Sothman<Intermittent Vacuum Pre-Cooling Corpn.
Bridges<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Riviera Realty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Media Trust Co<Development Co.
Epstein<Levy.
Virle<Providence-Washington Ins Co.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Standard Plunger Elev Co<Ragan.
Haulty<Gorham Co.
Penn Cement Co<Gustave Rader Co.
Burghardt<Jamaica Estates.
Ruderman<Bayside Lumber Co.
Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg.
Gannon<CNY.
Weinberg<Gottesman.
J C Turner Lumber Co<Hoban Hunter Feitner Co.
Jos Balaban Co<CNY.
Hopkins<Gen Cont & Exc Co.
Lowell<Riley.
Burke<CNY.
Pierce<Sun Ins Office
Liebler Co<Loraine.
Power<Williams.
I Mark<Wener.
N Mark<Wener.
Richmond Assets Collecting Co<Sternberger.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ingersoll, Rand & Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Schlemann<Mus Mut, &c.
Greenhut Siegel C Co<Erie RR.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Feiner<Schwartz.
Okum<C I & B RR.
Feniger<Theaman.
Mer Nat Bk<Fleitman
Hale<Wright.
Provinik<Tarler.
Rizzo<Broadman (2.)
Truman<3d Av Ry.
Beecher<Eggers.
Rall<Fuller Co.
Von Bremen<Murcott.
Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co.
Hill<Greeley Sq Hotel
Sinsheimer<Underpinning, &c, Co.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ing—Cummins<NY Part, &c, Co.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Lake<Keller.
Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Musin<Fargo.
McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stacko<Zazzo.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Crowe<Bergoff.
Roberts<I R T.
Carson<I R T.
Young<Steeplechase Pk
Donegan<Browning.

PART IX.—No day calendar.
Cases remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIII.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lane<Hope.
Upperc<Brooks Bros.
Hallisy<Collier.
Kasperski<I R T.
Lianteno<Porter.
Jacobs<Salvator Transfer.
Triangle Waist<Esskay Waist.
Bakstaber<Bookstaber.
Brown<NY Rys.
Aaronson<Douglas.
Hass<Bramding.
Hahn<CNY.
Mancuso<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Simon<Ettinger.
Wood Mfg &c Co<L I RR.
Shrady<Lamura Cont.
Weatherby<Stoneham.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Smith<Sun P & P Co.
Jordan<Penn RR.
Dowd<West End T S Co.
Bolten<NY Cont Co.
Carroll<CNY.
Funke<Clay Cont, &c, Co.
Tudor<Steeplechase Co (2).
Byrnes<Lasky.
Mellen<Athens Hotel.
Balieh<Hamra.
Garrison<Sun P & P Assn.
Moran<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Grisco<Adams.
Scott<CNY.
Follak<Dodge Mfg.
Gonsky<Holcomb.
Fischer<Meloy.
Liantonio<Porter.
Alberti<Adams.
Herzfeld<Haselberger.
Duval<CNY.
Slavitz<Barber Asph Pav Co.
Bonavia<O'Neil-Adams Co
Sawyer<Snell.
Koch<Moore.
Heenan<Blood.
Chait<Thain.
Mays<Tax-a-Cap Transit Co.
Same<Star Co (2).
Cohen<Bklyn Union El RR.
Schnair<Marino.
Schainholtz<Nass El RR.
Perlstein<Keap Con Co
Banks<Damon & Sons
Harrison<Sterling.
Simmons<Whitney.
Flanagan<Harris.
Same<Munds.
Mann<Kimmel.
Kass<Gens.
Banks<Banks.
Re Mitzenheim.

PART XIII.—(October Term Cont.) Cases on—Weinerman<Verran (2).

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Langemann<CNY.
Pyres<CNY.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Levin<Harris.
Proctor<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Maier<Schreiber.
Roberts<Smythe.
Mannetick<Jacobson (2).
Rosen<Siff (2).
Lebenson<Rockowitz.
Santiago Lic Pac Co.
Moller<Taylor.
Casey<Capone.
Carney<Ebling Brew.
Herrman<Hess.
Mila<Ehrlich (2).

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Magnanino<Coast Coaling Co.
Glasser<C I & B RR.
Goldfarb<Goldfarb.
Gross<Smith.
Herk<B H RR.
Barisch<Postal Transfer Service.
Faber<CNY.
De Barber<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Ludvigh<Thurnauer.
Wehrlen<Key.
Cohen<Engel.
Kelly<Workman's Educational, &c, Assn.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co.
Lantz<Sharpe.
Davis<Linden.
Thurston<Pittsburgh Coal Co.
Connolly<Bradley Cont Co.
Hirsch<Radt.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Norwood Park<Purdy.
Fox<same.
Ingersoll<same.
Postal Tel Cable<State Bd Tax Comm'rs (3)
Solley<Purdy.
Bway & 7 Av RR<State Bd Tax Comm.
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry Ry<same (taxes 1912).
Cent Crosstown Ry<same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry<same.
8 Av Ry<same.
Ft George & 11 Av Ry<same.
42 St & Grand St Ferry<same.
NY & H RR City Line<same.
NY & H RR Co<Williams<New Eng SS
Glynn<Roth.
Kalabya<Reilly.
Bartick<Int Trans S.
Barnola<same.
Holder<Corse.
Gerson<Fitzpatrick.
Hermanson<Ogden Co.
Campbell<Gallo Bros.
Farrell<Foley.
Quinn<S I R T Ry.
Gabriel<Graham.
Gurland<C W L Rty.
Eagle<NY Tel Co.
Cassel<CNY.
Cohen<Horwitz.
Cecla<B R T.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Woods<Yonkers L F.
Hahle<Verschleiser.
Abrams<Smith.
Lewis<Huff.
Kuhre<Atlas Safe, &c.
Triplet<Falchild.
Hoffline<Owens.
Vealie<Bush.
Smolensky<Hennessy Rty Co.
Newhaus<Goldberger.
Grove<Kinnier.
Kettel<Erie RR.
Spellman<Rosendorf.
Healy<Curry.
Michaelis<Rapp.
O'Neill<Couroy.
Friedman<NY Pub Library, (2.)
Black<Hamburg-Amerikanische, &c.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cullinane<Cons Gas.
Berskin<C I & B RR.
Mackler<same.
Cleary<McMullen Co.
Clark<Rohe.
Levingston<Lamb Pub Co.
Schlemann<Mus Mut, &c.
Greenhut Siegel C Co<Erie RR.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Feiner<Schwartz.
Okum<C I & B RR.
Feniger<Theaman.
Mer Nat Bk<Fleitman
Hale<Wright.
Provinik<Tarler.
Rizzo<Broadman (2.)
Truman<3d Av Ry.
Beecher<Eggers.
Rall<Fuller Co.
Von Bremen<Murcott.
Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co.
Hill<Greeley Sq Hotel
Sinsheimer<Underpinning, &c, Co.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Lake<Keller.
Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Musin<Fargo.
McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stacko<Zazzo.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Crowe<Bergoff.
Roberts<I R T.
Carson<I R T.
Young<Steeplechase Pk
Donegan<Browning.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gabler<Bjur Bros.
Colwin<Post Mfg Co.
Batkin<Weissberg.
Chase<Dana.
Loewenberg<Reasenberg.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Re O'Brien.
People<Familiar Assn of Mut Bene.
Weinberg<Bauman.
Lambert<Baber.
Little Brown & Co<Murphy.
Saperstein<Saperstein.
Grant<Van Riper.
McAllister<Krulewitch (3).
Hemphill<Sllv'r Creek Uphol Co.
Danziger<Mut Musical Prot Union.
Demeo<Socy for Musical Assistance.
Frone<same.
Singer<Isaacs.
Schulman<Vusher.
Williams<Cavendish.
Same<Mundt.
Mann<Kimmel.
Kass<Gens.
Banks<Banks.
Re Mitzenheim.

TRIAL TERMS—Part III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Langemann<CNY.
Pyres<CNY.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Levin<Harris.
Proctor<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Maier<Schreiber.
Roberts<Smythe.
Mannetick<Jacobson (2).
Rosen<Siff (2).
Lebenson<Rockowitz.
Santiago Lic Pac Co.
Moller<Taylor.
Casey<Capone.
Carney<Ebling Brew.
Herrman<Hess.
Mila<Ehrlich (2).
Bull<De Langley.
Thorn<O'Shea.
Providence-Wash Ins Co<Pendleton.
Josephson<M D H, Inc
Assets Collecting Co<Goldsmith. (4.)
Myers<Devery.
Gouert<Mech & Metal Natl Bank.
Phillips<F & D Co.
Gillespie & Harlem, Inc<Marist Bros.
Trachtenberg<London Guar & Accid Co.
Re Murphy.
Metz<Metz.
Wiener<Oliver.
Frank<Frank.
Regensberg<Isaacson.
Wilsen<Anger.
Re Roberts.
Weis<A Baldwin & Co
Re Prickett.
Bachrach<Freedman.
Re August.
Gibbel<Susskind.
Bannister<Murray.
Re Abrams.
Salisbury<Stein.
Randall Utility Rty.
Amer Mtg Co<Marsh.
CNY<Canada Atlantic Grain Co.
Currier<Heyman.
Altschul<Friedman.
Benton<Hobbs.
CNY<Etelson.
Scott<Scott.
Lynch<Lynch.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Renn, (3.)
Thompson<Thompson.
Madden<Schloffel.
Christ<Duffy.
Wellington<Wellingt'n
Cohen<Cohen.
Reich<Moody.
Spielmann<Petram.
People<November.
Clinton Lunch Co<Kaminsky.
Vella<Liebling.
Levy<Goldstein.
Adler<Aetna Amus Corp.
Hurney<Penn Coal Co.
Antonius<Vitagraph.
Selevan<Braunstein.
Tesser<Tesser.
Klimer<Klimer.
Maticska<Int Cork Co.
Nichols<Nichols.
Burr<Burr.
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Re Rosenthal.
Argeres<Argeres.
Margulevsky<Glickm'n
Re CNY.
Re McShane, (Farley)
Sanseverino<Ind'n Ref
Bowers<Silverman.
Lent<Duffy.
Re Emerson Bldg Co.
Cullup<NY Rwy Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Norwood Park<Purdy.
Fox<same.
Ingersoll<same.
Postal Tel Cable<State Bd Tax Comm'rs (3)
Solley<Purdy.
Bway & 7 Av RR<State Bd Tax Comm.
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry Ry<same (taxes 1912).
Cent Crosstown Ry<same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry<same.
8 Av Ry<same.
Ft George & 11 Av Ry<same.
42 St & Grand St Ferry<same.
NY & H RR City Line<same.
NY & H RR Co<Williams<New Eng SS
Glynn<Roth.
Kalabya<Reilly.
Bartick<Int Trans S.
Barnola<same.
Holder<Corse.
Gerson<Fitzpatrick.
Hermanson<Ogden Co.
Campbell<Gallo Bros.
Farrell<Foley.
Quinn<S I R T Ry.
Gabriel<Graham.
Gurland<C W L Rty.
Eagle<NY Tel Co.
Cassel<CNY.
Cohen<Horwitz.
Cecla<B R T.
St Nav Bk of Cincinnati<Tooker.
John Kutsuklan Co<Providence-Washington Ins Co.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Boreas Realty Co<Am Bonding Co.
Barnes<Taylor.
Onondaga Litholite Co<Staub.
Higgins<Duval.
Murphy<CNY.
Cooper & Evans Co<NY Mun Ry.
Sothman<Intermittent Vacuum Pre-Cooling Corpn.
Bridges<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Riviera Realty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Media Trust Co<Development Co.
Epstein<Levy.
Virle<Providence-Washington Ins Co.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gabler<Bjur Bros.
Colwin<Post Mfg Co.
Batkin<Weissberg.
Chase<Dana.
Loewenberg<Reasenberg.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Re O'Brien.
People<Familiar Assn of Mut Bene.
Weinberg<Bauman.
Lambert<Baber.
Little Brown & Co<Murphy.
Saperstein<Saperstein.
Grant<Van Riper.
McAllister<Krulewitch (3).
Hemphill<Sllv'r Creek Uphol Co.
Danziger<Mut Musical Prot Union.
Demeo<Socy for Musical Assistance.
Frone<same.
Singer<Isaacs.
Schulman<Vusher.
Williams<Cavendish.
Same<Mundt.
Mann<Kimmel.
Kass<Gens.
Banks<Banks.
Re Mitzenheim.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—(October Term Cont.) Cases on—Weinerman<Verran (2).

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Langemann<CNY.
Pyres<CNY.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Levin<Harris.
Proctor<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Maier<Schreiber.
Roberts<Smythe.
Mannetick<Jacobson (2).
Rosen<Siff (2).
Lebenson<Rockowitz.
Santiago Lic Pac Co.
Moller<Taylor.
Casey<Capone.
Carney<Ebling Brew.
Herrman<Hess.
Mila<Ehrlich (2).
Bull<De Langley.
Thorn<O'Shea.
Providence-Wash Ins Co<Pendleton.
Josephson<M D H, Inc
Assets Collecting Co<Goldsmith. (4.)
Myers<Devery.
Gouert<Mech & Metal Natl Bank.
Phillips<F & D Co.
Gillespie & Harlem, Inc<Marist Bros.
Trachtenberg<London Guar & Accid Co.
Re Murphy.
Metz<Metz.
Wiener<Oliver.
Frank<Frank.
Regensberg<Isaacson.
Wilsen<Anger.
Re Roberts.
Weis<A Baldwin & Co
Re Prickett.
Bachrach<Freedman.
Re August.
Gibbel<Susskind.
Bannister<Murray.
Re Abrams.
Salisbury<Stein.
Randall Utility Rty.
Amer Mtg Co<Marsh.
CNY<Canada Atlantic Grain Co.
Currier<Heyman.
Altschul<Friedman.
Benton<Hobbs.
CNY<Etelson.
Scott<Scott.
Lynch<Lynch.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Renn, (3.)
Thompson<Thompson.
Madden<Schloffel.
Christ<Duffy.
Wellington<Wellingt'n
Cohen<Cohen.
Reich<Moody.
Spielmann<Petram.
People<November.
Clinton Lunch Co<Kaminsky.
Vella<Liebling.
Levy<Goldstein.
Adler<Aetna Amus Corp.
Hurney<Penn Coal Co.
Antonius<Vitagraph.
Selevan<Braunstein.
Tesser<Tesser.
Klimer<Klimer.
Maticska<Int Cork Co.
Nichols<Nichols.
Burr<Burr.
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Re Rosenthal.
Argeres<Argeres.
Margulevsky<Glickm'n
Re CNY.
Re McShane, (Farley)
Sanseverino<Ind'n Ref
Bowers<Silverman.
Lent<Duffy.
Re Emerson Bldg Co.
Cullup<NY Rwy Co.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Norwood Park<Purdy.
Fox<same.
Ingersoll<same.
Postal Tel Cable<State Bd Tax Comm'rs (3)
Solley<Purdy.
Bway & 7 Av RR<State Bd Tax Comm.
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry Ry<same (taxes 1912).
Cent Crosstown Ry<same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry<same.
8 Av Ry<same.
Ft George & 11 Av Ry<same.
42 St & Grand St Ferry<same.
NY & H RR City Line<same.
NY & H RR Co<Williams<New Eng SS
Glynn<Roth.
Kalabya<Reilly.
Bartick<Int Trans S.
Barnola<same.
Holder<Corse.
Gerson<Fitzpatrick.
Hermanson<Ogden Co.
Campbell<Gallo Bros.
Farrell<Foley.
Quinn<S I R T Ry.
Gabriel<Graham.
Gurland<C W L Rty.
Eagle<NY Tel Co.
Cassel<CNY.
Cohen<Horwitz.
Cecla<B R T.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cullinane<Cons Gas.
Berskin<C I & B RR.
Mackler<same.
Cleary<McMullen Co.
Clark<Rohe.
Levingston<Lamb Pub Co.
Schlemann<Mus Mut, &c.
Greenhut Siegel C Co<Erie RR.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Feiner<Schwartz.
Okum<C I & B RR.
Feniger<Theaman.
Mer Nat Bk<Fleitman
Hale<Wright.
Provinik<Tarler.
Rizzo<Broadman (2.)
Truman<3d Av Ry.
Beecher<Eggers.
Rall<Fuller Co.
Von Bremen<Murcott.
Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co.
Hill<Greeley Sq Hotel
Sinsheimer<Underpinning, &c, Co.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Lake<Keller.
Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Musin<Fargo.
McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stacko<Zazzo.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Crowe<Bergoff.
Roberts<I R T.
Carson<I R T.
Young<Steeplechase Pk
Donegan<Browning.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ing—Cummins<NY Part, &c, Co.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Lake<Keller.
Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Musin<Fargo.
McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stacko<Zazzo.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Crowe<Bergoff.
Roberts<I R T.
Carson<I R T.
Young<Steeplechase Pk
Donegan<Browning.

PART IX.—No day calendar.
Cases remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIII.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lane<Hope.
Upperc<Brooks Bros.
Hallisy<Collier.
Kasperski<I R T.
Lianteno<Porter.
Jacobs<Salvator Transfer.
Triangle Waist<Esskay Waist.
Bakstaber<Bookstaber.
Brown<NY Rys.
Aaronson<Douglas.
Hass<Bramding.
Hahn<CNY.
Mancuso<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Simon<Ettinger.
Wood Mfg &c Co<L I RR.
Shrady<Lamura Cont.
Weatherby<Stoneham.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Smith<Sun P & P Co.
Jordan<Penn RR.
Dowd<West End T S Co.
Bolten<NY Cont Co.
Carroll<CNY.
Funke<Clay Cont, &c, Co.
Tudor<Steeplechase Co (2).
Byrnes<Lasky.
Mellen<Athens Hotel.
Balieh<Hamra.
Garrison<Sun P & P Assn.
Same<Star Co (2).
Cohen<Bklyn Union El RR.
Schnair<Marino.
Schainholtz<Nass El RR.
Perlstein<Keap Con Co
Banks<Damon & Sons
Harrison<Sterling.
Simmons<Whitney.
Flanagan<Harris.
Same<Munds.
Mann<Kimmel.
Kass<Gens.
Banks<Banks.
Re Mitzenheim.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cullinane<Cons Gas.
Berskin<C I & B RR.
Mackler<same.
Cleary<McMullen Co.
Clark<Rohe.
Levingston<Lamb Pub Co.
Schlemann<Mus Mut, &c.
Greenhut Siegel C Co<Erie RR.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Feiner<Schwartz.
Okum<C I & B RR.
Feniger<Theaman.
Mer Nat Bk<Fleitman
Hale<Wright.
Provinik<Tarler.
Rizzo<Broadman (2.)
Truman<3d Av Ry.
Beecher<Eggers.
Rall<Fuller Co.
Von Bremen<Murcott.
Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co.
Hill<Greeley Sq Hotel
Sinsheimer<Underpinning, &c, Co.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Lake<Keller.
Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Musin<Fargo.
McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stacko<Zazzo.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Crowe<Bergoff.
Roberts<I R T.
Carson<I R T.
Young<Steeplechase Pk
Donegan<Browning.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hennessy<CNY.
Bernstein<Gorman.
Welensky<Goldberg.
Kelly<Rich.
O'Sullivan<Chicherie.
Musicant<Bradley Con Co (2.)
Ujhely<Wolf.
Argenta<NY Edison Co.
Kurth<R Gordon & Son.
Edelstein<C I & B RR
Klinke<Pres Pub Co.
Levy<Kresner.
S Pierrepont<West Elec Co.
G Pierrepont<same.
Kahoe<C I & B RR.
Gallagher<same.
Spieler<CNY.
Kharas<Collier.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Stein<Price.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Posner<Kurzrok Bros.
Shalek<Epplg.
Fischer<Schram.
Reich<Moody.
CNY<Bradley Con Co.
Smith Cont Co<CNY.
Gen Accident, &c, Co<Kelly.
Kelly<Gen Accid, &c.
Odell<Chadbourne.
Berry<Barstow & Co.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Lasky<Petrova.
Osten<Campbell.
Eastn Asp Pav<CNY.
Warner<Poth.
Parsons<Blatch.
Knick Ind, &c, Co<Ward Baking Co.
McIver<Cooke.
Parsons<Blatch.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Schloss<Hoffman Co.
Muller

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Will buy 2d and 2d mortgages to any amount. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
99 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, pavers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price, $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Turner, 604 Liberty St., N. Y., Room 65. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Four-story-and-basement dwelling house, 20x100; 234 West 56th St., off s. w. cor. B'way, will sacrifice for $5,000; mortgage $32,000. W 67 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—One-family house in New York City in good residential section in exchange for well-rented non-elevator apartment in Newark, N. J., yielding a large income. M. Bock, 16 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

To exchange, fine private house and garage in Brooklyn, good situation, all modern improvements, for good farm around New York, or for apartment house. Apply R. Serll, 486 Broadway, New York City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

New modern house, semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and large porch, gas and electricity, parquet floors; large trees; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 4 minutes from express station; 100 trains daily; restricted and refined neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Do you want to buy my little country place consisting of a good 8-room house and large cultivated ground in healthy location, near L. I. R. R. and town, so commuter, good party can make this a fine profitable home, just the place for poultry &c.; easy terms. Treise, Box 135 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH BARGAIN, a 10-room cottage, 2 baths, fully furnished; will sell to quick buyer 25 per cent. less than value; easy payments. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

$4 monthly and $25 down buys acre farm, near station and big towns; hour from city; price $425. Farm, Box 137 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY ROTHLEDDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22,148.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at his place of business, No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., personal property of the bankrupt, consisting of furs.

Inspection can be had on the 4th and 5th days of November, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated, New York, October 30th, 1915.
HENRY LESSER, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MAX KASS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 1st day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 632 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' hats, millinery supplies, fixtures, &c.

MAX BERG, Assignee.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS BRAUNSTEIN and MEYER HERSKOWITZ, individually and as co-partners, trading under the name of BRAUNSTEIN & HERSKOWITZ, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this 31st day, Monday, Nov. 1, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 70 Duane St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery and leather used in the manufacture of leather trunks and suitcases; also fixtures, safe, trunks, suitcases, etc.

AUGUSTIN DERBY, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 20, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 5 cases of condensed milk, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 7, Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and Sub-division 4 thereof, "Food" of said Food and Drug Act of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 94 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof, heretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

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United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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Oct. 22nd, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

MODERNIZED HOMESTEAD.

Situated between Nutley and Montclair, N. J., in the foothills of Orange Mountains, 8 rooms, with steam heat, all modern improvements, artistically fitted up, decorated; fruit and shade trees; old-fashioned garden, with large variety of flowers, shrubs, &c.; artistic pergolas and cobblestone gateways add to the attractiveness of the place; garage, stable, and chicken house; $5,500; terms to suit; over acre ground; additional land if desired; photo. Lambert, owner, 233 Broadway, New York. Phone 6084 Barclay.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.
S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,200; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 64x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

$50 cash buys bungalow at Cranford, brick and stucco, all improvements; special monthly payments; sacrifice. T. Horace, 189 Broadway. Phone 7550 Cortlandt.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Dwellings and farms, large and small, for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

BOOTBLACK.—Opportunity, small store, 23 East 27th St., just across from Madison Square Garden; money in sight.

WILL sublease 3,000 square feet splendid location on 33d St., between Broadway and Fifth Av. Space, 160 Times.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; (full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

81st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat, modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.
105th, 8 West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

404 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 4-room elevator apartment; improvements.

BROADWAY, 216, (corner of 103d St.)—Beautiful apartment; everything done to please; $75.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$38.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

180th, 661 West. Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $60.

Bronx.

Hoe Av., 982, 936, 940 (3 Blocks East Simpson St. Station.)—3-4-5 rooms, electric light, telephone. Inquire janitors or telephone Intervale 4144.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires neatly furnished bachelor suite, two or three rooms and bath, two months or longer, centrally located. K 800 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment wanted for five months; at least two bedrooms; east side preferred; rent, $120 per month. A. Myers, 45 William St.; 4745 John.

FOUR ADULTS—Furnished, elevator apartment; below 95th St.; not over $150. A. L., Bronxville.

Four, five rooms; three months; no silver, linen; $100; references. M 33 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—One Pierce-Arrow "48" limousine car, equipped with electric lights, self-starter, demountable rims, lined throughout, refinished, and full, complete equipment; car has been owned by a private family, and owing to recent death have no further use for same; no brokers. Box Z 814 Times Annex.

USED CAR BARGAINS.

Must move all second-hand cars to make room for new models; no reasonable offers refused; Hupmobiles, Oakland, Overland, Haynes, Renault, &c. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson 1914 6-54 touring in excellent mechanical condition; tires, paint, and upholstering exceptionally good; gentleman from out of city wishes to sell immediately. For demonstration call Cook & Macconnell, Col. 3381, 1,790 Broadway.

Hudson, 1913 model, "54," six-cylinder, self-starter, electric lights; recently painted; excellent condition; no dealers; price, $750. Owner, M. H. Gaillard, 324 West 83d St.; Tel. 3979 Schuyler.

HUPMOBILE 1915 touring car, in excellent condition throughout; guaranteed; like new, has every equipment; will sell very reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1913 & 1914 touring cars and roadsters, thoroughly overhauled and newly painted, no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

DODGE touring car, just like new, in both condition and appearance; no reasonable offer refused. Diuguid Bros., 1,825 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Smart 1915 Cabriolet, seating three, especially suitable for a physician; in perfect condition; can be seen at garage, L 51 Times.

Bodies, limousine, landaulet, in elegant condition; also mounting, painting. 608 West 58th St.

HUPMOBILE roadster, electric equipment; many extras, newly painted, $450. Kloth 1,285 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Oakland, 1914; good condition; used only 5,000 miles. Garage, 59th St. and Park Av.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 476 E. 149th.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD 6-CYL. LANDAULET.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-CYL. LANDAULET.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-CYL. LIMOUSINE.
FOR HIRE BY THE MONTH.
EXCLUSIVE SERVICE ONLY.
HESS BROS.,
212 West 43d St.
Phone Bryant 3650.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.

Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; limousines, liveried chauffeurs; four, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Will rent new 1¼-ton truck several hours every afternoon or night; reasonable rate. A. O'Brien, 925 Troy Av., Brooklyn.

Late model Packard limousine, 6 cylinder, 48 horse power, luxurious upholstery; monthly or yearly contract. Inquire 8036 Columbus.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, Harlem 4832. 106 East 120th St.

Beautiful Packard landaulet; hourly; monthly preferred. Duane, 12 East 55th; Lenox 8176.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

7-passenger touring car, by hour or trips, reasonable. Hatch, Morningside 5463.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57H AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

137H, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board. Av.)—

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 38 EAST.—2d-floor suite; other rooms; excellent table.

68D, 80 EAST.—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; parlor dining.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice double room, private bath; refined appointments; service; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Exceptional strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished room and bath; southern exposure; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 236 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D ST., 122 and 181 WEST.—Parlor suite, bath; other rooms, private bath; fine table.

75D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small; excellent board.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 248 WEST.—Two large, desirable rooms, southern exposure; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; private; home cooking.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

84TH, 57 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 180 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home, very attractive, large room; "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.
Small and medium rooms; table guests.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; comfortable rooms; electricity, references required; table guests.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large room; also skylight; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; reference; table special.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

93D, 252 WEST.—Two sunny bedrooms, top floor; exceptional table; reasonable; reference.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Those desiring refined, comfortable home, reasonable, please investigate. Chaurant

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Small family or business man can secure ideal accommodations in scrupulously kept private home; attractive, light rooms; private bath; unsurpassed table.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

101ST, 215 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking. Masiin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aarons.

108D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, exceptionally good table; refined associates; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Nicely furnished double, single room for couple, single person; excellent table; private family; conveniences. Apt. 74.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sitting, bedroom; two, four adults; excellent table; subway. Apt. 2-B.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

Smart 1915 Cabriolet, seating three, especially suitable for a physician; in perfect condition; can be seen at garage, L 51 Times.

126TH, 114 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

137TH, 238 WEST.—Rooms; modern; good Jewish table; convenient lines. 5884 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; excellent table; moderate.

A FRENCH FAMILY of culture in apartment would board a young woman student. Appointment over Phone 5410 Riverside.

IF LOOKING for a pleasant home for the Winter, with genial surroundings, food properly selected and served, with cheerful rooms, call at 61 West 71st St.

LARGE, elegant room, meals for two or one; exclusive apartment, private home. Riverside Drive, near 83d. Schuyler 4820.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, handsomely furnished house, rent large studio, with bedroom, private bath; other large rooms. 8826 Audubon.

TABLE GUESTS.
56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 864 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

78TH ST., 867, Brooklyn.—Nurse takes invalid, infirm, in her attractive cottage.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 234 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful parlor with extension and private bath; telephone.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 118 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

26TH, 107 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; steam; all conveniences.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; 72d; conveniences; exceptionally reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios sub-rented hourly, monthly; 8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Studio, light, large rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $2.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

12TH, 215 WEST.—Large rooms, front parlor; other rooms; hot, cold water.

22D, 435 WEST.—Select, single and double rooms; references; telephone; shower.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant apartment; private baths; electricity; steam; elevator.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, refined surroundings.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Small rooms, with running water, in doctor's house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable.

58TH, 190 WEST.—Large, small, light, airy rooms; $10, $7, $5.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful room; every convenience.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, large rooms; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

118 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.

Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

70TH, (2,080 Broadway.)—Sublet four beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable business gentlemen; also single rooms; references. Tel. 6314 Columbus. Ormonde, Apt. 5 East.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished room; running water, electricity; conveniences; private house.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Light, sunny room, with private washroom, bath, electric light. Lea, 8843 Columbus.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Large, comfortable room with running water and bath; breakfast; conveniences.

71ST, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; good home for refined people; telephone.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Nicely furnished, southern exposed, medium room; splendid location.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Tel. Col. 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

73D, 253 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 105 WEST.—In private house, on floor separate from family, one small, two medium rooms, near bath, for young gentleman; references exchanged.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; gentlemen; private house; reference required.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Sunny rooms, near Park; large, with, without bath; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

76TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive small room, adjoining bath; subway, "L"; gentleman; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

80TH, 167 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, bath; French family; $8 week. Dubois.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; private residence; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Really desirable, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated, Barney.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $8.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Hall room; connecting suite; bath adjoining; kitchenette; room; private bath.

86TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharples.

87TH, 158 WEST.—Second floor, private residence; one, two gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

87TH ST., 251 West, Apartment 23, Telephone Schuyler 5756.—In private family, room, bath; terms moderate; reference.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

98D, 126 WEST.—Home refinement; large, small rooms; lavatories, closets, bath; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double rooms; running water; private house; bachelors.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; conveniences; telephone.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; breakfasts; American family.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3 to $7. McNamara.

102D, (Between West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's private residence; Christian family. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 311 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; running water; bath adjoining; board optional.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two very attractive rooms, park view; private family; 1 flight; reasonable. Information, phone Riverside 6898R.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

112TH, 316 WEST.—Desirable single, outside rooms; running water, telephone; modern; homelike apartment; very reasonable; references. Ebeling.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Desirable outside sunny room, facing street; improvements; reasonable. Miller.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; large; reasonable; New Englanders. Fifth floor south.

114TH, 417 WEST.—Communicating bed and sitting room; business woman; terms moderate. 7100 Morning., or call after 5 P. M.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable room, board; private, modern house; two gentlemen; references.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Warm, cozy, light rooms; view Hudson; $4-$3. Overbury.

123D, 547 WEST.—Two rooms; private kitchen; $8 week; elevator apartments. Rose.

127TH, 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms.

128TH, 18 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private house; modern; subway; very reasonable; references.

136TH ST., 607 WEST.—Beautiful sunny front room; private family; references. Meade.

152D, 511 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room; adjoining bath; private house; strictly modern.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; spotless; telephone; $4, $5.

168TH, 001 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 3515.

BROADWAY, 3,135, (near 125th.)—Splendidly furnished room; steam heat, telephone; reasonable. Losche.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; reasonable; private family; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7015 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 2.)—Small room; private family; all conveniences; subway.

CONVENT AV, 100, (between 131st and 132d Sts.)—Beautiful furnished room, bath, for one or two ladies or gentlemen; refined family. Mark.

LARGE, small rooms; running water; kitchen, laundry, verandas; on Hudson. Aud. 1487.

REFINED French couple will rent cheerful room; board optional. Aud. 7440.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Nicely furnished large room; Southern exposure. Apartment 61.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 116TH ST. AND ST NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST NICHOLAS AV., 450.—Attractive sunny room; $3; elevator; apt. 4E; references exchanged.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 23½.—Two light adjoining rooms; first floor. Bell 1, left side.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

Would like to meet refined young man to share room, 116th, Broadway. M 47 Times.

Westchester.

PRIVATE FAMILY having large house with grounds, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, 15 minutes Grand Central, could accommodate with one to three furnished rooms with private bath; breakfast optional; suitable for some one having automobile who could use garage. 2-232 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

407TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—One, two, or three large rooms; connecting or single; partly furnished or unfurnished; parquet floor, electricity, telephone; suitable for bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two gentlemen desire room with private family, near 42d St. and 5th Av.; permanent; references exchanged. M 48 Times

Unfurnished.

MOTHER and daughter desire 2 unfurnished rooms, bath, not exceeding $12 per month. Miller, 227 West 51st St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; understand controlling system perfectly; 8 years' experience; highly recommended. W 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, controlling accounts; trial balance; 7 years; $12. K 262 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, reliable, would like few more customers; artistic gowns made reasonable; excellent fitter; long experience; remodeling. Maria Combe, 159 West 97th St. Tel. 7236 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER; expert fitter; $3 day; handsome gowns made home, $7. Mrs. Manly, 1,620 Jerome Av. Telephone Fordham 1256.

GOVERNESS.—Mother's helper; experienced, capable young American woman; position of trust with active children

NATION WILL DOUBLE AID TO THE MILITIA

Garrison Promises Full Recognition and Increased Appropriations Under Defense Program.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Administration's national defense program, so far as the army is concerned, contemplates practically doubled Federal appropriations for the State militia and opening of the proposed continental army to any organization or individual in the National Guard desiring to enter and free to do so.

Details of the provision to be made for the militia were made public for the first time in a statement issued today by Secretary Garrison in commenting upon the conferences held at the War Department last week by the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association. Although opposition to the continental army idea was expressed at first by some of the National Guard officers, when the conferences closed it was announced that a mutual viewpoint had been reached.

"This body," (the National Guard,) said Mr. Garrison's statement, "during all the time when there was practically no interest in this country concerning military matters, has been working insofar as constitutional and other limitations would permit them to work, to do whatever they could do to improve the military situation of this country. They are absolutely entitled, by virtue of this fact, to full and proper recognition in any military system or policy to be proposed by the War Department.

"In my proposition the membership of the National Guard is offered alternatives based upon this full recognition and meeting every proper point of view with respect to their relationship to the matter of military policy. In other words, I propose that any and every organization of the National Guard that is free to do so insofar as its State obligations are concerned, may come over into the national force intact, and be accorded exactly the same position therein that it now holds.

"Any individual who prefers the intensive training and other features of the national force will likewise be admitted thereto, rank for rank and grade for grade. I indicated my entire willingness and desire, in all propositions made by me, to so circumstance the membership of the national guard with respect to the national force as to give it full recognition.

"With respect to the National Guard in the States, the plan not only contemplates continuing the financial and personal aid on behalf of the national Government, but largely increases the same, practically doubling it the next fiscal year."

KIRCHWEY ACTING WARDEN.

Temporarily Replaces Osborne, Who Is Ill, at Sing Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, became ill today and decided to leave his duties at Sing Sing temporarily and go to his home in Auburn, N. Y., for a rest. While the Warden is absent, his friend Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University will act as Warden and carry on the routine duties of the offices at the prison.

Professor Kirchway said last night that his tenure of office would not last more than a week.

"You see, the Warden is not actually sick," he said. "But he is tired out and wanted to go home for a few days. I have been very much interested in the prison work, and am more or less familiar with the duties at Sing Sing, so he asked me to officiate while he is away. I expect to go up today for possibly the week. Of course, I have no real legal authodity, but am only to stay several days in Sing Sing in an advisory capacity, as it were."

Professor Kirchwey was formerly Dean of the Columbia Law School and is known as a reformer in politics and prison work. He is a member of the Commission on Prison Reform and a Director of the New York Prison Association. He has been mentioned at various times as the possible successor of both Warden Osborne and Superintendent of Prisons Riley, but always has said he is not a candidate for either place.

Cornelius Embezzled $41,192.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 31.—Clinton H. Blake, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Englewood, has issued a statement that the defalcation of the cashier, Abram Cornelius, Jr., amounts to $41,192.16, instead of $11,000, as was stated at the time of the cashier's sudden disappearance in June. Cornelius, though having a wife and two children, fled with his former stenographer, Miss Loretta Adelgais of Rochelle Park. Nothing has been heard of them since.

CAST THIS BALLOT
BEFORE NOVEMBER 30TH AND SAVE $3 TO $8.50
MARK X NEXT TO OFFER DESIRED

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1 W. 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf.
1482 BROADWAY, Cohan's Thea. Bldg.
231 W. 125TH ST., near 7th Ave.
9 E. 42D ST., near 5th Ave.
149TH ST. & 3D AV., over Riker's.
203 BROADWAY, Eve. Mail Bldg.
1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
118 W. 42D ST., near B'way. (T)
472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
221 SQ. BROADWAY, Yonkers.
869 BROAD ST., Newark.
1028 CHESTNUT ST., Phila.
[illegible] TREMONT ST., Boston.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT



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TO NIGHT AT CARNEGIE HALL METROPOLITAN OPERA STARS
And Other Renowned Artists in Concert, followed by
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
BENEFIT FOR
ITALIAN WAR SUFFERERS
Chorus of 300, Orchestra 80 Musicians
Tickets $3.00-$2.00-$1.50, at Box Office and International Music and Drama Long Acre Building, Broadway and 42d St.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., at 2:15. THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert
"Enchanting, you will go again and again."—Alexander Woollcott, Times.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tues. 25 & 50c. "Bringing Up Father"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Tues. 25 & 50c. "EXPERIENCE"

YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tues. 25c to 75c. "SINNERS"

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft., 2.30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

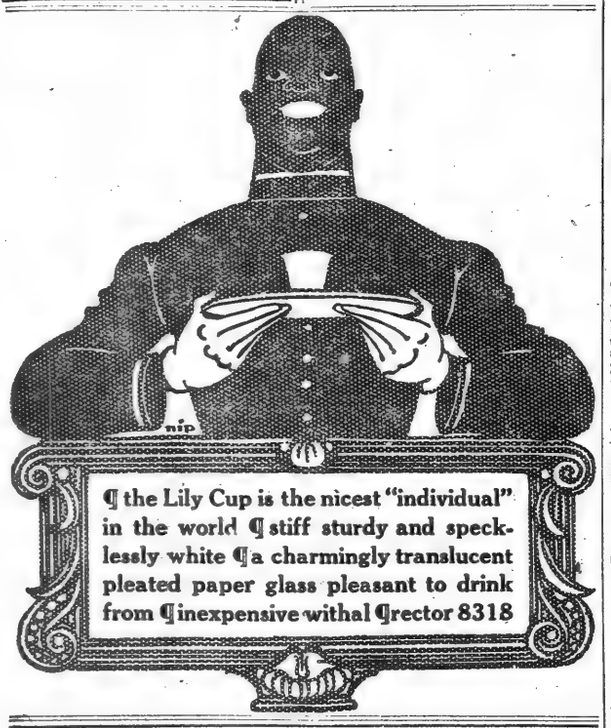
CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. Bargain Mat. To-mor'w, 25c. to $1.00. All Res'd.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
SUNDAY EVE. CONCERT—15 BIG ACTS.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 2nd Season Opens THURS., NOV. 11
TREASURE ISLAND
SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE 1366.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Girls from Joyland" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c. Extra Feature—Oriental Roskadi.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
THE SPORTING WIDOWS.
Election Returns by Wire Read from Stage.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Washington Square Players To-m'w & Sat.



¶ the Lily Cup is the nicest "individual" in the world ¶ stiff sturdy and speckleslessly white ¶ a charmingly translucent pleated paper glass pleasant to drink from ¶ inexpensive withal ¶ rector 8318

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Let a man be as fussy as he likes about his apparel, an Arnheim Suit will be just to his liking in every detail.

The reason many of the best-dressed men in New York have their clothes made here is because they know that at minimum cost they get maximum style and value.

Suits or Overcoats, to Measure, $25

There's a vast array of materials that can be matched only at the most expensive Fifth Ave. tailor shops.

Open until 6 o'clock (Election Day).

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Last Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Popular Election Day Mat. Tues., 50c. to $1.50.
LAST 9 PERFORMANCES IN NEW YORK
OF THE SEASON'S BIG MUSICAL SUCCCESS
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
BY THE AUTHOR OF "ALMA," "ADELE," etc.
"A NOTABLE CAST WITH AN OPERA SINGING ENSEMBLE."
"A STUDIO SCENE WITH A SUCCESSION OF THRILLS."
"BEAUTIFUL MELODIES THAT HAUNT YOU."
MONDAY, NOV. 8 Seats Next Thurs. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN THE COMEDY DRAMA, "THE GREAT LOVER."

NOW AT THE 44th St. Theatre WEST OF BROADWAY FOUR TIMES DAILY
FOR WOMEN ONLY AT 2:30, 4 & 8 P. M. ADM. 25c FOR MEN ONLY AT 9:15 P. M.
Twilight Sleep
IN MOTION PICTURES AND LECTURE
BY DR. KURT E. SCHLOSSING OF FREIBURG FRAUENCLINIC

STRAND THEATRE Broadway at 47th St
the world's premier million dollar play house, devoted exclusively to the proper presentation of the Silent Drama,
offers GERALDINE FARRAR
in the greatest triumphant achievment of the Photo-dramatic art,
"CARMEN"
A Jesse L. Lasky production released through Paramount film Corporation—by arrangement with MORRIS GEST
NOW PLAYING ALL THIS WEEK
PRICES MAT. 10-15-25-50 EVE. 15-25-50
12 NOON to 11:30 P.M.
WEEK OF NOV. 7
MARY PICKFORD
in the season's sensation
"MADAME BUTTERFLY"

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Benefit
Organized by
THE ELINOR COMSTOCK MUSIC SCHOOL
In Honor of
MR. AND MRS. PADEREWSKI
Dancers of Pavlova Ballet—Bazaar—Entertainment—Tea and Reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Sale of Mme. Paderewski's Celebrated Polish Refugee Dolls. T. Wronski of the Boston Opera—Arnold Volpe and his orchestra.
Biltmore Hotel
3 to 7 P. M., November 5th, 1915
Admission Tickets—$2.00, on sale at Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Aeolian Hall, and Elinor Comstock Music School, 41 E. 80th St.

Hippodrome
Management Charles Dillingham.
Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.00.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES
HIP HIP HOORAY with 1,000 People. SOUSA and BAND Sensational ICE BALLET
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Eve. & Sat. Mat. $1.50 BEST SEATS Daily Matinees, Exc. Sat., $1.00.
1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c.
SUNDAYS, SOUSA and "HIP" FEATURES.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. LILLIAN RUSSELL, Faust (Condensed Version), Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Courtney Sisters, Craig Campbell, Bert Levy, others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. NORA BAYES, Maryland Singers, Perry & Heath, Mullen & Coogan, ots.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Dorothy Jardon, MASON-KEELER CO., Vanderbilt & Moore.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO.
Tonight at 8, "Otello," with Zenatello, Villani, Baklanoff, Leveroni, Ananian. Cond., Moranzoni.
Tues. Night "Madama Butterfly," with PAVLOWA Ballet Russe in "Snowflakes."

Triangle Plays This Week: "Saved by Wireless," Bessie Barriscale in "The Golden Claw," Weber & Fields in "The Best of Enemies," Douglas Fairbanks in "Double Trouble." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices: Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way and 38th St.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS. | ALL SEATS RESERVED
Meadowbrook Orchestra. 16 others.
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. | 25c, 25c, 50c.

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. THE BATTLE
TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30. CRY of PEACE
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1.
School Children's Mat. Sat. 11 A. M. 25c., 50c.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Tues. & Sat. 2.
MATS. THIS WEEK—TUES. & SAT.
WM. GILLETTE
LAST 8 PERFORMANCES OF His Great Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NEXT MON.—"SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
3 Mats. This Week—Tues., Thurs., Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST.
"The House Beautiful." Tel. Bryant 3093
Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
NO ELECTION DAY MATINEE.
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
TONIGHT 8:15 SHARP PLEASE
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PRODUCTION OF THE MUSICAL GLOBE-TROT IN 3 SWIFT GALLOPS
Around The Map
Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McClellan. MUSIC BY HERMAN FINCK.
SINGERS WHO CAN SING! ACTORS WHO CAN ACT! DANCERS WHO CAN DANCE!
AND A
GREAT CAST & ENSEMBLE OF 125
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
ATOP THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
ELECTION NIGHT OPEN LATE ENOUGH TO GET RETURNS
Reserve Tables Army & Navy Football Night

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TO-MORROW.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TO-MORROW.
YOUNG AMERICA

What You've Only Read About You Can Actually See in
Under Fire
with WM. COURTENAY
Extra Mat. Election Day.
HUDSON THEATRE W. 44TH ST.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TO-MORROW.
ROLLING STONES

ELTINGE W. 42d St. To-Morrow (Tue.) 8:15 (ELECTION NIGHT),
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS.
Last 4 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SEPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344.
Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:15
ELECTION DAY MAT. TO-MORROW.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TO-MORROW.
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TO-MORROW.
COMMON CLAY
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat., 2:20
THE BOOMERANG

FULTON West 46th St., Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 8
ARNOLD DALY Announces "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"
SEAT SALE, THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Mats. To-morrow, Wed. and Sat.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

THE FIRST
BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 5TH, at 11.
MARIE RAPPOLD
ANTONIO SCOTTI
JOSEF HOFMANN
Prices—$3; Boxes, $30. Now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd of NOVEMBER, for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show, and on and after Nov. 6th for reserved seats for any single performance.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3.
SONG RECITAL Man'g't Loudon Charlton. | CLARA CLEMENS GABRILOWITSCH

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 4, at 3.
Song Recital by MARCIA VAN DRESSER
Mgmt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

BEATRICE de HOLTHOIR
HUMOROUS RECITATIONS in French & English.
Write 157 West 71st St. Col. 4151.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Nov. 5; Sun. Aft., Nov. 7,
FRIEDA HEMPEL
Weber, Mozart, Debussy, J. Strauss, Carpenter. Seats at Box Office. AEOLIAN HALL.

AEOLIAN HALL, 2nd Recital To-night at 8:15.
CLARA AND DAVID MANNES
Schumann and Beethoven
Sonatas and Chausson Concerto with the assistance of the Saslavsky Quartet.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

SPALDING
Second Violin Recital NOV. 12
AEOLIAN HALL

Aeolian Hall Wed. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. | VIOLIN RECITAL
ARKADY BOURSTIN
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3.
CONCERT BY JOHN McCormack
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.
OPERA TICKETS Phone 4139 Greeley | Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St.

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You can vote on Woman Suffrage only on the Ballot headed *inside* "Amendment No. 1."

You can vote for or against the Revised Constitution without voting on Woman Suffrage.

Voters! the ballot below shows you where to put your cross to vote "*yes*" on Woman Suffrage "*Amendment No. 1.*"

1. TO VOTE "YES" ON ANY QUESTION MAKE A CROSS × MARK IN THE SQUARE OPPOSITE THE WORD "YES."
2. TO VOTE "NO," MAKE A CROSS × MARK IN THE SQUARE OPPOSITE THE WORD "NO."
3. MARK ONLY WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.
4. ANY OTHER MARK, ERASURE OR TEAR ON THE BALLOT RENDERS IT VOID.
5. IF YOU TEAR, OR DEFACE, OR WRONGLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER.

YES [X] NO [ ]
AMENDMENT NO. 1
Shall the proposed amendment to section one of article two of the Constitution, conferring equal suffrage upon women, be approved?

YES [ ] NO [ ]
AMENDMENT NO. 2
Shall the proposed amendment to section four of article seven of the Constitution, permitting the Legislature to alter the rate of interest upon debts incurred for some specific work or object authorized by act of the Legislature and ratified by the people, be approved?

YES [ ] NO [ ]
PROPOSITION NO. 1
Shall chapter five hundred and seventy of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed twenty-seven million dollars in addition to bonds heretofore authorized by the provisions of chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal and the Champlain canal, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen," be approved?

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats

Hundreds and hundreds of them—all different; all good.

And the cream of the lot to be found among our special selection of

Varsity Six Hundred Overcoats at $25

Plenty with silk linings; velvet collars; piped seams—everything that's new; everything that's correct.

And every one guaranteed to fit and wear as you think it should.

Stores Open Election Day



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Third Av., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

Election Night

No matter which way the vote goes, all parties will unite in mutual enjoyment at Shanley's. Are you dining here Election Night?

The cabaret is as entertaining as it is elaborate—twenty feature acts.

Always a welcome suggestion—the seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)

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Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

AFTER January 1916, Hotel Statler, *Cleveland*, will have 1,000 rooms, 1,000 baths. Four hundred of these rooms (with shower bath) will be $1.50 and $2.00 per day.

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Also operating *Hotel Statler, Buffalo*, 450 Rooms, 450 Baths; and *Hotel Statler, Detroit*, 800 Rooms, 800 Baths.

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A Tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
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A Most Gorgeous and Spectacular Entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12
Afternoon Tea Dances. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER.
SERVED EVERY EVG. 6 TO 10, AND SUNDAYS NOON TO TEN P. M.
Special Election Day Dinner Noon to 10 P. M. $1.00

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Special Election NIGHT SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

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ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
After the Theatre Adm. $1.
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Tea 4 to 6. Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper.
Table reservations Dinner, Supper. Tel. 4595 Bryant

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, cooler tomorrow; fresh southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,101. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEN VOTE TODAY AS WOMEN WATCH

Campaign Closes with Many Claims of Victory, but Few Predictions in Figures.

REGISTRATION IS 667,336

Democrats More Hopeful Than Republicans of Electing Local Candidates.

FIGHT OVER CONSTITUTION

Tammany Opposition May Prove an Aid—Vote on Suffrage Amendment of Tremendous Interest.

While most of the political managers were glad to end their campaigns and clear out their headquarters yesterday afternoon, the women who have been battling so tumultuously kept up their campaigning till late in the evening. When the polls open at 6 o'clock this morning more than 5,000 women as watchers and as workers for the suffrage amendment will be on duty.

More than 600,000 votes will be cast in the city today, the tremendous registration of 667,366 insuring a total vote as great as that ever cast for a Governor or Mayor in New York.

The friends of the revised Constitution said last night that the opposition of Tammany Hall in Manhattan would make Democratic votes in every anti-Tammany quarter, especially in the other four boroughs and up-State.

Claims Are Plenty, Figures Scarce.

Both Democratic and Republican leaders put forth claims of victory, but few gave out figures last night. Much more confidence regarding today's result was manifested by Tammany leaders than by the Republicans. Tammany confidently expects to elect its entire county ticket, and to wrest control of the Board of Aldermen from the Fusionists.

These are the offices to be voted on today in New York County: Six Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, a Judge of the City Court, Sheriff, District Attorney, Congressman from the Twenty-third Congress District, Justices of the Municipal Court in the Eighth and Ninth Districts, Assemblymen, and Aldermen.

Polling places will be open in every election district in the city from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. Only those voters who registered this Fall are entitled to vote for candidates and on the five constitutional questions and the canal bonds proposition.

Although this is an "off year," so called, more people registered than last year, when a Governor was elected. Some 50,000 more voters registered this year than in 1911, the last "off year." Politicians say the increased registration this year is due to interest in the woman suffrage question and the proposed new Constitution. There are 667,366 names on the registration lists in New York City for 1915.

Perkins and Swann Confident.

Lucian S. Breckinridge, campaign manager for District Attorney Charles A. Perkins in his fight for election to his present office, said last night:

"Every indication points to the election of Mr. Perkins, in spite of the fact that New York County is normally Democratic. Analysis of the reports we have received and verified shows that Mr. Perkins will cut so heavily into the Democratic vote that Judge Swann will be defeated by about 10,000. As for Mr. Moss, he will present a sorry spectacle when the returns come in."

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, would make no prophecy regarding today's result, but he put out a final appeal in the interest of Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff.

Martin Charles Ansorge, Mr. Bowers's campaign manager, said his candidate would be elected by a safe margin.

Alfred J. Talley, who has directed Judge Swann's campaign as Chairman of the Edward Swann Business and Professional Men's Committee, said last night:

"The election of Judge Swann will not only be a recognition of his pre-eminent qualifications for the office, but will be a proper rebuke to the campaign management of one of his adversaries. The day has happily gone by in this city when voters are misled by a campaign of studied abuse and misrepresentation. While conceding Judge Swann's probity, character, and general fitness for the office of District Attorney, one of his opponents has been flooding the town with vicious posters and abusive signs—which sought to convey the impression that Judge Swann, although a man of unblemished reputation and integrity, would, when elected District Attorney, ally himself with the criminal classes. This kind of campaigning was not only silly, but extremely damaging to the people who projected it. We have been flooded with information that convinces us that these methods brought to Judge Swann thousands of Republican votes from men who rightly took offense.

"A certain world roaster in the subway aroused such indignation that its authors, becoming alarmed, had it removed and a mild-looking portrait was hurriedly substituted on Saturday night."

May be a Split in Brooklyn.

The campaign in Brooklyn has been much more spirited than that in New York County. Neither Republican nor Democratic leaders expect a straight party victory, it is said. For the first time in several years the Republicans are running a straight ticket in a county which is normally Democratic by 15,000 to 20,000. In recent years the Republican candidates have had the indorsement of the Independence League, but this year the line is drawn with the Democrats. The Republicans are sure they will re-elect James C. Cropsey District Attorney.

Democratic Leader John H. McCooey said:

"The county ticket will be elected by average majorities of at least 25,000."

The Republican Executive Chairman, Jacob A. Livingston, said:

"I believe all the Republican candidates on the county ticket will be elected, with at least fourteen Assemblymen and fifteen Aldermen on our ticket. I expect that Justice Callaghan, candidate for the Supreme Court, will carry Kings County by a substantial majority."

Both Livingston and McCooey believe that the suffrage amendment will be beaten in Kings.

Harry E. Lewis and George Frefield, candidates for County Court Judges in Kings, received letters yesterday from William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens Union.

He wrote to Judge Lewis:

"On the eve of election I want to

Continued on Page 5.

PARIS IN THE GRIP OF A 'SOU FAMINE'

Unprecedented Demand for Coppers Due to Trade, But Attributed to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The "sou crisis"—sou is the generic term for copper coinage—has roused considerable excitement, and the Paris press is devoting columns to the subject. For the past few months the scarcity of small change has been gradually increasing, and it is now culminating in a positive famine. All the big shops are forced to give stamps in change, replying to the complaints: "You can pay with them for what you buy next." Scuffles have occurred on subway trains and in street cars owing to the refusal of conductors to take anything but the exact fare. The railway stations are placarded with notices: "Have the exact sum ready; no change given." The leading shops are forced to buy coppers at a premium—fines have been inflicted in provincial towns on persons attempting similar transactions—yet the mint authorities say that never was so large a quantity of copper coinage in circulation as today.

In the popular view German machinations are the cause. The Germans need copper. Sous are copper. Therefore the Germans seize sous. That is the inevitable conclusion. Persons are said to have been arrested on the Swiss frontier laden with sacks of sous. Twenty tons of copper coins have been discovered, it is solemnly asserted, in the hold of a ship captured in the Mediterranean on its way from Barcelona to a Levant port. It is even asserted that organized gangs of sou-hunters work in the subway trains and street cars to collect the precious copper for Germany—the more plausible suggestion that such persons are acting for the big stores being indignantly dismissed.

The fact remains that sous are uncomfortably scarce. The probable reason is the vast extension of petty commerce on the front, for which copper is needed in unprecedented quantities. With the British there are nearly 5,000,000 soldiers, including the subsidiary services, all constantly making small purchases and demanding a plentitude of sous. The shortage thus created is naturally exploited by small speculators, who at a premium of from two to four cents on a dollar snatch a scanty living.

TURK BATTERIES SINK A FRENCH SUBMARINE

Entire Crew of the Turquoise, Two Officers and Twenty-four Men, Captured.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The French submarine Turquoise has been sunk by Turkish artillery fire, according to an official statement issued by the Turkish War Office under date of Oct. 31, as given out by the Overseas News Agency today. Her entire crew, comprising two officers and twenty-four men, were made prisoners.

The French submarine Turquoise was a craft of 386 tons displacement, 154 feet long, and of twelve feet beam. She was equipped with six torpedo tubes. Her speed above water was twelve knots, while she was capable of making eight knots submerged. She was built in 1908, at Toulon.

POPE TO SCRUTINIZE PEACE PROPOSALS

Will Support No Teutonic Initiative Unacceptable to Allies—Swiss Position the Same.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am informed from a trustworthy source, which I am not allowed to divulge, that the Pope is determined not to support any initiative toward peace obviously inspired by the Austro-Germans unless previously assured the Allies are favorable to consideration of the proposals. The Pope's decision is based on confidential information from neutral countries, especially the United States.

Switzerland is equally determined to abstain from assuming the initiative in any peace negotiations which are doomed to failure and are merely intended to benefit the Austro-Germans.

RUMORS OF PEACE GROW IN MADRID

Hints of German Negotiations Persist Despite Official Denials.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—Premier Dato said today he had no official information concerning the report that Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, would come to Madrid to present to King Alfonso an outline of peace terms.

"The neutral attitude of Spain prevents all discussion of the question of peace terms," said the Premier. He added that, in his opinion, attempts to initiate peace negotiations at the present time would not be likely to succeed.

In spite of official denials, however, of possible steps in the direction of peace, the rumor persists in certain quarters in Madrid that overtures already have been made by the Austrian and German Governments with the view of opening peace negotiations.

In these quarters it is insisted that because of the possibility of the failure of such negotiations, the Spanish Government and certain official personages in Madrid have mutually agreed to deny that there is any foundation for the rumors.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (By Wireless to Tuckerton.)—A dispatch under a Vienna date, given out today by the Overseas News Agency, says:

"Competent authorities deny as absolutely mendacious rumors spread abroad to the effect that Austria-Hungary is ready to make territorial concessions to Italy, to take effect now or later."

The Overseas News Agency of Berlin denied yesterday that Prince von Bülow had been entrusted with the preparation of peace negotiations.

Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, via Southern Railway. Steel, electric-lighted dining, club, drawing, stateroom, sleeping and observation cars. 6 trains daily from New York south. Office 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

VILLA'S GUNS OPEN ON AGUA PRIETA

American Seriously Wounded as Machine-Gun Bullets Hail on the Arizona Side.

OUR TROOPS UNDER FIRE

Soldiers at the Army Camp Near Douglas Take to Their Trenches for Shelter.

FEW MEXICANS ARE KILLED

Fighting at Close Quarters Expected Today, After Shells Have Wrecked Wire Entanglements.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 1.—General Villa delivered his long-expected attack on the Carranza garrison of Agua Prieta this afternoon, and within two hours after the first gun was fired, machine gun bullets and shell fragments showered over American territory, seriously wounding Louis F. Taylor, a restaurant waiter, and endangering scores of American soldiers in trenches south of the United States Army camp two miles east of Douglas.

Taylor was shot down at 3:40 P. M. in front of the United States Custom House, where at least thirty machine gun bullets whistled among a throng of soldiers and Mexican women and children who were coming across the line. The bullet struck him in the middle of the back as he turned to run to cover, and his spine was injured, paralysis resulting.

Five minutes later a score or more bullets flew by American soldiers. They took cover in their trenches, taking women and children with them.

General Davis's Warning Heeded.

General Thomas F. Davis, commanding the 6,000 American troops on duty at the border, promptly warned the commanders of both Mexican factions to change the direction of their fire, and citizens on the American side were not endangered thereafter.

On the Mexican side losses could not be definitely ascertained up to nightfall, which brought a lull in the combat, but Villa artillery, firing successive salvos, played on the Carranzista defenses with the apparent intention of shattering the barbed wire entanglements and destroying the trenches preparatory to a rush on the garrison of General Calles.

Three houses on the west side of Agua Prieta were destroyed by shells, and, according to Carranza reports, one man was killed and eight other persons wounded, including one woman.

One of Villa's wounded was brought to Douglas for treatment. Two others were seen to fall when a shrapnel shell burst over them. A shell burst on one of his field pieces, putting the gun out of action.

Assault Expected on Tuesday.

Late today the Villa line was a mile from the Agua Prieta trenches. It is believed tonight that it is moving up with cannon and infantry for a rush on the town at daybreak tomorrow.

What appeared to be a general advance began at 6:30 o'clock tonight, when the Villa forces opened a heavy fire from all sides of the town. The firing, however, ceased when the Villa troops had reached the wire entanglements on the east side of Agua Prieta and had begun to dig themselves in.

Meanwhile the Carranza garrison was sweeping all approaches with rifle and machine-gun volleys, guided by searchlights. Although it is believed the volleys went over the heads of the Villa forces, cheers rang out in the Carranza trenches as every volley was fired.

General Calles began exploding mines to the eastward of the town at 8 o'clock tonight.

Artillery exchanges were resumed at 9 o'clock, but no shells are known to have fallen on American soil since the afternoon fighting.

General Calles reports his losses as eight killed and twenty-four wounded, and says that 200 Villistas fell.

American border guards reported that a party of Villa troops caught on the American side had been disarmed. This was not confirmed at brigade headquarters. A heavy provost guard, however, was closely watching a large number of Mexicans on the American side. Hundreds of women and children refugees from Agua Prieta are suffering here from hunger and cold tonight, for provisions promised by Calles have not yet arrived.

Villa himself, with four officers, came to the American line early in the day to get the bearings of the boundary.

"Do you expect to take Agua Prieta today?" a United States Army staff officer asked.

"Sure, Mike," replied Villa, grinning broadly.

In Spanish Villa inquired whether the United States intended to help General Calles's garrison at Agua Prieta, in view of the fact that the American Government had recognized Carranza, and assisted reinforcements in reaching General Calles. He was assured that the American forces in the trenches facing the prospective Mexican battlefield would treat both sides alike. There must be no firing across the line, he was told. Villa said he did not intend firing across the line, for this reason he wanted to get his bearings on the boundary.

Villa's main body started from Gallardo Pass, twelve miles east, before daylight. In a line several miles long they preceded, foot, norse, and artillery, toward the Mexican town, with the advance and flank guards that had deployed in a wide semi-circle from the east to the south of Agua Prieta drawing closer into the main body.

Villa's troops had reached a point on the west side of Agua Prieta at noon, thus completely encircling the town, and a demand was reported to have been made on General Calles to surrender.

The First Gun Fired.

At 1:37 P. M. the battle began. The guns of the garrison of Agua Prieta opened on the rapidly advancing Villa forces near the Slaughter ranch house. The Villa forces halted and began to

Continued on Page 3.

Teutons Plan to Attack the Suez Canal; Land Along Waterway Flooded by British

ROME, Nov. 1, (via Paris.)—The Austro-Germans are preparing a new offensive against the Suez Canal, according to an Athens dispatch to the Tribuna.

The paper adds that the British have made gigantic preparations to meet such an eventuality. Among other things they have flooded the land along the canal, leaving the fortifications just standing out of the water, the defenders being supplied with provisions by gunboats.

Anglo-Egyptian aeroplanes flying over the desert east of the Suez Canal reported on Dec. 31, 1914, that Turks, commanded by German officers, were advancing in three columns, but it was a month before they attempted to attack the defenses of the canal in force.

They finally, on Feb. 2-3, 1915, launched two or three attacks—or two and a counterattack—on the canal near Toussourn and attempted to cross the waterway on pontoons and rafts. The approaches were defended by New Zealand, Australian, and British Territorial contingents; the craft were sunk, and their living freight were either shot, drowned, or captured.

The Turks lost 3,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

HAMBORN SEIZED AS A KRUPP SHIP

Under Dutch Flag, but Actually Owned by German Gunmakers, British Informed.

HOCKING OWNERS PROTEST

Complaint to State Department Must Await Official Determination of Facts of Seizure.

It was learned yesterday on good authority that the British Government has information that while the steamer Hamborn, seized by a British cruiser and sent into Halifax last Sunday with a prize crew aboard, is under Dutch registry and is posted at Lloyd's as one of a small fleet of freighters belonging to the Vulcan Transportation Company of Rotterdam, she is owned by the Krupp Company, the great gun-making concern of Germany. This information, it is supposed, was acquired only recently by the British, for the Hamborn has been trading between New York and the West Indies for nearly a year, and has been almost constantly exposed to seizure.

The vessel was chartered by the West India Steamship Company of the Produce Exchange, but that concern gave her up in July—on account of the high insurance rates, it was stated at the time. She was then chartered by the Munson Steamship Company of 27 William Street. Under this charter she had about one more voyage to make to Cabairien and back.

H. Clarkson & Co. of Leadenhill Street, London, acted as agents for the Vulcan Company of Rotterdam, while Bowring & Co. of 17 Battery Place were the brokers in New York who chartered the Hamborn to the two steamship lines. At the office of Bowring & Co. yesterday one of the managers was asked if the Hamborn was still owned by the Vulcan Transportation Company.

"So far as we know," he replied, "there has been no change in ownership, but in these days, when a vessel may change hands and flags in twenty-four hours, one never knows what may happen.

It was said in shipping circles that the Vulcan Company was not a large concern, and owned only about four freight steamers, all of the type of the Hamborn. While none of the members of the New York Maritime Exchange was able to confirm the statement that the steamer was controlled by German interests, all expressed the conviction that the British Admiralty would not seize her without good reason. It was said to be certain that the seizure was not made on account of the nature of her cargo, which was the usual mixed freight sent by merchants in New York to Cuban ports.

Protest Left to Shippers.

Alfred H. Brummell, Vice President of the Munson Line, said his company, so far, had not made any protest to the State Department with regard to the seizure, as the Munson Line did not own the vessel. She had been taken on time charter through Bowring & Co., and the charter had nearly two months more to run. She sailed from New York on Oct. 26 with a general cargo for Cabairien and other Cuban ports, and that was all the line knew of her movements until the news came that the steamer had been captured and taken into Halifax. Mr. Brummell said he thought a protest would be made by the shippers, who numbered about 400.

This, according to steamship agents in New York, is the first seizure of a vessel under the British Order in Council as amended Oct. 23 last, which holds that the actual ownership, and not the flag registration, shall determine a ship's nationality. As the Hamborn was under a legitimate charter, trading between neutral countries, with bona fide neutral cargo, it is believed that the freight will not be forfeited. The Hamborn was not named in the list of forty-seven vessels blacklisted by the British Admiralty on Oct. 23.

The capture of the steamer Hocking, which was on her way from New York to Norfolk in ballast to load coal for Buenos Aires under charter to William R. Grace & Sons, did not cause any surprise here, as she was on the British proscribed list. Richard Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place, owner of the Hocking, said that the Admiralty, in its warning to British shippers, had announced that vessels under a neutral flag, trading to the Allies or to unsuspected neutral countries, and carrying neutral cargoes, would not be liable to seizure, and he could not understand on what ground the Hocking had been taken into Halifax. He said he had sent this telegram to Secretary of State Lansing at Washington:

Asks Washington to Act.

"Just advised our steamer Hocking, in ballast to Norfolk to load coal for Argentina, and under charter to W. R. Grace & Co., was captured by British cruiser and is now at Halifax. We know no cause for the seizure, and ask that you file protest and request reason for the seizure."

"The Hocking left Erie Basin for Norfolk on Friday," Mr. Wagner said, "and the next thing we heard through the newspapers that she was at Halifax. We have sent a telegram to Captain S. Faber of the Hocking asking him to give me the particulars of the capture as soon as possible and directing him to call on the United States Consul in Halifax and ask him to inquire of the naval authorities on what ground the seizure was ordered."

Mr. Wagner reiterated his statement that the ten steamers forming the fleet of the American Transatlantic Company had all been purchased with American capital and were officered and manned by Americans.

SHOT STOPPED HAMBORN.

Dutch Steamer Held Up Before Dawn—Proceedings at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 1.—Proceedings were begun in the Admiralty Court today for the issuance of warrants for

Continued on Page 2.

CAVELL CASE CAUSES OFFICIAL'S REMOVAL

General von Sauberzweig, Military Governor of Brussels, Is Supplanted.

REFUSED WHITLOCK'S PLEA

German Paper Prints a Report to Show That Belgian Spies Are Sometimes Leniently Treated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I learn that General von Sauberzweig, Military Governor of Brussels, who is generally believed to be responsible for the refusal to grant American Minister Whitlock's request for the postponement of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, has been removed, and that a new Military Governor has been appointed.

His reported remark that even the Kaiser could not intervene, coupled with the worldwide outcry against the execution, has had its effect, and von Sauberzweig, whose advent coincided with the opening of the reign of terror, has, to the joy of the Bruxellois, been removed.

Nevertheless, sentences and executions for war treasons and espionage continue.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—General von Sauberzweig, the Military Governor of Brussels, has left that city, and his successor, whose name has not yet been learned, has been appointed, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, which says that Sauberzweig, who is a Prussian cavalry officer, succeeded General von Kraewell about a month ago.

His accession, the dispatch adds, introduced a new note of severity, which culminated in the execution of Miss Cavell. He signed the death sentence and kept the matter a secret, which permitted of the execution before any appeal could succeed. His last proclamation threatened severe penalties for concealment of arms.

"It is noteworthy," the correspondent further says, "that last week the Emperor made a tour of the principal towns in Belgium occupied by the Germans. His presence may be assumed to have resulted in the removal of General von Sauberzweig."

Lenient treatment of Belgian spies by German military tribunals is adduced in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 5 as proof that spies are not usually condemned to death for offenses such as helping men liable for military service over the frontier and smuggling of letters, in spite of statements to the contrary in foreign countries.

The newspaper cites the cases of Joseph Baeckelmans, a builder, of Antwerp; Alexander Frank, merchant, of Ghent; Alexis Thiry, police agent, of St. Ghislain; Mrs. Willock of Mons and her son, Adolphe Willock, printer; Charles Gilson, builder, of Brussels; Louis Stievenart, railway employe, of Mons; Sister Maria Xaveria (Emilie Frank) of Brussels, and Tack, a fencing master, of Brussels. All these were accused of betraying military secrets.

Baeckelmans and Thiry, it was stated, confessed their guilt. The former was accused of having been employed by one Tichelin, the head of a Belgian organization of spies in Holland, and assigned to the railway zone between Charleroi, Mons, Valenciennes, and Maubeuge. He was also commissioned to obtain information in Brussels. He was convicted of sending no fewer than eight reports concerning movements of German troops to Flushing, Holland. Thiry was accused of having given Backelmans information on two occasions about transportation of German troops in spite of the fact that he had been retained in his police position by the German Government of Belgium after he had solemnly sworn not to work against it. Mrs. Willock and her son, as well as Stievenart, were accused of giving information about movements of German troops by rail, and Frank was said to have supplied valuable information concerning the German garrison of Lille.

These six, continues the Frankfurter Zeitung, had incurred the death penalty by acting as spies in time of war. The court found there were no extenuating circumstances in the cases of Baeckelmans, Frank, and Thiry, since they were sufficiently well educated to know the penalty for their acts, and they were therefore sentenced to death. As Mrs. Willock, her son, and Stievenart had received a lesser degree of education, they escaped with sentences of ten to fifteen years' imprisonment.

"That the German tribunals punish only clearly proved punishable acts is also shown by the recent action of the military court of the Province of Hennegau. There Pastor Renson of Mouscron and Mariette Toussaint of Beloeil, a servant girl, were accused of helping men liable to military service over the border. In spite of all the evidence of their guilt, the court acquitted them."

Because she applied the term "boche," used by French soldiers to designate their enemies, to Prussian troops, a young woman named Barthel, a native of Lorraine, has been sentenced by a German military court to five months' imprisonment, says the Berliner Tageblatt.

Her father was arrested some time ago and taken to the prison camp at Zerbst on account of his pro-French leanings, and his daughter, having obtained a position at the camp in order to be near him, threw slip of paper on which was written, "Did you know that the 'boches' were defeated at Arras?" to a French prisoner as he was being escorted through the streets of Zerbst. The paper fell into the hands of one of the German guards, and the arrest of the young woman followed.

After much deliberation as to just what "boche" meant, the military tribunal decided that it was an insult to the Prussian Army which had fought at Arras. In pronouncing the five months' sentence on Mlle. Barthel, however, two months were deducted, as her trial had lasted that length of time.

Professor Oscar Vogt, the Berlin savant, who recently assaulted a clergyman, Dr. Kettner, because the latter objected to his speaking French on a Berlin street, has been acquitted after appealing to a higher court against a fine of 10 marks imposed upon him at his first trial.

EITHER WAY YOU WIN.
What matters who wins the election, come to the Traymore, Atlantic City, for rest and sheer pleasure.—Advt.

GERMANS CAPTURE SERB ARSENAL; BULGARS BOMBARDING NISH FORTS; RUSSIANS REPORTED TO BE IN VARNA

Russian Army Said to Have Landed at Varna; Rumanians Hear of Invasion of Bulgaria

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Bucharest says:

"It is reported in naval quarters here that Russian troops were landed at Varna, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, Friday.

Advices last Saturday from German sources stated that the Russian troops which had been concentrating at Odessa and Sebastopol had sailed on transports, which were being convoyed by a strong squadron. The recent attack by Russian warships on Varna, this account expressly stated, was made in preparation for this attempt to attack Bulgaria on her Black Sea eastern coast. What was considered a guarded reference to this movement to aid the Serbians was made in a Petrograd dispatch which referred to the Russian Emperor "journeying south to give a send-off to large forces of all arms."

ASQUITH ANSWERS QUESTIONS TODAY

Announcements Expected on General Staff, Reduced Cabinet, and Eastern Policy.

CRUCIAL TEST FOR PREMIER

But Attacks on the Government Flag as Success of Recruiting Plan Raises Hopes.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—A notable decrease has taken place in political discussion and attacks on the Government in the past few days, and with this has come a marked growth of optimism as to the success of Lord Derby's recruiting plan.

Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons today, unless expectations are disappointed, will be one of the most important events relating to Great Britain's conduct of the war. Some newspapers go so far as to say that the Premier's political future depends on how he acquits himself at this moment.

The principal matters which the country has been discussing and which inspired requests from the press and numerous members for elucidation by the Government are: The general Balkan situation, the Government's policy regarding help for Serbia, the attitude of Greece and Rumania, conscription, the censorship, reduction in the size of the Cabinet, and the appointment of a General Staff to have supreme direction of military operations. These subjects are on the question paper of the House and will be dealt with.

The Prime Minister is master of the art, when he so desires, of putting into firm and inspiring words a statement of the Government's principles and policies which contains a minimum of specific information. What his critics and some of his friends are now asking is more definite details of the Government's plans and freedom to discuss these in Parliament.

The House of Lords has been of late the scene of freer discussion of the events and polices of the war than the House of Commons. The Marquis of Lansdowne's speech on the Balkan situation was far more illuminating than Sir Edward Grey's brief and formal statement, which, in reality, told the members of the House of Commons nothing which the country had not already learned from the newspapers. Other members of the House of Lords debated the situation without hesitation, while the members of the lower house were asked in the nation's interest to refrain from debate.

Two prominent Liberal papers, The Daily Chronicle and The Daily News, predict the formation of a new general staff, which will probably be a small body.

The old War Council, which enjoyed considerable power when Lord Haldane administered the War Office, has gradually fallen into disuse, and during this war Earl Kitchener has virtually held supreme authority over all the military plans.

The same papers say that an announcement may be made of an inner War Council of the Cabinet with greater powers than the War Committee has exercised.

In connection with the various reports of dissension in the Cabinet the newspapers publish a letter which Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, who holds the portfolio of Minister of the Colonies, has written to the Agent General of Tasmania in London, who sought from him a statement, refuting reports published in the Dominions that the political welfare in England was endangering imperial solidarity. The letter says:

"I have now been a member of the present Cabinet for more than four months, and can say with absolute confidence that during the whole of that time no political issue of any kind has ever been raised. This is true of the Government, and, so far as I can judge, it is true also of the country.

"The whole nation is absolutely united in its determination to carry this war to a successful termination. The only difference of opinion among us is as to whether the strength, which ought to come from this material unity, is being most efficiently used in the prosecution of the war."

The proposal made by the Earl of Derby that munitions workers and men physically unfit for military service and recruits on the waiting list shall wear khaki arm bands, appears to be popular and there is a probability that millions of British men will soon appear thus decorated.

The position of able-bodied young men in Great Britain, who wear no uniforms, is an uncomfortable one these days. Young women offer them white feathers; people in the tram cars make sarcastic remarks, and men on recruiting stands yell at them in the streets.

The khaki band will show the public

Continued on Page 2.

FRESH, SAVORY DEERFOOT SAUSAGE.
Have some with buckwheat cakes for breakfast tomorrow. A tempting and substantial dish. Just great! —Advt.

GERMANS BEGIN NEW RIGA DRIVE

Von Hindenburg Tries to Advance from West, but Petrograd Says He Is Checked.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS GO ON

Offensive Is Begun in the Dvinsk Region—Pressure on Teutons' Southern Front.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—Following two months of incessant and fruitless attacks to reach Riga and Dvinsk by various routes, the Germans are now trying to advance along the railway, which skirts the shores of the Gulf of Riga, from Tukum, and, according to their reports, have reached a point west of Schlok. This is a slight gain, but much low ground, over which it is difficult to move, lies between them and their objective. The official report from Petrograd, however, tells of a German check in that region.

In the Dvinsk sector the Russians have begun an offensive to the west and southwest of that city, apparently to forestall renewed attacks by the Germans.

The Czar's troops are also on the move in the lake district, east of the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, and in Volhynia and Galicia.

The German headquarters bulletin concerning these operations says:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Our troops, advancing on both sides of the Riga-Tukum railway, captured Russian positions after attacks and reached the Raggasem-Kemmern-Jaunnesm line, west of Schlok. The enemy made a counter-attack and was repulsed.

West and southwest of Dvinsk strong Russian attacks were repulsed. The battle was particularly fierce between Swenton and Ilsen Lakes, and is continuing at certain points. Attempts of the Russians to advance north of Lake Dryswiaty failed, and the enemy suffered heavily.

Near Olai, a Russian aeroplane was forced to land. The pilot and observer were taken prisoners.

Army group of Prince Leopold: A Russian night attack east of Baranovichi was repulsed, after hand-to-hand fighting.

Army group of General von Linsingen: The situation is generally the same. A Russian counterattack, north of Kora Komarow, was ineffective.

Army of General von Bothmer: Our troops were attacked near Sienikowce, on the Stripa, by troops from Burkanow, and are still fighting there.

The communication issued by the Russian War Office says:

North of Lake Kanger, which lies northwest of Shlok, the Germans made a fruitless effort to advance.

During the engagement today on the Riga front young Lettish detachments showed valor in their baptism of fire.

On the front in the region of Jacobstadt the artillery and rifle fire is more vigorous.

On the front in the region of Dvinsk and southward artillery duels continue. In the region of Garbounovka the Germans attempted to assume the offensive. Further south to the Pripet River there is nothing new.

The night of the 30th the enemy passed to the offensive in the region of Gontalissovskia, northwest of Czartorysk.

At the same time a hot fight was being engaged in further south in the region of Rudinia. Our riflemen repulsed all attacks, which were marked with great stubbornness and determination. On our part we counter-attacked, capturing seven officers and 400 Austrian soldiers.

In the region west of Komarow we ejected by bayonet attack the enemy from trenches which for a long time had been disputed by both sides.

In Galicia, near the village of Pokrokivna, on the Stripa, northwest of Tarnopol, on the night of the 30th we occupied portions of the enemy trenches. The enemy immediately made a counterattack, which was repulsed, and after stubborn fighting we occupied the village of Semikovtze on the Stripa, southwest of Tarnopol. The number of prisoners and trophies captured has not been counted.

A Russian torpedo boat brought down in the Gulf of Riga a German hydroplane, capturing the aviators.

Paris Hears of Russian Gains.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—"It appears from news from a German source received here tonight," says the Havas correspondent at Geneva, telegraphing Monday, "that the Russians have taken the offensive on the Niemen and Upper Szczara Rivers, as well as at Dvinsk and on the Styr and Stripa Rivers, and with considerable success in the latter sections."

EXPECT NEW GERMAN DRIVE.

Russians Think Foe's Lack of Activity Portends Another Effort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—There is an ominous lull on the Russian front.

The desperate and protracted battles

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

TEUTON LOSSES ENORMOUS

Mackensen Sends for Support and Lets Bulgars Fight Alone.

SERBS RETIRING SLOWLY

Drawing Back Into Mountains —20,000 Said to Have Crossed to Rumania.

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACK

Berlin Hears of Riots at Monastir and of Macedonian Towns Seized by Insurgents.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—The Germans have occupied Kraguyevac, the arsenal town of Serbia, while their Bulgarian allies are pushing their way through the mountains to Nish, Serbia's war capital, the outer forts of which they are said to be bombarding.

From all sides the Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians are slowly closing in on the Serbian armies, the position of which grows graver daily. They are fighting fiercely, however, to save their country and have inflicted such losses on Field Marshal von Mackensen's force that he has been compelled to send for reinforcements and leave the more serious work of invading the eastern and southern part of the country to the Bulgarians, who have had more experience in mountain warfare such as the Serbians are waging.

From the junction of the Danube and Timok Rivers, in the northeast, to Uskub, in the south, the Bulgarians are moving westward, driving the Serbians out of the towns into the mountains. The fighting in the Timok Valley has been most desperate. A Bucharest dispatch to the Corriere Della Sera of Milan says that the Third Bulgarian Regiment of infantry was almost destroyed, only fifty men surviving. Public buildings and barracks at Widin, Bulgaria, are filled with wounded men. This newspaper also states that 20,000 Serbians have taken refuge in Rumania.

Allies Beat Bulgarians Back.

From Uskub southward the Bulgarians have been checked, as the Serbians in that territory have been reinforced by the French and British with modern guns and with gunners who gained valuable experience in France and Gallipoli. The British expeditionary force received its baptism of fire on the Gievgeli-Doiran front, where, according to a Times dispatch from Athens, it took part in the recent fighting.

An attempt made on Saturday by the Bulgarians with the aid of artillery to dislodge French troops from their northernmost position in Serbia met with failure, according to a delayed dispatch from Saloniki. A few advance posts scouting in the direction of Veles retired before a Bulgarian attack to their base at Krivolak, where a division of French troops was strongly intrenched. The Bulgars then attacked this position three times. They were caught in a crossfire of French artillery and stopped when they were met by a fusillade of the infantry. Finally, the French charged with the bayonet and the Bulgarians were driven into the Vardar River, which is swollen by recent rains, and many were drowned.

It is asserted that Kotchanic Pass has been reconquered by the French, and that the Veles district has been freed of the Bulgarians, although the town and railroad still remain in Bulgarian hands.

Beyond the forces landed at Saloniki, which German estimates place at 70,000 men, there is no news of further assistance being sent by the Allies to Serbia. Advices from German sources say that the French troops were shifted from the Gallipoli Peninsula, and that they are composed exclusively of French Chasseurs d'Afrique and the Foreign Legion.

A Paris Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says it is reported from Constantinople that the first division of Turkish reservists, which has been engaged on the Gallipoli Peninsula, has left for Bulgarian Thrace.

Official Reports of Operations.

The text of the German official statement issued yesterday and covering the latest operations is as follows:

In the continuation of our attacks the hill south of Milanovac was captured.

In the direction of Kraguyevac the enemy was driven across the Petrovacker and the Lepenica.

Kraguyevac is in German hands.

The Mountain of Trivunouch is in our hands after fierce resistance by the Serbians. A few hundred prisoners were captured.

The army of General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian) has had, by Oct. 30, followed the enemy's army, with continuous rearguard fighting, as far as the general line reaching from thhe hills of Planinica, southwest of Zaiecar, to Siatne, northwest of Kniasyevac; west of Svrijig, west of Bala Palanka and east of Vlasotince.

An account of recent operations was issued yesterday by the Sofia War Office as follows:

Concerning operations on Oct. 29: Bulgarian troops continued the pursuit of the enemy on the whole front. They advanced west of the Kujazevao watershed, between the Timok and the Morava.

Southwest of Kujazevac we captured, after a violent battle, the Tozibata Ridge, whence roads lead to Nish and Bala Palanka.

In the Upper Morava Valley, after a hard fight, we took the town of

Ordelijca, which is the junction point on the road between Vranya and Lesovac, through the Vlassina Valley. In the region of Katchanik the Serbians attacked a column which had advanced, but were repulsed.

In the course of the pursuit of the enemy we captured two mountain guns, with large supplies of munitions. Thus far we have found in Uskub 19,000 rifles of various patterns, 950 casks of powder, 15,000 casks of cartridges, and large quantities of other war materials.

A brief announcement issued later stated that the Bulgarians had taken Bala Palanka, and that in the Macedonian war theatre the situation was unchanged.

An official communication of the Montenegrin War Office dated Oct. 20 and received by way of Paris says:

The enemy attacked our positions at Varda. His advance on Bielobordo has been stopped, but the combat continues. The Austrian losses have been appreciable. An artillery combat on the Drina is proceeding.

French War Office Statement.

The French War Office yesterday issued a report on the operations of the republic's forces in the Balkans. The communication reads:

Certain detachments of Bulgarian troops which were in occupation of Isthip undertook on Oct. 27 a movement of reconnoissance against Krivolak. This movement retired from in front of our advance posts without an engagement.

There has been intermittent cangagements of little importance, benonading, together with outpost entween Rabrovo, nine miles south of Strumitza, and the Bulgarian frontier. In the former the enemy made use of one piece of artillery of heavy calibre, but the fire from this cannon wrought no damage. The day of Oct. 29 passed quietly.

In the sector of Krivolak there have been engagements between patrols and an intermittent cannonading, while in the sector to the north of Rabrovo a violent cannonading has been heard in the direction of Veles.

No event of importance occurred in the day of Oct. 30 on the Rabrovo-Dedeli front, nor in the direction of Strumitsa. The Bulgarians on Oct. 30 attacked the heights which we occupy around Krivolak, on the left bank of the Vardar. Their attacks were repulsed.

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (by Wireless to Tuckertown, N. J.).—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Private reports from Saloniki say there have been terrible riots in Monastir, where the Macedonian population rosé against the Serbian authorities. In the other Serbo-Macedonian towns the Macedonian bands are masters of the situation."

FIERCE FIGHT PRECEDED TAKING OF ARSENAL

Surrounding Heights Stormed—Serbs Overwhelmed by Infantry Rush at Valjevo.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

HEADQUARTERS O FTHE ARMY OF FIELD MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN IN SERBIA, Oct. 31.—The great advance led by Field Marshal von Mackensen as close to a decision tonight. Yesterday the Austro-Hungarian troops of General von Koevess and German troops stormed the enemy's last outlying defenses around Kraguyevac on the west, north, and east. Strongly defended positions on heights which are within a short day's march of Kraguyevac are in possession of the Allies, and the City of Grn Milanovac is in the hands of the Germans.

The Allies are rapidly getting into a position where they can threaten the few lines of retreat still open to an army retiring from Kraguyevac. For the enemy thec hief consideration now is the saving of war materials there.

Our advance also is making progress in the Kolubara district and on the Bosnian frontier, where the Austro-Hungarian troops are driving the Serbians back into their own territory.

On the Bulgarian front the advance of the Bulgarian forces at Pirot is of especial significance, as it threatens the lines behind Nish.

Various indications as well as the statements of prisoners point to the probability that the mountainland south of the Koponok range and the line Kraljevo-Pristina is the locality chosen by the Serbians for their great defensive stand.

"Details regarding the battles for the village and church of Lunic and the region to the west are now obtainable. Here, also, German troops took part in the fighting against the forces near Kraguyevac. On the heights over which the roads lead the Serbians offered fierce resistance. Our artillery supported the attack energetically. Possession of Lunic, whose church and cemetery were strongly defended, was secured with the bayonet.

Severe fighting also took place for possession of the town of Valjevo. Detachments of General von Koevess's cavalry, well in advance, made a bold assault, securing immediate possession of the northern part of the city. A fierce struggle for the southern district of the city on the other side of the Kolubara followed.

A long and strongly fortified section of the river front there was captured by rapid assault, the infantry rushing into the southern part of the town of Valjevo and overwhelming the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting in the streets. The Serbians, who took refuge in the houses and gardens, fought with desperate courage. They had very heavy losses, for there was a long struggle to gain complete possession of the town.

SERB SUPPLIES NOT CUT OFF.

Capture of Kraguyevac Had Been Foreseen by General Staff.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—The military experts in the London morning papers say that the fall of Kraguyevac, the Serbian arsenal, was not entirely unexpected by the Serbian General Staff and that suitable measures presumably were taken to substitute another locality for the manufacture of munitions of war. They say, also, that the indications are that a channel os supply to the retreating Serbian troops has been opened through Montenegro.

The Daily Telegraph's military correspondent asserts that there is little to fear from the menace to the rear of the Serbians, as the mountainous nature of the country offers opportunities for elusive tactics and skillful manoeuvres, in which the Serbans are well versed, while the consumption of ammunition in the mountain warfare is much less than in fighting on the plains.

Thus, he says, the Serbians will be enabled to conserve their supplies of both men and bullets, and that, moreover, the campaign from now on will offer the German massed artillery formations and heavy guns few oportunities to make themselves felt.

ROME, Oct. 31, (via Paris Nov. 1.)—Colonel C. Acourt Repington, military correspondent of The London Times, declared in an interview given the Giornale d'Italia that the situation of Serbia is desperate. With her army completely isolated, he said, its only chance of safety is to retire to the Adriatic coast outside its own territory. Once there Italy could supply either military help or provide provisions and munitions.

The expedition of the Allies from Saloniki cannot arrive in time to save Serbia, Colonel Repington asserted, while the Austro-Germans can be in Constantinople within a week.

He believes, however, that whatever happens in the Orient the eventual exhaustion of Germany and Austria will enable the Allies to win.

RUSSIANS WANT MORE NEWS.

Petrograd Paper Says the People Want to Know What Is Happening.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—Developments in the Balkans are being watched with the closest attention by all classes.

The Rech thinks there is reason in the statement by M. Sasonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he regrets he is unable, like his colleagues in England and France, to explain to the representatives of the nation the causes of German diplomatic successes, and it expresses belief that there are prospects of a change for the better. It considers that much can yet be done.

Passing over Greece, which it says is under the observation of the Anglo-French navy, the Recn regards Rumania as a fruitful field for Russian diplomatic efforts. The diplomatic struggle has reached a stage of great intensity, it says, and a decision one way or the other is possible at any moment.

"We understand," the newspaper continues, "that we cannot expect a declaration regarding the steps that Russia is now taking, but the Russian public, pained by the surprises and disillusionments of the past months, is rightfully interested to know whether anything whatever is being done, or whether our diplomatists consider that their sole obligation is to register events after they have occurred, without their participation, even without their knowledge."

The Rech welcomes Japanese adhesion to the agreement not to conclude a separate peace, and it indicates that it expects a more active participation by Japan in the war. It recalls that Italy has not yet given its adherence to the agreement.

A dispatch from London on May 24 last, the day on which Italy entered the war, stated that she had given her adhesion to the agreement already signed by the allied powers not to conclude a separate peace, and that the signature of a formal document to this effect was imminent.

Professor Pilenko, of the Chair of International Law in Petrograd University and of the aristocratic Alexander Lyceum of Law, in an article in the Novoe Vremya subjects the diplomacy of the Entente Allies in the Balkans to severe criticism.

The writer declares that an examination of the Russian Orange Book reveals inexplicable blindness to the actual facts. A year ago, he says, Rumania offered conditions for her adhesion to the cause of the Entente Allies, but these conditions were rejected. Then, also, the Allies could have landed at Saloniki as easily as now, and the situation would have been altogether different if they had done so.

SAYS MOBS KILL BULGARS.

German Agency Story of Ill-Treatment in Russia and England.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"In Sofia there is general indignation over the news from England that Bulgarians have been deported to the colonies, and from Russia, where they have been exposed to the cruelties of mobs. Several Bulgarians have been tortured and assassinated and their properties ransacked.

"The Bulgarian Government has ordered the concentration of enemies in certain towns and recommended to the authorities the humane treatment of the interned persons, who are allowed to carry with them necessary money and belongings."

VARNA RIDDLED BY SHELLS.

Much Damage Done by the Bombardment of Russian Warships.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The bombardment of Varna did much damage, especially in the Armenian and Greek quarters of the town, according to Bucharest dispatches to the morning papers.

The Military Club, Marine Arsenal, National Bank, and English cotton factory were damaged or destroyed, while the barracks outside the town and the naval docks were damaged.

King Ferdinand's Château of Doxinograd had one wing destroyed, and the ancient monastery in the grounds, where the King and Queen reside in preference to the palace, was demolished.

It is said that the majority of the troops at Varna are Turkish, under command of German officers.

KRAGUYEVAC MAIN ARSENAL.

Captured City Once the Abode of Serbia's Princes.

Kraguyevac, Serbia's chief arsenal, which the German invaders from Gornyi Milanovac have captured, is a highway junction off the Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki Railway, about one-third the distance from Belgrade to Nish. Trunk highways run via Obernovac to Belgrade, via Murgach to Kraguyevac and to Valjevo, to the confluence of the Drina with the Save opposite Tznabara, and via Lechnica and Loznica to the upper Drina opposite the Bosnian fortress of Zvornik.

It was in this region that the most dramatic episode of the invasion of 1914 occurred. Here the Austrian centre outnumbered the Serbians six to one, when on the 5th of December the aged King Peter arrived mounted on a charger. He was accompanied by his two sons, Princes Alexander and George. He is reported to have addressed his troops with:

"Heroic soldiers, your old King has come to die with you. But before we die let me see what we can do to the enemy."

Thus began the end of the Austrian invasion—only fifteen miles from Mount Opelnatz, the cradle of the Karageorgevitch dynasty, where the ashes of the royal family repose.

Although Kraguyevac was never the capital of the country, prior to 1842 it was the residence of the Serbian Princes, and was noted for its arsenal, its foundry for cannon, and its small arms factory. A year ago it had a population of 20,000. It is the third city in size in Serbia.

SCENES IN BELGRADE RUINS.

Of Population Only Old Women and Little Children Left in City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A description of the City of Belgrade is given in an article by Margarete Vesnel, a Hungarian correspondent. According to this account, the shops are all guarded by sentries to prevent looting, and two sentries are stationed before the King's palace, where the staff officers are billeted. The small palace of the Crown Prince, the stairs of which have been blown away by a shell, is also occupied by five officers, judging from a chalk inscription on the wall.

The Russian Legation is in the heart of the ruins. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the Austrian and German Legations, are untouched. Only the window panes were smashed by the force of explosions.

"An endless row of supply wagons," continues the article, "is proceeding through the city eastward, another row is moving in the opposite direction, and amid the traffic small groups of Serbian prisoners are being escorted. There are among these numerous soldiers who were cut off from their comrades and were found hiding among the ruins and trenches, waiting for an opportunity to rejoin them. One of them was discovered on Kalimegdan almost buried in earth, but supplied with foodstuffs for fourteen days.

"Two soldiers with fixed bayonets are escorting a strange looking prisoner, a woman at least 70 years old, with hands securely tied. One of the men tells me she climbed a telegraph pole as cleverly as a cat and cut the wires before they had time to fire at her. She was murmuring as they passed, 'I don't mind if they shoot me. I am old enough to die.'

"The outskirts of the town are totally demolished. The Jewish district is a heap of ruins, with not one house in it. The people who remained are only old women and children. The younger women have all left with the men and are fighting with them. Not even boys of 12 or 13 can be seen. They are also on the firing line."

NEW BRITISH GUNS WON BIG OFFENSIVE

Gas Used for the First Time Also a Factor of September Assault, Gen. French States.

LONDON CRITICISES REPORT

The Chronicle Wants to Know Why Supports Failed and Part of Line Was Pushed Back Two Miles.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—How the British strengthened their artillery by introducing new weapons and how the old were handled along the front in Flanders, where the Germans were driven back in the great offensive of Sept. 25, are the chief disclosures of interest in a long official dispatch from Field Marshal Sir John French to Earl Kitchener, which is published tonight under date of General Headquarters in France, Oct. 15.

The dispatch is mainly a technical military review of the inception, carryingout and aftermath of the fighting around La Bassée, Loos, and Hulluch. It brings to the British public for the first time a full realization of the intensity of the German counterattacks, which, General French says, were almost continuous from the day of the big British attack up to and including Oct. 8.

Then, the Field Marshal writes, the Germans delivered an attack, with some twenty-eight battalions in the front line and larger forces in support, after a very heavy bombardment on all parts of the German front. He goes on:

"At all points of the line except two the Germans were repulsed with tremendous loss, and it is computed on reliable authority they left some 8,000 or 9,000 dead in front of the British and French trenches."

Concerning the British losses in the action of Sept. 25, the Field Marshal says:

"I deeply regret the heavy casualties incurred in this battle, but, in view of the great strength of the positions, the stubborn defense of the enemy, and the powerful artillery by which he was supported, I do not think they were excessive. I am happy to be able to add that the proportion of slightly wounded was relatively large, indeed."

Work of Heavy Artillery.

Field Marshal French, referring to the improvement in the artillery and the arrival of British reinforcements, says:

"Since my last dispatch the army has received strong reinforcements, and every reinforcement has had its quota of field artillery. In addition, numerous heavy guns and howitzers have been added to the strength of the heavy artillery. The arrival of these reinforcements in the field tested the capacity of the artillery as a whole to expand and meet the requirements of the army.

"Our enemy may have hoped, and not perhaps without reason, that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings, to build up an efficient artillery to provide for a very large expansion of the army. If he entertained such hopes he now has good reason to know they have not been justified by results.

"The efficiency of the artillery and the new armies exceeded all expectations, and during the period under review excellent services have been rendered by the territorial artillery. The repulse of the enemy's attack on Oct. 8 in the neighborhood of Loos and Hulluch with such very heavy losses shows the capacity of the artillery to concentrate its fire promptly and effectively at a moment's notice.

Formed a Gas Detachment.

Of the use by the British forces of gas, Field Marshal French says the repeated use of gas by the Germans compelled him to resort to a similar method.

"A detachment was organized for this purpose, and took part in the operations commencing Sept. 25 for the first time," says the Field Marshal. "Although the enemy was known to have been prepared for such reprisals, our gas attack met with marked success, producing a demoralizing effect in some of the opposing units, of which ample evidence was forthcoming in captured trenches.

"The men undertaking this work carried out their unfamiliar duties which conspicuous gallantry and coolness, and are confident of their ability to more than hold their own should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare."

In the concluding paragraph Field Marshal French pays tribute to the cooperation of the French forces with the British. He also refers to the arrival in the field from Canada of a new division, which is composed of excellent material, saying:

"This division will, I am convinced, acquit itself as well as the first Canadian division always has done."

CRITICISES THE REPORT.

London Chronicle Notes in It No Explanation of Shortcomings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—In an editorial this morning on Sir John French's report of recent operations in France, The Chronicle says:

"To the main questions which have been asked regarding the operations no answer is given. Why, for instance, were the troops of the Fifteenth Division, who captured Hill 70, and got as far as Cité St. Auguste, a mile beyond it, left so long without supports that six and a half hours after they started out the German reinforcements, which had been collected in that interval, were able to drive them, still unsupported, back over behind that hill, a loss of nearly two miles? Why were the troops of the Seventh Division, who got as far as the village of Haisnes, left unsupported apparently for over twenty-four hours and so driven back to the quarries, also a loss of nearly two miles?

"The effect of these happenings was that we only dented instead of breaking the German defensive system, and that what was near being a great strategic victory became a purely local success. But why they happened we are left to guess.

"The troops designated to act as supports were three divisions, the Twenty-first, the Twenty-fourth, and the Guards Division. Before these relieving divisions came up the whole of the captured front had to be held by five divisions, which had won it, had been attacked all day in the driving rain, had sustained heavy losses from the enemy's artillery fire, and on Sunday and Monday lost two out of their five Generals of division.

"The impression left is that they underwent a very severe ordeal, and probably our losses exceeded those of the enemy until the ill-fated German counterattack thirteen days later, on Oct. 8, gave us an opportunity of 'getting our own back,' which was utilized so admirably as to restore the balance of casualties in our favor.

Referring to Sir John French's praise of the work of the Royal Flying Corps, The Chronicle says:

"Perhaps what strikes one most after reading his remarkable figures as to the number of enemy trains bombed and communications hampered by our flying even during the great offensive, is the reflection that in spite of all these things the Germans succeeded (while we failed) in bringing reserves to critical points, and so stopped our advance after it had practically passed through the material obstacles. The chronicle is one of very considerable successes, but behind it there are evidently not a few unsolved problems which the brains of the army must work hard to solve better next time."

Italy to Get Coal from Japan.

ROME, Nov. 1.—The price of coal having gone up to $30 a ton, arrangements are being made to import coal from Japan, where it is obtained at $3 a ton.

CAN'T DIVORCE FIGHTERS.

Cases Against Men Now Serving Must Wait, Judge Rules.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Divorce cases against officers and men serving at the front will have to stand over until they return to the United Kingdom. Such was the decision of Justice Sir Henry Bargrave Deane when asked in the Divorce Court today for leave to serve a divorce petition upon an officer on the fighting line.

"It is not in the interests of the nation," says the court, "for men to have their minds diverted from their duties by such matters. They had better stand over until the men return."

BERNSTORFF AT CAPITAL.

To See Lansing Today—Note to England Soon to be Given Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and members of his suite returned to Washington today and reopened the embassy. The Ambassador spent the Summer at Cedarhurst, L. I.

Count von Bernstorff will confer with Secretary Lansing tomorrow. While the German submarine controversy is considered as having been settled there has been no formal reply from Germany to the last American note.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who has also reopened his embassy, visited the State Department today and conferred informally with Secretary Lansing. They talked mainly about the details of making public the American note to Great Britain protesting against interference with commerce. The note will be given out in advance for simultaneous publication in this country and England on an agreed date. It will be made public by the end of the present week.

KING GEORGE RETURNS HOME

Much Fatigued by the Journey, but Reported as Doing Well.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—King George, who was injured last week by being thrown from his horse while reviewing troops in the field, returned to London this evening.

The King arrived at Buckingham Palace at 7:30 o'clock. Although he was much fatigued by the journey, his condition was officially reported as satisfactory.

The King reached Victoria Station by special train. Elaborate precautions were taken to insure privacy, the greater part of the station being closed. The public exit was also closed, but the elaborate preparations defeated their purpose, as they attracted a large crowd, which lined all the approaches to a considerable distance, and loudly cheered when the King's motor car appeared, followed by several others containing members of his suite.

BULGAR WHEAT FOR GREECE.

All Shipping at Varna Moved Inland to Lake.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A continuance of friendly relations between Greece and Bulgaria is indicated by the success of a Greek commission which recently went to Sofia to negotiate for the purchase of wheat for Greece. According to The Times Bucharest correspondent the Bulgarian Government has decided to permit the export of wheat to Greece by way of the Dedeaghatch-Saloniki Railway.

A dispatch reaching Bucharest from Sofia says an ordinary session of the Sobranje (Parliament) which was chedueled for Oct. 28 was adjourned by royal decree until Dec. 28.

Another dispatch regarding the situation at Varna says the Bulgarians, in expectation of another attack upon the coast, removed the gunboat Nadjezda, together with all merchant shipping, dredges, and tugs, to Lake Devna, which is connected with the sea by a canal. Measures have been taken to sink all this shipping if Russian troops are successful in landing.

ASQUITH ANSWERS QUESTIONS TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

that the men wearing it are doing their duty or are willing to do it, and will relieve them of these humiliating attentions.

CLEMENCEAU ASSAILS THE BRIAND MINISTRY

Ex-Premier Calls It Merely "a Shuffle of the Same Old Cards."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—After preserving a judicial silence while the new Cabinet was in process of formation, Georges Clemenceau yesterday and today criticised the change with his accustomed vigor.

Yesterday he asserted that the substitution of Briand for Viviani and Viviana for Briand was merely a change of order without affecting facts or persons. Today he says that the new Cabinet is only a shuffle of the same old cards, with no indication that it is likely to exhibit the authority or resolution that France imperatively needs.

Beginning with the "chorus of elders," he says it is an unhappy augury for their future position that their first action—the attempt to expel Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, from the Cabinet—should have resulted in defeat. They should soon realize that their true function is the useful but inglorious one of "acting as protective screens for leaders who fear not power, but the responsibility of power."

The previous Cabinet, Mr. Clemenceau says, bludgeoned Parliament, gagged the press, and attempted to win popular support by the establishment of fetich worship, "which replaces in negro tribes any scientific investigation of facts," with its own members as principal deities. Now, he says, two notable fetiches, Millerand and Delcassé, lie in fragments, smashed by their own admirers and their comrade, who knocked them down, by a prodigy of adroitness profits by the catastrophe. M. Clemenceau would leave Premier Briand to the judgment of history, except that he has hastened to put similar idols on the vacant pedestals.

M. Clemenceau gives four reasons to support his assertion that the change is only one "of appearances to save the underlying reality of impotent verbiage:" First—the same persons remain in direction of affairs, despite the crumbling of power which proves their failure; second—their number is increased by men no less eminent for rare intelligence than for frequent weaknesses of character; third—intrigues and squabbles of Parliamentary groups take precedence of the vital question of the prompt organization of the maximum military effort; fourth—talkers who expect everything from talking have merely replaced one line of talk by another when the only thing needed is the will to act. In short, he says the new Ministry stands for a wider dispersion of powers at a moment when England has realized that the concentration of powers is absolutely necessary.

M. Clemenceau ends by saying that he can only warn the nation, but for France's sake he will struggle until the end. If the Cabinet does not justify his criticisms he will be the first to rejoice; but in any case the time for words is past. "For the sake of our dead heroes," he says, "let us have an organization made alive by authority; less noise and more acts; leaders who lead a united people instead of playing politics."

FOUND RUMANIANS CLAMORING FOR WAR

Army Ready to Take the Field with Allies, Says G. G. Rice, American Oil Engineer.

TEUTONS SHORT OF FOOD

No Meat in Diet of Poor—Hungarians Have to Maintain Relatives in Trenches.

George G. Rice of Texas, an oil engineer, who for several years past has been in the employ of the Rumanian branch of one of the large American oil corporations and who left Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, about three weeks ago, arrived here yesterday and among other things reported that all Bucharest was clamoring for war on the side of the Entente Allies. Mr. Rice traveled with another American engineer who has lived in Rumania many years and came home through Hungary, Austria, southern Germany, and Holland. In the first three-named countries he saw signs everywhere of a food shortage.

"In Bucharest," said Mr. Rice, "there are one or more demonstrations every day by the populace, who wildly demand of the authorities that Rumania get into the war on the side of Great Britain, France, and their Allies. Up to the time I left not a single demonstration in favor of the Teutons occurred, and to the onlooker it appeared that the entire population was heart and soul in sympathy with the nations of the Quadruple Entente. I have heard Rumanians even go so far as to say that in the event the Government tried to swing the nation to the side of the Teutons there would follow a great uprising to dethrone the King and create a Republic, with Jonescu, the former Premier, as President.

"However, nothing like this is going to happen, for the King has the same views as has the majority of the army, and the army, as everybody knows, sympathizes with the Allies. With the late King Carol, who sympathized with the Teutons, it was different. But Ferdinand is with his people and shares their views on the present war. The warehouses are stocked with supplies and the army is ready to answer the call at a moment's notice."

When he arrived at the Rumanian frontier town of Predeal and crossed into Hungary, Mr. Rice said, his companion and himself were met by Hungarian army officers, who seized their steamship tickets to New York. No reason for the seizure was given, but before the travelers arrived at Budapest they received a telegram telling them that the tickets would be returned to them through the American Consul General at Budapest. This was done. Mr. Rice does not know yet why they were seized in the first place.

"All through Hungary we were stopped, it seemed every few yards, and examined and questioned by the military authorities," added Mr. Rice, "and if there is anything in my history or that of my companion that they did not find out I would surely like to know what it is. Of course I don't blame them for being careful and keeping tabs on all strangers, but I think they might let one travel a mile or two, now and then, in peace. The same rigid surveillance was followed as we passed through Austria, and to a perhaps lesser degree during our journey through Southern Germany on our way to the Dutch frontier."

"How about food conditions in the countries through which you passed?" Mr. Rice was asked.

"The food situation in Austria-Hungary and in Germany is a very serious problem at this time and don't make any mistake about that," he answered, "and at every place we stopped the evidence that such is the case was to be had. In Budapest, for instance, prices are mountain high. I remember buying a very small piece of a very small chicken, and it cost me $1.20, and prices for other articles of food were correspondingly high. I also found out while in Hungary that the parents and relatives of soldiers fighting in the Hungarian armies are compelled to furnish or pay for the food eaten by their menfolk who are fighting for Austria-Hungary and Germany. If they can't send the food to the men, they have to pay the Government Commissary for it. You can imagine what a hardship this entails, particularly on the poor people, all of whose able-bodied men have long since been called to the colors."

"How about Austria?"

"We did not stop for any length of time at any of the Austrian cities, but from what we heard the situation is on a par with that in Hungary."

"And how about Germany?"

"I am not a military man, but as it impressed me the situation there is very serious, at least in those parts of the country through which I passed. I was particularly impressed by the extreme youth of the new levies of troops now in training in Germany. At every city and town through which we passed these boys, who appeared to be about 17 years old on the averge, were drilling.

"At Frankfort, where we stopped for a day or two, I had a chance to look around and observe. The price of food there, especially meats, is already beyond the reach of the poor. Ham cost $1 a pound, and the other meats were correspondingly high. A laboring man with whom I talked told me that meat was no longer included in the diet of the poorer people.

"Did you note any warlike preparations on the frontier between Hungary and Rumania?"

"Yes, the Carpathian hills on the Hungarian side were just swarming with men. Guns dotted the sides and summits of every hill and every gun pointed toward the Rumanian frontier. The country to which I have reference is that part of the Hungarian frontier of which the towns of Torzburg and Rosenau are the centres."

SEND FOOD TO GERMANY.

English Relatives Piece Out Rations of War Captives.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Travelers arriving from Scandinavia say reports are current there that the British Government is now supplying food to British prisoners in Germany. In official circles here it is denied that any such step has been taken by the Government. It is known, however, that relatives and friends of the prisoners are sending by parcel post enormous quantities of food, especially bread, as the prisoners complain that they are unable to eat the German war bread.

The report aroused interest in official circles, where the opinion was expressed that Germany might be making overtures through the United States for some such arrangement. The belief is growing here that the shortage of food in Germany is becoming serious.

A committee of the German Socialist Party has issued a statement contending that the new regulations concerning foodstuffs are insufficient, and demanding new rules, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. The Socialist Party and a committee representing trades unions have petitioned the Chancellor to supply soldiers' families with potatoes and coal from November until March at the expense of the empire.

May Relax the French Censorship.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Temps publishes a report that Premier Briand intends to remove the censorship on newspaper publications of a political nature.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

BATTLE FOR TAHURE CONTINUES FURIOUSLY

Attacks Made by Both Sides in Champagne Fail to Obtain Decisive Results.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The battle for the Butte de Tahure, in Champagne, which the Germans recaptured from the French, is still in progress, but there has been no material change in the relative positions of the combatants.

The French troops have taken 100 more prisoners in that area. The furious German bombardment of the French front is still going on, and Berlin states that the total number of prisoners captured there has risen above 1,300.

What the attacks on the western front have cost in men is shown by a report from Field Marshal Sir John French, who states that the published lists of the German casualties disclose that seven German battalions which took part in the Loos fighting (presumably a German counterattack) lost 80 per cent. of their strength.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

The Paris afternoon bulletin says:

In the Champagne district the fighting continued last night in the region of de Tahure, but without any change in the respective positions of the combatants. We took 100 more unwounded prisoners; this in addition to the number previously announced.

No other action of importance occurred last night.

The Berlin headquarters report says:

In the Champagne the French began a counterattack at Tahure during the afternoon, and were repulsed. The hill of Tahure, which was taken by storm by our troops on Oct. 30, remained firmly in our hands. The number of prisoners taken during the last few days has been increased to 31 officers and 1,247 men.

Lively hand-to-hand fighting took place near Combres.

A French biplane was brought down south of Tahuré on Oct. 30 by Lieutenant Boelcke.

Several aerial battles took place in the neighborhood of Belfort, with good results for the Germans.

In Belgium, in the sector of Lombaertzyde, a very spirited bombardment by the enemy was accompanied by obvious preparations for attacks, which the immediate intervention of our artillery prevented from being carried out.

In Champagne, likewise, on the whole front between Hill 193 and Tahure, as well as to the south of the village, the Germans bombarded our positions. They manned their trenches and set up scaling ladders. The barrier fire of our batteries and machine guns stopped this attempt or this sham at an attack.

The Belgian communication reports slight activity of the enemy artillery. Pervyse, Noordschoote, and Pypegaard have been bombarded.

This report by Sir John French is given by the British War Office:

On Oct. 30 the enemy heavily bombarded the area east of Ypres. With this exception, owing to the wet and misty weather, the artillery on both sides has been less active. Mining activity continues on both sides.

The returns of casualties for seven German battalions which took part in the fighting, as published, show that the losses averaged 80 per cent. of the strength of these battalions.

ITALIAN AIRMEN ACTIVE.

Bombard Numerous Points, Including Two Railway Stations.

ROME, Nov. 1, (via Paris.)—The official communication from General Headquarters issued today reads as follows:

"On the upper Cordevole our offensive made further progress in the valley and on the hill northwest of the Col di Lana. In the Falzarego zone we repulsed an enemy attack on the Little Lagazuoi.

"On Podgora Height the enemy yesterday renewed his attempts to arrest our approach, but failed.

"On the Carso nothing of importance has occurred.

"Our aviators continue their daring raids with success. Yesterday they bombarded numerous points of military importance, including the railroad stations at Duino and Nabresina, and trains in the latter locality."

TURKS CLAIM SUCCESSES.

Destroyed Enemy Trenches and Mine-Throwing Positions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31, (via Wireless to London, Nov. 1.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War office:

"On the Dardanelles front local fighting continued. Our artillery destroyed enemy trenches and mine-throwing positions."

GERMANS BEGIN NEW RIGA DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

on the Dvina line have been succeeded by comparative calm, marked only by artillery duels, in which the Russian light and heavy artillery has shown to advantage.

Only on the Styr, north and south of the Kovelsarny Railway, are the Teutons still pouring out their lives in the attempt to rehabilitate their position.

What this seeming equilibrium betokens it is difficult to say, but certainly it cannot last. It is an equilibrium between a constantly increasing and a constantly decreasing force. The Russian army is ever growing in strength and resources and its guns no longer starve for lack of shells.

The German army, exhausted by five months of hard fighting under strange conditions, is without hope of further accessions of strength.

The delay on Germany's part means confession of weakness, and it is thus probable that the present calm means that Germany is gathering strength for a final effort.

For the present the invaders are completely held, and Russian successes are spreading north. The Emperor, accompanied by the Czarevitch, has been on the southern front, where he has thanked and congratulated his troops for their brilliant work of the last few weeks. He reviewed detachments of troops close to the firing line and visited a regiment on an advanced position.

TO HELP RUSSIANS HERE.

Official Coming to Start Banks or Make Equivalent Arrangement.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31, (via London, Nov. 1.)—V. V. Pemeller will leave here soon to start Russian savings banks in the United States.

If the American Government does not look with favor on the proposal, it is planned to make arrangements with individual banks for savings funds. The plan is not designed to draw money to Russia.

A dispatch from Petrograd last Tuesday said that the Ministry of Finance was drafting a plan to open Russian savings banks in the United States to receive deposits from Russian nationals, and that the first of these banks would be opened in New York and Chicago.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

TO BOYCOTT GERMAN FIRMS.

Germans' Accusation in Regard to the British in China.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"German authorities are commenting on the attempts of Great Britain to restrict the trade of Dutch shippers with China," says the Overseas News Agency. "These authorities state that the British Government intends to boycott German firms in China. When the war began Great Britain forbade trade with Germany, later with German firms in neutral European countries, and finally with Germans in China. Thus Germans all over the world are affected. This means that neutral powers are forced to yield to British despotism.

"The British aim to apply the same measures to all other neutral shipping lines, including those between North and South America. Neutral exporters who have been trading for decades with German importers will lose connections with their customers, and exporting concerns under British control will rob them of their business."

KAISER HONORS PRINCE.

Confers Highest Iron Cross on George of Saxony.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (Via London.)—Emperor William has awarded the Iron Cross of the First Class to Crown Prince George of Saxony on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief "in recognition of the services he rendered in the latest battles."

Prince George, who is 22 years old, was wounded seriously in the leg on the battlefield in France a year ago, and at the time it was thought he would be able to take no further part in the campaign. In September of last year he was decorated with the Iron Cross of a lesser degree.

CONSCRIPTION NOT NEEDED.

Lord Derby Said to Have Declared the Present System a Success.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—Horatio W. Bottomley, Member of Parliament for the Southern Division of Hackney, in a lecture at Brighton yesterday claimed that he had the authority of the Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting, for saying that, whatever Lord Derby had thought before, he was now convinced that the voluntary system of recruiting would be saved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—The Daily News says:

"Recruiting in London yesterday, in spite of the dismal weather, beat all records for this year. It was estimated that over 2,500 men enlisted. Monday is always a good day, but yesterday, so remarkable was the enthusiasm, the recruiting officials were taken by surprise.

"It was clear, indeed, that unless the mistakes of last Autumn are to be repeated, it will be necessary to have an emergency arrangement, ready to fall back on in case the existing one proves inadequate."

CHICAGO WAR NURSE DEAD.

Miss Hamilton Succumbs to Meningitis at Etaples, France.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A private cablegram received today from Etables, France, told of the death from meningitis of Miss Sarah Hamilton, a nurse, who went from Chicago to the French front soon after the outbreak of the war. Her death was announced in the British official casualty list.

Miss Hamilton's parents live in St. Louis. She has a brother in Chicago, and was attached to the Chicago nurses unit in charge of Dr. J. M. Knapp.

ALL SAINTS' DAY IN FRANCE.

Mourners for Dead Soldiers Throng Paris Cemeteries.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—All Saints' and All Souls' Day are being observed in Paris and throughout France. Pilgrimages of wreath-bearing throngs of mourners were made today to the cemeteries, in most of which are buried soldiers who have fallen on the field of battle. The pilgrimages will continue tomorrow.

Some memorial services were held yesterday, including pilgrimages to the cemeteries on the Marne battleground, the grave of Paul Déroulède, the poet, at St. Cloud, and to the monument erected at Père Lachaise Cemetery to the 151 French writers who have been killed in the war.

At Havre the cemeteries were visited by a procession composed of Belgian Ministers, the Havre City Council, and British sympathizers.

PROFESSORS TORTURED.

Turks Afterward Put Educators of American College to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Four professors of the Euphrates American College, founded by American missionaries at Harput, Armenia, were tortured by the Turks before being put to death, according to a letter made public here today by the Rev. Robert K. Smith of Westfield.

The hair and mustache of Professor Tenekejian, who had taught mathematics for twenty-five years, were pulled out by the roots. The nails of another were pulled out with pincers. Seven-eighths of the students were deported, killed, or exiled, and the young girls were carried away to harems.

The letter was written by an American connected with the college, Mr. Smith said, and was addressed to Bishop Gasparian of Boston. It is dated July 19, 1915. The name of the writer is withheld for fear that he might be killed by the Turks.

Fourteen professors were engaged in instructing 150 Armenian students, two-thirds of them girls, when the war began. The Turkish authorities took over seven of the eight buildings of the school. "Seven native professors, educated in America, were taken from the college," the writer said. "Four were killed; three are still living.

"Professor Soghigian, head master of the college for fifteen years, was taken prisoner May 1, but, having become ill, he escaped torture. He was sent to a Turkish hospital, where later he bribed Turkish officers, and escaped. He is now believed to be in hiding.

"Professor Lulejian, biologist, said to be

FEW WAR REFUGEES FOUND IN NEW YORK

Most of Those Still in Debt to Government Gave False Names or Addresses.

SOME PROMISE TO PAY

One Man Pleads Misfortune and One Woman Says She Has Forwarded the Money.

Americans who were stranded in Europe following the outbreak of the war until the United States Government went to their rescue with loans ranging from $1 to more than $1,000 are hard to find, notwithstanding the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday published the names of 2,000 delinquents, among whom were 322 in this city alone.

At the majority of addresses given by American war refugees to Government representatives it was difficult to find any trace of them. In many cases the addresses were wholly fictitious, and a still greater number, if not fictitious, were only temporary addresses.

The method by which the relief funds were distributed was learned last night from Theodore Hetzler, a Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, who was Chairman of the American Committee in London for the distribution of funds. He explained that before the Government money arrived, Americans in London had raised a large sum, which was distributed, and that about six months ago, when he last went over the records, practically all had been returned. Why the Government had not been as successful he could not say, as they had employed the same methods in distributing it.

Took Best Security Offered.

In lending the Government and the private funds, he said, the best security the borrowers could offer was taken. In some cases the security was in bills of exchange, in other cases money orders. Money orders of German steamship lines could not be cashed in London, so the committee accepted them. Unusable letters of credit and checks on United States banks were also taken. In cases where no better security was offered personal notes were accepted.

Many hotels were given as addresses, but in only two or three cases did the hotel have any record of the person. A score of addresses given by refugees were found to be vacant lots or other impossible places.

Mrs. Anita Lopez, 49 Claremont Avenue, admitted that she had obtained a loan of $69 in Baden a year ago last September. She was visiting her parents and said she failed to receive funds sent for her return to New York. She obtained Government funds sufficient to get to London, where she found drafts awaiting her. Two months ago, according to Mrs. Lopez, she received notice that her loan was due. She said she forthwith sent a check for the amount to her mother in Baden, thinking it was necessary to refund the loan through the Consular office where she got assistance.

"I think this is perfectly outrageous for the Government to publish my name in this way," said Mrs. Lopez. "I have had unexpected expense on account of sickness in my home, but I am going to pay back every cent. A friend of mine forwarded the money to my mother to repay the loan, and she will have the receipts."

Has Been in Paris Five Years.

The list of delinquents shows that Dr. J. M. Gershberg, 56 Rivington Street, borrowed $10 from the Government Refugee Fund. At that address a TIMES reporter found a dentist, Dr. M. H. Glass, who said he knew Dr. Gershberg, and had every reason to believe the latter had been living in Paris for five years.

James P. McKeon, who appears to have borrowed $58.56, gave as reference Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Father Lavelle said he knew Mr. McKeon and believed "everything would be all right."

One of the largest obligations was assumed by L. S. Debesa, 620 West 135th Street, $1,370. The renting office at that address had no record of such a person.

Lord & Taylor's list of employes does not include Ralph Gaffagan, whom the Government assisted with a loan of $27.50.

Nothing was known at the Hotel Knickerbocker about Willis F. Munson, who owes $70, or Willis F. Newman, who owes $20. Solomon A. Lewisohn also was unknown there. Neither Charles H. Ridloy nor Louise Mendelson could be found at the Astor. H. W. Farmer, whose name was down for $145, was not at the Aberdeen.

Thomas A. Kennedy, who gave the Eastern Hotel as his address, makes his headquarters there when in town. At present, it was said, he was out West. Margaret A. Peebles, who owes $182.50, was known at the Gerard, but it was said that she did not live there. Information regarding her was refused.

Absent from Her Vacant Lot.

Dorothy E. Walderman was not found in the empty lot at 636 West 136th Street, the address she gave. Miss Walderman owes $75.

Vance Lowry, it was discovered, lived until last January at the address which he gave, 135 West 135th Street. He is a negro, thought to be in the theatrical business, and borrowed $150 with which to get back to New York.

Gazelle McAllister could not be found at 30 West 135th Street. His account for $46 is overdue.

Richard Gadson, who owes $42, was not found at 104 West 134th Street, nor was Mamie Palmer, at 23 West 133d Street.

Eddy Drayton, colored, who lives at 155 West 132d Street, from whom the Government wants $55, firmly maintains that he has never been in Europe. He has a cousin in the show business who, he says, was in Europe when the war started. This cousin is now on the road.

Bertha Riegel, from whom $20 is sought, was absent from 63 West 119th Street. A doctor, who has lived there for years, never heard of her.

John Laime, who gave his home as 173 West 117th Street, and owes $177.15, picked a number that does not exist.

Some of the delinquents mentioned in the Brooklyn list were found yesterday. They blamed hard times for their tardiness in paying. A few whose names appear said they were not in Europe when the war started. Many of the addresses were found to be fictitious.

Pleads Misfortune.

Moses Richter of 123 South Second Street, who got $30, said he wrote to the Treasury Department last week saying he had had misfortunes and had been unable to pay his debt. He said he would refund the money in January.

Louis Kaplan of 238 Christopher Avenue and Joseph Socher of 355 Powell Avenue, both of whom received financial assistance, promised to pay soon. Kaplan got $140, and Socher $122.50, according to the Government list.

Mrs. Charles C. Miller of 295 Clermont Avenue, an aunt of Eleanor Heitkamp and Mary Heitkamp, whose names appear on the list, was surprised to learn that her nieces had overlooked their debt. She said they were now living in Paris, and promised to write to them.

Samuel Cohn, who gave his address as 145 Bushwick Avenue, and Morris Sand, whose address on the list is given as 55 South Second Street, are not known there.

TO CHARGE NOTHING FOR CAVELL STATUE

Sir George Frampton Will Make a Present of It to the Nation —To Start Work at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The first statue in memory of Edith Cavell is to be erected on an island site in Trafalgar Square between the National Portrait Gallery and St. Martin's Church. The serene figure of the heroic nurse will stand in the midst of a constant swirl of traffic. Sir George Frampton, R. A., President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors and one of the most eminent sculptors in England, has promised to execute the statue as a free gift. He approves warmly of the position selected. It has been given by the Westminster City Council.

As the First Commissioner of Works has consented to the scheme, it is proposed to proceed with it at once.

GERMANS CAPTURED 40,000.

Berlin Gives Number of Russians and Serbians Taken in October.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The War Office announced today that during the month of October more than 40,000 prisoners were captured on the Russian and Serbian fronts. The figures follow:

Captured by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, 98 officers, 14,482 men, 40 machine guns.

By Prince Leopold, 32 officers, 4,154 men, 2 machine guns.

By General von Linsingen, 56 officers, 8,871 men, 21 machine guns.

By General von Bothmer, 30 officers, 1,525 men, 1 machine gun.

By Field Marshal von Mackensen, 55 officers, 11,937 men, 16 machine guns, 23 cannon.

In addition to the guns mentioned a great number of cannon of older types fell into the hands of the Germans.

MORGAN OUT OF DANGER.

Physicians Attending Financier Return to This City.

Continued improvement was shown yesterday in the condition of J. P. Morgan at his home, East Island, near Glen Cove, L. I. His two physicians, J. W. Markoe and H. H. M. Lyle, returned to this city in the afternoon, and this strengthened the belief that Mr. Morgan had passed the danger period.

No formal bulletins were issued by the physicians.

VILLA'S GUNS OPEN ON AGUA PRIETA

Continued from Page 1.

intrench. None of the shots at this time came nearer than three-quarters of a mile of the American line.

The Villa gunners returned shot for shot, aiming aparently at the southern salient of the Agua Prieta defenses.

No damage was done by either side for the first twenty minutes.

As the firing became hot refugees began pouring over the American line.

General Calles moved a three-inch gun mounted on a flat car to a point on the west side of town, within a few feet of the United States Customs House. It was soon after this that a Villa shell struck in that vicinity.

Calles's hospitals in trench dug-outs in the west side of town appeared busy. Stretchers were seen moving through communicating trenches. Despite the warnings of United States military officers, the roofs of Douglas houses and the streets opening on the border line were thronged.

About 2:15 two shells, apparently from the Calles forces, passed over Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, on the American side near the line east of Douglas. These shots seemed to be aimed at the Villa reserves stationed half a mile east of the Slaughter ranch house.

The Villa guns were at the time about 300 yards from the American lines. They ceased firing after a few rounds, evidently realizing that they were drawing the fire of the cannon too close to the American line.

OBREGON FORCES ROUTED.

3,000 of Them Attacked Villa Troops of Twice Their Number.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 1.—Arrivals here from Torreon brought news of the defeat of about 3,000 of General Obregon's Carranza forces by a much larger Villa force at San Carlos on Saturday, on the line to Duranga. According to the account, Obregon sent his men to clear out what he believed to be a small force of Villa soldiers. It is said that they ran into a force of about 6,000 men.

The Carranza force returned, it is said, with twenty-two cars of wounded soldiers.

FUNSTON WARNS VILLA.

Will Order Troops to Cross if Mexicans Purposely Fire Over Border.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 1.—"If there is any premeditated firing into the United States at Agua Prieta, I will order the United States troops to cross and put a stop to this firing." This was General Frederick Funston's ultimatum to Villa, delivered here tonight as the American officer started to take command of the troops at Douglas.

General Funston said that stray shots across the border would not be considered deliberately unfriendly, but that the first indication of deliberate efforts to fire into Douglas or to disregard the safety of Americans would result in the invasion of Agua Prieta.

While he said he was going to Douglas only as an observer, it was learned here tonight that he would displace General Thomas F. Davis and will assume complete command of the border forces.

GEN. HUERTA SERIOUSLY ILL.

Said to be Suffering from Yellow Jaundice, Caused by Confinement.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 1.—General Victoriano Huerta is seriously ill at his prison quarters in Fort Bliss and his physician is much worried over his condition. He is said to be suffering from yellow jaundice. The doctors say his close confinement following his active life in the field has broken down his general health and he is in a serious condition. He has been in bed for two days, but was able to sit up some today.

An effort is being made to have the former Dictator of Mexico released from custody pending the calling of his case in December. The State Department has been appealed to in behalf of Huerta.

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FIND DYNAMITE MAN IN SHIP BOMB PLOT

Secret Service Says Bronkhurst Supplied Explosives to Fay Through Dr. Kienzle.

USED SECRET SIGNAL CODE

University-Bred Engineer Worked as Day Laborer in Region of Big Munition Plants.

A sixth arrest was made yesterday in the alleged plot to blow up munition ships leaving American ports when Engelbert Bronkhurst, who has been living and working at Dr. Benedict Lust's Naturopath Sanitarium at Butler, N. J., was taken into custody by Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service. Bronkhurst, it is said, was the man who provided the dynamite with which "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, or H. A. Kearling, reputed to be the leader of the plot, was going to use in his work.

Bronkhurst was brought to town on Saturday evening by a Secret Service agent, and from then until 3 o'clock Sunday morning he was questioned by Chief Flynn and his assistants. At the close of the examination he was allowed to return to Butler, but yesterday morning early he was brought to town again and subjected to a second examination by Chief Flynn, District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, and Assistant District Attorney John C. Knox.

This inquisition ended at noon, when Chief Flynn formally arrested Bronkhurst. He was taken before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton and arraigned on the same charge as the other five. After the charge had been read, Commissioner Houghton told Bronkhurst that he was entitled to a hearing, and Bronkhurst waived his right, saying that he was willing to be held for Grand Jury action.

Brighter Than He Looked.

Commissioner Houghton explained all details carefully, as Bronkhurst's appearance was that of a man of no large information, and it was feared that he might not understand the legal formalities. But in perfect English the prisoner explained that he understood what he was doing and said he preferred to await the action of the Grand Jury. Commissioner Houghton then asked him if he had counsel, and Bronkhurst said that he had not.

"If you have no money," said Commissioner Houghton, "I can appoint any lawyer you may wish to defend you."

"I prefer to conduct my own defense," said Bronkhurst. "I have a slight juristical knowledge, and I have an insuperable aversion to any lawyer. I believe that the profession is an unclean one. I had the misfortune to have some slight legal training in my youth, and I shall defend myself."

Thereupon, after bail had been fixed, as in the other cases, at $25,000, Bronkhurst was taken to the Tombs, where he refused to make any statement.

Bronkhurst, it is understood, will testify for the Government when the cases come to trial. He was reluctant, it is said, to give information to the Secret Service officials.

According to Government officials, Bronkhurst, who was employed in building a road to the Lust sanitarium, met Dr. Herbert Kienzle, another of the defendants, who stayed at the sanitarium for several weeks this Summer. In building the road Bronkhurst had legitimate use for a good deal of dynamite, and Dr. Kienzle arranged with him to supply Fay with some of the explosives he would need for his mines. The arrangement was made while Dr. Kienzle was at the sanitarium, and Dr. Kienzle then went back to town.

Secret Cigarette Signal.

Fay was told that when he wanted dynamite he was to notify Kienzle ahead of time, and then on an appointed day was to go to Butler on the Erie and get off the train with an unlighted cigarette in his mouth. On the station platform he would meet a man with a lighted cigarette, who would approach him and ask why Fay's cigarette was not lighted. This would identify Bronkhurst, who then would make arrangements for the transfer of the dynamite. This was carried out, according to the officials, and much of Fay's dynamite came directly from Bronkhurst.

The Secret Service officials say that Bronkhurst, who is about 50 years old, was born in Hanover, received a university education, served his time in the German Army, and then took up engineering and went to South Africa, where he worked in the diamond fields for some time. Later, it is said, he worked in the three Americas, and indeed in practically every part of the world where mining is carried on. That he is a highly educated man is vouched for by the officials and corroborated by his language and bearing, though not by his personal appearance.

But this highly trained, widely traveled, and experienced mining engineer, a man of the world, worked at the Lust Sanitarium in a capacity which was described last night at the sanitarium office as that of "an ordinary workman around the place." Bronkhurst was employed three or four months ago by Dr. Lust, who is now in California, and no one at the sanitarium last night knew anything about his antecedents or the circumstances under which he was employed. He has lived at the sanitarium alone, and, so far as known by persons at the institution, he has no family. His tasks were hardly up to the standard of a competent engineer of his experience.

Near Big Munition Plants.

But Butler is near the Pompton Lakes district, where there are a number of ammunition factories of the du Pont and other companies, which have been busy for months turning out munitions for the Allies. While Bronkhurst had a perfectly natural use for the dynamite which he employed in road building, it is thought, although no Governemnt official would discuss this phase of the case, that his proximity to a region where there have been two or three explosions this Spring in munitions plants might indicate that the activities of the conspirators were not limited, as at first suggested, to attacks on ships.

The cases of the three men arrested by Detective Captain Tunney and taken to Police Headquarters at midnight on Sunday had no connection, it developed yesterday, with the Fay affair.

Patrick J. McDonald, Fay's new counsel, said yesterday that he would probably apply on Wednesday, the first day of the session of the November Grand Jury, for a writ of habeas corpus.

TELLS OF DAILY RIOTS FOR FOOD IN GERMANY

Dutch Socialist Describes Suffering of the Poor—Cost of Living Up 64 Per Cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The various messages received recently regarding the distress in Germany owing to the scarcity of food are borne out by Mme. Roland Holst, a Dutch Socialist, who has declared publicly that the extent of the need of the poorer classes in Germany was terrible.

Mme. Holst says that food riots are almost daily occurrences. Some have occurred in Berlin, especially in the suburbs where women wait for hours and sometimes all night in front of shops where fat is sold, and yet thousands have to go home without being able to make any purchases. Very soon after the shops open the stocks are exhausted. Then frequently the women smash the doors and windows, and from time to time some of them are arrested.

Significant figures bearing on the higher cost of living in Germany due to the war are given in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt of Oct. 6 by Dr. Carl von Tyszka, who has been making a study of special war conditions. The most serious development, he thinks, is the rise in the price of pork, the chief meat diet of the poorer classes.

An average German family of the middle class, which used to pay 18 marks 10 pfennigs ($4.52) a month for its meat, mostly consisting of pork, must now pay 31 marks 95 pfennigs. Among other monthly disbursements for foodstuffs, Dr. Tyszka cites the following increases in price:

	Marks.
Sausage from	5.95 to 11.90
Butter from	9.15 to 14.76
Fats from	2.83 to 4.60
Potatoes from	2.75 to 4.72
Eggs from	3.50 to 7.50
Milk from	13.90 to 14.08
Coffee from	3.58 to 3.87
Sugar from	1.76 to 2.08

"For the same articles," he continues, "which in June, 1914, before the outbreak of war, cost such a family 67 marks, they must now spend 110 marks, an increase of 64 per cent. That expresses the ratio of increased cost of living for a family of moderate means in the war.

"And the increase in prices has by no means reached its limit. Most serious of all is the large increase in the price of fuel and lighting materials, which will make itself especially felt next Winter. Last November 100 briketts (heating fuel) cost between 95 pfennigs and 1 mark 15 pfennigs. Now the price is from 1 mark 20 to 1 mark 45, and we must, unfortunately, expect a further increase."

As to the scarcity of meat and bread now making itself felt in Germany, Dr. Tyszka combats the theory that it affects mostly people of means who have been consuming too much meat.

"For a few hundred thousand overfed people a decrease in the consumption of meat and bread may be beneficial," he says, "but the great mass of the German people, even in peace times, has not eaten too much, but rather too little meat. A further decrease in consumption of this most valuable means of nutrition may in the long run have a harmful influence on the strength of the nation."

TEUTONS SEEKING GRAIN.

Austria and Germany Look for It in Rumania and Bulgaria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A deep impression has been made in Austria-Hungary and Germany by Rumania's decision that the prices of cereals for export shall be double the price of those for home consumption, and that payment must continue to be made in gold. The hope of procuring by way of the Danube some of the wheat which it is estimated Rumania has for sale is still entertained in Vienna.

The reason for the scarcity of flour in Austria-Hungary and the commandeering of flour in Hungary, which began today, is, according to Dr. Weisskirchner, Burgomaster of Vienna, the scarcity of vegetables, meat, and rice. This has enormously increased the demand for flour.

Dr. Weisskirchner is also busy preparing the public for a further fall in the value of Austrian money, which in Switzerland is now about 76 francs for 100 kronen.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, Nov. 2.—The Vossische Zeitung's Sofia correspondent says a member of a German grain company has arrived in Sofia with the purpose of assuring an adequate importation of Bulgarian grain.

The Man in the Tower Prepares for the Show

HORSE Shows come and Horse Shows go—but horse sense goes on forever.

★ ★

If you can buy a dress suit for $35, or $55, or $60, which incorporates all the grace and correctness of a $100 dress suit, isn't it "a good buy?"

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner ready-to-wear evening clothes are patterned directly from the $100 and $125 dress suits made by New York's leaders in evening clothes production.



The fitting is well done and quickly done.

★ ★

Correct silk hats and evening dress haberdashery.

Largest Distributors "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunk—$15

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

TELLS OF SHOOTING OF A BRITISH CREW

Germans Killed the Sailors of the Submarine E-13 "Like Rats," Says W. W. Nutting.

DANES GREATLY EXCITED

But Realize That to Enter the War Against Germany Would Be an Act of National Suicide.

William Washburn Nutting, editor of Motor Boat, who has just returned from a four months' trip through the Scandinavian countries and Germany, brought back a description of the shooting of fourteen British sailors, members of the crew of the British submarine E-13, when they were fired upon by a German gunboat in neutral waters off the Danish coast, on the morning of last Aug. 19. This incident of the war and the indignation aroused by it in Scandinavia were reported by cable at that time.

"I left Malmö, Sweden," said Mr. Nutting, "on the ferry to Copenhagen, on the 20th. Reports were prevalent in Malmö that the German fleet of destroyers and gunboats, which had been patrolling the waters of the Baltic for many months, had fired upon a body of English sailors. It was said that the crew of a submarine had been potted in the water as they were swimming away from their boat, and that there was a possibility of complications in the relations of the northern countries and their great neighbor to the south.

"As we passed by the island of Saltholm, a long stretch of low-lying land on the horizon, about ten miles outside the entrance to the harbor of Copenhagen, we could see two or three of the heavy lighters with their squat hulls which are familiar sights in the North Sea and the Baltic, grouped about a mere speck in the distance.

"The ferry passed nearer to the shore, and it was possible to make out the framework of the conning tower of the submarine. From the distance at which we passed, the Germans seemed to have caused very little damage to the body of the boat.

"In Copenhagen, which is a hotbed of pro-Ally sentiment, I found the people roused to white heat, not alone against the Germans for having violated their neutrality (for the frequent loss of Danish ships in the nearby waters had rather dulled the ardor of the people in protesting against such accidents,) but against the Germans for having committed so 'unsporting' an act as to have fired upon men when they were down.'

"The next day the E-13 was brought in on floats to be patched up at the Navy Yard. Photographs of her were sold in the streets, and all Copenhagen went down to the water to see the craft.

"According to the reports which I heard that day, the E-13 had been one of a flotilla of English submarines which got past the German patrols at the entrance of the Baltic. All the others passed through in safety. The waters in the Sound at this point are shallow, and the E-13 ran aground early in the morning on the shoals of Saltholm. Later in the day, as she lay helpless on the shore, her presence was discovered by a Danish patrol boat, which notified her Captain, Lieutenant Commander Layton, that he would have twenty-four hours to get off and save himself from any Germans lurking in the vicinity as best he might. What damage the E-13 had received at that time I do not know, but apparently she was quite helpless. In the ordinary course of things she would have been interned by the Danes, after she had been refloated. A protest would have been sent to England, no doubt, and that would have ended the matter till the coming of peace.

"But a German torpedo boat appeared on the scene, hot-foot on the heels of the Danes. She lingered about for a short while until she had sized up the situation, and then steamed away in the distance. Ace three of the drama was the appearance of either a German Zeppelin or an airship (the accounts vary), which scouted about for a time and then vanished southward.

"Late in the afternoon, while the Danish patrol boats were still standing by, two German torpedo boats appeared. It was said that one of them hoisted a commercial signal. Without waiting for an answer, one of the Germans fired a torpedo at the submarine point blank. The torpedo exploded in the shoals near the submarine, sending water and sand flying in a great tower of spray and mud.

"When the spray cleared away, and the Germans saw that they had missed their prey, they opened fire with all their guns in a terrific salvo. With their boat riddled with shrapnel shot, and afire fore and aft, the Englishmen took to the water, every man Jack of them. While they were in the water, swimming toward the Danish boats, the Germans continued their fire, killing fourteen of the English like rats. They hadn't a ghost of a chance. The other fifteen, officers and men, got away, more by luck than anything else, and were fished out of the water by a boat sent out by the Danes which put out directly between the submarine and the Germans. The Germans, I suppose, not wishing to risk so flagrant a breach of neutrality as to commit a deliberate act of war upon the Danes, which firing upon the rescue boat would have constituted, turned tail and steamed away.

"The next day the bodies of the fourteen sailors were brought into Copenhagen. All flags were at half-mast, and it was reported that a warship of the Danish navy would be commissioned to carry the bodies of the sailors to England.

"The funeral was attended by members of the Danish Cabinet and a number of high officials, and was made a public affair. The whole incident, in Copenhagen, was somewhat similar to our own feeling after the sinking of the Lusitania. The Danes, however, knew that to enter the war against Germany would be practically an act of national suicide, so the belligerent note in the American press at the time of the Lusitania tragedy was absent at Copenhagen. The whole affair did not tend to soften the hearts of a people who still resent Germany's seizure of the rich southern provinces of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg in 1864. The Danes expect England to give them the E-13 to augment their navy."



Fashion Splits Its Vote 50-50

FROM the polling places of Fashion flash the returns that the vote is equally divided between *form-fitting* and *loose-draping* Overcoats.

At **$20, $25, $30, $35** I show *both types* of Overcoats, tailored with a smartness that sticks out from the ordinary, like a foreign hotel paster on a globe-trotter's bag.

Put in your spare moments to-day *making comparisons.* This shop is as hospitably open to mere visitors, as to buyers.

My big glove business is explained by my big glove values, starting with that remarkable *Tan Cape Glove* at **$1.15.**

Town-and-Country Suits and Overcoats
$20.00 *to* **$65.00**

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

TO ENLARGE STEEL PLANT.

Illinois Company Will Spend $5,000,000 on Chicago Works.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Five million dollars will be expended during the next six months in making the plant of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago, the largest open-hearth mill in the country for the manufacture of steel rails. Rail mill No. 1, which was the largest Bessemer steel plant in the country, will be converted into an open-hearth plant, and its capacity will be nearly doubled. Rail mill No. 2, constructed to increase the output of Bessemer rails, also will be converted to an open-hearth system.

It is estimated that the increase in production in rails, when the improvements are completed, will be about 500,000 tons per annum.

The change will mean the employment of thousands of additional men.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 1.—Records for freight car movement on the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad were broken last month, a total of 204,898 cars having been moved past Lewistown. The best previous record was early in 1912, when 203,000 cars were moved in a month. Of the cars moved last month 123,105 were loaded and 81,783 empty.

POLICE SLAYER KILLED.

Bosworth Fought to Evade Capture Until He Was Shot Down.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 1.—Lindel Bosworth, alias "Honey" Budlong, slayer of Detective Bennett W. Dorman, in New Haven, last Saturday, died late today in a hospital here as the result of bullet wounds inflicted by New Haven and Bridgeport police earlier in the day near Avon Park, Stratford. According to the police Bosworth was wanted in Newark, N. J., and Providence, R. I., for burglaries and other crimes.

Bosworth was found near the haunted house where he had made his headquarters since arriving in this vicinity about noon Saturday. He was called from the house by supposed friends. The police, some from New Haven and some from Bridgeport, were hidden near by.

As Bosworth emerged from the house the police began to close in on him. He drew an automatic revolver, but as he started to fire he slipped. The officers opened fire on him and half a dozen or more bullets were sent into him. He was then made prisoner and conveyed in an ambulance to the hospital.

REJECTS PHIPPS PORTRAIT.

August Benziger's $4,000 Painting Called Unlifelike in Suit.

The suit of August Benziger, the artist, against Mrs. Annie C. Phipps for $4,000 for painting a portrait of her husband, Henry C. Phipps, the steel man, was answered yesterday by the defendant. She admits having ordered the painting, but says she refused to receive it because it was not a work of art or a likeness of her husband.

According to Mrs. Phipps, the painting was without artistic taste, it was mechanical, unlifelike, not even a fair likeness, and was to her utterly worthless. She said she never accepted the painting, and upon being advised that the artist was proceeding with it, told him she did not consider herself bound by any contract to accept it. She says the artist finished the painting from a photograph of her husband.

Mr. Benziger has painted portraits of Cardinal Farley, Charles M. Schwab, Professor John Alfred Brashear of Pittsburgh, and other prominent men.

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The appearance and comfort of the man at the wheel of your motor car have much to do with your satisfaction in its ownership and pleasure in its operation.

We specialize in

Chauffeurs' Complete Outfits
Overcoat, Suit and Cap
at **$43.50**

Their correctness of style, perfection of fit and excellence of making and materials are such as only long experience and exceptional facilities afford. The outfit includes

A $25.00 SUIT—Norfolk or plain model, with trousers or breeches. Oxford gray whipcord.

A $25.00 OVERCOAT—Heavy weight Oxford gray whipcord to match the Suit. Double-breasted with convertible collar, lined with wool suiting.

A $2.50 CAP—To Match Suit and Overcoat.

Motor Apparel Shop—Sixth Floor.

12 DIE IN SMOKE IN TENEMENT FIRE

Policeman Finds Stairs Burned Away and Many Families Huddled Above.

DEAD STREWN IN HALLS

Some Overcome at Windows, Seeking Way to Fire Escapes, Others Die in Their Beds.

While the dozens of residents in a rear tenement at 66 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, slept early this morning, a fire started in the lower hallway. It gained headway and attacked the stairs and it had eaten them away to the first hall above the ground when Policeman Carthymuller of the Bedford Avenue Station discovered the blaze.

He tried to get up through the house to rouse the tenants, but even the fire escapes were impassable because of the dense smoke, and it was not until the firemen arrived with their ladders that it was found a dozen persons, perhaps more, had died of the smoke.

Men, women and children were found in their nightclothes or with draps that had evidently been hastily thrown about them, lying in upper halls and on the floors of their rooms. One man was found dead on a windowsill. He had seated himself on it as though to throw his legs over and drop to the ground when the smoke overcame him.

For the first few minutes after their arrival the firemen were kept busy carrying lifeless bodies down their ladders to the ground. Many of the victims looked as though they were asleep. No flame had touched them.

How the fire started is not known. From the space over which it had burned when Carthymuller discovered it it was evident that it had been going some time before the policeman caught a glimpse of the flames as he passed in the street.

AGREE TO UNITED FACULTIES

Columbia and Teachers College Reach New Understanding.

The coalition of the Faculties of Columbia University and Teachers College was finally completed yesterday by the Trustees of the university. Under this arrangement the university becomes the educational head of both, but Teachers College remains financially independent. The Faculty of Education and the Faculty of Practical Arts at Teachers College, representing the Faculty boards of that college, will send separate delegates to the University Council, which controls the entire educational policies of all the schools of the university. These Faculties become Faculties of the university, with the same rights and privileges.

Dr. Butler, President of Columbia, will be ex officio the executive head of Teachers College, with the powers and duties of President, and he becomes its educational head. The internal affairs of the college will be in the hands of the Dean, Professor James E. Russell.

Teachers College won its contention for all of the fees and sources of income arising from its courses. The university, on the other hand, will have no responsibility or liability of any kind for the maintenance or management of Teachers College.

Maurice A. Bigelow, Professor of Biology and Director of the School of Practical Arts, and Miss Helen Kinne, Professor of Household Arts Education, are the delegates selected to represent the Faculty of Practical Arts on the University Council.

David Keppel, Fine Arts, 1901, gave to the university a collection of nineteenth century prints of English, French, Dutch, Spanish, and American etchings, to be known as the Frederick Keppel Memorial, in honor of his father.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Have Arranged for Today

A Most Unusual Sale in

Furs of Fashion and Quality

For Women and Misses



EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL VALUE

Trimmed Caracul Coats
or
Self Collar Hudson Seal Coats

69.50

The caracul coats are of selected flat curl pelts, the Hudson seal coats of choice dyed muskrat pelts. Full flare models. Caracul coats have funnel or sailor collars of skunk. Hudson seal have self collars.

Trimmed Moire Caracul Coats
Full flare, 45 inch long model, with funnel collar of skunk. **85.00**

Hudson Seal Coats
Made from selected dyed muskrat, 45 inch long, flare model, convertible collar. **95.00**

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Belted Cossack model with beaver or skunk collar and cuffs. **145.00**

Trimmed Persian Lamb Coats
45 inch long model, fox border, collar and cuffs. **165.00**

Reproductions of Model Fur Coats
In Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) with borders, collars and cuffs in contrasting furs. **225.00**

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
BORDER, COLLAR, CUFFS OF NATURAL SKUNK
110.00
Full flare model, of selected dyed muskrat pelts, with the new chin strap collar.

Wholeskin Scarfs—Barrel Muffs

Scarfs			*Muffs*	
18.50	29.50	Black Lynx	32.50	
24.50	29.50	Battleship Grey Fox	24.50	29.50
19.50	22.50	Red Fox	19.50	27.50
14.50	19.50	Natural Lynx	22.50	25.00
12.50	18.50	Natural Skunk	22.50	29.50
24.50	27.50	Baum Marten Fox	22.50	27.50
25.00	27.50	Afrique Fox	27.50	29.50

Blue Fox Sets (*White dyed blue*) **95.00** Wholeskin animal scarf and barrel muff to match.

Cross Fox Sets (*Perfect cross marking*) **85.00** Wholeskin animal scarf and barrel muff to match.

Slate Fox Sets (*White dyed slate*) **110.00** Wholeskin animal scarf and barrel muff to match.

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Coats for Big Game Followers



A time of big events—and a big, comfortable, sporting overcoat for each event.

The "big game" at Yale bowl and at Cambridge—the opening of the Horse Show—the opening of the ice rinks.

Abercrombie & Fitch sportswomen's coats for the motor trip, to wear over the riding suit, or to wear skating.

There is a smart distinction—a mannish swing—about these exclusive A. & F. models not to be found in any others.

Made of English tweeds, leather and Scotch fleeces.

They have been worked out in a practical way, from constant contact with the views and requirements of leaders in sports.

Special fabrics which cannot be duplicated by any other house.

The new Glace Kid coats and suits, in all colors, for motor and street wear—and skating—the largest assortment of sportswomen's town and country suits shown anywhere in the world.

Hunting boots, walking boots, skating boots—the most complete sporting shoe department, for both men and women.

Wayside Comforts



The commissariat for the motor trip or the duck-shooting expedition.

Compact new luncheon kits for parties of two, four or six, with thermos bottles for hot drinks.

Kit as shown, for six, $35.

Other kits from $5 up. Boy's luncheon kit, for one, $3.50.

The largest assortment of kits this house has ever shown. Separate bottle sets and flasks of every kind.

Sportsmen's binoculars, $70 up.

Sporting novelties in unlimited variety, including all game sets.

Sportsmen's Topcoats



From the convenient slip-on, rain-proofed and with convertible collar, to the English motor coat, completely enveloping the wearer.

Every sporting need in the matter of top coats can be properly supplied in the A. & F. sportsmen's clothing shop, ready-to-wear or made-to-measure.

Prices, from $28 to $110.

Shooting suits for the field, the duck-blind or the big woods.

Riding suits of the exclusive A. & F. covey cloth.

Sweaters, mackinaws and leather coats, sportsmen's hosiery, gloves, shirts, hats and caps.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

SUFFRAGE PROVOKES ARITHMETICAL ROW

Opponents Deny the Assertion That a Million Women in the State Want to Vote.

ACTUAL FIGURES IN DOUBT

Enrollment of 350,000 Is Claimed by Advocates—Figures on Canvass Not Ready.

Foes of equal suffrage yesterday made a final and determined attack on the statement that 1,000,000 women in this State want the vote. The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage cited statistics to show that really only 10 per cent. of the women of this Commonwealth cared for the ballot. The Empire State Campaign Committee, a coalition of pro-suffrage organizations, stuck to its guns.

Suffragist and anti-suffragist agree on the census of 1910, which showed there were 2,757,521 women 21 years old or more in the State. The Women's Political Union estimates that of these 1,200,000 are native born white and 439,000 are foreign born white.

The actual enrollment of suffragists, it was stated at the headquarters of the Empire State Campaign Committee, is 350,000. The mill on includes those "enrolled, polled, and canvassed as wanting to vote." The Woman Suffrage Party claims a membership of 300,000, and there are various affiliated organizations whose membership it would be difficult to determine. The Women's Political Un on has 25,000 paying members of whom 3,000 are men. The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage gives its strength as 40,000.

The number of women 21 years old or more in this State in 1915 is estimated at 3,000,000 or more. The percentage of those who want suffrage depends on whether one takes as a standard actual enrollment or the expression of a wish. According to the strict definition of the antis, a 10 per cent. estimate would practically hold, while if the suffragist criterion is accepted the proportion of women who want to vote is about 30 per cent. of the total.

"Mrs. Catt's open letter to Mayor Mitchel, in which she upholds his statement that one million women in New York State want the ballot, is most interesting," said Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the head of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. I should say that 10 per cent. of the women of this State want suffrage, for I regard as such only those who are enrolled. I should think that 5 per cent. of them were actively opposed to the proposal to enfranchise women and the remaining 85 per cent. indifferent. The men of the city and State are considering very seriously as to whether they shall give votes to women.

"One of the reasons why suffrage will fail tomorrow, for I believe that it will, is that the great majority of the women of this State do not want it. Until the suffragists are willing to give out the reports of their canvassers as to localities and numbers to demonstrate that a million women in this State do want suffrage the public is going to take their statement with a large grain of salt."

Mrs. Catt, when informed of the views of Miss Chittenden, said she did not know how many women in this State actually were connected with suffragist organizations and she did not think such statistics of any importance.

"What we tried to do," she said, "was to get as large a number as possible interested in the cause. Hence our thorough canvass of the State, which developed that a million want the vote. It is true that only 350,000 are actually enrolled, but the other 650,000 want the franchise just the same. Many did not enroll for fear they would lose their positions, as, indeed, were many men who would not declare themselves.

"We never made the statement that all the million were enrolled. We meant that a million wanted suffrage, and we believe it. I have not the actual reports available here, and it would take too long to prepare them. We have the facts."

Mrs. Catt, who said the State campaign had cost the suffragists $175,000 to $200,000, expected that the election of today would show 50,000 majority for suffrage.

Members of the Women's Political Union, who expect to see "The Cause" win by 10,000 votes, maintain that whatever the men may do, the majority of the women want the ballot. Miss Alberta Hill, at the headquarters of the union, said she believed fully two-thirds of the women of the State really desired suffrage. She based this upon her personal observations.

At the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, the statement was made that at fewest 1,000,000 women were on record for suffrage and that if a vote were taken at least 80 per cent. would so register principles.

TAMMANY HALL IS NEUTRAL.

Many District Leaders Predict Suffrage Will Lose by 75,000.

Tammany Hall, so Leader Charles F. Murphy reiterated yesterday, is neutral on the question of woman suffrage. He said that had been his policy all along. No attempt has been made, he said, to instruct Tammany leaders or election district captains, much less the rank and file of voters, how they should cast their vote on the question.

"The sample ballots sent out to voters, while marked against the revised Constitution and in favor of the canal bonds issue proposition," said Mr. Murphy, "specifically omitted any mark or any suggestion that the organization was otherwise than strictly neutral on the suffrage question.

"I understand that some of the leaders are for it and some are not. I have not told any one how I am going to vote, nor have I sought to influence the vote of any other man either way."

While none of the Tammany leaders would tell how they were going to vote on the suffrage amendment for publication, a majority said they were personally opposed to it but had given no instructions to the district captains. Several of the leaders freely predicted that suffrage would be beaten in the city two to one. In New York County they prophesied it would be beaten by at least 75,000 votes.

METCALF AIDS SUFFRAGISTS.

Secretary of Labor Under Roosevelt Praises the Cause.

The Empire State Campaign Committee made public yesterday this telegram received from Victor Metcalf:

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 1, 1915.

Equal suffrage has worked out wonderfully well in California. New York, in my judgment, will make no mistake if in tomorrow's election she registers herself in favor of granting to women the right to vote. VICTOR METCALF.

Mr. Metcalf was Secretary of Labor under the Roosevelt Administration.

RETURNS AT MANY HOTELS.

Clubs and Vaudeville Theatres Will Get Election Results.

Election returns will be announced tonight in many theatres, clubs, and hotels. The vaudeville theatres and music halls will follow their usual custom of announcing the results throughout the evening. In the Keith houses—the Palace, Colonial, and Alhambra in Manhattan and the Orpheum, Prospect, and Bushwick in Brooklyn—the returns will be communicated to the audiences in various ways.

In some instances the stereopticon screen will be used and in others one of the entertainers will do the announcing. At the Palace a special ticker has been installed and Bert Levy, the artist, will be the special announcer.

In the Proctor vaudeville houses and the Loew picture and vaudeville theatres the same methods will be followed. At the Century the dialogue of "Town Topics" will be arranged so that the players can interpolate the more important results.

The New York Athletic, the Republican, and the Union League Clubs are the only ones of the larger clubs that have arranged to receive the returns. The regular election night dinner will be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor and returns will be flashed on a screen by the telautograph. The same method of announcing the election returns will be adopted at the Biltmore and the Ritz-Carlton. At the McAlpin the returns will come in on special tickers installed for that purpose. At the Knickerbocker and Waldorf-Astoria the returns will be posted on blackboards in the corridors.

The Times Searchlight on Tower Will Tell Results of the Election

After the closing of the polls tonight, the counting of the vote will start immediately throughout the State. As soon as returns enough have been received to make the results of the complete count reasonably certain, the verdict of the voters will be communicated instantly to everybody for miles around through the use of the great searchlight on the tower of the Times Building, at Forty-second Street and Broadway. The signals will be as follows:

PERKINS ELECTED—White shaft of light pointing north.

SWANN ELECTED—White shaft of light pointing south.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN STATE—White shaft of light pointing west.

SUFFRAGE LOSES IN STATE—White shaft of light pointing east.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY ELECTED—White shaft of light pointing north and swinging to east and west.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY ELECTED—White shaft of light pointing south and swinging to east and west.

NEW CONSTITUTION APPROVED—White shaft of light pointing east and swinging up and down.

NEW CONSTITUTION REJECTED—White shaft of light pointing west and swinging up and down.

URGES VOTE FOR CANAL BONDS

McAneny Says "Yes" on Proposition No. 1 Will Save City Money.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, called attention yesterday to the importance, so far as New York City is concerned, of the adoption of the proposition to authorize the issuance of $27,000,000 in State bonds to complete the Barge Canal.

"No voter in the city should fail to vote 'Yes' tomorrow on the proposition to authorize the issuance of $27,000,000 in bonds of the State to complete the Barge Canal," said Mr. McAneny. "The immediate thing to keep in mind is that if these bonds are not authorized this whole amount must be met through an additional State tax, $15,900,000 of which will have to be paid by the taxpayers of New York City.

"If the bond issue is not approved all of this sum will have to be raised through direct taxation in the next two years. Through the bond issue it would be distributed over a long term of years, as the rest of the cost of the canal has been.

"But while the proposition should be approved for this reason, it is also true that the completion of the canal is of vital interest to the commerce and trade of the City of New York. It would be an act of exceedingly poor business, from any point of view, to vote 'No' on this proposition."

COLUMBIA IS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Straw Vote Shows Students Want Women to Have the Ballot.

A poll of the students of Columbia University taken yesterday revealed the fact that they were overwhelmingly in favor of granting the suffragists the vote. In the straw balloting 560 votes were cast, with 431 votes for the amendment and 129 against it. Of those who voted, 37 were women, and every one of them voted for suffrage.

In the Law School, out of 72 votes 64 were for giving the women the vote. Journalism stood 30 to 4 in favor of it. The biggest poll was made in the college, 168 being for the suffragists, and 70 for the antis. The Graduate Schools of Philosophy were unanimous for the amendment. In this vote, 15 women cast ballots, and 45 men voted for suffrage. At Teachers College the vote stood 35 to 10 in favor, and the Extension Teaching Department was the only school to vote down the amendment. On the canvas there the vote stood 20 to 37 in favor of the antis. Among the Faculty two votes were cast, and both were for the suffragists.

5,000 WOMEN PICKED FOR WORK AT POLLS

Suffragists Go Early to Bed as Men Volunteers Wind Up Their Campaign.

"DON'TS" GIVEN WATCHERS

Leaders at Variance in Their Predictions—Arrangements at the Headquarters.

It was early to bed for the suffragists all over New York City last night and an alarm clock at the headboard. The Women's Political Union simplified the matter of the alarm clock by having two young women, Miss Elizabeth Collins and Miss Marian Tomkins, sleep upon cots at the union headquarters, and from there this morning they were to call all the union workers, watchers, and pickets by telephone. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Union, was to be called at 3:45 o'clock and take her post as a watcher at 242 Eldridge Street at 5:30.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay spent last night in the Vanderbilt Hotel, and was to be at the headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 5 o'clock for general oversight of the party women.

Many suffragists went to bed at 7 o'clock last night, the first time for weeks, having worked until after midnight day after day. At the meeting on the east side of Madison Square, which has been almost continuous since last Saturday, there was again speaking all yesterday afternoon and until midnight. At 6 o'clock last night Rabbi Stephen S. Wise was urging a crowd of men to vote for the women.

Another meeting, arranged by Miss Rose Sanderman, began at 8 o'clock in the evening and lasted practically all night. The automobile flying squadron had a meeting at the Battery at 11 o'clock in the morning and with an assisting squad from the Bronx, held meetings in all the Assembly districts combined. Also the Assembly district leaders themselves held meetings all day.

Bustle at Headquarters.

The Woman Suffrage Party, the Women's Political Union and the Empire State Campaign Committee were bustling all day long with the final preparations for watchers and pickets, and plans for receiving the election returns.

The National Headquarters at 505 Fifth Avenue will be open tonight with a special telegraph wire, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President, will be present to get the latest returns from New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

The Empire State Campaign Headquarters will be open all day, but there will not be much going on there, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the Campaign Committee, will receive the campaign returns at the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, which will be kept open with returns coming in throughout the night.

The Suffrage Shop of the Women's Political Union, at 663 Fifth Avenue, will be open tonight and the returns will be received.

Arrangements at the polling places are in the hands of the Woman Suffrage Party and the Women's Political Union. An inspector in each district is to work all day in her automobile, going from polling place to polling place to see that nothing is needed by the watchers or the pickets. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Manhattan Borough Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, will be in charge of the thirty-one inspectors in her jurisdiction; the Brooklyn inspectors will be under Mrs. Edward S. Dreier. Mrs. William G. Willcox will look after the Richmond inspectors, and Mrs. Henrietta Speke Seeley will supervise the inspectors in the Bronx.

"Don'ts" For Watchers.

The Women's Political Union has issued a list of "Don'ts" to its watchers, which read:

Don't bubble with exuberance at the polling places; be merely pleasant.

Don't wear fluffy ruffles. Make yourself small; most polling places are limited in space.

Don't ask the Inspectors to sharpen your pencils; carry your own paraphernalia, and do your own work.

Don't jog the chair of the Inspector when you have to lean over his shoulder to perform your duty of comparing registration and election signatures.

Don't talk, but keep your eyes and ears open.

Don't regard yourself as an exception and important.

Don't get in the way of legitimate business, but tactfully obstruct illegitimate business.

The Woman Suffrage Party also issued instructions to watchers and also to pickets. Among the latter was the insistence that the women must not go within 100 feet of the polling places and that they must respect the requests of policemen. Its most emphatic instructions were:

DO NOT inter into conversation with voters except to show them sample ballots, how to make them, as shown on the ballots; and to make a pleasant request for the vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

DO NOT GIVE TO ANY ONE any information whatever as to how the election is going—do NOT discuss your hopes or fears with any one, even your fellow-worker.

BE DIGNIFIED. BE SERIOUS. DO NOT ENTER INTO ARGUMENT WITH ANY ONE, MAN OR WOMAN.

There will be approximately 5,000 women at the polling places. As far as possible, they will be fed at noon, women in the districts looking after them, supplying sandwiches and coffee in some instances. Miss Lillian Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement, will send out food supplies to eight districts in big baskets tied with yellow ribbons distributed by the boys and girls.

The names of the women, with the places at which they were to watch or to be picket, were not given out as a rule. Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Dr. Mary Crawford of Brooklyn are among the watchers of the Union. Mrs. John Winters Brannan will be a picket, and Miss Eleanor Brannan will watch in a barber's shop at 58 Elizabeth Street. Miss Vida Sutton will watch at 222 Bowery.

Prominent Women to Work.

Among the prominent women who will act as Inspectors under Mrs. Laidlaw will be Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Louis Slade, Miss Fola La Follette, Miss Mary Dreier, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Miss Katherine Dreier, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid. Miss Maud Malone, known as a militant suffragists, and now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's secretary, will watch at 322 Second Avenue.

Men took the women's places in night speech making last night, and twenty members of the Men's League spoke throughout the congested districts on the east and west sides. Among these were the Rev. Waldo Amos, Walter J. Randolph, Philip Comstock, Alfred Brown, Richard Eskridge, George T. Vicars of Jersey City, Oscar J. Smith, Edward Van Zile, Ferdinand Pecora, E. B. Goodman, the Rev. Allan McCurdy, R. C. Beadle, Calvin Tomkins, Herbert Solomon, T. E. Oliphant, Melvin D. Hildrich, Robert Egan, J. Appleton Hopkins, Walter Hervey, and E. G. Routzahn.

Of the leaders' final forecasts that of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of the Women's Political Union was the most definite.

"I believe woman suffrage will win by a majority of 10,000," she said. "I do not believe that New York City will go for the women, but I think suffrage will lose only by a small majority, and that will be made up by the returns from up-State."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has taken part in many State campaigns, said:

"I do believe we are going to win. There never was a suffrage campaign in which things were apparently so favorable as they are here in New York, but at the same time I have never taken part in a campaign in which there has been such great hostility as here in New York. And, also, I have never been in a campaign where there was organized against women a band of influential men and men stooping to use such unscrupulous means of fighting.

"The politicians, they tell me, have refused to predict," said Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the National President. "Well, I am not afraid to predict victory. It has been a most remarkable campaign—easily the most remarkable campaign I have ever been through, and I have been campaigning for forty years."

"I think we are going to win, and, moreover, that we shall carry New York City," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the Woman Suffrage Party.

"I don't think any one can tell," said Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Press and Publicity Committee of the Empire State Campaign Comittee, "but to us it does seem very favorable. I don't think the betting against it means anything at all, and the more you go around the streets the more the sentiment seems overwhelmingly in our favor."

Among all the suffragists and anti-suffragists only one bet on the election is recorded. This is between Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and a newspaper woman. It was made two years ago, when Mrs. Dodge predicted that the suffrage amendment would be lost by 150,000 majority. The newspaper woman proposed the bet of $5 and Mrs. Dodge accepted it.

One of the anti-suffrage headquarters, those of the Guidon Club Opposed to Woman Suffrage, 45 East Thirty-fourth Street, opposite the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, went out of business yesterday. The flag was taken down in the afternoon, the anti-suffrage signs were taken from the windows, and the club moved out, its duties completed. Last night the windows were filled with suffrage "Vote Yes" signs, as other windows in the house had been for some time.

The headquarters of the State and National Associations Opposed to Woman Suffrage, 35 West Thirty-ninth Street, will be open all the evening, and a special wire has been put in for the receipt of the election returns.

"The Dollar Dinner" Also a la Carte.



When Your Friends Come to Town, Bring Them Here for a Good Dinner!

5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH—PURE—SWEET
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN TODAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 467 and 470 5th

FOR THE SOCIAL SEASON ABOUT TO BEGIN

the Horse Show
Opera—Theatre—
Receptions-Luncheons
Matinee-Musicals
Afternoon Calling-
Tea Dinner Dances
and other formal or
informal occasions-

TAILLEUR & DEMI-TAILLEUR SUITS
DAY-TIME & EVENING GOWNS
COATS, -WRAPS - MANTEAUX
MILLINERY - AND - FURS

For immediate selection or to Order

There is no politics in Saks Winter Overcoats at $17.50 to $60 for Men and Young Men

They preach nothing which they do not practice!
They promise nothing which they do not perform!

¶ Back of every success, commercial or political, is some big, basic idea which generates the steam and controls the throttle.

¶ And back of Saks Clothes is the big, basic idea that every stitch of them shall be Saks-designed and Saks-made.

¶ We realize that most clothing shops are like aspirants for public office, claiming everything in sight on general principles.

¶ But when we expatiate on the merit of Saks Overcoats we are speaking from the tailor's bench and not the dictionary.

¶ Saks Overcoats are not the puppets of *an invisible government*, but are Saks-made, from bench to ballot box, from yardage to usage, from cutter to customer, and we know whereof we speak when we tell you that

Saks Overcoats this season are the finest examples of overcoat tailoring that ever Novembered in New York

¶ They are more than merely fashionable—they set new standards for tailoring and finish—they are individualized by novel touches at collar, cuff, and pocket—they are as exquisite inside as they are outside—they are as rich as Autumn in color—they are as new as November in cut—and they fit like a dream!

FABRICS—Home and foreign varieties. Elysians and short nap chinchillas, Montagnacs, meltons, kerseys, vicunas, Crombies, cheviots, knitted cloths, and innumerable others, in all weights and in patterns that are as exclusive as the manner in which they are tailored.

MODELS—Single- and double-breasted; fly front and button through; velvet collars and rolling self collars; shapely or box back effects; Raglan or regular shoulders; kimono sleeve coats; braided coats, great coats, ulsters, evening coats, and so on, *ad infinitum*.

A Saks Silk-Lined Overcoat at $20

A special plank in the Saks platform for a limited time

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Election Day Specials for Men

Unusual Values in Shirts, Neckwear, Pajamas, Nightshirts, Gloves, Hose, Underwear, Bath Robes, Dressing Gowns, Suits and Coats, a few of which are listed below:

"KENREIGN WEATHERPROOF" STORM AND TOP COATS

9.75

regularly 12.50 to 20.00

This exceptional offering includes Coats of English Tweeds, Homespuns, Worsted, Cheviot and soft Scotch Mixtures, suitable for rain, top or auto wear.

"McCreery Shirts"

1.00

regularly 1.50

Various materials; stiff or soft cuffs; soft, plain or pleated bosoms.

Silk Neckwear

65c

regularly 1.00

Large open-end Four-in-Hand Scarfs; new Fall colorings.

Pajamas

95c

regularly 1.50

Madras, Outing Flannel and Mercerized Fabrics; silk loops and pearl buttons.

Gloves

pair, **1.10**

regularly 1.50

Washable Tan Capeskin, also Black and White Capeskin and Gray Suede.

Half Hose

pair, **29c**; doz. prs. **3.25**

regularly 35c and 50c

Silk and lisle, in plain and fancy colors.

Union Suits

1.15

regularly 1.50

Ribbed Balbriggan; medium weight.

MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S SUITS & COATS—(*Fifth Floor*)

Remarkable Va ues

Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats of Cheviot, Tweed and Shetland Cloths, also Knitted Fabrics. Size 34 to 42 inch chest.

9.50 and **17.50**

regularly 18.50 and 24.50

Young Men's Suits,—new English models; coats with two, three or four buttons. Made of Fancy Tweed or Cheviot in the newest overplaids and stripes; also Plain Gray or Navy Blue Flannel; some with silk sleeves. Sizes 34 to 42 inch chest.

15.50

regularly 21.50

TAMMANY'S KNIVES HELP CONSTITUTION

Its Treachery Has Solidified Opposition, Says Joseph M. Price.

UP-STATE DEMOCRATS AID

Kings, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx Will Offset Tiger Vote Against the Revision.

The exposure in an article printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning of Tammany's plan to knife the revised Constitution was hailed with satisfaction by friends of the proposed new fundamental law in this city. Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, expressed the opinion that many votes would be made for the Constitution with Tammany out in the open as an opposing element after a majority of the Tammany men who sat in the Constitutional Convention had voted for every important article.

The opposition of Tammany Hall, it was conceded, would hurt somewhat in Manhattan, but would help elsewhere. Already the committee has received assurances from many sections of the State of organized Democratic support which will more than offset any adverse majority in Tammany's own bailiwick. Many of the up-State Democratic organizations, according to information received at the headquarters of the committee, are welcoming an opportunity to administer a rebuke to Tammany Hall.

In the municipal election of 1913, when it may be presumed that every sure-enough Tammany vote was cast for Edward E. McCall, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, the entire McCall vote in Manhattan was only 99,295. The total registration this year in the Borough of Manhattan, Tammany's bailiwick, was 151,287, which is more than 150,000 in excess of the Tammany vote rolled up for Candidate McCall in 1913.

Solidifies Tammany's Foes.

There are 151,000 enrolled Democrats in Manhattan, but all of the Democrats are not Tammany Democrats if election results in the past stand for anything. It was pointed out yesterday that Tammany's opposition, now that it has been brought out into the open, should solidify the anti-Tammany element in the Democratic Party everywhere in favor of the revised Constitution.

"Now that Tammany is out in the open against the Constitution, its attitude should be a help rather than a hindrance," said Mr. Price. "The fact that the Tammany men in the Constitutional Convention when they were compelled to act in the open found it necessary to support the important articles of the revised Constitution and the fact that instructions to knife the Constitution were sent out secretly should open the eyes of the voters everywhere to the sinister aspect of Tammany purposes. Tammany by its attitude on the revised Constitution has merely written itself down a little more emphatically than before the enemy of good government."

In Brooklyn the Democratic leaders are looked upon as friendly toward the Constitution except in three Democratic districts where the Tammany influences reach and where resolutions have been adopted by the district committees opposing the Constitution. In Richmond where the Democratic organization ordinarily has been more or less amenable to Tammany dictates, Tammany's call for a fight at the polls on the revised Constitution is likely to go unheeded.

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks and leader of the Democratic forces in Richmond, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and one of the chief factors in the constructive work the convention did. He is out openly in support of it, and has been active in distributing among his Democratic followers in Staten Island literature to instruct the voters regarding the reforms wrought by the Constitutional Convention.

Bronx and Queens Friendly.

In Bronx County, ex-Borough President Louis Haffen, who was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention, also is working for the adoption of the new organic law. He, too, has been distributing literature in favor of its ratification. According to Chairman Price of the Citizens' Committee, Mr. Haffen has told him that the revised Constitution will get a big vote among the Democrats in the Bronx. Mr. Haffen himself is said to have an organization of 18,000 Democrats pledged to vote for the ratification of the revised Constitution.

In Queens the Democratic organizations of the Third and Fourth Assembly Districts are known to be in a friendly mood, and a big vote for the Constitution is expected in these localities. Much of the support in the outlying boroughs has been built up since it has been known that Tammany Hall was preparing to knife the Constitution for political reasons of its own.

Up-State the Tammany opposition has had a marked effect, according to information which has reached the committee. In Rochester, where for many years the Democratic organization under Thomas S. Finicane was nothing more than an annex of Tammany Hall, a new order has set in. The Democratic organization in that county now is under new and clean leadership, with Louis H. Antisdale, a Rochester editor, exercising the dominant influence in local Democratic affairs. The Young Men's Democratic League of Rochester, after it was rumored that Tammany was preparing to do the Constitution to death at the polls, came out in a strong address pledging its members to support the revised organic law and calling on all Democrats throughout the State not directly amenable to Tammany Hall to vote for its adoption. Many up-State Democratic newspapers, also, have come out in support of the new Constitution.

PLEA OF A CONSERVATIONIST.

George W. Burleigh of Camp Fire Club Criticises Lawyer.

George W. Burleigh, a member of the Camp Fire Club of America and of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

"As a member of the Camp Fire Club, I am left to the only available method of protest against George A. Lawyer's circular letter of Sept. 17. Mr. Lawyer has used the name of the Camp Fire Club in his letter in such close context to vicious statements as to indicate his evident intention to mislead sportsmen and voters throughout the State. I, for one, do no wish to be considered as supporting his views or his methods.

"There are too many good things in the proposed Constitution, and particularly in the conservation section (Article VII, for any citizen sincerely interested in the welfare of the State and in the protection of our forests and wild life to let this opportunity for their adoption go by.

"The vicious misrepresentations of the proposed Constitution seem to spring from several sources; from those who are annoyed because pet proposals were not adopted, or from those who are fearful that in some way those already in the State law may be impaired and from those in minor State positions whose continuance in office may be jeopardized. It is to be regretted that the services of any efficient man may be lost, but it is more to be regretted that some of our most ardent conservationists have suddenly become so blind to the opportunity for good that the conservation article and proposed Constitution afford. The citizen's opportunity is now. The Constitution should be adopted and real and permanent conservation established."

TO CLOSE PART OF BROADWAY.

P. S. Commission Fears Crowds on Boarded-Over Section.

The Public Service Commission sent a letter late yesterday afternoon to Police Commissioner Woods asking that the sidewalks and street on Broadway between the north side of Thirty-fourth Street and the north side of Thirty-eighth Street be closed tonight in order to prevent the danger of a mishap to crowds watching election returns in the section where Broadway is covered over while excavation for the subway is going on.

The Commissioners said no new danger that might result in an accident had been discovered, but that the two previous cave-ins of boarded streets in which lives were lost made it essential not to run risks on streets where large crowds would be likely to collect. Passage east and west on the numbered street in the closed district will be permitted, and street cars will run.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger said last night that a request had been made on the Police Department also to restrict passenger travel on the Broadway sidewalks between Forty-first Street and Thirty-eighth Street. Commissioner Woods will issue his traffic orders today.

Inspector Schmittberger said that more than 300 policemen, a large part of them from traffic squads, had been assigned to patrol Times Square tonight. Horn blowing and noise of other kinds will be permitted along Broadway, but the throwing of confetti and other rough forms of enthusiasm will not be permitted.

Entertainments at Public School 63 on East Fourth Street and School 95 on Hudson Street have been arranged by the Police and Fire Departments. At these schools election returns will be announced and moving pictures of the Police and Fire Departments in action will be exhibited. The purpose is to keep indoors as many children as possible in these crowded sections while the streets are filled with election crowds.

ELECTION BETS LIGHT; 4-1 AGAINST SUFFRAGE

2 to 1 Offered that Tammany's Entire County Ticket Wins—2 to 1 Against Constitution.

There was little betting yesterday on the outcome of today's election. The few wagers made were at the odds of 4 to 1 that the woman suffrage amendment would be beaten. Those odds prevailed in Wall Street among the Curb brokers who make a practice of wagering on elections.

Fred Schumm, the betting commissioner, said there was plenty of talk but little placing of actual money. He offered $2,000 at 4 to 1 that woman suffrage would be beaten in New York State, but had no takers. Even money was offered that the amendment would be rejected in New York County by 75,000 votes, and 2 to 1 that it would not be successful in Kings County. For several days Schumm has held about $15,000 at odds of 2 to 1 that the amendment would be defeated in the State. Regarding the new Constitution, Schumm offered $2,000 at 2 to 1 that it would be rejected.

For the last few days odds of 2 to 1 have been offered that Tammany would elect its entire county ticket, and the same odds that both Judge Swann and Alfred E. Smith, the Tammany candidates for District Attorney and Sheriff respectively, would be elected. Yesterday Schumm had $2,000 to offer at 4 to 1 that Swann would be elected and even money that he would win by 50,000. Odds on Smith's election were quoted at 3 to 1.

Schumm offered $2,000 at 10 to 6 that Charles A. Perkins would get more votes than Frank Moss in the fight for District Attorney. Even money was offered that Perkins would not receive 100,000 votes.

Odds of 2½ to 1 were quoted that James C. Cropsey would be re-elected as District Attorney of Kings County.

LAUER ANSWERS RITCHIE.

Last Word in Judicial Discussion of Indorsements.

Edgar J. Lauer, candidate for re-election as Justice of the Municipal Court, Ninth District, yesterday sent a reply to his opponent, Albert Ritchie. Mr. Ritchie wrote him, naming some lawyers supporting the Ritchie candidacy who a leaflet issued by Mr. Lauer's committee said had indorsed Mr. Lauer. Mr. Lauer's reply says in part:

"If you will read carefully the statement of which you complain, in a judicial frame of mind, if that be possible, and not in a partisan spirit, I think you will reach the conclusion that it is a fair and accurate statement. The statement reads: 'The following members of the bar, acting on behalf of the Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association, irrespective of political affiliations, and not because of any personal favor, have indorsed Judge Lauer's record and recommended him for re-election.' As you say, to this statement is appended a 'list of the names of many well-known lawyers,' Republicans as well as Democrats. That statement I believe to be accurate. The names appended to this statement are the names of members of the respective committees of the Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association.

"These committees unanimously indorsed my record and recommended my re-election. Your letter shows on its face that it was designed solely for such political advantage as might accrue by its publication because of its incomplete quotations from the Bar Association report.

"You state at the outset of your letter that 'in the contest for election for Justice of the Municipal Court I have sought to conduct my campaign with the dignity and fairness that is consistent with the office for which each of us have been nominated.' With this statement I am unable to agree, because in two instances which have come to my attention I think your conduct was not in conformity with this statement. These instances are the letter which you issued to the enrolled Progressive voters after I had secured that nomination, and your speech delivered at the street corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue last week."

ISSUES WARNING TO VOTERS.

Woodbury Says They Must Mar Their X's Within Square.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—A warning to voters to keep the "X" they mark on their ballots tomorrow within the voting square was issued today by Attorney General Woodbury. Otherwise, the Attorney General declares, the entire ballot may be void.

Several election officials have asked Mr. Woodbury whether an incorrect marking of the ballot in front of the names of one set of candidates would invalidate the whole ballot or simply that part which was incorrectly marked. Mr. Woodbury believes the entire ballot would be invalidated.

MEN VOTE TODAY AS WOMEN WATCH

Continued from Page 1.

express to you our sincere hope that the voters of Kings County have considered your qualifications for the position of Justice of the County Court as impartially as did the Citizens Union before it indorsed you. We are confident that if they have done so your election is assured."

To Justice Freifeld, Mr. Scheiffelin wrote:

"Your excellent record of service for the past six years as Justice of the Municipal Court has so impressed the voters of Kings County by this time as to make certain your election as Judge of the County Court. After considering your record and the qualifications of your opponents, the Citizens Union was very glad to unqualifiedly indorse your candidacy.

"It is not only exceedingly desirable that good Judges be kept on the bench, but that those serving in the lower courts should be advanced to the higher courts when on their record they merit such promotion."

Twenty-one public school buildings in the city will be used as polling places today, and also the Borough Hall of Brooklyn.

There will be no general transfer of police today. Judges Wadhams and Mulqueen will sit in Part I of General Sessions as committing Magistrates until the polls close, and will dispose of cases relating to violations of the Election Law.

FOUNDED 1826 — GREELEY 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Preparedness—The Note in This

Upholstered Furniture For Home-Lovers

If the present shortage of dye-stuff continues the price of high grade velours will be so high as to make their use for upholstery almost prohibitive. This condition does not affect the Lord & Taylor Store—as usual we are prepared. Our orders for velours placed months ago were the first, consequently you benefit by our foresight. The upholstered furniture sold in this store is upholstered with the best grade of velour, and there is no skimping in the generous use of the rich fabrics, even the outside backs of the pieces are covered with the same materials.



The sofa illustrated is handsomely upholstered in soft, lustrous velour. Loose spring cushions and two soft pillows..... $195.00
Tapestry Suite (2 pieces)..... $170.00
Adam Suite in mulberry velour (2 pieces)..... $245.00
Cane Suite, loose cushion velour seats and backs (2 pieces)..... $265.00
Cane Suite, loose cushion seats (2 pieces)..... $275.00
Velour Suite, loose cushion seats and backs (2 pcs.) $285.00
Jacobean Mahogany Suite, loose cushion seat and back covered in mulberry velour (2 pieces)... $315.00
Sofa and Two Arm Chairs covered in beautiful pattern of blue velour..... $325.00
Cane Suite, covered in blue velour (3 pieces)..... $525.00
Queen Anne Suite, upholstered in mulberry velour (5 pieces)..... $625.00
Solid Mahogany Arm Wing Chairs and Rockers, upholstered in velour..... $37.50
High Back Tapestry Wing Sofa..... $67.50
Velour Arm Chair in blue or mulberry..... $95.00
Velour Davenport in blue or mulberry..... $165.00
Cane Davenport, loose cushion velour seat and back..... $175.00
Arm Chair to match..... $90.00
Blue Davenport, pillow arms (large)..... $185.00
Arm Chair to match..... $100.00

Immediate Delivery on Upholstered Furniture if Desired.
Sixth Floor.

STANDARD RUGS At Lowered Prices

Seamless Axminister Rugs

Extra heavy long pile Rugs in excellent reproductions of Oriental designs and colorings. Size 9x12 feet. Usually $29.50..... **$23.75**

Best Quality Wool Wilton Rugs

A large assortment of these fine American floor coverings at reduced prices to make room for new goods. Size 9x12 feet.

$31.50 and $46.00
Usually $41.50 to $65.00
Fifth Floor.

Lord & Taylor Direct Attention to The Upholstery Section

with its superb assortments of

Lace Curtains, Portieres
Curtain Nets, Scrims, Madras, Swisses
Figured and Dotted Muslins
Upholstery Fabrics

including Velours, Damasks, Armures and the very effective Sunfast Fabrics. Cretonnes also in an exceptionally fine selection of patterns.

Cushions, Cedar and Matting Chests.

Screens, Curtain Poles and Fixtures, etc., at very attractive prices.

Bathroom Supplies a Specialty.
Fifth Floor.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY, TUESDAY (ELECTION DAY)

B. Altman & Co.

Continuation of Exhibition and Sale of Belgian "War Laces"

Owing to the great interest that has been evinced in the Belgian "War Laces" the Commission for Relief in Belgium has made arrangements with B. Altman & Co. continuing the display up to and including Saturday, November 6th.

These exceedingly beautiful specimens of the lace industry of Belgium are being shown on the Fifth Floor.

The values offered are unprecedented.

For Skating and other Smart Sports

the most distinguished costumes are being shown in the Misses' Department on the Second Floor.

Among those of pronounced charm are the models of Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, Corduroy, Broadcloths, Whipcords, and the ultra-smart Tweeds, fur-trimmed.

LOOSE FULL COATS

of mixtures, or Velour Cloths, Velour Velvets or Corduroys, all conceding to the fur mandate, are shown in the mode of the winter.

"Betalph" Silk Hosiery
(Guaranteed)

is in demand by the man and woman of fashion. In the regular stock are:

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

in black . . . per pair $1.75 & 2.50
Extra size . . . . . per pair 2.25
In white or the predominant shades of fashion, per pair $2.00

MEN'S HOSIERY

in black, white, or colors conforming to the present requirements of correct dress, per pair $1.75

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets — New York

Barber Shop
Exceptionally well equipped. Usual prices and unusual service.
Mezzanine Basement.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Free Information about Winter Resorts and Winter Travel Routes, rates and all details.
Ask Mr. Foster
Travel Office, 5th Floor.



MEN

However You Vote

THESE ELECTION DAY SPECIALS

Should Be Supported.



New Autumn merchandise, bought in sufficiently large quantities from our manufacturers when ready currency was most needed, makes the low prices possible.

A Man Can Never Have Too Many Shirts

Silk Shirts in a large assortment of neat and fancy stripes; silk bound and five buttons; various sleeve lengths. Usually $5.00 and $6.00..... **$3.75**

Shirts made of madras or mercerized materials; soft plain or plaited bosoms; soft French or stiff cuffs. Usually $1.50 and $2.00..... **$1.25**

Men's Neckwear of Imported Silks

Open End Four-in-Hand Scarfs, in a large assortment of new patterns. Usually $2.50 and $3.00..... **$1.55**

Open End Four-in-Hand Scarfs in an attractive assortment of stripes and figures in various colors. Usually $1.00 and $1.50..... **75c**

Glove Days Are Here

Washable Tan Capeskin, in spear point backs in regular or short fingers. Usually $1.50..... **$1.15**

Sleeping Suits for Men

Pajamas, made of fine silk mixtures in white and neat fancy colored stripes. Usually $4.50..... **$2.95**

Pajamas, made of self figured mercerized materials with double silk loops. Usually $2.00..... **$1.55**

Lounging Robes for Crisp Nights and Mornings

Blanket Robes coat style, with convertible collar and cord trimming. Usually $5.00..... **$3.95**
Ground Floor.

One Hosiery Special

Silk Half Hose, black only, lisle soles and tops. **$3.25** a half dozen... a pair **55c**

A Most Important Sale of

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

The Result of a Special Purchase

Hand Tailored Suits, $18.50

Suits That Should Be $25.00.

The suits are all new, this season's models. Two, three or four-button effects in as many models as the conservative business man or the young fellow who leans to the smart youthful models will want. Desirable materials in the new autumn shades.

Smart Overcoats, $19.50

The Usual Prices Are $30.00.

The overcoats are single-breasted models. Some form-fitting coats and others draped slip-on models. Heavy knit materials and cheviots or fancy mixed tweeds with silk velvet or self collars. The sleeves are raglan or regular.

Fourth Floor

SPECIALS IN MEN'S SHOES

Men's Cordwainer Boots $5.85

The leather in these shoes is tanned and prepared by a time-proven process to assure the maximum of wear and shape-holding.

$10.00 Bench Made Shoes $6.85

The best leathers obtainable went into the making of these shoes. The styles are many and varied.

Ground Floor.

"Nineteen Times the Pitcher Went Safely to the Well— The Twentieth Time It Broke."



Suppose some valuable duplicate record should disappear from your office—suppose it should be mislaid, burned or confiscated—what would you do? Answer—nothing but repent and regret that you hadn't kept it in a secure, full space room, out of harm's way and unable to tempt fate. You'd realize then that you had "Taken Your Pitcher to the Well" once too often.

No "Unpreparedness" for yours! Let us store your business documents in our specially fitted record rooms, where safety and security are the keynote. Cost?—as little as $5 per month.

Write or phone us.

OUR 36TH YEAR

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
37 to 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE MAIN 6900

The Nevins St. Subway Station—7 minutes from Wall St.—is at our door.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The

PATHÉ PATHEPHONE SHOP

Will Be Open All Day To-Day

Special Recitals continuously on the

Pathephone



The **perfect phonograph,** which uses a Genuine Sapphire Ball and PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS.

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE! **487 Fifth Avenue—4 Doors South of 42d St.**

$540,000

Mortgage Interest paid by us to our clients November 1st—the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

BLOOMINGDALES.



Great Expectations

There comes a day to everyone when the heart beats high because we see in view the accomplishment of a thing long hoped for.

Such a day, to women, is this Election Day—time of high hopes and *great expectations.*

We, too, are optimistic—because for 43 years we have had the vote of confidence of the "Lady of the House"—a vote of which we are proud, indeed!

Women know us as the store of good things, simply served, at fair prices—and as the store that tells the plain truth about its merchandise—always.

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

ADVERTISEMENT.



SOFT WHITE HANDS

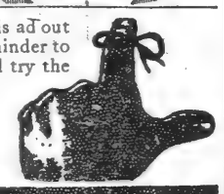
Under All Conditions If You Use Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better, purer, sweeter or more effective at any price than these emollients.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

TO-DAY
Sheepshead Bay Speedway
100-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP
AUTOMOBILE RACE
Who will be the Champion for 1915—Resta, Burman, Aitken, Rickenbacker or Mulford?
See the thrilling, record-breaking contest between these winning drivers of the year! Before the great race starts there will be thrilling feats of
AVIATION
World-famous air men will fly upside down, carry passengers, loop the loop, etc.
Events Start at 2 P. M.
Free Parking space for holders of Box and Grand Stand tickets.
Admission $1, including seat in open stand. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats), $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved $10, unreserved $3, not including admission.

Tear this ad out as a reminder to buy and try the "active man's underwear."



Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

Every Voter Needs the New
CODE OF ORDINANCES
Includes Building Code, Fire Prevention Rules, Sanitary Code, Electrical Code, etc., etc. 900 pages of City laws up to November 1st, 1915.
Price——$1.90
THE CHIEF PUBLISHING CO.,
5 Beekman Street.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVANS
Factory has been increased in size by 10,000 additional feet of floor space.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

DR. HILLIS REVOKES PLAN TO ARBITRATE

Members of Plymouth Church Insist on Taking the Ferguson Dispute Into Court.

TO FIGHT CASE FOR PASTOR

Colonel Beecher Issues Statement Urging Open Trial Instead of Star Chamber Hearing.

Another "scrap of paper" was torn up in Brooklyn yesterday when the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis broke his peace compact with Frank L. Ferguson, his former business agent, which was signed only two days before. The differences between them, instead of being arbitrated, will be thrashed out in the courts. Dr. Hillis was moved to break the agreement by the urgings of a group of prominent members of his flock, who declared that Plymouth Church would take up the battle in behalf of its pastor. In a signed statement, these members, voicing their confidence in Dr. Hillis, say that the welfare of the church will best be conserved by the fullest investigation in a court of justice. These friends of the pastor assert that they will assume the entire responsibility in the proposed litigation against Mr. Ferguson, and it is supposed that Dr. Hillis is to be relieved of the burden of the fight.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, and the Rev. Dr. Nacy McGee Waters, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Dr. Hillis and Mr. Ferguson were brought together in Dr. Cadman's study on Saturday. They signed an agreement to submit their differences to three arbitrators, each to name one and the two so selected to pick the third. Mr. Ferguson informed Dr. Cadman yesterday that he had chosen former State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls, N. Y., as his arbitrator.

When the friends of Dr. Hillis heard that he had agreed to arbitration they arranged to meet in private on Sunday night. At this meeting it was decided that the pastor should be advised to withdraw from the agreement, and yesterday afternoon it was stated that he had consented to do so. The statement issued by Colonel Beecher was signed by the following, all prominent members of Plymouth Church: William C. Beecher, Elijah R. Kennedy, F. W. Lafrentz, Otto E. Reimer, Melvin T. Wilson, J. Franklin Burke, General Horatio C. King, Sidney R. Kennedy, E. C. L. Goddard, John Campbell, Samuel K. Funkhauser, Edward M. Smith, Leon Dabo, William K. Wardner, Dana Woodmer, Rufus W. Powell, W. T. Bingham, Charles Dennis, William Murray, Charles J. Schlegel, George C. Fischer, C. H. Paine, Daniel S. Remsen, Morris G. White, Seabury N. Haley, and the Rev. R. S. Dawson, assistant pastor of the church. Three of the signers, Reimer, Lafrentz, and Haley, are Trustees of Plymouth.

"We are advised," says the statement, "that Dr. Hillis has, through the importunity of friends not connected with Plymouth Church, been induced to sign an agreement to arbitrate the existing differences. Such a course, we believe, would be unwise and inefficient, and we most earnestly advise Dr. Hillis to withdraw from the same.

"We are of the opinion that the welfare of Plymouth Church will best be conserved by the fullest investigation in a court of justice and not by a secret hearing in any star chamber, no matter how well meaning its members may be. We shall assume the contest from this time on as our own, and we most earnestly approve of Dr. Hillis's determination to await the judgment of our courts."

At the home of Dr. Hillis, 23 Monroe Place, it was said last night that he had personally no public statement to make and that anything that was to be said for him as affecting his dispute with Mr. Ferguson would be expressed by Colonel Beecher.

On the application of Dr. Hillis, Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon granted an order requiring Percy D. Hillis to file a bond of $250 to cover the costs in the action which the latter has brought against the pastor. Percy D. Hillis, who is a nephew of Dr. Hillis, is suing for $50,000 for alleged libel. He charges that Dr. Hillis falsely stated in a newspaper interview that he had assumed large financial obligations for his nephew growing out of timber land speculations. Dr. Hillis also got an extension of time of ten days from the filing of the bond in which to answer the complaint in the suit.

At his office, 66 Orange Street, last evening, Mr. Ferguson said that he had received a letter from Dr. Hillis late in the afternoon informing him that the minister had decided to withdraw from the agreement entered into on Saturday. Mr. Ferguson said he would not discuss the action taken by the pastor and the latter's friends, or say what course he would pursue because of the new turn of affairs, until he had consulted with his counsel.

One of the advisers of Dr. Hillis said yesterday afternoon that soon after the arbitration agreement between the pastor and Mr. Ferguson had been signed on Saturday, Mr. Ferguson gave the news of the compact to a Brooklyn newspaper. This, the friend of Dr. Hillis said, was a direct and immediate violation of that part of the agreement providing that neither of the parties thereto was to say anything further publicly as to the trouble. Mr. Ferguson denied emphatically last night that he had in this or any other way violated the agreement, and said he had reason to think Dr. Hillis's friends gave out the news.

BUDGET HITS SCHOOLS, SAYS SUPT. MAXWELL

Many Activities Will be Dropped for Lack of Funds, Churchill Declares.

The refusal of the Board of Estimate to include in the 1916 budget a larger sum for the Board of Education than was appropriated this year, means that there will be a curtailment next year in the activities of the board, according to Superintendent Maxwell. The day elementary school service probably will not be touched, but the recreation centres, public lectures and some other things will be suspended or reduced.

"If the Board of Estimate," Superintendent Maxwell said, "imagines that with an increase of 40,806 in average daily attendance the schools can be administered during 1916 for the same money that was spent in 1915, it is making a mistake."

Dr. Maxwell has written a letter to President Churchill, saying that the only course is to maintain in full efficiency the day elementary; high and trade schools as far as the appropriation will permit, and if there is any money left to spend it on the evening schools. All outside activities must be cut off entirely, though it will work injury and hardship to thousands of young persons, he says.

"Every plan or proposal for economy," said Mr. Churchill, "will be studied carefully, but it is not clear now how we can keep within the appropriation, as we intend to do, without reducing the educational service. I cannot believe that the people willingly will consent to the impairment that must result. The recreation centres, the lectures, and other extra activities will be reduced or eliminated."

INSURANCE FRAUD ALLEGED.

W. L. Beckorn Accused of Representing $500 Auto as Worth $6,100.

Wesley L. Beckorn, 53 years old, a salesman of Elmira, N. Y., was held in $7,500 bail before Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of submitting a fraudulent claim of $8,840 on a Pierce Arrow automobile which was destroyed in a fire on March 20. Several days previous to the fire he insured the machine in the Aetna Liability Insurance Company. His proof of loss stated that the machine was worth $6,100, that the license number was 10,830, and that the model was of the year 1913.

On investigation, it is alleged, the insurance officials discovered the license number given by Beckorn to be that of a physician living in Corning, N. Y. They charge that the real number of Beckorn's machine was 7,288, and that it was a 1910 model bought for $500. Beckorn was arrested yesterday by Detective Hughes of the Automobile Squad.

MADE A CONFIDANT OF WIFE'S SLEUTH

Detective Tells of Wealthy Dentist's Gay Times with Woman Assistant in His Office.

ALL TRAVELED TOGETHER

Man Hired by Wife to Watch Buxbaum Scraped a Friendship and Became His Companion.

A complaint containing about ten thousand words, filed with accusations against Asher I. F. Buxbaum, a dentist of 341 Madison Avenue, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by his wife, Emma, in a suit for a separation. Mr. Buxbaum and his wife are of the same age, 52 years. They were married on Dec. 8, 1889, and they have a son, Robert N. Buxbaum, who is 21 years old. Until five years ago Mr. and Mrs. Buxbaum lived happily together.

Mrs. Buxbaum's attorneys are Moss, Marcus & Weis. Frank Moss made an affidavit in which he said that Mr. Buxbaum had $80,000 worth of convertible stocks and bonds from which he derived an income of $8,500 a year, that he owned $80,000 worth of realty, that he earned upward of $25,000 a year in his profession, that he carried $75,000 in life insurance, and was worth $250,000. He also said that Mrs. Buxbaum's suit would cost about $7,500, and he asked the Court to allow this besides $1,000 disbursements, and $600 a month alimony to Mrs. Buxbaum pending the trial of the action.

An affidavit by Neil McLellan, a private detective, was filed with the complaint. The detective had watched Mr. Buxbaum in August, while he was stopping at the Hotel Gramatan in Bronxville, and said he was attentive to Miss Floral May Glover, who was employed in his office at $33 a month.

Mr. Buxbaum started for the Adirondacks on Aug. 26 and met Detective McLellan in a smoking car. The men struck up a friendship and Mr. Buxbaum, so the detective's affidavit set forth, told the sleuth of his desire to divorce his wife, and said that he had in his office a girl who moved in good society. In the mountains Mr. Buxbaum and McLellan traveled about together, and the dentist said again that he was anxious to get rid of his wife. One day Mr. Buxbaum said to his chauffeur, it is alleged: "You ought to see the young lady I have in my office. She cried when I left her."

McLellan said that Mr. Buxbaum engaged rooms at the Bartlett Inn, Upper Saranac, for Miss Glover and her mother, and that the defendant told him he had made a new will and left Miss Glover the income of $10,000. He said this statement was borne out by a letter received by the defendant from a lawyer named L. B. Cohen. It bore the date Aug. 26, and read in part:

> I am sending you your will in its corrected form, which provides for the income of $10,000 to be paid to Miss Glover, and also gives her absolutely your jewelry in her possession.

Miss Glover and her mother visited the defendant while he was at Lake Placid. McLellan said he remained on the piazza one night with Mrs. Glover until nearly midnight, and then she went to her room, but found the door locked. "When she finally got in," said McLellan, "she beat the daughter and the noise could be heard very plainly throughout the place."

Mrs. Buxbaum in her complaint set forth that her husband did not try to conceal his affection for Miss Glover. He "showered jewelry upon her," and took her out in automobiles, taxis, and to dinners in big restaurants, the wife asserted. In July during a trip to Saratoga he compelled her, she said, to share a room with Miss Glover on the boat and in the hotel, and upon their return she went home while the defendant took Miss Glover to dinner in the Waldorf.

Mrs. Buxbaum cited numerous occasions on which her husband flirted, and said that he was rebuked by his family for his conduct. Mrs. Buxbaum said she lived with her husband and son at 490 West End Avenue previous to his desertion of her. Their household expenses used to run from $17,000 to $25,000 a year, she asserted.

ENDS SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHY

Churchill Will Investigate Taking of Children's Pictures.

President Churchill of the Board of Education yesterday instructed Director Davis of the Bureau of Attendance to stop the photographing of children until a full investigation of the matter could be made by the board.

"I believe," said Mr. Churchill, "that the plan, if a good one, should be financed by the city, but I am not at all certain that it is a good thing. The little opportunity I have had to study it convinces me that it ought to be investigated."

ST. LOUIS PUBLISHER COMMITS SUICIDE

Edward L. Prestorius, Head of German-American Press Association, Shoots Himself.

UNBALANCED BY ILLNESS

He Inherited the Westliche Post and Was Joint Founder of The St. Louis Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—Edward L. Prestorius, President of the German-American Press Association, which published both The St. Louis Times and The Westliche Post, was found dead in the bathroom of his home, where he had shot himself this morning.

Mr. Prestorius arose at the usual time to get a bottle of milk for the baby. He seemed cheerful, spoke the fine weather, and went to the bathroom. A few minutes afterward Mrs. Prestorius heard a revolver shot. Before she could reach the bathroom she heard another shot, and when she opened the door she found her husband lying on the floor with a wound in his right temple. The first bullet had grazed his forehead.

Since last May, Mrs. Prestorius said, her husband had suffered hallucinations, and had imagined that persons were "talking about him."

Mr. Prestorius had been in poor health for eighteen months, his illness dating from an accident on Jan. 13, 1914, when an automobile in which he was riding was struck by a street car, and a deep gash was cut in his face by broken glass. Soon after the accident he went to a sanitarium.

Since the accident he had been unable to attend to his newspaper work until a few days ago, when he began visiting his office a few hours daily. He spent last Summer at Asheville, N. C., and when his attempts to resume the direction of his newspapers this Fall indicated that he was far from well, his wife planned to return to North Carolina with him for the Winter.

Edward L. Prestorius was the son of Dr. Emil Prestorius, one of a trio of famous German editors who flourished in St. Louis soon after the civil war. From his father he inherited The Westliche Post. In 1907, in company with the late John Schroers, he founded The St. Louis Times, an afternoon paper published in English.

Mr. Prestorius was an active clubman, having been a member of the St. Louis Racquet, Noonday, and Century Boat Clubs. He leaves a widow and an infant daughter. He was 49 years old.

The funeral of Mr. Prestorius will be held at the family home Wednesday afternoon.

WON'T LAND DYNAMITE HERE

Magdeburg's German Cargo Transshipped by Way of Communipaw.

The cargo of dynamite which arrived at this port on the German steamer Magdeburg will not be brought into New York. Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday received word from Special Deputy Collector H. O. Stuart that the entire shipment would be landed at Communipaw, N. J. Mr. Stuart's letter follows:

"Referring to your letter of Oct. 4, in which you request the co-operation of this office in order to prevent the transportation through the city of a quantity of dynamite imported in the German steamer Magdeburg and now on that vessel, I have to state that the dynamite was purchased by the Dupont Powder Company and that it is the intention of that company to transport the dynamite by way of Communipaw, N. J., without bringing any of it within the city limits. I am also pleased to inform you that the dynamite is now entirely unladen."

SOAP BEST DISINFECTANT.

Health Authorities Commend It Instead of Other Agencies.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, head of the Bureau of Public Health Education, came out strongly for soap and water as against disinfectants in contagious diseases, in a statement issued yesterday, and referred to a series of tests by Dr. Goldwatar, formerly Health Commissioner. Dr. Bolduan's statement follows:

"Without detracting from the value of disinfectants when properly used, health officials have come to learn that much of the so-called room disinfection heretofore practiced during and after typhoid fever and other infectious diseases was unnecessary, and are placing their main reliance on mechanical cleansing with soap and water, followed, if possible, by sunlight and fresh air."

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

will not make tough meats tender, but even the cheaper cuts are made appetizing by its use.

One of the 57



ADVERTISEMENT.

Extract from address of Mr. H. S. Firestone, President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, at the Annual Sales Convention, September 28, 29 and 30, 1915.

"And regarding this question of the long price with trade discounts to take care of several 'go-betweens' which some of you have mentioned as unwholesome competition, particularly on large sizes in the cities, I have only this to say:

"The motoring public is the court of last appeal. I put my trust in the final judgment of the car owner. Car owners are business men like you and me.

"It will not take them long to appreciate the Firestone policy of a net price list.

"It will not take them long to discover the fallacy of a fictitious mileage guaranty to support a fictitious price list.

"It will not take them long to realize that the big car is the car of all cars that demands the support of Firestone quality and quantity of materials, Firestone skill and care in building, Firestone standard of inspection and the real, genuine, proved security of the Firestone Non-Skid Tread."

Firestone
Non-Skid Tires

ADVERTISEMENT.

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY





HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

SPECIAL FOR ELECTION DAY

Men's Winter Suits at $24.50
Regularly $35.00 and 37.50
Including Cheviots, Cassimeres, plain and unfinished Worsteds in solid and fancy colorings. All sizes are represented from 34 to 46, but not in every model.

CONTINUATION OF THE CLEARANCE OF
Light Weight Overcoats at $15.00 and $22.50
Values $20.00 to 30.00
Skeleton, quarter or full silk lined models in the assortment.

Men's Underwear
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Sea Island Cotton Shirts and Drawers, medium weight; long or short sleeve shirts; regular, stout or knee length drawers; each	45c
Grey Merino Shirts and Drawers, medium weight; each	95c
White Cotton Ribbed Union Suits, half or long sleeves; regular or stout; medium weight	95c
"Tru Form" Union Suits, in white cotton; medium weight at	$1.50
"Tru Form" Union Suits, of silver grey merino; medium and heavy weights, at	$2.50 & 2.95

Men's Hosiery
AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

Cotton Half Hose, medium weight; in black, tan and grey, with extra double soles, pair	23c
Cotton Half Hose, soft finish; in black, tan and grey; hand seams and spliced soles, pair	32c
Fancy Silk Half Hose, in vertical stripes and two tone effects, pair	45c
Pure Thread Silk Half Hose, in black, tan, navy and grey, with silk tops and lisle soles, pr.	75c

SAXON CARS
Strength-Economy-Service
Pullman Comfort
—is yours in the New Series Saxon "Six." You travel "first class." Roomy body, luxurious upholstery, 112-inch wheelbase, cantilever springs of vanadium steel—all make Saxon "Six" comfortable as any car you can name.

Saxon "Six" Touring	$785	Saxon "Four" Roadster	$395
With limousine top	935	With coupe top	455
Saxon "Six" Roadster	785	Electric starter and lights	50

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
251 W. 57th St. Phone Col. 7811
Brooklyn Agency, 1270 Bedford Avenue
Bronx Branch, 152d St. and Bergen Avenue. (187)

GREENHUT'S Meet me at the Fountain
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Men's 4-Ply Laundered or Soft
COLLARS
Today, at **5c Each**
(or 50c Dozen)
Usual Retail Price 15c each; $1.50 dozen.
Fresh, perfect, spotless, 4-ply soft or laundered collars in all sizes for men and boys from 11 to 19½.

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Tuesday, 11-2-15.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 11-2-15. Greenhut's. **94**

Store Open All Day Today

Gentlemen, Everything Is in Readiness for the
Biggest Clothing Sale of the Year
From the vast list of specials for today, the headliner is this of
$15 to $25 "Schloss" and "Snellenberg Co." Suits and Overcoats at $13.95



Also thousands of garments of other well-known makes at this phenomenally low price.
Some of the choicest "sample" garments produced for this season are included.
Suits and Overcoats of all kinds; all styles and materials in this sweeping sale.

The Overcoats:
Whether you are a professional or business man here is the overcoat to please you.
Silk-Lined Overcoats, Full-Lined Overcoats, Fancy-Back Overcoats, Bal-Ma-Rue Overcoats, Half-Lined Silk Yoke Overcoats, Single and Double Breasted Overcoats, Overcoats with Velvet Collars or Collars of Self-Material, Staple Black and Oxford Overcoats.
Every material preferred for late Fall and Winter wear is here for your choice.
Heavy, medium and Fall weight materials of the very best kinds.
Every kind of an overcoat any man could wish for is here.
All sizes, and remember, overcoats like these are usually priced from $15 to $25.

The Suits:
The favorites of the season embraced.
Two or Three Button Soft Rolling English Model Suits
Staple and Snappy Suits
Suits for Tall Men
Suits for Stout Men *Semi-Form Fitting Suits*
Suits for Short Men *Suits for Slim Men*
Finest Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Silk-Mixed and Fancy-Mixed Materials; plain Blues, Greys and Browns—Plaids, Checks, Overplaids, Stripes and Mixtures.
Most wonderful aggregation of high-class garments ever assembled to retail at $13.95.

3500 Lucky Boys Will Own Snappy $5, $6, $7 and $7.50
Suits, Overcoats, Reefers and Mackinaws *Choice in Today's Sale, at* **$3.95**

Sale Today—Something New—and Something Good for Smokers **"Val-U" Havana Cigars**
Box of 50, $1.85 *Regularly $2.50* | **Box of 100, $3.50** *Regularly $4.75*
Every smoker knows the famous "Alona" Cigar. One of the most popular "smokes" on the market. Well, these "Val-U" cigars are made from the "shorts" of "Alonas." High-grade Havana tobacco; all Havana filler and Havana wrapper. May we send you a box or two? They're great!

No Time Like Today to Visit **Our Annex Building** *("Everything for the Home")*
You will find an unexcelled list of bargains in everything that you may want to brighten up your home for the Winter season.
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Lamps, Glassware, Chinaware, Framed Pictures, Etc.
You cannot do better anywhere else in New York than you can at Greenhut's.

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S.H. Stamps Thereafter

CHINA REFUSES TO DELAY MONARCHY

Tells Japan, Great Britain, and Russia That Domestic Tranquillity Is Assured.

DECISION WITH THE PEOPLE

Diplomats Suspect German Influences—Monarchial Idea Is Triumphing, Washington Hears.

PEKING, Nov. 1.—The Chinese Government today rejected the proposals of Japan, Great Britain, and Russia for postponement of the decision whether a monarchial form of government is to be re-established.

The decision of the Chinese Government was made known by Tsao Yulin, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. He called at the British, Russian, and Japanese Legations and informed the ministers that the Chinese Government had been advised by provincial officials that they would be able to maintain tranquillity in the event of the re-establishment of the monarchy.

Tsao Yulin thanked the powers for their friendly interest in the welfare of China. He said that the decision concerning a change in the form of government was wholly in the hands of the people, and that therefore it would be impossible to adopt the suggestion for a postponement.

The Vice Minister's communication was verbal, as were the representations of the three powers.

Monarchial Idea Winning.

WASHINGTON, Nov 1.—Information received here from official sources in China makes it appear that the triumph of the monarchial idea in the elections now in progress in China is almost certain, and it is possible that the change in the form of government will be announced before the end of the year.

State Department advices are to the effect that elections are now in progress in no less than 3,800 counties, where the electors are now choosing delegates to provincial conventions, which will meet at the local capitals. These conventions will select delegates to meet at a national convention in Peking.

The object of the national convention primarily was to pass upon the work of the Council of State which has been revising the Chinese Constitution. As an afterthought the central Government decided to submit to the National Citizens' Convention the question of the re-establishment of the monarchy. Accordingly in the call issued for the provincial elections now in progress, the Government suggested that the delegates to be chosen by the provincial conventions be instructed how to vote on this important question.

It is expected that the work of the local conventions will be finished by Nov. 20, and the National Citizen's Convention will meet at Peking immediately after that date to determine the fate of the republic.

Although naturally deeply interested in the spread of republican ideas of government in the Far East, as evidenced by the cordial message of congratulations sent by President Wilson to President Yuan Shih-kai, upon the occasion of his election, the Washington Government finally has decided to refrain from any action at this stage, and has so informed the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Japan, and Russia, who feared another revolution in China as the result of the overthrow of the republic.

Basis of the Protests.

An official account of the communications recently made by the Japanese, British and Russian diplomatic representatives to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs has just reached here by cable. In substance the account follows:

"The representatives of Great Britain, Japan and Russia made separate representations to the Chinese Foreign Minister, pointing out that the proclamation of a monarchy, while it would not alter the existing state of things generally, might very likely lead to disorders owing to the strong republican party in different parts of China. They said that if disorders occurred, foreign interests would inevitably suffer, especially the missionary interests, and, consequently, they hoped that while the European war lasted no change would be made in the name or the title of the Chinese Government. They fully recognized the fact that the existing government under Yuan Shih-kai formed the best guarantee for the preservation of order.

"It was represented that the French Government gave its friendly and unofficial support to the presentment made by the three diplomats. It was understood that because of the sweeping changes in the French Cabinet, which diverted attention from important foreign affairs, it had not been found possible to properly instruct the French Minister in Peking in time for him to join with the other allied powers in the formal representations.

"The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to the representations, stated that he fully recognized the friendly intentions of the powers, but he pointed out that the question was purely internal, and, as the movement for the re-establishment of the monarchy was the outcome of the popular sentiment it was not one which the Chinese Government could either suspend or delay or expedite. He added, replying to the suggestion of disorders to follow a change in government, that as to internal order he could give a formal guarantee for its preservation during the change, based on reports received in Peking from all the high Chinese provincial authorities, both military and civil, in all provinces without exception, that no untoward events were anticipated as the result of the change from a republican to a monarchial form of government.

"Furthermore, he expressed the opinion that if the existing Government made any attempt at this stage to suppress the monarchial movement, such an attempt at this stage instead of averting trouble would cause the very disturbances which the friends of China so strongly deprecated. He concluded by an expression of thanks for the friendly spirit shown in the communication, and said he would at once inform President Yuan Shih-kai."

Suspect German Influences.

Diplomatic representatives of the allied powers here openly ascribe to German activities the rapid development of the monarchial government movement in China upon the theory that the disorders likely to follow in China will require Japanese intervention and consequently suspend Japan's supply of arms and munitions to the Russians.

It is pointed out, however, that another strong and characteristically Oriental factor is involved. This is said to be the absolute necessity of the Chinese mind for spiritual aid in material development. For centuries past it has been the custom of the Chinese Emperor to repair annually to a special temple dedicated for that purpose in Peking and offer prayers to the Three Gods of Heaven, Agriculture, and Mining to prosper Chinese husbandry and business. The Chinese coolie element has implicit confidence in the efficacy of these prayers. Agitators in favor of the monarchy have spread broadcast the conviction that a mere President, no matter how able and beloved, never could lift his voice to the god-heads.

ANTI-ALIEN LAW DECLARED VOID

Supreme Court Holds Arizona Law Enacted by Initiative Violates Constitution.

LIMITED RIGHT TO WORK

That Contravenes 14th Amendment's Guarantee of Equal Protection, Opinion Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Upon the complaint of a cook in a Bisbee (Ariz.) restaurant, the Supreme Court today annulled as unconstitutional the Arizona anti-alien labor law, enacted into law about a year ago by the vote of the people under the initiative process of legislation.

The statute required employers of more than five persons to employ not less than 80 per cent. qualified electors or citizens. Mike Raich, an Austrian cook, upon being notified that he would be discharged because of the law, appealed to the courts. He won, and the State took the case to the highest tribunal.

The Supreme Court, through Justice Hughes, with Justice McReynolds alone dissenting, held that Raich's constitutional rights as an alien to the equal protection of the law, as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, were violated by the law, and hence decided he was entitled to an injunction to prevent the State officials from enforcing the act. The court announced that as a result of its decision it was not necessary to consider rights under treaties presented by the case.

Because of the similarity of the enactment to anti-Japanese legislation the case has attracted widespread attention ever since it was instituted in the Federal District Court of Arizona, which also held the law unconstitutional. It was presented to the court along with the New York alien labor law, forbidding employment of aliens on public works. The court today, however, expressly distinguished cases of private enterprise from those arising from the expenditures of public moneys.

Justice Hughes said the law would exclude aliens from Arizona, as aliens could not live where they could not work, and the result would be that, although the United States had the power of admitting aliens to the country, the States could keep them out by such legislation as the Arizona law. No jus. reason of public safety, he said, had been advanced to justify the law.

"It requires no argument," said Justice Hughes, "to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is of the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely upon the ground of race or nationality the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words.

"The authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the Federal Government. The assertion of an authority to deny to aliens the opportunity of earning a livelihood when lawfully admitted to the State would be tantamount to the assertion of the right to deny entrance and abode, for in ordinary cases they cannot live where they cannot work. If such a policy were permissible the practical result would be that those lawfully admitted to the country under the authority of the acts of Congress, instead of enjoying in a substantial sense and in their full scope the privileges conferred by the admission, would be segregated in such of the States as chose to offer hospitality."

Justice McReynolds dissented on the ground that the suit to enjoin the enforcement of the law was one barred by the Constitution, because it was one against the State.

NEW FRENCH LINER SAILS.

The Lafayette Leaves Bordeaux with Two Thousand Passengers.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 1.—The new transatlantic steamer Lafayette of the French Line sailed for New York last night on her maiden trip.

The Lafayette carries about 2,000 passengers. She is 690 feet long and her gross tonnage is 23,666.

TAX SHRINKAGE $35,495,000.

Only $192,000 Left on Books in Last Hearing on Assessment.

The Tax Commissioners in Manhattan made 433 examinations yesterday on a personal property tentative assessment amounting to $35,687,200. Of the number examined forty-four were held for a final assessment of $192,000. There were twenty-four exemptions owing to non-residence and 127 persons were reported dead. This is the largest number of persons reported dead in any one day since the books were opened, but Tax Commissioner White explained that the list was really an accumulation of cases extending over several days.

The total number of persons examined to date is 6,282, and their total tentative assessment amounts to $543,203,900. Of the number 1,047 have been held for a final assessment of $8,127,941.

Reports Sighting the Yacht Eclipse

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 1.—Captain Trouse of the British tank steamer Trinculo, from Sabine Pass, Texas, to England, here today for bunker coal, reported that on Oct. 12 he saw the yacht Eclipse, on which six German officers of the interned cruised Kronprinz Wilhelm escaped, 300 miles off the Virginia Capes bound east with engine working and all sails set.

Original conception of chain-drop Fixture.



Dale Individual Service

At Factory Prices.

We do not try to sell our patrons lighting fixtures from a catalog. Tell our lighting engineers your scheme of decoration and they will provide you plans for harmonious, scientific lighting.

Prices 20 to 35 per cent. less than retail.

Write for Booklet,

"LIGHTING THE HOME."

Or, better still, call at our showrooms

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
111 West 13th Street, New York.

CONFESSES TO FAKE DIAMOND ROBBERY

Hugo Bendheim Says the Story of a $40,000 Theft on River Steamer Was False.

HANDED GEMS TO AN UNCLE

Latter Found Dead in Bed Day After the Accused Threatened to Expose Plot to Defraud.

Hugo Bendheim of Klein & Bendheim, a bankrupt diamond firm of 49 Maiden Lane, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Foster in the Federal District Court to the charge of concealing assets with the intent to defraud his creditors. He was sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary for one year. He had been tried once before on the same charge, but the jury disagreed, standing 11 to 1 for conviction.

Bendheim asserted that the cause of his firm's bankruptcy had been the theft from his cabin on the Hudson River steamboat Adirondack of a wallet containing $40,000 worth of diamonds. Suspicions were aroused concerning the truth of his story, and an investigation led to his arrest. Judge Foster was informed yesterday that the defendant was under the influence of his uncle, Berthold Bendheim, whose daughter he had married, and that it was the uncle who had put him up to the fake robbery.

Hugo Bendheim after his first trial told his uncle that he was about to make a clean breast of his case to Assistant District Attorney McDonald, and the following day the older man was found dead in bed, the result, according to the Coroner, of cerebral hemorrhage. The Federal authorities believe that Klein, Bendheim's partner, was deceived by him and knew nothing about the alleged robbery.

The defendant told the Government that he gave the wallet to his father-in-law on his way to the steamboat for the trip on which he asserted he had been robbed. The jewels were then given to an intermediary to sell, and this man actually brought some of them to Klein & Bendheim just before the firm went into bankruptcy.

AUTO FIRMS TO JOIN, WALL STREET HEARS

Merger Report Strengthened by Announcement of New $10,000,000 Chandler Company.

Reports of a new combination to embrace several automobile companies gained credence in the financial district yesterday with the announcement by F. C. Chandler, President of the Chandler Motor Car Company of Cleveland, that a new concern had been formed to acquire the outstanding stock and business of his company.

The capital stock of the new company, which will have the same name, will be $10,000,000, with no preferred shares nor bonds. Of the capital stock $7,000,000 will be issued at this time. Of this stock $4,800,000 will be offered at 85. It has been underwritten by a large New York syndicate headed by Hornblower & Weeks, who recently brought out the Chevrolet Motor Company. Members of the firm said that it was too early to comment on a report that plans contemplate taking over two other automobile companies.

The control and management of the new company will remain with the principal stockholders: F. C. Chandler, President; C. A. Emise, Vice President; W. S. M. Meade, Second Vice President, and Samuel Rogers, Treasurer. Mr. Chandler said yesterday that the proceeds of the sale of new stock will be used to increase the facilities and to provide for an output of 20,000 cars during 1916. The capacity of the plant was doubled recently.

Board of Trade Honors Capt. Finch.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Board of Trade has awarded a piece of plate to Captain William Finch, commander of the White Star Line steamer Arabic, in recognition of his exemplary conduct when his vessel was torpedoed and sank by a German submarine off Fastnet last August.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Store Open All Day Today, Election Day

Smokers! Here's News!

Clear Havana Cigars at prices which we believe are the lowest such cigars ever sold for!

Valmont Panatelas and Valmont Fumeras

Bonded cigars, guaranteed by the government to be made from a strictly clear Havana tobacco imported from Cuba.

$7.00 Box of 100 Panatelas **$3.49**

Crane's Bonded Cigars

$5.00 Box of 100 Cigars **$3.18**

Rothschild Shape. U. S. Guarantee.

Enjoy a box partly at our expense and save money from now on by buying your smokes at Macy's.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St. Also Main Floor, B'way and 35th St.

Shoes That Men Like $3.24— Usually $3.96

Men like our $3.96 shoes for their good style, comfortable fit and wearing qualities.

You know they are made of good leather the minute you pick one up—you know they're well made after you've worn them a while, and it only takes one glance to prove that they look well.

Today these $3.96 shoes will be priced **$3.24.**

Styles for street and dress wear. Black gunmetal with lace or button gray cloth uppers. Tan Russia calf, lace models. Patent leathers in button or laced styles.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony.

In the Men's Furnishing Shop

Whether you vote the winning way or not the profit of the day will be greater if you drop into Macy's men's furnishing shop and take advantage of the special prices for to-day only.

Our "Isna" Hats, Soft or Stiff, $1.69

Macy's Usual Price $1.98



We thought these were the best $2 hats you could buy in town—we still think so—but we *know* they're the best to be had around town at **$1.69.**

Four models in the soft hats to please different tastes. Four colors—olive, Oxford, grey and brown. Three models in the derbies—the first for stylishly dressed young men, the second for the somewhat quieter dressers, the third for older men.

Satin-Striped Tub-Silk Shirts, $2.69



Only received from the maker and unpacked last Friday and Saturday. Just as much a "special" as the hats, because regular prices on these medium-heavy, tub-silk shirts run around $4.00 in other Broadway shops. Practically all kinds of color combinations, all sizes, all coat-cut, and all with soft double cuffs.

Business Shirts of Good Madras, 89c

Part of big special purchase or we would not be able to sell them for so little. These are made by the same manufacturer who makes our $1.50 shirts and are made of regular $1.00 and $1.50 materials. Only a big cash purchase enables us to offer these good shirts at **89c.** Either laundered or soft cuff models in madras, crepes or highly mercerized materials. Sizes 14 to 18.

Imported and Domestic Silk Cravats, 74c



Heavy, high quality silks and the finest of patterns. You'd pay $1.50 for them if we hadn't bought the silks by the yard and had them made up ourselves. Rich in appearance, and so heavy they'll wear unusually long. Mogadors included. Stripes, fleur de lis, clover leaf and all-over patterns.

Men's Blanket Robes, $1.74

Macy's Usual Price $2.48

Made in one piece, as high-priced robes always are. Jacquard figured designs in grey, brown, maroon, navy and Oxford, with border effects at bottom. All have waist girdles. Macy's regular $2.48 robes.

Macy's—Men's Shop, Main Floor, 35th Street.

Store Open ALL DAY Today

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 Closes at 6.

"PROGRESS"

THE SPIRIT OF THE STORE

Shown in the tremendous growth of the GIMBEL business, and to be further evidenced by an unusually aggressive store-wide plan to make this month surpass all previous Novembers at GIMBELS in point of sales.

An Election Day Sale Extraordinary of Men's Newest Model Fall & Winter Suits & Overcoats

$15

POSITIVELY and without exception the BIGGEST and most ASTONISHING value in men's high-grade Clothing that the GIMBEL Store has ever offered. The results of MONTHS of planning ahead to give New Yorkers, on this biggest MEN'S SHOPPING DAY of the entire year, more splendid quality and worth for their money than has ever been presented to them before.

The Suits at $15

Models of the very NEWEST inspired by the highest-priced and BEST designers in America. Plain blacks, plain blue serges, tartan checks, plaids, stripes, fancy mixtures—the list is endless. Every good style for the young fellow or his elders—for men of ALL proportions—in sizes 33 to 50. SPLENDID fabrics, SPLENDIDLY tailored.

The Overcoats at $15

A showing of which we are PROUD! Fall weight SILK LINED Chesterfields, loose-fitting quarter silk-lined Winter "Slip-ons," heavy serge-lined Winter Chesterfields—and dozens more. Oxford greys, grey plaids, black-and-white fabrics, fancy mixtures, and so on through the list. The FINEST Coats as to style, fabric and tailoring that we ever saw on our floors. All sizes.



N. B. We have provided—also at $15—one hundred special RAINCOATS in tan, dark grey and olive. Smart in cut, roomy and THOROUGHLY RAINPROOF. Should yours leak—(but it won't!)—bring it back and receive a new coat without delay or question. Sizes 34 to 46.

GIMBEL—Fourth Floor.

"Progress"—

Men's Shoes at $3.95

TAN Russian calf, patent leather, gun metal calf, glaze kid, black Russia calf. Lace, Blucher and button styles, and the smartest lasts. All sizes and widths.



$3.95

At $5 Pair—The new, young men's English styles, also conservative lasts. All wanted leathers and styles.

GIMBEL—Second Floor.

"Progress"—

Men's $1.50 Negligee Shirts Special at $1

BOUGHT expressly from one of our best shirtmakers, and in such quantities that—very conservatively—we save you fifty cents on every shirt.

Materials are fine count percales, woven and printed madras, etc., in neat colored stripe effects on white grounds. Laundered stiff cuffs. All sizes from 14 to 17.

GIMBEL—Main Floor.

"Progress"—

Men's Soft Hats and Derbies, at $1.85

VERY exceptional values. The Soft Hats in the new browns, greens, greys, olives, etc. The Derby Hats in black only, light weight and flexible.

GIMBEL—Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers

(Under the supervision of the Banking Department, State of N. Y.)

OUR Banking Office will be open ALL DAY TODAY, for the transaction of business.

Interest deposits made on or before Nov. 10th credited with interest at 4 per cent. per annum from November 1.

GIMBEL—Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

Take Advantage of Election Day and Get Your Winter Clothes

Macy's Daylight Clothes Shop, Entire Broadway Front, Fifth Floor

We've made the time opportune and the occasion worth while by putting our best foot forward. Stocks are now at their height, sales force, greatly increased, is on tiptoe to serve, and the values are typically Macy's. We direct particular attention to the clothes we specialize at $19.75. Smart suits and overcoats, dignified suits and overcoats, at $19.75. Others from $14.75 to $38.75. Here's a typical example:

Silk-Lined Chesterfield Overcoats, $19.75

Same coat advertised elsewhere as very special at $23.50

SMARTER Coats would be hard to find, for they are just full of that newness found in overcoats at Macy's. Cut by the leading clothes designers of America, built by the country's foremost tailors, and offered at the price of ordinary ready-to-wear garments.

We doubt if Macy's ever before offered so much overcoat value for **$19.75.** These coats come in dark Oxford and black vicuna, and are silk-lined throughout. All have wide velvet collars, and each garment is strictly hand-tailored throughout.

Call and inspect these overcoats. Critically examine them. See if the buttonholes are hand worked; note the hand felled collars. Notice the width of the velvet collars and then compare these overcoats with anything around town at $25. You'll buy at Macy's and save $5.25. Enough to buy a good silk shirt and cravat to complete the outfit.

Men's and Young Men's Suits at $19.75

To give you an idea of the values to be found here in new winter suits, we mention these silk lined suits at **$19.75.** Full of style and "swing," and in sizes to fit most any man. We have them with fine quality mohair lining for those who prefer them that way.

These Young Men's Overcoats at $14.75

Are a revelation in overcoat value. You cannot begin to compare these garments with coats sold elsewhere at the same price. Be fair to yourself—shop around—then come to Macy's and decide if these all-wool thibet overcoats with satin yoke lining are the best values in town around $18.00.

Success in Renting

depends upon two things. First, analyzing the possibilities. That needs experience. Second, covering the field. That needs a live corps of renting men. We like to confer with owners who want results.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1865
46 Cedar Street

Paris in New York
Café des Beaux Arts
80 West 40th St.
Thés Dansants—Supper Dances
SAMYA & ALBERT
Mrs. Dean, hostess at Thes Dansants

EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation, both Sunday and daily, far exceeding 318,274, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 7,000 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.—Advt.

ADMIRAL LITTLE FACES NAVY COURT

Documents Produced to Show Defects in the Submarine K-2, Built Under His Inspection.

HER COMMANDER ON STAND

Lieut. Moses Tells of Faulty Batteries and Many Reports That He Made to the Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The court-martial which Secretary Daniels ordered to try Rear Admiral William Nelson Little, U. S. N., retired, on charges of negligence in connection with the inspection of the work on the submarine K-2 at the Fore River Ship Yards, convened at the Navy Yard today and at once plunged into its task.

The board comprises Rear Admirals Bradley A. Fiske, President; James M. Helm, Wilhelm Parke, Walter F. Worthington, Albert M. Gleaves, Herbert Dunn, and Paymaster General Thomas J. Cowie. The Judge Advocate is Alfred W. Johnson, commander of the destroyer Down. Admiral Little's legal representative is Commander Lattimer.

The charges against Admiral Little are that he reported the acceptance of the K-2 when he had reason to believe that her batteries were defective, and that he had entered into an agreement with the builders without the knowledge of the Government that the builders should make good any defect in her batteries that might develop after the vessel was accepted. Admiral Little pleaded not guilty to both specifications.

Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin testified that he had received reports from Admiral Little regarding a three-hour battery discharge test held on the K-2 on Jan. 20, 1914. A memorandum accompanied this letter, showing that Admiral Little had reported "lead drops" in ten of the cells. The witness was asked if the defendant ever brought to the attention of the Bureau of Engineering an agreement with the Fore River Company that the company would stand back of any trouble with the batteries after the acceptance of the submarine by the Government.

"He did not," said the witness.

The Judge Advocate at this point introduced what he called a "voluntary confession" by Rear Admiral Little. This was a letter written by Little which contained an alleged agreement with the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, in which the company pledged to stand back of its work on the batteries, provided it was not called upon to overhaul them. Commander Lattimer objected to the word "confession," and this was withdrawn, the word "statement" being substituted.

Another witness was Lieutenant Bradford Moses, commander of the submarine K-2, who for a time was in charge of inspection work and materials on the vessel under Admiral Little and Lieutenant Child. Lieutenant Moses testified that during the vessel's preliminary trials in December, 1913, he found seventeen of the batteries defective, showing the presence of lead drops, indicating defective workmanship. He testified that he reported to Admiral Little through Lieutenant Child severa times regarding the defective batteries, and talked with Admiral Little about them informally.

"What steps were taken, if any?" asked the Judge Advocate.

"The contractor was requested to examine and remove these drops and cells."

"How many cells were examined?"

"As I remember it, seventeen."

"How many showed lead drops?"

"About thirteen."

"How many cells are there in a battery?"

"One hundred and twenty."

"Did you have any evidence to show that there were no lead drops in the cells you did not examine?"

"None beyond that the cells that I did examine and picked out were not exactly normal during the trials or after being laid up."

"Was there any objection to the examination of the cells?"

"The contractors objected most strenuously to the examination of the battery."

"Do you know that the accused had information of a defect in the workmanship in the battery on Jan. 21?"

"I think so. That was on the day following the three-hour discharge in one or two cells which ran low. The cause had not been ascertained."

Commander Lattimer cross-examined the witness, bringing out that Lieutenant Moses had been the assistant to both the Chief Inspector of work at Fore River, Admiral Little, and the Chief Constructor.

"Did Admiral Little encourage you to come around and report any matters in connection with the boat?" inquired Commander Lattimer.

"No, Sir," said the witness.

"Did he discourage you?"

"No."

"You were at perfect liberty to report at any time?"

"Yes, except that I got the impression that I was extremely junior and that my opinions did not amount to much."

"Why did the contractors object to the examination of the cells?" asked Commander Lattimer.

"Because of the extra expense and the night work involved."

The witness said the contractors objected to "everything in the electrical end of the boat."

The witness admitted that his letter of Jan. 8, 1914, did not tell of defects in the battery, but gave his opinion of the possibility of trouble. In one letter the witness said he feared that the lead might become spongy and Commander Lattimer wanted to know if it did.

The witness said "No."

The Court asked: "If you had been senior Inspector when the K-2 was accepted would you have been satisfied that the battery was efficient so far as workmanship was concerned?"

"No, Sir."

The Court: "Why not?"

"Because, as I have stated, I had no definite knowledge that lead drops did not exist in other cells and because I had no knowledge as to what they would do. They do not belong in a battery and certainly do not do any good."

"Had you officially recommended against acceptance? If so, when and to whom?" asked the Court.

"No, Sir; I had not recommended against acceptance. Neither had I recommended acceptance."

On redirect examination, the witness said that Admiral Little never encouraged reports from him. He said that the Admiral made him feel that if he had anything definite to tell he must have it at his finger tips, and that his recommendations would be more acceptable to assistants than to Admiral Little.

It then was shown that only twenty-six plates out of 3,240 in the battery had been found faulty, and that 2,681 of these had not been examined at all.

The court-martial is without precedent, because Admiral Little is a retired officer.



POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Geo. W. Perkins Replies to Elihu Root

Hon. Elihu Root, New York City:

Dear Sir—I have just seen your letter to me in this morning's papers. You say that one of my principal objections to the constitution is to the manner in which it is submitted.

You are right. I am surprised that you should take issue with me on this point in view of the fact that in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, when it was proposed to increase the number of propositions to be submitted separately, you said that if it were practicable each proposition ought to be submitted to the people separately. You contended, however, that it was not practicable because the law at that time did not permit a blanket ballot. You said in debate on the floor of the convention at that time:

FOR SEPARATE SUBMISSION IN 1894—AGAINST IT NOW.

"I should like, sir, to see every amendment which has been adopted by this convention put before the people so that they could express their wishes in regard to that upon its merits, by itself. But under the existing provision of law, sir, that would require thirty-three separate propositions, and that means sixty-six separate ballots." In another part of the debate you said: "I have been trying my very best, Mr. President, to find some way under the law by which we can submit these matters as they were submitted in 1874 upon a blanket ballot, so that all these propositions can be enumerated and the voters can indicate which they prefer; but the clear provisions of the Ballot Act of 1892 and the conditions imposed upon this convention by the Act of 1893 are expressly and clearly opposed to any such action."

All this clearly shows that as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1894 you believed, as I do now, that the people should have an opportunity to pass on every phase of their Constitution.

I call your attention to the fact that this year's Convention, over which you presided, and in which you had a dominating influence, was at perfect liberty to submit the Constitution in whole or section by section, as it saw fit, because we have now the very sort of a blanket ballot which in 1894 you regretted we did not then have.

A NEW REASON THIS YEAR.

However, you now find it impracticable to submit the Constitution item by item for another reason, viz., "because all the main provisions are connected by a common purpose." **IN 1915, AS IN 1894, YOU FIND PLAUSIBLE REASONS WHY THE PEOPLE CANNOT BE GIVEN THIS RIGHT.**

As to the "common purpose," what earthly connection is there between the Conservation article and the Judiciary article? What connection is there between the article raising the salaries of members of the Legislature and the Home Rule article? What connection is there between printing the daily debates of the Legislature and permitting trial without jury?

Is not each one of these, separately, of extreme importance and vastly different in character and purpose, and why should not the people be given an opportunity to pass upon each separately?

As to the Judiciary clause, the moment that judges are given the right to fill subordinate judgeships and create in numbers without limit and fill other important offices, a layman must feel that they are being given political power.

THE VICIOUS JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

In connection with one provision of this Judiciary article, Justice Seabury says **"it is a fair subject for inquiry whether it is not inserted so as to permit influential and powerful persons who might be charged with a crime to dispense with a jury trial and be tried by a single judge."**

Justice Ingraham has also said **"I don't exactly think that my department needs the three more judges they gave us, but as long as the golf links are near by I suppose they can find something to do."**

Naturally, when a layman like myself hears such important justices as Seabury and Ingraham advance such practical arguments against the Judiciary article, it makes him feel that he should at least have had an opportunity to vote on it separately.

TRADING WITH LEGISLATORS.

You say you do not feel that the restoration to the governor of the power to appoint members of the Legislature to executive offices within his gift opens the way to dicker and trade. You know, of course, that it is proposed that legislators be permitted to accept such offices and at the same time continue to serve in the Legislature.

The unscrupulous misuse of this power, both by governors and legislators, is not a matter of opinion between you and me; it is a matter of plain record. The debates in the 1821 Constitutional Convention, as recited by me in my letter to you of last week, showed conclusively that the reason why the people took this power away from the governor was because it had been rankly abused.

In view of your repeated statements in the convention that the one thing we should aim to strike at is "invisible government" it seems to me decidedly inconsistent, to say the least, for you to advocate now that we restore to the governor this particular kind of power, which means that an ill-intentioned governor can deal in private and on the side with any legislator he desires. On the other hand, a well-intentioned governor would be at the mercy of ambitious, unscrupulous legislators and outside party bosses, who could hold his legislative measures up while they bargained for offices.

ABOLISHING THE MARKET DEPARTMENT.

As to a Market Department, on this subject I am not "guessing" or "thinking" as to what the proposed Constitution does. During the past year, as chairman of Mayor Mitchel's food supply committee, I have given a great deal of time to this whole question. Your letter admits that the present Market Department has been destroyed and that under the Constitution the Legislature cannot create a new one, but you say that this could be very properly and efficiently taken care of under the Department of Agriculture. This, of course, admits that in any event it must be a subordinate bureau.

My strong objection to this is not only because I believe it would be inefficient, **but because it is precisely the plan that the market men themselves tried to get me to accept last winter when I was working for an independent Market Department in this city.**

These men offered me this very proposition, and when I refused it and tried to get a bill through at Albany they hired a special train and went to Albany several hundred strong **and fought it and beat it.**

To my amazement I now find that somehow, through some influence (I do not pretend to know how) they are accomplishing their purpose, not through a legislative act but through Constitutional enactment.

As to the State Department of Agriculture being the proper department for a market bureau to be under, may I ask if you have even seen anything resembling a Market Department under the Department of Agriculture at Washington? Every one knows that Department of Agriculture has to do with tilling the soil and raising crops.

There is no difficulty about the size of our crops in this country or in this State. The difficulty lies in getting them marketed in a manner that will at once be properly remunerative to the farmer and not extortionate to the consumer.

The proposed Constitution is very careful to perpetuate by constitutional provision the present Public Service Commission; to look after the public's transportation problems; yet not more than 10% of the average man's income goes for transportation expenses, while 40% of his income goes for food. **There is nothing more sinister in this whole Constitution, nothing more detrimental to the practical, every-day welfare of our people than the abolition of an independent Market Department and the prohibition of a new one.**

WHY MR. PERKINS OPPOSES.

You question my motives in opposing this Constitution, and say that I have spent a great deal of money in publishing my reasons. Several other members of your Committee have also publicly referred to the money I am spending. Let me tell you why I have taken the course I have.

After the Constitution was printed I read it over and found it was impossible for a layman to form an intelligent opinion regarding it. I then engaged two lawyers; one a man who had been a Republican State Senator, with leanings in favor of the Constitution; the other an ex-Democrat, recently a member of the State Legislature, and opposed to the Constitution.

These men, independently of each other, spent several days making a careful analysis of the document for me. Then I took their conclusions, and, after studying the Constitution myself, became convinced that the Constitution should not be adopted and sent you my letter of October 27.

Indeed, I was so convinced of this that it seemed to me the public generally should know the result of my investigations. As every one knows, I give more or less money to various public causes each year, and I concluded that I could not perform a better public service at this time than to spend the money I might have given to other causes in informing the voters of this State in regard to the Constitution.

As your reply to my letter of last Thursday was not made public nor received by me until this morning, I find myself with but two hours in which to prepare a reply that can be made public through the press before Election Day, which is to-morrow. There are many other points that might well be made, but lack of time prevents.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE W. PERKINS.

New York, November 1, 1915.

To the Voters:

Do not lose sight of the fact that the making of a Constitution is in no sense a political question. Partisan feelings and considerations should be cast out of one's mind in weighing pros and cons of a great document like a State Constitution. Do not forget that it is the fundamental law of the State; everything else rests on it and springs from it. Certainly we can all agree that in voting on the Constitution to-day every one should vote regardless of personalities, prejudices or parties.

GEO. W. PERKINS.

Chalmers

Six-40 Palanquin - - $1700

Luxury and Common Sense Combined

Chalmers designers spent two years to make the Palanquin worthy. Can others give you as good in two months?

WE made the greatest forward step ever made in fine body building when we announced this splendid touring and closed car combination whi h gives you both for practically the price of one.

We made of the Palanquin a car that commanded instant respect and response, because of its combined beauty and utility. It is a car that reflects a sounder reasoning in automobile making.

Other Makers Followed

And, under various guises, this combination has been the most extensively copied car in the history of the automobile.

Other manufacturers immediately sensed the public trend toward the Palanquin, and as rapidly as possible many of them have announced cars built along similar lines.

But you know that a counterfeit, however good, is always a counterfeit.

Insist on having the Palanquin. Compare it, detail for detail, with those that have trailed after. You will easily be able to see the difference.

A Splendid Car for Women

It is an ideal car for women, for it is unusually easy to handle in traffic and has a positive self-starter. The windows are fitted with heavy silk curtains. The seats may be covered with a splendid grade of silver gray, double texture silk mohair at slight extra cost.

Buy the Palanquin now, during this fine autumn weather. Give your family the comfort, pleasure and distinction of a limousine this winter.

Then, when summer comes, remove the Palanquin top—which comes apart in sections and can be stored in a small corner of your garage—and you have a perfectly appointed, complete touring car for summer service.

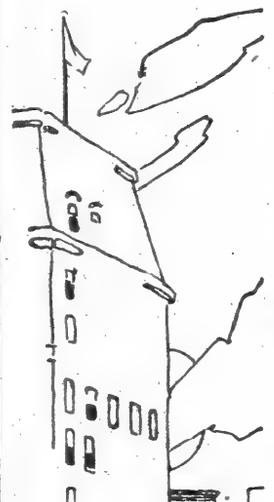
A Sensible Price, Too

Isn't this the most common sense car you ever saw? Is it any wonder that others have so extensively copied it?

And you will find the price just as sensible. The cost of the touring car is $1350. The touring car and Palanquin, both complete, sell for $1700—only $350 more than the touring car alone.

Let your Chalmers dealer show you how fine this combination car is. Words alone can't express it. He will furnish you drawings for crests and monograms.

Chalmers Motor Company



Buy It Now

Mr. Chalmers advises us that prices may have to be raised in the spring—or earlier.

For present conditions are advancing raw material prices very rapidly, and no one can tell just now how high they may go.

Protect yourself by buying now.

The Chalmers Art Catalog is ready for distribution. Call and get your copy

Mail us this Coupon and we will mail you the Clubman regularly

Chalmers Motor Company,
Detroit, Mich.
I own Chalmers car No._____ and would like to be put on the list for the Chalmers Clubman.
Name_____
Address_____

Chalmers Motor Co. *of* New York, Inc.
Broadway and 50th Street 'Phone 2980 Circle
Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. 'Phone 3700 Bedford
Jersey City—2527 Boulevard 'Phone 1543 Bergen
George Stowe, General Manager

"Let Your Next Car Be a Chalmers"

OSTENSIBLY, perhaps, they're out to get the returns, but most of them won't know how the elections came out until they read next morning's papers. Actually, the crowds are jamming the sidewalks just for the excitement of it—an amusement you can share in without attendant discomforts if you ride on a

Fifth Avenue Bus

Woman's Magazine,
Dear Editor:

I would like to have information on the following articles either through your magazine or by correspondence—and I would like the addresses of the manufacturers:

Bread mixer
Hand vacuum washer
Water-motor for washing machine
Churn
Sweeper
Dustless dust cloths
Dish washing machine

*I would also like an explanation of the hot water attachment and system that can be used with the common range * * * hundreds of other housewives are wanting to learn about the new conveniences.*

(from a letter)

The moral of the foregoing letter is so clear that we let it speak for itself. It should speak in particular to the manufacturers of the various devices.

The circulation of The Woman's Magazine is more than 250,000 copies each month.

The New Idea Publishing Company
New York

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE



is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Designer and The Delineator. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

ROOSEVELT AGAINST DANIELS NAVY PLAN

Upholds Attitude of Henry A. Wise Wood on Proposal to Spend $500,000,000.

WANTS U. S. TO BE SECOND

Nation Should Be Restored Speedily to the Place It Held Formerly, Ex-President Asserts.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt says he opposes the tentative plans of the Secretary of the Navy to spend $500,000,000 for increasing the navy, in a letter received yesterday by Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness. The Colonel upholds the demand made by the National Defense organizations that the United States should be restored to the position of the second most powerful naval power in the world.

Here is his letter, which is an indorsement of the stand taken by Mr. Wise Wood in an address entitled "Let the people, not the politicians, rule," delivered before the Life Underwriters' Association at the Hotel McAlpin:

Sagamore Hill, Oct. 30, 1915.

Henry A. Wise Wood, Esq., Chairman Conference Committee on National Preparedness:

Dear Sir: I wish to express my hearty concurrence in the position you have taken on national preparedness.

You have fitely phrased the attitude this nation should take when you say: "Its first duty is to its own citizens, be they at home, abroad, or on the high seas, and to the strangers within its gates; its second duty to those peoples, however remote, for whose welfare it is responsible; its third duty to its neighbors, whose proximity has made of them its intimates, and its fourth, and no less, duty, to the other peoples of the earth."

You take the position which should as a matter of course be taken by every high-minded and far-seeing American citizen, when you say that: "It is imperative that America shall acquire naval and military strength sufficient—

"To protect its coasts against invasion;
"To protect its Panama Canal;
"To protect its overseas possessions;
"To inforce the Monroe Doctrine;
"To insure respect for the inalienable rights upon the high seas (and in foreign territory) of its citizens and dependents;
"And in order to meet these irrevocable obligations the nation should immediately:
"Enter upon the construction of a navy which in size and efficiency shall be such as speedily to restore it to the position it formerly held, of second naval power in the world; and amplify its military strength so as to provide an adequate mobile army as an incident to providing the means for successfully and immediately resisting any expedition that any one of the great military nations may be capable of putting on our shores."

Our people are under obligation to you for having so clearly placed before them their immediate duty. We must ultimately organize ourselves, socially and for the work of peace, and for self-defense in war, with the extraordinary efficiency that Germany has shown, thanks to the movement begun in Germany over a century ago in the days of Scharnhorst and Stein; and, with this end in view, to secure practical preparedness against war by introducing some adaptation of the excellent Swiss system of universal and obligatory military service.

The instant needs, however, are two. First, we should at once enter upon a comprehensive plan of naval construction which shall at the earliest possible moment make us the second naval power of the world. Second, we must insist upon the publication by the Government of the plans of the General Staff of the army, so that the people may know what their military experts regard as the vital military needs of the Republic. Your truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Secretary Daniels in his proposed plan recommended a five-year program of naval increase involving the expenditure of $502,842,214, which is to be distributed as evenly as possible over that period. The new ships to be provided over the five-year period are 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 15 fleet submarines, 85 coast submarines, 3 gunboats, 1 hospital ship, 2 ammunition ships, 2 fuel oil ships, and 1 repair ship, making a total of 185 vessels of all classes. The cost of these, added to the estimated upkeep for the period, calls for $1,017,482,214.

AL. DAVIS NOT YET FREE.

Cannot Marry Eugenia Kelly for at Least Another Two Weeks.

The final decree in the divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Amy Davis against Al. Davis in the Supreme Court will not be signed for at least two weeks, according to statements made by counsel yesterday. There had been reports that the decree would be made final yesterday, and this caused renewed interest in the case because of the rumors that Davis and Miss Eugenia Kelly, daughter of Mrs. Edward Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, would marry at once.

Robert H. Elder, counsel for Miss Kelly and for Davis, said yesterday that he had heard of no new developments in the case, and that there could be no truth in rumors of a marriage, because Davis was not yet free to wed. Mrs. Kelly refused to see newspapermen. Her daughter has been living with her, despite their differences over Davis, and recently Miss Kelly was quoted as stating that she would not marry Davis.

LUSITANIA TANGLED THE FOWLES WILLS

Surrogate Cohalan Is Asked to Determine Whether Husband or Wife Died First.

Stevenson Scott, President of the Scott & Fowles Company, art dealers, obtained an order from Surrogate Cohalan yesterday directing that all persons interested in the estate of Charles Frederick Fowles, part owner of the corporation, appear in court on Nov. 30 and show cause why the Surrogate should not construe the will of Mr. Fowles, who, with his wife, Mrs. Frances May Fowles, was lost on the Lusitania.

The question presented to the Surrogate is whether Mrs. Fowles died before her husband. Mr. Scott is sole executor of the will.

Mr. Fowles's will bequeaths to his wife $5,000 in cash, most of his personal property at his estate of Fairmile Court and 45 per cent. of the residuary estate, with the power of disposal over one-half of this latter portion. She exercised this power in her will, dated April 30, 1915, the same date of her husband's will, and just before the sailing of the Lusitania.

The clause which brings the husband's will before the Surrogate now, although both instruments have been admitted to probate, is as follows:

In the event that my said wife and myself should die simultaneously or under such circumstances as to render it impossible or difficult to determine who predeceased the other, I hereby declare it to be my will that it shall be deemed that I shall have predeceased my said wife, and that this my will and any and all of its provisions shall be construed on the assumption and basis that I shall have predeceased my said wife.

The application, made by Lawyer James W. Prendergast of 25 Broad Street, recites that diligent search has been made, to no avail, to learn which died first. It is also recited that all legacies have been paid, except those bequeathed to the wife of the testator, Fairmile Court, the papers recite, is at Cobham, County Surrey, England.

There are $5,000 bequests to the testator's mother, Mrs. Susan Fowles; his sisters, Emily, May and Millie, and Mrs. Kate Purser, (the latter enjoying this bequest jointly with her husband;) his brothers, Edward T. and William; his daughters, Mrs. Gertrude Frances Browne and Mrs. Gladys Mary Bayliss, and his sister-in-law, Dorothy Elizabeth Smith.

The residuary estate, besides the 45 per cent. to Mrs. Fowles, is left 27½ per cent. each to the daughters, Mrs. Browne and Mrs. Bayliss, in trust for life and then to their children in equal shares.

Mrs. Fowles's will directs that the residuary estate be left in three equal shares each for the life benefit of her sister, Mrs. Smith, and the daughters, Mrs. Browne and Mrs. Bayliss, and then in equal shares to their children. But, the will provides, if Mrs. Fowles died before her husband, these bequests become null and void and her entire estate goes to her sister, Mrs. Smith.

AUTO TOLL 43 IN OCTOBER.

New York City Fatalities Increased by 18 Over Last Year.

According to a report issued yesterday by the National Highway Protective Society, forty-three persons were killed by automobiles, six by trolleys, and four by wagons in the streets of New York City during October. Twenty-seven were children under seventeen years of age. This is an increase of eighteen fatal automobile accidents and a decrease of two by trolleys and three by wagons, as compared with October of last year.

Of all the boroughs Manhattan shows the greatest increase of fatal automobile accidents. Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, states that the ratio of owners driving as compared with chauffeurs driving, when the accidents occured, is about equal.

The report shows that in New York State, outside of New York City, during the month of October, forty-two persons were killed by automobiles, three by trolleys, and three by wagons. During the same period in New Jersey twenty-four persons were killed by automomiles as compared with twenty-two in the corresponding month of last year. Thirteen people were killed at highway railroad grade crossings in New York State, ten of whom were occupants of automobiles. Seven were killed in New Jersey, six being automobilists.

DEFIES COURT'S ORDER.

Mrs. Donaldson, the Million-Dollar Bride, Clings to Child.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Evelyn Hunter Donaldson, former wife of Keith Donaldson of this city and known as the "Million-dollar Bride," to whom the court in June last awarded the custody of her daughter, Dorothy, with the stipulation that the child must be returned to her grandmother, Mrs. Elisabeth H. Donaldson, after three months, now refuses to surrender the child.

Mrs. Donaldson is in New York. She has refused, it is said, to receive the court order telling her to surrender the child, and asserts that she is beyond the jurisdiction of the local court. Further proceedings will be taken.

WILSON WEDDING SET FOR YEAR'S END

"Near the Close of December," Says the White House Announcement.

CEREMONY TO BE SIMPLE

It Will Be Performed at the Bride's Residence, Only Family Guests Being Invited.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—An official statement concerning the wedding day of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt, issued by the President's Secretary this afternoon, says:

"In order to quiet speculation, President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt today authorized the announcement that their marriage will take place near the close of December. Their plans are for a very simple ceremony. It will be quietly performed at Mrs. Galt's residence. No invitations will be issued, and it is expected that the only guests will be the members of the two families."

While still leaving considerable room for speculation regarding the day and hour, the statement relieves the tension of curiosity concerning the place and character of the ceremony. It will be in no sense an official event, even though the bridegroom is the Chief Executive of the nation.

The fact that the ceremony will take place at Mrs. Galt's home precludes the idea of even the Cabinet officers being included in the company, as this residence, while charmingly appointed and in the fashionable residential section of Dupont Circle, could not possibly accommodate, with comfort, a company of more than sixty. Mrs. Galt being one of a family of eleven brothers and sisters, all living, and most of them married, and on the most affectionate and friendly terms with the family of her late husband, and President Wilson showing his Southern blood and birth nowhere more strongly than in recognizing the kinship of the Wilsons, the Woodrows, and the Howes, all the way from Franklin, Penn., to Columbia, S. C., the "two families" will make a company taxing the pretty drawing room of 1,308 Twentieth Street to its utmost.

"Near the close of December" may mean any day from Thursday, Dec. 23, when Congress is expected to adjourn for the holidays, until Friday, Dec. 81.

While it was not so stated at the White House, the conclusion reached by high officials in Washington this evening is that there will be no New Year's reception by the President, who in all probability will be off on his honeymoon on that date. The place of the honeymoon will, of course, remain a secret, but the return of the yacht Mayflower, all freshly painted inside and out, with newly furnished cabins and saloons, is taken as a sure sign that the honeymoon journey will be by water, with some Southern port as the objective point. Mrs. Galt is quite as good a sailor as the President.

Mrs. Galt, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. W. H. Bolling, went to New York today to remain the greater part of the week. She will devote all of tomorrow to her modiste, and in the succeeding days expects to conclude every detail of her trousseau. More than a dozen custumes, ordered through a Washington importer, will be ready for delivery the last of this week.

President Wilson today denied all intention of going to Shadow Lawn on his coming trip to New York. As originally planned, this excursion was to be made by motor with Colonel House on Friday, when it was expected that Mrs. Galt and Miss Margaret Wilson would be of the party.

Mrs. Galt and Miss Wilson will occupy places in the reserved gallery on Thursday evening when the President is expected to sound the keynote of his campaign before the Manhattan Club of New York.

Tomorrow morning the President will go to Princeton to vote at the State election, returning to Washington immediately after casting his ballot.

MRS. GALT SHOPS HERE.

Inspecting Hats and Gowns—President Will Be Here Thursday.

Mrs. Norman Galt, the President's fiancée, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon, and will spend the next few days making purchases for the trousseau of the First Lady of the Land. She was accompanied by Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin of the President, and Miss Alice Gertrude Gordon, whose engagement to Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, has several times been reported.

The party left Washington at 9 o'clock, after the President and Mrs. Galt had taken a long walk, and reached the Pennsylvania Station at 1:57. They were met by Colonel E. M. House and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, and proceeded in Colonel House's car to the St. Regis, where Mrs. Galt had engaged a suite.

Mrs. Galt was attired in a dark blue serge traveling suit topped with a blue velvet toque trimmed with a Persian band. She was approached by a number of newspapermen, but pleasantly declined to say anything. In the afternoon Mrs. Galt and her companions left the hotel unobserved and walked down Fifth Avenue, looking in the shop windows. At Thirty-eighth Street they entered a shop to look at hats and afternoon gowns. When they left the store some one recognized the President's fiancée, and the word spread along the avenue. Yesterday's tour of the shops was preliminary to the real shopping which will begin today.

The trio did not return to the hotel until nearly 6 o'clock. In their absence Governor Whitman and Mrs. Whitman had called and left cards, as had several other friends of both Mrs. Galt and the President. They went immediately to the main restaurant, where they had dinner. It was thought that they would attend the theatre, but in view of the fact that Mrs. Galt expected to start shopping early today she retired early.

In addition to her shopping appointments today Mrs. Galt will be a guest at the home of Colonel and Mrs. House. She will also be entertained by other friends during her few days in the city, although no large affairs will be given for her.

The President will arrive in the city on Thursday and speak before the Manhattan Club. Owing to the necessity of his returning to Washington, the President and Mrs. Galt have abandoned the plan to visit Shadow Lawn, the new Summer White House near Long Branch, N. J.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Party.

The Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will give a card party on the afternoon of Nov. 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Henrietta Luchs and Mrs. M. Bruckner, assisted by the officers and directors, are looking after the arrangements. Mrs. Abraham Levy is President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. This foot powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

Ask—

yourself if you can afford to let the hard, unyielding pavements and streets of the city bruise and injure your feet. Step into real foot comfort by wearing the Dr. Reed's Cushion Shoe.

Protection First.

Men's Shoes, $6 and $7
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SAVE THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE PEOPLE.

RESENT THE "DEAL" BETWEEN TAMMANY AND THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE ON THE JUDGES AND THE "FRAME-UP" TO PUT TAMMANY INTO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

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Electing Frank Moss
District Attorney.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1915.

THE PEOPLE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Tammany is against the new Constitution. It does not argue the matter, it issues its order that organization Democrats must vote against ratification. This is a poor compliment to the faithful. It presents them to the public gaze not as men to be influenced by appeals to their minds and their reason, but as a dumb herd, obedient to the master's voice and asking no other guide. A Tammany lieutenant has told the reason why. Although the resolve was taken in the councils of the organization some time ago, it was felt that it would be inexpedient to let the "highbrows" know of the decision. That is a wonderful exhibition of the working of democratic government according to Tammany theory. The making of a new Constitution is the gravest, the most important work in which the people can engage. Chosen representatives of the people, men of high ability and understanding, have submitted for their approval a revised Constitution. For no reason stated, the chief men of Tammany have determined that their great and presumably obedient following shall cast their ballots upon the négative side. It is a failure of democracy, a breakdown of popular suffrage if ever there was one, but Tammany has so often been the means of recording failures of that nature that a new instance will scarcely excite surprise.

The dividing line between the opponents and the supporters of the new Constitution is now rather clearly defined. Against it we have, first of all, Tammany, with its peculiar and perfectly well-known aims and theories of government and of office. We have agitators for reform by those devices of the new fashion which the sober sense of the people has so often rejected. We have a multitude of office holders who fear that through the great and salutary reduction in the number of places which the new instrument will effect they may be obliged to get their living otherwise than from the Public Treasury. We have also a few Democrats of prominence, not many, who for some reason that has not been convincingly presented have been moved to opposition. Certainly there is no party reason why Democrats should oppose the Constitution, since a majority of the Democratic delegates to the convention approved the finished work and substantially all of them had a part in it.

On the other side, arrayed in support of acceptance, we have men who may justly be called leaders of public opinion, men like Mr. CHOATE, like ANDREW D. WHITE, DAVID JAYNE HILL, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, JACOB H. SCHIFF, OTTO T. BANNARD, Controller PRENDERGAST, R. FULTON CUTTING, ROBERT W. DE FOREST, WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN; we have loyal Democrats like D-CADY HERRICK, JOHN G. MILBURN, FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, and GEORGE GORDON BATTLE. We find among the supporters of the Constitution, also, organizations like the Chamber of Commerce, the Civil Service Reform Association, the Citizens Union, the City Club, the Bar Association, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the Municipal Government Association of the State of New York, and the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, an organization whose support certainly far more than offsets the opposition of the men here and there who have criticised the provisions relating to conservation.

These men, these organizations, upon the one side, Tammany, the nostrum vendors, and the dreamers of the millennium upon the other. If the sensible but uninformed voter were to determine his own action by a survey of the opposing camps he would naturally look for safest guidance to the public-spirited men who have openly announced their intention to support the Constitution and have given sound reasons for that decision, rather than to Tammany, which opposes but dare not give its reasons, or to those who have given reasons which have been promptly disposed of in the running debate.

The Constitution is worthy of adoption because it greatly simplifies the mechanism of State government by abolishing a horde of unnecessary and costly departments, commissions, and bureaus. It is worthy of adoption because it substitutes a rational and systematic method of preparing the annual budget for the existing haphazard method of budget-making by the Legislature without previous study of the necessary expenditure or knowledge of probable revenue. It is worth adopting because it makes a beginning and a great reform in shortening the ballot. It is worth adopting because it reforms court procedure in the interest of certainty and promptness. It should be adopted because it establishes a just and equitable system of assessing taxes and because it corrects a strange blunder in sinking fund calculation. It should be adopted by the people because it has been made for them by their own representatives, because it is a better Constitution than the one we now have, because in many ways it establishes order and system in public administration. Not one valid sufficient reason for rejecting the revision has been anywhere advanced. A solid body of reasons for acceptance has been put before the people for their intelligent consideration. Shall the Constitution be rejected because Tammany fights it in the dark, or shall it be accepted because of the many and demonstrated benefits that will accrue from its adoption?

KEEP TAMMANY OUT OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE!

The wise and effective administration of the District Attorney's office is vital to the well-being of the community. There are more showy or imposing posts that fall far short of it in power for good or ill. If violations of the penal law are dealt with promptly, fearlessly, impartially; if there is no laxity and no favoritism; if justice and not politics is considered; if wrongdoing against person or property is prosecuted swiftly and ably, the whole county benefits. The fear of the law is increased, even among the habitual breakers of it. "Influence" and "pull" become broken reeds. Criminals look in vain to politicians for protection. If clearly established crime escapes punishment, the jury, not the District Attorney, must bear the blame.

CHARLES A. PERKINS has run the District Attorney's office as it should be run. He is not a politician. He is an acute, experienced prosecuting officer. There has been no shade of politics in his official action. He is simply the chief of a strong, thoroughly organized, and harmoniously working machine to support law and order by examining offenses against them and bringing the guilty to justice. He is not vindictive. He is just. He seeks no glory, no advertising. He doesn't stamp and bellow and bulldoze. He is careful that no accused person shall be unfairly treated, that no innocent person shall suffer wrong, that no guilty person shall be shielded. Courtesy to everybody who goes to his office, deliberation, carefulness, the rigid protection of every right, good judgment, promptitude, have characterized his course. In his quiet, highly skilled, effective way, with the co-operation of trained and faithful assistants, he has served the county memorably. No complaint has been or can be made against his administration.

For political reasons only—and there is a well-known kind of politics in New York that closes its eyes to crimes committed by men who vote the right ticket—is it desired to supplant this District Attorney of remarkable ability and achievement, to oust his force of proved competents, and to put in a novice and a band of novices. A good many of us remember the blunders, the confusions, the scandals of some Tammany District Attorneys. Shall they be repeated? Shall green inexperience take the place of seasoned skill? Shall law, justice, the interests of all the people, or the interests of Tammany Hall rule in the District Attorney's office?

That is to be decided today. Vote for CHARLES A. PERKINS! Keep Tammany out of the place where it is most dangerous to the public.

THE CANAL REFERENDUM.

When the people were asked to authorize money for the State canal in 1909 the vote was so close as to carry a warning regarding the election today. Of sixty-one counties, only nineteen gave pluralities for the bond issue. Oneida County, a barge canal county, defeated the proposal by 1,100 votes in a total of 7,600. Half the votes cast were blank. In 1911 the result for the State as a whole was closer, the bonds being authorized by 4,416.

The record is eloquent of the electorate's indifference to a matter of great importance, upon which they divide not by parties, but by sections. The counties through which the canal runs have not been backward about taking advantage of the result of the election in which they voted nay. They have run up damage claims which in part are now the cause of the demand for more money, and which are two-thirds excessive according to the official opinion of State Engineer WILLIAMS. Now the country counties are opposed to the rest of the State enjoying the benefits of the canal as an instrument of transportation. Assemblyman LANDON of Dutchess County distinctly argued to that effect in his letter to THE TIMES. He regards the canal bonds as a subsidy voted to water transportation against rail transportation, and raises the objection after nearly $150,000,000 has been spent. Whatever the validity of the objection, it has been passed upon by three referendums and several Legislatures. There never was a proposal upon which so many favorable votes have been taken. If the canal is not finished, as it has been built, by bonds, it will be built by taxes. The canal counties have no objection to that, for this city pays three-quarters of the direct tax. It appears, therefore, that this city has a stronger local reason for carrying the canal referendum than the country counties have for rejecting it. The canal vote should no more be local than partisan. To defeat the connection of the lakes with the ocean for lack of $27,000,000 after five times that amount has been spent, and when completion is in sight, is unthinkable and indefensible. The canal referendum should be carried. Mark a cross in the "Yes" square.

TO INTENDING FEMALE VOTERS.

Of the enthusiasm, energy, ingenuity, vocal persistence, the aesthetic and decorative effect of the woman suffragists, there can be but one opinion. They have been diligent. They have been devoted. Their ardor, their proselyting passion, their variety of attack, have been beautiful to see. They must have convinced themselves more strongly than they were convinced before. But if to their own they added the tongues of men and angels they could hardly persuade the majority of voters at this time.

The eyes and thoughts of men are busied with events of the war and problems which it has forced on the United States. The economic, financial, and commercial readjustments and reconstructions which it has caused, the transformation of this country into a creditor nation, the new legislation that will be required to meet new situations—a host of difficult problems has arisen. They are of a nature that demands the gravest steady attention and study. They will tax the intelligence of the male electorate. They are not sentimental, moral, humanitarian. They are matters of national self-defense, of business self-preservation and enlargement. And when thoughtful men are perplexed, seeing so many thorny questions, so many contingencies, so much dependent on the war, such possibilities of swift transitions of trade after the war, the suffragists come, in all innocence, and ask to have the economic and political wisdom, not too high already, of the electorate diluted by the infusion of unpracticed, uninstructed feminism!

There are old reasons enough against woman suffrage, and it would be futile to cite them now. Men's minds are made up. At this time of all times the poetizing and enfeebling of the practical instincts, experience, and capability of the State by the admission of women as voters would be a perilous venture. Aside from that, a certain recoil from radicalism, a return toward conservatism, natural after a long, continuous forward movement, is discernible in the public temper. The old notion about the position of woman may be outworn, but our friends, the suffragists, having seen it so strong even in a nursery of reform like Wisconsin, may, perhaps, count on finding it stronger in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts.

HERMAN RIDDER.

HERMAN RIDDER was born to the happy fortune of being liked by everybody. It would, indeed, have been difficult to dislike a man possessed of so many of the qualities which invite friendships and make for popularity. His interest in public affairs was very broad indeed, and he gave his personal influence and support and the influence and support of his newspaper to many causes, and to none without sincerity and earnestness. Through his control of one of the chief German-American newspapers in this country he was looked to as a leader by the men of his race and he was keenly alive to their interests and loyal to them.

It has been a source of regret and pain to Mr. RIDDER'S innumerable friends that the last year of his life was saddened by ill-health, which for many months had incapacitated him for his newspaper duties, and by misfortunes in business ventures quite apart from his newspaper interests.

SLAUGHTER IN THE STREETS.

The police arrested eighty-seven persons in this city last Thursday for reckless driving. It was necessary to make very few arrests for that cause in the next two days. No clearer proof is needed that the strict enforcement of the law would save many lives every year. The police, however, must be supported by the Magistrates and Coroners, if their work in this direction is to be effective. Both Coroners and Magistrates tend to leniency in their treatment of persons arrested for reckless driving, even when the result of the recklessness is serious. It would be well if all cases of chauffeurs, motormen or drivers of horse vehicles who kill or maim pedestrians on the streets and other highways could be held for action by the Grand Jury. The reports of the National Highways Protective Society and the Legislation League for the Conservation of Human Life show a deplorable increase in the slaughter of human beings by recklessly propelled vehicles. Within the city limits in the month of October forty-three persons were killed by automobiles, six by trolley cars and four by wagons. Manhattan shows the greatest increase in automobile accidents of this kind. If as many persons were killed in one month by one contagious disease, such as diphtheria or smallpox, the whole community would be aroused. Within the first nine months of this year 142 persons were killed by automobiles in the city. In the October record twenty-seven of the victims were children under 17 years.

This slaughter can be stopped. The disposition of the police to do their part in its suppression deserves encouragement, but they have not always worked to that end as effectively as they did last week. Public opinion must be exerted to discourage the leniency of the Magistrates and Coroners.

THE SOCIALIST BATTLE CRY.

The Socialist Party does not believe in the old idea that a campaign closes on the Saturday before election. It believes in fighting to the last minute, and it is putting in its best licks today. It is determined to defeat the new Constitution and to win votes for women if hard work can do it. Mrs. THERESA MALKIEL is managing the suffrage end of the Socialist campaign, and The Call, the Socialist organ, announced yesterday that under her direction "hundreds "of women and girls and men will "tour the city today in more than a "dozen automobiles and horse-drawn "trucks to conduct at least 100 street "meetings and distribute literature "for workingmen and women to di-"gest." That was yesterday, and any of our readers who encountered these suffrage workers may now know where they came from.

But Mrs. MALKIEL, an energetic and hustling leader, scheduled her best work for today. She says that the work on election day is "of the great-"est importance." She wanted, she said, "a Socialist worker at each one "of the 3,500 polling places," so as to "reach many workingmen who have "not yet decided which way to vote "on the suffrage amendment."

The Call announces that "Socialist-"Suffragists will take the lead in the "whirlwind speaking campaign that "will mark the climax today in the "campaign of the women to carry "the right-to-vote amendment." On its editorial page there is a double-leaded trumpet-call to Socialists telling them how to vote on the Constitution. It is entitled, in the biggest of black type, "Down with the New Constitution!" and it explains why Socialists must vote against that instrument. The Constitution does not contain enough Socialism. If it is defeated now, then the Socialists can get to work for a year and elect a convention which will draft a more Socialistic Constitution.

In its leading editorial article entitled "Hit That Thing Hard!" The Call gives the battle-cry of the Socialists: "Vote YES on Suffrage! Vote NO on the Constitution! Vote the Socialist ticket STRAIGHT!"

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Zeppelin Raids Defended.

Only the possessors of minds distinctively and irremediably Teutonic—which the minds of all Germans by no means are—will find in the "inspired" article printed in all the evening papers of Berlin either a vindication of Zeppelin raids on London in the past or a justification for continuing them in the future.

The writer of the article balances precariously between two widely different explanations of these bomb-dropping expeditions, declaring them to be, on the one hand, successful efforts to destroy military plants and transportation facilities, and, on the other, deserved reprisals in kind for Great Britain's course in cutting off, or at least seriously diminishing, the food supply of Germany's civilian population. That the British blockade is not the utter failure it has been called by many a German and pro-German authority is by clearest implication admitted by this article, for it says that "today not hundreds of thousands, but millions, of human beings in Germany must limit their consumption of food and make not inconsiderable sacrifices."

Evidently Great Britain's offense is not, as we have so often been told, that she tried to bring the pressure of hunger on the German population, but that she has done it. As to the propriety of that as a military expedient it is probably useless to argue with the Germans and needless to do so with anybody else. Probably, also, the same statement, reversed, would be true in regard to the Zeppelin raids, but to those who can see the two procedures as at all unlike there does seem to be an enormous dissimilarity between the familiar war expedient of reducing an enemy country as nearly as circumstances permit to reliance on its own resources and the dropping of high explosives from the midnight sky on sleeping cities that can be called "defended" only by putting that word to the very utmost strain it will stand. Every nation when at war with another has done the one thing if it could, as a matter of course, but it remained for Germany to use airships as implements of indiscriminate slaughter and destruction.

A Curious Display of Helplessness.

There is not a word to be said, of course, in defense of Americans who have failed or refused to pay back to our Federal Government the money they were so glad to borrow from it when the outbreak of the war in Europe suddenly changed them from happy travelers to helpless and penniless strangers in strange lands. Possibly a few of these people have since been unable to return these kind advances, but as a rule the desperately poor do not indulge in foreign travel, and the chances are that a great majority of those whom the Government is now advertising as delinquents both could and would have settled this particular account long before now if they did not belong to that reprehensible class the members of which do not deem it necessary to use common honesty in dealing with public funds.

Presumably these disappearing debtors are as little ashamed of themselves as are the inhabitants of a district whose Representative in Congress has secured an appropriation for dredging a dry creek or putting up a large stone Post Office in a village where a corner of the "general store" would supply adequate mail facilities. But though the Government's grievance is real and just, one cannot help seeing in the situation it has created and revealed an element of the amusing.

With all its powers and all its machinery for enforcing just claims, "[Washington " invokes a derisive smile when it discloses how "easy" the distributers of largess with strings thereto must have been to let so many shady folk get from them assorted sums which very evidently they did not intend to return. The August of 1914 was not, indeed, a time for making elaborate investigations of financial and moral solvency before granting applications for aid, but surely there were ways of distinguishing between the black and the white sheep in that distracted flock with a closer approach to accuracy than is indicated by the length of the lists of non-paying beneficiaries.

And another thing: We common people are not allowed to collect our debts by bringing a painful publicity on our debtors. We even have to be rather careful about the language in which we urge demands for our just dues and about the decoration of the envelopes containing our dunning letters. It is not quite plain why the Government should not show the consideration for sensitive feelings that it enforces.

Working to Prevent Blindness.

Post-election lassitude will not have entirely disappeared, even by the end of the week, but, whatever may be the results of the various ballotings, neither the world nor our part of it is going to be much disturbed, really, and among the questions that will continue to deserve attention from victors and vanquished alike is one to be discussed on the afternoon of Thursday at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street.

There and then is to be held the annual meeting of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness. The Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE will preside, and the speakers will be ex-President TAFT and Dr. GEORGE E. DE SCHWEINITZ, Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania.

That, in a large percentage of cases, blindness is the result of an infection contracted at the very beginning of separate life is now rather widely known, even outside of medical circles, and almost as common is the knowledge that a few drops of a silver salt solution is a specific cure for the "ophthalmia neonatorum" that threatens thousands of unfortunates every year with irremediable, lifelong blindness. There still remain, however, large fractions of our population that do not have the protection which the use of this simple precaution as a routine, never omitted, measure gives, and it is the object of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness to make complete the public's enlightenment on this highly important subject.

Ignorance, as usual, is the foe to be fought,—ignorance and the mad fanaticism that resists and resents any governmental action for the preservation of health and physical soundness.

INDIA'S DIM FUTURE.

Mr. Wagel Emphasizes the Unhappy Aspects of British Rule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Dawson accuses me of making sweeping statements in the course of my letter on the condition of India under British rule.

Is my reference to the Press Act, by which newspapers are suspended and securities confiscated, without trial or appeal, not specific? Does Mr. Dawson deny the existence of the heavy excise duty on cotton manufactures in India, while there is no tariff on imports? Does Mr. Dawson deny the fact that out of a revenue of £85,000,000, only £3,500,000 is spent on educating the people, while exchange compensation and pensions for British officials alone amount to over £5,000,000? Is it not true that Mr. Tata had to bring in Japanese shipping companies to save the Indian cotton trade with China from being killed by the British manufacturers and British shipping companies? With reference to transportation companies discriminating against Indians, I might draw Mr. Dawson's attention to the petition of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay to the Member of Commerce only in 1913. A reference to the reports of the debates in the Legislative Councils will show what kind of support the British Government is giving Indian industries.

As for justice, I could easily point to dozens of cases where Indians have been kicked by English soldiers and died, and the offenders have been let off with a paltry fine, as death was adjudged to be due to the "rupture of the spleen." Eminent Britishers themselves have been disgusted with the kind of justice meted out in political cases and those between Englishmen and Indians.

It is sheer nonsense to say that the agriculturists and the majority of Indians are content. For one thing, taxation is terribly high and opportunities for improvement few. India is the one country where salt is taxed the highest, in spite of the fact that the tax now stands reduced. It has become a fashion with Englishmen to try to discount the statements of the articulate classes in the country by simply stating that the inarticulate classes are content. In any case, the dim future when India could have her rightful "place in the empire" is too dim to be of any practical use.

S. R. WAGEL.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Fortifications of Venice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in your editorial columns an article on Venice. In the article referred to, the reader would naturally infer that Venice is a city like Karlsruhe or Freiburg, an unfortified and defenseless place, without any garrison, and therefore not properly a city subject to bombardment under the civilized rules of war.

All travelers who have visited Venice, with their eyes open, know that it is a fortified city and has in its centre one of Italy's largest arsenals, and also is the constant rendezvous of many Italian war vessels. One has only to refer to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, or to any reliable guide book, to learn that Venice is the strongly fortified capital of the Province of Venice, and is a commercial and naval port. Also that Venice has an arsenal which has been repeatedly enlarged, even recently, during the nineteenth century. This arsenal covers an area of eighty acres, and in peace times employs 3,000 men, and has the capacity to employ as high as 16,000 men.

ARTHUR M. WAITT.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

A Man's Refuge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A suffrage argument that I read recently commences with the sentence, "Women have so long been voiceless. * * *"

If any suffragist will kindly give to suffering humanity the place where voiceless women dwell, we will forgive the rest of the article.

A. E. O.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1915.

THE SIX QUESTIONS.

At this election each voter in this State will receive a ballot entitled "Revised Constitution Ballot" and containing three questions.

Question No. 1 asks the voter if the new Constitution shall be approved, saving out for a separate vote the apportionment and taxation articles. This Constitution is in many ways an improvement on the present one, and the chief argument against it is merely that it did not improve the present one still more. That is a trivial objection, and THE TIMES believes that this question should be answered **"Yes."**

Question No. 2 asks him if he approves the apportionment article. This article makes no change in the present law except to substitute the Federal for the State census as a basis of apportionment, a measure of economy, and this question should be answered **"Yes."**

Question No. 3 asks if the taxation article should be approved. This makes it difficult, if not impossible, to rush exemptions through the Legislature, deprives the Legislature of the power to bargain away its power of taxation, and brings about a nearer approach to uniformity in the confused system of local taxation. This question should be answered **"Yes."**

In addition to the Revised Constitution Ballot, the voter will receive another, entitled "Questions Submitted Ballot," which will also contain three questions.

Amendment No. 1, the first question submitted on this ballot, gives the vote to women. For reasons repeatedly given, and unnecessary to repeat further, THE TIMES believes that the answer to this question should be **"No."**

Amendment No. 2 permits the Legislature to alter the rate of interest on the canal bond issue. This merely corrects an error in computation, which if allowed to stand will result in the raising of a sinking fund equal to the entire amount of the bonds thirteen years before the bonds are due. The error should be corrected, and will be if, as THE TIMES believes they should do, the voters answer **"Yes."**

Proposition No. 1, the third question on this ballot, asks if the voters approve a $27,000,000 bond issue to complete the Barge Canal. Most of this amount is to pay awards for damages, and if Proposition No. 1 is defeated this amount will be included in the tax levy, so that the only question is whether the voters favor raising it by a bond issue or by direct taxation. We prefer the bond issue and advise the voters to answer **"Yes."**

TEUTONIC PSYCHOLOGY.

That Strange Objectivity of Which the Outside World Is Ignorant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Oberfohren's letter in THE TIMES is one of the most interesting contributions to our material for study of Teutonic psychology that have yet appeared in any language, so far as my limited observation goes.

He invites us to note that "objectivity" is the chief characteristic of German thinking. "To face an object without any personal thoughts requires a kind of divesting of the personality; it needs a high standard of intellectual culture to enable a man to lay aside the spectacles of passion and self-interest. It is an application of the 'Ding au sich' (the thing per se) that has been a crux to many foreign students of German philosophy. This objective way of thinking is strongly fostered in Germany's classic schools."

Let us observe in passing that the "Ding au sich," according to Kant (who invented the phrase) is a something of which we do not, nay, with the present constitution of our understanding cannot, know anything! Let us further note that from Kant's day to the present relativity has been the dominant idea in all German philosophy.

The one notable fact since the war began is that, as Harden said a year ago, Germany thinks differently from the world. Her wail has been always that she is "misunderstood." Every one else is wrong about everything and she alone is right—right about Belgium, right about the Lusitania, right about Miss Cavell, always right and always misunderstood! Her "chants of hate," the effusions of her "professors" are in reality the laying aside of the "spectacles of passion and self-interest" if the world could only see it "objectively" as Germany does! She is really compassionate, dispassionate, clear-sighted, clear-thinking and humane, and it is her sad fate to be eternally misunderstood. And above all, as Professor Oberfohren says, she is "objective"!

THOMAS P. WOODLOCK.

New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

Letters from Gremany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today I received a letter from a very old lady in Saxony. The envelope, mailed open, contains two sheets of letter paper. There is not a word about the war, for we agreed a year ago not to mention it lest our letters be suppressed. The letter is dated Sept. 21; the envelope bears the war stamp we are all used to, "Austandstelle Coln-Deutz"; in the centre the word "Freigegeben" (allowed to pass.) In pencil, in German script, on the lower left hand side appears the explanation, "zu lang" (too long.) At the upper left hand corner there is pasted a little note which, in translation, means: "Delayed because the contents is more than one sheet."

Has it come to this? Presently the poor old lady will have to count her words!

INDIGNATION.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

A Common Drinking Cup.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was always under the impression that we had a law in this State prohibiting the use of drinking glasses in public places. For the past three or four months a certain theatre in the Bronx has a placard above its water cooler that reads: "Cup machine out of order; please rinse glass before using."

I am a patron of that theatre and I witnessed a good many times that at least a score of people have used the same glass in one night. It seems very strange that its cup machine could not have been repaired within three months, but granting that it is beyond repair there is no reason whatsoever that this law should be so abused.

New York, Oct. 30, 1915. B. I.

The Raw Recruits' Opponent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

John R. King, Past Commander in Chief, G. A. R., says in THE TIMES that in our civil war raw recruits generally gave a good account of themselves from the start, and that if we had taken as long to train men as the British are now doing the war might be going on yet. He did not say, however, that the Northern recruits were going up against the same kind of material in the Southern army, while the British have been faced with seasoned material from the start.

JOHN C. STILES.

Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 25, 1915.

EUROPE MAY PAY WITH HUMAN CARGOES.

How Immigration, Like Gold or Merchandise, Would Apply on the Post-Bellum Debt Owing in This Country.

By DR. ERVIN ACEL-STARHEMBERG,
Managing Editor of the Hungarian-American Reformed Sentinel.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Statue of Liberty, which has seen millions of weary, ragged sons of strange and alien peoples passing in an almost uninterrupted western stream, now throws the light of her beckoning torch in vain over the glittering waters. She now sees passing in the same westward way only a few of the accustomed alien hordes, for immigration, urged on by the centripetal force of wretchedness across the ocean, has almost come to a standstill. Before the world-conflict began our greatest problem was how to deal wisely with the immigration question. When the war is ended we may again have to face the same problem, or to face a problem equally difficult—that of the lack of immigration. Immigration has supplied much of the motive power with which to keep in operation our high-pressure economic machinery, and the non-arrival of this source of power may cause a serious handicap to its proper working. The likelihood of this being the case is foreshadowed in the munitions strikes, which are largely due to labor shortage.

Some economists believe that after the war the influx from Europe will surpass even the high record of 1913. Others think the tide will end. Let us study the matter in the light of statistics of migration in the case of the Balkan countries in the period of the two Balkan wars, for those countries are, as far as migration is concerned, modern countries, and the Balkan wars were modern conflicts, judged even by the present world upheaval. Just as the chemist from the seething in his retort deduces the laws of the chemical universe, so from the recent Balkan migration we may formulate rules as to the probable trend of movement after the world conflict is ended. Some interesting comparisons follow:

Immigrants coming from Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece:

1912.	1913.	1914.
27,036	25,303	47,120

Emigrants going to above countries:

1912.	1913.	1914.
16,243	46,313	14,844

Serbians, Bulgars, Montenegrins, and Greeks from other countries which were not involved in the wars are not included.

During the time of war, we notice a decrease in the outflow, but after the war the immigration took a sudden jump and was twice as great as was that of 1912, before the war. If we analyze the movement of 1914 we shall find that the Serbians, Bulgars, and Greeks who went home to fight in 1913 generally returned to America at the end of the war, bringing with them other immigrants. The same will happen when this war is over.

As we have seen in this world-conflict, many Italians, Serbians, and Frenchmen heeded the call from home, but the Russians did not. Russia having men in abundance. The Hungarians, Poles, Austrians, and Germans also did not return, but this was due to England's supremacy of the sea. What will happen in the case of these last foreigners? They will go home only after peace is signed. At least 600,000 young people will leave the American shores when the bloody European conflict is settled. They will return home either to look for their families, lost and driven away by the invading armies, or to secure, as they hope they can, the jobs of those who have fallen on the battlefield.

But like the Balkan reservists, these hundreds of thousands will also hurry back to our shores because of the overwhelming poverty that will prevail throughout all Europe. After a few months' rest the emigration from Europe will start again. It must start again, for, as we have seen, even the victorious outcome of the Balkan wars could not stop the Greek and Serbian emigration. Assets, amounting to many millions, destroyed by the war cannot be replaced quickly enough to avoid disaster, and many misconceptions as to a boom after the war would be cleared up if some one suited to the task would but take the trouble to show that a far larger percentage of capital will be annihilated than the percentage of available labor which will be destroyed.

The internal troubles of Russia and the political oppression of the newly conquered territories will drive out many people to America. The soldiers (and who is nowadays not a soldier in Europe?) will take a long rest after their bloody wandering on strange soil and will flee to our shores to escape the heavy burden of taxes.

Of course, there will also be many causes tending to restrict emigration, for the ravaged countries, suffering from a great labor shortage, will seek to prohibit by any and every means the emigration of their subjects. Many eager to depart will need a long time in which to collect the necessary passage money. Nearly 5,000,000 young men, in number about equal to five years' immigration, will have been killed or maimed.

Thus, immediately following the war we will have large emigration to Europe and no immigration. A few months later we will have no emigration, but a large immigration, greater than that of 1913.

Now, let us look at the question from the economic standpoint. The exports of the United States in the calendar year 1913 exceeded the imports by some $615,000,000. But America has also other forms of outlet. Her tourists spend yearly throughout the world $300,000,000 and the foreigners working here send to their families in Europe a good part of their earnings. This outgo will be even greater after the war, for our exports are steadily growing. We know that the imports and the exports of a country, if it be prosperous, must always be balanced. Before the war the exports of the United States were offset by not only gold shipments to this country, imported goods, and use of the European merchant marine, but also by the stream of immigrants entering our ports, for economically every immigrant represents a certain amount of capital. As we have said, when the war is over our exports and emigration will grow. Therefore, we will need also a greater income, and this must of necessity be largely the wealth of the immigrant, for Europe will have neither money nor goods. Europe, for her own and for America's sake, must in part pay for our merchandise with a large exportation of people—the ready money of her young working sons' blood.

Dr. ERVIN ACEL-STARHEMBERG.

THAT OTHER GERMANY.

Maude Fay Answers Mrs. Atherton's Criticism of Her Sentiments.

Munich, Bavaria, Oct. 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a number of copies inclosed in letters from American friends of an article in your paper signed by Gertrude Atherton. The article contains a letter written by me to Mrs. Atherton of absolutely private character and never intended for publication. My surprise was therefore intense when I read it.

However, Mrs. Atherton's interpretation of it is so thoroughly foreign to my views that I feel I must write direct to you. It would be useless to go into details concerning my pro-German attitude with Mrs. Atherton, as we are both fully convinced that "the other one" is absolutely uninformed or, what amounts to the same thing, has purely doctored information. According to Mrs. Atherton's article—"I give the following extract as a real curiosity"—my brain and myself are apparently swathed in delusions. But the reasons she gives for my present hypnotic state, (Germany being the Svengali in this instance,) that is, my being cooped up in Germany and having no sources of information save those emanating from the German Government—are absolutely incorrect. At present we have here in Munich all the foreign newspapers, not tampered with by the German Government, but fresh from their own press. Also all the official military reports are printed in the daily papers, so that eliminates any excuse for being pro-German on account of being cut off from outside information. Neither can I be forgiven nor accept sympathy on account of being "cooped up in Germany," as I have wandered out of Germany and am just about to do so again. I am free to go and come when and where I please and discuss war and politics with people of all nations.

As stated further on in her article, that for reasons of sentiment I would be a "natural phenomenon were I anti-German" rather surprises me, coming from Mrs. Atherton, whom I have always regarded as possessing logic even masculine in its force. In a world crisis such as we are all facing now surely sentiment is out of place. When one realizes that all these nations are sacrificing their best, all of whom must be regarded as heroes, I dare to believe and assert that I am a humanitarian, and living in Germany under these trying conditions interferes in no way with my belief.

On the contrary, Chauvinism or hatred for the enemy is foreign to the educated German. Were I to be influenced by sentiment I should lean strongly toward England, where my happiest hours on this side have been spent and where I have been petted, professionally and socially, and because among my truest and dearest friends I place my English friends, most of whom fortunately are pro-German. Pro-German as I am, not because it is German as many, but for her principles, high standards, sincerity and truth, and because hers is the first place in the culture that belongs to the advancement of the world.

Perhaps since the war has broken out I feel more American even than before—more Californian, to be accurate—and the only sad touch in Mrs. Atherton's letter was that she believes I am willing to believe lies against my own country. This I must vehemently and flatly contradict. During the trying crisis between Germany and America I refused to believe all newspaper reports and always asserted that in the first place and always I am an American. I allow myself no judgment on the attitude of my own country, as I am too far away from the field. Perhaps my strongest reason for being absolutely for Germany is that she is the nation that can help us most, offer us most, and encourage our best and highest ideals, in culture, science, organization, social conditions, and unity. These are the things that spell Germany for me, and any nation claiming them all, as she may, is the nation the world at large must uphold. I am not a believer in "might is right," as some unfortunate Germans scream out with their forty-two centimeter throats, doing more harm than good for their country and her cause, but that "right is might." Germany's right has induced her tremendous might, not vice versa.

Mrs. Atherton's article refers to the reports of Germany's overwhelming victories in the east as tiresome news stories. I am happy to be able to state that they have nothing in common with the same, for the whole world today recognizes them as positive facts, facts which will shortly play a most important role in history.

Having witnessed the suffering, sorrow, and sacrifices of thirteen months of the worst warfare the world has ever known tends to smother any enthusiasm ode might have had. Personally I have none for warfare, and any nation more peace-loving than Germany I cannot imagine. She was getting on famously (her present interior resources and self-sufficiency are the greatest proof of this) and she had nothing to gain through war. The French are looked upon as a legitimate enemy, and as such thoroughly respected. One hears nothing but stories of mutual gratitude, kindness, and praise from the men returning from the front, be they prisoners of war, wounded soldiers, or men on leave. Hatred is not gnawing Germany's vitals away. The amusement Mrs. Atherton wants me to enjoy when I become "informed" I fear I must forego, and I am wondering if she were on this side, not in Germany, but just near to actual conditions, what her judgment might be.

MAUDE FAY.

Gerechtigkeit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to some slight inaccuracies occurring in the article entitled "The Case of Edith Cavell," by a former Assistant Attorney General of the United States. The writer enters into a discussion of the meanings in German of the word (sic) "Gerechtikeit." There

JULIA ARTHUR SEEN ON THE STAGE AGAIN

After Fourteen Years She Returns to the Theatre in "The Eternal Magdalene."

BY ROBERT McLAUGHLIN

New Dream Play Handles Superficially the Theme of Man's Ancient Inhumanity to Woman.

THE ETERNAL MAGDALENE.—A modern drama by Robert McLaughlin. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Paul Bradshaw	Robert Hudson
Arnold Macy	Frank Byrne
John Bellamy	Lowell Sherman
Elizabeth Bradshaw	Claire Burke
Martha Bradshaw	Louise Randolph
Eli Bradshaw	Emmett Corrigan
Rev. Birmingham Smollet	Arnold Lucy
Rev. James Gleason	Alphonse Ethier
Otto	Wm. J. Phinney
The Woman	Julia Arthur
Judge Bascomb	Harry Harwood
Blanche Dumond	Lucile Watson
Dan Burke	Howard I. Smith

After an absence of more than fourteen years, Julia Arthur came back to the stage last evening and was cordially welcomed by the amiable audience that packed the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. Much that was impressive and satisfying gave dignity to her performance, and it was in no degree her fault that the enthusiasm was somewhat dampened by the prolix and shallow dream play which had been made the occasion for her return. This was "The Eternal Magdalene," a fallen drama in three acts, by Robert McLaughlin.

This is the work of a comparatively unknown playwright who has come out of the Middle West and taken as his theme the ever-tempting theme of the irony and injustice in society's immemorial attitude toward the woman who wears the scarlet letter. He lifts his voice in the theatre against the hypocrisy of the smug; he writes as one who knows it cannot be said too often that people do not always make their own misfortunes. But the trouble is that Mr. McLaughlin is one of those dramatists who talk too much. In the midst of his preaching, he has forgotten the tremendous moral force that may be implicit in a human, dramatic story told simply in the terms of the theatre.

The author of "The Eternal Magdalene" would seem to have written with deep and unaffected sincerity, and his play is as good an illustration as you could ask of the point that something more than sincerity is needed for a dramatist's stock in trade. He has made his piece some sort of expression of that genuine social pity which has animated most of the fine plays of our time. And he has taken the considerable popular advantage that is always on the side of one who baits the ignorant and ruthless reformers. But none of these aids to effective playwriting has prevented Mr. McLaughlin from turning out an inept and not continuously interesting drama. "The Eternal Magdalene" is amorphous as a play—and much that is to say is utterly confused. The author may have thought deeply, but he has expressed himself superficially. He may be rockribbed and ancient as the sun, but his play sounds sophomoric.

Behind this new play which has brought Julia Arthur back to the stage is a rather fine idea. The playwright sees the Magdalene, made immortal and infinitely compassionate by One whose path she crossed two thousand years ago, and so it is that she can and must come down through the ages, quickening his sympathy in many men's hearts and repeating ever the deathless rebuke that begins with the words—"He that is without sin among you."

In the story Mr. McLaughlin tells the eternal Magdalene comes from the Tenderloin of a town given to self-improvement. A slangy, eloquent, and exceedingly thrifty revivalist is making a whirlwind campaign of the community and a committee of unpleasant distinguished citizens is persuaded the Mayor to put an end to the city's policy of segregation. An embittered woman from the threatened neighborhood writes out a curse upon the household of the leading light of the city, and he, in his dream, sees the curse fulfilled.

He sees his wife killed by grief, his son driven from the city by disgrace, his daughter turned from the house. And in the background of this nightmare there hovers always the eternal Magdalene. She is gone when he awakes, but his carefully prepared statement as the leader of the reform has been put in the scrap basket when the curtain goes down. You gather chiefly that the phantom visitor believes heartily in the debatable policy of segregation, and that is about all you gather, save and except a plea for gently reasoning sister woman is made in such expressions as this loudly applauded sentiment of the hero:

"A woman who has made one mistake is good enough for any man and a woman who has never made one is too good."

To the figure of the Magdalene Miss Arthur gives a certain nobility, an expression of patience, compassion and infinite understanding, a suggestion of the weariness and the dignity of eternal martyrdom. She lifts some moments of the play as produced to the heights of the idea Mr. McLaughlin had when he started to write. Her playing is done very quietly and in a single key. Her voice is of fine quality and her use of it delightful. In the closing scene, where an effort is made to reproduce most strikingly the color and outline of a famous painting, is her work a little unimpressive from its very conventionality of tone and gesture.

All the company testifies to careful selection. Especially satisfying is Lucile Watson and good work is done by Lowell Sherman, Claire Burke, and Harry Harwood. The cast is a credit to the producers. The play is a disappointment.

LILLIAN RUSSELL REAPPEARS

She Is Welcomed with Enthusiasm at the Palace.

These are old home weeks on Broadway. Here was Melba singing in concert on Sunday, and here a few days before was Anna Held telling, as musically as she could, how impossible it was for her to make her eyes be'ave. That was at the Palace, and on the same theatre yesterday afternoon the imperishable Lillian Russell made a reappearance on the stage. As of old, she invited her evening star to come down, come down, and this and other numbers were so rapturously applauded that she was visibly affected.

There are many good features in this week's Keith program. Among them there should be special mention of Craig Campbell, a young singer with an agreeable tenor that is at its best when he sings the little Scotch and Irish songs and does not challenge comparisons by attempting such numbers as "La Donna e Mobile." Then Bert Levy, best of all the entertainers who do cartoons while you wait, was in good form, and George McKay was diverting in a song-dance-patter trifle which for some mysterious reason is called "On Broadway."

A John Henry sketch by George Hobart, which is doubtless called a classic in the program because it has lasted for more than one season, is presented with William Cortleigh, who is not precisely an ideal choice for a John Henry rôle. The bill comes to an end with a capsule version of "Faust," somewhat wheezily rendered.

Boston Company Sings "Otello."

Verdi's "Otello," repeated from Friday night of last week, was the work with which the Boston Opera Company began its second and final week last night at the Manhattan Opera House. Again Giovanni appeared in the title rôle, while Luisa Villani sang Desdemona and George Baklanoff Iago. The others were Elvira Leveroni, Ernesto Giaccone, Federico Ferraresi, Alfred Kaufman, and Paolo Ananian. Roberto Moranzoni conducted.

"Fair and Warmer" Is Postponed.

The indisposition of John Cumberland has caused the postponement of the first performance in New York of Avery Hopwood's farce, "Fair and Warmer," from tonight to Saturday night at the Eltinge. Mr. Cumberland caught a severe cold during the engagement in Buffalo last week and his vocal cords were affected. His physician advised a complete rest for several days.

MISS SPRAGUE-SMITH WEDS COUNTESS'S SON

Married to Victor Starzenski in Veltin School—Rose Petals Strewn in Bride's Path.

The wedding of Victor Starzenski, a son of the Countess Anna Starzenski and the late Count Maurice Starzenski, and Miss Hilda Sprague-Smith, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Sprague-Smith and the late Charles Sprague-Smith, was celebrated at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in the Assembly Room of the Veltin School, 160 West Seventy-fourth Street.

The hall, Grecian in effect with its Parthenon frieze, its old ivory tints, golden windows, and pipe organ, made a fitting setting for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, the rector of the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Dr. Moore of Schenectady reading the closing prayer. The full vested choir of the church sang the wedding music. Coming down the main stairway into the hall, they filed into the assembly room two by two, and, separating, formed an aisle through which the bridal party passed.

In the Assembly room ropes of laurel tied with white ribbons to white posts roped off a central aisle for the bride's party. Palms and white chrysanthemums decorated the dais in front of the organ, where a white satin-covered prie dieu was placed. The organ itself was embowered in green.

The bridal procession was led by the Rev. Dr. Grant and the Rev. Dr. Moore, followed by the bridegroom and his best man, Hans von Uttinghoff of Boston, and after they had taken their places eight young girl attendants went up the aisle. They were the Misses Lois Cole, Fritzie Fales, Susanne Field, Beatrice and Leila Holt, Arvia MacKaye, Yvonne MGen, and Dorothy Weed. Their short white crepe gowns in Greek fashion were worn over flesh-colored satin and were trimmed with silver braid, and silver filets held their hair, which was worn loose over the shoulders. Each carried a single, large long-stemmed white chrysanthemum like a flower torch. These in turn formed an aisle, through which the little page and flower girl, the maid of honor, and the bride and her mother walked.

The bride, who walked with her mother, wore a gown on long Greek lines, of flesh-colored satin, with a long train. It had no trimming save a vest of old-rose point. Georgette crêpe was draped over the satin, and the flesh-tinted net veil was held to her coiffure with a cap of duchesse lace, worn by her mother when she was wed. She carried a white-satin covered Prayer Book containing the service. Mrs. Sprague-Smith was in flesh color and white, trimmed with fur.

The ushers were Louis Huthsteiner, Charles Neave, and Lewis Tooker, all of New York. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 29 West Sixty-eighth Street. After an automobile trip through the Berkshires, Mr. and Mrs. Starzenski will make their home at 135 Parkwood Boulevard, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. Starzenski, though American born, is of Russian Polish ancestry, being a grandson of Count Victor Starzenski, a famous Polish patriot.

WM. B. VAN INGEN MARRIES.

Mural Painter Wedded to Miss Bertha Sequard by Justice Guy.

William Brantley Van Ingen, the artist, of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Miss Marie Ernestine Bertha Sequard of the same address, were married last Friday. An announcement to that effect appears in the marriage notices of today's TIMES.

Mr. Van Ingen and Miss Sequard took out their license on Friday, and some secrecy was observed as to when the wedding would take place. The ceremony was performed by Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy.

The bride was born in Paris, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Tassey Sequard. Mr. Van Ingen is 57 years old and a well known mural painter.

Johnson-Davis Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Alliene S. Davis, daughter of George W. Davis of Tenafly, N. J., to Herbert Ray Johnson of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Johnson of St. Louis, Mo., took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents in Tenafly. The Rev. Dr. Dayton of the Presbyterian Church of Englewood, N. J., performed the ceremony. Only the nearest relatives and friends were present. The bride was unattended and J. Chester Johnson of this city was his brother's best man. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1904, after an extended trip through the West, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will make their home in Englewood, N. J.

Greenberg-Mayer Wedding Nov. 7.

Miss Alice Mayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mayer of 371 West 120th Street, will be married to Joseph E. Greenberg on Sunday, Nov. 7, at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Greenberg and his bride will spend their honeymoon at Old Point Comfort and will later make their home in this city.

WOLFF—JACOBI.

Miss Elinor Marx Jacobi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nat M. Jacobi of Galveston, Texas, was married at the St. Regis Hotel last night to William Wolff of Racine, Wis. The Rev. Ephraim Frisch performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Seymour Froelichstein, sister of the bridegroom, was matron of honor. The bridesmaids, former schoolmates of the bride, were Miss Aves of Galveston and Miss Bennett of Austin. Charles Wolff was his brother's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolff will reside in Chicago.

HARTSTALL—FRIEDMAN.

Miss Estelle Friedman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Friedman, and Robert C. Hartstall of this city, were married last night at the home of the bride, 68 West Sixty-ninth Street. Louis Cohen gave his niece in marriage. I. N. Hartstall was best man. After their honeymoon the couple will reside at 46 West Eighty-third Street.

ROBITSCHEK—LEVY.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Robitschek of 41 Convent Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hermine Robitschek, to Louis E. Levy, son of Mrs. Lena Levy of this city. They will be at home on Saturday afternoon.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has given up his apartments at the Ritz-Carlton, and has returned to Washington.

Sir Paul and Lady Harvey of London are at the Hotel Gotham, to remain until about Jan. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler S. Warren, who have been living in England for several years, are at the hotel, having returned on the steamer Rotterdam.

Mrs. Abbot A. Low of 43 Fifth Avenue is giving a birthday dinner this evening for her sister, Miss Agnes Claflin, daughter of Mrs. John Claflin.

S. Bryce Wing, who is to marry Miss Marie Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, tomorrow, has entered his hunter, Ottawa, in the National Horse Show, which opens on Saturday in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Wing and his bride will be the guests on Tuesday next of Alfred B. Maclay at the show.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilkinson Stetson have returned from East Hampton, L. I., and are at their new residence, 875 Park Avenue, for the Winter.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, October 30th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.14 cents per pound.—Advt.

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NEW IDEAS BUBBLE IN 'AROUND THE MAP'

Smart Dialogue and Lyrics and Scenes That Ravish the Eye in This Musical Show.

TAKES YOU ON GLOBE TROT

Melodious Music by Finck Matches McLellan's Book—Else Alder, New Prima Donna, Pleases.

AROUND THE MAP.—A musical play, book and lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan, music by Herman Finck. At the New Amsterdam.

Impikoff } Maharajah }	William Norris
Count de Gai } Champion Boxer }	Robert Pitkin
Ludovici Sacarappa	Arthur Klein
Toto de Beers	P. O'Malley Jennings
Pearly Rheinstein	Tyler Brooke
Hippolyte Boun	Irving Brooks
Pierre	Edwin Wilson
M. Alphonse	Bob C. Adams
M. Gustave	Freddy Nice
Boy and Page Boy	Irving Gross
Jacqueline Bonheur	Else Alder
Lulu Cachou	Georgia O'Ramey
Madame Kaplinski	Hazel Cox
Louisette	Marjorie Gateson
Phrynette	Flora Crosbie
Doorkeeper	W. W. Jones

"Around the Map," which was given its first New York performance under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger in the New Amsterdam Theatre last night, is a musical entertainment of superlatives. It is an eloquent testimonial of what the expenditure of money for brains as well as for silks, satins, and scenery may do for expiring musical comedy that should give other producers pause before ordering their books and lyrics by the yard along with the other ingredients.

For beyond the succession of scenes that ravish the eye with their ceaseless play of light and color lies the fact that "Around the Map" is intelligent. It is bubbling with ideas; its dialogue is smart, shot here and there with a tinge of satire; every little lyric has a meaning of its own, while the lyrics themselves roll off the tongue with a facility at times almost Gilbertian; and then, to deliver the lines and lyrics, characters not lifted out of the musical comedy ark, but original in conception.

The librettist to whom the countless thousands whose intelligences have been insulted by witless books and whose ears have been assaulted by near-rhymes on occasions without number owe a debt of gratitude in the present instance to C. M. S. McLellan of "Pink Lady" fame. It is to Mr. McLellan more than to any of the contributors to this smashing show that its unquestioned success will be due, for he has contributed the novel note.

When it is considered that in addition to Mr. McLellan's welcome service Joseph Urban, the Viennese artist, designed the thirteen scenes, Julian Mitchell injected the ensemble numbers with his unflagging spirit, and Herman Finck, one of London's most expert composers of light music, wrote the melodies, it will be seen that "Around the Map" has more than the average number of claims to distinction.

The program—as enigmatic as a timetable, since the players change personalities in every act—aptly describes the entertainment as "a musical globe trot." It begins in Paris and ends in the Red Hot Stove Cabaret in New York, and in the progress of the trot pauses for a moment in such distant spots as Unter den Linden in Berlin, the boundary line between Germany and Russia, a Wagnerian dream garden, the Japanese Jockey Club at Port Arthur, and the San Francisco Exposition.

Here are large opportunities for scenic and costume artists and likewise for the composer, and they have taken advantage of them. The scenes are distinctly Urban in a way that must be familiar to a considerable body of New York theatre-goers by now. They are always exotic and often bizarre. Urban knows well the value of steps, of pillared portals suggesting still other mysteries beyond, of lights soft or brilliant thrown on flower clusters. The costumes are in the same mood and against the brilliant backgrounds of Mr. Urban's scenes form a series of vivid poster pictures.

There are some catchy tunes in Mr. Finck's score, which is never inspired and never commonplace. In his utilization of the racial element, and in his orchestration, he has shown his musicianship. Some of the best of the melodies are "Here Comes Tootsi," "Lazy Lulu," "When the Right Girl Comes Along," and "Goodness, Ain't You Glad?" There are several interpolated numbers by Louis Hirsch, the best of which is "Katie Clancy."

A cast that was chosen with a nice regard for the individual abilities of the players introduced a prima donna who is popular in Berlin and Vienna, where she has created many light opera rôles. She is Else Alder, an attractive young woman who is pretty without being beautiful, and sings and acts well, and is the Teutonic type of beauty, and her training is palpably of the same school. Her voice is pleasing though without any particular warmth and with no great variety. But Miss Alder is a clever actress whose technic covers her lack of fire.

There were many who did their parts well—Robert Pitkin, Arthur Klein, and the statuesque Hazel Cox of the provocative eyes—but the comic of Georgia O'Ramey led all the rest. Miss O'Ramey gave a deliciously droll characterization of a blazé young woman called Lazy Lulu. It was the brightest character conception that has appeared in musical comedy in recent years, and Miss O'Ramey's interpretation of it was superb. She won the one real triumph of the evening. And then there was William Norris in a gallery of amusing eccentric comedy parts.

As a matter of fact the program errs on the side of modesty. "Around the Map" begins as a trot, but ends as a gallop.

VIOLIN AND PIANO RECITAL.

David and Clara Mannes Give Enjoyment in Aeolian Hall.

David and Clara Mannes gave the second of their recitals of sonatas for violin and piano last night at Aeolian Hall before an audience of good size. The program comprised Schumann's Sonata in D minor, Op. 121; Beethoven's Sonata in G, Op. 30, No. 3, and Chausson's Concerto in D, Op. 21, for violin, piano, and string quartet. In this number Mr. and Mrs. Mannes had the assitance of the Sasiavsky Quartet. The same qualities of sincerity and devotion to the true aims of musicianship which have characterized the playing of the pair were again brought to bear on the program of last night, with the result that there was real enjoyment for those who attended.

Chausson's Concerto, brought forward last season by this organization for the first time, seemed capable of holding the audience's interest to the end. Though it may not be music of the greatest vitality or originality, it nevertheless has qualities which justify its continued performance. The Sasiavsky Quartet gave efficient aid in its presentation last night.

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LEWIS WALLER, NOTED ROMANTIC ACTOR, DIES

London Manager, Who Last Appeared Here in "Beaucaire," Expires of Pneumonia.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lewis Waller, the actor, died this morning of pneumonia.

Lewis Waller, one of the best-known of the London actor-managers, will be remembered by many New York theatregoers as the original Boris Androvsky in the Century Theatre production of "The Garden of Allah" in 1911. Although he had been a popular leading man in London for many years Mr. Waller did not come to America till then. His success was immediate, and the following March he took over the management of Daly's Theatre and played his old part in "Monsieur Beaucaire." He revived "The Explorer," one of his London successes, that Spring, and in the Fall produced "Discovering America" and revived "Henry V." He then gave up Daly's and played with Madge Titheradge in "A Butterfly on the Wheel" on tour. Mr. Waller was born at Bilbao, Spain, Nov. 3, 1860. He was educated at King's College School and in Germany, and had intended to pursue a commercial career. He was employed with his uncle for five years in London.

He made his professional début at Toole's Theatre, London, in March, 1883, as the Hon. Claude Lorrimer in "Uncle Dick's Darling." He played for several years with J. L. Toole in a variety of parts, and then in 1893 was engaged to support Mme. Modjeska at the Lyceum in répertoire, subsequently going on tour with her. He was the Comte de Varville in "Camille," Orlando in "As You Like It," and Sir Edward Mortimer in "Mary Stuart."

Mr. Waller's first managerial venture in London was with H. H. Morrell as lessee of the Haymarket. Their first offering was Wilde's "An Ideal Husband" in January, 1895. He was next associated with Sir Charles Wyndham at the Criterion, and subsequently assumed the management of the Shaftesbury, Lyceum, Comedy, and Lyric Theatres.

He was to have returned to America this season to appear with Madge Titheradge in "Gamblers All," in which he was acting in London at the time of his death.

Capt. Joseph W. Woolfolk.

Captain Joseph W. Woolfolk, an investment broker with offices at 71 Broadway, and formerly widely known through the South as a railroad builder, died on Sunday at his home, 107 East Seventieth Street, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Columbus, Ga., and had made his headquarters her for thirty years. Captain Woolfolk developed railroads and timber lands, and among other lines built the railroad from Montgomery, Ala., to Savannah, Ga., which is now a part of the Plant System. In 1897-98, he built the A. G. O. Extension, between Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Captain Woolfolk was a member of the Southern and Alabama Societies and a Governor of the Georgia Society of this city. His wife and son survive him. He will be buried at his old home in Columbus.

J. M. Turner, Negro Diplomat, Dead

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—J. Milton Turner, negro, former United States Minister to Liberia, died in Ardmore, Okla., today. Mr. Turner lived in St. Louis, but he was injured in the explosion of a tank car at Ardmore a month ago. He was the first negro to enter the American diplomatic service, having been appointed Minister to Liberia by President Grant in 1870.

Mr. Turner was born on a plantation in St. Louis County, and when a boy was sold as a slave on the St. Louis Court House steps for fifty dollars. He was 76 years old.

Obituary Notes.

PHILIP NOLAN, 69 years old, a retired business man, died on Sunday at his home, 198 Ely Avenue, Long Island City. He had been a resident of that city for more than fifty years and left a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY E. LYNCH GIBBONS, wife of Richard Gibbons and a daughter of the late John McClean, at one time a well-known building contractor of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 48 First Place, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

Mrs. MARY PELL, wife of Reston Pell, Controller of the Greenwich Savings Bank, died on Sunday at her home, 127 Amity Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Pell was born in that borough sixty-two years ago and was a daughter of Dr. Daniel and Mary Ann Belden Brooks. Besides her husband, she left a daughter, Marion, and a son, William W., who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

CHARLES S. SMITH, 52 years old, of 240 Lockwood Street, Astoria, L. I., died in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City on Sunday. Mr. Smith had been a resident of Long Island City for many years and was an exempt fireman and a Mason. He was unmarried.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN TEMPLETON, widow of James A. Templeton, and for a number of years a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 233 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was 70 years of age and left two daughters and a son.

THOMAS JOHN HYNES, a civil war veteran and retired stationary engineer, for many years employed by the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co., is dead at his home, 18 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, aged 73 years. Mr. Hynes served on the monitor Merrimac and other vessels during the civil war and was a member of the Monitor Association, Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and of the War Veterans and Sons Association.

JOHN J. FAGAN, long active in Democratic politics in the Sixth Assembly District of Brooklyn and for thirty years employed by Powers, Son & Co., in the New York Produce Exchange, died recently at his home, 413 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

MADISON M. LONG, for twenty-four years employed in the composing room of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died on Sunday at his home, 99 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year.

Senor Don JAIME SELVA SEMBRADA, head of the firm of J. S. Sembrada & Co., died at Mount Sinai Hospital on Sunday, in his fifty-first year. He was born in Barcelona, Spain, and came here when he was 24 years old.

ROBERT F. CARTWRIGHT, of the engineering department of the Otis Elevator Company, died on Saturday, at his home, 46 South Willow Street, Montclair, N. J., in his forty-fourth year.

Mrs. MINNIE HICK, widow of Herman Hick, died on Sunday at her home, 575 West End Avenue, in her seventy-ninth year. She was born in Germany and came here fifty years ago.

H. F. CHAPIN, a pioneer newspaper man, died on Saturday at his home in Toledo, Ohio, in his eighty-second year. With F. C. Oblinger, he founded The Perryburg Journal long before the civil war, later founding The Sunday Courier, The Bee, and The Post of Toledo.

C. W. ROODE, a member of the Progressive State Committee of Connecticut, died on Sunday at his home in Plainfield, Conn., in his forty-third year.

JOHN JAMES WRIGHT-CLARK, managing director of the Nairn Linoleum Company of Kemp, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his thirty-sixth year.

JOHN H. BRADISH, former president of New York State Retail Hardware Dealers' Association, died in Batavia, N. Y., yesterday.

N. S. Beardslee, 67 years old, died at his home in Warsaw, N. Y. He was one of the founders of the Warsaw Blue Stone Company and at one time president of the National Salt Company of New York.

HERMAN RIDDER, EDITOR, IS DEAD

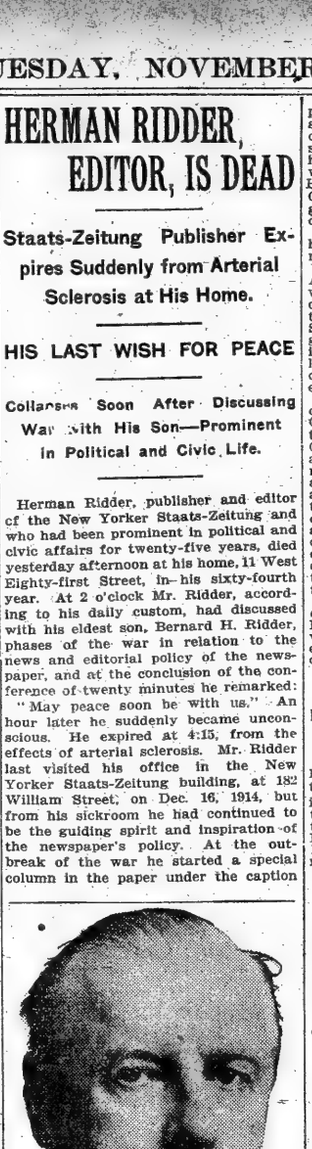
Staats-Zeitung Publisher Expires Suddenly from Arterial Sclerosis at His Home.

HIS LAST WISH FOR PEACE

Collapses Soon After Discussing War with His Son—Prominent in Political and Civic Life.

Herman Ridder, publisher and editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung and who had been prominent in political and civic affairs for twenty-five years, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 11 West Eighty-first Street, in his sixty-fourth year. At 2 o'clock Mr. Ridder, according to his daily custom, had discussed with his eldest son, Bernard H. Ridder, phases of the war in relation to the news and editorial policy of the newspaper, and at the conclusion of the conference of twenty minutes he remarked:

"May peace soon be with us." An hour later he suddenly became unconscious. He expired at 4:15, from the effects of arterial sclerosis. Mr. Ridder last visited his office in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung building, at 182 William Street, on Dec. 16, 1914, but from his sickroom he had continued to be the guiding spirit and inspiration of the newspaper's policy. At the outbreak of the war he started a special column in the paper under the caption



The Late Herman Ridder.

of "The War Day by Day," in the English language, for which he wrote the first article, which has been continued by Bernard H. Ridder over the signature of his father.

His Deep Interest in the War.

During the last year Mr. Ridder, who had taken a deep interest in the war and its effects on this country, became greatly worried over the feeling aroused here, and with the idea of allaying this condition he announced his purpose in presenting his views in English in this statement of his position:

"It was not without many misgivings that I entered upon the conduct of this column. I could not be blind to the dangers of misinterpretation to which I might be open. I assumed the task, as in duty bound, not as a German subject, which I am not, but as an American, which I am; not to create ill-feeling among Americans of diverse sympathies, but to allay it. Truth alone can survive and upon truth alone can be founded the lasting impressions which must follow inevitably the present war."

Since the war all of his personal means were lost in the failure of the International Typesetting Machine Company, of which he was President, and he died practically penniless, in fact, his personal estate was insolvent. This he accepted with the philosophic comment: "After all, the death of a poor man is one to be envied."

Some months ago friends of Mr. Ridder, and other supporters of his newspapers, assumed the debts of the publisher to insure the integrity of the newspaper property and the continuation of the publications. His death, therefore, will cause no great change in this respect. The papers, which consist of morning and evening editions, will be continued under the joint management and direction of his two sons, Bernard H. and Victor F. Ridder.

Began Career as Errand Boy.

Mr. Ridder, who was born in the house at 400 Greenwich Street, got a few years of study in the public schools, was in turn an errand boy, a clerk in a Wall Street office and an insurance company, went into business for himself when he established the Katholisches Volksblatt in 1878. Ten years later he founded The Catholic News, which is now published by his brother, Henry Ridder. Herman Ridder became a stockholder in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in 1880.

During the campaign of Mayor Strong Herman Ridder entered politics by aiding to organize the German-American Reform Association. He was active in the Cleveland campaigns, and in 1908 Chairman Mack appointed him Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He was always active in tariff reform, and although an independent Democrat he supported the candidates of the Tammany organization on several occasions. He had many verbal political tilts with his political opponents in the Republican Party, the most prominent of which were the dispute, with Senator Cannon and his exchange of views with President Roosevelt, when, after his visit to Mr. Bryan, it was reported to Mr. Ridder that President Roosevelt had referred slightingly to him. This was denied by Colonel Roosevelt, but not until there had been much comment about it in the public press.

Frequently Mr. Ridder was mentioned for public office, and several times public posts were offered him, but he declined them.

"I don't want public office," he said. "I would rather do what I may as a private citizen." He had broad human sympathies, as shown by his extensive charitable work, and he had a human side that won and retained friends for him. His two chief recreations were walking and attending baseball games. He was caught by a camera at one of the Giants' games, and a copy of the photograph, showing him in his shirt sleeves on a hot day, was presented to him.

"I'd rather have that picture," said he, "than a painting showing me with royalty."

Mr. Ridder married Miss Mary C. Amend, sister of the late Justice Edward E. Amend of the Supreme Court, on April 6, 1890. The late Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, appointed Mr. Ridder general business manager of the paper in 1890, which position he had more largely devoted himself in the direction of the paper, and in connection with his editorial work.

Some of his many civic activities included membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the German Hospital board, the Catholic Protectory, State Board of Charity, Charity Organization Society, and the Legal Aid Society. He was a member of many clubs and societies, and a director in the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. He was vice president of the Hudson-Fulton celebration and co-operated with Mayor Gaynor in organizing the "safe and sane" Fourth of July observance. He was a director of the Associated Press and member of the New York City Publishers' Association.

During the visit here of Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, in February, 1902, a dinner in his honor was arranged by Mr. Ridder, with 1,200 editors and publishers from all sections of the country present.

RIDDER INSPIRED ARTICLES.

But Son Wrote Them During His Illness—Staats-Zeitung's Tribute.

While Herman Ridder's name has appeared regularly as a signature to articles on the war published in English in the Staats-Zeitung, it now appears that he approved but did not write these articles. In today's article in English, which is signed by Bernard H. Ridder, his son, this explanation is made:

While Herman Ridder, during his illness, did not personally write the articles which have appeared over his name in this column, he was nevertheless their inspiration and their guiding spirit. They have reflected in a great measure his wide experience, his ripened judgment, and his intense sense of justice.

Never a word was written but his jealous eye scanned its meaning for some possible misconstruction. The advice he most freely gave was the emphasis of understatement.

The Staats-Zeitung says editorially today:

The war brought many burdens to Mr. Ridder. The keen sense of absolute loyalty to the American Government, which was the keynote of his life caused to give way before the supplications of this party to the struggle or that. Woven about by the meshes of hatred, bias, and all the other undesirable passions called into being by the war, he stood amongst Americans an American to the core, receding not an inch in principle, advancing not a foot in aggression.

Worn out and war took him from his desk, confined him to his home, and eventually laid him low, wept by all who knew him personally and bemourned by all who justly estimated his worth to the country in which he was born and of which for sixty-four years he was a loyal and just citizen.

"A great and loyal American has passed from the citizenry of the United States," the editorial says in closing, "and the whole American people are the losers thereby."

SIR ARTHUR W. RUCKER DIES

Widely Known Scientist and Educator Succumbs in London.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sir Arthur William Rucker died today.

Sir Arthur was known widely as a scientist and educator and was author of many works on scientific subjects. He was connected with the faculties of Yorks College and the Royal College of Science, and also served as principal of the University of London. He was a former President of the British Association.

Sir Arthur was in his sixty-eighth year and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. While at the university he received many honors for his scholarship, and was a Fellow of his college from 1871 until 1876.

In 1874 he became Professor of Mathematics at Yorks College, and then in 1886 was appointed Professor of Physics at the Royal College of Science in London. He served here until 1901, when he became Principal of the University of London.

In addition to his scholastic posts, Sir Arthur was treasurer of the British Museum from 1891 until 1898, and became a trustee on his retirement. He was President of the Physical Society from 1893 until 1895 and from 1896 until 1901 was president of the Royal Society. Sir Arthur was president of the British Association in 1901 and was a member of the Royal Commission on Irish Universities in 1906.

Dr. Josef Neven du Mont.

COLOGNE, Nov. 1, (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dr. Josef Neven du Mont, proprietor of the Cologne Gazette, died today as the result of an accident. He was 59 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

JOHNSON—DAVIS.—On Monday, Nov. 1, at Tenafly, N. J., Alliene Davis, daughter of George W. Davis, to Herbert R. Johnson.

ROSENWASSER—FRIEDER.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Frieder announce the marriage of their daughter Rose to Harry Rosenwasser on Sunday, Oct. 31, by the Rev. Dr. Guth.

STERN—STRASBURGER.—Mrs. Myer Strasburger announces the wedding of her daughter, Amy, to Mr. Arthur Stern, at 6:30 P. M., Nov. 1, 1915, at Plaza Hotel.

VAN INGEN—SEQUARD.—On Oct. 29, 1915, Marie Ernestine Berthe Sequard to William Brantley Van Ingen, by Mr. Justice Charles L. Guy.

KRAUS—SCHEIB.—Oct. 31, Beatrice E. Scheib to Kurt Kraus.

Long Island.

BOOTH—De MILT.—Oct. 30, Huntington, Eva de Milt to Ralph P. Booth.

Died

AIKENS.—On Monday, Nov. 1, 1915, Henry Aikens, late of 288 Avenue A. Service from the funeral parlor of Henry Riddle, 20 East 127th St., Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Thursday morning.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Oct. 30, Harry H. Allen, aged 26 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Allen, Floral Park, N. Y. Funeral services at his late home, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1:30 P. M.

Died

BARBER.—Helen Frances Barber, nee Campbell, on Monday, Nov. 1, beloved wife of Jere M. Barber and daughter of the late Daniel and Catharine Campbell. Funeral from her home, 148 East 48th St., on Thursday morning, Nov. 4, at 9:30 o'clock; thence to St. Agnes's Church, in East 43d St., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

BARR.—At Metuchen, N. J., on Oct. 31, Thomas M. Barr, beloved husband of Ella H. Manning. Funeral services Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 10:45 A. M.

BEYEA.—On Nov. 1, 1915, Alison Brockie, wife of the late Dr. Samuel Beyea. Funeral services at her home, 102 Centre Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Orange Co. papers please copy.

BIGELOW.—Albert Marshall Bigelow, beloved husband of May Wheelock, formerly of New York and Morristown, N. J., at Fitchburg, Mass., in his eighty-first year, on Sunday, Oct. 31. Funeral services at Fitchburg Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Burial at Greenwood.

CARTWRIGHT.—After a short illness, Saturday evening, in Montclair, N. J., at his late home, 46 South Willow St., Robert F., husband of Adele W. Cartwright. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Immaculate Conception, Montclair, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 10 A. M. Interment private, at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

CHAPMAN.—Of apoplexy, on Sunday, Oct. 31, at his residence at Catskill-on-Hudson, Charles A. Chapman, in his 77th year. Funeral services will be held at his residence at Catskill on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 4 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

CLARK.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 1, 1915, John James Wright Clark, husband of Helen Tod Campbell. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 533 Mt. Prospect Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 2 P. M.

CONWAY.—Frank Conway, Nov. 1, beloved brother of Kate Conway, native of Mohill, County Leitrim, Ireland. Funeral from his aunt's residence, Mrs. Leonard, 329 East 28th St., Thursday morning, Nov. 4;

N. Y. U. CANCELS GAME WITH TRINITY, BUT WILL PLAY BUCKNELL TODAY—NEW COACHES AT YALE

N.Y.U. DROPS TRINITY; WILL PLAY BUCKNELL

Violet Votes to Cancel Game Because Brickley Is Not Withdrawn.

Football Games Today.

Columbia vs. Stevens, at South Field.
Fordham vs. Georgetown, at Fordham.
New York University vs. Bucknell, at New York.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Boys' H. S. vs. Commercial H. S., at Commercial Field.
Erasmus Hall vs. Manual Training H. S., at Ebbets Field.
H. S. of Commerce vs. Morris H. S., at Polo Grounds.
De Witt Clinton vs. Stuyvesant, at Lenox Oval.
Adelphi vs. Poly Prep, at Washington Park.

The controversy between New York University and Trinity College as to whether the latter would withdraw George Brickley from the line-up of its eleven in the game with the Violet here today, resulted yesterday in an absolute break between the two institutions as far as a game this season is concerned. This determination on the part of the athletic authorities at University Heights was the result of a special meeting late yesterday afternoon of the Athletic Association, the Athletic Advisory Committee, and the Faculty Committee on Student Oragnizations, sitting in joint session under the Presidency of Dr. John P. Munn, President of the Athletic Association.

As a result of an affirmative vote on the part of this body that the football game between Trinity College and New York University for today be cancelled, F. H. Cann, the athletic director telephoned Manager Spofford of the Trinity eleven in order to prevent a futile trip to this city for the latter. At the same time the Violet management was notified University, whose team was scheduled to play the New York players on Nov. 20, and was able to get the latter to agree to play here today instead of the later date. Bucknell's acquiescence to the Violet's proposition, in addition to removing the possibility of the New York team lying idle today and thereby disappointing the student body and general public, was generally regarded as having a still more important bearing upon the case, in that if the Bucknell game for Nov. 20 it was possible for Graduate Manager Harry T. Fisher of Columbia University and Manager T. E. Schulte, Jr., of the New York eleven to agree upon that date for a game between the Violet and Blue and White elevens, which will be a most welcome change in the Violet's schedule to undergraduates and alumni of both institutions.

The action finally adopted in the Brickley case by the authorities at University Heights came after the local institution had attempted every means in its power to come to an understanding with the officials at the Hartford college, whose eligibility requirements are not in accord with the rules governing amateur athletics as laid down by the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association, and of which New York University is a member.

NO LETUP FOR HARVARD.

Crimson Gets Down to Work on Plays for Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—The Harvard coaches eliminated the usual Monday light drill this afternoon, gathering all the 'Varsity players in the Stadium and mapping out some hard work for those who were able to get into the line-up. There were no absentees, even Enwright being on the field. Saturday and yesterday the coaches and the doctors thought that he would be out of the game for a week or more, but his knee snapped back into position, as it did on such short notice ten days ago, and his ankle injury proved not serious. He is still a little lame, but there now seems an excellent chance that the Crimson will be able to use him against the Tigers.

Wallace, the regular centre, was absent from the line-up, although he, also, was on the field. Wallace received another kick on the head, but he will be all right after a short rest.

The rush line of the first team was shifted a little this afternoon. Although Gilman was out on the field he did not get into the drill on Princeton plays, and did not have the experience of going against the scrubs in a soft scrimmage, and one in which the second team gave to the 'Varsity its first idea of the sort of attack it will face when it goes to Princeton on Saturday. With the uncertainty whether Gilman will be in shape to start the game against the Tigers, the coaches decided to put Dadmun, the left guard, back at left tackle, and to move Cowen from the substitutes into the regular line, and at guard, where he has played in several games this Fall.

Bigelow did not show very much improvement against Penn State, playing at left tackle, and the new shift is calculated to be a better combination with Cowen in the middle of the line than with Bigelow between Dadmun and Soucy. There also was a shift in the back field. With Enwright out, and McKinlock still tender, the coaches put Boles at half back with King instead of using Horween, who, although he had shown some real power in the early games, did not have a punch when given the ball for four rushes close to Penn State's goal line Saturday. Boles is fairly heavy, and is one of the best substitutes both for half back and for quarter back. The kicking was excellent today. Mahan again punting beautifully. He was not very accurate as a drop kicker, however, but at placement kicking proved sure of shots from the 40-yard line.

Brown Loses Full Back for Yale

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—Brace, Brown University's big full back, has water on the knee, and cannot possibly play in the Yale game Saturday. Maxwell, the big guard, has a wrenched knee, but it is hoped that he will be able to play again by the middle of the week. Excepting these men, all of Brown's 'Varsity men are in good condition and reported at Andrews Field this afternoon for a light workout consisting principally of signal work. Coach Robinson saw Yale in action Saturday, and has started the week as if he intended to provide plenty of trouble at New Haven Saturday. However, he feels that Yale has a deal of latent power that is surely coming to light. Tomorrow it is planned to get the repertoire of plays to be used going smoothly, and for the balance of the week recitations have been arranged so that the entire squad can be on the field by 2 o'clock each afternoon. Abbott, who has been moved from the scrubs to take Maxwell's place at guard, is filling the position acceptably. Jimmy Murphy, the little quarter back, is again going good, and will undoubtedly fill the position Saturday.

Clinton Team Loses Captain.

The De Witt Clinton High School football team has lost the services of Jack Powers, Captain and right half back, probably for the remainder of the season. He hurt his knee in the Yonkers game last week, and his physician says that he will be unable to play again.

Federal League Meeting Nov. 9.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Club owners of the Federal League will hold their annual meeting in Indianapolis on Nov. 9, it was announced today.

New Secretary of Walkers' Club.

Alexander Jessup of the Mohawk A. C. has been elected financial secretary of the Walkers' Club. He succeeds Al Schneider, who resigned.

WHITMAN TO SEE GAME.

Mayor Mitchel Will Also Be Spectator at Columbia Today.

Columbia's new football team will tackle a real proposition this afternoon on South Field when it lines up against the Stevens Institute eleven. Despite its overwhelming victory recently over the St. Lawrence team, the Blue and White squad has not been overestimating itself, and, on the contrary, Head Coach Metcalf has devoted a considerable part of each afternoon's practice to developing an open-play offensive. Columbia expects a hard battle today, and will consequently make use of the forward and lateral passes a good deal more than was the case in the St. Lawrence game.

The students from Hoboken have subscribed for 600 tickets in the north stands, and will bring with them a band to vie with the Columbia students' band for musical honors.

Coach Metcalf of Columbia sprang an eleventh-hour surprise at the last practice yesterday by making a radical change in the left side of the line. After playing Reeder at left end all last week in place of Calder, who was out on account of injuries, Metcalf yesterday changed Healey from left tackle to left end. Donaldson, first string substitute right tackle, was put in Healey's place, and Wilber, who has been receiving extra coaching the past few days from Ted Withington, a former Harvard tackle, will play at right tackle this afternoon. It was also announced that Donoho will start at right half back today, and that Wadleton will be put into the game at the beginning of the third or fourth period.

A mass meeting of the entire undergraduate body was held yesterday noon on the football field. Cheering and singing were led by Walter W. Dwyer, football manager; R. W. Watt, baseball Captain and Chairman of the Student Board; Reynolds Benson, last year's basket ball Captain, and S. G. Stone, last year's baseball manager.

It was announced last night that the following would occupy the ten boxes on the Columbia side of the field: Governor Charles S. Whitman and his secretary, William A. Orr; Mayor Mitchel, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Edwin Gould, Louis Ehret, Edward Burghard, Francis S. Bangs, and Gustavus T. Kirby.

The line-up and officials of today's game will be as follows:

Columbia.	Position.	Stevens.
Healey	Left end	Hopkins
Donaldson	Left tackle	Gennert
Kennedy	Left guard	Oldis
Brown	Centre	Middleton
Cleveland	Right guard	Moeller
Wilber	Right tackle	Grymes
Buermeyer	Right end	Hoinkis
Miller	Quarter back	Todd
Simonds, (Capt.)	Left half back	Mansfield
Donoho	Right half back	Deghuil
Littauer	Full back	Webb

Referee—W. R. Crowley of Bowdoin. Umpire—Lieutenant E. S. Land of Annapolis. Head linesman—Lieutenant George Beavers of West Point.

GEORGETOWN AT FORDHAM.

Colleges Will Battle for Catholic Championship Today.

What promises to be the most interesting football game played at Fordham in years will take place this afternoon when Fordham plays its old rival Georgetown in a tussle for the gridiron championship of the Catholic colleges. It will be the first time the Southerners have played here since 1909, when the Blue and Gray held Fordham to a scoreless tie. Last year the Bronxites went to Washington and played another no-score game with the Blue and Gray.

Georgetown arrived in the city last night and Manager Cox visited Fordham. The Maroon authorities were considerably interested in his report that Gormley, the big tackle who was forced to leave the game with West Point last Saturday for illegal playing, had been suspended by the Georgetown management. Manager Cox announced that while under his suspension the charges of the Army management and the officials of the game would be thoroughly investigated, together with the affidavits of the other Georgetown players. If justified, Gormley will be dropped off the team and may lose his standing as a student. The Georgetown manager also announced that Dewhurst will be in the back field. He was the biggest point scorer of Pennsylvania freshmen a year ago.

Fordham held its last preliminary practice yesterday and was kept busy in a long signal drill, practicing kick-offs, punting, and tackling. Captain Dunn and Jim Butler did most of the kicking. All the players were examined by Dr. Spies, and he announced that all the regulars would be in the line-up. Conklin, Cantwell, and Kane will be able to play. Kane has been out for two weeks and will be a big help on the line.

The Fordham line-up will be Conklin, left end; May, left tackle; Kane, left guard; Treanor, centre; Mulcahy, right guard; Kendricks, right tackle; Cornyden, right end; Dunn, quarter back; Cantwell, left half back; Butler, right half back, and Yule, full back. Georgetown will line up as follows: Cusack, left end; Ward, left tackle; Mahlun, left guard; Fitzgerald, centre; Barron, right guard; O'Connor, right tackle; Corcoran, right end; Maloney, quarter back; Wall, left half back; Dewhurst, right half back, and Dempsey, full back.

West Point Tries Out New Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Two profitable sessions on the gridiron were participated in by the cadets today in their preparations for the Notre Dame contest which comes next Saturday. First the men worked in light football attire at signal drill, during which several new plays were tried out and which will be flashed in the game with the Hoosiers. All the 'Varsity men were out, and Murrill and Gerhardt alternated at quarter back. The coaches were not fully satisfied with the latter's work Saturday against Villanova, and the diminutive pilot will get another chance during this week's drills to make good.

The poor protection offered Murrill in the forward passing game came in for special attention today. Important shifts in the line are looked for this week, although in the line-up for signal practice tonight the headliners were all in their places. Timberlake worked for a while at tackle, and Jones and O'Hare alternated at one of the guard positions. Both Ford and Coffin punted well today. A defense for the forward pass formation which Notre Dame is expected to use occupied a lot of time during the second session, although the scrubs got away several times for good gains. Villanova's ability to make first downs on the simplest sort of guard and tackle plays has the line coaches worrying, and the forward wall is in for a strenuous drill this week. After the gridiron work tonight the men went to the gymnasium, where they had a blackboard talk.

Regular Back Field Out at Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 1.—With only three days in which to prime Lehigh for the Penn State game on Friday, Resident Coach Keady today kept the men out on the field until long after darkness had set in. It was in the enveloping dusk that some of the new formations were thoroughly tried out. Today's practice was secret, and while the 'Varsity was speeding through signals the scrubs were rehearsing Penn State formations, which will be tried out in semi-scrimmage form tomorrow. The practice today was satisfactory, but the forward pass features were still imperfectly performed. Still more serious is the lack of fighting spirit, and vigorous methods are to be adopted the remaining two days of practice to arouse this feeling in the men. The "wrecking crew" back field got into action again today after almost a week of inaction, but the feeling of confidence aroused by the presence together once more of the regular back field was offset by the announcement that Captain Tate probably will not be able to get into the Friday contest. Grumbach was placed at Tate's left tackle position today.

Lafayette Celebrates Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 1.—After the greatest victory Lafayette has ever attained over any of the big colleges there was a general holiday today for students and for football players alike. The whole day was spent in gathering wood for the biggest bonfire Lafayette has ever had. The pile when completed tonight was ninety feet high and measured 200 feet around the base. All Easton contributed to the mass of material contained in the pile. Captain Luhr of the football team applied the match at 9 o'clock and the six hundred students at the college make danced around the bonfire. Speeches were made by the coaches and players and other persons connected with the athletics of the college.

NEW COACHES TAKE HOLD OF YALE ELEVEN

All Agree That the Players Need Individual Elementary Instruction.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—From reliable although unofficial sources, it became known tonight that Frank Hinkey will not return to Yale as head football coach next season, although his contract has another season to run.

It also became known that Harvard and Princeton asked that Harry Legore and the four other members of the Yale nine be restored to eligibility. They will be reinstated during the Winter, and will play baseball for Yale next Spring, although Legore and Easton will not play football this Fall.

The ten coaches who have been invited to assist in drilling the eleven are Jack Field, 1911; Guy Hutchinson, 1906; John Kilpatrick, 1911; Howard Jones, 1907; Jack Owsley, 1905; Burr Chamberlin, 1897; Ray Biglow, 1908; Charles Rafferty, 1908; Ted Lilley, 1910, and Tom Shevlin, 1906.

Except Shevlin and Rafferty, these men were present this afternoon when the week's practice began. A unique program was adopted. It was decided to order no scrimmaging for three days, despite the fact that Brown plays here next Saturday. The squad was divided into groups, by playing positions, Biglow and Lilley taking charge of the tackle candidates, Kilpatrick of the ends, Jack Field and Hutchinson of the backs, and Howard Jones of the guards. The entire afternoon was devoted to individual elementary instruction. Everybody agreed that Yale must learn rudimentary football, and the players received lots of it. Not even five minutes' signal rehearsal was attempted.

Howell Van Nostrand, quarter back of the freshman eleven last season, was declared eligible today, and it is likely that tomorrow Bob Bingham, the former Exeter quarter back, will also regain his eligibility. The acquisition of these two stars will relieve the situation at quarter back and make it possible for Captain Alec Wilson to be placed at half back. Both Van Nostrand and Bingham are clever field generals and remarkably efficient drop kickers. Van Nostrand will probably do Yale's goal and distance punting in the remaining games of the season.

Nelson A. Talbott, and assistant coach of the Yale football team and the official press representative of the eleven, denied tonight that Frank Hinkey had been deposed as head coach, to be succeeded by Tom Shevlin. Talbott's statement follows:

"Frank Hinkey will be head coach of the Yale team the rest of the season. Tom Shevlin has been asked to come back to coach, but not as head coach. Hinkey was at the field today. Some man may be asked to act as field marshal, but Hinkey will be consulted in every move that is made. Captain Wilson has not thought of putting Hinkey out and putting Shevlin in. There is no truth whatever in the statement that Shevlin will take charge."

TALBOTT ON THE SITUATION.

Yale's Ex-Captain Says Shevlin Will Do Wonders with Team.

Nelson S. Talbott, Captain of last year's Yale eleven and at present one of the assistants to Frank Hinkey, said last night at the Yale Club that it had not been definitely determined just what coaching position Tom Shevlin would hold when he arrived at New Haven today. He did not think there was any probability of Shevlin deposing Hinkey as head coach. He said Shevlin and the other coaches who have been called to New Haven were sent for in the hope that new blood in the coaching staff might give more confidence to the eleven. If Shevlin did assume full control it would be only at the solicitation of Frank Hinkey and Captain Alexander Wilson. Talbott had little to say as to whether Hinkey would be retained for another year, it being his opinion that the decision rested almost entirely with the incoming Captain.

Talbott remarked that Shevlin was one who could instill wonderful enthusiasm among the men as was proved in 1910 when he came to New Haven as the result of a call similar in character to this one. This enthusiasm would be a great help to the Blue and Talbott seemed confident that Yale might redeem herself in the latter games of the season. He considered that two or three days would tell whether the Yale team was to profit from its new instructors.

Dartmouth Faults Pointed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 1.—The Dartmouth eleven came out of the Amherst game Saturday with only a few bruises. Gerrish and Duhamel are still sore as a result of their work. Today's practice was light, most of the time being spent in rehearsing the faults of the Amherst game and in a long, fast signal practice. Bill Randall, 1900, who has been watching Pennsylvania play all season, is in town and the remainder of the week will be spent in studying and playing against the Blue and Red formations. Captain McAuliffe has been shifted to right tackle on the 'Varsity, displacing Cotton, who will have to assume a berth on the second eleven. Fishback seems sure of the position left by McAuliffe at left tackle. Tyler is now playing full back on the 'Varsity, due to his excellent play Saturday. Coach Cavanaugh, who witnessed the Pennsylvania-Lafayette game, says that the Blue and Red, contrary to general opinion, has the material for one of the best teams that they have had for years. He lays the defeat Saturday to the follies of Hopkins at left end, whose continual "offsides" cost his team many penalties and his final removal from the game. Coach Cavanaugh has the strong impression that there will be a contest of championship calibre played in Boston Saturday.

Indians Limber Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 1.—Coaches Kelley and Welsh let the Carlisle Indian 'Varsity players off easy this afternoon, only requiring them to run a few laps around the cinder track and spend a short time in kicking with a view of limbering up the muscles. The reserve and scrub squads, together with the players who did not get in the game against West Virginia Wesleyan on Saturday had a stiff workout consisting of fundamentals, signals and a forty-minute scrimmage. Considerable hard work will be done this week in preparation for the Holy Cross game next Saturday, and it is quite likely that the coaches will give the eleven several new plays. It is also thought that several changes will be made in the present line-up and these will be tried out during the week.



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NEW "GYM" FEATURES.

Stevens Tech Will Introduce Novelties in $100,000 Building.

Plans for the new $100,000 gymnasium for Stevens Institute of Technology show a departure in college gymnasium construction. The plans are now in the hands of the builder, and it is expected that actual construction will begin some time this month.

The new gymnasium will be cubical in form, with an exterior of variegated deep-toned brick, with rake-cut joints. The building will be on the newly acquired grounds at Castle Point, Hoboken, and will be immediately adjacent to the athletic field and track. It will be within three minutes' walk of any of the college buildings.

Before deciding on the present plans they were sent to a number of experts in athletic and gymnasium work, and, without exception, the replies were enthusiastic, indicating that Stevens was taking a distinct advance step in college gymnasium planning. The general scheme of the building is developed along the lines of general athletics rather than gymnastics.

The first floor will contain practice, exercise, and boxing rooms, all of which, by means of folding partitions, may be thrown open into one room 110 feet long for baseball battery practice, football formation work, or for similar purposes. The second floor will be used for basket ball, lacrosse practice, shot-putting, and pole vaulting. On this floor will be a running track ten feet wide. The track will be elliptical, conforming to the shape of the building, and will be lighted with windows which range along the greater part of it. There are thus no dead corners to the track, and it is believed that this will be particularly attractive to runners. The track floor will have the usual concave contour, and will be covered with cork carpet. The height of the gymnasium floor to the under side of the truss will be 27 feet 6 inches, and to the roof at the ridge 33 feet.

A swimming pool will be one of the distinctive features of the gymnasium. It will be standard length, 60 feet, of mosaic tile, with the usual spring boards, flying rings, &c. There will be a varying depth of water, one-half of the pool being shallow for non-swimmers. Recent statistics show that 60 per cent. of the users of gymnasium pools are non-swimmers.

Rooms for the tile gutter, which constantly carries away the surface water of the pool. The pool water will be thoroughly sterilized by being passed through a hypochlorite of calcium chamber, and then through a series of filters.

High Schools Football Today.

Three of the most important games of the scholastic football season will be played today. At the Polo Grounds this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the Commerce and Morris High School elevens will play their annual game, and the defeated team will be eliminated from the city scholastic championship. Last year Commerce triumphed over Morris by the score of 7 to 6, and this year the Morris eleven has been working hard, with the intention of recovering its lost laurels. Morris is a slight favorite over Commerce, although neither team has made an enviable record this season. Morris has won one out of four games played, and Commerce has won two out of five.

De Witt Clinton and Stuyvesant will play their annual game at Lenox Oval at 2:30 o'clock, and Clinton is regarded as the better team. Last year Clinton won, 7 to 6. Stuyvesant has yet to win a game this season, and her eleven is not rated as strong as in former years. At Washington Park in Brooklyn, Adelphi and Poly Prep will furnish the attraction, and as both schools have the strongest teams they have had in years, a fast and exciting game is expected. This game will be an important factor in deciding the championship of the Borough of Brooklyn, as these teams are considered stronger than the other scholastic elevens across the bridge.

Erasmus Hall and Manual Training High School elevens will clash at Ebbets Field at 2 o'clock, and this game is the biggest that either team plays this season. Erasmus has a much heavier team than Manual Training, and has won every game played this season, while Manual was defeated by Adelphi. Commercial High plays Boys' High at Commercial Field, and Commercial is a slight favorite, although the two teams played to a scoreless tie last year.

Changes in Navy's Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 1.—The regulars of the Naval Academy football team engaged in a sharp signal and formation practice this afternoon, but did not take part in the scrimmage which followed. There was a readjustment of the backfield, due to the fact that Von Heimburg, who was hurt Saturday, was not in shape to work this afternoon. Captain Miles was changed from quarter back to full back, while Martin and Westphal retained their places at the halves. The scrimmage which followed, between the scrubs and third eleven, was rather listless, though Coach Hardwick played half back on the latter team part of the time. A number of forward passes were tried, but they were failures either grounding or being intercepted. The regiment of midshipmen assembled on the stands as soon as the drill was over and shouted encouragement to the team. It is felt here that the team's attack has improved, but disappointment is felt over the weakness of the line in Saturday's game.

Dr. Roller in Wrestling Tourney.

Among the entries received yesterday for the international wrestling tournament which will be held at the Manhattan Opera House starting next Monday night, was that of Dr. B. F. Roller, the American champion, who was one of the strongest of the contestants in the tournament held last June. Alex Aberg, who tightened his hold on the world's championship when he defeated Wladek Zbyszko last week, has agreed to wrestle the winner of this tournament, and is willing to put his title at stake. Aberg threw Roller in the last tournament at Manhattan Opera House in one of the best matches of that carnival. The fact that he may have one more chance at Aberg is the real reason for Dr. Roller's entry.

Jabez White Outpoints Lahn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—In an exciting ten-round bout at the Knickerbocker A. C. tonight, Jabez White of Albany easily won a victory from Battling Lahn of Brooklyn. Lahn was wild in his delivery, and was outpointed in eight of the ten rounds. White displaying considerable skill.

All-Americas Still Winning.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 1.—The All-American baseball team administered another defeat to the All-Nationals, with which team they are touring the West, when they defeated the National Leaguers here this afternoon by the score of 7 to 6.



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NOTHING BUT HARD WORK FOR TIGERS

Rush Drives Them Hard, but Their Showing Does Not Please Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—As a preliminary to the beginning of the actual hard preparations for the game with Harvard next Saturday, Coach Speedy Rush today closed the gates of Palmer Stadium to the public while he put his charges through their plays. There was a sternness evident in the orders of the coaches that betokened some hard workouts before the eleven is fit for Saturday's game.

The workout today was one of the hardest Monday sessions that the squad has been put through. Actual scrimmage lasted for almost an hour and there was plenty of other brisk practice for the men. But even though the tasks meted out to the players were hard, the coaches were far from satisfied with the showing made.

There was a carelessness evident that boded no good, and Coach Rush seemed to have in his mind something that he had picked up at Cambridge Saturday. He accordingly did not spare his men.

Several of the regulars failed to appear in the scrimmage. Gennert and Driggs practiced passing and punting, while Butterworth played centre throughout the scrimmage.

Moore and Law were in Driggs's place at full back. McLean was on the field in football togs for the first time in a week, but did not take part in the workout. Parisette still played at tackle. Jack Eddy was also in football clothes, but was not used in scrimmage. Nourse was not on the field, being detained by scholastic work.

The stars of the scrimmage work were Dickerman and Moore. The former displaced Shea in the early part of the afternoon and showed exceptional form in both running and plunging. Moore was in his old form from the last back position of the tandem and worked his way through the scrubs for considerable gains while he was in. It seems that the coaches will now retain Moore in the backfield, as they can use him to advantage. There may be some effect upon the composition of the backfield if these players continue to show excellent form.

It was announced today that the team would not take a trip away from Princeton before the game on Saturday. In previous years it has been the practice to give the men a holiday before the big games, but this week will see a long, hard scrimmage on both Tuesday and Wednesday, with lighter work on Thursday and only signal drill on Friday.

John Mcormick, one of the regular visitors at Princeton just before a game with Yale or Harvard, was on hand today and will stay with the squad until the team plays the crimson. His particular duty is to develop the interference for runners. This is a feature of the game that has worried Rush all season.

Tickets for the Harvard-Princeton game have been placed on sale at Spalding's in both New York and Philadelphia.

SLEEPY HOLLOW IN GOLF.

Country Club Course Scene of Many Tournaments This Season.

With the finals for the President's Cup today and the golf dinner this evening, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club completes its third full season of play. M. B. Starring, Jr., will play George T. Ordway for the President's Cup, and every golfer in the club will meet every other golfer in the club at the annual dinner which marks the climax of the season's play.

Sleepy Hollow has continued this year to uphold its reputation as the most hospitable club in this vicinity, entertaining through the season the Woman's Metropolitan Golf Association, New York Stock Exchange Golf Association, the Republican Club, the Public Service Golf Association, the Metropolitan Advertising Golf Association, and many others, besides conducting the successful "Father and Son" tournament with 210 entries, an invitation tournament for amateurs on July 15, where five flights of sixteens were sent off in the first tee, and an elaborate caddie tournament with three sixteens, in which the members took special interest.

It is intended to make the "Father and Son" tournament an annual affair at Sleepy Hollow. For a first year event the entry list was remarkable, and it bids fair to rival the famous seniors' tournament at Apawamis. In the amateur invitation tournament there was a superabundance of prizes and the drawing was so arranged that the average golfer had a chance to win a cup without being defeated in the first round by some low handicap man. Philip Carter, the young Nassau golfer, who holds the junior metropolitan championship, won the principal prize in this event from an excellent field. W. S. Kinnear, Chairman of the Golf Committee, laid great stress on the importance of the caddie tournament, not only with regard to the better service rendered by the boys when they are looked after in this manner, but he reports that the personnel of the caddies and their behavior is raised to a much higher standard when the members display more than a friendly interest in them.

At the dinner this evening all the prizes for interclub matches during the season will be distributed, and the number runs close to thirty cups.

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DUNDEE REPRIMANDED.

New York Boxer Censured by Athletic Commission for Delaying Bout.

The "open door" policy adopted by the State Athletic Commission when Fred Wenck became Chairman yesterday attracted the biggest gathering to the headquarters of the board at 41 Park Row that has been seen there since its formation. Many of those present were complainants or witnesses in the dozen cases which were on the docket.

Johnny Dundee, the west side lightweight, was reprimanded for holding up for more than half an hour his bout with Willie Ritchie at Madison Square Garden last week while his manager endeavored to get the American champion to accept a smaller sum than the $3,500 he had been guaranteed. At one stage of the proceedings Dundee stood suspended for thirty days, Major Dixon concurring in a motion to that effect made by Chairman Wenck. But at the earnest solicitation of Dundee's mentor Wenck withdrew his motion and Major Dixon acquiesced, thus raising the ban. The committee will not trifle with boxers in the future who insist on delaying main bouts, which must be started at 10 o'clock P. M.

Johnny Ertle, the St. Paul bantamweight, can go ahead and bill himself as bantamweight champion of the world for all the commission cares. The little Westerner, who assumed the championship after he had been fouled by Kid Williams and the latter had been disqualified by the referee, appeared before the commission with a request that the board decide whether he was entitled to championship laurels. The Minnesota State Commission recognized him as champion. In the personal opinion of Chairman Wenck, Ertle won the title when Williams was disqualified, but he declined to render an official opinion, although he went on record giving Ertle the right to consider himself as the champion. The St. Paul boy is only 4 feet 11 inches tall and never weighs more than 113 pounds. He will make his first appearance here next week at the Clermont A. C. and oppose the former amateur champion, Abe Friedman.

Jim Savage, who repudiated a contract with the American Sporting Club signed by Martin Julian, at the time manager of the New Jersey heavyweight, to box Tom McMahon on Friday night, promised the commission he would fulfill the contract, but would need two weeks in which to get into shape. He made several excuses in his efforts to invalidate the contract, but will terminate with this exhibition.

After being convinced that the Fordack brothers had no official connection with the organization, a license was issued to the Harlem Sporting Club, which will hold forth in the old headquarters of the defunct 133th Street Sporting Club. Peter Baum, at one time an amateur champion, and Dan Hickey, boxing instructor of the New York Athletic Club, received referee licenses.

The commission will investigate the affairs of the Queensborough A. C., which turned in a report yesterday that $100 was received at last Saturday night's show when one of the principals in the main bout alleged that 900 persons attended the bouts.

Colored Boxers In Brooklyn.

Colored boxers of various sizes displayed their pugilistic wares before a fair-sized crowd at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night. The only knockout of the evening occurred in the final ten-round bout, in which Joe Gans, a middleweight, floored Al Wilkie in the second round with a hard right-hand uppercut to the jaw.

The main attraction, between Negro Chink and Joe De Night, was the best of the longer bouts and resulted in a victory for the former by a shade. De Night, however, although greatly outweighed, displayed a style of boxing and aggressiveness which earned him the honors in several rounds, and Chink was forced to extend himself to win by a shade.

George Basel, a Brooklyn featherweight, outpointed Battling Tony in the opening ten-round contest.

More Boxing at Crescent A. C.

The next monthly boxing tournament at the Crescent A. C. will be held Wednesday and Friday evenings, Nov. 17 and 19. Though some of the best boxers will be in San Francisco competing in the international tournament, a large entry is expected in the various classes, this being the opportunity for the second string men to win.

DILLON WINS FAST BOUT WITH WEINERT

Indianapolis Boy Boxes Furiously in Garden's Best Bout in Years.

In the fastest scrap that has ever been seen at Madison Square Garden between two big fellows, Jack Dillon of Indianapolis gave Charley Weinert of Newark a severe lacing last night, and it was only the Jersey boy's gameness that kept him in the ring to the end of the tenth round. There was so much action that the crowd was in an uproar most of the time.

Dillon boxed furiously, and time and again crashed a quick, wicked right to Weinert's jaw in an effort to knock Charley out. Weinert used good generalship, and was cool even during the moments when he was being severely punished. Dillon boxed with both hands, while Weinert depended almost entirely on a left jab, which worried the "Bear Cat" considerably.

Dillon looks like a fighter, and he is one. Crouched with his head down between his shoulders and his fists stuck up into his taller opponent's face, he looked just like a caveman. Dillon knocked Weinert out some time ago, but the fact did not scare the Jersey boy. He had plenty of courage and grit when Dillon was showering him with the same kind of punches that put him to dreamland before.

Dillon weighed 171 pounds and Weinert 185. The bout was a corker, because there was none of the monotonous clinching and shoving around the ring, as is often the case in a bout between the light "heavies."

In several of the rounds Dillon's incessant blows on the body and face had Weinert bewildered and dizzy, but each time he cleverly weathered the storm until the bell came to his aid. Such infighting as Dillon showed has seldom been seen in a local ring. He seemed as strong as an ox when the men clashed. Dillon would fight his way out of the clinch, inflicting punishment on Weinert's body with wicked smashes to the body and uppercuts to the jaw.

In two of the rounds—the fifth and the eighth—Dillon fought so fast that his blows seemed to come from every direction and land every where on the Jersey boy's body. In the fifth Weinert rushed from his corner and poked a stinging jab on Dillon's face. This aroused the "Bear Cat," and he cut loose with a rush. He fairly bounded at Weinert and crashed staggering rights on his jaw and shoved a straight left into his body until Weinert was almost helpless on the ropes. Then the Jersey boy covered up carefully and jabbed Dillon away from him until the bell brought relief.

The eighth was just another such round. Both boxed cleverly and rapidly for a while, and then Dillon jumped at the Jersey boy again and drove him back in the fury of his attack. It was slam-bang for a minute or more as they stood toe to toe. The hard punishment that Weinert took on the body weakened him noticeably, and he was fortunate to be able to come back for more in the ninth round. His left eye was closed, and there was an ugly gash under the optic.

The fourth round was about an even break for Weinert, for with his advantage in reach and height, he outboxed the Indianapolis man and jabbed his face with lefts until it was red. Wienert, however, had little power behind his blows, and he used his right only a few times. Dillon took this jabbing with good grace and missed several right-hand blows which would have put Weinert to sleep if they had landed.

In the fifth, however, Dillon didn't wait to let Weinert's jabs get going. He beat him to every punch and gave as fine an exhibition of rapid two-handed battling as has been seen in the Garden ring. The boys boxed themselves out of clinches so often that the new referee, Kid McPartland, had no trouble in keeping the boys away from them.

There have been many bouts at the Garden between fast boys at the top of the lightweight division which were much slower than this rattling contest last night. When Dillon was going at top speed and was raining blows on Weinert the crowd became worked up to a high pitch of excitement and gave the big fellows a great ovation. Dillon was cheered for his fast fighting, while Weinert's followers did not forget to give him a hand for his gameness.

Weinert showed that he did not have a weak jaw. Dillon bounded many a smash off it which would have laid another boxer low. These blows sent the Jersey boxer's head back and made him groggy, but he stalled so cleverly when he was in distress that Dillon was not able to finish him.

Dillon has improved since he last appeared here and has become the cleverest boxer of his weight. He bores in head down and refused to back up. In some of the hot exchanges Weinert rocked his head, first with his right and then with his left, but the blows made no impression on the "Bear Cat." He took it all, and when he got ready he returned every blow he received and added many more.

Between rounds Dillon sat in his corner as stolid as a philosopher. He had no chattering seconds about him nor did he allow any one to give him a shower bath or stick a bottle of water into his mouth. He just sat still and got all the rest he could out of it. He was always first to jump to the middle of the ring at the start of every session. Dillon made a great hit with the big crowd and he is sure to get them all back and many more when he boxes here again.

Kelsey Knocks Out Moody.

Soldier Kelsey, the United States Army light middleweight champion, knocked out Charlie Moody of Bay Ridge in the second round of their scheduled ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon. Moody was outclassed by the soldier, who had an advantage of eight and one-half pounds in weight. In the opening round Kelsey

SPEEDWAY AUTO RACES

DE PALMA-BURMAN RACE AT SPEEDWAY

30-Mile Match Contest to Precede Big 100-Mile Event at Sheepshead Bay.

Ralph De Palma will not only pilot his big Mercedes in the 100-mile invitation race at Sheepshead Bay Speedway this afternoon, but the famous auto driver will also compete in a special match race with Bob Burman for a purse of $1,250. De Palma will drive the English Sunbeam, in which he attained a speed of 116 miles an hour at the Speedway track recently, and Burman will drive a big Blitzen Benz. This match race will be run in three heats of ten miles each for the best two out of three. The race between the two speed kings driving the fastest cars at the Speedway track will precede the 100-son of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

Several days ago announcement was made that De Palma would not take part in the invitation race, and yesterday afternoon it was said that he would not even take part in an exhibition against time. Last night the auto drivers met with Manager Thompson of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Corporation, and a discussion as to the relative speeds of the different cars took place.

Burman insisted he could defeat De Palma and De Palma was just as insistent that he could not. The match race was quickly arranged with the understanding that De Palma would sit behind the wheel in his Sunbeam flier, and Burman would drive the big Benz. Then De Palma said that he would show them a few things in his Mercedes in the 100-mile race and with the keen rivalry that exists among the drivers, there should be some exceptionally fast time made at the Speedway this afternoon.

Four speed kings will start in the 100-mile race in addition to De Palma and Burman. Burman will drive a Peugeot and De Palma will pilot a Mercedes. Resta, Bob Burman, Ralph Mulford, and Johnny Aitken will handle Peugeots and Eddie Rickenbacker will drive a Maxwell. These six drivers will whirl around the two-mile wooden course for a purse of $12,500 and the Harkness Gold Challenge Cup. They will attempt to lower the world's records for 50 and 100 miles, made on the Brooklands track in England. The Brooklands figures, which record the fastest time made in the history of auto racing, stand at 28:13:05 for 50 miles and 56:20:93 for 100 miles. This latter figure means a speed of about 106 miles an hour.

From the speed made during the past few days there is a possibility of new records being made. Yesterday afternoon Burman went roaring over the two-mile course at the rate of 112 miles an hour in the Peugeot he will drive this afternoon, and Mulford, in his new Peugeot racer, made a speed of about 110 miles an hour. De Palma drove the Mercedes at a speed of 106 miles an hour a few days ago. The Blitzen Benz, which Burman will try to lower the world's records for one and two miles, is in the best possible shape for its record-breaking attempt, and yesterday Burman skimmed over the track at 112 miles an hour. He will try for these records after his match race with De Palma.

Eddie Rickenbacker is satisfied with the speed his Maxwell has made, and yesterday he did not take the car out on the track. Resta was out for a short time, but did not attempt any speedy circuits, being satisfied that his motor was in good condition after making 102 miles an hour in his Peugeot and hurried back to his garage and gave his engine its final overhauling.

A squad of clerks from the financial district of Wall Street will have charge of the ticket sale this afternoon. Considerable interest is being shown in the aviation features of the Speedway program. President Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who were invited to be present and witness the sham battle in the air between the Stevens dirigible and the Bleriot monoplane, have notified the Sheepshead Bay officials that they will be unable to attend, but a number of prominent military authorities will be present to watch the aerial exhibitions.

Jules Domenjoz, the daring Swiss aviator, in a Bleriot machine, equipped with a 100-horsepower engine, will perform aerial stunts in his flier. His feats will include looping-the-loop, flying upside down and the dead leaf drop. Then Frank Goodale, piloting the Stevens dirigible, will make an exhibition flight.

F. C. Millman will fly from his hangar at Garden City in a Wright biplane, and after he arrives at the course will carry passengers from the track in front of the grand stand for short flights through the air.

The feature of the aviation attractions will be the sham battle in which Domenjoz will pilot his aeroplane and will show the possibilities of an aeroplane attack upon a dirigible balloon. Dummy bombs will be dropped and the spectators will get some impression of the aerial warfare now in progress over the European battlefields.

Auto Race Driver Clarke Killed.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 1.—Richard Clarke, an automobile racing driver of Tucson, was killed here yesterday when his automobile turned over. Frank Clarke, his brother, who was acting as mechanician, was slightly injured. The Clarke brothers were practicing for a 100-mile race, to be held next Saturday on the Southern Arizona fair grounds.

NEW DRESS FOR GARDEN.

Old Arena Being Beautifully Decorated for the Horse Show.

Following the boxing match at Madison Square Garden last night, the National Horse Show Association took immediate possession of the building and set to work an army of carpenters, painters, electricians, and decorators, who will labor day and night in three shifts from now until the Horse Show opens Saturday morning, to transform the arena into a vast floral bower.

The basement is being turned into a huge show stable, and the early arriving horses from distant parts of the country will find almost palatial quarters decked with plaited straw interwoven with the Horse Show colors, crimson, white, and gold. It is expected that the accommodations will be completed before Friday.

Another innovation this year the decoration of the Garden is being done under the direction of a well-known New York architect. Experts are carrying out the architect's conception, which is more elaborate and costly than anything yet undertaken in the interior adornment of Madison Square Garden. The new effects range from white leather lining for all the arena boxes to the lavish use of growing plants and cut flowers that are to be renewed each day.

Many of the bulky set pieces, including a thatched roof English cottage which will form the club box at the Madison Avenue end of the arena, have already been made at outside workshops, ready to be placed in position.

The box office will be opened today for the sale of reserved seats, and such boxes as have not been taken by subscribing members of the Horse Show Association.

Cubs Must Pay Hofman $2,964.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A verdict of $2,964 obtained by Arthur Hofman against the Chicago National League Club, was confirmed today in the Appellate Court. Hofman was with the Cubs under contract of Feb. 23, 1911, which provided for a salary of $5,000 a year. On May 29, 1912, he was notified by telegram he had been transferred to Pittsburgh and that the Pittsburgh club would be responsible for the salary.

The evidence showed that during the remainder of the season Hofman received $997 from the Pittsburgh club and that he did not enter into any contract with it, relying upon the telegram from the Chicago club.

Pech Wins Berlin Derby.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Pech of the Klausner stud won the Berlin Trotting Derby of 50,000 marks. ($12,500.)

400 RUN FOR HOPPE.

Eclipses His Own World's Record of 317 in 14.2 Billiards.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 1.—In his afternoon match at the Red Stag Billiard Academy with Koji Yamada today, Willie Hoppe broke his own world's record by running out the string of 400 points of 14.2 billiards on his opening shot, the previous record being 317 for the first shot, made in Paris in 1911 against Cure.

In eight innings tonight, with one blank and one run of 267, Hoppe made 400 to Yamada's 174, which included two marvelous square masses half the length of the table.

This afternoon Yamada won the string, and after getting 47 missed an easy single cushion position shot. Then Hoppe, after one follow and a three-cushion gather, started and rolled up his big string, principally at one end of the table. Hoppe played rather erratically tonight, his score being 35, 4, 267, 0, 2, 20, 5, 67 for a total of 400. Yamada's high run was 42. The other two blocks will be played at the Red Stag tomorrow afternoon and evening.

SCHOLASTIC SPORT CONTROL

Private and Public Schools May Adopt Uniform Rules.

A plan is now under way by which there will be absolute control of all scholastic sport in this city. At present the only governing body is the Public Schools Athletic League, but this holds sway only in so far as the public schools athletes are concerned. The fact that the private schools have never been under any control other than that exercised by the various schools themselves has given rise to many protests and disputes and there has been no governing scholastic organization which could be appealed to for a settlement of the differences. It is now proposed by the High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League that representatives from the private schools join in adopting some rules which shall govern all scholastic sport in the city.

There is every prospect that the invitation will be accepted by the private schools. It has been realized that the growth of scholastic athletics and the competition of private school athletes against those of the public schools in many sets of games called for some plan whereby there would be a scholastic control. If the step is taken with such an end in view it is probable that the well worked out system of the Public Schools Athletic League will be taken as the foundation for the union of interests. This would place scholastic sport on a more secure footing than ever before and tend undoubtedly to increase competition while at the same time eliminating all causes of friction due to the present uncertain status of the eligibility rules where the private schools are concerned.

A.A.U. CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS

Van Cortlandt Park Selected for Junior and Senior Races.

The cross-country course of Prospect Park in Brooklyn did not even receive consideration when the junior and senior cross country championship committees of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union met yesterday at 21 Warren Street and decided on the dates and place for holding the Fall title races. The Junior Committee, presided over by Dr. John F. Rehermann, successor to Andrew F. Tully, selected Van Cortlandt Park and Nov. 20 for the junior run, and the Senior Committee, of which John J. Deignan is Chairman, chose the same course and Dec. 4 as the date for its championship contest. Entries for the junior run will be received up to Nov. 15, and entries for the senior title race will close on Nov. 29.

At the suggestion of Fred C. Pilgrim of the New York Athletic Club, the combined junior and senior committees decided to hold their next championships in the Spring of 1916, thus reverting to a custom in vogue before 1913. This change was requested by the cross country runners of the Mercury Foot organization who found it difficult to run four hill and dale races in succession, for in the last three years the Metropolitan and National championships have been contested on succeeding Saturdays. The National Committee undoubtedly will continue to stage its events in the Fall.

Owing to the severe colds contracted by some of the athletes who instead of clearing the water jump fell into the brook, the most picturesque and difficult part of the Van Cortlandt Park course was eliminated by both Metropolitan committees.

It was decided by the Junior Committee to give a cup to the winning team, and the Senior Committee will give a banner to the successful club. A recommendation to the National A. A. U. asking that individual entry fees be reduced from $2 to $1, and the fee for eight-men teams cut from $10 to $5, was passed unanimously.

H. G. Larson First in Columbia Run

H. G. Larson, captain of the Columbia freshman cross-country team and winner of the dual meet with the De Witt Clinton High School last Friday, won the second of the annual series of Van Amringe runs on the Columbia course yesterday afternoon. The distance was slightly increased this year, and the corrected time of the winner was 0:31:25. Coach Bernie Wefers of the Columbia cross-country squad refused to announce the other times on account of the coming dual meet with C. C. N. Y. next week. Thirteen runners finished in the following order: H. G. Larson, 1919; J. S. Langthorne, 1917; T. E. McCracken, 1919; H. W. Look, 1917; A. L. Huelsenbeck, 1919; H. N. Caldwell, 1919; E. T. Appleby, 1916; C. N. Sarlin, 1919; R. W. Hunt, 1917; J. P. Knox, 1917; O. H. Osswalt, 1918; B. F. Rose, 1909; P. Zasofsky, 1917. McCracken won the first Van Amringe run last week.

Athletes' Night at Military Show.

According to the plan of Major Robert S. Cook of the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, who has charge of the Military Show, which will be held at Madison Square Garden during the week of Nov. 15, one night is to be given over to athletes. Several special features are being arranged for "athletes' night," as it is termed, and invitations have been sent out to the members of the athletic clubs of New York and vicinity. There will also be other events in which the athletes of the National Guard will take part.

Winners with the Cue.

E. Barnes failed in his attempt to concede a handicap of two points to M. Isaacs last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and lost by the score of 20 to 13 in fifty-two innings. Both contestants made the high run of three points.

George Spear easily defeated Charles Worcester also last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 190 to 97. Spear conceded a handicap of five points to his opponent, Worcester having to score only 185 points to win, while Spear needed 190. The latter was in excellent form and completed his string in forty-five innings, making an average of 4 10-45. He had high runs of 34, 16, and 14. Worcester's highest runs were 10, 9, and 7, and he had an average of 2 9-44.

The game in the amateur handicap three cushion-carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy last night resulted in a victory for G. Gardner over C. Garfinkle by the score of 40 to 29. Gardner was playing for 40 points, while Garfinkle had only to score 37 to win. The winner completed his string in eighty-six innings, making a high run of 4 points and two of 3 points.

George Slosson played two games of 18.2 balk-line billiards at Doyle's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he won from Frank Keough, 300 to 46 in twelve innings. At night he defeated George Moore, 300 to 160, in ten innings, having an average of 30. In the three-cushion tournament, C. Adair was eliminated by his defeat at the hands of M. Pollock, the score being 22 to 17. In the English billiard tourney, Irving Stringer won from C. Sternberg, 150 to 137.

Farley Quits Athletic Office.

Terence Farley, Chairman of the Irish-American A. C. Athletic Committee, yesterday tendered his resignation to President Rubien of the Metropolitan A. A. U. from all the committees to which he had been appointed. He asked that John Conway be selected to fill his position. It is Farley's intention to retire from athletics on Jan. 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion list to stenographer and typewriter, second grade, Bureau of Buildings, Education Department, is announced:

Jane M. Reid, 86.62; Mary E. Bowden, 85.57; Johanna A. Dobrovolny, 77.85.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women have organized classes for social investigator and fire prevention inspector. These classes are free to members. One of the women fire prevention inspectors will coach the class for fire prevention. Classes will meet every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Manhattan Trade School, 209 East Twenty-third Street.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3 at the New York Custom House an examination for engineer, plumber, and general mechanic, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the position of general mechanic at $720 per annum at the Shawnee Indian School, Oklahoma. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, training and experience. Applicants must show that for at least three years they have been employed in positions which required the operation of stationary steam engines and the doing of plumbing and general repair work around a steam plant. They must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

On Nov. 3 and 4 there will be an examination for electrical draughtsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at an entrance salary of $4 per diem. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, electrical machinery and materials, drafting and design, education, training, and experience. Age, 22 years or over on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

As part of the course of eleven lectures being held throughout the season on civic matters at Social Centre 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will deliver an address on "Civic Religion" in the auditorium of the school tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. This course, which was designed to teach the immigrant the rudiments of American citizenship, is to be an experiment to co-ordinate education systems with naturalization processes, and if it proves successful, it may be introduced as part of the evening school curriculum.

The Pratt Institute Neighborship Association will hold its Brain rally meeting on Nov. 11 at 4 P. M. in the assembly hall.

P. S. 86, Irving Avenue and Harman Street, Brooklyn, will give an exhibition of pictures on the afternoons of Nov. 3, 4, and 5, and on the evening of Nov. 4.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 59, Brooklyn, to sell tickets at not more than 25 cents each for an entertainment to be given in Ascension Hall, Java Street.

Permission has been granted to Associate City Supt. Hazen to use the auditorium of Public School 80 for a lecture on Nov. 11 at 4 P. M. in the assembly hall.

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ESTATES APPRAISED.

JOHNSTON, Mrs. MARY MANDEVILLE, (Feb. 24, 1914;) net estate, $167,897. Lewis Johnston and Mrs. Anna A. Johnston, father and mother, were each given a joint and surviving life estate in $53,468; James Arthur Mandeville, brother, given life estate in $53,468; Bridget Lynch, not related, given life estate in $12,000; Laura C. Blackwood, cousin, life estate in $10,000 and personalty valued at $1,000 outright; Helen J. Aitken and Mabel S. Aitken, not relatives, a joint and surviving life estate in $10,000; of the remainders after the other four life estates passes to Columbia University, Theodore Fiske Johnston, not related, is given $5,000; Columbia Chapter of D. K. E. Fraternity was given personalty valued at $4,120; Metropolitan Museum of Art was given art objects valued at $1,255, and there were eighteen bequests of personalty to friends and relatives of decedent. The assets were: 52 East 75 St., appraised at $37,500; decedent also owned realty at Newark and other localities in New Jersey, but it is not itemized for appraisal; City of Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co., $2,089; household furniture and personalty in New York, $43,394; notes, mortgages and claims due, $63,089; stocks and bonds, $37,750; share estate of her mother, Sarah T. Mandeville, $21,417; gift to D. K. E. Fraternity consisted of library owned by decedent's late husband; gifts to Metropolitan Museum of Art were potteries. All of her paintings were bequeathed to that institution, but they were not accepted. Frederick A. Mandeville, executor of will of Sarah T. Mandeville, deceased, brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover some of stocks and bonds on the ground that transfer thereof to decedent was procured by fraud and undue influence. Action has not been determined. Decedent was widow of Edward W. Scudder Johnston, who was a lawyer of New York City.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Forty-one corporations were chartered today. They had aggregate capital stocks of $701,500 and included:

Daly's Grill, hotel, restaurants, $100,000; J. J. Slattery, J. and A. Daly, 542 West 148th St., New York.

Orio Motor Co., motors for use in aeroplanes, hydroplanes, $100,000; N. MacMillan, A. B. Alpers, B. P. Moore, 551 West 170th St.

The Montana will remain based on Newport until Nov. 10, when the vessel will proceed to the New York Yard. On Nov. 20 the Montana will proceed to Cuban waters, stopping at Hampton Roads en route. She will remain in Southern waters until April 1.

The Machias will proceed to the Naval Station, New Orleans, La., on Nov. 3, to remain there about one week, after which she will proceed to Mexican waters.

Upon the arrival of the Patuxent in Haitien waters the Eagle will return to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and the Osceola will return to the Navy Yard, Charleston.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, Oct. 30: Patrol. A. R. Dorgeshy, D. B., to 153, designation as Act. Det. Serg. 2d gr., revoked; D. F. Cashman, D. B., to 172, designation as Act. Det. Serg., 2d gr., revoked; 4 P. M. Nov. 3, A. Bruggaman, 1, to 81; W. Hathaway, 26, to 1; E. Palmer, 81, to 89, bicycle to motor cycle duty; D. Levy, 89, to 28, assign. to motor cycle duty discon.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. A. Hofgren, 1st., to 2; P. McCahill, 96, and V. O'Toole, 147, to Comm'r's office, 30 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 2; J. Gorman, 13, and R. P. Brown, Jr., 81, to C. O., duty in Bur. of Rep. and Supp., 30 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 4; F. P. Sannasardo, 81, to D. T., 5 days, 9 A. M. Nov. 3; G. F. Chiquette, 63, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 10 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 2; W. J. Ferrick, 68, to D. T., 5 days, 9 A. M. Nov. 1; C. McCarthy, 63, to D. T., 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 29; J. Connor, Traffic Div., Subdi. A, to 26, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 30.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. G. Beisiegel, 1 day, 9 A. M., Oct. 31; J. J. Nolan, 275, 2 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 1.

Sick leaves: Sergt. C. Haeussler, 167, 60 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 27; Patrol. H. Koenig, 1, 90 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 31.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Allen, 16, 4:53 A. M., Oct. 3, during disability; P. J. Neville, 31, 4:10 A. M., Oct. 11, during disability; J. McConville, 161, 11:20 P. M., Sept. 17, during disability; W. C. Goehring, 170, 6:20 P. M., Oct. 16, to noon, Oct. 23; T. V. Hall, 173, 6:25 P. M., Oct. 22, during disability; F. P. Hughes, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E, 7:30 P. M., Oct. 21, during disability.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. J. Devine, 14, 12 P. M., Oct. 30.

Fire Department.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer will report to Chief of Bat. J. Henry Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines, Nov. 3 at 9 A. M.: J. A. Cerny, Eng. 7; D. C. Mahon, Eng. 5; J. S. Christman, Eng. 76; G. J. Hartigan, Eng. 208; P. Farrell, H. & L. 147. At 10 A. M.: J. P. McGrath, Eng. 20; J. Luger, Eng. 65; J. F. Effhive, Eng. 66; M. A. Shannon, Eng. 276; C. E. Southwick, H. & L. 118. At 12 noon: W. E. Lehman, Eng. 16; J. M. Frawley, Eng. 93; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; F. J. Daub, Eng. 231; P. J. Scully, H. & L. 26. At 2 P. M.: S. Ehrlich, Eng. 22; W. Leibel, Eng. 81; G. J. Rappold, Eng. 267; J. P. Kavanagh, H. & L. 114; T. F. Haley, H. & L. 28. Nov. 4, at 9 A. M., P. F. White, Eng. 10; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; W. H. Fogarty, Eng. 221; H. Miller, No. 41, Eng. 213; H. Richman, H. & L. 16. At 10 A. M.: W. C. Walker, Eng. 7; F. Proffe, Eng. 277; G. W. Chadwick, H. & L. 43; J. W. Golden, H. & L. 41; Fire (Isle). At 12 noon: J. J. Butler, Eng. 9; T. J. Tracy, H. & L. 54; G. Breier, H. & L. 78; F. J. Brosnan, H. & L. 121; F. J. Kranz, Hose 4. At 2 P. M.: J. Short, Eng. 94; Simowitz, H. & L. 3; J. Kesler, Eng. 158; J. Gregory, Eng. 239; J. W. Orr, Eng. 270.

Fined: Engineer of Str. R. H. Rooney, Eng. 94, $1, (loss of fire alarm box key;) Firem. 1st Cl. J. Geraghty, D. B., to 153, (loss of copy of Rules and Regulations.)

Special leaves, without pay: Firem. 2d gr. J. H. Tiedemann, Eng. 20, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 3; Engr of Str. F. E. Smith, Eng. 97, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 2; Firem. 1st gr. P. Cotter, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 3; Lieut. T. M. Kelly, Eng. 267, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 2; Probi. Firem. H. Lanz, Eng. 1, 5 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 1.

Resignation accepted: Prob. Firem. H. Lanz, Eng. 1, 8 A. M., Nov. 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Maj. G. G. Gatley, 4th F. A., is assigned to duty on Ord. Board. He will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and take station there while on the board.

2d Lt. J. A. Baird, C. A. C., from assignment to 101st Co., to this city for duty, reporting to officer in charge of public bldgs. and grounds.

1st Lt. H. L. Hodges, 1st Cav., to Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, and report to the President, Board of Medical Officers, Army Med. School, for physical examination, then to his station.

Brig. Gen. G. Bell, Jr., with his authorized Aides de Camp, and headquarters 5th Brig., will report to Comdg. Gen., Southern Dept. for command said brigade.

Capt. E. S. Wheeler, Q. M. C., will accompany Field Bakery No. 2, now at Dallas, Texas, to San Houston.

Capt. E. M. Reeve, 23d Inf., and 1st Lt. R. W. Adams, 7th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston and report, in arrest, to Comdg. Gen., Southern Dept.

Capt. F. O. Whitlock, 2d Cav., is retired with rank of Major.

Leaves: 2d Lt. H. J. Malony, 10th Inf., one month; Capt. R. B. Harper, Q. M. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. N. P. Rogers, Jr., C. A. C., one month.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts. E. H. McKitterick, W. G. Greenman, B. F. Poe, C. M. Hall, B. M. Thompson, J. P. Dalton, E. W. Colle, R. J. Weeks, W. H. Sayod, D. Treville, L. Ls. F. Jordan, and G. F. Jacobs, all commissioned.

Ensigns R. L. Luker and R. de S. Horn, Newport Training Sta., R. I., to the Constellation.

Pay Clerk A. S. Freedman, warranted.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Birmingham at Boston, Columbia at Phila., Dixie and Rhode Island at Boston, Flusser and Reid at New York Yard, Mayflower at Washington, Montana at Newport, Raleigh at Salina Cruz, San Diego at Acapulco, Yorktown at Gulf of Fonseca.

Sailed—Chattanooga, San Diego for San Francisco; Cleveland, San Francisco for San Diego; Glacier, San Diego for San Francisco; K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6, Tallahassee, Newport for New York Yard; Lamson, Macdonough, Waike, Preston, and Worden, New York Yard for Charleston; Monaghan, New York Yard for Charleston; Neptune and Vulcan, Boston for Norfolk; Ontaria, Newport for New York; Rea and Terry, Tompkinsville for Charleston.

The mail address of the Cleveland has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco," to "in care of the Postmaster, New York City."

The Montana will remain based on Newport until Nov. 10, when the vessel will proceed to the New York Yard. On Nov. 20 the Montana will proceed to Cuban waters, stopping at Hampton Roads en route. She will remain in Southern waters until April 1.

The Machias will proceed to the Naval Sta., New Orleans, La., on Nov. 3, to remain there about one week, after which she will proceed to Mexican waters.

Upon the arrival of the Patuxent in Haitien waters the Eagle will return to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and the Osceola will return to the Navy Yard, Charleston.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
3:40	—686 Westchester Av.; Adlers Candy Co.	Slight
3:50	—100 Northern Av.; Charles Rosenthal	$300
7:40	—303-307 E. 28 St.; — Skser	Slight
P.M.		
12:15	—1 W. 14 St.; Van Buren Estate	None
2:20	—29 E. 29 St.; Martha Washington Hotel	Slight
3:30	—325 E. 11 St.; Rudolph Erich	Slight
4:20	—88 Barnes Av.; Mary Palmer	Slight
5:10	—133 E. 117 St.; Sakowich & Shapiro,	Slight
6:25	—Columbus Av. & 65th St.; interborough R. R.	Slight
6:50	—55 E. 11 St.; Samuel Lofkin	Not given
8:20	—308 E. 28 St.; not given	Slight
9:25	—129 E. 55 St.; Andrew Stout	Slight

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Pressure continues low along the northern boundary, with a very rapid eastward movement of lows, but the latter have been devoid of cloud and rain, as sometimes happens in the Autumn.

Practically no rain fell in any part of the country in the last twenty-four hours.

Temperature is unseasonably high in the Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Continued fair weather for the next forty-eight hours is probable in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

It will be cooler in the Lake Region and Ohio Valley Tuesday and in the Middle Atlantic States and New England Wednesday.

Wind for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong southwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light west to southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

New England—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	49	53	4 P. M.	66	67
6 A. M.	48	50	6 P. M.	64	65
9 A. M.	51	61	9 P. M.	57	62
12 M.	65	61	11 P. M.	55	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 7 A. M. Rumidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday, registered 29.82 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Maj. G. G. Gatley, 4th F. A., is assigned to duty on Ord. Board. He will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and take station there while on the board.

2d Lt. J. A. Baird, C. A. C., from assignment to 101st Co., to this city for duty, reporting to officer in charge of public bldgs. and grounds.

1st Lt. H. L. Hodges, 1st Cav., to Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, and report to the President, Board of Medical Officers, Army Med. School, for physical examination, then to his station.

Brig. Gen. G. Bell, Jr., with his authorized Aides de Camp, and headquarters 5th Brig., will report to Comdg. Gen., Southern Dept. for command said brigade.

Capt. E. S. Wheeler, Q. M. C., will accompany Field Bakery No. 2, now at Dallas, Texas, to San Houston.

Capt. E. M. Reeve, 23d Inf., and 1st Lt. R. W. Adams, 7th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston and report, in arrest, to Comdg. Gen., Southern Dept.

Capt. F. O. Whitlock, 2d Cav., is retired with rank of Major.

Leaves: 2d Lt. H. J. Malony, 10th Inf., one month; Capt. R. B. Harper, Q. M. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. N. P. Rogers, Jr., C. A. C., one month.

Navy.

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—564—Penn. Co. v. Marion Donat.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

4—Rio Grande Western Ry. v. T. B. Stringham et al., and

5—Same v. Same.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

638—H. Briggs v. United Shoe Mach. Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

361—W. Truax, Sr., et al., v. M. Raich.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

250—Manila Investment Co. v. P. Trammell et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

11—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. v. C. J. Riefler et al.—First question answered in affirmative.

239—A. Steinfeld et al. v. L. Zeckendorf et al.—Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

284—S. Stewart, as Treasurer of Wyandotte Co., Kan., v. City of Kansas City, Kan.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

86—J. R. Greenlees v. F. L. Morris.—Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded.

29—The Peterborough Ry. v. Boston & Maine.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

30—C. P. Bowditch v. The Jackson Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

455—Garinder Investment Co. v. The Jackson Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

295—City of Cincinnati v. Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co.—Motion to advance denied.

525—U. S. v. Jin Fuey Moy.—Motion to advance granted, cause assigned for argument Nov. 29.

546—A. C. Brady v. M. E. Kern—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

675—L. C. Parker v. B. Parker.—Certiorari petition denied.

678—G. B. Townsend v. Georgia Southern & Florida Ry.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

383—James Clark Distilling Co. v. Western Maryland Ry. Co. et al.; and

384—Same v. American Express Co. et al.—Ordered that these cases be restored to docket for reargument.

177—D. F. Deaton v. the Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Motion for leave to proceed informa pauperis denied.

50—Seven cases (more or less) each containing twelve bottles of Eckman's Alterative.

51—Same v. Same.—Passed on motion of Solicitor Gen. Davis for defendant in error.

672—R. Kitchens v. J. C. Hamilton.—Motion to advance submitted in behalf of counsel for appellee.—Motion for leave to proceed informa pauperis submitted for appellant.

275—A. B. Crowl, v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Motion to advance submitted for defendant in error and for plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

532—M. Innes v. J. W. Tobin, Sheriff, &c., and

533—V. Innes v. Same. Motions to advance submitted.

561—Cambria Iron Co. v. Carnegie Steel Co., Limited.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

557—St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. v. W. M. Smith.—Motion for substitution of death of Wm. M. Smith and motion for an order of publication submitted for plaintiff.

526—Illinois Central Ry. v. Y. P. Messina.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages submitted for defendant and for plaintiffs in error in opposition thereto.

669—M. M. Hill, executrix, &c., et al. v. J. H. Schwartzkopf, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

523—Texas & Pacific Ry. v. A. R. Rigsby.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages or to place on summary docket submitted for defendant in error and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

459—Standard Fashion Co. v. J. L. Grant.—Dismissed with costs.

49—Mountain Timber Co. v. State of Washington.—Passed temporarily.

52—Pedro De Elizaburu v. Tomara Chavez et al.—Submitted for appellant. No appearance for appellees.

54—Chieng Ah Sui v. H. B. McCoy, Insular Collector of Customs of the Philippines.—Submitted.

41—J. W. Rast, Tax Collector, &c., et al. v. Van Deman & Lewis Co. et al.

224—W. V. Tanner, as Attorney General, &c., et al. v. J. T. Little et al., and

242—F. S. Pitney v. The State of Washington.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 2.—Nos. 41 and (224, and 242,) 42, 48, 44, 289 (and 332,) 45, 53, 55, 56, and 57.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Altman<Rosendorf—Charles L. Hoffman. Myers<Denery—Robt. J. Hare Powel. Currier<Heyman—Robert D. Downing. Ellinger<Schoch—Alex. I. Rorke. Marks<Singer, Phoenix Ingraham. Josephson<M. O. H. Co., Inc—Percivial H. Gregory. Hahn<Singer, (2)—Phoenix Ingraham. Flagg<Plance—Theo. K. McCarthy. Williams<Kurzman—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Union Trust Co.<Mundt—Robert. J. Fox. Calhoun<Calhoun—John G. Agar.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Schnurmacher<Laskin—Rudolph A. Seligmann.

BRONX COUNTY.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Thomas Regan<Alfred C. Bachman—John W. Stocker. Nelson Smith, Jr., Charles Lopard—

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Operating 37,000 square miles of territory in California and serving 200 cities and towns, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the Company's business, serving such a growing territory, is obvious.

Net earnings are equivalent to over 7 times the dividend requirements on the First Preferred Stock. A descriptive circular sent on request.

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Investment Bankers
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You can obtain real diversity in a single investment by buying the 6% Bonds of a large and successful Public Utility Company.

This Company, through its subsidiaries, supplies the stable commodities of gas, electric light and Power to 331 growing communities with a total population of over 900,000 in twelve states.

Let us send you full particulars on these bonds. Ask for Circular T.

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

The Taxation of Investors in New York State

This problem can be satisfactorily solved with reasonable conservatism through the purchase of some of the investment securities exempted under the personal tax statutes of New York and free of the normal Federal Income Tax.

A list of several attractive investments of this character will be sent to those who ask for our list of Offerings No. 187.

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For this purpose the 300 banks which have bought $12,000,000 worth of our "convenient maturity" 6% Bonds during the past half dozen years have found them ideal.

Circular T-2 describes the bonds and gives valuable information about long-term and short-term investment. Write for it to-day.

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(Est. 1908. Resources $7,000,000.)
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5th Ave. & 39th St.

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Send for General Circular 90

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Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Close After Active Session—Rails Benefit by September Statements.

Yesterday's stock market was unusually active for a session preceding a holiday, and the process of a readjustment of prices between some of the war-order industrials and railway issues, begun last week, was carried further. As a rule, the rails profited by the day's dealings while the industrials declined, although there were naturally exceptions on both sides of the board. Bethlehem Steel stood out as conspicuously for its weakness yesterday as it has recently for its big advances. The issue sold down to 450 and closed at 461 with a net decline of more than 63 points. Studebaker, Crucible Steel, General Electric, the Maxwell issues, American Locomotive, Baldwin, and Westinghouse all lost on the day's dealings. On the other hand, Pennsylvania, Chicago Great Western, Erie, Kansas City Southern, Missouri Pacific, and Norfolk & Western were all strong, being helped by the declaration of a dividend on the Great Western preferred and by very favorable September earning statements. Steel was reactionary, closing at 87, with a net loss of ⅞.

Sentiment toward the railroad shares was helped materially by the appearance of the September figures for the two great Eastern trunk lines, Pennsylvania and New York Central. The latter showed gains of $1,500,000 in gross and $1,700,000 in net for September of last year, and for the nine months reported gains of $5,200,000 in gross and more than $10,500,000 in net. As for the Pennsylvania, its September revenues gained by $1,600,000 and its net by nearly as much. For nine months this company lost $800,000 in gross, but by reducing expenses showed a gain of nearly $5,000,000 in net operating income. Other earnings that appeared after the close of the market on Saturday were similarly helpful to railroad quotations yesterday.

Foreign exchange rates again fluctuated easily, but at the close they reflected some improvement, due to the receipt of word from the other side authorizing American bankers to proceed with arrangements for additional credits. Demand sterling sold at $4.62¾, but closed at $4.63, a gain of 1 cent over Saturday's last figure. Arrangements for opening credits with a number of banks in this country on behalf of institutions in London have progressed so far that their conclusion is likely to be a matter of a few days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	*4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	*4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4	4	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*5½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2⅛@2¼
Ninety days ..... 2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days ..... 2½ | 5 months ..... 2⅜@3
90 days ..... 2½@2¾ | 6 months ..... 2¾@3
4 months ..... 2⅝@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months ..... 3 @3¼ | 6 months ..... 3 @3⅛
60 to 90 days 3

Other Names.

4 months ..... 3¼@3¾ | 6 months ..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.63⅝	$4.62¼	$4.63	+ .01
Cables	4.64⅛	4.62⅝	4.63⅜	+ .00⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.63	$4.63⅜
Paris	5.94½	5.93½
Switzerland	5.35½	5.34½
Scandinavia	26.15	26.25
Berlin	.81⅛	.81⅛
China—		
Hongkong	49.35	49.50
Shanghai	36.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.17	5.18
Holland	.41⅝	.41½
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.43½	6.42½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.4112	.4125
Rio	.2340	.2345
Spain	..	19.12
Austria	14.70	14.75
Russia	..	33.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.59	$4.57	$4.57⅜	$4.55⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $299,441,478; balance, $20,784,791; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $799,509.

The local banks have gained $7,023,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24½d, unchanged; New York, 48¼c, unchanged.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	116	120
†American Light and Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	55	60
*American Gas & Electric	103	106
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf	78½	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	13	16
American W. W. & E 1st pf	50	56
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf	92	95
Cities Service	65	67
Cities Service pf	68	71
Colorado Power	24	25½
Colorado Power pf	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	81½	83½
Consumers Power (Me.) pf	90	94
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90¾	91¾
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	81
Empire District Electric pf	65	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	..	55
Gas & Electric Securities	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	48	52
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light pf	66	70
†Southern California Edison	76	80
Southern California Edison pf	90	94
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	26	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9¼	10¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	35	40
United Light & Railways	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	69	71
Utah Securities	15½	16½
Western Power	16	19
Western Power pf	48	52

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trunk Line Earnings.

Three trunk line railroads, all operating between New York and Chicago, reported their September earnings yesterday, and the three sets of figures fully met public expectations. The Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Erie, as the reports showed, made even bigger strides in September than they had made in August, and each of the systems added handsome sums to the surplus funds. The recent rapid rise in the stocks of these railroads was so sudden that it was interpreted in some quarters as pure mechanical speculation. There had been a switching from industrials to railroad stocks, it was said, with the result that the demand exceeded the supply. However, each of the stocks kept close to the highest price of the year after the earnings were announced. This might be considered as proof that no one was dissatisfied. Pennsylvania, which closed at 60½, equivalent to 121 under the old rating, actually bettered the previous high mark by ⅜. Central closed only ⅛ below the highest point reached this year, and Erie closed ¼ point below its high. Pennsylvania increased its net $2,700,000 for the month, the New York Central proper increased its net $1,730,000, and the Erie showed a net gain of $967,000. The thing to remember is that three competing roads made absolutely parallel records. Apparently there is more than enough prosperity to go around. Now is the time when the recent 5 per cent. rate increase really can be appreciated.

***

Minimizing an Assessment.

Missouri Pacific stock, surcharged with a $50 assessment, gained 3 points yesterday, and rested nervously at 8½ at the close. For months the stock loafed along, and no one showed much interest in it, except as something to get rid of. It was reported that a single house bought 15,000 shares of the stock yesterday, and this gave rise to reports that it was being accumulated to bolster up the reorganization plan. The reorganization managers' publication of an analysis of the proposed plan was the immediate cause for the rise. There was effective argument in this analysis. In substance it was contended that a $50 assessment would amount in effect to less than $20 when the values of new securities received in exchange were taken into consideration. These new securities have been traded in only on a "when and if issued" basis, and it is not very clear how their market values were determined. While the plan is not underwritten it has received strong support, and it is accepted as highly probable that the plan, with slight modifications, will be declared operative in the near future.

***

Bethlehem Is Shaky.

It has not yet been shown that Bethlehem Steel can drop as quickly as it can rise, but such an exhibition was almost in sight yesterday. The stock opened at $500 a share, a loss of about 25 points over Sunday. Then it dropped to $450. It closed at $461, suffering a net loss of 63¾ points for the day. The greatest rise the stock ever had in one day was a fraction more than 70 points.

***

Another British Loan.

Commenting on the low sterling exchange rates, Spencer Trask & Co., in a market letter just issued, say:

"It is well to note that British Treasury bills, which at the beginning of the war were freely discounted on a 3% basis, are now being discounted on a 5¼ basis. This clearly foreshadows another British loan. As it would be an internal issue, it would not come into direct competition with the present Anglo-French loan, but the terms offered may be so advantageous to the home investor that it may induce him to sell his American bonds, particularly if exchange should continue to range around the levels of the last few months.

"According to this house, the volume of bond business which followed the definite announcement of the terms of the Anglo-French loan has been exceeded only once in nearly four years."

***

The Allies Need the Steel.

A dispatch from Paris yesterday saying that efforts to get excessive prices had done much injury to the American Steel market, in so far as foreign business was concerned, was received lightly by steelmakers. The statement was made in several quarters that prices have little to do with the present situation, and that buyers of steel for war munition purposes would be entirely willing to go higher than current figures for bars and wire if this would insure deliveries. The call for steel "rounds" and barbed wire is greater than the domestic mills can supply. Close observers of the market say that England, France and Italy must come to this country for semi-finished steel if their war wants are to be supplied properly. The steel manufacturers say that possibly conditions may change in a few months, concurrently with changes in the war, but for the present, and as far into the future as can be seen just now, Europe will need to buy much steel here.

***

Steel Rods' High Cost.

The current quotation of 3 cents a pound, or $60 a ton, for steel rods looks high in comparison with $30 steel rails, and manufacturers are making a good profit on them. In times of a normal demand $40 a ton is above the ordinary level. An extraordinary demand has brought about extraordinary prices. Prices in themselves are not thought to be causing reported dissatisfaction abroad so much as is the total cost of the steel laid down at Havre or Liverpool. A freight rate running between $25 and $30 a ton is an important factor in this period of urgent buying, and one likely to cause every effort to increase production at the mills abroad.

***

Midvale's Late Upturn.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance shares suffered yesterday with the other war issues, selling down in the official Curb session from 91 to 87¼. A fair supply of buying orders near the close caused a recovery to 87¾. It was then that the real interest of the day began to be displayed in Midvale. A rumor went around that the company would announce tomorrow the receipt of a war order of size and good profit. Buying quickly carried the price back to 90 in business transacted by the brokers over their telephones.

***

A Stock Exchange Melon.

Commenting on the effect of commissions charged by brokers since stocks were quoted in dollars, George Willett of the Poor's Manual Company says:

"Since Oct. 13, when the new commission rates went into effect, almost 1,500,000 shares of stock, the commissions on which were doubled, have been traded in on the Stock Exchange. Assuming that the brokers received the full one-eighth for buying and for selling, their fees for these shares were approximately $370,000, and $185,000 in excess of the amount they would have received under the old schedule. If this continues, and with dealings in the railroad list picking up, it appears that by Christmas the Stock Exchange brokers will have a melon of about $750,000 to divide among themselves."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,135,747
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	143,277,479
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.75 —1.17
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	32½	7,000	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	32⅝	32	32	...
12⅝	12¾	700	Alaska Juneau	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	...
41¼	41⅝	8,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	42⅜	42⅞	40⅜	41⅞	—1½
74½	75⅜	3,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74⅝	75⅛	74	75⅛	+1½
70¼	72	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	72½	72½	70¼	70¼	—1⅞
97½	99	100	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	98½	98½	98½	98¾	...
66½	67	15,700	Am. Beet Sugar	67	68½	66⅜	66⅞	+ ⅛
93	94	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	...
95	100½	224	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	101¼	101¾	100¾	100¾	—⅜
200	207½	500	Am. B.*S.& F.pf.t.r.	210¾	210¾	204	205	—4
61¼	61¾	5,400	Am. Can	62¾	62¾	61	61¾	— ⅜
85⅝	85⅞	5,200	Am. Car & Fdry	87½	88	85¼	85⅝	—1½
116	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	—½
145	150	100	Am. Coal Products	150	150	150	150	...
61¼	62¼	900	Am. Cotton Oil	62½	62¾	62½	62¾	+ ⅜
12½	12¾	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	13	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
57¾	58	2,300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	58	58⅝	57¼	57⅝	...
25¼	25⅝	1,325	Am. Ice Securities	25	25¾	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
27½	28	1,800	Am. Linseed	28¾	29⅜	27¼	27⅞	— ⅛
47½	47⅝	1,400	Am. Linseed pf	48½	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
68	68½	6,100	Am. Locomotive	71	71	67½	68	—2½
99	100	800	Am. Locomotive pf	99¼	99⅝	99⅛	99⅜	+ ⅛
10½	11	2,300	Am. Malt	12¼	12¼	10	10	—1⅞
36	37	900	Am. Malt pf	37	37	36	36	— ⅞
92	92¼	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93⅝	93⅞	92⅝	92⅛	—1⅝
110	...	200	Am. Snuff pf., new	107	109½	107	109½	+8
66	66½	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	68¼	68¼	66¼	66⅝	—2¼
114⅜	114⅞	7,400	Am. Sugar Ref	113⅝	115⅜	113⅜	114¼	+1¼
115	116	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115½	...
123¾	125⅞	11,600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	125	126½	125	125⅞	+1⅛
231	232	900	Am. Tobacco	230	231	230	231	+3
100	110½	100	Am. Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	...
53¼	53¾	2,500	Am. Woolen	54	54½	53¼	53¼	—1¼
52	52½	200	Am. Woolen t. r	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ⅜
97¼	97¾	800	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	97⅛	97⅞	...
82⅛	82¾	30,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	82¾	83½	82⅛	82¼	— ⅝
9	10	300	Assets Realization	10	10	10	10	...
109	109¾	7,650	Atch., Top. & S. F	105	106½	103⅞	106	+ ⅛
101	101¼	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101¼	101¼	101	101	— ⅜
115¼	116	400	Atlantic Coast Line	115	116	115	116	+1
131	131½	21,800	Baldwin Loco	134	137½	129	151	—31½
95½	95¾	12,250	Baltimore & Ohio	95	95½	94½	95¼	+ ¼
76	76½	1,500	Baltimore & O. pf	78	78¼	75⅞	76¼	+ ⅜
...	...	128	Bank of Commerce	135	135⅞	...	185	...
460	475	1,510	Bethlehem Steel	500	500	450	461	—63⅜
166	170	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	180½	168¾	166	166	—2
58¼	58⅝	3,910	Brklyn Rapid Tran	58	59⅛	58	58½	+ ⅛
132½	135	100	Brklyn Union Gas	153	133	133	133	+1
86	91	100	Brown Shoe pf	88⅜	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
67⅛	68	8,000	Butte & Superior	69½	69¾	67½	67½	— ⅛
67½	68	10	Do., odd lot	69	69	69	69	...
19	19½	200	California Petrol	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
43	44	100	California Pet. pf	43	43	43	43	...
192⅜	193	28,400	Canadian Pacific	184½	194	184½	193	+9⅞
60	60¼	29,300	Central Leather Co	59¾	61¼	59⅞	60	+ ⅜
107⅞	108	100	Central Leather pf	108	108	108	108	...
62	62½	10,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	62⅝	61½	62¼	— ⅛
12½	13⅞	100	Chicago & Alton	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅜	8,300	Chi. Great Western	15¼	16½	15¼	16⅜	+1¼
39⅜	39½	19,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	40	36⅜	39⅜	+2⅜
97	98¼	13,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	99¼	94⅝	98¼	+3⅛
129¼	129½	600	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129½	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	+⅜
132	132½	1,200	Chi. & Northwest	131⅜	132¼	131⅜	132¼	+⅛
18⅝	19	9,150	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18⅞	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
118	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	119½	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	11,400	Chino Copper	52⅞	53⅜	52¾	53⅜	+ ½
50	51	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
69	69½	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	69	69	69	69	...
57	57½	4,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	58¼	58½	56⅜	57	— ½
36¼	36½	1,200	Col. & Southern	36	36½	35	36	+1
56½	57½	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	57	57	56½	57	+ ⅛
142	143½	11,200	Consolidated Gas	142¼	145	141¼	143	+ ⅜
95	96	1,500	Continental Can	95¾	100	95¾	96	+3½
20	20¼	3,025	Corn Products Ref	20⅜	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
89⅜	90¼	775	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90¾	90	90¼	+ ⅛
82¼	82¾	12,900	Crucible Steel	85	85	81½	82¼	—2¾
106¼	106¾	500	Crucible Steel pf	107⅞	107¾	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
116½	120	1,400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113⅝	120½	116½	116½	—1½
96	97	100	Decra & Co. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ½
152	153	800	Delaware & Hud	152	153¼	152	153	...
210	215	100	Del., Lack. & West	212¼	212¼	212½	212½	...
13	13¼	2,800	Den. & Rio Grande	10¼	13½	10⅛	13⅝	+⅜
23	23½	5,900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18¾	23½	18¾	23½	+5½
133	134	100	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	...
47⅞	48	10,220	Distillers' Secur	49	49	47½	47⅞	— ⅛
25½	25⅞	4,200	Dome Mines	26¾	26¾	25	25½	— ½
6¾	7½	800	Dul., S. S. & A	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	—1
12	13	800	Dul. S. S. & A. pf	13¼	13½	12½	13	...
71½	72½	100	Elec. Storage Bat	72	72	72	72	...
43¾	43⅞	60,100	Erie	43⅝	44⅝	42¾	43⅞	+1
58¼	58½	13,200	Erie 1st pf	58	59	57¼	58⅜	+⅛
49½	50½	1,800	Erie 2d pf	49½	50⅜	49	50	+ ⅛
30	35	100	Federal Min. & S	30	30	30	30	...
51	52	400	Federal M. & S. pf	53¼	53¾	52	52	—1
340	330	100	General Chemical	340	340	340	340	—2
178⅜	180	4,200	General Electric	182½	183	180	180	—2
255	385	300	General Motors	395	395	394	394	...
73½	75½	7,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77	77¼	75½	75¼	—1¼
125½	125¾	6,300	Great Northern pf	126	126⅜	125½	125¾	+ ¼
51	51¼	6,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	52	52¾	50⅝	51	— ½
38¾	39¼	400	Greene-Cananea	40	40¼	39½	39½	— ⅛
72	72½	6,125	Guggenheim Explor	73	73	72	72	— ½
109	110½	900	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	...
45⅞	46	21,100	Inspiration Copper	46⅞	46⅞	45⅞	46	...
23	23½	800	Inter.-Met	23⅝	25⅜	23⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	23¾	13,600	Interboro Consol	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23¼	+ ⅛
79	79½	1,200	Interboro pf	80	79	79	79	+ ¼
27¼	28	5,500	Int. Agriculture pf	27¾	29⅜	27½	27½	— ½
66	67	4,000	Int. Agricultural pf	65	67⅜	64	66	+1
117	118	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	118	118	118	118	+1
197	200	1,800	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	196	200	195	198	— ½
106	108½	100	Int. Nickel pf.v.tr.cfs	108	108	108	108	...
11¼	11⅝	1,000	Int. Paper	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ½
42	42½	1,900	Int. Paper pf	42	42½	42	42½	...
34½	34¾	14,700	Kansas City South	35¼	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	+1½
64½	65	2,300	Kan. City South. pf	64½	65¼	64½	65	+1
128½	129½	200	Kings Co. El.L.& P	128½	128½	128½	128½	...
...	...	500	Lackawanna Steel	83½	83⅞	81	81	—3
104	105½	300	Laclede Gas	103¾	104½	103½	104½	+1½
13	14	400	Lake Erie & West	13⅜	13⅝	13	13	—1
31	32½	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	33	33	30	30	—2½
80¾	81	6,400	Lehigh Valley	82	82	80⅝	81	+ ⅝
241	247	600	Liggett & Myers	248	248	246	246	—2
117	119	100	Liggett & Myers pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ⅝
180	182	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	182	182	182	182	+ ½
114	117	200	Loril., (P.,) Co. pf	115	115¼	115	115¼	+2½
128	129¼	700	Louis. & Nash	129	129¼	129	129¼	+ ⅛
...	...	50	do., odd lot	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	...
79	81	100	Mackay Cos	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅝
65	65½	200	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	...
129	130	200	Manhattan Elev	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ½
80	80½	8,100	Maxwell Motors	82¼	88	77¼	80	—3¼
100½	101	2,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	102½	102¾	101	101	+ ⅛
62½	64	3,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	65¾	65¾	61⅜	62	—2⅛
88½	88¾	1,700	Mexican Petroleum	90¼	90¼	88½	88½	—1¼
34⅝	34¾	4,200	Miami Copper x d	35	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
16½	16¾	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¾
34	34¾	500	Minn. & St. L. pf	34	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
124	126	2,010	M., St. P. & S. S. M	124½	126½	124½	125	+1¼
123½	...	240	M.St.P. & S.S.M.pf	127¼	130	127½	130	+1½
7⅞	8	19,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	8¼	6	7⅞	+1⅛
16⅜	17½	2,400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15¼	17½	15¼	16⅞	+2⅝
8½	8¾	83,425	Missouri Pacific	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+⅜
60¼	60¾	800	Montana Power	60½	60¾	60½	60½	+ ½
124	128	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	125	125	125	125	—3
81½	82	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	82	82	82	...
108	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
32½	33	3,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	34¾	34¾	32½	32⅝	—1½
91	92	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	...
66	67	800	Nat. Lead Co	67	67¼	67	67¼	— ¼
110	113	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	—1
...	...	1,100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	94	94	94	94	...
15⅞	15¾	2,100	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
142	143	500	N. Y. Air Brake	144⅞	144⅞	142	142¼	—3⅝
103	103¼	7,600	N. Y. Central	103¼	103⅞	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
82	82⅝	4,010	N. Y., N. H. & H	83	83	82	82½	+ ⅛
32⅝	32¾	6,100	N. Y. Ont. & West	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
120¼	120⅝	14,600	Norfolk & Western	120	121	119¾	120¼	+1
74	74½	200	North American	74½	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅛
116	116½	12,950	Northern Pacific	116¼	116⅝

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes in Some of the Industrials Wide and Irregular on Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 622,770 shares of stock and $248,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 276,148; oil, 7,972, and mining, 338,650. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,200	Am. Br. M. Co.	41	44½	40	42½
750	Am. Zinc	70	70⅝	68⅝	68⅝
965	‡Can. C. & Fy.	106	107	105	106
850	‡Can.C.& F. pf.	120	122	119	122
198	‡Carbon Steel.	96	102	96	98
2,000	‡Car. L. & P..	9	9⅛	8⅞	9
1,000	‡Central Fy...	17	18½	17	18½
100	‡Central Fy. pf.	32	32	32	32
3,810	Chev. Mot. (131-134)	127	131	124	124
330	Cramp Shipb.	85	85½	83	83
100	‡Dom. Steel ..	52	52	50	50
1,100	Driggs-Seabury	144	144½	140	144
600	Emer. Phon...	11	12	11	12
100	Guan. Sugar...	63	65	63	65
325	‡Hall Signal..	32	32	32	32
200	‡Hall Sig. pf..	50	50	49	49
750	‡Hendee Mfg..	32	33	30	30½
300	‡Hopkins & Allen Arms ..	65	65	58	59
111,600	‡Inter. M. M.	18	24	18	21¼
65,205	‡Inter. M.M.pf.	52	56⅜	51	55
5,000	Int. Mer. Mar. Cen. Tr. ctfs.	50½	54½	50¼	54
550	‡Int. Motors..	41½	41½	39½	39½
500	Kath. B. pf...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
125	Kelly S. T....	300	305	300	305
100	K. S. T. n. 1st pf.	97	97	97	97
2,000	‡K. S. T., w. i.	78	78	77½	77½
340	‡Key. Ordna'e.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
5,000	‡Lake. Tor. B.	17	17	16	16½
1,000	Mar. of Am...	4⅜	4½	4¼	4¼
20,000	‡Midvale Steel.	91	91	87¼	87¼
800	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	‡M. R., w. i.	23	23	23	23
1,200	‡Stand. Motors.	12	13	11⅜	11⅞
2,700	‡S. Co. of Can.	36	39	36	39
1,100	Ster. Gum....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7,000	‡St. Jos. L.	(14½-14⅝)	14⅝	14	14½
10,000	Sub. Boat.....	41	44½	40	43¼
200	‡Tob. Products.	89	89	89	89
4,000	T. F. v. t....	7	7¼	7	7
1,100	Un. Profit S..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
10,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	5½	6	5¼	6⅛
1,050	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf..	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
8,600	‡World Film..	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
45	Buck. Pipe L..	112	109	109	— 3
300	Houston Oil...	19	19	19	— ¼
200	Midwest pf....	45	43	45	+ 1
30	Ohio Oil.....	157	157	157	..
1,200	Pierce Oil...	15⅜	14½	15⅜	+ 1¼
30	Prairie O. & G.	427	425	427	+ 2
60	Prairie Pipe L.	220	217	218	+ 5
20	Stand. O. of C.	327	325	325	..
2	Stand. O. of I.	455	455	455	— 5
40	S. O. of N. J..	491	488	488	— 3
40	S. O. of N. Y..	204	202	204	+ 1
5	Union Tank L.	83	83	83	— 1
6,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	††A.-C. M. Co.	18	18	18	18
4,700	††Am. Com. ..	8½	9	8½	9
5,000	††Atlanta	26	25	25	25
1,800	Big L. D. Co.	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
200	††Booth	34	34	34	34
25,000	Braden Cop....	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
1,700	Butte C. & Z.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	††Caledonia ..	95	95	95	95
30,000	††Can. Cop. ..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	††Cashboy	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
19,800	††Chile Cop. ..	26⅛	26⅝	26¼	26¼
22,000	††Con. Tunnel	17	17	15	16
6,000	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,500	‡Con. Cop. M..	2	2⅛	•1⅞	2⅛
22,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Davis-D. Cop..	2	2	2	2
1,600	††Emma Cop..	23	30	23	30
7,000	First N. Cop..	6	6	5	5
200	Goldf'd Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	††Goldf'd Mer.	19	20	18	19
1,200	††Hecla Mining.	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¼
600	Howe Sound..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,500	Jumbo Exten..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Kennec't Cop.	54	54	53	53
10,100	††Kewanaa ..	33½	34	33	35
1,000	†McKin.-Dar..	30	30	30	30
500	Magma Copper	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1,000	Marsh	32	32	32	32
11,900	††Mother Lode.	85	85	83	84
2,250	††National Zinc & Lead	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	Nipis'g Mines.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	††Oro	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
4,000	Ray Hercules, w. i.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4,000	††Rex Consolidated Mining.	44	45	44	45
1,000	††Sand'm Ken'l	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
17,000	‡Santa Fe Min	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1,000	St'd Sil.-Lead.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,100	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20,000	††Success Min.	65	66	62	64
4,200	††Superm'n Min.	27	27½	26½	27
100	Tono. Exten...	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	††West E. Cons.	70	70	65	68
100	‡White 41 Knob Copper pf. ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$235,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	238	248	237	237
5,000	West'n P. 5s.	85	87	85	87

••Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Br. Mfg. pf....	70	90	70	90
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	14	15	14	15
Can. General Elec....	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	80	90	80	90
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	65	75	65	75
Carriage Fact., Can..	48	52	48	52
Crocker Wheeler.....	102	105	102	105
Eastern Steel.....	37	39	37	39
Fisk Tire.....	122	125	122	125
Franco-Span. Petrol. (a prospect).....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hopk. & A. Arms pf.	80	82	80	82
Internat. Motors pf..	65	70	65	69
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	16	17	16	17
Man. H. Power Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Prof. Sharing.	9	9¾	9	9¼
N. Y. Transportation.	15½	18	15½	18
Pacific Gas & Elec...	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	15	16½	15	16½
Sherman Carbide.....	7⅞	8¾	7⅞	8¾
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Studebaker Rights...	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
Tobacco Products...	88	89	88½	89
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4	4¼	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Houston	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19½
Intercontinental....	9	10	9¼	10
Ventura Cons.....	11¾	12	11¾	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne....	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood.....	3	4	3	4
Butte & New York...	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Cerro de Pasco Copper, w i.....	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
Majestic Mines.....	60	70	60	65
New Utah Binghm..	2¾	3	2⅞	3
Silver Pick	7½	10	8	9
Tonopah Mining	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
Tuolumne Copper....	⅞	1	⅞	1

BONDS.

Con. Arizona 6s.....	25	30	25	30
In. Mer. Mar. new 5s	85	90	85	90
Kennecott Cop. 6s...	166	170	168	171
Piercp Oil 6s.....	81	83	81	83

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	158½	161	157	160
Aetna Explosives pf.	83	87	83	87
Atlas Powder	263	268	265	270
Atlas Powder pf....	90	96	95	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	380	420	380	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives..	400	415	400	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Coll'r Alum. Chem..	910	930	910	930
Du Pont Pow., new..	425	435	423	428
Du Pont Powder pf...	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder	422	430	422	430
Hercules Powder pf...	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord..	90	91	92	93
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	187	194	190	194
Niles-Bement-P. pf...	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	375	400	870	883
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	450	475	420	455
Wm. Rep. Arms....	2700	2875	2750	2875
Babcock & Wilcox....	140	144	140	144

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line...	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.38
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'20	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Can. Pacific....	1916-'28	4½	4.75	4.50
Car., Cl. & Ohio..	1916-'24	5	5.12	4.75
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
Chi. & N. W.....	1916-'28	4½	4.40	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.45
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.95	4.75
Del. & Hudson....	1920	4½	4.50	4.35
Erie Railroad....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.45
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.25
Mo. Pacific.....	1916-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Central L..	1916-'28	4½@6	4.75	4.60
Norfolk & West...	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.65
Southern Ry.....	1916-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Southern Pacific...	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Virginian Ry.....	1916-'19	6	4.95	4.80

DIDN'T EXPECT DIVIDEND.

Chicago Great Western Gained 3 Points on Directors' Action.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railroad yesterday declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1, to stock of record Nov. 10. The news came as a general surprise to the financial district, and there was activity in the preferred stock, a gain of about 3 points resulting. The preferred stock, according to the terms of the 1909 reorganization, was placed on a cumulative 4 per cent. basis on June 30, 1914. No previous dividend had been declared.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 the Chicago Great Western earned a surplus over charges of $868,194, equivalent to 1.97 per cent. on the preferred.

$3,225,000 GOLD ARRIVES.

Imports from All Sources Since Jan. 1 Total $321,443,000.

The Guaranty Trust Company has brought in from London a shipment of $3,225,000 in gold. A part of the shipment, $2,225,000, was deposited yesterday at the Assay Office. This gold was in sovereigns.

Imports of gold from all sources since Jan. 1 total $321,443,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Although the opening tone on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected strength, it soon developed that realizing sales were under way in some volume. The offerings, apparently, came mainly from traders who did not care to carry stocks over Election Day for fear of some untoward happening. Prices of many of the standard issues tended to droop, but the declines were most pronounced in the "war stocks." There were some special upward movements that developed in the face of the general reactionary tone.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold..	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
320	Allis Chalmers	43	43	40⅝	41
710	Am. Bt. Sugar.	67	68½	66⅝	66⅝
890	Am. Can	62⅝	62⅝	61½	61⅝
210	Am. Car & F.	87⅞	88	85½	85⅞
40	Am. Hide & L.	18	18	18	18
10	Am. Ice Sec...	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
60	Am. Linseed..	28⅝	28⅝	27¼	27⅝
830	Am. Locomo..	70¼	71	68	68
840	Am. Smelting..	93⅝	95	92¼	92¼
170	Am. Sugar....	114¼	116	114¼	114½
1,890	Anaconda Cop.	82⅞	83¼	82	82½
210	A. T. & S. F..	106	106½	106	106¼
250	Baldwin Loco..	134½	135¾	130	131
290	Balt. & Ohio..	94⅝	95¼	94¾	94⅞
260	Brooklyn R. T.	88¼	89½	88¼	88½
10	Cal. Pet.....	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19¼
130	Can. Pacific..	186¼	192¾	186¼	192¾
2,200	Cenl. Leather.	59⅝	61⅝	59⅝	60
910	Ches. & Ohio.	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62¼
140	Chi., Gt. W..	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16⅛
640	Colo. Fuel & I.	96	96¾	94½	95
300	Chi., R. I. & P.	18⅜	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞
470	Chino Cop....	52⅜	53½	52⅜	53⅜
550	C., M. & St. P.	57½	58¾	56½	57¼
80	Consol Gas....	144	145	143¼	143¼
150	Corn Prod....	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼
1,880	Crucible Steel.	85	85¼	83¾	83¾
180	Dist. Securities	48⅞	49	47⅝	48⅝
4,280	Erie	43⅜	44⅜	42⅞	43⅞
80	Erie 1st pf..	58⅜	58⅜	58	58⅜
170	Goodrich Co..	76⅜	76⅜	75¼	75½
90	Gt. Nor. Ore..	52	52	51¼	51¾
80	Gt. Nor. pf...	126	126¼	128	128½
130	Gug'nheim Ex.	73½	73¾	71⅞	72½
1,060	Inspira. Cop..	46⅜	47	45¾	45½
50	Inter. Met....	23¼	23¼	22½	22½
1,630	Inter. Cons....	23⅜	24½	22¾	23⅜
30	Int. Agri., pf.	64½	64½	64¼	64¼
250	Kan. City So..	32⅜	35	33⅜	35
10	K. City So.•pf	65	65	65	65
280	Lehigh Valley	91	92	90½	90½
280	Maxwell Mot.	82¼	82¼	79	80½
80	Mexican Pet..	90	90	89	89½
490	Miami Copper	35	35¼	34¾	34¾
20	Mo., K. & T.	7	7	6½	7
2,700	Mo. Pacific....	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
60	Nat. E. & St.	33¼	33¼	33	33
80	Nevada Cons..	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
160	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	83	83	82¾	82¾
150	N. Y., O. & W.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
70	Nor. Pacific..	115⅝	116¼	115⅝	116⅞
20	Pacific Mail...	32	32¼	32	32¼
940	Pennsylvania ..	60¾	61⅛	60¼	60⅜
100	Pitts Coal....	87½	88	87½	87¾
40	Pressed St. C.	72¼	72¼	72	72
490	Ray Copper....	26⅜	27	26⅛	26⅝
3,890	Reading.....	83¾	84¼	83⅜	83⅜
210	Rep. I. & S...	64⅝	65	64¼	64¼
500	Sou. Pacific..	102	102⅜	101¾	101⅞
240	Sou. Ry.....	26⅞	26	25½	25⅝
60	Studebaker....	172¼	172¼	161½	166⅜
240	Tenn. Copper..	64¼	64½	63⅜	63⅞
90	Tenn. C. R..	2	2	2	2
10	Third Av.....	62	62	62	62
2,180	Union Pacific.	139⅛	139⅞	138⅜	138⅝
710	U. S. Rubber..	66¾	66¾	64	64¼
13,200	U. S. Steel....	88¼	88⅝	87	87¼
640	Utah Copper..	73¼	74½	73¼	73⅝
20	Va.-C. Ch....	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
20	Wabash pf. A.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
1,530	Westingh. El..	72⅜	72⅝	71⅞	71⅝
49,830					

MINING STOCKS.

100	Batopilas 1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
600	Booth	.35	.35	.35
2,575	Comstock	.13	.15	.13	.15
500	Con. Va....	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Goldfield Con.	1.82½	1.82½	1.80½	1.82½
500	Jumbo 'Ext...	1.27½	1.80	1.27½	1.30
1,000	Kewanaa	.36	.36	.36	.36
700	Mexican	.38	.38	.38	.38
600	Montana	.31	.31	.31	.31
200	Ophir	.40	.40	.40	.40
150	Quicksilver ..6.50	6.50	6.50	5.50
800	Tonopah Extr.	2.50	2.80	2.80	2.80
6,925					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930.	98	..	Pan 2s, r. 1938	97	..
2s, c. 1930.	98	..	Pan 3s, r. 1961	101	..
3s, r. 1918.	101	..	Pan 3s, c. 1961	101¼	102¼
3s, c. 1918.	101	..			
4s, r. 1925.	109	..			
4s, c. 1925.	110	..			
Pan 2s, r. 1936	97	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	100	103	Kayser (J) & Co.	83	86
Am C pf.	106½	107	Do 1st pf	106	112
Am Coal.	22	..	K & D M.	8	..
Am Coal 1p pf.	110	114	Do pf.	80	..
Am Cot O pf.	99	101	Kresge(S S) Co.	227	248
Am Exp.	107	111	Do pf.	110¼	111
A S pf. A.	86	87	Long Isl'd.	25	28
Am Sm pf. 'B	83	84	L-W Bis.	27	27½
Am S & R pf.	106½	110	Do 1st pf.	95	99½
Am Snuff.	150	155	Do 2d pf.	60	8
A T & C.	62	65	Man Shirt.	56	65
Am W pf ctfs	97	98	Do pf.	103¼	110
Am Wr Pa. pf.	9	11	M Dep Sts.	50	53
A M 1st pf.	52	95	Do pf.	98	102
Bald L pf.	109	110	Mex P pf.	70	86
Batop M.	1⅛	1⅜	Mich Cent.	110	..
Booth Fish ..	40	..	M, St P & S S M 1 pf.	71	76
Do pf.	79	..	Mon R.	103	..
Brown Sh.	38	42	Mor & Ess.	81	..
Bruns Ter.	7½	8¾	M & B pf.	65	75
B, R & P.	75	95	N, C & St L.	132	135
Brown Bros. ex div.	84	88	N Y, O & W.	1	..
Do pf.	104	110	Nat Biscuit	121	..
Bush Ter.	30	31½	Nat Enam & St pf.	60	65
Canada Sc.	54½	..	N Y, L & W.	112½	..
Case (J I) pf.	83¼	84	Nort So.	18	20
C R I & P.	93	..	N P & W pf.	81	91
N J.	300	370	N W Tel.	81	..
C & S A Tel	134	135	Ont Min.	3	4
C & A pf.	17	30	P T & T.	43	44
C & N W pf.	170	190	Pettibone Mul.	12	20
Chi, St P, M & Om	128	140	Do 1st pf.	95	100
C, C, C & St L pf.	72	80	P, C & St L pf.	96	99
Cleve & P.	77	..	Pitts S pf.	94	97
Cluett-P pf.	109	111	P S C pf.	105	106
Col & So 2d pf.	44¾	45	Rdg 1st pf.	41¾	42
Cont C pf.	104	106½	Rep I & S pf.	42½	44½
Cox Carp.	40	60	Sears-R pf.	122	..
C-Am Sug pf.	96½	100	So P R S pf.	105	110
D, P & L.	36	59	So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
D M & F pf.	7¼	..	St'd Mill.	75	79
Det U R.	62	70	Do pf.	80	81½
Dia. Match.	100	103	T P L Tr.	103½	..
East Kod.	500	..	Tob P pf.	100	101
Gen C pf.	112	115	Und Type.	88	90
Gen M pf.	118	118½	Do pf.	105	108
Hav E Ry, L & P.	1½	..	Un Cig M pf.	105	109
Do pf.	7⅞	..	Un Dry G.	28	30
Hock Val.		112	Do pf.	66	76
Homestake.	119½	..	U S R & Ref	3½	4½
Int-M pf.	82	..	Do pf.	4	4⅞
I H, N J.	110	110¼	West A B.	140	145
Int H C.	66	70	W E & M 1st pf.	80	85
Do pf.		116	W-Ov pf.	109⅜	110
Iowa Cent.	7	10	W'rth (F W) pf.	120	122
Do pf.	15	25			
K C, Ft S & M pf.	62	..			

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Following is the weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston, with comparisons:

	Oct. 30, 1915.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,046,000	$8,000
Loans, dis., and inv...	374,663,000	2,333,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S....	335,478,000	5,066,000
Due banks.....	134,937,000	*6,462,000
Time deposits.....	15,380,000	*90,000
Exch. for Clear. House	16,546,000	2,228,000
Due from banks.....	38,120,000	*4,217,000
Cash reserve.....	26,927,000	31,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bk..	13,770,000	678,000
Res. with other banks.	26,882,000	*3,353,000
Cash excess	5,794,000	*251,000
Excess in New York..	68,749,000	*4,135,000
Excess in Fed Res. Bk.	3,205,000	535,000
Total excess	77,746,000	*3,851,000

*Decrease.

BREAK IN COTTON ON BEAR PRESSURE

Brokers for Spot Interests and Hotel Waldorf Group Take the Selling Side.

DAY'S LOSS 34 TO 38 POINTS

Good Weather in South and Lack of Support by Exporters Tend to Restrict Active Buying.

Cotton was under pressure yesterday, due partly to the fact that the New Orleans market was closed and all the selling was concentrated in New York. Southern offerings were rather more abundant, and this encouraged some of the leading trade houses to put on a little more pressure than they had felt like exerting recently.

There was also a rumor that F. M. Cordill, a traveling crop expert, who is known to have large crop ideas, would be out with an estimate some time later in the week putting the production of this season at more than 13,000,000 bales, including linters.

Liverpool was lower than due, and our market opened at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Brokers for the leading spot interests as well as some of the Hotel Waldorf element sold freely, and it was not long before prices reached the low level of last Th

PLAN CREDITS HERE TO HELP EXCHANGE

Financiers Discuss Supplementary Loan for Needs of British Importers.

LONDON ASSENTS TO TERMS

Acceptances, if Used, Will Be Based on Ninety-Day Bills, with Renewal Privileges.

Arrangements are rapidly taking shape for the establishment in the United States of supplementary banking credits for the relief of the foreign exchange market. An important meeting was held yesterday at the National City Bank to discuss terms for banking credits to be opened with the joint stock banks in London.

The amount of the new credits has not been determined and cannot be, it was said by one of those at yesterday's meeting, until it is seen what amount is needed to stabilize foreign exchange rates. A report that an initial credit of $250,000,000 would be established was discredited by the bankers as being probably far in excess of the amount. It has not been decided whether funds will be provided through the use of acceptances or whether a straight banking loan will be arranged, but indications are that the former method will be adopted.

After the conclusion of negotiations for the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, Sir Edward Holden, Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, met prominent New York financiers to discuss a supplementary credit exclusively for private use. The proceeds from the big loan are all needed for Government purposes and bankers on both sides of the water have been anxious to provide through a supplementary loan or credit for the needs of firms and individuals engaged in importing from the United States.

The discussion with Sir Edward Holden had to do particularly with sales of American cotton and grain. He took with him tentative proposals from bankers in this country which he has submitted to other joint stock banks in London, and word has just been received from them that the proposals are exceptional.

Those who attended yesterday's meeting were Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Samuel McRoberts, James H. Perkins, Charles Rich and James E. Gardin, Vice Presidents of the same institution; Frederick Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co.; William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co.; J. S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; R. Y. Hebden, Bank of Montreal; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust; Max May, Vice President of the same institution; Frederick I. Kent of the Bankers Trust Company, and William Woodward, President of the Hanover National.

It was said that the London banks probably would arrange for accommodations as individuals with banks in the United States, many of which are expected to participate in this arrangement. However, the London banks, which may have the co-operation of several other financial houses, believe the leading stock exchange banks will act as a group in making arrangements, and American banks are expected similarly to act through a common agent here. The London banks may deposit collateral with the Bank of England or set it aside in their own vaults. But this has not always been required in previous international banking accommodations. If acceptances are decided upon they will be based on ninety-day bills with the usual privilege of several renewals.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	92.41	91.06	91.83	+ .05
Industrials	101.61	100.52	101.67	—3.00

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 27	92.79	92.60	92.92	+ .08
Oct. 25	93.56	92.04	92.93	+ .01
Oct. 26	93.65	93.35	92.78	— .15
Oct. 27	93.31	91.39	91.93	— .85
Oct. 28	92.59	89.36	91.62	— .31
Oct. 29	93.40	91.29	92.83	+1.21
Oct. 30	93.91	92.10	92.92	+ .09
Nov. 1	93.61	90.79	91.75	—1.17

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Nov., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Nov., 1913	67.80	Nov. 1 65.50	Nov. 1 0 66.51
Nov., 1912	84.12	Nov. 7 81.10	Nov. 12 82.37
Nov., 1911	78.98	Nov. 24 74.14	Nov. 1 77.47
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22 58.90	Feb. 24 91.75
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31 57.47	July 30 60.39
Year, 1913	74.10	Jan. 2 63.06	Feb. 1 0 69.84
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30 75.24	Feb. 1 78.56
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26 69.57	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	630	640	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	150	160	150	160
Continental Oil	270	290	270	290
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
Galena-S. Oil, pf.	137	140	137	140
Galena-S. Oil, new	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	155	158	155	158
Indiana Pipe Line	109	112	108	112
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10¼	9¼	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	104	108
Ohio Oil	156	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	422	427	422	427
Prairie Pipe Line	216	219	216	218
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South Penn. Oil	345	350	345	354
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	325	330	323	328
Standard Oil of Ind.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Kan.	430	440	430	440
Standard Oil of Ky.	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	488	491	488	492
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	206	201	203
Standard Oil of Ohio	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	217	221	218	222
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.04
Andes	.11	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.36	Mexican	.36
Caledonia	.75	Occidental Con.	.78
Challenge Con.	.08	Ophir	.35
Chollar	.03	Overman	.11
Confidence	.41	Potosi	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.22	Savage	.08
Con. Imperial	.02	Seg. Belcher	.05
Gould & Curry	.04	Sierra Nevada	.08
Hale & Norcross	.05	Union Con.	.74
Jackson Con.	.02	Utah Con.	.04
Julia			

TONOPAH.

Belmont	8.50	Comb. Frac.	.07
Halifax	.70	D'field B. B.	.05
Jim Butler	.75	Florence	.44
McNamara	.02	G'field Con. M.	1.30
Midway	.12	G'field Kewanas	.23
Mizpah Exten.	.28	G'field Merger	.21
Montana	.30	Jumbo Exten.	1.27½
North Star	.11	Lone Star	.04
Rescue Eula	.07	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Exten.	2.80	Simmerone	.23
Tonopah Merger	.36	Other dist. Nev.	
Victor	.30	Hills	.17
West End	.63	Rochester Knwas	.40
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.40
Atlanta	.24	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.36	Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¼	10	Isabella	15¾	16½
Elkton	25¾	26	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	76	85	McKinney	4¾	50
Findlay	2	4½	Portland	163½	172
Golden C.	177	179	Vindicator	159	160
Gold Dol.	2¼	4	R. B. H.	3	4
Gold Sov.	5¾	6¼			

OCTOBER FAILURES, 1,599.

Defaults Helped Swell the Liabilities to $25,522,380.

Total insolvencies, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., for October numbered 1,599, or 185 more than in the previous month and the largest since July, while several defaults of exceptional size helped to swell the liabilities to $25,522,380, as against $16,208,070 in September and an average of about $19,000,000 for the four months prior to that time.

When comparison is made with October, 1914, however, the showing is favorable, not only from a numerical standpoint, but also in respect to the aggregate indebtedness. Then 1,686 concerns failed, owing $29,702,178; in 1913 only 1,434 suspensions occurred and the amount involved was $20,245,466, though in that year practically 200 more reverses were reported in October than in September.

General Development's New Plan.

The Board of Directors of the General Development Company decided yesterday to call a stockholders' meeting to consider a plan for reducing the par value of shares from $100 to $25 and for increasing the number of shares from 30,000 to 120,000. No change in capitalization is involved in the plan.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty-one roads	$12,487,222	+$2,069,323
Three roads	984,730	— 57,417
Total (24 roads)	13,471,952	+ 2,011,906

CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$9,261,439	$9,240,208	$8,872,609
Net after tax	3,367,927	3,208,945	2,621,103
3 mos. gross	25,795,897	25,254,395	24,886,079
Net after tax	8,089,339	7,750,531	6,755,231

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for September—

Gross	678,816	609,006	635,344
Net after tax	238,066	166,959	179,818
3 mos. gross	1,878,701	1,541,175	1,867,971
Net after tax	631,892	524,636	549,798

ERIE for September—

Gross	6,253,666	5,506,358	5,402,053
Net after tax	2,421,615	*1,453,831	1,125,264
3 mos. gross	47,486,509	44,858,222	*16,051,250
Net after tax	12,989,752	9,986,504	*3,918,185

*Three months figures.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for September—

Gross	201,715	197,215	216,447
Net after tax	47,028	21,966	35,871
3 mos. gross	553,163	602,649	602,047
Net after tax	98,517	67,327	60,569

NEW YORK CENTRAL and controlled and affiliated lines for September—

New York Central, (excluding Boston & Albany:			
Gross	15,342,593	13,883,267	9,625,456
Net after tax	3,560,832	3,849,442	2,378,269
9 mos. gross	118,216,080	113,940,033	77,807,215
Net after tax	33,052,372	22,459,023	14,691,103
Boston & Albany:			
Gross	1,580,438	1,483,917	1,620,787
Net after tax	492,043	456,825	390,659
9 mos. gross	12,760,992	12,499,554	13,247,278
Net after tax	3,421,591	2,509,358	2,845,101
Michigan Central:			
Gross	3,342,318	3,140,684	3,283,323
Net after tax	1,086,686	937,641	624,811
9 mos. gross	26,193,342	25,262,671	27,389,269
Net after tax	6,325,424	5,748,578	5,773,382
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, (Peoria & Eastern included):			
Gross	3,613,034	3,369,280	3,435,831
Net after tax	1,152,297	894,365	901,478
9 mos. gross	27,382,343	26,467,242	28,151,839
Net after tax	5,896,213	5,784,482	6,264,480
New York, Chicago & St. Louis:			
Gross	1,742,481	928,829	1,033,715
Net after tax	376,846	151,103	244,151
9 mos. gross	8,842,061	8,529,363	9,147,574
Net after tax	1,595,850	914,399	1,332,337
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie:			
Gross	1,899,590	1,350,222	1,709,702
Net after tax	1,000,376	577,274	719,535
9 mos. gross	12,410,866	12,376,363	15,196,944
Net after tax	5,444,026	3,871,006	6,004,694
Lake Erie & Western:			
Gross	616,308	537,832	556,516
Net after tax	193,199	142,372	104,233
9 mos. gross	4,447,199	4,297,053	4,475,306
Net after tax	883,514	769,712	645,484
Cincinnati Northern:			
Gross	135,394	151,582	143,437
Net after tax	51,007	47,889	7,998
9 mos. gross	1,151,783	1,076,804	1,009,846
Net after tax	199,636	80,634	*52,642
Ohio Cent. lines:			
Toledo & Ohio Central:			
Gross	422,930	617,802	603,226
Net after tax	116,001	244,141	171,613
9 mos. gross	3,316,315	3,353,515	4,561,259
Net after tax	468,569	381,606	910,876
Total, all lines:			
Gross	28,115,286	25,472,475	27,562,964
Net after tax	10,100,247	8,123,053	6,360,528
9 mos. gross	215,727,714	207,835,238	229,575,424
Net after tax	57,199,195	39,019,600	47,836,039

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for September—

Gross	356,255	324,002	331,093
Net after tax	101,915	99,735	*75,939
3 mos. gross	2,994,825	2,914,771	958,489
Net after tax	953,439	845,716	202,601

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for September—

Lines East:			
Gross	28,543,479	21,911,380	23,272,468
Net aft. tax	7,277,998	5,711,543	5,248,211
9 mo. gross	182,574,637	183,412,221	195,769,993
Net after tax	41,327,760	36,439,071	38,627,894
Lines West:			
Gross	11,927,130	10,685,636	12,029,210
Net aft. tax	3,970,246	2,829,126	3,043,356
9 mo. gross	85,642,533	85,685,437	97,174,559
Net aft. tax	19,318,955	16,252,624	16,201,228
Total all Lines:			
Gross	40,470,609	32,586,995	35,301,678
Net aft. tax	11,244,214	8,540,670	8,291,568
9 mo. gross	268,217,230	269,097,680	292,944,553
Net aft. tax	60,646,715	52,691,696	54,829,120

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Mileage	4,328	4,319	4,031
Freight rev.	12,877,042	11,787,641	12,778,871
Pass. rev.	7,684,347	3,532,413	3,787,300
Tot. op. rev.	18,131,380	16,768,405	18,159,471
Mt. of way	2,199,128	2,084,055	2,217,976
Mt. of equip.	3,138,556	2,962,009	3,260,941
Trans. exp.	5,733,892	5,457,821	6,529,478
Tot. op. exp.	11,887,796	12,006,831	13,357,316
Taxes	619,598	663,806	670,435
Op. income	5,627,835	4,330,890	4,151,719
Nine months:			
Freight rev.	99,663,838	99,375,214	109,841,797
Pass. rev.	28,560,819	28,426,478	30,415,025
Tot. op. rev.	140,740,000	141,624,746	152,769,678
Mt. of way	18,489,026	18,083,632	19,724,060
Mt. of equip.	27,020,211	27,749,008	31,528,357
Trans. exp.	49,373,582	44,333,176	57,788,640
Tot. op. exp.	103,341,751	108,500,659	117,246,385
Taxes	5,769,975	5,789,454	5,771,757
Op. income	31,666,724	27,349,687	29,751,525

FENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Mileage	1,757	1,749	1,751
Fr'ght rev.	4,738,743	3,920,549	4,531,779
Pass. rev.	933,868	957,389	1,018,509
Tot. op. rev.	6,333,729	5,271,567	6,202,266
Mt. of way	784,362	715,359	800,651
Mt. of equip.	892,338	960,805	1,072,197
Trans. exp.	1,775,374	1,782,990	2,113,440
Tot. op. exp.	3,674,610	3,617,320	4,261,348
Taxes	250,233	235,842	254,358
Op. income	2,408,827	1,289,447	1,686,553
Nine months:			
Fr'ght rev.	31,406,737	30,364,200	37,679,607
Pass. rev.	7,477,538	7,489,584	7,638,009
Tot. op. rev.	42,060,675	42,227,084	50,220,216
Mt. of way	5,700,251	5,779,228	8,146,860
Mt. of equip.	7,443,630	7,736,374	9,421,922
Trans. exp.	14,574,332	15,639,717	18,525,455
Tot. op. exp.	29,710,911	31,144,899	38,357,273
Taxes	2,297,765	2,340,899	2,216,457
Op. income	10,958,076	8,341,507	9,582,849

WABASH for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	2,875,797	2,647,733	228,064
Net	933,083	772,351	160,682

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO. for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Earnings on stocks owned	4,289,114	3,661,448	3,822,783
Misc. earnings	745,940	728,835	574,083
Total earnings	4,985,054	4,390,083	4,396,866
Exp. & taxes	1,161,620	1,148,049	1,121,927
Net earnings	4,828,434	4,242,034	4,274,939
Prefd. divs	874,172	854,172	854,172
Surplus	3,974,262	3,387,862	3,420,767
Cash com. div	1,592,365	1,443,430	1,308,662
Stock com. div	1,592,365	1,443,430	1,308,662
Balance	789,532	501,002	803,442
Total surplus			
Sept. 30	10,371,970	9,582,438	9,081,436

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE CO. for the year ended June 30—

Gross	2,844,165	4,262,508	4,331,263
Expenses	2,437,591	3,774,097	3,749,433
Net	406,574	488,410	581,830
Other income	27,442	35,700	35,067
Total income	434,016	512,110	616,897
*Chgs., &c	678,788	629,716	654,988
Deficit	244,772	117,606	37,091

*Charges, taxes, depreciation, development, &c.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1916	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102⅝
6s Sept., 1917	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103⅝
4½s June, 1965	103½	103⅝	103¼	103½
4½s March, 1963	103¾	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
4½s May, 1957	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
4½s Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s May, 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s March, 1964	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
4½s March, 1962	99½	99⅝	99½	99¾
4½s Sept., 1960	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4½s March, 1960-00	99¼	99¾	99⅜	99⅝
4s May, 1959	95½	95⅝	95½	95¾
4s Nov., 1958	95½	95¾	95½	95⅞
4s May, 1957	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝
4s Nov., 1956	95	95½	95	95½
4s Nov., 1955	95	95⅜	95	95⅜
4s Nov., 1936	95	..	95	..
3½s Nov., 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s Nov., 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s May, 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Annalist provides for thoughtful business men articles full of matter for earnest consideration. The Open Security Market brings together buyers and sellers of all kinds of unlisted bonds and stocks. The Annalist. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MAY DOUBLE STOCK OF GUARANTY TRUST

Directors Are Said to be Considering Plan to Increase Capital $10,000,000.

SHARES NOW SELL AT $780

Pay Quarterly Dividend of 8 Per Cent.—Deposits Have Grown $123,000,000 This Year.

The Guaranty Trust Company is considering an expansion of its outstanding capital, which may result in an increase from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 and bring valuable rights to shareholders. The Directors will hold their regular meeting Wednesday, and, it is understood, a special meeting of the board will then be ordered for next Monday. The company's charter provides that alteration of the capital must be discussed by the Directors at a special meeting.

It is expected that the Directors will decided to propose to stockholders at the regular annual meeting in January that the capital be increased. A plan under consideration is to offer the new stock to the old shareholders at par, but Directors were unwilling yesterday to state that this would be carried out. The stock yesterday sold up to $780 a share, compared with sales last week at $630. The par value is $100.

The Guaranty Trust Company's deposits and general business have been growing rapidly for many months. Deposits this year have increased $123,000,000 or 50 per cent. Dividends of 24 per cent. were paid for several years until the quarterly rate, including an extra disbursement, was raised to 8 per cent. last quarter, making the annual basis 32 per cent.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Stems and Feet Worth More Than the Bowls in Goblets.

Collector Malone was reversed yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in his assessment of 60 per cent. ad valorem on beaded fringes imported by J. Friedenberg & Co. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the articles were in chief value of beads calling for a rate of 50 per cent. The Collector was held to have erred in returning the merchandise as trimmings in chief value of braid.

Round and loop metal buttons used on suits or coats were held properly dutiable yesterday at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "dress" buttons. Rothschild Bros. & Co., the importers, put a witness on the stand who testified that his firm did not sell articles as dress buttons and that he did not know the term. He added: "The term 'dress buttons' was unknown except in the tariff." Judge Sullivan said that, notwithstanding the importers' witness, the evidence fully established that the buttons in question serve little or no purpose of utility and ornamentation. This fact being shown, the protest was overruled claiming entry at 15 per cent. under the provision for "metal buttons."

The board sustained protests relating to various articles of jewelry, including plated brass jewelry, jewelry and ornaments imported under the old tariff and returned for duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornament. Some of the protests had to do with brass hair pins. All of the merchandise was with imitation precious stones. The board reversed the Collector and gave entry at 60 per cent. as "jewelry." The protestants included Hecht, Stern & Co., Louis A. Consmiller, A. J. Hague & Co., Incorporated, and F. B. Vandergrift & Co.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	Oct.	1920	97¾	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅜	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101	101½	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99	99⅜	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1919	100	100⅜	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99⅞	6.00
German Gov't.	5	Jun., 1916	99⅜	100⅛	6.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅜	100½	6.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99	100	6.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1919	96½	97	6.15
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96½	6.15

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101¼	2.75
Anaconda Cop.	6	May, 1917	101	101¼	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100¼	4.45
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Can. Northern	6	Sept., 1917	99¾	99¾	6.75
Can. Pacific	5	Mar. 2'24	102¾	103	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	97¼	97⅜	7.05
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅝	5.30
Chi. R. Rys.	5	July, 1918	92	94	13.65
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	100	101	5.56
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1916	100¾	100¾	4.20
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.70
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	.. 1918	93	96½	6%
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100	100½	4.90
Gr. Rap. El.	5	Jan., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.83
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.80
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15'18	101¼	101⅜	4.35
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100	100⅜	5.76
Minn. Gen. E.	5	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	100	101⅛	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97¾	98	7.45
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¾	100¾	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	100¾	100¾	5.65
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun.15,'21	100¼	100⅜	4.35
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¾	101⅛	2.65
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100¾	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.95
Utica & Sch.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.30
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99¼	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97¾	98¼	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15'18	95	97	19.50
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101¾	102	4.60
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.80
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100¾	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100¼	5.40
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Herbert L. Mills has been made a partner in the banking firm of Rhoades & Co.

Gustavus A. Pfisinger, formerly with the New York Herald, has become associated with the Stock Exchange house of Hartshorne & Picabia, 7 Wall Street.

William P. Troth, a director in various public utility companies, has become a member of the firm of Williams, Troth & Coleman, 60 Wall Street.

The Bank of New York has issued a circular reporting trade conditions in South America as compiled by the British Bank of South America.

Joseph T. N. Dunbar, formerly of Williams, Dunbar & Coleman, and Alfred H. Ebert, formerly with Henry L. Doherty & Co., have formed a partnership under the name of Dunbar, Ebert & Co., with offices at 49 Broadway.

The first mortgage Bondholders Committee of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, of which Daniel B. Ely is Chairman, has sent circulars to bondholders advocating the adoption of a substitution reorganization plan similar to the plan furthered by Mr. Ely in 1913.

Officials of the Lehigh Valley will make an inspection trip of the road tomorrow on a special train with a view to picking out the best individual stretch of track maintained by the railway division managers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the shoe buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held at 432 Fourth Avenue on Monday next.

Agent Porter, in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has received specifications illustrating styles of a heater required by an importer in Italy. Importations are to be made in lots of 100. The specifications may be consulted and the name of the importer learned upon application at the Custom House.

George Parkin, who is well known to the ready-to-wear trade, but who for the last nine years was connected with daily newspapers in this city, has returned to his "first love." He has been elected President of the American Maid Coat Company, Inc., 37 to 45 West Twentieth Street.

not large. The best information was to the effect that there wasn't any. The converting trade bought some more sheetings in a quiet way at prices that were based on 5½ cents for unbranded four-yard 56-60s. Drills continued quiet, and there was no real feature to the printcloth sales made. In fact, in some quarters business on fancies is so good that the bulk of the selling effort is being directed along that line, to the detriment of staples. Spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-86s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....3¼c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¼c 27-inch, 56-52s....3c

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

NORTHWEST JOBBER, wishing to increase their line and having very large established trade through Middle States, desires trade connections with manufacturers in the following lines: automobile accessories and supplies; threshers' supplies, and hardware specialties. x 226 Times Annex.

NEW DEPARTMENT STORE SOON TO OPEN IN KANSAS CITY.
Buyer for women's wearables is now in the New York market for jobs and underpriced desirable suits, coats, skirts, and waists. See H. M. Haynes, Wednesday, 9 A. M. to noon, at Panard & Co., 34 West 27th St.

BLEACHED REMNANTS WANTED of shoe goods or corset stock in long strips, 6 inches or more wide; about 10 tons for prompt shipment; we are buyers and sellers of remnants. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CONTRACTORS wanted on evening and wedding dresses with samples; will place orders. Style Fit Dress Co., 19 W. 21st St.

CLOSING OUT cloth coats, also plush coats at $10.75, for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st St.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FUR TRIMMED SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 WEST 25TH ST.

PROSPERITY SWEEPS OVER THE LAND

Federal Reserve Board Gets Optimistic Reports from the Country's Industries.

TRADE HERE IS EXPANDING

Cotton and Tobacco Bring Good Times to the South—New England's Textiles Gain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Federal Reserve Board's bulletin for November gives the most optimistic report of the business conditions of the country that has appeared since the bulletin was first issued last Spring. Steady improvement is reported from each of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts and in many districts this improvement has already reached the stage of real prosperity. In the Spring such prosperity as there was seemed largely limited to the so-called war industries, but good crops and increasing activities in many lines have wiped out the distinction.

Every phase of business seems affected by the new wave of prosperity sweeping over the country. Banking in New England remains dull and the floating of the Anglo-French loan has not helped rates, but records are being established in other fields. Building and engineering operations in that district, with two exceptions, are better than at any time in the past fifteen years. In spite of the lack of dyes, which is still keenly felt, textiles are improving, and the boot and shoe trade is highly prosperous.

In New York wholesale and retail trades are steadily picking up, but crops are reported below normal, and the potato yield is distinctly bad.

Philadelphia, which has been slow to respond to the gradual improvement over the country, now reports little less than booms in many lines. Department stores are busy, and the clothing business is flourishing. Dry goods, groceries, textiles, coal, imports and labor, all now show the signs of returning activity.

An unprecedented demand for steel is the dominant note of the report from Cleveland, with building and other industries not far behind.

The same encouraging reports have been received from the Southern, Central and Western Reserve banks. Both cotton and tobacco are helping prosperity in the South, while corn is doing the same thing in the Middle West. Richmond reports that lumber, always slow to respond to improved conditions, is picking up at last.

The summary of conditions in the New York district says:

"During September industrial activity increased, wholesale and retail trade expanded, and collections improved. Reports almost uniformly good have been received from many sections of this district. A correspondent summarizes the general crop situation of New York State as slightly below normal, with prices in general above average. The potato crop was very poor, and in some places peaches were left ungathered because of the low price.

"New York Clearing House banks on Oct. 16 held deposits of $3,194,620,000, the largest amount ever reported by the association, and an increase of $1,260,266,000, or 65.9 per cent. since Nov. 14, 1914. The loans and investments were $2,973,542,000, an increase of $840,372,000, or 39.4 per cent. since Nov. 14, 1914. Excess reserves were $183,261,720. Compared with the statement of Aug. 28 last deposits have increased $384,998,000, loans, &c., $318,168,000, and excess reserves decreased $16,535,860

"Statistics for September, 1915, compared with September, 1914, show the following: Exchanges through the New York Clearing House, $9,644,363,278, an increase of $4,636,239,836. The Stock Exchange was closed a year ago. New York City building permits, 28, for structures to cost $20,739,850—no change in number, but increased $15,630,800 in amount. New York State failures, 204, with liabilities of $5,015,606, a decrease of 25 in number and $9,231,300 in liabilities. Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York, $163,608,127, an increase of $101,712,521, and higher than any previous month.

"Record shipments of Canadian wheat are going out through New York this Fall. The latest figures of exports from the port are $1,120,386,269, against $670,836,494 for the same period last year.

"Imports, according to the latest compilation, have reached a total of $740,218,702, against $760,664,577 for the same period last year. Including the $25,000,000 in sovereigns which arrived Oct. 19, imports of sovereigns and francs amounting to $41,670,000 have been received at New York since Sept. 10."

DEFINES BANK'S POWERS.

Reserve Board Rules on Transactions That Are Permissible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In response to an inquiry from Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Reserve Board has sent a letter to all reserve banks defining their powers. Governor Strong's letter asked as to a reserve bank's authority to collect notes and drafts, collect items not covered by the present collection system, collect items on nonmember banks, execute orders for securities, answer inquiries as to credits, and purchase commercial paper.

The board holds that reserve banks may collect notes and drafts sent to it by its member banks, as this function is necessary to the bank's power to receive deposits from member banks.

BI items not covered by the present collection system the board takes Governor Strong to mean exchanges and the like, and the board holds such collections to be within the powers of Federal Reserve banks.

The board also holds that Federal Reserve banks may collect items drawn on non-member banks, though not for immediate credit as the non-member banks could not, under the law, have a deposit with the Federal Reserve bank. The credit cannot be entered until the collection is made.

The board does not find any authority express or implied under which a Federal Reserve bank can execute orders for securities on behalf of a member bank. The board suggests however, that the Federal Reserve bank receiving such an order might forward to a broker with the request that he confirm the transaction directly. The Federal Reserve banks must not execute these orders on a commission basis or profit from them.

While there is no provision in the law expressly permitting a Federal Reserve bank to act as agent for member banks in purchasing commercial paper, the board holds that a Federal Reserve bank may buy bills of exchange of the eligible kinds and maturities and sell them to member banks under a previous agreement. Promissory notes are not included in this ruling.

"The board desires to emphasize, in dealing with this question," says the statement on the subject in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, "the fact that the task of advising and purchasing paper for member banks will involve a moral responsibility which must not be underestimated. Difficulties will arise; paper which has been bought with the greatest care and in the best possible faith will turn out to be bad, or it might happen that the Bank Examiner might criticise paper bought by the Federal Reserve Bank, or which has been bought upon the strength of information received from a Federal Reserve Bank. However, it may be possible to find a mode of accommodating the banks, and the object might be achieved by the banks simply acting as intermediaries in the matter, turning over the information as received from others to the member banks, and, when purchasing paper, forwarding the same with the letter of the broker through whom it has been purchased, the letter being addressed direct to the purchasing member bank. Federal Reserve Banks should not indorse paper to their member banks or turn over paper which they had previously bought. They should act distinctly only as intermediaries in the matter, without taking any responsibility or appearing as contractors."

HOW RESERVE BANKS STAND.

Southern Institutions Most Prosperous in Last Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Federal Reserve Board today made public details of the earnings and expenditures of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks for the quarter ended Sept. 30. The board's statement is in part as follows.

"The total excess of earnings over current expenses for the quarter was $205,282.95, or at the rate of about 1.8 per cent. on an average paid-in capital of $54,562,000. The more active Southern banks report more favorable results of operation. Thus, Richmond shows net earnings from operation for the three months of $71,282.58, or at the rate of 8.5 per cent. per annum on an average estimated capital for the quarter of $3,361,000; Atlanta's net earnings for the same period were $34,540.61; or at the rate of about 5.7 per cent. per annum on an average capital of $2,417,000, while the net earnings of the Dallas bank, $2,362.81, were at the rate of about 7.6 per cent. per annum on an average estimated capital of $2,761 000. Four banks —Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis and Minneapolis—are shown not to have earned their current expenses for the quarter.

"The earnings for each of the three months show increasing totals, while the monthly current expenses show declining totals, with the result that the total net earnings of the system from $4),655.79 in July increased to $71,666.04 in August and to $92,761.12 in September.

"Of the total earnings for the quarter 56.5 per cent. was from bills discounted, 21.7 per cent. from municipal warrants, about 11.6 per cent. from bankers' acceptances, less than 8 per cent. from United States bonds, and the remainder from sundry operations, mainly commissions and exchange. These percentages vary considerably by banks and groups of banks. Thus the earnings of the Southern banks for the quarter were derived almost exclusively from the discounting of notes. The New York banks derived its main revenue from bankers' acceptances and warrants, while the Chicago bank reports over 35 per cent. of its total earnings from United States bonds, and only 25 per cent. from discounts.

"Of the current expenses, about 30 per cent. went as compensation to bank officers and over 24 per cent. as salaries to the clerical staff of the banks. The next argest item is the quarterly assessment for the running expenses of the board, $54,142.13, or 13.7 per cent. of the bank's total current expenses. Rent constituted slightly over 10 per cent. Other specified expense items for the quarter in excess of $10,000 were 'printing and stationery,' 'postage,' and 'Directors' fees.'

"The cost of Federal Reserve notes prepared during the quarter was $363,057.97. Over 65 per cent. of this quarterly expense is charged to the New York bank. The cost of equipment, comprising mainly vaults and machinery, was $49,831, of which over 60 per cent. represents the cost of vaults installed at the Minneapolis and Dallas Federal Reserve Banks."

Earnings and expenditures of the Federal Reserve banks for New York and Philadelphia follow:

(1) Earnings for quarter ending Sept. 30:	
Bills discounted, (members)	$5,216.23
Bills bought, (bankers' acceptances)	30,202.67
Investments:	
Municipal warrants	45,893.03
Sundry profits	6,635.14
Total	$87,947.07
(2) Expenses for the quarter:	
Quarterly assessment for expenses of Federal Reserve Board	$10,920.30
Federal advisory council	606.00
Directors' fees	1,690.90
Salaries:	
Bank officers	12,549.96
Clerical staff	13,887.63
Special officers and watchmen	560.70
Traveling expenses:	
Directors	540.00
Officers and clerks	535.89
Per diem allowance of Directors	430.00
Telephone	518.24
Telegraph	69.91
Postage	1,663.54
Expressage	188.79
Rent	9,779.99
Printing and stationery	3,742.72
Repairs and alterations	243.50
All other expenses, n. o. s.	5,417.64
Total current expenses	$72,534.81
Amounts amortized	39,801.59
(3) Excess of earnings over current expenses	$15,412.26
(4) Cost of Federal Reserve notes	204,426.15
(5) Equipment:	
Furniture and fixtures	712.51
Machines	8,760.67
Other	737.54
Total	$5,219.68
(6) Total expenditures, exclusive of amortization charges	$282,180.64
Earnings for July	21,290.39
Earnings for August	29,521.37
Earnings for September	37,165.11
Current expenses for July	24,749.18
Current expenses for August	24,590.73
Current expenses for September	23,194.90
Advance payments by Federal Reserve Banks for maintenance of Federal Reserve Board from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915	10,920.30
Amortization charges of the New York Bank, disregarded in the foregoing statement. Its as follows:	
(1) Organization expenses, including fees of members of the Federal Reserve Board prior to July 1, 1915.	$5,856.08
(2) Cost of Federal Reserve notes..	32,006.87
(3) Cost of equipment	1,938.84
Total amortization charges	$39,801.59

FRESH-AIR CARS IN CHICAGO.

Company Officials Declare First Day's Experiment Was a Success.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Fresh-air coaches, with all windows removed, were tried as an experiment on the Chicago elevated railroads today, and, according to company officials, met with success. Many passengers preferred standing to sitting, finding it warmer to stand up.

The experiment followed complaints against poorly ventilated cars. The fresh-air cars were run one to a train.

FOREIGN TRADE SHIFTS

Shown in This Port's Exports and Imports in September.

Shifts in the currents of trade during September at this port are reflected in the Custom House report issued yesterday covering export and import movements by countries and grand divisions. The outward movement of war and other supplies reached $163,561,128, which establishes a record for a single month's shipments from this port. A year ago in September, exports amounted to only $60,327,690.

Imports in September totaled $85,449,765, a decided increase over September, 1914, when their value was $76,970,701. How the American export trade to Germany and Austria-Hungary is affected by the war is revealed by the statement that September exports to Germany were only $96,797, while those to Austria-Hungary were set down at $60,167. The enormous shipments of war supplies, foodstuffs, and other lines of merchandise to England from this port last month are shown by the fact that such exports had a value of $50,326,-343, against only $17,708,138 the same month last year.

French purchases followed those of England, their value being placed at $26,949,758 in September, compared with $5,793,310 in September, 1914. September shipments of wheat and other supplies to Italy were valued at $15,845,895, while in September, 1914, they were set down at $2,035,-569. Russia took war munitions, locomotives, steel rails, railway cars, motor trucks, automobiles, and other merchandise worth $12,709,819, against only $207,643 the same month last year. Shipments to the Netherlands amounted in September to $6,820,405, or double those of the corresponding period last year.

ASSAIL SEAMEN'S LAW.

Pacific Steamship Men Urge Suspension of Physical Examinations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—A request that Secretary of Commerce Redfield should suspend temporarily the provision of the Seaman's act, effective Nov. 4, referring to the physical requirements of sailors, was telegraphed to Washington today by J. O. Davis, Collector of the Port, at the suggestion of the Pacific Navigation Company and several other San Francisco steamship companies.

Steamship company officials contend that if this particular provision is enforced they will be unable to find enough men to operate ships from this city.

It is asserted that men who have been working as able seamen for years have been rejected by Government Inspectors. Of 2,000 sailors in this port only 250 have applied for examination under the law, and of these 28 per cent. have been found wanting and certificates have been refused because of physical deficiency.

Capt. Hussey Goes on Duty Today.

James E. Hussey, one of the four Police Inspectors convicted as the result of revelations in the Becker-Rosenthal case, will appear at Police Headquarters today, when he will be assigned by Commissioner Woods as precinct Captain. His conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate to fresh n. winds.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light variable winds, mostly s.

La. and East. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.; high s. winds.

West. Texas and Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler; moderate n. winds.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues.; fresh s. w. winds, becoming n. w.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; fresh to strong n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues.; strong n. w. winds.

Ill., Mo., and Iowa—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in e. Tues.; warmer Wed.

Minn., N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperatures.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Prices at the outset were lower, as a result of an easier feeling abroad, but a show of strength in Winnipeg caused active buying, and prices soon advanced about 2c a bushel. The upturn apparently checked export buying, however, and late in the day the market lost part of the gain under selling by cash houses, although final quotations were ⅜ to 1c above Saturday's close. The visible supply in the United States showed an increase of 1,966,000 bushels for the week, as compared with an increase of 2,774,000 last year. Export sales were estimated at 600,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 1.13¼, free on board New York; No. 1 northern Duluth and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.06¾, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	$1.09¾	$1.09	..
May	..	..	1.11¾	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.02¾	$1.00¾	1.02¾	1.01¾	$1.18¾
May	1.04¼	1.02¼	1.04¼	1.03¼	1.22¾

CORN.

The corn market was firm, closing at ¾c net higher. Weather conditions were highly satisfactory for curing the new crop, but offerings from the country were not large and prices were influenced by strength abroad and the belief that Europe will require a large amount of American corn for feeding purposes, as the high freight rates from the Argentine are expected to check shipments from that country. The visible supply showed a decrease of 686,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 40,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58¾	57¾	58⅝	57¾	70¾
May	60¾	59¾	60¼	59¾	72¾

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were narrow, but the undertone was firm owing to strength in Winnipeg and reports of export sales of 200,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 460,000, compared with an increase of 408,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 42 to 42¼c; No. 4 white, 41 to 41½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 41 to 45c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	35¼	33⅝	35	33⅝	49¾
May	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼	53¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was more or less unsettled, and after showing firmness early in the day there was an irregular decline with a good deal of liquidation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000; estimated for Tuesday, 16,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 8,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.10	8.92	9.00	8.90	10.02
May	9.25	9.25	9.22	9.15	10.00
Ribs—					
January	9.12	8.92	8.92	8.87	9.97
Pork—					
December	14.55	14.45	14.45	14.12	18.97
January	16.70	16.37	16.47	16.45	19.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active and prices were easier, closing with net losses of 5 to 12 points.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.65@7.71	7.75
November	..	..	7.65@7.71	7.78
December	7.70	7.68	7.69@7.69	7.72
January	7.72	7.68	7.68@7.70	7.73
February	..	..	7.72@7.77	7.82
March	7.85	7.78	7.78@7.79	7.88
April	..	..	7.82@7.88	7.94
May	8.00	7.90	7.90@7.91	8.01
June	..	..	7.98@8.05	8.07

COFFEE.

Price changes in the coffee market were comparatively narrow, but after opening steady at unchanged to 3 points advance a slightly easier tone developed, and at the close of the day the market was 1@8 points net lower. Total sales were 43,250 bags. In the local cash market prices were steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	6.70	6.70	6.68@6.69	6.70
December	6.70	6.68	6.68@6.69	6.70
January	..	..	6.68@6.69	6.69
February	..	..	6.68@6.69	6.69
March	6.74	6.55	6.68@6.69	6.69
April	..	..	6.72@6.73	6.74
May	6.82	6.74	6.76@6.79	6.79
June	..	..	6.81@6.82	6.84
July	6.90	6.90	6.86@6.87	6.88
August	6.93	6.93	6.91@6.92	6.93
September	7.00	6.97	6.96@6.97	6.98

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was quiet, outside of fair operations in December, and prices were irregular, closing at 2 points advance to 4 points net decline. Sales for the day were 1,800 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	3.35	3.35	3.32@3.35	3.30
December	3.26	3.21	3.23@3.25	3.24
January	3.10	3.08	3.07@3.09	3.10
February	..	..	2.95@3.02	2.97
March	3.03	3.01	3.00@3.01	3.02
April	..	..	3.05@3.06	3.07
May	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.12
June	..	..	3.14@3.15	3.15
July	..	..	3.15@3.19	3.19
August	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.23
September	..	..	3.22@3.25	3.26
October	..	..	3.25@3.27	..

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 33,994 packages; last week, 51,717 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 5,425 packages; to other countries, 1,288 packages. The market has remained generally quiet and without material change. Trade was interfered with somewhat by the warm weather. Beside this a good many jobbers have been drawing on their storage goods to the neglect of fresh. Some falling off in the receipts has tended to strengthen a little firmer holding at the close and the outlook is somewhat brighter. Current business in the various grades of creamery is now well within the range of our quotations, the top qualities showing the most strength because of the relatively small proportion of these. Exporters are without orders; English markets have declined heavily. Renovated remains quiet. Ladles moving a little better, and packing stock is quite active for good quality. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29½@ 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 27@ 28½c; seconds, 24½@26½c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 29c; good to prime, 26 @28c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts 22@ 22½c; seconds, 20@21½c; lower grades, 19½ @20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 33,663 cases. Arrivals have been liberal light, and the market for high qualities of fresh gathered eggs generally firm, with some further slight improvement in prices. Medium and lower grades have been moving quite moderately and stocks of these are still quite liberal, although somewhat reduced as compared with those of a few weeks ago. Values are still extremely irregular. Most of the supply is of mixed quality, containing a proportion or less proportion of stale, shrunken, country-held eggs, which are worth no more than the refrigerator stock. Probably the bulk of the supply of fresh gathered stock lately arriving has been selling within a range of 26@ 34c, some poorer lots going still lower, and only a small part of the supply showing the larger proportion of new-laid eggs necessary to command the higher quotations. Storage eggs are very freely offered, and, although there has been a fair movement, the tone at the moment is a little lower. Prices and some lots have been shaded a little from the prices formerly demanded. Sales reported, however, are chiefly within the range of previous quotations. Nearby eggs continue scarce and fancy new-laid in command at extreme prices, with a very few such. Bulk of the receipts are of mixed and irregular quality and show a very wide range of values. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 35@37c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds and poorer, 23@26c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, 21@21½c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, fresh marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; dirties, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@ 60c; ordinary to good, 38@53c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@55c. Western gathered whites, 36@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@39c; nearby refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 206 and 208, w s, 60.5 ft n of 69th St, 40x65; Mary A. Cudlipp to Hattie L. Cudlipp, 265 Sumner Av, Newark, N. J., and Edwin Cudlipp, 262 West 83d St, Oct. 29; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway $100

AUDUBON AV, 395, s e corner of 185th St, 28.11x95; Sandow Realty Co. to Mary J. Fitzsimons, Rockaway Beach Boulevard and Beach 131st St, Belle Harbor, Borough of Queens, all liens, (mtg $30,000,) Oct. 30, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

AV C, w s, 51 ft n of 12th St, 25x20, (mtg, $11,500;) Av. C, e s, 51 ft n of 12th St, 25.8x82.6; S. & H. Realties Inc. to Reguin Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 28, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

BROOME ST, n s, 50.1 ft e of Mott St, 26.7x—; Charles Rubinger to S. & H. Realties, Inc., 388 Broome St, Oct. 27, (mtg $74,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

HENRY ST, s s, 141.4 ft e of Clinton St., 23.6x100; Alex I. Rorke, referee, to Pinkus Nathan, 25 W. 86th St, Oct. 30; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St. $15,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 34.2 ft n of 76th St., 77x72.10; Ella G. Fressy to German Hospital and Dispensary, York Av. and 77th St, Nov. 1, (mtg, $12,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

SPRING ST, n s, 80 ft e of West Broadway, 20x80; Nathan Harrison Realties to Sam Slomin, 1,442 55th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,-250;) attorney, Samuel Kheel, 225 5th Av. $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 145th St, 183.9x100; John R. Hegeman to Bethold Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, Nov. 1, (mtg, $300,000;) attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

WADSWORTH AV, 115 and 117, e s, 45 ft n of 179th St, 80x100; Samuel Harris to the 115-117 Wadsworth Avenue Realty Corporation, 88 Grand St, all liens, Oct. 29; attorneys, Simmons & Harris, 198 Broadway. $100

WALL ST, n s, 114.6 ft w of Pearl St, 25.6x 100.4; Wall St, rear of 68, —x—; Pearl St, 163, n w s, 22x72.8; Charles L. Carpenter et al., executors, to Morgenthau Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON PL, 125 and 127, e s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 44x97; Washington Place Building Co., Inc., to Alps Realty Co., on premises, all liens, (mtg $64,000;) Oct. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft n of Worth St, 25x50; James H. Cruikshank to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,822 Pacific St, Brooklyn, all liens, Oct. 29; attorney, R. Sharum, 170 Broadway $1

WOOSTER ST, w s, 185.9 ft n of Bleecker St., 36.8x100; Chas. L. Hoffman, referee, to Albany Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1; attorneys, Zabriskie, M. S. & S., 49 Wall St. $50,000

1ST AV, e s, 57.3 ft n of 57th St, 19.2x—; Dora Bargfrede to John H. Otten, 440 East 87th St, Oct. 30, (mtg $12,000;) attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. $100

1ST AV, s e corner 115th St, 84.3x75; Margaret E. Hall to Richard S. Elliott, 20 West 10th St., Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

10TH ST, s s, 310.10 ft w of 6th Av, 41.7x— The 20 West 10th Street Corporation to Margaret E. Hall, Scarsdale, N. Y., Oct. 28, (mtg $50,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

11TH AV, n e corner 55th St. 25.5x100; Sarah J. Brooks, devisee of James Brooks, to Chevrolet Motor Company of New York, 816 11th Av, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

12TH ST, 82-4 West, s s, 65.6 ft e of 6th Av, 43.4x102.3x irreg; Bertha Cohen to Harry & Morris Rosenwasser, 322 W 100th St, (mtg $65,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St. $1

12TH ST, 82 and 84 West, s s, 65.6 ft e of 6th Av, 43.4x84.8x irregular, except strip between west line and a line 0.4 ft distant therefrom; Bertha Cohen to Harry and Morris Rosenwasser, 322 West 100th St, (mtg $65,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St. $1

14TH ST, n s, 79 ft w of 1st Av, 22.10x 103.3; Margaret Uhl to William C. Uhl and another, Elmhurst, L. I., Oct. 30; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau. ..... Gift

16TH ST, 153 East, n s, 100.8 ft e of Avenue A, 23.9x92; Margaret Uhl to William C. Uhl, Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St. ..... Gift

16TH ST, n s, 186 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Margaret Uhl to William C. Uhl and another, Elmhurst, L. I., Oct. 30; attorney, Charles Brandt, 99 Nassau St. ..... Gift

16TH ST, n s, 163 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Margaret Uhl to William C. Uhl, Elmhurst, L. I., Oct. 30; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St. ..... Gift

22D ST, s s, 270 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; Rocksand Realty Co. to Goshen Realty Corporation, 35 Nassau St, Oct. 28, (mtg $31,-000;) attorney, Albert Erdman, 35 Nassau St. $100

43D ST, s s, 289.3 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x100.5; Frank Curtis, executor and trustee, to Sidee R. Mills et al, Riverside, Conn., Oct. 29; attorneys, Kneeland, H. & H., 43 Cedar St. $1

46TH ST, 248 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, re-dower; Henriette Littman to Herman Littman, 105 West 78th St, all title, quitclaim, Oct. 30; attorneys, Unger & U., 115 Broadway $1

51ST ST, n s, 58 ft e of 2d Av, 16.5x63; Emma Stickel et al. to Fred E. Armbruster, 77 Sherman pl, Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 17; attorneys, Hartshorne, L. & L., 239 Washington St, Jersey City, N. J. $1

51ST ST, n s, 58 ft e of 2d Av, 16.5x63; Emma Stickel et al. to Fred E. Armbruster, 77 Sherman Place, Jersey City N. J., b. and s., Aug. 17; attorneys, Hartshorne, L. & L., Jersey City $1

54TH ST, 434 West, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 33.4x102.2x33.8x98.8; Eleanor Zeller to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $9,000.) Jan. 15. ..... $100

54TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x37.4; Aaron Sutow et al to Sigmund Kreisler, 540 East 6th St, Oct. 21; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway $100

58TH ST, 5 West, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av Plaza, 20x100.5; Arthur M. Levy, referee, to Wm. Thomond, 1,227 East 51st St, (mtgs $82,-500 and a l.) Oct 15; attorneys, T. G. Co., 176 Broadway $500

SAME PROPERTY; Wm. F. Donnelly to Arthur J. Flohr, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $75,000,) (partition Feb. 26, 1915;) Oct. 29; attorney, same. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur J. Flohr to Plaza Operating Co., 111 Broadway, (mtg $75,000.) Oct. 29; attorney, same. $10

58TH ST, 5 West, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av Plaza, 20x100.5, (partition Feb. 26, 1915;) Arthur M. Levy, referee, to William F. Donnelly, 400 West 22d St, (mtg $82,500 and taxes, int., &c. $19,187.46,) Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Donnelly to Arthur J. Flohr, 440 Locust St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 15, (mtg $75,000,) all liens; attorney, same. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur J. Flohr to Plaza Operating Co., 111 Broadway, (mtg $75,000,) all liens, Oct. 29; attorney, same. $100

59TH ST, 5 West, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 20.3x100.11; Lelia Schwortzreich to Sidney P. Ettinger, 1,229 Park Av, (mtg $19,900) all liens, Oct. 29; attorneys, Feiner & Maass. $1

100 BROADWAY, s e corner 101st St, 25x100; James H. Cruikshank to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,822 Pacific St, Brooklyn, all liens, Oct. 29; attorney, R. Sharum, 170 Broadway $1

107TH ST, s s, 310.10 ft w of 5th Av, 41.7x— The 20 West 10th Street Corporation to Margaret E. Hall, Scarsdale, N. Y., Oct. 28, (mtg $50,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

117TH AV, n e corner 55th St. 25.5x100; Sarah J. Brooks, devisee of James Brooks, to Chevrolet Motor Company of New York, 816 11th Av, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

127TH ST, 82-4 West, s s, 65.6 ft e of 6th Av, 43.4x102.3x irreg; Bertha Cohen to Harry & Morris Rosenwasser, 322 W 100th St, (mtg $65,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St. $1

127TH ST, 82 and 84 West, s s, 65.6 ft e of 6th Av, 43.4x84.8x irregular, except strip between west line and a line 0.4 ft distant therefrom; Bertha Cohen to Harry and Morris Rosenwasser, 322 West 100th St, (mtg $65,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St. $1

147TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 22.10x 103.3; Margaret Uhl to William C. Uhl and another, Elmhurst, L. I., Oct. 30; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau. ..... Gift

147TH ST, 153 East, n s, 100.8 ft e of Avenue A, 23.9x92; Margaret Uhl to William C. Uhl, Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St. ..... Gift

147TH ST, n s, 186 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Margaret Uhl to William C. Uhl and another, Elmhurst, L. I., Oct. 30; attorney, Charles Brandt, 99 Nassau St. ..... Gift

147TH ST, n s, 163 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Margaret Uhl to William C. Uhl, Elmhurst, L. I., Oct. 30; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St. ..... Gift

157TH ST, 248 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, re-dower; Henriette Littman to Herman Littman, 105 West 78th St, all title, quitclaim, Oct. 30; attorneys, Unger & U., 115 Broadway $1

157TH ST, n s, 58 ft e of 2d Av, 16.5x63; Emma Stickel et al. to Fred E. Armbruster, 77 Sherman pl, Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 17; attorneys, Hartshorne, L. & L., 239 Washington St, Jersey City, N. J. $1

157TH ST, n s, 58 ft e of 2d Av, 16.5x63; Emma Stickel et al. to Fred E. Armbruster, 77 Sherman Place, Jersey City N. J., b. and s., Aug. 17; attorneys, Hartshorne, L. & L., Jersey City $1

164TH ST, 434 West, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 33.4x102.2x33.8x98.8; Eleanor Zeller to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $9,000.) Jan. 15. ..... $100

164TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x37.4; Aaron Sutow et al to Sigmund Kreisler, 540 East 6th St, Oct. 21; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway $100

165TH ST, 5 West, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av Plaza, 20x100.5; Arthur M. Levy, referee, to Wm. Thomond, 1,227 East 51st St, (mtgs $82,-500 and a l.) Oct 15; attorneys, T. G. Co., 176

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Lumber-Company Increases East Side Holdings on Broome Street—Tenth Street Loft in Farm Trade—Manhattan-Bronx Deal —North William Street Lease Near the Bridge.

Broome Street just west of the Bowery furnished the chief deal in the Manhattan realty market yesterday in the purchase by the S. & H. Realties, composed of interests identified with the Hermann Lumber Company, of the two five-story tenements at 362 and 366 Broome Street, between Elizabeth and Mott Streets. The plot fronts 65 feet by 118 deep, and irregular. The property was purchased from Charles Rubinger, and its acquisition gives the buyers control of half of the entire block bounded by Broome, Mott, Elizabeth, and Kenmare Streets, the latter being the new extension of Delancey Street. Their holdings comprise frontages of 115 on Broome Street, 200 on Mott Street, and 95 on Kenmare Street, and they also own the six-story building on the northeast corner of Mott and Kenmare Streets, and the factory on the northeast corner of Mulberry and Kenmare Streets, with a fifty-foot entrance on Mott Street.

In part payment for the Broome Street buildings just purchased the Lumber Company gave the two tenements at 201 and 203 Avenue C, on different sides of that thoroughfare, between Twelfth and Thirteen Streets.

Mrs. Lillian C. Johnson was the broker in the sale.

Tenth Street Loft in Trade.

The seven-story loft at 27 East Tenth Street, on plot 25.5 by 94.9, between University Place and Broadway, has been purchased by D. H. Jackson from the Strathcona Realty Company, which took the property in trade last July. In part payment the Strathcona Company took a tract of 251 acres in Warwick township, Orange County, T. B. Wohlfarth was the broker.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Sandow Realty Company sold to Mary E. Fitzsimmons the six-story apartment house occupying a plot 26.11 by 95, on the southeast corner of 185th Street and Audubon Avenue.

In part payment the buyer gave a vacant plot, 27 by 201, on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 295 feet south of 186th Street, Arnold, Byrne & Baumann negotiated the trade.

Buyers for Tenements.

J. J. Scallion has purchased for investment 305 East Forty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 27 by 100.

The Newtown Holding Company sold to a client of Abraham Leichter the five-story apartment, 50 by 70, at 612 and 614 West 182d Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren sold for Ferdinand Kurzman 834 East 135th Street, southeast corner of Union Avenue, a four-story double apartment house with three stores, 47.43 by 95, to a client of Schoen Westchester Realty Company.

Sarah Scheff has purchased for occupancy from Axel T. Forsberg the two-family frame house on lot 25 by 100 at 141 East 236th Street. John L. Lyttle acted as attorney for the seller and Frank & Levy as attorneys for the buyer.

William C. Bergen has sold to an investing client of D. H. Scully & Co. one of a row of three-story private dwellings 25 by 100 now nearing completion on the west side of University Avenue, between 181st and 182d Streets.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold sold to Martini Bros. for business purposes the two-story and store brick building now under construction at the southwest corner of East Thirteenth Street and King's Highway.

Long Island.

Walter F. Shea has purchased from Louis Gold for investment a two-story and store brick building at Kingsland Avenue and Fifth Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

Westchester County.

The Mount Kisco Estates, Inc., cooperating with W. F. Batson, has sold the Michael W. Delahunt farm on Byram Lake, near Mount Kisco, to the Holy Name Convent, Clinton Street, Brooklyn. A training school for young ladies will be established on the property.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased the building at 30 North William Street, adjoining the corner of Park Row, and opposite the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza. Douglas Robinson, C. S. Brown Company represented the Lorillard estate, owners of the property.

The Powers estate has leased to the Schulte Realty Company, 575 Fulton Street, a five-story building running through to the Flatbush Avenue extension.

J. H. Degelman, milliner, has made a lease for a number of years with Max Fertig and Edward Margolies, representing the Astor estate, for the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

Morris C. Hamel has leased for a term of years the corner store in the Lincoln Square Court Building, northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street, to Robert Lowey.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased in the new building, 77 Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth Street, a store and basement to Max Hechtman, and the adjoining store to Nicola Brunne.

Louis Kempner & Son, have leased for the Eugene Higgins estate the store at 2,407½ Broadway to J. Docters.

Residence Lease Near Fifth Avenue.

William B. May & Co. have rented to Edwin C. Jameson 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, the new American basement house owned by Colonel Robert M. Thompson at 3 East Sixty-ninth Street. It adjoins the home of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and is a few doors west of the new residence Mr. Jameson is erecting at 9 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Spence School Leases in Pleasantville.

The Spence School for Girls has leased through Fish & Marvin the property owned by Frank C. Munson on Bear Ridge Road, near Pleasantville, N. Y., consisting of three acres, a large dwelling, and outbuildings.

Harlem Tenements Leased.

William Sperling and Sarah Sperling have leased from the Oaklawn Corporation the ten houses on the westerly side of First Avenue, running from the northwest corner of 124th Street to the southwest corner of 125th Street, and also the adjoining house, 250 East 125th Street, for a period of three years.

Contract for Hoboken Terminal Building.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, Hoboken, N. J., for the construction of Section D of its development in Fifteenth Street. The building will be twelve stories and basement 263 by 81, of reinforced concrete construction, and work will be undertaken at once.

Realty Notes.

Frank J. McMahon of the firm of McDowell & McMahon has been appointed receiver for the property at 1,247 and 1,249 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn.

Duff & Brown Company has placed for the Briner Realty Company a mortgage of $8,500 on 452 West 145th Street, a three-story dwelling.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, 186, s e corner of 91st St, 95.8x75x irregular, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Nov. 15.

Pleasant Av, 373, w s, 60.5 ft s of 120th St, 40.4x85, vacant; E. L. Sands against Morris Weinstein et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. H. Regan, referee; due, $9,832.13; taxes, &c., $453.46; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Lexington Av, 2,007 and 2,009, n e corner of 122d St, 28.10x60, two three-story dwellings; adjourned to Nov. 15.

By Joseph P. Day.

Long Island City.—Jackson Av, s s, 235.3 ft e of Skillman Place, 88x221.5x90x240.5, vacant; adjourned nine dfs.

By J. H. Mayers.

99th St, East, n s, 137 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, vacant; W. C. Bowers against Fidelity Construction Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. A. O'Neil, referee; due, $5,704.27; taxes, &c., $271.50; to the C. M. Silverman Estate, a party in interest, for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.
By Henry Brady.

167th St, 914 East, s e corner of Tiffany St, 74.8x89.10x94.4x39.3, five-story flat and stores; Constantin Wagner against Adolph Lintner et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; Harry Kempner, referee; due, $7,929.65; taxes, &c., $1,700; subject to mortgage of $42,000; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

Tinton Av, 890 and 890½, e s, 150 ft n of 161st St, 31.4x100, three-story flat and stores; Caesar Munch against Julius Fuchs et al; E. A. Acker, attorney; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $2,326.17; taxes, &c., $422; subject to first mtg of $10,137; to the plaintiff for $10,937.

By James J. Donovan.

Castle Hill Av, e s, — ft s of Hermany Av, 94.5x105.10x107.4x105; Hermany Av, s s, — ft e of Castle Hill Av, 144x200x145.10x182.4; Thos. Amend against Mary Wagner et al; M. B. McHugh, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $2,395.70; taxes, &c., $1,235; subject to prior mtgs. aggregating $7,250; to the plaintiff for $525 over prior liens.

By George Price.

235th St, East, s w corner White Plains Rd, 80x114; Peter Duncan against Jno. Stevenson et al; E. L. Brisach, attorney; C. C. Miller, referee; due, $10,214.57; taxes, &c., $1,097.91; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Harrison Av, n e corner 180th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 55x90; Harrison Improvement Company, Harry Jacobs, 9 West 35th St, Treasurer, owners; Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architects; cost $3,000.

Harrison Av, e s, 55 ft n of 180th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 55x88 each, Harrison Improvement Company, owners; Sass & Springsteen, architects; cost $60,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 75 ft s of Spring St, 25x75; Bowery Savings Bank against James Winterbottom et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

62D ST, s s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Fannie M. Kappel against Pauline Breterman, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. R. Otheman.

159TH ST, 515 West; Frederic de P. Foster et al. against Thomas Shirlaw et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. De Rham.

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 415 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Nelson Smith, Jr., against Charles Logaru et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. Smith.

LOTS 480 and 481, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; John George Strub, as admr., against John Falk, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Hottenroth.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,244; Martha E. Neumann et al., against Harrisetta Holding Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. J. Ettinger.

172D ST, e s, 125 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; John George Strub, as admr., against Margaretha M. Brohmer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Hottenroth.

163D ST, 480 East; Thomas Regan against Alfred C. Bachman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Daly.

REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE

To close estate of the late
Hon. Frederick W. Seward,
property at Montrose-on-Hudson, 38 miles from New York, comprising about 50 acres. Beautiful landscapes, with forest trees and shrubbery; attractive grounds and drives. Extensive frontage on Hudson River; private lakes.

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$30 MONTHLY—

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128 Broadway, Corner Cedar.

OWNERS—BUILDERS
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S. A. ISRAEL, 35 NASSAU ST. ANY AMOUNT.
Firsts fror $10,000 up; Seconds from $5,000 up. $75,000 bldg. Loan Money for good builders.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1522—Cort.

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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

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World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by
FOUR RAILROADS
and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

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Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO.,
168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
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4 ROOM HOUSE $1850

Great all-year home, garden all planted with fruit and vegetables; commuting distance to N. Y. City; $150 down, $10 monthly; cheaper price for more cash; real bargain. Owner, Box 157 Times Downtown.

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House, 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; 30 minutes from city; refined location; private bathing beach; $500 down, balance to suit; guaranteed title. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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and small amount down, buys my pretty 7-room cottage, with modern improvements and nice garden plot; good neighborhood; 30 minutes out. Mrs. B. Paton, 5 Hanson Place Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

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VISIT
HOWARD BEACH
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Nearly five miles of improved Waterfront, Boat Harbors, Casino, Bathing Beaches. More than Forty Homes. All City Conveniences. No Assessments.

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as first payment will secure one of the Choicest Plots for a Seaside Country Home right in New York City. We will build for you. Take L. trains, Flatbush Ave., B'klyn, to Rambersville Station, or Phone for Interesting Booklet.

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Near Penn. Station; houses modern, detached; large plots; all city improvements in and paid for; restricted, high-class locality. Lots and houses at low prices and remarkable terms.

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$20 WHAT $20 WILL DO AT NORTHPORT, L. I. **$20**

It will secure a plot of ground large enough to raise your vegetables and poultry, located near trolley and depot; title guaranteed. Free tickets from Bozner, 1,218 B'way, Brooklyn.

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7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.

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3,000 Square Feet of floor space to sub-lease for office or manufacturing purpose. Splendid location on 33d Street bet. Broadway and Fifth Avenue. SPACE—150 TIMES.

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Ocean View plots at attractive prices. Fully restricted. Building Loans arranged.
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340 WEST 86TH ST.
on a beautiful wide, tree-lined street, convenient to elevated and subway; high-class apartment house.

7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
And One 4 Room Apartment

RENTS VERY MODERATE.
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On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

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Rents Very Moderate.
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6 and 7 rooms, all modern improvements; entirely renovated; ready for occupancy; rent, $60-$75. Apply Supt. or

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5 to 8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. **$55 up**

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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 LARGE ROOMS $75

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6 Rooms, Bath, Large and Light, Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $68-$80. Efficient service.
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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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Sublet, Furnished, to Oct. 1st, 1916, Very desirable north light Studio Apartment. 4 ROOMS & BATH. Supt. on premises.

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Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

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87th St. and Broadway.

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The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Large Rooms, $35
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Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

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New Elevator Apartment House, 106 Northern Av., at 181st St. Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
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Exceptional Value, $40 to $60
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

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436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $32.50
5 especially well arranged large, light ground-floor rooms, private hall; suitable dentist. **$60**

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Broadway and 108th St.
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New 12-Story Fireproof Apartment
1 Exceptional Apartment
8 Rooms
All Outside
With Southern Exposure; Most Attractive Apartment in City; Delightful View.
RENT $1,800 PER ANNUM
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BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
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Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or
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Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-3 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
1 DUPLEX, 5 ROOMS.
Dining Room on First Floor.
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A city home among country surroundings. Mosholu Parkway North and Hull Av. 3 minutes' walk to Botanical Garden Station of New York Central and 6 minutes' walk to 198th St. L station.

3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.
RENTS $21 TO $38.

Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment; shower baths; a feature of these apartments is that you get unobstructed views from all apartments, as they face the Parkway. References required. Owner on premises.
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An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
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EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE. WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
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Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
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JUST COMPLETED
Drake Court, Cor. 10th Av. & 215th St.
Elegant 4-Room Apartments
In Every conceivable improvement.
Rents $28, $30, $32. Agent on premises.

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Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, all large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect. Elevator, All Night Service.

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408-420 West 130th; 409-419 West 129th; 41 Convent Av.; high-class elevator apartments, four, six, seven rooms, $480-$840. Inquire on premises or office, 41 Convent Av.

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7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, 1 bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

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Must Sublet 4 Room Apartment at Considerable Reduced Rental

Modern elevator apartment house, newly decorated. Ask for Mr. Folks, 661 West 180th St.

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SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
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Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.
6-7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.
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895 West End Av.,
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Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

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305 West 72d St.,
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Close to Subway Exp. Station.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
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Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.
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UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
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400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
Corner Apartment.
All outside, sunny rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets . . . $1,200
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Now Ready for Occupancy
THE LOYAL
894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
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DUNRAVEN APTS.
654 WEST 161ST ST.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Open Evenings.
Renting agent on premises.
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780 Riverside Drive
Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms $750 to $1250

630 W. 141st
Corner Riverside
5-6-7 Rooms $700 to $1300
Furnished Apts. $1000 and up

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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7 Rooms, Rental $960
8 Rooms, Rental $1,380

1100 PARK AVE.,
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms, Rental $1,500
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

666 ST. NICHOLAS AVE
SOUTH OF 145TH STREET.
New Elevator Apartments
JUST COMPLETED
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath $33.55
All Modern Appointments and Conveniences.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Owner and Builder

DE VOE APARTMENTS
2414 and 2426 University Ave.
Six and seven extra large rooms and bath, with extra toilets and washstands; tiled bathroom with shower; parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, and every modern improvement.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
PARKS FRONT AND REAR.
Rents $576 to $624 per annum.

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Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St. crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all-night service; low rentals.

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Sublet 6-Room Corner Front Apartment

A most delightful apartment, located on the top floor of this high-class elevator apartment, exceptionally well kept house, will sublet at a very low rental.
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THE MARKENFIELD,
605 WEST 111TH ST.,
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Magnificent view of the Hudson; rent, $900.
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CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $55 AND $65.
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ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
MADISON AVE.,
82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive
APARTMENTS
ALL OUTSIDE
9 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$3500 to $3800
ONE APARTMENT OF
10 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$4,000
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Desirable suites adapted to wants of bachelor women of moderate means. No children taken. Quiet, orderly people only. Tasteful decorations. Polite attendants. Superior service night and day.

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TO LET: IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Free Private Phone in Each Apartment, Night and Day Service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.
$1.00 DINNERS FOR 50C.

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Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths . . $2,800-$4,300

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Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.
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Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
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Elevator Building.
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Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service. Apply to E. C. POILLON,
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HATFIELD HOUSE,
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One and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

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5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
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University Heights Apartments
1912-1926 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

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At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garage, garden, best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars and photograph.
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AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fit for the honeymoon of the first lady of the land; price, $300 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

Englewood vicinity, overlooking the Knickerbocker golf links; house, 9 rooms, barn, chicken house; 10 acres; this nice little farm situated near settled community, just right for enjoyment of country life; for sale, $14,000. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 70 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

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Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

$30 cash buys bungalow at Cranford, brick and stucco, all improvements; special monthly payments; sacrifice. T. Horace, 189 Broadway. Phone 7550 Cortlandt.

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Owner offers for sale, lease or exchange exceptionally fine, old-fashioned residence; modern conveniences, large grounds, barn fitted for garage; equity, $16,000; rent, $100 monthly; immediate occupancy; investigation invited. Youngs, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

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Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

Exclusive apartment; foyer, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $100 month. 938 Park Av.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3 room apartments, $30, $10, $45, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 8th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 60th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L," 9th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Managing Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Alcazar, 216 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L" subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350 upward; private families sub-leasing, furnished; chiefly new buildings, west side. Call, phone Chelsea 7, Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 32d St.

Magnificently furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 86th subway; winter months, $300; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Beautifully furnished new apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; every convenience and luxury; steam heat, quiet, exclusive; unusually desirable; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

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119th, 420 West.—Five large, outside rooms, (bath,) completely, beautifully furnished, $35.00.

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Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Broadway, (243 98th,) 6B.—Attractive, sunny seven rooms; elevator; completely furnished; piano; $165.

Have many inquiries for nicely furnished apartments. Send particulars to Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way and 70th St.

Riverside Drive, 120, (north corner 84th.)—Eight and eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call; address W. R. Stewart.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

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FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

96th, (West of Broadway)—Seven rooms; $180. Particulars office, 208 West 96th St.

Exquisitely furnished six rooms, front; all light; elevator. 290 West 70th. Kasanan.

74TH ST., 25 WEST.—Superlatively furnished 2 to 4 rooms; bath; remodeled; private.

112TH ST., 507 WEST.—2 and 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, high class house.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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81st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

12 rooms, 5 baths, 405 Park Av., 54th St. Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., 45th St.

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Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
566-570 West 183d St.
1¼ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $46 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 149 BROADWAY.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

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The CHESKNOLL, 560 W. 160th St., 5 rooms; bright, light, electricity, telephone.
Towers, 7 rooms; corner; exceptional value
EVERETT M. SELKAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

7 rooms, 2d floor—$900.
59 West 87th St.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
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140th St., 500 West.—Seven rooms front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat, modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

604 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 4-room elevator apartment; improvements.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON 104 West 70th St.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$38.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS, $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Desirable 3 large rooms and kitchenette apartment. 611 West 127th; block from subway.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

88th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent, on premises.

79TH, 307 WEST.—6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 158th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Rhineland, 534 West 124th St.—Seven rooms and bath; special concessions now.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex $2,000.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

10 rooms, 2 floors, $65.
5 rooms, $29.
4 rooms, $23-$27.
Finest, and nearest subway and Bronx Park.
Arc Realty Co., 971 East 180th St.

Hoe Av., 952, 936, 940, (3 Blocks East Simpson St. Station.)—3-4-5 rooms; electric light, telephone. Inquire janitors or telephone Intervale 4144.

Concourse, 2,028, and Burnside Av.—Five, six large rooms; southern exposure; moderate rent; all improvements; convenient car lines.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Adult family want apartment below 96th St., near Broadway; 3 master bedrooms $200 limit; particulars, Breese, 302 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

13TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 38 EAST.—2d-floor suite; other rooms; excellent table.

63D, 30 EAST.—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointments those of a private house; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Connecting large rooms; steam heat; phone; substantial board; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

55TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Exceptional strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished room and bath; southern exposure; electricity; excellent cuisine.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive sunny large room; also small room; board; reference.

72D, 261-263-265 WEST.—People of refinement seeking home atmosphere will find most attractive rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D ST., 122 and 131 WEST.—Parlor suite, bath; other rooms, private bath; fine table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references; reasonable.

76TH, 237,239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; southern exposure, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, bath; gentleman; private family.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, single rooms; private bath; table excellent; reference.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

90TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; private; home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3d-story room; private bath; excellent board.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.
Small and medium rooms; table guests.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; comfortable rooms; electricity, references required; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Beautiful second-story room; private bath, dressing room; excellent table; near Park, "L" and subway; telephone.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; very refined surroundings; table board.

95TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall room; excellent table; reasonable. Owner.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Small family or business man can secure ideal accommodations in scrupulously kept private home; attractive, light rooms; private bath; unsurpassed table.

102D, 258 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aarons.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, exceptionally good table; refined associates; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room, with beautiful private bathroom, for couple or three; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; references. Morningside 2123.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small, comfortable rooms; home cooking; table guests; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; good meals; telephone; reference; moderate.

152D, 545 WEST.—Private Christian family have exceptional accommodations for refined business gentleman.

152D, 592 WEST.—Private family; large, front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

LARGE, elegant room, meals, for two or one; exclusive apartment; ideal home; Riverside Drive, near 83d. Schuyler 4320.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, handsomely furnished house, rent large studio, with bedroom, private bath; other large rooms. 8926 Audubon.

TABLE GUESTS.
56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family-like hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 551. (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; excellent cuisine; exclusive residential neighborhood; references; table guests.

Brooklyn.

78TH ST., 357, Brooklyn.—Nurse takes invalid, infirm, in her attractive cottage.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Two small rooms with board for mother and daughter in business; Riverside Drive or adjoining, 72d St. to 115th St.; private family preferred; references required and given. Z 233 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN desires board with room, adjoining bath, vicinity Madison Av. and 59th; state terms. Clark, 1,030 3d Av. Phone Plaza 1286.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful year-around home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, homelike accommodation for one or two persons; five minutes' walk from station, D. L. & W. 27 South Arlington Av. Phone 3382 W.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful parlor with extension and private bath; telephone.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium front rooms, clean, quiet; telephone; select house; reasonable.

11TH, 10 East, (near 5th Av.—Pleasant large and small steam-heated rooms.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 132 EAST.—Private house; one nice room; running water; $3.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Neat hall room, southern exposure; terms reasonable; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; 72d; conveniences; exceptionally reasonable.

MADISON AV., (near 86th.)—Parlor floor of two rooms; strictly private house; suitable for physician or studio; electric lights, telephone; references required. Bryant 9247.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios subrented hourly, monthly; 8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 747.—One large front, studio, bath, top floor; gentleman.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $2.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

12TH, 215 WEST.—Large rooms, front parlor; other rooms; hot, cold water.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant apartment; private baths; electricity; steam; elevator.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Small rooms, with running water, in doctor's house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful room; every convenience.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, large rooms; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

118 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

69TH, (Central Park West.)—Desirable front room; exclusive elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 6868.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Sublet four beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable business gentlemen; also single rooms; references. Tel. 6314 Columbus. Ormonde, Apt. 5 East.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; bath; phone; private house; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished room; running water, electricity; conveniences; private house.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; suitable gentlemen, business women; telephone.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Large, comfortable room with running water and bath; breakfast; conveniences.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Nicely furnished, southern exposed, medium room; splendid location.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive, large front room, opposite bath; single room; gentlemen; references. Col. 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Tel. Col. 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 107 West.—Large and medium front room; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; gentlemen; private house; reference required.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Sunny rooms, near Park; large, with, without bath; reasonable.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 111 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Comfortable, attractive room; short block from Subway and Drive. Hyndman.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small room, adjoining bath; subway, "L"; gentleman; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private baths; large front room; electricity, steam.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; private residence; reference.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny front room, adjoining bath; homelike; references exchanged.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Really desirable, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated. Barney.

82D, 68 WEST.—Single, sunny room; also skylight room; running water; men.

82D, 53 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D-80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $3.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large; also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

87TH, 330 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large room, dressing room, bathroom, $8; private house.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant, room; one, two, en suite, bath; steam, electric; telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; first and second floors; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, kitchenette; large front room; suitable two.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, all conveniences; private house; subway, "L" express.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Pleasant, medium-sized room; refined surroundings; gentlemen. Inquire elevator.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 86 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; conveniences; telephone.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3 to $7. McNamara.

102D, 311 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; running water; bath adjoining; board optional.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, bath; phone.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two very attractive rooms, park view; private family; 1 flight; reasonable. Information, phone Riverside 6836R.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

106TH, 211 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, adjoining bath; piano; all conveniences. Miller.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

107TH ST., 300 WEST.—Excellent location; large, light room; 'phone; Subway. Smith.

111TH, 503 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; modern elevator apartment; newly furnished. Apartment 43.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room, near bath; elevator apartment; private family. Woodland.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; large; reasonable; New Englanders. Fifth floor south.

113TH, 617 WEST.—In homelike, modern apartment; pleasant outside, sunny room; home conveniences; breakfast optional; moderate. Apartment 83.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Parlor and connecting bedroom for one or two; light, well furnished; private family. Apt. 28.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Large room; one medium size; exceptional; gentlemen. Apt. 8.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive single room; running water; large closet; conveniences. Apartment 3W.

116TH, 604 WEST.—Large, light, newly decorated room; elevator; subway; references. Mowbray.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms in a four-room apartment for $4.50 and $3.50 a week; opposite Columbia University. Apartment 8.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Beautiful, large, outside room, elegantly furnished; exceptionally reasonable. Apartment 1.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large, light, well-furnished room; exclusive. Apt. 10?.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable room, board; private, modern house; two gentlemen; references.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Warm, cozy, light rooms; view Hudson; $4-$3. Overbury.

122D, 540 WEST.—Exquisite rooms, front, beautifully furnished; elevator; $3.00-$5.00. Power.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor and room adjoining; running water; telephone.

130TH, 48 WEST.—Refined private house; beautifully furnished rooms; appreciated when seen.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; Broadway view; elevator apartment; subway; reasonable. Peck.

143D, (135 Hamilton Place.)—Large front room; private family; strictly modern; $4. Banks.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 2B.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 5515.

BROADWAY, 2,890, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; reasonable; private family; references.

BROADWAY, 3,605.—Rooms, en suite, single; homelike; elevator; subway; board optional. Treloar.

BROADWAY, 2,493, (92d.)—Handsomely furnished front room, high-class; elevator. Apt. 11.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

Cozy room; shower bath; independent; no other roomers; appointment. Smith, 8080 Cathedral.

HAMILTON PLACE, 135.—Large and small room, facing street; private family. Mayhelmer.

LARGE small rooms; running water; kitchen, laundry, verandas; on Hudson. Aud. 1487.

REFINED French couple will rent cheerful room; board optional. Aud. 7440.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Large, light, handsomely furnished room, closet; adjoining bath; other room, connecting dressing room; breakfast optional; elevator apartment; choice surroundings. Apt. 101.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive, large outside room. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $8 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 89½.—Two light adjoining rooms; first floor. Bell 1, left side.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; private house; board.

Westchester.

PRIVATE FAMILY having large house with grounds, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, 15 minutes Grand Central, could accommodate with one to three furnished rooms with private bath; breakfast optional; suitable for some one having automobile who could use garage. Z 232 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

MOTHER and daughter desire 2 unfurnished rooms, bath, not exceeding $12 per month. Miller, 227 West 51st St.

LARGE furnished room for two; private family preferred; convenient to Lexington Av. and 59th St. Lurie, 750 Lexington Av.

Gentleman wants large, light room, with, without board, below 59th. M 30 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, and clerical worker; four years' experience; good penman; quick at figures; Christian; $10; anxious locating permanently. Theresa Bach, K 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, and clerical worker; four years' experience; good penman; quick at figures; Christian; $10; anxious locating permanently. Theresa Bach, K 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accountant recommends bookkeeper who has had six years' experience; desires to make change. Miss Yuroe, 1,571 46th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balance, controlling accounts; modern methods; highest credentials; $12. W 142 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, typist; thoroughly competent; $9. A 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, full charge; 5 years' experience. K 286 Times Downtown.

COOK, first class; best references. G. Singer, care of Moses, 438 East 86th.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—Cultured Southern girl, entirely alone, wishes position; references. Z 219 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic gowns; furs specialty, suits, remodeling; $2.50 daily; reference. 6189 Harlem.

DRESSMAKER; expert fitter; $3 day; handsome gowns made home, $7. Mrs. Manly, 1,620 Jerome Av. Telephone Fordham 1256.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic expert fitter; reception, evening gowns; remodels; latest tailor-made suits. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by day with private family; complete, finest dresses. Inquire 479 Union Av., Bronx.

GERMAN GIRL as visiting maid; light chamber work; morning. H., 1921 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess wishes position for morning; highest references. J. C., 127 West 63d St.; Col. 7805.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wants position as managing housekeeper; overseeing all pertaining to the home and servants; best references; six years' in last position. K 370 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured, unencumbered widow wants position as managing housekeeper, rooming house or apartment. L 168 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged lady desires position as housekeeper, companion to invalid or elderly person; references exchanged. R. S., 89 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Fifteen cents an agate line.

Fiat, 35 H. P., late 1913 model; in best of condition, with special built 7-passenger touring body; owner, going to Europe, will sacrifice; cost $5,800; can be seen by appointment. A 292 Times Downtown.

Hudson, 1913 model, "54," six-cylinder, self-starter, electric lights; recently painted; excellent condition; no dealers; price, $750. Owner, M. H. Gaillard, 324 West 83d St.; Tel. 3979 Schuyler.

HUPMOBILE 1915 touring car, in excellent condition throughout; guaranteed; like new, has every equipment; will sell very reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1913 & 1914 touring cars and roadsters, thoroughly overhauled and newly painted, no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

For Sale.—For cash only, slightly used 1915 Ford Landaulet town car; no dealers or brokers. Call or write C. E. Leighton, 31 Nassau Street, City.

DODGE touring car, just like new, in both condition and appearance; no reasonable offer refused. Diuguid Bros., 1,325 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Lancia 1913, Springfield body; mechanically perfect; sacrifice. Sullivan & Ballantine, 266 West 58th St.; 1776 Columbus.

Hupmobile roadster, new 1916, sacrifice. Apply H. M. S., 135 West 58th St. Tel. 4197 Columbus.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 East 83d St., phone 6073.

Bodies, limousine, landaulet, in elegant condition; also mounting, painting. 509 West 58th St.

HUPMOBILE roadster, electric equipment; many extras, newly painted, $450. Kloth, 1,285 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

25 limousines fitting Packard cars; $100, $125, $150 up. 303 West 59th.

NOW AT THE 44th St. Theatre WEST OF BROADWAY FOUR TIMES DAILY

FOR WOMEN ONLY AT 2:30, 4 & 8 P. M. | ADMISSION 25c | SPECIAL TONIGHT (MEN ONLY) 9:15 & 10:30.

Twilight Sleep

IN MOTION PICTURES AND LECTURE
BY DR. KURT E. SCHLOSSING OF FREIBURG FRAUENCLINIC

NAMES FLYING BOAT FOR NAVAL MILITIA

Gov. Whitman's Little Daughter Stands Sponsor for the "N. Y. No. 1."

MANY NOTED MEN PRESENT

Governor and Wise Wood Make Pleas for Preparedness—Craft Flies to Battery and Back.

With the assistance of Miss Olive Whitman, the six-year-old daughter of Governor Charles S. Whitman, the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia received yesterday its first hydroaeroplane from the National Aeroplane Fund, to which it was given by Glenn H. Curtiss, the aeroplane manufacturer and former aviator. Many of the highest officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia attended the ceremonies, as well as officers of the regular army and navy, including Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Admiral Usher. The Governor was attended by his staff.

The Governor's party arrived shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon and went aboard the frigate Granite State, at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street, which is the headquarters of Battalion 1 of the New York Naval Militia. On the pier, near the bow of the old hulk, the new hydroaeroplane glistening with fresh varnish and tuned up to the minute, was waiting, decked with flags.

On reaching the main deck of the Granite State the Governor was welcomed by Commander Charles L. Poor. The entire battalion was drawn up, and after an inspection, during which the band of the Twenty-third Regiment played and each company of the battalion saluted the Governor, the party went to the Commander's cabin, where there was a reception.

The Governor's Address.

After this the sailors marched ashore and drew up in double ranks, through which the Governor's party passed to their seats on the pier, facing the hydroaeroplane. Commander Poor introduced the Governor, who said:

"I hope that the advance in armament is not going to stop with this one hydroaeroplane, and I feel that this is the pioneer of a great fleet that will soon be marshaled for the defenses of our shores. I must offer the deepest thanks to the National Aeroplane Fund, to the Aero Club of America, which created this fund, and to Glenn H. Curtiss, through whose generosity we are able to accept this splendid flying boat.

"While it is not possible to man the battleships of the nation with the naval militia, still it will be possible, and more than probable, that the militia will man the flying corps of the navy. We cannot man the battleships and battle cruisers, but we can man the aeroplanes, and this plane is the first of the fleets to come which will be manned by our naval militia.

"I fully realize the importance of the national preparedness movement. I am strongly in favor of safeguarding our country. We must be prepared to defend American institutions, American liberty, and American civilization. The only way to do this is to have a sufficient armament, and as this gift of the National Aeroplane Fund is the first step in that direction I am doubly pleased to accept it in behalf of the New York Naval Militia."

Henry A. Wise Wood then spoke in behalf of the National Aeroplane Fund and the Aero Club of America, and also dwelt on preparedness and criticised the naval increase plan recently proposed by the Secretary of the Navy. After reviewing the history of flying, during which he paid a tribute to A. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aviator, who was a pioneer in the science, he said:

Wise Wood Pleads for Readiness.

"Commander Poor, I have been asked to present you with this seaplane, the first aerial craft to enter your branch of our naval service. But before completing my task I feel it my duty to say to you, to your officers and men, a few words upon a very serious subject. When some of you entered this service you may have come lightly, in the spirit of sport. That was as it should have been then. But the world is in a different mod now; the things to which we held fact as to the life line of civilization, have been swept away; fair words that were spoken in promise and cherished in faith have been translated into the sinister language of denial and war; your own people have already shed their innocent blod on behalf of that 'necessity' which places might above right, while in the unmistakeable language of action you have been put upon notice that he who would survive among nations must be prepared to defend himself, not feebly but with success."

Then came the naming of the hydroaeroplane and here was where little Miss Whitman shone. In a clear voice she proclaimed: "I name thee N. Y. N. 1," and then brrught the ribbon-bedecked bottle of champagne down on the bow of the boat with a loud thump. The bottle did not break, and, assisted by her father, she tried again. Then Lieut. Commander Waite stepped into the breach and grasped the bottle. Three separate titmes he brought it down, each thump re-echoing until the oudience thought that the hydroaeroplane was being destroyed, and the fourth time, with a full-arm swing, he smashed it.

A derrick swung the graceful flier off the pier into the water. After being towed clear of the Granite State Frank A. Burnside climbed on board and a moment later the "N. Y. N. 1" took the air for a flight down to the Battery, back to Grant's Tomb and then with a graceful volplane alighted at the Granite State. Its flight was followed by loud cheers from the thousands of spectators along the Drive and the crowds at the pier and then the Governor's party entered their automobiles and went to the St. Regis Hotel.

Taft to Speak in Aid of the Blind.

Ex-President Taft will speak and Joseph H. Choate will preside at the annual meeting of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, which will be held on Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Dr. George L. de Schweinitz, Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania, will also address the meeting. The committee, which aims at the prevention of blindness among new-born babies, has Mr. Taft as Honorary President and Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Choate, Senator Gore, Miss Winifred Holt, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Miss Helen Keller, Colonel Roosevelt, and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as Honorary Vice Presidents, with Edward M. Van Cleve as Managing Director.

WINS PRIZE AND WILL MARRY

$1,000 Awarded to A. Treidler of New York for Newark's Poster.

Adolph Treidler of 152 East Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan, received the first prize of $1,000 in the poster contest of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Newark, which will be held next year. Treidler said he would get married as soon as he got the prize. The poster represents Robert Treat directing the landing of the founders of Newark. The announcement was made yesterday by the Committee of One Hundred in charge of the coming celebration.

The second prize of $500 went to Miss Helen Dryden of 47 Washington Square, Manhattan, whose design combined the settlers' ship and the 1915 spirit of carnival. The special prize of $300 was awarded to A. E. Foringer of Grantwood. His poster typified Newark as a beautiful woman poised on the wheel of progress.

In a sketch of his life accompanying his poster Mr. Treidler wrote:

"I was born in West Cliff, Col., Aug. 27, 1886. I studied only a short time at the North Hopkins School of Art, an official college of the University of California in San Francisco. I didn't seem to be able to get past washing other people's brushes, so a few weeks after the fire I went to Chicago for a year or so. Most of my time while there was spent on The Tribune art staff. I came to New York about six years ago. I expect to get married about fifteen minutes after I get your check for $1,000."

The posters will be on exhibition all next week at the Anderson Art Galleries.

The judges of the poster contest were John Cotton Dana, Librarian of Newark, J. Henry Mecheller, Frank J. Keer, Charles Matlick Price, and Arthur W. Wiener.

Negroes Form a Golf Club.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 1.—Unless the plans of a number of prominent colored men hereabouts miscarry, "crap shooting" among the negroes in this vicinity will soon become a memory, giving way to golf. A number of prominent colored men of this district, interested in the uplift of their race, have formed a company, which plans to construct a nine-hole golf course, exclusively for colored players, at Douglas City, very near the fashionable Northfield Country Club grounds. The founders of the club say promises have been received from about one hundred colored men to join the club.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Julius Hagen, 30 years old, of 12 Fairview Avenue, was killed yesterday by the bursting of an emery wheel in the plant of the American Piston Ring Company, at 794 South Eleventh Street.

ORANGE.—The police of this city are investigating a robbery which occurred in the Palace Theatre last Saturday night after closing hours. About $30 was taken from the safe in the building.

HACKENSACK.—County Physician W. E. Ogden yesterday refused to approve a bill for dentistry sent to Sheriff R. N. Heath by Dr. C. F. Hunter of Palisade, who charged $215 for fixing the teeth of two short-term prisoners in the Hackensack Jail.

RED BANK.—Arrangements are being completed for the holding of a big religious campaign in this city under the direction of Evangelist "Bob" Johnson, to begin Nov. 11 and end on Dec. 20.

HACKETTSTOWN.—Ex-Mayor Elgin Ayres of Hackettstown was fined $50 on Saturday for driving his auto while under the influence of liquor.

PEAPACK.—As the result of the campaign in this town it is estimated that 1,977,000 flies were killed in the Summer. The fly-swatting contest was won by Miss Dorothy Johnson, who turned in 535,665 insects.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Mrs. E. W. Brouse of Washington Street is still in a serious condition as the result of the injuries she suffered when she fell out of her auto last Saturday.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Charles E. Stamets, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stamets, who was bitten on the neck, face, and shoulders by a dog a few weeks ago, died at his home yesterday.

PATERSON.—The barn on the estate of the late T. C. Kinney, the cigarette manufacturer, at Butler, N. J., burned yesterday morning, causing a loss of $10,000. The property was fully insured.

HELD FOR ANNOYING BY MAIL

Socialistic Juror Accused of Writing to Public Officials.

Edward J. McCallig of 449 Canal Street, well known in the Federal Building as a juror and an advocate of socialism, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton on the charge of sending indecent and obscene letters to Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, Police Commissioner Woods, District Attorney Perkins, and other officials. He waived examination and was sent to the Tombs.

The letter to the Mayor spoke of a conversation a Detective Sergeant had with a politician, in which he said the Plattsburg training camp was part of "a scheme to aid in the making of large Government contracts in which Mayor Mitchel was interested."

When a detective asked McCallig for a specimen of his handwriting he replied that he wrote "just like President Wilson."

AUTOIST'S 'GAS' IS BRANDY.

Harry W. Hurley, Broker, Sent to Jail for Thirty Days.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 1.—When Harry W. Hurley of 236 Hamilton Place, Hackensack, who says he is a broker in New York, was arraigned before City Judge Costello today, charged with having driven his automobile into a carriage in Main Street yesterday while he was intoxicated, Policeman Zober told the Court that after reaching a cell Hurley had called to him:

"Get me a can marked 'Gas' out of my car, will you, like a good fellow. I've got a sprained wrist and I want to rub it."

Zober found the can and was carrying it to Hurley when the odor excited his suspicion. He said the "gas" was brandy. Judge Costello sent Hurley to the Passaic County Jail in Paterson for thirty days.

Sphinx Club's Second Dinner.

The season's second dinner of the Sphinx Club will be held at the Waldorf on Tuesday evening next. Among the speakers will be Ingalls Kimball on the "The Money Value of Good Typography in Advertising," Charles W. Appleton on "Publicity as a Deterrent to Crime," and Nat Olds on "Advertising Solicitors I Have Met."

RECTOR'S

An Exceptional Dinner

Come to Rector's tonight! You will be more than delighted with our Special Dinner, served in the ballroom from 6 to 9, at $1.50 a cover. A wonderful dinner, faultlessly served amid ideal surroundings. A splendid entertainment during dinner. Then dancing on two uncrowded floors to round out your evening with us. We know you will come again.

Telephone your reservations—Bryant 3200.

BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2. Matinee Today, Wed. & Sat. LAST 7 TIMES Wm. Gillette Sherlock Holmes Next Mon.—"SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. Matinee Today, Thurs. & Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D STREET 3093 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 sharp. NO MATINEE TODAY. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW (WED.) KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT THE SEASON'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL SHOW. AROUND THE MAP Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan. Music by Herman Finck.—Cast of 125. After the Play Visit Danse de Follies.

ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. ELECTION DAY MATINEE TODAY. ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ELECTION DAY MATINEE TODAY. YOUNG AMERICA

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wednesday & Sat. 2:15. ELECTION DAY MATINEE TODAY. "The 'Shenandoah' of 1915."—Times. Under Fire With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ELECTION DAY MATINEE TODAY. ROLLING STONES

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Opening Postponed to Next Saturday Night. Seats now. "FAIR AND WARMER." A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood. Tonight's Seats Must Be Exchanged.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. Last 4 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SEPECTACLE Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50. THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50, 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50. Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ELECTION DAY MATINEE TODAY. COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20 THE BOOMERANG

FULTON West 46th St., Beginning MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 8. ARNOLD DALY Announces "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE" SEAT SALE THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Mats. TODAY, Wed. and Sat. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Continuous Noon to 12 PM. 10 & 25c WITH THE FIGHTING FORCES OF EUROPE MOTION PICTURES IN NATURAL COLORS.

LONGACRE W. 48TH ST. BRYANT 25. Evs. 8:20. Matinee 2:20. Last 3 Pop. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. LAST 8 PERFORMANCES THE GIRL WHO SMILES Musical hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele." MONDAY, Nov. 8. Seats Thursday, Nov. 4. LEO DITRICHSTEIN In a Romantic Comedy, "The Great Lover."

Hippodrome Management Charles Dillingham. Mat. Today. Best Seats, $1.50. WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES. HIP HIP HOORAY with 1,000 People. SOUSA and BAND Sensational ICE BALLET Staged by R. H. Burnside. Evs. & Sat. Mat. $1.50 | BEST SEATS | Daily Matinees, Exc. Sat., $1.00. 1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c. Tonight—Election Returns from the Stage. SUNDAYS, SOUSA and "HIP" FEATURES.

ELMENDORF COURSE TICKET SALE NOW OPEN: $2.50, $3, $4, $5 For The TRAVELTALKS 5 SUNDAY NIGHTS at 8:30. 5 MONDAY MATINEES 2:45. CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. Nov. 7-8, "THE BRITISH ISLES." Nov. 14 & 15, "HOLLAND." Nov. 21 & 22, "SWITZERLAND." Nov. 28 & 29, "NORTHERN ITALY." Dec. 5-6, "SOUTHERN ITALY."

The Iron heel of the invader: on Broadway, at your door; in your home! See THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 48. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. THE PRINCESS' PAT Eleanor Painter by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert. "Enchanting, you will go again and again."—Alexander Woollcott, Times.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "Bringing Up Father"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "EXPERIENCE"

YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c. "SINNERS"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. LILLIAN RUSSELL, HARRY GREEN & CO., Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Courtney Sisters, Craig Campbell, Bert Levy, others. Election Returns Announced from the Stage.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. NORA BAYES, Maryland Singers, Perry & Heath, Mullen & Coogan, ots.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Dorothy Jardon, MASON-KEELER CO., Vanderbilt & Moore.

It will impress even those who do not want to know the truth! See THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Art Gifts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Today Matinee at 2:15. Der Weltbesteufel. Tonight 8:15, Ein Idealer Gatte. Friday, Hoheit Tanzt Walzer (Operette.)

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. | Mats. Today & Sat. Washington Square Players

OPERA TICKETS Phone 4189 Greeley — Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St.

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Benefit Organized by THE ELINOR COMSTOCK MUSIC SCHOOL in Honor of MR. AND MRS. PADEREWSKI Dancers of Pavlowa Ballet—Bazaar—Entertainment—Tea and Reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Sale of Mme. Paderewski's Celebrated Polish Refugee Dolls. T. Wronski of the Boston Opera—Arnold Volpe and his orchestra.

Biltmore Hotel 3 to 7 P. M., November 5th, 1915 Admission Tickets—$2.00, on sale at Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Aeolian Hall, and Elinor Comstock Music School, 41 E. 30th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon, 2:30. SCHUMANN-HEINK ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON (STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3. VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO De GOGORZA (STEINWAY PIANO). Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 8, 8:15. HENRIETTE BACH Violin Recital. (Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.)

THE FIRST BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 5TH, at 11. MARIE RAPPOLD ANTONIO SCOTTI JOSEF HOFMANN Prices—$3; Boxes, $30. Now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnson. Knabe Piano.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Fri. Aft., Nov. 5; Sun. Aft., Nov. 7. FRIEDA HEMPEL Weber, Mozart, Debussy, J. Strauss, Carpenter. Seats at Box Office. AEOLIAN HALL.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO., with PAVLOWA BALLET | TO-NIGHT | RUSSE | AT 8. "Madama Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Cond. Jacchia. "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine, Ballet and chorus. Cond. Schmid.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:30. MARGUERITE BERIZA Chicago Opera Co. and GENIA D'AGARIOFF assisted by THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY Orchestra. Modest Altschuler, Conductor. Seats $2 to 50c. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.

GODOWSKY Carnegie Hall, Sat. Afternoon, Nov. 13 ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3. SONG RECITAL Man'g't Loudon Charlton. CLARA CLEMENS GABRILOWITSCH

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. SPALDING 2d Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3. RECITAL BY GUIOMAR NOVAES BRAZILIAN PIANIST. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3. Piano Recital by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch Mngt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 4, at 3. Song Recital by MARCIA VAN DRESSER Mgmt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3. CONCERT BY JOHN McCormack TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

Aeolian Hall Tom'w (Wed.) Aft. at 3 | VIOLIN RECITAL ARKADY BOURSTIN Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

A naval battle past all comprehension. Dreadnoughts in death struggle. Torpedoed! Smashed! Destroyed! See THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

HORSE SHOW The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. TODAY and TOMORROW for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show, and on and after Nov. 5th for reserved seats for any single performance.

Triangle Plays This Week: "Saved by Wireless," Bessie Barriscale in "The Golden Claw," Weber & Fields in "The Best of Enemies," Douglas Fairbanks in "Double Trouble." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices: Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way and 38th St.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. Bargain Mat. TODAY, 25c. to $1.00. All Res'd. NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS SUNDAY EVE. CONCERT—15 BIG ACTS.

If you fear war and want to know how to escape its horrible consequences, see THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. THE BATTLE TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 CRY OF PEACE & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1. School Children's Mat. Sat. 11 A. M., 25c., 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. REGULAR PRICES, 10c TO 50c. Geraldine Farrar in "CARMEN" Next Week: Mary Pickford in "Mme. Butterfly."

If you are against preparedness—if you favor disarmament—See THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 2nd Season Opens THURS., NOV. 11 TREASURE ISLAND SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE 1366.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Girls from Joyland" Mat. Today, 15, 25, 50c Extra Feature—Oriental Roskadi.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15 JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS. | ALL SEATS Meadowbrook Orchestra. 10 others. | RESERVED Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. | 25c, 35c, 50c.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Election Returns

If you elect to wear clothes of style and fit and value, you get the greatest returns for your money in our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

They give perfect satisfaction throughout their entire term of service.

Stores Open Election Day.

Suits—$18 to $50
Overcoats—$15 to $60

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
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JETWOOD



A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT

THE NEW E&W

RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE SPORTING WIDOWS. Election Returns by Wire Read from Stage.

Our Stores are open to-day for your convenience. You'll have time to look—leisurely at the best fitting and most stylish men's suits at $15 and $20 in the city. Others up to $40. Overcoats $15 to $50.

And bring in the boys. Junior Suits at $5 and Norfolks at $6.50 to $10 with the extra knickerbockers.

Manhattan Shirts and Stetson Hats

B&K Broadway at 32d St. Cooper Square at 5th St. Manhattan. Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.



WESTPORT 2 1/4 IN. THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE. Lion Collars OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Hotel Ansonia Broadway, 73d to 74th Street. Overlooking the Hudson River.

Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.

Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.

17 Stories. 1,400 Rooms, All Outside. Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles 30c
Club Dinner .....75c & $1
Open Sundays & Holidays.

The Ferncry Miss Tucker, 22 East 23d Street. MUSIC FOUR TO SIX ELECTION DAY.

The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

Carlton Terrace Broadway at 100th St.

So conducted as to continue to deserve your good will.

DALY'S RESTAURANT & GRILL 20 E. 42D ST. MUSIC

HOTEL ENDICOTT Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES

Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath ... 2.50

HOTEL THERESA Under New Management. Phone 8270 Morningside. 7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Block Front. The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem. One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station. FAMILY AND TRANSIENT Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.) Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day Single rooms with bath .....$2.00 per day up Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. P. Leube, Mgr. Special Luncheon Every Tuesday & Thursday 12 to 1:30 P. M. 50 cents.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices. EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS. Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

HANLEY'S IN YONKERS On B'way—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park. THE SUBURBAN RESTAURANT BEAUTIFUL Service Perfect. Dancing. Entertainment.

HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St. SUNDAY DINNER $1.50 12 Noon to 8:30 P. M. RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA Reserve Tables Now Telephone Columbus 1900

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ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON.....$1 NINE LESSONS.....$5 Open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1. 3½ Hours' Dancing, 25c. Afternoon and Evenings The REMEY DANCING SCHOOL FOR 917 8th Av., (at 55th St.) Tel. 4557 Col. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

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SPECIAL ELECTION DAY DINNER $1.00 A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order. SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid. Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop. Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Ounce of Turkey.
Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.
Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

LITTLE HUNGARY 255-263 EAST HOUSTON ST., IN THE HEART OF THE GHETTO



Once more Max Schwartz's Little Hungary, the same old rendezvous, the same place, 255-263 East Houston Street, and the same genial host; a combination that has made Little Hungary justly famous for 20 years.

The spirit of Bohemianism and good fellowship reign supreme here.

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For reservations Tel. Orchard 2960.

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THE delicious Dinner is what made Bustanoby's wonderful reputation among the "gourmets" and "bon vivants."

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ELECTION DAY DINNER Jansen wants to see You At the Famous HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY AND GREATEST LUNCHEON AND DINNER PLACE 30TH ST. Highest Class Music Commencing at Noon. Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1 30TH ST.

CASTLES IN THE AIR. ICE PALACE ATOP 44 TH STREET THEATRE. WEST OF B'WAY. TO-NIGHT! CARNIVAL NIGHT! $1.50 DINNER FROM 6 TO 9 ALSO SERVICE A LA CARTE WORLD'S CHAMPION ICE SKATERS —DANCING— J. R. Europe's Famous Orchestra Playing. NO ADMISSION CHARGED Messrs. LOUIS CANTONE & C. PIERRE, RESTAURATEURS TABLES RESERVED IN ADVANCE PHONE 5935 Bryant

HOTEL BRISTOL 122-124 W. 49th St. No Music. No Dancing. JUST GOOD FOOD Table d'Hote Luncheon, 50c Table d'Hote Dinner, 75c Also a la Carte.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c Maitre Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS. HOTEL NETHERLAND FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET. Finest location in New York City.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly cooler Wednesday; fair Thursday; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,102. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.— TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CONSTITUTION LOST, 375,000; SUFFRAGE OVERWHELMED, NEW YORK 200,000, PENNSYLVANIA 125,000, BAY STATE 124,000; TAMMANY CARRIES CITY; REPUBLICANS KEEP LEGISLATURE

ASQUITH DEFENDS CONDUCT OF WAR; TELLS NEW PLANS

Cabinet War Council of Three to Five Likely and Closer Co-operation with Allies.

MAY ACCEPT CONSCRIPTION

But Expresses Faith That Lord Derby's Plan Will Make Voluntary Recruiting Effective.

RESOLVED TO SAVE SERBIA

Admits Reverses in the Dardanelles and Accepts Responsibility for Them.

CARSON HITS BALKAN POLICY

Would "Make Greece Afraid of Us" —Grey Answers His Charges of Delay in Serbia.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Premier Asquith made his long expected address on the war in the House of Commons today, his survey, which was both retrospective and prospective, being as full as military exigencies seemed to permit. The notable interest in his statement was shown by the crowded house, all the diplomatic, peers' and visitors' galleries being filled to overflowing.

The Premier was warmly greeted when he rose to speak, this being his first appearance in the House of Commons since his recent illness.

He began with an expression of regret at the mishap to King George, and assured the House that the King was doing as well as could be expected, and that his injuries were not serious.

His most important declaration was that the war would be conducted by a Cabinet Committee of from three to five members, which would consult with the full Cabinet on questions of the most serious import.

It is taken for granted that the Premier, Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, and A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, will be members of this council. The plan was expected and seems in the nature of a compromise to meet the criticism that a Cabinet of twenty-two members is unwieldy.

Premier's Notable Statements.

Among the notable statements made by the Premier were the following:

That he believed that the Earl of Derby's recruiting plan would render compulsion unnecessary, but that if it failed, he would make proposals to the House "involving some form of legal obligation."

That in future there would be coordination between the staffs of the Allied Powers.

That, confident of the Allies' triumph in the war, he would not surrender his task while he enjoyed health and the confidence of the King and country.

That there was full agreement between Great Britain and France to maintain the independence of Serbia and not let her "become the prey of the sinister and nefarious combination of Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria."

That ex-Premier Venizelos of Greece, whose advocacy of intervention in the war on the side of the Entente Allies led to his resignation, asked France and Great Britain on Sept. 21 for 150,000 men, with the express understanding that Greece would mobilize.

That he [the Premier] accepted his full share of responsibility for the first attack on the Dardanelles, which resulted in failure, with the loss of several capital ships. He said that this attack was made after full investigation and consultation with naval experts, and that it was sanctioned by the Government, notwithstanding some doubts in the mind of its principal naval adviser.

That the allied forces in Gallipoli were holding up 200,000 Turks, and that the situation in the Dardanelles was "receiving the most anxious consideration of the Government, not as an isolated thing, but as part of the larger strategical question raised by reason of developments in the Balkans."

That in the Sea of Marmora British submarines had sunk or damaged two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports and 197 supply ships.

That the financial situation was serious, and the nation must be prepared to make yet greater sacrifices.

That Field Marshal Sir John French had nearly 1,000,000 soldiers under his command.

That the total British casualties in France and Flanders were 377,000.

That the Germans in that area had not made a net gain of a foot of ground since April.

In the debate following the Premier's speech Sir Edward Carson, the former Attorney General, explained that he had left the Cabinet because of his disagreement with his colleagues as to the policy of aiding Serbia, which he considered one of "gyrations," and criticised the Government for the failure of its whole Balkan campaign, including that in the Dardanelles, which, he said, had been "a millstone about our necks."

He was answered by Sir Edward Grey,

Continued on Page 16.

Germany's Alleged Peace Terms As The Hague Gets Report

LONDON, Nov. 2.—"It has been learned from trustworthy but unofficial sources," says a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague, "that at a recent conference in Amsterdam, which was attended by several members of the Reichstag, one of the members stated that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, had declared that Germany was inclined to conclude peace on the basis of the cession to Germany of Belgium and the Meuse line, the cession of Courland and the payment of an indemnity of 30,000,000,000 marks ($7,500,000,000)."

SUMMARY OF NEWS ON ALL WAR FRONTS

Allies Land at Kavala—Heavy Fighting in Russia—Italian Offensive Continues.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 3.—A new French army has been landed at Kavala, Greece, about twenty miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

In the meantime, however, the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces continue their advance in Serbia, and are daily drawing closer to Nish, making the position of the Serbian army in the north more precarious. In the southwest the Bulgarians are advancing from Veles in the direction of Monastir and have reached Babuna range, halfway between Prilep and Monastir.

It is believed here that the main Serbian Army will be able to withdraw to the mountains and resist the invaders until the assistance which the Entente Allies have promised draws some of the pressure from them.

The British and French troops, which were landed at Saloniki, are already doing this in the south, and news of a Russian contingent, which is variously reported as having landed at Varna or to be approaching Bulgaria through Rumania, is anxiously awaited.

On the western front, except for some fighting in Champagne and in the Neuville trenches, there is little or nothing doing, but on the eastern front at least three or four big battles are in progress.

The Germans continue their efforts to approach Riga from the west, the Russians are attacking west of Dvinsk and among the lakes south of that city, while attacks and counterattacks are almost continuous on the Styr River in Volhynia and along the Stripa in Galicia. Both sides are claiming the advantage.

The offensive of the Italians against the Austrians continues, although Vienna reports that it is meeting with no success.

FRENCH CEASED FIRING ON VERGE OF VICTORY

Germans in Champagne Were Near Utter Defeat in September Attack.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—The Ribe Stifts Tidende, the leading newspaper on the German frontier, publishes a letter from a German officer who was present during the French offensive in Champagne from Sept. 25 to 27.

The officer writes that the Germans came within an ace of total disaster and had fully prepared to leave their second line. Their artillery had been prepared and the infantry was ready to march off when the bombardment suddenly ceased. Had it lasted another two hours, the situation, which was then indescribably critical, would, the officer says, have developed into a complete rout.

PLACE FOR PEACE CONGRESS DECIDED?

Geneva Newspapers Assert That It Is to Be Held in Switzerland.

BOLOGNA, Nov. 1, (via Paris, Nov. 2.)—Prince von Bülow, ex-Imperial Chancellor of Germany, who is reported to have been sent to Switzerland by the German Government to initiate peace negotiations, will remain at Lucerne three or four weeks, says the Berne correspondent of the Resto del Carlino, who repeats the report that von Bülow will collaborate with Mgr. Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland, in drawing up peace proposals for the Pope to submit to the Entente Powers.

The Resto del Carlino asserts that the Pontiff himself is now engaged in combining the most promising features of various projects for mediation into one definite plan. The paper revives the report that the Pope will seek to induce President Wilson to act simultaneously with him in intervention on behalf of peace.

GENEVA, Nov. 2.—The Swiss press is commenting extensively on the visit of Prince von Bülow to Switzerland. Although it is stated that the Prince has come to this country merely for a holiday, the Basle Nachrichten asserts that he is accompanied by two high officials of the German Foreign Office.

Local newspapers say the movement in favor of peace negotiations has been carried to such a point that the meeting place of the proposed peace conference is under discussion and will be held in Switzerland.

ROME, Wednesday, Nov. 3, (via Paris.)—The newspapers say that Prince von Bülow has asked the Italian Government for a safe conduct to Spain.

Information given out at the Vatican today is that Mgr. Marchetti was sent by the Vatican to Switzerland merely to arrange for an exchange of prisoners and civilians between the belligerents, and had no mission concerning peace.

It was not known at the Vatican, it was said, whether Mgr. Marchetti would meet Prince von Bülow in Switzerland.

Dr. A. A. Warden of Paris, who arrived here yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau from Bordeaux, said he was on his way to Washington on a peace mission.

He declined to state the details of his mission, but said that from correspondence he had had with leading diplomats of the belligerent nations he believed an early peace was possible.

SEATAG OYSTERS are certified.
The blue tags on every shell introduces you to half-shell oysters of certified freshness, purity, and genuine deep-sea flavor. At better hotels, clubs, and markets.—Advt.

DEFEAT OF CONSTITUTION

New York City Rolls Up 245,000 Majority Against It.

BITTERLY FOUGHT UP-STATE

Non-Partisan Vote in Republican Counties Against Further Centralization of Power.

AMENDMENTS FAILED ALSO

Result of Canal Proposal Still in Doubt—Democrats May Frame Next Constitution.

NEW CONSTITUTION VOTE.

County.	For.	Against.
Albany	11,772	24,458
Allegany	....	....
Bronx	14,401	60,669
Broome	4,265	7,435
Broome	....	....
Cattaraugus	4,000	4,500
Cayuga	....	....
Chautauqua	8,489	10,134
Chemung	....	....
Chenango	....	....
Clinton	....	....
Columbia	1,884	6,431
Cortland	....	....
Delaware	....	....
Dutchess	....	....
Erie	37,982	39,655
Essex	900	1,200
Franklin	1,619	3,241
Fulton	....	....
Genesee	3,015	4,066
Greene	1,550	1,500
Hamilton	....	....
Herkimer	482	1,187
Jefferson	....	....
Kings	34,232	109,797
Lewis	....	....
Livingston	1,824	2,980
Madison	2,425	6,900
Monroe	14,461	26,385
Montgomery	....	....
Nassau	3,066	7,238
New York	49,145	135,074
Niagara	7,896	11,394
Oneida	2,425	6,900
Onondaga	16,481	20,542
Ontario	....	....
Orange	....	....
Orleans	2,315	3,120
Oswego	5,500	7,503
Otsego	....	....
Putnam	....	6,900
Queens	11,642	42,629
Rensselaer	....	....
Richmond	4,001	11,141
Rockland	1,900	3,500
St. Lawrence	6,000	8,000
Saratoga	4,250	7,250
Schenectady	6,300	9,700
Schoharie	1,000	2,500
Schuyler	....	....
Seneca	4,920	7,404
Steuben	6,400	12,800
Suffolk	....	....
Sullivan	1,200	3,800
Tioga	960	1,450
Tompkins	....	....
Ulster	4,100	6,900
Warren	2,100	4,000
Washington	950	....
Wayne	2,588	6,041
Westchester	25,000	25,000
Wyoming	1,500	3,300
Yates	1,000	2,400
Totals	363,120	674,973
Majority	....	311,853

Returns from many counties, as shown above, are still incomplete. Estimating these on the ratio of the returns elsewhere, the majority against the new Constitution appears to be 375,000.

The new Constitution has been beaten by about 375,000 votes. New York City, in which Tammany opposed it, rolled up an adverse majority of about 245,000. The first figures obtained removed all doubt as to its fate. Everywhere throughout the State, even where its framers expected support, came majorities against it. Chautauqua County, which is normally Republican by two and a half to one over all other parties, showed a small majority in opposition early in the evening.

This was the first ripple of the wave that soon grew into large proportions and speedily doomed the hopes of those who labored so hard for it. Figures from the smalled cities in the State which usually are carried for Republican candidates and measures indicated that the vote was not partisan. From Broome County, in the southern tier, to the counties on the west and north, the figures ran just as hard against the new instrument.

Tammany's opposition was strongly seconded up-State. Senators Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, Elon R. Brown of Jefferson, F. E. Dawson of Onondaga, and other prominent politicians, representing all of the political parties and every section of the State, created a current strong enough to threaten to drown the new State instrument early in the voting.

The main points of objection voiced by those who busied themselves in denouncing the proposed Constitution and in hunting for votes to defeat it were that it placed too much power in the hands of the Governor by permitting him to appoint many influential State officials without confirmation by the Senate; by giving him unrestricted power to remove officials, and by largely extending his power over appropriations.

It was also contended that the scheme of the new instrument was extravagant in the methods it proposed, and that its entire trend was toward an autocratic control of the State by a single official. There were many other objections which the makers of the Constitution, under the leadership of Elihu Root, combated with infinite skill. But returns throughout the State indicated that the voters were disposed to cling to the ills they have than to invite others that might be worse.

Elihu Root declined last night to comment on the vote. A call at his apartment, 998 Fifth Avenue, resulted only in the request that he be excused from talking just now. Neither Seth Low nor George W. Wickersham could be found at his home.

Williams Barnes, at Republican State Headquarters, gave out this statement:

"Many of the amendments which were favorably acted upon by the Constitutional Convention can still be incorporated into the basic law of this State. That lots of voters did not see fit to adopt the Constitution as a whole is largely due, to my mind, to the fact that the convention refused to present its propositions separately, so that a discriminating vote could not be cast.

"On the last day of the session of the convention I urged upon it the importance of presenting separately to the voters the main features of the Constitution. Only twenty-seven members of that convention voted in favor of my motion. The result is that the good in the Constitution has gone down with the bad, and that the negative has been more controlling than the affirmative will.

"The Legislature to convene in January will have the opportunity to present to the voters those propositions which the convention adopted with practical unanimity. This is its plain duty, so that these proposals may be voted upon in 1917."

CONSTITUTION VOTE OUTSIDE THE CITY

How Revision and Amendments Were Disposed of by Up-State Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The Revised Constitution lost today in St. Lawrence County by approximately 2,000 votes.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Westchester County today rejected Proposition No. 1 of the Revised Constitution by a vote of 15,000 for; 18,000 against.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The total vote in Madison County today on Question No. 1 of the Revised Constitution was estimated: Yes, 2,425; No, 6,900.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The total vote of Steuben County on Question No. 1 of the Revised Constitution today follows: Yes, 7,800; No, 6,200.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Estimates of the Constitution vote at 10 o'clock tonight in Broome County follows: Question No. 1, defeated by 800; Question No. 2, by 900; Question No. 3, by 1,500. Amendment No. 1 defeated by 800; Amendment No. 2, by 800; Proposition No. 1, by 1,500.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Troy's vote today on question No. 1 on the Revised Constitution as a whole: Yes, 51,566; No, 9,039.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Twenty-six out of thirty-seven districts in Livingston County tonight gave 1,824 votes for the revised Constitution and 2,845 against it. The amendments will be defeated by 1,200 to 1,500, estimating complete returns on the foregoing figures. The entire Republican ticket of county officers in Livingston County is elected by majorities of from 1,500 to 2,100.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The revised Constitution was rejected here today by a vote estimated at 6,900 to 4,100.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC BY LEAD OF 12,000

Republicans Still Hope to Overcome Stanley's Apparent Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 3.—Indications early this morning are that A. O. Stanley, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has won over Edwin P. Morrow, the Republican nominee, by something like 10,000 majority.

Until the heavy Democratic counties of Western Kentucky had sent their returns the outcome was in doubt, With 90 of 120 counties reported, Stanley now has a lead of 12,000, though several mountain counties yet to report probably will cut this lead down materially.

Edwin P. Morrow, the Republican nominee, still claims his election by a safe majority; but the Republican strength has been about expended, the majority of the big Republican counties having reported. The fight was the hardest since 1907, when A. E. Willson, Republican, was elected Governor. Not until the polls closed did the workers cease their labors.

Democratic leaders were jubilant because there were many factions in the Republican Party which did not put forth their best efforts in the campaign.

They say this is a great victory for President Wilson, for the party leaders made the fight on the record of the National Administration.

There was deep interest in the election of the judicial tickets in every district in the State, and this caused to some extent the failure of party workers to get out the full vote. The stay-at-home vote was large in the rural districts, but the cities turned out in force.

The fight the Republicans made was on the poor administration of the Democrats in the past four years in Kentucky. In the final week of the campaign the funds of the Republicans apparently were adequate to make a big fight, and their strength was surprising in view of the fact that there had been much party dissension, though practically all of the Progressives returned to the party.

Those in the Republican ranks who fought the liquor plank in the platform buried their discontent and gave their best efforts to the party's success.

THRU KEY WEST (HAVANA) SLEEPER FLORIDA EAST COAST RESORTS on Seaboard Air Line's "FLAMINGO," 9:15 A. M.—Winter Resort Bureau, 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

SWANN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

His Plurality 33,589, and Smith Elected Sheriff by 49,390.

BENNET BACK TO CONGRESS

Has Probably Carried His Uptown District by About 723 Over Healey.

CROPSEY WINS IN BROOKLYN

Tammany Will Probably Control Board of Aldermen and Elect McAneny's Successor.

ELECTED.

New York County.
District Attorney.....Swann, (Dem.)
Sheriff.....Smith, (Dem.)

Kings County.
District Attorney...Cropsey, (Rep.)
Register.....O'Loughlin, (Dem.)
Supreme Court...Callaghan, (Rep.)
County Judges...May, (Dem.), Hylan, (Dem.), Roy, (Dem.)

Queens County.
Sheriff.....Stier, (Dem.)
County Clerk....Dujat, (Dem.)

Richmond County.
Borough President...Van Name, (Dem.)
Sheriff.....Pitou, (Dem.)

The Board of Aldermen is carried by the Democrats by a substantial majority.

New York City contributed to the general result in the State a majority of 245,000 against the new Constitution and of 89,747 against woman suffrage, and throughout the city Tammany had the better of the voting as a whole.

In New York County Judge Edward Swann, Tammany candidate for District Attorney, was elected by a plurality of 33,589 over Charles A. Perkins, the Republican incumbent of the office. The candidacy of Frank Moss did not directly affect the result. Mr. Moss's vote was small, barely a third of the Perkins vote, and Swann had a sufficient majority over the two combined.

Ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, Tammany's candidate for Sheriff, fared even better than Judge Swann. Smith was elected Sheriff by 49,390 plurality over Frank K. Bowers, the Republican candidate and present Under Sheriff.

The result of the District Attorneyship contest was assured comparatively early in the evening, and Mr. Perkins telegraphed his congratulations to his opponent, wishing him a successful administration. Judge Swann issued a statement in which he expressed his gratification "that the principles which I enunciated in the campaign have met with the approval of the people," and added, "I am sensible of the trust reposed in me and will administer the office of District Attorney so as to safeguard the interests of all the people."

The judiciary results having been arranged in advance of Election Day, through a bargain by which Tammany and the Republicans obtain three each of the six vacant Supreme Court Justiceships, the chief interest outside of the District Attorneyship and Shrievalty centred in the Assembly and Aldermanic contests, and early this morning everything indicated that these had gone altogether Tammany's way.

Tammany probably gains three seats in the Assembly, without seriously affecting the Republican control of that body, and has made almost a complete sweep of the Board of Aldermen, insuring to itself the choice of a successor to President George McAneny, when he retires in January. This will give Tammany three more votes in the Board of Estimate, but will not change the complexion of that body, in which the fusion administration will still retain a safe majority.

Nevertheless, the results of the city election brought great joy to Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, whose pronunciamento to the public, issued at midnight, concluded with this:

"Today's victory indicates a triumph of adherence to principle over the forces of sham, hypocrisy, and misrepresentation."

In the Greater City there were two other contests of interest, the District Attorneyship of Kings and the Congressional election in the Twenty-third District in upper Manhattan and the Bronx. In both of these the Republicans were able to score.

In the Congress election the indications early this morning were that W. S. Bennett, Republican, had probably defeated Ellsworth J. Healey, his Democratic opponent, by a majority of about 723 votes.

In Kings, District Attorney James C. Cropsey (Rep.) was re-elected by an indicated plurality of 28,433, but as to all other county offices the Democrats won them all. Edward Riegelmann was elected Sheriff; Edward T. O'Loughlin, Register; William E. Kelly, County Clerk, and Robert H. Roy, John F. Hylan, and Mitchell May, County Judges. Kings, which, together with Queens, Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties, composes the Second Judicial District, gave Stephen Callaghan (Rep.) 4,266 majority for Justice of the Supreme Court, and insured his election. Fitzgerald (Dem.) carried only the Counties of Queens and Richmond.

The indicated plurality of O'Loughlin, (Dem.,) over MacCrate, (Rep.,) for Register was 10,850; O'Loughlin's vote, with 127 election districts of the 773 missing, was 86,569; MacCrate's vote, 77,406.

In Queens County Dujat, (Dem.,) defeated Goetz, (Rep.,) for County Clerk by 13,938, and Stier, (Dem.,) defeated McCardell, (Rep.,) for Sheriff by 5,688.

In Richmond, Van Name, (Dem.,) was elected to succeed the late Borough President McCormick by a majority of 4,133.

VOTE ON THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENTS.

NEW YORK.

COUNTY.	VOTE CAST. For.	VOTE CAST. Against.	MAJORITY. For.	MAJORITY. Against.
Albany	9,844	19,013	.....	9,169
Allegany	1,500	3,100	.....	1,600
Bronx	31,334	39,227	.....	7,893
Broome	4,500	5,300	.....	800
Cattaraugus	3,100	3,400	.....	300
Cayuga	4,772	5,820	.....	1,048
Chautauqua	8,750	6,122	2,528	.....
Chemung	1,900	3,700	.....	1,800
Chenango	2,702	3,097	.....	395
Clinton	1,373	2,058	.....	685
Columbia	1,901	5,460	.....	3,559
Cortland	2,336	2,144	192	.....
Delaware	1,600	3,400	.....	1,800
Dutchess	5,500	8,500	.....	3,000
Erie	23,115	32,262	.....	9,147
Essex	700	1,300	.....	600
Franklin	2,131	2,985	.....	854
Fulton	1,954	1,957	.....	3
Genesee	2,542	2,877	.....	335
Greene	1,300	1,700	.....	400
Hamilton	29	44	.....	15
Herkimer	2,008	2,395	.....	387
Jefferson	3,312	4,797	.....	1,485
Kings	77,373	115,429	.....	38,056
Lewis	226	459	.....	233
Livingston	2,542	4,342	.....	1,800
Madison	2,314	3,040	.....	726
Monroe	16,053	23,326	.....	7,273
Montgomery	2,200	3,500	.....	1,300
Nassau	6,527	7,977	.....	1,450
New York	80,473	111,573	.....	31,040
Niagara	4,923	6,220	.....	1,297
Oneida	5,833	10,074	.....	4,241
Onondaga	15,233	17,052	.....	1,819
Ontario	2,100	4,600	.....	2,500
Orange	3,500	6,500	.....	3,000
Orleans	2,140	2,840	.....	700
Oswego	1,785	2,206	.....	421
Otsego	2,200	3,400	.....	1,200
Putnam	500	1,500	.....	500
Queens	17,338	28,617	.....	11,279
Rensselaer	5,659	8,604	.....	2,945
Richmond	5,968	7,447	.....	1,479
Rockland	1,800	2,500	.....	700
St. Lawrence	5,710	7,195	.....	1,485
Saratoga	4,250	7,250	.....	3,000
Schenectady	7,320	5,523	1,797	.....
Schoharie	800	1,500	.....	700
Schuyler	500	900	.....	400
Seneca	1,300	2,800	.....	1,500
Steuben	7,500	12,500	.....	5,000
Suffolk	7,434	9,104	.....	1,670
Sullivan	2,500	4,000	.....	1,500
Tioga	2,450	1,680	870	.....
Tompkins	2,295	2,124	171	.....
Ulster	4,500	7,500	.....	3,000
Warren	1,800	3,500	.....	1,700
Washington	3,748	4,452	.....	704
Wayne	1,438	4,315	.....	2,877
Westchester	20,000	25,000	.....	5,000
Wyoming	2,047	4,019	.....	1,972
Yates	1,100	2,200	.....	1,100
Totals	433,790	627,425	5,502	199,197
Majority against suffrage				193,635

In New York City returns from 161 election districts are missing, several districts are also missing from many of the up-State counties. Allowing for these, the total majority against suffrage is about 200,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY.	VOTE CAST. For.	VOTE CAST. Against.	MAJORITY. For.	MAJORITY. Against.
Barnstable	1,109	2,700	.....	1,591
Berkshire	6,302	9,377	.....	3,075
Bristol	9,948	17,716	.....	7,768
Dukes	201	532	.....	331
Essex	21,178	38,889	.....	17,711
Franklin	2,172	3,628	.....	1,456
Hampden	11,186	17,237	.....	6,051
Hampshire	2,691	6,824	.....	4,133
Middlesex	33,582	57,896	.....	24,314
Nantucket	101	404	.....	303
Norfolk	10,148	18,316	.....	8,168
Plymouth	7,463	13,617	.....	6,154
Suffolk	35,198	59,108	.....	23,910
Worcester	17,527	36,772	.....	19,245
Totals	158,806	283,016	.....	124,210
Majority against suffrage				124,210

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTY.	VOTE CAST. For.	VOTE CAST. Against.	MAJORITY. For.	MAJORITY. Against.
Allegheny	33,025	52,866	.....	19,841
Blair	5,820	4,032	1,788	.....
Bradford	5,135	1,360	3,775	.....
Butler	5,170	3,553	1,617	.....
Clinton	1,540	1,037	503	.....
Cumberland	1,267	2,662	.....	1,395
Dauphin	4,836	7,028	.....	2,192
Delaware	8,400	9,600	.....	1,200
Forest	944	310	634	.....
Luzerne	12,915	12,059	856	.....
Lycoming	3,415	2,902	513	.....
Monroe	1,120	1,385	.....	265
Montgomery	12,000	14,500	.....	2,500
Northumberland	4,680	9,810	.....	5,130
Philadelphia	11,250	66,600	.....	55,350
Potter	1,845	1,421	424	.....
Schuylkill	8,605	11,220	.....	2,615
Warren	2,505	1,291	1,214	.....
Washington	6,022	3,658	2,367	.....
Wayne	1,765	1,275	490	.....
York	810	1,517	.....	707

Precincts are missing from every county, and several counties have made no returns at all. On the figures received it is estimated that the total majority against suffrage is from 125,000 to 150,000.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE VOTE RUNS HIGH UP-STATE

Close Contest in a Few Localities Counterbalanced by Heavy Losses.

YONKERS 'ANTIS' WIN BY 130

Westchester Defeats the Cause by a Majority of 8,000—The Returns Elsewhere.

Incomplete returns at midnight last night showed the up-State vote against the woman suffrage amendment steadily mounting. The vote was close in a few scattered localities. For instance, Yonkers men gave a majority of only 130 against the amendment; but that was an isolated case, for in the county (Westchester) "the cause" was lost by 8,000.

Oswego County turned in a majority of more than 3,000 against suffrage; the cities of Troy and Rochester registered a similar verdict by large majorities, and in Essex County the indicated ratio was 2 to 1 against.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Westchester County was lost to the suffragists by 8,000 majority. The vote was: For, 12,000; against, 20,000.

The suffragists lost Yonkers by only 130 votes, the count being 5,016 for and 5,146 against. In nine of the districts in White Plains the suffrage amendment was defeated 1,003 to 749.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Early estimates of Greene County's suffrage vote showed 1,300 for and 1,700 against. On the new Constitution there were 1,550 for and 1,500 against. Chase (Rep.) was re-elected Assemblyman by 150 majority. Catskill Village, after a bitter fight waged by the churches, voted no license.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Indications at 10:30 o'clock tonight were that suffrage, the revised Constitution, the canal appropriation, and all the amendments were defeated in Allegheny County. Two towns, Cuba and Bolivar, voted wet and ten towns dry—Wellsville, Canadea, Burns, Angelica, Friendship, Amity, Andover, Alma, Hume, and Belfast.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Cortland town, Westchester County, gave

Continued on Page 2.

WOMEN WIN IN FEW PLACES

Carry Only Five Counties in This State and None in Massachusetts.

REPUBLICANS MAKE GAINS

In State Elections and in the Few Congressional Contests Held.

OHIO BEATS PROHIBITION

Cincinnati Goes Republican and the Machine Again Controls Philadelphia.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Constitutional Questions.

New York—
New Constitution.....DEFEATED
New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts—Woman Suffrage Amendments.....DEFEATED
Massachusetts—Income Tax Amendment.....IN DOUBT
Ohio—
Prohibition Amendment..DEFEATED
Maryland—
Referendum Amendment....CARRIED

Governors Elected.

*Kentucky.....STANLEY, DEM.
*Maryland.....HARRINGTON, DEM.
Massachusetts.....McCALL, REP.
Mississippi.....BILBO, DEM.
*Contest close.

Congressmen Elected.

23d, New York.....BENNET, REP.
31st, New York.....GOULD, REP.
36th, New York.....SNELL, REP.
24th, Pennsylvania.....TEMPLE, REP.
4th, South Carolina...NICHOLS, DEM.

Legislatures Elected.

New York.....Republican
New Jersey.....Republican
Maryland.....Democratic
Massachusetts.....Republican

New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania followed New Jersey's lead yesterday and rolled up great majorities against woman suffrage. In New York the majority is estimated at 200,000; in Massachusetts, 124,000, and in Pennsylvania, 125,000.

In Massachusetts not a single county went for suffrage. Five counties in New York voted for it—Chautauqua by 2,528, Schenectady by 1,797, Tompkins by 171, Cortland by 192, and Tioga by 870.

In one of these counties, Schenectady, the Socialist vote is strong. The City of Schenectady was carried by the Socialists yesterday, electing a Socialist Mayor and President of the Common Council, at the same time that it voted for woman suffrage.

Aside from woman suffrage, Constitutional questions were voted on in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Maryland. In New York the revised Constitution was rejected by a majority of 375,000. In Ohio prohibition was defeated, but by a majority lower than that cast against it last year. As for the income tax amendment in Massachusetts and the amendment introducing the referendum in Maryland, no returns are yet in.

The woman suffrage defeat in New York means that the question cannot come before the voters again until 1919, even under the most favorable conditions, for it must be passed by the Legislature of 1917 or 1918 and again by the Legislature of 1919 before the voters can again act upon it.

Of the other three States which voted suffrage down this year it will be five years before the question can again be brought up in either Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and two years in Massachusetts.

The suffrage leaders were neither dismayed nor discouraged, and announced that the fight would begin all over again today. There is, however, a possibility that there will be a considerable divergence in the way in which the two factions in their ranks will go about it. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, a leader of the more militant faction, declared, speaking for the organization she represents, that the voters would not again be asked to pass upon the question, but that her people would hereafter work on legislative bodies. In other words, the militant faction will waste no more time on referendums, but will try to get Congress to pass an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The cities, both in New York and Pennsylvania, went heavily against suffrage, as a rule. New York's anti-suffrage majority was about 98,000; Buffalo's, 7,000; Rochester's, nearly 5,000; Utica's, over 3,000; Troy's, nearly 2,500; Syracuse's, 1,500. Jamestown, however, went for suffrage by over 1,300.

These returns show how some of the cities voted on suffrage.

	Majorities. For.	Majorities. Against.
New York City	....	*98,000
Auburn	....	498
Buffalo	....	7,137
Elmira	....	*500
Jamestown	1,343	....
Mount Vernon	....	589
Niagara Falls	684	....
Oswego	....	63
Rochester	....	4,036
Syracuse	....	*1,500
Troy	....	1,334
Utica	....	3,048
Yonkers	....	36

*Estimated.

Suffrage was badly defeated in Pennsylvania. The anti-suffrage leaders

claim a majority against it of 250,000, but it is about 125,000. The city vote did it, especially that in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The anti-suffrage majority in Philadelphia was 100,000. Still, the suffragists carried more counties than had been expected by either side, though generally by small majorities.

Ex-Congressman Samuel W. McCall, who was defeated last year by Governor David I. Walsh, the Democratic candidate, carried Massachusetts yesterday against Walsh by a plurality of 6,406, and took in with him the whole Republican ticket. The custom of giving a Governor three terms in Massachusetts —a custom having almost the force of law and never broken since Ben Butler's defeat after one term in 1883—was ignored this time, and Walsh went down in the general Democratic defeat.

The Progressive vote, which was 128,000 in 1914 and 32,000 in 1914, practically disappeared. The Progressive candidate, Nelson B. Clark, discarded his platform and made a fight on sectarian issues, and his followers deserted him.

Democrats in Massachusetts say that the German element in Boston turned against Walsh because of President Wilson's attitude toward Germany. This is alleged to have caused the slump in the expected Democratic vote in that city.

The Republicans made a big gain in Cincinnati, electing George Puchta Mayor by about 18,000. Cincinnati is a strong German city.

Philadelphia returned to machine government, electing Thomas B. Smith Mayor by from 75,000 to 100,000 majority over George D. Porter. Smith was the candidate of the Penrose machine, while Porter was the chief member of the reform administration under Mayor Blankenburg, the present incumbent.

The Republicans swept New Jersey, President Wilson's State, increasing their strength in the Legislature. They have gained two State Senators, and the next Senate will stand thirteen Republicans to eight Democrats. They have elected at least thirty-seven of sixty Assemblymen.

Kentucky is claimed by both parties, but Congressman A. O. Stanley, the Democratic candidate for Governor, appears to have carried the State over Edwin P. Morrow, Republican, by about 12,000.

The Maryland returns are slow in coming in because of the length of the ballot, which is the longest in the history of the State. But the Democratic candidate, Harrington, has apparently won by a majority of 5,000 over the Republican, Weller. The Democrats retain control of the Legislature.

The feature of the election which surprised politicians was the heavy vote cast everywhere, despite the fact that it was an off year. When it became evident that this would be the case in New York City, the politicians endeavored to account for it by local conditions; but the same thing is true throughout the entire State, and also in other States. For some reason the whole country has taken the deepest interest in this off year election.

Mississippi is an exception. The vote there was light, but this was because the only ticket in the field, aside from a Socialist ticket, was the regular Democratic one, headed by Theodore G. Bilbo. He, of course, was elected Governor.

Five members of the House of Representatives were elected to fill vacancies. The Republicans won all these seats except one in South Carolina. It gives them two additional seats in the House, for one of those elected succeeds a Democrat and one takes a seat credited to the Progressives.

In the Twenty-third New York District, a vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Goulden, Democrat, is filled by the election of ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, Republican.

In the Thirty-first New York, Norman J. Gould, Republican, fills the place of Congressman Merritt, deceased. In the Thirty-sixth New York, Bertrand F. Snell, Republican, succeeds the late Sereno Payne. Neither election makes any change in the political complexion of the House.

In the Fourth South Carolina, Samuel J. Nichols, Democrat, succeeds Congressman Johnson, also a Democrat.

Henry W. Temple of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania succeeds himself, yet it makes a political change. Temple, who was formerly a minister and afterward a college professor, was elected as a Progressive. When he decided to return to the Republican Party he resigned and ran as a Republican to fill the vacancy made by his resignation.

The Assembly elections in this State indicated no drift away from the Republicans. Their candidates for the lower house won by old-fashioned pluralities, and they will have almost a two-thirds majority in the lower house next year as they had last.

Virginia elected a Legislature pledged to pass a prohibition measure in 1916.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY VOTE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

A. D.	PERKINS. Rep.	SWANN. Dem.	MOSS. Prog.	E. D. Mag.
1	1,178	2,762	218	0
2	1,013	3,789	216	0
3	996	3,882	402	0
4	1,067	2,722	370	0
5	1,099	4,369	351	0
6	2,280	1,720	140	0
7	1,390	3,442	307	0
8	1,711	2,187	459	0
9	1,083	2,888	331	0
10	1,792	2,166	682	0
11	1,606	4,091	365	0
12	945	3,245	335	1
13	1,156	3,250	357	0
14	1,502	3,873	357	1
15	4,697	3,016	747	2
16	1,278	3,550	459	0
17	2,305	3,796	1,008	0
18	1,546	361	582	1
19	5,008	3,378	1,697	0
20	1,552	3,475	612	0
21	3,090	4,153	790	1
22	1,574	4,089	729	1
23	9,904	9,982	3,496	0
24	1,178	2,647	436	0
25	2,975	2,727	486	1
26	2,744	2,464	1,140	2
27	2,949	2,036	336	0
28	1,385	2,091	535	0
29	3,413	3,036	804	0
30	2,937	3,789	1,306	0
31	3,417	3,920	2,078	0
Total	71,060	104,649	22,744	10

Plurality for Swann, 33,589.
Ten election districts missing out of total of 829.

SHERIFF NEW YORK COUNTY

A. D.	BOWERS. Rep.	SMITH. Dem.	HALPIN. Prog.	E. D. Mag.
1	1,115	2,905	47	0
2	680	4,094	34	1
3	813	3,963	66	1
4	642	2,861	39	0
5	1,053	4,185	99	1
6	2,339	1,685	6	1
7	1,210	3,433	159	1
8	1,358	4,989	551	0
9	980	3,788	73	1
10	1,809	2,398	123	0
11	1,451	3,864	59	2
12	892	3,434	62	1
13	1,078	3,374	114	0
14	1,822	3,819	60	1
15	4,632	3,831	224	0
16	1,295	3,763	70	0
17	3,810	4,352	276	0
18	1,433	3,700	129	2
19	5,049	6,129	486	0
20	1,414	3,792	87	0
21	4,043	4,606	342	1
22	1,645	4,673	95	0
23	10,279	10,583	623	8
24	1,057	2,690	39	1
25	2,934	2,995	150	0
26	1,844	2,789	258	2
27	2,674	2,303	119	0
28	1,345	2,056	123	1
29	3,048	3,439	210	1
30	2,402	2,924	185	0
31	3,845	4,343	507	0
Total	70,911	117,949	5,191	21

Plurality for Smith, 47,038.
Twenty-one election districts missing out of a total of 829.

RICHMOND COUNTY SHERIFF.

A. D.	BUEL. Rep.	PITOU. Dem.-Prog.	E. D. Mag.
1	4,827	9,077	

Plurality for Pitou.....4,250

PRESIDENT OF RICHMOND.

A. D.	SCOFIELD. Rep.	VAN NAME. Dem.-Prog.	E. D. Mag.
1	5,175	9,308	

Plurality for Van Name.....4,133

QUEENS COUNTY CLERK.

A. D.	GOETZ. Rep.	DUJAT. Dem.-Prog.	E. D. Mag.
1	2,588	3,707	1
2	2,319	7,554	1
3	5,937	9,925	4
4	7,025	7,404	5
Total	17,689	31,590	11

Plurality for Dujat, 13,921.
Eleven election districts missing out of a total of 177.

G. O. P. RETAINS ITS GRIP ON ASSEMBLY

There Will Be 97 Republicans and 51 Democrats in Next House—Democrats Gain 2.

ONE SOCIALIST ELECTED

Six Republicans Elected in Manhattan, Nine in Brooklyn—Other Boroughs Send Only Democrats.

The next Assembly will be composed of 97 Republicans, 51 Democrats, 1 Progressive, and 1 Socialist. This is a net gain for the Democrats of two seats, of which the Republicans lose one and the Progressives one.

The lucky Socialist was A. I. Shiplacoff, who was elected by a narrow majority from the Brownsville district of Brooklyn.

The results of the Assembly elections exceeded the expectations of the Republican leaders. They showed conclusively that the troublesome third party has been eliminated everywhere as a factor in elections. In nearly every county where the remnant of a Bull Moose organization remained fusion had been effected either with the Republican or the Democratic machine. In most instances up State where the fusion on Assembly candidates was Democratic-Progressive, as in Monroe, the Republican candidates won handily and in nearly the old-fashioned Republican majorities.

The lone Bull Moose member elected to the lower house is Hamilton Fish, Jr., who has served two terms as the representative of Putnam County. Mr. Fish's father was Speaker of the Assembly during a period when that position carried more of distinction and power than it does now.

Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego, Speaker of the present Legislature, was reelected from Oswego County and will be Speaker of the next Assembly, too. This will be his third term as Speaker of the lower house.

The only spectacular fight for an Assembly seat occurred in Onondaga County, where Ray B. Smith, former lieutenant of Francis Hendricks, the veteran Republican leader of Onondaga, was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Assemblyman from the Third district, and was defeated by his Republican opponent, George J. Fearon, who made his first venture in politics when he became a candidate for the Assembly against such an old-timer as Ray B. Smith.

A chain of odd circumstances led to the appearance of Ray B. Smith in the field as a Democratic candidate. He is a Republican of the deepest dye and never professed to be anything else. For years he has been one of the chief cogs in the Hendricks machine. He was made Clerk of the Assembly during the Wadsworth regime with the backing of the Hendricks organization. Recently he had a falling out with his former chief, whose followers credit Ray B. Smith with leadership aspirations. He ran against the decree of the organization as a delegate for the Constitutional Convention and was elected. This year he entered the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive primaries as a candidate for the Assembly nomination. He was beaten in the Republican and Bull Moose primaries but won out in the Democratic primaries.

The Republicans lost five districts in this city which they hold in the present Assembly, but made up for this loss in part by winning away Rockland and Sullivan Counties from the Democrats. The Seventeenth Assembly District in Manhattan, where Abraham Gruber is leader, was one of those they lost.

Manhattan will have twenty-five Democrats and six Republican representatives in the next Assembly. Kings will have fourteen Democrats and nine Republicans. In the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond only Democrats were elected.

Here is a table showing the make-up of the next Assembly:

THE NEXT ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY.
1. C. F. Welch, R.
2. J. G. Malone, R.*
3. W. C. Baxter, R.*
ALLEGANY.
Wm. Duke, Jr., R.
BROOME.
S. P. Quick, R.*
CATTARAUGUS.
De Hart Amos, R.*
CAYUGA.
W. F. Whitman, R.*
CHAUTAUQUA.
1. L. L. Fancher, R.
2. J.A.McGinnies,R&P
CHEMUNG.
N. D. Cranmer, R.&P.
CHENANGO.
Bert Lord, R. & P.*
CLINTON.
W. R. Weaver, R.&P.
COLUMBIA.
W. W. Chace, R.*
CORTLAND.
G. H. Wiltsie, R.*
DELAWARE.
E. A. Mackey, R.*
DUTCHESS.
1. J. C. Allen, R.*
2. F. L. Gardner, R.
ERIE.
1. A. Taylor, R.
2. Ross P. Graves, R.*
3. N. J. Miller, R.*
4. J. M. Mead, R. & D.
5. J. A. Lynch, D.
6. P. C. Lezewski, R.
7. J. Roenild, R. & P.
8. L. W. Gibbs, R.*
9. Nelson Cheney, R.
ESSEX.
R. T. Kenyon, R.*
FRANKLIN.
W. T. Thayer, R. & P.
FULTON & HAMILTON.
B. Z. Kasson, R.&P.
GENESEE.
L. H. Wells, R.*
GREENE.
G. H. Chase, R.*
HERKIMER.
S. C. Clobridge,R.&P.*
JEFFERSON.
1, H. E. Machold, R.*
2. W. S. Augsbury,R.*
KINGS.
1. R.McQuiston,R&P.*
2. W. J. Gillen, D.*
3. F. J. Taylor, D.*
4. F. C. McArdle, D.
5.F.G.Milligen,Jr.,R.*
6. N.D.Shapiro,R.&P.*
7. D. F. Farrell, D.
8. J. J. McKeon, D.
9. F. S. Burr, D.
10. E. J. Beamish, D.
11. G.R.Brennan,R&P.*
12. W.T.Simpson,R&P.*
13. H. Kramer, D.
14. J. P. La Frens, D.
15. J. F. Phelan, D.
16. C. Joseph, D. & P.
17. F. A. Wells, R.*
18. F.B.Mearkle,R.&P.
19. W.A.Bacher,D.&P.*
20. A. J. Flamman, R.&P.*
21. I.Mendelsohn,D&P.*
22. C. H. Duff, R.*
23. A. J. Shiplacoff, Soc.
LEWIS.
H. L. Grant, R.*
LIVINGSTON.
G. F. Wheelock,R.&P.
MADISON.
M. E. Tallett, R.*
MONROE.
1. J. A. Harris, R.*
2. S. L. Adler, R.*
3. J. R. Powers, R.*
4. F. Dobson, R.*
5. F. W. Judson, R.*
MONTGOMERY.
E. C. Davis, R. & P.*
NASSAU.
T.A.McWhinney,R&P*
NEW YORK.
1. J. J. Ryan, D.*
2. P. J. Hamill, D.
3. C. B. F. Barrett, D.
4. H.Schimmel,D.&P*
5. M.McDonald,D.&P*
6. N.Perlman,R.& P.
7. P. McElligott, D.*
8. A. Goodman, D.
9. C. D. Donohue, D.*
10. L. Bloecker, R.&P.
11. J. F. Mahony, D.
12. J. D. Kelly, D.*
13. J. C. Campbell,D.*
14. R. Tudor, D.*
15. A. Ellenbogan, R.*
16. M. G. McCue, D.*
17. V. Gilroy, D.
18. J. Goldberg, D.
19. P. M.Armstrong,D.
20. F. Aranow, D.*
21. T. T. Reilly, D.
22. M. Bloch, D.*
23. D. C. Oliver, D.*
24. O.M. Kiernan, D.*
25. R. M. Marsh,R&P
26. Mayer Levy, D.
27. H. Nickerson, R.
28. S. A. Cotillo, D.*
29. A. D. Bell, R.
30. T. F. Gould, D.
31. J. Goldstein, D.
32. W. S. Evans, D.*
33. E. H. Miller,D&P*
34. M. Fertig, D & P.*
35. J. Callahan, D&P*
NIAGARA.
1. W. Bewley, R.*
2. A. V. Parker, R.*
ONEIDA.
1. J. J. Dean, D.
2. L. M. Martin, R.
3. G. T. Davis, R.
ONONDAGA.
1. E. Crate, R. & P.*
2. J. L. Kincaid,R&P*
3. G. R. Fearon,R&P.
ONTARIO.
H. E. Wheeler, R.
ORANGE.
1. W. T. Snider, R.
2. C. L. Mead, R.
ORLEANS.
A. A. Comstock, R.*
OSWEGO.
T. C. Sweet, R.*
OTSEGO.
A. J. Bloomfield, R.
PUTNAM.
H. Fish, D. & P.*
QUEENS.
1. N. Nehrbauer, Jr., D. & P.*
2. P. J. McGarry, D.*
3. W. F. O'Hare,D&P*
4. G. E. Polhemus, D.
RENSSELAER.
1. J. F. Shannon, D.*
2. A. Cowee, R.
RICHMOND.
S. D. Stephens, D.&P*
ROCKLAND.
W. A. Serven, R.
ST. LAWRENCE.
1. F. L. Seaker, R.*
2. E. A. Everett, R.*
SARATOGA.
Gilbert T. Seelye, R.*
SCHENECTADY.
Walter S. McNab, R.*
SCHOHARIE.
H. J. Mitchell, R. & P
SENECA.
W. J. Mallet, R. & P.
STEUBEN.
1. R. B. Oldfield, R.*
2. R.M.Prangen,R.&P*
SUFFOLK.
1. D.C.Talmage,R.&P*
2. H. A. Murphy, R.*
SULLIVAN.
W.B.Voorhees,R,D&P.
TIOGA.
D. P. Witter, R.
TOMPKINS.
C. Fenner, R.
ULSTER.
1. H. R. De Witt, R.*
2. A. P. LeFevre, R.*
WARREN.
H.E.H.Brereton,R&P*
WASHINGTON.
C. O. Pratt, R.
WAYNE.
R. A. Wilson, R.*
WESTCHESTER.
1. George Blakely, R.*
2. W. S. Coffey, R.
3. W. W. Law, Jr., R*
4. F. D. Hopkins, R.*
WYOMING.
J. Knight, R.*
YATES.
H. S. Fullagar, R.&P.

The failure of Harold J. Hinman, who represented the First Albany District, and who was majority leader in the present Assembly, to seek re-election will probably result in the selection of Simon L. Adler of Rochester for that position. He is a lawmaker of long experience and a creditable record in the lower house. The election of Alfred E. Smith of this city to the Shrievalty will make it necessary for the Democrats to look about and find some new man of leadership calibre to put in his place as minority leader.

CITY VOTE ON ASSEMBLY.

MANHATTAN.

Dist.	Vote.	Plu-rality.	E.D. Mag.
1—H. E. Augenthaler, R. & P.	1,803	.....	0
J. J. Ryan, D*	2,800	1,497	0
2—J. S. Siegel, R.	932	.....	0
P. J. Hamill, D.	3,447	2,515	2
3—J. Santimauro, R & P.	1,020	.....	1
C. B. F. Barra, D.	3,729	2,709	1
4—Daniel Widdi, R.	548	.....	4
S. Schimmel,D&P*	2,010	1,175	4
Panken, S.	835	.....	4
5—J. F. Walker, R.	1,426	.....	0
M.McDonald,D.&P*	4,110	2,684	0
6—N.D.Perlman,R.&P*	2,172	439	2
A. B. Brenner, D.	1,733	.....	2
7—A. S. Gibbs, R.	1,320	.....	0
P. P. McElligott,D*	3,711	2,391	0
George Barton, P.	320	.....	0
8—Leo Wolfson, R&P.	1,324	.....	1
A. Goodman, D.	2,494	1,129	1
Karlin, S.	1,365	.....	1
9—F. Weiss, R.	1,038	.....	0
C. J. Donohue, D*	2,877	1,739	0
J. J. Shannon, P.	386	.....	0
10—L. Bloecker, R.&P.	2,736	231	0
W.M.Friedland,D*	2,145	.....	0
11—M. G. Brennan, R & P.	1,397	.....	4
J. F. Mahony, D.	5,417	2,020	4
12—J. J. Totten, R.	871	.....	0
J. D. Kelly, D*	3,504	2,633	0
F. P. Catinella, P.	.....	.....	...
13—A. Herries, Jr., R.	1,327	.....	0
J. C. Campbell, D*	1,322	1,895	0
H. Bollens, P.	186	.....	0
14—J. J. Lech, R.	1,579	.....	0
R. L. Tudor, D*	3,797	2,218	0
J. A. Sheridan, P.	250	.....	0
15—A. Ellenbogen, R*	5,039	1,680	1
H. Opdyke, D. & P.	3,359	.....	1
16—A. A. Levy, R. & P.	1,302	.....	0
M. McCue, D.	3,989	2,687	0
17—M. Bourke, R*	3,271	.....	2
V. Gilroy, D.	3,672	401	2
W. W. Young, P.	881	.....	2
18—A.L.Alloway,R & P.	1,255	.....	2
M. Goldberg, D*	4,142	2,887	2
19—J. Walsh, R&P.	.....	.....	...
P. M. Armstrong,D.	4,250	.....	4
20—J. M. Leder, R.	1,541	.....	0
F. Aranow, D*	3,655	2,144	0
M. Kleinman, P.	130	.....	0
21—H. C. Mitchell, R*	3,446	814	5
T. T. Reilley, D.	4,260		5
R. M. Bolden, P.	399	.....	5
22—H. Wolters, R.&P	1,994	.....	0
M. Bloch, D*	4,617	2,923	0
23—N. H. Pinto, R.	9,017	.....	6
D. C. Oliver, D*	12,246	3,229	6
R. Link, P.	1,990	.....	6
24—J. Frankel, R.*	774	.....	6
J. M. Kiernan, P.	1,839	1,065	6
25—M.McC.Marsh,R.&P	1,146	.....	1
J. G. Milburn,Jr., D.	2,823	323	1
26—J. Steinberg, R.&P*	2,492	.....	3
M. Levy, D.	2,685	393	3
27—H. Nickerson, R.	2,569	443	2
B. S. Catchings, D.	2,126	.....	2
S. R. Schneider, P.	183	.....	2
28—F.H.Birnbaum,R&P	1,245	.....	4
S. A. Cotillo, D*	1,759	514	4
29—A. D. Bell, R.	3,256	27	3
S. B. Axtell, D. & P	3,229	.....	3
30—N. Meyer, R. & P.	2,337	.....	4
T. F. Gould, D.	3,192	855	4
31—A. A. Feinberg,R.&P	4,267	.....	0
J. Goldstein, D.	4,819	552	0

*Re-elected.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE.

County.	For.	Against.	E.D. Mag.
Manhattan	36,859	101,306	249
Bronx	10,801	45,502	53
Brooklyn	25,674	82,348	333
Queens	8,732	31,897	37
Richmond	3,006	8,358	7
Total	85,071	269,411	679

Majority, 184,340.
679 election districts missing out of a total of 2,077.

VOTE FOR KINGS COUNTY JUDGES.

A.D.	Freifeld, Rep.	Campbell, Rep.	Leeds, Rep.	Mayer, Rep.	Hylan, Dem.	Kay, Dem.	McGinley, J. P.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,598	2,567	2,453	2,740	3,110	3,200	264	1
2	900	1,007	1,103	2,955	3,360	3,033	104	2
3	1,000	1,170	1,283	3,129	3,150	3,113	193	0
4	2,737	2,586	2,993	3,401	3,850	3,584	513	0
5	4,341	3,874	4,279	3,420	5,149	5,054	368	1
6	3,099	1,998	2,311	3,105	2,680	2,621	117	1
7	1,755	1,891	1,919	3,406	3,724	3,395	114	2
8	1,853	1,456	1,614	3,018	3,486	3,227	148	2
9	5,080	4,913	5,040	6,845	7,625	7,061	219	3
10	3,987	3,577	3,981	3,280	4,146	4,122	340	0
11	3,425	3,362	3,460	3,215	4,150	4,307	295	1
12	4,568	4,364	4,901	4,194	4,854	4,890	256	4
13	1,548	1,592	1,696	3,013	3,623	3,364	152	1
14	1,137	1,111	1,411	2,813	3,112	2,979	207	0
15	1,751	1,806	1,923	3,382	4,297	4,005	397	0
16	6,824	6,101	7,228	7,905	8,951	8,409	402	4
17	3,946	3,707	3,941	3,280	4,146	4,122	340	0
18	8,795	8,065	8,895	6,947	8,551	9,126	818	1
19	1,996	1,918	1,921	2,538	3,251	2,782	49	2
20	3,454	3,091	3,002	3,190	5,252	4,264	95	0
21	1,248	1,121	1,078	2,256	1,725	1,595	53	0
22	7,331	6,931	7,257	6,203	9,288	7,594	198	6
23	3,749	3,382	5,210	5,890	5,848	4,967	180	7
Totals.	76,112	72,959	80,482	88,924	106,910	100,933	5,734	41

Forty-one election districts missing out of a total of 773.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY VOTE.

KINGS COUNTY.
By Assembly Districts.

A.D.	CROPSEY, Rep.	NASH, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	1,635	2,556	1
2	1,507	3,067	2
3	1,327	2,930	1
4	3,013	2,994	0
5	6,473	3,208	0
6	3,977	2,320	0
7	2,979	3,478	0
8	2,341	3,370	0
9	3,038	6,110	1
10	4,855	3,446	1
11	4,820	3,221	1
12	6,546	4,196	2
13	2,346	2,816	2
14	2,041	2,697	0
15	2,979	3,510	0
16	3,726	6,990	1
17	2,977	2,541	0
18	10,976	6,351	5
19	2,894	2,562	1
20	4,854	3,191	4
21	1,892	1,446	2
22	11,285	6,301	3
23	6,875	4,713	2
Total	112,331	83,998	28
Plurality for	28,433		

REGISTER—KINGS COUNTY.

A.D.	MACCRATE. Rep.	O'LOUGHLIN. Dem.-I.L.	E.D. Mag.
1	3,053	3,209	1
2	1,248	3,405	1
3	1,320	3,533	0
4	1,180	3,751	0
5	3,135	4,040	2
6	3,025	2,743	1
7	2,299	4,096	0
8	1,496	2,928	5
9	5,353	8,109	1
10	3,473	3,973	0
11	5,172	4,712	3
12	2,311	3,114	1
13	1,951	2,745	0
14	3,875	2,424	1
15	7,193	9,186	5
16	4,481	3,259	1
17	9,090	7,634	5
18	2,668	3,023	0
19	3,388	3,247	4
20	1,497	1,906	0
21	9,096	7,975	2
22	4,538	4,669	6
Total	89,390	96,966	45

Plurality for O'Laughlin, 7,576.

CITY VOTE ON ASSEMBLY.

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	Vote.	Plu-rality.	E.D. Mag.
1—R. H. McQuistion, R. & P.	3,663	299	0
J. O'Keefe, D.	3,963	.....	0
2—W.J.O'Brien,R&P.	1,415	.....	0
W. J. Gillen, D.*	3,416	2,001	0
3—R.H.DeMars, R&P.	1,335	.....	0
F. J. Taylor, D.*	3,558	2,223	0
4—G. Langhorst, R.	.....	.....	...
P. A. McArdle, D.*	3,542	3,091	0
J. E. Elden, P.	471	.....	0
5—F. G. Milligan, Jr., R.*	5,674	1,390	0
A. D. Strahl, D.&P.	4,284	.....	0
6—Nathan D. Shapiro, R. & P.*	3,956	1,495	0
H. Feldman, D.	2,461	.....	0
7—G. H. Briggs, R&P.	2,167	.....	0
D. F. Farrell, D.*	4,360	2,193	0
8—C. A. Walter, R.	.....	.....	...
J. J. McKeon, D.*	3,755	3,552	0
J. F. Parks, P.	203	.....	0
9—Wm. J. McRoberts, R. & P.	6,926	.....	1
F. S. Burr, D.*	7,138	212	1
10—F. M. Ahern, R&P.*	4,707	1,107	0
E. T. Beamish, D.	3,600	.....	0
11—G. R. Brennan, R. & P.*	4,458	607	0
J. F. Carlin, D.	3,801	.....	0
12—W. T. Simpson, R. & P.*	5,701	165	0
J. B. Johnston, D.	5,896	.....	0
13—L.Alexander, R.&P.	2,119	.....	2
H. Kramer, D.*	8,276	1,157	2
14—F. W. Mekerson, R.	916	.....	5
J. P. LaFrens, D.*	2,479	1,564	5
J. S. Kleinman, P.	175	.....	5
15—J.F.Twomey, R.&P.	3,362	377	1
J. J. Phelan, D.*	2,985	.....	1
16—S. R. Green, R.*	6,296	41	19
C. Joseph, D. & P.	6,255	.....	19
17—F. A. Wells, R.*	4,548	1,686	2
T. F. McGrath, D.	2,860	.....	2
C. T. Krouse, P.	636	.....	2
18—F.B.Maerkle, R.&P.	5,604	.....	3
Isidor Kellner, D.	6,368	764	3
19—Joseph Huelster, R.	2,114	.....	2
W.A.Bacher, D&P.*	2,864	750	3
20—A. J. Flamman, R. & P.*	3,477	138	5
Joseph N. Beck, D.	3,339	.....	5
21—R. A. Nessler, R.	487	.....	11
I. Mendelsohn, D. & P.*	704	217	11
22—C. H. Duff, R.*	9,023	188	1
M. DeYoung, D.&P.	8,835	.....	1
23—James Martyn, R.	5,038	.....	0
Daniel J. Carey, D.	5,942	.....	0
A. J. Shiplacoff, S.	5,732	704	0
Colman Neuer, P.	46	.....	...

QUEENS.

Dist.	Vote.	Plu-rality.	E.D. Mag.
1—J. A. Porter, R.	2,899	.....	0
N. Nehrbauer, Jr., D. & P.*	6,452	3,553	0
2—F. O'D. Devins, R. & P.	8,096	.....	0
P. J. McGarry, D.*	9,922	1,826	0
3—J. F. Manning, R.	5,450	.....	0
W. H. O'Hare, D. & P.*	11,291	5,905	0
4—L. A. Barthel, R.	6,420	.....	3
G. E. Polhemus,D.*	8,048	1,628	3
P. L. Menninger,P.	.....	.....	...

*Re-elected.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Recapitulation.

County.	CALLAGHAN. Rep.	FITZGERALD. Dem.	BACON. Amer.	E.D. Mag.
Kings	99,661	94,580	3,081	27
Queens	20,974	22,938	755	7
Richmond	6,238	7,567	1,631	6
Nassau	10,023	4,243	.....	7
Suffolk	9,046	5,039	.....	8
Total	145,940	141,462	.....	42

Plurality for Callaghan, 4,478.

KINGS.

A.D.	CALLAGHAN. Rep.	FITZGERALD. Dem.	BACON. Amer.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,964	3,108	76	2
2	1,498	3,499	32	0
3	1,485	3,749	17	0
4	3,389	3,275	84	1
5	5,563	4,630	195	1
6	3,689	2,447	60	1
7	2,629	4,080	42	0
8	1,919	3,332	38	1
9	6,962	7,383	259	1
10	4,368	3,588	147	1
11	4,811	3,530	139	1
12	5,871	3,798	119	2
13	2,185	3,360	127	0
14	1,688	2,991	68	0
15	3,324	3,771	74	1
16	8,527	5,746	944	4
17	4,734	2,615	160	3
18	10,891	7,181	482	1
19	2,755	2,919	60	0
20	4,072	3,420	129	1
21	1,795	1,053	39	0
22	10,152	7,172	280	3
23	5,860	5,134	150	4
Total	99,661	94,680

MAYORS ELECTED IN NEW YORK STATE

Dr. Lunn, Socialist, Wins Again in Schenectady, and Steinmetz Gets Office.

BUFFALO PICKS COMMISSION

Niagara Falls Holds First Balloting in the State Under the City Manager System.

MAYORS ELECTED UPSTATE.
Albany—Joseph W. Stevens, (Rep.)
Amsterdam—James R. Cline, (Rep.)
Auburn—Mark Kroon, (Dem.)
Binghamton—Frank H. Truitt, (Proh.)
Johnstown—Borden D. Smith, (Rep.)
Gloversville—Abram Baird, (Rep.)
Ithaca—Frederick E. Bates, (Rep.)
Mount Vernon—Edwin W. Fiske, (Dem.)
New Rochelle—Edward S. Griffing, (Rep.)
Olean—Foster Studholme, (Rep.)
Poughkeepsie—Daniel W. Wilbur, (Rep.)
Rochester—Hiram H. Edgerton, (Rep.)
Rome—Midlam, (Dem.)
Schenectady—The Rev. George R. Lunn, (Soc.)
Syracuse—Walter R. Stone, (Rep.)
Troy—Cornelius Burns, (Dem.)
Utica—John G. Thomas, (Rep.)*
Watertown—I. R. Breen, (Rep.)
Watervliet—Edward F. Foley, (Dem.)
Yonkers—James T. Lennon, (Dem.)
*Contest threatened.

Returns from the larger cities in the State show twelve Republican, five Democratic, one Prohibitionist, and one Socialist Mayors elected. George R. Lunn, former Mayor of Schenectady, is the Socialist. Buffalo selected two Republican and two Democratic City Commissioners, making effective the commission form of government adopted a year ago.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Joseph W. Stevens, (Rep.), for Mayor, today received 17,808; Walter F. Van Guysling, (Dem., Prog., Proh.) 7,000; John F. Malone, (Rep.,) for Assembly, Second District, 9,515; John A. Boyle, (Dem., Prog.,) 3,702.

Republicans elected thirty-two of the thirty-eight Supervisors in Albany County. James D. Patton, (Rep.,) for Sheriff, led in pluralities in Albany County with 15,000.

The Republican candidates for county officers were elected by more than 12,000. Three Republicans also elected for Assemblymen Clarence Welch, in the First District, and William C. Baxter, (re-elected,) in the Third.

The Socialist vote was about 300 in the City and 600 in the county. Albany County's vote was within 4 per cent. of the registration.

The entire Board of Aldermen of nineteen is Republican. James S. Calkins (Rep. and Proh.) is elected Mayor of Cohoes by 600 plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The election in Troy resulted in a victory for Mayor E. F. Burns and three of the Democratic ticket by pluralities ranging from 500 to 2,275. The latter figures being Burns's plurality over H. W. Gardiner, Republican.

Rensselaer County went Republican by a small plurality. John F. Shannon (Dem.), re-elected Assemblyman in the First District, and Arthur Cowee (Rep.) was successful in the Second District.

Edward J. Foley (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Watervliet, and Mayor Calkins (Rep.) was re-elected in Cohoes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Daniel W. Wilbur (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor today, defeating Dr. Nelson Borst, his Democratic opponent, by 483.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Mayor James T. Lennon, (Dem.,) was re-elected today for a fourth term by a majority of 334 votes over Gideon H. Peck, (Rep.) Harry M. Maltbie, (Pro.) polled about 400 votes. Mayor Lennon's associates on the city ticket went down to defeat, except Albert Van Houten, who was elected treasurer. George Engle, (Rep.,) was elected Coroner; Joseph Miller, (Rep.,) Controller, and John J. Stahl, (Rep.,) President of the Common Council, which will consist of seven Republicans and three Democrats. Five Republicans and five Democratic supervisors were elected. Assemblymen George Blakely, Republican, was re-elected from the first district of Westchester, which comprises the city of Yonkers. His majority over Carl Timm is small.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—White Plains, which on Jan. 1 will take rank as a city instead of a village, will have a Democratic administration for its first two years. Farrington H. Thompson was elected Mayor over his Republican opponent, George P. Burling, by about 600 today. There was a small-sized Democratic landslide in the new city, and four of the six members of the Common Council will be Democrats. Only two Republicans will sit in the council.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Edward S. Griffing (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor today, defeating Dr. Conde Pallen (Dem.) by about 400. The Republicans elected the City Judge, City Controller, City Treasurer, Receiver of Taxes, three out of four Supervisors, and seven out of eight members of the Common Council.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Mount Vernon re-elected Mayor Edwin W. Fiske today and also elected George O. Appell City Judge. The Republicans elect all of the Aldermen and four out of the five Supervisors.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 2.—In addition to the probable election of a Republican Mayor in Newburg, four Republican Commissioners were elected. This board of five will administer the city on the commission plan. The Republican organization was opposed by a citizens' ticket. The fight was the most bitter known in the city in recent years.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Palmer Canfield, Jr., was re-elected Mayor today by 1,400. The Common Council is Republican. The County Board of Supervisors comprises 27 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Socialists and Republicans carried every office in this city and county in the election today, the Democrats running a poor third in all contests, and polling but a quarter of the registered votes.

The Rev. George R. Lunn, elected four years ago as the first Socialist Mayor in this State, was elected for a second term by a plurality of 1,500. The other parties, which fused two years ago and elected a Democrat, each had a candidate in the field this year.

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, noted electrical inventor, was elected President of the Common Council by a plurality of 800. Republicans carried the other city offices and elected a majority to the Common Council and Board of Supervisors. They also carried the county, re-electing Walter S. McNab to the Assembly, William A. Walker County Treasurer, and Alexander G. Baxter Coroner.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—In a Republican tidal wave Walter R. Stone was elected Mayor today by a plurality approximating 9,000, breaking all records. The entire city ticket was elected, demonstrating that the Progressives deserting the party two years ago to elect Louis Will Mayor have returned to the Republican fold. The Republicans made a clean sweep in Onondaga County.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The Republican machine crushed the Democratic and Progressive combination ticket today. The entire city and county ticket was elected by pluralities that increased as each revised report was made. Hiram H. Edgerton was re-elected Mayor by nearly 12,000 plurality over Masher, formerly a Workingmen's Compensation Commissioner. The five Republican Assemblymen were re-elected by increased pluralities.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Arthur W. Kreinheder, Charles M. Heald, Charles D. Hill, and John F. Malone were elected City Commissioners under the commission form of government in effect Jan. 1. Of the four candidates two are Republicans and two Democrats.

The Commissioners, with Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann, will control the affairs of the city, the Mayor's continuance in office having been provided for in the Commission Charter bill. The intense interest in the charter question brought out the heaviest registration and vote ever recorded in this city. The campaign was non-partisan. A feature of the election was the overthrow of Colonel Francis G. Ward, who has held the office of Commissioner of Public Works for fourteen years.

Charles M. Heald, Democrat, formerly President of a railroad and at present manager of a lake transportation line, never before has held public office.

Charles B. Hill, Republican, was one of the most earnest advocates of the commission charter movement. He is President of the Better Buffalo Association.

John F. Malone, former Democratic State Senator, was instrumental in procuring the passage of the Commission Charter bill in the Senate over the Mayor's veto.

Arthur W. Kreinheder, Republican, never before ran for public office. He is in the finished lumber business, and was a favorite in the pre-election betting. He received the high vote.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The first election in the State under the city manager form, optional charter law, here today resulted in the election of a complete Republican Council by a large plurality. George W. Whitehead, W. Acheson Smith, Adin B. Chase, W. H. Gillett, and Frank A. Jenss will comprise the Council. Mr. Whitehead will have the title of Mayor. The Council will select a City Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Mayor Thomas F. Hennessey, (Dem.) was re-elected today by 136 majority over Sayer, (Rep.). Victor C. Lewis, (Rep.) was elected Mayor of Fulton by 243.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Frank H. Truitt, (Proh.,) running on the Republican, Prohibition, and Progressive tickets, is elected Mayor of Binghamton over James MacIndee, (Dem.)

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—With five districts missing, the returns give Mayor Harry W. Hoffman (Fusion) a plurality of 700, estimated, over John T. Smith, (Dem.)

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Frederick E. Eates (Rep.) was elected Mayor today, defeating Charles E. Westervelt (Dem.) by a plurality of more than 500.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Mark Koon (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Auburn today over Charles W. Bristol (Rep.) by 104 plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—I. R. Breen was re-elected Mayor today by about 500 majority. Joseph McConnell, re-elected City Judge, was the only Democrat to win an office above that of Alderman. The city will adopt the commission form of government as a result of today's election. The return of H. E. Machold, Republican, to the Assembly is conceded.

OLEAN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—D. Hart Ames of Franklinville, Republican, was re-elected Assemblyman by a majority of 1,700. Acting Surrogate George A. Larkin of Olean, Republican, was elected Surrogate by 1,000 majority. Mr. Larkin is a son-in-law of F. W. Kruz, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Sheriff John Dempsey, Democrat, was defeated by Foster Studholme, Republican, by a majority of 175 for Mayor.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 2.—James R. Cline, Rep., was re-elected Mayor of Amsterdam today, defeating former Congressman Theron Akin, running as an Independent, by 438 votes, and former Judge Nisbet, Dem., by more than 1,000.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Rome's vote for Mayor follows: Spargo, (Rep.,) 1,456; Midlam, (Dem.,) 2,411; plurality, Midlam, 955. The same districts in 1913 gave Midlam, (Dem.,) 1,669; Townsend, (Rep.,) 1,376; Cook, (Prog.,) 730.

WATERVLIET, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Edward F. Foley, Dem., was elected Mayor today over Edward W. Joslin, Rep., by 200 plurality.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Borden D. Smith (Rep.) was elected Mayor today.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Abram Baird (Rep.) was elected Mayor today over Eugene D. Scribner (Dem. and People's Party) by about 200 plurality.

CONTEST LIKELY IN UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—After all returns in Utica City had been reported and it seemed that John G. Thomas, Republican, had been elected Mayor by 29 votes, the contention was made that an error had occurred in counting the ballots in the Second District of the Second Ward, and that James Smith, Democrat, had been elected by 14 votes. The question probably will be carried to the courts.

REPUBLICANS PICK JUSTICES.

Claim Victory in Hard Fight in Ninth Judicial District.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—After one of the hardest political battles in the history of the Ninth Judicial District, made up of the Counties of Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Dutchess, and Putnam, the Republicans tonight claimed the election of former District Attorney J. Addison Young of New Rochelle and Judge Albert H. F. Seeger of Newburg as the two additional Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Democrats spent thousands of dollars in paid advertisements and literature attacking the bill which was passed by the last Legislature as a Republican machine grab measure for two faithful followers of William L. Ward's machine, but the effort failed.

Late returns showed that the Republican nominees were victorious in the five counties by about 2,500 plurality. Friends of Mr. Platt were claiming his election by a small plurality.

REPUBLICANS GAIN IN NEW JERSEY VOTE

Increase Party Majority in Both Houses of the Legislature.

ESSEX DELEGATION SOLID

Parties Split Evenly Over Election of New Senators—Bonding Referendum Is Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—New Jersey was swept by the Republicans today, the party not only retaining control of the Legislature, but increasing its majority in both the Senate and Assembly. Returns were slow, but enough had been received at midnight to indicate that the Republicans had elected three of the six Senators and probably forty of the sixty Assemblymen.

It was a case of "as Essex goes, so goes the State," and Essex elected the entire delegation of twelve Republican Assemblymen.

The State-wide referendum on the proposal to bond the State to the extent of $1,000,000 for purchase of the Wharton tract in South Jersey for a potable water supply resulted in the plan being decisively defeated.

Senators were elected in Burlington, Cape May, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Passaic, and Sussex Counties. In Burlington, Harold B. Wells, Republican, defeated James M. Davis, Democrat, for the Senate. In Cape May, Assemblyman Lewis T. Stevens, Republican, defeated the incumbent, Senator Wheaton, Democrat.

In Hunterdon, Senator Martens, Democrat, was re-elected over Dr. Edmund Eastwood. Middlesex also went Democratic, Prosecutor W. E. Florance beating William A. Spencer. Passaic elected ex-Speaker of the Assembly Thomas McCrann to the Senate, the Democratic incumbent, McGinnis, going down to defeat. Sussex went Democratic, Senator Munson retaining his seat. His Republican opponent was Thomas W. De Kay.

From the latest returns it would seem that the Senate will stand 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats, a gain of 2 for the Republicans.

The Assembly will probably stand 40 Republicans to 20 Democrats, a gain of 4 for the Republicans. Mercer County elected a solid Republican Assembly ticket. In the next Legislature there is an indicated Republican majority of 25 on a joint ballot.

A tabulation of the result of the elections from the returns received up to a late hour tonight follows:

THE NEW SENATORS.

BURLINGTON.	MIDDLESEX.
Harold B. Wells, R.	W. E. Florance, D.
CAPE MAY.	PASSAIC.
Lewis T. Stevens, R.	T. T. McCrann, R.
HUNTERDON.	SUSSEX.
George F. Martens, D.	S. T. Munson, D.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ATLANTIC.	Dennis Dunn, Jr., D.
Carlton Godfrey, R.	Charles G. Felten, D.
B. E. Whitman, R.	Thomas G. Gannon, D.
BERGEN.	Harry Kuhike, D.
J. T. Ackerman, R.	Allan W. Moore, D.
R. M. Bailey, R.	Alexander Simpson, D.
Walter G. Winne, R.	MERCER.
BURLINGTON.	Josiah T. Allison, R.
Emmor Roberts, R.	James Hammond, R.
CAMDEN.	A. Dayton Oliphant, R.
John P. Kates, R.	MIDDLESEX.
G. Pancoast, R.	Charles Anderson, D.
C. A. Wolverton, R.	Richard Galvin, D.
CAPE MAY.	E. Leon Loblein, D.
Mark Lake, R.	MONMOUTH.
CUMBERLAND.	Elmer H. Geran, D.
R. Sheppard, R.	Harry G. Van Note, D.
GLOUCESTER.	MORRIS.
O. J. West, R.	George W. Downs, R.
ESSEX.	Harry W. Mutchler, R.
E. M. Farradale, R.	OCEAN.
W. P. Berry, R.	David G. Conrad, R.
H. E. Buehler, R.	PASSAIC.
W. C. Crosby, R.	John H. Adamson, R.
M. W. De Camp, R.	Josiah Dadley, R.
S. P. Gilbert, R.	G. H. Dalrymple, R.
H. D. Johnson, R.	John Hunter, R.
C. C. Pilgaim, R.	Edmund B. Randall, R.
E. Schoen, R.	SALEM.
E. T. Scudder, R.	L. G. Greenwood, R.
F. R. Silberman, R.	SOMERSET.
G. M. Titus, R.	O. H. Hammond, R.
HUNTERDON.	SUSSEX.
Harry J. Iobst, D.	Edward Ackerson, D.
HUDSON.	UNION.
Timothy F. Aaron, D.	William M. Runyon, R.
James C. Agnew, D.	Charles L. Morgan, R.
George J. Brackner, D.	Arthur N. Pierson, R.
Joseph Carroll, D.	WARREN.
Charles Dolan, D.	Alonzo D. Herrick, D.
John J. Dugan, D.	

The estimated pluralities in the various counties were as follows:

REPUBLICAN COUNTIES.		DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES.	
Atlantic	3,000	Hudson	8,000
Bergen	5,000	Hunterdon	1,000
Burlington	2,000	Middlesex	1,000
Cape May	1,000	Monmouth	2,000
Cumberland	1,000	Sussex	700
Camden	7,000	Warren	1,100
Essex	10,000		
Gloucester	1,000		
Mercer	3,000		
Morris	3,000		
Ocean	1,000		
Passaic	3,000		
Salem	1,000		
Somerset	1,200		
Union	3,500		

Elects Progressive Mayor.

Rutherford, N. J., yesterday elected a Progressive Mayor, William Black, and two Progressive Councilmen, F. W. Sheaf and William Hillhouse.

PHILADELPHIA GOES BACK TO REPUBLICANS

Organization Elects Its Entire Ticket Over Reformers by 75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Complete but unofficial returns indicate the election of Thomas B. Smith, Republican, as Mayor of Philadelphia by a plurality of 75,000 over George D. Porter, Independent nominee. The vote was: Smith, 160,312; Porter, 85,312; Bromley, Democrat, 39,712.

The election was one of the most spectacular in years. Court proceedings instituted by the Republican organization and the arrest of policemen figured among the events of the day.

Rudolph Blankenburg, the 73-year-old Mayor, rode about the city in an automobile, accompanied by a detail of mounted policemen, in his efforts to bring about an honest election. Threats to arrest the Mayor and Director Dripps of the Department of Public Safety, and Superintendent of Police Robinson for their alleged employment of the police were made tonight by Republican organization leaders. It is said that warrants will be sworn out tomorrow for the three municipal officers, charging them with violation of the Sherman law in ordering the police into polling stations.

The vote in the State for the Superior Court Judges resulted in the re-election of Judges Oriady and Head and the election of Henry Williams, the candidates supported by the Republican organization. Assistant District Attorney Joseph P. Rogers was elected to one of the two vacancies in Common Pleas Court No. 2. For the other seat the balloting was divided among City Solicitor Ryan, Henry N. Wessel, and Frederick S. Drake, with the result still in doubt.

Judge Morris Dallett, a candidate for re-election, and George McCurdy are having a close fight for the single vacancy in the Orphans' Court.

The successful candidates on the Republican ticket are Thomas B. Smith, Mayor; John P. Connelly, City Solicitor; James Hazelett, Recorder of Deeds; Harry Ransley, Sheriff; William R. Knight, Coroner; John M. Walton, City Controller; Robert J. Moore and David Scott, County Commissioners. George S. Holmes, Independent, was elected minority member of the Board of County Commissioners.

The Republican organization elected an overwhelming majority of the Councilmanic candidates, and will again have complete control of the City Government.

PRESIDENT CASTS VOTE AT PRINCETON

Makes Flying Trip from Washington—Supports Old College Associate at the Polls.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—For the third time within a few weeks President Wilson returned home today to vote. He cast his ballot in an effort to help restore the New Jersey Legislature to the Democratic column and to elect Democrats to local offices.

The President arrived in Princeton shortly after noon. He was met at the station by a small group of students and professors. In contrast to his last visit here, there was no cheering by the students.

The President, with Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician, and a guard of Secret Service men, walked to the polling place in an old firehouse. There he shook hands with the election officers, received a ballot, and scanned it carefully. Walking into a booth draped with an American flag, he marked his ballot and then dropped it into the box.

After voting the President walked about the Princeton campus, inspecting the buildings. He then went back to his private car and immediately sat down to luncheon. He started for Washington later in the afternoon.

The President cast his ballot for William C. Coan, Proctor of the university when Mr. Wilson was President, who ran today for Freeholder.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Wilson returned to Washington at 9 o'clock tonight from Princeton. He spent the evening receiving returns from contests in his own and other States.

Mr. Wilson evinced particular interest tonight in the returns from Massachusetts, Maryland, and Kentucky, where Governors were chosen, and in the woman suffrage contests in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

Republican Mayor for Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 2.—The election of W. Mont Ferry as Mayor by a majority of 5,000 or more seemed assured at 10 o'clock tonight. City elections are non-partisian under the law. Ferry is a Republican.

W. E. Kennedy Elected.

W. E. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee for Justice of the Fourth Municipal Court, was elected by a majority of 1,907 over his Republican opponent, H. C. Frey. The vote was: W. E. Kennedy, (Dem.,) 8,387; H. C. Frey, (Rep.,) 6,478; J. F. Strucker, (Prog.,) 984.

MARYLAND VICTORY WON BY HARRINGTON

Republicans Defeated for All State Offices by 6,000 or More Plurality.

GERMANS HIT AT PRESIDENT

Knife Democratic Ticket as Slap at Him—Party Keeps Rein Over Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—Based on returns received up to 2:30 o'clock this morning, the entire Democratic State ticket in Maryland is elected by a plurality of 6,000 to 7,000. Baltimore City will give Emerson C. Harrington (Dem.) for Governor about 6,000 and the counties are estimated at 2,000 or more. One hundred out of 316 precincts in Baltimore for Governor give Harrington, 13,903; Weller, 12,625.

Hugh McMullen, for Controller of the Treasury, and Albert Ritchie for Attorney General, who were on the ticket with Harrington, ran ahead of him.

The referendum amendment, according to the latest estimates, carried by a large majority.

There was considerable cutting done in both the counties and the city, showing the effect of the Democratic factional bitterness.

The Democrats will continue to control both brancnes of the Legislature. Fourteen of the twenty-seven Senators were elected, and the returns indicate that ten of them were Democratic and four Republican.

The Democrats had to elect only six new Senators to assure them control. The lower House probably will stand seventy-eight Democrats, twenty-four Republicans.

The Eastern shore, as was expected, turned in its regular Democratic majority. Of course Dorchester, the home of Harrington, and also of Governor Goldsborough, went Democratic, though Goldsborough's friends throughout the county stood by Weller. Allegany County, which includes the City of Cumberland, the home of Albert Doud, Republican candidate for Attorney General, went Republican by more than 1,000 plurality.

Somerset County, the home of Robert Duer, Republican candidate for Controller of the Treasury, probably went Republican by about 200. Other western counties went Republican by substantial pluralities.

Weller did not carry his own home, Baltimore County. It seems that no one can carry that Democratic stronghold but "Marse" Fred Talbot, the veteran Maryland Congressman. Harrington's plurality in his county, Dorchester, was about 800.

There are more than 25,000 foreign-born voters in Baltimore City and two-thirds of these are Germans. The "hyphenated" had the word quietly passed down the line by leaders of the Independent Union and other German organizations to vote the Republican ticket so as to prevent a Democratic victory being construed as an indorsement of the Wilson Administration. No public statements of their intentions were made by the Germans. Some of the old German Democrats who are close to the Democratic organization stood by the party and held some of their friends in line, but hundreds of others who previously had voted the Democratic ticket cut it today.

There was a trick in the political game that these German voters were not aware of. They did not know that United States Senator Smith, the "Big Chief" of the Democratic Party in Maryland, did not ask President Wilson to give any public indorsement of the Democratic candidate for Governor, although it is said the President willingly would have done so.

Mr. Wilson has been very much interested in the campaign and in the election in this State. Senator Smith was given to understand by third persons that if he so desired the President would write a letter to help Harrington, similar to the one he wrote in behalf of Augustus Stanley, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, but the Maryland leader did not say the word.

In connection with Senator Smith's attitude it is recalled that he did not have the Maryland Democratic State Convention indorse Wilson for a second term. The Senator apparently does not want to be under any obligation to President Wilson, so that he can have a free hand next year.

Senator Lee, who was defeated in the recent primaries by Senator Smith's candidate, is a close friend of Mr. Wilson.

Mississippi Ratifies Democrats.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2.—Mississippi voters today elected a full set of county, district, and State officers and members of both branches of the Legislature. In view of the large majority of Democratic voters in the State, the election was merely a ratification of the nominees chosen in the Democratic primary. The Democratic ticket was headed by Theodore G. Bilbo for Governor and Lee M. Russell for Lieutenant Governor.

NOT UNTIL 1919 MAY WOMEN TRY AGAIN

And a Constitutional Convention Might Reverse the Acts of the Favorable Legislatures.

Under the most favorable circumstances the advocates of woman suffrage might contrive to bring the question, so emphatically negatived at the polls yesterday, before the voters on a new referendum in 1919. Under a Constitutional provision an amendment to the organic law submitted from the Legislature must receive favorable action from two successive Legislatures in which a different Senate is sitting.

The present Legislature has already once passed on woman suffrage. Should the Legislature of 1917 be prevailed upon to take favorable action on a woman suffrage amendment, this would have to be submitted again to the Legislature of 1919, following the election of a new Senate in 1918.

Even should the two prospective law-making bodies act favorably, the suffragists would have another hurdle to negotiate. With the revised Constitution defeated, the question of whether a new Constitutional Convention shall be called will be submitted to the voters next year. If answered in the affirmative, the new Constitutional Convention will meet in 1918, and any action that body might take would supersede the action of the Legislature.

OHIO AGAIN DEFEATS STATE PROHIBITION

Wet Majority Estimated at 70,000, Against 84,000 One Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2.—With the drys showing gains in the rural precincts, and the wets holding their own or making gains in the cities, the early indications are that the prohibition amendment to the Ohio Constitution has again been rejected by 70,000 this time, as against 84,000 last year.

Dry gains are reported in early returns from several sections, but nowhere is there any indication that last year's heavy majority against the prohibition amendment will be overturned. Rural precincts show rather consistent gains for the drys, but city returns, on the contrary, indicate that last year's wet strength is being maintained. In some cases the wets have made gains.

Incomplete returns from 55 counties gave the following result: For prohibition, 45,200; against, 120,500. Among the 33 counties yet to be heard from are several which are expected to give majorities of from 500 to 1,000 for prohibition. Prohibition was defeated in Cincinnati by about 70,000 votes.

The stability amendment is polling about the same vote as that cast against the dry amendment. Dry precincts are rejecting it and the wets upholding it. If this amendment carries, it means the drys cannot submit the saloon question to a vote in Ohio again for four years.

In one of the hottest elections ever seen in Cleveland, with a record vote of 112,000 cast for Mayor, Peter Witt, disciple of Tom L. Johnson, and Harry Davis, Republican, who has bucked Dan R. Hanna for local control of the party, are running neck and neck. Cleveland has the preferential system of voting, where each voter can cast a first, second, and other choice votes for Mayor. It will take the combined choices to elect either Witt or Davis. Charles Salen, who deserted Tom L. Johnson and ran for Mayor against the Administration candidate, got very few votes.

Interest in the election in Cincinnati appeared to be chiefly centred in the prohibition amendment. Numerous watchers who favored prohibition were at the polls, the "dry" advocates having had Sheriff George Schott swear in Deputy Sheriffs to prevent violation of the election laws.

CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 2.—George Puchta, Republican, was elected Mayor of Cincinnati today by a plurality of about 18,000 over Charles Sawyer, Democrat.

OLD TRADITIONS DIE AS BIG VOTE IS CAST

Battle of the Ballots, Even on the East Side, More Like a Carnival.

NO GANGS, FEW ARRESTS

Even Foley-Driscoll Encounter in the Second Didn't Mar the Peace of the Day.

Other election days were not like yesterday, which came in glow of sun, in the flash of yellow sash and chrysanthemum, and for the first time in local history brought chocolate candy to the polls.

The presence of women watchers, the activities of pretty pickets, the scurrying hither and thither of automobiles flying their gonfalons of green and purple and white and saffron, gave all New York the air of carnival and holiday.

So much was missed of guerrilla warfare in dim streets; so few were the arrests, so faint the impulses to riot, that to those who know the hustings of the good old kind, the election seemed more like a big Halloween party with ballots for favors.

Many there were who even insisted that the voting began early because of the interest in woman suffrage. Be that as it may, the electorate of New York City was astir at crack of dawn. There were in many districts a score of men waiting when the polls opened at 6 o'clock in the morning.

A Vote a Minute.

The casting of the ballots was done so quickly that down in lower Manhattan the formula was "A vote a minute." It was an election in which the enormous registration had proven the true earnest of early and heavy balloting. The bulk of the vote in the city had been cast by noon and in some sections of the east side the electorate had recorded its choice practically before 10 o'clock in the morning. The Italian vote was practically all in by 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The sunshiny day and the warmth of the air filled the streets of the city with crowds eager to see all the sights. The strongest contrasts between the election day of the old order and the new were drawn down on the east side. One who had known "de Ate" fifteen or twenty years ago, when colonization was an industry and the repeater was in his prime, beheld a city transformed. Gone are the days of Silver Dollar Smith. No more do men even know the name of Barney Rourke. The Essex Market Court has moved from its familiar site. There has come a generation which knows not "Tuke" Campbell, he who said that between friends the Constitution mattered not, and yesterday the whole State was considering the finding of a new one.

Old Days Have Gone.

Gone is Pat Connelly, "the Mayor of Poverty Hollow," for his last barrel of fragrant rye was broached long since. And there were judges of election at work on the books yesterday not a hundred steps from the Bowery who had never heard of P. Divver. These days voting machines are coming into use, sedate boards sit in school houses, and where once long lines of the unkempt blocked the taking of the vote are hosts of well-dressed youths waiting on their best behavior and looking interested at the newest product of modern politics—a woman watcher at the polls.

And here in the region where only lately "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," and "Dago Frank" were known to fame, there was little to disturb the course of a festal election. Just a glimpse of the transformation—in a polling place at Grand and Ridge Streets there sat all day a young woman, a graduate of Vassar, 1913, who checked up the list of voters and chatted easily with the boards. Before her were offerings in the form of boxes of chocolates, so that she might withstand the ordeals of politics.

There entered men with rough and incisive words of greeting to old friends on their lips. They stopped suddenly and raised their hats.

At Police Headquarters yesterday Inspector Schmittberger had 200 policemen in reserve ready for an emergency, but they were not needed. In a region where in times past charges of almost unlimited colonization, were made and the lodging houses were strongholds of the repeaters only eleven warrants had been issued. The transplanted Essex Market Court, now at First Avenue and Second Street, had barely a score of cases, but these concerned chiefly mistakes in registration and other errors which for the most part admitted of ready explanation.

A Foley-Driscoll Bout.

There was at least one touch of the old-time election, when war broke out between the Foley and the Driscoll-Bofrano factions of the Second Assembly District in the shadow of Brooklyn Bridge. Eugene Driscoll had gone to the polling place two doors from the Tammany Down Town Club in Madison Street to vote. As he came out he came face to face with Tom Foley, the former Sheriff. There was a quick interchange, a struggle, and Driscoll was thrown off the sidewalk. The followers of Foley set up a cheer and Driscoll made a rapid retreat, breathing revenge and language. Since the flight of Michael A. Bofrano, charged with the murder of a Foley follower, there has been no diminution of trouble down in that neighborhood.

There was much evidence as the day progressed that many of the voters did not trouble themselves with any of the questions on the smaller ballots, and permitted both the Constitution and suffrage to receive not even the scratch of their pencils.

BRIDGEPORT REPUBLICAN.

Elects Wilson Mayor and Adopts Commission Plan.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 2.—The Republicans have swept Bridgeport in the four-candidate Mayoralty election today, Mayor Wilson, who is also Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, being returned to office for the third time.

The unofficial figures give Clifford B. Wilson, Republican, 6,587; Henry Lee, Citizens, 4,363; Daniel P. Walker, Democrat, 3,164; Jasper McLevy, Socialist, 1,400.

The voters favored the commission form of government by an estimated majority of 2,000.

WILSON SURE, SAYS McADOO

Secretary Confident the President Will Be Renominated Unanimously.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, expressed the opinion today that Woodrow Wilson would be the unanimous choice of the Democratic Party for the Presidency next year.

Mr. McAdoo said that the impressions he had gained during his tour of the United States, now drawing to a close, left but one conclusion, that the Democratic Party would call upon President Wilson for a second term.

Mr. McAdoo would not say where he thought the Democratic Convention should be held. Chicago has raised a fund of $200,000 to bring both the Republican and Democratic Conventions here. The Republican Convention is practically assured to Chicago.

Republican to Senate from Troy.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Nov. 2.—At a special election here to fill the vacancy resulting from the death of Walter A. Wood, Jr., who represented the Twenty-ninth District in the Senate, George B. Wellington, Republican, was elected with a majority of 1,300.

WE HAVE THEM

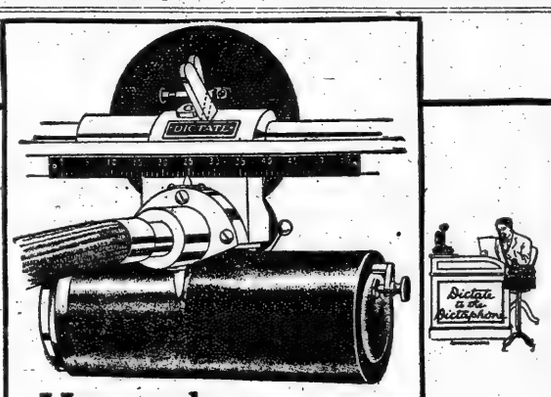


"VELVET Smokarols"—the new invention of a genius—a step forward in pipe smoking tobacco.



See descriptive advertisement in this paper Page 7

UNITED CIGAR STORES



Hear what you dictate?

Certainly. Whenever you want to hear all, or any part of what you have dictated, you simply reverse the "dictate" lever and listen.

And your typist has it just as easy when she is transcribing your dictation. She can hear you repeat words or sentences forty times, if necessary, without any embarrassment or annoyance.

Just another angle to the *convenience* of the Dictaphone. Call Worth 3043 for the whole story.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH TOO"

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

Why Different People Use It

Different kinds of people have different reasons for doing the same thing.

There should be more than one reason for using a dental cream.

Users of KOLYNOS have a sufficient variety of good reasons—as you will see.

Dentists Have the Best of All Reasons

They use KOLYNOS—and recommend it—because it has made its appeal along ethical lines, and has proven its case.

The dentist has been furnished the formula for KOLYNOS. He knows it has great germicidal power.

It is a solvent of fatty deposits. It is an ideal tooth-cleanser, and yet contains no grit.

It is an INTELLIGENTLY CONCEIVED DENTAL CREAM.

School Teachers and Physicians Use It

Teachers use and recommend KOLYNOS because the newly introduced dental clinics and dental hygiene instruction in the public schools have awakened them to the IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY—which includes the periodic destruction of bacteria that cause oral diseases.

Physicians use KOLYNOS because they know that if they keep the FIRST THREE INCHES of the alimentary canal (the mouth) in a healthful condition, clean and fairly free from injurious germ life, the remaining thirty-two feet of the canal is much more likely to take good care of itself.

Thoughtful Men and Women Use It

Because they know it is JUST AS ESSENTIAL to KEEP THE TOOTH-BRUSH CLEAN AND WHOLESOME as it is to keep the teeth and mouth clean and wholesome.

KOLYNOS inhibits germ-life in the tooth-brush.

And people who discover these various facts for the first time, BECOME CONTINUAL USERS OF KOLYNOS.

Twenty-five cents a tube, at your druggist's.

The Automobile Owner Uses Kolynos



Because the first thing he needs to do after a dusty ride is to brush his teeth—to cleanse his mouth of dust and dirt.

He knows that road dust and dirt are germ-laden, and that aside from its refreshing effect, KOLYNOS prevents these germs from becoming established in the mouth and throat.

Business Men Have a Business Reason

They use KOLYNOS dental cream because their whole training leads them to value efficiency.

It Stands High in College Towns

SUFFRAGE WOMEN TAME AN ELECTION

Feminine Watchers at the Polls Treated with Courtesy in All Parts of the City.

ROWDIES NOT IN EVIDENCE

Not a Fight Is Reported, and Few Men Get Befuddled with Drink Before Casting Their Ballots.

The sun and the voters both smiled at the woman suffragists yesterday as, weary after a long campaign of unprecedented effort, but happy and light-hearted, they began the election day for which they had looked forward so long, the great day in which the suffrage amendment was to be submitted for the decision of the men of New York State.

There were no sluggards among the women suffragists. There were few of them who were not at the polling places where they were to act as watchers or pickets well before 6 o'clock. Some of the women inspectors had been around even earlier, looking over their districts.

Everywhere the women were received with the greatest courtesy, and when, by some slip in the women's machine in the early part of the day, a polling place had been skipped and there were no women watchers, the men appeared disappointed.

"They feel that they have been neglected," said Miss Lillian Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement, who was acting as Lady Bountiful, and making sure that watchers and pickets of the Second, Fourth and Eighth Assembly Districts were fed.

On the lower east side, where life is teeming, events were most exciting. As the cars decorated with the suffrage colors, yellow or purple, green and white drove through Eldridge Street, there were constant cheers and cries of "Votes for the Women!" from the small boys in the street. Here and there an Italian voice chimed in "Vota for Women," and in the midst of it all sounded a gruff "You'll never get it."

Most of the suffrage leaders were at their headquarters or out on inspection tours. Mrs. Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse made a trip around the city by auto. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the National President, came into the New York headquarters about noon from Atlantic City, where she had been having a short rest as the guest of Miss M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Woman's Political Union, was a watcher in one of the most thickly populated districts of the city, at 242 Eldridge Street. Mrs. Blatch was in a tiny tailor's shop with a small door and one window, and the United States flag, which helped to mark the place, had to be stretched at one side to the building next door.

Mrs. Blatch had one of the few drunken men who appeared at the polls in the little room where she watched. Another seen by the visitors who made the rounds of the watchers' quarters was in the silk stocking district on Sixth Avenue, where Governor Whitman voted. The Eldridge Street man had been celebrating all day, and on reaching the polling place late in the afternoon had difficulty in writing his name.

"It's a shame to keep a fellow out for a little thing like that," he said. "I've had three political parties out after me, and I've been practicing that for the last two weeks."

Mrs. A. Estelle Paddock was the watcher at 980 Sixth Avenue, and had a great number of prominent men in her district. Governor Whitman voted there, and among other voters were ex-Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, Daniel and Isaac Guggenheim, William D. Ellis of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, Alton B. Parker, and Henry Clews, Mr. Clews was leaving just as an automobile load of women drove up. He had been known as an anti-suffragist.

"How did you vote, Mr. Clews?" asked one of the women. "Did you vote against us?"

Mr. Clews put his fingers mysteriously to his lips.

"I have had time to change my mind," he volunteered, "and my daughter (Mrs. Herbert Parsons) and Herbert are both working for you." Mr. Clews drove off smiling, but he did not tell how he had voted.

The men told Mrs. Anne O'Hagen Shinn, watching at 65 Madison Street, the voting place of Tom Foley, the arch-enemy of the woman suffragists, that they had broken the law all day by telling voters to remember to vote for the women.

Mrs. Shinn had a pleasant experience. Congressman D. J. Riordan provided luncheons for the company. Chops, French fried potatoes, pickles, and all the delicacies of the neighborhood were brought in.

Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Miss Rene Seligman, and Mrs. Harry Kraft were among the women inspecting the polling places on the east side yesterday afternoon. The women watchers remained on duty at the polling places until the entire suffrage vote had been counted.

WILL START A NEW FIGHT.

Leaders Accept Defeat Gamely, Holding Great Vote Is a Victory.

New York's suffragists are good losers. Whatever may be said of their other qualifications for political life they can take defeat with good nature. In their three headquarters a thousand leaders in the eight-year fight for the vote took the news of their defeat last night smilingly and gamely, without dismay, without pique. Slow to concede defeat, when the returns showed the men of New York had refused them the ballot this time, they began planning their next fight. There was not one tear, but much determination.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the veteran national leader of the suffrage cause, motored from Atlantic City late in the afternono, and at the headquarters of afternoon and at the headquarters of the National Association for Woman Suffrage, 505 Fifth Avenue, read the returns which showed she had fought a losing fight in the three great Eastern States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

"Your opponents say," Dr. Shaw was told, "that the triple defeat today will put a quietus on the suffrage movement in the East for at least ten years. How long will it delay your fight?"

"Until we can get a little sleep," she replied quickly. "The fight will be on again tomorrow morning—on forever, until we get the vote."

It was 10:30 o'clock then, and her love for the cause made Dr. Shaw at that hour, with adverse returns being read to her every few minutes, refuse to concede defeat. When asked what would be done next, she said:

Hopes to Convert Murphy.

"If, when the final count is in, we have not won the State, we have at least won the greatest victory in the history of our cause, because we have won the largest number of votes ever cast for that cause. Although we may not have won the ballot this time, we have won hundreds of thousands of supporters by this fight. We have lost nothing. It is our opponents who have lost. They had the whole State before; they haven't now. We are the only victors in the fight.

Then Dr. Shaw revealed the plan she will advocate for the next New York suffrage fight.

"As for this State," she said, "we will have suffrage in the next Constitution to be framed at the next convention in 1918, and we will sweep the State."

"Then you have hopes of converting Mr. Murphy," was suggested.

"My dear man," she said, "I am a Methodist, and I have hopes for every one, including Mr. Murphy. By 1918 the whole State will be for suffrage, and I have no good reason to believe that Mr. Murphy will not be with us.

Starts New Fight Today.

"I am not surprised at the result in Massachusetts. It is a very conservative State. I preached for eight years in Cape Cod, and I remember that all the young people I married moved away. The progressive blood has left Massachusetts, and the blood that has come in from Europe has not been progressive. Massachusetts has too many family trees. They have got to make lumber out of those family trees before the State becomes progressive enough to understand the wisdom and justice of woman suffrage. As for Pennsylvania, we start anew there tomorrow night at a mass meeting in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, at which I shall preside."

At the headquarters of the woman's Political Union, 663 Fifth Avenue, several hundred workers heard the returns read. They cheered long and loud when close votes came in from Tammany districts. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the President of the union, said the suffragists had made their last appeal to the individual voters.

Joy for Anti-Suffragists.

At the anti-suffrage headquarters, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, the returns were received with joy that was not concealed. When the returns indicated the defeat of suffrage Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said that she was very glad of the result, and that she would start immediately to fight suffrage in the three 1916 States, South Dakota, Iowa, and West Virginia.

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR VOTED FOR SUFFRAGE

Mitchel Cut Swann—John D. Rockefeller Took Ten Minutes to Mark Ballots.

Governor Whitman, who was registered from the Hotel St. Regis, voted shortly before noon at 980 Sixth Avenue. He was accompanied to the polling place by Dr. Frederick L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections, and ballot No. 178 was handed to him. It took him three and a half minutes to vote.

"There was a good deal to vote for," said the Governor good-humoredly, "but I knew what I wanted to vote for, and I went through it quickly." Asked how he had voted on the suffrage amendment, the Governor said his stand on the question was well known.

"Anyway, my wife and daughter saw me off when I left for the polling place," he said.

Mayor Mitchel voted at the booth in west Ninety-eighth Street shortly before 1 o'clock. He remained in the voting booth four and a half minutes, and when he left he said he had voted for District Attorney Perkins and for Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. He said he voted for the suffrage amendment and the Canal bond issue, but had voted against the revised Constitution with the exception of the taxation proposition.

District Attorney Perkins was an early voter at 976 Eighth Avenue. He was accompanied by his 12-year-old son Albert, and was greeted by Mrs. Ella Guilford, watcher for the Woman Suffrage Party.

Judge Edward Swann, Tammany candidate for District Attorney, voted shortly before 9 o'clock at 69 West Ninth Street. Frank Moss, Progressive candidate for District Attorney, voted at about the same time at 2,032 Madison Avenue. Charles F. Murphy took two minutes to fill out his ballots at 297 First Avenue. He was accompanied by Municipal Court Justice Michael F. Blake.

John D. Rockefeller drove up to the polling place at 634 Sixth Avenue in a limousine, accompanied by four women and his valet. He remained in the booth ten minutes, and when he came out he was greeted by the Democratic and Republican district captains. When asked if he had voted for the suffrage amendments he merely smiled, and then got into his machine. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was in Colorado in registration week, and consequently was unble to vote yesterday.

JOY IN THE WIGWAM ON TAMMANY'S NIGHT

C. F. Murphy, Cheered, Modestly Calls Result "a Triumph of Principles."

REPUBLICANS IN GLOOM

Perkins Congratulates Swann—Chairman Koenig and Tanner Find Solace in the Assembly.

There was real joy in Tammany Hall last night. The braves figured they had more cause for jubilation than for many years, and they made the most of it. It is eighteen years since Tammany elected a District Attorney, and to get the Sheriff and an even share of the judiciary at one fell swoop was almost too good for even Charles F. Murphy to believe.

Mr. Murphy was plainly very much satisfied with himself, and the district leaders grouped about him in the big smoke-laden speakers' room, where the returns were received, caught the infection of his smile and the confident cock of his derby, well tilted over the left ear, and roared applause at his appearance. While the "Boss" was cheered to the echo, it took the appearance of "Al" Smith, probably the most popular man in the organization, to set the crowd wild. Smith's election for Sheriff was a foregone conclusion with the Tammany men from the moment he was nominated, and they were glad of an opportunity to relieve their enthusiasm.

Murphy was so overjoyed at the result that he couldn't wait to get the complete returns from the Aldermanic districts, but put in a claim shortly after 9 o'clock that Tammany had carried the board. Then calling Secretary Tom Smith into his private office he dictated this statement:

Principles Win, Says Murphy.

"The gratifying result denotes that the people cannot always be deceived by the old campaign trick of raising the time-worn Tammany bugaboo as an issue. It shows that the people do their own thinking, and that such questionable campaign methods fail to intimidate the voters.

"Today's victory shows that the people do not believe the absurd charges and the reckless slander heaped upon Tammany for the purpose of clouding the real issue of a campaign.

"The election of Judge Swann and Sheriff-elect Smith means the choice of two conspicuously avowed Tammany men, who have been elected as such. I am sure that their administration of their respective offices will be satisfactory to all who voted for them. Judge Swann's conduct of the District Attorney's office will, I am confident, fully satisfy the people and refute the old assertion that that high office cannot be managed efficiently and honestly by a member of Tammany Hall.

"The election of a Democratic Board of Aldermen is particularly gratifying, because it can only be regarded as a rebuke to and general dissatisfaction with the present Republican-Fusion Board of Aldermen.

"In short, today's victory indicates a triumph of adherence to principles over the forces of sham, hypocrisy, and misrepresentation."

Sheriff-elect Smith was not allowed to depart from the hall until everybody had shaken his hand. Mr. Smith said:

"The result is very gratifying. I have a keen appreciation of the confidence the people of New York County have reposed in me. I thank them from the bottom of my heart, as I do the press, for the splendid support given me.

"In my hour of joy I have but one desire—to conduct the great office to which I have been elected in such manner as will merit their approval."

Upstairs in the auditorium another big celebration was in progress. County Chairman William Harmon Black had marched down from Judge Swann's headquarters at Forty-third Street and Broadway, at the head of several hundred members of the Young Men's Democratic League, and when he dismissed them he said:

Despite the attacks made upon his leadership, Charles F. Murphy, leader of the Democracy of this county, has today received a vindication at the hands of the people. Tonight every Democrat rejoices with him in the successful overthrow of the forces which have attacked him and the political organization of which he is head."

Swann Sorry for Perkins.

Uptown at Judge Swann's headquarters there was more rejoicing. The returns were chalked up on a big blackboard, and the Tammany candidate, surrounded by many friends, received a rousing reception. With much feeling he said:

"I am gratified that the policies which I enunciated during the campaign have met with the approval of the people, as shown by their verdict at the polls. I am sensible of the trust reposed in me. I will administer the office of District Attorney so as to safeguard the interests of all the people."

A photographer asked the Judge to smile for a flashlight.

"It is almost impossible for me to smile," he said. "I am very sorry for Mr. Perkins." Then he smiled and was photographed.

Among those who called at the candidate's headquarters to congratulate him were George Gordon Battle, John B. Stanchfield, Samuel Untermyer, E. Clifford Potter, and Nathan Straus. When Judge Swann left his headquarters he went direct to Tammany Hall and received the congratulations of Charles F. Murphy and other friends. He stayed about five minutes.

At the Downtown Tammany Club in the Second District there was another big celebration over the victory. Special attention was given to the returns that favored "Al" Smith. "Big Tom" Foley, leader of the club, who was once Sheriff himself, sent Mr. Smith a message of congratulation.

Gloom fell on the headquarters of the Republican candidates. At 9:40 o'clock Charles A. Perkins emerged from his private room at his headquarters in the Hotel McAlpin and said:

"I concede Judge Swann's election and hope his administration may be entirely satisfactory to himself and to the people of the county."

Mr. Perkins then sent a telegram of congratulations to Judge Swann, wishing him success during his administration, and went home.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, conceded that the Democrats had carried New York County for District Attorney and Sheriff. He said:

"It is apparent that New York County has returned Mr. Swann and Mr. Smith as winners. Under the circumstances I think the Republican nominees in a Democratic stronghold did remarkably well. It is too early to speak of figures, but this much is certain, a Republican Assembly has been elected in this State."

Assembly Results Cheer Tanner.

Early last night the Republican State Headquarters in Thirty-ninth Street conceded the defeat of the Constitution. The majority against woman suffrage was estimated at 200,000. Some cheer was found, however, in the fact that reports indicated a Republican Assembly by 2 to 1. State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner and Secretary Lafayette B. Gleason were in constant touch with William Barnes, former State Chairman, and Henry L. Stimson. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, called at the State headquarters early in the evening.

"How does it look?" some one asked him.

"Why, Columbia won, 15 to 6," he replied laughingly. Then seriously he said:

"I am very sorry that the Constitution apparently has been beaten. But we cannot have everything in this world. I think the election of Mr. McCall in Massachusetts is very important."

Frank Moss, who also ran for District Attorney, said last night:

"The figures speak for themselves. All that I can still waiting for is to see whether Swann has beaten both Perkins and myself. By that I mean I want to see how big a sweep Tammany had."

Frank R. Bowers, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, received returns at the headquarters of the Thirtieth Assembly District Club, 126th Street and Lexington Avenue. At 9 o'clock he conceded his defeat by about 40,000.

"From indications," he said, "the election this year was strictly a party vote in all the Assembly Districts."

GOV. WHITMAN IS GRATIFIED.

Telegraphs F. C. Tanner That Up-State Vote Is Indorsement.

Governor Whitman, after returning from the theatre last night, sent this telegram of congratulations to Chairman Frederick C. Tanner:

"I am, of course, gratified at the great Republican vote. I believe it to be an indorsement of the State Administration, and the work of the Administration will be continued on the lines we are now running along. I expected the up-State returns, and in fact those who were familiar with up-State conditions cannot be surprised with the result.

"I do not care to discuss the Constitution, but will say that it is within the province of the Legislature to submit to the people such financial problems as are deemed necessary, and that proper action thereon will be taken.

"I am sorry that Mr. Perkins was defeated. He was a good District Attorney, and, under adverse conditions, made a good campaign."

DEFEAT CITY OWNERSHIP.

Detroit Voters Reject Proposition to Take Over City Railways.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—Detroit voters today rejected the proposition to purchase the city's car lines and property within the one-fare zone. The plan, which to be successful, required a two-third majority, received less than 50 per cent. of the votes cast, according to figures available late tonight.

The official count from 130 precincts was: Yes, 18,570; no, 19,967.

A feature of the election was the unusually large vote cast by women taxpayers.

As the campaign, which has been the most bitter ever waged in this city, closed charges of illegal and unfair tactics were hurled back and forth between the rival factions. The purchase plan was supported by the city administration.

If municipalizatfon carries the traction system will be managed by three Commissioners serving without pay. They will be James Couzens, until recently Vice President of the Ford Motor Car Company; John F. Dodge of the Dodge Motor Car Company, and James Wilkie of the Parke-Davis Chemical Company.

TIRED OF COMMISSION PLAN.

Salem, Mass., Overturns Scheme After Two Years' Trial.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 2.—The commission form of government which has been in operation in this city for two years was overturned at the State election today. By a vote of 3,122 to 2,677 the city voted to adopt the so-called Plan B, which provides for a board of eleven Aldermen and a Mayor. The Mayor receives a sweeping right of veto over any action taken by the Aldermen.

VOTING MACHINES GIVE RESULT EARLY

Experiment Satisfies Electors and Officials in Two Polling Places.

ONE BALLOT IN 5 SECONDS

Average Time of Voting Was 45 Seconds—Automatic Tabulation Ready When Polls Closed.

New York City tried voting machines yesterday, and for the first time in the history of the city the vote in an election district was known ten minutes after the polls closed. In the Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District it was 5 o'clock in the morning last year before the vote was counted; yesterday the result was known as soon as an adding machine arrangement could be worked.

The first figures to come out of the machine were those showing the vote for woman suffrage, that amendment being in the last column on the machine. There were 110 votes for the amendment and 128 against.

Two machines were tried yesterday. A second was in the First Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District. Election officials were enthusiastic over the success of the machines, and predicted they would soon be used in all the election districts of the city.

The voting machine in the First Election District resembled a telephone booth. A sign on the outside showed whether it was vacant or occupied. When the elector entered he pulled a lever which released the machinery and recorded his number. When he closed the door he was locked in alone. Confronting him was a diagram containing the candidates for different offices in columns and the amendments in a separate column. A button in the space occupied by each candidate's name was turned to register a vote for him.

In the case of Supreme Court Justices, when six had been voted for, the button would not turn on any other name. For the other offices, when an elector had voted for one man, he could vote for no more. As for the amendments, turning the "Yes" button automatically locked the "No" button. If a voter wished to change his mind he could turn a button backward and register on another. When he came out he raised another lever which recorded his vote and locked the mechanism. When the polls closed at 5 o'clock the total was all ready.

Asa Hull, 93 years old, of 8 Riverside Drive, cast his seventy-second vote. It was the first time he had used a machine. He said he liked it very much. He voted for woman suffrage, he said.

The Constitution ballot was a regular paper ballot, because of the legislative provision that it must be a separate ballot.

The machine at the First District polling place was the same in principle as at the Tenth, but the voting was done by a dial indicator instead of buttons. The lever, when the voter has cast a ballot for one candidate, was then locked.

The average time for voting on the At each polling place there was a dummy machine and an instructor who showed voters how to work the mechanism. With the machine in the First District, Charles J. Hiller of 177 West Sixty-fourth Street voted in five seconds, while John Viscardi, who lives at 113 Amsterdam Avenue, voted in twenty-seven seconds. Others were slower.

F. E. Perdue, Chairman of the local election board of the Tenth District, said he was much pleased with the voting machine, and believed that it left nothing to be desired.

The manufacturers of the machines say it would cost more than $1,000,000 to install them all over the city. But they say that the experience of Rochester and Utica, where similar machines have been used, shows that this expense is more than saved by the economy effected in counting the vote and by the reduction in the number of election officials.

NEW YORK PAPERS COMMENT ON RESULT

This Morning's Editorials on Defeat of Constitution and Suffrage.

Following are the editorial comments in other New York papers this morning on the defeat of the Constitution and woman suffrage:

Root's Candidacy Fatal.

From The World.

One of the gravest of all the blunders made by the promoters of the Constitution that was buried under an avalanche of votes yesterday was in coupling it with Elihu Root's tentative candidacy for President and making it a campaign platform for him. We have great respect for Mr. Root, and if he were nominated for President the Republican Party would be naming its ablest leader, but Mr. Root's political aspirations have no legitimate relation to the adoption of a fundamental law for the government of 10,000,000 people during the next twenty years.

Suffrage Delayed, Not Defeated.

In spite of their defeat, the women of New York have no reason to be discouraged. No other such campaign was ever before seen in this State. Out of nothing they created a body of opinion that registered hundreds of thousands of votes at the first summons for a radical reform. It was to nobody's special interest to aid them; yet their total vote in the first test is a revelation of the astonishing growth of the movement. It is not a result to dishearten but to inspire the women to put forth greater efforts in the contest to come. Woman suffrage in New York has been delayed but not defeated.

Sees Radical Revision Averted.

From The Sun.

The defeat of the revised Constitution submitted by the convention, as The Sun pointed out yesterday, leaves the people of the Empire State safeguarded as to their liberties and the administration of their public affairs by the same generally admirable instrument under which New York has maintained its primacy and increased the measure of its supemacy among the Commonwealths of the Union. For the time at least the danger of a radical revision along the lines which have wrought havoc in the organic laws of some of the Western States has been averted.

Suffrage Defeat Not Conclusive.

The defeat of woman suffrage in this State, in Massachusetts, and in Pennsylvania by heavy majorities is decisive enough for the hour, but by no means conclusive as to the coming future.

Constitution Pleased Nobody.

From The Tribune.

The defeat of the proposed new Constitution is greatly to be regretted. It was far from being a perfect instrument, calculated to bring into being a political millennium, but it was better than the Constitution under which the State will continue to live. Unfortunately it was a compromise—what was thought to be the happy means between the demands of the extremists and propagandists on the one hand and the conservatives on the other. The sad result appears to be that it pleased nobody in particular.

The Verdict as to Suffrage.

The women have lost their first battle in this State by a majority which is sufficiently large to prevent any misunderstanding. It is a straightforward verdict which clearly demonstrates that a large majority of the voters still believe it unwise to extend the right to vote to women. So far the friends and the opponents of votes for women will agree. But those who have believed that women should vote will find in the total of votes cast for the extension reason for present congratulation and future optimism. A cause which, the first time it is voted upon, enlists hundreds of thousands of voters, may be defeated, but the defeat is no final disposition.

Petty Personal Politics.

From The Herald.

Many factors contributed to the defeat of the constitutional amendments in this State. There was, of course, much honest difference of opinion. Other factors important in bringing about the result were misrepresentation of the proposed changes and a good deal of petty personal politics. So the work of the Constitutional Convention goes for nothing and the money it cost the taxpayers goes with it.

A Foregone Conclusion.

Even its most ardent advocates can hardly have been surprised at the decisive defeat administered "suffrage" in this State, in Massachusetts, and in Pennsylvania. After the adverse action of New Jersey, where the cause had the powerful aid of President Wilson's support, the result in the States which voted yesterday was in the nature of a foregone conclusion, as indicated in the news columns of The Herald, even if few of its adherents would admit the fact.

Republicans Killed Revision.

From The Press.

It is of no use to blink the truth about the rejected Constitution. It was not defeated by Democratic votes; it was defeated by Republican votes. This is obvious from the fact that the Republicans carried the State overwhelmingly. If they had liked the Constitution, therefore, they could have adopted it. They could have adopted it without any help from the Democrats, many of whom, as a matter of fact, supported it. Whatever were the virtues or whatever were the faults of the proposed Constitution, there is no gainsaying now that those who framed it failed to read the will and to represent the spirit of the dominant party in this State.

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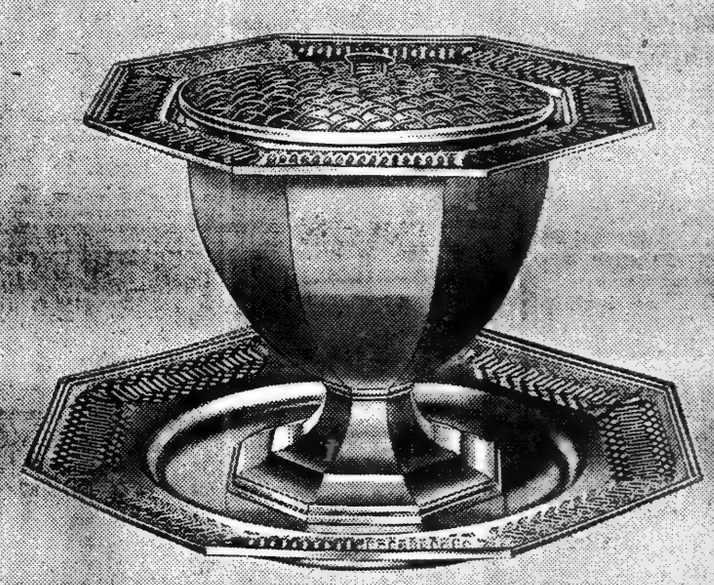
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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

NEW ALLIED ARMY LANDS AT KAVALA

French Troops Are Put Ashore at Greek Port, 20 Miles from Bulgarian Border.

MAY MARCH INTO TURKEY

Bulgars Push West from Veles and Are Trying to Rouse Albanians to Attack Serbs.

TEUTONS OCCUPY CHACHAK

King Ferdinand's Northern Forces Also Make Progress to Cut Off Serb Army.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 3.—French troops are landing at Kavala, Greece, according to a telegram from Sofia received in Amsterdam.

A previous dispatch from Sofia, published by the Berlin Tageblatt, stated that a new Anglo-French expedition to the Balkans in British and French transports had appeared off Kavala, which is twenty miles west of the Bulgarian border and is the nearest Greek port to the Gallipoli Peninsula.

While the port has no railroad, it is only twenty miles by a highway to the coastal railroad of Saloniki-Dedeaghatch, and rail connection to it could be built within a week. It is surmised that, if the German report be true, the railroad westward is to be used to relieve the present congestion at Saloniki, and also that an advance along it eastward may be made to Dedeaghatch and thus pave the way to an invasion via the Dedeaghatch-Kuleli Burgas railway for the purpose of getting hold of the Orient Express at the latter point, 150 miles by rail from Constantinople.

German Advance Rapid.

Following the capture of Kraguyevac, formerly Serbia's chief arsenal, the invading Teutons have penetrated to the valley of the western Morava and occupied Chachak, on a branch of the Nish railroad. It was reported a few days ago that the Serbian Government had removed from Nish to Chachak. Subsequently, however, it was said to be at Kraljevo, a score of miles nearer to Nish, at the confluence of the Ibar and western Morava.

The Bulgarians, advancing from Veles in the direction of Monastir, have reached the Babuna Range, half way between Veles and Prilep, according to The Times's Athens correspondent. The Serbians are falling back on Prilep and Monastir, he says, but Monastir has not yet been seriously threatened.

The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent asserts that it is unlikely that the Bulgarians will attempt to capture Monastir on account of the danger it would involve of serious friction with Greece.

"The Greek population of Monastir," the correspondent says, "has petitioned the Greek Government to take steps for their protection. Thousands of refugees from the Monastir district, however, are fleeing southward by rail and wagons and on foot, and the Serbians are making elaborate preparations to defend the town and its approaches."

The German official account of this latest advance, given out in Berlin, says:

North and northeast of Chachak we conquered an exit from the mountainous country south of Milanovac into the valley of the western Goljska Morava.

Chachak has been occupied by our troops.

The heights south of Kraguyevac have been captured on both sides of the Morava. The general line of Despotovac-Bargrdan has been crossed.

The army of General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian) on Oct. 31 captured the Bactian hills west of Sladna on the Kniajevac-Sokobanja highroad, as well as the hills on both sides of Turaja, east of Svrljig, and crossed the Vrandol, near Palanka.

Vienna's official version of the latest operations, issued yesterday, follows:

On the Montenegrin frontier our forces have begun to attack at numerous points. We have captured the frontier heights of Troglav and Orlovac, southeast of Avtovac, and a dominating height position against Vardar, to the southeast of Bilek.

Montenegrin counterattacks against our captured lines southeast of Vishegrad were repulsed.

The army of General von Koevess has gained ground north of Pozega and crossed the line of Chachak-Kraguyevac. The army of General von Gallwitz is fighting on the height east of Kraguyevac and north of Jatedonina.

Serbs Inflict Heavy Losses.

Repulse of the Austro-German forces in the centre of the northern line with great losses on Oct. 29 is reported in the following Serbian communication received via Paris yesterday:

On Oct. 29, on the northwestern front, the enemy attacked in force on the right bank of the Penitza and with less strength on the right bank of the Morava.

In the centre the enemy was thrown back with great losses, after having approached within 500 meters of the Serbian positions. On the remainder of the front there were severe engagements.

On the eastern (Bulgarian) front there was no important change south of the Morava. Toward Pirot fighting is continuous, as is also the case to the west of Zaiecar.

The Montenegrin War Office, under date of Nov. 1, issued the following:

On Oct. 31 fighting continued south of Vishegrad, Bosnia. An energetic attack of the enemy was countered successfully.

On the remainder of the front we have kept up a constant fire on the enemy's positions. At Hagora we captured 100 men, of whom one was an officer; four guns, and one rapid-firer. The Austrians left about 400 dead or wounded on the ground, as well as artillery ammunition.

SAY GREEKS FIRED ON FRENCH

Germans Also Allege Differences Between Allied Army Chiefs.

BERLIN, Nov. 2. (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt in Greece is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as asserting that prominent Greeks are exercised over the possibility that the Entente Allies intend to occupy Kavala, and that the Greeks are increasingly resentful regarding the attitude of the British and French in Saloniki, which is declared to be masterful, causing a belief that the stay of the Anglo-French forces in Saloniki will be permanent.

The Tageblatt declares that excitement in the Greek Army over conditions at Saloniki is increasing and also reports that there has been a new incident on the Serbian front, indicating the tension between the Greek and foreign forces, it being declared that Greek troops fired on a French contingent that was retreating to Greek territory before a Bulgarian attack.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"The Frankfurter Zeitung," says the Overseas News Agency, "reports that Colonel Malcom of the British army, on his return from Serbian headquarters, held a conference in Saloniki with General Hamilton, the British commander, and General Sarrail, commander of the French troops, and described the Serbian situation as desperate. Only immediate help on a large scale could prevent the crushing of Serbia. Nevertheless, the newspaper declares, the staffs of the Entente armies are in disagreement regarding the measures to be adopted.

"The lack of co-operation thus revealed made a bad impression upon the Greek officers in Saloniki, who are convinced, the Frankfurter Zeitung declares, that Greece's place is not on the side of the Entente.

"Reports that Bulgarian troops had behaved in a barbarous way during their invasion of Serbia and that Turkish troops had been sent into Macedonia to occupy the captured towns of Uskup and Veles are authoritatively denied by Bulgarian officials," according to the Overseas News Agency.

AUSTRIA ARMS ALBANIANS.

But Is Hampered by Essad Pasha, Who Is Friendly to Serbia.

ROME, Nov. 2.—Austria-Hungary, says The Messaggero, is arming Albanian bands with a view to harrying the rear of the Serbian army and assisting the Bulgarian forces to reach the Adriatic.

The Austrian efforts, the newspaper asserts, is being hampered by the attitude of Essad Pasha, Provisional President of Albania, who is friendly to the Serbians and is at present in control of Central Albania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 2.—As the Balkan conflict shows signs of swinging toward Albania, interest and anxiety here are intensified. The news from Albania is most disquieting, as Austria is trying to stir up trouble by arming and inciting Albanian bands to attack the Italians at Vallona and the Montenegrins at Scutari, giving them plenty of money and munitions.

This is an old game of Austria's, but this time while it will accomplish nothing permanent may be a serious matter for the Entente Allies, especially Italy.

Evidently it is the wish of the central Empires to help Bulgaria to realize her national aspiration of reaching the Adriatic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I am informed that Austro-German emissaries, aided by Turks, are arming Albanian bands against the Serbo-Montenegrins and Essad Pasha to facilitate Bulgaria's descent to Durazzo.

RUMANIA INCREASES ARMY.

Vienna Expects Crisis Over Use of Danube by Russia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.—News coming by way of Paris lends support to the growing impression that Rumania is preparing to intervene in the war.

By royal decree new classes of Rumanian recruits are being mobilized. Vienna reports that "a grave situation" may arise between Austria and Rumania in connection with the proposed use of the lower Danube to transport Russian troops to Bulgaria. Little news comes direct from Bucharest, as the censorship is enforced so strictly that even ordinary messages are stopped, but it is known the agitation in favor of war is spreading through the army.

MILAN, Nov. 2.—"Two weeks of Bulgarian action in Serbia has brought about a change in Rumanian public opinion which sixteen months of interventionist propaganda failed to do," M. Filipesco, leader of the Rumanian Conservatives, is said by the Bucharest correspondent of the Corriere Della Sera, to have declared in an interview.

"The Bulgarians' conduct," continued M. Filipesco, "has shown our people the danger which threatens them. Notwithstanding material difficulties the sentiment which caused interventionist manifestations is an eloquent expression of the will of the country which does not want to allow itself to be stifled by Bulgarians and Hungarians."

A Liberal Party leader who was interviewed is credited with having declared Premier Bratiano would be happy to enlarge Rumania's boundaries, but wished to be certain he was not embarking upon a crazy adventure and to be sure that he had the unanimous support of all sections of the country.

The Corriere Della Sera's correspondent expresses the belief that rapid and successful action by the Allies in the Balkans cannot fail to bring about the entry of Rumania into the war on their side.

GERMAN MISSION ARRIVES IN ATHENS

Important Decisions Expected to Follow Military Attache's Unexpected Return.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Colonel Falkenheim, the German Military Attaché at Athens, who went to Sofia immediately before Bulgaria's mobilization as bearer of an autograph letter from the Kaiser to King Ferdinand, has unexpectedly returned to Athens accompanied by two members of the staff of the German Legation and several German officers. They are reported to be intrusted with a secret mission.

The arrival of Colonel Falkenheim is considered most significant and probably heralds important decisions, since, if Greece's neutrality is to be maintained throughout the war, as is now hinted, demobilization is bound to follow. It is only delayed with the object of justifying Greece's demand for payment of the second installment of the French loan, a sum of £1,000,000, half of which has been already advanced.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 3.—In Greek official circles an attitude more favorable to the Entente Allies apparently has been assumed. Reuter's correspondent at Athens telegraphs that simultaneously with the official denial of reports of Greece's hostility toward the Entente Powers came a change in tone of the Ministerial press, which is now publishing articles in favor of the Allies. These articles presumably are inspired.

Notwithstanding the drift of opinion, it is maintained that the neutrality of Greece will be adhered to as long as possible. The correspondent says there are indications that any attempt to change the policy of the Government would result in the fall of the Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Deep interest long displayed by Premier Briand in the Balkan policy of the Allies, the Matin says, explains the favorable impression caused in Greece by the formation of the new French Cabinet. As far back as January, the paper asserts, M. Briand strongly urged an expedition which would not only aid the Serbians but would be able to cross Serbia and attack Austria. His proposals were rejected, however, for military reasons.

78,000 MEN INVALIDED FROM DARDANELLES

British War Office Confirms Reports of Excessive Sickness in Gallipoli.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—That stories of excessive sickness among the troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula had not been overdrawn was revealed today in the House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, who informed the House that approximately 78,000 officers and men had been removed from the peninsula on account of sickness between April 25 and Oct. 20.

BRITAIN TO REGULATE ALL HOME SHIPPING

Will Take Control of Traffic Between Foreign Ports by Means of Licenses.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—This official statement was issued today:

"The Board of Trade denies rumors that the Government contemplate requisitioning the entire British mercantile marine.

"The Government have decided to take powers to deal, by requisitioning a sufficient number of vessels, with cases where an emergency of national importance exists at any time, in any particular market, owing to absence of tonnage, and further regulate the employment of British shipping in the carriage of cargo between foreign ports by means of licenses."

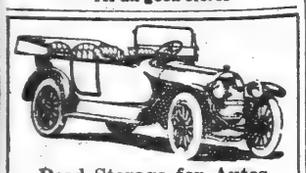
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Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match



Smart, neat, perfect fitting and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or as follows:

Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . . $16.50
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Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50



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The New Note—
Charming White Hats
Chapeaux La Marquise
at $8.50

Dame Fashion has said that the white hat for Winter is one of the leading vogues. Therefore smart white hats may be found at Macy's among the Chapeaux La Marquise, for included in this collection of hats are copies of originations of all the newest modes.

At present we are showing among our 300 styles of Chapeaux La Marquise an attractive selection of new white models at $8.50. In velvet or hatters' plush and many with fur trimmings.

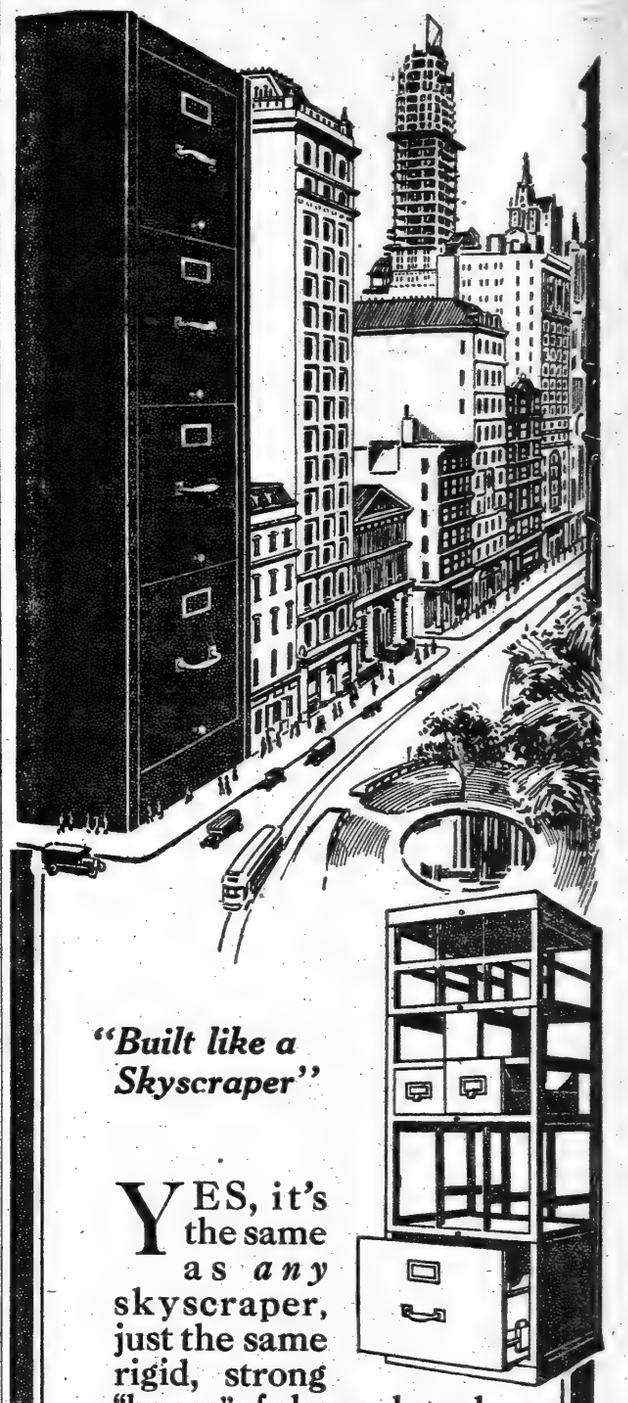
To duplicate these $8.50 hats you would have to look among the $12 and $15 hats elsewhere.



White velvet toque with skunk fur edge. Copied from a Paris model. Price $8.50. One of the Three Hundred.

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Fabrics as well as the lines of the suit or overcoat are based upon personal observation of present usage in the university and school towns abroad and in the United States.

De Pinna suits intended for college or academy wear follow a code of conservative smartness which has given them recognition in the best quarters.

The fact that this house has its representatives at all of the leading colleges at regular intervals keeps it conversant with the requirements of the college man.

Sack suits, cut on correct lines, made of woolens of exclusive patterns—things out of the ordinary without being extreme.

Furnished ready-for-service up to 40-inch sizes, tailored like De Pinna custom work.

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De Pinna evening clothes are designed, primarily, for the younger element of New York society.

In their lines, their lapels, their materials and their braids they are in strict accordance with the best authorities.

Full evening dress suits are furnished either ready-to-wear or made-to-measure.

De Pinna dinner coat suits for college men, ready-to-wear, leave no doubt as to their correctness.

Young Men's Overcoats

Either the mixture coats, with full English backs, or coats that are semi-form fitting, specially designed for afternoon and evening wear, may be purchased ready-made.

Slip-ons, storm coats, motor coats and college men's mackinaws in approved colors.

Suits for Outing and Country Wear

Golf suits and riding suits, cut on the latest English lines, and of the sporting-suit materials used abroad.

Norfolk and knickerbocker suits following the standard English models, usually difficult to find in this country.

De Pinna Haberdashery and Shoes

A haberdashery shop maintained exclusively for young men — showing the latest imported scarf silks.

New Fall and Winter shirtings, including flannels and silks of exclusive patterns.

Underwear, hosiery, gloves, mufflers, bathrobes.

And the well-known "Anniped" shoes—walking shoes, new brown cordovans and shoes for dancing and evening wear.

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Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

RUSSIANS ASSUME STRONG OFFENSIVE

Engage the Teutons in Great Battles in Galicia, on the Styr, and Before Dvinsk.

CROSS LAKE IN THE NIGHT

Austro-German Lines Pierced on the Stripa—4,000 Prisoners Taken by Russians.

INVADERS FOUND WEAKER

Russians Expect to Take Advantage of Withdrawal of Troops to Other Fronts.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 3.—On the Eastern front the operations of the Russians are assuming a more important character. Before Dvinsk, on the Styr River, and in Galicia they are carrying on a formidable offensive, and, according to Berlin and Vienna admissions, have succeeded in piercing the Teutons' lines on the Stripa. A successful counterattack was carried out by the Germans and Austrians, the reports add.

The Russian official communication tells of the crossing of a lake southwest of Tarnopol by the Russians, who then broke through the enemy's wire entanglements extending into the water.

In this district, where the most important Russian operations have been looked for since the arrival of the Czar and the new Balkan developments, the Russian claim the capture of 4,000 prisoners since the first of the week. The German's claim 2,000 prisoners in the same district.

On the Styr, in Volhynia, the fighting to the west of the river, at Komarow and Czartorysk, has been of a most sanguinary character. The Petrograd reports tell of an attacking force that "was driven toward the marsh and annihilated." The battlefields in the region of Komarow are said to be covered with heaps of bodies.

The Times's Petrograd correspondent says that more Austro-German troops are being sent from the Russian front into the Serbian campaign. The correspondent thinks that an opportunity will soon come for the Russian commanders to strike at the diminished Teutonic forces confronting them.

He says that interference with the German sea route to Libau by submarines has compelled the Germans to construct hurriedly a branch railway from Krottingen, near Memel, to Muravievo, on the Libau-Dvinsk Railway, supplementing the line from Tilsit to Shavli.

With the help of these two lines, the correspondent adds, the Germans hope to feed their northern front with munitions and avoid a dangerous rupture to their communications by sea and land.

The official Russian report of last night is as follows:

The fighting which began on Oct. 31 near Kemmern, (twenty miles west of Riga,) continues without appreciable result to either side. Near Ichin, on the western extremity of Lake Babit, the enemy attacked simultaneously with his offensive against Kemmern and at first had success, but we reestablished our former position by a counterattack.

At Friedrichstadt the enemy attempted at several points to cross to the right bank of the Dvina River in boats.

West of Dvinsk our troops on the 31st made progress in the fighting south of Lake Sventen.

In the region of the village of Volki, southeast of Baranovitchi, we captured 170 prisoners in a small night engagement.

East of Gontlissovskaia, northwest of Czartorysk, (on the Styr,) on the night of the 31st our sharpshooters succeeded, by a sudden attack, in occupying enemy intrenchments and capturing a machine gun and 400 Austrians and Germans. A desperate fight near the village boundary west of Czartorysk continues.

Toward night of the 31st the enemy attacked us in the region of Komarow, but was repulsed and driven toward the marsh and annihilated. It is difficult to ascertain the number of killed. The battlefield is covered with heaps of bodies. The enemy having renewed his attack with fresh forces again suffered enormous losses and retreated to his intrenchments.

In Galicia, southwest of Tarnopol, our troops succeeded in making a crossing of Lake Ichkouv. Disembarking at night on the enemy's side of the lake, they penetrated several lines of barbed-wire defenses, some of which extended into the water. We attacked the enemy, breaking into his trenches, and bayoneting a large part of the Austro-German defenders. We took about 400 prisoners.

On the Stripa River, near the village of Semikovitze, (Sienikowce,) at the southern end of Lake Ichkouv, the fighting continues.

On Monday we took by assault the village of Bakovitza, south of Semikovtse, and also the forest of Bakovitza. The Austro-German prisoners taken in the fighting on Sunday and Monday numbered 80 officers and 8,500 men.

Teutons Report Gains.

The German official statement yesterday on the Russian front is as follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South of the Tukkum-Riga railway our attack made further progress on both sides of the river.

Before Dvinsk fierce fighting continued yesterday. Strong Russian attacks were repulsed with severe losses. The battles between Swenton and Ilsen Lakes are still proceeding. Five hundred prisoners fell into our hands.

Army group of Prince Leopold:

There is nothing new to report.

Army group of General von Linsingen:

The Russians attempted to halt our advance west of Czartorysky by a counterattack on a wide front with dense masses of troops. They were driven back with heavy losses. Our attack continues.

At Sienikowce (in Galicia) the Russians succeeded in temporarily penetrating positions held by the troops of General von Bothmer. We recaptured our trenches by a counterattack and took more than 600 prisoners. The village of Sienikowce itself was for the greater part recaptured by storm early this morning, after bitter fighting during the night, and 2,000 more prisoners were taken.

The following official communication was issued last night at Vienna on the Russian theatre:

The attacks on the Stripa continued all day today and yesterday. The enemy attacked with strong forces, and with skirmishing columns in deep formation penetrated our position near Sieniewa, (Sienikowce.) Our reserves by a speedy counterattack repulsed the enemy, who in the bitter local fighting suffered great losses. We captured 2,000 prisoners.

In the district of the Lower Styr we have forced the enemy further back. Russian counterattacks were undertaken with a great waste of ammunition, but they collapsed.

NORWEGIANS BUY AMERICAN SHIPS

Fourteen Are Already Acquired and Six More Are Being Built Here.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 2.—Norwegian ship brokers are unable to take more orders and now have been forced to allow American companies to handle all orders for new ships.

Four motor ships of 5,000 tons each for the oil trade have been ordered at American shipyards, deliverable two in May and two in October. Two turbine steamers of 4,000 tons each also have been ordered of the Chester Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia.

Norwegian ship brokers in New York have bought fourteen American steamers for delivery within a year to Norwegian companies.

KEEP GOAL IN SIGHT, KING TELLS TROOPS

George V., in Message to His Soldiers in France, Says He Is Proud of Them.

HONORED ONE, THOUGH ILL

While Lying in an Ambulance Train He Pinned a V. C. on Sergeant Brooks.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France contains a special Order of the Day to the British Army issued by King George before his departure for England. The order says:

I am happy to have found myself once more with my armies. It is especially gratifying to me to have been able to see some of those that have been newly created, for I have watched with interest the growth of these troops from the first days of recruit drill through the different stages of training until their final inspection on the eve of their departure for the front as organized divisions. Already they have justified the general conviction then formed of their splendid fighting worth.

Since I was last among you you have fought many strenuous battles. In all you have reaped renown and proved yourselves at least equal to the highest traditions of the British Army.

In company with our noble allies, you have battled the infamous conspiracy against the law and liberty of Europe so long and insidiously prepared. These achievements have involved vast sacrifices, but your countrymen, who watch your campaign with sympathetic admiration, will, I am well assured, spare no effort to fill your ranks and afford you all supplies.

I have decorated many of you, but had I decorated all who deserve recognition for conspicuous valor there would be no limit, for the whole army is illustrious.

It is a matter of sincere regret to me that my accident should have prevented me from seeing all the troops I had intended to see, but during my stay among you I have seen enough to fill my heart with admiration at your patient and cheerful endurance of life in the trenches—a life either of weary monotony or terrible tumult.

It is the dogged determination evinced by all ranks which will at last bring you to victory. Keep the goal in sight, and remember it is the final lap that wins.

The King, the correspondent adds, was conveyed in a motor ambulance to the station and then transferred to a hospital train. On his arrival at (name of port deleted) the King was placed on board a big hospital ship which was conveying a large number of wounded to England. His embarkation was private, being witnessed by only a few casual spectators.

King George is recovering slowly from the effects of his fall from a horse. The following bulletin was issued this morning:

The King had a better night and has no fever. Although the effects of the accident are slowly passing off, his Majesty will be some time longer confined to bed."

REPORT SUBMARINE TAKEN.

Turks Say They Captured French Undersea Craft Intact.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—According to the Overseas News Agency, the Turks captured the French submarine Turquoise nearly intact, and probably will use the vessel themselves.

A dispatch from Berlin Monday said the Turquoise had been sunk by Turkish artillery fire, and that her entire crew, comprising two officers and twenty-four men had been made prisoners.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING IN NEUVILLE TRENCHES

French and Germans in Artillery Actions Near Lievin and Chaulnes.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Fierce fighting for the possession of trenches near Neuville-St. Vaast, for days in dispute between Germans and French, is still in progress. Violent artillery actions were fought today north of Arras and south of the Somme. A German attempt in the Argonne to occupy craters near the French trenches was frustrated by infantry fire.

Following is the night official communication issued by the French War Office:

A cannonade on both side, somewhat violent in character, occurred to the west of Lievin, in the region of the Calonne Fort. Spirited combats at close quarters continue in the advanced passageways of the sector of Neuville-St. Vaast.

To the south of the Somme, in the region of Chaulnes and Fouquescourt, our artillery concentrated an effective fire on the German trenches and reached enemy groups at the moment of their formation.

In the Argonne several German mines were exploded without damage to our works. Our infantry fire prevented the enemy from occupying the excavations.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The announcement of the French War Office this afternoon said merely:

There were no important developments last night.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Calm prevailed last night and this morning. This afternoon there was a slight bombardment in the neighborhood of Ryckelhock, Caeskerke, St. Jacques, Capelle, and the Ferryman's House.

This is the official report from Berlin:

Apart from strong artillery battles on the front between the Meuse and the Moselle, there is nothing of importance to report.

A landslide for the Equitable

That headline pretty nearly describes the tremendous vote polled by the Equitable Building in its campaign for tenants in New York's chief commercial and financial constituencies.

But there are still some districts to be heard from!—still some big business houses which have not yet considered the splendid advantages to be derived from an Equitable location. *Are you one of these?*

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Hampton Furniture For the Sleeping Chamber

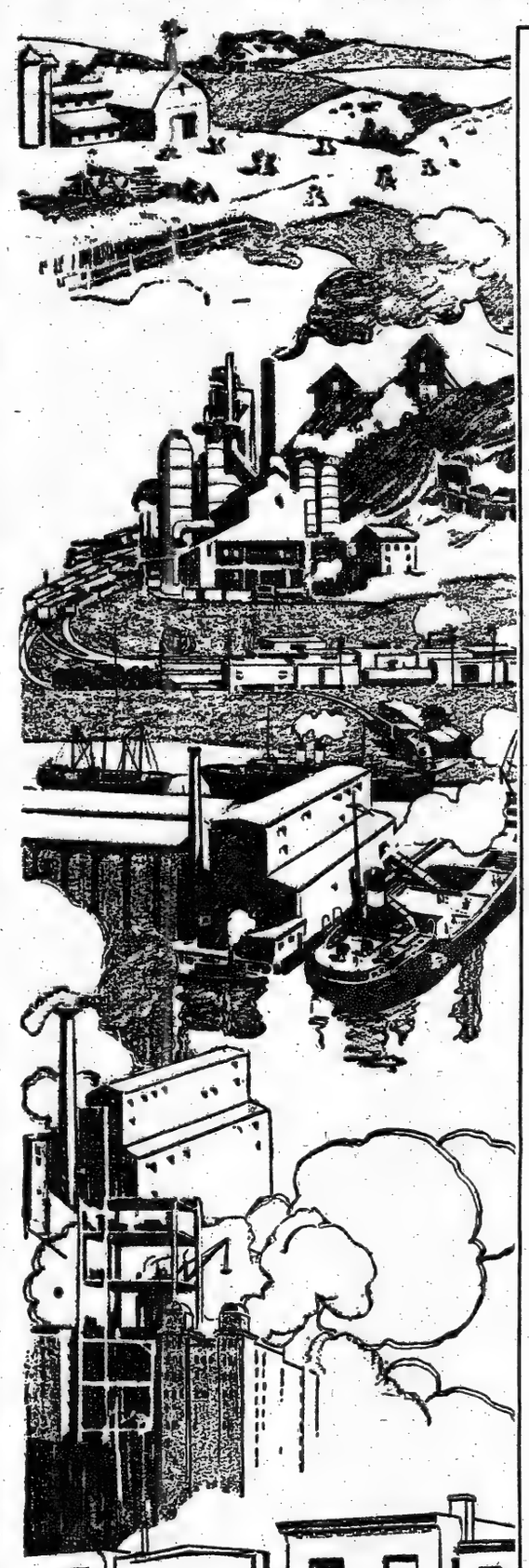
THE ideal Bed Room, whether its casemented windows look out upon a pleasant patch of suburban verdure or upon the turmoil of a city avenue, may yet be made to reflect its purpose as a rest-retreat of peace and placidity.

For such a room as this what more fitting than Hampton Furniture, each piece significant of that elusive charm we know as "personality"—the twin Beds, for instance, with their delicate carvings — the ample spindle-legged Dressing Table interpreting a fine classic tradition and surmounted by its quaint Colonial Mirror—or the finely proportioned Chairs, with seats and backs of deftly woven cane-work?

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK



Business is booming!



Dayton, Ohio.

Merchants everywhere tell our 800 salesmen that business is booming.

Farmers have had two record crops, at big prices, with big demand at home and abroad.

Stocks of manufactured material are short, and labor is in great demand.

Exports largely exceed imports.

Factories are busy, many working overtime.

More freight cars are needed, and steamers are taxed to capacity.

People are living better, and spending their money more freely.

This country has the best money in the world, and more of it than ever before.

Such a combination of favorable circumstances never has occurred before, and probably will never occur again.

Billions of dollars are passing over the merchants' counters.

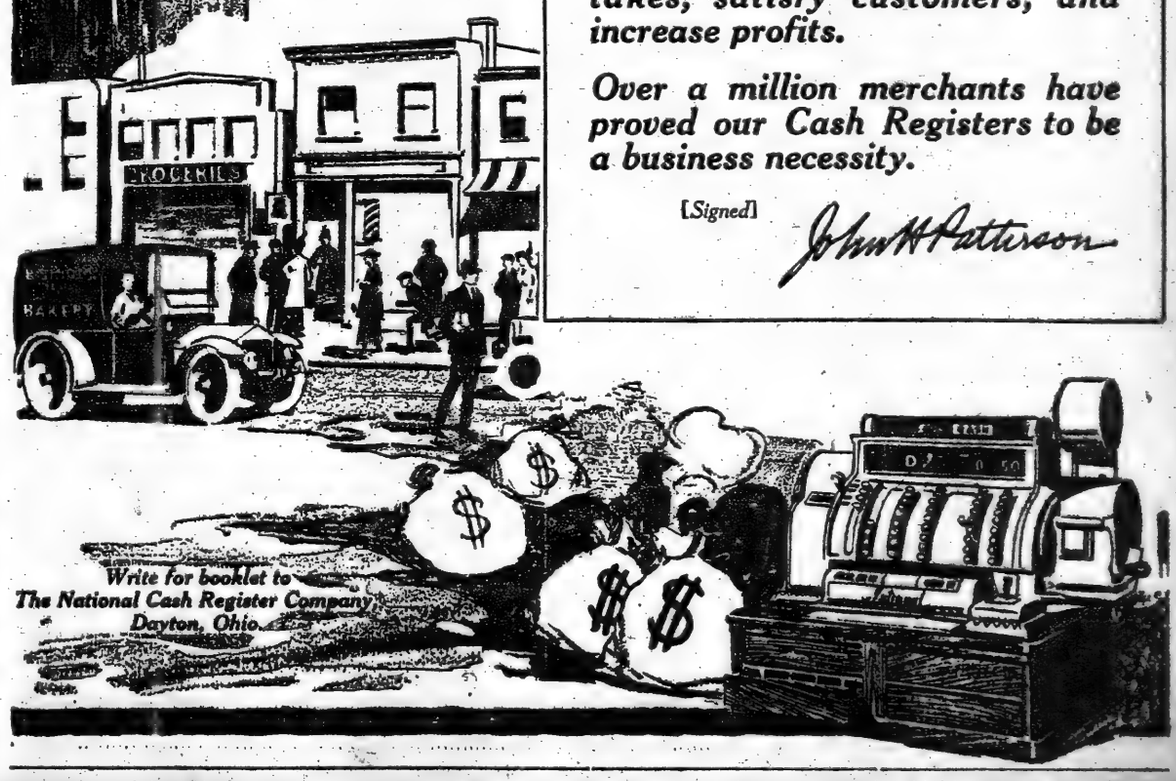
The people who spend this money want the best service.

They demand it in all kinds of stores, from the smallest to the largest.

They get it in stores which use our up-to-date Cash Registers, which quicken service, stop mistakes, satisfy customers, and increase profits.

Over a million merchants have proved our Cash Registers to be a business necessity.

[Signed] John H. Patterson



Write for booklet to
The National Cash Register Company
Dayton, Ohio.



The Greatest Improvement in Smoking Within Half a Century

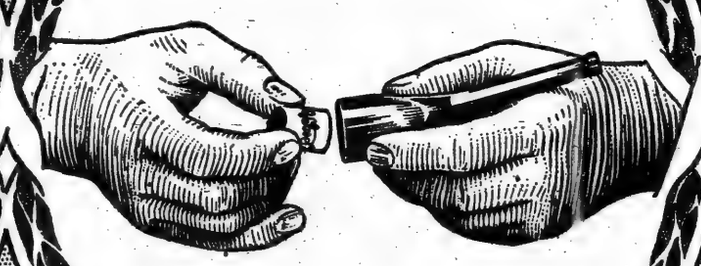
Velvet SMOKAROLS

PATENTED JUNE 29 1915



VELVET SMOKAROLS are a *new form* of tobacco — the most convenient, economical, logical form of tobacco for the pipe. In *substance* they are the famous VELVET—a quality that cannot be improved—the tobacco that was awarded a Grand Prize (the highest award ever given to a smoking tobacco) at the San Francisco Exposition. Your attention is also called to the SMOKAROL PIPE.







4 Packages 24 Smokes **10c**

The same weight of tobacco as in a standard 10c tin.

Slip 'em in your vest pocket.

Drum of 72 smokes 30c

The Smokarol Pipe

French Briar
Solid Rubber Bit **25c**

As convenient to carry as a cigar holder

You can fill your pipe and light up quicker than you can *open* a bag or tin.

JUST A PIPE-LOAD

Your pipe loaded just right by the manufacturer. Just slip your day's supply in your vest pocket. You won't feel it in your pocket any more than you would so many cigars.

NO WASTE WHEREVER USED

You can load your pipe with a VELVET SMOKAROL in the wind, just as easily as you can seated in your own home. The pure rice paper, in which the tobacco is wrapped, is tasteless and odorless.

NO MORE PIPE ODORS

Do you know why your pipe has had an odor? Fine particles of tobacco drawn into the stem and mixing with moisture gives a pipe its strong odor.

PIPE SWEETNESS

VELVET SMOKAROLS prevent fine particles from sifting to the bottom of the pipe and being drawn into the stem. That means *pipe sweetness.*

FOR OUT-DOOR SMOKERS

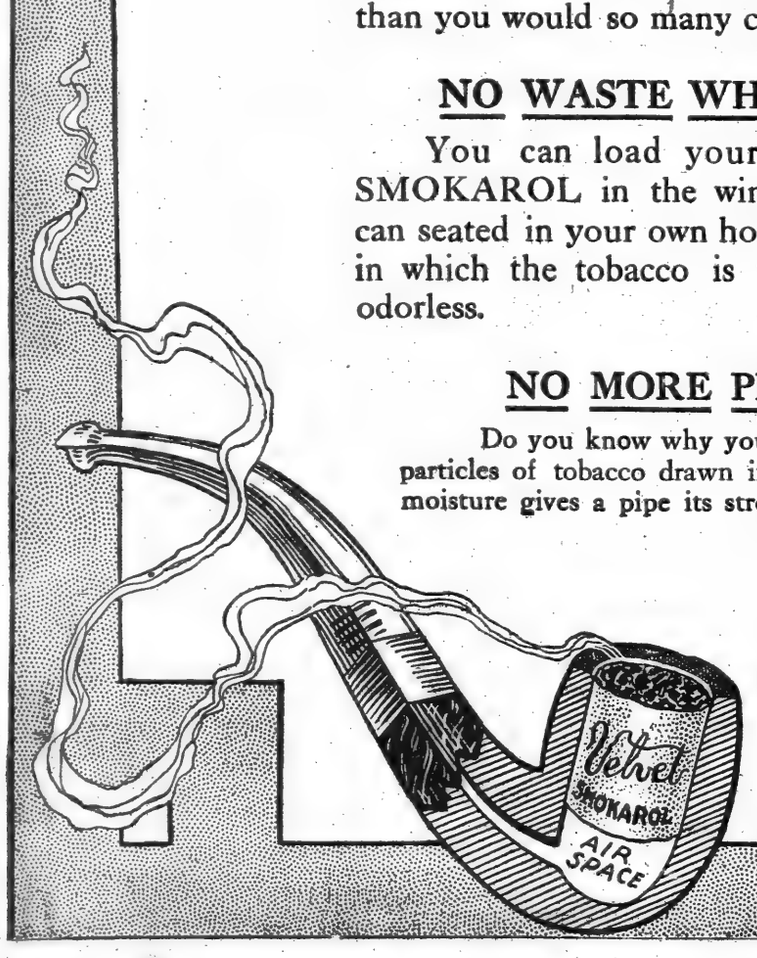
The SMOKAROL PIPE is a great out-door pipe. Holds its ash in the wind. Handy to carry. Takes up little more room in your pocket than a cigar holder and is as easy to keep clean.

VELVET SMOKAROLS *vs.* BAGS AND TINS

Some men may want to smoke VELVET SMOKAROLS in the old way—if so, crumble one in the palm of your hand and fill your pipe as you usually do. Surely VELVET SMOKAROLS are *handier* to carry than bags or tins.

PROVE IT FOR YOURSELF

You may say it sounds "too good to be true"—but you'll discover *by test* many other good points that we haven't told you about.

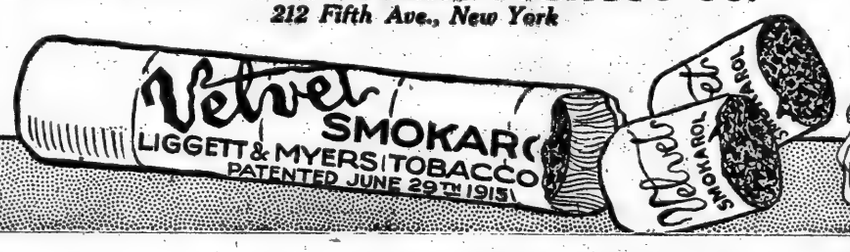


If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a drum (12 packages—72 smokes) of VELVET SMOKAROLS 30c, and a SMOKAROL PIPE 25c, on receipt of cash or stamps.

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212 Fifth Ave., New York





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ACTUAL MAKERS

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If Fashion be the art of making everybody wear what is becoming to only a few,—we are prepared.

Here one will find a hand-bag for any costume, gloves for every occasion, a gift for each friend.

After all, it is not Fashion—but woman's taste—that changes.

Silk Hand Bag



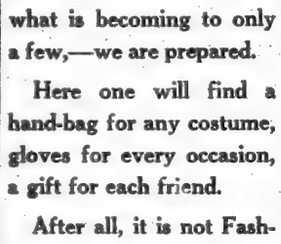
Hand Bag—(at left) Of black striped silk, with soft silk handle; corded silk lining, engraved metal catch. Fitted with attached silk-backed mirror and a centre framed coin-compartment with white kid-skin lining. 7 inches deep. . $5.00

Envelope Purse—(at right) In black or colored morocco leather, moreen lining, fitted with leather change purse, centre framed coin-compartment, two long compartments for letters, etc. Gilt clasp fastening, leather strap handle on back. 7½ x 3½ inches. . $4.50

Two initial gold plated Monograms, ready for immediate delivery. 75c

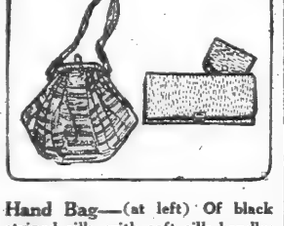
Monograms, made to order. . $2.00

English Tie Case



Tie Case—In colored morocco leather, "Envelope Design," silk lining, large gussetted pocket, taking a good number of ties. Gilt clasp fastening, measures closed: 13 x 6 inches. $6.00

Flask and Jewel Box



Flask—(at left) Crystal glass flask, in removable colored morocco cover, nickel cup covering stopper; 2¾ x 5¾ inches high. $3.50

Jewel Box—(at right) Of morocco leather, in colors, silk and velvet lined, pin loops inside cover, two compartments below for watch, chain, etc.; removable velvet pad protection; 5¼ x 4 x 1¾ inches; lock and key. $4.00

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Dealers Throughout the World

PAGE TO ASK WHY HOCKING WAS SEIZED

Until Britain's Explanation Is Received Washington Will Take No Further Action.

MAY GO TO ARBITRATION

Two Governments Hold Opposite Views—Names of Stockholders in Vessel Are Withheld.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary Lansing today sent a cablegram to Ambassador Page at London directing him to ascertain from the British Government its reasons for seizing the American steamer Hocking, formerly the Danish steamer Gronland, which was taken into Halifax on Sunday by a British naval prize crew. Until a response is received no further action will be taken by the American Government.

Secretary Lansing took this action after receiving a protest from Richard G. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company, owners of the Hocking, against the seizure of that vessel. In this telegram Mr. Wagner asserts that the Hocking was sailing in ballast to Norfolk, Va., to load coal for Argentina under charter to William Grace & Co., and that the owners of the steamer are aware of no cause for the seizure.

A message to the State Department from Consul General Young at Halifax stated that the vessel had been placed in the custody of the Marshal of the British prize court at that place and that no official reason had been given for the seizure. The message added that it appears that the good faith of the transfer of the vessel from Danish to American registry, and of the change of ownership, were questioned.

The seizure of the Hocking has brought to issue a question on which the positions of the United States and the Entente Allies are so far apart that some officials here believe arbitration ultimately will have to be resorted to for settlement. It is fully expected that, following its usual course, the British Foreign Office will claim the privilege of sending the Hocking to a prize court, and as the United States Government, where no question of human life was concerned, usually has consented to await the issue of the regular legal proceedings, it is likely that no objection will be made to this procedure, though all rights will be reserved.

Accepting the statement of the President of the American Transportation Company, owning the Hocking, that the corporation is wholly American and all of its stock American owned, the State Department is expected to base its demand for the surrender of the ship on the general authorization of international law for the sale of a merchant vessel to a neutral, even if the vessel was originally of belligerent ownership, which is not alleged in the case of the Hocking, formerly a Danish ship.

The British contention, it is believed, will be that the American Transportation Company used German money to purchase the ten ships which it operates and that the real owners of the vessels are Germans.

The Hocking is the first vessel transferred from one neutral flag to another to be seized by the British Government. The case is somewhat different from that of the Dacia, which was transferred to a neutral flag from an enemy flag. In the Hocking case it remains to be determined whether the American Government will recognize the contention which it is believed the British Government will make, that the nationality of a vessel is to be determined by its ownership rather than by its flag.

It was alleged at the time the question of the transfer of the Gronland to the American flag was being considered by the Department of Commerce that German capital was largely invested in the company which bought the Gronland, and which renamed the vessel the Hocking. The question whether German capital in the corporation should constitute an obstacle to granting American registration was referred by the Department of Commerce to Secretary Lansing, who held that the investment of German capital in the company, if that were the case, could not be held to interfere with the transfer from the viewpoint of international law, so long as it was an American corporation.

New Orders of Allies.

The State Department today made public the text of telegrams from Ambassador Page at London, and Ambassador Sharp at Paris, showing how Great Britain and France had modified the Declaration of London to suit the case of ships like those of the Hocking. They revoke the provision in the declaration of London which held that the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag she is entitled to fly. The British Government considers this rule no longer expedient, abolishes it so far as England is concerned, and is now relying on generally accepted principles in international law formerly observed in such cases.

The text of the Order in Council of Oct. 20, as received by Ambassador Page, is as follows:

Whereas, By the Declaration of London, Order in Council, No. 2, 1914, his Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the provisions of the said Declaration of London should, subject to certain exceptions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by his Majesty's Government; and,

Whereas, By Article 57 of the said Declaration it is provided that the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly; and,

Whereas, It is no longer expedient to adopt the said article;

Now, therefore, his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after this date Article 57 of the Declaration of London shall cease to be adopted and put in force.

In lieu of the said article British prize courts shall apply the rules and principles formerly observed in such courts.

This order may be cited as the Declaration of London Order in Council, 1915.

And the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of his Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, officers, and authorities whom it may concern are given the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

The French Government accomplished the same result in slightly different fashion, by modifying rather than abolishing Article 57 of the Declaration of London as shown in the decree cabled by Ambassador Sharp on Oct. 26, as follows:

Article 1. The provisions of Article 57, Paragraph 1, of the declaration signed at London Feb. 26, 1909, relating to naval warfare, shall be applied during the present war, with the following modification to it: Whenever it is established that a ship flying an enemy flag belongs in fact to the nationals of a neutral or an allied country, or conversely, that a ship flying a neutral or allied flag belongs in fact to nationals of an enemy country or to parties residing in an enemy country, the ship shall accordingly be considered neutral, allied, or enemy.

Article 2. The President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Marine, each in his province, are charged with the execution of this decree.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2.—Declarations of arrest were nailed today to the mainmasts of the American steamer Hocking and the Dutch steamer Hamborn, which were brought into this port Sunday by British prize crews. The steamers are held for condemnation, the legal question in each case being that of ownership. The declarations stated that the owners of the steamers have a time limit of eight days in which to put in their defense.

Richard Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company at 17 Battery Place, said yesterday that he had not received any replies to his telegrams to Secretary Lansing and Captain Faber at Halifax in regard to the seizure of the Hocking by the British Admiralty.

When asked for the names of the stockholders of the company, Mr. Wagner said that he did not feel at liberty to give them out.

"I have written to the stockholders of the steamer Saginaw," he added, "for affidavits to prove their citizenship so that I can forward copies to the State Department. This steamer was formerly the Norwegian steamer Solveig, and was detained by the French Government at Marseilles while flying the American flag as the Saginaw."

NEW GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

Gen. Maunoury to Succeed Gen. Gallieni, Now War Minister.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—It is semi-officially announced that General Michael Joseph Maunoury, former Military Governor of Paris, who was badly wounded last March in fighting against the Germans, will succeed General Gallieni as Military Governor of Paris, the latter now being Minister of War in the reconstructed Cabinet.

General Maunoury distinguished himself in the early days of the war, being in command of the extreme left wing of the French Army in parrying the rapid advance of the German right wing on Paris.

BERLIN EXPERIENCES 'MEATLESS DAY'

Little Grumbling Is Heard, but Some Had Stocked Up Well in Advance.

FOOD SHORTAGE IS DENIED

News Agency Says Crops Are Abundant—Socialist Newspaper's Story Different.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (via London, Wednesday, Nov. 3.)—Berlin on its first "meatless day" adapted itself with comparative ease and little grumbling to the new regulation. The effect of the sudden change from a meat to a fish or a vegetable diet was to lessen materially the amount of food usually consumed, which was precisely what the authorities aimed at. It is predicted, however, that the consumption will mount when the public adjusts itself to conditions and acquires new tastes.

Many of the largest popular restaurants specialized in fish courses; others offered omelets in countless varieties. Although cold meats may be eaten, the public showed disinclination to avail itself of them at the heavy noon meal, but waited until supper time.

Waiters were inclined to complain over the smaller gratuities because of the lesser amount eaten, but nevertheless laughed at the disgruntled who could not adapt themselves to the new regulation.

The scheme is seemingly less successful with that portion of the public which eats at home. The butcher shops last evening were crowded, and lines of people stood outside for hours with the intention of buying in advance enough meat to last until Wednesday. Many stores were completely sold out.

The newspapers issue warnings that such tactics on the part of the public will only result in a shortage and increased prices, which the regulations are intended to prevent.

Deny a Food Shortage.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The question of Germany's food supply is not giving the nation any worry, notwithstanding statements to the contrary from sources hostile to Germany, the Overseas News Agency declares today.

"The press in enemy countries," says the News Agency, "has recently printed additional reports regarding an alleged scarcity of food in Germany which indicated that famine was impending, pointing to the recent measures taken by the German Federal Government in establishing maximum prices for various food products. All such reports regarding the food situation are incorrect, and Germany's enemies are doomed once more to disappointment, since the feeling of the German nation is as completely assured now as it has been during the preceding months of the war.

"Crops are bountiful, the potato crop especially being a superabundant one. The only change that was found necessary with regard to the feeding of the people was organization for the proper distribution of supplies in order that the population in all sections might be assured of having sufficient food at reasonable prices. The only scarcity that exists is in fatty products, which, however, are replacable by other products.

"There is no necessity, therefore, for the convening of the Reichstag for a discussion of the food supply question, as has been asked by the Socialist Party at the instigation of its radical wing. Large sections of the Socialist Party agree with the majority of the population that the plan of organization now mapped out by the administration will provide sufficiently for the feeding of the nation in a way that will keep the population healthy and vigorous, and that the Government therefore is right in declining to call the Reichstag together again."

SAYS POOR ARE SUFFERING.

Food Much Dearer and No Rise in Wages, Vorwaerts Asserts.

Food shortage conditions as they affect the working class in Germany are painted in gloomy colors in an editorial article appearing on the front page of Vorwärts, the organ of the German Socialists, under date of Oct. 30. It states that this class is most seriously affected by the higher prices of many necessities, and has received no increase in wages to offset them. The editorial also asserts that the rise in prices is due in part to the greed of those controlling the food supply.

"The efforts of the Government," says the paper, "have succeeded to some degree in supplying the population with bread, but it must be borne in mind that the quantity of bread is very small and its price very high when one takes into consideration its poorer quality, due to the strong admixture of potato meal. As regards all other necessities of life, not even an earnest effort has been made toward regularly supplying the population, and the fight against higher prices is being carried on in a way that is bound to be fruitless.

"Self-interest is now, as before, the guiding principle in economic activity, and consideration of the public welfare is rare among producers and dealers. Every one takes advantage of the serious conditions, and a general rise in prices is the result."

Under normal conditions, continues the editorial, the working classes can meet such conditions by demanding and obtaining higher wages, but when war broke out they agreed to bury the hatchet in their fight with the capitalistic class. Unfortunately for them, however, prices rose to figures unparalleled before, as a result of the war. During the first months manufacturers were compelled to pay higher wages on account of a shortage of skilled labor, but at present only a few workmen, especially those employed in the manufacture of munitions, are getting wages enabling them to meet the higher cost of living. Even in the munitions factories, it is added, cheaper labor is now available, women and minors being largely employed. The editorial goes on:

"Therefore, the situation amounts to this: only a small part of the working class is receiving higher wages than in peace times, while the greater portion must be content with the old scale of wages, or even with lower pay.

"At the same time, the cost of living has risen greatly. According to the Calwer system the cost of necessities for a family of four persons in the month of June, 1914, was 24.74 marks. ($5.93.) In the same month of the present year it was 37.36 marks, ($8.96,) an increase of over 50 per cent. At the present moment these figures no longer express the situation, since some of the products on which they are based are no longer obtainable. Therefore it may be said that the increase in the price of the necessities of life has risen between 75 and 100 per cent. One must also bear in mind the increased cost of clothing, especially of shoes and most of the articles used by the masses.

"In short, there is a striking discrepancy between the income of the masses of working people and the cost of living."

POOR FARE FOR PRISONERS.

Even Officers in Germans' Hands Get Only Soup and Bread.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Germans now feed even their officer prisoners on soup and hard bread only, says a letter just received from James Bache, an American aviator who was captured recently in Champagne.

Bache was taken to Mainz, and as an aviator is quartered with the officers.

WHITLOCK DENIES GERMAN BAD FAITH

Tells Washington That High Officials Made Him No Pledges in the Cavell Case.

EMBARRASSED BY REPORTS

Says He Did Not Intend These for Publication—Relations with Germany Still Friendly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, has transmitted a long report to the United States Government reviewing in detail the steps taken by him and the members of his Legation staff in connection with the execution by the German military authorities of Miss Edith Cavell and acquitting high German officials of bad faith in relation to her case.

The Minister says that the reports made by him on the subject constituted merely a recital of facts without expression of opinion and that he had submitted them to Ambassador Page at London for his information, but not for publication. In the natural course, the Ambassador, reporting on the case of British subjects by American diplomatic officers, transmitted the documents to the British Foreign Office, which made them public.

Publication of the letters, Mr. Whitlock says, greatly embarrassed him in Brussels with the German authorities, although he adds that the latter now seem satisfied with his explanation, and there is no indication of further difficulty. His position from the time the German occupation of Belgium began has been a delicate one, since he has no diplomatic status as Minister to Belgium and is permitted to remain in Brussels only by courtesy of the German military commander.

Referring to reports from London that there was evidence of bad faith on the part of the German authorities before the execution of Miss Cavell took place, the Minister says that the Legation officially received no pledge or promise that it would be kept informed of the disposition of the case. There were no conversations of a diplomatic character, he explains, the only remarks on the subject passing between an employe of the Legation and a subordinate German official.

With the exception of the plea for mercy, which Mr. Whitlock himself addressed to the German Military Governor after Miss Cavell confessed that she was guilty of aiding allied soldiers to escape from Belgium, there was no step taken by the American Legation in which the German authorities showed any discourtesy.

Officials here look upon the incident as closed. They do not believe Mr. Whitlock's usefulness in Belgium will be impaired, although they realize that he has been placed in an uncomfortable position. It was made clear today that none of the reports on the subject had been referred to the State Department here before they were made public, and that the United States Government obtained its first information of the incident through the British press reports.

Under an arrangement made early in the war American Embassies and Legations in the war zones are permitted to communicate directly with one another and with the Governments for which they are acting without reference to Washington on all questions pertaining to the treatment of spies, prisoners, &c., the object being to save time in cases that are urgent. It is considered not unlikely, however, that some modification of the rule may now be made in view of the embarrassment resulting from the Whitlock episode.

10,000 YEARS FOR BELGIANS.

Total of Sentences Imposed by Germans Estimated in Letter to Pope.

ROME, Nov. 2.—Pope Benedict has received a number of letters from Belgian clergymen and members of the Church in Belgium, imploring him to aid in saving a number of persons who have been condemned to death or to serve long terms of imprisonment.

One letter calculates that sentences aggregating more than 10,000 years of imprisonment have been pronounced since Belgium was occupied by the Germans.

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Last week we again sold more goods at this store—3rd Ave. and 121st Street—than in any previous week since this business was established 108 years ago. More and more people are finding that it pays to buy goods with a Reputation Behind them and Long Service Ahead of Them.



Credit to All at This Big Store

Here in the big home of the oldest furniture house in America, at 3rd Ave. and 121st Street, with its five large floors devoted to furniture, rugs and housefurnishings, you will find the biggest variety of just the kind of home things you want at the lowest of plainly marked prices.
Come and open a charge account. There is no red tape to go through. We give you a year and a half to pay in weekly or monthly amounts so small that you'll never miss the money.
No wonder Cowperthwait & Sons' is furniture headquarters for a million wise New Yorkers. Come and let us show you—remember the location—3rd Ave. and 121st Street.



Exquisite 10-Piece Sheraton Dining Room Suite

This is a truly beautiful assemblage of furniture, and is a fine example of the famous Sheraton Period. The solid mahogany has an unusually pretty grain. All of the pieces have an inlay of white wood and are masterpieces of the furniture maker's art. The set includes an extension table, buffet, china closet, serving table, five chairs and one arm chair. Our price is only $284.50

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Two Skins constitute a Set—and can be had from $75 up.

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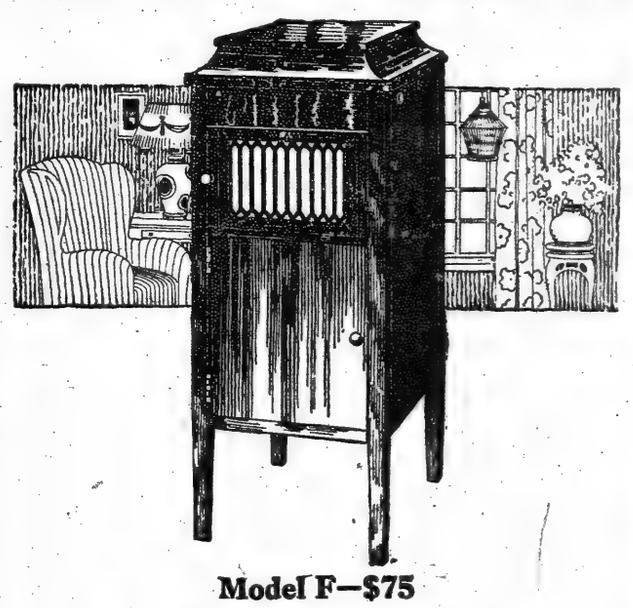
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As the Aeolian-Vocalion has become better known and its wonderful musical qualities and revolutionary phonograph features realized, the demand for it has increased enormously.

A portion of this demand—that of people desirous of limiting their expenditure for a phonograph to materially less than $100—it has been impossible heretofore to satisfy. Hence the production of this new model at $75, which is purchasable

$5 Down and $5 a Month

Every important and exclusive feature that has contributed to the extraordinary success of the Aeolian-Vocalion is retained in this new model. In size and tone-volume alone does it differ.

It contains the scientifically developed *Sound-Box* which produces the richer, deeper tones that distinguish all models. The new *Symphonetic Horn* which eliminates all phonograph stridency and preserves the distinctive beauties of different instruments and voices. The *Vocalion Automatic Stop*, the simplest yet devised, which starts the record and sets it to stop automatically. And the celebrated *Graduola*, the only device yet invented which allows you to play the record yourself, if you desire. Other regular models up to $375. A variety of beautiful Art and Period designs.

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AMERICANS' DEATHS LAID TO THE TURKS

Five Missionaries Succumb to Shock of Armenian Horrors, Says Report.

The strain and shock of the tragedies that the war has brought to Turkey during the last year is responsible for the deaths of five of the American missionaries on duty in the Turkish Empire since the first of last May, the period covered by the Turkish campaign against the Armenians, according to the annual report of the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, the foreign secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, made public here yesterday.

The missionaries whose deaths are attributed to the terrible conditions in Turkey were Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, died at Harpoot, May 9, after fifty-six years of service in Turkey; Mrs. Charlotte E. Ely, died at Bitlis, July 11, after forty-seven years' continuous service; the Rev. George P. Knapp, died at Diarbekr, Aug. 10, after twenty-five years' service at Harpoot and at Bitlis; Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds, wife of the Rev. Dr. George C. Raynolds, died Aug. 27, from injuries received while in flight from Van to Tiflis, Russia, and Mrs. Elizabeth Ussher, died of typhus fever at Van, July 14, after sixteen years of service.

The report goes into the war situation in detail. Among the hundreds of thousands of Armenians and other Christians who perished in Turkey, Dr. Barton states, were "professors and teachers in our schools, pastors and preachers, pupils, and all other classes," every one of whom, he adds, "miserably perished at home, or have died of exposure upon the road toward northern Arabia or elsewhere, where vast multitudes have been exiled."

"Probably in all history," Dr. Barton continues, "two hundred missionaries have never been called on to pass through more terrible experiences than have our missionaries in Turkey during the last nine or ten months, and the end is not yet."

Referring to the treatment of Americans by the Turkish authorities, Dr. Barton says that when Harpoot was made a military centre several of the buildings of Euphrates College were voluntarily turned over to the Turkish military authorities. A large dormitory was not and the American Consul sealed the door with the official seal of the United States.

"This seal," adds Dr. Barton, "was ostentatiously broken by the Kaimakam of Harpoot, and so since March the college has discontinued its work altogether. The mission buildings at Afion and Kara Hissar were early taken possession of by the Government, as was the school building at Adabazar.

"In their dealings with Americans the officials have assumed that the decree of abrogation of the capitulations has put all foreigners under local official control. As a result their houses as well as their persons have been searched repeatedly, their communications with the United States Consuls and even with the Ambassador have often been suppressed, their movements seriously obstructed, and in one instance, that of Dr. and Mrs. Smith at Diarbekr, they were arrested and sent out of the country by court-martial. No charges worthy of consideration were preferred. Several missionaries have suffered brief periods of imprisonment."

TO NURSE MOLOKAI LEPERS.

Young Woman Bids Her Relatives Farewell Before Leaving for Hawaii.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Nov. 2.—Relatives of Miss Mary Chmieowska bade her a tearful farewell yesterday when she started for Syracuse, where she is to stay for several months preparing, as a novitiate in the Franciscan convent, to go as a nurse to the lepers in the Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Chmieowska, who is 21 years old, expects to see her relatives, a brother and sister, once more before leaving for Molokai. After she once enters the leper colony she will never be permitted to return to her home, or even leave the colony.

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18th St., 346 West, Empire Garage.
24th St., 120 W., Twentieth St. Garage.
30th St., 333 East, Whitman & Bahler.
31st St., 535 West, New Home Garage.
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35th St. & 12th Ave., Twenty-Fifth Street Garage, (
39th St., 537 West, Swarts-Gaskell Corporation.
39th St., 336 West, Martinique Garage.
41st St., 150 West, Kretzger Garage.
41st St., 154 West, Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co.
41st St., 6 East, Blue Sprocket Garage.
41st St., 413 East, Express Garage.
45th St., 155 East, Vanderbilt Garage.
45th St., 511 West, National Garage.
45th St., 522 W., N.Y. Automobile Garage.
46th St., 305 West, Garland Garage.
47th St., 236 East, McCook & Co.
47th St., 327 West, Grosier Square Garage.
47th St., 513 West, White, Peter.
47th St., 530 W., N. Y. Herald Garage.
47th St., 233 E., Welsch & McCook.
49th St., 146 West, Opera House Garage.
49th St., 329 W., International Garage.
41st St., 122 East, Biltmore Garage.
41st St., 120 West, Hudson Garage.
41st St., 336 West, Packard Transportation & Repair Co.
41st St., 342 East, Prospect Garage.
41st St., 143 East, Boylston Garage.
42d St., 237 West, Garford Motor Truck Co., Inc.
42d St., 246 West, Quinlan Garage.
43d St., 521 West, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
44th St., 107 West, Aster Garage.
45th St., 502 West, Commercial Delivery Co.
47th St., 215 West, Forty-eighth St. Garage.
43th St., 237 East, Serna, A.
49th St., 127 W., Indpt. Auto Renting.
49th St., 147 West, Forty-ninth St. Garage.
49th St., 335 West, Bowmine, S. B., Auto Co.
50th St., 348 West, Caron Garage.
50th St., 114 West, Bert's Garage.
50th St., 324 West, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
50th St., 213 West, Mason Bros.
50th St., 235 West, Long Acre Garage.
51st St., 532 West, Knox Auto Co.
51st St., 103 West, Kaufman, L. J.
51st St., 123 West, Deane Garage.
51st St., 324 West, Postal Garage.
51st St., 150 West, Napier Garage Co.
51st St., 218 West, Ryan, Joseph A.
51st St., 103 W., Mais Motor Truck Co.
52d St., 136 West, Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co.
52d St., 332 West, Buick Motor Co.
52d St., 146 W., Fed. Motor Truck Co.
53d St., 113 West, Joscelyn Garage.
53d St., 115 West, Palette Garage.
53d St., 9 East, Ray Auto Renting Co.
53d St., 121 West, Brown, Wm. Bruce.
54th St., 124-126 West, Corvan, Thos. G.
54th St., 247 West, Automobile Club of America.
54th St., 231 West, Arena Garage.
54th St., 155 West, S. & S. Garage.
54th St., 114 West, Proud Electric Co.
54th St., 138 East, Monmouth Garage.
54th St., 218 East, Mercedes Repair Co.
54th St., 250 West, United Gas Station.
55th St., 139 West, Aero Garage.
55th St., 239 West, Lobell, M. B.
55th St., 417 West, Stearns Motor Co., F. B.
55th St., 418 East, Cavanaugh, C. W.
56th St. & 5th Ave., Columbus Circle Gasoline & Oil Co.
56th St., 128 West, Aitken, H. B.
56th St., 155 West, Harman Yount Co.
56th St., 152 West, Buckley, M.
56th St., 114 West, Great Northern Garage.
56th St., 160 W., Day & Night Garage.
56th St. & Broadway, Studebaker Corp. of America.
56th St., 107 West, Park Garage.
56th St., 122 West, Lotos Garage Co.
57th St., 631 West, White Company.
57th St. & Bway, Silver Motor Co., C. T.
57th St., 103 West, Frances Motor Renting Co.
57th St., 313 West, Eagle Garage.
57th St. & Broadway, Colt-Stratton Co.
57th St. & Eleventh Ave., Chevrolet Motor Car Co.
58th St., 225 W., Oldsmobile Co. of N. Y.
58th St., 416 East, Olejer, A. Garage.
60th St., 40 West, Brennan & Duffy.
60th St., 20 West, Lewis, S. H.
60th St., 25 West, Locomobile Company of America.
62d St., 418-420 E., Central Garage.
62d St., 23 West, Mitchell-Edmonston, Inc.
62d St., 13 West, Rae Motor Co.
62d St., 52 East, Plaza Garage.
62d St., 146 W., Sixty-third St. Garage.
64th St., 249 West, Renault Taxi Service.
64th St., 209 East, Black's Garage.
64th St. & West End Ave., International Motor Co.
64th St. & West End Ave., Chevrolet Motor Co. of N. Y.
64th St., 201-203 West, Grand Garage, J. J. O'Hare, Proprietor.
64th St., 205 West, Geier, Charles.
64th St., 202 West, Acme Garage.
64th St., 243 West, Amsterdam Garage.
64th St., 346 West, Republic Motor Sales Co.
64th St. & Second Ave., Hollywood Garage.
65th St., 242 East, Black's Garage.
65th St., 214 West, Ascher, J. J.
65th St., 218 West, Pyramid Garage.
65th St. & Bway, Lincoln Sq. Garage.
65th St., 306 West, N. Y. Auto Garage.
66th St., 118 East, Dupre, H.
67th St., 52 West, West Sixty-seventh St. Garage.
68th St., 252 W., Economical Garage Co.
68th St., 230 West, Modern Garage.
68th St., 241 West, Thomer Auto Service Co.
68th St., 243 West, Kake Garage.
69th St., 262 W., Continental Garage.
69th St., 244 West, B. & B. Garage.
69th St., 246 W., Hetzer Bros. Garage.
69th St., 517 E., Newschafer Garage.
70th St., 340 West, Edson, M.
70th St., 336 West, Haas & Greenburg.
70th St. & Bway, Winton Motor Car Co.
70th St., 330 West, Underwood, F. D.
72d St. & East River, Automobile Club of America.
73d St., 177 East, Auto Realty Co.
73d St., 166 E., Hayward & Co., M. M.
73d St., 186 East, Standard Auto Co.
73d St., 132 East, Brook's Garage.
74th St., 105 E., Independent Auto Co.
75th St., 115 East, Spengler Auto Co.
76th St., 207 West, Ansonia Garage.
76th St. & Broadway, Aeon Garage Cor.
76th St., 203 West, Superior Motor Garage Co.
76th St., 53 East, Lee Garage.
76th St., 53 East, Madison Garage.
76th St., 423 East, Lind & Co., Gus.
77th St., 159 East, Ardsley Garage.
77th St., 112 East, Yorkville Garage.
79th St., 406 East, Seventy-Ninth St. Garage Cor.
80th St., 305 East, Starling Garage.
80th St., 214 W., De Palma & Wilson.
80th St., 214 West, Apthorp Garage.
83d St., 211 West, Burkhart Mills Garage.
83d St., 150 West, Bretton Hall Garage.
84th St., 135 East, Belmont Garage.
84th St., 327 East, Yorkville Garage.
86th St., 305 East, Yorkville Central Garage.
87th St., 253 West, Belmont Garage.
87th St., 245 West, Riverside Auto Repair Co.
87th St., 371 West, Riverview Garage.
88th St., 311 W., Hartford Supp. Co.
88th St., 137 West, Thedford, Robert.
89th St., 213 West, West End Auto Palace.
89th St., 151 West, St. Urban Garage.
90th St., 3 West, Kingston Garage.
90th St., 339 East, Arfman's Garage.
93d St., 35 West, Twin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
96th St., 311 West, Royal Garage.
96th St., 303 West, Thedford's Garage.
98th St., 326 East, Manhattan Garage.
100th St., 9 West, Century Garage.
102d St., 414 East, Wicke's Garage.
104th St., 425 East, Eagle Garage.
104th St., 437 East, Market Auto Co.
107th St., 102 West, Royal Garage.
108th St., 234 W., Manchester Garage.
108th St., 406 East, Saratoga Garage.
108th St., 428 E., Independent Garage.
108th St., 424 E., Kaufman, L. J.
108th St., 53 East, Lyon's Garage.
109th St., 254 West, Bonavista Garage Co.
110th St., 145 West, Cathedral Park Garage.
118th St., 65 West, Alhambra Garage.
120th St., 164 East, Strathman Garage.
120th St., 171 East, Corinthian Garage.
121st St., 519 East, Levine, M. & Co.
123d St., 171 East, State Garage.
124th St., 203 W., Normal Auto Station.
127th St., 541 West, Gerden, E.
129th St., 293 West, Security Garage.
132d St., 165 West, Kingwood Garage.
133d St. & St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
133d St., 447 East, Byrnes Garage, W. L.
134th St., 25 East, Linwood Garage.
137th St., 252 E., Hules Garage Co., Inc.
137th St. & Broadway, Kesbec Sales Co.
139th St., 279 East, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.
142d St., 221 West, Victoria Garage.
144th St., 39 West, Dolphin Garage.
144th St. & Morris Ave., Direct Garage.
145th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., Lawson's Gasoline Station.
145th St., 443 East, Hub Garage.
150th St., 457 West, Convent Garage.
151st St., 447 West, Hilltop Garage.
153d St. & Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
153d St. & McCombs Place, Fabel's Gasoline Station.
155th St., 414 West, Speedway Garage.
158th St., 770 E., Woodstock Garage.
163d St., 490 East, Morse Garage.
167th St. & Grand Concourse, Holland, T. G. & J. L.
168th St., 554 West, Washington Heights Garage.
170th St. & Broadway, Broadway Gasoline Station.
174th St., Boston Road and Southern Boulevard Auto Economy Accessories Co.
176th St. & Echo Place, Gasoline & Oil Supply Co.
181st St., 812 West, Beaver & Son, J. F.
183th St. & Broadway, Greater New York Garage.
187th St. & Grand Concourse, Holland, T. G. & J. L.
183th St. & Grand Concourse, Concourse Garage.
183th St. & Grand Concourse, Grand Concourse Garage.
195th St. & Webster Ave., Tyrrell & Co., Geo. H.
196th St. & Bway, Kress Gasoline Sta.
196th St. & Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
203d St., 714 East, Kenney, J.
204th St. & Broadway, Maxwell Gas Station.
207th St., 402 W., Laird Bros. Garage.
8th Ave., 1172, Park View Garage.
Amsterdam Ave., 132, Hudson River Garage, Station B.
Ave. A, 361, Auto Truck & Storage Co.
Parsons Ave., 607, Ford Motor Car Co.
Broadway, 3550, Childs & Co., S. W., Inc.
Broadway & 81st St., Kesbec Sales Co.
Broadway, 2308, Cimbotti Garage Co.
Broadway, 4816, Auto Service & Supply Co.
Broadway, 5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Co.
Brown Place, 142-144, Dieterich Edwards Co., Inc.
Bronx & Eastchester Rds., McCrain Gasoline Sta. J.
Broadway, 1759, Poertner Motor Co.
Boston Rd., 1262, Ross Garage.
Croton Ave., 1965, Crotona Garage.
Courtlandt Ave., 869, Courtlandt Garage.
Downing St., 45, Tassi Garage.
Delancey St., 173, Sevin, I.
Dyckman St. & Broadway, Russell's Gasoline Station.
Eleventh Ave., 551, Chalmers Motor Car Co.
Eighth Ave., 817, Equitable Garage.
First Ave., 1293, Janovic, Emil.
Fordham Road, 561 East, Fordham Garage.
Gleason & Westchester Aves., Betting, B.
Goerck St., 71, Eastern Garage.
Hudson St., 451, Merry, E. L.
Irving Pl., 59, Gramercy Park Garage.
Jerome Ave., 1924, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Lafayette St., 363, near Bond St., United Gas Station.
Lafayette St., 254, Kaufman, L. J.
Lafayette St., 276, Kaufman, L. J.
Main St., Westchester, Thomson, J. F.
Mott Ave., 306, Mott Haven Auto Co.
Morris Ave., 1005, Morris Ave. Garage.
Morris Ave., 1005, Morris Ave. Garage.
Morris Ave., 1005, Bronx, Reliable Club Garage.
Mulliner & Morris Park Aves., Bronx, Bronx Park Taxi Co.
Pelham Parkway & Williamsbridge Road, Gasoline & Oil Supply Co.
Park Ave., 583, Cryder & Co.
Park Ave., 431, Sanford Auto Co., F. T.
Park Ave., 4506, Haines Garage.
Park Ave., 435, Marrim, G. C.
Pearl St., 355, Kelly, J. T.
Prospect Ave., 966, Paramount Garages.
Riverside Drive, 520, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
Sedgwick Ave., Bronx, 1407, Economical Garage.
Southern Boulevard, 2072, Boulevard Auto Co.
Seventh Ave., 750, Drenco Garage.
St. Peters & Gleebe Aves., Bentley, J.
St. Nicholas Ave., 235, Eureka Auto Station.
St. Nicholas Ave., 441, St. Nicholas Garage.
St. Nicholas Ave., 1009, Goff Gasoline Station.
Trinity Ave., 917, Trinity Garage.
Twelfth Ave. & 132d St., Sternberg Motor Co.
Union Ave., 1117, Union Garage.
West End Ave., 103, United Garage Co., Inc.
Washington Square South, 78, Washington Square Garage.
West St., 155, Casino & Company.
Webster Ave., 2500, Mosholu Garage.
Webster Ave., 3134, Webster Garage.
West End Ave., 87, Doty-Deemo Co.
West End Ave., 91, West End Garage.
West End Ave., 305, Williams & Morford.
Manhattan Ave., Bklyn., 552, Manhattan Ave. Garage.
Westchester Ave., 2138, Kelly & Fordham.

BROOKLYN and QUEENS

Atlantic Ave., Bklyn., 1569, Ajax Garage.
Albany Av., Bklyn, 70, Curtis Auto Co.
Ave. Q., Bklyn., 1607, Irving Garage.
Atlantic Ave., Bklyn., 1030, Rau, E. F.
Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, 1044, Sterling Trucking Co.
Atlantic Av., Bklyn. 2782, Williams, C. J.
Arlington & Miller Aves., Bklyn, Wittenberg & Helmus.
Bayside, L. I., Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Borden & Review Aves., L. I. City, General Vehicle Co.
Broadway, Flushing, 116, Flushing Ave. Auto Moving Co.
Broadway, Flushing, 107, Flushing Auto Garage.
Bedford Av., Bklyn, 1474, Ford Motor Car Co.
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, Brown, C. J.
Bedford Av., Bklyn, 2390, Kaufman, L. J.
Bedford Av., Bklyn. 1518, Kaufman, L. J.
Beaver St., Bklyn., 160, Beaver Garage.
Bedford Ave., 1021, Lexington Motors Brooklyn Co., Inc.
Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, 1425, Peerless Garage.
Bedford Ave. cor. Eastern Parkway, United Gas Station.
Bedford Ave. cor. Malbone St., United Gas Station.
Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, 943, Bedford Auto Garage.
Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, 689, Bedford Ave. Garage.
Bedford Av., Bklyn, 1265, Kirkham, I.C.
Boerum Pl., Brooklyn, 27, Boerum Place Garage.
Butler St., Bklyn, 324, Buick Motor Car Co.
Broadway & Penn St., Brooklyn, Broadway Penn Garage.
Bushwick Ave. & Aberdeen St., Brooklyn, Siegman, F.
Bway, Flushing, 66, QueensboroGarage.
Bergen St., Bklyn., 2130, Pitkin Auto Co.
BergenSt., Bklyn., 1179, St. MarksGarage.
Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, 3004, Parkside Gasoline Station.
Bedford Ave., Bklyn, 860, United Auto Radiator & Repair Co.
Bedford Ave., Bklyn. 1410, Windsor-Mahnud Co.
Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, 1895, Morris & Smith Auto Co., Inc.
Cooper St., 285, Cooper Garage.
Clymer St., Bklyn. 167, Kestler Bros.
Coney Island Av., Bklyn, 712, Kensington Garage.
Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn, 1907, Bath Beach Garage.
College Point, L. I., Duerr, Geo.
College Point, L. I., Horn & McCracken
Covert St., Bklyn, 135, Covert Garage.
Clymer St., Bklyn. 176, Kaufman, L. J.
Corona, L. I., Molds Garage.
College Pl., Bklyn, 23, Zerega Garage
Cumberland St., Bklyn, 370, The Hill Garage.
Clarendon Road, Bklyn, 2188, Sweeney & Nail Auto Co.
Clark St., Bklyn., 58, St. George Garage.
Cranberry St., Bklyn., 23, Pioneer Garage.
Coney Island Avenue & Avenue J, Midwood Gasoline Station.
Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, 794, Nonpareil Garage.
De Kalb Ave., Bklyn., 417, Peper Bros.
Diamond St., Brooklyn, 84, Barrington's Garage.
Douglaston, L. I., Mortimers Garage.
Emerson Pl., Brooklyn, 94, Emerson Place Garage.
East 7th St. & Foster Ave., Brooklyn, Foster Ave. Garage.
Eastern Parkway & Somers St., Brooklyn, Siegman, F.
Elmhurst, L. I., Queens Boulevard Garage.
Eleventh Ave., Whitestone, L. I., 42, O'Fee's Garage.
Elmhurst, L. I., Mullers Garage.
Elmhurst, L. I., Rumboski Garage.
Flushing, L. I., Geddes, John.
Flushing, L. I., Seeger's Garage.
Flatbush Extension, cor. Prince St., United Gas Station.
Fort Hamilton Av., Bklyn, 6520, Hill, R. A.
Forest Hills, L. I., Forest Hills Garage.
Fourth Ave., Bklyn, 240, Ferrigno, G.
Fbush Av., Bklyn, 284, Kaufman, L. J.
Flushing, L. I., Dunn's Gasoline Sta.
Flatbush Ave. & Plaza St., Brooklyn, Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club.
Fulton Ave., Astoria, 79, Amann, Chas.
Forest Ave., Bklyn., 47, Reiss F. J.
Flatbush Ave. & Duffield St., Brooklyn, Mooney, James.
Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, 5020, Parkway Garage.
Foot Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Shelburne Garage.
Fulton St., Bklyn, 33, Tiemann, F. M.
Flushing, L. I., Wilson Garage.
Flushing, L. I., Schumachers Garage.
Fulton St., 72, Pool, George & Son.
Grand Ave., Astoria, 32, Schwartz Garage
Greene Av., Bklyn., 1005, Royal Garage.
Glendale, L. I., Rupp, Leonard.
Humboldt St., Brooklyn, 58, Broadway Auto Co.
Hancock St., Bklyn. 940, Hancock Garage.
Herkimer St., 236, E. & H. Garage.
Hall St., Brooklyn, 240, Sloan Engineering Co.
Highland Boulevard & Gillen Pl., Bklyn., Siegman, F.
Hancock St., Bklyn., 435, Pupkl Garage.
Huron St., Bklyn., 183, Schaefer, H. C.
Jackson Ave., Corona, Jackson Garage.
Jackson Av., L. I. City, Ford Motor Co.
Jackson Ave., L. I. City, 389, Astoria Taxi Co.
Jackson Ave. cor. Jane St., L. I. City, United Gas Station.
Jamaica, Eggers-Knight Auto Co.
Jamaica, L. I., Koster & Son, D.
Johnson Pl., Bklyn, 9, Braamus Garage.
Jamaica, Aubinger, Harry A.
Jamaica, L. I., International Garage.
Jamaica Av., Bklyn, 75, Kaufman, S.
Jamaica, Baker, C. A.
Jefferson Av., Bklyn, 102, Fortier, G. W.
Jamaica, Disbrow Bros.
Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, 1992, Manor Garage, Anthony Bier, Prop.
Jamaica Av., Bklyn, 1998, Manor Garage
Jackson Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., Pulis, Wm.
Jamaica, L. I., Meet Bros.
Jamaica, L. I., Ottens, J. F. H.
Jamaica, L. I., Wiegels Garage.
Kings Highway & Church Ave., Bklyn, Hommel, F.
Kings Highway, Bklyn, 33, Doyle, Geo.
Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, 29, Mitchell Garage.
Kossuth Pl., Bklyn, 14, Kossuth Auto Exchange.
Little Neck, L. I., Cornell's Garage.
Lockwood St., Astoria, 383, Bway Taxi Co.
Lexington Ave., Bklyn, 259, Disbrow Garage.
Lawrence St., Bklyn, 107, Glackin Co., Thomas.
Lott St., Bklyn, 140, Beverly Garage.
Lewis Ave., Bklyn, 229, Brozek Auto Repair Co.
Lafayette Av., Bklyn, 431, Woods Garage
Lexington Ave., 334, Quincy Garage.
Lexington Ave., 411, Lexington Garage.
Manhattan Ave., 558, Manhattan Ave. Garage.
Manhattan Beach, foot Ocean Ave., Bayside Garage.
Manhattan & Driggs Aves., Bklyn, Greenpoint Garage.
Monroe St., Bklyn. 167, Crossman, Chas. B.
Marcy Ave., Bklyn, 633, Marcy Garage.
Maujer St., Bklyn, 265, Maujer Garage.
Madison St. Bklyn, 623, Sylvan Garage.
Morgan Ave. & Meserole St., Brooklyn, Morgan Ave. Garage.
Myrtle Ave. & New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Garage.
Myrtle Ave. & New Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn, Ridgewood Garage.
New York Ave., Brooklyn, 57, Atlas Garage.
New Utrecht Ave., Bklyn, 5904, Dickover, H. M., & Son.
Nostrand Av., 1187, Hawthorne Garage.
North Beach, L. I., Wiener Motor Wks.
Oliver Pl., Elmhurst, L. I., Lemmey Garage.
Owens Park, L. I., Meliere, L.
Ormond Pl., Bklyn., 19, Ormond Garage.
Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, 2042, Ocean Ave. Garage.
Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, 15, Pastro Auto Co., A. E.
Old Mill, Bklyn, Wellman, C. J.
Ocean Parkway & Prospect ..ve., Bklyn, Welch, F. R.
Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn, 13, East New York Garage.
Prospect Pl., Bklyn, 962, Diuguid Bros.
Park Av., Bklyn, 756, Tompkins Garage
Park Ave., Bklyn., 804, Park Garage.
Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, 172, Parkside Garage.
Paynter Ave., L. I. City, 91, Model Garage.
Pacific St., 670, Portland Garage.
Queens Boulevard & Fitting St., Woodside, L. I., Boulevard Garage, E. Dichne, Prop.
Queens, L. I., Kammerer, Mrs. C.
Queens, L. I., Grismere, C. W.
Quincy St., Brooklyn, 595, Central Garage.
Queens, L.I., Queens Auto Repair Shop.
Radde St., L. I. City, 73, Calkins Garage.
Ramblersville, L. I., Paulson, H.
Ramblersville, N. Y., Anderson & Sierk.
Richmond Hill, Cameron, J. E.
R'm'd Hill, L. I., Kew Gardens Garage.
Richmond Hill, L. I., Lake & Son, J. J.
Richmond Hill, Apex Garage.
Richmond Hill., L. I., Kernochen, T.K.
Richmond Hill, L. I., Richmond Hill Garage.
Richmond Hill, L. I., Roemer, M.
Rogers Ave., Bklyn. 1345, Flatbush Auto Service.
Springfield, L. I., Jones, W. E.
Surf Ave. & West 20th St., Coney Island, Kaiser Garten Garage.
Sixth St., Bklyn. 282, Dennis Garage, C. E.
Snyder Ave., Brooklyn, 44, Brooklyn Motor Car Co.
South Portland Ave., Brooklyn, 116, Allen Co., I. M.
Sacket St., Bklyn, 575, Firneke Bros.
Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, 5616, Sixth Ave. Garage.
St. John's Pl., 1424, O'Neill, Peter C.
Sp. Ozone Park, L. I., Plunkett, Wm. H.
St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, 332, Prast-Hendricks Co.
Snyder Av., Bklyn., 56, Snyder & Son, J. J.
Stephens Court, Bklyn., 39, Stephens, B. F.
Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn, 98, Stuyvesant Heights Garage.
Taylor St., Bklyn, 178, Kaufman, L. J.
Tilden Av., Bklyn, 2222, Fbush, Auto Co.
Union St., Bklyn., 389, Academy Garage.
Union St., Bklyn, 734, Union Garage.
Vernon Av., Bklyn, 378, Hohwelmer & Son.
Vanderbilt Ave., Bklyn, 367, Vanderbilt Garage.
Van Deventer Ave., Astoria, 177, Sachse & Mark.
Webster Ave., L. I. City, Maxwell Motor Sales Corp.
West 27th St. & Mermaid Ave., Coney Island, Seagate Garage.
Watkins St., Bklyn, 352-354, Watkins Street Garage.
Waverly Av., Bklyn, 344, Waverly Garage.
Willow & Franklin Sts., Astoria, Astoria Garage.
Woodhaven, L. I., Woodhaven Garage.
Woodhaven, L. I., Forest P'way Supply.
Whitestone, L. I., Beechhurst Garage.
Woodhaven, L. I., Geehan, Frank.
Woodhaven, L. I., Keller, K.
Woodhaven, L. I., Louvet, A. E.
Woodside, L. I., Migge, H.
Woodside, L. I., Flushing Rd., Kunars Garage.
4th St., Bklyn, 384, Cross Garage.
6th St., Bklyn, 105 S., DeLuxe Garage.
8th St., C. I., 2362 W., Coney Island Garage.
11th St., Bklyn, 478, Dilger, E. H.
12th St., Bklyn, 372, Williams Auto Service Co.
23d St., Flushing, Allen's Garage.
28th St., Bklyn, 635 E., Glenwood Gar.
29th St., Brooklyn, 253 East, Clarendon Garage.
55th St., Bklyn, 359, Bay Ridge Garage.
56th St., Bklyn, 361, Bay View Garage.
59th St., Brooklyn, 1329, Blythebourne Garage.
75th St., Bklyn., 314, Shore Road Garage.
91st St., Bklyn., 361, O'Rourke's Garage.
1st Av., L.I.City, 110, Tafts City Garage
4th Ave. & Carroll St., Bklyn, De Rose's Garage.
4th Ave. & Douglass St., Brooklyn, Berger-Madden Garage.

STATEN ISLAND

Grant City, S. I., Atlantic Garage.
Great Kills, S. I., H. C. Brower.
Port Richmond, Pt. Richmond Garage.
Port Richmond, S.I., Richmond Garage
Port Richmond, S. I., Granite Garage.
Prince's Bay, S. I., Pleasant Plains Garage.
Richmond, Danker, John.
Stapleton Wagner's Garage.
Stapleton, Mulker, J. C.
Stapleton, S. I., Newmann's Garage.
Stapleton, S. I., Stapleton Garage.
Stapleton, S. I., Schenk's Garage.
Stapleton, S. I., United Tire Co.
Tottenville, S. I., Tottenville Garage.
Tottenville, S. I., Peto & Boyd
West Brighton, S. I., Progress Garage.
W. Brighton, S. I., Inter Boro. Garage
West Brighton, S. I., Castleton Garage.
W. Brighton, S. I., Columbian Garage.

LAUNCH SUPPLY Dealers (Greater New York) Handling "SOCONY" Motor Gasoline

Bronx Kills, N. Y. City, Rehm, John.
Canarsie, Reeves, J. H.
City Island, N. Y., Jacob, Robert.
City Island, N. Y., Keeley, C. J.
City Island, N. Y., Wood & McClure.
City Island, N. Y., Malakoff, A.
City Island, Marquardt, Franz.
Clason Point, Bronx, Quinn, C. F.
College Point, L. I., Needham, Wm.
College Point, L. I., Kraemer, H.
Flatlands Bay, Bklyn, Law, Edgar.
Foot 69th St., So. Bklyn, Poling, C.
Great Kills, Staten Is., Solheim, C. M.
Princess Bay, S. I., Paugh, John.
Rockaway Point, L.I., Reid, P. Howard.
Sea Gate, L. I., Atlantic Yacht Club.
Sheepshead Bay, Bklyn (Tamaqua Yacht Club), Bond, W. E.
Stapleton, Staten Island (Schooner "Lawrence"), Cattermole, H. M.
Ulmer Park, Bklyn, Anderson, A. L.
140th St., W., N. Y. City, Welch, F. R.
Princess Bay, Wincapaw & Sons, C. A.

Splendidly tailored broadcloth suit. Coat lined with fine flowered silk. Coat cut with front that tapers to narrow belt at center back distinguishes this elegantly tailored suit. Chin Chin collar of Astrix fur. Skirt made with Lane Bryant's patented maternity adjustment. Made of Vigereaux in a Scotch mist mixture of black and gray.
Special, $34.50.



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especially adapted for
MATERNITY
Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes. Do not betray their purpose—not an additional expense—fit when figure is again normal.

Dresses	8.50 to 74.50
Suits	24.85 to 145.75
Skirts	5.95 to 19.75
Coats	9.85 to 149.75
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Negligees	1.95 to 39.75

Corsets and Underwear.
Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

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Next Time, then!

Everyone who has seen the "home-team" lose and who knows the gloom of the first few moments after—knows also the reaction that so quickly follows!

"Wait," we say, "till next time."

As a store we can take no sides (for or against) on the question of suffrage.

We are in the position of Sir Roger de Coverley, who loved both his friends too well to decide which of them was right whenever an argument arose.

But we are *solid* for the things this store owes to *every* woman.

Courteous service, good, fresh merchandise at fair prices—and *the truth about them—always.*

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.



The only thing other $25 Clothes have "on" Monroe Clothes is expense—and that's what costs you the extra $10 you don't pay when you buy guaranteed $25 Monroe Clothes for $15.

Monroe Clothes
2d Floor { 42d St. & Broadway / Fulton St. & Broadway / 10 Court St., Brooklyn
TAKE ELEVATOR AND SAVE $10

TELEPHONE YOUR LOSS.
Do not delay to telephone 1000 Bryant when you ascertain that you have lost some property. A small advertisement will appear next day in The New York Times and recovery may be immediate. —Advt.

ARMS SALES TOO BIG, AUSTRIA REPEATS

Text of Second Note Protesting at Our Arms Exports Dwells Upon Quantity.

REPEATS EMBARGO PLEA

And Denies That Its Own Sales in the Boer War Constitute a Precedent.

The full text of Austria-Hungary's second note to the United States on the subject of shipments of munitions by American firms to Great Britain and her allies is contained in Austro-Hungarian newspapers which have been received here.

The note was received by the State Department at Washington last Friday, when it was announced that the State Department would not make public the text. It conformed to cabled summaries, it was explained, and it was said that a reply probably would not be sent by the United States Government, as officials at Washington did not believe that Austria expected a reply.

Text of the Note.

The note, as translated from the Austro-Hungarian papers, is as follows:

Vienna, Sept. 24, 1915.

From the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of the United States of America in Vienna:

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the note of Aug. 16, No. 2,758, in which his Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America, Frederic Courtland Penfield, was pleased to define the stand taken by the Government of the United States of America toward the Imperial and Royal Government concerning the supply of war materials to Great Britain and her allies.

The arguments set forth by the Washington Cabinet disclose the various viewpoints that actuate the Federal Government in this connection, and, in its opinion, prevent it from taking into account the views expressed by the Imperial and Royal Government. Although the Imperial and Royal Government has laid stress upon investigating most minutely the contentions of the Washington Cabinet, its most careful examination cannot move it to depart from the point of view which it has made clear in its note, No. 59,465, of June 29.

The remarks of the Federal Government are mostly based upon the erroneous premises that the Imperial and Royal Government had essentially denied the right conceded by Article VII. of the Fifth and Thirteenth Conventions of The Hague to nationals of neutral powers to supply contraband to belligerents, whereas the Imperial and Royal Government had expressly stated in the aforesaid note that the wording—and the wording only—of the clause referred to formally warranted the sufferance by the Federal Government of the trade in war materials as at present pursued by citizens of the United States of America. The Imperial and Royal Government naturally never sought to prevail upon the Washington Cabinet to depart from an existing treaty; it only pointed out that, in its opinion, an interpretation of said clause should be avoided that would be contrary to the fundamental idea and the highest principles of the laws of neutrality. A certain danger attaches to the gradual codification of international law, inasmuch as the wording of the conventions governing the laws of the nations might be considered as more important than the elementary principles underlying these laws when they have not been specifically formulated in international treaties. Such a limited interpretation should be avoided, particularly with respect to the laws of neutrality; for this very reason the preamble of the Thirteenth Convention of The Hague (second and third paragraphs) emphasizes that the stipulations of this agreement represent merely fragments that do not apply to all the circumstances which may arise in practice, and that, therefore, these stipulations will have to be amended or completed according to the general principles of international law.

Did Not Call Authorities Unanimous.

The Imperial and Royal Government has accordingly confined its arguments to the question whether the interpretation of the already quoted clause would not be limited by these principles; when, in support of its assertion that this would be so, it referred to the opinion expressed in international law, it naturally had in mind the authorities on the subject who have specially examined whether the exportation of war materials, against which no objection can be raised under normal circumstances, would not at times imply a breach of neutrality. The assertion to the effect that the authors unanimously agree that the exportation of contraband is contrary to neutrality is not to be found in any paragraph of the note of June 29.

Furthermore, the Imperial and Royal Government has in no way pleaded in favor of the principle of "equalization." As a matter of fact it did not base its suggestion concerning the exportation of war materials on the fact that it was not in a position itself to import war materials from the United States of America; even if both groups of belligerents were to share in the supply of war materials from the United States of America the Imperial and Royal Government would nevertheless maintain that the excessive exportation of war materials would be objectionable. The Imperial and Royal Government never thought of suggesting that. Because Austria-Hungary could not procure war materials from the territories of one neutral power this disadvantage should be balanced by prohibiting the citizens of that neutral power to carry on a normal trade in contraband with the enemies of the Dual Monarchy. It, however, did protest against the creation of new and the extension of existing plants for the purpose of manufacturing and exporting war materials to such an extent that the economic life of the United States has practically, so to say, become militarized—if one can use a word that has been often wrongly applied.

The concentration of a large part of the American working power toward one goal, namely, the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not, this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even noncontraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents. A comparison with the former wars is all the more out of place since those wars were waged between two single powers, or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries, in the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to give to the exportation of munitions of war from the Union a different and far more serious character than the exportation of contraband has ever had in the past.

Implies Embargo May End Neutrality.

Since these various facts, unforeseen before, have become clearly manifest in the course of the present war only, the Austro-Hungarian Government thinks it is justified to hold the opinion that, in accordance with the last paragraph of the preamble of the Thirteenth Convention, they should constitute a sufficient reason for modifying the regulations that govern the trade in contraband in the United States. The absolute and strict impartiality which the Washington Cabinet is anxious to observe, and therefore the abstaining of any direct or indirect assistance and support of one belligerent, are undoubtedly the right of a neutral power. If experience should teach that an embargo in any direction should in the course of the war become necessary to that end, then the power concerned is justified to modify its former policy of applying neutrality. On the other hand, the present case is wholly different from all preceding ones, it is a "novum" which, as pointed out above, does not come under the already quoted Article VII., and therefore has to be considered as a "cas non prevu," (unforeseen case,) which in accordance with the preamble of the Thirteenth Convention (paragraph 3) has to be dealt with under the general principles of international law, as has already been explained.

The suggestion of the Imperial Royal Government concerning the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials was likewise not based on the assumption that a neutral Government would be bound to compensate the advantages attained by one belligerent over the other by a system of nonintercourse with the former. The note of June 29 makes it clear that this suggestion was made solely for the purpose of pointing out to the Washington Cabinet, which had declared that, as a consequence of the situation created by the war, it had become impossible for the United States of America to maintain its trade relations with the Central Powers, that it is within the power of the Federal Government to enforce such a possibility of trade relations. As a matter of fact, the trade between America and Austria-Hungary, at least with regard to noncontraband goods, has not been stopped by the naval successes of Great Britain and her allies, but by the unlawful decisions taken by the Entente Powers, which, as the Imperial and Royal Government has not failed to learn, are also considered as unlawful by the Government of the United States of America.

It is not contended that, were the Washington Cabinet to fall in with the views of the Imperial and Royal Government, the trade relations of the United States of America with both groups of belligerents would be less unequal than they are at present. The Imperial and Royal Government believes that an argument could all the less be therefrom derived against a suggestion admitted by a neutral power as justified from the point of view of neutrality and otherwise, since the Washington Cabinet certainly will not consider it as a duty of a neutral power to render its situation toward both belligerents as unequal as possible, or, when such a state of inequality exists, to undertake no steps whatever with a view to modify it.

Emphasizes Trade Restrictions.

Whereas the Federal Government has understood that, according to the Imperial and Royal Government, the exportation of arms and munitions is contrary to the last paragraph of the preamble of the Thirteenth Convention, it should be emphasized that—as already pointed out above—the Imperial and Royal Government bases its stand against the excessive exportation of munitions of war on the second and third paragraphs of said preamble. The reference to the last paragraph was made in connection with the unlawful exclusion of Austria-Hungary from commercial intercourse with America, and was intended to convey the suggestion that the exclusion in itself would justify the issuance by the Federal Government of laws providing for an embargo.

If the impression is correct that the Government of the United States wishes to express the opinion that the Government of a belligerent power is not entitled to take up a matter which is connected with the preservation or the application of a right of a neutral power, this is evidently due to the fact that the Washington Cabinet has possibly given a too restricted interpretation to the last paragraph referred to when it understood it to apply only to strictly private rights, the preservation of which the Imperial and Royal Government naturally holds to be a matter that concerns the neutral power only. As is shown by the report submitted by the French delegate, M. Renault, to the full sitting of the Hague Conference concerning the Thirteenth Convention, (Deuxieme Conf. Intern. de la Paix, actes et doc., Tome I., Page 326,) the said paragraph aims at the preservation of neutrality; a belligerent can, therefore, not be denied the right to approach a neutral country and to invoke the clause referred to when the question of the preservation of the rights of a neutral power has a bearing on the rights of that belligerent.

The Imperial and Royal Government has followed with great interest the arguments of the Federal Government setting forth the reasons which, in the opinion of the Washington Cabinet, make it impossible to restrict during the present war the exportation of munitions. The Imperial and Royal Government nevertheless still hopes that the Federal Government will agree that the reasons given, which have a purely practical character, can in no way influence the legal aspect of the question; while expressing this hope, we do not venture to investigate whether the very fact that the manufacture of war materials in the United States could develop to such extraordinary dimensions does not rather lead to the conclusion that the United States, disposing as it does in an unlimited way of all the essential conditions for manufacturing munitions, such as labor, natural products, and financial capital, would not be reduced to procure war material from abroad in the event of a war which would naturally stimulate the energy of its citizens.

Calls Boer War No Precedent.

The Imperial and Royal Government begs leave to make the following remarks:

Among the precedents invoked by the Washington Government, which, as has already been mentioned, cannot be accepted as such, the Federal Government lays stress on the conditions existing at the time of the Boer war, during which one of the belligerents was cut off from international trade in a way similar to that created during the present war. Such an analogy cannot possibly be detected, because Great Britain did not then decree a stoppage of trade comparable with the unlawful measures now taken by the London Cabinet; the prevention of the supply of arms and ammunition referred to by the Federal Government does certainly not amount to a commercial isolation.

Besides, the exportation of munitions of war from Austria-Hungary during the Boer war, just as during other wars, whenever such an exportation took place, never exceeded the limits of permissibility.

The Federal Government undoubtedly will have learned that Herr Einicke has publicly protested against the interpretation of one sentence taken from his treatise on neutrality in naval warfare for the purpose of justifying the duty of the Washington Government; this invalidates the reference made by the Washington Cabinet to German jurists and the conclusions deducted therefrom. Furthermore, the Imperial and Royal Government naturally holds that a neutral Government cannot issue an embargo with the intention of jeopardizing the interests of one of the belligerents. Just as naturally an embargo issued by the Government for the purpose of protecting its neutrality could never be described as a measure taken with the intent of injuring one of the belligerents.

Finally, the remarks of the Federal Government concerning the victualing of men-of-war are apparently based upon a misunderstanding.

The references made by the Imperial and Royal Government to the prohibition of supplying men-of-war, and to the prohibition of making certain supplies to men-of-war, was not aimed at a concrete case; it was simply intended to quote the prohibitions embodied in Articles VIII., XIX., and XX. of the Thirteenth Convention of The Hague.

The undersigned has the honor to request his Excellency the American Ambassador to convey by wire to the Washington Cabinet the above friendly communications, which are solely made in order to complete the outline of the legal status defined in the note of June 29, after a careful examination of the views expressed in the note of the Federal Government.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the American Ambassador the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. (Signed) BURRIAN.

GOMPERS WARNS OF CRISIS.

Says End of War Will Create Worldwide Industrial Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 2.—"Labor is face to face with the biggest problem in the history of the world," said Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived in Denver last night. "We must prepare to meet the conditions resulting from the war in Europe. At present we are no better prepared to meet this industrial crisis of peace than we are prepared to meet the crisis of a war.

"When the 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 men now fighting on the battlefields return to take their places in the industrial world, it will create a world-wide problem, the adjustment of which must largely depend on the attitude of the employers and the employed in this country.

"This and many other problems of current interest combine to make the convention which opens at San Francisco next week of great importance."

DUTCH MAY DEMOBILIZE.

Commander of Land and Sea Forces Discusses Plan with Ministers.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague says:

"Major General C. J. Snijders, Commander in Chief of the Netherlands land and sea forces, attended a council of ministers today, from which fact it is deduced that he discussed the proposals for the eventual demobilization of the Netherlands forces contained in the report of the Committee of the Second Chamber on the Budget for 1916."

Bernstorff Calls on Lansing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who has returned to Washington for the Winter, conferred with Secretary of State Lansing today for about twenty minutes. It was explained that the visit was one of courtesy and that no important matters were discussed in the conference.

READY TO DRAFT ARMY BILL.

Chamberlain Completes Arrangements to Carry Out Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has completed arrangements with Secretary Garrison for drafting the bills that will be laid before Congress for carrying out the Administration's program as to an increased army. Identical bills will probably be introduced simultaneously at the two ends of the Capitol by Mr. Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Chamberlain.

The bills will be drawn with the technical assistance of army officers and officials of the War Department. It is expected that the army increases will be taken care of in three measures, one providing for the increase in the regular establishment, one for the continental army, and one for the enlargement of the National Guard. Mr. Garrison will issue a statement on Friday detailing his plans for the national defense.

It was said today that twice the usual appropriation for the National Guard would be asked of Congress, or about $10,000,000. Much of the increase would be devoted to equipment of special branches of the National Guard, such as artillery, signal corps, and cavalry. The continental army will be distributed over the country with regard to population. The details will be worked out, it is said, by two members of Congress and the War College.

ALLIES SHELL THE TURKS.

But Cruisers' Fire Near Sedd-el-Bahr Failed, Moslems Report.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1, (via London, Nov. 2.)—The following official statement was issued today by the Turkish War Office:

In the Dardanelles front there were violent artillery duels. Near Sedd-el-Bahr two enemy cruisers shelled several places ineffectively.

Near Ari Burnu our artilery destroyed three enemy mine throwing positions.

Our batteries dispersed masses of enemy troops who were sighted near Mortzilman and Elias Burnu.

On the Caucasus front we repulsed two enemy attacks.

BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT SUNK

The 96 Goes Down After a Collision at Gibraltar.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Admiralty this afternoon announced that the British torpedo boat No. 96 was sunk at Gibraltar yesterday after being in a collision.

The 96 was built twenty-one years ago. She was 140 feet long, and her displacement was 130 tons. She was armed with three 3-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was eighteen men.

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Our Guaranteed First Mortgage investment may be had in amounts as low as $100 up and yield 5% net.

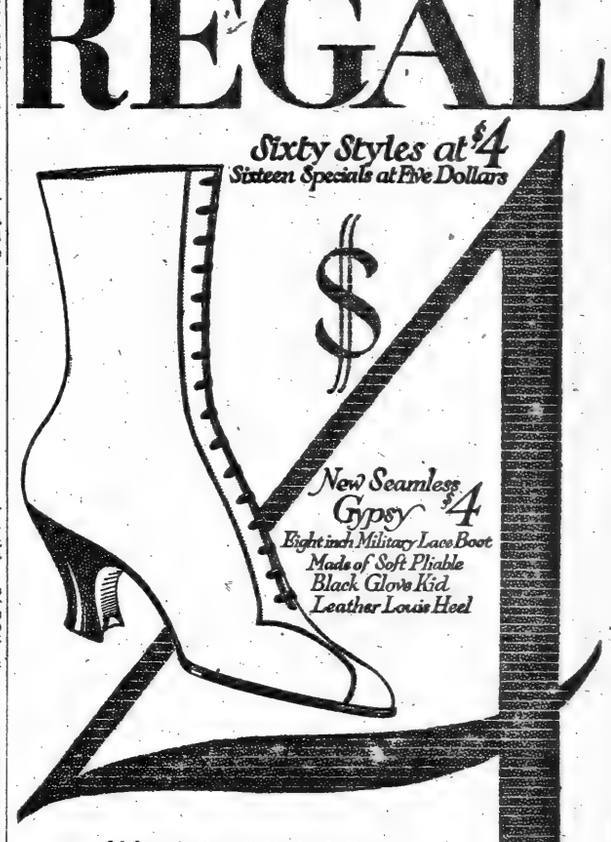
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000
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REGAL

Sixty Styles at $4
Sixteen Specials at Five Dollars



New Seamless Gypsy $4
Eight inch Military Lace Boot
Made of Soft Pliable Black Glove Kid Leather Louis Heel

Makes A Slim Ankle Look Trim And A Stout Ankle Look Slim

THIS is the newest adaptation of the now famous Gypsy Pattern which we introduced. It first appeared as a Button shoe and is now presented as the "Daughter of the Regiment" in the form of a military lace boot.

Bring your $6 and $7 expectations to a Regal store and find them realized at $4.00.

If we could personally conduct you through our four big factories (producing 36,000 pairs a week) you would understand how our manufacturing efficiency, quantity output and world wide distribution, keep Regal quality up and bring Regal prices down.

This is why Regal shoes at $4.00 are only comparable with other shoes at $6 and $7.

Accept this as your personal invitation to come into the Regal store and try on as many styles as you like without obligation to purchase.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY
Twenty Stores in Greater New York

MANHATTAN		BROOKLYN	
*175 Broadway	**40 W. 34th St.	*101 Broadway	357 Fulton St.
Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1049 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*6th Ave. at 21st St.	*1375 Broadway	**466 Fifth Ave.
*Broadway at 10th	*14th St. at 3rd Ave.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
*Broadway at 27th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	**825 Broad St.	**108 Newark Ave.
*Broadway at 37th	**2929 3rd Ave.		

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.

Founded 1850

To satisfy the dissatisfied, to please the particular, to fit rotund men, the slim individuals, and those just "in between," long has been our specialty.

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Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

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For $25 a year if you are in a "Preferred" occupation you get **Ten Thousand Dollars** accident insurance. Doubling to $20,000 for accidents on railroads or steamboats, or while in elevators or burning buildings.

ÆTNA-IZE—TODAY!

How does this compare with other insurance offers? The former $25 premium policy of this kind (always considered very liberal) paid but $5000 the first year, increasing in five years to $7500.

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SHOTS OVER BORDER KILL ONE, HURT NINE

American Soldier Dies of Wound —Funston Withdraws Men from the Trenches.

VILLA DELAYS HIS ASSAULT

Machine Gun Firing and Artillery Salvos During the Day—Attacking Force Exhausted.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 2.—Harry Jones, private in Company C, Eleventh Infantry, died today of the wounds inflicted last night by a bullet from the Agua Prieta battle lines. Jones was shot in the stomach as he stood guard over an army supply wagon, several hundred yards from the boundary.

Louis F. Taylor, a civilian wounded during the machine gun fusillade on the United States Custom House yesterday, was reported in a critical condition tonight.

Sergeant Walter Mays and Private Mitchell, Company I, Seventh Regiment Infantry, were wounded in a trench west of the United States Custom House shortly before noon. Mays was wounded in the right hand and Mitchell in the left leg.

Bullets reaching the American side of the boundary had wounded six other persons, according to reports available early today. These were:

Corporal Jones, Company G, Seventh Infantry, shot through both thighs.

Ollie Y. Whiddon, private, Company A, Seventh Infantry, hit in neck.

H. K. Jones, letter carrier, wounded in shoulder.

Eight-year-old Mexican boy shot in stomach.

James Tank, private, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.

Mexican woman, lost a finger.

Salvos of artillery were fired this evening by General Villa, and it was thought he was preparing for his fifth assault on the Carranza stronghold at Agua Prieta. But as the evening wore on it appeared that he had decided to wait until tomorrow before renewing his attack, meantime distributing provisions to his men.

Funston Withdraws Troops.

Major General Funston, who arrived and assumed command in Douglas today, removed the American troops from their trenches on the international boundary. This move, coupled with reports that Villa intended shelling Douglas, and that General Funston was preparing to interfere in Mexico, caused apprehension.

It was stated, however, that no move was contemplated against the fighting Mexican factions unless one was guilty of an overt attempt to endanger American lives and property. General Funston, in a ride along the United States Army border line, was himself endangered during the day by stray Mexican bullets.

General Funston early in the day ordered all civilians kept out of a zone near the boundary.

Infantry battalions were shifted to strengthen the United States Army position facing the Mexican battlefield. Four troops of cavalry ordered from Naco, Arizona, arrived this evening. Three other troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry have been ordered from Columbus, New Mexico, to further reinforce the American mounted troops.

Bullets from the Carranza and Villa lines kicked up dust close to Major Gen. Funston and Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis as they strolled through the danger zone.

Houses on the exposed mesa facing the boundary line were cleared of occupants.

Villa kept up his artillery fire for a brief period before dark and then ceased. The damage to Agua Prieta appeared to observers on the American side to be confined to two half-shattered windmills, a few obliterated adobe houses in which a number of women and children camp followers were killed and to torn places in the wire entanglements, where Villa's Yaquis attempted to storm the town last night.

Ammunition and reinforcements from the east for the Villa army, which were looked for shortly after noon, were reported coming through Gallardo Pass late today.

General Villa made every effort to provide provisions and water for his thirsty and half-starved men. This afternoon apparently he had succeeded. The water supply at Gallardo Ranch, destroyed two weeks ago by General Calles's men, was restored and a large supply of flour from some unknown source reached his line.

Carranza Leader Warned.

Two warnings were sent today to General Calles by American army officers shortly after the two American soldiers were wounded.

Sharp machine gun firing, which began at noon, ceased in a few minutes, and desultory artillery exchange which followed practically had stopped by 1 o'clock, the hour supposedly fixed for Villa's general attack today to begin.

After four desperate attacks, which kept the Carranza defenses blazing practically all night with flashing guns and bursting shells, General Villa drew off shortly after daylight today.

Losses of the Carranza garrison were reported by General Calles as forty-five killed and seventy-five wounded, although unofficial reports stated his casualties were 250. Villa dead and wounded in large numbers were scattered over the desert outside the barbed wire entaglements which surrounded the Mexican town.

The battle continued practically without intermission from yesterday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock until 6 o'clock this morning. At 3 o'clock Villa launched his fiercest attack with the combined fire of rifles, machine guns, and cannon. American army officers, who, with their men, were in the trenches facing the border all night, pronounced the firing the most violent they had ever heard.

When Villa forces drew off after daylight it was reported they were not in retreat, but had ceased their attack in order to procure water. Their canteens were empty, and many had not tasted food for twenty-four hours or more, according to Mexican officers who approached the border. Villa still intends to take Agua Prieta, these officers declared.

Mines exploded by Calles west of Agua Prieta killed 300 Yaquis, according to reports from the Mexican town.

Villa Prepares to Give Up Juarez.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 2.—Villa officers and soldiers are confiscating every horse, automobile, wagon, and other vehicle in Juarez tonight to rush ammunition to Villa, which has been smuggled across the border and stored in the Juarez Cuartel. This ammunition is being sent south on trains to Casas Grandes and overland from there, while the Villa soldiers are raiding all of the ranches in the Juarez Valley for horses.

It is believed that Villa plans to evacuate Juarez soon, and is planning to move his entire garrison to Agua Prieta. He is also sending his wounded to Juarez to be cared for by the "pacificos" and Americans. Carranza troops are reported advancing north from Chihuahua City by tourists from the south. These tourists report all of the Madero properties in the State of Coahuila confiscated and ordered worked for the Carranza Government.

GREAT NEED IN MEXICO.

Red Cross Regrets Having Been Forced Out by Carranza.

Reports received from Red Cross representatives who were sent to Mexico to investigate the situation are of such a nature that their publication would tax the credulity of Americans, according to the bulletin of the Red Cross Society given out yesterday.

At the request of General Carranza all American Red Cross agents have been recalled from Mexico, and the last of them is probably now on his way to the United States. Carranza received the indorsement of the American Government on Oct. 9, and at that time, the report states, "many deaths were occurring daily from starvation, and the country, as a whole, was in a pitiable plight, economically and industrially."

"It has been devastated from end to end," the report continues, "and so impoverished and demoralized that under the most favorable conditions it would be possible only slightly to alleviate the widely extended suffering which will be forced upon the Mexican people during the ensuing Winter. General Carranza's assurances that the situation will be cared for, therefore, have not wholly dispelled the feeling of sincere regret on the part of the American Red Cross over relinquishing its part of the relief work.

"If is hard, for instance, to leave a locality where many thousands of families, mothers and babies predominating, have been absolutely dependent for sustenance upon small portions of nourishing soup which we have daily distributed. Half-famished mothers, with skeleton babies at their breasts have besought the Red Cross agents in the name of all that is holy to do something for their little ones—to save their little ones if they could not save the mothers—and there have been many formerly well-to-do persons, not of the peon class, who have been among the pitiful petitioners for Red Cross aid.

"Knowing so intimately as it does the unspeakable distressing conditions among the people of Mexico, the American Red Cross profoundly hopes that the action of the Pan-American conferees, led by our own Government, will lead to a speedy restoration of order, that the de facto Government in connection with its readjustment plans will exert itself very earnestly and practically to ameliorate the privations of the people. For long suffering Mexico, in her weakened, almost prostrate state, must be handled as carefully, as tenderly, as devotedly as though a quivering wound were being dressed.

"There are details in reports which have come to the American Red Cross headquarters from Mexico which would tax the credulity of many Americans, and their publication would not contribute to the improvement of conditions. There have been happenings in the experiences of our agents which have been amazing and disheartening, but these may be forgotten in the interest of a hoped-for cessation of hostilities and the consequent measurable lessening of misery.

"There is a prodigious task of rehabilitation ahead of the de facto Government of Mexico—one requiring an almost superhuman effort."

CARRANZA AT BATTLEFIELDS.

Visits Scene of First Fighting Against Huerta in North.

Special to The New York Times.

MONCLOVA, Nov. 1, (Delayed.)—General Carranza spent the day at Nadadores looking over the battlefields where the first fighting against Huerta took place. Monclova, an old Spanish town built above narrow streets, is heavily scarred by bullets, showing the fierce nature of the fighting against the Federal soldiers.

During the trip from Torreon many train wrecks were passed. Cars were burned and thrown into ditches. The entire system from Torreon to Piedras Negras must be rebuilt. There are daily trains from Monclova to Eagle Pass and a number of Americans are en route to Torreon, where they expect to reopen businesses closed more than two years ago.

General Carranza, when asked about the report he had been made a prisoner by Obregon at Torreon, said these lies showed his enemies were still actively working against peace in Mexico. These enemies, he said, were working with selfish interests, not thinking of the future of the republic.

After the final defeat of Villa an active campaign against bandits will take place, as the army would then be free to enter an active pursuit. The campaign is not expected to last long, as the people are tired of fighting, and all express a desire to return to their farms. Many small towns have organized town guards to hunt bandits, the expenses paid by owners of farms. This will help the army greatly in putting down bandits.

FUNSTON ASKS RIGHT TO CROSS BORDER

Tells War Department He Should Have Discretionary Authority in Case of Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Reports from Major General Frederick Funston to the War Department this afternoon on the border situation around Douglas and Agua Prieta, as it existed upon his arrival at the former place this morning to take command of the American forces, did not allay anxiety on the part of the Administration for the safety of Americans on the border. While General Funston reported that the first attack by General Villa's forces on Agua Prieta was repulsed with heavy losses for the Villistas, he made it plain that many bullets were falling into the American town of Douglas, and that it would be wise to grant emergency authority to the American forces to cross the international boundary if necessary to protect the border aginst invasion.

It is not understood that General Funston asked for instructions to cross the border, but that he considered it wise to have discretionary authority to do so in an emergency.

Villa is making desperate efforts to capture Agua Prieta. He desires possession of the place for several reasons. First of all he wants to control a port of entry through which he may obtain supplies from the United States; secondly, because it is a port of entry from which a revenue of about $50,000 a month may be obtained through collection of export duties on copper leaving the El Tigre and Nacazari copper camps, and, third, because the possession of Agua Prieta would enable him to fight with his back to the wall against Carranza and afford him an easy exit into the United States as a refuge if pushed too hard by the Carranzistas.

General Funston's message to the War Department this afternoon was in part as follows:

Villa's troops made a serious attack on Agua Prieta with artillery, machine guns, and rifle fire, commencing about 1 A. M. and lasting for two hours with great intensity. After that there was intermittent artillery fire until about 4:30 A. M. Villa losses reported heavy; loss of Carranza troops slight. Many bullets fell in United States territory, resulting, so far as known at present time, in the wounding of four soldiers and two civilians. A message just received states that Villa proposes to launch a determined attack as soon as a body of 1,000 troops from Colonia Morelos arrives. The head of the column of reinforcements is now in sight. General Urbalejo, with about 1,500 Yaqui Indians, joined General Villa this morning.

General Villa claimed yesterday to have 13,000 troops. The information of the War Department is that Villa has about 10,000 men, but it is not known whether this figure includes the 2,500 reinforcements he received today. General Calles, the Carranza commander, who is defending Agua Prieta against the Villista attack, has about 7,500 men. He had originally 3,000 men, who have been reinforced by the contingent of 4,500 Carranza soldiers who were permitted to pass through American territory from Laredo to Agua Prieta, and who have now taken their places in the trenches at the latter point.

General Funston has a force of about 6,000 men under his command, including the reinforcements which were rushed to Douglas. The troops commanded by General Funston at Douglas include about 5,000 infantrymen, about 532 field artillerymen, and about 560 cavalrymen. The whole forms a brigade which is constituted as follows: The 11th, 18th, 22d, 7th and 20th Regiments of Infantry; Batteries A, B, C, and D of the 8th Field Artillery, and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M of the 9th Cavalry.

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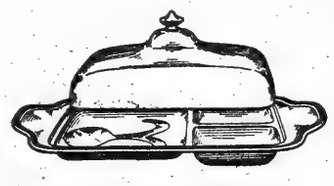
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330—Natural Gray Wool, **winter weight**	per garment	$1.50
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C. B. Imp.—Natural Gray Worsted, **light weight**	per garment	1.50
A—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **light weight**	per garment	1.75
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A. H.—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **winter weight**	per garment	2.50

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"IF you can only be sure of your pastry, how it does help," commented the guest. "I can't imagine any greater pleasure for a hostess than seeing her guests enjoy good things the way I have enjoyed these. How do you manage it? Either you are a genius or your maid is a treasure—or both."

The hostess smiled at her guest's enthusiasm. "It is only a short time since we really started eating home-made pastry in our house. Until recently it never seemed to appeal to us. But Marie began using RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, and it almost revolutionized things in the kitchen. We keep her busy with pastry for all kinds of meals now."



"Do you mean to tell me that a different baking powder can make all this difference?"

"Well, it has in our case," replied her hostess. "We used to think Marie made good biscuits before she used RYZON, but now they simply melt in your mouth and we certainly never knew how good really light, flaky muffins could be before. Why don't you let Jane try it for your bridge luncheon Friday?"

"Yes, I think I will," agreed the guest.



"I never before have been willing to change my baking powder, but when I saw that RYZON was endorsed by the Housewives League; that Janet McKenzie Hill—Boston Cooking School, you know—had given her approval of it, and Marion Harris Neil, Editor of Table Talk, says it is the best she ever used, and Mrs. Telford stated that she never used anything like RYZON—then I tried it."

"Well, you've converted me," said her guest, as she rose to take her leave. "I'll get a tin of RYZON from my grocer on my way home."



RYZON is sold by grocers with an unqualified guarantee. Your money returned if you are not satisfied. 1 lb., 35 cents. ½ lb., 18 cents. ¼ lb., 10 cents.

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NEW YORK

COLUMBIA WINS, N. Y. U. TIES AND FORDHAM LOSES AT FOOTBALL—DAY'S DRILLS OF ELEVENS

COLUMBIA ELEVEN DEFEATS STEVENS

Blue and White Team Displays Spectacular Football and Wins, 15 to 6.

For a team new in the football pastime, Columbia is coming along famously. The eleven displayed a fairly good knowledge of the gridiron game at South Field yesterday and rode roughshod over the husky Stevens Tech eleven, winning by a score of 15 to 6. It was a good game to look at, and a crowd of about 7,000 which filled the small stands and stood up back of the goal posts, became as enthusiastic as the gatherings which used to watch the Columbia games when the Blue and White mingled with the aristocracy of the gridiron.

The Columbia linemen obligingly pried open big holes in the Stevens line for the backs to go through when the goal was within striking distance. Columbia had a neatly executed forward pass with which to cover the ground when in midfield, and Capt. Simonds showed a kicking game which was far better than the average. Miller at quarterback showed a good head in running off his plays and outguessed the Stevens players repeatedly.

The Columbia eleven was quite a surprise to the many old Columbia players who spent Election Day at South Field. Capt. Simonds's crowd had a lot of ginger and dash and played as if they enjoyed every minute of the engagement. Enthusiasm ran riot on Morningside Heights, and Columbia's brass band and cheering section won a decided victory over the Krass band and 500 lusty voices which Stevens imported from Hoboken. Between the halves both the Columbia and Stevens students did a lockstep march around the field and cheered and sang as joyfully as if both were winning the biggest victory of the football year.

Columbia rushed the ball up to Stevens's five-yard line in the first period, a thirty-five-yard forward pass from Simonds to Miller making the advance possible. On the three-yard line, as Captain Simonds was about to take the ball over, he slipped and fell on the fourth try, and Columbia lost the ball on downs. Early in the second quarter Littauer, the Columbia back, showed much talent at line plunging and carried the ball down the field five and ten yards at a clip to the five-yard line, where Miller suddenly shifted his plan of battle and carried the ball over for a touchdown. Simonds missed the goal.

In the second period Columbia blocked one of Cotter's punts and Meagher fell on the ball for Columbia on the five-yard line. Two smashes at the centre of the Stevens line allowed Littauer to carry the ball over for another touchdown, and Simonds kicked the goal.

In the final period, Webb, handling back for a punt, muffed the ball, and he picked it up back of his own goal line. Jeff Healy floored him back of the line and Columbia got two points on a safety. It wasn't until this last period that Stevens was able to make an impression on the Columbia line. Back Sam Webb brought the ball down the field and over the Columbia line a few minutes before the end of the game. Webb failed to kick the goal. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Stevens.
Reeser	Left end	Hopkins
Healy	Left tackle	Downing
Kennedy	Left guard	Oldt
Brown	Centre	Middleton
Cleveland	Right guard	Moeller
Wilber	Right tackle	Cotter
Buserman	Right end	Cotter
Miller	Quarter back	Musk
Simonds	Left half back	Peters
Donoho	Right half back	Deghue
Monroe	Full back	Webb

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Columbia	0	6	7	2—15
Stevens	0	0	0	6—6

Touchdowns — Columbia; Miller, Littauer. Goal from touchdown — Simonds. Safety — Webb, Stevens. Touchdown—Webb.

Substitutions—Columbia: Littauer for Monroe, Wackeen for Littauer, Corcoran for Buserman, Donaldson for Cleveland, Calder for Miller. Elmer for Donoho. Stevens: Anderson for Peters, Heinlis for Hopkins, Gennert for Downing, Hopkins for Heinlis, Downing for Gennert, Etzel for Moeller, Rosen for Middleton.

Referee—W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Lieutenant E. S. Land, Annapolis. Head linesman—Lieutenant J. George Beverly, West Point. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Cornell Scores In Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Two touchdowns marked the scoring in the hard scrimmage with which Dr. Al Sharpe sent Cornell's Varsity team in against the second eleven this afternoon. Shiverick and Collins made the scores, which came in the first half of the game and on straight football entirely. No forward passes were tried during the performance. Shiverick plunged around left tackle from the three-yard line for the first, and Collins found a hole in the right side of the line for the second score. The entire Varsity team was out, with the one exception at left end, where Ryerson replaced Shelton, the latter taking a rest. Cool and Eckley, who were the Varsity regulars last Saturday's game with Virginia Poly, were back in uniform, and played well, both being in fine form. During the second part of the game the scrubs outpunted the Varsity and kept the ball well in the regulars' territory. The entire Varsity is in good trim. Two hard scrimmages are planned by the coaches for tomorrow and Thursday afternoon, as the finishing touches of training for the Michigan contest next Saturday in Ann Arbor. Plans for practice on Friday have been completed by the management. The team will leave Ithaca Thursday night and will stay in Detroit all day Friday, practicing signal drills on the grounds of the Detroit Country Club in the afternoon. The Varsity will go to Ann Arbor in time for dinner Saturday before the big game.

Dartmouth's Last Hard Drive.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 2.—Dartmouth's football team has settled down into the last hard drive of the season and Coach Cavanaugh had his men back at the fundamentals again today. The despised rope drill made its first appearance in the Green camp this afternoon and was followed by Harry Hillman's setting-up exercises. For three-quarters of an hour dummy scrimmage against the Pennsylvania formations was held. Besides this there was a half hour of signal practice. Barrows and Scully tried some drop-kicking with fair success. Switzer has returned to his quarter back position after an absence of four weeks due to injuries. He will be used in Saturday's contest, but will not figure prominently, as he is still rather weak as a result of his injuries. Secret practice will be held tomorrow.

Middies Show Real Football.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—The Naval Academy regulars showed some real football for a period of practice this afternoon and gave the loyal rooters, who are giving up their short recreation period in order to encourage the team this week, something to warm them up, after they had been played to a standstill for twenty minutes by the scrub. The regulars took the ball on their own 30-yard line and carried it to the 25-yard line of the scrubs. Then a finely executed forward pass from Miles to Blodgett resulted in a touchdown. Again the Midshipmen were happy when Westphal took the ball on the kick-off and ran back for forty yards, scattering would-be tacklers in his wake. Orr, the fast little fourth-class man, was at quarter back today, with Martin, Westphal, and Miles completing it. Later Davis took Miles's place.

No Cripples at Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 2.—Every member of the Lafayette football squad except Captain Luhr and Weldon were at the practice on March Field this afternoon. Luhr went home to vote, and Weldon was slightly indisposed. There was not a man absent on account of injuries received in the game with Pennsylvania. In preparation for the game with Swarthmore and with the Lehigh game as a more remote objective, Coach Crowell began to change his attack somewhat. During the next three weeks he will try to strengthen Lafayette in the straight line attack. In this way the defensive power of the line will also be increased. This afternoon there was no scrimmage, but the line men worked hard on charging, and there was a long drill in signals.

GILMAN IN LINE AGAIN.

Harvard's Full Strength Now Ready to Hurl at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Joe Gilman, Harvard's left tackle, returned to the 'Varsity line-up this morning, and there is now every indication that the Crimson will be able to play its strongest team against the Tigers at Princeton on Saturday.

Gilman had been out of the running for several weeks, but showed absolutly no lameness today. Dadmun, who was moved out to tackle in yesterday's drill, was put back at left guard. Harris remained at centre, but Wallace is all right to go back into the middle of the rush line. In the back field Boles again was in the running combination with King and Mahan, although McKinlock also went in for a time and showed that he would be available on Saturday. Boles has been coming along very fast lately and is now regarded as one of the most valuable full backs

Enwright's defensive work against Penn State was very poor, but tomorrow and next day he will have some hard work, and if he is not laid up again, he will get a chance against the Tigers, although probably he will not start.

In the scrimmage this afternoon the scrub again made considerable ground with the Princeton plays, while the 'Varsity's attack, much of which was put on specially in view of the Princeton game, was effective, although only one touchdown was produced.

The Harvard backs today wore the canvas jackets in vogue thirteen years ago. The 'Varsity ends and backs, who expected to go to Princeton for kicking drill on Friday, will not be allowed to leave Cambridge on Thursday, and will go to New York Friday afternoon with the rest of the team. The Harvard scrubs will go at the same time, and while several of the men are on the injured list, they expect to do well against the Princeton second team, which they expect that Saturday morning, before the match between the two university teams.

Tonight the students at Cambridge turned out for a mass meeting at the Harvard Union. There was a lot of enthusiasm, and while the boys did not find the coaches too optimistic regarding Harvard's chances at Princeton Saturday, they have the habitual undergraduate confidence that the team will come back from Jersey Saturday night a winner.

GRADS TEAR UP TIGERS.

Football Coaches Show Weaknesses In Princeton's Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Jim McCormick, who graduated from Princeton with the class of 1908, is still a good halfback, and Ham Andrews is not slow at running a ball up the field from a fake kick formation. Bluethenthal, one of the best centres in collegiate football when he finished Princeton undergraduate life, still knows something of the game, and Skip Shenk is almost as good as when he won all-American honors a few years ago.

All this came out in the course of this afternoon's practice. Persuaded that the scrub eleven was not strong enough to give the 'Varsity much good, "Speedy" Rush assembled an all-star eleven from his assistant coaches and sent it in against his regulars. Bluethenthal was at centre, Shenk appeared at guard, Andrews acted as quarterback and McCormick was at halfback. Yates, the ineligible, was at tackle, and the remainder of the team was made up of substitutes.

This combination took the ball against the 'Varsity on their own ten-yard line, and they started up the field. The Princeton regulars figuratively stood on their heads during the greater part of their time. Jim McCormick waded through holes in the line, Andrews flashed around end on fake kick formations, and Jack Eddy, one of the "subs" in the all-star backfield, helped to gain some ground. The interference afforded the coaches on their runs was of the prettiest sort imaginable, McCormick starring in this, his special forte, and the regular line was very weak. The all-stars crossed the goal, and then started back. Rush stopped the play just as the makeshift team was about to score again.

The play brought out the weakness of the 'Varsity on defense to an alarming manner, and Rush was happy over the success of his plan to show the regulars their true standing. The absence of Gennert, Nourse and McLean accounted to some extent for the weakness, but even the "subs" were thought stronger than they really proved. The emphasis that has been placed on the offensive for the last two weeks is probably responsible to a certain extent, and the coaches can count on the experiment of this afternoon to make the regulars get down to more serious work in all departments. The showing of the ends was a bitter disappointment, however.

Pittsburgh's Big Battle.

One of the important football battles to be played Saturday will be between the University of Pittsburgh, Glenn Warner's powerful eleven, which has not met with defeat this season, and the Washington and Jefferson team, coached by Bob Folwell, which also is undefeated, and has to its credit a victory over Yale. The game will be played at Forbes Field in Pittsburgh, and it is believed that the attendance of the year, which was 25,000, will be exceeded this season. It is contended by many that Folwell has developed the forward passing more than any other coach, his teams of the last two years showing particular finish in this style of play. Glenn Warner, on the other hand, has the reputation of bringing the unusual plays into football, this being noticeably true when he was coach at Carlisle. The Pittsburgh team this year is conceded by many football men to be one of the most powerful in the country. When the eleven faces Washington and Jefferson it will have all of its star men in the line-up, with the exception of Miller at half back, who was injured in the game with Carlisle, and may be out for the rest of the season.

Sleepy Hollow Presents Golf Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—There was a large gathering at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club tonight for dinner and to witness the presentation of the golf cups and other trophies to the winners during the season. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the club, sat at the head of a large oval table around which were sixty members, including Governors of the club and the Golf Committee. In the centre of the table was a miniature golf course. Those who won trophies were C. G. Comstock, Jr.; C. D. Braidwith, A. H. Johnson, Mrs. J. A. Moore, S. C. Judson, W. D. Perine, Lee W. Maxwell, M. R. Howe, J. D. Voorhes, O. C. Macy, H. B. Scott, C. F. Schmidt, W. E. Strobel, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Guthrie, and Mason B. Starring, Jr. Those who gave dinner parties were Frank Trumbull, Arthur O. Choate, Harrison Williams, Percival J. Rintoul, Darwin P. Kingsley, H. B. Guthrie, William Stursburg, John E. Meek, Charles S. Huntly, H. D. Cheever, Walter B. Mahoney, Charles E. Herman, C. V. Rich, and Mason B. Starring.

Keady Speeds Up Lehigh Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 2.—A detrimental feature of today's practice at Lehigh in view of the Penn State game on Friday was the high, tricky wind that swept across the gridiron. It prevented any forward passing, and played havoc with the punting game and "Billy" Cahall's daily practice in drop kicking. However, the wind cooled the atmosphere and gave the players more life. Again today resident Coach Keady was content to speed up the men and perfect the plays he has taught them. Captain Tate, who has been out of the game for nearly a week, was in togs today and managed to go through the signal drill. It is not a certainty that he will be able to play Friday. Today's practice was continued until it was too dark to see the ball, and the men were sent to the field house with orders to report in the "gym" after supper for a secret drill.

Penn State Battered but Hopeful.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 2.—Penn State's football eleven returned from the Harvard game in a bruised and battered condition. Most of the players were suffering from minor injuries which Trainer Martin hopes to mend before the struggle with Lehigh here on Friday.

For the next three days the coaches will let the team down with light work in preparation for the Pennsylvania Day game with Lehigh. There will be little scrimmaging done by the Blue and White this week, the daily practice periods being devoted to bolstering the weaknesses exposed on Saturday.

GEORGETOWN DOWNS FORDHAM EASILY

Washington Team Has Little Trouble with the Local Boys, Who Are Beaten, 33 to 7.

The Georgetown football eleven had little difficulty in scoring a victory over Fordham yesterday afternoon, the final score reading 33 to 7 in favor of the invaders from Washington, who knew more football in a minute than the Bronx collegians had gathered in the entire season. That the Maroon was able to score one touch down resulted only from the fact that in the last quarter, when the count was made, the Washington substitutes were rushed on the field so fast that one could not keep track of them, and against this weakening of the visiting eleven, Fordham was able to gain its one consolation touch down. It came as the result of spectacular football, the open game throughout, Fordham working repeated forward passes.

The team which Exindine, the Indian coach of Georgetown, brought here was a finished football eleven, excelling in every way the Fordham team which opposed it. There was that in the play that reminded one of the Indians. The Washingtonians certainly were as crafty as the redskins and as resourceful in their attack. Many of the formations which worked so successfully were trick plays and the strategy was that of the Indian mind. Georgetown never did the expected, it was always the unexpected that prevailed, and Fordham from the first moment of play was attempting to fathom an attack that was to Fordham a perfect puzzle. The man with the ball seemed never to go in the direction that was anticipated. There would be the crush of the two lines meeting, a huddling of the players, and then suddenly a man would be seen off to one side with the ball, racing down into Fordham territory. The result was that whatever of defense Fordham had was destroyed and Georgetown at times gained at will.

But Georgetown did not rely alone on the unusual formations; the attack was versatile, and in line plunging, too, Fordham was forced to give way. In the first half Fordham's defense was punctured for long gains, the Washington men rushing the ball 197 yards as against not more than thirty-six yards made by Fordham.

In the second quarter Georgetown showed some excellent forward passing, and it was not dependent on two or three men. This seemed to bother Fordham. The Maroon did not follow their opponents so closely that they could stop the plays successfully. Some of the throws were long, far over the line of scrimmage, but there was always a Washington player where the ball was to land. Gilroy to Leighty was a favorite pass, and another that worked with success was from Wall to Gilroy.

The Washington team scored in the first few minutes of play. Wall got away for a long run of twenty-five yards that put the ball close to the Fordham goal. One plunge at the line by Gilroy failed to take the ball over, but the next effort by the same man could not be stopped by Fordham's defense, and Gilroy scored the touchdown right through the centre of the line. Near the close of the first quarter Fordham had its first chance for a score. Fitzgerald made two bad passes over Maloney's head, and the first one Conklin came through and recovered the ball for the Maroon on Georgetown's twenty-yard line. One short forward pass, Butler to Dunn, gained slightly, but Fordham could make no steady headway toward the Washington goal. Two more forward passes met with disaster, and both failed of completion. Georgetown took the ball on downs, and Maloney then punted out of danger.

One of the most sensational runs of the game came in the second period. With the ball in midfield Gilroy who was ever a worry to Fordham, took his third attack circled Fordham's left end on a wild race for a touchdown. Wall and Leighty gave him the interference at the start of the run, but they were left behind and one Fordham man made a desperate effort to stop the flying Washingtonian. He did get his arms around him, but Gilroy had a remarkable way of keeping his feet when tackled and he shook himself free and crossed the line. It was after this tally had been made that Georgetown opened its volley of aerial football, and Fordham showed such another such quick succession that Fordham was bewildered. As a result of a fumble Georgetown gained possession of the ball on Fordham's thirty-yard line. A pretty pass Wall to Gilroy gained fifteen yards and then another was executed by the same men after line plunges had been tried. This last one gave the touchdown that made the score 20 to 0 in favor of the visitors. In the first half Georgetown completed four forward passes for a total of sixty yards while Fordham had made but two for ten yards.

At the start of the second half Wall almost got away for a long run. He broke through Fordham's line for a twenty-yard run and when it seemed that he must have a clear field for a touchdown one of the Fordham men managed to bring him down. Wall passed as he was thrown, but the ball went wide and was recovered by Fordham. The touchdown, however, came a moment later. Dunn punted out of bounds on his own thirty-five yard line and then Gilroy and Leighty completed a pass that placed the ball on Fordham's one-yard line. Wall scored the touchdown.

The Georgetown men were giving the runner almost perfect interference at all times and the Fordham ends were put out of the plays which accounts for the long gains Maloney, Gilroy and Wall made so frequently. The line-up:

Fordham.	Position.	Georgetown.
Conklin	Left end	Cusack
May	Left tackle	Ward
Kane	Left guard	Mahlum
Treanor	Centre	Fitzgerald
Mulcahy	Right guard	Barron
Kendricks	Right tackle	O'Connor
Corriden	Right end	Corcoran
Dunn	Quarter back	Maloney
Cantwell	Left half back	Gilroy
Butler	Right half back	Wall
Yule	Full back	Leighty

Touchdowns—Gilroy, (3.) Wall, Leighty, Butler. Goals from touchdowns—Fitzgerald, (3.) Yule. Umpire—Mr. Bergen of Princeton. Referee—Mr. Kersberger of Washington and Jefferson. Head linesman—Mr. Donnelly of Trinity.

Shakeup Threatened for Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 2.—The Carlisle Indian 'Varsity eleven was put through a hard scrimmage this afternoon on Indian Field, lasting full fifty minutes. The coaches announced that as a result of last Saturday's showing changes would occur both in the line and back field, and, therefore, the players fought harder in this afternoon's scrimmage than they have in any game played this season. Changes were made throughout the struggle, and this will continue until the Redskins leave for the Holy Cross contest, when it will be finally announced who will obtain 'Varsity berths. The aborigines have not been fighting hard enough to satisfy the coaches, and it is hoped that some "pep" can be infused into them for the remaining games. Burd and Tibbits showed up particularly well at the end positions this afternoon, while Captain Calac's punting was of high class.

Changes in Williams Lineup.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 2.—Several changes were made in the line-up of the Williams 'Varsity football eleven in the practice this afternoon on Weston Field. Garfield covered the position of left end, and O'Brien took over the other wing. Weeks took the place of Kieser at left guard, and Jones went in at quarter back. The principal workout of the afternoon was a scrimmage between the freshmen and Varsity, in which the first string men had little difficulty in plowing holes through the 1919 line for two touchdowns. To assist Head Coach Daly in drilling the men into shape, Peterson, captain and centre of the 1913 Colgate team, was on the field coaching the line.

Other Football Results.

At Ridgewood, N. J.—Ridgewood High School, 48; Paterson High School, 0.

At Hackensack—Rutherford High School, 25; Hackensack High School, 0.

TOM SHEVLIN AT YALE.

Inexperienced Coaches Blamed for Poor Showing of Elis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Tom Shevlin reached New Haven at noon today, and was generally regarded at this afternoon's practice of the team as the real head of the Yale football organization for the remainder of the season. When asked whether Shevlin was in control Nelson Talbott, spokesman for the Hinkey coaching régime, evaded the question. Captain Wilson also declined to give a direct answer. When Shevlin was questioned he good-naturedly said. "I don't know what they do call me. You'll have to ask the powers that be. I am here to help coach."

Captain Wilson has made no statement concerning the coaching muddle until tonight, when he said that Yale's poor showing this Fall has been due to the fact that the coaching has been done by men without experience in winning elevens, and he asserted that Hinkey had been relegated from the position of head coach to membership in a coaching board. His statement follows:

"The football situation up to today has been that the team has lost confidence, and lacks knowledge of elementary football. This has been due in a large part to the fact that experienced and older men who have played in former championship teams have not been assisting in the coaching. They have been now called back, both by Coach Hinkey and myself. They will take charge of the team. In effect the change is a return to the old Yale method of a board of coaches taking the responsibility for the team, instead of any single coach. Mr. Hinkey will be one of this board."

Ex-Captain Talbott was asked this afternoon if Captain Wilson had any statement to make, and he responded in the negative. He said:

"I don't see what Captain Wilson can say now. He was contradicted himself once. I traced up his statement to The Yale News Sunday night. It gave the wrong impression. He spoke hastily on that occasion."

Continuing, Mr. Talbott said of Hinkey and Shevlin during the afternoon practice:

"Hinkey was in the field as an active coach, and will so remain all the season. Shevlin did not say much during the afternoon, but looked things over with Hinkey. He and Frank sat together and talked over the situation."

Mike Sweeney, the Hill school coach and trainer who brought out Shevlin in his preparatory school career, joined his old pupil tonight.

Yale's line-up today was shifted. Jim Higginbotham went to left end, displacing Moseley. Howell Van Nostrand ran the Varsity at the first time, Captain Wilson being shifted to half back. Again there was no scrimmage.

Today's line-up for the signal practice: Left end, Higginbotham; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Kent; centre, White; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Ayer; right end, Wedman; quarter back, Van Nostrand; left half back, Waite; right half back, Captain Wilson; full back, Scovil.

Tonight 2,500 students, headed by a band, paraded through the campus and surrounded the team and coaches. The team was having night signal drill in the baseball cage, and the demonstration grew to such proportions that Shevlin, Bigelow, and Wilson responded to calls for speeches. Shevlin received an ovation that lasted ten minutes. He spoke optimistically of Yale's chances in the "big" games.

ARMY TEAM SHIFTED.

Then Coach Daly Drives It Hard Against Second Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Several important changes in the line-up featured the drill of the Army eleven today. Coach Daly and his assistants drove the men through a stiff workout for two hours. One-half the period was devoted to scrimmaging with a strong second eleven. The 'Varsity's improvement, both offensively and defensively, was noticeable to a considerable degree today.

Two touchdowns and one goal from placement constituted the big team's scoring, while the second team failed to score or gain consistently. On the line Parker was in at tackle again after a fortnight's absence.

Jones, who has been playing the position, was sent to guard, where O'Hare usually works. The latter was in the dummy scrimmaging only today. Neyland rested, and his end was played by Cole, and later by Britton. The former men after line plunges had been tried. This last one gave the touchdown that made the score 20 to 0 in favor of the visitors. In the first half Georgetown completed four forward passes for a total of sixty yards while Fordham had made but two for ten yards.

At the start of the second half Wall almost got away for a long run. He broke through Fordham's line for a twenty-yard run and when it seemed that he must have a clear field for a touchdown one of the Fordham men managed to bring him down. Wall passed as he was thrown, but the ball went wide and was recovered by Fordham. The touchdown, however, came a moment later. Dunn punted out of bounds on his own thirty-five yard line and then Gilroy and Leighty completed a pass that placed the ball on Fordham's one-yard line. Wall scored the touchdown.

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Yule	Full back	Leighty

Touchdowns—Gilroy, (3.) Wall, Leighty, Butler. Goals from touchdowns—Fitzgerald, (3.) Yule. Umpire—Mr. Bergen of Princeton. Referee—Mr. Kersberger of Washington and Jefferson. Head linesman—Mr. Donnelly of Trinity.

New Formations for Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—A workout devoted almost entirely to the running off of new formations and plays for the Yale game Saturday gave the Brown eleven a busy afternoon at Andrews Field today. All of the regulars were in the 'Varsity line-up with the exception of Brace and Maxwell, who are still suffering from injured knees. Whether Brown will again resort to the open play which has been her mainstay in other years is uncertain. This style of play has not been worked with any degree of success in the Brown games thus far this season, and if it is to prove at all effective a deal of work must be put into it before the last of the week. The real scrimmage of the week will begin tomorrow, the second team preparing for it this afternoon with a long workout during the Yale formations. Brown's coaching staff was added to this afternoon by the appearance on the field of Bartlett, a tackle of a few years ago. More than the usual enthusiasm is being shown by the student body over the Saturday game, and already arrangements have been made for a special train to carry the 300 or more students who have already subscribed for the trip.

English Race Horses Arrive Here.

A number of thoroughbred race horses arrived from England yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, including several belonging to Harry Payne Whitney, which will be sent to his training stables on Long Island after a veterinary examination. The Whitney horses will strengthen the Whitney stables. Among the horses were Engelbert and Ladybird, both recent winners at the English tracks; three blooded colts, and a mare with foal.

Motor Boat Race Dates.

At the last meeting of the American Power Boat Association, the dates for the Gold Cup races were fixed for Sept. 2, 4, and 5 next, and the date of the race for the one-mile championship was set for Sept. 6. These races will take place at Detroit, as the result of the winning of the Gold Cup by Miss Detroit at Manhasset Bay in August, and the first challenger for this contest is the Lake George Regatta Association, which will probably be represented by a boat now building for Count Mankowski.

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LUCKY FIELD GOAL GIVES N. Y. U. A TIE

Bucknell and "The Violet" Play a 3-3 Game on Ohio Field, in the Bronx.

Football teams representing New York University and Bucknell battled for more than two hours yesterday on Ohio Field and failed to reach a decision. Scoring during the time the rival teams were on the playing field was limited to two field goals, each team securing one, making the final score 3—3. In the minds of more than half the 3,000 spectators the Violet goal was a questionable one, but there appeared to be no doubt about the shot Hendron booted between the N. Y. U. uprights in the third period of the game.

A stiff breeze blew diagonally across the field, and this was responsible for the difference of opinion regarding the field goal credited to N. Y. U. Dr. Newton, the field judge, says the ball, after passing between the posts, suddenly swerved and traveled wide. Many of the spectators were certain the swerving occurred before the ball reached the uprights, and the try failed by several feet, but Dr. Newton's ruling officially settled the kick, and N. Y. U. managed to break even on the game.

It is probable that the addition of two minutes' playing time would have placed N. Y. U. in the lead, for when the whistle blew the Pennsylvanians were being forced back with the ball in N. Y. U.'s possession inside the Bucknell 5-yard line. The game on the whole, however, tells the relative playing strength of the rival teams, as there was little to choose between them.

The Violet lacked concentration of offense and played a listless, spiritless game, except in the last five minutes of the contest, when they woke up and made several good gains. They were powerless against the centre of the Bucknell line, and were slow in starting the end plays. The visitors made a number of substantial gains through the centre and tackles, but lost much ground by incompleted forward passes. In the latter respect the Violet was also a constant offender, and time and again missed opportunities to advance the ball by this method of attack.

In the first period, after Cann had missed a field goal from the twenty-five-yard line, N. Y. U. carried the ball back to the Bucknell territory by short rushes. Failing at an attempted forward pass Egan dropped back and scored a field goal. During the scrimmage just previous to the kick McDermott, the Bucknell quarterback, was injured, and was carried off the field. An examination disclosed the fact that his leg was broken, and Hoppter replaced him.

After several ineffectual attempts to score by both teams Bucknell in the third period secured the ball on a fumble on the Violet ten-yard line. Two attempts to advance the ball failed when Hendron equalized the score by booting the leather over the posts from the twenty-yard line. The Bucknell players tried to increase their score by adding speed, but a fumble gave the Violet the ball, and runs by Cann and Egan brought it close to Bucknell's goal line. The line-up:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Bucknell.
Waldman	Left end	Dent
Williams	Left tackle	Baker
Zimmerle	Left guard	Newcomb
House	Centre	Schaffner
Sokolowski	Right guard	Houghton
Somers	Right tackle	Cockill
Egan	Right end	Smith
Manley	Quarter back	McDermott
Cann	Left half back	Ellis
Erwig	Right half back	Atkens
Bernstein	Full back	Glass

SCORE BY PERIODS.

N. Y. U.	0	0	0	3—3
Bucknell	0	0	0	3—3

Goals from field—Egan, N. Y. U.; Hendron, Bucknell. Substitutes—Nagle for Bernstein, Bernstein for Erwig, Oswang for Manley, McCullough for Egan, Egan for Nagle, Erwig for Egan, Egan for McCullough, Manley for Oswang, H. Williams for Erwig, Noonan for Egan, Henderson for Smith, Shafter for Newcomb, Nangan for Glass, Houghton for McDermott, Williamson for Dent, Baldorf for Lightner, Layton for Newcomb. Referee—Fred Murphy, Brown. Umpire—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Field judge—Dr. S. B. Newton, Pennsylvania. Head linesman, William Kindgen, Columbia. Time of periods—Four of twelve minutes each.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

The Fisheries Bureau has established the hump-backed salmon on the Maine Coast, the results of plants made in February, 1914. As this fish is a rapid grower, attaining its majority in two years, the bureau expects a big supply of this king of food fish in a very few years.

The Long Island season for rabbits and black, gray, and fox squirrels opens today. Up to Dec. 31 it will be legal for any sportsman having a license to shoot six rabbits and five squirrels in one day. It is also the opening day for shooting wild pheasants, Hungarian dark-necked, ring-hecked, commonly called English, Mongolian or Chinese, and quail. The bag limit is six male pheasants in one day and thirty-six in an open season. The quail limit is ten in one day and not more than fifty in an open season.

Sportsmen are looking forward to the special deer season of fifteen days which begins today in the Catskill Mountain section of the State, which includes Ulster County and the towns of Neversink, Cocherton, Forestburg, Highlands, Lumberland, Forestburg and Bethel, and all that section of Mamakating and Thompson lying south of the Newburg and Cochecton railroad. Sullivan County, and the town of Deer Park in Orange County. Deer hunters are limited to two animals in a season.

A special invitation casting tourney will be held tomorrow by the Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club from their floats in Weequadic Park, Newark. There will be six events as follows: 9 A. M.—Fishermen's bait casting for distance; 10:30 A. M.—Distance fly, unlimited rod; 1 P. M.—One-half ounce distance bait casting; 2 P. M.—Distance fly, five-ounce rod; 3 P. M.—One-half ounce accuracy bait casting; 4:30 P. M.—Accuracy net casting.

The Barnegat Bay duck shooting season opens tomorrow, and preparations are being made by the guilders all along the line. Decoys are being overhauled and sneakboxes are being put in order. The guides are looking for cold, stormy weather, as they say that the best duck shooting weather is when it is not fit for man or beast to be out doors, as on these days the ducks bestir themselves and keep moving.

With but one Wednesday remaining for the open season in New Jersey for hunting deer the sportsmen who have as yet not been out are making preparations to try the sport during the next three days. Several deer were bagged on the third day in both the northern and southern sections of the State. The fact that the foliage is still heavy on the trees make it difficult to see the game.

NEW YORK GUNNERS OUT.

Thirty-five Compete for Several Trophies at Travers Island.

Thirty-five gunners took advantage of the Election Day holiday and shot over the traps of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island. They started the November program that included a monthly cup, a club trophy, an accumulation prize, and a shoot for the Travers Island trophy. There was a decided innovation insofar as the first three cups were concerned. Instead of shooting off for a "leg," all the gunners who tied at 25 targets were credited with a win. The gunner who scores the most wins during the month captures these prizes.

Eight gunners scored on the monthly cup. They were E. R. Debacher, G. J. Corbett, M. McVoy, Jr., S. P. Williams, W. R. Delehanty, D. S. McMahon, R. L. Spotts, and W. B. Ogden. Those who scored on the club cup were A. L. Burns, R. R. Debacher, F. Fowler, J. H. Vandeever, W. H. Luckett, A. W. Currie, G. H. Martin, G. L. Culver, W. R. Delehanty, and W. B. Ogden. The accumulation cup did not have so many full scores. However, Conrad Stein, G. J. Corbett, W. H. Luckett, R. E. Eldred, and G. L. Culver all had 25 kills to their credit.

Six men tied in the shoot for the Travers Island trophy. They were G. J. Corbett, E. H. Luckett, B. E. Eldred, J. H. Brandenberg, Dr. Culver, and A. B. Hubbell. In the second time at the traps Corbett and Culver again tied with 25 targets, the winner finally being the former with a score of 24 to 22 targets. George J. Corbett also was the high scratch gun of the day. This is the most important trophy each week at Travers Island. He won yesterday with a 92 out of a possible 100 targets.

The high handicap gunner was W. H. Luckett, who had a full score of 100 kills, shooting with an allowance of 12 "birds." A. B. Hubbell took the novice cup. The distance handicap went to Dr. Martin with a full score of 25 targets, shooting from the 19-yard mark. It was excellent work.

PETER SCOTT'S RICH STAKE.

Poughkeepsie Horse Wins $20,000 Trot at San Francisco Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Peter Scott, owned and driven by Thomas Murphy of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., won the $20,000 stake trot at the Exposition Park here today in three straight heats. The first money amounts to $10,000. Miss Perfection was second and Spriggan third.

WILLARD TO DEFEND TITLE.

Moran, Fulton, or Coffey Will Box Champion at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and his manager, Tom Jones, said today they had agreed with Dominick Tortorich and Tommy Burns, local fight promoters, to sign a contract for Willard to defend his title in a twenty-round bout in this city, the first week in March, against an opponent to be selected by the promoters by Dec. 10 next. Tortorich stated Willard's opponent would be either Frank Moran, Fred Fulton, or Jim Coffey.

Le Colosse Will Wrestle Again.

Hjelmar Lundin, the big Swedish wrestler, will make his first appearance before an American crowd at the international wrestling tournament which starts next Monday night at the Manhattan Opera House.

Lundin competed in the big tournaments in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. In addition to Lundin, Pierre le Colosse, the French giant, who was the sensation of the last tournament, will also compete in this tournament. Le Colosse would surely have been in the finals of the recent tournament except for the fact that his roughness caused him to be disqualified in several of his best matches.

George Lurich, the big Russian, is also one of the latest entries.

Race for Hunt Club Members.

A special event for cavalry members of the militia will be one of the features of the Military Show during the week of November 13th. With few exceptions, the leading amateur riders of the many hunt clubs on Long Island belong to the mounted troops.

A mile race over the sticks will be arranged for their benefit. This should make an interesting and exciting brush, and will probably take place on the Wednesday evening of the show.

The extra event will follow the regular program, in which all of the contestants of the steeplechase event will participate. In this heat, most of the steeplechase runners that competed in the field races during the past season of racing, will show just what they can do in clearing obstacles placed where there is not much space for the take-off.

English and Balk-Line Billiards.

Two games were played in the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy last night. J. Robertson won from C. Holtzman in a closely contested game by a score of 150 to 144

DARIO RESTA VICTOR IN 100-MILE RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY—DOG SHOW

RESTA'S AUTO FIRST IN SPEEDWAY RACE

Burman Second in 100-Mile Contest—New American Record.

Such a taste of motor racing as the public had at the opening of the big Sheepshead Bay Speedway several weeks ago seemed to create an appetite. Proof is in the fact that probably 25,000 persons braved the winds and the storm that threatened yesterday afternoon to see a hundred-mile race in which Resta, De Palma, Mulford, Aitken, "Wild Bill" Burman, and Rickenbacker were drivers, and a match race between Burman and De Palma, the former driving his Blitzen-Benz car and the latter a recently imported Sunbeam. These are said to be the two fastest cars in the world.

Resta, driving a Peugeot, won the 100-mile race in 56 minutes 55.71 seconds, beating Burman, who drove a car of the same make, by 1 minute and 38 seconds, with Rickenbacker and his Maxwell third, a trifle over four minutes behind the leader.

While Resta missed beating his own record for the distance, made over the Brooklands, England, cement track, by practically 21 seconds, he did beat his American record for the distance, made in the race for the Astor Cup, by 31 seconds, and gave that much excuse for any thrills that happened to assert themselves during the progress of the race. Resta's average speed for the distance was 105.39 miles per hour, and it might easily have been made faster but for the fact that after the conclusion of the sixty-third mile he had a lap the advantage of his nearest competitor, which at that time happened to be Mulford, and only nursed his car along to hold the victory he had in sight rather than try to burn up records, with a chance of burning up his car instead. With rather more than two laps' advantage of Burman, who was third, there was no necessity for Resta to hustle. He did not, therefore, though he kept his car going along at a rate of speed rather faster than the average man would care to ride.

The real speed stunt of the afternoon preceded the racing events proper, when "Wild Bill" Burman sent his homely but speedy Blitzen-Benz car around the big bowl two full miles in 1 minute and 2.20 seconds, a rate of 116 miles an hour, and did it so easily that no one appreciated the fact that he had then recorded the highest average rate of speed for the new track until they saw De Palma send a Packard special over the course immediately afterward at the rate of 102¼ miles an hour. That they could not help noticing that the latter car appeared to crawl in comparison with the humming rate of speed which the Blitzen-Benz car had just shown. This was to most of the great crowd the one exhibition that gave them a chance to see what comparative speed means when one gets around a hundred miles an hour. It was as the flight of a hawk compared with that of a pigeon.

A match race between De Palma, driving his Sunbeam, and Burman, driving his Blitzen-Benz, both cars developing upward of 200 horse power, and driven in heats, was the thriller of the afternoon. An attempt was made to run off the first heat of this race before the long-distance journey, but with instructions as to the "flying start" somewhat jumbled, it was a fiasco, as De Palma stopped his car after going but two miles, in the belief that he had finished his journey. That heat was called off, and the two decisive heats were run after the big race of the afternoon had ended. The first of these was at four miles—twice around the track—and De Palma accomplished the journey in 2:08, an average rate of 111.97 miles an hour, defeating Burman by not much more than the length of his car and that infinitesimal fraction of a minute, five one-hundredths of a second.

The victory came at the end of a gruelling and picturesque run, with the cars racing as if they were a pair fastened together as they went through both the front and the back level stretches. On the second time around De Palma, who had the "pole," or inside of the track, forced Burman to drive his car far up on the outer edge of the bowl at the east end, while he spun around down near the safety apron. It proved to be a clever bit of driving, for though Burman came down the incline of the bowl as if shooting down a toboggan, he had perforce to interfere with the speed of his car a trifle to straighten it for the run to the finish. In that instant of Burman's slowing his car even in this trifling fashion, De Palma was able to literally jump his car ahead sufficiently to enable him to get across the line in front of Burman by not so much time as it would take to wink one's eye, and that is a moderately speedy operation.

So successful was this bit of clever driving that De Palma tried it again, and with a similar result, in the second of the dash races, which was at six miles, three circuits of the big bowl. On each run about the curves De Palma, who had the inside of the track at the start, kept his car down near the apron and forced Burman to do the climbing up toward the ridges, the latter easily holding De Palma on the straight runs. Save for the distance between them on the turns, and that was a matter of the width of the track only instead of leadership in yards, the pair were practically on even terms until it came to the final quarter mile. Then De Palma, swinging for home, jumped his car, caught Burman as he came rushing down the decline of the bowl, and as the crowds on the stand jumped to their feet and showed the first real enthusiasm of the day, whizzed to the fore and again stole the honors, this time by seven one-hundredths of a second, a distance of a length and a half of his machine. De Palma's time was 3:03.78, at the rate of 113.86 miles per hour, which was announced as the world's record in a competition.

Just as the hundred-mile race was started there was a slight shower, which came while Jules Domenjoz was completing his exhibition as an aviator of much daring and exceptionally clever control of a Bleriot machine. The six cars moved about the track at a moderate rate of speed preparatory to a flying start. Fred Wagner flashed his little flag which sent them on their journey, and as they made the first circuit they seemed to run directly into the arch of a rainbow which showed brightly in the rays of the sun for a brief moment and faded from sight before the drivers could reach it again. It was announced as a good omen at once. It was for Resta, who was first to cut into the bow, for he was the only one of the drivers who did not have to stop his car at any part of the race. Mulford had to stop five times for new tires or engine repairs, and finally went out of the race at the end of the ninety-second mile with a broken oil feed. Aitken was first to go out of the race, retiring at the end of the tenth mile, and while in the lead, with a broken connecting rod. De Palma went out at the end of forty miles with a broken connecting rod also, after running in third place most of the time and in second for a short time after Aitken's retirement, so that there were but three drivers left to finish, and after that fortieth mile it was only a procession, in which Resta led and the rest trailed as best they could after occasional visits to their repair pits, chiefly for tire troubles.

Only 22 Minor Leagues Now.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Twenty-two minor leagues, as compared with forty-seven last year, are now in existence, according to officers of the minors making plans today for the trip of the magnates to San Francisco, where next week, the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues will be held. Each of the leagues will be represented, it is expected. Some discussion of retrenchment may take place at the meeting, but most of the leagues which weathered the storm of last Summer already enforce their salary limit rules very strictly, it was said.

HIS HANDICAP HELPED.

Courage, with Big Allowance, Won Sunday School Race Easily.

George Courage of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, in receipt of 1 minute 45 seconds' allowance, yesterday won the annual Election Day cross-country run of the Sunday Schools Athletic League over the three-mile course at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Owing to the poor handicapping Courage actually ran away with the race, winning by more than 125 yards from W. H. Jackson of Central Congregational, and incidentally finished in the fastest time this race has ever been run in, going the three miles in 20 minutes 10 seconds.

The team honors were captured by the quartet representing St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, with the smallest score of 14 points. Only four Sunday schools finished with full teams. Four men counted in each squad.

Jackson, who had three minutes' handicap, the limit allowance, gave Courage a hard fight in the first half of the race, but at the turning point at Ninth Street and Flatbush Avenue the Marcy Avenue Church athlete shot by his opponent and in the final stages of the contest had no difficulty in increasing his advantage.

The first scratch man to finish was E. Herd of Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, who crossed the line in sixteenth position. His time was announced as 21 minutes flat, which was fifty seconds slower than the figures credited to the winner. Thirty-three harriers started and all but three finished. The summary:

George Courage, Marcy Avenue Baptist, (1:45;) 20:10; W. H. Jackson, Central Congregational, (3:00;) 22:00; A. Weyman, St. Matthew's E. L., (2:00,) 20:20.
The others, with handicaps, finished in this order:
W. L. Van Barge, St. Paul's E. L., (1:30;) R. Lang, Central Congregational, (2:30;) W. Ellsworth, St. Matthew's E. L., (1:15;) F. Weberpals, St. Matthew's E. L., (1:45;) A. Steigas, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (2:30;) G. Spencer, Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal, (1:45;) H. Schufel, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (1:30;) H. W. Foster, James Methodist Episcopal; P. Schufel, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (1:30;) E. Landis, St. Matthew's E. L., (2:00;) J. Peak, Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal, (3:00;) M. Maguire, Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal (1:45;) E. Hoey, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (scratch;) E. Boenes, St. Matthew's E. L., (1:45;) C. Miller, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (2:30;) H. Larsen, Norwegian Protestant Episcopal, (2:45;) G. Will, Parkville Congregational, (2:00;) J. Voege, St. Matthew's E. L., (2:15;) W. Luna, Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal, (2:15;) E. T. Braden, Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal, (2:30;) J. Rooney, Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal, (2:30;) C. B. Mount, Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal.

POINT SCORE.

St. Matthew's E. L.	1	2	3	8—14
Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian.	4	6	7	11—28
Fourth Avenue M. E.	5	2	14	15—46
Hanson Place M. E.	9	10	13	16—49

Montclair Y. M. C. A. Runs.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Nov. 2.—Twelve contestants were entered in each of the senior and junior events of the annual Election Day cross-country run of the Montclair Y. M. C. A. today. The former was for four miles and the latter one. Walter Scheffler was the winner of the senior event, his time being 21:38. Roy Selover finished second and Kenneth Baker third. Paul Lundell was the winner of the junior event, his time for the mile being 4:55.

Union Interclass Games.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The sophomores of Union College defeated the first-year class here today in the interclass athletic events by the score of 161 to 118. The sophomores easily outclassed the freshmen in the track events, but the big event of the day was the football game, which ended 0 to 0.

The freshmen had lost the two previous games, but came into the game today with knowledge and skill gained by their hard practice during the past week. With the addition of today's victories, '16 has won all the scraps and interclass events of the Fall and holds away over the first-year class.

OAK NANA TAKES BULLDOG TROPHY

Rockcliffe Kennels Championship Entry Wins Another Title at McAlpin Show.

Bulldogs of assorted sizes and various shapes were on exhibition all day yesterday at the McAlpin Hotel. The occasion was the annual show of the Joint Bulldog Clubs of America.

The winter garden of the hotel, where the show was held, was crowded throughout the day with admirers of this popular breed. The uglier the specimen the larger the crowd that surrounded its bench.

Over ninety dogs were judged, and while these represented a few of the best kennels in this part of the country, there was an absence of those topnotchers which are always so prominent at the Westminster Kennel Club Exhibitions.

There were a number of new exhibitors, and the outstanding feature of the event was the fine showing made by the American-bred dogs. Charles Scardon's Beaming Belle, bred by its owner, took the reserve in the winners' class when she beat a number of prominent champion bitches.

The blue went to Rockcliffe Kennels, Champion Oak Nana, which was adjudged the best dog in the show. This is no new title for Oak Nana, as it has frequently had this honor thrust upon it before, as the Rockcliffe Kennels' entry has numerous times been adjudged the best of any breed at many important shows. This makes the third championship for Oak Nana.

The bitch is pure white, beautifully bodied, with a very short face, good wide flat skull and a big sweep of under jaw. She is owned by John T. Minturn. Baron Beaming, the father of Beaming Belle, was adjudged the best dog of the opposite sex. This prize winner is owned by Allison Lederer of East Williston, Long Island. He is a large heavyweight, with a splendid body, but a slight defect in the face and poor legs.

Many of the spectators were of the opinion that the "best dog in the show" should have gone to the Rockcliffe Kennels' entry, Rockcliffe Lord Brilliant, which has been in this country only eighteen months, but has never been shown before, but the judge, in placing Champion Baron Beaming first did not do so before a careful and thorough examination of the two dogs. Lord Brilliant has bad eyes and is sway-backed and has very poor teeth. The awards:

American-Bred Dogs. (Under 45 Pounds.)—Won by E. P. Hinds's Ashland Little Nipper; second, Mrs. W. Hillebrandt's Deodora Billy; third, W. T. Drew's Buttons, 2d; fourth, Walter Murray's Rajah.
American-Bred Dogs, (45 Pounds and Over.)—Won by Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Baron; second, Dr. Roy H. Peck's Daddy Dial; third, Fernbrook Farm's Fernbrook Bully; fourth, Thomas J. Marvin's Magnet Mahomet.
Limit, Dogs, (Under 45 Pounds.)—Won by Mrs. C. N. Platt's Duke of Plaza Toro; second, Reuben Clarke's Dollar Magnet; third, E. P. Hinds's Ashland Little Nipper; fourth; Ernest Truslow's Boola's Aldrich Rex.
Open, Dogs, (Under 45 Pounds.)—Won by Mrs. C. N. Platt's Duke of Plaza Toro; second, Reuben Clarke's Dollar Magnet; third, Fernbrook Farm's Fernbrook Chiron; fourth, E. P. Hinds's Ashland Little Nipper.
Limit, Dogs. (45 Pounds and Over.)—Won by Rockliffe Kennels' Rockliffe Lord Brilliant; second, W. N. G. Clark's Ricardo Model, 2d; third, Fernbrook Farm's Woodcraft Bishop; fourth, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Wroxham Silent Marquis.
Open, Dogs, (45 Pounds and Over.)—Won by Inwall Kennels' ch. Baron Beaming; second, Rockliffe Kennels' Rockliffe Lord Brilliant; third, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Baron Teasdale; fourth, Fernbrook Farm's Woodcraft Bishop.
Winners, Dogs.—Won by Inwall Kennels' ch. Baron Beaming; reserve, Rockliffe Kennels' Rockliffe Lord Brilliant.
Junior Dogs, (under 2 years.)—Won by Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Baron; second, Reuben Clarke's Dollar Magnet; third, Thomas J. Farvin's Magnet Mahomet; fourth, Ernest Truslow's Boola Aldrich Rex.
Green Dogs, (American bred, previous non-winners.)—Won by Dr. Roy H. Peck's Blooming Buster Dial; second, John J. Mullen's Renwar Bylyn.
Open, Dogs, (bred by exhibitor.)—Won by E. P. Hinds's Ashland Little Nipper.
Veteran Dogs, (over 8 years.)—Won by Fernbrook Farm's Woodcraft Bishop.
American Bred Bitches, (under 40 pounds.)—Won by W. T. Drew's Gabys Delsa; second, E. T. Churchman's Lady Supreme; third, Dr. Roy H. Peck's Sally Ann Dial; fourth, Howard R. Slaght's Marchioness Temple.
American Bred Bitches, (40 pounds and over.)—Won by John Dune's Lednem Countess; second, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Molly; third, Inwall Kennels' Inwall Alice Sit by the Fire.
Limit Bitches, (under 40 pounds.)—Won by Oakwall Kennels' Oakwall Flirty Westall; second, E. G. Churchman's Lady Supreme; third, Howard R. Slaght's Marchioness Temple; fourth, James Conway's Verity Verax.
Open, Bitches, (under 40 pounds.)—Won by Rockliffe Kennels' Oak Nana; second, Oakwall Kennels' Oakwall Flirty Westall; third, James Conway's Verity Verax; fourth, E. P. Hinds's Ashland Little Mary.
Limit, Bitches, (40 Pounds and Over.)—Won by John Duno's Lednem Countess; second, Rockliffe Kennels' Nora Rosetta; third, Mrs. Darwin S. Hudson's Flagon; fourth, Alexander Bodgan's Drewstone Lady Seaton.
Open, Bitches, (40 Pounds and Over.)—Won by Paul Scardon's ch. Beaming Belle; second, Inwall Kennels' ch. Florence Rhonda; third, Rockliffe Kennels' Nora Rosetta; fourth, Mrs. Darwin S. Hudson's Flagon.
Winners, Bitches.—First, Rockliffe Kennels' ch. Oak Nana; reserve, Paul Scardon's ch. Beaming Belle.
Green Bitches, (American Bred, Previous Non-Winners.)—Won by Joseph Jackson's Yeawood Princess; second, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Scrappy; third, Mrs. Walter Sickle's Sunshine; fourth, Godlub Kennels' Godlub Fiyphen.
Open, Bitches, (Bred by Exhibitor.)—Won by John Duno's Lednem Countess.
Veteran, Bitches, (Over Years Old.)—Won by Rockliffe Kennels' ch. Dundee Thalia.
American Bred Braces.—Won by Mrs. C. N. Platt's brace.
Open Braces.—Won by Rockliffe Kennels' Fernbrook Farm's brace, second.
Teams.—Won by Rockliffe Kennels' team; second, Mrs. C. N. Platt's team.

ERASMUS HARRIERS BEST.

Brooklyn Schoolboys Win Triangular Run in Prospect Park.

Cross-country runners of Erasmus Hall High School triumphed in a triangular match with teams from Yonkers High School and Far Rockaway High over the three-mile course at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. A two-point margin gave the victory to Erasmus over Yonkers, the scores being 27 and 29, respectively. Far Rockaway was a poor third, with 96 points.

The individual honors were won by Harry Russell of Yonkers, who journeyed over the three-mile trail in 19 minutes 15 seconds, leading by almost 200 yards F. Loomis of Erasmus, who finished second. Earl McRay, another Yonkers standard bearer, breasted the tape 7 seconds after Loomis.

Russell led from start to finish, and his advantage was never threatened after the first mile by any of the fifty starters. The summary:

Harry Russell, Yonkers, 19:15; F. Loomis, Erasmus Hall, 19:35; Earl McRay, Yonkers, 22:02; Laubin, Erasmus Hall, 20:03; Erlght, Erasmus Hall, 20:10; Lloyd, Yonkers, 20:11; McMulkin, Erasmus Hall, 20:20; Scholding, Yonkers, 20:24; Rogers, Erasmus Hall, 20:07; Chase, Erasmus Hall, 20:35; Carpenter, Yonkers, 20:55; Swann, Erasmus Hall, 21:12; McCann, Far Rockaway, 21:32; Satterly, Erasmus Hall, 21:33; McGonigle, Erasmus Hall, 21:35; Lowe, Erasmus Hall, 21:41; Fitzgibbons, Yonkers, 21:55; Klein, Far Rockaway, 22:14; Masterson, Erasmus Hall, 22:16; Arneth, Far Rockaway, 22:35; Kane, Far Rockaway, 22:37; Forsythe, Erasmus Hall, 22:41; Pritchett, Erasmus Hall, 22:53; Seliger, Far Rockaway, 23:00; McKiernan, Erasmus Hall, 23:18.

POINT SCORE.

Erasmus Hall	2	4	5	7	9—27
Yonkers	1	3	6	8	11—29
Far Rockaway	13	18	20	21	24—96

Buck Cornelius Dead.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 2.—M. J. Connelly, known in sporting circles as "Buck Cornelius," died in the West Penn Hospital here last night from a complication of diseases. For over thirty years Connelly attended every prize fight of importance in the country, and at one time was considered as referee for the Johnson-Jefferies battle at Reno. He was 53 years old.

POLICE STOP SUNDAY GOLF AT NEWPORT

Parading of Players in Links Regalia an Affront to Churchgoers.

New York has laws on its statute books which, if rigidly enforced, would make this city as joyless a place for a large part of its population on Sunday as Newport evidently was last Sunday for those who live there. The Mayor and Chief of Police of that city have been engaged in a struggle to determine who has the superior authority. Just to show what he could do, backed up by the ancient blue laws of the State, the Police Chief succeeded in keeping the links of the Newport Golf Club closed on last Sunday. A policeman watched the course, and warned many members that they could not play. A barber was arrested for shaving a customer, club bars were closed, and only a few indispensable things, among which were newspapers and ice cream, were allowed to be sold.

The game of golf which many ministers class with the automobile as having done more than anything else to take people away from the churches, could be stopped on Sunday in this State, provided any police official or Sheriff was willing to incur the odium which the lovers of the game would doubtless cast upon him if he prohibited their favorite pastime. While baseball and other forms of amusement have been severely attacked at times by societies for the enforcement of the Sunday law, golf has thus far escaped.

There have been instances, both in New Jersey and on Long Island, of complaints by Sunday observers that golfers paraded through the village streets, and even past the churches, in their golfing attire. Occasional efforts have been made to prohibit the employment of boys as caddies on Sundays, but no arrests have ever been made, and some clubs have a rule that members must carry their own clubs on Sunday. In the early years of the game the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., prohibited play on Sunday, and for four or five years it was the only large golf club around New York that closed its links on that day.

The Sunday law, however, expressly states that "all shooting, fishing, horse racing, gaming or other public sports, exercises or shows upon the first day of the week and all noise disturbing the peace of the day are prohibited."

Special provision has been made for baseball which is not deemed a violation of the general statute, provided it is not played for money and when it "does not interrupt the repose and religious liberty of the community."

In the vicinity of New York there is no greater amusement field, on Sunday which furnishes sport and enjoyment to thousands of old and young, than Van Cortlandt Park. Hundreds of golfers play there every pleasant Sunday. There are baseball games galore. The cricketers occupy a large part of the field, and even croquet may be seen. Yet most of these games, within the rigid construction of the law might be prohibited. There is a memorable case on record in 1893, of a man who was convicted for breaking the Sunday law because he went fishing in a private lake with the consent of the owner. On appeal the court held that the man had been properly convicted.

"The enforcement of the laws curtailing the amusement of the population either on Sunday or at other times is naturally based on certain commonsense considerations," said Third Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham yesterday, who has control of many of these regulations. "Take the playing of baseball, for instance. If a game should be played in a quiet, residential part of the city, where the noise occasioned by the sport would disturb the peace of the residents, it would very likely be stopped as a nuisance in that particular locality. Horn blowing in the street is prohibited and the throwing of confetti might be construed as an assault. On election night, however, the police usually allow the exercise of these innocent amusements in the busy thoroughfares, as around Times Square, but the same things would be stopped in the quiet residential blocks. On Thanksgiving Day the custom has become very prevalent for hundreds of youngsters to parade the streets in grotesque costume, and the ostensible breaking of the law is not severely regarded, provided that the masquerading does not become a nuisance."

New York City also is the only place in the State where a barber may shave every Sunday in the year without fear of arrest. The barbers of Saratoga Springs enjoy the same privilege from June 15 to Sept. 15. Anywhere else the barber who shaves on Sunday is liable to arrest and a fine of $5 and for the second offense $10 to $25, or ten to twenty-five days in jail.

The law against Sunday shows prohibits everything in the nature of a genuine theatrical entertainment, but moving-picture shows, vaudeville, with certain limitations, and concerts are within the law. The police authorities, as well as the Sunday observance societies, admit that the line of distinction between what is allowed and prohibited is very fine, of which a striking instance was shown two weeks ago, when David Bispham's play of "Adelaide," illustrating incidents in the life of Beethoven, was stopped from production on Sunday, first in the Harris Theatre and then in the Church of the Messiah, although no admission was to be charged for the church performance.

Park Club Golfers Close Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 2.—The active golf season closed at the Park Golf Club today with a combination handicap for the holiday trophies, open to individuals, and two-ball foursome, which was won by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whitehead. The scores: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whitehead, 103, 30—73; W. A. Townsend, 92, 19—71, Dr. J. E. Runnels, 101, 25—76; J. A. Wilson, 92, 16—76; Miss Grace A. Ten Eyck, 105, 28—77; Dr. F. T. Clawson, 115, 38—77; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Smith, 124, 45—79; Charles D. Morse, 94, 14—80; Mrs. W. W. Jones and F. Whittworth, 110, 30—80; Miss A. M. Wright and W. P. Taylor, 111, 30—81; Dr. O. B. Whitford, 119, 38—81; H. G. Demeza, 100, 18—82; Dr. George Moore, 120, 38—82; H. Brush, 120, 38—82; H. E. Blazier, 89, 7—82; the Rev. Edwin Shaw, 111, 30—81; A. S. Olmsted, 110, 36—83; Dr. G. H. Hillman, 124, 38—86; A. A. Cannon, 103, 16—87; Samuel Townsend, 114, 24—90; Miss Frances Weed and H. H. Woodland, 128, 35—93.

W. P. Taylor was the winner of the President's Cup, with a margin of 4 points over H. E. Blazier, and he also won the Oakmont Cup for the best scored net score of the season. H. E. Blazier and R. C. Blancke, Jr., with seven and six wins, were the winners of the Officers' Challenge Medals.

Plainfield Cup for Dumont.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 2.—By scoring four points in today's competition, Morris J. Dumont won the Golf Committee Cup at the Plainfield Country Club, with a total of 31 points. H. H. Craig finished second with 28½ points, and J. R. Shoemaker was third with 28 and six-tenths points. Today's leading scores: J. R. Shoemaker, 80, 9—71; Morris J. Dumont, 83, 14—74; O. H. Fleming, 89, 10—79; H. H. Craig, 93, 12—81.

These scores were returned in a thirty-six hole medal play handicap, best selected eighteen holes: C. C. Riggs, 82, 14—68; A. J. Watson, 77, 6—71; W. T. Kaufman, 85, 14—71; Arthur Murphy, 79, 7—72; L. S. Church, 81, 9—72; W. M. Alting, 82, 10—72; J. R. Shoemaker, 80, 7—73; Murray Rushmore, 90, 17—73; E. A. Lyon, 90, 17—73; D. H. Barrows, 81, 6—75; O. H. Fleming, 84, 8—76; A. G. Moore, 95, 18—77; D. W. Taylor, 97, 15—82.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

More Than 100 Players Compete at Fox Hills.

Considerably more than a hundred golfers were out yesterday at the Fox Hills Golf Club to compete for several trophies, but the hills and dales together with the high wind played havoc with the scores. The I. N. W. James trophy for the best eighteen hole net score was won by Thomas D. Waterbury, with a card of 93, 20—73. The Captain's trophy, offered by W. Roy Barnhill for the best thirty-six hole net score was captured by W. P. Jockin, with 180, 28—152.

Early in the day a four-ball competition was run off, the cup being offered by George G. Worthley. This was won by Ralph Trier and William H. Kelsey with 90, 16 2-3—73 1-3, which was one-third of a point better than the star competition composed of B. T. Allen and August F. Kammer.

In the club handicap Worthley was the winner with 91, 12—79 among those classified in the first division, and in the second set V. M. Norris topped the list with 94, 16—78.

Besides an eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday, the members competed in four-ball foursomes, in which one-third of the combined handicap was allowed. J. L. Pyle, with a card of 98, 25—71, was the leader in the handicap, while the foursome four-ball winners were A. J. Sullivan and Bartlett Green, with a card of 83, 9—74. The scores:

Handicap—J. L. Pyle, 98, 25—71; P. H. Edwards, 92, 18—74; C. A. Sinclair, 91, 16—75; J. Perlmutter, 95, 19—76; P. E. Mann, 87, 9—78; Bartlett Green, 91, 12—79; A. T. Anderson, 89, 10—79; Howard Edwards, 90, 10—80; D. F. Edwards, 104, 24—80; A. G. Woelfle, 107, 27—80; C. H. Bickell, 97, 15—82; W. P. Fogel, 102, 20—82; P. C. Coughlin, 102, 20—82; C. White, 111, 27—84; J. La Due, 98, 14—84.

Foursomes—A. J. Sullivan and Bartlett Green, 83, 9—74; C. H. Bickel and R. T. Anderson, 84, 8—76; C. D. McBride and A. R. Carr, 93, 15—78; J. V. Edwards and P. H. Edwards, 90, 11—79; F. A. Marsellus and F. L. Curtis, 91, 9—82; George Ackerman and E. L. Bosford, 93, 4—82; P. E. Mann and G. C. Hastings, 91, 8—83; C. H. Helfrich and C. H. Soule, 101, 17—84; A. F. Suffern and T. W. McMullen, 105, 18—87.

George B. Martin led the golfers at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday for the gross prize with a card of 175, but the net was captured by R. N. Scheffey with his 180, 22—158. In Class B there was a tie involving H. S. Lee with 205, 50—155 and W. M. Sanford with 191, 36—155. The scores:

Class A.—R. N. Scheffey, 180, 22—158; E. W. Condor, 191, 32—159; G. B. Martin, 175, 8—167; W. G. Thomas, 184, 16—168; W. D. Lyons, 202, 32—170; J. O. Newell, 197, 24—173; R. M. Burns, 196, 22—174; J. Lancaster, 199, 18—181; H. D. Smith, 184, 0—184.

Class B.—H. S. Lee, 205, 50—155; W. M. Sanford, 191, 36—155; R. A. C. Stevens, 194, 36—158; Joseph Pickhard, 217, 54—163; F. L. Jennings, 199, 36—163; G. D. White, 201, 36—165; J. F. Capin, 208, 44—164.

In addition to the semi-final round for the November Cup at the Ardsley Club yesterday, an eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off. C. Smith, Jr., was the winner in Class A with 84, 8—76, while in the B division the leader was J. P. Sloane with 98, 25—73. There were about 200 golfers out. The scores:

Semi-final Round—P. S. Fuller beat P. M. Taylor, 2 up; B. H. Harned beat A. F. Robinson, 2 up.
Class A.—C. Smith, 84, 8—76; L. M. Greer, 86, 9—77; F. L. Madden, 87, 10—77; M. K. Waters, 82, 4—78; H. S. Green, 86, 8—78; R. S. Thomas, 91, 13—78; T. S. Fuller, 88, 10—78; A. O. Beebe, 96, 14—82; A. F. Robinson, 92, 10—82; W. E. Lambert, 97, 14—83.
Class B.—J. P. Sloane, 98, 25—73; R. T. Vanderbilt, 104, 26—78; J. R. Maggasin, 94, 16—78.

W. G. Johnson led the field at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday for the gross prize, with a score of 84, but, as it happened, the net winner in the same turned out to be William J. Knapp, with 90, 13—77. This score was tied with two others, Dr. C. Duncan and W. D. Walker, each with 99, 22—77. Dr. Duncan won the second net on the toss. The scores: W. D. Walker, 99, 22—77; William J. Knapp, 90, 13—77; Dr. C. Duncan, 99, 22—77; F. W. Fitch, 87, 7—80; E. D. Morgan, 105, 22—83; T. W. Haughey, 102, 29—88.

Although several Maxwells took part in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Nassau Country Club yesterday, the prize fell to E. C. Kerr for his card of 89, 12—77. The scores: E. C. Kerr, 89, 12—77; A. A. Loring, Jr., 89, 10—79; L. W. Hine, 98, 18—80; H. W. Carhart, 92, 12—80; C. E. Robertson, 93, 12—81; Henry Cape, 92, 10—82; H. L. Maxwell, 101, 18—83; H. W. Maxwell, 91, 5—86; H. W. Maxwell, Jr., 89, 3—88.

At the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday the usual Red Card competition was in order. F. H. Sisson led Class A with a card of 89, 13—76, while in the second division A. H. Simpson topped the list with 101, 25—76.

Morning and afternoon competitions were staged yesterday at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. In the eighteen-hole medal play handicap T. W. Gaylord was the winner, with 86, 9—77. This same score showed the way in the early sweepstakes, Class A, while in the second division a tie resulted between Noble McConnell and W. W. Griffith, with respective cards of 98, 17—81, and 106, 25—81. Later in the day H. D. Kaiser led Class A, with 81, 3—78, and R. B. Marchant, Class B, with 95, 17—78. There also was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap against par, in which the leader was Dr. L. M. Colburn, who finished 3 down.

Finishing 2 up, A. M. Anderson won the eighteen-hole bogey handicap at the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday. Later in the day a Scotch foursome competition was staged in which Anderson teamed with H. D. McFadden and led the field with 83, 4—79. C. H. Fraser offered a cup for a mixed putting competition, and this was won by W. R. Hill with 47 putts for 27 holes.

One of the biggest days of the year was experienced by the Montclair Golf Club yesterday when it ran off a sweepstakes in three classes, both morning and afternoon, as well as thirty-six holes medal play score contest. Early in the day W. B. Perley led Class A with 85, 10—75. E. D. Stearns won in the second division with 88, 16—72, and Percy Allen was first in the third with 96, 20—76. Later in the day H. J. Lloyd led the way in the first class with 86, 9—77, R. P. Barbour with 90, 13—75 in the second, and E. A. Hornfeck in the third with 108, 30—78. The best selected scores were: Zell to E. B. Lyford with a card of 78, 5—73 in Class A, while in the second R. P. Barbour topped the list with 83, 8—75, and in the third E. A. Hornfeck was the winner with 98, 15—83. There also was a woman's putting competition in which F. E. Donohoe won, and Mrs. C. H. Tuke finished second.

Members of the Englewood Country Club competed in a variety of events yesterday, all of which were confined to the four-ball style. A triple tie was the result of the early competition in Class A, and this involved S. O. Muller and Norman W. Peters, 78, 8—70; Gramtland Rice and D. L. Mason, 74, 4—70, and W. L. Pierce, Jr., and Winthrop Sayer, Jr., 78, 8—70. On the play-off the last-named pair won. Leo McCall and T. L. Fisher won in Class B with 80, 14—75. Later in the day H. M. Coxe and D. E. Pomeroy showed the way in Class A with 75, 4—71, and in the second set Dr. S. C. Turner and W. S. White topped the list with 92, 15—77.





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UNDER THE OLD CONSTITUTION.

The people of this State, as Mr. LINCOLN said of the Federal organic law, are "about done with constitutional amendments." In the great majority registered yesterday against the revision submitted by the Albany Convention there is the promise of a pretty secure deadlock against further amendment. Tammany wanted a Constitutional Convention, its votes carried the proposal, but it would have none of the Constitution submitted to its statesmanlike and impartial judgment by the amending body. Joined with Tammany there was a great motley throng of opponents to ratification, Socialists, labor men, radicals, the apostles of sudden uplift by statute, men of the up-State counties unwilling to pay their just dues for the support of Government so long as this city can be made to bear unjust burdens of taxation, hordes of office holders pallid with the fear of losing their places under a Constitution that abolishes 135 departments, boards, and commissions, and voters in the City of New York resentful of the convention's failure to redress the long-standing grievance of the city under the present apportionment provision—altogether enough to make a majority of imposing proportions.

But the opposition has no quality of cohesion, it is too diverse in motive for joint action, it would be beyond its power, beyond human power, to devise a Constitution that would secure its united support. If the radicals, the agitators, and the visionaries out of their present negative triumph conjure up the hope of making and securing the adoption of a Constitution made after their own hearts, they will be disappointed. A radical Constitution would be voted down by even a greater majority. The vote cast yesterday means that the Government of New York will be administered under its present Constitution for many years to come. It is a pity, it was a mistake, for the convention proposed many wise and sound reforms, the budget system, the reform in methods of tax assessment, the shortening of the ballot, the doing away with a multitude of useless and costly offices, all these were changes for the public good.

The adverse vote is surprising only in the emphasis of the majority. The convention was ordered by a petty fraction of the electorate at the special election in April last year. Less than one-fifth of the voters of the State took the trouble to express their will upon the question of holding a convention, and the plurality in favor was only 1,353. In the judgment of THE TIMES, the ordering of a convention was unnecessary and unwise. The fate of the revision at the polls may be looked upon as a justification of that opinion. We can get along very well under the old Constitution. The work of the convention of 1867 was likewise rejected by the people, the judiciary article separately submitted securing a majority of less than 7,000, while the body of the revised Constitution was rejected by a vote of 292,456 to 223,935. Again in 1886 the people voted for a convention by 374,933 to 30,736, a majority worthy to be construed as a mandate. Yet through political differences between the Executive and the Legislature no convention was held until 1894. The work of that convention submitted as three distinct questions was approved, the body of the revision being ratified by a vote of 410,697 to 327,402.

The Constitution then adopted continues to be our organic law; it is unlikely that it will very soon be materially altered. The Republicans retain their majority in the Assembly; the Legislature will submit no amendments next year. Those who have opposed ratification talk confidently of another convention in 1917. It is most improbable that their hopes will be realized. Should a convention be held and amendments be submitted embodying the ideas of those who voted in the majority yesterday, if they can be said to have any ideas in common, they would be likely to endure ill the scrutiny and analysis of the electorate; the sober judgment of the State would reject them. So far as we can see, the only part of the people who will benefit by the adverse vote cast yesterday is the noble band of placemen in the 135 departments, boards, and commissions which would have been swept away by the proposed amendments.

DEFEAT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The defeat of woman suffrage in three great Eastern States yesterday, following its defeat in New Jersey in October, is unmistakable and ample notice to the suffragists that the old, highly developed, populous, complex Commonwealths of the East will have none of a political experiment, that some simpler, meagrely settled communities of the West have ventured to make. Whatever its merits or its faults in theory and practice, its rejection in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey was invitable. It could not be accepted there with the easy carelessness of sparse Western populations eager for innovations. The men of the mighty industrial States voted it down for the good of the State and the good of the women. The essential American conservatism, the old-fashioned notion of the position and duties of women, prevailed.

The majorities are impressive. There is no room for doubt. The popular sentiment of the East, even of Massachusetts, where Votes for Women may be said to have been cradled, and which has not been inhospitable to liberal ideas, is hostile to woman suffrage. Its intrepid advocates will not cease their efforts, but they have small reason to hope for success. In Michigan and Ohio their second attempt was much more disastrous than their first.

And what new art of persuasion, what argument unused, what means of appeal or conviction have they neglected? They have been admirable campaigners. Their variety of resource, their communicative ardor, their zeal, industry, persistence, their general good temper and their pluck, will be admitted without reserve by the men who voted against their cause. It may almost be said that they had even an unfair advantage. They are engaging champions. They are heard with a deference which the ironical and not too respectful American is far from showing even to his favorite orators and statesmen. The suffragists have made a canvass to be proud of. They are beaten, thoroughly and hopelessly beaten, not for any neglect or mistake of theirs, but because the majority of conservative men are convinced that woman suffrage would be a weakness or a danger in the State, an injury, and not an advantage, to women, socially and politically an irretrievable error.

A memorable day's work, yesterday's. It transcends any making or rejection of the fundamental law. Constitutions are perpetually tinkered, revised, recast. Every generation sets its hand on them. If folly or evil is in them, it can usually be plucked out in time. It is not forever. But open the gates of the franchise, and you open them forever. A class once included stays in. Woman suffrage once in the Constitution, it will remain there. No matter how badly it might work, no matter how sick of it the male and the female electorate might be, it could not be ended. Therefore the victory of conservatism yesterday is momentous, and far beyond mere political triumphs.

TAMMANY'S VICTORY.

Tammany will now continue hopefully and with vigor preparations so auspiciously begun for electing the next Mayor of the city. Much water will run under all the bridges before the election of 1917, but after the triumph of yesterday in Manhattan it cannot be denied that Tammany is in a position where it can look forward to victory two years hence with more confidence than it has felt in any one of the Mayoralty elections of the last fifteen years, save only that in which Mayor GAYNOR was chosen. It is an old, old story, perfectly familiar to those who from years of observation have come to understand the habits and the capacities of Tammany, so often forgotten by the cohorts of reform, that Tammany thrives by defeat and when in opposition can organize for victory better than when in power. In possession of the offices its evil practices disgust the voter, when it is out of office it is its habit to lull the anti-Tammany forces into complacent slumber until it can regain the majority position.

That is what has happened this year. Tammany put forward for the District Attorneyship Judge SWANN, a candidate far more presentable than the average Tammany choice, and for Sheriff ex-Assemblyman SMITH, a candidate so worthy and acceptable that he won the approval of the Citizens Union. Then the talk began that there must be a united Democracy in this city because of the coming Presidential year. As THE TIMES remarked the other day, most of the sentinels of anti-Tammany seemed to be asleep at their posts. There was no stir, no spirit in the campaign made for Mr. PERKINS by the Republicans, and the independent Democrats, usually counted on to vote against Tammany, were not heard of in the campaign for the District Attorneyship. The Federal office holders drifted along with the current or actually helped to guide it, and as a result Judge SWANN is elected District Attorney by a plurality of some 38,000 votes and Mr. SMITH Sheriff by 46,000 or more; and Tammany will control the Board of Aldermen, earning the choice of a Tammany man as President of that body, with a seat in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The recapture of the District Attorneyship by Tammany is a serious matter. It is one of the chief citadels of opposition to Tammany. The organization will be visibly strengthened by that triumph and the Fusion City Government loses the sympathetic and practical co-operation of the public prosecutor of the county. Tammany will not find much encouragement in the behavior of Brooklyn in yesterday's election, but the anti-Tammany forces in Kings County may be put to sleep in the coming two years just as they have been in New York County this year. Tammany has made a good start in the Mayoralty race, and its success is due to the short memories of the reformers and independent Democrats, who in a real anti-Tammany campaign are the most vociferous foes of the old organization.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Republicans will control the Legislature again by a large majority. In the new Assembly there will be not fewer than 96 Republicans, while HAMILTON FISH, Jr., in Putnam County, is the only candidate whom the Progressives have elected. There was no Democratic candidate in his district. In Erie County the fears of Republican losses were not realized, as the delegation stands practically the same as last year, with seven Republicans and two Democrats. In very few of the Assembly districts were there contests of unusual interest, but the Third District of Onondaga was a noteworthy exception to the rule. Here RAY B. SMITH, the competent and long popular politician, who had so faithfully looked after the interests of FRANCIS HENDRICKS, the Republican boss of the county, having failed to secure either the Republican or the Progressive nomination, accepted the Democratic and was beaten by the comparatively unknown young man put forward by the Republicans, G. R. FEARON. The spectacle of a life-long and withal a distinguished Republican running on the Democratic ticket attracted attention all over the State, but Mr. SMITH'S personal force and experience counted for nothing in the circumstances. Although he is a good lawyer and has frequently served the State well, his present defeat must be considered a triumph of decent politics over bossism.

There are 150 Assemblymen. The last Legislature comprised 99 Republicans, 49 Democrats, and 2 Progressives. Such small Democratic gains as were made up-State this year are fairly offset by the Republican gains in this city, such as the defeat of JOHN G. MILBURN, Jr., in the Twenty-fifth District of Manhattan, by his Republican opponent, R. M. MARSH.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The election of SAMUEL WALKER MCCALL as Governor of Massachusetts is a welcome surprise to the Republicans. It had been feared that the Prohibition candidate and the Progressive candidate between them would collect enough Republican votes to beat him. Massachusetts is naturally and normally a Republican State. The union this year of the Taft Republicans and the majority of the Roosevelt Republicans has made it Republican again. Mr. CHARLES S. BIRD, formerly the Progressive nominee for Governor, supported Mr. MCCALL heartily. The Republican platform was liberal and progressive. Its success, and that of Mr. MCCALL, seem to point the way to, and to be an omen of, a united Republican Party, the "getting together" of both wings in 1916.

Of the man who has at last succeeded in overthrowing the popular, seemingly invincible Governor WALSH, it can be said without exaggeration that not since JOHN ALBION ANDREW, the war Governor, has any His Excellency of equal weight of brain, power of will and character, and capacity of public service been called to Mr. BULFINCH'S State House.

WILLIAM S. BENNET'S VICTORY.

The election to Congress of WILLIAM S. BENNET from the Twenty-third District, comprising parts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, will give the Republicans one more vote in the House of Representatives. The election was required to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, the Democrat who carried the district last year. Mr. BENNET wins by a small margin, but his overturning of a hitherto unshaken Democratic majority will cause much Republican rejoicing and probably inspire some futile speculation as to its meaning.

Of the five elections yesterday in various parts of the country to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives this was the only one which excited general interest. In the two other districts of this State where Congressional by-elections were held the success of the Republican candidates was practically assured beforehand. In the Pennsylvania district the election of a Democrat was not to be hoped for. The Democrat was sure to win in the North Carolina district. But while GOULDEN'S plurality in the Twenty-third District last year was 6,882 and the district has always been accounted normally Democratic, the Progressives then had their own candidate, and this year BENNET has had their support. Moreover, Mr. BENNET is an experienced campaigner. He represented the Seventeenth District in Congress several terms, and his political record is good. His campaign was vigorously conducted. Prominent politicians made speeches in his behalf. His platform was opposition to the Administration. He stood for high tariff and denounced the economic policies of President WILSON. On the other hand, while Mr. ELLSWORTH J. HEALY, his opponent, asked for election as a stanch supporter of the Administration, he obtained no open recognition from Washington, and such support as the National Democratic Committee gave him was not expressed with enthusiasm. Mr. HEALY is a comparatively inexperienced young man who is said to be related by marriage to CHARLES F. MURPHY.

His defeat, therefore, will not be generally accepted as a rebuke to the Administration except by the noisier Republican politicians. Mr. BENNET'S election is merely proof of the weakness of his opponent. A stronger Democratic candidate might have carried the district as in the past. A majority of the voters decided that BENNET, with his large experience and his well-tested capacity, would be a safer representative than an untried man. Mr. HEALY'S claim to represent the Administration was not taken seriously.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

The right to work is protected by the Constitution, but it is not a constitutional right primarily. It is a natural right, and belongs to humans before they are citizens. It is missing the point to consider that the Arizona decision gives aliens any particular right beyond that of equality with other "persons," to use the word of the Constitution. The nub of the decision is the equality of aliens with others, and of course of others with aliens. In this case, for example, the right to work was denied to aliens by popular initiative. It was not the wicked politicians, nor the incompetent legislators, who sought to do the thing which the Supreme Court has declared was null from the beginning, and visited with its wholesome denunciation; it was the people of Arizona. The assumption to deny the right to work, says Justice HUGHES, is the assumption to deny the right to live. Also it is a cancellation by the State of the right given by the Federal Government. The law is bad because it is the denial of "the very essence of personal freedom." And done by the initiative!

What cannot be done to aliens cannot be done to others. Not in Arizona alone, but in no State can any authority lessen the right of anybody to work. Yet the Federal Industrial Commission outdid the voters of Arizona in the savagery with which it asserted the right of some to attack the right of others to work under the equal protection of the law. Five of the Commission favored relaxing the restraints of the law upon coercion of non-unionists by unions, and four wished to enact penal laws against employers using economic means to combat unions. It was proposed that the right to work should be regulated not by law but by edict of combinations superior to the law. More than the aliens in Arizona are in need of the equal protection of the law, and of protection also against some reforms which need only to be understood to be appreciated as the negation of all that holds society together.

At bottom this is not a question of law, either municipal or constitutional. It is a matter of morals, and was suitably characterized by the Roosevelt Commission in the anthracite coal strike. That is a dating point for much of the humane legislation favored by such progressive social reformers as the Federal Industrial Commission, and some others less unreasonable, who fail to recognize their portraits or methods in the findings of the anthracite commission. The boycott, the first and most valued weapon of labor agitators, was denounced as a "cruel weapon of aggression, and its use immoral and anti-social." The blacklist is

as reprehensible and as cruel as the boycott and should be frowned down by all humane men. * * * No person should be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employé who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization. * * * The right and liberty to pursue a lawful calling and to lead a peaceable life free from molestation or attack concerns the comfort and happiness of all men, and the denial of them means the destruction of one of the greatest if not the greatest of the benefits which the social organization confers.

Yet it was necessary for the Supreme Court to declare the nullity of a law to the contrary, a law enacted by the people of Arizona.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Change in the News from Germany.

If Germany were not the country where, above all others in Europe, news is a Government monopoly, guarded and controlled with efficiency as well as with care, it would be easier to reach satisfying conclusions as to the real meaning of the many reports as to scarcity of food that have suddenly begun to come thence.

Until a few weeks ago not only the avowedly official, and the obviously inspired, information that reached us on this subject, but that which was transmitted with more or less of governmental permission and assistance by non-Germans sympathetic with the German cause, all proclaimed that the never-to-be-sufficiently-denounced effort of the British to starve the civilian population had been a complete failure. We read that food of all sorts was abundant and cheap and that, except on the firing lines—all outside of Germany, by the way—German life was going on exactly as it did before the war, if not a little better.

Of course none of these statements was true, and nobody believed them accurate after the bread-card system was put in operation, but the stream of misrepresentation continued to flow, and at least it created the impression that German tables were far from bare. Now the stories, though still all official, inspired, or permitted, are of a wholly different tenor. The one restriction has grown into many, and from a dozen or more of Germany's sternly policed cities we hear of the rioting that in every country is the invariable result of approaching famine.

But this, too, is news which, whether true, false, or mere exaggeration, gets into foreign circulation because the German Government wants it to do so. It means something, therefore, apart from its immediate or direct significance. The interesting and important question is, "What does it mean?" The logical consequence of imminent starvation, for a country as for a fortress, is surrender, but few observers of the situation can be so hostile to Germany as to hope, or, if a friend to her, so timid as to fear, that she is at the end of her resources, and consequently about to yield to the one unanswerable argument—hunger.

The mystery is deep, and it is possible, as yet, to be sure of only one thing—that now, as always, the censored news from Germany has a purpose other than, or in addition to, that of conveying information.

His Second Thought the Better.

Dr. HILLIS has done well to heed the advice of wiser friends than those who persuaded him for a time to believe that the interests of his church and of himself would be better served by a settlement out of court than in it of the lamentable controversy in which he has become involved.

There is always, of course, a strong temptation to settle a scandal by hushing it up—a temptation to which persons, as in this case, of the very best intentions, only too often yield. To say that the hushing up is never successful would be false—as false as it is to say that "murder will out." But the difficulties of suppression in the two cases are about equal, and in the one as in the other they are so great that it is not much of an exaggeration to call them insuperable in both.

Experience certainly teaches that as regards an interchange of accusations such as those which Dr. HILLIS and his sometime representative and agent in timber land speculations have been making against each other, the one hope of a real conclusion lies in a thorough and public threshing out of all the issues and questions raised. In the very beginning a quiet and private arrangement might have been effected, but the thing has now gone so far that any determination except to let the courts decide would be generally taken as a confession by one or both of the disputants of having a case too bad to stand the light of day.

Such a course, in the circumstances, is admirably characterized as "unwise and inefficient" by the group of advisers who have caused Dr. HILLIS to withdraw from the agreement for a star chamber adjustment of his troubles. If, as they confidently believe, only those indiscretions or mistakes which he has already avowed can be disclosed, further publicity cannot hurt him; if the whole truth has not yet been told, it almost certainly will be sooner or later, and sooner is better than later for all concerned.

English Dropped in Cuba.

Among the legacies to Cuba left by the last American occupation of the island was a provision in the part of its Constitution known to us as the Platt Amendment that the English language should be taught in its public schools. Now it happens that, in spite of all that we think we did for the Cubans when we started them going as a very nearly independent nation, a good many of them do not have for us a love that could accurately be called passionate, and not a few are distinctly and continuously fretted by the few compulsions under which they still lie.

Of course it cannot be that any Cuban of common sense doubts that it is advantageous for himself or any other inhabitant of the island to speak the language of the country with which most of its business is and always must be done. Just the same, a considerable fraction of them have always resented the teaching of English in the public schools and efforts to exclude it began soon after the departure of the American soldiers. These efforts failed, even under the José Miguel Gómes Administration, but now, under that of President MENOCAL, the irreconcilables have succeeded in bringing about a violation of the fundamental law and the teaching of the hated language has stopped.

The official statement recently made by the Cuban representative in Washington, that the suspension or abolition is only partial, seems to be literally true, but really—well, something else, for just three teachers of English in the public schools have been allowed to retain their positions in the whole island. As all the private schools of Cuba make instruction in English an essential part of their course, the illegal action of the insular Board of Superintendents in effect deprives the children of the poor of a valuable privilege which those of the rich retain—truly a sorry manifestation of patriotism.

Fauntleroy Movies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of children and the movies might be solved if one of the many theatres devoted to the latter would give Saturday matinees of instructive and entertaining character suitable for children. I felt safe in taking the children of my family to see Little Lord Fauntleroy depicted on the screen, but the dissipated lives of the Earl's two older sons, which are only touched on in the book, were given in detail. K. J. P.

New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

THE ULTIMATUM MAKERS.

Pity us—pity us, Men!—
Us, who rise in our pride
And take an imperial pen
To dip and write and decide,
That folk shall leave farmstead and downs,
Shall arm them and get them to wars
Till skies are aflame over towns
That were wont to shine silver with stars;
Till hell is let loose under seas,
And fiends have their way in the air,
And all that is God-likened flees
From passion-swept souls in despair.

Aye, pity us—pity us, Men!
For a Day of War's dooming shall wake
And none will need pity more, then,
Than we, who now sin for pride's sake.

EDNA MEAD.

WILL OF THE MULTITUDE.

Its Modern Tendency to Express Itself Through Executive Power.

Columbia University, Nov. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Amos Pinchot lives in the happy conviction that he is an advanced and radical progressive. But his references to the Stuart Kings and the "eternal struggle" between Executive and Legislature indicate a philosophy of government which was popular in the eighteenth century, but which cannot be justified today.

Opposition to executive power is an anachronism; it looks back to the time when executive power was royal power. Our Executive in this State is directly chosen by the people and not in the least, as Mr. Pinchot would have us believe, "more or less remote" from them. In the western world government by Legislature is gradually being superseded. That the Executive has moved forward to play a more and more dominant rôle is due not only to the requirements of efficiency, but also to the fact that responsiveness to the popular will can better be secured by that means. The reason why the House of Commons seems to do its work of legislation so effectively is that its work is really done by the Cabinet; the Cabinet, as President Lowell says, legislates with the advice and consent of the Commons. Mr. Pinchot would call that Stuart despotism. But it is a despotism which the people like, a despotism of chosen leaders who are subjected to searching and insistent criticism and who hold their places at the public pleasure.

E. M. S.

RADIO STATIONS AT LARGE.

"Old Clothes Lines" That Compete with the Eiffel Tower.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel impelled to take slight issue with your statement that by the refusal of the French Government to allow further use at this time of the Eiffel tower for radio telephone experiments the war thus stops the march of science. The radio laboratory of the Eiffel tower doubtless is a comfortable place in which to carry on these investigations, and perhaps its equipment is convenient. Yet, as a matter of fact, the Eiffel tower has always been regarded as an inefficient and unsuitable affair from a radio standpoint because of the relatively enormous electrostatic capacity of such a large steel structure, and because there is no adequate complementary elevation available for rigging a horizontal antenna system.

The probabilities are that as good results might be had with a few wires, say a thousand or so feet long, straight-away, about fifty feet off the ground, located near the western French coast-line and not shielded from the sea by any high hills. Again, it would seem that the well-nigh perfect results obtained by stretching a temporary antenna between a smokestack and a water tower in the Hawaiian Islands, 4,900 miles from Washington (2,500 miles of land, some of it quite elevated, intervening) should be of greater importance as demonstrating the possible range. Also, Spain is not at war with anybody, and experiments might be carried on there almost indefinitely.

I have been listening to these one-sided "conversations" almost every night since they started, using what is really only a glorified clothesline for an antenna. There is a substantial difference between 200 miles and 3,400 miles, yet telegraph signals are received here from Panama with sufficient intensity, on the same "clothesline," to warrant the belief that telephone signals, too, might be understood at that distance.

Anyhow, neither the French Government's preoccupation in the immediate business of the hour, nor the war, nor anything else is going to halt the march of science. So long as a hundred millions of the most intelligent people in the world maintain their sanity their scientists may extend the boundaries of their imaginations untrammeled.

W. ROSS MCKNIGHT.

Scranton, Penn., Oct. 27, 1915.

Why the Movies Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In appreciation of William Brandt's letter, let me say that we have much to thank the moving pictures for as a democratic industry which, by its price of admission, has allowed the tired laborer and his family an outing within their means. Under fifteen years in age and a little under five in recognized development, it has sturdily taken its place in the industries of this country, and to me is a factor of education and reform. No better educator is there than the eye. The greatest factor of harm I ever have been able to detect is in regard to the child. For the young eye, I consider the focusing that is necessary in looking at the screen and the equal play of concentration in order to follow a story are harmful to any one but the adult. This, though, is not the fault of the moving pictures, but rather the fault of the mother who cannot manage to see that her kiddie does not spend God's fresh air and sunshine under cover or at night out of its wee bed. This, too, is just as applicable to the spoken dramas, but the reason the latter has not called upon its head just such a criticism is due to its lack of democracy in never having offered a price within the scope of the masses' reach.

Much we have to thank the moving picture industry for, and we shall have to extend greater appreciation to it before it has reached its fullest development. It is striding into almost every country of the world and on industrial merit it may yet stride beyond every other industry.

ANNE LYTTON GREY.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

A Friend of the Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently there have been several letters published in THE TIMES criticising the work on the Panama Canal. These letters evidently have been written by persons who are out of their depth both as to knowledge of the subject about which they are writing and as to conditions in Panama. These self-appointed experts on the subject seem to infer that the engineers in charge of the work were of the opinion that no slides would ever occur, while as a matter of fact it was patent to the entire engineering staff that slides would continue to occur for a period of years. The fact that the present array of slides were accelerated by extraordinary conditions does not complicate matters nor cause the engineers any great degree of worry. The slides that block the channel at the present time are unfortunate and have inconvenienced shipping in no small degree; outside of that there is no cause whatever for worry.

J. EDWARD CASSIDY.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 26, 1915.

A Bronx Legal Aid Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to reply to the letter of Cyrus C. Miller appearing in a recent issue of your paper regarding the need of a legal aid bureau in the Bronx. This subject has been discussed time and again, but it is always submitted as a matter of fact that the Bronx does not need the services of an entire office and staff of a legal aid bureau.

However, arrangements have been made at the Bronx Young Men's Hebrew Association, located at 1,004 Boston Road, corner of 163th Street, to render all legal aid and advice to any deserving person, and the rooms are open evenings for such purpose. It goes without saying that the assistance given is without regard to race or creed, and all needy persons may apply and receive proper attention.

ROBERT SEELAY.

New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

NATIONALISM IN THE IRISH CALDRON.

Intense Feeling on the Subject of Conscription—Significance of Recent Turbulent Political Events at Dublin.

By FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON,
Editor The Irish Citizen, Dublin.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Oct. 5, I said that all the efforts of the Redmondite party in Ireland were concentrated on keeping the political machine in being, in the hope that some new turn of the political whirligig might enable Mr. Redmond to re-establish his prestige and cause his recruiting policy to be forgotten. Recent messages seem to indicate that Mr. Redmond has got the chance he was looking for. If Sir Edward Carson's resignation is followed by a break-up of the coalition Cabinet, if a general election is forced on the question of conscription, Mr. Redmond will fight that election on a no-conscription platform, in the hope of rallying to his side on this issue all who are against him on recruiting. And if the electors support him on this issue, he will trumpet the return of himself and his party as a vote of confidence on his entire policy since the beginning of the war, whereas it will merely mean that the Redmondites have had to attorn to Irish feeling on the conscription issue.

In view of the change which this new stand of Mr. Redmond may introduce into the Irish situation, a by-election which took place in Dublin on Oct. 1 is of special interest. The result of this election, not being satisfactory to the pro-English party, was not cabled to the New York press, and we have had to wait for news by mail. One of the candidates, The O'Mahony, declared that he fought the election on one issue only, namely, support for Redmond's war policy and for the empire in the war. He has been one of the most active agents of recruiting propaganda in Ireland for many months past. He appeared at all his election meetings dressed in the uniform of the English army. He said that he did not want the "tainted votes" of any pro-Germans or neutrals. Papers supporting his candidacy said that his return would be a victory for the empire over the pro-Germans. And he was beaten by more than two to one. The figures were: For Alderman Alfred Byrne, 2,298; for The O'Mahony, 913. A third candidate, Alderman Farrell, got 677 votes; his place at the bottom of the poll was mainly due to the fact that, as Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1911, he had favored an official municipal reception to King George V.

This election took place on the very day when Mr. Redmond, in an interview cabled to The New York World, declared that no candidate opposed to his policy could poll more than "an infinitesimal number of votes" in any Irish constituency. It is true that Alderman Byrne, the successful candidate, did not openly oppose the war; the Defense of the Realm act is still in full operation. But at a meeting held in Dublin on Sept. 12 Alderman Byrne seconded a resolution condemning the administration of the Defense of the Realm act in Ireland, and demanding the release of those imprisoned under it. In his speech on that occasion Alderman Byrne advised the Irish Volunteers to keep on drilling and get armed in preparation for the day when they might be called upon "to look after their own country."

Two further factors make the defeat of The O'Mahony of special significance. Dublin was a Parnellite stronghold, and still reveres the memory of Parnell more than does any other part of Ireland; and The O'Mahony was one of Parnell's stanchest supporters to the bitter end. Also, during the great labor troubles in Dublin two years ago, The O'Mahony took the popular side, and presided at meetings to denounce police brutality toward the strikers. Neither of these strong factors in his favor could prevail against the damning fact that he wore the uniform of England and made the war his sole platform issue. "It will be a scandal," said The Irish Times, "if a man who has made the justice of the war and the need of victory his chief issue is defeated in the city of the Dublin Fusiliers."

It may well be that this election was the writing on the wall which convinced Mr. Redmond that he must make one more desperate effort to retain his vanishing power. Other signs of his weakness are not wanting. The convention at which he spoke in Dublin on Oct. 18 was a closed meeting, only those who got tickets from Mr. Redmond's headquarters being admitted. I was not surprised to see the cabled statement that Mr. Redmond's Kerry Convention had been abandoned; the mail had just brought me intelligence that Kerry was entirely free from khaki and recruiting posters, and that even in a closed conventicle is that county the fierce anti-English spirit would be liable to break forth. Evidently Mr. Redmond thought it wiser not to risk it. His announcement that for the present he will not fulfill any further engagements in Ireland points in the same direction. Those who wish to do so may believe that it is merely the Cabinet crisis which keeps him silent.

What are the chances that Mr. Redmond will be able to win at a general election in Ireland by putting himself at the head of the anti-conscription movement? They are probably good. As I explained in my previous article, most of Redmond's followers persist in lip-loyalty to him personally, though not adopting his recruiting policy; and if he quietly allows the recruiting campaign to drop still further into the background, and concentrates on a no-conscription plank, these men will probably give him their votes again. He will be helped, too—though only superficially—by the fact that those who are openly opposed to him are ceasing to attach importance to Parliamentary action, and are concentrating upon drilling and arming.

I have discussed in this article what the actual state of feeling in Ireland is, not what some people think it ought to be. But perhaps I may be permitted, in conclusion, to reply briefly to Mr. Patrick Egan's argument, that because Irishmen have got home rule they are bound, by the past pledges of their leaders, to be loyal to the empire. One might point out, first, that home rule, though "on the statute book," is not in operation, and is to be mutilated before it comes into effect; secondly, that even as it stands this home rule measure is far inferior to Gladstone's home rule bill of 1886, when these pledges of contingent loyalty first came into vogue. But the honest answer is contained in the words inscribed on the Parnell Monument in Dublin: "No man has the right to set bounds to the march of a nation." Ireland has been burning her sibylline books since 1886; and the leader who henceforward undertakes to trade Ireland's friendship for anything short of complete independence will be unable to deliver the goods.

FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON.

ZEPPELINS AND POSTERS.

An Englishman Thinks Both Unnecessary to Stimulate Recruiting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this distance, of course, I am not privileged to follow the American papers from day to day, and I may have missed some of Mrs. Atherton's views with regard to the English, but I gather that her statements that the "English did not mind being conquered by the Germans," and other things as lowering to a nation's honor, were based upon the words of a "bachelor friend."

With regard to conscription, it must be remembered that we have a Northcliffe press in England, and this institution would have all "bachelor friends" know how to shoulder a gun. Conscription at present is only in the air, and it is more than likely to stay there.

With reference to those "humiliating posters." As I said in my previous letter, they are an unnecessary quantity, but part, I suppose, of the war game. There have been constant strikes, I will admit, during the war, owing, perhaps, to employers' unwillingness to share war profits. And the English working man resents imposition of any kind.

It is not on record that the general public "hated" the Germans. On the contrary, the Germans were allowed to have a pretty comfortable time in England before the war, and enjoyed many privileges hitherto unknown to them. I am speaking of the German artisan class. But there are good and bad of all nations!

The nights of the most serious air raids on London, Sept. 7 and 8, I happened to be in the danger zone. The first of these nights I distinctly heard, and felt, the terrible explosions at, seemingly, a good distance; but the second night there was no mistaking that the Zeppelins were upon us, over us. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock, the streets were quiet and the inhabitants mostly in bed—for London retires early in war-time—when a terrific noise like hail let loose caused the people to leave their beds and their houses. The streets, which were plunged in darkness, were soon filled with eager throngs. Everyone knew the cause of the racket, but there was no sign of panic, no shrieking, no running away: everybody took the awful ten minutes bombardment in the "what-is-to-be-will-be" spirit, and remained calm. Searchlights played on the Zeppelins, which showed like huge silver cigars, and the constant flash of descending bombs made a fairy-like scene. Had it not been for the knowledge that each explosion was raising death to innocent persons who had no more to do with bringing about the war than the babe unborn, the sight could have been enjoyed. My clock stopped five minutes to 11, and the glass on the sideboard fairly danced itself into the centre with the vibration of the guns and bombs.

These terrors of the night may be "Kitchener's best friends," but I still maintain that Englishmen are patriots, and need no such reminders. "There is one thing in which I agree with Mrs. Atherton, that is: "We ought to be too civilized for anything so abominable, so literally filthy as this primitive way of settling disputes." At the same time, while I do not deny that Mrs. Atherton's fiction is clever and enjoyable, her treatment of serious subjects in serious times is misleading to her compatriots and disparaging to mine.

L. COMPTON.

London, England, Sept. 28, 1915.

Noises in London.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to THE TIMES, R. George Brown tells us that in London automobile horns are seldom heard. Late one night of last December I registered at the Grand Hotel in London. When I reached my rooms I remarked upon the constant tooting noises like the tin horns of our street urchins on Thanksgiving Day, only in greater numbers. I thought there must be some great celebration, but was told it was only the automobile horns.

L. V. S.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

NO TREASON IN ART.

The Modern Movement Defended Against Charge of Inspiring War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the accusation of Mr. Carroll Beckwith that modern art was in some way responsible for the war. His idea that modern art caused the war, that modern art is in some mysterious way German, has unquestionably become a very general belief not only in Paris, but also, by importation, over here. But why? Let us examine the logic of the situation as described in Mr. Beckwith's letter. He says that modern art was purchased in large quantities by the Germans, and that, since Germany brought on the war, "this perversion of his own profession" must be at fault. Now it is admitted, nay, generally asserted, by the Allies that the militaristic or ultra-conservative party in Germany deliberately caused the war. But surely nobody would suspect these reactionaries of purchasing the most revolutionary art that was ever created. Evidently the class of people in Germany who bought Cezanne, Picasso, and Matisse are not the same class that brought on the war. As the Germans themselves have never produced any modern art of importance and since the people in Germany who purchased such art cannot, according to the Allies' own arguments, belong to the war party, where is the connection between this art and the war?

As a matter of fact this insidious attack on modern art, which is just as French as that of any other era, (for in what foreign country can a painter be found to stand beside Cezanne or Picasso?) this use of the hatred of Germany to befog another issue, was successfully launched by some Paris dealers who hate the modern movement because, though there is comparatively little money in the new pictures, their appreciation will kill forever the sales of the eternal sunsets and cathedrals and sheep and other time-honored artistic pr

$100,000 IN GOWNS ARRIVE FROM PARIS

To be Shown in a Play for the Benefit of War Orphans of Costumers.

$200 KISS ON THE SHIP

Concert on Rochambeau Enlivened by Pretty Actress's Contribution to Fund for French Wounded.

The French liner Rochambeau arrived yesterday from Bordeaux with 298 cabin passengers, many of whom had been booked to sail for New York on the Espagne, which was chartered at the last moment by the Government to carry troops from Toulon to Saloniki.

The concert in the saloon on Sunday night, in which Charles Dalmores, Hector Dufrane, Mme. Maria Duchene, and other operatic artists took part, resulted in a collection of $600 for the benefit of French wounded soldiers. A third of this amount, according to Purser Divies, was paid to Lillian Greuze, a young French actress, for a kiss. She passed the plate to a wealthy French merchant in the saloon for his contribution during the concert, and he offered to pay her 1,000f. for a kiss.

"Voila donc," she replied, kissing him in full view of all the passengers and receiving in return a thousand-franc note on her plate. The purser said they were both good patriots, but refused to give the name of the merchant, who was described as a modest man.

Mme. Ramon Fernandez, wife of the former Mexican Minister to Paris, who is at the head of the Syndicate de Defense de la Coture Française, arrived on the Rochambeau with gowns valued at $100,000, which are to be shown at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on Nov. 22 for the benefit of the orphans of French costumers killed in battle.

Mme. Fernandez said that instead of showing the gowns on mannequins they will be exhibited in a two-act play written for the purpose by Roger Boutet de Monvel, son of the painter, who arrived on the steamer with her. He has written several sketches for the stage and was wounded early in the war while serving as an aide on the General Staff. Mme. Fernandez wore a small turban of chamois-colored cloth called peau de daim, with a high-waisted suit of light gray velour de laine with silver buttons and trimmed with skunk fur.

M. Monvel had on a bluish gray cape coat with green striped four-inch checks that appeared to fascinate the Customs Inspectors on the pier. Philip Ortiz, another member of the syndicate, came on the Rochambeau. The gowns were carried in 100 tin-lined specially made boxes, each of which was said to contain a gown worth $1,000.

TODAY'S WEDDINGS.

Misses Marie Tailer and Helen Stearns Among the Brides-to-Be.

Today brings a number of weddings in town. Miss Marie Tailer and S. Bryce Wing will be married in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, at 4 o'clock, and the reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, 16 East Seventy-second Street.

The marriage of Miss Helen Stearns and Lyall Dean will be celebrated at 4 o'clock in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, and the reception will follow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stearns, 326 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Miss Matilde Bigelow and Herbert C. Pell are to be married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, with the subsequent reception at the St. Regis, where Miss Bigelow's mother, Mrs. E. M. Padelford, has an apartment.

Mrs. Evangeline Armstrong Johnson, the widow of Robert Woods Johnson, and John Wallis Dennis of London will be married quietly at the bride's home, 375 Park Avenue, and the wedding of Miss Charlotte Sanford Baker and Carl A. Miller of Peekskill will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 667 Madison Avenue. A small reception will follow.

MISS MAGRUDER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Lieut. S. O. Greig in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 2.—The marriage of Miss Adele Magruder, daughter of Captain Thomas P. Magruder, U. S. N., attached to the Naval War College, and Mrs. Magruder, and Lieutenant Stuart O. Greig, U. S. N., attached to the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, will be held at the Newport residence of the bride's parents the evening of Nov. 17.

The attendants will be Miss Barbara Bispham of Philadelphia and Miss Katherine G. Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College and Commandant of Narragansett Bay Naval Station.

Lieutenant James C. Van De Carr, on duty with the new submarine L-10, at Quincy, will be best man, and Lieutenants Ernest D. McWhorter, commanding submarine G-4, and Francis Cogswell of the destroyer Balch will be ushers. Chaplain Matthews G. Gleeson attached to the training station, will officiate.

Miss Marjorie Greig of Tacoma, Washington, sister of the bridegroom-elect, is visiting Miss Magruder.

Reception to Vassar President.

The Vassar Students' Aid Society, New York branch, will give a reception to the new President of Vassar College, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, and Mrs. MacCracken on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, 37 West Eighty-sixth Street. There is to be a short musical program.

Miss Sarah L. De Lamater is President of the New York branch. Mrs. Woolsey Shepard, Mrs. Charles E. Potter, and Miss Margaret Peters are the other officers.

DAVIS—MARX.

David Davis of 11 East Seventy-ninth Street has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Maybelle Davis, to Arthur Marx. Mr. Davis will give a reception for his daughter and her fiancé on the afternoon of Nov. 7.

J. P. Morgan Convalescing.

At the Morgan home in Glen Cove yesterday it was announced that the financier was resting comfortable after a favorable day. He was able to sit up a while yesterday and take a little nourishment, and conditions point to a speedy and complete recovery according to those at his home.

DIAMONDS
The finer grades only.
SOLITAIRE RINGS
$50 to $1800
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 Fifth Avenue
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MRS. GALT VIEWS ELECTION CROWDS

Takes Auto Ride With Collector Malone—Thrice Eludes Camera Men on Shopping Trip.

Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, the President's fiancée, who came to New York on Monday to select her trousseau, continued her shopping yesterday, accompanied by her niece, Miss Alice G. Gordon; Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, a cousin of the President, and Secret Service Agent Jarvis, who had been detailed from Washington as a guard for her.

Mrs. Galt and her companions breakfasted late in their apartments at the St. Regis Hotel and ordered their motor for 11 o'clock. The waiting photographers and newspaper men had attracted a small crowd, which eagerly watched for the appearance of Mrs. Galt, but she eluded them and passed out by another door to the machine. She wore a one-piece navy blue walking suit, with a yellow rose pinned on her left shoulder, a blue velour turban, with an ecru band caught with a silver buckle, and ecru spats.

Instructions were given to the chauffeur, and the party was driven to a shop where Mrs. Galt spent two hours inspecting different materials and designs. She showed particular interest in evening gowns, and a number of original models will be held for her selection. She has planned a number of her own gowns, and, according to her suggestions, some sketches are to be made for her approval.

Saleswomen and other shoppers showed a keen interest in the fiancée of the President, and when she appeared at the door of the shop the sidewalk was blocked with women waiting for a glimpse of her. The photographers, too, had arrived in the expectation this time of getting pictures, but she slipped into the waiting automobile and was whisked away before they had an opportunity to snap her.

The party returned immediately to the St. Regis, where the photographers, who had followed her, were again disappointed, for Mrs. Galt raised her hands to her face and hastened into the hotel. She lunched in her rooms and after a short rest she and Miss Gordon left for a drive. They went through Central Park and up Riverside to Yonkers and returned through Van Cortlandt Park and via the Pelham Road. Miss Bones did not accompany them, and soon after their departure she left to spend the afternoon with friends.

Mrs. Galt and Miss Gordon returned from their drive at 6:30 and dined in their suite. At 8:30 o'clock Daisy Field Malone, Collector of the Port, who with Colonel House met Mrs. Galt when she arrived on Monday, called to give her the election results. Half an hour later they all went out together for an automobile ride down Fifth Avenue to see the crowds and returned to the hotel at about 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Galt has appointments with her modiste again today. President Wilson will arrive in the city tomorrow, and Mrs. Galt will return to Washington with him Friday or Saturday.

ARREST 4 GARRICK ACTORS.

Police Also Charge Managers with Running Immoral Show.

Eight persons connected with the Garrick Theatre and the Joyland Girls company, which is appearing there this week in a burlesque show, were arrested last night charged with taking part in or permitting the production of an immoral show. Those arrested were Murray J. Simons, Billy Gilbert, Beulah Kennedy, and Sadie Rose, members of the burlesque troupe; Sim Williams, manager of the company, and Walter Rosenberg, James Gillan, and Charles Bryan, managers of the theatre.

The arrests were made by Detectives Reith and Conway of the Fourth Special Squad from Police Headquarters, who were armed with warrants issued during the afternoon by Magistrate McQuade. The defendants will be arraigned today in the West Side Court.

MRS. NICOLL'S INJURIES.

Lawyer Learns His Wife Was Not Internally Hurt in England.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of 23 East Thirty-ninth Street suffered a serious accident in England on Sunday, when she was struck by a passing motor and was taken to the General Hospital at Northampton.

De Lancey Nicoll received a cablegram yesterday from his wife, in which she said that she was resting comfortably, but would not be able to leave the hospital for six weeks. Mr. Nicoll also received cable assurances from Dr. Wyeth of this city, who is now in London, and from Dr. Arbuthnot Lane, a noted surgeon, that Mrs. Nicoll had not received internal injuries.

At the time the accident occurred she was motoring with her cousin, Mrs. Roland Grew, and had stepped out of the car and was standing on the road, when another car swept by, striking her. She received a compound fracture of the left thigh and two broken ribs on the left side. The attending physicians pronounce her condition satisfactory.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Lady Clifton Robinson of London is arriving here tomorrow on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, and will spend part of the Winter in New York, having taken an apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria. Her husband died in this city several years ago while on a visit here.

Colonel William Carroll Rafferty, U. S. A., who is in command at Honolulu, is expected to return to New York in January, and will join his wife and daughter, Miss Mercedes Rafferty.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are at the Ritz-Carlton after passing the season at Newport, and will return to Washington, D. C., on Nov. 16, where they will open their house for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Kinney of 50 West Seventy-fourth Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday at their home. Mrs. Kinney was formerly Miss Genevieve M. Amy.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Ottley have closed their country home at Glen Cove, L. I., and are at 29 West Fifty-third Street for the season.

William R. Maloney, who is to marry Miss Ella G. McCall, daughter of Commissioner Edward E. McCall, on Nov. 27, will have as his ushers George W. Carpenter, Howard A. Plummer, Sydney C. McCall, J. E. Davis, and H. H. Ramsay.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Delafield have closed their country place at West Hampton, L. I., and have returned to their town house, 33 West Twelfth Street.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux)—A. Albert, E. Bander, G. Borne, J. Bonny, Boutet de Monvel, Mrs. Maria Billard, Miss L. Bretagne, Mrs. M. Coleman, H. Corey, Mrs. A. Cramp, M. Davidson, A. Encell, B. Elson, Mrs. R. Fernandez, Peter Ganiton, J. H. Gaines, M. E. Ganson, F. C. Hall, Lucien Henry, James Halle, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Foster Kennedy, Mrs. E. J. D. Larson, Walter E. Lee, V. A. Mygett, Miss C. Pacey, M. S. P. Fay, Miss E. Quinn, G. Reay, L. Sharpe, Charles Strong, Mrs. W. Sprague, and G. W. Stephens.

MINNEHAHA, (London)—Miss Elizabeth Banks, John H. Buffham, W. J. Down, Miss Mary Downey, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. S. Fowers, Mrs. G. J. Rothe, Hutchinson Scott, and Miss Beatrice Whitney.

Dutton's
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Annual exhibition just opened
in our separate card room.
681 FIFTH AVENUE

TWO ARTISTS GIVE ENJOYABLE RECITALS

Mme. Schumann-Heink Sings, Ossip Gabrilowitsch Plays to Big Audience.

HEARD IN GERMAN SONGS

Contralto's Admirers Rally in Carnegie Hall—Pianist Gives First of Six Historical Programs.

Two concert givers sought to entertain the music lovers on the holiday afternoon of election day. Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, whose song recital is a fixture of the Autumnal calendar, sang in Carnegie Hall to a large audience. Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, made the beginning of an interesting and important artistic undertaking in Aeolian Hall—a series of six historical pianoforte recitals, devoted to illustrating the development of pianoforte music from the days of the clavichord and harpsichord to the present time. This proposal, one that emulates a famous example set by Rubinstein, is not one to draw the attention of the unthinking or of them who have more concern with the artist than with the art. It is for serious music lovers, to whom Mr. Gabrilowitsch's programs will offer much that is illuminating, suggestive, instructive, and—much more important—musically delightful.

His first program, which was heard yesterday, took him back to the Englishmen Byrd and Purcell; the Frenchmen Couperin, Daquin, and Rameau; the Italians Rossi and Scarlatti; the Germans Bach, Händel, and Emanuel, son of the greater Bach, and finally the Austrians Haydn and Mozart. The undertaking is an ambitious one, but Mr. Gabrilowitsch has the musical culture and historical sense, as well as the skill to carry it through to success. He made this first program of absorbing interest, though the period is one so remote from the ideals of the present day that tedium might be feared; but Mr. Gabrilowitsch's playing was of such sympatny, such fine artistic fibre that even the pieces of the elder dates, archaic though they were, gave musical enjoyment.

Of course, the highest point of his first program was reached in J. S. Bach, of whose works he played the prelude and fugue in B flat minor from the first book of the "well-tempered clavier"—which it is a mistake to translate by the word "clavichord"—movements from the English suites, and the chromatic fantasie and fugue. These were played with a profoundly musical feeling, with the conviction that the pieces are intimate, intensely poetical, and eloquent music; not specimens of counterpoint nor material for virtuoso display; and as such they made a deep impression on the audience.

It was a pity that Mr. Gabrilowitsch should have included in his list the pretty "andantino" attributed to Rossi. It is obviously not of the period in which Rossi lived, and musical scholars have shown that it should be discarded from the collections which careless editors have made of ancient music. Its inclusion is likely to puzzle a serious student of that development intended to be illustrated by these recitals. The next program in the series will be devoted to Beethoven.

Mme. Schumann-Heink has made and kept a large body of admirers and friends who never fail her, as they did not yesterday. Her program was made up of some of the best known and most familiar of German songs, except for "Lascia ch'io pianga," one of the best known and most familiar of Händel's Italian operatic airs; three songs by Americans, and, to end the program, a song by Schubert called "Ständchen," with obbligato of four male voices, in which she was assisted by Messrs. Beddoe, Reed, Thomas, and Chalmers.

Mme. Schumann-Heink's voice has been and is of great power; when heard at its best, of the richest and most ponderous contralto quality. She has not always sung with well considered and well assimilated art and fine taste, but there have always been a dramatic and expressive intention, a whole-souled heartiness and obvious sincerity in her singing that are found sympathetic. These things were in evidence yesterday and gained her much approval from the audience. Not everything in the way of production, phrasing and expression in her singing of "Lascia ch'io pianga" would merit unqualified approval, but it was in many ways effective. She was a little inclined to force the sentiment in "Dubist die Ruh," and the archness in "Wohin," but the latter pleased, and she repeated it. In "Der Wanderer" she revelled in strong contrasts of tone and in the promulgation of a tragic conception quite her own, as she did in Franz's "Im Herbst." Schubert's "Tod und das Mädchen," which she added after the first group, was one of her best offerings.

FIGHTING FORCES IN FILM.

Views of Armies and Navies of Many Nations at the Park.

A new group of martial motion pictures have been placed on exhibition in the Park Theatre. They can scarcely be called war pictures, for there is only one reel that concerns itself directly with a battle; instead they give glimpses of the fighting forces of not only practically all of the countries at war, but those of other nations as well. Thus, in addition to pictures of both groups of warring nations, there are interesting views of the armies or navies or both of Greece, Denmark, Japan, Spain, and the United States.

The pictures were taken by Charles Murray, a New York newspaper man, who spent more than nine months photographing them. They embrace not only military pictures, but scenes of the different countries, contrasting in an interesting way the customs of the different nations. They were taken by the kinemacolor process of color photography, and while all of them are not exceptionally distinct many of them are, and since they reflect the natural colors are unusually effective. This is true, particularly of those pictures which show the brighter uniforms of the soldiers of the neutral nations.

CHAS. DALMORES ARRIVES.

French Tenor to Join Chicago Opera Company—Served in Trenches.

Charles Dalmores, the French tenor, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the liner Rochambeau on his way to Chicago, where he will join the grand opera company under Mr. Campanini for the season which opens on Nov. 15.

After serving for six months in the trenches, Mr. Dalmores was sent to the base hospital suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and was finally retired from the army in September, 1915.

Twenty members of the Chicago Grand Opera Company arrived last night from Genoa on the Italian liner Duca di Genova. Among them were Mlle. Conchita Supervia, a Spanish soprano, 19 years old, who will sing the title rôle in "Carmen"; Mme. Melis, soprano; Vittorio Arimondi, basso; Amedeo Bassi, tenor; Attilio Parelli, conductor, and Rosina Piovella, premier danseuse.

SOCIETY LUKEWARM ON SUFFRAGE VOTE

Holds No Gay Affairs Which Usually Mark State or Presidential Elections.

Society congregated in the country yesterday, as there were many house parties in progress over Election Day, and a program of sports was arranged at some of the fashionable colonies in celebration of the day. There were few entertainments in town last night, with the exception of informal dinners at the smart restaurants, and theatre and supper parties.

The sentiment in society in regard to the suffrage amendment seemed to be lukewarm, and there were no gay affairs which usually mark the State or Presidential elections. The men who voted early in the day joined their families in the country. The country clubs were the magnet for many, and there was considerable activity at Tuxedo, on Long Island, and along the Hudson, where the majority of people are still keeping their country houses open.

About eighty members of the hunting colony on Long Island enjoyed a brisk gallop in the high wind after the hounds of the Meadow Brook Club. Among those who attended were Mrs. George Whitney, Miss Marion Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winmill, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mrs. A. M. Tinker, Harvey Ladew, Egerton Winthrop, S. Skiddy von Slade, and W. R. Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Hawkes entertained many of their friends yesterday at breakfast at Villa Torsdale, their country place at Fairfield, Conn., after a meet of the Fairfield County Beagle Club.

The Sleepy Hollow Country Club gave a dinner last night at the clubhouse at Scarborough-on-Hudson, where the election returns were received. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the club, presided, and among the guests were the winners of the recent golf tournament. The centre of the dinner table was made to represent a golf course.

There were many dinners also given at the Scarsdale Country Club, which was followed by a small dance. Many private entertainments were given at Tuxedo. Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar gave an election-day luncheon at her villa.

Mrs. Abbot A. Low gave a birthday dinner last night at her home, 43 Fifth Avenue, for her sister, Miss Agnes Claflin. Among the guests were the Misses Phyllis McVickar, Louise Trevor, Gertrude Mali, Maude O'Brien, Caramel Carroll, and Irving Pardee, Edmund Peaslee, Crittenden H. Adams, Lindell Bates, John C. Hughes, W. Brenton Welling, and Colles J. Coe.

LEO FRANK WITNESS WEDS WEALTHY MAN

Mrs. Nina Formby, Who Recanted Adverse Testimony, on Honeymoon Trip.

Mrs. Nina Formby, who during the trial of Leo Frank in Atlanta, Ga., gave evidence against his character which played an important part in his conviction for the murder of Mary Phagan, but who later recanted in New York, saying that detectives had influenced her to give false testimony, is now married to George Raymond Appleby, a wealthy lumberman of St. James, B. C., according to Mrs. S. Marx, now living at 226 West Fiftieth Street.

Mrs. Marx says that Mrs. Formby was a close friend of hers. She says that while in New York Mrs. Formby was employed by her husband as a stenographer, and that she helped her out many times when Mrs. Formby was without money or friends.

According to Mrs. Marx, Mrs. Formby, after staying for several months in New York, went to Canada and obtained employment there as a nurse in a Toronto hospital. Mrs. Marx says that Mrs. Formby studied to be a trained nurse as a young woman and was graduated from the Douglas Infirmary at Nashville, Tenn., owned by her grandfather, Dr. Victor Douglas.

By a turn of the wheel of fortune Mrs. Formby's uncle, Henry H. Meadows of St. James, B. C., who owns lumber property valued at over $1,000,000, according to Mrs. Marx, was spending the Summer at Georgian Bay with Mr. Appleby, who owns property adjoining his in St. James. It was in June this year while at Georgian Bay that Mr. Appleby was in an automobile accident in which his arm was fractured. According to the story, he was taken to the hospital in Toronto in which Mrs. Formby was nursing. While visiting the patient in the hospital Mr. Meadows found his niece and introduced her to Mr. Appleby.

Matters progressed very rapidly, and the pair were married on July 4 last at St. James, B. C. Mrs. Marx said that Mr. Appleby is generally supposed to be worth about $2,000,000. She said, moreover, that Mr. Meadows had made Mrs. Appleby the sole heir to his estate. Mr. Appleby has desired that the marriage be kept quiet on account of the notoriety Mrs. Formby gained in the Frank case, although Mr. Meadows desired from the first that it be made known that his niece had been married.

Mrs. Marx said that the couple sailed last August for Havana. She added that Mr. Meadows had given the bride a present of $25,000 to spend on her honeymoon.

Mrs. Marx said that Mrs. Formby was married when a girl of 16 to J. A. Formby of Rome, Ga., where she now has a boy in high school. Of five children, this boy is the only one living, she said.

She added that as the pair sailed away on the steamer, Mrs. Appleby called to her, "Good-bye, dear, good-bye. I've got to get used to being a millionaire's wife."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The picture version of "Madame Butterfly," to be released shortly by the Famous Players Company, with Mary Pickford in the title role, is not taken from David Belasco's arrangement of the story, the manager announced yesterday.

John Drew will begin his annual engagement at the Empire Monday night, Nov. 22, in Horace Annesley Vachell's new comedy, "The Chief." William Gillette's engagement will end the preceding Saturday night, the last two weeks being devoted to a revival of "Secret Service."

Eddie Corbett has written a dramatic playlet entitled "The Plaid-clothes Man," which will be produced tomorrow in Keith's Theatre, Jersey City, with Ralph Delmore and Helene Wintner in the principal roles.

The officers and directors of the Drama League will be the guests of honor at a reception to be given Friday night by Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, President of the league, at her home, 121 Madison Avenue.

Emanuel Reicher will publish a monthly magazine devoted to the drama in conjunction with his Modern Stage and American People's Theatre. The board of editors will include Professor Richard Burton, Professor Barrett H. Clark, Walter Pritchard Eaton, George P. Goodale, Robinson Locke, George Middleton, Charles Henry Meltzer, Frederick F. Schrader, Hans von Kaltenborn, and Percival Wilde.

H. H. Frazee has commissioned Aaron Hoffman to make his vaudeville playlet, "The Cherry Tree," into a three-act play. The sketch was recently produced with Harry Green in the principal part.

Paul and Adolf Philipp have secured from more than forty foreign authors the motion picture rights to their plays. The dramatists include many of the best known French playwrights. Scenario writers are now at work on the plays.

ATTACKS LADY BECK, HORSE SHOW JUDGE

Anonymous Letter Says the Canadian Woman Is Not Qualified for the Duty.

CARRIES A VEILED THREAT

May Be the Work of a Fanatic or a Partisan, and Officials Say Its Charge Is False.

A veiled threat against Lady Beck, who has been invited to judge at the Horse Show, which opens on Saturday in Madison Square Garden, came to light yesterday in an anonymous letter signed "An Exhibitor," which was received by several persons prominently identified with horse shows and forwarded to Secretary Hyde.

The receipt of the anonymous communication has stirred the indignation of the Horse Show officials, who are taking steps to trace it. They are at a loss to understand the animus of the attack, for, if not emanating from an enemy, it would seem to be the warning of a fanatic, or of some extreme partisan. However prompted, the officials characterized the letter as being wholly unwarranted by the facts. It says, in part:

> The committee of the National Horse Show has seen fit to invite a woman to judge long-tailed saddle horses, and such lady has never owned or ridden such type, nor has she been in the Southern States, where she might have acquired some knowledge of the breed.
>
> The lady has acquired what little knowledge she has of hunters through her husband, who is more or less a horseman. Her husband is at present engaged in purchasing horses for the Canadian Government on a commission basis.
>
> To say the least, it is embarassing to this lady, as well as the public, and it is to be hoped that she will be advised to cancel the invitation before it is too late.

Far from being the novice represented, Lady Beck is a finished horsewoman, who has followed the hounds in Leicestershire and ridden her saddle horses and hunters at the leading shows of Canada, England, and the United States. To her keen judgment of horses was attributed much of the success which her husband's hunters scored at the International Horse Show in London last year. They took twelve Canadian horses to England, and after beating the best ones there, they refused an offer of $11,500 for the bay gelding Melrose, representing a cross between the trotter and the thoroughbred.

Frontenac, another of their Canadian entries, defeated 360 competitors in one class at Olympia, while their team of two hunters, Sir Thomas and Sir Edward, won over all rivals at the same show, Lady Beck riding one of them.

Sir Adam Beck is one of the Canadian Directors of the International Horse Show Association of the National Horse Show Association, and he has been an exhibitor at the Garden for more than twenty years. His appointment as Director of Remounts for Canada in the Department of Militia and Defense was in recognition of his timely service in collecting cavalry horses for the Canadian troops when the war broke out.

Sir Adam Beck and his associates took matters into their own hands and purchased the remounts so urgently needed before the machinery of Government could be set in motion. His activities in this direction are believed in some quarters to have inspired the seeming threat with which the anonymous letter ends.

ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH.

When Thompson Hit Pillow Theatre Lights All Went Out.

James F. Thompson of 515 West Fifty-second Street, who runs an elevator on ordinary days, took a day off yesterday and celebrated so heartily that, when he tried to buy a ticket to the Crescent Theatre, a moving picture and vaudeville house at 1,175 Boston Road, the Bronx, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, they refused to admit him. Thompson went around to an alley leading to the stage entrance, strolled in, and, finding no one at the door stepped inside, leaned heavily against the wall, and went to sleep.

Inside the theatre where 600 persons were gathered to watch the election returns, which were flashed on the screen between acts, there was great excitement, for all the lights went out, even those of the electric sign outside the place. Thompson had leaned against the master switch.

They found him there, turned the lights up again and turned him over to Policeman Fitzgerald, who locked him up in the Morrisania Station.

RIDDER BURIAL TOMORROW.

Services for Late Publisher in Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

The funeral of Herman Ridder, publisher of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, who died at his home, 11 West Eighty-first Street, on Monday, will take place at 10 A. M. Thursday at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway.

The solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father George Winkler of Kersey, Pa., a boyhood friend of Mr. Ridder, who will be assisted by Fathers T. Gilmartin and A. P. Stuart Chamberlain. Father Thomas Barry will be master of ceremonies, and his Eminence Cardinal Farley will give the absolution.

The pallbearers will be Fritz Achelis, Edward M. Burghard, Joseph Frey, Leonard Giegerich, Herbert F. Gunnison, Henry Heide, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, Gustave Lindenthal, Thomas M. Mulry, Morgan J. O'Brien, Melville E. Stone, and Oscar S. Straus.

The interment will take place in Calvary Cemetery.

Edward Percy Howard, President of the Press Club, of which Mr. Ridder was a member, yesterday appointed a committee to represent the club at the services. Among those who will attend are Ralph and Joseph Pulitzer, Joseph I. C. Clarke, Louis Cook, Charles W. Price, William M. Penny, Ogden Mills Reid, William R. Hearst, Talcott Williams, John A. Hennessy, John Clyde Oswald, Courtland Smith, Frank Cadwallader, Keats Speed, Henry De Witt Hamilton, Herman Metz, and Irwin Thomas.

In consequence of Mr. Ridder's death, the Publishers' Association of New York City will hold a special meeting at noon today at the Hardware Club.

German Praise for Herman Ridder.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—All the Berlin newspapers today print obituaries of Herman Ridder of New York, whose death is generally regretted. The obituaries pay special tribute to his merits for truth and a just appreciation of Germany.

WAR EXPOSURE KILLS M. P.

Lionel Walrond, Heir of Lord Waleran, Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Hon. Lionel Walrond, member of the House of Commons for the Tiverton Division of Devon, died today in Scotland from tubercular laryngitis as the result of exposure in the trenches in France. He is the seventh member of the British Parliament to die as a result of the war.

Lionel Walrond was the eldest son of Lord Waleran. He was born in 1876 and had been private secretary to two chief Conservative whips. He was a Unionist and was elected to Parliament in 1906.

Blanche Walsh's Funeral Today.

The funeral of Blanche Walsh, the actress who died Sunday in the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon at John Whalen's undertaking establishment, at 496 Pearl Street. The services will be private. The body arrived yesterday morning and the services were to have been held in the afternoon, but on account of the condition of William Travers, husband of the actress, the funeral was postponed till today.

ISAAC L. RICE, FINANCIER, DIES

Inventor Who Made $2,000,000 by Sale of Electric Boat Stock, Expires at 64.

Isaac Leopold Rice, the financier, lecturer, and promoter, who was President and Treasurer of the American Casein Company and heavily interested in a number of others, died late yesterday afternoon in his apartments in the Hotel Anapnia, in his sixty-fifth year. He was also known as an inventor and philanthropist, and on July 13 of this year sold 16,000 shares of the stock of the Electric Boat Company, of which he was President, at a profit of more than $2,000,000.

Mr. Rice was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came here with his parents when a child, and settled in Philadelphia. After being graduated from the Central High School in that city, he attended Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of LL. B. Following his graduation, Mr. Rice returned to the University as lecturer in the Law School and an instructor in political science, and remained there until 1886, when he resigned and devoted himself to the practice of railroad law. As a railroad lawyer he was identified with many important negotiations, reorganizations, and litigations, in all of which he was eminently successful.

Mr. Rice became a promoter early in his business career, and was practically the founder of the storage battery industry of the United States and was President of the Electric Storage Battery Company for many years. From that he went into the electric automobile industry and was said to have founded the industry when he organized and became the first President of the Electric Vehicle Company.

Still following his chosen line of electrical development, Mr. Rice then founded the Electric Boat Company, which bought the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, and from the sale of whose stock he recently realized a large fortune.

He also organized the Car Lighting and Power Company, of which he was President at the time of his death, later organizing the American Casein Company, of which he was also President. In addition to these interests, Mr. Rice was active in the organization and development of a number of others, in which he held office at the time of his death. Among these were the Electric Launch Company, the Industrial Oxygen Company, the New Jersey Development Company, the Société Française de Sousmarin of Paris, France; the International Development Company, the National Torpedo Company, the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company, Railway Stationary and Refrigerating Company, the Lindstrom Brake Company, and the National Milk Sugar Company.

Mr. Rice was also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, a Director of the Buckeye Rubber Company, and the Chicago Electric Traction Company.

He was a member of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania and of the Bar Association of the City of New York.

Mr. Rice was a noted chess player and was the inventor of an opening known as the "Rice Gambit," and was presented with a handsome silver trophy for his part in the international university chess matches between England and the United States, and was the winner of many other trophies.

Mr. Rice was a member of St. George's Chess Club of London, the Brooklyn Chess Club, the New York State Bar Association, and the Lawyers', Harmonia, Automobile, and Lotos Clubs of this city, and the Liberal Club of London.

Mr. Rice is survived by his wife, who was Miss Julia Hyne nan Barnett, and who is known as the founder of the Anti-Noise Society, and by six children.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED C. MOTT, one of the best-known residents of Patchogue, L. I., died on Monday at the home of his daughter on Ridder Avenue. Mr. Mott was born in that village eighty-six years ago, and was for many years in the oyster business. He was a member of the first Board of Education organized in Patchogue and was the last of the charter members of the Suwassett Chapter, No. 195, R. A. M.

Mrs. EUREKA PRANGE, wife of Lee Prange, a retired merchant, died on Sunday at her home, 1,614 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

GEORGE H. LE COUNT, a retired manufacturer and dealer in pictures and frames, died yesterday morning at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., in his seventy-first year. Mr. Le Count was born in this city, but had lived in Williamsburg for more than fifty years. He is survived by his widow and eight children.

GUSTAVE AUTENREITH, a manufacturer of birch beer in Greenpoint and formerly active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,358 East Eighth Street, that borough, on Monday. He was 59 years old and left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. MARY ANN SMITH, widow of James Smith, formerly a ship chandler of South Street, Manhattan, is dead at her home, 1,355 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

Mrs. MARY VICTORIA CONLY, wife of Martin F. Conly, who was a former Councilman and Alderman of the old City of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her residence, 92 Adams Street, Brooklyn. Besides her husband, she left two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM JOHN BULLOCK, 50 years old, Superintendent of the plant of the Unitype Company at Communipaw, N. J., died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 1,102 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

MICHAEL J. FITZGERALD, President of the M. J. Fitzgerald Company of 352 Lafayette Street, Manhattan, manufacturers of leather belting, is dead at his home, 280 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. Mr. Fitzgerald served during the civil war as an officer of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He is survived by two sons, John, who was associated with him in business, and Dr. Frank J. Fitzgerald.

JESSE L. LAW, Jr., a dealer in machine tools and President of the New York Consolidated Machinery Exchange, with offices in the Park Row Building, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 1,868 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Law was born in Waterbury, Conn., fifty-two yaers ago, and was a member of Pioneer Lodge, F. and A. M., of New York; Syracuse Chapter, R. A. M.; Central City Commandery, the Aisin Grotto, and Mecca Shrine. He left a widow.

OSCAR E. ABELL, a commercial traveler living at 541 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, died in a hospital in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, and the funeral services will be held at his late residence tomorrow. Mr. Abell was 37 years old and unmarried.

JOHN E. MERRITT, Republican candidate for Representative in the Seventh Berkshire District in yesterday's State election, died on Monday in Otis, Mass. He was stricken with apoplexy last Saturday night, after a day's campaigning. Mr. Merritt represented the district in the Legislature in 1901.

EDWARD L. GAYLORD, former President and Superintendent of the Eagle Lock Company of Terryville, Conn., died in Bridgeport in his eighty-eighth year, yesterday. Mr. Gaylord had perfected a process for molding amber, and had made objects of artistic design. The belief is that he left no formula of the process.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, a salesman, died yesterday at his home, Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst, in his forty-seventh year. He was born in Montreal, Canada. His wife, a son, and daughter survive him.

Mrs. EMMA CATHERINE WESTERVELT died on Monday at her home, 40 High Street, Passaic, N. J., in her eighty-third year. She was born in this city and removed to Passaic forty years ago. A son and daughter survive her.

MATIN VAN DUYNE died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Van Ness, in Caldwell, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Rockaway Neck, N. J., and is survived by two sons and five daughters.

CHARLES F. FRIED, a member of the Osborn Bird Cage Manufacturing Company, died on Monday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his fifty-seventh year. His wife survives him.

CHARLES E. SMITH, assistant passenger ticket agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, died on Monday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, in his fifty-third year. He was unmarried and lived at 240 Lockwood Street, Astoria, L. I.

WIRT DU V. TASSIN DEAD.

Metallurgist Was Formerly Chief Chemist of National Museum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Wirt du Vivier Tassin, for many years Chief Chemist and Assistant Curator of the Division of Mineralogy of the National Museum, died here today of heart disease. Mr. Tassin was the son of Colonel Augustus G. Tassin, U. S. A.

He was born in Fort Whipple, Va., and was in his forty-seventh year. Mr. Tassin was a graduate of the Universities of

ASQUITH DEFENDS CONDUCT OF WAR

Continued from Page 1.

who denied that the Government had made any unnecessary delay in sending troops to help the Servians?

Refuses to Pose as a Penitent.

Premier Asquith prefaced his remarks concerning the war by saying that his statement had been delayed by circumstances over which he had no control; but the delay had the advantage of enabling him to receive warnings and counsels from every quarter. He would disappoint many expectations, he continued—not the least, the expectations of those who thought he ought to appear as a criminal or a penitent in a white sheet. However, he did not purpose adopting either attitude. He intended to describe as far as possible the actual and prospective position to the nation, which "is as determined today as it has ever been to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, and which trusts the Government, by whomsoever controlled, to use every means to the attainment of that purpose." He continued:

"It is true that today some parts of the horizon are overcast. This, like other wars, has been fruitful of surprises and disappointments. The moment calls for three things: A proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and overflowing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive."

Reproves "Professional Whimperers."

Mr. Asquith referred to the "small coterie of professional whimperers which kept our enemies supplied daily with a diet of falsehoods." The Government, he said, had no interest in concealing anything, subject to the one overriding consideration that its disclosures would not assist Great Britain's enemies.

"How do we stand today?" asked the Premier. "In August of last year we were prepared to send abroad six infantry and two cavalry divisions. The operations described by Field Marshal French in his last dispatch he had under his command not far short of a million men. To these must be added the troops at the Dardanelles, in Egypt, and in other theatres of war, as well as our garrisons and troops in reserve.

"How has this gigantic force been got together by a power which has never aspired to be a military power? First, by the manhood of the United Kingdom. In the last fifteen months we have recruited—" Mr. Asquith hesitated, then remarked: "I do like to give the exact figure of men.

"The contribution of India was splendid," he continued. Canada contributed 96,000 officers and men, Australia 52,000, New Zealand 25,000. South Africa, after a brilliant campaign subduing the Germans, sent 6,500, and Newfoundland 1,000. Ceylon, Fiji, and other parts of the empire all sent contingents. No account is taken in these figures of preparation for maintenance of these units in the field."

The Navy's Incomparable Services.

Turning to the work of the navy in transporting troops, the Premier said 2,500,000 of officers and men had been carried, in addition to 320,000 sick and wounded, 2,500,000 tons of supplies, and 800,000 horses and mules.

"Up to the present," he added, "the loss of life in the whole of these gigantic overseas operations has been considerably less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. Where never has been anything comparable in history to the service of the navy. There they are—the men of the grand fleet—living unnoticed, unadvertised; performing with efficiency and vigilance which cannot be described, but which has cleared the whole high seas, from one end to the other, of German warships and mercantile marine. Where is the great German fleet upon which so much money was spent? Locked up in the Baltic. It dare not show its face in waters where it can be attacked. The whole marine resources of Germany have been reduced to sporadic and constantly diminishing efforts of submarines."

In regard to the western front, Mr. Asquith said he had nothing to add to the dispatches from Field Marshal Sir John French, except to say that, on balance, since last April the Germans had not gained a single foot of ground.

"That, indeed, is an understatement of the case," he added.

Referring to the eastern war theatre, the Premier paid a warm tribute to the fighting qualities of the Russians, and expressed confidence in their ability before long to roll back the enemy.

As the Mesopotamia, Mr. Asquith remarked, the British object was to preserve the neutrality of the Arabs, safeguard British interests in the Persian Gulf, and uphold the authority of the Union Jack in the East.

"Our victorious force is now within measureable disance of Bagdad, he continued. "No operations have been conducted with greater brilliance or with better prospects of final success."

Accepts Dardanelles Responsibilities.

Turning to the operations in the Dardanelles, for the launching of which Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, was attacked so strongly in many quarters, Mr. Asquith said:

"From the moment Turkey declared war it was impossible to concentrate attention solely on the Western front. The Turks threatened our Russian allies and Egypt. The advent of Turkey produced a great effect on the Balkan States, and the Government had to face a question which was not merely strategic.

"In a great war like this you cannot determine the policy entirely by naval and military considerations. Sometimes it is not only expedient, but necessary, to run risks which clear naval or military considerations would have warned you against. In January we had not sufficient military forces available in the East to do more than cope with the Turkish attack on Egypt, which was defeated. The question of a naval attack in the Dardanelles was then considered, and, after full consultation with naval experts, including the Admiral on the spot—notwithstanding some doubts in the mind of Baron Fisher (then First Sea Lord)—the Government felt justified in sanctioning that attack.

"The proposed attack was carefully considered. It was approved by the French and enthusiastically received by the Grand Duke. The matter came again before the War Council. Before a shot was fired it was communicated to the Cabinet. It was also discussed at first to make no attempt with the navy, and the navy alone. I take my full share of responsibility, and deprecate attempts to allot the responsibility to one Minister or another."

Detailing the objects of the attack on the Dardanelles, the Premier remarked:

"The view was that it would influence the Balkan situation, would open the way for supplies for the Russians, and strike a blow at the heart of the Turkish Empire. Naval operations continued systematically for a month, and when they culminated in the attack on the Narrows, which resulted in a setback. It was then suggested that by aid of an adequate military force the attack could be driven home with success.

"General Sir Ian Hamilton was sent out and reported he was in agreement with the suggestion that a joint naval and military attack was necessary. In the whole course of the war I have never sustained a keener disappointment than in the failure of these operations."

Admits Failure in Gallipoli.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that if the efforts to force the Dardanelles had been successful they would have been of immeasurable value.

"They did not succeed," he continued, "notwithstanding the magnificent exhibition and never-surpassed gallantry of our troops."

The Premier then said that in the Sea of Marmora up to Oct. 26 British submarines had sunk or damaged two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo-boat, eight transports, and 197 supply ships.

He alluded to the services of the novel monitors, which, he said, were largely the creation of Baron Fisher.

"The results of the August attempt," continued the Premier, "were disappointing, but it must be considered what would have happened if it had not been taken. The Russians might have had a serious Turkish attack in the Caucasus, and we might have had to face attacks in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Our force on the Gallipoli Peninsula was holding up 200,000 Turks.

"I cannot say more as regards this particular sphere of the theatre of war. It is too soon to pronounce final judgment. The situation in the Dardanelles is receiving our most careful and anxious consideration, not as an isolated thing, but as part and parcel of the larger strategic question, which was raised by the wholly recent development in the Eastern theatre of the war."

The opinion in the lobbies of the House, according to some reports, is that it is not proposed to abandon the Dardanelles operations.

The Premier traveled over old ground in rehearsing the unsuccessful efforts to promote Balkan community of action, pointing out that every step had to be taken in consultation with three and, latterly, four, Governments.

Disappointed by the Greeks.

"Unlike the German Government," he said, "we cannot barter away the property of our allies behind their backs. When the Allies are reproached for not acting with sufficient speed as regards Serbia, it must be remembered that up to the last moment there was the strongest reason to believe that Greece would act up to her treaty obligations with Serbia. On Sept. 21, after the Bulgarian mobilization had begun, Premier Venizelos asked France and Great Britain for 150,000 men on the express understanding that the Greeks would mobilize also. Greece did mobilize, on the 24th of September, but not until the 6th of October did Premier Venizelos find himself able to agree to the landing of British and French troops under formal protest.

"On the 4th of October M. Venizelos announced in the Chamber that Greece must be bound by her treaty with Serbia. The next day the King repudiated the declaration of M. Venizelos, who resigned; but the new Greek Government declared its desire to remain on friendly terms with the Allies, at the same time declining to depart from the attitude of neutrality. The result was that Serbia, without Greek support, was left to bear a central attack and a side attack from Bulgaria.

"We in the United Kingdom, France, and Russia could not allow Serbia to become the prey of this sinister, mysterious combination. The General Staffs of France and Great Britain have been in the closest consultation which culminated in the welcome visit of the illustrious Commander in Chief. The result, I am glad to say, is a complete agreement between us as to the end and the means, but I can disclose nothing more. Serbia may rest assured that her independence is regarded by us as one of the essential objects of the war."

Dangers of Conscription.

Dealing with the financial aspects of the situation, Premier Asquith laid stress upon the importance of retrenchment.

"Every man in the country," he said in discussing the question of recruiting, "ought to be doing the thing for which, for the purposes of the war, he is best fitted. There has been a difference of opinion among the Ministers as to whether the full exploitation of the recruitable area could be obtained by the voluntary system. Personally, I think it is purely a question of practical expediency. Admittedly, our system of voluntary recruiting operates in a haphazard, capricious way, and my objection to the employment of compulsion under present conditions is not due to any blindness to the defect of the existing system. My objection is that the employment of compulsion would endanger the maintenance of national unity. If you apply compulsion without general assent you defeat your purpose."

Referring to Lord Derby's recruiting scheme, the Premier promised its return the country, as soon after Nov. 30 as it was possible to collect information, whether it was successful.

"I believe," he continued, "it will produce a satisfactory result; but if it does not, and if it is shown that in the recruitable reserves there are numbers of men of military age who still hang back, I will not hesitate to recommend supplementing the voluntary system by some form of legal obligation."

For a Smaller War Committee.

The Premier stated he had concluded that it was desirable to maintain the Cabinet War Committee concerned with the higher direction of the war, but to limit its membership. He suggested that it should not comprise less than three nor more than five, but should have the power to summon persons having special knowledge or information for the purposes of consultation. The relations of the Committee to the Cabinet, he thought, should be elastic, but the Cabinet should be kept informed of important decisions and consulted before any important departure in policy was taken.

Mr. Asquith said that in future there would be co-ordination between the staffs of the Allied Powers.

Touching upon the question of supplies of men, munitions and money, the Premier said that the financial position was serious. He quoted statistics of exports and imports and of expenditure upon the war.

"We cannot go on discharging business unless both Government and individuals adopt more stringent economy. Our position does not compare unfavorably with that of the enemies. The standard of life in Germany has been depressed to a very low point indeed, but we must be prepared to make for greater sacrifices than we have done. The average cost of our army in peace times is £90 per head per year. Today it is between £250 and £300."

Reviewing his own share in the taking of the decision of August last year Premier Asquith declared:

Means to Stick to His Post.

There is nothing I wish to unsay or undo. I challenge criticism. I am as confident now as fifteen months ago that we are going to carry our righteous cause to a triumphant conclusion. I am not going to shelve the burden laid on my shoulders until satisfied I can no longer bear the burden. As long as I enjoy health and the confidence of my Sovereign, the House, and the country I will not surrender the task, heavy though it be."

Premier Asquith's closing words were: "Let us endure to the end."

Carson Criticises the Cabinet.

Sir Edward Carson, who recently resigned from the office of Attorney General, initiated a discussion on Mr. Asquith's statements. He said he would not have risen if the Premier had given sufficient information to the public on matters upon which it showed anxiety, and, after fifteen months of war, he thought it only right that there should be free debate in the House.

The present position, he declared, was one of grave peril. There was nothing to be gained by blinking at the danger, and he could assure the Premier that the desire for discussion was not in any way to minimize the main objects of the war. It was a symbol of the growing determination of the House and country that everything should be done to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion at the earliest possible moment.

Sir Edward said that experience had shown him that the Cabinet, however useful in time of peace, was an organization utterly incapable of carrying on the war under present conditions. What was wanted was a smaller number of competent men sitting daily with the best advisers they could get to work out the problems that arose. He did not think that a committee of the Cabinet would answer, if the committee was to be accountable to the Cabinet and the Cabinet was to take the responsibility.

"Gyrations" in the Balkan Policy.

Perhaps the gravest instance, and the most recent, of how the Cabinet and Government worked, he said, was to be found in the Balkan situation. Nothing had astonished him more than the gyrations they had gone through in relation to British policy in the Balkans. On Sept. 28 Sir Edward Grey stated that Bulgarian mobilization had resulted in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of Great Britain's enemies, and that Great Britain should be prepared to give its friends in the Balkans all the support in its power in a manner most welcome to them.

When he learned that this was no longer the policy of the Government, and that there were no plans to this end, he severed his connection with the Cabinet, writing to Premier Asquith to that effect on Oct. 12.

Sir Edward said he decided to resign as he could not support the conclusion reached by the War Council of the Cabinet the day before. He quoted Sir Edward Grey's statement made in the House on Sept. 28, promising the Allies support to Serbia, and read part of his letter to the Premier:

I cannot understand how England can abandon Serbia to her fate without national dishonor. Even if we are not so bound in honor, such a course would, in my judgment, be the policy of despair and an admission of failure which could only be justified after every other alternative had been abandoned. Bulgaria will be given a free hand to crush our ally. All hope of inducing Rumania to come to Serbia's assistance will have been abandoned, and she may even find it to her interests to join our enemies, and every encouragement will be given Greece to follow the policy of the King rather than Venizelos and his majority in the Chamber. The loss to our prestige will be incalculable and a very grave menace to our Eastern Empire.

Would Apply Force to Greece.

"As regards Greece, I think," he continued, "vigorous efforts should be made to compel her to fulfill her treaty obligations. It was at her invitation that we sent troops to Saloniki in conjunction with the French, and we shall be rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the powers if we are compelled to withdraw and placed in a position of dishonor toward Serbia. Greece—the King's party—is afraid of the central powers. We ought to make her afraid of us. Our naval supremacy enables us to do this, and for my part I would not hesitate to inform her that unless she was prepared to join the Allies in defense of Serbia we would break off friendly relations.

"The policy of the War Committee seems to me to lead to no helpful result. I could understand a policy limiting all action to the Western theatre and using all our resources there—which is, I think, in reality what the War Staff suggests—and in that way relieve the situation in the East. But to send an army to Egypt to await action which may or may not be possible, on the report of a General sent to Gallipoli, seems the most futile and hesitating decision that could be come to, and one calculated merely to lead to further dissipation of our forces.

"I do not believe that when Germany has gained access to the fines of communication to Constantinople it will be possible to maintain our efforts in Gallipoli. Indeed, I doubt very much whether our troops can stay there until that event happens. This matter is, in my opinion, not with unanswerable force in the memorandum of Mr. Bonar Law."

Dardanelles Operations "a Millstone."

With respect to the Dardanelles operations, Sir Edward said he could not understand how at the very time of a shortage of ammunition the Government took on such a military expedition, which had hung "around our necks like a millstone all these months."

He did not believe the Government was justified in entering on that expedition, which had cost 100,000 men in casualties and suffering which baffled description, unless it had assurances from its naval and military advisers that it was likely to carry the expedition to a successful conclusion.

"Was there ever such a story of miscalculations," he exclaimed, "as those in the Dardanelles?"

The failure at Suvla Bay he regarded as the most disastrous and vital of the war. From that day to this, under the Cabinet's system, it had never been able to make up its mind whether it ought to proceed with those operations or boldly withdraw their men and save suffering and further loss.

In closing his speech Sir Edward said that he was entirely in accord with the Premier's policy that the war must be fought to an end at any sacrifice, "and until we have brought it to a successful conclusion."

Redmond Defends the Premier.

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, said that the attacks upon the Premier and the persistent pessimism of a portion of the press had had no weight in Ireland, and that the proposal which Mr. Asquith had made with reference to the Cabinet was one which, in his opinion, would, for the time being, at any rate, silence "the wreckers."

Sir Edward Grey arose to correct what he described as a misapprehension that had arisen from Sir Edward Carson's speech, which, he said, contained some statements that afforded an example of the difficulty of speaking as freely in time of war as in time of peace.

Sir Edward Carson, he said, must have left the House of Commons and probably would leave England's allies under the impression that the Government made a promise to send help to Serbia and then vacillated and hesitated, and as a result some valuable opportunity for giving help had been lost.

Grey Explains Promises to Balkans.

The Foreign Minister said that this statement of Sept. 28, promising to aid the Balkan States friendly to the Entente Powers "in a manner that would be most welcome to them," was founded on something more definite promise the Government had made in answer to a request from Greece. This promise had been made in common with the French Government, and was that a definite number of men would be sent to Saloniki for the express purpose of enabling Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations with Serbia.

He said that when, in his speech of Sept. 28, he said "without reserve and without qualification, he meant that, while expressing itself ready to help to realize the national aspirations of Greece and Serbia, the Government had also worked to advise on Balkan unity and urging certain concessions to Bulgaria. What he desired to convey was that since Bulgaria had joined the Central Powers there could be no more talk of concessions from Greece and Serbia, and that the help Great Britain was prepared henceforth to give those countries would be given without qualifications or conditions.

Sir Edward Carson's speech, the Foreign Minister continued, must have conveyed the impression that after the promise was made the Government had lost opportunities for helping Serbia, and that more troops might have been landed at Saloniki than had been landed, or that more might have been on the way than were on the way. That was not the case.

No Delay in Saloniki Operations.

It was perfectly true, he said, that after the Greek Government took a different view of its treaty obligations to Serbia than that the British Cabinet had accepted, there was a close consultation between the British and French as to the best use which should be made of the forces to be sent to the Near East, but there was no delay in the preparations. The forces which were immediately at the Allies' disposal were landed at Saloniki and were now engaged in the operations in the Balkans, and the preparations went on for sending further forces to the East. No time had been lost in giving any assistance in the power of Great Britain and France to Serbia in her hour of need.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford said he did not think the Premier's speech would relieve the anxiety of the country with regard to the conduct of the war. The naval authorities had never been consulted as to the Dardanelles operations. They were simply told "to do it." The whole thing, he asserted, had been grossly mismanaged.

The Government continued Lord Charles, should have sent a larger army to Serbia in the first instance instead of embarking on a blind gambling risk in the Dardanelles. Until the Government had a clear and definite policy in the Near East, the war would continue, and England would lose thousands of lives and waste millions of money. The Allies would never crush Germany until everything was made contraband and an effective blockade carried out.

German Exports Cut Off.

Replying to the statement of Lord Charles Beresford that the Foreign Office had hampered the blockade work of the fleet, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary, said that the charge was altogether untrue, and that the best evidence of this was that the British Navy had stopped 96 per cent. of the export trade of Germany. He also said that everything possible was being done to prevent goods from reaching Germany from other countries, and that the broad result of the blockade of Germany had been a great success.

The Foreign Office, he said, had a right to claim some recognition of the fact that it had succeeded in carrying out its policy without getting into serious trouble with any neutral power. The imports of cotton by Germany had virtually ceased since June 1, and all reports showed that cotton, as well as foodstuffs, had risen in price in that country.

The House rose on a formal motion for adjournment; consequently the debate terminated automatically at the close of the sitting without any vote or any formal expression of opinion.

CHEERED PLEDGE TO SERBIA.

Parliament Learned That Joffre's Visit Sealed the Compact.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 3.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says this morning:

"Asquith's speech was worthy of the occasion and will be welcomed not for its eloquence, but for its firm resolve and its promise of vigor in action.

"The greatest applause aroused by Mr. Asquith was that which welcomed his ringing sentence: 'We cannot allow Serbia to become the prey of this sinister and nefarious combination.' The French General Staff and our own are in close consultation as to the best method of assisting Serbia, and it was in this connection that we had, in the past week, a visit from General Joffre. The result is a complete agreement, not only as to these ends, but as to means. Our cooperation will be close, cordial, and in full concert, and Serbia may be assured of her independence, regarded by us as one of the essential object of the war.'

"It is quite evident that the question of conscription no longer menaces the unity of the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith confesses that he himself favors the voluntary system, not that he has any prior objection to compulsion, but that he attaches very great importance to the maintenance of national unity as an asset of supreme value. He believes Lord Derby's scheme is going to succeed, but he lays down no standard of numbers if after Lord Derby's scheme has been tried there should still be a substantial number of men of military age holding back without excuse, Mr. Asquith would be prepared to recommend compulsion for these persons, and he thinks compulsion in that case would be accepted by general consent.

"The Prime Minister announced that he was forming a War Council or War Committee of the Cabinet, to meet day by day and to consist of not less than three and not more than five members.

"The speech ended in a peroration, whose elevated patriotism and eloquence deeply moved the House.

"'After all that has happened in this most moving tragedy in the history of man,' he said, 'in my heart and conscience I would not unsay or undo that momentous decision,' [of August, 1914.]

"'As against the sorrow and suffering of the war,' he asked, 'what year in our history has done more to justify our faith in the manhood and womanhood of our people?'

"Then came a touching allusion to the imperishable story of Miss Cavell's last hours.

"'In her case,' he said, 'death was swallowed up in victory. All the qualities that built the British Empire had been shown by our countrymen and countrywomen in this war. Let us be worthy of them and endure to the end.'

"Thus ended a great speech, manful and forthright, very becoming to a national leader in a time of national stress."

IMPERIAL COUNCIL CALLED.

New Zealand Officials, It Is Said, Have Been Summoned.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to The Times from Christchurch, N. Z., says:

"It is understood that Premier Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, Minister of Finance in the New Zealand Cabinet, will start in the middle of December to attend an Imperial Council in London."

The Times in an editorial article explains that there is no indication whether the Ministers will attend a formal conference, including other representatives of the Dominions, or whether they will merely talk over New Zealand's share in the war with the Imperial authorities.

F. E. SMITH IN CARSON'S POST.

Asquith Announces His Appointment as Attorney General.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Sir Frederick Edward Smith, (Unionist,) who has been Solicitor General, has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Carson as Attorney General, Premier Asquith announced today.

ITALIANS TIGHTEN GRIP ON TRENTINO

Officers Report Gain of from One to Two Miles Along Whole Front.

UDINE, Italy, Nov. 2.—Officers and men who were engaged in the great Italian offensive against the Austrians and who have arrived here concur in the statement that definite results were obtained by the Italians.

The Italians, they say, gained on an average between one and two miles all along the extensive front, while the strategic line, especially in the neighborhood of Seibusi, Castelnovo, and Sdruzzina, was favorably straightened, the new line being solidly protected by the three important positions of San Michele, San Martino del Carso, and Poljane, where armored trenches and refuges cut into the bare rock were taken inch by inch in hand-to-hand struggles after preparation by the Italian artillery.

VIENNA, Nov. 2, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian front was issued today:

There was severe fighting again yesterday in the Gorizia district, the enemy being reinforced by infantry brigades from the Tyrol and Carinthian fronts. With their assistance, regardless of their losses, the enemy attempted to break through near Gorizia. Yesterday's attacks were directed against the bridgehead of Gorizia and the district of Plava on both sides of Monte San Michele, but the Italians were everywhere repulsed with severe losses. On Podgora Height fighting for some portions of a trench is still going on.

An official report, issued yesterday, said:

The third Italian attack against our coastal front, which began on Oct. 18 and was renewed with fresh troops on Oct. 28, begins to fail.

The enemy advanced on Sunday against the northern edge of the lofty Doberdo Plateau with strong forces, which, however, were weak at several points. The attack was in vain, and no longer general. Though the battle may again flame up, the attempted offensive in the main front, with at least twenty-five infantry divisions, which the Italian commander announced with brave words, has collapsed on the unshakable wall of our victorious troops.

On the Isonzo front the battle of a fortnight's duration represents a gain for our arms. Our front throughout is unchanged. Likewise the defenders of the Tyrol and Carinthian fronts retained firmly the positions they have heroically held since the beginning of the war.

Through these successes our army has proved again how idle and untenable are all the claims of our erstwhile ally to the southwest frontier territory which he thought he was able to conquer by a treacherous attack in the rear.

In the battles of the second half of October the enemy lost at least 150,000 more men.

AGAIN REPORT DEATH OF THE CROWN PRINCE

News Said to Have Been Sent to Rome by the Papal Nuncio at Vienna.

TURIN, Nov. 1, (via Paris, Nov. 2.)—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is dead, according to a Rome dispatch to the Gazetta del Popolo.

The correspondent of this paper asserts that he was informed by a diplomat accredited to the Vatican that the news had been received by the Secretary of State in a cipher message from the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Scapinelli. The diplomat is said to have refused further details, but to have assured the correspondent that the news was authentic.

The last previous report of the death of the Crown Prince was in March, although prior to that time he had frequently been reported killed. It was stated in September that he had broken down as a result of the strain of the offensive undertaken in Argonne by the troops under his command.

BROADWAY CROWDS JOLLY, BUT ORDERLY

An Ever-Changing Crowd of 100,000 in Times Square Watched Bulletins.

LITTLE WORK FOR POLICE

Cafes and Cabarets Thronged and Horns and Rattles Kept Celebration Going.

The white shaft of the searchlight on the Times Building pointed east at about 6:40 o'clock last evening, indicating that woman suffrage had lost in New York State, and the early comers of the Broadway election crowd watched it with interest. Shortly afterward the white shaft of light pointed south, indicating the election of Judge Swann as District Attorney. The shaft soon pointed west, swinging up and down, showing that the proposed Constitution had been rejected, but there was no such noisy demonstration as Broadway has seen on previous election nights.

The cold wind that swept through the streets seemed to chill spontaneity, and the evident expectation of the results of the election choked off hilarious demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Police Inspector Myers of the Traffic Division, who has had the management of election, New Year's Eve, and Coney Island crowds for years, said to a TIMES reporter late in the evening that he had never seen such a serious and solemn crowd.

"There's a big crowd out," he said, "but most of them don't seem to know why they came."

But later the people began to turn their attention to the real business of the evening—merry-making. The theatres emptied, the streets became more crowded, and the cafés and restaurants began to fill. By midnight every place of refreshment and entertainment open on Broadway was filled to capacity and all of the noises of people having a gay time mingled above the tables.

And the spirit of those warmly settled at tables spread to those outside. Horns that had been but little blown, bells that had scarcely rung began to sound, and soon Broadway became a din of dissonant noises, with the centre of disturbance at Times Square. The crowds were at their height and the commencement of a "big time tonight" was manifest. The crowd had been gradually aroused, and, once stirred, it banished the earlier solemnity from Broadway.

"Tammany's in again. Now for a wide-open town." This is the word that was passed from café to café and along Broadway, and what promised to be a celebration that would end only with daylight was under way. The Tammany triumph was certainly an accelerator of the merry-making.

Between 50,000 and 75,000 people were packed in Broadway and Seventh Avenue, on both sides of the Times Building, until late, and the thousands of others who moved in the lanes kept open by the police, watched the flashing of the returns as they walked. Inspector Myers estimated that, including those who stood and those who walked, about 100,000 persons were in Times Square at any moment between 9 o'clock and midnight.

The numbers in Times Square were the greater, probably because, owing to traffic regulations, comparatively few were permitted to congregate about the Herald Building. In past years The Herald returns have been displayed on a screen in front of that newspaper's building, and thousands have packed themselves in Herald Square, above and below Thirty-fourth Street. Because of the recent collapse of the temporary boarding over the subway excavation in Broadway, and to prevent any similar accident last night, Broadway was closed to traffic between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth Streets.

Consequently The Herald bulletins were shown from the northeast corner of the Herald Building at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, and there was space there for only 1,000 persons more or less. About the same number collected in Columbus Circle to watch the bulletins of The New York American.

Elsewhere throughout the city where bulletins were shown crowds collected. The principal points besides those in Broadway were Park Row, 125th Street, between Third and St. Nicholas Avenues; 149th Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx; Tremont Avenue, between Webster and Third Avenues, the Bronx; Borough Hall Square, Brooklyn; Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, and the eastern plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge.

Perhaps because of the presence and activity of the police, and also because of what seemed to be its nature, the crowds were unusually orderly. There were very few arrests throughout the city before midnight. Owing to wide police advertisement, ticklers, confetti, talcum powder, and other prohibited nuisances were only now and then in evidence. Horns, bells and rattlers were almost the sole instruments of celebration, and the people made harmless noises with these.

IN THEATRES AND HOTELS.

Election Night Celebrators Fill All the Amusement Places.

The theatres and hotels reaped the usual election harvest last night. The ideal weather that brought the voters out in force during the hours the polls were open had a similar effect at night, and it was the general testimony of hotel managers that diners were in greater numbers and showed more interest in the returns than in other years when more important offices were to be filled.

Most of the big hotels in the Times Square district had more requests for reservations than they could take care of, even after tables had been placed in corridors and extra rooms. At the Astor the ballroom was given over to special parties. Pages dressed in the costume of Father Knickerbocker carried the returns around among the diners at the Knickerbocker. The tables overflowed the main dining and palm rooms of the Biltmore into the north corridor. Here the figures were flashed on a screen so that those who ate might read.

At the Waldorf figures were thrown on a sheet in the grill room and were carried by pages through the other rooms. The dining rooms of the Manhattan Hotel were well filled, and an announcer, assisted by pages, kept the diners informed. The same method was used at the McAlpin, where, in addition to the general public, the Rotary Club held its regular monthly dinner and listened to the results between courses. The Ritz, the Plaza, Delmonico's, Sherry's, Shanley's, and the other restaurants had their quota of diners.

Most of the theatres might have put out "Standing room only" signs last night. But theatre managers are so glad to see full houses in these days that they crowd the late comers in or tell them mournfully that the house is sold out without flaunting any printed notice. In most playhouses there were special matinees yesterday and these were well attended. The early returns gave a pretty good idea how things were going before the first curtain time, but this did not keep the men in the audiences from rushing to the streets between acts to get the latest figures.

CONSCRIPTION IF NEEDED.

New Zealand Premier Says He Would Not Balk at Compulsion.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 2, (via London.)—Speaking at a recruiting meeting today, William Ferguson Massey, Premier of New Zealand, said that he did not want conscription, but that if there was a shortage of volunteers he would not hesitate to invoke compulsion for securing men.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:31 | Sun sets, 4:56 | Moon rises, 2:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:58	4:12	10:14	10:32
Governors Island	4:25	4:35	10:34	11:07
Hell Gate	6:15	6:25	12:34	12:47

Arrived—Tuesday, Nov. 2.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Oct. 24.
SS Minnehaha, London, Oct. 24.
SS San Guglielmo, Almeria, Oct. 22.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Oct. 27.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, Oct. 27.
SS Falk, Calbarien, Oct. 18.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 27.
SS Lampasas, Mobile, Oct. 27.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Oct. 30.
SS Procida, Genoa, Oct. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Duca di Genova	Naples	Oct. 20
Evandale	Gibraltar	Oct. 14
Jemtland	Gothenburg	Oct. 13
King Bleddyn	St. Nazaire	Oct. 15
Vitalia	Rotterdam	Oct. 15
Dominic	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 30
Messina	London	Oct. 17
Rance	Bilbao	Oct. 18
Dalemoor	Gibraltar	Oct. 19
Hermine	Bordeaux	Oct. 18
Roselands	Genoa	Oct. 16
Waverly	Oran	Oct. 13
Kanagowa Maru	London	Oct. 21
Mainanger	Ardrossan	Oct. 16
Cuyaba	St. Nazaire	Oct. 18
Kanaris	Oron	Oct. 18
Montevideo	Havana	Oct. 30
El Siglo	Galveston	Oct. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 24
Cameronia	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Brisbane River	Rotterdam	Oct. 20
Den of Airlie	London	Oct. 20
Tonawanda	London	Oct. 22
Petrolelite	Dartmouth	Oct. 20
Lord Ormonde	Barcelona	Oct. 20
Clio	Madeira	Oct. 21
Bloomfield	London	Oct. 20
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 30
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Nov. 1
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 30

DUE FRIDAY.

American	Rotterdam	Oct. 21
Ville de Paris	Havre	Oct. 22
Grossholn	Sharpness	Oct. 20
Allianca	Cristobal	Oct. 30
Maracaibo	San Juan	Oct. 30
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 30
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 2
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 30

DUE SATURDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Czaritza	Archangel	Oct. 25
Mydrecht	Rotterdam	Oct. 21
Richmond	London	Oct. 22
Camaguey	Cienfuegos	Oct. 25
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Den of Ogil, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Belgian, Sagua	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarsmaoca, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Terence, Rio Janeiro	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Janeiro, Barbados	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca di Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Westerdyk, Rotterdam	2:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Meiderskin, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchuria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Strabo, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
Mimehaha, London	——	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Cameronia, Glasgow	——	5:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 2.

SS Petrolite, Copenhagen to New York, was 380 miles E. at noon; due 4th, forenoon.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon 1st.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 118 miles S. at noon 1st.
SS Wyandotte, Galveston to New York, was 260 miles N. W. of Tortugas

LARGE AMOUNTS FOR DRAWBACKS

The Big Exports Have Caused a Record Sum to be Returned by the Government.

STILL MORE ARE TO COME

Refunds Apply to Many Articles Made Wholly or Partly of Imported Materials.

Preliminary figures of the Government's drawback payments for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, available yesterday, reflect in a striking way the enormous growth in the twelve months of export business as a result of war orders and general merchandise lines sent out of the United States to both belligerent and neutral countries. While the tremendous expansion in outward foreign trade has brought prosperity to the country's industries, the swollen drawback payments which the Treasury Department has been under the necessity of disbursing under the terms of the customs administrative act have had to be made at a most inopportune time, owing to depletion of revenue due to falling imports.

According to figures furnished THE TIMES by James W. Bevans, Acting Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, total drawback payments to American manufacturers and exporters during the fiscal year 1915 reached the high total of $7,403,000, or $4,036,366 more than in the preceding year of 1914, when the Government's outlay for finished exported products made in part of imported raw or partly manufactured materials amounted to only $3,366,634.

The totals for the two years, as was pointed out yesterday by a Treasury official, show the contrast between the export trade of the United States under normal peace conditions, as was the case in 1914, and the wonderful stimulus given outward foreign trade in the fiscal year 1915 on account of the war. Large as were the drawback payments the past fiscal year, it happened fortunately for the Federal Treasury that many lines of goods sent abroad were manufactured exclusively from American materials, thus obviating the disbursement of governmental bounty.

The drawback payments in 1915 were the heaviest in the history of the country, while every indication points to a doubling of the figures for the current fiscal year, since manufacturers here are now making record shipments of finished products, a large proportion of which contain more or less imported material of one kind or another. Some of the Government drawback agents who are in touch with present conditions at industrial plants throughout the country said they would not be a bit surprised if the 1916 payments more than doubled compared with the last fiscal year. Should this prove to be the case, the Government's outlay this fiscal year will be between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000. Even higher estimates are predicted by observers in a position to form conservative opinions.

A representative of the Treasury Department, in discussing the extraordinary drawback payments, had this to say:

"While a detailed study of the different classes of exports benefiting chiefly from drawback payments in 1915 will have to be deferred until complete statistics have been compiled, it is certain that the so-called war orders have been the principal factor in the situation, although payments are being demanded on a great variety of goods entering into peaceful commerce, and which never to any extent before the war figured in the Government's disbursements.

"In this latter category come such things as medicinal and toilet preparations, and a great variety of articles into which chemicals enter. Belligerent countries now have no chemicals to spare for making products formerly exported in completed form to all parts of the world. On the other hand, it is apparent that American manufacturers have found the means of making most of the ingredients entering into the make-up of medicinal and toilet preparations, and are selling their goods to buyers in far off lands formerly depending almost entirely on European manufacturers for supplies.

"The increased exports of clothing, underwear, and hosiery in the last fiscal year also were reflected in heavy drawback payments. In these lines, as in many others, new firms appeared in the lists of applicants for refunds. Relative to the war exports, it is quite probable that the largest single item of drawback paid last year had to do with automobiles, motor trucks, tractors, &c. These exports in the fiscal year 1915 aggregated in value $60,254,635, against only $26,574,574 in the fiscal year 1914. Shells, cartridges, ammunition, lathes and other metalworking machinery have also called for large payments. Shoes, uniform cloths, and other supplies for foreign armies have been given the benefit of drawback."

This port's commanding position as the chief outlet for American manufactured products is evidenced by the fact that more than half of the total drawback payments last year were credited to the local customs district. J. S. Knapp, Auditor of the Custom House, said yesterday that drawback payments made here in the last fiscal year amounted to $4,223,363, against $2,777,796 the year before. The 1915 payments made a record, the next best year being 1911, when disbursements of this kind reached $3,647,438.

The Government force of special agents investigating drawback claims are working under high pressure, but are completing inquiries at individual plants as expeditiously as possible in order that rebates may be paid to manufacturers as promptly as the rush of work warrants. As the claims for drawback are not confined to any one section of the country, the agents are obliged to visit every part of the United States in order to ascertain the amount of payment to be made.

Some of the things figuring in drawback payments, other than those already referred to, include aeroplanes, metals of many kinds, locomotives, Diesel and other engines, machinery in great variety, fancy and manufactured fruits, tobacco in all forms, jewelry, confectionery, player and other pianos, coal tar dyes, carpets, vacuum cleaners, embroideries, braids, worsted cloths, cotton and other yarns, flavoring extracts, hardware, furniture, condensed milk, chewing gum, typewriters, and other merchandise of a diversified character.

Buying Cryolite from Greenland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Even Greenland is profiting by the war. American commerce with the icy island has increased several hundredfold this year owing to the supply of cryolite from Europe being cut off. Cryolite is used in making the opaque glaze for enameling ironware, and also in fluxes for reducing aluminum and in making white cement. The United States has imported in the last year 4,569 tons of cryolite from Greenland, as against 86 tons in 1910.

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DEFENDS COTTON EMBARGO.

Atlanta Journal Says Allies Are Fighting for Our Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 2.—In an editorial article headed "The South and the Allies" The Atlanta Journal this afternoon defends Great Britain's course in regard to cotton. The Journal says in part:

"The rank and file of the Southern people are not troubled over the British order declaring cotton contraband. They know that since this order became operative the price of cotton, instead of falling, as some pessimists predicted, has risen.

"But the Southern people, like all thoughtful and patriotic Americans, view the developments of this war from an infinitely broader and higher outlook than that of monetary concern. They realize that the principles and ideals at stake in this vast struggle are as important to them and their Republic as to any of the nations that are bleeding in the crash of battle. They know that the triumph of Prussian tyranny and hate would mean the death of democracy in Europe and a speedy challenge to the liberty of America.

"It is from this standpoint of human freedom and progress rather than from that of dollars and cents and of legal technicalities that our people judge the measures adopted by Great Britain and her allies to resist and defeat the world's common foe.

"If Germany wins she will turn inevitably to the Western world for new conquests and spoils. The triumph of Prussian militarism will whet still keener the ambition of German imperialism. If the mailed fist crushes Europe it will never be content until it has crushed America, too.

"We may as well recognize now that the Allies are fighting for our interests as well as their own, and that upon their success depends our security in the years ahead. It does not behoove us, therefore, to be picking petty flaws with the powers that stand between us and the most terrible war we have ever known."

It is generally believed that the editorial is in reply to attacks which United States Senator Hoke Smith is making on Great Britain because of the cotton embargo. Heretofore The Journal has strongly supported Mr. Smith. The Senator's antagonism to Great Britain has been so marked that some of the Georgia editors have alluded to him as "Our German Senator."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The feature of the weather of the last twenty-four hours was the sharp fall in temperature and the high winds from the Lake region eastward to the Atlantic. Precipitation is still lacking in all parts of the country, and temperature remains high for the season except in the Lake region. The pressure distribution Tuesday night indicates a continuation of fair weather east of the Mississippi for the next three days, with temperatures near the seasonal average. In the plateau and Rocky Mountain region occasional rain is indicated for the next day or so.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday: North Atlantic, fresh west to northwest; Middle Atlantic, fresh west, diminishing; South Atlantic, light west; East Gulf, light and variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

New England—Fair and somewhat cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometers at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	50	58	4 P. M.	60	54
6 A. M.	49	59	6 P. M.	55	51
9 A. M.	53	68	9 P. M.	52	48
12 M.	54	64	11 P. M.	48	47

This thermometer in 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 55; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 9:30 P. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.65 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
7:15—16 St. and East River; Dept. of Health	$3,000
9:15—1,857 8 Av.; Jacob Schlaster	Slight
10:20—611 Forrest Av.; the City	None
11:00—161 1 Av.; S. I. Krowhs	Slight
11:30—4,820 Barnes Av.; Ralph Wilson	Slight
P. M.	
1:25—225 Grand St.; S. F. Blum	Slight
1:37—813 2 Av.; Careful Laundry Co	None
2:05—10 Desbrosses St.; E. B. Ers Co	Trifling
2:15—88 West St.; R. Rabiwits	Slight
2:25—8,219 B'way; Richard Hensgal	Slight
2:35—647 W. 129 St.; Ellen O'Connor	Slight
3:10—106 W. 95 St.; Max Greenspon	Slight
3:10—Woodycrest Av. and 164 St.; Chas. Sudrisk	Slight
3:50—2,111 1 Av.; Julia Gentis	Slight
3:50—422 W. 207 St.; Cyrus Loemon	$100
4:20—252 E. 77 St.; M. Friedman	Slight
4:30—767 Columbus Av.; F. Defaur	Slight
4:40—441 E. 123 St.; Nathan Langfud	Slight
5:05—422 W. 125 St.; C. Chambers	Slight
5:10—145 E. 90 St.; not given	None
5:30—158 and Service Sts.; not given	None
5:40—189 Canal St.; Katherine Clark	Slight
5:45—Ludlow and St. Lawrence Avs.; not given	Slight
5:45—438 W. 18 St.; Consol. Edison Co.	Slight
5:50—Zoological Garden, Bronx	None
6:00—Bronx Blvd. and 230 St.; Bronx Boulevard Commission	Slight
6:15—548 Westchester Av.; Edward Jetter	None
6:20—29 Ann St.; G. Stevens	$500
6:25—153 St. and B'way; not given	None
6:55—830 Jennings St.; H. Kalowits	Slight
7:05—162 St. & Amstdm. Av.; not given	None
7:15—18 St. and 10 Av.; Consol. Ed. Co.	None
7:20—88 E. 111 St.; Tillie Liverman	$5
7:40—5 Av. and 108 St.; Moving Picture Aerodrome Co	Slight
7:40—8,721 Bronx Blvd.; not given	Slight
8:00—213 E. 125 St.; John Evans	Slight
8:15—462 W. 146 St.; not given	$5
7:15—71-73 Grand St.; Frostat Dries Co.	$500
8:10—179 and Hughes Av.; not given	Slight
8:30—Nelson Av., near 169 St.; Larry Mooney	Slight
8:40—274 St. Jones St.; not given	Not given
8:40—512 W. 19 St.; not given	Slight
8:45—292 Av. A; A. B. Matthews	$150
8:50—Latonia Av., at Tilden Av.; not given	Slight
9:45—751 Tremont Av.; Meyer Abraham	Slight
9:50—Convent Av., at 148 St.; not given	Slight
10:10—114 W. 28 St.; Dresmer Fur Co. et al.	Not given
10:26—248 W. 41 St.; Peter Cost	Slight
10:30—2,369 Morris Av.; not given	Slight
10:50—503 W. 151 St.; Sessman & Gladstone	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Lt. W. M. Bailey, 6th F. A., to Dec. 5. He will sail for his new station about Dec. 5.

The Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts.: G. L. Dickson, the C-4, to 1 month and 7 days' leave; H. W. Scofield, H. G. Patrick, R. A. Lavender, and W. Perkins, all commissioned.

P. A. Surg's. R. D. Hart, commissioned.

Pay Clerk J. H. Underwood, warranted.

Commodore Guy W. Brown, retired, died at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Caesar at Funchal, Flusser and Reid at Tompkinsville, Chattanooga at San Francisco, Jenkins at Norfolk, K-3, K-5, K-6, Ontario, MacDougal at New York Yards; Macdonough, Monahan, Walke, Worden, and Panther at Charleston; Nicholson and O'Brien at Rosebank, South Carolina off Delaware Breakwater, Tallahassee at New York Yard, and the Yorktown at Corinto.

Sailed—Chester, Funchal for Dakar; Georgia, Virginia, and New Jersey, Boston for Provencetown; San Diego, Acapulco for Salina Cruz, and the Winslow, Newport for Bridgeport.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; light variable winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed. in n.; light v. winds, becoming n.

Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed. in n.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light n. winds.

E. Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light s. winds on coast.

Okla.—Fair Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

W. Texas, Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; fresh n. w. winds, diminishing.

Lower Michigan—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate n. w. winds, diminishing.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., with snow flurries along Lake Superior Wed.; diminishing n. w. winds.

Ill., Mo., and Iowa—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate temperature.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in s. and e. w. Wed.

S. Dak., Neb. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate temperature.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

NORTHWEST JOBBER, wishing to increase their line and having very large established trade through Middle States, desires trade connections with manufacturers in the following lines: automobile accessories and supplies; threshers' supplies, and hardware specialties. Z 226 Times Annex.

M. L. SIMONS, 1,183 B'way, is open for jobs of high-grade, fur-trimmed suits in any quantity.

JOBBER WILL LOOK at wash skirts and middies, Wednesday 1 to 4. J. Rosen, 28 West 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING ON fine skirts for Spring. Sixth floor, 135 West 27th St., City.

OPEN FOR A JOB of cheap white lingerie waists. Syndicate Trading Co., 230 5th Av.

MANUFACTURERS.—We do contracting work in children's dresses, aprons, kimonos, &c. Zipper Bros., 193 East Houston St. Orchard 6379.

CONTRACTORS wanted on evening and wedding dresses with samples; will place orders. Style Fit Dress Co., 19 W. 21st St.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FUR TRIMMED SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 WEST 25TH ST.

JOB OF SERGE, silk, and velvet dresses to close out. Graber & Wechsler, 164 West 25th St.

TO CLOSE out fur trimmed tailor-made suits at very low prices. 32 East 31st St., 6th floor.

JOB OF DRESSES; close out very reasonable. Yale Dress, 144 West 27th.

LOT OF FALL SUITS, close out at price. J. F. Slater, 114 W. 26th.

JOB in up-to-date suits, to close out. 36 East 10th St., seventh floor.

WE HAVE 30-inch, wide rib corduroy and 28-inch, narrow corduroy, prevailing colors, as well as 24-inch and 27-inch, twill back velveteens for immediate delivery. Morse Bros., Ehrlich, 26 Waverley Place. Tel. Sp. 7507.

5,000 COATS for immediate delivery; plushes, corduroys, broadcloth, sibelines, variety of mixtures, fur trimmed and plain; prices $3.50 up; misses' and ladies' sizes. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 27 West 20th St.

5,000 MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS in stock for immediate delivery, $2 up; fur-trimmed chinchillas, mixtures, sibelines, and cheviots; all best sellers. D. Pankin & Son, 37-45 West 20th St.

WE HAVE 200 dresses in silk, serges, and velveteens; we wish to close them out at a great reduction; good assortments, styles, and sizes. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush coats and fur-trimmed mixture, broadcloth and sibeline coats; all snappy styles and latest models. L. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37 W. 20th.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
in plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

VELVETEENS AND SERGES.
We are open for a quantity of velveteens and serges for Children's suits. Youngster's Novelty Co., 710 Broadway.

FOR SALE, Amoskeag serge, 7122, wine, brown, black; 7301, navy, brown, black; 67½c net; also striped serges. W. Solomon, 156 Spring St. 3083 Spring.

100 PIECES of Julliard men's wear navy blue French serge; will sell below market price for spot cash. Address S. P., 122 Times Downtown.

PLUSH, CORDUROY, ARABIAN, AND MATELAM COATS for immediate delivery. Siafkos & Toskar, 7 W. 18th St. Chel. 6173.

ABOUT $1,600 worth of fur can be bought cheap, consisting of odd muff neck pieces and sets. Syndicate Trading Co., 230 5th Av.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' clothing cut, trimmed and made, $4.50 up; specials, $5.75 up. Goldfrank Mfg. Co., Inc., 32 Union Square.

250 DRESSES, serges, combinations, velvet and evening dresses; close out very reasonable. Apply 7th floor, 127 West 26th St.

VELVETEEN, navy and black, 24 inches 22 inches; brown, 24 inches; also straight back in colors. 115 West 29th, 8th floor.

FOR SALE.—Assortment cotton piece goods, prints, and fancies; also remnants. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush corduroy and sibeline coats, also velvet suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, 86 striped messalines, various patterns. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chel. 8975.

ESQUONETTE PLUSH for sale at $3.50. Leventhal & Horowitz, 15 West 24th St.

2,000 PLUSH and fur-trimmed coats; reasonable prices. 7th floor, 129 West 22d.

VELVETEEN, navy and black, 24 inches wide, to close out. 7161 Madison.

HAVE 50 dozen beaver trimmings, $1 yard. Write Josephson, 36 East 8th St.

FOR SALE, Krimmer fur, at a price. Samuel Silver, 151 West 25th St.

JOB OF silk dresses, newest models, fur trimmed. 132 West 21st.

A FEW PIECES Esquimette plush for sale. Phone Madison Square 8334.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4843.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 858.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery; $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

FOR SALE, 40 standard machines and dress figures. Dorothy Waist Co., 58 West 26th.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 1,950.

TO SUBLET.—Most desirable space in Waldorf building. Inquire John Wilwurth, Waldorf building, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION! Two live salesmen covering the South, Southwest, and Middle West, maintaining own New York office are interviewing city, Philadelphia, Baltimore manufacturers of infants' coats, children's coats, and children's dresses, who are open for the best of representation; we handle infants' and children's apparel exclusively; only reliable concerns considered; we furnish the highest credentials. Z 243 Times Annex.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR manager, expert in all its branches, wishes to make a change. A 309 Times Downtown.

NEW OIL TRADE INQUIRY.

Federal Commission Will Investigate Charges Against Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Federal Trade Commission announced today that it was engaged in an exhaustive study of the oil business in the United States, as directed by a resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Gore and Mr. Owen of Oklahoma. The resolution called for a detailed report on nearly all phases of the production, transportation and marketing of oil products. A preliminary report on the oil pipe lines will soon be issued.

The war, the invention of new refining processes, and local causes have resulted in a great divergence in the oil business in different parts of the country, according to the statement issued by the commission.

The scope of the investigation is indicated by the commission's outline of the complaints upon which it is based.

"Some of the complaints," said the announcement, "allege unfair practices by former subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Company, and others are directed against various of the so-called independents.

"The commission has received complaints from persons engaged in producing oil from wells, from companies engaged in buying and transporting crude oil, from oil refiners, from oil jobbers, from retailers, and from consumers. These complaints come from all parts of the country and are often of a progressive nature."

Protests against alleged price discrimination in the sale of gasoline, the commission said, had come from various localities, particularly Georgia, California, Idaho, and Missouri. A special investigation of gasoline prices is in progress now.

It is the purpose of the commission to issue reports dealing with one or more features of the oil industry as rapidly as information on those subjects can be collected and prepared.

TO REORGANIZE MOTOR CO.

New Chandler Concern Will Have Capital of $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—President F. C. Chandler of the Chandler Motor Car Company today announced that another company of the same name and with a capital stock of $10,000,000 will shortly acquire the capital of the present company. Of this stock $7,000,000 will be issued. The banking house of Hornblower & Weeks, of New York and Boston, are the financial sponsors for the deal.

The present interests in the Chandler company will retain a large stock interest in the enlarged corporation, and the management will remain as before. The entire staff, including engineers and department heads, Mr. Chandler stated, will be retained in the new organization.

F. C. Chandler will be President; C. A. Enise, First Vice President; W. S. Mead, Second Vice President; Samuel Regar, Treasurer, and Isador Grossman, Secretary.

The present capital of the Chandler Motor Car Company is $225,000 common and $200,000 preferred. It is understood that the latter will be retired at $110 a share. The company has been in business about three years. The original investment was the $100,000 paid in on the preferred stock, the common going in as bonus. Within the past year the company paid 100 per cent. in cash dividends on the common stock. Its net earnings are reputed to be more than $1,000,000 annually on its present production of about 8,000 cars. It is proposed to enlarge the plant to take care of a production of 20,000 cars annually.

Reports that the Chandler and Peerless companies are to figure in mergers with the Chevrolet, Maxwell, and other companies have not yet been substantiated by official announcement, but it is regarded as certain that at a later date there will be some regrouping of these companies by their New York banking sponsors.

EXPORTS CONTINUE HEAVY.

Figures for Last Week Totaled $74,670,952—Trade Balance Falls Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The week's trade balance fell off last week from the record high mark of $70,609,402 to $42,836,909, which in itself, however, is an extraordinarily large balance. The exports were larger than they have been for any week in the month of October, except the preceding week, reaching the total of $74,670,952. Imports amounted to $32,384,043 and collections of duties to $3,540,656. The exports from New York were $48,716,715, and imports $17,936,977, with collections of duties amounting to $2,677,424. The export of cotton slumped the total amount of exports there for the week up to the next high figure, which was $4,692,621.

There were 127,537 bales of cotton exported during the week which brought the total since Aug. 1 up to 1,253,198 bales.

The export of copper was less for the week by 10,000,000 pounds, the total export of pigs, ingots, and scrap being 15,229,219 pounds. France was the largest buyer, taking 5,841,186 pounds. Italy came next with 4,356,064 pounds, and England third with 3,198,999 pounds. The largest item of import came from Canada, 1,383,042 pounds of pigs and some scrap.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions as to Duties on a Variety of Importations.

Skiving machines and parts have been held free of duty by the Board of General Appraisers. The articles, which were imported by George H. Diehl, Jr., were classified by Collector Malone as "manufactures of metal" and returned for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The board upheld the importer's claim that the machines and parts fell within the provision in the free list for shoe machinery and parts, the Collector being reversed.

Morimura Brothers were sustained in a contention relating to lamp shades in chief value of bamboo. The shades were taxed 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 175, providing for "blinds, curtains, shades, or screens, in chief value of bamboo." Judge McClelland held that in the absence of a more specific provision for shades of this kind they were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood.

The decision points out that in the revision of Paragraph 214 of the Tariff act of 1909 and the framing of Paragraph 175 of the act of 1913 the elimination of the words "porch and window" was for the purpose of removing doubt as to whether these words were limited in their application to "blinds," and to make more certain that "blinds, curtains, shades or screens of bamboo" should be considered as being on a parity, both as to character and use.

F. G. Sternberg lost in a claim dealing with the classification of completed gunmetal window sashes and frames. The Collector held the articles dutiable at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures, whereas the importer claimed a rate of 10 per cent. under the provision for "sashes and frames and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel." Judge Fischer said that the paragraph under which claim was made did not apply to the importation in question, since the component material of chief value was gun metal. The Collector was affirmed.

R. H. Stearns & Co., Boston, were sustained in the claim that cotton quilts classified as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at 35 per cent. ad valorem were improperly dutiable at 25 per cent. as "quilts."

IN AID OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Attache Here to Help Expand That with France and Spain.

Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, United States Commercial Attaché stationed at Paris, has returned to this country for a brief stay, and will be glad to meet manufacturers, exporters, and others interested in expanding American trade in France and Spain. Officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce said yesterday that Dr. Veditz has done especially effective work in his position. He has a number of special matters which he desires to take up with coal companies and manufacturers of silk goods, collars, cuffs, shirts, and other lines.

Spain is included in Dr. Veditz's district, and in the short period he has occupied his post he has paid particular attention to aiding American trade in that kingdom. Recently, after a personal interview with King Alfonso, certain burdensome taxes on American coal and other products were removed.

Dr. Veditz has specific information which is at the disposal of manufacturers. Appointments may be made for interviews with the attaché through the local office of the bureau in the Custom House during the balance of the week.

Chances for Foreign Orders.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, announced yesterday that the office has received specifications for important works about to be undertaken in different parts of the world. Contractors and other persons interested may consult the plans by applying at the bureau. One set of specifications for railway supplies for the Quelimane Railway, Mozambique. Another is for samples of iron strappings, for which there is a demand in Spain. There has also been received a sample of cloth for the English market. In addition, the office has received specifications in regard to tenders from the Government of Victoria for copper tubes and drawn steel tubes. The Government is particularly anxious to receive tenders from American manufacturers, and the complete specifications can be seen at the local office.

Out-of-Town Business Troubles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 2.—The Wilson Manufacturing Co. of Appleton, Wis., makers of meat blocks and rolling pins, petition filed; liabilities $7,589, assets $17,750. The assets are mostly real estate and machinery.

ASSERTS HE HEARD PROMISE TO LITTLE

Lieut. Child Tells Court Electric Boat Man Said He Would Fix Defects in the K-2.

WAS ASSISTANT INSPECTOR

He Says Rear Admiral Insisted Company Must Indorse Agreement Made by Official.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Warren G. Child, assistant inspector of machinery for the Government at the Fore River Yards when the submarine K-2 was being built, testified today before the court-martial trying Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, that he had heard a conversation in which S. A. Gardner, representing the Electric Boat Company, promised Admiral Little that the company would make good any defects that might be found in the K-2's batteries within a given period.

Admiral Little is being tried on a charge of negligence in inspecting and accepting the K-2.

"I was present," said Lieutenant Child, "at the conversation between Admiral Little and Mr. Gardner, the Quincy representative of the Electric Boat Company, and was the only person present when Gardner agreed to make good any defects that might develop in the batteries within a given period. Admiral Little said to Gardner that he could not take Gardner's word for it, but would have to have the word of the company. Gardner went to the long distance telephone, called up the head office at Groton, came back and said it was all right and that he would make the promise for the company.

"It is my impression that the promise was put in writing. The agreement was proposed by Gardner, not by Little. I cannot say that the promise was made to avoid taking down the batteries."

On cross-examination the witness testified that on Jan. 21, the date when Rear Admiral Little recommended the tests, the batteries were in excellent condition. He regarded the fact that there were two low cells as immaterial.

Lieutenant J

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This problem can be satisfactorily solved with reasonable conservatism through the purchase of some of the investment securities exempted under the personal tax statutes of New York and free of the normal Federal Income Tax.

A list of several attractive investments of this character will be sent to those who ask for our list of Offerings No. 187.

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When security prices in general show advancing tendencies, the investor should not select his investments at random, but should exercise more than the usual discrimination. Purchases should be based on inherent worth.

Our Department of Service will gladly help you in the selection of investments.

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ESTABLISHED 1857
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4½% Bonds
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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW YORK CITY.
Price 99¼ and Interest
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Preferred Stocks
To Yield
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Ask for Investment Suggestion No. 320.
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street New York

Public Service Corp. & Industrial Bonds
Yielding 4.90 to 7.35%
List Upon Application
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

DEATHS OF 13 DUE TO KEROSENE LAMPS

Match, Tossed Aside in Poorly Lighted Hall, Started the Williamsburg Fire.

FIRE ESCAPES NOT USED

Victims Suffocated While Asleep by Stifling Smoke in Three-Story Tenement.

A glowing match, carelessly tossed into a baby carriage standing in the hall, is believed to have started the fire in which thirteen persons lost their lives in the three-story tenement house in the rear of 66 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, as told in THE TIMES yesterday. Poor lighting in the hallways may have been an indirect cause of the fire, according to Tenement House Commissioner John J. Murphy.

As in more than 2,000 structures in the city, Commissioner Murphy said, kerosene lamps were used to light the halls. Often the lights go out or are turned out by 11 o'clock, so that persons who go into the buildings later are forced to strike matches to find their way. It probably was a match struck in this way that started the fire.

After an inspection of the district about ten days ago all the property owners were warned that they must keep their lights lighted, according to the law. The inspection disclosed that about 70 per cent. of the houses were poorly lighted.

"Prosecutions for violations of the law relating to lighting are almost without exception in vain," Commissioner Murphy told a TIMES reporter yesterday. "If the owners are taken to court, they say that the lights went out, or were blown out. The reason for the law is primarily to see that the means of exit are lighted. The danger from matches used to light the way had not been thought so great."

Except with regard to lighting, possibly, the burned tenement complied with all the provisions of the law, the officials said. The fire escapes were as prescribed, and it was due to excitement on the part of the occupants that they did not use them, instead of trying to go down the stairs. Only one of the windows opening to fire escapes was found broken.

All of the victims were suffocated by smoke. Five were members of the family of Michael Yondir, and two others were boarders with him, and three were members of the family of Michael Lewandowski, all of whom lived on the top floor. John Yatsko and his wife and an unidentified man who boarded with them were found on the second floor.

The house was occupied by six families, two on each floor. It is owned by John Kovocs, a banker, of 36 Grand Street, who owns several other tenement houses in the neighborhood. As told in late editions of yesterday's TIMES, flames were seen shooting out of the windows by a passerby, who turned in an alarm. The firemen, when they arrived, found it difficult work, so excited was the crowd in front of the burning building.

The interior of the building was scarcely touched by fire. Several of the bodies were slightly scorched, but it was apparent that suffocation had caused the deaths. On one of the floors the tenants had opened the door and left it open, creating a draft. Apparently all of the victims had been asleep when the fire started.

Commissioner Adamson, Fire Chief Kenlon, Fire Marshal Brophy, Deputy Tenement House Commissioner Hickey, Assistant District Attorney Wilson, Captain Shaw of the Homicide Squad of the Police Department and Coroner Wagner made investigations. At first it was thought that the fire was of incendiary origin, and the theory was that it had been started by one of Kovocs's tenants who had been evicted. The officials were hampered in their investigation because most of the tenants were foreigners and could not speak English.

FERGUSON DEFIES HILLIS.

Men Who Want Court Hearing Don't Know Case, He Says.

In a statement issued yesterday Frank L. Ferguson, former business agent for the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, asserted that the pastor of Plymouth Church and his friends could have their choice of arbitration or war, and defied them to press any litigation against him. Mr. Ferguson's statement was in answer to the one made by Colonel William C. Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, on Monday, when it was announced that the minister, on the advice of a group of his friends in the church, had repudiated the arbitration agreement he entered into with Ferguson on Saturday.

"Mr. Beecher's statement," said Mr. Ferguson, "indicates clearly that neither he nor any of the other members of the church who signed it has familiarized himself with the questions at issue, as alleged by them, or he never could have made so many wrong statements and insinuations. With the exception of two or three who signed the statement, there is no one of them who has any real knowledge of the business transactions of Dr. Hillis. If Mr. Beecher, who now appears as a new attorney for Dr. Hillis, wishes an accounting before the court it will give me an opportunity to demand the full commission from Dr. Hillis to which I am entitled, rather than the partial commission which I offered to accept in amicable settlement. The investigation which Mr. Beecher says should be complete and final was made by Dr. Hillis's own accountant as well as mine."

ORPHANS ESCAPE FROM FIRE

March Out of Pennsylvania Institution While Flames Destroy Building

HARRISBURG, Nov. 2. — Sylvan Heights Orphanage, the largest institution of its kind in the Catholic diocese of Harrisburg, was almost completely destroyed by fire today, but its 119 children who were attending mass in the chapel when the flames were discovered were marched to safety. Defective wiring is supposed to have caused the fire, as one of the sisters, in attempting to speak over a telephone shortly after 8 o'clock, found it almost too hot to touch.

Flames were discovered in the wainscoting of a room in the north wing and in a few minutes they ate their way to the roof. Word was quickly sent to the Rev. Dennis P. Reardon, who was conducting mass in the chapel in the south wing, and in a few minutes the youngsters were marched out under the direction of Sister Aloysius, the Superioress. Father Reardon continued the mass until all of the children were out of the building and left the altar when the chapel was filled with smoke.

Owing to the high location of the building the firemen had difficulty in obtaining sufficient water pressure in the early stages of the fire, and it quickly spread to the other wings.

Through efforts of the sisters and firemen clothing was saved for practically all of the children.

The orphanage was built prior to the civil war as a residence. It was converted into an orphanage by Bishop Shanahan in 1901.

Hussey Assigned to Clerical Duty.

Inspector James E. Hussey, recently reinstated in the Police Department by a decision of the Court of Appeals, reported for duty at headquarters yesterday by order of Commissioner Woods, and was assigned to clerical duty in the office of Chief Inspector Schmittberger.

DR. BUXBAUM ACCUSES WIFE

Dentist Defends Miss Glover, Who Was His Nurse in Adirondacks.

Dr. Asher I. F. Buxbaum, a dentist of 341 Madison Avenue, against whom a suit for separation has been filed in the Supreme Court by his wife, issued yesterday through his attorney, Louis S. Levy of Stanchfield & Levy, 120 Broadway, a general denial of the charges which have been made against him by Mrs. Buxbaum. With the complaint in the action was filed an affidavit by a private detective, Neil McLellan, which professed to give an account of the doings of the dentist in a trip last Summer through the Adirondacks, and especially of his attentions to Miss Floral May Glover, an employe at his office, who, with her mother, was with him in the mountains.

Dr. Buxbaum said:

"I had hoped that I might be spared this culmination of twenty-five years of torture. But it is quite in keeping with my past experience that my wife, from whom I have irrevocably separated and for whom I have made more than adequate provision, should, under guise of a 'suit for separation,' prepare this stage setting and concoct these stories in order to mask a sordid demand for money.

"I should maintain silence if she had not maliciously and mendaciously attempted to smirch the good name of one whom she knows to be innocent. While my statements cannot at this time repair that cruel injury, the public may draw its own comparisons between a wife who deserts her husband when he is at the point of death with pneumonia, who dismantles his home, who, preempts such of his property as is movable, and who vilifies his reputation and a faithful, modest employe, who, in the company of her own good mother, renders, as a nurse, the kindly service which no money can buy."

The case will come up for trial in the Supreme Court next Monday.

1,500 POETS ACCUSE THEM.

Second Arrest on Charge of a Musical Mail Swindle.

J. Victor Green, who was formerly head of the Knickerbocker Harmony Studios at 13 West Forty-second Street, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Judge Foster in the Federal District Court, on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. He was released in $1,500 bail.

This was done preparatory to the trial on the same charge of John T. Hall, of the Hall Music Company of 2 Columbus Circle, which begins today. According to the Government, Hall and Green were in a conspiracy to defraud would-be poets. Hall, who is the composer of the march "The Wedding of the Winds" and of the score of the comic opera, "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge," advertised some time ago, in the name of his company, that he would give prizes of $250, $150, and $100 to the three best poems adaptable for setting to music which were submitted to him.

About 6,000 amateur poets sent in compositions and, according to the Government's complaint, about 1,500 of them, who were induced to pay entrance fees and other charges, were informed that although their poems were of a very high order of merit, it would be impossible for the judges to pass on them finally until they had been set to music by the Knickerbocker Music Company, the Green concern. The fee for that would be $10. The Government asserts that this amounted to a scheme to defraud.

SUICIDE BLOCKS RIVER TUBE

Ex-Employe of Hudson Tunnel Line Throws Himself Under a Train.

Traffic in the Manhattan and New Jersey tunnel was interrupted for nearly an hour yesterday afternoon when James Kelly of 8 Mercer Street, Jersey City, a former employe of the road, threw himself under a Hoboken-bound train as it rolled into the Exchange Place station at Jersey City.

Kelly had been ill for several months, and this made him despondent. It took more than half an hour to get his body from under the train. Kelly was unmarried.

FOUND SHOT IN OFFICE.

New Yorkers Sought in Connection with Ohio Murder.

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Letters found in the desk of John F. Hauenstein, wealthy business man of this city, who was shot in his downtown office last night, are the only clues which the police have to work on to find the murderer. Hauenstein was shot twice in the head between 9 and 9:45 o'clock last night. He died at the City Hospital today.

Two men with whom Hauenstein was seen on the street shortly before he was found wounded are missing today from the hotel at which they were registered. It is said they are representatives of a New York realty firm.

The letters found by the police, one not finished, addressed to a brother, Howard, in New York City, stated that Hauenstein had been threatened. The finished letter ended with these words:

"Mr. Byrns threatened me also, but they can't scare me."

Chief of Police J. W. Beall wired to the President of the New York realty concern asking for information as to the men believed to have been seen last with Hauenstein.

The name of Howard Hauenstein does not appear in any of the City Directories. At Police Headquarters it was stated last night that the police had received no inquiries from Lima concerning the murder of John Hauenstein.

THIS SPOOK SMOKES CIGARS

Oyster Bay Terrorized by Woman Prowler, Who Shoots a Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 2.—Timorous inhabitants of this town have been thrown into a panic by the nightly wanderings of a woman in black, who smokes cigars and fires a revolver at whomever she meets. The efforts of Constable John Thompson and posses of citizens to catch her have been in vain.

Pearl Corey, a young carpenter of Baylis Hill, is the latest to bear witness to the strange actions of the woman, or, perhaps, man in woman's clothes. Corey was chased by her, he said, and as she ran several bullets sped by him from her revolver. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Victor L. Corey, also has seen the figure in black. Children playing in the woods near Northwood, the country home of Mortimer L. Schiff, say that they were chased by the woman.

Several theories have been advanced by the village wiseacres to account for the prowler. One is that she is an escaped lunatic. The other and more prevalent opinion is that a practical joker is at work.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual dinner of the Fifth Avenue Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16.

The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis will be held in New York on Monday, Nov. 8. A luncheon will be given in connection with the meeting at the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, on the same day.

The annual dinner of the Kentuckians at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Nov. 16, will be followed by a dinner and entertainment. Applications for membership should be made to John C. Breckinridge, Secretary.

Carmen Direnna, 11 years old, was playing in front of his home, 230 East 112th Street yesterday, when some unknown person fired a revolver from a roof on the opposite side of the street. The bullet struck the boy in the right hand. The wound was not serious.

The graduation exercises for the Intermediate Schools for Girls will be held at the Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth Street and First Avenue, on Sunday, Nov. 7. These schools have been established by the Bureau of Education of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York.

Stephen J. Regent, 28 years old, a sailor attached to the United States battleship Wyoming, was crushed yesterday between the platform and the side of a southbound train at the Sixty-seventh Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road. He died later in the Flower Hospital.

MISS GEAR STARTS RUNAWAY IN PARK

Driving Byron Chandler's Auto, She Collides with a Closed Carriage.

TEAM BOLTS, DRIVER DROPS

Miss Edith Hendricks Found Uninjured When Galloping Horses Are Caught by Police.

Byron Chandler, heir to millions and styled the "Million Dollar Kid" by reason of spectacular exploits in Paris, Boston, and New York, came into notice again yesterday when his automobile, driven by Miss Luella Gear, 17 years old, of 301 East Sixty-eighth Street, collided with a closed carriage on the west drive in Central Park, near Daniel Webster's statue. Mr. Chandler was not in the automobile at the time. His chauffeur, Frederick Really, was with Miss Gear.

In the carriage was Miss Edith Hendricks, sister of Harmon W. Hendricks, a manufacturer, of 10 East Forty-fourth Street. A moment after the collision she was about to step out, when the horses bolted and dashed northward on the drive, throwing the coachman, Hugh Kiernan, to the roadway. The horses continued their run for nearly a quarter of a mile, Miss Hendricks being thrown about in her seat, while the carriage veered from side to side, grazing the wheels of many automobiles.

Opposite Eighty-fifth Street the team ran against a motor cycle operated by Leon Camsler of 242 West 122d Street. He was thrown to the roadway, but was not seriously injured. By this time several policemen were chasing the runaways and opposite Eighty-sixth Street Policeman Harriott of the Arsenal Station rushed into the middle of the road, grabbed the reins which were trailing in the dust and brought the team to a stop.

Miss Hendricks was frightened, but otherwise unhurt. Harriott summoned an automobile and sent her home. Other policemen carried Kiernan, the coachman, to the roadside, where he was attended by Dr. Simonson of the Flower Hospital, then taken to the hospital, treated for slight injuries, and sent home.

A quarter of a mile back Miss Gear was trying to explain to the police how it all happened. They could not hold her for reckless driving because her auto had not been going at an excessive rate of speed, but they served her with a summons charging her with operating an automobile without a license. The summons is returnable in the Yorkville Court today.

It was reported that Miss Gear, who is the daughter of James Gear, a hardware merchant, was the fiancée of Chandler. The young women's mother, when questioned last night, denied this. She said there was no foundation to the report other than that her daughter and Mr. Chandler had been seen in each other's company on several occasions.

Chandler attracted much attention in America and Europe by his lavish expenditure of money. In 1902 he married Grace Estelle Stecher, an actress, who divorced him in 1908. Just before his subsequent marriage to Grace La Rue, the actress, he was sued for $100,000 for breach of promise by Miss Joan Sawyer, also an actress. This action was settled out of court. He was also sued for $30,000 for alienating the affections of Mrs. Alice Booth Roberts of Manchester, N. H. He won this suit. In 1914 he was sued for separation by Grace La Rue Chandler, who charged him with non-support and extreme cruelty.

HALLOWEEN FUN IN PARK.

Playground Conference Entertains Several Hundred Children.

A Halloween party in which several hundred children seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly was held yesterday afternoon in the De Witt Clinton Park, Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, under the auspices of the West Side Children's Playground and Recreation Conference. Dances, apple ducking, pie eating, potato races, with prizes for successful competitors, provided the mediums of amusement. Halloween posters, jack-o'lanterns and other seasonable decorations in and about the pergola of the park enhanced the festive character of the occasion.

The officers of the conference were pleased, too, because they felt that they had obtained, for the first time, the co-operation of the Park Department. The co-operation, according to Henry G. Schneider, Secretary of the conference, was incomplete and apparently grudging, but was still noticeably evident.

Saves Street Cars from Wild Motor.

Patrolman Skelly of the Greenwich Street Station, by his presence of mind in signaling in the nick of time to the motormen of two crowded Sixth Avenue cars at the corner of Morris and Greenwich Streets, prevented what might have become a serious accident yesterday, when a runaway motor truck laden with steel shot down Morris Street directly in the path of the cars. The truck, gaining speed on the down grade, crashed into a hydrant, liberating a stream of water, swerved at the corner, and went through the window of a nearby saloon. Two persons who were inside were thrown down, but were not injured.

National Defense Meeting Today.

Governor Whitman will be present at the meeting today of the New York State Committee on National Defense, recently appointed by him to co-operate with the National Security League in securing adequate preparedness for national defense. The meeting will be held at the Bankers' Club at 1 P. M., and will follow a luncheon to be given by Joseph H. Choate, Honorary President of the league, to the members of the committee. An organization will be effected and a resolution adopted setting forth the need of adequate preparedness, and especially calling upon Congress for action.

Many Claim This Jail Bird.

The "jail bird" of the Tombs, which has been in the keeping of Turnkey Jack Crowley since its appearance on a windowsill of the prison several days ago, was claimed by a number of persons yesterday, who, hearing that a canary had voluntarily entered the prison, proffered their claims to Crowley yesterday. One of the claimants was a little girl in the Bronx, who said that her father, just before his death a few days ago, had told her that a canary was on its way to her. She went away without leaving her address, but a canary will be "found" for her if she returns.

Keep Home Open All the Year.

The Sanitarium for Jewish Children at Rockaway Park announces that the benefits of the institution are now available for the entire year instead of for the Summer months, as heretofore. The Directors say that this is owing to the success of last year's carnival. Convalescent dependent children in the congested east side districts will now be taken care of in the Winter up to the capacity of the institution.

NEW FIGHT ON OSBORNE.

Riley Says He Quit Post Without Leave—Named Kirchwey Illegally.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The strained relations between Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing and Superintendent of Prisons Riley was intensified today when Superintendent Riley accused Warden Osborne of exceeding his authority and with quitting his post without leave. Superintendent Riley received a letter this morning from Mr. Osborne in which the Warden announced that he intended to take two weeks leave and that he had requested Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University to take charge of Sing Sing in his absence. Superintendent Riley declared Warden Osborne had no authority to appoint any one to his place temporarily or otherwise, and also that he had no right to take a leave of absence without first applying for permission. The Superintendent said he did not expect to take further steps in the matter.

Mr. Riley left Albany today for Auburn. Warden Osborne is also reported to be in that town, but the Superintendent denied he had any intention to have a conference with the Warden, and did not expect to meet him.

A second letter received from Warden Osborne by Superintendent Riley today notified Mr. Riley that Warden Osborne had appointed Stephen Miller, Jr., his private secretary, confidential prison clerk in place of Elihu Church, who resigned. No reason was given for Mr. Church's resignation. Mr. Riley said he was undetermined as to whether he would ratify Miller's appointment.

It was said at Sing Sing yesterday in behalf of Warden Osborne that the departure of Elihu Church, the efficiency engineer, who has been acting as Deputy Warden, was in no way due to a rupture between him and Mr. Osborne.

"Mr. Church came here about two months ago," said one of the officials at the prison. "It was understood when he came that he was only to remain a short time in an advisory capacity. He has done great work while here, aiding in organizing the administration of the institution in general. To him in a large degree is due the increase in the revenues of the prison, which was announced exclusively in THE TIMES last week. Mr. Church leaves to accept a place with an engineering firm in New York City. He has promised the Warden that he will come to Ossining from time to time and give his advice."

FEARED HE WAS "RIPPER."

Man Who Threatened Children with Shears Held by Police.

As he was threatening a crowd of little girls at the corner of Park and Mulberry Streets yesterday, a man, who said he was John Curtin of 19 Bowery, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, and held without bail for examination by Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court on Saturday.

According to the story told by the patrolman who made the arrest, Curtin drew a pair of shears from his pocket, and was about to strike one of the girls when the weapon was struck out of his hand by the patrolman's night stick.

Detectives who had investigated the murders of Leonora Cohn and Charles Murray last Spring appeared in court and requested that Curtin be held pending investigation.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Money in Good Demand and Discount Rates Are Firm.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were firm today. American exchange was dull, around 4.63⅝@4.63⅝.

Accumulation of orders over the week-end and holiday, together with the strength in New York, gave the stock market a firm tone. An extensive business was transacted in Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, while Brazilian bonds rose 1 to 3 points, and South American securities and Japanese bonds advanced steadily.

Despite the holiday in New York, there were large transactions in the American section, where holders taking advantage of the advance, realized. Low priced shares were prominent in the dealings. The market closed steady with Canadian Pacific 2 points below the best.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The following is the statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ending November 1 and banking notes increased 2,100,000 marks to 2,480,700,000; commercial paper and Treasury bills increased 283,000,000 to 4,206,500,000; circulation and banking notes increased 271,800,000 marks to 5,946,300,000; private deposits increased 4,000,000 marks to 1,622,600,000.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 65 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London nominal.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$440,146	$63,486,900
Ordinary internal rev.	1,240,933	123,990,570
Income tax	29,135	12,098,105
Miscellaneous	117,098	14,263,033
Total receipts	$1,827,314	$213,788,534
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse	228,027	.....
Excess of ord. disburse over ord. receipts	.....	36,145,610
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	122,682	36,015,367
Expenditures	1,599,286	249,934,145

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
571	Am. Ship	41	42¾	41	41¾
10	Pneu. Tool	85½	85½	85½	85½
10	Chi. Ry. No. 2	17½	17½	17½	17½
10	Chi. T. & Tr.	210	210	210	210
46	Com. Edison	143	145	145	145
1,116	Lindsay Light.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
9	Mon. Ward pf.	111¾	119	111¾	119
85	Minn. & St. L.	16½	17¼	16	17¼
40	People's Gas.	118½	118¾	118	118
50	Pub. Serv. pf.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
10	Quaker Oats.	327	327	327	327
240	Sears-Roebuck	156	156¼	156	156
12	Stewart Warn.	75½	75½	75½	75½
55	Swift & Co.	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
100	Union Carbide.	160	160	160	160
10	U. S. Steel.	87	87	87	87
50	Chi. Gt. West.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
250	Chi. Gt. W. pf	40	40	39¾	40

BONDS.

$2,000	City. Ry. 5s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96⅛	96⅛

Colorado Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9½	10	Isabella	16	16¾
Elkton	25¾	26½	Jackpot	6¼	7
El Paso	78	85	Isabella	16	16¾
Findlay	3¼	4½	McKinney	45	46
Golden C.	178	180	Portland	167½	173
Gold Dol.	2½	4	Vindicator	160	163
Gold Sov.	6	6¾	R. B. H.	3⅝	4

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Notice of Date for Payment of Assessment on Assenting Preferred Stock.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company Representing Preferred Stock of the above Company:

Notice is hereby given that the payment required under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of the above Company dated August 5, 1915, to be made by the holders of Preferred Stock, will be $13.42 per share, this amount being the sum of the fixed payment of $12 50 per share and of the proportionate amount of the payments not made by holders of Common Stock. This payment must be made on or before **WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915,** and may then be made in full, or, at the option of the holder of the certificate of deposit, 40 per cent. thereof may be paid on or before said date and the remaining 60 per cent. in three instalments of 20 per cent. each on or before the respective dates of January 17, 1916, March 17, 1916, and May 17, 1916 (with the privilege of paying all unpaid instalments at any time).

Payment must be made in New York funds at the office of **Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City,** and must be accompanied by the certificates of deposit representing the stock in respect to which the payment is made in order that receipt of the payment may be endorsed thereon.

Dated, New York, October 26, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
THOMAS B. GANNETT,
L. T. HAGGIN,
GEORGE G. HENRY,
PERCY JACKSON,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
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ALLEN T. WEST,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

ARTHUR B. HATCHER, Secretary.
140 Broadway, New York.
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To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company issued and outstanding under the Trust Indenture dated March 30, 1906, between the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York (now the Guaranty Trust Company of New York).

Notice is hereby given that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture above referred to, will on the first day of January, 1916, redeem and pay, at face value, with a premium of five per cent., together with interest due and unpaid on such date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, all of its Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued and outstanding under the above mentioned Trust Indenture, dated March 30, 1906.

All holders of said bonds who desire to anticipate said date of redemption may on surrender of their bonds for cancellation at said office on and after September 16th, 1915, receive in cash the face value of their bonds, with a premium of five per cent. and interest on such face value at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1915, to such date of surrender.

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On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends a rge, and usually larger, than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Pay ments made before Dec. 1st earn from that date.

Begin NOW. Join the savers. Easy saving system. A dollar will do to start. Anyhow, ask for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

NEW LOAN

$1,800,000

State of California

4½% Gold Bonds

Dated January 5, 1915. Due serially, $40,000 annually, January 5, 1921 to 1965.
$1000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of full registration. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City.

A legal investment for New York and all New England Savings Banks and Trust Funds

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Real valuation, estimated	$6,000,000,000
Assessed valuation 1915	3,311,446,744
Total debt, including this issue	30,459,500
Sinking Fund	815,940
Net Debt	$29,643,560

Net debt less than 9-10 of 1% of Assessed Valuation

Population, 1910 census, 2,377,549.
Present population, estimated, 2,750,000.

Legality of issue approved by Messrs. Goodfellow, Eells, Moore and Orrick, San Francisco and by the Attorney General of the State of California.

Prices according to maturity to yield 4.225%

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
New York

KOUNTZE BROS.
New York

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White Rock Mineral Spgs.
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FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
30 Broad St. *Phone Broad 5140* New York.
Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

To the Holders of
Two Year Secured Gold Notes (Extended and Unextended) of

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company

The Railway Company having defaulted in the payment of interest due this day on the above notes, it is of the utmost importance that you deposit forthwith your notes with the undersigned Committee, which has been organized to act for the protection of the interests of the noteholders.

These notes are secured by the deposit of the Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds with a Trustee, and this is the only security that the notes have. When this collateral is put up for sale by the Trustee it is of the highest importance that it be acquired in the interests of the noteholders, as in no other way can their security be protected, and to enable the Committee, in case of sale, to acquire such collateral, it is, of course, necessary that a very large percentage of all the outstanding notes be deposited with it.

The Committee has already received deposits from noteholders representing a very substantial amount of the outstanding notes and assurances of support from many noteholders who have not deposited their notes, but to enable the Committee to secure the best results for the noteholders it is desired that every note be deposited.

Deposits may be made with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, or with the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, Sub-Depositary, at its office in St. Louis, Missouri, under a deposit agreement, of which copies may be obtained from the Depositary.

All notes so deposited must bear coupon due November 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons.

Certificates of deposit will be issued for all notes deposited, and application will be made to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Any member of the Committee will be pleased to confer with noteholders who desire further information.

November 1, 1915.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

CHELLIS A. AUSTIN, Secretary, 60 Broadway, New York City.

WILLARD V. KING, President Columbia Trust Company, Chairman.
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN, Vice President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
EDWARD R. TINKER, Vice President Chase National Bank of New York.
J. Y. G. WALKER, Vice President Union Trust Company, New York.
FESTUS J. WADE, President Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis.
FREDERICK T. HASKELL, Vice President Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
E. S. PAGE, Vice President Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia.
Committee.

WANTED

Du Pont Powder Pfd.
Du Pont Powder Com.
(Old and New)
Du Pont Powder 6% Deb. Stock

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Amer. Chain Co.
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Geo. H. Burr & Co.
BANKERS
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Phone Rector 8740
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WE DEAL IN

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Special Circular T-189 on request

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Investment Securities
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Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
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Tennessee Rway, Lt. & Power Com. & Pfd.

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The Sugar Stocks

Do you know WHY the sugar stocks are a purchase? Do not miss this article.

Ray Consolidated

With the COPPER STOCKS occupying the center of interest, this analysis of one of the most promising coppers is especially timely.

Mercantile Marine

A most timely analysis of INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE. The position and prospects of the common and preferred stated clearly.

Distillers

A low-priced stock which is receiving attention on account of WAR ORDERS. Effect of the temperance movement explained.

Railroad Stocks

The prospect for railroad stocks discussed. How foreign trade, big crops, war orders, etc., will make larger dividends possible. By EMORY R. JOHNSON, Ph.D., Sc.D., Professor of Transportation and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

Other Features Include:
THE BOND INDEX.
UNION TANK LINE.
WILL PROSPERITY LAST?
WESTERN UNION.
SERIAL, SINKING FUND OR LONG TERM BONDS.

ALL IN THE CURRENT ISSUE—ALL NEWS STANDS—SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

Special Offer: Eight Issues for A Dollar Bill.

MAGAZINE OF WALL STREET
42 Broadway (Dept. T) New York

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
71 Broadway, New York, Oct. 25th, 1915.

In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Division of this Company, the following one hundred and fifty (150) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz:

3	318	642	959	1284	1731	2200
10	334	646	993	1393	1733	2218
20	404	654	1004	1416	1786	2221
31	444	696	1010	1426	1816	2250
35	462	726	1055	1437	1838	2272
45	479	728	1062	1445	1858	2274
52	488	733	1123	1460	1861	2280
75	496	787	1139	1476	1870	2284
128	508	771	1194	1481	1891	2296
141	548	794	1203	1494	1902	2305
161	560	815	1211	1495	1999	2307
165	561	838	1214	1562	2017	2324
195	565	842	1225	1581	2032	2335
210	567	860	1254	1597	2041	2352
222	573	867	1261	1608	2079	2357
256	575	871	1283	1624	2082	2376
261	581	879	1284	1627	2083	2380
281	593	888	1293	1638	2127	2384
282	595	891	1331	1643	2141	
289	606	896	1350	1646	2142	
306	613	915	1354	1699	2146	
311	619	928	1365	1718	2157	

The interest on the same will cease December 1st, 1915, and the principal of the bonds, plus ten per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CATAWBA POWER COMPANY
Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds
DUE JUNE 1st, 1933.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Successor-Trustee to the North American Trust Company, Trustee, under the mortgage of the Catawba Power Company dated June 1, 1908, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Eighteen thousand three hundred and nineteen and 76-100 Dollars ($18,319.76) at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest. Tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, November 9th, 1915, and should be addressed "Tenders to the Sinking Fund of the Catawba Power Company."

Holders of bonds whose tenders are accepted must present their bonds at the above-named office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, on or before November 10th, 1915.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor-Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated New York, November 3, 1915.

NOTICE TO NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER COMPANY BONDHOLDERS
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York, successor trustee under Supplemental Mortgage and Deed of Trust of February 28th, 1906, securing the payment of Five million dollars ($5,000,000) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, hereby invites proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on November 12th, 1915, with accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the issue above described as can be purchased for the sum of Eighty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents ($86,429.79.) Sealed proposals will be received at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of this Company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, November 9th, 1915, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 120 and accrued interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum will be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
BY CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 19th, 1915.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and sixty-six thousand, one hundred and ninety-six Dollars and eight cents ($266,196.08). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and fifty-one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four Dollars and forty one cents ($251,734.41). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "C."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and forty-two thousand and thirty-four Dollars and ninety-one cents ($242,034.91). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

BEDFORD GOLF & TENNIS CLUB
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 12 noon on the 19th day of November, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described at not exceeding par and accrued interest to the above date to exhaust the sum of Six hundred fifty and 85-100 ($650.85) Dollars account of the Sinking Fund.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
HORACE F. POOR,
Vice President.
204 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Dated, New York, Nov. 1st, 1915.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SALEMBIER & VILLATE—NOTICE OF RETIRING PARTNER.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership composed of PAUL A. SALEMBIER, MAURICE A. SALEMBIER, and ANDRE VILLATE, doing business under the firm name of SALEMBIER & VILLATE, at No. 118 East 26th Street, Manhattan, City of New York, was dissolved on November 1st in respect to the said Andre Villate, who on said date voluntarily withdrew from said firm. The business of said co-partnership will continue to be conducted, however, under the same name by the remaining partners, the said Paul A. Salembier and the said Maurice A. Salembier.

Dated, at New York, Nov. 1st, 1915.

PAUL A. SALEMBIER,
MAURICE A. SALEMBIER,
ANDRE VILLATE.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., November 10, 1915, and then opened, for annual overhauling of the cutter "Immigrant." For specification apply to Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,822.29. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the SOUTHERN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 25th day of October, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

[Seal] WM. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CATAWBA POWER COMPANY
Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds
DUE JUNE 1st, 1933.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Successor-Trustee to the North American Trust Company, Trustee, under the mortgage of the Catawba Power Company dated June 1, 1908, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Eighteen thousand three hundred and nineteen and 76-100 Dollars ($18,319.76) at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest. Tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, November 9th, 1915, and should be addressed "Tenders to the Sinking Fund of the Catawba Power Company."

Holders of bonds whose tenders are accepted must present their bonds at the above-named office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, on or before November 10th, 1915.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor-Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated New York, November 3, 1915.

NOTICE TO NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER COMPANY BONDHOLDERS
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York, successor trustee under Supplemental Mortgage and Deed of Trust of February 28th, 1906, securing the payment of Five million dollars ($5,000,000) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, hereby invites proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on November 12th, 1915, with accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the issue above described as can be purchased for the sum of Eighty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents ($86,429.79.) Sealed proposals will be received at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of this Company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, November 9th, 1915, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 120 and accrued interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum will be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
BY CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 19th, 1915.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and sixty-six thousand, one hundred and ninety-six Dollars and eight cents ($266,196.08). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and fifty-one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four Dollars and forty one cents ($251,734.41). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "C."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and forty-two thousand and thirty-four Dollars and ninety-one cents ($242,034.91). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

BEDFORD GOLF & TENNIS CLUB
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 12 noon on the 19th day of November, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described at not exceeding par and accrued interest to the above date to exhaust the sum of Six hundred fifty and 85-100 ($650.85) Dollars account of the Sinking Fund.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
HORACE F. POOR,
Vice President.
204 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Dated, New York, Nov. 1st, 1915.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SALEMBIER & VILLATE—NOTICE OF RETIRING PARTNER.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership composed of PAUL A. SALEMBIER, MAURICE A. SALEMBIER, and ANDRE VILLATE, doing business under the firm name of SALEMBIER & VILLATE, at No. 118 East 26th Street, Manhattan, City of New York, was dissolved on November 1st in respect to the said Andre Villate, who on said date voluntarily withdrew from said firm. The business of said co-partnership will continue to be conducted, however, under the same name by the remaining partners, the said Paul A. Salembier and the said Maurice A. Salembier.

Dated, at New York, Nov. 1st, 1915.

PAUL A. SALEMBIER,
MAURICE A. SALEMBIER,
ANDRE VILLATE.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., November 10, 1915, and then opened, for annual overhauling of the cutter "Immigrant." For specification apply to Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY
To the Stockholders and Registered Owners of Adjustment Mortgage Income Bonds of Third Avenue Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 2,396 Third Avenue, corner of 180th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on **Wednesday, November 10th, 1915,** at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing Inspectors of election, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts; and proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the last Annual meeting of the Corporation, including the adoption by the Board of Directors of an amendment to Section 4 of Article 2 of the By-Laws with respect to the holding of regular meetings of said Board, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books and the Adjustment Mortgage Income Bond Registry Books of the Corporation will be closed at the close of business on October 30th, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on November 11th, 1915.

New York, October 1st, 1915.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 165 Broadway, New York.
October 6, 1915.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 10th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected, and three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 9th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the BROOKLYN UNION GAS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on TUESDAY, November 9th, 1915, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. Stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, October 23d, 1915, at Noon, and reopened on Wednesday, November 10th, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANKLIN B. JOURDAN, Secretary.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of General Motors Company will be held on the 16th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books of the stock of the Company were closed at the close of business October 28, 1915, and will be reopened November 17, 1915.

STANDISH BACKUS, Secretary.
Dated November 1, 1915.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY,
Hoboken, N. J., October 4, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company at 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, November 8, 1915, for the election of two Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

NICHOLAS TERHUNE, Secretary.

THE WAWBEEK LAND COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wawbeek Land Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in Room 1811, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of November, 1915, at three-fifteen (3:15) o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT S. KEARNEY, Secretary.
Dated New York City, October 27th, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.

Common Stock Dividend

November 1st, 1915.

A dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock has been declared this day, payable December 1, 1915, to common stockholders of record at the close of business November 15th, 1915.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary & Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY.
West Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of 2% (for $2.00 per share,) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable Dec. 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., November 17th, 1915. Checks will be mailed. J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORP.
Engineers-Contractors.
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (11th quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1, 1915, to stockholders of record November 16, 1915. A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M., November 10th, 1915.

D. P. BENNETT, Treasurer.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—41—J. W. Rast, Tax Collector, &c., et al. v. Van Deman & Lewis Co. et al.; 224—W. V. Tanner v. J. T. Little, and 242—F. S. Putney v. State of Washington.—Argument continued.

42—J. F. Bailey v. Baker Ice Machine Co.—Argued.

48—F. Zodrow v. State of Wisconsin.—Argued.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 3: Nos. 44, 289, (and 332,) 45, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Newtown Crk Tow Co, Tug Bern. / O'Boyle<Tug W A Jamison.
Dailey<Ferryboat Niagara. / Martino<Bull S S Co.
Reid<Daniel SS Co< Krosskell Bros. / Donovan<Tug John A Seeley.
Shamrock Tow Co< Tug N Y Central 10. / Corn Prod Co<Thompson S S Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Gleason<Thaw. / Colucci<Penn RR.
Meares<D, L & W RR. / US<Israel.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 357, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Townsend<Cohan & Harris. / McGregor<Chas Weiland, inc.
Piel<Stewart-Warner S Corp'n. / Cons R Tire Co<B F Goodrich Co of NY.
McManus<Sawyer & Blake. / Landon<Cent Prod Co. / Morris<Interh R T Co.

The following to be called at 10:15 A. M.

International Banking Corp<International Typesetting Machine Co. / Wolven<Vanity Fair Pub Co.
A Levy. Bernhard Co< Tollmer-Clogg Co. / Brown-Ketcham Iron Works<Robinson. / Anchor C & C Co< Brooks & Co.
D Craig Co<Rexilis Co. / Porter SS Co<E J Pritchard. (2.)
Great A & P Tea Co< Cream of Wheat Co.
Boyce<Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp. / Goldsmith<Colonial Bank.
Guaranty Trust Co< Int Type, &c., Co. / Frazer<Ringling Bros. Anchor C & C Co< Pritchard. (2.)
Klinger<Hyman. / Iowa Wash Mach Co< M Ward & Co.
Shaw Co<Prince & Son. / Sanden<Morgan.
Am Graphophone Co< Aeolian Co. (3.) / Titus<U S Smelting, &c., Co.
N Y Trust Co<Canadian Venezuelan Co. / Bacigalupo<Jeanne & Paulsen<Gray Hamilton.
N Y Trust Co<International M M Co. / Enos<Des Moines, &c., R R.
Walven<Great A & P Tea Co. / Smith<Biograph Co.
Maimin Co<Eastman Mach Co. / Ricciardelli<Valt & Elev Supply, &c. Co<
Nikola Tesla Co<Marconi W T Co. (2.) / Boettcher, Cameron Mach Co< Kidder Press Co.
Bianca<De Cambri. / Wallace Nov Co<Leindorf Elec. &c, Co.
Eastman Kodak Co< Nat Park Bank.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building. Motion calendar.

Auditore Stevedoring Co<Maleas, (2.) / Am Ammonia Co<Columbia Chem Co.
Tebo Yacht Basin Co< SS Osceola. / Columbia M & S Corp<Adriance.
US Column Co<Benlam Column Co. / Cent R R Co<St'tug North America.
Am Cone & Wafer Co< Consol Wafer Co. / Re Fox.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Griffin (trustee)<Karp / Wadley<Elec Operations Co.
Mergenthaler L Co< Int Typesetting Co. / Spear, as trustee< Jennings.
Wagner<Wilson. / O K Tool Holder Co< J H Williams.
Dicks Press Guard Mfg Co<Metropolitan E Mfg Co. / Stotesbury<Huber.
Bankruptcy at 4 P. M.
Re National Foundry Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Dennis<Gen Acid F & L Assur Corp. / Dailey<CNY.
Fitch, Cornell & Co< At, T & S Fe Ry. / Re Shearer.
Noah<Bowery Sav Bk / Hyman<Barrett.
Klein<Fraser. / Ditmas Rty Co<Buxton Tea House Dept<Neugass.
Hehmeyer<Harpers' Weekly. / Luke V Lockwood< US Steel Corp.
Vermont Marble<Gray / Washowski<Bockhaus.
McCrystal<Welles. / Ost<Medlin.
Helms<Ruetiman. / Benz Auto Imp Co< Froehilch.
Kelso & Co<Ellis. / Rogers<Knick Ice Co.
McCalmont<Fargon.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of city and municipal courts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Litigated motions.

Flagler<Wade. / Goldberger<Seely's Sons Inc.
Botassi<Knick Ice Co. / Maximilian Fleischman Co<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Havman<Gwyer. / King<Lipshitz
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper. / Equit Trust<Goldberg.
Schieffelin<Komfort. / Valentine<Sonneberg.
Re Mendoza & April. / Morris<Braun.
Re CNY<W 58th St. / Sanger<Power.
Devlin<CNY. / Randolph<Cohen.
Flanagan<same. / NJ Title G & T<Mohr.
Re Jarvis. / Openhym<Cohen.
Troub<Tolmach. / Roosevelt<Inter City Land & Sec Co.
Stern<Stoop. / Lawyers Mtg Co<Max Tannenbaum.
City R E Co<Brady. / Heinsheimer<Kappes.
Breitung<Calhoun. / Same<Isenberg, (3.)
Sea Island Thread Co< London. / Goldschmidt<Bd of Ed Young<Buffalo Volksfreund Printing Co.
Lowy<Peller. / Cameron<Cameron.
Johns<Met Art Assn. / Simms<Wilkes.
Re Bedrick, (Levine.) / Belidas<Zaharis.
Pines<Townshend. / Chain Corp<McCandless Produce Co.
Young<Buffalo Volksfreund Printing Co. / Kouwenhoven Estates<Herz.
Pisciotta<People Cooperative Prop Co. / US Trust<Bryant R E
Stapleton<O'Brien. / Commonwealth Ins Co, NY<Strauss
Smith<Term Rty Co. / Leshyanski<Penn Coal
Curley<Emig Ind S Bk / Kania<same.
Simpson<Simpson. / Rabitzka<same.
Lenz<Emig Ind S Bk. / Handslovska<same.
Florenzo<Fascetta. / Weiss<Bernard.
McMann<C I & B RR. / White<Chambers.
Jenis<Lenox, Inc. / Clemens<Roosevelt Hosp, (2.)
Simpson<Levy, (2.) / Moncrieff<Moncrieff.
Meegan<Luitwieler Pump Mach Co. / Miles<Mills.
Heipershauser<Marx. / Siegel<Bliss.
Re Berntson. / McGinn<NY Elec Con.
Greenberg<Waldes. / Blair<Turbo Elec Con
Napel Mills, Inc<John Schubert Cotton Co. / O'Donovan<Harriman Nat Bank.
Stern<Mc Life Ins Co. / Seward<Taylor.
Feiner<Katz. / Greenfield<Garone.
Re Grossman, (McMahon.) / Levine<same.
Zipin<Howdy Wire Goods Co. / Frank<same.
Shevofelt<Wolfers. / Rosenstreich<same.
Sheridan<Mid-Cross-town Ry Co. / Re CNY, (E 156th St.)
Tobin<Am Letter Co. / Burr<Willoughby.
Met Life Ins Co<59th St R E Co. / Phillips<Phillips.
Wpo<Bissell. / Days<Days.
Re Skudowitz<CNY. / Re Murphy.
Tomasulo<Cong San Donato. / People<November.
Hawes<Norton. / Re Eagle S & L Co.
Pines<Townshend. / Wiener<Oliver.
Platt<Heinze. / Clinton Lunch Co< Kaminsky.
Settimo<Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co. / Epstein<Anglowitz.
Stiefel<Morris. (2.) / Kohn<J D Berger Co.
Dobbs<Goldenberg. / Hirsch & Schofield< Gusmer.
Re Rosenstrauch. / Flinn<Brokan Bldg Co
McGlynn<Bliss. / NY Wet Wash Ldry Co<Unger.
Elsman<Chase. / Flashnick<Burke.
Baker<La Roche. / Reinel<Keeler.
McCarthy<Ansonia. / Re Carl, (Rullman.)
People ex rel Belcher< Woods. / Damelio<Abraham.
Cornell<Booth. / Kinstler<Kinstler.
Gancedo<Meyer. / Re Dickinson, (Cook.)
Re People, by Emmet. / Dime Sav Bk of Bklyn<Butler.
Re Dickenson.
CNY<Bottome.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

US Fid. &c, Co<Lawrence. / Dailey<CNY.
Winsten<Wade. / Re Shearer.
Jones<Jones. / Hyman<Barrett.
Brody<Delia. / Ditmas Rty Co<Buxton Tea House Dept<Neugass.
Anastasius<Asimakis. / Luke V Lockwood< US Steel Corp.
Fleischman<Steele. / Washowski<Bockhaus.
Ullmayer<Ullmayer. / Ost<Medlin.
Colt<Colt. / Benz Auto Imp Co< Froehilch.
Wanamaker<Coyle, (2) Demurrer: / Rogers<Knick Ice Co.
Patten<Harper's Weekly Corp. Preferred causes:
Reiner<Van Tuyl. / Rosen<Rosen.
Winkler<Winkler. / Rocco<Rocco.
Undefended divorces: / Horner<Lawrence.
Cathcart, / Britt<Keyrouse.
Stein, / Eisenstat<Zellner.
Stieglitz, / Kirshner<Waldman.
Morse, / Herzfeld<Robinson.
Barton, / Herpe<Herpe.
Selander, / Kambourakis<Gousalos.
Sobel, / Morsell<Morsell.
Lo Casti, / Grant True Blue Loyal Orange Lodge, No 7<Montgomery & McAllister.
Orchard, / Barrett.
Ressler, / Starr<Krown.
General calendar: / Hopkins<New Era Prod Co.
Rogers<Rogers. / Neuman<Goodman.
Ross<Sanitary Wet Wash Ldry Co. / Cronin<Huntoon Ice.
Kinstler<Kinstler. / Langley<Creger.
Pitolsky<Polonsky. / Stebbins<White, (2).
Inter R T Co<CNY. / Cement<Ocean SS of Savannah.
Overlander<Holbrook, C & R Co. / Landau<Ocean SS.
Pines<Welch. / Rucquoi<Rucquoi.
Hoenig<Hoenig. / Harvard Film<Sawyer Inc.
Gilroy<Straus Bldg & Realty Co. / Wilkinson<Bradley Con.
Schnurmacher<Schiffman. / Goodman<Rosenfeld.
Scandore<Scandore. / Kantor<Wagner.
Weinberg<Weinberg. / Hammer<E Isner Mendelson Co.
Taylor<Pitzer. / Sanuinto<Lazzarius.
Municipal Liens Co< Sturgis. / Harky<Krause.
Van Nort<Van Nort. / Solomon<Freund.
Paris<Paris. / Perry<NY Rys. (2.)
Moran<Midville Rlty. / Sandman<Borck.
Moliver<Lese (2.) / Matthews<Spiegel.
Fishbone<Bellwood Realty Co. / Levine<same, (2.)
Same<Lese. / Aetna Accident, &c, Co<Hooker.
Kait<Kait. / Beresilsky<Olmar.
Exch Buffet Corp< Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co. / Johnson<Fellheimer.
Edelman<NY Rys.

Dunham<Dunham. / Browi<Glendive Amuse Corp.
Davis<Davis. / Bucholz<Luftig.
Herrman<Herrman. / Moses<Salomon.
Miller<Boericke. / Limiatti<Cimiotti.
Doscher<Phelps G T L Co. / Nuzum<Rothschild.
Seed Filter, &c, Co< Stocking. / Bartnick<Bartnick.
Prem<Shay. / Clear.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lambert<Baber. / Same<Mundt.
Brown<Brown. / Klein<Silberfeld.
Batkin<Weissberg. / Pach<Swarez.
Kass<Same. / Kelly<Bainsley.
Hemphill<Silver Creek, &c, Co. / Livingston<Sinclair.
Schulman<Vusher. / Keating Co<Monigal.
Williams<Cavendish. / Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tangemann<CNY. / Mannetick<Jacobson (2).
Tyres<same. / Mila<Ehrlich (2).
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson. / Newman<Herzfeld.
Levin<Harris. / Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Proctor<Mason-Seaman Transp Co. / Jothout<Uniplate Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Glasser<C I & B RR. / Thurston<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Goldfarb<Wolfberg. / Connolly<Bradley Cont Co.
Gross<Smith. / Hirsch<Radt.
Herk<B & H RR. / Wagman<Bradley Cont Co.
Barisch<Postal Transfer Service. / Morgan<Tiber Bldg Corp.
Faber<CNY. / Bednowitz<Roth.
De Barbert<Borden's Cond Milk Co. / O'Rourke<Int R T Co.
Wehrlen<Kny. / Newman<Miller.
Cohen<Engel. / Persky<International Gas, &c, Co.
Kelly<Workman's Educational, &c, Assn. / Benyak<Lehigh Coal, Duffy<Linch.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co. / Case on.
Lantz<Sharpe.
Davis<Linden.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Williams<New Eng SS Co. / Gurland<C W L Rty.
Glynn<Roth. / Cassel<CNY.
Kalabya<Reilly. / Cohen<Horwitz.
Bartick<Post Trans S. Barnola<same. / Cecla<B R T.
Holder<Coons. / Hoffman<CNY.
Gerson<Fitzpatrick. / Robinson<Pullman Co.
Hermanson<Ogden Co. / Armstrong<Strain.
Campbell<Burns Bros. / Hoffman<Marcus, Clear.
Gabriel<Graham.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, Huble<Verschleiser. / J.—At 10:30 A. M. Healy<Curry.
Abrams<Smith. / Michaelis<Rapp.
Lewis<Huff. / Clear.
Kuhre<Atlas Safe, &c.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Berskin<C I & B RR. / Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co.
Mackler<same. / Bishop<Battle.
Clark<Rohe. / Dills<Fisher.
Levingston<Lamb Pub Co. / Marullo<Hall.
Provinlak<Tarler. / Long<Spencke.
Beecher<Eggers. / Mason<Rutland RR. Clear.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cornelius<Rieser. / Stacko<Zaffe.
Laks<Keller. / Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Johnston<Wave Imp. & Const Co. / Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Muslin<Fargo. / Zalka<Kessler.
McMurrough<3d Av RR. / Sackheim<Pigueron.
Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co. / Katz<Levy. Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Cases remaining in this part have been transferred to Trial Term, Part XI., before Mr. Justice Ford.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lane<Hope. / Powell<Wanamaker.
Uppercu<Brooks Bros. / Moran<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Halliday<Collier. / Scott<CNY.
Kasperski<I R T. / Pollak<Dodge Mfg.
Liantonio<Porter. / Gonsky<Holcomb.
Jacobs<Salvator Transfer. / Fischer<Meloy.
Triangle Waist<Esskay Waist. / Liantonio<Porter.
Bookstaber<Bookstaber. / Alberto<Llebes.
Brown<NY Rys. / Herzfeld<Haselberger.
Aaronson<Douglas. / Duval<CNY.
Hass<Mahony. / Slaviz<Barber Asph Pav Co.
Hahn<CNY. / Bonavia<O'Neill-Adams Co
Mancuso<Cauldwell-Wingate Co. / Sawyer<Snell.
Simon<Ettinger. / Koch<Moore.
Wood Mfg &c Co< J Clavel Co. / Heenan<Blood.
Mechler<Linch. / Chain<Chain.
Packard Auto Exch Co<Black's Garage Co. / Mays<Tax-a-Cap Transit Co. Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bernstein<Gorman. / Kharas<Collier.
Muscat<Bradley Con Co (2.) / Rosenberg<Meyer Music Co.
Ujhely<Wolf. / Taylor<Courtleigh.
Argenta<NY Edison Co. / Johnson<Hay Fdry, &c, Works.
Edelstein<C I & B RR. / Thurston<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Klinke<Press Pub Co. / Langney<O'Rourke Eng. &c, Co.
Levy<Kresner. / Rigotti<Huylers.
S Pierrepont<West Elec Co. / Quaglietti<Standard Arch Co. Case on.
G Pierrepont<same.
Kahoe<C I & B RR.
Spieler<CNY.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

CNY<NY Steam Co. / Sully<Tiffany & Co.
Posner<Kronk Bros. / Leichtman<Univ M T.
Shalek<Eppig. / Weinschenker<Ocean Acci, &c, Co.
Fischer<Schram. / Lenkowsky<Altman.
Reich<Moody. / People<Inter Sun Sucy
CNY<Bradley Con Co. / Kopp<Mooney.
N Y Smith Co<CNY. / Delois<Hammerstein.
Odell<Chadbourne. / Farley<Schaefer.
Jacobs<Dowling, Parsons<Blatch, (2.) / Marks<Cowdin.
Investors Agcy<Platt. / Case on.
Minzesheimer<Kohn.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schloss<Hoffman Co. / Ins Co of N A<Simpson Hendee Co.
Muller<Cohen. / Lund<Hertzinger.
Hall<Galban & Co. / Jaffe<Bernstein.
Goldstein<Schwartz. / Case on.
Eisenberg<Swarz (2). / F B Stearns<Hart.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

John Kutsukian Co< Providence-Washington Ins Co. / McNelus<Stillman.
Sedalia Trust Co< Development Co. / Frank<N E Cas Co.
42 St. Mann & St N A Ry<US W Pres Co Clear.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Penn Cement Co<Gustave Rader Co. / Solar Light Co<Steel Products Enam Co.
Burghardt<Jamaica Estates. / State Bank<Keshin, Blitstein & Co.
Ruderman<Bayside Lumber Co. / Lamura Cont Co<CNY
Gannon<CNY. / Buchman<Jallowsky.
Burns Bros<Liebman. / The Ansonia<Hein. Case on.
Alexander<Smith.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on: Martin< Kohn. / Saxe<Dale Amus Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: / Thomas P. Fowler, George Hartt, John Vichmann.
F. W. Schmidt, Edward Mills, Patrick V. Tunney.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, at 10:30 A. M. S.—Contested wills

Case on: Scott B. Shepherd. / No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10. A. M. Motions.

Rind<Baron. / Gonprecht<Crawford.
Stein<Bauman. / Hart<Norman.
Lasberger<Terminiello. / Reilly<Moore.
Bonynge<Hanway. / Frank<Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank.
J. Beck & Sons<Weill. / Greenberg<Rosenblatt.
West Side Bank< Druggist. / Slinger<Steinberg.
Hunt & West<Mohlman, / Bushler<Gatts.
Miller<Burns Bros. / Sayler M R Mach Co< B A B M & M Co.
Mulreaney<Cohn. / Bank<Ronim.
Zupen<Silverfeld. / Rind<Baron.
Bender<Keene. / Bakowsky<N Y Rys.
Cohn<Kaltman. / Prashil<Steiner.
Kimmel<Mamburger. / Reilly<Delmour.
French-Am Wine Co< J Clavel Co. / Crausman<Mardece Const Co.
Mechler<Linch. / Hinck<Boss Mfg Co.
Packard Auto Exch Co<Black's Garage Co. / Hernhutter<Oliver. Reznikoff<Kessel.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cohen<Frenkel. / Medvinsky<Linch.
Ussher<Hawes. / Kliding<E D & J D Stein.
Peconic Bay Co< Siegel. / Wolff<Ruppert.
Gohrey<Bernstein. / Geller<Baskt.
Palizzolo<Marcus Con Co. / Lazalo<Holbrook, C & R.
Goldman<Lachman, Hirsch & Co. / Scharfman<Nadelson.
Basse<Kennedy. / Jacobus<Mantner (2.)
Plymouth Rubber<Bob Schlessel<Barrett. / Stazzoni<Bradley Cont
Starr<Krown. / Verita<same.
Hopkins<New Era Prod Co. / Reden<Liftaider Oil.
Neuman<Goodman. / Coniglio<Bradley Cont
Cronin<Huntoon Ice. / Rizzo<Solomon.
Langley<Creger. / Le Monde<Johnson Co
Stebbins<White, (2). / Hirsch<Meyer.
Cement<Ocean SS of Savannah. / Famiga<Goebel (2.)
Landau<Ocean SS. / Levy<Regal Mtg, &c, Co.
Rucquoi<Rucquoi. / Robillard<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Harvard Film<Sawyer Inc. / O'Donnell<same.
Wilkinson<Bradley Con. / Callahan<NY Rys.
Goodman<Rosenfeld. / Glorius<Schranck.
Kantor<Wagner. / Holer<Standard S & S Con.
Hammer<E Isner Mendelson Co. / Pinkerton<Pullman.
Taylor<Pitzer. / Borg<Jacobson.
Municipal Liens Co< Sturgis. / Schwartz<Sahn.
Van Nort<Van Nort. / Villa<Maresca.
Paris<Paris. / Creegan<Tax Payers, &c, Co.
Moran<Midville Rlty. / De Michelis<Acierno.
Moliver<Lese (2.) / Weiss<CNY Rys.
Fishbone<Bellwood Realty Co. / Schreiber<Meyer.
Same<Lese. / Schoenfeld<Poihlrin.
Kait<Kait. / Hadelidis<Cunard SS.
Exch Buffet Corp< Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co. / Jankowitz<US Exp Rlty Co.
Steiner<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Hartman<Lowenstein.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Harris<Tuska. / Kannier Auto Co<St Paul, &c, Co.
Inst of Educational Travel<Pratt. / Case on.
Kapner<Reisfield.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldgs (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar:

Bloom<Horwitz. / Rechson Rty Co< Shenk.
Gordon<Benquiat. / Rubel<Honig.
Angermann<Hausoorn. / Samuel<Tepper.
Gabel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co. / Swinehart Tire, &c, Co<New Taxicab, &c, Co.
Wilson Dist Co<Seltz. / Pace<Crystal.
Kent Mfg<Wellington. / Birch<Tucker.
Weiser<Marmalax. / McCrea<Bentley.
Silberfeld<Klein. / Simmonds<Adams & Montant.
Alch Elec Waist Co< Goldberg. / Cooper<Joseph. Case on.
Sabbagh<Rogers.
Lockhaven Trust, &c, Co<Johnson.
Same<Minck.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Friedman<Trubin. / Re Marmor.
Thibaut<Reinhardt. / Peo of the State of NY<Mancini.
Re Nell. / CNY<Weill.
Mercklein<Hollander. / Bent<Liberty Inv Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Tweedy<Central Union Gas Co. / Lenoble<I R T.
Kronberg<Sobowleff. / Wilson<Union Ry.
Fastofsky<Inter R T. / Kelly<Barry.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson. / Sovinsky<Steinberg.
Weeker<Hand. / Jaffe<Steinfeld.
Crystal & Gold Cont Co<138 E 38 St Co. / Litten<Union Ry.
Industrial Iron Wks< Apel, Inc. / Tulloch<Zimmerman.
Saumer<42 St Ry (2.) / Kramer<Stone.
Highest number reached in regular order, 830. / Green<McMillen, Snare & Triest.
Rosenbaum<Rosen.
Mitchell<Clyde SS Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of: / John Burns,
Anna Chudy. / Mario Westfield,
Francis D Wien, / Albert Rothschild,
Esther Goldwater. / Henry Battenfield,
Wills for probate: / Joseph Mathern,
Simon J Cahan, / Johanna Mayer.
Maria F Jenicke,

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

National Cash Reg Co<Kennedy. / Simpson-O'Toole Co< Apex Paint Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Granite City Soap Co<, Harmony Supply Co, Enumerated day cal / endar.
Cupples<Wedemeyer. / Feldman<Econopoulty.
People<Martin. / Horawitz<Cohen.
People<Luban. / Witt<Gilmer.
Re Terry. / Jones<Devine.
Re Peoples' Surety Co / Gates<Empire Racing Association.
Re Cox. / Reilly<NY, NH & H R R.
Mager<Brown. / Re Greifenstein.
Klein<B, Q Co & S RR / Re Wager.
Sweezy<O'Rourke. / Dooley<Press pub Co.
Noonig<Hegeman. / Decker<Vreeland.
O'Connor<N Y C & H R R. / Pennell<Queens Land Co.
Kemlein<Kemlein. / Barker<Barker.
Levine<Harbor View Co.
Reid<Reid.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J.

Newberger<Hilliard. / Markowitz<Markowitz, Schulz<Ringling.
Sullivan<Board of Education. / Ready<Diamond Dairy Co.
CNY<Feschettl. / Antonella<Antonella.
Re White, (Lyons, assignee.) / Mayer<Peerless Motor Car Co.
Keller<Garbe. / Wrenn<Babcock.
Paluck<Belling. / Doscher<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
White<Ward Bread Co. / Unger<Gillespie Co.
Wisewski<White Mfg Co. / De Hierapolis<Franklin.
Lane<Knauer. / Transport Tractor Co< Thuroff & Karp, Inc
Tregina<Stateler. / Ashe<Mas.
Neufeld<CNY. / Zessler<Henschel.
Watt<Copeland, (2.) / Rogers<Ray.
O'Connell<Pignatelli. / Manning<Mahon.
Dold Packing Co< Kinsey Co Ref Co. / Hession<Blakeney.
Bossert<Ducker Co. / Re Union Bank, (Newman.)
Duke<Fargo. / Same, (Adelstein.)
Glynn<same. / Same, (Pelcyger.)
Lehrenkrauss<Nat Cooperage Co. / Gilman<Konop.
Walsh<Premier Realty Co. / Shea<Henderson.
Lowndes<Ireland. / Kromm<Meyer.
Hamilton<Royal Indemnity Co. / Harrison<Harrison.
Batterman Co<Barwin Realty Co. / Woldsted<B H RR Co.
Wohl<Jaffe. / Rivers & Harbors Imp Co<Coastwise Dredging Co.
Witten<N Y Cons RR / Kilgallon<Nuhn.
Fischettl<Mansion Rty Co. / Nevin<Phillips.
Kirschenbaum<Jaffe, (2.) / Leahy<Woolworth & Co.
Klein<Williams. / Lethwaite<Miller.
O'Brien<Franklin Garage Co. / Filomena<Woodhull.
Trahimowicy<N Y San Utilization Co. / Caine<Caine.
Meyer<Newman.
Redmond<Redmond.
Kurtin<Brodsky.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces: / Zeno,
Van Brunt, / O'Meara,
Tinkleman, / Heines,
Griffo, / Tosto,
Cohen, / Bercovici,
Peretz, / Empey,
Heaney, / Shavatofsky.
Gordon, / Traub,
Light, / Naguire,
De Martini, / Gulnter,
Barker, / Haveson,
Topping, / Zipkin.
Schadiger,

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J. / Lieberman<Lieberman
Smith<Arluck. / Rudd<Krumenacher.
Gregg<Gregg. / Gillman<Wallman.
Lee<Lee. / Wingate<Lewis.
Springer<Cronin.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2556.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Crane, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.

Cafiero<CNY et al. / Wright<Steeplechase Park Co.
Miller<Enright. / Kean et al<Bennett.
Traub<CNY. / Downing<Graves & Co.
Meanley<L I RR. / Reid<Vogel-Miller Shoe Co.
Devoe<Streeter et al. / Ford & Denton<B H RR.
Smith<Peck. / Cavanaugh<Int R T.
Hippel<B H RR et al. / Kline<Montauk Bank.
Goebler<B H RR. / Akeson<Shewan & Sons.
Annunziata<Tuitin Co. / Gill<Lee.
Quick<Sullivan. / Cannon<Nassau RR.
Risch<Nassau RR. / Tuffy<C I & B RR.
Alberti<B H RR. / Cohen<Nat Starch.
Jacobson<same. / Brown<Fost et al.
Rouse<Heepe. / Zenower<Harding.
Union Bank<Fleitmann. / Meitzer<Bklyn Paint & Wall Paper.
Glovanne<B H RR. / Scheir<N Y Con RR.
Sealey<Reinhart. / Schneider<Berger.
Seaman<Nassau RR. / Perlman<Meyer.
Johnson<Barrett. / Linen<Bklyn H RR.
Lyon<Union Trim Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Burke<Matthews Sons / Blanco<NY Tel.
Cohen<NY Cons RR. / Healey<B H RR.
Milligan<Klein et al. / Frey<Schmitt.
Daly<Nass RR. / Eammann<Bklyn E D Term.
Cherry<Mann Co. / Schiess<B Q C & S RR.
Balzer<Ocean SS of Savannah. / Osroff<Rabinovich.
Tilton<Greulock. / Ballou<Block et al.
Reilly<B H RR. / Roderck<Bradley Con
Roth<Edison El Ill. / Davis<Elec Chem Eng
Dilworth<NY Cons RR. / Wilner<Wechsler.
Vlan<Horan. / Demming<Rebhuin.
Hengel<B H RR et al. / Ambrosio<Atl Stevedoring Co.
Kelly<Sass RR. / Lebovitz<Franklin Garage et al.
Hahn<Loeser & Co. / McSweeney<Manhat Nav Co.
Keegan<Vredenburgh. / Chroscell<NY C & H R RR.
Rubin<Seelig Rty & Const Co. / Donher et al<Obermeyer & Liebman.
Bennett<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Accountings of: / Accounting:
Abby J Evans, / Mary Caulfield, (2.)
Joseph McFall, / Contested calendar:
Mary Markjelm, / Julius Tillinger,
Margaret Wrede, / Anna Deckmann,
Mary McMenanney, / Catherine Gorman,
Administration of: / Catherine Cush,
Thomas J Baxter. / Theodore Jarvis,
Estate of: / Fritz Antretter.
John E Hughes,
Joseph McFall,
Belivean infants.

County Court.

Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Lewis, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Puckhaber<Nass El RR / Pascale<B H RR.
Brady<Lester & Co. / Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.
Schlers<B H RR. / Michels<Boyd.
Martin<B H RR. / Meyer<Henry Elias Brewing Co.
Safier<Nassau El RR. / Flore<same.
Miller<Hoss. / Radler<B H RR.
Walker<B H RR. / Greenberg, as admx< B, Q Co & S RR.
Zingsem<Nass El RR. / McNamee<L I RR. (2.)
Barbanel<Engel. / Pogue<Jockers, (2.)
McShane<Barley. / Lamb<Steeplechase. / Cowrak<Levy.
Feigenbaum<B, Q Co & Sub RR. / Wolchinck, as admx< L I RR. / Encarit, as admx< Armour & Co.
Madigan<Nass El RR. / Lynch<L I RR.
Paciello<Danzilo. / The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Barry<N Y & Q Co Ry. / Hanrahan<same.
Peterson, an infant<L I R R Co. / Johnson, an infant< same.
Nunziato, as admr<N Y & Q Co Rv. / Andre<same.
Kaufman<Davis-Carpenter & Co. / Beyer<Sadvoransky & another.
Lattman<B, Q Co & S RR. / New Britain Machine Co<J Lackner Co.
Curaile<Man & Q Tr Corp. / Osofsky<CNY.
Murray<Von Bargen. / Butler<Franklin et al.
Schmutte<Gullbarg, Benn Rigel Cont Sup Co<L I RR. / Schork<B H RR.
O'Brien<B H RR. / Sanger<CNY.
Highest number reached, 475. / Schlam<B H RR.
Mac Donald<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brew Co.
Caiubo<Bauer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART II.—Special Term—Morschauser, J.—Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—(At Yonkers.)

Wills for probate: / Petition for guard'n:
Julia A Kilpatrick, / Elizabeth I Rothing.
Amelia Wood. / Admr's accounting:
Re estate: / Margaret Stewart.
Eliza J Caryl.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Clark, J.

Donovan<CNY. / Baker<Perry.
Weisbrod<McKesson. / Pigrall<Bd of Educ.
Galvin, adm<Norwood Ay G Co.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

German Hospital Increases Its Holdings on Lexington Av.—Active Buying in Suburbs.

The real estate market virtually took a holiday yesterday and few transactions were announced. It was reported that the German Hospital and Dispensary has purchased the old dwelling at 1,064 Lexington Avenue, 17 by 72.10, from Elizabeth C. Creasy. The adjoining house at 1,066 was recently acquired from Adolph Mayer, and the hospital now controls the westerly block front between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, with the exception of the 16-foot plot on the northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street and for which negotiations are said to be pending. The hospital buildings cover the Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street frontages of the

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Will buy 3d and 2d mortgages to any amount. Rent money advanced. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 195 Montague St., B'klyn.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price, $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y., Room 65. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station Brighton Beach "L".

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE, 105 W. 11TH ST.

Three-story, basement, 15 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; and hot water supplied by owners; good neighborhood; $1,800. 107 Times.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Will sublet part or entire office, 90 West St. corner Cedar; unobstructed light, overlooking river; entire space about 750 square feet; highest class office building; rent very reasonable. Apply Room 511.

Florist will rent greater part of his unique store for tea room or dancing. 10 East 50th St.

Broadway and 42d St.—Furnished private office or desk room. 801-6 Longacre Building.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk, reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,178.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, artistically and well built, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace, tiled fireplace, up to date fixtures, modern kitchen and bath, heat, spacious veranda; perfect in every detail; all large, airy rooms, overlooking bay and beach, hedge around large plot; easy terms; write for photos and further details. Bungalow, Box 126 Times owntown.

New modern house, semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and large porch, gas and electricity, parquet floors; large trees; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 4 minutes from express station; 100 trains daily; restricted and refined neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3576 Cortlandt.

Farm.—Owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Hempstead Square, will accept reliable family as tenant on particularly low terms, subject to two months' notice. S 83 Times.

LONG BEACH BARGAIN, a 10-room cottage, 2 baths, fully furnished; will sell to quick buyer 25 per cent. less than value; easy payments. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. Madden, 325 E. 31st St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

100-acre farm, boarding house; lake with water power; team and farm machinery; all for $4,500. E. Steward, owner, Uriton, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished, fit for the honeymoon of the first lady of the land; price, $200 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garden, best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars and photograph.

S. D. WAKEFIELD-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Englewood vicinity, overlooking the Knickerbocker golf links; house, 9 rooms, barn, chicken house; 10 acres; this nice little farm, situated near settled community, just right for enjoyment of country life; for sale, $14,000. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY. Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

$90 cash buys bungalow at Cranford, brick and stucco, all improvements; special monthly payments; sacrifice. T. Horace, 189 Broadway. Phone 7550 Cortlandt.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Partly furnished house, desirable location; moderate rental. Anderson, 31 W. 31st.

Bargain, $6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 9 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Dwellings and farms, large and small, for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an *ad interim* stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court House thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment of LITWIN BUTTON CO. to MAX CEDERBAUM for the benefit of creditors.

The assets herein, consisting of machinery, stock, dies, etc., for the manufacture of buttons, will be sold at public auction by Daniel Greenwald, auctioneer, at 19 W. 27th Street, on the 3rd day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

Property can be inspected two days before the sale. MAX CEDERBAUM, Assignee. NATHAN HELFAT, Attorney for Assignee, 238 Broadway, New York City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

This beautiful country estate has got to be sold at once; 14 acres of a ten-room house, barn, and 45 acres of fine tilled land, facing Hitchcock Lake, six miles from Waterbury; it would make a business man's ideal Summer home. For more particulars write or call on A. Anderson, 489 N. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.

707 North Broadway and 143 and 153 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—3,000 acres of land anywhere from 50 to 75 miles out on Long Island or New Jersey; can be in tracts 250 acres upward. B. H., Box 84 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

To Let—Furnished.

Lady having large, furnished suburban home will rent 7 rooms and bath very reasonable; steam heat; near station; 30 minutes from New York City; high-class surroundings; references required. Fuller, Floral Park, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 665.—Exceptional opportunity, handsomely furnished studio apartment for 3 or 6 months; elevator; meal and maid service; $100 monthly. Apply premises, Studio 62.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

Exclusive apartment; foyer, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $100 month. 963 Park Av.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 8 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE NEWPORT, 52d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Five to nine rooms: $100 to $350 upward; private families; subleasing, furnished; chiefly new buildings; west side. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Attractive, newly furnished, high-class elevator apartment, four rooms and bath; station Broadway, block 79th St. subway; $125 a month. Schuyler 3960.

If you have a nicely furnished, high-class apartment and want to rent it for 2 or 3 months see full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 49th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. REKAS, 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., 42d St.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

317 West 93.—Beautiful five rooms, Apartment 15; high-class elevator house.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

74TH ST., 25 WEST.—Superlatively furnished 2 to 4 rooms; bath; remodeled; private.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,065 Nelson Av.—One block from University Av.—5-6-room apartments, large, light, airy; new eight-family houses; every improvement; rents $33 to $38.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

BIG CONCESSIONS

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 5 & 5 W. 104th St. 4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

A.—STUDIO APARTMENT.—A. 128-130 West 84th St., 2 rooms, bath, skylights, kitchenettes; rent, $40-$50. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

183d St., 554 West.—Five large rooms; private house; all improvements; rent $32; near subway; references required.

BROADWAY, 2,703, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $38-$38.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

88th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Carolyn Court, 414 West 121st St.—Choice 3-4-5 rooms and bath; $480-$720.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

183th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful year-around home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL, 42-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

Accommodates 100. Fifty bathrooms.

Thirty minutes from Broadway. Will give you room with private bath and first-class board. For two people, $18 to $30; for one, $10 to $15. Call or phone 2085 Orange.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.) —Excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. Table board; rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 149, Corner 32d St.—Double and single rooms, with board; table excellent.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large and single room; private bathroom, complete; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Tel. Col. 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 260 WEST.—Excellent table d'hote dinners, 50 cents; table boarders accommodated at $5 and $6 per week; home cooking, the kind you like and never tire of; parlor dining room; separate tables; quiet, homelike; highly recommended by present patrons; central location; inspection invited.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike surroundings; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 237,239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Two large, desirable rooms, southern exposure; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small room; electric light, bath; gentleman; private family.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, single rooms; private bath; table excellent; reference.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large room; also skylight; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; reference; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home, very attractive, large room; "L" and subway.

90TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST. (THE BARRETT.) Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; private; home cooking.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story room; private bath; excellent board.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

86TH ST., 23 WEST. Superior accommodation; table board.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; comfortable rooms; electricity, references required; table guests.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Beautiful second-story room; private bath, dressing room; excellent table; near Park, "L" and subway; telephone.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—One beautiful large room, attractively furnished, in well appointed house; also medium sized room.

93D, 252 WEST.—Two sunny bedrooms, top floor; exceptional table; reasonable; reference.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Gentlemen, family; desirable rooms, board; references.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Small family or business man can secure ideal accommodations in scrupulously kept private home; attractive, light rooms; private bath; unsurpassed table.

102D, 258 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aarons.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, exceptionally good table; refined associates; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small, comfortable rooms; home cooking; table guests; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway.) Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and service; social surroundings; $8 up one; $15 up two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

A FRENCH FAMILY of culture in apartment would board a young woman student. Appointment over Phone 5410 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, handsomely furnished house, rent large studio, with bedroom, private bath; other large rooms. 3226 Audubon.

TABLE GUESTS. 56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 864 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

78TH ST., 357, Brooklyn.—Nurse takes invalid, infirm, in her attractive cottage.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Two gentlemen, one semi-invalid, want one large or two connecting rooms, two beds, private bath, and good, nourishing board in or near New York, with nurse or person where semi-invalid can be cared for when friend is away, perhaps massage, and where they have automobile or horses preferred; terms must be reasonable. M 75 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful parlor with extension and private bath; telephone.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

31ST ST., 157 East, Near Lexington Av.—Furnished room to rent; private family; $3. Inquire Janitor.

23D ST., 29 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

35TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

67TH, 105 EAST.—Desirable room, southern exposure, suitable two gentlemen; spacious parlor floor; unsurpassed location; breakfast; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable large room, suitable two; private house; all conveniences.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

LENOX AV., 103.—Furnished room to let; desirable person. Mrs. B. Herman.

MADISON AV., (near 86th.)—Parlor floor of two rooms; strictly private house; suitable for physician or studio; electric lights, telephone; references required. Bryant 9341.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $2.

9TH, 89 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

15TH ST., 349 WEST.—Single, $3; double, $4; exclusive, well heated residence; telephone; desirable.

44TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant apartment; private baths; electricity; steam; elevator.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Small rooms, with running water, in doctor's house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Splendid sunny accommodations private bath; electricity, phone; elegant house.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful room; every convenience.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; other rooms; all conveniences.

118 WEST 69TH STREET, WEST HALL.

Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

71ST, 168 WEST.—Nicely furnished, southern exposed, medium room; splendid location.

71ST, 147 WEST.—CHEERFUL ROOM, BATH; BREAKFAST.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive, large front room, opposite bath; single room; gentlemen; references. Col. 684, Apt. 1-C.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, sunny front room; also medium; breakfast.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences, private house; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 231 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated. Barney.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.) Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 65 WEST.—Single, sunny room; also skylight room; running water; man.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references.

83D, 6 WEST.—Private house; large front room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; select private house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

94TH.—Handsome room; "country" outlook; bath; $6; exclusive; reference; gentleman. (Riverside 5015.)

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; first and second floors; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, all conveniences; private house; subway, "L" express.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; conveniences; telephone.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3 to $7. McNamara.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

111TH, 503 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; modern elevator apartment; newly furnished. Apartment 43.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Quiet room, next bath; elevator apartment; private family. Woodland.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; large; reasonable; New Englanders. Fifth floor south.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, for gentleman; near subway. Apartment 4.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Beautiful front room, overlooking Morningside Drive; board optional. Crane.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South room, elevator building, beside Columbia, Morningside Park. Apartment 8.

121ST, 567 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; telephone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

129TH, 23 WEST.—Pleasant, large furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone service.

130TH, 48 WEST.—Refined private house; beautifully furnished rooms; appreciated when seen.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

143D, (155 Hamilton Place.)—Large front room; private family; strictly modern; $4. Banks.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 2B.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 3515.

BACHELOR secure quarters young man's apartment; phone evenings. Morningside 4509. Apartment 23.

BEAUTIFUL, sunny, perfectly kept room, (or suite,) very moderate; references. 71 W. 68th.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 8963 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Furnished room, high-class apartment. Sanderson, Tel. Columbus 2307.

BROADWAY, 2,605.—Rooms, en suite, single; homelike; elevator; subway; board optional. Treloar.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

DRIVE; attractively furnished, large front room; suitable two; southern exposure; river view; private family. Phone Riverside 1055.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th St.)—Large, attractive, outside, single room. Apt. 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE. 39½.—Two light housekeeping rooms; first floor. Bell 1, left side.

WEST END, 611.—Large front; single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; private house; board.

Westchester.

PRIVATE FAMILY having large house with grounds, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, 15 minutes Grand Central, could accommodate with one to three furnished rooms with private bath; breakfast optional; suitable for some one having automobile who could use garage. Z 232 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—One, two, or three large rooms; connecting or single; partly furnished or unfurnished; parquet floor, electricity, telephone; suitable for bachelors.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $2.

9TH, 89 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

15TH ST., 349 WEST.—Single, $3; double, $4; exclusive, well heated residence; telephone; desirable.

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52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Splendid sunny accommodations private bath; electricity, phone; elegant house.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful room; every convenience.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; other rooms; all conveniences.

118 WEST 69TH STREET, WEST HALL.

Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

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71ST, 147 WEST.—CHEERFUL ROOM, BATH; BREAKFAST.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive, large front room, opposite bath; single room; gentlemen; references. Col. 684, Apt. 1-C.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, sunny front room; also medium; breakfast.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences, private house; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

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82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references.

83D, 6 WEST.—Private house; large front room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

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168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 3515.

BACH

BY POPULAR DEMAND
WILLIAM FOX Production
THEDA BARA in
CARMEN
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St., Irv. Pl. Matinees 10c, Nights 15c.
RIVERSIDE THEATRE, Bway. & 96th St. Matinees 10c-15c. Nights 15c-25c.
ALL THIS WEEK
FROM 1:30 TO 11 P. M., UP TO AND INCLUDING SATURDAY

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Next Matinee Saturday at 2. LAST 5 TIMES
Wm. Gillette Sherlock Holmes
Next Mon.—"SECRET SERVICE."
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Tel. 3093 Bryant.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
THE MUSICAL SHOW INCOMPARABLE.
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Hermon Finck.
After the Play Visit Danse de Folies.
ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
Atop "New Amsterdam Theatre."
GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY (Popular) & Sat. 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
"The 'Shenandoah' of 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES
ELTINGE West 42d St. Sat. Night OPENING Seats Now
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY. INCL. SUNS.
Last 4 Weeks of
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
BIRTH OF A NATION
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.50
Other Mats. 25c. 50c & $1.00
CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6244.
Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast.
Orch., $2. $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287.
Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
FULTON West 46th St., Beginning MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 8.
ARNOLD DAILY Announces "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"
SEAT SALE TOMORROW.
GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Saturday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN
PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 2 P. M. to 12 P.M. 10c and 25c.
Natural Color Motion Pictures Europe's Fighting Forces

44th Street THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY.
WOMEN ONLY 2:30, 4 & 8. | MEN ONLY AT 9:15 P.M.
TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE BY DR. SCHLOSSINGK.
—ADMISSION 25c.—

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Mat. Today Best Seats $1.
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50
1300 Seats Every Performance 50c.
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray
10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People
SOUSA and His BAND
Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
SUNDAY—SOUSA and "HIP" Features.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert
"Enchanting, you will go again and again."—Alexander Woollcott, Times.
LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. "Bringing Up Father"
Mat. Thurs. 25 & 50c.
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. "EXPERIENCE"
Mat. Thurs. 25 & 50c.
YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1 "SINNERS"
Mat. Thurs. 25c to 75c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. LILLIAN RUSSELL, HARRY GREEN & CO., Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Courtney Sisters, Craig & Campbell, Bert Levy, others. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. NORA BAYES, Maryland Singers, Perry & Heath, Mullen & Coogan, ots.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Dorothy Jardon, MASON-KEESLER CO., Vanderbilt & Moore.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO., with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE Mat. Today, 2:30, 50c to $2.50.
"Flora's Awakening," "Invitation to the Dance" & Divertissements, with Pavlowa, Volinine, Ballet Russe.
Tonight at 8, "Tosca," with Fremstad, Zenatello, Baklanoff. Cond. Jacchia.

TRIANGLE PLAYS This Week:
"Saved by Wireless."
Bessie Barriscale in "The Golden Claw."
Weber & Fields in "The Best of Enemies."
Douglas Fairbanks in "Double Trouble."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2.
Prices: Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. 23 Bry. Evs. 8:20. LAST 8 TIMES Last Pop. Mats. Today & Sat.
The Girl Who Smiles
Musical Hit by Authors of "Alma," "Adele," etc.
MONDAY, NOV. 8th. Seats Tomorrow.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a romantic Comedy, "THE GREAT LOVER."

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Bargain Mat. Tom'w. 25c. to $1.00. All Reserved. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
"THE Success of The Century."

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show, and on and after Nov. 8th for reserved seats for any single performance.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. 10:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. REGULAR PRICES, 10c TO 50c.
Geraldine Farrar in "CARMEN"
Next Week: Mary Pickford in "Mme. Butterfly."
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS., Meadowbrook Orchestra. 10 others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today
THE SPORTING WIDOWS
IRVING PLACE THEATRE Wed. and Thurs. Eves.
Ein Idealer Gatte. Frl., Hobelt Tanzt Walzer.

Vitagraph B'WAY AND 44 ST.
PRICES: EVENINGS..25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2 MATINEES.....25c, 50c, $1
To Neglect One's Liberty Is to Lose It. To Neglect One's Country Is to Perish with It.
TWICE TODAY
& EVERY DAY at 2:30 & 8:30
J. STUART BLACKTON and ALBERT E. SMITH Present
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC PHOTO SPECTACLE!
THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE
written by
J. STUART BLACKTON
Based on Hudson Maxim's "DEFENSELESS AMERICA."
FEATURING
CHARLES RICHMAN
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY MORNING at 11 O'CLOCK. SPECIAL PRICES: ENTIRE ORCH. 50c.; ENTIRE BAL. 25c.
"A Call to Arms Against War"

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Benefit
Organized by THE ELINOR COMSTOCK MUSIC SCHOOL In Honor of
MR. AND MRS. PADEREWSKI
Dancers of Pavlowa Ballet—Bazaar—Entertainment—Tea and Reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Sale of Mme. Paderewski's Celebrated Polish Refugee Dolls. T. Wronski of the Boston Opera—Arnold Volpe and his orchestra.
Biltmore Hotel
3 to 7 P. M., November 5th, 1915
Admission Tickets—$2.00, on sale at Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Aeolian Hall, and Elinor Comstock Music School, 41 E. 80th St.

EXCURSION TICKET SALE NOW OPEN: $2.50, $3, $4, $5
For The
ELMENDORF
TRAVELTALKS
5 SUNDAY NIGHTS at 8:30.
MONDAY MATINEES 2:45.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
Nov. 7-8, "THE BRITISH ISLES."
Nov. 14 & 15, "HOLLAND."
Nov. 21 & 22, "SWITZERLAND."
Nov. 28 & 29, "NORTHERN ITALY."
Dec. 5-6, "SOUTHERN ITALY."

THE FIRST
BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 5TH, at 11.
MARIE RAPPOLD
ANTONIO SCOTTI
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SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Nov. 5; Sun. Aft., Nov. 7.
FRIEDA HEMPEL
Weber, Mozart, Debussy, J. Strauss, Carpenter.
Seats at Box Office. AEOLIAN HALL.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:30
MARGUERITE BERIZA Chicago Opera Co.
and GENIA D'AGARIOFF Assisted by THE
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY
Orchestra. Modest Altschuler, Conductor.
Seats $2 to 50c. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 12, at 3 P. M.
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MAX JACOBS, Conductor.
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SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE 1366.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Girls from Joyland" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c Extra Feature—Oriental Roskadi.
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Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times, is a compilation, brought down to date of issue, of the most important documents, announcements, and operations of the war in Europe, articles by illustrious nationals, and of events of international importance throughout the world. Portraits, maps, and charts. Every month, 25 cents; $3.00 a year. Vols. I. and II., now ready, $2.00 each. (Postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW BOMB SUSPECT CAUGHT IN A RAID

Jersey Police, Seeking Car Thieves, Find Alleged Associate of "Lieutenant" Fay.

LEGS SWATHED IN MONEY

Prisoner Admits Fleeing from New York to Avoid Arrest for Setting Ship Explosions.

LONG SOUGHT BY SLEUTHS

Man Caught In West New York Thought to Know About Bomb Put on the Lord Erin.

When "Lieutenant" Robert Fay and Walter E. Scholz, two of the Germans held in the plot to destroy at sea steamships carrying munitions to the Allies, dined in Weehawken, N. J., as they did frequently in the days before their capture, they were accompanied often by a wiry, slender man, with beady black eyes set beneath black brows, black hair, and a swarthy skin. The police of Weehawken noticed the trio, but, knowing nothing wrong of Fay or Scholz, they paid no heed to their companion until the disclosures of the United States Secret Service men set them searching high and low for him.

They found no trace of him while the search continued, but yesterday morning Chief of Police Clossey and six of the Hudson County Police, raiding a saloon at 495 Hudson Avenue, West New York, on the trail of thieves who had taken many automobile tires from freight cars in the West Shore Railroad yards, found the man drinking beer at a table.

To their eager questions he replied that he was George Van Horn, that he lived at 241 Twenty-fourth Street, Guttenberg, and that he knew nothing about any bomb plot. But both legs were swathed in bandages, which concealed $1,700 in cash, mostly in $100, $50, and $20 bills, and with the discovery of these the man became a little more communicative.

Fled from New York to Jersey.

Captain Tunney and Detective Barnitz of the bomb squad in Police Headquarters here were summoned, and they questioned the prisoner for several hours. When they had ended Captain Tunney said:

"We believe the real name of Van Horn is Gysbertus Verdayk. By his own admission he fled to New Jersey recently because he believed the authorities were after him for placing bombs on vessels here. He asserts that he never had a hand in such a plot and knows nothing about one, but we want to question him further about the attempt to blow up the Lord Erin by a bomb which was discovered before it exploded."

It was learned that Van Horn, or Verdayk, had lived here at 616 West Forty-eighth Street, close to the North River and the shipping which ties up there. He quit this place in August and went to Guttenberg. He was frank in admitting he had feared he was suspected, and Captain Tunney corroborated this, saying Van Horn had been suspected by the police at the time so many bombs were found in French ships leaving this port. His departure for New Jersey probably saved him an examination many months ago.

Recorder Eggers held him yesterday in $2,000 bail pending further investigation by Captain Tunney and Chief Flynn of the United States Secret Service, and he was locked up in the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City. Chief Flynn will question him this morning, and it was intimated last night that the authorities hoped other arrests might follow this conversation.

Suspected of Powder Plant Explosions

Yesterday's investigation of the bomb plot indicated, according to the police, that some of the men now under arrest had been responsible for explosions in munitions factories, and Secret Service men were busy investigating the explosion in the du Pont Powder Works at Carney's Point, N. J., where seventeen men were injured yesterday. It is known now that Englebert Bronkhorst, one of the bomb plot prisoners, lived in a bungalow within four miles of the powder works at Haskell, N. J.

The Grand Jury investigation of the plot will probably result in the examination today of Paul Siebe and Wetting, the chemist, both Government witnesses who were examined yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox.

Almost forgotten in the excitement over the capture of Van Horn were three other men taken with him on the raid which began as a chase after the thieves. They were Louis Gruenwald of 11 Sixth Street, West New York; Albert Habermann of 5 Kissel Street, North Bergen, and William Renz of 471 Hudson Avenue, West New York. All were caught with Van Horn in the saloon. In the cellar the police found several automobile tubes and eight envelopes. Renz and Habermann were paroled to appear as witnesses, but Gruenwald was held.

It was through Gruenwald that the raid was made. He was arrested several days ago for driving an automobile without a license in Hudson Boulevard, and it is believed he gave the information, after his release on bail, which caused the raid.

One Dead in Powder Mill Explosion

CARNEY'S POINT, N. J., Nov. 2.—Seventeen men were caught in a great flash of fire which followed a heavy explosion of powder in the du Pont powder works at this place today. One of them, Eugene Foster of Pleasantville, N. J., died as the result of his injuries. Three others are not expected to recover and all the rest are in the Wilmington hospital with severe burns.

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Sip a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to overcome indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.
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Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 23d St., 42d St.

FIRE ENGINE CRASHES INTO FUNERAL COACH

Mourners Imprisoned in Overturned Carriage After a Collision in Harlem.

The clanging of a fire engine's gong startled the crowds in Third Avenue at 119th Street last night. As those in the street watched the engine come down 119th toward the avenue they saw the driver try frantically to swing his plunging team to the side of the street. On 119th, just crossing the avenue, was a coach returning from a funeral. Its driver had become bewildered at the swift approach of the engine and had stopped his team squarely in its path.

For a moment the onlookers thought that the fireman's efforts to steer out of the way would be successful, but just as it passed the engine skidded and the heavy rear wheels and fire-box crashed into the coach, knocking it over and wrecking it.

Spurred on by the screams of the passengers pinned in the overturned coach, the firemen jumped from the rear of the engine and aided persons in the street to right the carriage. They then released Mrs. Lena Borstein of 2,575 Eighth Avenue, Morris Borstein of 2,226 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Borstein's brother-in-law, and Hyman Simmerman of Fifth Avenue and 137th Street, and the two children of Mrs. Borstein, Joseph and Harris, 11 and 9 years old. The driver of the coach, John Patton of 441 East Seventy-fourth Street, was thrown from his seat and injured severely.

The engine, which belonged to Company 35 in East 119th Street, between Second and Third Avenues, answered the alarm, which proved to be a false one, under its driver, Thomas P. Cunningham. Dr. Rosenbluth of the Harlem Hospital was summoned to dress the wounds of the injured, and all but Patton were able to go home. The two horses attached to the coach were unhurt. The coach was returning from the funeral of Mrs. Hyman Simerman in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn.

TO AIR NEW HAVEN DEAL.

Government Charges Railroad Used Steamship Co. to Crush Rivals.

When Judge Hunt resumes this morning the trial in the Federal District Court of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and the nine other ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company on the charge of having conspired to violate the Sherman law, the Government will recall Charles C. Goodrich, General Manager of the Hartford & New York Transportation Company. He has told his story of the acquisition of the transportation company, of which he was at one time the practical owner, to the point where he had received an offer for it from the New Haven Company, and he will complete the record of his testimony today, taking in payment stock in the New Haven.

He is likely to be the first of the witnesses of the Government to run the gauntlet of severe cross-examination. Mr. Mellen's cross-examination has been reserved until he completes his entire examination.

After the Hartford & New York Transportation Company has been disposed of, the Government intends to take up the Joy Line episode. This the Government will try to show was running steamboats up to the end of 1905 from New York to Providence and Boston, and at the latter point was connecting with trolley lines, which enabled it to establish through routes to many manufacturing towns in New England from New York, and thus to compete directly with the New Haven.

In December, 1905, the Government will seek to prove from the minutes of the New Haven Directors and other documents, the railroad purchased all the stock of the Joy Line through the New England Navigation Company, one of its subsidiaries. But it kept the purchase secret, and for two years, it will be alleged, it used the Joy Line ostensibly as an independent to drive out of business the Enterprise Transportation Company, which was operating steamboats between this city and Providence, Fall River, Narragansett Pier, and Newport.

The Government will seek to show that the Joy Line ran an "independent" line between New York and Bridgeport to compete with a rival, with the result that it soon captured all the business and the competing steamboats as well. When its work was done, the Government will add, the New Haven caused the Joy Line to sell its Boston line to the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine, and its Providence and Bridgeport lines to the United States Transportation Company.

BRING WM. SPRAGUE'S BODY.

Military Funeral for War Governor of Rhode Island.

Mrs. William Sprague, widow of the civil war Governor of Rhode Island, who died in Paris a month ago, arrived from Bordeaux on the French liner Rochambeau with her husband's body yesterday. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Inez Sprague-Stiness, and her granddaughter, Miss Avice Sprague-Stiness, accompanied her.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island sent an escort to meet Mrs. Sprague at Quarantine, which included Colonel Michael J. Lynch, J. Henry Reuter, Executive Secretary, and A. Studley Hart, a relative of the family.

The body of ex-Governor Sprague will be conveyed to Narragansett Pier. There will be a military funeral at Providence on Friday.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE
Edith Wharton
has never written a more brilliant, a more sympathetic, a more *gripping* story than her account of her experiences "In the North," in the
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ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
WM. DURLAND, President.
A. C. MAC BAIN, Sec'y & Treas.
Sixty-Sixth St. at Central Park West, New York.

EIGHT PERSONS HURT WHEN AUTOS CRASH

Mr. and Mrs. Conrady Dying After a Collision Between Motors Near Coney Island.

BOTH CARS DESTROYED

Woman in One Machine Has Legs Broken and Husband Suffers Internal Injuries.

Eight persons were injured in a collision between two automobiles at Coney Island and Foster Avenues last night. In one of the motors were Mr and Mrs. George Conrady of 136 Bay Tenth Street, Brooklyn. They both suffered fractured skulls. The other persons in their auto were Edward J. Hewitt, who lived with the Conradys, and Mr. and Mrs. Gustave F. Neuman of 1,831 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn. These three suffered internal injuries.

The other motor contained Mathew J. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Boerst, all of 416 Seventy-fourth Street. Both of Mrs. Boerst's legs were broken, and her husband and Mr. Wood, who drove the automobile, were injured internally.

Both autos were overturned in the collision, and those in them were thrown out. The automobiles caught fire and were destroyed before the firemen who were summoned could extinguish the flames. The injured were carried into drug stores along Coney Island Avenue, where they were attended by Dr. Kelley and Dr. Reagan of the Kings County Hospital, to which institution they were all removed.

None of the occupants of the colliding auto was able last night to give an account of how the accident happened, but from others it was learned that the Conrady motor was speeding up Coney Island Avenue from Coney Island when it struck the auto driven by Wood, which crossed its path at Foster Avenue. The crash as the autos came together brought a score of motors to the aid of the injured. An alarm of fire was sent in, and within a few minutes the reserves from the Parkville Station, under Captain Micheal Reidy, fought their way through to the crowd and pulled the injured occupants to the sidewalk.

On examination in the Kings County Hospital it was found that Mr. and Mrs. Neuman were not hurt dangerously. Mr. and Mrs. Conrady could not recover, it was said.

TWO HURT IN AUTO UPSET.

Banker Loth and Woman Companion Thrown from Their Car.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 2.—While trying to avoid hitting another automobile at "Dead Man's Curve" in Bull's Head Road this afternoon Bernard Loth, 57 years old, a retired banker of 408 West 150th Street, Manhattan, turned the wheel too far and the car overturned, throwing Mr. Loth and Mrs. Charlotte Harris, 54 years old, of 502 West 152d Street, Manhattan, from it. They were both injured severely and were removed to the Nassau Hospital here.

It was found that Mrs. Harris was suffering from a cut over the right eye, cuts on the head, and bruises about the body. She was suffering also from shock. Mr. Loth's collarbone was broken, and he was bruised about the head and body.

The place where the accident happened received the name of "Dead Man's Curve" because of the numerous accidents that occurred there a few years ago during the Vanderbilt Cup Race.

Chauffeur Killed in Auto Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Nov. 2.—Joseph Thackera, son of the owner of a garage at 5,200 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, was injured fatally this evening when his auto struck a fence post near Greenbank. Thackera was crushed between the motor and the fence. He died soon after he was brought to a doctor's office here.

Boy Kills Himself by Accident.

Walter Velthaus, 16 years old, of 468 Tenth Avenue, was found dead on the floor of his home at noon yesterday by his father. A revolver with one exploded cartridge was at his side. The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station reported that young Velthaus had committed suicide, but Coroner's Physician Schwartz, after an investigation, declared that death had been accidental. He said the boy undoubtedly had been playing with the weapon, which he had found in a drawer in his father's delicatessen store on the ground floor.

SEEKS THROUGH TIMES GEMS LOST IN BURGLARY

Mrs. Dupre Finds $3,000 Jewels Gone After Returning to Her Home From Making a Call.

After waiting a week for the police to recover her gems, Mrs. Anna Dupre, whose home is in Paris, but who is now sharing an apartment at 133 East Thirtieth Street with Mrs. G. Motley, a cousin of Supreme Court Justice Samuel Seabury, sent an advertisement to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night offering a reward for the return of $3,000 worth of jewelry stolen from her apartment on Wednesday. The jewels were contained in a miniature steel safe only six by eight inches.

They included a gold purse set with diamonds and sapphires, another gold purse set with a half carat diamond, two diamond rings, one of four and a half carats, a gold bracelet set with diamonds and sapphires, and a gold vanity case.

Mrs. Dupre had left the little safe in a drawer in her bureau while she paid a call on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Motley, who had known Mrs. Dupre in Paris, where she also made her home until the war, went out also, visiting friends in Bronxville, and was the first to return shortly after 4 o'clock. She was examining the marks of a jimmy on the front door of the apartment, which is on the ground floor, when Mrs. Dupre returned.

Together the women entered and investigated. They found the place had been ransacked, but after discovering the small safe the burglars apparently had hurried out, leaving behind them the more cumbersome pieces of silver and gold and silver toilet articles which they had first gathered up. Mrs. Motley found a few trinkets missing, but that was her whole loss.

Mrs. Dupre said there was $250 in cash in the safe, as well as the jewels, and this she has no hope of recovering. She was hopeful, however, that the jewelry might be found, and notified the Second Branch Detective Bureau at once. Detectives set to work to trace the thieves, but up to last night had found no trace of them.

INVENTS NEW MACHINE GUN.

Young Draughtsman Said to Have Sold a Large Number.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—Paul Weden, who up to a few months ago was employed as a draughtsman in an automobile factory here and was discharged because his loyalty was suspected, has invented a machine gun which, it is said, will fire 400 shots a minutes without any visible effects of heating.

Weden, with William Marshall, a promoter, conducted negotiations with the Dominion Government for some time, but the Militia Department was not disposed to enter into a contract, so Weden and Marshall took their product to American interests. It is said the St. Louis Car Company is to make a large number for Russia and France.

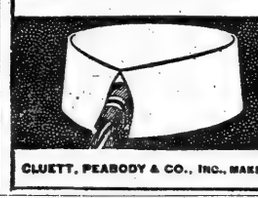
The contract with the St. Louis Car Company, which is alleged to have Morgan backing, stipulates that none of the guns can be sold to an enemy of the Entente Allies.

ANDREW CARNEGIE BETTER.

Preparing to Celebrate His Eightieth Birthday Nov. 25.

It was learned at the home of Andrew Carnegie, 2 East Ninety-first Street, last night, that the condition of Mr. Carnegie was much improved, and that stories that his health was precarious were much exaggerated. He took two walks in the garden of his home yesterday, one with Mrs. Carnegie and one with his physician.

The improvement in his health in the last week is said to be remarkable. Plans are being made for the celebration of his eightieth birthday anniversary on Nov. 25.

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APPEAL TO MAYOR TO CURB SALOONS

300 Enemies of Drink Demand That He Enforce the Laws on Sunday Closing.

COMMITTEE TO CALL ON HIM

Plan to Arouse Sentiment of the Protestant Churches to Compel Mitchel to Take Action.

Three hundred ministers, secretaries of reform bodies, and laymen and women from Protestant churches of New York attended a meeting yesterday afternoon in Pilgrim Hall of the Broadway Tabernacle to demand that Mayor Mitchel enforce the Sunday closing saloon law, and to arouse people of Protestant churches to create such public sentiment as will compel him to do so. The Rev. Dr. William Sheafe Chase of Brooklyn, as President of the New York Civic League, presided.

Authority was given to the Rev. Dr. Chase to appoint a committee of ten to go to Mayor Mitchel, tell him the sentiment of the meeting, and ask him to enforce the law. The Committee of Ten was also directed to find out the sentiment of Protestant churches, and, having done so, to bring it to bear upon Mayor Mitchel.

Bishop Courtney urged the Prevention of Crime Society members, the Sabbath Observance Society people, and all church workers to write to Mayor Mitchel. He said Mayor Thompson of Chicago had closed the saloons there, and that New York had a better Sunday closing law than Illinois.

Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League said it was not best to convict one saloonkeeper and let all others go free, but to break up the system. He believed New York would have dry Sundays before long. He said the difficulty had been that clubs, hotels, and meeting places of the rich were allowed to sell, while poor saloons were not. He urged legislation to permit neighborhoods to vote no license. He felt sure that whole districts in the city would so vote if they had the chance.

The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. O. R. Miller, and others spoke to the same effect.


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An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER $1.00
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.
Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.
Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
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BROADWAY Little Hungary
BEST TABLE D'HOTE LUNCH IN THE CITY, SERVED DAILY 12 TO 2 P.M., 50c.
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MODERN DANCES

ONE FULL H

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Friday fair; moderate northwest to north winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,103. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TEUTONS TAKE ANOTHER SERBIAN TOWN; SERBS CHECK BULGAR DRIVE AT NISH; ALLIES RUSHING BIG ARMY NORTH

MONASTIR MARCH HALTED

Babuna Passes, Held in Force, Block Bulgar Rush from Veles.

VICTORY IN NISAVA VALLEY

Bulgarian Columns from Pirot Attempting to Capture Nish Driven Back.

MAIN ARMY ELUDING FOES

Falling Back in Good Order, Destroying Buildings and Supplies as It Goes.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—The vigorous support which Herbert H. Asquith, the British Premier, and Aristide Briand, the new French Premier, have promised Serbia seemingly is about to be realized. Besides the Anglo-French troops, including British cavalry, who already are in southern Serbia, British and French transports are arriving daily at Saloniki and troops from them are being sent up the country immediately to attempt to check the Bulgarian march from Veles toward Monastir.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro, Great Britain's new Commander in Chief on the Gallipoli Peninsula, has arrived at his post, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung's Sofia correspondent, and made preparations for the landing of troops.

Moreover, the reported occupation of Kavala by Entente allied troops will necessitate, it is believed here, several new and distinct defensive concentrations by the Bulgarians. Kavala not only is a great tobacco port for Turkey, but is the termini of three important highways, by one of which the Greeks in July of 1913 outflanked the Bulgarians and forced them to retire out of Macedonia and virtually won the war.

In addition the diplomats continue their efforts to obtain the support of Greece and Rumania for Serbia, who fought with them in the last Balkan War.

Flood Copper Mines Left to Foe.

As time passes, however, Serbia's position grows more critical. The Austro-German drive from the north is proceeding slowly, but surely, while two Bulgarian armies are approaching Nish, from which place the Serbian Government has moved to Mistrovitza, over near the Montenegrin frontier, the Serbians, nevertheless, are fighting stern defensive battles, and in fact have driven back the Bulgars advancing on Nish along the Nisava Valley from Pirot. From the German accounts it is apparent that their main armies are making good their retreat and leaving, as the Russians did in Galicia and Poland, very little for the invaders except what cannot be moved, such as copper mines, and these are said to have been rendered useless by flooding.

While the Serbian losses are said to have been moderate in view of the desperate fighting, it has been necessary to destroy large quantities of war materials to prevent them from falling into the hands of the invaders, and, according to the Paris Matin's Saloniki correspondent, arrangements are being made to keep the army supplied with munitions through Montenegro.

Saloniki advices to the Paris Havas Agency say the Bulgarians advancing beyond Veles occupied part of the defiles of Babuna after desperate fighting but that the Serbians still hold the principal part of the defiles near Perlepe. The evacuation of Monastir by the Serbians is denied.

Another dispatch from Saloniki received in London says that in consequence of the resistance on the part of the Serbians the residents of Monastir are somewhat less fearful that the city will fall into the hands of the invaders. Some foreigners at Monastir, including the family of the Russian Consul, have abandoned their intention of quitting the town at the present time.

"Toward the north," continues the dispatch, "the Bulgarians have captured the famous Katchanik Pass, which played such a conspicuous part in the Albanian rising against the Turkish Government in 1908. In front of Tetovo, which the Serbians hold with strong forces, the advance of the Bulgarians has been arrested. The Serbians have been able to assume the offensive in the direction of Vranya."

Seek to Cut Off Serb Retreat.

The wide enveloping movement whereby the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians hope to surround the retreating Serbian Army and cut off its line of retreat into Montenegro, is brought into clear view by dispatches printed in the morning papers. If Berlin telegrams, received by way of Amsterdam, are correct, the Bulgarians are now threatening Pristina, which provides an opening into Montenegro, probably less than seventy miles wide, for the Serbian retreat.

At the other end of their long, crescent-shaped front the Bulgarians are within sight of Nish from the top of the watershed between the Svrijig and Nisava Rivers, twelve miles from Nish. On

Continued on Page 3.

Russia Appeals to Greeks, Rumanians and Bulgars; Ready to Grant Demands of Two Former Nations

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—The Russian Foreign Office has issued the following statement with respect to Balkan affairs:

"The reproaches in the German press against the Allies for violating Greek territory are not justified. The Allies had been invited by Greece to send troops through her territory to help her ally. She had even mobilized with that object in view. A change of Cabinet in Athens has brought about no modification in the Hellenic policy respecting the passage of troops, although it has resulted in a decision to maintain neutrality.

"The Imperial Government, as also its allies, would have considered not only disloyal, but morally criminal, an act contrary to the principles of right and justice which have determined Russia to come to the defense of signed treaties and of the independence of peoples.

"To divest war of all its moral strength would be a folly, if not a blunder. We want a strong and independent Greece, and we are ready to recognize in her behalf the territorial enlargements which she needs to this end in Europe and Asia Minor. We hope that force of circumstances will lead her to the conviction that not only right, but might, is on the side of the Entente.

"The relations between Russia and Rumania, which during the last decade had been placed on the basis of good neighborly relations and common interests, became stronger still during the second Balkan war, and by reason of the Bucharest Peace Treaty. Rumania is a great country, which has a right to realize her national ideal. Russia has declared herself prepared to recognize the justice of these ambitions.

"Several Rumanian statesmen recommend action by Rumania on the side of the Quadruple Entente. When the hour for a confraternity of arms sounds we are certain that the thought will be shared by all Rumania, and that it will be crowned with the same success as attended the last war with Turkey.

"The Entente powers from the beginning of the Balkan crisis understood the real game of Bulgaria, and all their efforts were directed towards avoiding a fratricidal war between two Slavic nations. These efforts met with a setback owing to the policy of King Ferdinand, who, notwithstanding he is the Sovereign of a Slavic people, has remained German in sentiment.

"Russia, as proclaimed in the Imperial Manifesto, does not confound King Ferdinand and the Bulgarian people, and will always be ready to proffer a friendly hand to the Bulgarians when they understand to what an abyss King Ferdinand's policy has carried them and when they come to range themselves on the side of the Allies."

BIG GUNS BLAST WAY IN SERBIA

Soldiers Unable to Get at Invaders Weep with Rage—Bitter Toward Allies.

POPULATION JOINS RETREAT

King, Commander in Chief, and Chief of Staff All Ill, Italian Observer Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Messagero publishes a long graphic account of the Austro-German invasion of Serbia and the heroic resistance and subsequent retreat of the gallant little Serbian Army, whose ranks were sadly thinned but whose courage remained undiminished throughout black days of disaster. The narrative is sent by a special correspondent of the Messagero who accompanied the Serbs in their retreat, and after many difficulties contrived to return to Saloniki by way of Monastir.

"All information," says the correspondent, "indicates that, without aid of the Bulgarians, the Austro-German undertaking would have been impossible, as they did not have sufficient reserves to crush the Serbians."

He saw among the prisoners men from Brest-Litovsk and Vilna, from the French front, and the garrisons of Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, and Frankfort; from Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bosnia, and they even included men from the Eighth Austrian Corps, now operating on the Isonzo front.

The first part of the message, written at Kraguyevac, which was the Serbian Army headquarters, describes the Bulgarian occupation of Varnya, which cut communications between old and new Serbia. Then the Serbians began to realize they were lost unless they received speedy help from the Allies. They held excellent strategic positions and possibly could have stayed the advance of the Austro-Germans, but this was hopeless with the Bulgars threatening their flank. The Austro-Germans' aerial reconnoissances were especially efficient, and they used a new type of aeroplane, larger, faster, and more heavily armed than the type employed on the Serbian side.

Describing enemy prisoners taken in the earlier phases of the struggle, the correspondent says many Austrians came from the Russian front. The enemy bluffed considerably concerning their actual fighting strength on the Serbian front. It was afterward ascertained that they were relatively weak in infantry but overwhelmingly strong in artillery. The Bulgars attacked at eight points.

A Tragic Puzzle.

It was a tragic puzzle for Serbia. Every day the question was asked, "Where are the Allies?" The Serbian General Staff asked that a French and English division should be sent to old Serbia in order at least to make a diversion in favor of the hard-pressed troops of King Peter. This was refused on the ground that it would tend to weaken the general effectiveness of the Allies and also owing to road difficulties in transporting supplies and ammunition. The capital was still at Nish, but the archives had been sent to Mitrovitza. The latter town was suggested as the new capital, but the suggestion was overruled because it was feared it would create an unfavorable moral impression on the inhabitants of old Serbia if they were abandoned by transfer of the capital to new Serbia.

During these trying hours aged King Peter has been lying ill at Topila, the historic town where his ancestor, Kara Georgevitch, first raised the standard of revolt against the Turks. The Commander in Chief, General Putnit, is suffering from asthma and confined to bed, and General Paulovich, Chief of Staff, also is ill.

It was with difficulty that the King was restrained from going to the front

Continued on Page 3.

RUMORS OF PEACE COME FROM BERNE

Various States Have Sent, or Will Send, Envoys to the Swiss Capital.

OFFICIAL GERMAN DENIAL

Reports That Peace Efforts Are Being Encouraged Declared to be "Pure Inventions."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 3.—The news of the visit of Prince von Bülow, the ex-Imperial Chancellor, to Switzerland and the further news that he is about to visit Spain have naturally led to reports that he is acting as a dove sent by the imperial Noah to ascertain whether at this time the German military successes would not justify negotiations for peace.

This, according to information here, is more urgently needed by the Central Empires than by the Entente Allies. Notwithstanding the elaborate precautions taken by the Central Empires to prevent the outside world from becoming aware of the gravity of their internal conditions, it is known that they lack many of the necessities of life, such as milk, petroleum, leather, grease, cotton, and rubber. In Austria and Germany the Winter is looked forward to with dread by the great masses of the people, who fear more privations and hardships than they already suffer.

It is pointed out that Berne is becoming increasingly important as a political centre. There Prince von Bülow will find Mgr. Marchetti, the Papal Delegate, whose ostensible mission to arrange for the reception in Switzerland of wounded and sick prisoners has not been crowned with success, notwithstanding his seven months' residence. Many believe that his real mission is to prepare a way for the Vatican's intervention in favor of peace.

Not only Sweden but Turkey, Japan, and Bulgaria have or propose to have representatives at Berne, where the Swedish Minister, Count Albert Ehrensvärd, who was formerly at Washington, is now regarded as the most important of the representatives of the smaller neutral States, whose interests are gravely compromised by the European conflagration.

Thus, while it is impossible to estimate the value of the various rumors afloat, undoubtedly the Swiss capital is becoming a most important centre, and may have a momentous influence on the future of Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Vatican emphatically contradicts the report that the Pope is disposed to act as Germany's peace intermediary. The Pope is well aware that such action would entirely alienate the Allies' sympathy toward him. If Prince von Bülow has conferred at Lucerne with Mgr. Marchotte, the Pope's envoy in Switzerland, it is solely with regard to the exchange of prisoners. A diplomat assures me that Germany has no serious intention of making peace proposals, through Spain or the United States, for the German Government knows perfectly well that peace is impossible and that no Government of the Quadruple Entente is disposed to open negotiations. The Government at Berlin derives satisfaction in spreading and giving credit to these rumors with the object of favorably impressing German public opinion and making it believe the war will soon be over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The negotiations between Prince Von Bülow and the Apostolic Delegate in Switzerland I have already described as historic in the relations between the Church and the German Empire. The aim is no longer to unite the Crown and Tiara for the purposes of suppressing heresy,

Continued on Page 6.

Whitlock to Return on Two Months' Leave, For His Health Only, Washington Says

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The State Department announced tonight that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, had received a two months' leave of absence and would return at once to the United States. It was explained that Mr. Whitlock had not been in good health and desired to return to this country to recuperate, and that there was nothing behind the announcement except the fact that Mr. Whitlock needed a rest.

Minister Whitlock, however, will make an oral report to the State Department regarding his relation to the Cavell case and conditions in Belgium. It will be recalled that mention of Mr. Whitlock's illness was made in the Whitlock-Gibson correspondence. In that correspondence, as made public by the British Government on Oct. 21, was the following note from Minister Whitlock to Governor von der Lancken:

My Dear Baron: I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her.

Yours truly,
BRAND WHITLOCK.

Minister Whitlock's decision to return home, he advised the department, was in pursuance of orders from his physicians. Officials had known of his ill-health for some time, and several weeks ago he was instructed to leave Belgium whenever his condition required it.

Secretary Lansing tonight issued the following statement:

"There is nothing political in the fact that Mr. Whitlock is coming home on leave of absence. There is no connection between this fact and the case of Miss Edith Cavell. The department has known for two months that Mr. Whitlock was in ill-health and that his physician advised that he take a rest. He was therefore given the leave of absence, and solely for the purpose stated in the announcement by the department this evening."

The Minister leaves Belgium with the highest commendation of the Washington Government, his record being regarded here as one of the most brilliant made by any of the American diplomatic officers abroad.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Nov. 3.—Dr. Henry van Dyke, the United States Minister to the Netherlands, questioned regarding the rumor published here that the German Government had requested the recall of Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, said: "It is absolutely untrue that Minister Whitlock has been recalled from Brussels," and added that if he went home it would be simply for the sake of his health.

VILLA IN RETREAT FROM AGUA PRIETA

Rebel Chief Gives Up Attack on Carranza Town After Having 336 Men Killed.

NOW LOOKING FOR SUPPLIES

Expected Either to Move on Guaymas or to Set Trap for General Calles at Naco.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 3.—Failing in his attack upon the Carranza town of Agua Prieta, and suffering from a lack of food, water, and military supplies, General Francisco Villa retreated from the border city today and tonight is reported as occupying Naco, where he expects to obtain supplies, and then either to move south in Sonora to attack Guaymas or to entice General Calles from Agua Prieta to Naco, where Villa might stand a better chance of victory.

The Villa army began early today moving away from Agua Prieta toward Naco, and tonight that town reported 500 Villa troops already had reached that point. Approximately 4,000 others were reported by train passengers as having been seen along the road leading toward Naco.

It is known that Villa agents have been endeavoring to purchase much needed supplies of flour and corn, and preparations have been made at Naco to take care of those wounded in Monday's fight around Agua Prieta.

On the other hand, General Calles's scouts report that the main body of Villa's army, reinforced during the day by an unknown number of men from the east, is still within a few miles of Agua Prieta, while the forces of General Urbalejo, the Yaqui Chieftain, numbering about 1,500 are still farther in. Villa has succeeded in getting near to a water supply at Calladones and Anavacachi Pass, and limited food supplies have also reached him. All day long, too, wagon trains, loaded with supplies of ammunition, have been passing from the east.

A part of General Calles's cavalry force, which was sent southeast to harass the retreating Villa forces, was driven in by brisk small arms fire and a series of shells from a Villa gun posted east of Agua Prieta.

Major Louis Block of General Calles's staff, announced that 1,000 cavalry with ten machine guns and some mountain guns would be sent at once to harass the Villa columns. The cavalry, Block said, would be followed by 1,000 infantry.

Every preparation was made in Agua Prieta today for another attack. General Funston, commanding the American forces, posted troops late today at vantage points in Douglas and moved them away from the border. Two or three companies of infantry were sent to Naco during the day as a precaution.

A brief interview between General Funston and General Villa took place yesterday over the barbed-wire fence marking the international line, a short distance from Agua Prieta. Villa assured General Funston that he wished to avoid bringing American troops into the conflict. General Villa was said to have been told that another situation like that of Monday night, when hundreds of bullets struck on the American side and one American soldier was fatally wounded and several others slightly hurt, would result in serious consequences for Villa and his army.

That Villa's determination to withdraw was sudden was shown by the fact his gun lieutenants in command of rapid firers on the right wing took nothing but their guns with them. Large quantities of ammunition in cases were left in emplacements.

A body of Villa infantry, estimated to be between 1,000 and 1,500 men, marched through Gallardo Pass and swung to the southwest to join the retiring main army.

American army officers are somewhat mystified at Villa's movement. Some believed it was his intention to withdraw from the Agua Prieta field altogether and march southwest to attack a large body of Carranza troops reported to be coming from that direction.

Villa dead left on the field totaled 336. Two hundred were counted lying west of Agua Prieta, and 136 to the east. Calles's dead were 125 and his wounded 70.

Villa soldiers who came to the border pleading for food and water said General San Ramon, a former Zapatista, was killed Monday at a water hole southwest of Agua Prieta.

Villa troops camped there today, after being unsuccessfully attacked by the Calles cavalry detachment.

Members of the Villa party are famished and though United States soldiers are strictly forbidden to give them food or water, many Mexicans rejoined their former comrades with pails of both food and water, while the Americans turned their backs.

Agua Prieta officials reported that 300 Villa cavalry are negotiating for their surrender to Calles.

Four Villa soldiers, part of a skirmish line that lay all day yesterday in the brush within three-quarters of a mile of the wire entanglements guarding Agua Prieta, started for the Carranza lines at dawn waving white flags. One of them jumped the wire fence guarding the boundary line, and was promptly arrested by American soldiers and taken

Continued on Page 7.

FIRE ON SUGAR SHIP; ARSON SUSPECTED

8,564 Bags of Cargo Destroyed in Hold of the Euterpe, in the Erie Basin.

HOLD IS SEETHING FURNACE

Flames Start In Several Places as If from Bombs—Engaged in Trade with Allies.

In seven or eight places among the tightly packed bags of sugar in the hold of the Euterpe, a British steamship made fast to Long Dock in Erie Basin, flames appeared simultaneously early yesterday evening. They began to eat up through the 8,564 bags of sugar with which Hold No. 1 was already loaded, until the smoke they gave off caught the eye of a seaman.

He rushed to the open hatch through which the sugar lightermen had emerged from their loading only a few moments before, saw that fires were burning in widely separated parts of the hold, and, thinking of bombs and a possible explosion, raised an alarm. Capt. Alfred Smith and all his officers and crew raced for the deck from their cabins and the fo'c'sle. A hand went scurrying down the Long Dock to the quarters of the Union Sulphur Company, there to telephone an alarm for the firemen, while Captain Smith and his crew set to work with their own pumps and hose.

The ship's fire equipment was inadequate. Nearer and nearer to one another the separate blazes reached out until they met and spread over the closely packed bags, a surface of jumping twisting flames, like the coating of live heat over an engine's firebox.

The Euterpe's siren was whistling a call for help now, and to the steamship went men from other craft and from the works ashore. For the firemen it was a long haul out over the piers to the ship's side, and the whole of hold No. 1 was roaring with flames when the first line of the regular firemen was dragged aboard.

But down through the harbor, meantime, to the Erie Basin, had steamed the fireboats Seth Low and New Yorker, and presently a dozen streams of water were playing down into the furnace of blazing sugar. The stuff gave off smoke in sickening clouds. Each instant the firemen and the ship's company, whose members stuck to their posts, dreaded an explosion which would lift the deck from the Euterpe. But none came. The streams of water played continuously, and at last the fire died down.

It had been confined to Hold No. 1, but it had destroyed all the sugar that had packed it more than one-third full. The steamship men estimated the loss at $25,000 to the cargo and $1,000 to the ship, all of which, they said, would fall on the British Government, as the ship was under contract to it to carry 2,000 tons of sugar to England.

Detectives from Brooklyn Police Headquarters and Fire Marshal Brophy went to the ship and learned from Captain Smith that the loaders had departed only a few moments before the fire was discovered, that the blazes had started far below the surface of the tightly packed sugar bags and that the separate blazes could scarcely have started from spontaneous combustion or from any other natural cause.

Captain Smith said there had been no trouble aboard, and he had had no reason to look for a fire. His vessel is owned by the Calliope Steamship Company, Limited, of which Scaramanga Brothers of 17 Union Hall Street, London, England, are agents and managers. The Euterpe, known among seamen as a tramp steamship since she followed no regular route, of late had been carrying provisions for the Allies between this country and Europe, said Captain Smith. She had made two trips from this port to Bordeaux with grain, and six weeks ago carried a cargo of coal from Baltimore to Marseilles. She arrived, in ballast, from that port on last Monday, under charter to the British Government and began at once to load with sugar. She was scheduled to sail on Saturday.

Although they at first had declared as due to spontaneous combustion the fire which destroyed more than $100,000 worth of cotton on Tuesday night in the warehouses of the New York Dock Company in Reid Street, the police last night were inclined to see some connection between this fire and what they were forced to regard as the incendiary attack on the Euterpe's cargo. The cotton blaze was in a plant less than half a mile from the pier to which the Euterpe was made fast and any one sufficiently familiar with the lie of the land to have started the first fire might well have caused the second.

There was a belief among the investigators that the ship's fire might have been started by fire bombs such as had been found on many ships in the last few months. These would cause no detonation nor concussion, but at the appointed time, would begin simply to smoulder and to ignite anything packed near them. If such bombs caused last night's fire, they were set off prematurely, the police believed.

THE FLAMINGO, 9.15 A. M. via Pa. R.R. and Seaboard Air Line Ry. Best through service to Florida and Cuba. Inq. 1184 Broadway—Adv.

CONSTITUTION BEATEN BY 460,000; SUFFRAGE LOST NEW YORK BY 200,000, PENNSYLVANIA BY ONLY 54,000 VOTES

VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION

County.	Vote—For.	Vote—Against.	Majority—For.	Majority—Against.	Districts Missing.
Albany	11,794	21,845	....	10,051	....
Allegany	2,534	5,501	....	2,967	....
Bronx	11,692	60,418	....	48,726	....
Broome	5,153	8,954	....	3,801	....
Cattaraugus	3,776	7,859	....	4,083	....
Cayuga	4,010	6,875	....	2,865	3
Chautauqua	7,694	9,097	....	1,403	....
Chemung	4,579	6,730	....	2,151	....
Chenango	....	....	....	....	39
Clinton	1,852	3,370	....	1,518	1
Columbia	1,275	4,728	....	3,453	....
Cortland	2,080	3,148	....	1,068	....
Delaware	2,175	7,080	....	4,905	....
Dutchess	....	....	....	....	71
Erie	32,174	12,530	19,644	....	73
Essex	2,317	3,481	....	1,164	....
Franklin	1,613	3,291	....	1,678	....
Fulton	....	....	....	....	42
Genesee	2,735	3,846	....	1,111	....
Greene	2,187	2,670	....	483	....
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	11
Herkimer	1,122	823	299	....	39
Jefferson	3,878	9,530	....	5,652	....
Kings	44,478	154,634	....	110,156	....
Lewis	781	2,397	....	1,616	15
Livingston	2,344	3,845	....	1,501	....
Madison	2,943	7,454	....	4,511	....
Monroe	26,597	28,671	....	2,074	....
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	43
Nassau	5,652	9,258	....	3,606	....
New York	49,335	149,537	....	100,202	....
Niagara	2,382	3,152	....	770	47
Oneida	....	....	....	....	117
Onondaga	13,779	17,462	....	3,683	22
Ontario	3,333	4,665	....	1,332	14
Orange	3,108	7,102	....	3,994	....
Orleans	2,087	3,071	....	984	....
Oswego	4,971	6,738	....	1,767	....
Otsego	1,854	4,648	....	2,794	....
Putnam	763	1,633	....	870	....
Queens	8,804	43,752	....	34,948	....
Rensselaer	7,666	14,505	....	6,839	....
Richmond	3,090	9,853	....	6,763	....
Rockland	....	....	....	....	38
St. Lawrence	4,226	5,860	....	1,634	....
Saratoga	3,095	6,494	....	3,399	....
Schenectady	4,500	8,600	....	4,100	10
Schoharie	1,206	3,468	....	1,262	....
Schuyler	939	2,191	....	1,252	....
Seneca	1,997	3,424	....	1,427	....
Steuben	7,800	6,200	1,600	....	....
Suffolk	4,055	10,034	....	5,979	....
Sullivan	1,226	5,424	....	4,198	....
Tioga	961	2,674	....	1,713	8
Tompkins	....	....	....	....	34
Ulster	3,959	8,513	....	4,554	....
Warren	1,513	3,813	....	2,300	2
Washington	3,370	5,500	....	2,130	....
Wayne	2,631	6,172	....	3,541	....
Westchester	23,800	27,600	....	3,800	....
Wyoming	2,104	3,831	....	1,727	....
Yates	840	2,357	....	1,517	4
Totals	356,829	766,308	21,543	431,022	633
Majority against Constitution				409,479	

Estimating the 633 Election Districts from which returns are missing, the majority against the new Constitution will be about 460,000.

DEMOCRATS SEE BULL MOOSE DRIFT

Election Results, Committee Finds, Show Gain from Progressives.

BAY STATE VOTE A RECORD

Maryland Won from the Republicans and Kentucky Victory Encouraging.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—This statement was issued tonight from the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee:

"The results yesterday show that, while the Republicans and Bull Moose have gotten together in some States, the Democracy has made large gains from the Progressive ranks. This is notably true in Massachusetts, from which State the first official returns are available. The Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Governor Walsh, made a wonderful race. He polled the largest vote ever given a Democrat in the State, while Mr. McCall, the Republican candidate, ran away behind the normal Republican vote given party nominees in recent years. The boast of the Republicans in Massachusetts that they would carry the State by from 25,000 to 40,000 majority remains unfulfilled.

"The total vote given Walsh yesterday was 229,312; while McCall received 235,918 votes. The vote for Governor Walsh was nearly 20,000 greater than that he received two years ago and 37,000 more than he received in 1912. President Wilson received only 173,400 votes, as against 298,175 for Taft and Roosevelt. Taft received 265,966 votes in 1908, which is 30,000 more than the vote given McCall yesterday.

"In this connection the important fact should not be overlooked that Massachusetts is one of the old-line Republican States. It has elected Republican Legislatures and Republican United States Senators for generations. The Democratic Party, which has always been the minority party, is stronger in the State today than it has ever been before.

"There were three State elections yesterday where Governors were chosen. The Democrats elected their State ticket in two of these three States. While they lost the Governorship in Massachusetts, a heretofore strong Republican State, they elected a Democrat to replace the present Republican Governor in Maryland. In Kentucky the Democrats elected their candidate for Governor, Hon. A. O. Stanley, whose election was opposed by a number of Republican petitioners of national reputation, including former Vice President Fairbanks.

"The fine victories in two of these closely contested States, and the very remarkable race made by the party leader in the other is highly gratifying to the national Democracy, for all of these States have been in the Republican fold during the last few years. Maryland now has a Republican Governor, who is displaced by a Democrat; Massachusetts has given its electoral vote to every Republican Presidential candidate in recent years until the election of President Wilson, and less than four years ago Kentucky had a Republican Governor.

"The results yesterday are full of encouragement to Democrats, demonstrating conclusively that it is the constructive and gaining party, while the

Continued on Page 2.

REPUBLICAN SPLIT SEEN IN STATE VOTE

Old Guard Counties Showed Big Majorities Against the Constitution.

JEALOUS OF CITY CONTROL

Up-State Leaders Predict a Battle at Fall Primaries with 'Federal Crowd' of Convention.

In the big vote cast against the revised Constitution in strong Republican districts up-State which are under "Old Guard" leadership some Republican leaders here see an indication of a coming conflict which may split the Republican Party in this State wide open. The primaries next Fall may bring the fight to a head.

Whether it will be a straight-out struggle for control of the Republican organization or whether that aim will be cloaked behind some convenient issue, such as a Gubernatorial nomination, no one is prepared to say just yet.

With William Barnes ostensibly out of State politics there are yet many Republican leaders who profess to see his hand in recent events which foreshadowed the coming battle for control. In the primary fights in Erie and in the adjoining Chautauqua-Cattaraugus-Allegany district directed against Fred Greiner and Congressman Charles M. Hamilton these leaders held Mr. Barnes responsible for their troubles. Greiner, an anti-Barnes man, won out, but only by the narrow majority of 2,500 in Erie. Attorney General Egbert E. Woodbury, who got his nomination largely through the influence of Mr. Barnes, led the fight in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Allegany, but Hamilton won.

Just what the line-up in the coming struggle will be is not at all certain. Some of the up-State leaders would like to make it a fight of the country against the City of New York, ever a popular rallying cry with the up-State Republicans. It is unlikely, however, that they will be able to bring about any such alignment, as the New York County Republican organization has many allies up-State.

The up-State reactionaries have their allies among the New York City Republicans, too. Chief of these is the Republican organization in Kings, where Jacob Livingston is the nominal leader but Controller Eugene M. Travis the real power just now. The Livingston forces always stood with Barnes when a fight was on and may be expected to stand with the up-State reactionaries in any conflict to come.

Many influential Republican leaders up-State whom THE TIMES reporter talked recently freely admitted that they could not see how a fight could be averted. They said the Constitutional Convention which brought into the limelight almost exclusively prominent Republicans from New York City, such as Elihu Root, ex-U. S. Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Herbert Parsons, and others, while up-State Republicans of calibre were crowded into the background, furnished the immediate provocation for hostilities.

"The question of whether the Republican organization in this State is to be controlled by the Republican leaders in New York City, where the Republican Party is in the minority, or by the leaders up-State, where Republican majorities come from, must be settled without much delay for the peace and welfare of the party," said one of the up-State

Continued on Page 2.

BAY STATE MARGIN 127,650

Suffragists' Sole Comfort in Returns from Penrose Bailiwick.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION VOTE

Up-State Republican Counties Vied with Democratic Districts to Defeat It.

MAYOR ON TAMMANY VICTORY

Finds the Reason for It in Direct State Tax—Republicans Contradict Him.

Steadily climbing majorities against the revised Constitution were the main feature of such belated returns as came in yesterday from Tuesday's election. On the basis of the returns available on Tuesday night the probable adverse majority was estimated at 375,000. The more complete returns at hand last night indicated that it would be 460,000, or possibly in excess of that figure when all districts have been heard from. This is probably the biggest majority rolled up in any State against any man or measure in the history of this country.

In only three counties did the Constitution receive a majority to cheer the hearts of those who had labored so arduously through the long Summer months to evolve it. The Republican counties up-State seemed engaged in determined rivalry with the Democratic counties where the dominant party was out in the open to beat the Constitution for the honor of rolling up the biggest majorities.

Some Republican leaders in this city were inclined to regard the big vote against the Constitution, which had been indorsed by the Republican State Committee, as a deliberate slap at the so-called "Federal Crowd," headed by Elihu Root, which dominated the Constitutional Convention and was responsible for writing into the Constitution reforms distasteful to the old line Republican leaders up-State. The general opinion among Republicans was that the "black eye" administered to the Constitution and its makers would definitely eliminate Mr. Root as a possible candidate for the next Presidential nomination.

Comfort for Suffrage.

To the woman suffragists, however, though they had suffered defeat in all the three Eastern States where suffrage had been put to the test at the polls, the day was not entirely devoid of cheering developments. With more complete returns from Pennsylvania, where the advocates of the enfranchisement of women had made a determined fight against formidable odds, the more complete returns available last night indicated that the estimate of an adverse majority of 125,000, made on the basis of Tuesday night's returns, was excessive. The indications from the fuller returns of last night were that the suffragist defeat in the Keystone State might be modified to a majority of only about 50,000 against the amendment.

In this State and in Massachusetts late returns do not materially affect the final result as forecast in Tuesday night's returns. Here is the probable result in the three States which were the suffragist battleground on Tuesday:

New York	200,000
Massachusetts	127,650
Pennsylvania	54,000

In this State the woman suffrage amendment actually carried seven counties—Broome, Chautauqua, Cortland, Delaware, Nassau, Schenectady, and Tompkins.

Suffrage leaders in this city declared that far from being discouraged over the result they were as pleased as it was possible to be in the midst of defeat. They estimated that out of an aggregate of approximately 2,400,000 votes cast on suffrage in the tri-State contest more than 1,000,000 had carried an affirmative answer to their demand for the ballot.

Republican Consolations.

The Republican leaders in this city when they took an inventory of losses and gains in Tuesday's election found some ground for encouragement, too, despite Tammany's sweeping victory in New York County. In New York County the election of Supreme Court Justices Clarke, Greenbaum, Delehanty, Shearn, Finch, and Tierney, on whom both parties had united, carried some comfort to the Republicans, for two of that number, Justices Clarke and Finch, were of the Republican faith. In Brooklyn, the election of Justice Stephen Callaghan and the re-election of District Attorney James C. Cropsey, in the estimate of the Republicans, made up for the loss of the Register's office, to which the Democrats re-elected the present incumbent, O'Loughlin.

Mayor Mitchel, in a statement made yesterday, ascribed the Tammany victory in New York County to the direct tax imposed by the present Legislature which placed added burdens on taxpayers of this city last year. The Republican leaders generally took exception to this construction of the Tammany victory. They pointed out that the taxpayers' resentment would have found vent against the Republican lawmakers who voted for the direct tax, and the Republicans in this city lost only four out of seventeen seats in the Assembly. The overturn of the Fusion majority in the Board of Aldermen, they insisted on the other hand, indicated some resentment on the part of the voters against the city administration.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a statement made public last night, in-

terpreted the results of the election in this State, in Massachusetts, and in Pennsylvania as a sign that the Wilson Administration was not in high favor a sign, in fact, of popular displeasure with the Wilson Administration.

The fact that former Congressman Samuel W. McCall had made his winning fight for the Governorship in Massachusetts and William S. Bennet had been elected to Congress from the normally Democratic Twenty-third District in this State on the tariff issue, Mr. Hilles insisted, was an indication that the country was well disposed toward the Republican doctrine of protection.

No comment on the outcome of the election yesterday was forthcoming from the White House. Friends of President Wilson, however, maintained that the elections had shown nothing to indicate that, with strong leadership, the Democratic Party would not be triumphant in the Presidential contest next year.

The Democratic National Committee, in a statement commenting on the result in Massachusetts, pointed out that the McCall victory was merely a normal development in a strongly Republican State, and that the McCall majority was below the normal Republican majority in Massachusetts, while the vote of Governor Walsh was in excess of the normal Democratic vote, including that the member of Progressives in Massachusetts flocking to the Democratic banners was greater than that returning to the Republican fold.

Stanley Elected in Kentucky.

The Southern States where elections were held, according to latest returns, rolled up their normal Democratic majorities. In Kentucky the Republicans gained eleven seats in the Legislature, which, nevertheless, will remain Democratic by a majority of eighty on a joint ballot. Augustus O. Stanley, the Democratic candidate for Governor, according to the latest returns, appears to have won by a majority exceeding 4,000.

On the face of the late election returns last night, Emerson C. Harrington, the Democratic candidate, was elected Governor of Maryland by a majority of 3,200. The returns were not complete and the Republicans had not given up hope that, with all districts heard from, Weller, their candidate, might be in the lead.

SUFFRAGE VOTE BIG IN PENNSYLVANIA

Majority Against Amendment Estimated at Over 50,000 With 45,000 Conceded.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Woman suffrage in Pennsylvania was defeated by more than 50,000 according to returns received up to a late hour tonight. The total is not expected to reach 55,000. About 25 per cent. of the election districts are still to be heard from. It is believed that more than 300,000 men favored the proposed suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. Figures so far received show a total vote of 280,647 for votes for women, and 316,023 against. Philadelphia cast 41,000 majority against suffrage.

Allegheny County, which includes Pittsburgh, was carried for the suffrage cause by a small majority between twenty-five and forty of the sixty-seven counties are in the suffrage column. These latter gave great encouragement to the suffragists and for a time today they believed they had a chance to carry the State against Philadelphia's big anti-suffrage vote. Tonight, however, when more complete figures were at hand, the suffragists leaders conceded defeat by 45,000.

Two of the big anthracite counties, Luzerne and Lackawanna, which include the cities of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, were carried by the suffragists. Berks, Lebanon, and Lehigh counties, where there is a large population of Pennsylvania Germans, polled a large vote against the amendment. Many purely agricultural counties were carried for the amendment. Some of the populous counties in western Pennsylvania also gave suffrage a big vote.

The returns received leave no doubt that suffrage was defeated by the great majorities cast in a small number of counties, and not by a general rejection of the proposition by the voters of the State at large. Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, and Lehigh rejected suffrage by majorities out of all proportion to the figures from other sections. In the other counties which returned anti-suffrage margins the majorities are slight.

The result is a complete surprise, and by many is considered to be conclusive evidence that woman suffrage is driving ahead to a sure and early realization in the state of Pennsylvania. The anti-suffrage majorities in Philadelphia, Lancaster, and York Counties total nearly 55,000, while the majority in the entire State is not expected to reach that figure. The suffrage campaigners will now try to convert these counties and the few others where the majorities were two to one. This done, they expect to win Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, who tonight conceded the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment by 45,000 votes, said the opposition of the amendment concentrated efforts in Philadelphia, Berks, Lancaster and other counties, but they have "only managed to postpone woman suffrage a few years.

"From our standpoint," she said, "the fight has been well worth while. We have shown conclusively that there is no apathy on the subject in Pennsylvania, and that in at least thirty counties in the State—the thirty we carried—the majority of the men believe in political justice for woman. We thank these men for their splendid support, and we ask them to continue this support when the amendment comes up again in 1920. Our campaign for the next amendment is already under way. Our organization will be developed and strengthened."

Suffrage supporters tonight at the Academy of Music, jubilant over the big vote cast, adopted a new slogan, "blocked, but not beaten," and began anew their fight. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the National President, was present with a fresh message of encouragement.

"We have not lost," she said. "No man who fights for the wrong can ever be victorious, no matter how successful he may seem. Every vote given for suffrage was a victory for our cause. The amendment was beaten in Pennsylvania and other States because men who would resent any attempt of a King to rule over them lie prostrate and allow political bosses to march over their bodies. In New York we only need to get one more vote in nine to achieve victory, and we are going after that ninth man."

Dr. Scott Nearing congratulated the women on their struggle.

THE SUFFRAGE VOTE.

NEW YORK.

COUNTY.	VOTE For.	CAST. Against.	MAJORITY. For.	Against.
Albany	12,178	22,491	.....	10,313
Allegany	3,816	4,395	.....	579
Bronx	34,394	41,007	.....	6,613
Broome	7,853	7,297	556	.....
Cattaraugus	5,262	6,259	.....	997
Cayuga	4,030	5,257	.....	1,227
Chautauqua	9,423	6,778	2,645	.....
Chemung	6,267	5,975	292	.....
Chenango	2,936	3,273	.....	337
Clinton	2,591	4,010	.....	1,419
Columbia	1,815	5,125	.....	3,310
Cortland	3,100	3,005	95	.....
Delaware	3,093	2,957	136	.....
Dutchess	5,904	9,300	.....	3,396
Erie	25,123	34,340	.....	9,217
Essex	2,853	3,409	.....	556
Franklin	2,090	3,085	.....	995
Fulton	1,954	1,957	.....	3
Genesee	2,993	3,487	.....	494
Greene	2,026	2,437	.....	411
Hamilton	29	44	.....	15
Herkimer	2,008	2,395	.....	387
Jefferson	5,580	9,389	.....	3,809
Kings	84,546	123,230	.....	38,684
Lewis	890	2,248	.....	1,358
Livingston	2,320	3,934	.....	1,614
Madison	3,883	5,305	.....	1,522
Monroe	15,413	22,496	.....	7,083
Montgomery	2,700	3,900	.....	1,200
Nassau	6,877	8,338	.....	1,461
New York	87,762	118,318	.....	30,556
Niagara	5,103	7,879	.....	2,776
Oneida	5,916	10,372	.....	4,456
Onondaga	16,017	18,270	.....	2,253
Ontario	3,063	5,075	.....	2,012
Orange	6,428	8,414	.....	1,986
Orleans	2,301	3,201	.....	900
Oswego	5,410	5,944	.....	534
Otsego	3,740	5,138	.....	1,398
Putnam	1,134	1,303	.....	169
Queens	21,173	33,213	.....	12,040
Rensselaer	6,367	10,924	.....	4,557
Richmond	5,960	7,447	.....	1,487
Rockland	3,500	4,000	.....	500
St. Lawrence	5,581	7,201	.....	1,620
Saratoga	4,258	6,386	.....	2,128
Schenectady	7,320	5,523	1,797	.....
Schoharie	1,651	3,189	.....	1,538
Schuyler	1,461	1,866	.....	405
Seneca	2,153	3,324	.....	1,171
Steuben	5,627	6,591	.....	864
Suffolk	5,939	7,627	.....	1,748
Sullivan	2,295	4,713	.....	2,418
Tioga	1,943	2,577	.....	634
Tompkins	3,272	3,156	116	.....
Ulster	5,023	10,090	.....	5,067
Warren	2,122	4,096	.....	1,974
Washington	3,025	3,850	.....	825
Wayne	1,438	4,315	.....	2,877
Westchester	20,400	25,900	.....	5,500
Wyoming	2,709	3,904	.....	1,195
Yates	1,100	2,200	.....	1,100
Totals	514,198	702,049	5,737	193,588

Majority against suffrage.....187,851

Estimating the 359 districts from which returns are missing, the majority against suffrage in New York State is 200,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY.	VOTE For.	CAST. Against.	MAJORITY. For.	Against.
Barnstable	1,105	2,598	.....	1,493
Berkshire	6,510	9,911	.....	3,401
Bristol	12,199	23,406	.....	11,207
Dukes	201	532	.....	331
Essex	21,179	38,900	.....	17,721
Franklin	2,312	4,091	.....	1,779
Hampden	11,198	17,122	.....	5,924
Hampshire	2,532	6,403	.....	3,871
Middlesex	36,354	61,073	.....	24,719
Nantucket	101	404	.....	303
Norfolk	10,768	17,716	.....	6,948
Plymouth	7,379	14,236	.....	6,857
Suffolk	35,198	59,108	.....	23,910
Worcester	17,469	36,655	.....	19,186
Totals	164,505	292,155	.....	127,650

Majority against suffrage.....127,650

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTY.	VOTE For.	CAST. Against.	MAJORITY. For.	Against.
Adams	1,040	2,484	.....	1,444
Allegheny	43,780	41,748	2,032	.....
Armstrong	2,450	1,966	484	.....
Bedford	592	1,571	.....	979
Berks	5,761	10,816	.....	5,055
Blair	1,940	1,344	596	.....
Bradford	4,005	1,838	2,167	.....
Butler	3,310	2,510	800	.....
Cambria	4,495	3,931	564	.....
Carbon	2,400	2,699	.....	299
Clarion	1,849	1,329	520	.....
Clinton	1,017	862	155	.....
Columbia	2,373	2,638	.....	265
Cumberland	2,135	3,819	.....	1,684
Dauphin	6,726	8,721	2,005	.....
Delaware	8,110	9,383	.....	1,273
Elk	1,283	2,216	.....	933
Erie	8,312	3,890	4,422	.....
Fayette	3,611	30,023	618	.....
Forest	645	252	393	.....
Franklin	2,325	2,583	.....	258
Fulton	450	905	.....	455
Greene	1,635	2,005	.....	370
Huntingdon	2,002	1,546	456	.....
Jefferson	1,190	632	558	.....
Juniata	404	1,006	.....	602
Lackawanna	10,158	7,556	2,602	.....
Lancaster	6,529	13,156	.....	6,627
Lawrence	3,609	2,021	1,588	.....
Lebanon	1,452	3,931	.....	2,479
Lehigh	2,000	6,000	.....	4,000
Luzerne	689	499	190	.....
Lycoming	3,410	3,911	.....	501
Mercer	403	336	67	.....
Mifflin	1,129	1,577	.....	448
Monroe	563	883	.....	320
Montgomery	8,478	12,006	.....	3,528
Montour	708	973	.....	265
McKean	2,625	911	1,714	.....
Northampton	3,887	7,012	.....	3,125
Northumberland	9,328	8,267	1,061	.....
Philadelphia	72,179	113,415	.....	41,236
Pike	336	408	.....	72
Potter	186	145	41	.....
Schuylkill	3,988	4,140	.....	152
Somerset	1,537	2,173	.....	636
Snyder	595	1,667	.....	1,072
Susquehanna	2,689	1,416	1,273	.....
Union	641	1,570	.....	929
Venango	3,453	1,219	2,234	.....
Washington	5,879	4,347	1,532	.....
Warren	1,002	517	485	.....
Wayne	1,748	1,245	503	.....
Westmoreland	9,880	8,738	1,142	.....
Wyoming	947	833	114	.....
York	4,982	10,928	.....	5,946
Totals	284,310	338,330	27,708	81,728

Majority against suffrage.....54,020

THE CITY VOTE.

Majority Against Suffrage, 89,372: Against Constitution, 300,795.

Here are the revised figures on the city vote in detail:

SUFFRAGE.

Borough.	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
Manhattan	87,762	118,318	30,556
Bronx	34,394	41,007	6,613
Brooklyn	84,546	123,230	38,684
Queens	21,173	32,213	12,040
Richmond	5,968	7,447	1,479
Total	233,843	323,215	89,372

Manhattan.

A.D.	Yes.	No.	Majority For.	Against.
1	1,123	2,577	..	1,454
2	1,890	3,272	..	1,382
3	1,895	2,973	..	1,078
4	1,158	2,379	..	221
5	1,528	3,003	..	1,680
6	2,698	2,810	88	..
7	1,903	2,955	..	1,052
8	2,382	2,455	..	64
9	1,459	2,449	..	989
10	2,288	2,869	..	581
11	2,034	3,034	..	1,000
12	1,884	2,869	..	985
13	1,701	2,749	..	1,048
14	1,804	3,508	..	1,704
15	3,882	5,288	..	1,406
16	1,827	3,528	..	1,701
17	3,330	4,869	..	1,040
18	2,803	4,369	..	1,566
19	5,846	6,305	..	459
20	2,277	3,267	..	990
21	4,360	5,221	..	861
22	3,288	5,679	..	2,391
23	11,337	12,162	..	825
24	1,903	2,673	..	770
25	2,942	3,215	..	273
26	3,377	3,307	70	..
27	2,321	2,816	..	505
28	1,535	2,580	..	1,045
29	2,930	4,310	..	1,374
30 (Part)	2,484	4,307	..	1,823
31	4,781	4,849	..	68
Total	87,762	118,318	158	30,714

Bronx.

A.D.	Yes.	No.	Majority For.	Against.
30 (Part)	1,006	1,373	..	367
32	9,747	12,047	..	2,300
33	4,020	5,809	..	1,783
34	11,279	11,126	153	..
35	8,336	10,652	..	2,316
Total	34,394	41,007	153	6,766

Brooklyn.

A. D.	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
1	2,588	3,736	1,148
2	1,345	2,969	1,624
3	1,481	2,943	1,462
4	2,947	4,305	1,358
5	3,878	5,914	2,036
6	3,220	3,926	706
7	2,069	4,085	2,016
8	1,717	3,608	1,891
9	6,969	8,266	1,297
10	3,352	4,829	1,477
11	3,675	4,697	1,022
12	4,547	6,422	1,875
13	1,729	3,837	2,108
14	1,976	2,957	981
15	2,196	4,185	1,989
16	8,255	9,719	1,464
17	3,768	4,686	918
18	8,349	10,357	2,008
19	1,752	4,363	2,611
20	2,725	5,524	2,799
21	2,020	2,412	392
22	1,973	5,973	4,000
23	6,140	7,512	1,372
Total	84,546	123,230	38,684

Queens.

A. D.	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
1	3,522	6,122	2,600
2	4,102	6,037	1,935
3	6,349	12,073	5,724
4	7,200	8,921	1,721
Total	21,173	33,213	12,040

Richmond.

A. D.	For.	Against.	Majority Against.
1	5,968	7,447	1,479

CONSTITUTION.

Borough.	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
Manhattan	49,335	149,537	100,202
Bronx	11,892	60,418	48,526
Brooklyn	44,478	154,634	110,156
Queens	8,804	43,752	34,948
Richmond	3,090	9,853	6,763
Total	117,399	418,194	300,795

MANHATTAN.

District Attorney.

Perkins, (Rep.) 71,811
Swann, (Dem.) 100,110
Moss, (Am., Prog.)..... 22,991
Swann's plurality, 37,299.

Sheriff.

Bowers, (Rep., Am.)..... 72,412
Smith, (Dem., I. L.)..... 119,720
Halpin, (Prog.)..... 5,106
Smith's plurality, 47,308.

Supreme Court.

First District, (elected, unopposed.)—Clarke, (Rep.,) Greenbaum, (Rep.;) Finch, (Rep.;) Delehanty, (Dem.;) Shearn, (Dem.;) Tierney, (Dem.)

City Court.

Elected, unopposed.—Lorenz Zeller, (Dem.)

Municipal Court.

Eighth District.—Medalie, (R., P.,) 5,423; Cowan, (D.,) 5,761; Cuvillier, 647. Cowan's plurality, 278.

Ninth District.—Lauer, (R., P.,) 6,213; Ritchie, (D.,) 4,184. Lauer's majority, 2,029.

Congress.

Twenty-third District.—Bennet, (R.,) 20,926; Healey, (Dem.,) 20,219. Bennet's majority, 707.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Cropsey, (Rep.,) 116,479; Nash, (Dem.,) 87,277. Cropsey's plurality, 29,202.

SHERIFF.—Schnitzspan, (Rep.,) 93,534; Riegelman, (Dem.,) 98,062; Schomberg, (Prog.,) 8,347. Riegelman's plurality, 4,528.

COUNTY CLERK.—Devoy, (Rep.,) 100,667; Kelly, (Dem.,) 103,414. Kelly's plurality, 2,747.

REGISTER.—MacCrate, (Rep.,) 95,389; O'Laughlin, (Dem.,) 103,702. O'Laughlin's plurality, 8,313.

SUPREME COURT, (SECOND DISTRICT.)

Boroughs.	Callaghan,(R.)	Fitzgerald,(D.)	Bacon,(A.)
Brooklyn	103,549	97,164	3,230
Queens	21,922	31,303	780
Richmond	4,005	4,870	128
Suffolk	10,470	5,901	....
Nassau	10,023	4,243	....
Totals	150,269	143,481	4,147

Callaghan's plurality, 6,788.

COUNTY JUDGES—May, (Dem.,) 94,633; Hylan, (Dem.,) 112,706; Roy, (Dem.,) 106,315; Freifeld, (Rep.,) 76,812; Campbell, (Rep.,) 86,290; Lewis, (Rep.,) 94,633; McClos, (Jeff.,) 5,817. Pluralities—May over Freifeld, 14,469; Hylan over Campbell, 35,894; Roy over Lewis, 20,025.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUSTICES.

Sixth District (long term)—Bayliss, (Rep.,) 19,273; Redmond, (Dem.,) 19,250. Bayliss's plurality, 23. Short term: Doughty, (Rep.,) 18,545; Fuller, (Dem.,) 18,968. Doughty's plurality, 576.

Seventh District—Wilson, (Dem.,) 7,199; Law, (Rep.,) 7,975. Law's plurality, 776.

QUEENS.

SHERIFF—Stier, (Dem.,) 29,520; McCardell, (Rep.,) 23,795. Stier's plurality, 5,725.

COUNTY CLERK—Dujat, (Dem.,) 33,412; Goetz, (Rep.,) 18,816. Dujat's plurality, 14,596.

MUNICIPAL COURT—Kennedy, (Dem.,) 8,885; Frey, (Rep.,) 8,478; Stricker, (Pro.,) 942. Kennedy's plurality, 1,907.

RICHMOND.

BOROUGH PRESIDENT—Van Name, (Dem.,) 9,308; Jcofield, (Rep.,) 5,175. Van Name's plurality, 4,133.

SHERIFF—Pitou, (Dem.,) 9,077; Buel, (Rep.,) 4,727. Pitou's plurality, 4,350.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Manhattan.

Dist.
1—Augenthaler, (Rep., I. L., Prog.) 1,303; Ryan, (Dem.,) 2,800. Ryan's plurality, 1,497.
2—Segal, (Rep.,) 971; Hamill, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,846. Hamill's plurality, 2,875.
3—Santimauro, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,068; Barra, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,865. Barra's plurality, 2,797.
4—Widdi, (Rep.,) 705; Schimmel, (Dem., I. L., Am., Prog.,) 2,663; Panken, (Soc.,) 1,168. Schimmel's plurality, 1,960.
5—Walker, (Rep., Am.,) 1,426; McDonald, (Dem., I. L., Prog.,) 4,110. McDonald's plurality, 2,684.
6—Perlman, (Rep., Am., Prog.,) 2,481; Brenner, (Dem.,) 1,958. Perlman's plurality, 2,523.
7—Gibbs, (Rep.,) 1,320; McElligott, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,711. McElligott's plurality, 1,391.
8—Wolfson, (Rep., I. L., Am., Prog.,) 1,882; Goodman, (Dem.,) 2,638; Karlin, (Soc.,) 1,471. Goodman's plurality, 256.
9—Weiss, (Rep., Am.,) 1,038; Donohue, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,877; Sammon, (Prog.,) 386. Donohue's plurality, 839.
10—Bleecker, (Rep., Am., Prog.,) 2,376; Friedland, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,145. Bleecker's plurality, 231.
11—Brennan, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,698; Mahony, (Dem., I. L.,) 4,203. Mahony's plurality, 2,505.
12—Totten, (Rep.,) 871; Kelly, (Dem., I. L.,) 8,504; Catinella, (Prog.,) 137. Kelly's plurality, 2,633.
13—Herries, (Rep.,) 1,327; Campbell, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,222; Bollens, (Prog.,) 186. Campbell's plurality, 1,895.
14—Leech, (Rep.,) 1,579; Tudor, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,797; Sheridan, (Prog.,) 250. Tudor's plurality, 2,218.
15—Ellenbogen, (Rep.,) 5,084; Opdyke, (Dem., I. L., Am., Prog.,) 3,502. Ellenbogen's plurality, 1,582.
16—Levy, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,302; McCue, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,838. McCue's plurality, 2,587.
17—Bourke, (Rep.,) 3,419; Gilroy, (Dem.,) 4,218; Donnelly, (I. L.,) 54; Young, (Prog.,) 902. Gilroy's plurality, 799.
18—Aloway, (Rep., Am., Prog.,) 1,467; Goldberg, (Dem.,) 4,466; Reisberg, (I. L.,) 41. Goldberg's plurality, 2,999.
19—Walsh, (Rep., I. L., Prog.,) 5,727; Armstrong, (Dem.,) 4,794. Walsh's plurality, 933.
20—Lader, (Rep., I. L., Prog.,) 1,541; Aranow, (Dem.,) 3,656; Kleinman, (Prog.,) 130. Aranow's plurality, 2,114.
21—Mitchell, (Rep., I. L.,) 3,847; Reilley, (Dem.,) 4,628; Bolden, (Prog.,) 1,037. Reilley's plurality, 781.
22—Walters, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,694; Bloch, (Dem., I. L.,) 4,617. Bloch's plurality, 2,923.
23—Pinto, (Rep.,) 9,811; Oliver, (Dem., I. L.,) 11,176; Lind, (Am., Prog.,) 1,262. Oliver's plurality, 1,365.
24—Frankel, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,220; Kiernan, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,912. Kiernan's plurality, 1,692.
25—Marsh, (Rep., I. L., Prog.,) 3,295; Milburn, (Dem.,) 2,912. Marsh's plurality, 383.
26—Steinberg, (Rep., I. L., Prog.,) 2,706; Levy, (Dem.,) 2,779. Levy's plurality, 73.
27—Nickerson, (Rep.,) 2,721; Catchings, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,309; Schneider, (Prog.,) 147. Nickerson's plurality, 412.
28—Birnbaum, (Rep., Am., Prog.,) 1,610; Cotillo, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,471. Cotillo's plurality, 861.
29—Bell, (Rep., I. L.,) 3,532; Axtell, (Dem., Prog.,) 3,561. Axtell's plurality, 29.
30—Meyer, (Rep., I. L., Prog.,) 3,296; Gould, (Dem.,) 5,264. Gould's plurality, 1,968. (Includes Bronx.)
31—Feinberg, (Rep., Prog.,) 4,267; Goldstern, (Dem., I. L.,) 4,819. Goldstern's plurality, 552.

Bronx.

Dist.
32—Muhlhan, (Rep.,) 6,084; Evans, (Dem.,) 11,640; Busse, (I. L.,) 356; Levine, (Prog.,) 978. Evans's plurality, 5,565.
33—Feigel, (Rep.,) 2,682; Miller, (Dem., Prog.,) 5,489; Wolski, (I. L.,) 407. Miller's plurality, 2,778.
34—Henschel, (Rep.,) I. L.,) 6,840; Fertig, (Dem., Prog.,) 10,622. Fertig's plurality, 3,682.
35—Amanna, (Rep., I. L.,) 4,345; Callahan, (Dem., Prog.,) 12,810. Callahan's plurality, 7,965.

Brooklyn.

Dist.
1—McQuistion, (R., I. L., Prob., P.,) 3,663, O'Keefe, (Dem.,) 2,962. McQuistion's plurality, 701.
2—O'Brien, (R., P.,) 1,417; Gillen, (D., I. L.,) 3,410. Gillen's plurality, 2,001.
3—Demars, (R., P.,) 3,45; Taylor, (D., I. L.,) 3,558. Taylor's plurality, 2,223.
4—Langhorst, (Rep.,) 3,131; McArdle, (D., I. L., Am.,) 3,542. McArdle's plurality, 412.
5—Milligan (Rep.,) 5,674; Strahl, (D., I. L., Prob., P.,) 4,284. Milligan's plurality, 1,390.
6—Shapiro, (R., I. L., Am., P.,) 3,956; Feldman, (Dem.,) 2,461. Shapiro's plurality, 1,495.
7—Briggs, (Rep., P.,) 2,167; Farrell, (D., I. L., Am.,) 4,560. Farrell's plurality, 2,193.
8—Walter (R., P.,) 1,741; McKeon, (Dem.,) 3,755. McKeon's plurality, 2,014.
9—McRoberts, (R., Am., P.,) 7,116; Burr, (D., I. L.,) 7,307. Burr's plurality, 191.
10—Ahern, (R., I. L., P.,) 4,767; Benmish, (Dem.,) 3,860. Ahern's plurality, 1,107.
11—Brennan, (R., P.,) 4,458; Carlin, (D., I. L.,) 3,801. Brennan's plurality, 657.
12—Simpson, (R., P.,) 5,767; Johnston, (D., I. L.,) 5,596. Simpson's plurality, 165.
13—Alexander, (R., Am., P.,) 2,58; Kramer, (D., I. L.,) 3,523. Kramer's plurality, 1,265.
14—Eckerson, (Rep.,) 1,218; La Frenz, (Dem.,) 3,110. La Frenz's plurality, 1,892.
15—Twomey, (R., I. L., P.,) 3,441; Phelan, (Dem.,) 3,187. Twomey's plurality, 254.
16—Green, (Rep.,) 1,812; Joseph, (D., I. L., Am., P.,) 9,050. Joseph's plurality, 486.
17—Wells, (R., I. L.,) 4,603; McGrath, (Dem.,) 3,014. Wells's plurality, 1,589.
18—Maerkle, (R., P.,) 12,129; Kellner, (D., I. L.,) 6,631. Maerkle's plurality, 5,498.
19—Huelster, (Rep.,) 2,484; Bacher, (D., I. L., Am., P.,) 3,293. Bacher's plurality, 809.
20—Flamman, (R., P.,) 4,081; Beck, (D., I. L., Am.,) 3,994. Flamman's plurality, 87.
21—Wessler, (R., Am.,) 1,587; Menhelsohn, (D., I. L., P.,) 2,058. Menhelsohn's plurality, 501.
22—Duff, (Rep.,) 9,228; De Young, (D., I. L., Am., P.,) 8,818. Duff's plurality, 410.
23—Marsh, (Rep.,) 4,078; Carey, (Dem.,) 5,200; Neuer, (Prog.,) 73; Shiplacoff, (Soc.,) 5,732. Shiplacoff's plurality, 532.

Queens.

Dist.
1—Porter, (Rep.,) 2,899; Nehrbauer, (D., P.,) 6,452. Nehrbauer's plurality, 3,553.
2—Devine, (R., P.,) 3,096; McGarry, (D., I. L.,) 4,922. McGarry's plurality, 3,826.
3—Manning, (Rep.,) 5,480; O'Hare, (D., I. L., P.,) 11,391. O'Hare's plurality, 5,906.
4—Barthel, (Rep.,) 6,463; Polhemus, (D., I. L., Am.,) 8,507; Meninger, (Prog.,) 983. Polhemus's plurality, 2,044.

Richmond.

Marshall, (Rep.,) 4,840; Stephens, (D., I. L., P.,) 8,863. Stephens's plurality, 4,023.

ALDERMEN.

Manhattan.

Dist.
1—Popino, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,429; Donnelly, (Dem.,) 2,721. Donnelly's plurality, 1,292.
2—Santangelo, (Rep.,) 906; Stapleton, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,810. Stapleton's plurality, 2,904.
3—March, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,151; Sullivan, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,960. Sullivan's plurality, 2,809.
4—McCaffrey, (Rep.,) 661; Burns, (Dem., I. L., Am., P.,) 2,654; Held, (Soc.,) 1,412. Burns's plurality, 1,993.
5—Cook, (Rep.,) 1,135; Hannon, (Dem., I. L., Prog.,) 4,202. Hannon's plurality, 3,067.
6—Dotzler, (Rep., Am., P.,) 2,406; Silberstein, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,504. Silberstein's plurality, 98.
7—Burnside, (Rep.,) 1,227; Dowling, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,883; Gluck, (Prog.,) 86. Dowling's plurality, 2,656.
8—Jacobson, 1,743; Tolk, (Dem.,) 2,488; Cannon, (Soc.,) 1,292. Tolk's plurality, 743.
9—Cassidy, (Rep., Am.,) 929; McCourt, (Dem., I. L., Prog.,) 3,261. McCourt's plurality, 2,332.
10—Dostal, (Rep., Am. P.,) 2,604; Ficks, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,046. Dostal's plurality, 558.
11—Miller, (Rep.,) 1,600; Wendel, (Dem., I. L.,) 4,166; Pleines, (Prog.,) 79. Wendel's plurality, 2,566.
12—Bossert, (Rep.,) 990; Kenneally, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,524. Kenneally's plurality, 2,534.
13—Engel, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,344; McCann, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,392. McCann's plurality, 2,048.
14—Mahony, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,460; Collins, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,960. Collins's plurality, 2,500.
15—Quinn, (Rep., Prog.,) 5,447; Lasser (Dem., Am.,) 3,222. Quinn's plurality, 2,225.
16—Scheid, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,719; Eagan, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,536. Eagan's plurality, 1,817.
17—Bedell, (Rep., Prog.,) 4,078; Williams, (Dem.,) 4,819; Stanon, (I. L.,) 201. Williams's plurality, 241.
18—Fabian, (Rep., Am.,) 1,819; Farley, (Dem.,) 3,785; Schuler, (Prog.,) 379. Farley's plurality, 1,944.
19—Brush, (Rep., Prog.,) 5,680; Shields, (Dem.,) 5,727. Shields's plurality, 47.
20—Ryan, (Rep., I. L., Am., Prog.,) 1,644; Cassidy, (Dem.,) 4,032. Cassidy's plurality, 2,388.
21—Igstaedter, (Rep., I. L., Prog.,) 4,320; Wise, (Dem.,) 4,737. Wise's plurality, 417.
22—Ottes, (Rep., Prog.,) 2,087; Gilmore, (Dem., I. L.,) 4,414. Gilmore's plurality, 2,327.
23—Crane, (Rep., I. L., Prog.,) 7,362; Burke, (Dem.,) 6,963. Crane's plurality, 399.
24—Otis, (Rep.,) 3,503; Mullen, (Dem., I. L., Am., Prog.,) 4,662. Mullen's plurality, 1,117.
25—Kelleher, (Rep., Prog.,) 1,572; Delaney, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,466. Delaney's plurality, 886.
26—Curran, (Rep., I. L., Prog.,) 3,579; Murray, (Dem., Am.,) 2,682. Curran's plurality, 897.
27—Gutman, Rep., I. L., Am., Prog.,) 2,800; Mullen, (Dem.,) 2,774. Gutman's plurality, 24.
28—Cardini, (Rep.,) 2,622; Thatcher, (Dem., I. L., Prog.,) 2,583. Cardini's plurality, 39.
29—Trau, (Rep., I. L., Am.,) 1,933; Barry, (Dem.,) 1,545; Cioffi, (Prog.,) 868. Trau's plurality, 13.
30—Carroll, (Rep., I. L., Prog.,) 3,907; Cohn, (Dem.,) 3,128. Carroll's

ADVERTISEMENT.

The people we meet are mostly neutral, as if a kind Providence had fixed it so that they could fade into the background.

And then along comes someone who flashes on your mind's eye and shocks you into the realization that this is a living person—an individual—no mere cog in the wheel of existence.

When such a man enters the office, be it ever so quietly, everybody knows he has come in. When he speaks, people listen, without eye-wandering, until he has finished.

PERSONALITY.

Is such a thing true of a cigarette?

Smoke one Rameses, and see. They call it "The Aristocrat of Cigarettes."

You know the saying?

"Nobody ever changes from Rameses."

DEMOCRATS WON MARYLAND BY 3,500

Harrington Elected Governor on Face of Returns, Although Republicans Still Hope.

STANLEY INCREASES LEAD

Kentucky Democrats Claim 7,760 Plurality for Governor—Fraud Charged—Bay State Results.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Emerson C. Harrington, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Maryland by a majority of approximately 3,500, Baltimore City having overcome a slight Republican lead in the counties of Maryland. Harrington's unofficial majority over the Republican candidate, Ovington A. Weller, in the city is 4,543.

Practically complete unofficial returns give the following vote for Governor: Harrington, 115,534; Weller, 114,030; Harrington's plurality, 3,504.

The biggest surprise of the election was furnished by Worcester County, the home of United States Senator John Walter Smith, an active supporter of Harrington. Nearly the entire Democratic local ticket, nominated and supported by friends of Senator Smith, went down to defeat before a fusion movement.

Both branches of the General Assembly are apparently Democratic, but by reduced majorities. The House of Delegates, it seems, will be controlled by not more than eight votes in the total of 101. Altogether, the Democrats seem to have had a close call. The normal affiliated Democratic majority in the State is 45,000.

In Baltimore City the Republicans elected Chief Judge Morris A. Soper for a full term as head of the local Supreme Bench, and State's Attorney William F. Broening was re-elected by a large majority. Five out of the six Republican candidates for the House were elected in the Fourth District. The Democrats were successful in their legislative fights in the other three districts and on the remainder of their local ticket.

The closeness of the vote did not come as a surprise, and even now the Republicans refuse to concede a Democratic victory. They admit they are apparently beaten, but will await the official count before admitting defeat.

Baltimore County, which gave Attorney General-elect Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, a plurality of 3,000, gave Weller an approximate plurality of 150. The other twenty-two counties slumped all along the line from the Democrats.

The overturn in Baltimore County is attributed by Congressman J. F. C. Talbott, a Democratic leader in the county, to the annexation question. The Democratic platform strongly implied annexation of some of the suburban area to Baltimore City, widespread opposition to which has been manifested in the county.

Stanley Leads in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—A. O. Stanley, Democrat, tonight seemed to be maintaining a close lead over Edward P. Morrow, Republican, for Governor. The Democratic State Headquarters' report increased Mr. Stanley's apaprent majority of 4,637, unofficially reported earlier in the day, to 7,760. At headquarters it was stated that returns, complete and verified, from every county in the State had been received. Mr. Stanley said he believed the figures approximately correct.

Maurice L. Galvin, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, staunchly maintained that Mr. Morrow had been elected, and attributed the showing made for Mr. Stanley to fraud.

"Morrow, on the face of the returns," he said, "has carried the State by a safe majority, notwithstanding the wholesale frauds perpetrated by the Democrats by interfering with and repeating voters in Louisville, the stuffing of ballot boxes in Breckinridge County, the stealing of ballot boxes in Owsley County, and frauds in many other places in the State."

McCall's Vote Near Record Size.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The Republicans elected Samuel W. McCall Governor by a plurality of 6,000 over Governor David I. Walsh, Democrat. The remainder of the Republican State ticket was elected by still larger pluralities, and the Republicans made a net gain of seventeen seats in the Legislature.

The complete vote of the State on Governor follows: Samuel W. McCall, 235,-918; David I. Walsh, 229,312; William Shaw, (Prohibition,) 19,624; Nelson B. Clark, (Prog.,) 7,034.

The Progressive vote dwindled to a figure which deprives the party of legal standing in the State. The Prohibition Party retains the status of a legal party by polling more than the required 3 per cent. of the total vote.

The vote cast for McCall was the largest, with one exception, ever polled by a candidate for Governor in this State, and the total vote was only about 10,000 behind the record. Both McCall and Walsh made a substantial increase over their vote of 1914, but the slump of the Progressives and the increase in the total vote gave McCall the advantage.

The Homestead and Taxation amendments were adopted by large majorities. The taxation amendment enables the Legislature to provide a system of taxation based on the income from property and also to exempt from other taxation property upon which an income tax is levied and collected.

JOB HUNTERS APPEAR AT TAMMANY HALL

Scramble for Patronage of Sheriff's and District Attorney's Offices.

LEGION OF YOUNG LAWYERS

Fusionists Still to Control Board of Estimate, Though Tammany Will Fill McAneny's Place.

Tammany began yesterday to take stock of the patronage it will have at its disposal as the result of Tuesday's election. It was a windfall for the organization, which has had meagre pickings from city offices for many years. Already the place hunters have descended upon the organization, and Charles F. Murphy and the other high Tammany leaders have begun to figure out just what they will have to divide.

The best plums, so far as the Tammany workers are concerned, are in the Sheriff's office, where there are sixty-three places at the disposal of Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, paying from $900 to $6,000 a year. There are two positions at $6,000, Under Sheriff and counsel to the Sheriff. The first place is likely to go to John F. Gilchrist, who held it under Julius Harburger, the last Tammany Sheriff. Alfred J. Talley, who managed Judge Swann's campaign, may be appointed counsel to the Sheriff.

Other berths in the Sheriff's office are fifteen deputies at $2,500 each; fifteen assistant deputy sheriffs at $1,500 each; a Warden of Ludlow Street Jail at $3,000; eleven jail keepers at $1,000 each, and twenty-two others with salaries ranging from $900 to $2,500. The cashier of the Sheriff's office receives $2,500.

Thousands After Sixty Places.

The District Attorney's office will furnish an excellent opportunity for Tammany to reward young lawyers connected with the organization. District Attorney Swann will have power to remove sixty assistants, deputy assistants, and other employes whose salaries range from $1,500 to $7,500. There are fourteen at $7,500, two at $5,000, one at $4,500, and nine at $4,000. It is estimated that there are several thousand young lawyers who will present claims to the Tammany organization.

It was rumored about Tammany Hall yesterday that Judge Swann would be succeeded on the General Sessions bench by Warren W. Foster, a Democrat and a former Judge of General Sessions. It was asserted an arrangement had been made with Governor Whitman long before election whereby ex-Judge Foster was to be appointed to his old place.

Some Republicans believe that the Governor will appoint Charles A. Perkins. It is probable, however, that Mr. Perkins will return to the private practice of law.

Governor Whitman was asked yesterday if there was any foundation for the rumor that District Attorney Perkins would be appointed to succeed Judge Swann, and he said:

"In regard to the appointment of a successor to Judge Swann no action will be taken until Jan. 1 next, when Judge Swann leaves the bench."

When Mr. Perkins was asked if he had any statement to make, he replied: "No, I have nothing to say. To the victor belongs the spoils. Let Judge Swann do all the talking."

Talk of Mr. McAneny's Successor.

The Board of Aldermen, which will be strongly Democratic after the first of the year, is giving Tamany some concern, though it has little patronage. The Democrats may elect Frank L. Dowling, the Tammany floor leader, as Vice Chairman to succeed Henry H. Curran. Mr. Curran still remains in the board, but he will be minority floor leader. If elected Vice Chairman, Dowling would automatically succeed George McAneny as President when Mr. McAneny resigns, and by virtue of that succession would become a member of the Board of Estimate with three votes.

Mr. Dowling's elevation to this place, however, would not disturb the present Fusion control of the Board of Estimate. As the board stands now the Fusionists have fourteen votes and the Democrats two. With Dowling in the board the Fusionists would have eleven votes and the Democrats five. The only question on which twelve votes in the board are required is that of immediate consideration of a matter that has not been placed on the regular calendar. On all important votes, the Fusionists would have more than a majority, and Tammany will not be able to upset it. The salary of Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen is $4,000.

President McAneny's retirement after Jan. 1, therefore, will make no difference in the Fusion control of the Board of Estimate, and even if he remained in the Board of Aldermen he would be hopelessly outvoted, as the result of Tuesday's election. Mr. McAneny said yesterday he had no intention of resigning before the middle of next January, at least.

When he first announced he would resign he made this statement:

"I shall not, however, resign my city office until after the end of the term of the present Board of Aldermen, in January next, and not, of course, until proper disposition has been made in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the measures before the several committees of which I am Chairman."

Senator Wagner in Gossip.

There was some talk yesterday that Tammany might arrange matters to have Senator Robert F. Wagner succeed Vice Chairman Curran in the Board of Aldermen and President McAneny in the Board of Estimate. In order to do this the Alderman from Mr. Wagner's district would have to resign and Mr. Wagner would have to be elected by the other Aldermen to fill his place. The new Alderman from the Aldermanic district in which Mr. Wagner lives will be E. V. Gilmore, a Democrat, who succeeds Alderman Quinn, a Republican.

The story had it that Leader Murphy wanted to groom Senator Wagner for Mayoralty candidate in 1917. By having him become a member of the Board of Estimate his chances for being elected as Mayor would be greatly enhanced, it was said. There is a provision in the Constitution, however, which states that a person holding legislative office cannot be appointed to a city position during the term of his office. Tammany men said this would not affect Mr. Wagner's chances to become Alderman, as he would then be elected, and not appointed.

Frederick H. Stevenson of Brooklyn will be retired as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The ranking member in point of service from Brooklyn is Francis P. Kenney and he will be chosen to succeed Stevenson. The next board will elect a city clerk for six years at $7,000 a year, and Joseph P. Scully, the present incumbent, is slated to succeed himself.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday he did not expect to have any trouble working with a Tammany Board of Aldermen.

"It is true," said the Mayor, "that I had hoped that the Board of Aldermen would continue its present membership. Our relations during the past two years has been very pleasant. I would have been glad to have had every member of the present board, irrespective of his politics, re-elected. However, we will do our best to work in harmony with the new board. Really, I don't expect great difficulty in my dealings with the new board." The Mayor said that personally he had a great liking and very much respect for Alderman Dowling.

The Mayor expressed surprise at the size of the vote against woman suffrage and the new Constitution. He said:

"I was surprised at the size of the vote by which both woman suffrage and the new constitution was beaten. I thought the result would be closer. The people have emphatically declared at the polls that no Constitution ignoring home rule right can be adopted. The large Democratic vote in this city is a rebuke against legislators at Albany who soaked the city which was paying the highest taxes."

The Mayor's allusion was to the direct State tax of which the city must pay $13,975,000.

SEEGER AND YOUNG WIN.

Republicans Probable Victors in Ninth Judicial District.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 3.—Orange County returns, with two districts missing, indicate that ex-District Attorney J. Addison Young of New Rochelle and Judge Albert H. F. Seeger of Newburgh, Republicans, have been elected to the Supreme Court in the Ninth District. It was the hardest fought political contest in the history of the district, which is made up of the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, and Orange, and the Democrats made every effort to elect their nominees, Judge William P. Platt of White Plains and Senator John C. Taylor of Middletown. The returns show that Mr. Young defeated Senator Taylor by over 5,000 votes, while Judge Seeger wins by 278 over Platt. The total vote of the five counties follows:

Young, 51,611; Taylor, 46,489; Seeger, 48,967; Platt, 47,789. Judge Seeger tonight at Newburgh said that revised figures would show he was elected by 350 plurality.

MRS. BLATCH POURS OUT WRATH ON ROOT

Suffragist Sends Telegram of Mock Sympathy to the Senator and Wickersham.

SEES NO HOPE FROM VOTERS

Mrs. Belmont Also Despairs of the Referendum and Urges Federal Constitutional Amendment.

Suffrage leaders held a conference at the Empire State Campaign Headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday to consider plans for immediate work on a new campaign. The women were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the Campaign Committee; Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Mrs. William G. Willcox, Mrs. Henriette Speke-Seeley, Mrs. Howard Mansfield of the Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Charles Tiffany of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, and James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage.

The leaders were engaged nearly all day, and the plans for future work will be outlined at a campaign meeting to be held at Cooper Union this evening. Miss Hay will preside, and leaders who took part in the council will speak. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Suffrage Association, will also be a speaker.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, reached her office yesterday morning early. Mrs. Blatch's sentiments were divided between disgust at the conditions which had forced the women to campaign in the streets and radiant delight that Elihu Root and George W. Wickersham, whom she called the arch enemies of the suffragists, had lost even more heavily on the new Constitution. Mrs. Blatch dictated a telegram of "sympathy" to Mr. Root and Mr. Wickersham, and when some one asked if the telegram was sent in a spirit of amity, Mrs. Blatch replied:

"I never felt more vindictive in my life, and I glory in it. I looked with joy at every cross against the Constitution when the votes were counted where I was watching."

This is the telegram:

Accept my sympathy that in your appeal "to the people" your work on the Constitution met with crushing defeat. The suffrage appeal "to the male electorate" was also unsuccessful. I cannot but rejoice that the majorities against us were half the size of those against the revised Constitution.

Mrs. Blatch was bitter in discussing the work the women had been obliged to do for the referendum and declared that never again would she or the union take part in such efforts.

"Never again will I speak from a street corner," said Mrs. Blatch. "Never again will I make an appeal to an individual voter. It is utter folly for a disfranchised class, with no party to support it, to attend a referendum. We can't follow up an individual voter, but we can one in a legislative body. All of our watchers felt the folly of our appeal.

"No women in the world are so humiliated in asking for the vote as the American woman. The English, the French, the German women all appeal to the men of their own nationality. The American woman appeals to men of twenty-six nationalities, not including the Indian.

"I asked for one of the most difficult places to watch, for I wanted to feel this, and I wanted to feel it hard. I went down on Eldridge Street and saw the young men who had been in this country but a short time, but who were citizens and whom my own men were forcing us to ask for a vote. I was glad those young men had a vote. I am glad they are free, and I can see that their duties as citizens in a free country have improved them wonderfully, but I call it tyranny and illegal for them to have power to pass upon me and upon the native born women of America, and a disgrace that the men of our country will force us to submit to it. Never again will I do it. We have been hypocrites too long."

The union will hold a council on Saturday to decide its future line of work.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont said she had never expected anything but defeat in New York. She said she had worked hard for the amendment for seven years, and she knew there was no hope in an educational campaign with the corporations and the big political bodies against the women. She advised women to concentrate their efforts on a Federal amendment.

There will be a meeting today of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is President, at the headquarters, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street. The association has renewed the lease to its headquarters and will campaign against a suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

ON TO WASHINGTON NEXT.

Suffrage Leaders Will Concentrate on Federal Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—At the headquarters of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, this statement was issued:

"The campaign in the four big Eastern States has put the cause of suffrage on a footing never before attained. The enormous suffrage sentiment shown cannot fail to be converted into votes for our Federal amendment in Congress, if the members from these four States pretend to represent their constituents.

"Moreover, out of the campaign has grown a magnificently organized body of women who will not cease working for the franchise until they have won it. It is likely that for the present they will concentrate their energies in backing our work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment; the State and National work go hand in hand. Once the Susan B. Anthony amendment has passed Congress, a favorable sentiment in the electorate must be won before it can be ratified. The four Eastern States have gone a long way toward ratification."

No comment was made at the White House on the elections nor on the result of the suffrage amendments, and it was announced that there would be none.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Chicago suffrage leaders expressed themselves today as far from discouraged. Catherine Waugh McCullough, who made a two weeks' tour of New York State before the balloting, said:

"In the large cities of the East, like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, there are forces of evil to combat far in excess of what we meet in the West, both as to their number and the perfection of their organizations. There was compact underground opposition to us in all three States, and this was based on the belief of vice barons that with equal suffrage would come an end of their rule. We shall win in 1920."

PLAN ONE DEPARTMENT FOR CHARITY AND HEALTH

Mayor and Controller Believe Consolidation Will Make for Efficiency and Economy.

The consolidation of the Departments of Charities and Health and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals into one department with one head, to replace the present separate divisions, is being considered by Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast. The plan they have in view will necessitate applying to the Legislature for revision of the City Charter. The proposed reorganization will make for greater efficiency and economy, the officials believe.

The three departments now have an annual budget of approximately $9,000,000. When consolidated the single department would rank next to the police and fire departments in importance.

In the administration of the combined departments a large part of the cost of three separate heads with their staffs would be saved, while in a number of other ways the expenses, it is believed, would be reduced, as, for example, the purchase of supplies and equipment.

The details of the consolidation have not been decided upon, but it is understood that the Mayor and the Controller have asked Dr. Sigmund Goldwater, ex-Health Commissioner, if he would accept the commissionership of the combined departments should the Legislature make it possible to unite them. Dr. Goldwater, it is thought, will accept the offer.

GERMAN BOMB PLOT BEFORE GRAND JURY

Paul Siebe, Government Aid, and Secret Service Agent Testify.

CHEMIST'S STORY TODAY

Department of Justice Will Handle Prosecution of Fay, Breitung, and Alleged Accomplices.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday took up the cases of "Robert Fay," Max Breitung, and the other alleged German plotters who are charged with conspiring to blow up munition-carrying steamships sailing from ports of the United States. Paul Siebe, one of the men who aided the Government in getting the facts that resulted in the arrest of the alleged plotters, and Arthur Savage, a Secret Service agent who helped Chief Flynn and the New York police in the investigation of the activities of Fay and his alleged accomplices, were the witnesses.

Their testimony was in a way preparatory for that of other witnesses to be called today and tomorrow. One of these will be C. L. Wetting, the chemist of 17 Battery Place, who also materially aided the Government in working up its case. It was rumored that another will be a prominent New York citizen of German origin and name.

That the prosecution of Fay and the others now in the Government net will be handled by the Department of Justice was announced in Washington last night by Assistant Attorney General Warren, who handles cases of an international character for the Government.

It was stated yesterday on high authority that the Government investigation of the secret activities of German agents in this country has still a long way to go, and that the investigation of the alleged plottings of Fay and the others disclosed the fact that the case has many ramifications and that further developments may come in many sections of the country. It was said that the investigation will probably last several weeks more before the case is cleared up.

The man arrested in West New York, N. J., on Tuesday as a supposed associate of Fay, and who said he was George Van Horn of 211 Twenty-fourth Street, Guttenberg, N. J., was questioned at length by Secret Service agents yesterday. He is still in the Hudson County jail in default of $2,000 bail.

Fay, Breitung, Scholz, and the other alleged plotters will be arraigned for a hearing before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Government will ask to have the hearing postponed and the request will be granted. The Grand Jury returns indictments against any or all of the accused this will automatically do away with the hearing before Commissioner Houghton.

Patrick J. McDonald of 38 Park Row, counsel for Scholz, said yesterday that he did not believe the Grand Jury would indict any of the prisoners on the evidence to be presented by the Government agents. Asked if he did not consider the possession of the infernal machines and submarine mines pretty good evidence, he said that their possession did not constitute an "overt act."

The examination of Paul Daeche, who is in the Hudson County Jail, Jersey City, on a charge of conspiring with Fay, Scholz, and others, was postponed yesterday afternoon for one week at the request of the Government.



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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

BIG GUNS BLAST WAY IN SERBIA

Continued from Page 1.

and placing himself at the head of his troops, and, if necessary, dying on the battlefield. He was, however, too weak and was compelled to abandon his heroic project.

The whole army complained of the hesitation and tardiness of the Allies. The commanders declared:

"Relieve us of Bulgarian pressure, assure our communications and we will attend to the enemies on our front. The extraordinary mobility of the Serbian troops, the General Staff felt, was an enormous advantage in their favor against the cumbersome and slow-moving Austro-German invaders.

But the Serbians ultimately found they could do no more. Further sacrifices, which would probably entail the entire loss of the army, were regarded as useless, and arrangements were made for the evacuation of Kraguyevac. The arsenal is believed to have been blown up before the enemy's arrival.

The correspondent next describes a battle he witnessed in the Morava sector. The inhabitants before the advance were already retiring. The roads were impassable with deep mud everywhere. Mud is to the Serbians what snow is to the Russians. Before today Serbia mud has helped to delay the enemy and has been a valuable auxiliary. In December last mud delayed the arrival of Austrian reinforcements and enabled the more mobile Serbs to crush the invaders.

The Serbs on the Morava front made a magnificent resistance. They are the finest infantry fighters in the world. But they could do nothing against the terrible and continuous bombardment, and were shelled from position after position by their unseen foe. The soldiers wept with rage because they were unable to get to close quarters with the enemy and bayonet him, as they did with the Austrians whom they chased from Serbia last year.

For four days they held on against the terrible rain of shells. The enemy never once employed infantry. It was artillery that ultimately broke the Serbian resistance, but they were compelled to abandon position after position without once seeing a spiked helmet. An officer with tears in his eyes said:

"What is the use of having my brave lads slaughtered in this way by shrapnel from an invisible enemy?"

At last the end came. Bravery and valor could do no more. In three days one Serbian division was decimated by shell fire without having fired a single rifle shot. So the Serbians had to give ground. The retreat was admirably carried out. An attenuated rear guard covered the retirement. The men fought like lions, with little time to intrench, and constantly turned about to attack the enemy's infantry, which was now advancing slowly and cautiously, supported by artillery fire.

Opposing the Serbian rear guard were three infantry divisions and a great artillery force, but the enemy was unable to destroy the orderliness of the retirement. At one point a detachment of German dragoons sought to capture a Serbian gun imbedded in the mud, but the Serbs attacked them furiously, killing a number and routing the remainder.

The retreating army encountered many difficulties, but never lost a gun. The bad roads were deep in mud and blocked with bullock wagons. Peasants carried their few belongings. Women trudged along, carrying children on their backs. But there was no sign of panic or disorder. The soldiers were cheerful, some singing, and all were ready to help the stranded peasants to escape the fury of the approaching invader. The only idea in the minds of the fugitives was to trek away southward anywhere from the ruthless enemy.

In the midst of the retreat on a road choked with army transports and guns the correspondent came across an English Red Cross ambulance in charge of Miss Stewart. This brave English woman shared all the vicissitudes of the Serbian Army, aiding and consoling the wounded, succoring the infirm who had fallen by the wayside and soothing the children whom hunger had rendered fretful and peevish. Surrounded by all the horrors of war she gave an example of devotion and self-abnegation in the face of death which will never be erased from the grateful Serbian hearts.

People Join in Retreat.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A story of the Serbian tragedy received from Nish by way of Milan, from the pen of Luciano Magrini, an Italian war correspondent, is printed by The Evening News. The writer characterizes the clearance of Northern Serbia as "The retreat of a people, not an army."

In his account of the retreat the correspondent describes the scene on a muddy road leading to the south along which was strung an unending procession of gun carriages, carts loaded with war material, conveyances of all sorts bearing women, children, old men, the sick, and the wounded, with at intervals flocks of sheep and droves of pigs, and of soldiers walking side by side with peasants.

At the sides of the road stood groups of peasants, waiting until they were able to take their places in the procession. "The great stream is flowing southward," says the writer, "whither nobody knows."

The wounded were a pitiable sight. Some swathed in bandages, were carried on stretchers, while others, also bandaged, were walking because no stretchers were available for them. Still others who had been wounded but whose hurts had not even been bandaged trod the road with the procession.

At Topola, King Peter, ill and weak, was waiting to retire with the rear guard of his troops. Arriving at Nish, the correspondent found the city bearing a squalid aspect. Almost all the shops were closed and many of the inhabitants had fled. On the main street were still flying the flags which had been hoisted in honor of the Allies, who had been expected but who had never come. The price demanded for carriages for transporting refugees was enormous, £40 being asked for the hire of a carriage for two to Pristina.

"Nish is isolated," continues the correspondent. "M. Youvanovich, the Serbian Minister of Justice, said to me: 'We lived through the tragic hour when Bulgaria mobilized. In vain we besought the Entente to allow us to act and attack Bulgaria before her mobilization was complete. The Entente was still under the delusion that Bulgaria would march against Turkey. We obeyed, and that was our ruin.

"'The situation now is terrible. If the allied troops do not come in time, you will on your return find Serbia no more. The fate of Belgium will have been ours.'"

Foreigners Flee Before Teutons.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Large numbers of foreigners, fleeing before the Austro-German advance, have taken refuge at Kraljevo, 35 miles west northwest of Kraguyevac, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Matin, filed yesterday. They include the families of French engineers employed in the copper mines in the Bor region between the Danube and Timok. These mines are said to have been flooded in such a way that they will be useless to the Germans.

In view of the difficulties connected with traveling afoot in Montenegro and Albania it is probable part of these civilians will remain at Kraljevo under the care of neutral legations.

TEUTONS TAKE UZICE; SERBS CHECK DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

Plesh Mountain they are within gunshot of the Nish electric works at Svetapetka, in the valley below.

Official Reports of Operations.

The latest Berlin War Office communication issued yesterday announces the capture of the City of Uzice, capital of the province of that name in Northwest Serbia, and head of the branch railroad which runs along the Western Morava till it joins the Nish-Saloniki Railroad. It is a score of miles west of Chachak, whose capture was announced in Tuesday's dispatches. The official communication reads:

Uzice has been occupied. The Chachak-Kraguyevac Highroad has been crossed. On both sides of the Morava the enemy is offering stubborn resistance.

In Kraguyevac three cannon, twenty machine guns, twelve mine throwers, several thousand rifles and much ammunition and materials were captured.

The German troops of the army of General von Koevess took 250 prisoners and four cannon. During the last three days the army of General von Gallwitz has captured 1,100 Serbians.

General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian) has driven back the enemy west of Planinica, on both sides of the Zacecar-Paracin Highroad, capturing 230 prisoners and four cannon. Southwest of Knlasyevac Bulgarian troops, pursuing the enemy, captured the bridgehead at Svrljig, crossed the Svrljigsim and are pushing across the Ples Mountain, 1,327 meters high, and the Philajdnska Mountain, 1,360 meters, toward the Nisava. Three hundred prisoners and two machine guns fell into our hands.

The forces which advanced in the valley of the Nisava retreated before attacks of superior enemy forces. Ogov Mountain, 1,150 meters high, to the west of Bela Palanka, has been held.

Vienna's official account of the operations follows:

The Austro-Hungarian forces operating against Montenegro stormed Aviavoc Height, Bobija, and three other summits, which the Montenegrins stubbornly defended. One 12-centimeter gun of Italian origin was captured.

An Austro-Hungarian column operating in Serbia entered Uzice. Other Austro-Hungarian forces are operating south and southeast of Chachak, south of the road between Chachak and Kraguyevac, on the height south-east of Kraguyevac, and to the north and northeast of Jagodina the Austro-Hungarian and German forces have gained ground despite the enemy's very stubborn resistance.

At Kraguyevac six guns, twenty gun barrels, twelve bomb mortars, several thousand rifles, and much war material were captured.

The French official bulletin yesterday recording the operations of the troops in Serbia, said:

Two battalions of Bulgarians, with two batteries, made an attack on Oct. 30 against our position near Krivolak. They were easily repulsed.

Continuing their operations in the Strumitz sector, our troops are making progress on the southern slopes of the frontier mountain chain.

The following communication from the Montenegrin War Office was received in Paris yesterday:

Fighting south of Vishegrad, (Bosnia,) continued Monday. The number of prisoners captured exceeded 300. A doctor, who is one of the prisoners, said the Austrians had more than 800 killed or wounded.

The enemy during the night attacked Troglav-Vouschido front and, after a hard fight, succeeded in occupying Troglav.

WOMEN HURL BOMBS AT BULGAR INVADERS

Children and Old Men in Serb Towns Also Fight Enemy Desperately.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—Fighting in Bulgaria has been far more desperate than in any former Balkan war, according to telegrams from the Bulgarian front, received at Budapest by way of Sofia and forwarded by the correspondent of The Post. M. Montchilow, President of the Sobranje, who has just returned from the front, is quoted as saying:

"In all Serbian towns, and even in the trenches, our soldiers found women, children, and old men who had been trained as bomb throwers and were generally quite expert. The civil population is taking a large share in the fighting and is even more desperate than the soldiers.

"There was not one Serbian village which Bulgarian soldiers entered, except in Macedonia, where they were not received with bombs and hand grenades from the hands of the civil population. Great numbers of bombs were found in almost every Serbian house. In many cases the Bulgarians were obliged to annihilate whole villages, the residents of which after apparently having surrendered, threw bombs into the streets at the entering soldiers. Even Serbian officers, after being taken prisoner, frequently hurled bombs into the faces of their captors. In Macedonia the civil population has not taken any part in the fighting."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—Dr. Svetozar Grgitch, the Serbian State physician with the Montenegrin Army, has arrived in London on his way to the United States. To a Daily News representative he said: "When I left my country the spirits of the army was splendid. Every Serb feels that he is fighting not only for his independence but for the existence of the nation. There are over a thousand women between the ages of 18 and 25 fighting with the Serbian Army.

"Their presence has an ennobling effect among soldiers. They are, of course, not officially attached to the army, but those who are wives live with their husbands at the front and have their own mess rooms. Many of the young girls are dressed as soldiers and they all carry arms.

"Now that the army has retreated, the question of food supply becomes more serious. The enemy has invaded rich agricultural districts and the Serbs have less opportunities of replenishing their supplies in the mountainous districts to which they have retreated.

"If the Allies can lend a strong hand in the Balkans I have little doubt that Rumania and Greece will join up against the common enemy, but it must be a strong hand."

SERBS BLEW UP ARSENAL.

Left No Buildings of Military Importance in Kraguyevac.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3, (via London.)—"Before leaving Kraguyevac the Serbians blew up all buildings of military importance," writes the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at the front. "The Serbians fought with unexampled bravery, defending their flattened trenches to the last.

"Kraguyevac was the connecting point for the armies of Generals von Koevess and von Gallwitz. From the north the left wing of von Koevess's forces approached, while from the northeast the German wing of von Gallwitz's army swung in near Batonica from the Morava Valley into the Lepenitza Valley, occupying positions on the heights, although delayed by enemy troops.

"The Austro-Hungarian troops advancing from Arandjelovac across the Topolai also met stubborn resistance from Serbian rearguards. Lack of barbed wire facilitated our approach to the enemy's trenches at Kraguyevac, and we took all these trenches at the point of the bayonet. One Austrian battalion captured 140 occupants of one trench, but in the other cases the defenders fought to the last man with the courage of despair.

"While these sanguinary rearguard fights were going on the main Serbian army and long columns of wagons loaded with war materials effected a safe retreat. The civil population evacuated the town some days before it was captured."

GREECE BENT ON NEUTRALITY.

French Observer Finds Aversion to Entering the War.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says:

"King Constantine and the Greek Government are considering the situation from a strictly military viewpoint and are firmly resolved not to launch out on an adventure the result of which is far from clear. They are also determined to avoid a conflict with the Central Powers.

"In other words, Greece will take up arms against the Bulgarians only if she finds herself in any way whatsoever threatened by the latter; but Greece, if she fights, intends to do so on her own account, not on that of either of the European groups.

"German efforts to induce Greece not to give facilities to the Entente Powers so far have failed. The King is his own adviser, and that constitutes the basis of Greece's present policy. Popular sentiment favors the Allies in general, and France in particular, but the people have no desire to plunge the country into the horrors of war, the last struggle in the Balkans being still present in memory. They regard Bulgaria, nevertheless, as their hereditary enemy, but have implicit confidence in the King to do the right thing at the right time.

"The situation in Macedonia of a certainty causes anxiety, but the anxiety is diminished by the presence of the allied troops, which is considered a guarantee against Bulgarian invasion.

"The point of view in official circles is that the landing of the Allies in Macedonia was not effected with the object of serving Greek interests, but of stopping the German advance on Constantinople—a vital question for the Allies."

CRITICISM IN RUSSIA FREE.

Czar's Foreign Office Says So in Defending Its Policy.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—The Foreign Office has authorized the following statement:

"The fact that some Russian newspapers are adopting a critical attitude toward the Foreign Office may possibly receive undue importance abroad by persons who assume that Russian newspapers are necessarily either inspired or under narrow restrictions. Neither is true.

"The Foreign Office rarely exercises the right of offering the press gratuitous suggestions unless the interests of the State imperiously require a cautious attitude by the newspapers toward current questions.

"The Foreign Office assumes that an institution or a man that is not talked about is not worth talking about. Criticism is free and is not resented, though sometimes it is unfair. It actually, and naturally, foresaw the trend of Turkish policy, but, not hunting for additional enemies, deferred the outbreak of the war as long as possible.

"The history of the recent Russo-Bulgarian relations is somewhat similar. The Foreign Office saw a year ago that Bulgaria probably would align herself with Germany and Austria. It tried to prevent this happening, and, when it became inevitable, to defer the breach. This policy became impossible only when Bulgaria invited German and Austrian officers into the staffs of its armies."

POURED GOLD INTO BULGARIA.

Allies Gave Millions for Anti-War Movement, Teuton Report Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 3. (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"According to a dispatch from Sofia to the Poster Lloyd of Budapest, the Entente powers distributed many millions in Bulgaria during the time of mobilization and in the last days preceding the nation's entrance into the war, to assist the anti-militaristic movement," says the Overseas News Agency.

"In several cases it has been proved that 500,000 francs, ($100,000,) was given to members of the Opposition."

Paget Hospital Staff Is Well.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—The Bucharest correspondent of The London Times sends word under date of Sunday that he has received a telegram from Lady Ralph Paget, stating that all the members of her hospital are gathered at Uskub and are safe and well. They are receiving every courtesy at the hands of the Bulgarians.

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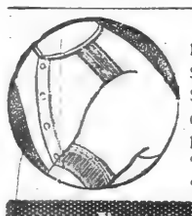
"'Heart of the Sunset' does for Texas what his other novels have done for Alaska and the Canal Zone. . . . Mr. Beach has won his popularity because of the wealth of vividly told and swiftly moving incident which carries his story forward to its climax, and in this respect his latest novel is fully equal to those which preceded it."—*Boston Transcript.*

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ALLIED VICTORY BRIAND'S ONE GOAL

Not Until Durable Peace Is Made Certain Will France Cease War, He Tells Deputies.

FIGHTS FOR CIVILIZATION

Declarations of No Desertion of Serbia and Fuller Allied Co-operation Are Cheered.

CONFIDENCE VOTED, 515 TO 1

Socialist Leader Hooted for Hinting Opposition to Retaking Alsace and Lorraine.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—In a vigorous and eloquent speech, Aristide Briand, the new Premier, set forth to the crowded Chamber of Deputies today the firm determination of the French people to continue the war until victory was won and a durable peace assured. Several times the assembled legislators rose to their feet and acclaimed the virile utterances of the Premier, and at the conclusion of his address and a brief debate, a vote of confidence in the new Government was passed by a vote of 515 to 1 amid a tumult of applause.

"France will not sign a peace agreement until after her restoration by right of victory, and until she shall have obtained all guarantees of a durable peace," was one of Briand's statements that provoked the wildest enthusiasm.

Still another scene of patriotic emotion followed when M. Briand said in his peroration:

"France in this war is the champion of the world. She is fighting for civilization and liberty. A durable peace can be given the world only when France and her allies have reconquered the liberty of the peoples in the enjoyment of their autonomy. Then why vain discussion? Grant us today unanimous confidence. Do not follow us blindly—and judge us by our acts."

In the subsequent discussion another tumult was aroused by M. Renaudel, the Socialist leader. After criticising the working methods of Parliament and asking for closer co-operation between the Parliament and the Government, he remarked:

"Let the war be for national defense. Let us drive out the enemy; let us revenge Belgium and Serbia, but let us annex no part of the enemy's territory."

The speaker's final remark was taken to mean that the Socialists were opposed to the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, and a storm of protests arose. M. Renaudel left the tribune hooted by the entire Chamber, with the exception of the Socialists, who applauded as soon as quiet had been restored.

Andre Maginot, former Under Secretary of War, still limping from a serious wound he received in the Champagne, arose, and amid great applause stated that the soldiers in the trenches had not charged M. Renaudel to speak for them.

A Call for Co-operation.

Premier Briand read his declaration to the Chamber of Deputies and M. Viviani read it in the Senate.

"We are at war," said the Premier. "The hour is for action. Toward action all the efforts of the Government must be directed. The essential task of the Government is the utilization of all the vital forces of the nation with a view to war, and to combine and associate with this object all public services. Only by close and incessant co-operation will victory be obtained. Every one must accomplish his task. Once all responsibilities are established every fault, every failure will be punished.

"That is the program of the new Government. It is the very image of the nation—to form the most complete union in the face of the enemy.

"France never had an army more worthy of victory. The Government, aided by Parliament, must furnish all means to these heroes whom we salute with emotion and pride.

"Every day of bravery of our soldiers and our chiefs, united in mutual confidence and in devotion to their country, adds to the glory of France.

"Until the end and assured by their bravery is attained they will fight in full confidence, under the command of the great chief who leads them and share his calm faith in final success. With such an army, with such a chief, with a navy which so efficously supports it, all hopes are permissible, and the country, assured as to the outcome of the war, will follow its developments with serenity and imperturbable calm.

"This high standard of national conduct, which has been in evidence for fifteen months, obliges the Government to consider the question of the censorship. This question must receive a solution which has been sought for some time and is rendered possible by the attitude of the press, which, in the interest of the national defense, itself demanded control. The Government, with the collaboration of the press, will find in the application of the laws the necessary reconciliations between liberty and authority. We derive our power at once from your confidence and from national opinion.

France Not the Aggressor.

"We appeal to your co-operation. We know that your foremost intention is to second the action of the Government. On its part, the Government is ready to accomplish the whole of its task and assume all responsibility. It desires particularly to facilitate your supervision of its acts and will take every occasion to enlighten you by communicating, through regular collaboration with your commissions or collaboration directly with you, all information to which you have a right.

"It is by a union of the nations, the Parliament, and the Government that we will pursue the war to the end, to a victory that will drive the enemy from all invaded territory; from that which has suffered from invasion for several months as well as that which has suffered it for so many years.

"France has not disturbed then peace. Resisting all provocation, she did everything possible to maintain it. It was premeditated aggression that no sophism can ever succeed in justifying that imposed war upon her. She accepted war without fear, and she will not cease the struggle until the enemy has been mastered. It is only when right shall have been restored by victory and when she will have obtained every guarantee for a durable peace that France will sign a peace.

"This end the allied nations will reach by a close union. Every day tightens the bonds that unite them—bonds further strengthened by the adhesion of Japan to the agreement of Sept. 5, 1914, by which the powers undertook a solemn engagement not to conclude peace separately.

"We prize co-ordination, by which the efforts of the allied nations may and must be rendered more nearly complete and prompter in execution. As difficult as it may be to establish it over fields so distant and varied, we are resolved to realize it by more frequent and more intimate contact. The journeys of General Joffre to Italy and to England, the receptions given him, and the decisions reached between the General Staffs have permitted them to arrange for a more complete concert of action in the present and for the future.

Will Never Abandon Serbia.

"Replying to the appeal of the Serbians, France at once went to their help. We are in full accord with the British Government concerning the conduct of military operations in the Balkans. France and her allies will never abandon the heroic nation whose resistance compels the admiration of the world.

"The present enterprise of Germany in the Balkans attests the failure of that nation's efforts in the principal theatres of hostilities. Thus, because its offensive has been broken on the French front and on the Russian front, it attempts this diversion. It seeks in this way to keep in suspense the opinion of the world, to which she commences to reveal signs of weakness, under the appearance of power after so many months of frantic propaganda.

"Her hopes will be shattered. The Central Powers may postpone defeat, but they cannot prevent it.

"As for us, we are decided to go to the very end. Our enemies cannot count upon either fatigue or weakness on our part. After having weighed our task, we intend to pursue it, as heavy as it may be, to the necessary issue. We have the will to vanquish. We shall vanquish in the end."

Deputy Maurice Bokanowski, interpellating the Government on the ministerial declaration, called upon Premier Briand to be energetic and severe, even revolutionary; to make war instead of contenting himself with administering war.

Emile Constant asked of the Government greater severity in the treatment of Austrians and Germans allowed to reside in France, and demanded the cessation of the censorship of publications of a political character.

Several interpellations, not essentially hostile to the Cabinet, but more in the nature of requests for guarantees as to the policy of the Government, gave Premier Briand the occasion to show once more his great mastery over the Chamber, his broad grasp on all questions and his dexterity in meeting emergencies. The Premier was never more eloquent than in his simple development of the Government's views and in replying to the interpellations.

GERMANS WIN FOOTHOLD ON CHAMPAGNE HILL

Penetrate Advanced French Trenches Near Massiges, but Are Repulsed Elsewhere.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Charging Hill 199 near Massiges in Champagne after having bombarded it with suffocating shells, the German troops penetrated parts of the advanced trenches of the French position. Other attacks in the same region were repulsed, according to the night report of the French War Office, the only one issued during the day. Violent artillery duels are reported at various points along the front.

The Paris bulletin says:

On the Somme, near Frise, we shattered by camouflats (small mines) fired at an opportune moment important mine works of the enemy. Further to the south, in the section of Beuvraignes, the action with artillery and trench guns was particularly violent.

In Champagne a German attack, preceded by the usual bombardment of suffocating shells, attempted to reach our positions to the south of Chausson farm, in the sector of Massiges. The assailants were able to penetrate only some parts of the advanced trenches at Hill 199. We repulsed them everywhere else, inflicting upon them material losses.

In the Vosges our artillery concentrated effective fire on the enemy trenches and works in the region of Violu.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The enemy artillery displayed some activity today. It bombarded Furnes, Wulpen, Pervyse, Rousdamme, Oostkerke and Noordschoote. Our artillery replied with a retaliatory fire and dispersed enemy pioneers at several places before the front.

The text of the Berlin statement says:

There is nothing important to report.

On Souchez Brook, northeast of the village of the same name, we advanced to a trench section of a width of 100 yards, which, as it was in danger of being surrounded, was evacuated during the night.

East of Peronnes an English aeroplane was forced to descend. The pilot and officer were made prisoners.

GERMANS ACCUSE COSSACKS

Say They Killed Captives in Order to Get Into the Fighting.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—From an official source there was given out today what is described as a Russian army report, found on a prisoner of war. According to this report a Colonel of Cossacks notified his superior officer, Baron von Stempel, commander of the Second Brigade, that his troops found it necessary to kill a number of German captives so that they could participate in nearby fighting.

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP SUNK IN THE BALTIC

The Crew of the Suoz Landed in Sweden—One of Them Wounded by a Shell.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The German steamer Suoz was sunk by a British submarine yesterday off Karlskrowa, Sweden, in the Baltic. Her crew was landed in Sweden today. One of the men was wounded by a shell splinter."

Available shipping records contain no steamer Suoz.

'CAN WE HOLD OUT?' ASKS A GERMAN PAPER

Expresses Fear That Country's Enemies Will Succeed in Defeating Her by Famine.

GENEVA, Nov. 3.—Owing to the high prices of food in Germany, neutrals are leaving that country for Switzerland.

Under the heading, "Can We Hold Out?" the Neue Zeitung of Strassburg says:

"Hardly had we crossed the threshold of the second year of the war when, the question of bread settled, another anxiety faced us; namely, the dearness of the first necessities in the matter of food. Will our enemies succeed in defeating Germany by famine?"

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RUSSIANS FORCE HINDENBURG BACK

Take Two Heights South of Dvinsk, Compelling Him to Reform His Battle Line.

PRESS A GENERAL ATTACK

Apparently Reinforced, They Are Forcing the Fighting from Riga to Rumania.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Russian army in Galicia, under General Ivanoff, has won another victory over the Teutons in the Stripa River region, according to the Russian official reports. In the fighting in and around Sienikowce the Russians are said to have captured 5,000 Germans and Austrians. Further north, in Volhynia, there also is heavy fighting, and the Russians claim to have checked an Austro-German offensive which had as its object the capture of Czartorysk. About sixty miles south of Dvinsk the Russians have taken two fortified heights and 500 prisoners, compelling Field Marshal von Hindenburg to withdraw his lines at that point.

In fact, all along the eastern front the Russians, according to the German official report, are making a series of attacks from the Gulf of Riga to Rumania. It is admitted that the Germans under von Hindenburg were compelled to withdraw their lines in the lake district, but Berlin asserts that the other Russian attacks have been repulsed.

Russian Official Report.

The Russian War Office today made public the following official communication:

On the western front, in the region of Smok, the Germans attacked, without success, our troops near Ragatz and Kemmern. The enemy was driven back.

In the region of Dvinsk, by an impetuous attack, we succeeded in carrying two heights which had been strongly organized and the village of Platonostka, south of Lake Swenton, (about sixty miles south of Dvinsk). We made numerous prisoners and took some machine guns. Thus far the prisoners number four officers and 500 men, all of them Germans.

In the course of yesterday we repulsed enemy attacks against the villages of Gutaissavsieba, Kamerukha, Bridka and Komarow, taking 100 prisoners.

The Austrians who succeeded in crossing the River Putilowka, south of the village of Mashlyki, west of Durajno, were driven back and their pontoons destroyed.

Our troops, without firing a shot, approached the wire entanglements in the sector west of Novo Alexiniec and rushed the trenches, from which the enemy was driven out. We captured two officers and forty-two men.

The enemy, taking the offensive from the village of Seonuvia under cover of a very heavy fire, rushed the village of Semikovitze (Sienikowce). We opened an equally violent fire on the enemy outposts and batteries and made an attack which was completely successful. All the enemy troops who had penetrated the Semikovitze front, numbering about 5,000 Germans and Austrians, were made prisoners. Shortly afterward the enemy launched counterattacks. Fierce fighting continues.

Admits Hindenburg's Retreat.

The German War Office announced today that Field Marshal von Hindenburg had been forced to withdraw his lines between Swenton and Ilsen lakes, toward the northern end of the Russian front. The official statement follows:

Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Russians continued their attacks before Dvinsk. At Illoukst and Garbunowka they were repulsed. They stormed our positions in this region four times with extraordinary heavy losses. Between the Swenton and Ilsen Lakes we were forced to withdraw our lines. The Russians succeeded in occupying the village of Mikulischki.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: On the Oginski Canal the enemy advanced against the locks at Osaritchi, but he was repulsed. On both sides of the Lesowoe-Zatorysk high road the Russians again were forced to retreat. Five officers and 600 men were made prisoners, and three machine guns were captured.

The troops of General von Bothmer still are fighting for the northern part of Sienikowec.

To and Fro in Sienikowce.

The official statement from Austrian General Headquarters issued today reads as follows:

Fighting on the Stripa continues. The Russians are being reinforced. North of Buczacz a Russian attack collapsed under our fire. Fierce fighting north of Bieniewa for the possession of Sienikowce lasted the whole day.

The Austro-Hungarian counterattacks mentioned yesterday resulted, after a variable battle, in the ejection of the Russians toward afternoon from the village. During the night new Russian counterattacks were delivered, in consequence of which some of the houses were lost. The fighting continued today north of Sienikowce.

Austro-Hungarian and German forces under General von Linsingen's command penetrated the main Russian position near Bielgow, west of Czartorysk. Five officers and 660 men were taken prisoners. Three machine guns were captured.

Otherwise the situation in the northeast is unchanged.

GERMANS' CAMPAIGN HALTED?

Russian Military Critic Says They Are Intrenching for the Winter.

PETROGRAD, (via London.) Thursday, Nov. 4.—Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, telegraphing from Russian headquarters, says a strategic calm has set in along the entire Russian front, and that the Austro-Germans, compelled to suspend their aggressive operations, are everywhere preparing for a positional campaign on their present line.

"The enemy," Colonel Shumsky adds, "is constructing an elaborate system of trenches and fitting them with stoves and otherwise protecting them against the Russian Winter. Meanwhile his rear is being organized with feverish activity. Roads are being repaired or built, permanent railways restored, field lines laid down, bridges rebuilt, and Russian fortresses reconstructed with their faces to the East."

Colonel Shumsky thinks that instead of there being any danger for Riga and Dvinsk, the German positions on those fronts are more unfavorable than elsewhere.

RUSSIA WARNS PERSIA NOT TO JOIN GERMANY

Informs Teheran Government That Its Independence Is in Danger.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—Russia has notified the Persian Government that the Anglo-Russian Convention, providing for the maintenance of Persian integrity and independence, will at once lapse if the rumors prove true that Persia has concluded a special agreement with Germany and Turkey.

This information was conveyed to the Persian Government by the Russian Minister at Teheran.

The Minister's declaration, it is explained, applies not only to the present Cabinet, but to any Persian Government that should think of linking the fate of its nation with that of countries at war with Russia.

RUMORS OF PEACE COME FROM BERNE

Continued from Page 1.

but for the conquest of Asia. Germany is representing to the Vatican that she is prepared to open a vast field for the extension of Catholic influence in the Orient. This field had been gradually abandoned by France and Italy, and it has now fallen entirely to the lot of Germany, which can impose terms exceedingly advantageous to the Vatican policy on the populations in Asia Minor.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The foreign press has recently published reports that Germany is disposed to prepare the way for peace negotiations, and is fostering efforts initiated by others in this direction.

"A British newspaper asserts that Germany is responsible for the agitation for ending the war. All these reports and rumors are pure inventions."

ROME, Nov. 3.—The Messaggero asserts that Count Albert Ehrensvard, the Swedish Minister to Switzerland, is taking the principal part on behalf of Germans who favor peace negotiations in an effort to bring them about.

Count Ehrensvard, the Messaggero says, attempted some time ago to organize a league of neutral States for the defense of their interests, and is now using his influence in favor of peace, counting on the support of Switzerland.

Pope Benedict expressed regret today to Cardinals who made inquiries that he was unable to give any hopeful assurance as to a likelihood of early peace negotiations. Embassies of the allied powers here all officially deny that there is any foundation for the reports that a peace movement is under way.

ZURICH, Nov. 3.—The Neue Zuricher Nachrichten, which is in close touch with clerical circles, denies that Prince von Bülow came to Switzerland with the object of opening peace negotiations, since, under the present circumstances, such proposals could come only from the Quadruple Entente.

The newspaper says, however, that it is not impossible that the Prince will meet certain political personages at Lucerne, notably Giovanni Giolitto, formerly Italian Premier, who, it is reported, is about to arrive there incognito.

The object of the interview between the two statesmen, it is said, would be to study the possibilities of peace between Italy and the Central Empires. In this case a tentative discussion might result in definite overtures. No foreign politician is known to have arrived at Lucerne thus far.

On the other hand, the Lausanne Revue says there was a meeting of eminent ecclesiastics of different nationalities a few weeks ago at the Capuchin Monastery at La Val Sainte Fribourg to inquire into the possibilities of peace. No information has been obtained as to the result of the conference.

GENEVA, Nov. 3, (via Paris.)—The Journal de Genève says it is able formally to deny that Prince von Bülow has met ex-Premier Giolitti, Mgr. Marchetti, or any other Italian of governmental or diplomatic standing.

The Journal adds that it is generally believed in Berne and Geneva that Prince von Bülow is at Lucerne, not to treat for a general peace, but to discuss with the Delegate of the Vatican certain questions, such as that of Poland. The newspaper adds that Prince von Bülow is not accompanied by any diplomatic or military personage, but is traveling alone with Princess von Bülow and their personal attendants.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Corunna says that Prince von Bülow, who is now in Switzerland, is expected to arrive there on board the Dutch steamer Tubantia.

Formal denial is made in a statement issued at the German Embassy that Prince von Bülow intends to discuss possible peace terms here and in Washington.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—Peace rumors and the mysterious journeys of Dr. W. S. Solf, German Secretary of State for the colonies, to The Hague, and Prince von Bülow to Switzerland are having an effect on the German Stock Exchange, according to a Berlin letter to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

This letter reports great activity on the Berlin Bourse, where the shares in companies engaged in the manufacture of war materials have become less attractive than formerly. Speculators are now directing their attention to industrial and other securities which are likely to come into request with the resumption of German foreign trade and the securities of international character which might profit by international agreements.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, however, warns speculators against being misled by baseless rumors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Germany's secret negotiations for peace have fallen flat in Holland, even the most pro-German Dutchmen considering the terms preposterous. I gather that the man behind the plot is Dr. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary. Dr. Solf recently visited Holland, preserving great secrecy about his identity, but his presence in the country became known to a Dutch newspaper.

It was officially announced in Germany that he merely was traveling to Brussels and had stopped in Holland to visit the picture galleries. Dr. Solf stayed three days at The Hague, paid visits to the Dutch Foreign Secretary and Dutch politicians who were known to be friendly to Germany. Other Germans of note were in Holland at the same time, including, it is said, Count von Radowitz of the German Foreign Office. Before Solf left Berlin he had interviews with the Kaiser and the Chancellor. Those who saw him at The Hague gathered the impression that even in official circles the Germans are war sick and in a hurry to finish the conflict before Christmas.

PRESIDENT SEES MRS. SEWALL

She Gives Him the Message of the Conference of Women Peace Workers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, representing the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Peace, which held a convention in San Francisco this Summer, was received today by President Wilson. Mrs. Sewall told the President, by direction of the conference, that the majority of women in the United States were earnest advocates of plans to bring about peace in Europe.

Another caller was Mrs. W. A. Holman, wife of the premier of New South Wales, who called to pay her respects.

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GERMANS HOARDING MONEY OF BELGIUM

Apply Moratorium to Debts Due Aliens, but Collect Claims of Belgian Banks.

OBSTACLES TO AMERICANS

Financial Bait Offered to Tempt Refugees Who Fled Before the Conquerors to Return.

American bankers that have to get money from Belgian banks under the German rule are performing operations much like that on the proverbial turnip. If they apply for money they are met by a Belgian moratorium enforced by a German Controller, but if the Belgian banks want anything from the Americans the claims must be paid without delay.

The German idea is that there is no moratorium which applies to foreigners or to Belgian refugees if the banks have claims against them. Belgians who happen to be out of their country at this time can expect accommodation from Belgian banks, for a determined effort is being made by the Germans to induce as many Belgians to return to their native land as possible.

Before the Germans took possession of the country the Belgians had provided for certain moratoriums. The Germans, after they had captured the little kingdom, placed all the banks under a Commissioner General of Banking of their own choosing, and he in turn assigned a Controller to visit each Belgian bank every business day to sit with the Directors and to demand explanations of everything which aroused his curiosity.

The original moratorium provided that no bank should pay a depositor more than 1,000 francs every fortnight, but recently this amount has been increased. The Germans are making close limitations on the sending of money out of Belgium, for they declare they will have none of it go to their enemies. Funds may be sent to cities of the Teutonic Allies and also to Holland. When an American banker wants to get money from a Belgian bank now he has to do it through agents in Rotterdam or Berlin. There are no considerable sums in the Belgian financial institutions belonging to American capitalists, for before the coming of the Germans most American banks and private bankers were able to get the greater part of their money out of the kingdom.

Etienne de Sadeleer, son of Louis de Sadeleer, who was Minister of State of Belgium, said last evening when seen at the Hotel Touraine, that there was no telling when there might be a sudden change introduced by the Germans which would complicate the financial situation in Belgium.

"It seems to be the policy of Germany," he said, "to get as many people back to Belgium as they can and to keep money in the country. If a Belgian in a foreign land desires to get some of his money he finds that the moratorium is applied to him very strictly. If he owes the banks anything he can claim no benefit of delay unless he returns to Belgium. As far as foreigners are concerned they are not considered as being within the provisions of the law.

"The German controllers are exercising a very strict supervision over the banks, but they declare that what they are doing is no more than the renewal every two months of the moratoriums which were in effect when they arrived in the country. There were in Belgium many banks owned by foreign capital when the Germans entered the country, and from some of these the Germans took large sums, giving receipts therefor. The German idea was that these foreign institutions had more money than was needed for the transaction of business."

The relief societies interested in Belgium are able to send money into Belgium. For the Belgian away from his native heath, however, financial operations are made as complicated as possible. Belgian business corporations having offices in this city find that they cannot communicate direct with their head offices.

Business men who have no affiliations with the foes of Germany and are willing to go on record as intending to send no money to subjects of the Entente Powers are able to do business through branches of the Deutsches Bank. The general conditions, however, are cumbersome. The transactions must all be in marks, eighty marks being held as the equivalent of 100 francs.

KING HAS BAD NIGHT; SUFFERS MUCH PAIN

The Lancet Says He Is Severely Bruised, But Is Otherwise Uninjured.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The physicians in attendance on King George, who was injured last week while at the French front by the fall of his horse, gave out the following bulletin today:

"The King has not had so good a night. He is still in some pain. His general condition has improved, and he is now able to take solid food."

The Lancet says it is in a position to state with authority that the accident to King George resulted in severe shock, much bruising, and pain.

"But there has been no more serious outcome to his dangerous mishap," adds The Lancet. "There is no evidence whatever of any visceral lesion or any fracture. Although his Majesty is still confined to bed, this is necessitated solely by the muscular stiffness following the bruising."

BLOCKADE NOTE EMPHATIC.

Lansing's Message Likely to be Delivered to Grey This Week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—At the instance of the British Embassy, copies of the latest American note to great Britain, protesting against interferences with neutral shipping, will be handed to the British Ambassador and the French Ambassador in Washington simultaneously with the delivery of the note by Ambassador Page to the British Foreign Office, which is likely to be this week, when the special messenger from Washington arrives.

It is learned that Secretary Lansing's note contains some sharp passages, and is very emphatic in condemnation and protest against some features of the British Orders in Council. Particular objection is made to that part of the British Order in Council under which cruisers have diverted from their voyages and detained for long periods in British ports American vessels bound for neutral ports of Northern Europe.

But though the issues are understood to be strongly presented by the United States, they are not regarded as beyond the reach of diplomatic treatment at this stage. It has been intimated by Sir Edward Grey in the British Parliament, however, that the subject is nearing a phase when a satisfactory adjustment can be reached only by means of an international commission.

ITALIANS REPULSE STRONG ASSAULTS

Drive Back Enlarged Austrian Forces and Say They Have Made New Gains.

ROME, Nov. 3.—Austrian counterattacks undertaken with augmented forces in an effort to retake positions lost by them have failed, according to an official statement issued at the headquarters of the General Staff. The bulletin says:

The enemy, hastily reinforced, attempted by repeated counterattacks to check our offensive and recapture important positions taken by us. The attacks, mostly made at night and most violent, broke against the solid resistance of our troops and have not slackened our offensive.

Such actions were fought on the night of the 2d and the following morning, first on the Sextenstein, at the head of the Rienz; second on the Meizli in the Monte Nero zone; third at Zagorainthe Plava section; fourth along the slopes of Monte San Michele on the Carso Plateau. Everywhere the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses.

Our offensive yesterday gave us further successes. At Zagord we began to occupy houses in the upper part of the village and took seventy-two prisoners. On a height west of Goritza fierce fighting developed in the outskirts of the village of Ostavia. Three hundred and seventeen prisoners, four of whom were officers, together with arms and munitions, the quantity of which has not yet been fixed, remained in our hands.

On the Carso our infantry, well supported by artillery, succeeded after a hard struggle in capturing a considerable number of the trenches which covered the rugged plateau. We took a score of prisoners, two machine guns, and abundant material.

UDINE, Nov. 2, (via Paris, Nov. 3.)—Fort Hansel, centre of the Austrian system of fortifications around Malborghetto, dominating the road from Pontafel to Tarvis, has been "bottled up," according to Italian reports. All the surrounding heights have been occupied with Italian heavy guns, rendering the fort powerless.

Austrian regiments fighting on the Isonzo-Carso line on Oct. 21 to 24 lost more than half their effectives, says the Idea Nazionale. Unable to save pieces of heavy artillery, the Austrians rolled them into ravines and torrents. Twelve and seventeen-inch guns placed on Mounts Santo and Sabatino to defend Gorizia were dismounted by Italian artillery fire.

VIENNA, Nov. 3. — This report of operations on the Italian frontier was issued by the War Office today:

The Italians have uninterruptedly continued their efforts against Gorizia on the front from Plava as far as the northern section of the Doberdo Plateau.

Very strong forces yesterday again attacked, but were everywhere repulsed. In these attacks several Italian regiments lost half of their effectives. At midnight airships dropped numerous bombs on Gorizia.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Lack of reserves and ammunition caused the breakdown of the Italian offensive in the Isonzo region after a battle lasting two weeks," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"On the Italian side at least twenty-five infantry divisions and two groups of Alpine troops, totaling 320,000 men, took part in the fighting in this region, the artillery arm consisting of 180 heavy cannon and 1,300 lighted guns.

"On the front in the Tyrol there were engaged at least eleven infantry divisions, that is, 170,000 rifles, 100 heavy cannon and 700 other guns.

"On the Isonzo front between Oct. 21 and Oct. 29 the Austro-Hungarians captured 67 officers and 3,200 men. The Italian losses are estimated at 150,000 men."

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BRITAIN TO EXPLAIN SEIZURE OF HOCKING

Will Answer Page's Request by Declaring Transfer of Ship Was a German Subterfuge.

EXPECTS QUICK SETTLEMENT

Washington Thinks Arbitration Will Be Needed—Company's Officials Preparing Brief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Within the next few days, it is expected, the British authorities will make to Ambassador Page a statement concerning the seizure of the steamship Hocking, which was taken into Halifax by a British cruiser and held for the prize court.

The Ambassador, acting under instructions from Washington, asked today for the reason for the seizure, and it is understood that the facts are being put into an official report which may reach him by the end of the week.

The seizure was the first since the abrogation of Article LVII. of the Declaration of London, and this has given rise to a question in some quarters whether the British authorities would be able to satisfy the American Government that the seizure was entirely legal under interpretation of international law. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed today, however, that no apprehension existed that Great Britain would get into serious conflict with the United States on account of it, but that, on the contrary, it was expected the British explanation would probably be satisfactory to Washington.

The alleged action of German vessel owners in resorting to the use of the United States flag to protect cargoes which were being shipped from America to Holland or other neutral ports, thence to be transshipped into Germany, was what inspired England to abrogate Article LVII., under which ship and cargo were protected by the flag flown. This alleged use of the American flag is held by the British authorities to be wrong in that it is only a subterfuge. The official feeling in official circles is that the United States will agree that the new rule of compelling ships to show their papers, proving the ownership of the vessel as well as the cargo, no matter what flag is used, is legitimate.

The British attitude is that because of the evasiveness of the Germans the character of a vessel cannot be determined by the flag flown as the Declaration of London set forth. It is argued that as a means of determining the precise ownership the stopping of vessels and subsequent inquiry can work no harm. The authorities here feel that they are privileged to do this in wartime on an enemy.

It will be explained to the United States Government through Ambassador Page that the ships and cargoes will be held only long enough for investigation into the ownership of the vessel, and that the inquiry will be speedy. If it develops that the ships are wholly or partly owned by Germans the British authorities will reserve the right to hold the vessels as prizes of war, but in every instance the facts will be laid before the American Government before final judgment so that the United States may present any facts which it deems necessary.

Washington Looks for Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Settlement by arbitration of the case of the steamship Hocking, seized by a British cruiser off the Atlantic coast, is forecast here as a result of the new issue which has arisen between the United States and the Entente Allies over the question of determining the nationality of merchant ships.

The seizure of the Hocking is the first since the British Government's change of police, conformable to the French rule that a vessel's nationality is determined by ownership and not by flag. This position is at variance with that of the United States.

Great Britain and the United States heretofore have virtually been agreed that a vessel's nationality is determined by the flag she is entitled to fly, so that ships under German or Austrian flags were considered fair prizes.

Speedy Trial in Prize Courts.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 3.—The writ, served on the steamships Hocking and Hamborn, seized by British cruisers and brought here, shows that they are to come into the prize court within eight days and be tried for "condemnation as good and lawful prizes."

The writ does not state specifically why the ships are held, but it is understood that the validity of their recent transfer to American registry is to be tested.

The authorities apologized to the American Consul because the Stars and Stripes had been hauled down on the Hocking.

Company Will File a Brief.

A detailed statement will be filed with Secretary Lansing by the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, owner of the steamship Hocking, giving the names of stockholders in the company and affidavits as to their citizenship. The stockholders are said to number fifteen and to be all American citizens. Allegations that German money was used to purchase the Hocking are denied by company officials.

The officers of the company are working with their attorneys on the brief to be presented as part of their protest against the seizure of the vessel.

CALLS BRITISH STAFF INFERIOR TO GERMAN

Lord Haldane Wants It Strengthened and More Consulted by the Cabinet.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—Viscount Haldane, former Lord High Chancellor, in delivering the Presidential address in the London School of Economics last night, devoted most of it to the General Staff.

"Between 1906 and the outbreak of the war," said Lord Haldane, "our General Staff had grown into a valuable organization, but with the outbreak of the war many of the officers went to the front, and the Staff, accordingly, suffered. But the nucleus remains, and many distinguished Staff officers are still available."

It would be prudent, Lord Haldane continued, to study the procedure of the Germans. They had thrown their strength into the Genral Staff work, and only a good General Staff could hope to play chess successfully against such a staff as the Germans possessed.

He said he believed the direction of the German campaign had been almost entirely in the hands of the General Staff. It had made blunders, but it also had obviously given the Germans the advantage of having the best and most precise advice worked out in every detail. The military situation, surveyed as a whole, showed that the German command had worked out such advice, and that the German Ministry had backed it up. Great Britain could not afford to be behindhand in this matter.

Lord Haldane said he believed much of the outcry against civilian Cabinet committees would cease if it were known they had constantly before them detailed advice from the General Staff. This was a vital necessity which he said he was glad to think the Cabinet and Lord Kitchener would not be likely to overlook.

When he recently visited headquarters, Lord Haldane said, he found some twenty-five officers on General French's staff.

"It has been a drawback," the speaker continued, "that we have not had a General Staff for fifty years such as the enemy has had, instead of for only about a decade. If we had had five times, or even three times, the number of trained staff officers many of our difficulties in the field could have been got rid of. Our staff officers are a match for the Germans in quality, but we need more."

In conclusion Lord Haldane dwelt on the necessity of doing the utmost in the direction of improving education to fit the country for the tremendous competition that would arise in the commercial and industrial fields after the war. The present easy-going system, he said, would not serve in the coming struggle.

NEW GERMAN CURBS ON CORRESPONDENTS

Messages Must be Unchanged in Publication Abroad and No Hostile Headlines Written.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—By order of the military authorities, all the foreign newspaper correspondents in Berlin are being required to sign a paper practically binding themselves to print nothing offensive to Germany. Among the correspondents who have been obliged to sign the agreement are some American correspondents, who had been made to promise to file three copies of every dispatch, one to be kept by the Foreign Office and another at the headquarters of the general staff.

They have been obliged also to promise that their telegrams will not be altered in any way by the editors receiving them, and that no headlines unfavorable to Germany will be printed above them. They furthermore have agreed to remain in Germany until the end of the war.

It is stated that a majority of the correspondents signed the agreement rather than run the risk of being expelled from the country.

SPAIN SENDS SHIP FOR WAR MUNITIONS

German Market Closed, Almirante Lobo Comes Here for Some Needed Supplies.

The Almirante Lobo, a Spanish Government transport, is here to take back to Spain many tons of munitions for use by the Spanish Army, particularly in the fighting in Morocco. The ship arrived last week and anchored in the Hudson off Fiftieth Street, where it lies surrounded by many railroad floats.

The presence here of the boat caused some wonder, particularly when the munitions began to be loaded, and many thought that Spain was preparing to put an army in the field in the European war.

The reason for the purchase of munitions here, it was learned last night from an official of the Spanish Government, was Spain's inability to get munitions from Germany, her usual source of supply. Spain has three factories which are working day and night to turn out arms, but the supply has remained exceedingly low. Most of the ammunition is for small arms.

It was also learned that the shipment will include many pieces of machinery for arms making, to be used in new factories now being built in Spain. Most of the ammunition and much of the machinery were shipped from Bridgeport.

The Almirante Lobo is being loaded slowly and probably will not be ready to sail for Spain for two or three weeks.

ASQUITH DEFENDED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

But Even Morley's Defense Includes Sharp Criticism of the Censorship.

THE COALITION ATTACKED

Baron St. Davids Wants Ministers Who Make Mistakes 'Scrapped'; Would Call Privy Council.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—Cabinet responsibility, the conduct of the war, and the censorship were discussed, criticised, and defended at a short sitting of the House of Lords last evening. The session proved a somewhat tame affair after the great debate in the House of Commons the night before.

Baron St. Davids, who has gained a reputation for outspokenness since he became a member of the Upper Chamber, started the discussion by demanding that a full meeting of the Privy Council, which is composed of some hundreds of members from all parts of the empire, should be called to discuss the present position of affairs. Unlike most of the critics of the Government, he believed that the war would have been better conducted by the late Liberal Government than by the present coalition. The late Government, he said, carried on the war with great vigor, while, since the formation of the coalition, no extraordinary vigor was noticeable. He said that those who had made mistakes should be "scrapped," and that hereafter no man should hold office merely because of former services, or rank or wealth.

"England Could Get Rid of Asquith."

Lord Willoughby de Broke said that Premier Asquith should be held responsible for all mistakes.

"If Russia could get rid of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the middle of the war," he said, "England could get rid of Asquith."

Viscount Morley of Blackburn deprecated the attacks on the Premier and pointed out that when he left the Cabinet he did not trouble the Lords with any reasons, which he considered good practice, especially when the country was at war. Speaking of the censorship, he asked the Government to take steps to prevent official interference with the publication of intelligence unless it was calculated to prejudice military and naval operations. The freedom of the press he declared to be as important as the greatest constitutional issue, and he agreed with Lord Selborne when he spoke of the stupidity of the censor's actions. Everything which made the enemy think the country was afraid of the truth was an encouragement to its foes.

Lord Morley deplored the effect on neutrals of "the ostrich-like activities and childish insincerities" of the censorship and added that he had never seen a Government or an Administration less in need of a censored press than the present one. He had never been addicted to undue glorification of the infallibility of public opinion, but it was not half so fallible as the opinion of Monarchs and Ministers, even Prime Ministers. They leaned on public opinion, good or bad; and how in the world were they to lean on free, full, and correct public opinion unless the public had free, full, and correct information as to the facts on which that opinion rested? It seemed, he said, as though the censors had a standing order to "keep the barometer nailed fast and set fair."

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, who replied to Lord St. Davids and Boron Willoughby de Broke, pointed out the difficulty of calling together the Privy Council and said that Premier Asquith, while he might be considered responsible, was not responsible departmentally, and promised that at the proper time the Government would not shirk inquiry into the conduct of the war.

Baron Ribblesdale pointed out that Premier Asquith had assumed responsibility for "the past, present, and future." He could not see what more was wanted.

Buckmaster Defends the Censorship.

The Lord Chancellor, Sir Stanley Buckmaster, replying to Lord Morley, said he believed that a strict and vigorous censorship was required for the safety and protection of the troops. The censorship was designed to prevent imprudent war cables from being sent abroad and to prevent home newspapers from printing anything that might be of use to the enemy.

Because of lack of experience, the early history of the Press Bureau, he said, was deplorable, and its actions were often unjust and unreasonable, but never intentionally unfair. The statement that the London editors were dissatisfied with the Press Bureau as it existed today was absolutely contradicted by the facts. In his experience bad news was never kept back; but he did object to cables passing through this country which "disseminated German lies."

After Viscount Bryce had pleaded for fuller and speedier recognition of the gallantry of the troops the debate was adjourned until Monday.

CALL CARSON'S ATTACK FUTILE

British Observers Think the Premier's Position Strengthened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons has brought about a triangular arrangement of personalities which promises as diverting developments as the average three-cornered French farce. Sir Edward Carson and Lord Northcliffe complete the trio in which the Prime Minister figures as undoubtedly the most happy in securing the confidence of his countrymen.

Sir Edward, who, since his resignation from the Cabinet has been painted by his friends as the strong, silent man for whom the nation has been looking to control its destinies, made a clear bid for the post which is jocosely spoken of as "the leadership of the Opposition" in the House, where there is no regularly constituted anti-Government party. His speech at first was listened to sympathetically; it ended in bewildering the House. He taxed the Cabinet with having no plan to deal with the Balkan situation. Members openly thanked Heaven that the Government had refused to have anything to do with Carson's plan, which amounted to little more than the coercion of Greece. John Redmond neatly hit off the situation when he asked Premier Asquith if he wasn't sorry for his failure to follow Mr. Redmond's advice not to include any Irish leader in the coalition Cabinet. Sir Edward Grey completed the rout of Carson by pointing out that the latter had completely misunderstood certain phases of the international situation.

"Mr. Asquith's speech yesterday was a reply to The Daily Mail," wrote Lord Northcliffe in that paper today. The Westminster Gazette comments thus:

"There happened to be a thunderclap just when the frog had come to the top of his pond and done his morning croak.

'It's answering me,' he said, and croaked again to the bursting point.

'He's answering us,' say the professional whimperers this morning in dealing with the Prime Minister's speech, and proceed to fresh exercises in self-inflation and boasting vanity, which, if any of their readers have a glint of humor, let alone a sense of propriety, should dissolve the whole whimpering business in ridicule."

NO COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Visit of New Zealand Ministers to London an Isolated Case.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—The announcement is made that there is no present intention to hold an Imperial Colonial Conference in London, and that the coming visit of the New Zealand Ministers to London is for the purpose of their holding a consultation with the Government.

TALK OF NEW GERMAN LOAN.

Much of the Last One Spent in Winning Bulgaria, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I learn from Berlin that preparations for the issue of a new loan of $2,500,000,000 are being made. The prospectus probably will be published in January.

From a trustworthy source I learn that about $1,750,000,000 of the last loan already has been spent for military purposes. About half of this sum was spent in winning over Bulgaria, in payments to Turkey, and in other similar ways.

275,000 IRISH RECRUITS.

Tim Sullivan's Grandnephew Scoffs at Tales of Pro-Germanism.

Stories of disloyalty in Ireland and consequent failure in recruiting, as well as of extensive pro-German propaganda, are denied by Maurice F. Healy, in a letter just received in this city. Mr. Healy, who is engaged in recruiting for the British Army, is a grandnephew of Timothy Healy, the Nationalist member of Parliament, and grandnephew of the late Timothy D. Sullivan. His criticism of Irish-Americans of pro-German proclivities gains point from the fact that he is partly of Irish-American descent.

"I have now spoken," he writes, "in three out of the four provinces, and I suppose I have made not far from 200 recruiting speeches. All these were made at meetings varying from 100 to 2,000 people. At the largest meeting there never were more than six or seven policemen. There were no military present other than the bandsmen and speakers. Only at three of these meetings was there any attempt at hostility; these were three meetings at Foster Place, Dublin, and the three meetings gave up seventeen, twelve, and fourteen recruits, respectively. All the other meetings were most friendly, and almost all produced large contingents of recruits.

"There are now nearly 275,000 Irishmen serving in the army and navy. This means one out of every fifteen people in Ireland. The German Army before the war was supposed to have a war strength of four and one-half millions. This works out at about one in sixteen—and, mark you, that was on a conscription basis. In this war Ireland has raised a voluntary army stronger in proportion to the population than the conscript army of the German Empire. And every one of these soldiers has his people at home backing him up. Where on earth could the pro-German movement in Ireland get its strength?

"The real fact is that outside of Dublin there are not more than a few hundred pro-Germans in Ireland. In Dublin there are, perhaps, as many more—possibly even a thousand. These make as much noise as a million. Every one of them seems to have his own private newspaper. I never saw so many little papers in Dublin. None of them have sufficient advertisements to pay for the printing, and nobody ever seems to buy them; so they cannot have a circulation large enough to support them. Whence comes the money? Whence came the money to post copies of 'Ireland, Germany, and the Freedom of the Seas' all over Ireland in envelopes bearing the names of respectable merchants? Some German money has actually been traced, and there must be any amount of it flying through the country.

"The people, however, who really amuse me are the Far Away Hillsiders. Having turned their backs upon their own country, they now calmly inform us that the real Ireland is in America, and we must run our native land upon the lines laid down by them."

ENGLAND TO BORROW $1,250,000,000 MORE

Makes a Total of $7,550,000,000—Commons Adopts Plan to Tax Foreign Firms.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Another vote of credit will be introduced in the House of Commons next week, according to an announcement made by Premier Asquith today. The amount was not stated, but it is expected to be £250,000,000, ($1,250,000,000.)

The present war expenditures are at the rate of £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) daily, the recent increase being largely due to advances to Great Britain's allies and expenditures on ammunition. The new credit when voted will suffice to carry on the expenditures until January.

Critics of the Government will take advantage of the credit vote to raise another debate on the political and military situation, as they are disappointed at the brevity of the debate, following Premier Asquith's statement on Tuesday.

Commons agreed today to the proposal of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a modification in the income tax so as to bring under the act foreign firms doing business in this country through agents.

At present the agent, by a technicality, escapes paying an income tax on profits. This new plan will also catch the foreign exporter, who invoices goods to an apparently independent firm in England at prices showing nominally little or no profits. Hereafter the income tax on these transactions will be based on a percentage of the output.

If an additional credit of $1,250,000,000 is voted by Great Britain's legislators the total British credits since the war began will total $7,550,000,000. The figures for all the Allies except Serbia and Montenegro are as follows:

Great Britain	$7,550,000,000
France	4,240,500,000
Russia	3,020,500,000
Italy	400,000,000
Japan	50,000,000
Total	$16,160,000,000

Germany's credits have totaled $7,500,000,000, having been voted as follows:

August, 1914	$1,250,000,000
December, 1914	1,250,000,000
March, 1915	2,500,000,000
August, 1915	2,500,000,000

The amounts voted by Austria are hard to estimate because what has been pledged by the Crown and what by Parliament has not been definitely established. In a speech in the Reichstag on Aug. 20, when Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, asked for the credit of $2,500,000,000 he incidentally threw this light on the Austrian transactions:

"Our ally, Austria-Hungary, has thus far raised some 8,000,000,000 crowns ($1,600,000,000) through long-term loans, an accomplishment which, in view of its economic condition and the wealth of its people, deserves the greatest recognition."

It has been ascertained that the loans thus floated amounted to less than 60 per cent. of the credits pledged by the Crown and Parliament. Thus Austria-Hungary's total indebtedness due to the war up to Aug. 20 would be in excess of $2,666,000,000. This, added to Germany's credits, would make the total amount raised by the Central Empires over $10,166,000,000.

GET AMERICAN ADVICE IN RULE OF POLAND

Germans Engage Dr. Kellogg to Make Suggestions as to Work of Relief.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (via London.)—Dr. Vernon C. Kellogg, Director of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, arrived in Berlin today. Dr. Kellogg is going to Warsaw, where he will spend a week in investigating conditions preparatory to making recommendations to the Warsaw Government for Polish relief.

Dr. Kellogg is making the journey at the request of the German authorities in Warsaw and the German General Army Headquarters, who have arranged the visit without the knowledge of either the Berlin Government or James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador. Dr. Kellogg, after spending some days in the City of Warsaw studying statistics, plans to make a tour of Poland and observe the actual conditions, after which he will formulate suggestions for acceptance or rejection by the Germans.

CAVE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Unionist M. P. Succeeds Smith, Promoted to be Attorney General.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—George Cave, Unionist Member of Parliament, has been appointed Solicitor General in succession to Sir Frederick Edward Smith, who has taken the portfolio of Attorney General, made vacant by the recent resignation of Sir Edward Carson.

George Cave has been a Unionist member of Parliament since 1906, and is 59 years old. He has been County Alderman for Surrey and Chairman of Quarter Sessions. He is known as the editor of "Sweet's Conveyancing and Gale on Easements." He is an Oxford graduate.

Sir Frederick Edwin Smith is 43 years of age, and since 1906 has filled a Unionist seat for the Walton Division of Liverpool, being one of the leaders of the party. He has written largely on legal subjects. He succeeded Sir S. O. Buckmaster as Solicitor General on the reorganization of the Asquith Cabinet on May 26. Smith also is an Oxford man.

GERMANS' ELABORATE DEFENSES IN BELGIUM

Trenches Constructed and Bridges Built in the Eastern Part of the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German military leaders have recently been giving close attention to the work of constructing a defense line in Eastern Belgium.

The Scheldt forms a great support for this line, a fact which indicates the distance to which the Germans expect to retreat if the move is forced on them. Many bridges are being thrown over the river, and around Antwerp there is being constructed a huge system of defenses. There are trenches on both sides of the river. A bridge has been built at Dendermonde (sixteen miles east of Ghent,) and now one is being constructed to the north of the city at a point where the Germans long since laid down concrete beds.

Certain roads in the neighborhood of Ghent and Thielt have been robbed of stone paving in order to repair the main communication roads. This work goes on increasingly, and there are daily reports of men taken forcibly from various towns and villages to carry on work intended for the further tightening of the hold of the hated invader.

Sentences for refusal to comply continue to be passed all over the country. At Mons a group of ninety men received sentences ranging from two months to five years.

GIANT SUBMARINE TRAPPED BY BRITISH

German Undersea Craft, 240 Feet Long, Launched Only Two Weeks Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Liverpool Post publishes the following from its London correspondent:

"I have heard an interesting story, which I believe worthy of credence, of the inglorious career of the latest German U-boat. She was 240 feet in length, with a 20-foot beam. In addition to torpedo tubes she carried four guns of fairly large calibre.

"She was launched a fortnight ago at Stettin and within a few hours of leaving there she was securely caught in one of the traps we so skillfully laid for these craft.

"Our experts have, I believe, made an inspection of the latest prize, and find that in this branch of naval construction the enemy has nothing to teach us."

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Skating Season "Arrives"

THE vogue for skating is heralded this Winter as becoming even more popular than dancing. Never before in America have we anticipated this sport as a social accomplishment, though Canada and half of Europe have always included it as an important Winter diversion. The big public rinks are on the eve of opening, and it is said that some of New York's most prominent hotels are installing rinks where will be worn fashionable costumes especially designed for the purpose.

The following list contains garments appropriate for skating.



Macy's Sporting Goods Department has a full line of the latest models in Spalding's hockey skates, also the regulation clamp skates, skis and hockey sticks.

Women's Suits

Women's skating costume of fine quality broadcloth banded with Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), consisting of coat, skirt, pantalettes, hat and combination muff and skate bag—circular skirt—short jacket, belted, with circular peplum. Fur collar, cuffs and bottom of jacket and pantalettes. Colors—Plum and green. $64.75

Another suit is a copy of a Bernard model in velveteen. Short cut, smartly flared in back. High close collar, trimmed with bands of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat). Full, flaring skirt with French belt. Claret color, navy, brown and black. $48.75

Women's Suits and Skirts Dept., Third Floor.

Women's Blouses

Charming skating blouse of Georgette crepe—full sleeves. Turn-back buttoned cuffs. The newest note of this blouse is a captivating monk's hood trimmed with tip coney fur, buttoned to the back of the collar. All delicate shades. $9.49

Radium Crepe de Chine blouse. Full sleeve, deep cuff fur-trimmed at wrist edge. Collar to be worn high or turned back, trimmed with white hair fur. Fastened by fur-tipped silk cords drawn through decorative button-holes. In delicate shades. $5.49

Women's Blouse Dept., Third Floor.

Skating Skirts

Smart plaid velvet full skirt. Shallow yoke deepening at sides for inserted pockets. Jet buttons down the front. In red, or green plaid. $8.94

Bannockburn shawl skirt with fringed tunic draped, and falling in deep points on each side. Fitted yoke buttoned over hips with long tailored tabs. Belgian blue, old gold and green. $8.94

A second Bannockburn shawl model with straight lines. A deep fringe forms the hem edge of the skirt. Yoke pointed over hips. Tailored side pockets. Very smart. Blue, mustard, and green. $4.96

White English Corduroy skirt with fullness gathered into full heading at the belt. Buttoned at both sides. Tailored pockets. $7.94

Semi-circular skirt in warm brilliant plaids. Full skirt, wide loose belt. An interesting feature is the side pockets, semi-Capuchin in shape. $12.74

Womens' Suits and Skirts Dept., Third Floor.

Women's Skating Coats

Wool-jersey coats. Medium length lined with silk jersey. Large square collar trimmed with white coney fur. Deep patch pockets. Hem finished with four-inch band of white coney. Wide sash. Rose, Copenhagen and mustard. $28.75

Silk jersey coat lined with wool jersey. Deep sailor collar of white coney fur. Side pockets. Wide belt with square jersey covered buckle. Rose and Copenhagen. $36.75

Tailored Norfolk jacket of knit-cloth. Narrow belt. Self-colored buttons. Blue, green and old rose. $6.94

Brushed wool scarfs. Wide scarf with deep fringe ends. White with combination of color in all popular shades. And colors with white combination. $1.96, $2.49 & $2.96

Women's Sweater Dept.—Third Floor.

Men's, Women's and Boys' Skating Shoes

Black box calf leather shoes. Lace extra low at the toe. Goodyear welt, first quality oak soles. Padded tongues. Reinforced at ankles. Black eyelets. Buckle and strap over ankles.
Boys' shoes, $3.74 the pair | Women's shoes, $3.96 the pair
Men's shoes, $3.96 the pair

Skates for Men and Women

Spalding Ice Skates—Hockey Club, No. X.E. Synthite steel blades, hardened and tempered. Nickel plated. Highly polished. Sizes 8½ to 11½, for $2.79 the pair.
Other Spalding skates for 94c to $4.69 the pair

No. 3 Union Hardware Co. Ice Skates, runners made of tempered, full polished union steel. Heavy nickel plate. $1.24 the pair

No. X. 3 Union Hardware Co. Ice Skates. Made of same material as No. 3. Blades are flanged. Made for attaching to the shoes. $1.69 the pair

No. 28½ Ladies' Clamp and strap back skates, flanged runners. Union tempered steel. All parts highly polished nickel plate. $2.39 the pair
Other skates for 98c to $2.97.

We are unable to specify every model and quality carried in our complete stock. The above mentioned are a few of the popular styles.

Mackinaws for Men

All wool. Norfolk models, or plain box models with belts. High collar. Four button lengths. Excellent skating coats. Brown, green and gray plaids. $5.74, $7.49 and $8.49

Men's Sweaters

All worsted. Shawl collar, shaker knit sweaters. Maroon, gray, dark green and white. Sizes 36 to 46, for $5.94
Other sweaters from $1.98 to $16.74.

Men's Sport Sets

Imported sport sets, including sweater, scarf, cap and gloves in the latest stripe effects. $18.74 complete.

Men's Skating Caps and Scarfs

Light weight worsted caps 39c each. Shaker knit all wool skating caps at 79c each.

All-wool scarfs in the latest shades and heather mixtures, for $1.24 to $3.96

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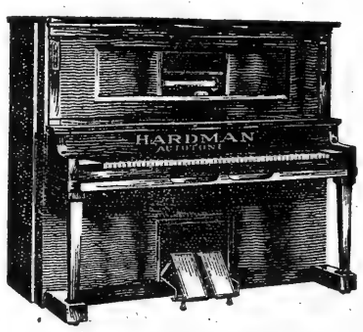
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Heavyweight, navy, green, or black $5.75
Double Plush, rubber interlined $7.00
Mohair Plush Robes *at* $7.50
Brown weave mohair face with back of black.
Mohair Plush Robes *at* $13.50
Extra fine long pile double plush; navy, brown, or black.
Box Cloth Robes *at* $18.50
Navy, brown, maroon, green or black with English check lining.
Raccoon Fur Robes *at* $69.50
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Jap Mink Fur Robes *at* $98.50
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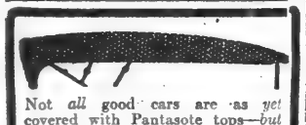
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THE DESIGNER



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CHOATE CHAMPIONS NATIONAL DEFENSE

Host at Luncheon of State Committee Appointed for Preparedness Campaign.

PLEA MADE TO CONGRESS

Resolutions Ask President Also to Take Action—Whitman and Menken Also Speak.

That the United States is not in any particular or in a single respect prepared to defend itself and that the time is at hand to make it ready was the keynote of a speech delivered by Joseph H. Choate, at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The occasion was a luncheon given by Mr. Choate for the members of the New York State Committee on National Defense, appointed a few weeks ago by Governor Whitman to co-operate with the National Security League in a nationwide campaign for adequate national preparedness. In addition to the members of the New York State Committee there were present yesterday representatives from Chicago, Boston, New Haven, and other cities.

Those present at the luncheon, besides Mr. Choate, were Governor Whitman, Martin H. Glynn, Benjamin B. Odell, Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann of Buffalo, Simon Guggenheim, William M. Calder, Colonel G. Creighton Webb, S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League; Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, George W. Perkins, Colonel Lorillard Spencer, Eversley Childs, Mayor Joseph W. Stevens of Albany, Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany; Judge Elbert H. Gary, Seth Low, Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France; Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, William Hamlin Childs, Bainbridge Colby, William Hayward, Arthur Curtiss James, Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago, Osborne A. Day of New Haven, Thomas R. Proctor of Utica, George H. Cobb of Watertown, Guy Murchie of Boston, Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, Francis M. Jencks of Baltimore, William F. Dix, Henry L. West, and C. B. Hubbell.

Appeals to Congress.

A resolution offered by Bainbridge Colby and adopted near the close of the meeting follows:

Whereas, The reports of the General Staff and Naval Board prove that the United States is not adequately prepared against attack, and the necessity of protecting this country is the most vital issue before the American people, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the New York State Committee on National Defense, appointed by Governor Charles S. Whitman to co-operate with the National Security League, Inc., that as complete preparedness is the best possible assurance of peace, we urge upon the President and his advisers further serious consideration of the need of the country for prompt and complete protection. Especially we appeal to Congress to make public the reports of the General Staff of the Army and General Board of the Navy and through early legislation give effect to the recommendations of these experts, as in the present world crisis we believe the American people are willing cheerfully to meet the cost of national insurance; and be it further

Resolved, That we request all citizens, through organization and personal endeavor, to aid in furthering the cause of preparedness in order that our splendid structure of free Government, with all that it means to civilization, may be preserved to coming generations.

Mr. Choate, who is the Honorary President of the National Security League, made the first speech. He told of the organization of the league by men who hated war, did not believe in militarism, and who desired peace above all things, and, desiring it, believe that the surest way to keep and maintain it was to be prepared to defend it. Self-defense, he added, was the first duty of every nation, as well as of every man.

Unprepared, Says Choate.

"On looking into the matter of national defense," said Mr. Choate, "and seeking the best possible advice that I could get from the best authorities of the army and the navy, I found that the nation was not in any particular or any single respect ready for self-defense, and that the duty of preparing the nation rested upon the people of the nation. The object of the formation of the league was to arouse public sentiment to the danger that hung over the country in case of attack, and through them, if possible, to reach the representatives of the people at Washington, through whom the often repeated and long-neglected advice of the Army Staff and the Naval Board could be carried into successful operation.

"As to the navy, they found there an immense amount of deficiencies, which I believe have already been admitted by the distinguished head of the navy himself. As to the army, they found an equal need of enlargement and strengthening, the particulars of which I will not go into before you. As to the militia, upon which in a protracted war or in case of a protracted attack the nation must rely for its defense, they found also an immense amount yet to be done.

"When we think that out of 15,000,000 of men between the ages of 18 and 45, which I believe has been ascertained to be the number, 30,000,000 if things had gone a little differently yesterday and the right of suffrage and of carrying on war had been communicated to women—when we think that out of that vast mass of people able and ready there might not be found a sufficient force in case of the first attack being resisted, there might not be found a sufficient force to come to the rescue of the nation and save it.

"Then as to the aeroplanes, they are absolutely wanting; I do not wonder at that because of the history of aeroplanes and aircraft altogether. When The Hague Conference met in 1899, of which my friend, Mr. Low, was a distinguished member, they discussed the subject of aircraft. They found it was something they did not know anything about and could not find out about at that time, and they resolved that the sending out of any projectiles from any kind of aircraft should be forbidden for the space of five years.

In The Hague Conference.

"When we met at The Hague in 1907 or 1908, those five years had long since expired, but we found we could not come to any clearer view of the subject of fighting in the air than Mr. Low's convention. One of the British delegates declared with a great deal of fervor, that 'the two elements, the land and the sea, were sufficient for war, and that the air and the sky ought to be reserved for peace.' And we voted to renew the prohibition of casting projectiles from any aircraft until after the adjournment of the third conference, which never has met and perhaps never will meet.

"Well, that is the situation. That is the condition of things that we found existing here—that great preparation was wanted and it was all to be accomplished through Congress, and Congress could only be reached through the general action of the people. The map that you see on the wall gives some idea of this great work and of its breadth; the centres where branches have been established by the league and points of address to the people.

"Now, I don't know that I can help this company organize by any more extended remarks. Governor Whitman has in his wisdom, and I think to the great benefit of the country, appointed this committee of responsible citizens gathered from all parts of the State, for the purpose of organizing here today and aiding the National Security League in their general purpose. I think we have already had a very great effect upon public sentiment. I saw in The World's Work, which I looked over yesterday, that they have taken a review of the press and that of 360 newspapers, I believe it was only six in all were opposed to our general plan.

"It seems to me that we have made some impression upon the Federal Government at Washington, also. I think the Secretaries of War and the Navy are very wideawake. They are prepared to recommend to Congress very decisive action. How soon what they propose can be put into operation I do not know. I am perfectly sure that pressure can be brought to bear upon Congress by this committee when it is duly organized and set to work which will have a very great effect on the movement for national defense."

Whitman Tells of Letters.

Governor Whitman spoke for New York State. He said he had received letters from all parts of the State commending the movement and expressive of the appreciation that so many prominent and busy men were willing to give their time and energy to the matter of national preparedness. The Governor read that part of the Federal Constitution which guarantees "to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion."

"While the committee," he continued, "is not, from a governmental standpoint, official, it is certainly in the interests of the people of this great State—and certainly called upon, if you will permit me to say it—it is the patriotic duty of its citizens to make inquiries for the purpose of determining whether the Government of the United States is in position to protect this, our own State, against invasion—which is one of the obligations and duties which rest upon the Government. I mean nothing political when I say, rest upon the Federal Administration. It is proper that you take such steps as seem wise to see whether proper measures have been adopted for the protection of our State, and if you find that such is not the case, it seems to me that it is not only your privilege but your duty, so far as you may be able, to suggest such means or measures and to exert such influence as you may have.

"I do not mean to speak in flattery, but I know what influence of such men as you here have, who have the confidence and faith and trust of the people of your State. I know how great that influence may be. And it is more than fitting and proper that you should make such plans and adopt such as will consider the condition of the situation so that such influences may be brought to bear on our Federal Government as will insure proper protection for the State of New York.

"The primary purpose of this committee is to co-operate with the National Security League and other leagues and other organizations. It is unnecessary to say that, I assure you—and I know those who know me will believe me that I say what is true—that there is absolutely nothing political, or I might better say partisan, about this movement. It has been my effort, as it has been the effort of the Security League, to make this committee not of partisans or factions or classes of any kind, but representative of the best citizenship of this State.

"If you feel that the committee should be increased, I am ready and willing at any time to make any additions to it you may desire. It is my opinion that the work of committees of this kind can be carried on when it is not too large, and I am inclined to think this committee is large enough; but I will be willing at any time to add to it as you may desire, if after deliberation you think it should be increased.

Promises to Co-operate.

"In closing it is fitting to say for the administration at Albany—and I am sure that I can speak for the other members of the administration—and for the Legislature and men that compose both houses of the Legislature, as well as the administration—without regard to politics—that if there is any practical way we can aid you in your work to advance the interests you represent, to work in co-operation with you, let us know and we will be ready and glad to do so.

"I wish you godspeed. The citizens of this State can be engaged in no better work. You can direct your attention in no work at the present time that has greater issues for the State which we love than the work you are about to undertake."

Mr. Menken, President of the National Security League, was the last speaker. He said it was the opinion of the league that getting Congress to act, in view of adverse interest and conflicts of opinion, was a matter of grave moment, and that if the league was to succeed it would need the sympathy and co-operation of the citizenship of the country. The problem, he added, was too big and too great for any single organization to bear, and the co-operation must be complete.

DEPICTS NEW HAVEN IN BENEVOLENT ROLE

Defense Will Contend Road Benefited Both Public and Concerns Absorbed.

STEAMSHIP DEAL TAKEN UP

Buyer Limited Earnings of Small Company — Letters on Joy Line's Competition.

For the first time yesterday the defense in the trial of eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the Federal District Court obtained the chance of cross-examining one of the important witnesses for the Government. Through Charles F. Choate of Boston it showed that Charles C. Goodrich of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company had not so much to complain about in the absorption of his company by the New Haven.

It is understood that the line suggested by the questions of Mr. Choate will be one of the principal methods of the defense. There can be no doubt of most of the facts which the Government is proving, but two different complexions can be placed on those facts. The Government is picturing the New Haven as a greedy corporation gobbling up every species of transportation facility in its hunger for monopoly, whether it was to the advantage of the public and the smaller companies or not. The defense will set itself to show that the public was benefited, while in some cases the companies bought up were made more prosperous by the mergers.

R. L. Batts of counsel for the Government made Mr. Goodrich give the details of the agreement the Hartford and New York Transportation Company formed in 1901 with the New Haven. One of the principal clauses provided that when the transportation company had earned $183,000 in any year from freight it should shorten its season so as to make no more.

Mr. Goodrich also told how the New Haven acquired the stock of the Hartford & New York Company in 1905, and how he continued to operate as General Manager the line, of which he had been President and practical owner. After that time the company became one of the New Haven's agents in purchasing other concerns, and as such bought the physical property of the United States Transportation Company, which by that time had taken over the Joy Line. Moreover, it purchased the Maine Steamship Company and converted its freight steamboats, the Bunker Hill, the Old Colony, and another into passenger vessels.

Depended on New Haven.

When Mr. Goodrich was taken over by Mr. Choate he showed the complete dependence of the Hartford & New York on the New Haven, which made it possible for the railroad to get possession of the steamboat concern. During the Winter, when the ice formed in the Connecticut River, the steamboat company could not deliver its frieght along its inland route, and, so it had to deliver by rail through Saybrook, Conn.

To carry on this business an agreement concerning rates was necessary with the New Haven, and Mr. Choate showed that, except the clause limiting the business of the Hartford & New York, the agreement of 1901 merely set down in black and white the current business practice.

"You were charging less than the New Haven to some points?" Mr. Choate asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Goodrich. "Sometimes we were giving rates from 20 to 40 per cent. less than the railroads. Then the New Haven met our rates except on the express business. As it could carry the express matter so much more quickly than we could it could always obtain a better rate than we."

"Did you not retaliate with a circular, in which you offered to send freight to inland towns, with which you had no railroad connections?"

"I got up a circular," the witness admitted cautiously.

"Putting in many towns to which you couldn't possibly have delivered freight profitably?"

"I wanted to bring the New Haven to terms," said the steamboat man, "by showing what could be done if it tried to crowd us. Then I called on Martin C. Knapp and told him my trouble, and he said there was business for both of us, if we would only use a little common sense."

Mr. Choate, satisfied with having suggested that the New Haven was acting in self-defense against the Hartford & New York concern, went on to show that in spite of the agreement the Hartford & New York had not done so badly by the merger. Thus in 1903 the earnings of the steamboat line exceeded the limit contained in the agreement by $10,000. In 1904 by $6,000 and in 1905 by nearly $40,000.

To put this before the jury the defense offered its first exhibit, consisting of a chart of the earnings of the Hartford & New York, showing that they were constantly rising during the years in which Mr. Goodrich had complained that the New Haven had "crowded" his company, and that the gain in gross earnings in ten years was $90,000.

Mr. Goodrich explained how he had had a conference with Charles S. Mellen, and had been told that he might continue to operate the transportation company as general manager and might charge whatever rates he pleased as long as the company earned for the New Haven 5 per cent. on the money given for it. It was also brought out that the price the New Haven paid was fair, as the steamboat concern had been earning 5 per cent. on its stock for years and the railroad took it over at 80.

Advantage to Public.

There was also advantage to the public in the merger, Mr. Choate showed by Mr. Goodrich. Mr. Mellen directed the witness to buy coal barges and to charge the same rate for hard and soft coal from New York to Hartford as from New York to New London. This meant that the Hartford purchaser got his coal fifteen cents a ton cheaper than before.

Since the New Haven acquired the company, Mr. Goodrich said, there had been no increase of rates, and some diminution. Mr. Batts examined his statements closely in re-direct examination, but did not shake them.

There ensued a tedious identification of documents and letters by means of Morris K. Dugan, Secretary to the President of the New Haven, and Frederick P. Holbrook, General Freight Agent of the New Haven from 1901 to 1908.

As Mr. Holbrock was testifying, the defense asserted that it had the right to cross-examine witnesses upon this identification. Frank M. Swacker for the Government urged that the only desire he and his colleagues had was to present the case to the jury in its chronological order, and they feared that it would get confused if there was any departure from this custom.

Judge Hunt decided for the defense, but Mr. Choate had not been asking Mr. Holbrook questions long before it was evident that it would lead to the hopeless confusion of the case through the introduction of matter out of its chronological order. So the Court stopped the cross-examination for the time being.

After William F. Hickey, a clerk in the New Haven offices, had identified other papers, the Government began to put in letters connected with the capture of the Joy Line. This was a rival of the New Haven's Providence & Stonington Steamboat line, and was bought up in 1905, and yesterday the Government sought to show that the attack began on it in 1900.

Letters from James W. Hall, Vice President of the New Haven, to various officers, were read by James W. Osborne, who for the first time took an active part in the trial. They told of the running of the steamboat Massachusetts between Providence and New York by the New Haven in the Summer of 1900. The fare charged was only $1 each way, and Mr. Hall instructed his subordinates to be careful to assert that there was nothing connected with the Joy Line in this new service.

Other letters showed that the Joy Line met the competition, and so the New Haven cut the rates by the Massachusetts to 75 cents.

Mr. Osborne read the letters with such emphasis that DeLancey Nicoll asked:

"Are you going to be at the wheel during the whole of this joy ride?"

"I shall be near it, if not at it," was the reply.

The trial will continue this morning.

SUBWAY NOT A CASUALTY.

Court Holds Hammerstein to Agreement with United Booking.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday denied the application of the Hammerstein Amusement Company for an injunction restraining the United Booking Offices of America from refusing to supply it with attractions for its Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

The plaintiff made an agreement with the defendant in 1907 to refrain from engaging in the vaudeville business for fourteen years within the district bounded by Fortieth and Forty-eighth Streets, Fifth Avenue and the Hudson River, except in the Victoria Theatre, which went out of business on May 1. The consideration for thus restricting the business of the plaintiff was the payment of $225,000.

When, by reason of the new subway and the exactions of the Building and Fire Departments, the plaintiff found it wise to forsake the Victoria, the defendants refused to supply the people necessary for carrying on a vaudeville business in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The plaintiff said that lack of this service would mean a loss of about $220,000 a year.

It was also said that the agreement with the defendant provided that it should not stand in case of fire or other casualty, and that the building of the subway and the worry and loss it caused was in fact a casualty.

The court decided that needed city improvements were not casualties within the meaning of the agreement, and refused the injunction. An injunction was also refused to the defendant in a cross-action which sought to prohibit the Hammerstein Company from continuing in business within the restricted area.

BARNARD ALUMNAE ELECTION

Trustee to be Chosen, No Candidate Getting 40 Per Cent. of Vote Cast.

The Associate Alumnae of Barnard College has elected officers for 1915-1916 as follows: President, Clare M. Howard, 1903; First Vice President, Eleanor Gay, 1909; Secretary, Margaret Peck, 1914; Treasurer, Theodora Baldwin, 1900.

Other members of the Board of Directors are: Elizabeth Allen, 1902; Dorothy Brewster, 1906; Agnes L. Dickson, 1894; Mrs. George Endicott, 1900; Mrs. Hugh S. Lowther, 1912; Anna C. Mellick, 1896; Lillian Schoedler, 1911; Edith P. Striker, 1899; Mrs. George Sykes, 1903; Jean W. Lattick, 1895; Viola Lurck, 1913; Adeline C. Wheelock, 1897.

The election of an alumnae trustee to succeed Mrs. Herbert Parsons has not yet been completed. No candidate received 40 per cent. of the votes cast and a second ballot must be taken.

WAR AID ENTERTAINMENTS.

Prince of Wales and Polish Funds Offer Novel Attractions.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, through James Barnes, 50 West Fifty-fifth Street, Chairman of the local branch, announced yesterday that it would give a number of entertainments this Winter in behalf of the fund. The first will be held in the Assembly Hall, 105 East Twenty-second Street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Dances by members of the Pavlowa Ballet have been added to the attractions of the Polish Victims' Fund Benefit at the Hotel Biltmore tomorrow afternoon. They include Miss Plaskowiecka, who will dance the Paderewski minuet. There will be special features by others. The bazaar, for which especially elaborate preparations have been made, will be characteristically Polish.

ALLEGED AGREEMENT ON K-2 NOT FOUND

Lieut. Child Thinks He Saw Company's Promise to Admiral Little in Writing.

FILES SEARCHED IN VAIN

Submarine's Commander Tells Court His Early Fears About Lead Drops Were Baseless.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—A futile search for the alleged agreement between Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, and a representative of the Electric Boat Company, under which the company was to make good any defect in the batteries of the submarine K-2 which might develop after its acceptance for the Government, marked the opening of the defense today in the court-martial of Admiral Little for neglect of duty while an Inspector at the Fore River Shipyard.

All of the correspondence between Little and the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy was brought into court. No such agreement was in the files, and it was stated that repeated searches had been made, including one by the defendant.

Lieutenant Warren G. Child, who was Assistant Inspector of Machinery at the Fore River plant when the K-2 was built, devoted much of his testimony today to the alleged agreement.

"I have every reason to believe," he said, "that the agreement between Rear Admiral Little and S. A. Gardner, the Fore River agent of the Electric Boat Company, was reduced to writing. I think I saw it; it was on pink paper. There were two kinds of paper on the records, and I think this agreement was on pink paper when I saw it."

The witness said he had not seen this "pink paper" since the present investigation began. According to Lieutenant Child, a promise was made by Gardner to Little to guarantee the storage batteries in the K-2 for all time and offering to replace anything wrong as a result of lead drops. This, Lieutenant Child said, was inspired by the fears of Lieutenant Moses, the prospective commander of the K-2, that lead drops might appear after the six months' period.

During the afternoon the Judge Advocate, Lieut. Commander Alfred W. Johnson, introduced several papers for identification by Captain G. W. McElroy, Naval Inspector of Machinery at the Fore River plant. Capt. McElroy said they were all reports on the K-2. The pink paper agreement was not among them. In the opinion of Captain McElroy all the reports written by Rear Admiral Little were excellent studies of the subject to which he was assigned.

Lieutenant Radford B. Moses, first Commander of the K-2, testified that events had proved that his early fears of the injurious effects of lead drops such as were found in batteries of the K-2 were unfounded; that in fact the presence of the drops had caused no lasting troubles. Under cross-examination he was asked why he had changed his opinion, and he answered that he had not done so. He never had seen lead drops in batteries before, he explained, and his fears expressed after the discovery were based on the possibility of resultant harm rather than on any effect of which he felt certain.

Lieutenant Moses admitted having given an official opinion that Rear Admiral Little was responsible for defective workmanship on the K-2. It was as a member of a board of investigation, called to inquire into the trouble with the submarine after her trial trip, he testified, that he had said to other members of the board that Rear Admiral Little was at fault.

"On the second trial on Feb. 15, 1915, I did not report defects to the Board of Inspection and Survey because no defects had developed," said the Lieutenant. "The batteries then, fourteen months after the first preliminary trial, were working excellently. The first low cell developed March 2, 1915, about a year and five months after the batteries had been installed."

That the Solicitor General of the Navy Department may be called as a witness to counsel for the case of the prosecution was indicated when Judge Advocate Johnson read a letter from the head of the Deep Sea Legal Department. The Judge Advocate wanted to know if the Solicitor could be examined by deposition, in the course of which the Solicitor General would be asked what was the responsibility of the electric boat company with regard to the batteries of the K-2.

Commander Latimer objected to this and after the conclusion of an argument on this point the court was cleared. When the court-martial was reconvened it was announced that Commander Latimer's objections had been upheld, and that the Judge Advocate must notify the Solicitor General to appear in person if he wished to testify.

Another witness was Henry Grube, chief electrician of the K-2, who testified he never saw the cells of a battery injured by lead drops until he saw those of the K-2. He saw eighteen or twenty lead drops in the plates of the K-2 at Fore River, he said. Sixty of the 120 cells of the submarine's batteries contained lead drops when the K-2 was overhauled in March of this year at Pensacola. Many of the cells were short-circuited and, in the opinion of the witness, this short-circuiting was caused by lead drops.

Invite President to Military Show.

Major Robert S. Cook, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who is in charge of arrangements for the Military Show, which will open in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 15, left for Washington yesterday with an invitation to President Wilson and his Cabinet. There will be a Navy Night, with Secretary Daniels presiding, and an Army Night, when Secretary Garrison will officiate.

LIPTON COMING HERE.

Sir Thomas Hopes to Regain Health Impaired by Work in Serbia.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has been active in Red Cross work in Serbia until recently, when he returned to England for rest, is to visit this city probably within two weeks, according to a cable message received yesterday by George C. Boldt of the Waldorf, where he will stop before going West. His visit will include a tour of the United States and a trip to the Canal Zone.

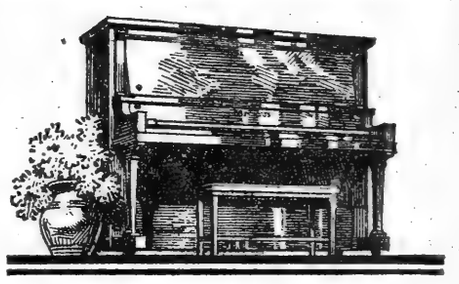
His visit, planned for a little more than a year ago, was postponed on account of the war. He was to have entered his yacht in the America Cup race. His health has been impaired by overwork in Serbia and his friends hope he will be benefited by a trip to America.

GAS KILLS TWO CHILDREN.

Crippled Girl May Have Leaned Crutches Against Key of a Jet.

Elsie Ederle, 12 years old, and her brother William, 11 years old, of West Fifty-second Street and the Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J., were killed yesterday by gas. The girl was crippled and used crutches to get about.

It is thought she left her bed to get a drink and upon returning put her crutches against the wall in such a way as to turn the key of a gas jet. The father of the children went to work at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and at that time there was no odor of gas. When the mother arose the girl and boy were dead.



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Conscription in the United States

"The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States."

At a time when the people of the United States are giving such serious consideration to the question of preparedness, the means used by President Lincoln, acting under the powers conferred upon him by the clause of the Constitution quoted above, to put conscription into force in the United States, are of particular interest.

The complete story of these methods **—given in detail for the first time—** furnishes the theme for an article by J. Ellis Barker in the November issue of Current History Magazine of The New York Times, and will prove of absorbing interest and of much present importance.

Other articles of world-wide interest include "Germany's England," a group of the articles by well-known Germans; "The Spirit of Russia," by leaders of the Duma, and the Third Balkan War, treated in masterly fashion by the leading statesmen of the Allies.

☞ The November issue comprehends the complete annals of the war developed during October, 1915.

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NOTED HARVARD MEN OPEN CLUB'S ANNEX

Dr. Eliot, Dr. Lowell, and Joseph H. Choate Speak at Alumni Organization's Dinner.

SEMI-CENTENARY OBSERVED

Celebration Marks Anniversary of the Club—Luxurious Quarters in the New Addition.

"The spirit of Harvard is essentially the spirit of liberty," said Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, speaking last night at the semi-centennial celebration of the Harvard Club, in its new buildings at 31 West Forty-fourth Street. "It is the spirit of liberty for the individual, for society at large—liberty in Government and education—which binds Harvard men together.

"But in these later days, since the beginning of the great war in Europe, we begin to hear that liberty must be limited, that it must be regulated. I have heard repeatedly from Harvard men in the last six months that to procure efficiency in peace and war there is great merit in implicit obedience. How is that as an educational doctrine among Harvard men? In the education we received it was not obedience which was taught to us, but self control and the development of personal initiative.

"Is it not true that the whole experience of this country shows that to obtain any sort of efficiency in the mass we must have for every individual freedom and the opportunity to develop initiative? Do we not believe that Pasteur's definition of democracy is the correct one—'democracy is that form of government which permits every individual citizen to do his best for the common good'?

"I believe our observation of the great war which has been going on for the last sixteen months should confirm us in the belief that under freedom for the people—freedom in the school, the college, in business—the greatest efficiency is to be developed."

Several hundred Harvard men who had met for the exercises which commemorated the semi-centennial and formally opened the addition to the club's buildings, cheered Dr. Eliot enthusiastically, and they cheered again when his successor, Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, told them that they had met not only to celebrate the opening of the buildings, but quite as much to celebrate the man under whose hand the great changes of the last half century had taken place in Harvard. Dr. Lowell's address was devoted to a prospect of Harvard possibilities in the next fifty years.

"That the university will grow and grow greatly," he said, "we cannot doubt. The era of great building is probably at an end, but we need a chemical laboratory, and we look forward to the time fifty years hence when the university will house practically all its students. We trust that the student body will become representative of the nation even more than it is now, and we hope that Harvard will have not only the admiration but the affection of her sister universities. At my inauguration President Hadley referred to me as the President of our greatest university, which shows that to a certain extent we have the affection and admiration of other universities already. You read the other day how Yale had of her own initiative disqualified five athletes for unwitting infraction of amateur rules, and you read that Harvard begged Yale not to do it. You may think that is quixotic, but I maintain that it is the true spirit of sportsmanship among gentlemen."

Joseph H. Choate gave recollections of the beginning of the Harvard Club and of his student days from 1848 to 1852, when he boarded in the college commons for $2 a week. He said that Harvard English was the best English he had ever heard spoken on either side of the water, called the Rev. Dr. Jared Sparks the best President Harvard ever had, "excepting present company," and paid a feeling tribute to his father, a Harvard graduate of the class of 1818, who, by many sacrifices, managed, on the slender income of a physician in Salem, to maintain four sons in the university at one time.

The speeches were preceded by a dinner at which some of those present were Dr. Lowell, Dr. Eliot, Mr. Choate, General Leonard Wood, Thomas W. Lamont, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Robert Bacon, Charles Francis Adams, 2d, Thomas Nelson Perkins, George von L. Meyer, Edmund Wetmore, Charles S. Fairchild, Austen G. Fox, Peter B. Olney, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Police Commissioner Arthur Woods.

After the dinner there was a mass meeting in the dining hall of the new addition, which began with the ceremonies attending the dedication. Amory G. Hodges, President of the club, presided, and Langdon P. Marvin, the Secretary, spoke for the Building Committee and gave a history of the execution of the work. E. Gerry Chadwick, for the committee, gave to the President the cancelled vouchers. A dedicatory poem by Edward Sandford Martin was read by Mr. Hodges, and a silver bowl was presented by othe Harvard Club of Boston through its Vice President, Odin Roberts.

The addition to the clubhouse is at 31 West Forty-fourth Street and 32 to 36 West Forty-fifth Street. Four floors contain offices, a coatroom, a bar, a dining hall two stories high, a reading room, a library, three private dining rooms, an addition to the card room, a billiard and pool room, and thirty-four bedrooms, all held for out-of-town members. On the fifth floor are two new squash courts, with dressing rooms, showers, and a barber shop, and on the top floor a sun parlor and swimming pool.

The Building Committee consisted of Charles S. Fairchild, Amory G. Hodges, Franklin Remington, Thomas W. Slocum, Langdon P. Marvin, John W. Prentiss, Nicholas Biddle, E. Gerry Chadwick, J. Otto Stack, and Paul L. Hammond.

FOUND WIDE PROSPERITY.

Secretary McAdoo Reports on Conditions in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, who has returned from a trip of inspection of public buildings in the West, said today that he found prosperity returning everywhere. With the new banking act in operation, he said, the country only needed an increase in its foreign trade to make depression impossible. This statement Mr. McAdoo used as an argument for the prompt creation of a merchant marine.

"There can be no doubt," Mr. McAdoo said, "that we have already entered upon an era of the greatest prosperity in the history of the country. Throughout my trip across the continent, both going and returning, I was impressed with the unmistakable evidences of prosperity, confidence and optimism in practically every line of business. The lumber industry, which has been depressed for the last seven or eight years, due to well-known economic causes, seemed to be the only exception to the rule, but even the lumber business is reviving.

"The industrial and commercial activity now prevalent throughout the country is based primarily upon the phenomenal economic and financial strength of the United States, the greatest of any nation in the world, and the awakening of our people to the great opportunities now open to them for the expansion of our foreign trade.

"If we avail of these opportunities and gain our share of the diversified markets of the world, we shall secure a stable and permanent prosperity of unparalleled proportions, because there will then be a constant demand for our surplus products which will keep employed, to the full, the energies of the nation. If we have broad foreign markets the law of averages will work and keep the demand for our products steady and constant.

"Depression in the markets in one part of the world will be offset by the increased demand in other parts of the world. It is because the United States has not heretofore possessed its full share of the world's markets that we have had such extremes of prosperity and business depression in the past. We have also been badly handicapped in the past by no adequate monetary system.

"Now we have a splendid monetary system created by the Federal Reserve act, and have the resources to finance our domestic necessities as well as the largest foreign trade that we can secure. Let us by some intelligent measure provide promptly a merchant marine under the American flag. It is an indispensable corollary to the Federal Reserve act and an imperative necessity for naval preparedness and commercial supremacy. With this accomplished nothing can stop or check our prosperity and future growth. I earnestly hope that the Congress may find a satisfactory solution of this very vital problem."

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN WEST.

Steel Mills Are Swamped with Orders from Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Extraordinary prosperity for Chicago and the Middle West is seen in the big orders which are now being placed by the railroad companies for new equipment. Thousands of men are being put back to work in the workshops and mills around here.

Buyers and users of cars and locomotives in Canada and the United States have placed orders with the American Car and Foundry Company, Standard Steel, Pullman, Western Steel Car and Foundry Company, and American Locomotive Works. The orders call for 187 locomotives and 19,678 passenger and freight cars. Inquiries were also made in the last two weeks for 210 locomotives and 14,920 passenger and freight cars.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has asked for bids on 9,000 new steel freight cars to replace old equipment. One-third of these are for lines west of Pittsburgh. About 200,000 tons of finished steel will be required to construct the cars, and their total cost is estimated at between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000. Early this week the New York Central Railroad ordered 6,000 new freight cars from the Standard Steel Car Company at Hammond.

Foreign orders for box cars placed with Chicago plants are: One thousand ordered by the French Government; 1,300 ordered by the Northern Railways of France; 1,500 ordered by the Russian Government.

Another order for 7,000 freight cars is to be placed in the United States by the Russian Government within thirty days.

ARRESTED AS THIEF IN BIG WAR CONTRACT

Pittsburgh Man Had $82,000 and Orders Worth $200,000 Belonging to Employers.

SENT AS AGENT TO ENGLAND

Came Back, but Failed to Report or Turn Over Business He Procured Abroad.

With European orders for war materials in his possession amounting to $200,000 and cash and drafts for $82,000, Harry Hartley of Wilkinsburg, Penn., a suburb of Pittsburgh, was arrested here yesterday on the charge of withholding these foreign contracts from his employer, the Mesta Machine Company of Pittsburgh.

Hartley was a guest at the Hotel Martinique. When he left his room there at noon yesterday and started up Broadway Detectives Picco and Sussilo of the Second Branch Bureau, who were in the hotel lobby, followed him to Broadway and Forty-seventh Street before they were sure of his identity. They took their prisoner to Police Headquarters, where the cash and contracts were put into a safe to await instructions from Pittsburgh.

A representative of the Mesta Machine Company said last night that Hartley was sent to England ten weeks ago to get war orders. He returned here ten days ago, and his wife came on from their home at Wilkinsburg to meet him. Hartley and his wife went together to their home, but on the following day he returned to New York, without stopping at the Mesta Company's plant or visiting its offices.

However, the officers of the company had learned that he had obtained the contracts, and an advance payment on them amounting to $62,000. George Merta, attorney for the company, requested the Pittsburgh Detective Bureau to notify the police here to arrest Hartley on a charge of larceny. When the Mesta Company was informed of his arrest, application was made for an extradition warrant to get him to Pittsburgh.

Hartley had 100,000 francs in cash, and drafts from a French bank payable to the order of the Mesta Machine Company, one for $12,300 and one for $50,000. Hartley said he had come here on private business, intending to return to Pittsburgh today and turn the contracts over to the firm, and he insisted that the concern had no legal reason for causing his arrest.

At Hartley's home in Wilkinsburg last night his wife said she expected him to return shortly, as his baggage had not been taken from the railway station at Pittsburgh.

LEAPS TO DEATH IN FEVER.

Joseph A. Bebbington Jumps from Fourth Story at Hospital.

Delirious from typhoid fever, Joseph A. Bebbington, a patient in the Long Island College Hospital, Henry and Pacific Streets, Brooklyn, jumped from a window on the fourth floor yesterday morning. Many bones were broken, and he died in a few minutes.

Bebbington was 34 years old. He was the senior member of Bebbington & Higson, accountants, with offices at 52 Wall Street, Manhattan. He lived at the Mansion House in Hicks Street, near Pierrepont Street.

The day nurse in charge was leaving his room yesterday to get medicine when Bebbington jumped out of bed, ran to the window, and jumped before the nurse could reach him.

Gem Not Lost in Suffrage Parade.

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas writes from Newport to deny that she lost a sapphire in the suffrage parade on Oct. 23. She believes the stone was lost in a hotel on the following Monday evening. A large reward is offered for the return of the gem, which is valued at $5,000.

NEW SEAMEN'S ACT BECOMES EFFECTIVE

Ships Here Busy Obeying the Requirement for Certificated Boat Handlers.

The new Seamen's act went into effect last midnight, and the marine Superintendents of all the American, foreign, and coastwise steamship lines were busy yesterday seeing that they had a proper number of certificated able seamen and boat handlers for their ships.

Dr. H. V. Jones of the United States Public Health Service with his staff spent the day in his rooms in the United States Barge office at the battery examining seamen. They were put through a severe physical examination, including tests for sight and color blindness, and out of 250 examined altogether, only 8 were rejected.

The clause demanding that 75 per cent. of the crew must understand the language spoken by the officers has been waived by Secretary Redfield. If the Captain says that the crew can understand what he and his officers say that will be sufficient.

Officers of the United States Coast Guard service in the last week have examined a number of young men who have been at sea at least twelve months for certificates as able seamen. In addition to the physical tests they had to pass in knotting, splicing, steering, boat handling, boxing the compass, knowing the fog signals and engine room bells, and heaving the log. About 50 per cent. of those who went up failed to pass and will have to go to sea again to gain more experience.

All American steamers, commencing today, will have to carry three certificated boat handlers for each boat at the davits or on deck. Senior Captain H. V. West of the United States Coast Guard Service, with masters and mates, went on board the American liner New York yesterday and issued about 125 certificates as boat handlers. Only five men proved inefficient.

The Philadelphia of the same line, which is lying in Erie Basin, is being fitted with four extra sets of davits. The New York, St. Paul, and St. Louis will undergo the necessary alterations in their turn.

W. W. SPENCE DIES AT 100.

Baltimore Financier Celebrated Birthday on Oct. 18—His Career.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—William Wallace Spence, the Baltimore financier who celebrated his 100th birthday on Oct. 18, died at his home in this city today. Mr. Spence had been failing rapidly for several months, but exerted all his strength to reach his 100th birthday.

Mr. Spence was the founder of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore and its President until twenty-three years ago, when his son-in-law, General John Gill, now dead, succeeded him. He was an associate of Johns Hopkins, founder of the university which bears his name, of John H. Latrobe, the engineer, and of many other Baltimoreans prominent a generation ago.

He came here from Scotland, where he was born, at the age of 18 with $100 in his pockets. He got employment in New York as a shipping clerk, and several years later came to Baltimore, where he entered into partnership with Andrew Reid, and the firm of Spence & Reid became well known for its line of clipper ships. In 1875 he practically retired from active business and interested himself in charitable work.

Until his 97th year he had the health of a man of 60. Two years ago, when he was asked about his daily routine, he said that he ate three meals a day, drank coffee, smoked four cigars, and did a great deal of walking.

Mr. Spence was active in the formation of the First Presbyterian Church, which is one of the largest in Baltimore. He was an art enthusiast and, with Theodore Marburg, organized the Municipal Art Society.

VILLA IN RETREAT FROM AGUA PRIETA

Continued from Page 1.

to headquarters. The other three crawled into the Carranza trenches. When the intention of the deserters was made evident, Villa machine guns opened a vigorous fire on them.

Three troops of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry left Columbus, N. M., for Douglas today.

SEVEN U. S. SOLDIERS HIT.

Two Civilians Also Wounded by Mexican Bullets at Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—An official list of yesterday's casualties in and around Douglas, Ariz., due to Mexican bullets flying over the border, made public by the War Department today, contains the names of American soldiers not mentioned in news dispatches. The complete list follows:

Harry J. Jones, private, Eleventh Infantry; died of wound in stomach.

Steve Nagy, private, eighteenth infantry; flesh wound left hip.

Edward Tank, private, eleventh Infantry; wounded in thigh.

Michael Burger, private, Seventh Infantry; slight wound left knee.

Ollie K. Whidden, private, Seventh Infantry; slight wound in neck.

Frank Dudley, cook, Seventh Infantry; wound in left arm.

Walter Mays, Sergeant, Seventh Infantry; wound in right hand.

Two civilians, names unknown, also were reported to have been wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary of State Lansing late this afternoon denied reports in circulation here to the effect that the department had been advised that the allied Governments of the Quadruple Entente in Europe had decided to recognize the Carranza de facto Government in Mexico.

The report in circulation was to the effect that recognition would be accorded as soon as Italy prepared the note of recognition on behalf of the Entente group. Mr. Lansing said he had no notification of the attitude of any European Government toward Mexico, and did not know officially of the reported action of Austria-Hungary in recognizing the Carranza Government.

ALLIES FOR RECOGNITION.

London Says So, but Lansing Has Not Been Notified.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—The Times says the Government has just taken an important decision with regard to Mexico, which would have made a great stir in more humdrum times. Sir Edward Grey has informed W. Young, M. P., that the Government proposes to follow the course already taken by the United States Government with regard to recognition of the de facto Government of General Carranza. "We are in consultation with our allies as to the time and manner of such recognition," he said.

Arkady Bourstin, Violinist, Plays.

Arkady Bourstin, a young Russian violinist, who received most of his training in this country and who was heard here last season once in recital and once with the Symphony Society of New York, gave a recital yesterday in Aeolian Hall. He played Brahms's Sonata in G, an Adagio and Fugue in G minor for violin alone by Bach, Bruch's Concerto in D minor, and four smaller pieces which included Albert Spalding's Scherzo Giocoso and Wilhelmj's transcription of the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger."

The violinist added to the favorable impression already had of him. He is a young player of sincerity and feeling and has a style that exhibits considerable finish. One of his best assets is a tone of good quality and power. His accompaniments were well played yesterday by Camille Decreus.

Miss Jean R. Stewart Engaged.

Dr. and Mrs. George Dayid Stewart of 61 West Fiftieth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean Robb Stewart, to Allen B. Clayton of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

MRS. GALT IS GUEST AT DINNER AND PLAY

White House Bride-Elect in Party at Collector Malone's Home—President Arrives Today.

The first affair to be given in honor of Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, the bride-elect of the President, was a small dinner given last night by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, and Mrs. Malone, at their home, 270 Riverside Drive. The guests included Colonel E. M. House, personal friend of the President, and Mrs. House; Dr. Sidney Mezes, President of City College, and Mrs. Mezes; Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin of the President; Miss Alice G. Gordon, niece of Mrs. Galt, and Charles R. Crane of Chicago, another friend of the President.

Mrs. Galt wore a gown of cream-colored lace over pink satin and a pink tulle scarf about her shoulders. The gown was cut low at the throat and was short, showing the gold slippers which she wore, and she also wore a corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses. Over this was an evening wrap of green velvet with a large collar and cuffs of gray fox.

After the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Malone took their guests to the Cort Theatre where they saw "The Princess Pat." The party occupied the two left stage boxes. They were late in arriving and the curtain was held until they came. Mrs. Galt occupied a seat in the rear of the first box. Few persons in the audience recognized her, but in a very short time it became whispered about that the President's fiancé was present, and between the acts there was a craning of necks from all parts of the theatre. Following the theatre Mrs. Galt and her companions returned to the Hotel St. Regis.

Yesterday was indeed a busy day for the mistress-elect of the White House. She breakfasted in her apartments, and by 9 o'clock had started by motor on her shopping tour, accompanied by Miss Gordon and Miss Bones. They went first to a shop where Mrs. Galt looked at more than thirty gowns and made a number of selections. She was again interested in evening gowns, and spent considerable time in the suit department. They spent two hours in this shop, and after leaving Miss Bones and Miss Gordon at another shop, Mrs. Galt proceeded to a third. She wandered through the store for some time unobserved, and made several small purchases. Mrs. Galt was attired in a black velvet walking suit, small black hat, black fox furs, and ecru gloves and spats. She wore a single American Beauty rose.

She returned to the hotel, but left in less than an hour to have luncheon at the residence of Colonel E. M. House, 115 East Fifty-third Street. A few friends were asked to the luncheon to meet Mrs. Galt informally. She wore an afternoon gown of light blue faille silk and a large picture hat to match. Her wrap was of gray plush with the collar and cuffs of chinchilla fur.

After the luncheon Mrs. Galt returned to the hotel long enough to don a suit and resumed her shopping. She spent several hours being fitted and looking at hats in a number of shops on Fifty-seventh Street. Most of her gowns are to be modeled in long straight lines which accentuate her height. She has shown a particular preference for blues and greens in heavier materials.

The only caller Mrs. Galt received yesterday was Francis Bowes Sayre, son-in-law of the President, of Williams College. He was waiting for her at about 5:30, when she returned from shopping, and spent a short time with her.

A Fifth Avenue florist paid a pretty tribute to Mrs. Galt by naming a new species of violet for her.

Mrs. Galt expects to finish her shopping today before the arrival of the President, which is scheduled for 3:17 at the Pennsylvania Station. He will attend the dinner and speak tonight at the Manhattan Club.

MANCHESTER OWES $1,000,000; HAS $1,000

But Half of His Debts Are Secured—Duke Ill and Must Be Operated On.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Duke of Manchester, whose financial difficulties are now before the Bankruptcy Court, has lodged a statement with the Official Receiver in the bankruptcy proceedings showing liabilities in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, a little more than half of which has been fully secured. The Duke states that his only assets consist of jewelry and clothing valued at $1,000.

At a meeting of creditors today the Receiver announced that the Duke was now ill in Paris, and would have to undergo an operation next week.

Baron Boxall, who represented the Duke, informed the creditors that when the Duke returned from abroad a proposal would be submitted which would be greatly to their benefit. The meeting of creditors adjourned to await the formulation of this plan.

The Duke of Manchester has had a previous experience in bankruptcy courts. In 1900 he settled with his creditors by payment of 12s. 6d. in the pound.

The Official Receiver explained that the Duke's mother had purchased a life interest in the Manchester estate from the trustee in bankruptcy and settled it on the Duke until he should become bankrupt. Since his mother's death the Duke's income had been entirely at the discretion of the trustees of the estate, and as a matter of fact he received nothing from this source. From his mother's estate he received £500 ($2,500) annually.

WILL AID ACTORS' FUND.

Moving Picture People to Help Raise $1,000,000 Endowment.

Samuel Goldfish has accepted the invitation of the committee in charge of the campaign to raise a million dollar endowment for the Actors' Fund to become Chairman of a special committee to interest moving picture people in the movement. Mr. Goldfish will organize the committee with representatives of the leading producing and distributing organizations as its members.

The headquarters will be in New York, and Jesse L. Lasky will supplement the work of this body by organizing the 10,000 movie players in California. Each of the 20,000 movie theatres in the United States will be asked to help.

H. G. Smart Worth $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov 3.—Henry Gaillard Smart, who recently got control of his dead wife's $3,000,000 estate after a will contest in the Hawaiian courts, is dead here of spinal meningitis. Mr. Smart, who was the son of a prominent Southern clergyman, married Miss Annie Thelma Parker in Honolulu. Following her death in San Francisco last year her mother and stepfather contested the will. Mr. Smart's baby son is in Hawaii with relatives.

BEHIND THE POLICY.

IN these days, when somebody is ready to guarantee almost anything and when all kinds of guarantees are so plentiful, it behooves you to look very carefully into the strength of the guarantee you get.

Guarantee policies all look very much alike. You should know what is behind them. Behind ours is an unbroken record of thirty-two years of promises kept and, in addition, a guarantee fund exceeding $16,000,000.

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"Reading from left to right—Mr. Ben Sutton, Popular Society Favorite of Nome, Alaska."

The Red Splash of Romance

A New Ma Pettengill Story by HARRY LEON WILSON
Author of "Ruggles of Red Gap"

It was a happy day for POST readers when Ma Pettengill, The Mixer, unfolded the true story of Wilfred Lennox, the Hobo Poet. This wayward child of nature was always longing for "the wild, the open road," and, thanks to Mr. Ben Sutton, the popular society favorite of Nome, Alaska, he got a fine chance to follow "the urge of the wild."

More stories of Ma Pettengill are coming.

"Speaking of Operations——"
By IRVIN S. COBB

Mr. Cobb has had something out, too, and he says: "I have something to talk about—a topic good for any company; congenial, an absorbing topic. I can spot a brother member a block away. I hasten up to him and give the grand hailing sign of the order. He opens his mouth to speak, but I beat him to it.

"'Speaking of operations——' I say. And then I'm off. Believe me, it's the life."

He tells all about it in

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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The Girl at "Information"

SHE'S a clever girl and she would like to answer every question asked her. She is not a weather prophet, however; she is not a newspaper; she is just a well trained, efficient, special telephone operator whose work is to supply telephone numbers to subscribers.

She has all necessary records for that purpose at her disposal and she is always ready to furnish *numbers* quickly, cheerfully and courteously.

Unnecessary and irrelevant questions however prevent her doing to the best advantage her part in furnishing good telephone service generally. Such questions slow down the service of those who ask them and delay others who really need her help to locate telephone numbers which can be found in no other way.

You can help "Information" to be of even greater service to telephone users, if you will not ask her for numbers that you can find in the Telephone Directory.

Always consult the Directory FIRST. THEN ask "Information" only for numbers that you do not find there.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

SING SING CONVICTS LOYAL TO OSBORNE

Send a Message to Sick Warden Expressing Their Warm Appreciation of His Work.

ASK HIM TO STAND BY THEM

Life in the New York State Prisons to be Shown in Moving Pictures by Reform Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison met in the prison chapel tonight under the Acting Warden, Professor George W. Kirchwey, and Frederick Dorner, the principal keeper, to decide on sending suitable resolutions to Warden Osborne, who is absent through illness. The league listened to an address by Mrs. Anne P. L. Field, who has studied and written on prison conditions in this State, and its band entertained the assembled company during the meeting. The league decided by a unanimous vote to send the following telegram of gratitude to Warden Osborne, which was dispatched immediately on adjournment of the meeting:

We do give thanks to you, our Warden. We are all deeply indebted for your kindness and consideration and your thoughtful deeds in promoting the welfare of the prisoner. In your great work of elevation, in the unconscious words spoken to us in your every action, there is thought of us and for us, and we from our hearts thank you.

Never in the history of any prison has a man ever done any part of what you are doing, and had one such as you lived ages ago and done as you are doing, a great many of us would not now be here. We assure you of our loyalty in all circumstances. There are times when we try your patience, we know, but we want to be better men and we can't without you.

We recall your pledge to remain here with us as long as we need you, and our need is never greater. Be assured that with all our faults, your efforts in our behalf are appreciated and will never be forgotten. To you, Mr. Osborne, we all give thanks. Please get well and come back to us.

MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE.

Mrs. Field, who is already an honorary member of the Auburn branch of the Mutual Welfare League, was presented with the badge of the league in Sing Sing.

Movies to Show Prison System.

The prison system of New York State is soon to be portrayed in motion pictures, which the Joint Committee on Prison Reform guarantees to be a truthful delineation of the subject. The pictures were taken with the co-operation of the authorities in the Prison Department of the State and several of the prisons.

The three prisons which contributed to this educational propaganda are Auburn Prison, nearly 100 years old, a typical old-time industrial prison; Great Meadow Prison, an exponent of the newer method of prison management, entirely without walls, where the men are on their honor, and Sing Sing.

There will be a three-reel portrayal of life at Auburn, showing features of the occasion when Thomas Mott Osborne served voluntarily for a week under the name of Tom Brown. "A Day at Sing Sing," with pictures of conditions at that prison, "A Prison Without Walls" gives an idea of what is being done at Great Meadow Prison.

The committee has its headquarters at 105 West Fortieth Street, New York, and includes in its Executive Committee Warden Osborne, Professor Kirchwey, Seth Low, Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Richard M. Hurd, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. August Belmont, Adolph Lewisohn, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Mrs. William Emerson, Jr., Mrs. Gilbert H. Montague, Miss Emily Cross, Dr. O. F. Lewis, Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, and Harry B. Winters.

Plans for Grand Jury Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 3.—District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County declined today to say whether Wardon Osborne would be a witness before the November Grand Jury, which will take up the investigation into Sing Sing Prison affairs next Monday. It was reported the Warden had asked the Prosecutor to allow him to appear before the jury and explain the inner workings of the Mutual Welfare League and what he has accomplished in prison reform. Mr. Weeks has obtained writs for the appearance of six convicts from Sing Sing at White Plains tomorrow. Whether they are to have a conference with Mr. Weeks or will testify before the October Grand Jury, which is still in session, is not known.

"Mr. Osborne has asked me," said Mr. Weeks, "to defer bringing the convicts to White Plains until he returned. The writs, however, are mandatory and must be obeyed. I am not going to investigate Sing Sing Prison, but am only inquiring into felonies committed in the prison. I am not investigating Mr. Osborne or any other prison official, because I have no complaints against them."

Professor Kirchwey had a talk with District Attorney Weeks over the telephone today, and it is said he offered to give Mr. Weeks all the assistance he could in the prison inquiry.

TAFT AGAINST SING SING IDEA.

Says New Prison Methods Make Society the Scapegoat.

Ex-President Taft, in the fifth of his series of addresses at Columbia last night, discussed international relations and the great power which a President has in determining the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Taft contended that the President is a much more potent factor in foreign relations than the Senate.

In his address, Mr. Taft criticised New York's new method of handling criminals in prison. Lenient treatment of prisoners, he said, as provided for under new prison ideas, tends to make society a scapegoat for the sins and vicious inclinations of evildoers.

TEST FOR BOTTLED WATERS.

Health Commissioner to Bar from City All but Pure Drink.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, announced yesterday that he had under way plans to control the sale of all waters other than Croton. He also announced a plan for the sanitary distribution of water by water boats to vessels in the harbor.

The Commissioner says that salesmen for bottled waters have made misleading statements which have given false impressions on the city's water supply. The Commissioner said the city's water was examined daily, and analyzed by the Department of Health. Other waters, the Commissioner said, were not subject to such tests.

The department will insist that only pure water be sold.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Just Drink Away Rheumatic and Gouty Troubles

If you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal and occasionally during the day, you will find the uric acid rapidly being eliminated. Often pronounced relief is felt in a few days. Man-a-cea Water is a natural mineral water, powerful in its action, but non-laxative, and with no medicinal taste, so that it can be used freely as a table water until the desired result is attained. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers, and served at the best clubs, hotels, and cafes. Ask your dealer for a booklet.

McADOO GETS CHINESE AID.

Magistrate Appoints Guy Maine as Official Court Interpreter.

New York City will have an official Chinese interpreter for the first time today, when Chief Magistrate William McAdoo formally appoints Guy Maine, a native of Hongkong, Chinese interpreter for the Magistrates' Courts of Greater New York. The city's first Chinese interpreter is well known among most of the members of his own race here, and it was largely through him that an armistice recently was brought about among the warring factions in Chinatown, in recognition of which the Chinese merchants in that district several weeks ago presented him with a gold medal.

That he is respected by citizens of other nationalities also is apparent from the hundreds of testimonials he presented to Magistrate McAdoo. Judge Warren W. Foster testified that Mr. Maine had been before him in court as an unofficial interpreter for upward of ten years, and that he also knew him very well "socially, officially, and personally."

Chief Magistrate McAdoo explained that he had an average of seventy Chinese cases each month, which made necessary the appointment of an official interpreter.

"Frequently," said Magistrate McAdoo, "a policeman will arrest a roughneck as he rushes out of a chop suey restaurant. He makes an investigation which discloses the restaurant has been wrecked and the Chinaman who runs it has received a black eye. When the policeman undertakes to question the Chinaman he finds the latter cannot speak English. Because the policeman was unable to obtain sufficient evidence against the disorderly person usually the prisoner must be discharged."

For many years Mr. Maine has been appearing in the Magistrates' and other courts in an unofficial capacity as an interpreter in Chinese cases. Sometimes he was paid a small fee for his services, but in a majority of cases he received nothing, because he went to court merely to see that some Chinaman who could not speak English would get a proper hearing.

LADY BECK AN EXPERT.

C. J. Fitzgerald Vouches for Woman Horse Show Judge.

Lady Beck, who is to be the first woman judge at the National Horse Show, will not be deterred by an anonymous letter which has been circulated among exhibitors questioning her competency, and closing with a warning to resign "before it is too late." With her husband, Sir Adam Beck, she is expected in New York tomorrow to attend a dinner given by the Directors of the Horse Show Association to the judges at this year's show, which opens on Saturday morning.

C. J. Fitzgerald, a racing official of the Jockey Club, who is to be the manager of the Winter meeting at Havana, Cuba, has known Sir Adam Beck and Lady Beck for twenty-five years or more.

"The Becks are thorough experts in all that concerns horses, and they are equally devoted to hunters, saddle horses, and high-stepping harness horses," Mr. Fitzgerald said yesterday. "If I had to choose between them I would take Lady Beck before Sir Adam as a judge of saddle horses."

A. SALOMON PLEADS GUILTY.

Filed False Manifests on Hidden Rubber Shipped to Germany.

Albert Salomon of the firm of Salomon Brothers, importers of 299 Broadway, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt to the charge of filing false manifests at the Customs House. With three associates—Franz Rosenberg of Hanover, Germany; Sigmund Karman of Budapest, Austria, and Albert B. Newman of Brooklyn—he put 850,000 worth of rubber in the midst of consignments of resin and cotton waste, which he was exporting to Germany via Italy, and did not declare it. The rubber, it was stated, was to be used for the manufacture of dolls.

As Salomon's associates were aliens, they pleaded guilty on their arrest last May, and were let off with fines. It was thought that Salomon, being a citizen, might receive a prison sentence, but Judge Hunt, saying that the offense had no international political significance and that loss of citizenship under the State law would be a heavy punishment in itself, imposed only a fine of $500.

BLAME A FIRE FOR DEFEAT.

Alarm Emptied Hall at Harrison Democrats' Big Meeting.

HARRISON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The town of Harrison went Republican yesterday for the first time in five years. Today the Democrats say they might have carried the election if their campaign had not been interrupted on Saturday night.

They had arranged for a big meeting, and it was in progress with all the county campaigners speaking or waiting to speak, when the fire bell rang. As a result the crowd went to the fire instead of listening to the campaign arguments.

After the fire was out the band played and efforts were made to get the crowd back, but the voters had had enough excitement for one night and the meeting was adjourned. Now the Democrats are wondering if it was a trick, as only an old barn that had been abandoned was destroyed.

RECKLESS AUTOISTS UNDER COURTS' EYE

Trap for Persistent Offenders in Magistrates' File of Daily Convictions.

MAXIMUM FINES IMPOSED

Chief Magistrate McAdoo Has Devised System to Curb Inveterate Traffic Violators.

Automobile speeders and reckless drivers generally, whose licenses, the law says, may be revoked or suspended when they are convicted of traffic violations for the third time, are going to find it more difficult to evade the penalty of the law hereafter. Chief Magistrate McAdoo has devised a unique and effective system by means of which records of all offenders may be kept.

When a speeder is haled into court it is now a simple matter for the Magistrate to look through his file and ascertain whether the speed violator is a second offender, in which case a higher fine is assessed, or a third offender, in which event he is in danger of losing his privilege of driving an automobile.

Reports are made daily by each Magistrate, and Chief Magistrate McAdoo himself goes over the lists. The records also show whether the offender is the owner of the automobile or its chauffeur. Since the records have been kept Chief Magistrate McAdoo has found that most of the offenders are owners of automobiles. The files in his office yesterday showed there were seventy-three persons summoned for traffic violations on Nov. 1, of whom twenty-eight were owners. Records for previous days showed the majority were owners. Out of thirteen violators of the traffic regulations who appeared in court on Tuesday eight were owners.

On Nov. 1 Magistrate Deuel had 14 cases, fined 11 offenders, and adjourned the cases of 3; Magistrate Koenig, 4 cases, fined; Magistrate Barlow, 20 cases, fined 8, suspended 5, pending 7; Magistrate Nolan, 20 cases, fined 14, suspended 2, pending 4; Magistrate Murphy, 2 cases, fined 1, discharged 1; Magistrate House, 6 cases, fined 5, pending 1; Magistrate Breen, 3 cases, fined 1, suspended 2; Magistrate Appleton, 4 cases, fined 3, pending 1.

Here is a list of the thirteen speeding cases of last Tuesday and their disposition:

Magistrate.	Defendant and License No.	Disposition.
McQuade.	Johnson, Wm., owner.	$25. Paid
McQuade.	Sharpe, V., 29167 N. Y.	$25 or 2 days
McQuade.	Hillman, M., owner.	$25. Paid
McQuade.	Ellis, Frank, owner.	$25. Paid
McQuade.	One case	Discharged
Simms.	Bousall, L., 765 N. Y.	$25. Paid
Barlow.	Duffy, H. L., 6910 N. Y.	$25. Paid
Barlow.	Larner, Wm., owner.	$30. Paid
Barlow.	Meyers, F., owner.	$30. Paid
Koenig.	Dick, A. M., owner.	$25. Paid
Koenig.	Cirillo, F., 2966 N. Y.	$25 or 2 days
Koenig.	Beach, Owen, owner.	$25. Paid
Ten Eyck.	Bowes, Wm., owner.	$25 or 5 days

Chief Magistrate McAdoo still believes in the efficacy of fingerprinting all traffic violators, although he was criticized for proposing that scheme. He hopes the daily record of speeders will prove to be an effective substitute.

He suggested that when the Secretary of State issued automobile licenses each license should contain a record of the number of times the persons who held them had been guilty of violating traffic rules.

The Magistrates will do their part, he said, to curb reckless driving in this city, but often they have been unable to deal properly with old offenders for lack of the necessary records.

MAYOR THANKS GOLDWATER.

Praises Work in Office of Former Health Commissioner.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter to Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Health Commissioner, yesterday, thanking him for the work he accomplished during the time he was in office. The Mayor referred to the fact that Dr. Goldwater had taken charge of the Health Department only at his urgent request, and after it was agreed with the Board of Trustees of Mt. Sinai Hospital, of which the physician was then Superintendent, that he would be released at the end of the year. The fact that they had allowed Dr. Goldwater to continue on for nearly a second year, the Mayor said, was a mark of their public spirit.

Regarding Dr. Goldwater's services, the Mayor wrote:

"I need not tell you how heartily I thank you for your effective co-operation during these two years, nor need I assure you with what deep personal as well as official regret I have consented to your going."

WILL OF ARTHUR GREAVES.

Late City Editor of The Times Left All to Widow.

Arthur Greaves, late city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died Oct. 18, bequeathed his entire estate to his widow, Margaret Livinia Greaves, according to his will filed yesterday for probate.

No petition was filed with the will, and so no estimate of the size of the estate was given.

WALSH PROPAGANDA BARRED FROM SCHOOL

Labor Centre Circular Shows Supper Was Not to Be Purely Social Affair.

The dollar supper of the Labor Centre Organization Committee for Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, in the Assembly room of Washington Irving High School on Nov. 6 has been canceled.

Francis P. Cunnion, Chairman of the Committee on Care of Buildings, notified Carl Beck, acting Secretary of the Labor Forum, yesterday, that the school house could not be used for that purpose.

When the committee granted permission to the labor people on Friday last to have the supper in the school house it was thought the affair would be of a purely social character.

Mr. Beck, however, issued a circular letter in which he said that "six hundred recently banqueted the Tory, Elihu Root, at the Hotel Astor," and added, "not the same six hundred would banquet Walsh. It is therefore all the more important and proper that Frank P. Walsh and the cause of social justice, which we serve, be fittingly honored, not in the Hotel Astor, but in the most democratic place in the world—the American public school building."

The committee did not like the tone of the letter, and for that and other reasons decided to refuse the use of the school building.

WRECK SURRENDERS 8 DEAD

Several Passengers of the Santa Clara Unaccounted For.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Nov. 3.—The exact loss of life, resulting from the wreck of the North Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Santa Clara, which went ashore on the south spit near the entrance to Coos Bay yesterday, still remained undetermined tonight.

The number of bodies recovered still stood at eight, of which six had been identified. The identified dead are: Mrs. Bridget Dunn, Butte, Mon.; Mrs. D. H. Thorne, Hood River, Ore.; J. Norris Bogue, 9 years old, Gold Hill, Ore.; 13-month-old child of J. C. Crowley of Mill City, Ore.; Eugene Gillenwater, 7 years old, and Harry Andrae, an oiler.

The bodies of two unidentified women also were recovered. One was about 35 years old and the other about 50.

In addition it is believed that Jack Farrell of Oakland, Cal., a mess boy, and the first assistant engineer were drowned. They were in a boat which capsized. Six or eight passengers also are unaccounted for, but several may have failed to report their safety here after having been taken into private homes.

The Santa Clara left Portland for San Francisco on Monday and carried forty-eight passengers and a crew of forty-two. She ran aground on the southern spit of Coos Bay, 170 miles south of the Columbia River.

According to the mate, Tesell, one of the survivors, the shoal upon which the vessel struck was uncharted, apparently having recently been formed. After striking the spit the boats immediately were lowered. Two boats overturned in the surf. One contained mostly passengers, while the other carried the Captain and most of the crew. Most of those in the latter boat swam ashore.

BACON SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Ex-Ambassador Said to be on a Mission for Morgan Firm.

Robert Bacon, ex-United States Ambassador to Paris, will sail for England today on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam. This will be his fourth trip to Europe this year. He was formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and it is believed that Mr. Bacon is going to London as special representative of that firm to conduct negotiations for the bankers with the British Government.

Ernest Mallet, regent of the Bank of France, who was one of the Anglo-French commissioners that negotiated the $500,000,000 loan in October, will sail also on the Rotterdam for Falmouth, where he will leave the steamer and travel to Paris. Prince Poniatowski, the French financier, is another passenger leaving on the liner today for Falmouth.

TO FRENCH WAR HOSPITAL.

Dr. McWilliams Will Have Charge of Paris Institution.

Among the 149 cabin passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic was Dr. Clarence A. McWilliams of 185 Broadway, who will take charge of a French military hospital in Paris, supported by the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth Street, this city.

Another passenger on the liner was William Ackland Hood, owner of extensive timber properties in California, and brother of Lord St. Andries, who is going to London to establish a branch office for Cragie & Hopkins, Limited, of 1 Wall Street, of which he is Vice President.

The Adriatic carried 17,000 tons of cargo for the Allies, including 100 auto trucks and six caterpillar tractors, each weighing 2,900 pounds.

Interned German Surgeon Dead.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 3.—The death of Chief Surgeon Perrenon of the German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, interned at the navy yard here, was announced today. Heart failure is believed to have been the cause. He was a line officer in the German Navy with the rank of Captain.

WOMEN'S LAST GOLF TOURNEY OF YEAR

Mrs. E. Klipstein Wins Chief Honors Over Home Links at Essex County C. C.

STRONG WIND, HIGH SCORES

Mrs. Stockton Plays Course in 90 Strokes, Best of Gross Scores—Mrs. Fraser Furthest Driver.

The women's invitation golf tournament at the Essex County Country Club yesterday, with ninety entries, marked the close of the tournament season in the metropolitan district. Mrs. E. Klipstein, a high handicap player from the Essex County Country Club, made good use of her familiarity with the course, and took first net prize with a card of 109, 25—84. In view of the prominent entrants, Mrs. Klipstein was not figured among the probable winners, but the high wind and the cold weather bothered the low handicap players considerably, so that they were continually exploring the sandpits or driving into the rough, while Mrs. Klipstein kept to the straight and narrow fairway, and incidentally turned in the lowest gross score of her tournament career.

Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield won the low gross prize, going out in 47 and coming in with 43, for a total of 90. Her score would have been lower except for a few missed short putts, but the putting of all the players was poor yesterday. Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser of Baltusrol started out well, but all her approach shots went over the greens and into the pits, sending her gross score up to 94. Six women reached the eleventh hole in 3. This is a par 4 hole, and the mystery was explained by the fact that the hole is undergoing repairs and the distance was shortened by a hundred yards. Mrs. J. G. Barclay, however, got a real "birdie" on the fourth hole with a fair drive, a long approach dead to the pin, and an accurate putt for a 3, one under par.

The Scotch foursomes that usually take place at these tournaments were abandoned and a driving contest was substituted. It was held on the polo field, with no "out of bonds" mark, as the wind was carrying the balls in every direction. Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser won this event, with a total of 370 yards for three drives dead against the wind. The cards:

Mrs. E. Klipstein, Essex, 109, 25—84; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, 90, 1—89; Mrs. P. Ingalls, Essex, 95, 5—90; Mrs. E. Newkirk, Essex, 112, 22—90; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 97, 7—90; Mrs. L. Macy, Essex, 103, 12—91; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, 94, 3—91; Mrs. H. P. Plimpton, Montclair, 108, 17—91; Mrs. H. Salmon, Forest Hills, 104, 12—92; Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol, 100, 8—92; Mrs. J. S. Irvine, Scarsdale, 99, 6—93; Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Knollwood, 98, 5—93; Miss E. Scott, North Jersey, 103, 10—93; Mrs. P. Jones, Essex, 108, 15—93; Mrs. W. J. Roberts, Baltusrol, 115, 22—93; Miss J. Brodt, Essex, 105, 12—93; Mrs. S. Franklin, Essex, 119, 25—95; Miss G. Farrelly, Englewood, 106, 12—94; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, 117, 22—95; Miss R. Horandt, North Jersey, 106, 11—95; Miss Wood, Englewood 109, 14—95; Mrs. P. Beresford, Baltusrol, 121, 25—96; Mrs. H. Wallace, Glen Ridge, 117, 20—97; Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Glen Ridge, 105, 7—98; Mrs. F. Young, Forest Hills, 125, 25—100; Miss M. Wood, Upper Montclair, 108, 8—100; Miss M. Johnson, Glen Ridge, 112, 12—100; Mrs. L. Wallace, Glen Ridge, 121, 20—101; Mrs. I. Brown, Haworth, 109, 8—101; Mrs. F. Fleischacher, Hackensack, 108, 7—101; Mrs. W. H. Cane, Arcola, 119, 17—102; Miss E. Mellon, Morris, 108, 6—102; Miss K. Motley, Morris, 120, 18—102; Mrs. M. G. McDonald, Dunwoodie, 111, 9—102; Mrs. A. R. Cooper, Montclair, 124, 22—102; Miss L. Scherer, Essex, 112, 10—102; Mrs. E. Loomis, Essex, 116, 14—102; Mrs. J. B. Edwards, Yountakah, 127, 25—102; Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair, 120, 18—102; Mrs. M. Geer, Montclair, 121, 18—103; Mrs. A. C. Aborn, 111, 7—104; Mrs. P. Byron, Essex, 124, 20—104; Miss E. Spencer, Glen Ridge, 123, 18—105; Miss P. Rumery, Montclair, 125, 18—105; Mrs. S. H. Brown, Baltusrol, 131, 25—106; Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, 114, 7—107; Miss L. Grissing, Montclair, 118, 9—109; Mrs. S. W. Wager, Haworth, 127, 15—112; Miss G. Haenicker, North Jersey, 132, 18—114; Miss M. Shaw, North Jersey, 137, 22—115; Miss C. H. Rust, Hackensack, 141, 25—116; Miss E. Post, North Jersey, 137, 18—119; Miss M. P. Fogel, Hackensack, 148, 22—126; Mrs. C. H. Blauveldt, Hackensack, 149, 18—131.

Malba Field Club Golf.

About forty members of the Malba Field Club took part Tuesday in the Election Day Sweepstake on the Malba golf course. The event was won by Vernon C. Gray, who had the lowest net score, 78. The lowest gross score was made by C. B. Woodrow, 86.

NEW PLACE FOR GIANNINI.

Rowing Coach May Manage Yale Bowl, Is Latest Rumor.

Since the new rowing plans at Yale made no provision for Assistant Coach Gene Giannini, athletic director at the New York Athletic Club for a number of years, there has been much conjecture as to whether Gene would leave the New Haven institution. His contract, which was for two years, has expired, but it has been reported that Yale would "take care of him." In what way is not known except by the authorities of the Yale Athletic Association, but there have been many reports regarding new positions which Giannini was to get. The latest rumor, emanating yesterday from New Haven, stated that Giannini was to be made manager of the Yale Bowl. This position is now held by an engineer, Thomas Atwood, who has been in charge since the completion of the gigantic athletic field.

Everard Thompson of New York, who superintended the construction of the Yale Bowl and the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, stated last night that he had received no intimation of a change in management, but he was of the opinion that the report was without foundation. According to Thompson, it is essential that the manager of the Bowl be an engineer because many engineering problems come up in the course of a year which could not be handled by a layman. It is possible that Giannini is slated as manager of the ticket department at the Bowl, a berth now held by W. Z. Bedell, but this is mere conjecture. It is possible that Giannini is will not return to the New York Athletic Club, for the present at least. There has been some talk that he would, but many persons close in the councils of the Mercury Foot organization deny this. Not that Giannini would be unwelcome, but that he has no desire to come back.

Columbia Tennis Near End.

The doubles division in the annual Columbia University tennis tournament reached the semi-finals yesterday, when Carnall and Von Bernuth defeated Lamb and Tunis in three sets. There are still several sets in the third round to be played. With the exception of one match, the fourth round of play in the singles has been completed. This remaining game will be finished today, and then the semi-finals will begin. The finals should be played off Saturday morning and afternoon. The scores:

Doubles, Semi-Finals.—Carnall and Von Bernuth defeated Lamb and Tunis, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Doubles, Third Round.—Carnall and Von Bernuth defeated Knox and Kunhart, 6—1, 7—5; Lamb and Tunis defeated Harper and Janeret, 6—1, 6—1.

Singles, Fourth Round.—King defeated Cornett, 6—2, 6—3; Dana defeated Conger, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; Cunningham defeated Hegeman, 6—1, 6—2.

Columbia Swimming and Hockey.

Activities in swimming and hockey got under way at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. A dozen men answered the first call for swimming candidates and splashed around in the pool for an hour. Captain Lee and Hal Vollmer, intercollegiate champion, were the only members of last year's team who reported, but Noble and Cochrane will begin work as soon as the football season closes. Captain Mouquin and Rogers, Levinson, Cooper, and Gibson of the water polo team will report today. Although the team's schedule has not been arranged, owing to the entrance of a team from Rutgers into the Intercollegiate League, Columbia will probably have its first events with C. C. N. Y. on Dec. 3.

Captain Torrey Webb of the hockey team put several candidates through an indoor drill in the gymnasium. Meyer, Cleary, and Kunhart are veterans from last year's combination.

Cathedral Five Defeats Bryant.

The Cathedral College basket ball five opened its season yesterday with a victory over the Bryant High School quintet by the score of 10 to 5. The game was fast and the Cathedral five showed up strong in team work. Bryant's players were not able to get a field goal and their five points resulted from foul goals. The line-up:

Cathedral.	Position.	Bryant.
Shanahan	Left forward	Gavan
Byrnes	Right forward	Feinstein
Doyle	Centre	Newman
Cannon	Left guard	Quadfassell
O'Brien	Right guard	Stanfield

Field goals—Shanahan (2,) Byrnes. Foul goals—Byrnes (4,) Horowitz (3,) Stanfield (2.) Substitute—Horowitz for Gavan. Referee, Mr. Driscoll. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

BASEBALL AIR ASTIR.

Secret Conferences at Cincinnati Between Feds and Nationals.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Charles Weeghman of the Chicago Federals and Harry Sinclair of the Newark Federals, after holding a conference with August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission here today, left for Chicago and New York, respectively, tonight. None of the three would give an inkling as to the exact nature of the matter under discussion, and contented themselves with the announcement that "we discussed baseball in general."

When Chairman Herrmann was asked tonight if the meeting had anything to do with the alleged deal whereby certain National and Federal League clubs were to be combined, he answered:

"We took up various baseball matters and discussed baseball in general, but further than that I can say nothing."

Sheriff to Sell Kansas City Club.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3.—Stock in the Kansas City American Association baseball club was advertised by the Sheriff for sale on the Court House steps at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon to satisfy a $250 judgment obtained by Robert O. Singleton against George Tebeau, owner of the club, alleging false arrest in 1910.

Bresnahan Case Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Charges of driving an automobile while intoxicated and of assault with an automobile, made against Manager Roger Bresnahan, of the Chicago Nationals, were dismissed in the Municipal Court today for want of prosecution.

Barrow Off to Coast Meeting.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, left yesterday for the National Association meeting which will be held in San Francisco Nov. 9.

Training Ground for Police.

In furtherance of his plans to make every young member of his department an athlete, Police Commissioner Woods is now looking for a good site on Long Island that can be transformed into a Summer training ground and country club for New York's "finest." The property must be near the water so that there can be rowing, motor boating, and yachting, in addition to other sports, Commissioner Woods says.

Commissioner Woods evolved the idea while in the military training camp at Plattsburg last Summer. The course of training he underwent there made him fit for a hard Winter campaign, he asserted. The outdoor life is what attracted him, and his purpose in forming the club is to give his men some of the same benefits he received at Plattsburg.

Many of the city station houses are fitted with gymnasiums, and these have helped to keep the policemen in condition.

N. Y. U. Starts Basket Ball

The New York University basket ball five got an early start in preparation for its season yesterday, when Captain White led a squad of candidates upon the court in the gymnasium for the first practice of the season. About fifteen men reported for work, which consisted of some passing and a brief scrimmage between two teams. Of last year's quintet Captain White, Cummings, the 'Varsity centre, and Kranichfeld, who played guard last season, were on hand. Carlin and Phillips, both of whom were members of the Violet squad, also appeared for the work-out, and showed up in promising form. Although no coach has been engaged, it is expected that one will be secured before the hard work begins. Among the freshman material Vanderoek and Keeting appear to be the good prospects for the 'Varsity. The freshmen squad worked under the direction of Assistant Coach Miller, the gymnastic instructor, and began yesterday the task of developing a five to play its schedule of twelve games.

"One Term for Wilson?" The first authentic statement of President Wilson's views on a second term is contained in an article by David Lawrence, Associated Press correspondent at the White House, in this week's

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The Storming of Loos, Sept. 25, 1915

Under a low hanging canopy of mist, with the rain pouring down upon them, the English troops dashed forward upon a mass of Germans, dazed and half stunned by the incessant roar of the allied guns before Loos. One of the incidents of this drive forms the subject of the separate picture supplement, 12½ x 20 inches, on heavy paper, given with the current number of

Mid-Week Pictorial
of The New York Times
Out Today

So many and so varied are the pictures in this week's Mid-Week Pictorial that it is difficult to say which is the most pleasing.

Two Striking Portraits of
Bulgaria's Ruler and the New French Premier
stand out with lifelike clarity from its pages.

The Toll of the Dead, Wounded and Captured forms the theme for a group of pictures taken on the Western front, and a double page photograph shows

The Havoc Wrought by French Guns at Carency

Inside a Zeppelin, by C. G. Grey, is an accurate description of the construction and operation of the German aircraft, and a number of pictures depicting the damage done by these "destroyers of the air" serve as apt illustrations, the most remarkable being a photograph taken by an amateur at the time of the last air raid, and shows

A Zeppelin in Mid-Air Over London

On the Eastern Front. Pictures of the famous Pass of Belogratchik and of Austrian and Hungarian soldiers charging and gathering in the dead and wounded after a battle. Others show

Grecians Paying Honor to Their Great Leader, Venizelos

The United States is represented by pictures of

The Slide at Gaillard Cut, Panama,
The Battleship Nevada
and
The Unveiling of the Battle Monument at Historic White Plains

Humor and Cartoons, the incisive "Lancer" article by Dr. Odell, Herbert Vivian's picturesque description of the buttressed treasures of Venice, and the observations of a trained observer of military affairs maintain the high standard established for all Mid-Week Pictorial offerings.

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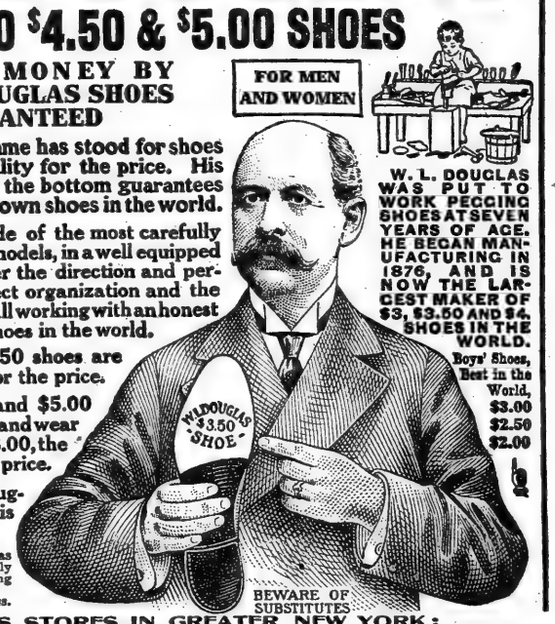
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YALE'S NEW STAFF OF COACHES STARTS TO REBUILD FOOTBALL TEAM

YALE GOES BACK TO ITS FOOTBALL A B C'S

Board of Strategy, with Shevlin in Charge, Teaching Eleven from the Ground Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—With Yale's new football board of strategy in full charge, headed by Tom Shevlin, Yale today took up football scrimmage practice again. Shevlin and his fellow directors believe it the proper policy for the eleven to thoroughly master a small number of simple plays and work them against the Brown eleven next Saturday. Today's trial of the moves which were selected permitted the 'Varsity to advance unchecked the length of the field against the freshmen for a touchdown in ten minutes. The stubborn defense of the 1919 rushline prevented any spectacular runs but Captain Wilson in his new rôle at half back, and Mal Scovil, as plunging full back, never failed to gain ground, Scovil ramming the last five yards through tackle for the score. Tried on the defense the 'Varsity showed less satisfactory form, although the freshmen were unable to score.

Altogether the 'Varsity spent more than two hours in the Bowl and all this time, except fifteen minutes, was devoted to coaching in rudimentary tackling and handling the ball, supplemented with demonstrations of running through Harvard and Princeton formations.

Howard Baldridge and Otis Guernsey were in the signal rehearsal at left tackle and full back, respectively, and both are promised for part of Saturday's game. "Cupid" Black is still on the sidelines, and there is doubt of his playing before the Princeton game.

Another boost to the eleven's chances was made when Bob Bingham was formally declared by the Faculty to be freed from the scholarship restrictions which have kept him on the sidelines all season. He was placed at left half back, displacing Waite. Howell Van Nostrand again ran the eleven several times and the coaches have stopped looking for a satisfactory quarter back since his advent. Bingham's quarter back play at Exeter two years ago was a feature of the interscholastic season. He was removed to full back on the Yale freshman eleven last Fall and was one of the most consistent scorers of the backfield. The Faculty declarations of the eligibility of Bingham and Van Nostrand have relieved the backfield situation, which, when the week began was the only unsatisfactory feature, from the standpoint of material.

Higginbotham and Wiedeman rested today but are slated to begin the Brown game at end. One of the coaches said tonight that if today's improvement continues Yale day will have an irresistible eleven on the gridiron by next Saturday a week when Princeton is scheduled to come here. Today's line-up: left end, Blodgett; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Kent; centre, White; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Way; right end, Church; quarter back, Van Nostrand; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Wilson; full back, Scovil.

Yale Students Too Boisterous.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—In celebrating the arrival of Tom Shevlin as football coach, Yale undergraduates late last night completely blocked Elm Street, pulled down trolley poles, stopped cars, outmanoeuvred the police, and roughed Mayor Rice. Finally a riot call, bringing police reinforcements, routed the undergraduates, who scattered, leaving two of their number in the hands of the police and one in Mayor Rice's grip. The Mayor, whose shins were barked by the handling he received, limped into the Police Court this morning and told Judge George Hall that the collegians just as if they were New Haven boys.

The student whom the Mayor arrested proved to be Thomas Louis Stix of Cincinnati, a freshman. The Mayor testified that Stix was annoying three women who were in an automobile which was marooned in the crowd of undergraduates which clogged Elm Street. Stix said that he was only trying to crank the automobile for the woman so that she could escape from the crowd. Judge Hall fined him $5.

Earl Narramore of Bridgeport and Marshall House of New Britain, Conn., were the other students arrested. They were released for lack of evidence. Dean Jones of Yale was in the court room during the trial and promised to investigate the cases.

FORDHAM BATTERED UP.

Bronx Boys Realize They Were in a Battle Against Georgetown.

As a result of the defeat received by the Fordham football team in its contest against Georgetown on Tuesday, only half of the Maroon warriors were able to get out for the drill yesterday. As it was, most of the fourteen men who reported were in such a condition that hard work was out of the question, and after a short loosening-up practice Coach Vaughn called off further activities. The disappointing showing against Georgetown and the weak condition of the players at present have the Bronxites considerably worried about the game with Boston on Saturday.

All the men who were on hand yesterday showed some sign of the powerful Georgetown attack. Farrell had a decided limp from a twisted ankle, Goldcen's knee was out of commission, both Conklin and Corriden were badly bruised, Dave Dunn was battered up, while Treanor, the diminutive centre, who was the only Fordham man to put up a favorable opposition to the heavier Georgetown rush line, looked as if he had been introduced to the wrong side of a steam roller.

Coach Vaughn has no comment to make on Fordham's poor showing. The lack of any interference and the poor tackling of the Maroon warriors on Tuesday were a big surprise to the Bronx rooters.

Brown Formations for Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—A long, hard scrimmage this afternoon comprised the Brown 'Varsity work, in preparation for the Yale game at New Haven, Saturday. In the hour that the coaches kept the men at it without a let up, the 'Varsity scored three touchdowns, trying for the first time the formations to be used against Yale. Brilliant open field work was responsible for one of these. The results of the grinding signal drill of the past ten days was shown in the strongest offensive strength the 'Varsity has displayed this season. Little trouble was found in handling the scrubs, strengthened for the week with several of the ineligibles. Murphy, Purdy, and Prosser alternated at quarter back for the 'Varsity, and two sets of backs were used during the afternoon, Captain Andrews, Pollard, and Frasier comprising one set, and Jermil, Hillhouse, and Saxon the other. Should Maxwell, the 'Varsity guard, be unable to get into the game Saturday, Sprague will undoubtedly play centre, and Staff moved to the vacant guard position. Brown will have another strenuous afternoon of scrimmage tomorrow, with dummy scrimmage Friday, and signal practice both evenings on the gymnasium floor. More than 300 students will accompany the team, which will leave here Saturday morning for New Haven, instead of the day before, as is customary.

Scrub Defeats Lafayette Team.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 3.—Lafayette's first scrimmage since the game on Saturday at Pennsylvania, was held this afternoon, and the scrub team romped away with the 'Varsity, scoring three touchdowns, and the 'Varsity failed to score. The scrubs made all their points on successful forward passes. Hummert played well in Maxfield's place.

NEW PLAYS FOR HARVARD.

These Haughton Will Spring on Princeton—Lineup for Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3. — The Harvard football team did some hard work this afternoon, the 'Varsity and the scrubs scrimmaging for more than an hour. There were some letups while the coaches gave verbal instructions, but the drill was a good solid one even for mid-week. The coaches kept both teams away from the goal lines, but the second team, with Princeton's varied attack, gained much ground, and the 'Varsity men were coached constantly on their defense, particularly against forward pass and fake plays.

Harvard expects an unusually varied game from the Tigers and also has been working on some new plays of its own —ones that have not been seen in any of the games played in the Stadium this Fall. Haughton used a new formation or two last year, and has added a few frills during the last two weeks.

The Crimson team worked this afternoon as it will line up against the Tigers, but it was the first time the combination had been together this season. Wallace returned to play centre and in the backfield several combinations of backs were used with the exception that Enwright did not fit in with the first string. He was out and ran through signals with the substitutes. The 'Varsity backs included McKinlock, Boles, and Mahan as one combination; King, Boles, and Mahan as another, and King, McKinlock, and Mahan as a third. Watson again was at quarter back and will begin the game Saturday, although he is not in the best condition yet. Robinson is running a close race with Willcox for first substitute quarter back, and because of his drop kicking will stand the better chance, provided Mahan is not kicking at his best.

The backs today got a little better drive into their attack under the direction of Bradlee of last year's team, who also is doing a lot to bolster up the backfield defense. Tomorrow the practice will be open after a short drill, and the undergraduates will attend in a body.

The line-up for the Princeton game will be as follows:

Soucy, left end; Gilman, left tackle; Dadmun, left guard; Wallace, centre; Taylor, right guard; Parson, right tackle; Harte, right end; Watson, quarter back; King, left half back; Boles, right half back; Mahan, full back.

MANY PLAYERS INJURED.

Only Six First-String Men Able to Get in Columbia Practice.

Columbia's football team will be slow to recuperate from the Stevens game on Tuesday. Although Columbia won easily, the game resulted in injuries to several of the Blue and White's 'Varsity men that will keep them from the next game on Saturday with the Connecticut Agricultural College and possibly from the Trinity game Nov. 13, if it is played.

At practice yesterday only six of the first string players reported for practice. They were Captain Simonds, Healey, Calder, Cleveland, Donaldson, and Cochrane. Littauer, the stellar performer in the St. Lawrence and Stevens games, is out with a badly wrenched and bruised knee, and he will not play Saturday. Monroe, who has been substituting for Littauer at full back, is out with an injury that will also keep him from the next game, and Coach Metcalf will have to develop a full back in the remaining two days of practice. Waddleton, half back, dislocated his left shoulder and will be away from practice for at least two weeks. Donoho, half back, has an injured ankle; Buermeyer was absent on account of a "charley horse," and Miller and Kennedy have minor bruises, although they will play Saturday. Mansbach, half back, did not get into the Stevens game, and his injured right arm may also keep him from Saturday's game.

Practice yesterday consisted of only a short signal drill. A blackboard talk was held last evening in Earl Hall on the campus.

The freshman team scrimmaged with the 'Varsity scrubs yesterday in preparation for their first game of the season on Saturday with the Kent School at Kent, Conn. Fred Dunn, former Passaic (N. J.) High School half back, was elected Acting Captain of the freshman team, and will lead the team for the rest of the season if Captain Culloton is declared ineligible, as has been reported. Philip Herbert, who has been out for the freshman eleven has quit the squad in order to practice for the swimming team. Herbert has been a star performer on the Horace Mann School swimming team for several years.

Cornell Ready to Invade West.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A big send-off, accompanied by the Cadet Brass Band, red fire, and everything else that goes with it, will be accorded the Cornell 'Varsity football team and coaches when they leave Ithaca tomorrow night for Ann Arbor, where, on Saturday, they play Michigan in their annual intersectional battle. Friday night several hundred students and the student cadet band will leave on the Cornell special to be on hand at Ferry Field when their team starts the next to the last big game of the season.

A long, hard scrimmage in which the scrub eleven, tutored by Coach Sharpe in the various Michigan plays, tried out many of the latter formations, showed the big red 'Varsity to be in tip-top condition and ready to play its very best against the blue and maize. Excepting for an occasional breaking through of a scrub back, the second eleven was practically powerless to penetrate the 'Varsity stone-wall defense.

Sharpe said that the team will start with exactly the same men that lined up against Harvard, which was as follows: Shelton and Eckley, ends; Jameson and Gillies, tackles; Miller and Anderson, guards; Cool, centre; Barrett, quarter back; Collins and Shiverick, half backs, and Mueller, full back. The entire scrub team, with three other men, will make up the squad of twenty-five players which will go west.

Hamilton Institute vs. Kingsley.

The returns of the battle for football supremacy between Hamilton and Kingsley schools, to be played on the latter's grounds at Essex Falls, N. J., tomorrow afternoon will be eagerly watched for by all those interested in scholastic football. Kingsley has not been beaten for three years, and has not been scored upon this season, and the convincing way in which Hamilton has swept aside the opposition in its recent games has placed this team in the foremost rank as contenders for interscholastic championship. Coach Neary of Hamilton is sparing no effort to have his charges in perfect shape for a hard struggle, and the team looks forward with confidence to a victory over the formidable Jersey eleven.

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PRINCETON HAS TWO WEAK SPOTS IN LINE

As Tigers' Back Field Rounds Into Form, Defense Begins to Crumble.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—With the last hard scrimmage held today and the game with Harvard only two days off, the Princeton eleven faces the possibility of a shift in the line. The showing of the regular forwards on defense was almost as bad today as it was yesterday, and in addition the poor condition of Halsey, and Brown's habit of missing tackles may make it advisable for the coaches to use substitutes in the line. Just as it seemed that the last little detail of the game had been attended to, and when the backs were rounding into their full offensive strength, it is now perceived that either the Tiger forward line will prove a handicap to the team's chances or the day of miracles is not yet over.

The only encouraging feature of the situation lies in the fact that McLean, the veteran tackle, returned to the game today for the first time since the Dartmouth game here. McLean is the best lineman that Princeton has, and from his showing today it would seem that his enforced rest has been a benefit to him. He was used for a short time only, but both on the offensive and defensive he appeared to be easily the best of the lot.

It is at the other tackle position that Rush may have to make a change. Halsey is in rather unsatisfactory condition, and it seems probable now that one of the second string tackles may have to be used Saturday. Three are eligible, Larsen, Parisette, and Kauffmann. The first named needs to familiarize the signals better, but appears at present to be the strongest of the three. Parisette and Kauffmann have both shown form in haphazard manner all season, but neither is up to a high 'Varsity standard. Should Keene Fitzpatrick be able to get Halsey into shape for Saturday he will undoubtedly retain his position, but there is a reasonable doubt of this possibility.

Brown seems now to have lost his opportunity for starting in the game on Saturday. In the scrimmaging of the last two days he has been miserably weak on tackling, and Lamberton looks like a probable starter against Harvard. Since his ankle injury early in the fall, Lamberton has been in top form, and his tackling has been much better than Brown's. Highley will retain his place at the other end, but his mate is more likely to be Lamberton than Brown.

The scrimmage today lasted for more than two hours, but when "Speedy" Rush called a halt after darkness had enveloped the field, it ended the hard work for the week. Tomorrow there will be only a short and light practice, while signal drill only will be the order on Friday.

The offense was encouraging and the backs showed the strenuous work of the coaches in the last two weeks. With Glick at quarter back, and Shea, Tibbott, and Driggs in the backfield, the men got off their plays with a snap that took them through the scrub like a cyclone, while their forwards failed to open any holes, or that whirled them around end behind almost perfect interference. The second backfield also showed up well. Dickerman, Moore, and Law worked together in this combination and gained almost as much success as did the first choice of the coaches. Both sets of backs will probably be used in Saturday's game.

Colgate Prepares for Syracuse.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Having conquered the Army and scored a victory over Yale, the powerful Colgate eleven will now practice for the remaining big game of the schedule with Syracuse. The game which was scheduled with Clarkson Tech for Saturday has been canceled, and this gives nine days' practice before the Colgate men line up against the Salt City team. In that time Coach Bankart hopes to develop a punter. Lack of kicking ability was the one pronounced weakness when Colgate played Yale, the Hamilton men sending away only one punt that went for long distance. When the team returned from New Haven it was welcomed by the entire student body. Several of the players, suffering from injuries received in the Yale game, Captain Abell and West, the two tackles, who were powerful factors in Colgate's defense, as well as in attack, have been unable to practice, and Horning and Carroll also have been on the side lines. Neilson, Spencer, and Hubbell, who have been on the hospital list frequently this season, came through the Yale battle without any injuries. Coach Bankart will send the men through long, hard scrimmage every day this week, and the first and second elevens will play a full game Saturday.

Lehigh Dull on Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 3.—If there is any feeling of optimism over the game with Penn State on Friday in Lehigh's camp it was not apparent today. Resident Coach Keady has been far from satisfied with the work of the men the past few days, especially in what he characterizes as a loss of mental attitude. The players have been guilty of lapses of memory in signal work, and try as he has, Keady has been unable to completely cure this evil. Today's practice completed the signal drill, perhaps the final work, before the Friday contest, as it is doubtful if Coach Keady will call for any practice tomorrow prior to the team's leaving for State College, accompanied by about 100 students and townspeople. Tonight it was stated that Captain Tate would likely not start the game, and there was some possibility that Jim Keady would not either, as he was not feeling well today.

N. Y. U. Tries Punting in Wind.

The New York University football squad took advantage of yesterday's wind on Ohio Field by attempting to handle punts under this adverse condition. Several members of the 'Varsity were absent because of injuries received in Tuesday's game with Bucknell. The greater part of the period was taken up by the kicking work, in which the scrub backfield spread out to receive the long spirals that Cann sent up. Coach Reilley confined most of the workout to a light drill in fundamentals, and permitted no scrimmage nor tackling. A light signal drill for the second team completed the work for the afternoon, and Coach Reilley excused most of the regulars early in order to give them an opportunity to recuperate for the Stevens Tech. game on Saturday.

Williams Priming for Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 3.—With the Wesleyan game only three days away, Head Coach Daly and his two assistants, Brooks and Peterson, are lending all their efforts to whip the Williams 'Varsity into shape to play the Red and Black. Practice has been lengthened fifteen minutes, the men now working steadily from 4 until 6 o'clock every afternoon. The first string men lined up against the freshmen eleven today and on straight football had little difficulty in pushing the ball over for a touchdown. H. Wright made the score and Overton kicked the goal. As the evening approached the squad retired to the baseball cage, where, under electric lights, they engaged in a drill in tackling and blocking. Daly directed the work of the back field, while Peterson took charge of the linemen.

Winners with the Cue.

Another victory was registered for Brooklyn in the Interstate Three-Cushion Carrom Billiard League last night, when Charles Otis of Brooklyn, defeated Charles Le Gros of Peoria, Ill., in an interesting league game at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy, by the score of 50 to 48. The schedule originally calls for a contest between Otis and Henry Greede, representing Milwaukee, but the latter city dropped out of the league and the franchise was transferred to Peoria.

Charles White conceded a handicap of sixty-five points to Charles Worcester last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn, and won by the score of 250 to 130 in forty-three innings.

A. Frank, with a handicap of three points, defeated L. Meyers last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 17 to 15 in forty-seven innings.

WILSON TO SEE BIG GAME.

President's Party at Polo Grounds to Contain Eighteen.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 3.—Word has been received at the Naval Academy that President Wilson will attend the football game between the teams of the service schools at the Polo Grounds in New York on Nov. 27, unless something unforeseen prevents him. Box seats for eighteen, the number of the President's party, have been reserved on the Navy side.

The work of distributing the 12,946 seats allotted to the Navy will be completed this week, and no consideration can be given to applications received after Nov. 1. Each member of the Navy Athletic Association will receive three seats, and a few will be distributed to the general public.

As the Navy team has been working very hard this week, and a particularly severe scrimmage is on the program for tomorrow, Head Coach Ingram dispensed with practice this afternoon and took his charges on a long cross-country walk. In a spirited game of the class series the first and second class teams failed to score.

DALY STIRS UP CADETS.

Severely Criticises Army for Its Loose Playing and Drives It Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Army's mid-week practice today was the hardest and most gruelling scrimmage of the year. The drill opened with a painstaking and lengthy forward pass practice which was not halted until the men had worked out the plays to the entire satisfaction of Head Coach Daly, who was especially vehement this afternoon in his criticism of loose work of which there was considerable.

During the scrimmaging, which lasted an hour, the scrubs practically whipped the 'Varsity men to a standstill. Gerhardt, who drove the scrubs team at quarter back, flashed into game when he ran fifty yards through the entire 'Varsity team on a fake kick formation. The second team, with all sorts of plays, had the big fellows running around in circles at times. Several of the 'Varsity head liners were removed from the play, notably Captain Weyand and O'Hare, after the scrubs had consistently gained through tackle and guard with their tandem formation. Jones was sent in for Weyand, and Holmes went in for O'Hare. The teams failed to score, although the scrubs showed the best offense.

Head Coach Daly, after declaring that the 'Varsity should "fight it out all night," made further efforts to score while on the scrubs' five-yard mark, gave it up in disgust and called Oliphant from the side line for a goal from placement. After half a dozen trials, all of which were smeared when the scrubs broke through, Oliphant got one away for the count.

Lieutenant Charles F. Thompson, who has been assisting in the coaching of the Army line for two years, left today to take up his duties as military instructor at Cornell University. Lieutenant Thompson will probably assist in coaching the football team at Cornell.

Union Finally Conquers Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 3.—Union College's 'Varsity went through the season's best practice this afternoon on Alexander Field. The team, which has been slow in developing, worked as a strong driving unit throughout the forty-minute scrimmage. Girling, Rosecrans, and Jandorf, the invincible trio of last season's eleven, hammered, smashed, and drove the length of the field twice against a scrub that has held them practically scoreless for two weeks, and got two touchdowns. Goff, another star of 1914, worked fast and hard. They showed speed in running down the field under Girling's punts, and tackled hard and true. The line played low, and charged with unity and power. Scholler was back in uniform after a week's illness on account of injuries, and will be able to get in the game Saturday against Rensselaer Polytechnic if he is called on. Young, a freshman, played good football in the end and left halfback. He was the only man who could make any gains against the 'Varsity. Girling has apparently recovered from his injured rib, and showed more speed in carrying the ball than at any previous time this season.

Indians to Try Out New Material.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 3.—Realising that this is the turning point of their season, the Carlisle Indians are putting every effort in the game with the hope to win the remaining contests on the schedule. The coaches have relied upon the old men to play up to their former standard, but have been greatly disappointed by the showing made in the last few games, in that from now on more attention will be paid to the new candidates. The coaches are confident that with the present make-up of the backfield they can get the same power in the offense as was exhibited in the earlier games. J. Morris was shifted to left guard this afternoon, and, as the Carlisle system calls for the guards to go into the interference, it is thought that he will greatly strengthen the offense. Morris is one of the fastest men on the squad. Herman got a chance in Captain Calac's position at full back in the scrimmage this afternoon, and it looks as if he would prove a worthy substitute for the hard-plunging Captain.

Beaten Candidate Protests Election.

The entire proceedings at the annual election of the Middle Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union in Philadelphia last month have been protested to the national organization by Peter P. Carney, former handicapper of the association, who was beaten in a close race for the Presidency by George W. Pawling, now serving his sixth term. Carney in his protest, which has been lodged with Secretary-Treasurer Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union, asserts that the election was illegally conducted because fifteen clubs outside of Philadelphia voted by proxy.

Carney's protest will be taken up at the annual conclave of the A. A. U. at the Waldorf-Astoria here on Nov. 15.

The "Terrible Turk" in Tourney.

Yusif Hussane, now known in wrestling circles as the "Terrible Turk," has entered the international wrestling tournament beginning at the Manhattan Opera House on Monday night. Hussane says he is the catch-as-catch-can champion of the world, having defeated all the prominent grapplers at this style of mat work, except Frank Gotch, who has refused to come out of retirement to compete against him. The Turk is not so familiar with Graeco-Roman style, although he has competed in a few matches under its rules. He is working daily to perfect himself in its holds, and expects to be thoroughly familiar with this style by the time the tourney starts. Hussane is one of the few wrestlers in the world who ever threw Stanislaus Zbyszko.

Williams-Herman Bout Off.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 3.—The proposed championship bantamweight fight between Kid Williams of Baltimore, the titleholder, and Peter Herman of New Orleans, which had been arranged for Nov. 29 in this city, was called off tonight, the promoters announced.

Soldiers in Bayonet Combats.

An interesting feature of the Military Show which will be held at Madison Square Garden during the week of Nov. 15, will be bayonet combats between men of the regular army detailed from Governors Island. To prevent any serious accident, they will wear heavy leather suits and helmets, making possible the use of the regular service bayonets without any danger of serious injury. Special prizes will be presented to the winners.

Baseball Victory for Nationals.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 3.—The All-National League baseball team, touring the West with the All-Americans, managed to squeeze through a victory over their opponents in an exhibition game here this afternoon by the score of 3 to 2.

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BRISK BETTING ON GAME AT PRINCETON

Harvard Now Considered to Have an Even Chance of Beating Tigers.

The betting has already become brisk among the alumni of Harvard and Princeton over the outcome of the game at Princeton on Saturday. Numerous wagers have been made at even money, and although Harvard was defeated by Cornell, and Princeton has had one of the best elevens in many years, it is not likely that the Tiger supporters will be bold enough to hold the Crimson eleven so cheaply as to offer odds. In the Wall Street district several big bets have been made, and it is expected that betting will be unusually lively when the Harvard and Princeton graduates congregate in New York on Friday night before going to the match on Saturday morning.

The Princeton men have good reason for confidence in this year's eleven. Good judges of their ability rate them much higher than last season. The team has what many Princeton elevens of the past few seasons have lacked—a sturdy defensive game. There is no question that Harvard has a weaker line than last season, although the record of last year's eleven at Cambridge was not very good up to the time of the Princeton game. Last year Harvard was tied by Penn State, 13 to 13; by Brown, 0 to 0; beat Washington and Jefferson by the narrow margin of 10 to 9, and was extremely fortunate to beat Michigan, 7 to 0. While the coaches are not inclined to be optimistic at Cambridge, there is an undercurrent of feeling there that Haughton's eleven this season will measure up to the standard of other years in the Princeton and Yale games.

An unusual football game this year will be played at Princeton on Saturday morning between the Harvard and Princeton scrubs. After all, these are the hard-working players, who, more than any one else, make the 'Varsity elevens what they are. There is little or no honor in it for them, and their part in the football season is a high example of sportsmanship and unselfish endeavor. Many of these players have been in the games off and on all season, and know a good deal of football, so Saturday morning's game will be well worth seeing.

The inclination of both the Army and the Navy football teams during the last few years to drop the stronger opponents from their schedules has tended to reduce the standard of football at both service schools. In the old days, when the Army played Yale, Harvard, or Princeton, the Cadets always managed to make a fine showing and the incentive to give the big teams a good fight proved of much benefit to themselves.

Nowadays there is no game on either team's schedule which they seem to care a snap of their fingers about, except the game between themselves on the Saturday after Thanksgiving. As a result, the development of both the Cadets and Midshipmen this season has been slow, and neither has anywhere near as strong a team as they used to have a few seasons back. At Annapolis the veteran players have been somewhat of a disappointment this year, and Coach Jonas Ingram, the former Navy half back, is depending on the first-year men to strengthen the eleven and make a showing against the Army at their game on the Polo Grounds on Nov. 27.

Vincent Stevenson, the former Pennsylvania quarter back, says that the trouble with the Penn eleven this season is that there are too many coaches at Franklin Field. He also intimates that the eleven were overworked in preparation for the Pittsburgh game and that they now need a rest instead of work. Football at Pennsylvania, Stevenson says, has become hard work instead of play.

Harvard will spring a new football song at Princeton on Saturday. It is called "Red Pepper."

Pete Maxwell, the big Lafayette tackle, played through the game against Pennsylvania on Saturday with a broken ankle, but the seriousness of the injury was not discovered until after the game was over. Maxwell will probably be out of the game for the rest of the season and Lafayette's chances are materially lessened.

Nate Tufts, who will referee most of the big games this season, keeps his own score during a football game. He carries a pad and pencil in his pocket and after each score he makes a note of it. As many good judges believe that Harvard and Princeton are evenly matched, it isn't likely that Tufts will have any trouble keeping track of the score. A field goal is very likely to decide the day with two such finished drop-kick artists as Mahan and Tibbott in the fray.

The extremes to which secret practice is being carried this season was shown at Cambridge on Tuesday, when Vincent Bennard, whose drop kick beat Yale 4 to 0 at New Haven in 1908, had to leave the Stadium under the rule that only the coaches could see the practice.

The most immaculate official of the season is Tom Thorp, the former Columbia star. When Tom takes the field he wears white from his head to his toes—white sweater, flannel trousers, and white tennis shoes. He even wears this regalia when the field is muddy.

Mike Thompson, who is the fastest referee of his weight in the world, will be one of the officials at the Pittsburgh-Washington and Jefferson game on Saturday. This game will be the big football event of Pennsylvania this year and a record football crowd is expected at Forbes Field. Mike is also coaching the City College eleven in Baltimore during his spare moments.

PENN'S CAPTAIN DROPPED.

Quakers Make Radical Changes for Remaining Games on Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 3.—The football situation at the University of Pennsylvania reached a crisis today when Captain Ned Harris was dropped from the first team, three other players, Welsh, Grant, and Stack, were declared ineligible by the Faculty, and Howard Berry quit the team and moved his belongings from the training house.

In addition to this, "By" Dickson, field coach, and Dr. "Buck" Wharton, line coach, took entire charge of the team for the Dartmouth game, and it is rumored that they will continue in charge until the close of the season. Dr. Williams will officiate in the Princeton-Harvard game next Saturday, and Dr. Terry has found it impossible to make the trip to Boston. This action is said to have been the cause of the move taken by Dickson and Wharton.

Provost Smith also took it upon himself to rebuke the students for their failure to support the team.

Leachie Beats Andy Cortez.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—Leach Cross of New York outpointed Andy Cortes of New York in a fast fifteen-round bout here tonight. Cross weighed 136½ pounds and Cortez 130 pounds.

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HORSE SHOW DINNER.

Judges to be Guests of Association at Biltmore Tomorrow.

Invitations have been sent out by the Directors of the National Horse Show Association for a dinner in honor of the judges to be held at the Hotel Biltmore tomorrow night. Its special significance is to commemorate the opening of the thirtieth annual exhibition on the following day at Madison Square Garden.

Another festivity at which horsemen and many of the judges and exhibitors will be guests will be a "horse show" breakfast, also at the Biltmore, to be given on Sunday by John McE. Bowman.

Next Wednesday in the rooms of the Horse Show Club at Madison Square Garden, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, President of the American Hackney Horse Society, will entertain the Directors and members at a luncheon. Invitations have been sent out to 200 hackney breeders in the United States and Canada in affiliation with the American Hackney Horse Society.

The Executive Committee of the Horse Show, of which Alfred M. Maclay is Chairman, as a new departure this year, has grouped the distinctive classes of each day. Saturday, the opening, will be "Children's Day," and besides featuring classes for ponies which children will ride and drive, many children from the different charitable institutions are to be guests of the association.

Monday there will be classes for militia mounts, pony four-in-hand teams, and the judging of lightweight qualified hunters will be special attractions. Tuesday will be "Military and Mounted Police Day;" Wednesday has been designated as "Hackney Day"; Thursday will be "Thoroughbred Day," with the judging for the Jockey Club Plate for horses best suitable for cavalry mounts, the outstanding feature, while Friday, the last day of the fixture, will be "Championship Day."

FORDHAM CLASS ATHLETICS.

Medical Freshmen Win—Fourth Year C Best of Preps.

The annual interclass track meet at Fordham University was held at Fordham yesterday afternoon. Instead of a separate meeting for the college and prep departments, Manager Feuerback and Arthur McAleenan of the Alumni Board, together with Billy Lust, the athletic director, arranged a big joint gathering. In the college competition the results proved an easy victory for the medical freshmen, who corraled first place with 23 points, Takasch being responsible for sixteen of these. McLaughlin and Ferrick, two "P" men classmates of the latter, had been expected to fight it out for individual honors, but Takasch made as many points by himself as they did together.

In the "prep" events Frisch, the star quarter back of the Maroon youngsters, won sixteen points, while his classmates of the fourth year C class helped to bring home the point trophy. Dale of the 1917 class pulled a tendon in the college relay race, putting his team out of the race. The results:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Noonan, 1918; Takasch, Medical 1919, second; Grace, Medical 1919, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220 Yards.—Won by Takasch, Medical 1919; McLaughlin, 1916, second; Lee, 1917, third. Time—0:24.

440 Yards.—Won by Ferrick, 1917; Takasch, Medical 1919, second; McKenna, Collegiate Medical, third. Time—0:54 1-5.

880 Yards.—Won by McLaughlin, 1916; Mulry, 1916, second; O'Beirne, 1916, third. Time—1:53.

880-Yard Relay.—Won by Medical 1919, (Grace, Takasch, Kear, McDonough;) 1916, second; 1918, third. Time—1:32.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by McDonough, Medical 1919, 19 feet 11 inches; Ferrick, 1917, second; Grace, Medical 1919, third.

PREP. SCHOOL EVENTS.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Frisch, Fourth Year C; Tarry, Third Year C, second; Vitilli, Fourth Year, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Frisch, Fourth Year C; Collins, Fourth Year C, second; Ainabile, Third Year C, third. Time—0:27.

440 Yards.—Won by Cockerill, Fourth Year B; Cronin, Fourth Year B, second; Frisch, Fourth Year C, third. Time—0:58 2-5.

880-Yard Relay.—Won by Fourth Year C, (Frisch, Taub, Collins, Vitilli;) Fourth Year B, second; Second Year C, third. Time—1:40.

Point Score, College.—Medical 1919, 23 points; 1916, 15 points; 1917, 9 points; 1918, 6 points; Collegiate Medical, 4 points.

Prep. School Points.—Fourth Year C, 20 points; Fourth Year B, 11 points; Third Year A, 3 points; Third Year C, 1 point.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

Johnny Bell, the New York A. C. distance runner, and William McCarthy of the Royal A. C. were suspended yesterday by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. for competing in an unsanctioned race of thirteen miles conducted by the St. Gabriel Geraldine Church at Geraldine Field, New Lots Road and Linwood Street, in East New York, on Election Day. They were ordered by George Mathews, chairman of the board, to appear at the next meeting of the committee, which is now slated for next Thursday night at the headquarters of the American Express Company Employes' Association, 67 Madison Avenue.

Athletic experts of San Francisco are already beginning to tout Frank Sloman, the frail California schoolboy, as the probable successor of Ted Meredith, the national quarter-mile title holder, in the championships at Newark next year. They give the impression that Sloman is as strong as Meredith. Masterners against whom Sloman competed in the last championships in San Francisco all admit that he is a great runner but has little stamina, and it is almost impossible for him to run more than one heat. If he could make his own conditions Sloman might have a chance to beat Meredith, but even though he does run consistently under 49 seconds for the two furlongs he cannot stand the strain of trials.

Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American A. C., has prevailed upon Alvah T. Meyer, former national sprint champion, to compete indoors for at least another season. Meyer probably will start training immediately so as to be in shape for his club's games.

Among other athletic championships that Newark wants next year are the Amateur Athletic Union cross-country races. The New Jerseyites allege they have one of the best hill and dale courses in the East at Weequahic Park, where the national track and field championships will be held in 1916. No formal application has been made to the A. A. U. for the cross-country titular contests, but the request probably will be made at the annual meeting of the national organization a week from Monday.

Eight clubs have been entered thus far in the annual handicap cross-country race of the Church Athletic League, which takes place on Nov. 13 over the three-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park. Entries will close on Saturday with Edwin S. Bettleheim, Jr., secretary of the league, at 535 West 135th Street.

No official report has been filed with Secretary-Treasurer Rubien of the A. A. U. of the money obtained for the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund from the Eastern Boxing tryouts at the New York A. C. and Crescent A. C., but the Union officials believe that $3,000 has been realized. According to a semi-official report, between $1,500 and $2,000 was received in admissions by the New York A. C. and fully $1,000 was paid at the Crescent A. C. "gate."

Cash is needed immediately by the Metropolitan Association to pay for the monument which will be erected over the Sullivan grave in Calvary Cemetery. A number of obligations must be met shortly, and in order to have the monument ready for the interment services on Nov. 14, when all the delegates to the convention of the National A. A. U. will be here, money, not pledges, is imperative. Secretary Rubien undoubtedly will leave shortly from the New York and Crescent clubs, and with this money hopes to be able to meet the obligations.

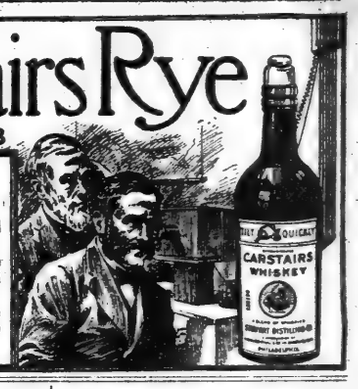
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1915.

A REUNITED OPPOSITION.

Moonshine can be made from cucumbers as easily as a rebuke to the National Democratic Administration can be read into the returns of the election held on Tuesday. There were some Republican victories. For the first time in five years Massachusetts elected a Republican Governor. In the by-election in the Twenty-third New York Congressional District a Republican was elected to Congress by a plurality of a few hundred votes where a Democrat was elected last year by a plurality of 6,000. In Republican circles there is a desire to construe the results as an express censure of the Administration, as the penalty of the unforgivable sin of being a Democratic Administration; in quarters where the hyphen casts a broad and deep shadow there is a pretense of construing them as a repudiation of the Administration's policy of neutrality.

Why grope after strained interpretations when the plain truth is that the Republicans won in Massachusetts and in the Twenty-third District because the Progressives have returned to the party camp? Mr. BIRD, the Progressive leader in Massachusetts, supported MCCALL; in the Twenty-third District last year the Progressive candidate got 8,000 votes. If the game is to be played in that way let the Democrats take a hand. The amended Constitution in this State was denounced as a Republican Constitution made by Republicans for Republicans. Plainly, therefore, its rejection by something like half a million votes was a stupendous indorsement of the Democratic Administration.

It is a blessing, it is of good augury for the Democratic Party, for the Democratic Administration and for the country that the Republicans are once more united. The Republicans destroyed themselves by the long enjoyment of power assured to them through the demoralization of the opposition due to Mr. BRYAN'S selfish ambition and disastrous leadership. The best guarantee of wisdom and soberness in the counsels of the majority party is the ever-present menace of overthrow from a powerful opposition. The Progressives having disappeared, the Republicans being once more united, the Administration must take heed to itself, the Democracy must have a care which way its footsteps tend. It will not do now to repeat such perilous blunders as that of the Seaman's act, or to persist in such adventures as a Government-owned merchant marine. When the warning signal is up every policy must be diligently studied, the consequences of every step taken must be carefully examined.

We are told that the President now will take more frequent counsel of the Democratic leaders in Congress, to the end that there may be party harmony, that the Administration policies may be the policies of the Democracy. Is the President altogether sure that his best advisers are to be found in that body? In the long years when the Democracy was feeding on husks, when its principles and its policies were accepted from the unsteady and unsafe hands of Mr. BRYAN, is it not true that in their deep discouragement a great many of the ablest members of the party retired altogether from politics, leaving to inferior men the honors and responsibilities of office, when they could get office? Had these Democrats of the higher quality returned to politics in the Congressional campaign of 1912 or that of 1914? If so, how many of them now have seats in either branch of Congress? Let the President cast his eye over the pages of the Congressional Record and from the speeches made and the part taken in debate by Democrats upon the great measures which his personal force carried to enactment, determine at which end, if at either end, of the Capitol Building the fountain of wisdom invites him to drink of its vivifying flow.

In the direction of our national affairs and the determination of our national policies during the coming years there will be urgent need of steadiness, sound judgment, of the highest ability and statesmanship. If the counsel and guidance suitable to his need, and his need will be very great, are not to be found in either House, President WILSON may reach the conclusion that it would be well for him to confer something oftener than has been his wont with men of knowledge and of experience and foresight among the Democrats who are not in office, who have not sought office, even among Republicans, if on both sides partisanship can be laid aside and just conclusions sought on grounds of public welfare exclusively. In the solution of the great public questions that confront us, the cooperation of all the talents will not yield wise counsel in excess of the Nation's or of the Administration's need.

THE COLLEGE SOUL.

After election the country has time and inclination to ponder the supreme issue of this and every November. "Campus and buildings and endowment," says President WELSH of Ohio Wesleyan University finely, "never "have made and never can make a "great college. Only the soul makes "great." Exactly. And the soul of a college is football. What do the undergraduates of Colgate and Washington and Jefferson care about endowments? They have the endowment of playing football. They have walloped Yale mightily. The soul of their college is exalted. The entering class next year will be multitudinous.

The soul of Cornell has overcome the soul of Harvard, the soul of Princeton the soul of Dartmouth, the soul of Dartmouth is about to meet the soul of Pennsylvania, the souls of Princeton, Harvard, and Yale have to meet in goodly grapple. Saturday, on Princeton sands, Dr. LOWELL'S undecimal system will set its iron heel. Is the Nassovian or the Cantabrigian soul the mightier?

In November, college values are reapprized. Not President WILSON, but Captain GLICK, is the greatest, most famous living Princetonian. Not Mr. TAFT, but Captain WILSON or TOM SLEVIN is the glory of New Haven. And PERCY HAUGHTON is immeasurably greater among the sons of Harvard than a mere former President ROOSEVELT.

The pretty girls are breathless with interest in the game they comprehend so perfectly. The megaphones and mascots are being inspected. Thousands of enthusiasts are getting ready to cheer and yell without mitigation or remorse of voice. Wave, banners! Assemble, doctors! The greatness of colleges is to be tested. The college soul is to be made visible.

SOME SUFFRAGE AND ANTI-SUFFRAGE STATES.

In 1910 the population of the four States that voted against woman suffrage this Fall was: Massachusetts, 3,293,335; New Jersey, 2,537,167; New York, 9,113,279; Pennsylvania, 7,665,111. More than 22,000,000, nearly one-fourth of the then population of the United States. In 1912, Wisconsin, with a population of 2,333,860; Michigan, of 2,810,173; Ohio, of 4,767,121, voted against it. In 1914 Ohio more than doubled (182,905) the adverse majority of 1912. In 1914, too, Missouri, with 3,293,335 inhabitants, set herself against the emancipation of women, as did Mr. BRYAN'S Nebraska, with its 1,192,000 souls. Add the million-odd of the two Dakotas, whose paucity of people would seem to mark them out as natural ground for the feminists, and in four years States with a population of 37,000,000 out of the entire 1910 population of 91,972,266 have rejected woman suffrage. The great States of the East and Central West are opposed to it.

In what border State or State of the South does woman suffrage amount to more than a forlorn hope, interesting only the slightest fraction of the community? Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, the two Virginias, a long list of infidels to the Cause, for the most part seemingly intractable at present to the ablest missionary effort. Fourteen more anti-suffrage States, with a population of some 27,000,000.

Now look at the suffrage beadroll: Arizona, 204,354; California, 2,377,549; Colorado, 799,024; Idaho, 325,594; Illinois, (limited), 5,638,591; Kansas, 1,690,949; Montana, 376,053; Nevada, 81,875; Oregon, 672,765; Utah, 373,351; Washington, 1,141,990; Wyoming, 145,965. Seven of the twelve minors clubbed together would not make a populous State. And observe that California was won for suffrage by a majority of some 3,500 when only about a third of the electorate took the trouble to come to the polls; that suffrage was imposed on Illinois by the Legislature, which enabled women to vote for offices not mentioned in the Constitution.

These necessarily arid or stupid figures are presented in no controversial or critical spirit. Only one State east of the Mississippi has woman suffrage, limited, and that by no popular mandate; the popular mandate in California was of the weakest. Most of the suffrage States wouldn't make a sizable city. The Southern States are a solid block against the passage of a constitutional suffrage amendment, such as some of the suffrage leaders advocate, unwisely, as we think. The East, the great States of the East, there is their most difficult, yet their most inviting, field of labor. So long as the woman suffrage territory consists, for the most part, of thinly settled or radical Western States, the belief or prejudice that it is unsuited to Eastern conditions will not be shaken. Win one important Eastern State, and if the change works well there, the case of the antis is thrown out of court. In spite of the mighty majorities against them, the suffragists have just reason for encouragement in the size of their vote. Will it be increased the next time, or, as in Michigan and Ohio, will the second trouncing be severer than the first? The pros and antis have still to fight it out. Tuesday saw a notable anti victory, but the decision is yet to come. It seems evident, however, that the anti-suffragists are at present vastly superior in number. The task of their opponents promises to be of the longest and hardest.

ASQUITH AND BRIAND.

If Mr. ASQUITH'S pledge of invincible determination to fight to the end had been made in the course of a speech designed merely to fire the British heart, it might have passed as necessary buncombe. But it came in a speech of confession, or largely of confession; a frank talk in which nothing was concealed, in which he laid his cards on the table. He admitted errors and failures, and pointed out where they had come about; and he spoke of successes with moderation and obvious truth. He took the nation into his confidence, seeking his share of blame and showing where and why it lay upon him. It is impossible to credit his confession without crediting his declaration of purpose and his conviction of victory:

> I am as confident now as fifteen months ago that we are going to carry our cause to a triumphant conclusion. I am not going to shelve the burden laid on my shoulders until I am satisfied I can no longer bear the burden. * * * Let us endure to the end.

And yesterday M. BRIAND added, in the Chamber of Deputies:

> The Central Powers may postpone defeat, but they cannot prevent it. As for us, we are decided to go on to the end. Our enemies cannot count upon either fatigue or weakness on our part. After having weighed our task, we intend to pursue it, heavy as it may be, to the necessary issue. We have the will to vanquish. We shall vanquish in the end.

To the blunder of the Dardanelles has been admitted the blunder in the Balkans, of which Sir EDWARD CARSON made the most in his reply to the Prime Minister. That blunder seems to have consisted in relying upon the word of Greece, given by the betrayed VENIZELOS and repudiated by his King. But, as was the case with the United States fifty years ago, blunders discovered only mean a dogged and indomitable renewal of the contest against a dashing and brilliant foe. Holdfast is a good dog, as he was on the Potomac.

We cannot allow Serbia to become the prey of this sinister and nefarious combination. * * * Our co-operation (with the French) will be close, cordial, and in full concert, and Serbia may be assured of her independence, regarded by us as one of the essential objects of the war.

Again M. BRIAND added France's pledge in his speech the following day:

> We are in full accord with the British Government concerning the conduct of military operations in the Balkans. France and her allies will never abandon the heroic nation whose resistance compels the admiration of the world.

It cannot be doubted that these two speeches were made by agreement Both nations have served their notice on the world, and simultaneously. The blunder of relying solely on the word of an honest man, without taking precautions against his possible betrayal by a monarch, has had terrible results, but France and England are determined that Serbia shall not pay the death penalty for a mistake not hers; and the two nations, undismayed by their Fredericksburgs and Chancellorsvilles, announce to the Teutonic Powers and to all the world their unshakable will to go on to their Gettysburg and Appomattox.

THE CITY'S RECOURSE.

What recourse has the city against the result of an election which seems to leave it subject to political and financial exploitation for the benefit of the rest of the State? Not so long as there is Republican control is there likelihood of an opportunity to secure redress of the city's disadvantages through the ballot and the Legislature. Not so long as the country controls is there likelihood of the city's paying taxes proportioned fairly either to population or wealth. Not so long as there is a direct tax to be levied, that is to say not for an indefinite future, can these subjects fall into the background.

These conditions are not altered by the fact that the city contributed to these results by its own vote. The city did not want the Constitution, with its financial reforms, but it did want the financial reforms, and wants them just as much since the constitutional or political route is blocked. The country thought that it did not want these reforms, but therein it was deceived, partly by itself, and partly by those themselves deceived or deceiving. The country was told that the new method of taxation would be oppressive, and swallowed the statements too readily, only to discover, perhaps, that the old methods will be worse.

Inasmuch as the city cannot be expected to accept the continuance of conditions which are as unjust as oppressive and discriminating, the country is likely to discover that the old law has teeth which were forgotten under conditions making their use unnecessary. Since the city cannot help itself by politics it is likely to have recourse to the law. The country, which was told and allowed itself to believe that the defeat of tax reform meant continuance of old abuses of taxation, will be disillusioned if there is a remedy in the requirement that the same law shall mean the same thing throughout all the districts of the State. The taxpayers who have thought that they could continue to escape taxation by the method of the defeat of reform are likely to discover that they have exposed themselves to the experiences of this city this year respecting personal taxation, and that this city's efficiency in the collection of real estate taxes will be taught to reluctant up-State tax officials. Official oaths are held as lightly by taxing officials defending their local neighborhoods as by taxpayers defending themselves.

The litigation here considered might well be undertaken by the city in its search of relief, or by the local organizations of taxpayers who have sought to relieve the city by action within and against the city. The reduction of the direct tax by shifting a proportion to other parts of the State is the fairest and best method of reducing the taxes collected locally. Retrenchment deprives us of something, but compulsion of fair burden-bearing lightens the load without loss. In proportion that the city's expenses cannot be reduced the necessity grows for reducing the sum which must be paid to the State. If the country is able to defend itself against the beliefs current in the city on the testimony before the Mills Committee, it would do well to try its strength as the first and easiest method of blocking action to which the city is tempted as its first, easiest, and most obvious recourse.

CROPSEY AND THE JUDGES.

Though the Democratic ticket swept Kings County, the Republican candidate for District Attorney has more than 29,000 majority. It is another impressive demonstration of the fact that voters have learned to discriminate. It may also furnish occasion for the Judges who sit in Kings County to search their hearts and inquire if their official behavior is endearing them greatly to their fellow-citizens. For this is the first time the voters of Kings County have had a full opportunity to reward or punish an official who answered that question in the negative, and they have rewarded him.

Mr. CROPSEY is not what is called "personally popular." He makes few friends, and neither ingratiates himself with those he meets nor seeks to do so. Therefore it cannot be said that his imposing victory in a Democratic county is the mere accidental triumph of a popular character. But as District Attorney he has done three things: He has shown himself to be afraid of nothing, afraid not even of the influences and institutions that have daunted all other District Attorneys. He has taken up the cause of the injured depositors in a broken bank of which the heads were powerful and influential men and friends of the Judges, and he has done it, as all Kings County knows, from no demagogic motive, but in order to do what he thought right, without fear. And he has defied the close corporation of Kings County Judges to their faces. It is a question which of these three things contributed most to his election, but his election was made by these three things and by nothing else.

When he talked of "hand-picked Judges" and withstood the bench to its face, he did something nobody in Kings County had ever dared to do. From the old days when the bench met in the Brooklyn Club, to the later days when it met in the Montauk Club, and down to this time, the administration of justice in Kings County has had a character of its own, quite different from that which it had in New York or any other county. The bench there, at whatever clubhouse it might meet, was a little club in itself. It was amazed at the temerity of CROPSEY in withstanding it in the interests of these depositors—and so, for that matter, were the depositors; the thing was unknown in Kings County. The Judges thought it would be easy to break this rash and impertinent meddler; and behold, they have not broken him, but made him!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Whitlock and the Cavell Case.

So far as can be judged from what has been made public of the report to the State Department at Washington by the American Minister to Belgium in regard to the Cavell case, there is nothing in it to justify the recent German claims that Mr. WHITLOCK denied the accuracy of the statements in the documents put out by the British Government as coming from him. He did deny, apparently, that there was anything underhanded or deceptive in the dealings of the German officials with himself, but he also declared that he did nothing in his Ministerial capacity except to present a plea for leniency after the woman had been convicted, and he tacitly admitted that the account by his subordinate of that subordinate's experiences on the night of the execution was correct and was correctly given out in London.

All this, however, is in strict accord with the information that was received here and formed the basis of such comment on the case as has been made here. Mr. WHITLOCK'S one basis of complaint against the British Government seems to be that it published documents not intended for publication, and that by so doing it caused embarrassment for him and made more difficult his position in Brussels—a position that already was one not too easy to maintain.

This is a real grievance, and it is no wonder that Mr. WHITLOCK, knowing how important it is, and for how many reasons, that he should remain in Belgium, though what is left of the Government to which he was formally sent as American representative has been transferred to France, was somewhat irritated. Naturally, that phase of the episode loomed large in his eyes—large enough fully to explain any irritation he may feel. Presumably the British authorities saw it, too, and considered it before they decided to publish the documents they had received. Whether or not they were justified in securing, at the cost of embarrassing Mr. WHITLOCK and of possibly causing a demand for his recall which could not be refused, the advantages to their cause that followed the disclosures—that is a question on which opinions can honestly differ, but nobody can be much surprised that they acted as they did.

At any rate, there are no present indications that the papers were not published exactly as received or that any of the statements in them were untrue.

Teaching Sound Doctrine.

So interesting are likely to be Southern comments on the position taken by The Atlanta Journal as regards Great Britain's interference with our shipments of cotton to neutral countries that they will be awaited with considerable impatience. The Journal is, indeed, a little belated in the expression of its views, for the statesmen, politicians, and planters who a few months ago were so violently urging our Government to resent and resist action which they felt sure would be harmful, if not disastrous, to a great American interest, have been already pretty well silenced and robbed of their grievance by the course of events—and of cotton prices.

Not one of the alarming prophecies so confidently made has been fulfilled, and nobody, except possibly a few speculators, has been ruined or even measurably hurt by the much-denounced embargo.

But though The Journal might well have spoken sooner, it hardly could have spoken better than it does when it says that the one great interest of the South as of the North, of the East as of the West, is that the European war should be ended, and rightly ended, not that there should be no prevention of immediate sales for any one staple in any one market. That is just what those who clamored so loudly and so fiercely against the Orders in Council, and so urgently demanded that Great Britain be not allowed to take against Germany any measures that would or might keep down the price of cotton or keep it from rising, either couldn't see or wouldn't. The Atlanta editor can and does.

"We may as well recognize now," he writes, "that the Allies are fighting for our interests as well as their own, and that upon their success depends our security in the years ahead. It does not behoove us, therefore, to be picking petty flaws with the Powers that stand between us and the most terrible war that was ever known."

This is going far—by implication, perhaps, it is going too far or further than needful—but it justly reproves those who failed to realize that desperate ills demand remedies the administration of which small ills would not justify.

Warfare Changed at Last.

Perhaps the present European war differs from those of the past more in size than in any other peculiarity, and it might be hard to find in its methods or implements anything that is entirely new. Mere size itself, however, does affect quality as well as quantity, and several of the devices to which resort has been made on both sides can fairly be described as novel in that now for the first time they have been employed systematically, intelligently, and on a large scale.

Trench fighting, for instance, is probably as old as war itself, but while historically familiar as still seen in Serbia, nothing much like the long conflict going on in France and Flanders has hitherto been seen. So the use of asphyxiating gases was not unknown to the ancients, yet till this year, when the utmost resources of modern chemistry were utilized, little more than the annoyance of an enemy had ever been accomplished in that way. Aeroplanes and dirigibles, too, that now play such important parts in war, while hardly to be called new, are so newly used that they can fairly be counted an innovation or discovery. As much can be said for the submarine, both what can be done with it and how it can be foiled having been learned within the last few months.

No such list could be made out for any previous war. About the only invention produced by our civil war was the monitor, but that form of warship gained no permanent place in our navy or any other—is now almost forgotten. GRANT and LEE contended about as did WASHINGTON and HOWE, and even NAPOLEON had of the unprecedented only his genius.

But the new war has the old ends and the old effects. In those nothing has changed.

Pro-Germans in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the comments by the papers of the United States on the part Russia is taking in the present war, sympathy is invariably expressed for her and a desire indicated that she be unqualifiedly successful. No criticism is made of the Government or of the terrible conditions under which the people have been and are now living. No note of warning is sounded as to what may be expected after peace comes. Everywhere the wish is heard that the Germans may be driven from the land, and that the Russians may acquire part, at least, of German Poland. Nothing is said as to whether or not the people of German Poland would wish to give up the benefits of German rule and go under the autocratic rule of the Czar.

As a Russian, having at heart the best interests of the great mass of my people, I believe that Russia could copy with great benefit the German form of government. If the Germans should eventually acquire permanently any part of Russia, the people in the section so acquired would have reason to be profoundly grateful, and would embrace with avidity the German principles and ideals of government. To say that the Duma as at present constituted gives any degree of representative government is to express belief in a myth. While I think that Russia, in the end, will be victorious, yet when that comes to pass it will be hard for me to repress a little regret that some of my people did not have an opportunity to become acquainted with German efficiency in the management of civil affairs.

TOMO SARGENTICH.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

NOT SEEN FROM GERMANY.

What of the Armies That Go In but Never Come Out?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Fay's letter, printed in THE TIMES, hardly would call for an answer—the German argument that takes up a good part of it being answered daily in the cables—were it not for her plaint that I betrayed a confidence in publishing her letter. That I certainly should have done had I published it in its entirety, but I carefully cut out all that might work her harm, copying only those sentiments which she reiterates with considerable more emphasis in her letter intended, by herself, for publication. There was no reason to believe that she was ashamed of her sympathy for Germany, nor afraid to have it known, and her indignation, therefore, is somewhat difficult to understand.

Now, if Miss Fay had set her very good wits to work she would have guessed at once why I sent that letter to THE TIMES. While it was quite as interesting as the average letter received from Europe and therefore worthy to be printed at this time, it never would have occurred to me to send it to a newspaper if the writer had not been in public life, one who at any time might ask the attention of the American public. Indeed, I will go so far as to say that if Miss Fay had not been a Californian and I had not felt for her the same sense of duty that I naturally feel for all Californians of artistic ability, it would not have occurred to me to publish her letter. But as she is practically unknown in New York, I saw my opportunity to flash her into the limelight for a moment and took it.

Outside of the German-speaking States and the Lowlands Miss Fay has her reputation to make. Singing in London does not mean making a reputation there. Only two Americans of recent years, aside from the great stars, have done that—Minnie Salzman-Stevens, a truly inspired artist, and Marcia van Dresser, who has recently returned to her own country with such éclat, after being the bright particular star of the Frankfort Opera House for four years. Miss van Dresser created a furor in London as Sieglinde, not only by her amazing beauty, but by the exquisite finish of her voice and work.

I wonder why it is that people in Germany keep writing to their friends that they see, without restrictions, the newspapers of other countries? We must believe them, but, as they go right on with the same old "bromides," of which we are infinitely weary, the inference is that while they may see the foreign papers they do not read them. Otherwise they would be forced in time to modify their viewpoint.

For instance, over here we have known for a long while that Germany is beaten. She forces her way into a hostile country for a certain distance, and there, to use an expressive Americanism, she sticks. She can neither go forward nor backward; she merely sits down to die—millions of her, unable to put an adequate number at any front to compel even one decision.

For that is what no German, in Germany at all events, and no enthusiastic American within her borders, can see; that during the fourteen months of the war not one army has surrendered to Germany. She has taken prisoners, but not as many as she has lost, and her dead men alone would have been sufficient to conquer any one of the nations arrayed against her with the exception of Russia. But there seems to be little celebration going on in Germany. Her armies have entered Belgium, France, Russia, and don't come out. That is all they can see. But that is the whole point; they don't come out. And it is to be apprehended that a good million of them will remain forever in Russia at the end of this Winter—frozen.

Miss Fay, as I wrote once before, has a lovely voice and has made an artist of herself. She is also a handsome woman, with the additional gift of magnetism. When she comes to America to sing, as she must in due course, she will be welcomed no matter what her war sympathies. She need not have feared that the American opera public, no matter what its own sympathies or disapprovals, would care two straws whether an artist with so much to give them favored Germany or Great Britain.

Meanwhile she has had very good publicity, indeed.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Nov. 2, 1915.

Price of an American Tourist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Wisdom comes with years. A glance at the list of war refugees who sold out for a mere pittance makes one revise my earlier opinions. In other words, people are honest only because they have to be. What a scathing denunciation of the Americans and professed Americans; what a reflection on the patriotism of the people of this country! Think of it! Men and women, Summer tourists and others, far from country and home, in dire straits for money; some with wealth, others with good competences, suddenly thrown upon the mercy of their Government. Then they forget the obligation.

We give the tramp a meal and sometimes a coin. He disappears. We forget him and he forgets us. We expect that. But are we to class the Summer tourist with the tramp? Are we to assume from this published list of those who haven't paid Uncle Sam that we have among us Summer tramps instead of Summer tourists?

A. F. ASHBACKER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1915.

THE MARTYR.

(Oct. 12, 1915.)

Clad in the garb of service,
See her go,
She who had soothed the pain
Of friend and foe,
Firm, with a step unfaltering
To her death,
With quiet beat of heart
And even breath.
"I do not fear to die!"
Her words ring clear
In that dark hour before
The day is here.
O darkest hour, fit for
Such a crime!
Foul deed that tops the horror
Of all time!
The firing squad, men of the
Landsturm there,
Gray sires of daughters also
Young and fair,
Felt the tears spring and sting
To see her stand
Fearless while they obey
Their Lord's command.
She sleeps as heroes sleep,
In far Ixelles,
While all the world must weep
For her—Edith Cavell!
Hark! at the sound of that
Immortal name,
All patriots' ardor leaps
Afresh to flame—
New millions hasten to avenge
That volley's sound
Whose frightful echoes speed
All earth around—
And down the coming ages men shall tell
How brave Cavell
Stood in the martyrs' ranks and fell—
In far Ixelles!

MARTHA YOUNG.

THE ICE RING AROUND RUSSIA.

Her Problem This Winter Will Be More Difficult, Perhaps Insurmountable, Owing to Developments in the Balkans.

By DR. R. F. OBERFOHREN.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is no longer a probability, but a certainty, that the European war will see another Winter campaign and the Governments and the General Staffs will be again confronted with the problem how to meet the difficulties of the cold season. There is little doubt that of all the belligerents, the Russian authorities will be in the worst plight, like they were last Winter when the communication with their allies and the neutral countries was seriously handicapped. Today the situation seems to be still worse.

On Sept. 28, 1914, Turkey closed the Dardanelles, thus shutting off the only outlet of the Black Sea. Odessa, where the trade for Southern Russia centres, was thereby as good as blockaded, the remnant of trade and communication to Rumanian and Bulgarian ports being made insecure by Turkish warships. From the very beginning the Baltic has been dominated by the German fleet, thus leaving to European Russia but one port, Archangel, situated on the Arctic Ocean. By a sudden leap this almost unknown port became of vital importance to the Slav Empire. But two reasons made the full use of the new emporium rather precarious: firstly, the Arctic Ocean is frozen from the end of November or the beginning of December until April or May, and, secondly, the communication by rail from the port to the vast hinterland is very poor, and insufficient for the new requirements suddenly thrust upon it.

Last Winter, when the Arctic Ocean began to freeze, enormous ice-breakers were shipped from Canada to Archangel to be used in keeping open an access to the port. The work done by them has been highly praised, and it might have been possible to keep the port itself free from ice, but in the open sea the masses of icebergs drifting from the north proved an unconquerable obstacle. In spite of the greatest exertions shipping was made impossible from December, 1914, until April, 1915. Regular trade could not even be taken up till May. Thus European Russia was cut off from all direct communication. Yet there still remained a few indirect avenues of trade. From Saloniki through Greek, Serbian, Bulgarian and Rumanian territory was a complicated but much used way; the Bulgarian port of Dedeaghatch was also used as a base for Russian supplies and exports. Recent developments in the Balkans have rendered these approaches inaccessible for goods destined for or coming from Russia. Should the Germans succeed in forcing a way to Constantinople all hope for an outlet to the Mediterranean would be lost for the hard-pressed Slav. Yet immense Russia has still her back-door open to the Pacific by way of Siberia, but the port of Vladivostok offers by no means great facilities, being very often frozen in Winter time. Moreover, the trans-Siberian railway—about 3,000 miles long—is absolutely inadequate for heavy and constant freight traffic. It consists for the greater part of the way of a single track, and is very liable to breakdowns, as has been proven in the Russo-Japanese war.

Finally Scandinavia, Russia's neutral neighbor, has to be considered. Here the best approach is certainly to be found. From the Norwegian port of Narvik a comparatively short railway, the Opotes Railway, leads through Karungi and Finland to Petrograd. Narvik owes to the Gulf Stream the immense advantage of being free from ice throughout the year. Russia was not slow in grasping this situation and Russian newspapers discussed seriously the idea of seizing by force port and railway in order to give Russia the long desired ice-free harbor. The problem became still harder when in January, 1915, Sweden forbade the transportation of war material and ammunition through her territory, thus rendering the value of Narvik to Russia rather problematic.

But Summer came and Archangel became accessible, relieving the worst plight at least for the importation of war material and ammunition. The general trade had no great benefit from the opening. Besides a waterway which hitherto had only been used for the floating of rafts but a single tracked, narrow-gauged railway to and from Archangel is in existence. The whole arrangement was intended for the lumber trade. When immense masses of goods of every description found their way to the northern harbor a terrible congestion of both port and railway ensued. Of course, the war material and ammunition had at first to be expedited, so it can easily be imagined how merchant goods fared.

Soon the same conditions will prevail again. The Russian Government knows that by November the harbor of Archangel will be blocked for all English and American shipping. Ammunition and coal that have been delivered by way of Archangel during the Summer will be needed even more in Winter, and the problem of finding a door for them faces the Russian authorities. It will be a hard nut to crack. Saloniki and Dedeaghatch are no longer accessible, and it is not at all impossible that a new enemy for Russia in the Balkans may arise in the form of Rumania.

Vladivostok being of little use there remain but the Scandinavian ports, first among them being Narvik. Sweden, however, seems little inclined to favor that combination, and if she upholds her interdict of transportation of war material and ammunition—as she is most likely to do—even Narvik will be of little value to the Russian war lords. Under these circumstances it would not be a great surprise for the student of the Russian supply problem if the Allies should bring considerable pressure to bear upon the northern kingdoms, in order to give Russia free and unlimited use of an ice-free port with railway communication. Even warlike measures are not at all impossible, though they have been rendered improbable by Russia's military collapse in Poland.

Russia's prospects for an adequate supply of war material and ammunition, as well as for a renewal of her exports and imports, are very dark. Germany took the chance to break the iron ring which the Allies, great and small, tried to forge around her by the dash to the Balkans and Constantinople. How will Russia break the ring that German arms and northern ice are welding around her? Will a sudden collapse or a slow strangulation be the result?

R. F. OBERFOHREN,
Doctor of Political Economy.

TEACHING DAY AND NIGHT.

Why Different Instructors Should Direct the Evening Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that our educational system is the subject of much criticism, perhaps it might not be amiss for a student to point out some features which have long existed to the detriment of the graduates of our training schools and colleges. I am a graduate of Hunter College and for over a year I have been unable to find work even as a substitute. On the other hand, hundreds of day school teachers are teaching also in night schools and thereby drawing double salaries.

The members of the Board of Education are solely responsible for this unfair condition in that only they have the power to make this condition possible. I am given to understand that the Finance Department has often objected to the double salary standard, but thus far has been unable to move the Board of Education to decisive action in the matter.

If we study this question for a moment we find that not only a grave injustice is done to many young teachers, but that the students of the evening schools are seriously affected in the matter. Many of these teachers are women, who, after the day's work in the classroom, are not fit, physically or mentally, to give their best to the evening classes. Is it fair to assign these nervous and overworked teachers to a body of students who are entitled to greater consideration? Then, too, is the teacher who uses up her vitality upon the evening classes in a fit condition to do justice to the day classes which follow? The city pays its teachers well for a certain amount of work and nothing should interfere with the main work, whether it be day or evening. One person could hardly do both well.

The members of the Board of Education should pass a law making it impossible for any one in the day school to be employed also in the night school. This would be justice not only to the students of the night schools, but also to hundreds of graduates who are qualified to do the work as teachers.

ISABEL MANSFIELD.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

To Save West 86th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of a few days ago regarding the activities to push the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line as a surface road to Broadway was well timed and just. There is no doubt of the urgent necessity of a proper railway connection between Yorkville and Broadway. However, though I have the interests of Yorkville at heart, (I have always lived in Yorkville,) I most strenuously object to any action which would mar the beauty of West Eighty-sixth Street, an action totally unjust to the dwellers and land owners of that parkway. I wonder how many of the vociferous east siders would vote for a street car if they dwelt upon West Eighty-sixth Street? Why not insist upon the only proper, just, and modern extension—a subway from Central Park West?

S. N.

New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

A Woman at the Polls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just come home from a day spent as a watcher for the woman suffrage party at the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, Kings. My experience there has shown me that a polling place can be made a fit place for women.

I wish to thank the members of the Board of Election of the above district for their kindness and unvarying courtesy to me. In particular I wish to thank the Chairman, James N. Walker, for his consideration of my comfort, and the Democratic Inspector, Mr. Murphy, for his ready and patient explanations of everything connected with the duties of electors and officials. Not an incident occurred which would have embarrassed the most sensitive woman.

ANNA P. FELDMAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1915.

WHEREIN ENGLISH FAILS.

Will Never Be a World Language Until Spelled as It Sounds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been for years a teacher of English to foreigners and to high school pupils, as well as a student of modern languages, the subject of an international language interests me greatly. Certainly, of the four important, modern tongues, English is the easiest and simplest in grammar, having no awful genders such as German, and no dreadful verbs such as French and Italian. It has no baffling depths and subtleties as the last two mentioned, nor any impossible pronunciation as the first. Yet, in spite of its simplicity, it is a very hard language for foreigners to master. This is due, I feel, solely to its antiquated method (or lack of method) of spelling. The difficulties arising from the difference between the spelling of English words and their pronunciation are almost unsurmountable, fatal to its universal diffusion. How many natively English-speaking people do we know, educated, nay, intellectual, who simply cannot spell, who have given up trying?

All over the Continent one hears reiterated with boring monotony: "I like to read the English but not to speak it. It is too difficult to pronounce. I can never tell how a new word should be said." In French and German certain letter combinations invariably represent certain sounds, while Italian is absolutely phonetic. In Italian schools there is no such thing as a spelling lesson. Think what a saving of time, temper and grey (or is it gray) matter this is to the growing child!

It is all very well to insist upon the classic origin of our orthography, but compare it for one moment with the near and aristocratic parent of the Italian. Yet Italian does not hesitate to discard all artificiality.

I feel sure that only one thing will make English, which stands today as the easiest and most concise of languages—only one thing will make it the universal language, and that is simplified spelling.

I. H. HARRIS.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

German Censors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in THE TIMES, signed "Indignation," laments the difficulties met in getting letters past the German censors. If my own experience is any criterion, the case mentioned must be an exception.

Ever since the war I have corresponded with several Germans. Neither the length of the letter nor the discussion of the war caused any trouble with the censors. I have received communications of eight pages, letter size, and of four or five sheets, legal size. In the case of one of my correspondents, the chief topic of discussion has been the war. The German censors naturally have no objections to passing outgoing letters criticising the United States, but they seem to be willing also that incoming letters should criticise the German Government. I have expressed myself freely, in fact so freely that my correspondent was astonished, for instance, that my accusation that the German newspapers printed lies had not been deleted by the censor. Newspaper clippings bitterly denouncing Germany seem to have passed likewise.

I would suggest to "Indignation" that the easiest

THRONG AT WEDDING OF MARIE TAILER

One of Society's Prettiest Girls the Bride of S. Bryce Wing in St. James's Church.

WEARS DIAMOND BOWKNOT

Bishop Courtney and Rev. Leighton Parks Officiate—The Bridal Attendants—Home Reception.

There was a large and brilliant assemblage yesterday afternoon at the wedding of Miss Marie Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, and S. Bryce Wing, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing of this city, which was celebrated at 4 o'clock in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The officiating clergymen were Bishop Frederick Courtney, rector of the church, and the Rev. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Church.

The chancel of the church was decorated with white chrysanthemums and other autumnal flowers and foliage, with a touch of color here and there against a background of green.

Preceding the ceremony there was a brief organ recital. The ushers were Harvey S. Ladew, John D. Wing, 2d, R. Tailer Townsend, Arthur Jones, Archibald Stirling, Reginald Whitman, James Nagel, and N. E. C. Rutter.

The large auditorium of the church was crowded to its capacity when the boy choir marched up the aisle singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," followed by the bridal party.

The bride walked with her uncle, Lieut. Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling of Baltimore, Md., who gave her in marriage.

She wore a short-length gown of cloth of silver designed on Greek lines, tapering into a short pointed train of tulle and silver. The voluminous veil of point appliqué lace fell entirely over the train, being held close to the dark coiffure by two tiny clusters of orange blossoms. The appliquéd design of dots on the veil, an heirloom in the bride's family on the paternal side, stood out distinctly on the foundation of rare old lace, suggesting snowflakes on a cold and blustery November afternoon.

The neck was cut low and round, and the corsage was made full, in Greek fashion, having a girdle of pearls. The skirt was banded with silver. As a corsage ornament she wore a large and superb bowknot of diamonds, with a chain of diamonds and platinum. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

When the bride stepped into the motor car from the vestibule of the church she wore a scarf of white fox. There was a good-sized crowd outside the church entrance, anxious to catch a glimpse of one of society's prettiest brides, for she is famed for her beauty.

Her attendants were the Misses Adelaide Flint and Louise Trevor of New York and Louisa Livingston of Albany. They wore frocks of saffron-colored taffeta, old-fashioned in design, the skirt being short and puffed. The corsage was short-waisted and cut very low and square, with long sleeves of tulle. They wore large hats of mauve and mantles of tulle fell over their shoulders. Each carried a large bouquet of mauve orchids.

After the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 16 East Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Tailer, the bride's mother, wore a costume of gray charmeuse trimmed with Japanese embroidery and edged with chinchilla, and a small black velvet hat with large gray ostrich plumes, with chinchilla furs. Mrs. Wing, the mother of the bridegroom, was in a golden brown velvet, with gold lace and trimmed with a touch of blue. Her black velvet hat was trimmed with brown plumes with tips of old blue.

Later Mr. Wing and his bride left on their honeymoon. They plan to return next week for the National Horse Show, at which Mr. Wing has entered his horse Otto. They will reside at 399 Park Avenue.

Their engagement was announced last December. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wing are ardent devotees of outdoor sports. Mr. Wing being a member of the Piping Rock and New York Athletic Clubs. Mrs. Wing is a granddaughter of the late Robert W. Tailer.

MRS. E. A. JOHNSON WEDS.

The Bride of John W. Dennis of London in Her Park Avenue Home.

Mrs. Evangeline Armstrong Johnson, widow of Robert Woods Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J., was married at noon yesterday to John W. Dennis of London, England, at her New York home, 375 Park Avenue, the Rev. Dr. William Carter officiating. Only the immediate families and a few friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed in the Burmese salon before a temporary altar decorated with chrysanthemums from the greenhouses of the bride's Summer home in New Brunswick. A wedding breakfast followed.

The bride's elder son, Robert W. Johnson, Jr., gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of ivory silk, trimmed with gold lace and sable. Her only ornaments were a string of pearls, and she carried a bouquet of gardenias. She was unattended. Mr. Dennis had as best man his nephew, William Herbert Dennis of Frampton House, Lincolnshire, England, who recently arrived for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis left yesterday afternoon for the South, where they are to spend several weeks, when they will return to New York. They are planning to sail for England in January. Mr. Dennis has a town house at 28 Albert Hall Mansions, Hyde Park, London, and a country estate, Kirton Hall, in Lincolnshire. He is an ex-Mayor of Westminster. For a decade he has been a member of the British Tariff Commission, and is now Conservative candidate for Parliament from Birmingham.

MISS BEALE, BRIDE OF OLIVER CROMWELL

Son of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury Marries Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E.F. Beale—The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The wedding of Miss Hope Truxton Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Beale, and Oliver Eaton Cromwell, son of Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, took place at noon today at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, this city. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. John Mockridge, the rector of the church. St. James's Church was decorated with lilies and potted palms, the color scheme of green and white being carried out in every detail, in the vestibule, at the doors of the pews, and around the altar.

Half a dozen automobiles from the Stotesbury garage, which are distinctive because of their light blue color, were in requisition for the bridal party, and the chauffeurs and footmen all wore habits of a corresponding blue.

The maid of honor and the bridesmaids were all members of socially prominent families in this city, New York, and Newport, each being noted for her good looks. Miss Aimee Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Pemberton Hutchinson, and a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Eugenia Kelso Cassatt, daughter of Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt; Miss Mary Wood Baily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wood Baily; Miss Eleanor Cuyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler; Miss Harriett G. R. Geyelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lausset Geyelin; Miss Grace D. Pierce, daughter of Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce of Oyster Bay, and Miss Francis Hunter of Providence, R. I.

James R. Cromwell, younger brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, while the ushers were Prall Bird, of New York; John Hemphill of Washington; Walter Brooks, Jr., of Baltimore, a brother-in-law of Mr. Cromwell; Leonard Truxton Beale, a brother of the bride; Kearsley Mitchell, 3d, who married Mr. Stotesbury's youngest daughter, and C. Fenno Hoffman, son of Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, an aunt of the bride.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents at 120 South Twenty-second Street, just around the corner from the church.

On their return from their honeymoon the bridal pair will live in the house at 1,721 Locust Street, formerly owned by Judge J. Willis Martin, but purchased by Mr. Stotesbury and presented to the young couple as his wedding gift. Mrs. Stotesbury, as her present, has taken on herself the entire furnishing of the house.

TO NAME SIX CARDINALS.

Nuncio to Bavaria the Pope's Only Foreign Selection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 3.—The list of cardinals to be created at secret consistory on Dec. 6 became generally known tonight through the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ. Considerable surprise is expressed that the only foreign Cardinal is the Nuncio to Munich, who is a German, as it was thought that if the Pope wished to favor that nation he would have created a Cardinal from another nation among the Allies. An effort is made to minimize the effect by saying that as the Nuncio to Munich belongs to the Roman Curia he cannot truly be said to be a German Cardinal. The new Cardinals to be created are:

Monsignor J. Tonti, Papal Nuncio to Portugal.

The Most Rev. A. Mistrangelo, Archbishop of Florence.

Monsignor G. Cagliero, Apostolic Delegate to Costa Rica.

Monsignor A. Fruehwirth, Papal Nuncio to Munich, Bavaria.

Count Scapinelli, Papal Nuncio to Vienna.

Archbishop Gusmini of Bologna.

A public consistory will be held on Dec. 9.

No new American cardinal will be created at the consistory.

FREMSTAD SINGS TOSCA.

Prima Donna Reappears on Operatic Stage with Boston Company.

The Boston Opera Company last night gave the first performance of "Tosca" it has given during its present engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. The special feature of it was the reappearance of Mme. Olive Fremstad after an absence of more than a year from the local operatic stage, and apparently the opera-going public seized upon this as an "occasion," for the audience seemed to be the largest that has yet attended the performances of the company.

Besides Mme. Fremstad in the title rôle, the others included Giovanni Zenatello as Cavaradossi, George Baklanoff as Scarpia, Alfred Kaufman as Augelotti, and Paolo Ananian as the Sacristan. Agide Jacchia conducted.

It was a good performance in general effect, although in some of the details the highest finish was lacking. Mme. Fremstad, appearing on the operatic stage for the first time since she left the Metropolitan, faced a nerve-trying task. She was not altogether at her ease, in the first act especially. Vocally she did not perhaps equal her best performances in the past, but her presentation of the rôle was effective and met a very hearty response from the audience, which gave her many recalls. Mr. Zenatello did exceedingly well with the rôle of Cavaradossi and Mr. Baklanoff was impressive as Scarpia.

Special mention should be made of Mr. Jacchia's conducting of the performance. It was vigorous and vivid, as befits the essentially melodramatic nature of the play and the score, but it was not allowed to become blatant or vulgar. The scenic settings lacked the atmospheric touch that has heretofore prevailed.

After the operatic performance there was a hearing of a new "Egyptian Ballet" by A. Luigini. It proved to give opportunity for the display of picturesquely colored costumes, some effective grouping of the corps de ballet, and some fine solo dancing by Mlle. Pavlowa and Mr. Volinine. Adolph Schmid conducted the music, which was for the most part not at all Oriental in style.

Miss Maybelle Davis' Reception.

Miss Maybelle Davis, daughter of David Davis of this city, and Arthur Marx, whose engagement was recently announced, will be at home on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 11 East Seventy-ninth Street.

THEATRES LOSE LICENSES.

Garrick and Olympic Accused of Permitting Indecent Shows.

License Commissioner George H. Bell announced yesterday that he had revoked the licenses of the Olympic Theatre in East Fourteenth Street and the Garrick Theatre on Thirty-fifth Street, east of Sixth Avenue. Both are burlesque houses.

"The evidence against the theatres in question," said Commissioner Bell, "shows the worst condition ever brought to my attention. Reports of my inspectors reveal instances of indecency that seem almost unbelievable."

Asked if the licensees had a right to appeal, the Commissioner replied:

"If they go into court they'll have a hard job contradicting the evidence in my possession."

MARRIED IN ST. GEORGE'S.

L. Dean Weds Miss Helen Stearns—Bride's Sister Honor Matron.

The wedding of Lyall Dean, the son of Mrs. Charles E. Bigelow and the late Louis B. Dean, and a grandson of David C. Lyall, a famous art collector, and Miss Helen Stearns, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stearns, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rector, the Rev. Karl Reiland. Huge clusters of pink chrysanthemums in tall vases decorated the chancel and tall palms formed a background.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short gown of white brocaded satin with a straight skirt and old time corsage having satin bretelles over the shoulders and long tight tulle sleeves. Tulle draped the neck, and a long satin court train fell from the shoulders. The tulle veil was held by a flat band of old point lace above the forehead which in turn was held in place with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Weld M. Stevens, who wore changeable apricot and pink panne velvet with a bertha of silver lace and the skirt, cut in deep points and having low side-panniers, had trails of varicolored flowers garlanded along the edges and the tulle petticoat had its edges finished in silver. She carried a loose bouquet of lavender, golden, brown and red chrysanthemums.

The other attendants were the Misses Mercedes de Zaldo, Dorothy Mills, Dorothy Bigelow and Mrs. Le Roy C. Howe, and wore gowns like the maids of honor and carried similar bouquets, but their hats were immense brown velvet sailors with tulle brims trimmed with brown fur and silver flowers.

Mr. Lyall's best man was Emerson Bigelow and the ushers were Frank E. Barnard, Allan Lefferts, George E. Yerkes, David E. Goodnow, Ward E. Pearson, and Joseph K. Hooker of Hartford, Conn.

The reception at the home of the bride's parents, 923 West Seventy-sixth Street, was informal. The decorations were chrysanthemums. Mrs. Stearns, who received, was in blue panne velvet and chiffon with touches of silver and hat to match, and Mrs. Bigelow was in violet velvet and chiffon topped by a violet hat.

After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Dean will live at Pelham Manor.

MILLER-BAKER WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Baker a Bride at Home.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Sanford Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Baker of 667 Madison Avenue, to Carl A. Miller, son of August Miller of Peekskill, N. Y., took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Lewis of Peekskill performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a pendant of platinum and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Eugenia G. Baker was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. She wore a gown of blue silk and silver cloth trimmed with fur, and carried an arm bouquet of Ward roses.

Robert Miller acted as best man for his brother. The ushers were John Wesley McCoy, John Byron Putnam, and Alan and William B. Baker, Jr. Following the ceremony there was a reception. When Mr. and Mrs. Miller return from their honeymoon they will reside at 56 West Eleventh Street.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Bertram Winthrop of 152 Madison Avenue is sailing on Saturday on the Rochambeau for France, where he will enter the service of the Red Cross Society in a military hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold are to spend the Winter at the Ritz-Carlton, and will be there after Nov. 15.

Mrs. M. Bathgate Becker is giving a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Marion Janet Becker, tomorrow at her country home, Lincluden, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. August Rust-Oppenheim are at 18 East Sixtieth Street for the Winter.

Baron Renaud Sternberg, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., is at the Plaza for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Charles H. Ditson will give a reception on Nov. 10 at her residence, 19 East Thirty-seventh Street, to introduce Arthur Farwell, the new director of the Music School Settlement, to the managers and friends of the settlement.

The marriage of Miss Katharine H. Hutton to Thomas F. Plunkett will be celebrated today in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton, 689 Park Avenue.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those booked to sail today for Rotterdam on the Rotterdam are:

W. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ames, Mrs. Mary Ashcroft, W. C. Baker, Major J. Balson, Mrs. A. Bates, John Bayley, N. Bennett, Mrs. F. H. Blore, Mrs. T. Bootte, T. F. Boyle, Mrs. Muriel Brown, Mrs. N. Brown, Miss Helen Clark, J. D. Cody, Judge A. Coyne, D. T. Curtin, Mrs. P. Daly, L. Denny, W. A. Deane, Mrs. J. W. Eber, Miss Janet Fish, J. Ford, Miss I. F. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Green, Harold Grove, N. L. Hall, Alfred Hollingworth, M. P. Hyland, H. A. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jordan, J. H. Kearsley, Miss Alice Telcar, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mallet, J. D. Mannes, Mrs. F. Mitchell, J. H. Neale, Herbert Owen, M. F. Payne, Mrs. R. E. Platt, Miss Gloria Platt, Prince Poniatowski, G. E. Porter, Colonel and Mrs. Allen Potts, Mrs. F. P. Ranney, Miss Amy Read, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Robeson, R. T. Robin, O. W. Ryde, R. B. Seager, Miss Dorothy Shannon, Miss Margit Steele, Mrs. H. S. Steele, Major and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Harold M. Wilson, Mrs. A. Woods, Miss Evelyn Woods Miss P. Younge, and Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to Paris.

Some of those who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

W. A. Anstee, Mr. and Mrs. P. Berkett, H. Carson, H. T. Clay, J. C. Crawford, S. D. Joubert, F. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lumsden, Miss M. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Morton Morse, J. W. Robinson, H. Stell, J. White, J. E. Hargreaves, John Grant, and G. V. Cousins

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CHURCH NUPTIALS FOR MISS BIGELOW

Daughter of Mrs. Edw. M. Padelford Marries Herbert C. Pell—Reception at the St. Regis.

Miss Matilda Bigelow, daughter of Mrs. Edward M. Padelford, and Herbert C. Pell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell of Tuxedo Park, were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The ceremony was performed by Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., who was assisted by the Rev. Herbert Shipman. The church decorations were simple, consisting of pink chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

The bride walked with her brother, Midshipman Bigelow, U. S. N., who was in his naval uniform, and gave her in marriage. She wore a frock of white satin having a short skirt over a many-tiered underskirt of white chiffon, touched with silver; the corsage was draped with tulle, and straps of silver cloth going over the shoulders held the tremendously long plain train of silver cloth in place. Clusters of orange blossoms were fastened at one corner of the square end. The long tulle sleeves were loose and the veil of old family point, an heirloom of many generations, was banded across her black hair just above the forehead with orange flowers and the veil fell in mantle effect over the long train. She wore a plastron of emeralds and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a sheaf bouquet of white orchids with valley lilies.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Priscilla R. White, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry White of Baltimore. She wore a pink satin frock having an overdress of pink tulle made in old-fashioned style, with sculoped and pinked bands of silk of the same shade banding the skirt many times. The corsage, similarly trimmed, had long, straight, full pink tulle sleeves plaited in at the wrists and tied with ribbons to match. The low-cut corsage was banded across from shoulder to shoulder, and was finished in the back by an upstanding plaiting of white silk held by a silver ribbon. Her large brown velvet hat was trimmed with fur and silver berries, and her flowers were a large loose cluster of pink roses.

Mr. Pell had his brother, Clarence C. Pell, as his best man, and the ushers were Percy R. Pyne, Jr., Albert E. Gallatin, Gordon MacDonald, Marshall R. Kernochan, Henry Coleman Drayton, Pierre Barbey, and Pierre Lorillard.

The wedding ceremony was followed by a reception and breakfast at the St. Regis for 125 guests. Mrs. Padelford and the bridal party received in the Louis XVI. suite, a bower of white bride roses and Autumn flowers forming a background, and the breakfast was served at small tables in the marble ballroom, bride roses and pink roses decorating the tables.

Mrs. Padelford, who received, wore a white cloth gown having a cloth and tulle jacket, with touches of silver, and a large bodice, with tucks of silver, and a large velvet hat trimmed with brown fur and silver ornaments.

On their return from the South, where they will spend their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Pell will spend the Winter in New York and Tuxedo.

TRIBUTE TO HERMAN RIDDER

Publishers' Association Eulogizes Late Editor—Funeral Today.

The Publishers' Association of New York City, at a special meeting held at noon yesterday, spread on the records of the organization an appreciation of the life and work of the late Herman Ridder, editor and publisher of the Staats-Zeitung and one of the founders of the association. The minute read as follows:

The Publishers' Association of New York City loses in the death of Herman Ridder a founder and one of its most loyal and valued members. Few men knew the city of his birth as Mr. Ridder knew New York, and service to his fellow-citizens was his ideal and inspiration. To him administration of a great daily newspaper with wide and impartial vision, supporting all that made for citizenship, for understanding between all classes and conditions of men and for the training and development of the ideal American, offered an inviting field in which he worked with steadfast faith and untiring diligence. By merit alone he achieved distinction as a first citizen, leading in every worthy cause and respected by all.

We, his business associates, remember Mr. Ridder as just and fearless, fair and courteous, helpful and friendly, always preferring the common good to personal advantage, and we shall long value his counsel and co-operation. The city and the newspapers of the United States will miss him greatly. We recall him as comrade and leader, loyal to duty and friendship, an example we shall emulate and a heritage we shall honor and cherish. To his bereaved family we extend the condolence of colleagues of a lifetime. To them fully the memory of his stern integrity and upright life is the most precious of legacies.

The funeral of Herman Ridder will be held at 10 o'clock this morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father George Winkler of Kersey, Penn., a boyhood friend of Mr. Ridder, who will be assisted by Fathers T. Gilmartin and A. B. Stuart Chambers. Father Thomas Barry will be master of ceremonies, and his Eminence Cardinal Farley will give the absolution.

Henry Strauss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Henry Strauss, a prominent retired merchant of Washington, who was also well known in Baltimore, died last night at his home in this city, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Strauss was a native of Frankfort, Germany, which place he left nearly sixty years ago to settle in Baltimore. He opened a clothing store at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., some time before the outbreak of the civil war, and while there witnessed the hanging of John Brown. Some time later Mr. Strauss moved to Washington. He was in the audience at Ford's Theatre, Washington, when President Lincoln was assassinated. Fifteen years ago Mr. Strauss retired from active business. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the B'nai Brith. Surviving him are his widow and the following children: Mrs. Henry Barnard of New York City, George Strauss and Miss Edna Strauss of this city, Mrs. I. H. Goodman of New York City, Mrs. Sol Meyer of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Maurice Marcus of Chicago.

Miss Katharine Hillard.

Miss Katharine Hillard, author and Italian scholar, died at her home, 5 West Eighty-second Street, yesterday of pneumonia. She was 75 years old. Miss Hillard was a cousin of Seth Low. She was born in London and came here when she was 9 years old. Miss Hillard made a study of French and Italian classics and published several translations of them, among them Dante's Convito. She wrote verse and magazine articles also. Miss Hillard was a former President of the Wednesday Afternoon Club. Two sisters, Mrs. W. A. White and Mrs. Stephen Loines, of Brooklyn, survive.

Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 3.—Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here early today. He was 66 years old and is survived by the widow and one daughter.

Rear Admiral Phelps was a son of Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was graduated from Annapolis in 1869. He was promoted through the various grades to Rear Admiral, to which he attained in July, 1909. He was on board the Raleigh at Manila in the Spanish-American war. From 1907 to 1910 he was commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lewis S. Goebel.

Lewis S. Goebel, a lawyer, who for many years was identified with Republican politics in this city, died Tuesday at his home, 338 West Eighty-seventh Street. He was 76 years old. Mr. Goebel was born in the family homestead, which formerly stood at Beekman and William Streets. In 1878 he was elected State Senator from the old Sixth District and in the Senate was a strong advocate of the Police Pension Fund.

GEN. G. M. STERNBERG DIES IN WASHINGTON

Ex-Surgeon General of the U. S. Army Was a Noted Foe of Fevers.

VETERAN OF THREE WARS

He Established Army Medical School, and Organized Six Hospitals During the Spanish War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Brig. Gen. George Miller Sternberg, U. S. A., retired, for nearly a decade Surgeon General of the army, distinguished alike in military and medical circles, died this morning at his home, 2,005 Massachusetts Avenue, in his seventy-seventh year. Two weeks ago he suffered an attack of heart disease and had since been confined in bed. The funeral will be held Friday morning with interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

General Sternberg's career, from his enlistment as surgeon in the Federal forces in 1861, until his retirement, in 1902, abounded in a variety of valuable services to his country.

The fact that he established the Army medical school in Washington is perhaps the best known of his achievements. He faced not only hostile bullets from Confederates and Indians, but on many occasions braved the germs of yellow fever, typhoid and cholera in subduing which diseases, both in the United States and in other countries, he took so prominent a part.

General Sternberg was born June 8, 1838, in Otsego County, N. Y. His father, the Rev. Levi Sternberg, was a Lutheran clergyman whose ancestors were among the early German settlers. He was the eldest of ten children. His early education was obtained at Hartwick Seminary, New York, where his maternal grandfather was Professor of theology. At 16 years of age he became self-supporting by teaching school at Germantown, N. Y. At 19 he entered a physician's office to study medicine and subsequently attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, whence he was graduated as M. D. in 1860.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war he passed the examination of the Army medical corps, was appointed Assistant Surgeon May 28, 1861, and assigned to duty with the Third United States Infantry. He was made a Captain and Major, United States Army, "for faithful and meritorious service" during the war and a Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant service in performance of his professional duty under fire in action against the Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, July 12, 1877."

General Sternberg participated in many engagements, including the first battle of Bull Run, when he was wounded and taken prisoner. He escaped from Fairfax Court House shortly afterward and at once rejoined his regiment. He was under heavy fire while caring for the wounded at the battles of Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill, and afterward suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever. He was executive officer of the United States General Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., was with General Banks's expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, and, at the close of the war, was serving as officer in charge of the United States General Hospital at Cleveland.

He was in the field in various Indian campaigns from 1868 to 1870, and among his many details was at Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1871, and in Florida during similar scares in 1873 and 1875.

During the Spanish War General Sternberg established general hospitals at Key West, Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Washington Barracks and San Francisco, and upon his recommendation two hospital ships were purchased and equipped. All surgeons of volunteers and contract surgeons were appointed on his recommendation, and he organized the female nurse corps and the corps of dental surgeons.

At the outbreak of the conflict he issued a circular calling attention to the danger of typhoid in camps and organized the "typhoid fever board," with Major Walter Reed as Chairman. He organized the Yellow Fever Commission of 1900, with Major Reed and Drs. Carroll, Lazear and Agramonte as members. In 1901 he recommended a large increase in the medical department to correspond with the increase in the Army made at that time.

In recognition of his services the University of Michigan conferred on General Sternberg the degree of LL. D. in 1894, and in 1897 Brown University paid him a like honor. He held active and honorary membership in many medical and scientific societies in this and other countries.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY ALLEN BUTTERFIELD, a paper-box manufacturer for forty-seven years in this city, died yesterday at his home, 91 Marlborough Road, Flatbush. He was 83 years old. Mr. Butterfield was in California prospecting when the civil war began and he enlisted under Colonel Bowie. In 1868 he came to New York and organized the paperbox business which is now known as Butterfield, Barry & Co.

WILLIAM F. HOYT, a fire insurance inspector for the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 259 Circuit Road, New Rochelle. He was 66 years old.

The Rev. JOHN S. HAUGH, 85 years old, a retired minister and for about sixty years a member of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday at Sheldon, Conn.

NORMAN PROVOST, a veteran of the civil war and for many years in business in Stamford, Conn., died last night at his home, 14 Greenwich Avenue.

Mrs. MARY VERONICA O'CONNOR, wife of Harry F. O'Connor, a stationary engineer, died from heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 1,075 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

JOHN DARTNELL, 82 years old, a civil war veteran and one of the oldest members of Mutual Lodge of Odd Fellows, died recently at his home, 380 Baltic Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Dartnell was also a member of George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R., and of the Naval Veterans' Association. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY FARRELL, widow of William Farrell, for many years in the trucking business in Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 95 Third Street, Brooklyn. She was a member of St. Mary Star of the Sea Church for forty-five years. Mrs. Farrell is survived by two daughters and two sons.

JULIUS SEIBERT, 56 years old, a fruit and produce dealer in Manhattan and a member of the Free Sons of Israel, Aaron Lodge, and the Market and Fruit Produce Association, died on Monday at his home, 144 Hull Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY L. MURPHY, wife of Peter J. Murphy, a retired hatter, died on Tuesday at her home, 693 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-third year.

Mrs. HELENA J. BOORAEM died on Tuesday at her home, 87 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, aged 63 years. Mrs. Booraem was of Dutch ancestry and was born on a vessel coming to this country. She is survived by her husband, Harry Booraem, a retired business man, a son, and two daughters.

LEOPOLD OPPENHEIMER, a retired merchant, is dead at his home, 717 West 177th Street, of a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany and, coming here in his youth, engaged in business until eight years ago. Since then he has been identified with many Jewish charities. His daughter, Minna, survives him.

WILLIAM H. WHITE, Jr., for thirty years associated with the Otis Elevator Company, of which he was a stockholder, died Tuesday at his home, the Hotel Berkley, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Mrs. LOUISE BAKER HILL, widow of Rowland F. Hill of this city, died Tuesday at the home of her son, Rowland F. Hill, in Pulaski, Va., at the age of 72.

Miss MARY L. KERRIGAN, for many years a teacher in Public School 101, in East 111th Street, near Third Avenue, died Tuesday at her home, 50 East Eighty-ninth Street, of Bright's disease.

Dutton's

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681 FIFTH AVENUE

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

ASTRUCK—ISTEL.—Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Istel of 265 West 121st St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. Felix Astruck.

MARX—DAVIS.—Miss Maybelle Davis and Mr. Arthur Marx will be at home on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 11 East 79th St., instead of Nov. 7, as previously announced in error.

SANDSTROM—PEARSON.—Lillian Pearson to Charles A. Sandstrom.

SERVEN—STAATS.—Mildred Staats to Woolsey A. Serven.

WALLACH—HEIN.—Fanet O. Hein to M. U. Wallach.

Married

JAMES—HAGNER.—At St. John's Church, Washington, Nov. 2, Isabelle Louisa, sister of France Randall Hagner, to Norman James.

KERR—BIGGER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915, by the Rev. Francis T. Brown, at St. Andrew's Memorial Church, Yonkers, Margaret Ladd Bigger and George Alvin Kerr.

OSBORNE—DONNELLY.—On Nov. 2, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y., Margaret J. Donnelly to George Henry Osborne.

Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—SAUSE.—Nov. 3, Angela Sause to Dr. John G. Williams.

Long Island.

MAYER—CHRISTOPHER.—Oct. 30, Union Course, Elizabeth I. Christopher to William H. Mayer.

PAYNE—TAFT.—Nov. 2, Quogue, Lillian W. Taft to Harry I. Payne.

Died

ABELL.—Monday, Nov. 1, 1915, Oscar E. Abell, age 37 years, of 541 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—At Norwood, Mass., Oct. 31, Alice Whitworth Baldwin, daughter of the late Edward and Ellen W. Baldwin, in her seventy-first year. Funeral services at the First Parish Church, Canton Av., Milton, on Thursday, at 2:15 P. M.

BEST.—On Nov. 3, 1915, Alice Jane Best, in her 63d year. Services will be held at the chapel of the Fresh Pond Crematory, Fresh Pond, L. I., Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BULL.—At Saybrook, Conn., on Nov. 3, Elisabeth Blondel Bull, widow of Dr. Richard W. Bull. Funeral Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1:30 P. M. New Haven papers please copy.

CARTER. — Suddenly, at her residence, 270 Riverside Drive, Miss Eliza Carter, the cherished and lifelong friend of Miss Agnes R. Hayden and J. Alexander Hayden and the adopted daughter of the late Mrs. James E. Hayden. Interment in Rochester, N. Y.

DENNING.—Eliza, beloved widow of the late John Denning, and mother of Mrs. John Kissel and Mrs. Henry Hasch and John Denning. Funeral on Friday morning, from 50 Hoyt Av., Astoria, L. I.

DIMMICK.—At Honesdale, Penn., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915, William H. Dimmick, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Honesdale, Penn., Saturday morning, Nov. 6, at 10:30.

FLEMING.—At his residence, 4 Sand St., Port Richmond, S. I., on Nov., 2, Patrick J. Fleming, aged 64 years. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Port Richmond, S. I., Friday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M.

FOX.—Catherine, widow of the late Thomas Fox, at her residence, 1,904 Bathgate Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GALLIE.—Grace Hall, beloved daughter of Margaret Nicholson Gallie and the late George William Gallie. Funeral services 4 o'clock, Friday afternoon, 16 Marion Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

GOEBEL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1915, after a short illness, Lewis E. Goebel, in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 338 West 87th St., on Friday evening, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. Members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 643, F. and A. M., Ionic Chapter, No. 252, R. A. M., and Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are invited to attend. Interment private at Kensico Cemetery.

HALSEY.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 31, 1915, Cornelia Van Wyck Halsey, daughter of the late Samuel B. and Sarah D. Halsey, and sister of the late Edmund D. Halsey. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 67 Maple Av., Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

HERRICK.—Helena. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

HESSE.—John Joseph, at his home, 141 East Lincoln Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915, in his 51st year. Solemn requiem mass will be held at the Church of St. Ursula, East Lincoln Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private.

HILL.—At Pulaski, Va., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1915, Louise Baker Hill, widow of Rowland F. Hill. Funeral service on Friday, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St.

HILLARD.—At her residence, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915, of pneumonia, Katharine, daughter of the late John and Harriet Low Hillard, in her 77th year. Funeral private.

HOWELLS.—On Monday, Nov. 1, 1915, Sarah Lord Howells, widow of Henry C. Howells and daughter of the late Daniel and Susan de Forest Lord, in her 87th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 450 West End Av., Thursday morning, Nov. 4,

AMERICAN COAL GOING TO SPAIN

King Alfonso Himself Arranged for a Remission of Duties on the Article.

FRANCE ALSO NEEDS IT

How the Trade Can Be Built Up Explained by Dr. Veditz, Commercial Attaché.

The German occupation of the coal fields of France, taken in connection with a suspension of the customs duties and formerly burdensome transportation tax on coal by Spain have, in the opinion of Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, American Commercial Attaché stationed in Paris, opened a promising field for the exportation of American coal to these countries. The Attaché also said in an interview with a reporter for the TIMES yesterday that Spain offers a first-rate opportunity for the investment of American capital.

One of the first things done by Dr. Veditz after his appointment to his present post last Winter was to visit Madrid, where he had a long personal interview with King Alfonso. When the King heard that the American Government was about to appoint Commercial Attachés he told Ambassador Joseph E. Willard that he wanted one of the Attachés assigned to Madrid. As Secretary Redfield's appropriation did not permit the naming of an Attaché for Spain, he instructed Dr. Veditz to include that country in his territory, although officially accredited to France, Belgium, and Switzerland. Owing to the occupation of Belgium by Germany, the Attaché has been unable to do any work in that land.

"I found King Alfonso splendidly informed regarding the commercial and industrial conditions in Spain as well as in the opportunities existing for an extension of American products into his kingdom," said Dr. Veditz. "Spain produces early 4 hour 5,000,000 tons of coal and imports 3,000,000 tons annually, chiefly from England. The British embargo on coal, however, has brought about a shortage of fuel for the gas and other industrial plants which is proving very serious. At the time of my audience with the King, American coal, besides being subjected to the customs duty of 70 cents per ton, was also burdened with a so-called transport tax of 40 cents a ton, whereas British coal paid a transport tax of only 20 cents a ton.

"This discrimination against American coal was enacted into law in 1900, and may have been the result of the feeling aroused by the Spanish-American war. I represented to the King that this tax operated in such a way as practically to make coal imports from the United States impossible. His Majesty promised to see what could be done. The outcome was a law giving the King the right, after conference with the Finance Minister, to suspend customs duty and transport tax on any product when such action was in the interest of the consumers.

"The coal shortage became so pronounced with the attending high prices that the King suspended the two forms of taxes referred to. Notwithstanding the dearth of transportation facilities, the removal of these taxes gave immediate results. Since May, American coal has been imported into Spain or contracted for totaling 250,000 tons, compared with practically no coal imports from here in the past. I do not hesitate to predict that, given adequate ocean transportation and with the prevailing heavy freight charges eliminated, the United States can sell Spain annually 1,000,000 tons of bituminous coal."

Dr. Veditz said that King Alfonso was greatly interested in the problem of building up the merchant marine between Spain and the United States and was using his influence in every way to accomplish this result. Thus far, Spain's industrial progress, the Attaché said, had been promoted largely by English, French, Belgian and even Italian capitalists. The King, however, expressed the hope that American capital may become interested in the development of Spanish mines of various kinds. He also pointed out to the Commercial Attaché that railroads built under Government concession were guaranteed a return of 5 per cent. One of the possibilities being considered by the Spanish Government and financial interests is the inauguration of a trans-Atlantic steamship service between Vigo and New York. Given fast steamers, this route would be some 500 miles shorter than the Liverpool route, while improved train service would land goods in the principal commercial and industrial centres of Europe at least 36 hours quicker than via Liverpool.

Relative to the opportunity existing in France for the sale of American coal, Dr. Veditz said:

"The occupation of the coal fields in Northern France by the Germans has made the situation very serious in the republic. England is doing the best she can to supply her ally with coal for the French fleet and the munitions factories, but the problem is a difficult one. The annual French consumption of coal is 80,000,000 tons, of which 40,000,000 tons are mined in France. The other 20,000,000 tons come for the most part from England in normal times.

"At present French coal production has fallen off 50 per cent. England has been sending 2,000,000 tons per month to France, but can not keep up the ratio. Furthermore, much of this coal is inferior. There is a chance for Americans to sell 5,000,000 tons in France in the course of the next year. Prices of anthracite are around $25 per ton, while bituminous brings between $12 and $14."

The Commercial Attaché will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House the remainder of the week for the purpose of conferring with those interested in the French and Spanish fields.

BIG BOOM IN WOOL MARKET.

Every Little Mill in Country Is Running on Full Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"With sales of 10,750,000 bales of wool during the week under review the wool market has been considerably more active. It is said that a more general business for all kinds of wool has never been seen before. The market has been particularly active in territories, Capes, and Australians. Large trades are pending. Besides the business of the big mills about every little woolen mill in the country is running full time.

"It is predicted that even after the war ceases there will be nothing to warrant a decrease in values or business for some time to come. Some mills, which have been relying upon foreign business in order to keep in operation, are now running on domestic orders.

"In woolen goods the sellers' market continues. The present is one of the greatest, if not the greatest clean-up seasons, ever seen. Sellers have disposed of merchandise which they have had on hand for a long time. The war order situation is undoubtedly more interesting than it has been for a number of weeks. While the profit has been small on many of these orders, it has kept machinery in operation which would otherwise have been shut down.

"From the converter's standpoint the cotton goods situation is better than for a long time. Goods in medium and wide widths and in odd construction have been mostly in demand."

QUITS SHIPBUILDING CO.

Chairman H. A. Christy Unable to Work with Other Directors.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—H. A. Christy, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Ship Building Company, a $15,000,000 corporation, with plants at Cleveland, Lorain, Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth, and Port Arthur, Canada, resigned today because of differences over the conduct of the company. Mr. Christy made his resignation public by giving out copies of a letter which he wrote to O. J. Fish of Cleveland, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, in which he said:

"The action of President Smith, who was chosen President at my request, in throwing his lot in with certain Directors of the company who, I believe, have interests at heart other than the interests of the American Shipbuilding Company, and who were in the management of the company prior to my going on the board, and who were responsible for its very unenviable position in the eyes of the law and the public at that time, makes it apparent to me that I am unable to complete the reforms inaugurated during the last two years."

NO SHORTAGE OF GEMS.

Imports of Them Increasing, This Being the Only Market.

That there will be no shortage in the stocks of diamonds and other precious stones for the holiday trade on account of the war is the belief of customs officials here charged with the appraisal of the gems. Imports, which have been increasing for several months, took a big upward turn in October, according to a report filed yesterday by Examiner William B. Treadwell with Appraiser of the Port Sague.

All classes of precious stones, including pearls, entered at this port last month had a total value of $3,080,955, a gain of nearly $1,000,000 over September, when the imports were returned at $2,103,292. In October, 1914, when transportation facilities and business generally in Europe were demoralized owing to hostilities, the entries were down to $494,102, while in October, 1913, the first month of the present tariff, gem imports aggregated $1,213,903. Phenomenal imports, however, were made in the months immediately preceding the enactment of the Underwood bill.

Last month's entries comprised cut gems worth at foreign market valuations $1,815,422; uncut stones appraised at $1,157,618, and miners' and glaziers' diamonds valued at $109,915. According to reliable reports the conditions prevailing about the war are forcing many private owners of valuable gems to dispose of their holdings to American importers, while the regular dealers abroad find the United States the sole outlet for such stocks as they possess. The existing situation was summed up by a Maiden Lane importer yesterday when he said Americans will be practically the only people in the world this coming holiday season to indulge in the luxury of gem buying. With unimportant exceptions, all precious stones brought to this country are entered and appraised in the New York Appraiser's office.

$8,587,111 ON TAX ROLL.

Original Assessment Was on $568,272,000 Personalty.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday examined 280 persons who were on the tentative personal tax assessment lists for 1916 for a total of $25,008,100. Of the number, 65 were held for a final assessment of $479,570. Fourteen of those examined proved to be non-residents, and one was reported dead.

The total number examined to date is 6,562, and their total tentative assessment amounts to $568,272,000. The number held is 2,110, and their final assessment amounts to $8,587,111.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3286 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

DAVID W. BLOW & CO., 529-532 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4209.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1263.

Van Praag & Co., 13-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2547 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. BINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1750.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 450 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 339 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 2175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 713 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

THIS DAY & TOMORROW at 3 P. M. Each Day at
The Old Galleries 42 LIBERTY STREET.
Highly Interesting Executor's Sale of
Modern Paintings
by American and Foreign Artists.
By order of F. H. MILLS,
Attorney, 34 Pine St., New York.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MERCHANDISE.

At Auction—100,000 Yards Staple
COTTON GOODS,
Dresses, Waists, Skirts, etc.
To-m'w, Friday, Nov. 5, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.
By order of whom it may concern. Piece Goods comprise Amoskeag Chambrays, Ginghams, Linens, Crepes, Zephyrs, Duck Percales, Madras, etc., all in original pieces. Also 400 dozen made-up Dresses, Middy Blouses, Skirts, etc. Also a large quantity of Trimmings used in manufacture of dresses, and for account of whom it may concern.

500 DOZ. HAT LEATHERS,
Two Bales Straw Braids, and one Motor.
A. A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept., 394 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone Franklin 42.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Sell Today, Thursday, Nov. 4, 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 GREENE ST., N.Y., $30,000 STOCK HIGHEST GRADE
FURS
Removed for convenience of sale from a high-class Fifth Ave. concern. Stock comprises Furs of most expensive kind in Scarfs and Muffs of Beaver, Fox and Skunk, Hudson Seal, Civet Cat, Raccoon, Natural Wolf, Persian Lamb, Badger, Sealskin.
LADIES' FUR COATS
in Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb, Caracul, etc.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St. and 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.
TOMORROW, FRIDAY, AT 10 o'CLOCK,
Woolens, Dress Goods, Cotton Goods, &c., for account underwriters or concern.
45 Bales Hemp Carpet Yarn.
5¼ Cases Dress Trimmings, Nets and Underwear.
14 Cases Artificial Flowers.
13 Cases Prints, Cotton Goods, &c.
Furs, Muffs, Scarfs, Sets and Coats.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.
Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS and Under-Priced Goods, for cash, of all kinds of wearing apparel for men, women, children, and infants, such as furs, flannel, knit and muslin underwear, suits, cloaks, coats, sweaters, ties, suspenders, shirts, rompers, hosiery, gloves, corsets, handkerchiefs, boys' knee pants, boys' clothing, skirts, petticoats, waists, misses' and children's dresses, kimonos, house dresses, aprons, bathrobes, umbrellas, leather goods, jewelry, and all kinds of desirable merchandise. Call today and tomorrow from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. United Manufacturers Merchandise Co., 108-110 West 24th St., Room 900.

WILL PAY CASH for quantity F. & H. or Botany Broadcloth; must be cheap; submit color, assortment, and price. S 42 Times.

OPEN FOR QUANTITY of striped and figured poplins. Mr. David Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

BUYING Brown and Green Cloth suitable for wastings. 12 West 31st St.

NORTHWEST JOBBER, wishing to increase their line and having very large established trade through Middle States, desires trade connections with manufacturers in the following lines: automobile accessories and supplies; thresners' supplies, and hardware specialties. Z 226 Times Annex.

JOBBER LOOKING at corduroy skirts, $1.25 and up. Call all week Wearwell Skirt Co., 30 West 24th St.

JOBBER LOOKING ON fine skirts for Spring. Sixth floor, 135 West 27th St., City.

FUR TRIMMINGS, SKUNK, OPOSSUM, 1-inch, 50 doz. to close out at $6; 25 doz. to close out at $4.50; 2 inch at $8; cheap. Call 215 4th Av., Room 1,712.

PLUSH COATS, $10.75; immediate delivery; will close out Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats. Cohen & Edelson, 12 West 31st St.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FUR-TRIMMED SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 WEST 25TH ST.

JOBS TO CLOSE out ladies', juniors', and children's coats, plain and mixtures. Gleichenhaus Bros., 133 West 21st St.

BLACK ZIBELINE, also STRIPED SKATE COATING, to close out cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 40 West 17th St.

27-INCH BLACK VELVETEEN to close out at 90c. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

PLUSH COATS job and suits to close out. Freedman & Moses, 138 West 27th.

LOT OF FALL SUITS, close out at price. J. P. Slater, 114 W. 26th.

25 DOZEN Fine Crepe de Chine Waists to close out. 13-15 West 20th St., 6th floor.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, PLUSH COATS AND FUR-TRIMMED MIXTURE BROADCLOTH AND ZIBELINE COATS; ALL SNAPPY STYLES AND LATEST MODELS. I. & B. SAPIRO CLOAK CO., 37 WEST 20TH ST.

5,000 COATS for immediate delivery; plushes, corduroys, broadcloth, zibelines, variety of mixtures, fur trimmed and plain; prices $3.50 up; misses' and ladies' sizes. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 27 West 20th St.

WE ARE INTERESTED IN HAVING makers submit express-paid samples of black plush coats, full-cut sizes, to cost not over $2, ten, ten basis. Kutner Goldstein Co., Fresno, Cal.

3,000 MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS in stock for immediate delivery, $2 up; fur-trimmed chinchillas, mixtures, zibelines, and cheviots; all best sellers. D. Pankin & Sons, 37-45 West 20th St.

COATS MADE of Forstman & Huffman broadcloth, lined throughout with yarn-dyed satin; also interlined; skunk fur trimmed; at $11. Eliner & Co., 49-51 West 24th St.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2108-8618.

200 DOZEN fur trimmings, skunk, opossum, raccoon, beaver, white coney, and 16 gross fur balls; close out very reasonable. S. Goodfield, 38 Bond St.

100 PIECES of Julliard men's wear navy blue French serge; will sell below market price for spot cash. Address S. P., 122 Times Downtown.

PLUSH, CORDUROY, ARABIAN, AND MATELAM COATS for immediate delivery. Siafkes & Toskar, 7 W. 18th St. Chel. 5173.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

FOR SALE.—Assortment cotton piece goods, prints, and fancies; also remnants. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

MANUFACTURER has 75 pieces of Julliard French serge No. 4408, all colors; sell at 43½c net cash. 225 Times.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush corduroy and zibeline coats, also velvet suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, 36 striped messalines, various patterns. Sobland, 19 Madison Av.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chel. 3975.

2,000 PLUSH and fur-trimmed coats; reasonable prices. 7th floor, 129 West 22d.

JOB OF silk dresses, newest models, fur trimmed. Simpson, 132 West 21st.

WILL SELL narrow-wale corduroy for cash. Chelsea 3064.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

MILLINERY HAT MANUFACTURER, good mercantile standing, offers partnership to salesman of recognized ability commanding large trade. Replies, to insure attention, must state past and present connections. Absolutely confidential. 106 Times.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

HAVE 3,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Ruelinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery; $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th St.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted for the West for one of the leading lines of women's handbags. Only those with a record and now holding similar position need apply. Address, in confidence, with particulars, H. W. Levy, 14-16 East 33d St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3⅜% per cent. for the best names
Monday....3⅜%
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Many Blanket Orders.

There are a number of different blanket orders in the piece goods market, showing a wide range in colors, quantities and prices. The buying commissioners for the belligerents, or their intermediaries, are willing to place contracts almost at the terms of the sellers, owing to the difficulty in getting prompt delivery. The mill owners have taken the lesson of last Fall to heart, and are asking stiffer prices. As much as $5 is being paid for a six to eight pound blanket, and the tendency seems in the direction of getting a better piece of goods. The blankets being sought are larger than those which were bought last year, and the tensile strength tests which the goods must pass before being approved are more severe.

Brazil Needs American Cotton.

The Brazilian market is open to American raw cotton, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the consulate general, Rio de Janeiro, the native crop being reduced by drought. Factories in that country have increased their output, and there is a movement toward suspending the import duties on American cotton for six months. It is suggested that cabled offers of prices and clear terms be sent, including cost, insurance, and freight, to Rio de Janeiro. Prices should be for 10-kilo (22.040 pounds) units. Quick action is needed. Thirty days' sight against acceptable documents by the National City Bank in Rio de Janeiro would be favorable conditions.

May Reclaim Dyes.

In a large order, such as the contract for over 5,000,000 yards of overcoating placed with the leading factor in the piece goods market, one of the questions heard on every side was, "Where are they going to get the necessary dyes?"

In line with this question a mill man said yesterday that it might be possible for the cloth producers to reclaim the dyes from the shoddy that is used in the cuttings from which this shoddy is made could be bought in sufficiently large quantities of the same color. On a large scale this reclaiming of the dye might be practical in the present color stringency, but it is extremely doubtful if even the biggest concerns in the piece goods business could handle such a proposition and make it pay.

More Drugs Advance Sharply.

"The feature of the market for drugs and chemicals the last week was the further sharp advances in prices covering hydrogen peroxide, camphor, monobromated menthol, permanganate of potassium, quicksilver, balsams, and bismuth," Weekly Drug Markets will say today, "while rises in prices of other numerous drugs and chemicals have been announced. The active demand and the scarcity of supplies of the finished products and crude materials continue to sustain the upward price movement. There continues an active inquiry for opium derivatives abroad, while domestic buyers bought sparingly, which restricted a further upward trend of values for the gum. Holders locally continue to quote $10 for druggists' quality in cases, and for jobbing lots $10.05 is named."

Will Feature American Cottons.

It was learned from a reliable source yesterday that several manufacturers of high-priced dresses for women will make quite a feature of cotton dresses for Spring that will be made from fabrics now being manufactured in this country. The beauty and quality of these goods are now recognized in the trade as being equal in many cases to anything that can be produced abroad, and there are enthusiasts who say that the foreign goods being turned out at present do not compare at all favorably with the domestic products. The move in the direction of the better qualities of cotton dresses was made last year by some high-grade cutters, but the bottom fell out of the demand for cotton garments suddenly and they had to be abandoned in favor of silks. This coming Spring better things are looked for.

Hard Coal Trade in Good Shape.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that conditions in the anthracite trade are "about right." Of course, colder weather would stimulate retail business, but taking the industry as a whole it is hard to recall a time when demand and supply were in better adjustment. The mining interests have all the orders they can fill on practically all sizes, and yet the demand is not so strenuous that retailers are embarrassed by inability to get tonnage with reasonable promptness and at usual prices. Independent operators are able to get the full company circular on virtually their entire output, but the premium stage has not been reached. The mining and transportation interests are taxed to their utmost to keep pace with the demand for bituminous coal, and still the coal is not coming forward fast enough to satisfy consumers.

Poor Dyes Bring Rejections.

The dystuff scarcity has passed beyond the stage of discussion, and now is a painful fact to many mills. One of the leading houses in the woolen and worsted market is understood to have had 600 suits thrown back on their hands owing to the inferior quality of dye used in the goods. The loss to be taken through this transaction will probably be not only on the fabric itself in the suits, but on the cost of manufacturing the goods into garments as well. This instance shows the serious situation that the mill owners using substitue dyes have to face. While there is a pound of fast dye in the market the clothiers will insist that the cloth they buy be equal in every respect to what they formerly have bought. The mills, on the other hand, have always been willing to take back "shaded goods" and those which were not dyed properly, so that it will be a difficult matter for them to refuse to do so now.

They Favor Open Collars.

In certain quarters of the cloak and suit trade there is a tendency toward changing the collars of the new model suit coats from the high, closed type to the Directoire type, which is high in the back and open in the front. This change will doubtless prove popular with buyers who cater more or less to the trade of "stouts." To very stout women, and to some who may be designated only as "plump," the high, closed collars of the earlier models were none too becoming. Not only did they give a sort of "stuffed" look to the wearer but they threw the so-called "double chin" into a prominence that was far from pleasing. Partly because of the rapid advances in the cost of fur trimmings and partly because the effect of fur garnitures will be lost with the coming of weather cold enough to require the use of a muff and neckpiece a number of the later models are being made with little, if any, of this kind of decoration.

Crude Rubber Advances Somewhat.

While there has been no marked improvement in buying in the local crude rubber market lately, prices on the plantation varieties have improved somewhat here as a result of a firmer feeling in the English trading centre. Partly in sympathy with this trend of the Eastern rubbers and partly in view of the position of supply and demand, the best grades of Brazilian rubber have also moved upward a little. For instance, up-river fine was quoted here yesterday at 57 cents a pound for spot, while in the plantation rubbers both smoked sheets and pale crepe were held on the basis of 62@63 cents. There is a belief in certain quarters of the market that prices will continue to improve now, though this improvement is not expected to be rapid. With the coming of better prices better buying is anticipated. As yet the English export tax on rubber from the Far East apparently has had no marked effect one way or the other.

Gray Goods Demand Was Fair.

The demand for gray goods in this market yesterday was fair. In the printcloth end there were some good sales of 3⅝½-inch 64-60s made at 4½ cents for delivery in the next sixty days or so, while on 39-inch 68-72s business was taken at 5⅛ cents for deliveries running up to April next. A good part of this business, however, was booked for shipment this side of the turn of the year. Some narrow goods moved during the day, sales of 27-inch 64-60s being reported for spot delivery at 3¼ cents. The converting trade continued to buy sheetings suitable for their use on the basis of 5⅞ and 6 cents, the latter price being asked for prime goods. Drills were without feature, from all accounts, while the movement of fancy goods gives evidence of being checked by the last advances in prices. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	3⅛c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

Prices Firm for Good Wools.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,500 bales. The demand was strong and prices were firm for good wools. Fine greasy merinos advanced 5 per cent., and crossbreds were eagerly taken. Americans bought scoureds, slipes, and greasy lots.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN, broker, 52 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $120,637, and nominal assets of $517,916.

HARRY ROAMAN, INC., women's apparel, 48 West Twenty-fifth Street, has assigned to Max E. Levine. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Hannah Cohen, $30; Augusta Levine, $167, and Michael Fishbein, $328. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

ISIDOR GELLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidor Geller, dresses, 28 West 116th Street, by Samuel Cohen, $335; John Berkowitz, $260, and Henry Solomon, $264.

EMPIRE INFANTS WEAR CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Empire Infants Wear Co., Inc., of 50 West Seventeenth Street, by Jacob Patar, a creditor, for $5,894 on fifty-four notes and other claims.

KATHERINE HIRSH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Katherine Hirsh, the Style Millinery Co., 10 West Thirty-eighth Street, by George D. Cook, $385; J. Dreibiatt, $168, and F. Schnitzer, $138, all on assigned claims. She made an assignment on Nov. 1.

MORRIS ROTH, clothing, 2,095 Second Avenue, has assigned to Matthew Feldman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by G. S. Powers, $427; A. Cohen, $312, and A. Storch, $50. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

ABRAHAM FRIEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has ben filed against Abraham Friedman, dresses, 138 West Twenty-first Street, by David Kaplan, $132; Abraham Breitbart, $443, and Frank Pindyck, $98. He assigned on Monday.

GEORGE E. MACKEY, builder, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $10,345, and assets, $1,775.

BENJAMIN HALLMAN, salesman, 628 Fifth Street, has filed his voluntary bankruptcy with liabilities, $4,262, and no assets.

WILLIS HURT GALLOWAY, grocer, Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $2,966, and assets, $1,817.

IKE KERPOLL, poultry, 668 Tinton Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $1,178, and assets, $140.

NASSAU IMPORTATION CO., INC., cafe, Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $80,950, and assets, $29,964.

LEWIS KAPLAN, dresses, &c., 36 Walker Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $19,582, and assets, $14,489.

B. & L. HAT CO.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for the B. & L. Hat Co., 170 Greene Street, for $500.

BRONFMAN & BENEQUIT, INC., dresses, 33 West Seventeenth Street, has assigned to Herman J. Rubenstein.

MARY BUCHSBAUM, grocer, 430 Hudson Street, has assigned to Charles Tolleris.

MYRON J. BOYCE, machinist, 584 Hudson Street, has assigned to Arlington S. Boyce, Leon A. Maikiel, and John H. Goetschius.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—Mrs. Jessie Beck, a restaurant keeper; voluntary petition; liabilities, $182,826; assets, $10,230.

Forest Park Fair Grounds Amusement Company, Forest Park, Ill.; voluntary petition; liabilities, $91,092; assets, $230,305.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Asinofsky, Israel—H. Halperin $136.90
Astec Asphalt Co., Inc.—Charles E. Haff Co. 1,217.91
Anglehart, Elizabeth—O'Neill - Adams Co. 124.07
Artistic Hat Works, Inc.—M. Stern 261.10
Barclay, Maud B.—W. Fraer et al. 6,250.87
Bowsky, Harry F.—Bennett Av. Realty Co., Inc. 165.07
Beccaria, Theresa L. or Theresa L. De Villiers & Delienne A. Beccaria—J. Terquen & Co. 4,462.09
Bloch, William—M. M. Valentine 100.79
Bank for Savings—City of N. Y. 844.04
Benkin, Charles C.—Flei Bros. 104.10
Caples, Byron—S. A. Grico et al. 108.56
Criterion Hat Co., Inc.—H. Finkelstein et al. 263.16
Crozier, Frank—L. M. Marston et al. 429.71
Duval, Joseph—J. Quinn 202.71
Edwards, Tyron P.—Real Construction Co. 259.21
Same—Same 133.82
Freemont Holding Co., Inc.—P. Stenerwald 389.60
Fitchett, Susan E.—C. A. Belden et al. 3,509.06
Fox, Edward M.—Hoyt 103.48
Fenly, William B.—E. A. Robert & Sons 136.50
Goldberg, Gabriel & Bessie—M. E. Hazelton et al. 1,891.81
Greenberg, Benjamin—M. Bergman 1,099.82
Garson, Sarah—M. Holzman 278.60
Gelles, Isidor—L. Schwartz 189.12
Grossmith, Thomas H.—Chemische Fabrik Flora 421.47
Griffin, Edward J.—American Graetzin Light Co. 604.93
Howell, J. Gertrude—Supreme Realty Co. 197.85
Huntting, Jerry M.—Jacob Ruppert Realty Co. 188.41
Horwitz, Arthur, Jr., or Horiwitz—Bradley Auto Supply Co. 409.87
Herkert, August—Johnson & Bullock Co., Inc. 102.59
Hinkley, Silas—Atlantic Restaurant, Inc. 175.12
Heydt, Margaret M.—L. Geehwind 4,134.56
Haubner, John—J. Harris 198.57
Jennings, Wm. S.—Commercial Cable Building Co 60.97
Krikawa, Charles—E. Yaumsen 580.32
Krus, John A., Jr.—N. Y. Telephone Co., costs 112.55
Killer, George—J. Ruppert 181.16
Kigner, Max—B. Cohen 128.41
Koslowsky, Sarah, or Lepkowitz—A. Kanter 132.10
Lattmer, G. Byron—W. C. Latimer 555.66
Libby, James M. and Bedford Estates, Inc.—City of N. Y. et al. costs 159.09
Levy, Annie—R. Goldberg 214.91
Meyer, Ernest and Ernest Meyer Corp.—E. Shifrin 132.06
Meyer, William—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America 221.94
Moverman, Samuel—Newark Cheese Co., Inc. 137.71
Marino, Malche & Antonio—T. Altieri et al. 6,860.24
Maiklin, Ellen V.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank 2,959.37
Mallouk, Elias M.—American Exchange National Bank, costs 183.75
Margolies, Max—C. Gilletto 150.30
Middleton, John C.—O. L. Agner 519.31
Murphy, Timothy J.—Harrison Granite Co. 611.57
McLane, Louis—C. T. Forbes 134.11
Mitchell, Leland—Bennett Av. Realty Co. 264.76
McGlynn, Benjamin H.—Vrooks Bros. 484.84
Ornstein, Simon—J. McLaughlin 138.91
Pease, Maleide F.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs 107.88
Rotter, Sigmund S.—R. Foster 109.91
Pease, Frank C.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs 107.88
Rubenstein, Jacob—F. Engster & Co. 402.92
Rosen, Samuel—M. Rosen 205.00
Rosen, Morris, and Harry Muller—I. Sigtus 183.50
Rapid Arkon Corp.—Rector Mfg. Co. 537.86
Sinder, Judson—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America 118.19
Schwartz, Harry and Jane—Plekosh Neumark Co. 268.04
Salaicup, Morris F.—J. A. Wilkens 144.67
Schwenk, Isidore—M. Stern 204.25
Smollan, Oscar & Charles—S. C. Lamport et al. 115.42
Silverman Realty Co.—Warren Schlossman, and Fanny Schlossman—S. Mihalik 3,620.94
Sankin, Aaron and William Meltzer—P. Stenerwald 780.92
Taggar, Marshall W.—Brunswick Site Co. 396.66
Wanamaker, John—S. Disch 149.76
Wilson, M. Orme, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and James M. Edwards, executors—A. O'Shea 500.00
William A. Haase, Inc.—American Radiator Co. 367.71
Wagner, Albin—S. Glaser 329.47
Weir, Hugh C.—Dodd, Mead & Co. 129.41
Weiss, Joseph—C. Barth 120.73
Wykagyl Reservation, Inc.—M. Varian 700.97

In Bronx County.

Bronx Gas and Electric Co.—H. O'Brien $146.25
Chamberlain, Mary S.—City of N. Y. 120.35
Same—New York Edison Co. 114.98
Same—Empire City Subway Co., Ltd. 117.38
Cavenagh, Jerome J.—C. Ratchet et al. 433.70
Criterion Hat Co., Inc.—H. Finkelstein et al. 263.16
Dickstein, Louis—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc. 116.41
Hahn, Joseph, Henry Donsher, and Homer Hildreth, and Herman Reiss—M. S. Weil 969.83
Hagel, Charles C.—C. F. Edwards 389.34
Kauffman, Samuel—Robert Graves Co. 98.41
Lapidis, Kaufman—S. Cohen 120.72
O'Shea, Margaret—H. Ahearn 400.00
Same—M. Ahearn 200.00
Prudowsky, Morris and Joseph H.—B. Galewski 500.13
Rodgers, Max—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc. 48.51
Rosenbaum, Abraham—M. Davidson 39.16
Rothbard, Benjamin—J. Hurewitz 41.97
Stathopulos, John and Michael—W. Dilveres 73.77
Wagonhoffer, Anne—H. Fowler 438.72
Worhaftig, Hyman—G. Apperman et al. 285.85

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Rogovin, Aaron—L. Dickman et al., May 17, 1910 ..... $298.64
Ryan, Allan A.—City of New York, Feb. 18, 1909 ..... 568.59
Bevers, Mary C.—T. H. Silkman et al., April 27, 1906 ..... 113.67
Kruger, Theodore—E. Gruner, Dec. 26, 1906 ..... 1,098.88
Rosen

A Preferred Stock of known value

Recently there has been a tendency among investors in stocks to purchase only the kind of stocks which have a recognized value. For this reason we wish to call attention to the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Company (Michigan.)

The duplication value of the property of this Company is materially in excess of all of its outstanding bonds and preferred stock.

The Company has shown a substantial growth in earning capacity and is now earning three and one-quarter times the amount necessary to pay the preferred stock dividends.

This stock is commission approved and yields well over 6%

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COMMERCIAL PAPER

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November Bond Circular

We will be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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NEW YORK

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Investment Bonds
Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Municipal Bonds
Send for Offerings
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine Street - New York

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York
Boston Hartford

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Irregular—New Records in Steel Trade and Elsewhere.

We are in a period in which new records are set only to be almost immediately overtopped by still higher records. That was so yesterday in the report of our foreign trade balance, and it was so yesterday in the report of the country's iron production for October. Great as was the rate at which the blast furnaces were operated in September, the scale was substantially increased last month, and for the first time in its history the United States was producing iron at the rate of 36,000,000 tons a year. This, it is true, bears out the expectations which had been formed in business and financial circles, but the actual realization of production on so huge a scale in the country's chief industry is none the less impressive for that reason. It is all the more impressive from the point of view of the steel manufacturer when considered in the light of the rising tide of prices which has led to what The Iron Age described yesterday as an extraordinary situation in prices of finished steel products.

It has been pretty clear that if the heights of industrial production which were hoped for many months ago were attained; if our export business continued to bear out the promise of earlier months; if the year's farming was to be rewarded with fruits commensurate with the extent of the effort put forth by the farming community, that the railroads which, as the producers of transportation, hold a peculiar position in the economic situation, would be bound to profit in no small degree. Recent earning statements have been bearing out the expectations formed on these grounds and the swell in traffic receipts seems to be extending from the East westward. Certain important transcontinental lines are showing now their first large increases in earnings for a considerable period, and these are being taken in the financial district as an indication of the broadening of the favorable influences bearing on the railroad situation as a whole, which lies at the bottom of the improvement which has been taking place in railroad securities.

The effect of this situation upon railroad stocks was lessened to some extent yesterday by the sympathetic effect of further recessions in many of the industrials which were suffering from a too rapid, and, in many instances, uncautious upbidding of prices, but even in that department of the market it was a setback from too great impetuosity rather than any lessening of actual profits which accounted for the movement. Much was heard again yesterday of the talk of peace in Europe, talk which by one of those anomalies in human affairs is looked upon as a bearish factor, although it is the thing which all the world longs for.

The great irregularity of the market and the severe setback in a few of the war stocks did not stand in the way of further broadening of the demand for investment securities, which found favorable reflection in the bond market, where activity has considerably exceeded this week the active pace set a week ago. The bond situation reflects not only the strengthened confidence which many leading bankers feel in the continuance of prosperity in this country, but it reflects also the influence of the country's new banking system. The influence of the Federal Reserve banking system upon the financial situation as a whole, and upon the security market in particular, is not being less talked about than it was when this system was first established, but rather it is being more talked about. It is one of the broad influences which have often to be recurred to in considering the underlying movement of financial affairs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond.	4	4	4	4	5
Atlanta.	4	4	4	4	5
Chicago.	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Asked
Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1%

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@3	3 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¼@3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.64¼	$4.63¼	$4.63⅝	+ .00⅝
Cables	4.64⅝	4.64	4.64⅜	+ .00⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	(or check.) Cable.
London	$4.63⅝	$4.64⅜
Paris	5.94⅜	5.93¾
Switzerland	5.34⅞	5.33⅞
Scandinavia	26.20	26.20
Berlin	.81⅝	.81¾
China—		
Hongkong	.43.35	49.50
Shanghai	.56.00	..
Singapore	.57.50	..
Greece	5.17	5.18
Holland	.41¾	.42
India—		
Bombay	.38.00	..
Calcutta	.38.75	..
Italy	6.41	6.43
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.4112	.4125
Rio	.2340	.2345
Spain		19.05
Austria	14.75	14.80
Russia		32.30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.56¾	$4.57¼	$4.58½	$4.56½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $868,176,506; balance, $31,402,397; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $20,452.

The local banks have gained $8,870,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24½d, up ⅝d; New York, 49⅝c, up 1⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Month.	Year.
Customs	$1,208,844	$64,265,490
Ordinary internal rev...	3,237,333	125,886,909
Income tax	35,245	12,124,214
Miscellaneous	330,040	14,446,000
Total receipts	$4,861,464	$216,822,684
Expenditures	5,967,496	251,932,353

Excess of ord. rec'ts over ord. disburse., $1,263,987; excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rec'ts, $35,100,670; excess of total rec'ts over total disburse., $1,104,821; excess of total disburse. over total rec'ts, $34,787,860.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Impatience Among the Bulls.

The reaction in industrial specialties, which began last week, gained greater force yesterday. Before prices began to soften and then to grow weak a few days ago a great many traders said they were hoping for a reaction. They recognized its approach immediately and repeated when the course of quotations for Baldwin, Crucible Steel, and others was well defined that a reaction would be a good thing. Yesterday not so much was heard about the benefits of a temporary downward movement. There were men in the commission houses who thought it had gone quite far enough; there were others who felt rather peevish because the upward movement had not been renewed. As compared with the reactions of other bull demonstrations the present depression has not been long in duration by any means. It might seem that considerable impatience has been bred among traders by this year's extraordinary series of weeks in which quotations conries steadily upward.

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Big Increase in Deposits.

Money is accumulating in the banks at this centre at such a rate that there is little prospect of the usual Fall advance in interest rates. The National City Bank yesterday had total deposits of $518,000,000, by far the largest in its history. The increase was due in part to the receipt of funds from other institutions for the Anglo-French bonds. The Guaranty Trust Company's deposits have passed the $400,000,000 mark. The Corn Exchange Bank has issued a booklet tracing its growth by decades since 1855. In that year net deposits were $1,083,000, while on Nov. 1, 1915, they were $97,101,000.

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Denver Meeting Today.

The Board of Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad will meet today, and reports have it that H. U. Mudge, operating head of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, will be asked to head the Denver. Mr. Mudge, after being named as one of the defendants in a restitution suit against Rock Island Directors became persona non grata in some quarters as co-receiver of the Rock Island. It has been intimated that he would welcome a change. His abilities as an operating railroad man are well recognized. It is not quite clear, however, why the Denver would give up B. F. Bush, head of the whole Missouri Pacific System. The stock of the Denver road, despite very unfavorable circumstances that have recently come to light, has held up well, and is now at high level for the year at 13½. Last January, when the Denver's financial condition was not as strained as it is today, the stock sold at $1 a share. The belief has been held out that some settlement of the suit against the Denver for the interest on the defaulted Western Pacific first mortgage bonds could be arranged, and this prospect may have occasioned the recent rise in the stock.

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Blocked with Prosperity.

Travelers from the West report that loaded cars are stalled along the way from Chicago and that there is not sufficient side tracking to take care of the business. Commuters from this city get a close-distance view of New York's traffic congestion when riding past the freight yards in the Bronx and in New Jersey. Yesterday's reports that the Pennsylvania System was inquiring for 12,000 additional cars of all description and that the Lackawanna was inquiring for 3,000 cars give further evidence of the rapidly improved conditions in the railroad world. The inquiries even include mention of dining and buffet cars, and it is probable that with the freight increases will come corresponding increases in passenger traffic.

***

Municipal Bonds in October.

The output of municipal bonds throughout the country in October was the greatest for any similar month in the last ten years with the exception of 1910 and 1913. The Bond Buyer reports the total at $26,031,569, against $11,332,910 in 1914 and $33,772,990 in 1913. The offerings came upon an eager market, following a period in which bond dealers had felt rather gloomy over the investment situation. In spite of the slow market of the early Summer, the record shows that in the ten months ended Oct. 30 total sales by municipalities aggregated $419,411,375, compared with $382,195,218 in the same period last year.

***

Eager for Chandler Stock.

With the surprising success of the recent offering of stock in the Chevrolet Motor Company in mind, apparently, investors and traders lost no time in trying to buy shares of the new Chandler Motor Car Company, formation of which was announced on Tuesday. The Chevrolet stock was brought out at 85 and is now above 130. The Chandler stock is to be offered at the same price, but in anticipation of a demand in excess of the 48,000 shares underwritten by the syndicate a market was made on the curb yesterday at 100. Selling, believed to have been on behalf of the syndicate, brought a recession to 94. The public has shown itself so eager to share in the profits of the automobile business that it does not wait for a printed circular on new issues, but rushes to buy in the hope of getting ahead of the rise. The subscription books for the Chandler offering do not close until noon today, but the indications were yesterday that allotments would have to be greatly reduced, and those who wanted the stock sought to get it on the curb. In showing the profits that can be made on quantity production of a low-priced car Henry Ford made new financing an easy matter for his competitors.

***

Telegraph Stocks Up.

With the revival in railroad business it was only natural to expect a spurt in the telegraph business. While everyone knew that telegraph wires paralleled railroad tracks all over the country, it was not everybody who put two and two together. The advance movement in the telegraph stocks was a very slow one, in the opinion of sharp observers. Some time ago, when Western Union raised its dividend, of course, there was an advance in the stock, but this was due to a specific cause and not to a general belief that the telegraph business was improving. A marked advance in three telegraph companies was made yesterday. Western Union touched 86½, the highest point reached since 1906. It registered a gain of 3⅝ points. American Telephone and Telegraph sold up to 128, a gain of 2½ points, and Pacific Telephone advanced 2 points to 46.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 85 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 59½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1915.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales	1,069,216
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	144,376,695
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.51 —1.24
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	105	200	Adams Express	103	104	103	104	+1½
100	103	12	Do., odd lot	102½	102½	102½	102½	
32¼	32½	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
12	12⅛	2,200	Alaska Juneau	12¼	12½	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
41¼	41⅜	10,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41⅜	42⅜	40½	41½	
75	75½	6,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76	76¾	75¼	75¼	−1¼
69¼	70	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	70⅛	70⅜	70	70	− ¼
97½	99	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	
67⅝	67¾	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	67¼	67⅝	66¼	67½	+ ⅜
94	94½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	+ ⅜
98	100½	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	100½	100½	100½	100¼	+ ¼
185	200	300	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r	207	207	200	201	−4
59¾	60	13,530	Am. Can	62⅛	62⅝	59½	59⅝	−1½
106¼	106½	410	Am. Can pf	106	106½	106¼	106½	− ¾
85¾	86½	12,525	Am. Car & Fdry	85¼	88¾	85	86	+ ¾
116½	117¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	− ⅛
146	150	300	Am. Coal Products	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	−4¾
61	62	400	Am. Cotton Oil	62½	62½	60¾	61	−1⅝
107	111	700	Am. Express	110	110¾	110	110¾	
12¼	12⅝	800	Am. H. & Leather	13	13	12½	12½	− ½
57	57½	400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	57¾	58	57	57⅝	− ⅜
26½	27	3,800	Am. Ice Securities	25	27¼	25	27	+1½
26½	26¾	1,050	Am. Linseed	27¼	27¼	26¼	26¼	−1⅝
46	47	600	Am. Linseed pf	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	−1
...	...	20	Do., odd lot	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
67⅜	67½	4,900	Am. Locomotive	68⅝	68⅝	67⅛	67⅜	− ⅜
99	99½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	− ⅛
10½	10⅝	500	Am. Malt	11¼	11¼	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
35	35½	200	Am. Malt pf	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35½	− ½
90⅞	91	9,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92	92	90⅝	91	−1⅛
109⅝	110	110	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	110	110	110	110	+ ½
86¾	86⅞	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	...
83¾	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
64⅞	65	2,300	Am. Steel Fdries	65¼	65¼	64½	65	−1⅜
115⅞	116	6,100	Am. Sugar Ref	115½	116½	115	115½	+1½
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅜
115	116	30	Do., odd lot	116	116	116	116	...
127⅝	128	31,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	126½	128	126	128	+2½
221	222	200	Am. Tobacco	221	221	221	221	...
110	111	200	Am. Tobacco pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
52¼	52⅝	3,625	Am. Woolen	53	53⅞	51¾	52½	− ¾
50	52⅜	300	Am. Woolen t. r	53	53	52⅜	52⅜	...
97½	98	800	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅞	97½	97⅞	− ¼
97½	98	25	Do., odd lot	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	...
10⅜	11¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
82	82¼	22,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	82¼	82¾	81¾	82	+ ¼
109½	109¾	6,100	Atch. T. & S. F	109⅜	110	109¼	109⅜	+ ⅛
101	101½	810	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½	+ ½
101	101½	100	Do., s. 20 f	101	101	101	101	...
115	117	200	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	116	116	...
126	126½	34,675	Baldwin Loco	131	131	125	126	−5
107½	109	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	103	−1½
183¾	185⅞	8,925	Baltimore & Ohio	185¾	187¾	185¼	185¼	−1
76¾	76¾	1,100	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76¼	76½	+ ¼
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	186	186	186	186	...
438	440	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	465	465	425	430	−31
165	170	1,500	Bethlehem Steel pf	166	167	165	165	−1
91¾	91⅞	20,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88⅞	91⅞	88⅞	91⅛	+3⅝
132	138	70	Bklyn Union Gas	132	132	132	132	...
37½	42	100	Brown Shoe	40	40	40	40	− ½
37½	42	45	Do., odd lot	38	38	38	38	...
86	91	200	Brown Shoe pf	89	89½	89	89⅛	+ ¾
10	11¼	1,900	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	8½	10½	8½	10¼	+3
85	87	100	Burns Brothers	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	− ⅞
68	68¼	4,000	Butte & Superior	67⅝	68½	63¼	68	+ ½
30¼	30½	600	Butterick Co	30¼	30½	30	30	− ½
19¼	19¾	200	California Petrol	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	− ⅛
19¾	20	25	Do., odd lot	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
188¾	188⅞	17,400	Canadian Pacific	190¼	191¼	188	188¾	−4½
58½	59	22,500	Central Leather Co	61	61	58½	58⅝	−1½
107¾	108⅜	100	Central Leather pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
134	135	10	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	132½	134½	134½	134½	...
61½	62	8,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅜	62⅝	61½	61½	− ¾
8	14⅞	100	Chicago & Alton	13	13	13	13	...
16¾	17	7,350	Chi. Great Western	17¼	17½	16¼	17	+ ⅛
40¼	41	1,700	Chi. Great West. pf	41	41¼	40¼	40⅞	+1⅛
95¼	95¾	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95½	95¾	94¾	95⅛	+ ⅛
129¾	130¼	900	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129½	130¼	129½	130¼	+ ⅞
132	133	1,125	Chi. & Northwest	133	133½	132½	132⅝	+ ⅜
193⅜	193⅝	9,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	193⅜	195⅞	187⅝	190⅛	+ ⅝
119¾	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	120	120	120	120	+ ⅞
53¾	53¾	7,100	Chino Copper	53¾	53¾	52¾	53	− ⅝
50	52	500	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅜
74	80	800	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	76	76	76	76	+1½
68½	69	500	Cluett, Peabody Co.	69	69	68¼	68¼	− ⅛
56	56⅜	6,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	57	57⅝	55½	56¼	− ⅝
37½	38	1,100	Col. & Southern	38½	38¾	37½	37½	+1½
145	145¾	14,700	Consolidated Gas	144	146⅞	143½	145	+ ¾
93	93⅝	1,000	Continental Can	96	96	92⅝	93	−3
20	19⅞	3,850	Corn Products Ref	20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	− ¼
90	90¼	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89¾	90	89¾	90	− ¾
76	76½	39,100	Crucible Steel	82	82¾	74½	76	−6¼
106	106¼	300	Crucible Steel pf	106⅝	106⅞	106	106	− ⅜
118	119	1,000	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118	119⅜	118	119⅜	+2⅞
96	97½	100	Decre & Co. pf	97	97	97	97	+1
153	154	200	Delaware & Hud	153⅞	155⅞	153⅞	153⅞	+ ⅝
220	220	200	Del. Lack. & West	215	215	215	215	+2½
13⅜	13⅝	700	Den. & Rio Grande	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
22	23	1,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	23⅜	23⅞	23	23⅛	− ⅝
132½	134	42	Detroit Edison Co	133	135	133	133	...
72	75	12	Detroit United Ry	70	70	70	70	...
46¾	46⅞	9,100	Distillers' Secur	48	48¾	46½	46½	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	5,100	Dome Mines	26	26⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
6	7	100	Du. S. S. & A.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
12	13	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
44	44½	30,700	Erie	44½	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	+ ¼
58⅝	58⅝	8,325	Erie 1st pf	58⅝	59⅞	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
49½	50	600	Erie 2d pf	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
29	35	200	Federal M. & S.	32	32	32	32	+2
51	52¼	100	Federal M. & S. pf	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	− ⅞
178½	179	4,800	General Electric	182	182	177¼	178½	−1½
352	365	250	General Motors	383	383	365	365	−29
113¾	113⅞	100	General Motors pf	113¼	113½	113½	113½	
74⅝	75	3,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	75⅞	76	74⅜	74⅝	− ¾
126⅜	126⅝	3,200	Great Northern pf	126	126¼	125½	126¼	+ ⅞
50½	50½	7,900	G. N. certs.ore prop.	51¼	51⅝	50	50⅛	− ⅜
389¾	390	600	Greene-Cananea	389¾	390	388	388	− ¾
71⅝	71⅞	5,500	Guggenheim Explor	72½	72½	70⅝	71¼	− ¼
90	110¼	300	Illinois Central	110¼	110¼	109¼	109¾	− ⅛
45¼	45½	8,050	Inspiration Copper	46⅞	46⅞	45½	45¾	− ¾
24	24⅝	1,300	Inter.-Met.	23½	24¼	23½	24⅛	+1
83	...	100	Inter.-Met. pf	82	82	82	82	...
23¼	24⅜	21,700	Interboro Consol	23⅞	24½	23½	24⅜	+1⅛
80¾	80½	3,200	Interboro Con. pf	79⅝	80½	79⅝	80⅜	+1⅜
27	27¾	2,000	Int. Agricultural	28¼	28¾	27½	28½	+1
65¼	66	2,675	Int. Agricultural pf	65¾	67	65	65½	− ½
109¼	110	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	110	110	109¼	109½	−1½
117	...	100	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	118	118	118	118	...
67	70	100	Int. Harv. Corp	70	70	70	70	+2
11¼	11⅜	2,800	Int. Paper	11¼	11⅜	11	11½	+ ¼
42¾	43¾	1,400	Int. Paper pf	42¾	43⅜	42¼	42½	...
34¾	34⅞	7,600	Kansas City South	34⅞	34⅞	33½	33⅝	−1½
65¼	65¾	600	Kan. City South.pf	65¼	65¼	64⅜	64¾	− ⅛
128	129	50	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	129	129	129	129	...
79	80	2,600	Lackawanna Steel	79½	80	78¾	79¼	−1⅛
14	14¼	1,100	Lake Erie & West	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	+1½
29½	32½	50	Lake Erie & W. pf	30¾	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ⅞
11,425			Lehigh Valley	82½	82½	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
247	248	1,000	Liggett & Myers	248	248¼	248	248	+2
24	27½	100	Long Island	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	− ¼
180	182¾	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	182	182	182	182	...
115	115¼	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	...
128⅜	130¼	2,100	Louis. & Nash	130¾	130¾	128	129⅞	+ ⅜
82	83	800	Mackay Cos	81	82	81	82	+1⅛
65¼	66	500	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65½	65	65	...
76	76½	9,900	Maxwell Motors	79	79¼	75	76½	−3½
99⅜	100⅜	1,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	100½	100½	99⅜	99⅜	−1⅛
60	61	3,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	61⅝	62	59¾	60¼	−1⅝
50	53	200	May Dept. Stores	50	50	50	50	−1
87¾	87⅞	7,000	Mexican Petroleum	88½	88¾	87⅜	88	− ½
34⅜	34½	4,400	Miami Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34¼	− ½
16½	17	1,300	Minn. & St. Louis	17	17	16¾	16¾	− ¼
35	38	1,700	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	35	38¼	35	36¼	−2¾
124	126	600	M., St. P. & S. M. pf	125	125	123½	123½	−1½
128	132	100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	132½	132½	132½	132½	+2½
128	132	30	do., odd lot	132	132	132	132	...
7½	7⅞	6,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	8¾	7⅝	7⅞	− ⅛
16	17	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	18	16½	16½	− ⅜
7¼	7⅝	16,100	Missouri Pacific	8½	8½	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
60	60½	700	Montana Power	60¼	60¼	60	60¼	− ¼
107½	...	700	Montana Power pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1
125	126	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	125	125	125	125	...
81¾	82	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	81¼	81½	81½	81½	− ½
32½	33½	1,500	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	34	34	32½	32¾	...
66	67	1,200	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	67¼	65¾	65¾	−1½
111	113	100	Nat. Lead pf	111	111	111	111	+ ¾
...	...	900	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
15½	15¾	800	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	16⅜	15½	15⅝	...
138	140	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	142	142	138	138¾	−3⅞
103⅜	104	6,100	N. Y. Central	103⅞	104¼	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅛
81½	82	2,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	82¼	82½	80¾	81½	−1
32⅝	32½	3,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	32⅝	33	32	32⅜

ESTABLISHED 1873

Will Buy:—

Ward Baking Com.
Childs Com. & Pfd.
Am. Thermos Bottle
Int'l Steam Pump
Am. Malting 6s
Buffalo Gas 5s
Gulf States Steel
United Lead Co. 5s
Celluloid Co.
Am. Thread Pfd.

TOBEY & KIRK

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Central Petroleum Pfd.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 E. W. Bliss Pfd.
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Hupp Motor Car
50 Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn
25 Nlles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 North River Insurance
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Sewall Manufacturing
25 Singer Manufacturing
25 Title Guarantee & Trust
200 Ward Baking Com.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd.
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
20 Colts Arms
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
122 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
40 Franklin Insurance
300 New Jersey Zinc
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 Remington Typewriter (all issues)
50 Sewall Manufacturing
50 Singer Manufacturing
25 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Yale & Towne Manufacturing

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WE WILL SELL

30 Atlas Com.
25 Du Pont Com.
25 Hercules Com.

WE WILL BUY

100 Atlas Pfd.
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Subscriptions received for stock of the above company.

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Du Pont-Hercules-Atlas
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Investments

115 Broadway, New York City

FRISCO'S REVENUE $1,482,565 HIGHER

Net Operating Income Rises in the Face of a Decline in Gross Receipts.

DEFICIT DOWN TO $397,808

Shareholders Likely to Begin to Run Their Property with New Funds Provided.

Receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company issued yesterday their report for the year ended June 30, showing an increase of $1,482,565, or 12.7 per cent. in net operating revenue over the preceding fiscal period. This showing was of especial interest to the financial community because of expectations that the property soon would be turned over to the stockholders. The gain in net income was scored in the face of a decline of $1,948,996 in gross revenue from operations. The total net before interest charges were deducted was $11,670,766, a gain of 13.8 per cent.

Freight and passenger traffic yielded $42,974,572, of which $29,839,038 was paid out in operating expenses, the latter item being 10.3 per cent. lower than in 1914. Interest called for $12,968,575, so that the net income was more than offset, the deficit being $397,808, against a deficit of $1,915,161 the preceding year.

The report covered the second year of the receivership. The favorable results of the last year are attributed by railroad men to the action of the receivers in returning earnings largely to the property in the first year. Maintenance expenses in 1914 were $3,500,000 greater than the year before.

Bankers interested in the Frisco System said that the railroad's physical property had been improved greatly during the receivership, and it was expected that the shareholders would begin to run their property with $25,000,000 of new funds provided for.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	92.70	91.52	91.98	+ .15
Industrials	102.74	98.03	99.04	+2.64

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 23	93.79	92.60	92.92	+ .08
Oct. 25	93.90	92.04	92.93	+ .01
Oct. 26	93.95	91.85	92.78	— .15
Oct. 27	93.81	91.39	91.93	— .85
Oct. 28	92.59	89.39	91.62	— .31
Oct. 29	93.40	91.29	92.83	+1.21
Oct. 30	93.32	92.51	92.92	+ .09
Oct. 1	93.51	90.79	91.75	—1.17
Nov. 2	Holiday.			
Nov. 3	92.47	89.77	90.51	—1.24

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Nov., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Nov., 1913	67.80	Nov. 1 65.50	Nov. 10 66.51
Nov., 1912	84.12	Nov. 7 81.10	Nov. 12 82.37
Nov., 1911	78.98	Nov. 24 74.14	Nov. 1 77.67
Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22 78.90	Feb. 24 90.51
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31 57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	74.10	Jan. 2 63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30 75.24	Feb. 1 78.36
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26 69.57	Sep. 25 77.66

*To date.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	98	..	Pan 2s, r. 1938	97	..
2s, c. 1930	98	..	Pan 3s, r. 1961	101	..
3s, r. 1918	101	..	Pan 3s, c. 1961	101¼	102¼
3s, c. 1918	101	..			
4s, r. 1925	109	..			
4s, c. 1925	110	..			
Pan 2s, r. 1936	97	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Coal	22	..	Do 2d pf	60	..
Am Coal Pf	..	..	Man Beach	2	8
pf	108	113	Man Elev.	120	130
Am Cot Oil	99	101	Man Shirt	56	65
pf	99	101	Do pf	103½	110
Am Snuff	152	155	May D S	..	..
Do pf	107	110½	pf	99⅝	..
Am T & C	62	65	Mex Pet	92	96
Am Woolen	..	..	Mich Cent	110	..
pf cfs	96	98	M, St P & S		
Assets R	8	10	S M 1	71	76
Asso M 1st	..	..	Mont-W pf	..	112
pf	52	95	Mor & Es	80	75
Batop Min	1⅝	1⅝	M & B pf	60	..
Booth Fish	..	40	N C & St L	..	138
Do pf	..	79		133	
B. R & P	99	93	Nat Bis pf	121½	..
Burns Bros			Nat C & S		
pf	100	110	pf	108	110
Cal Pet pf	43½	44	Nat En pf	91½	92
Can So	54⅞	..	N Y, C & St L	41	43
Cent Leath			pf	82¾	84
pf	82¾	84	Do 1st pf	80	85¾
C R I & P of N J	300	370	Do 2d pf	62	65
Chi & Alton			N Y, L & W	112½	..
pf	17	30	North Am	73	74
C St P M & Om pf	128	140	N W Tel	51	..
Cleve C & St L	77	..	Ont Min	3	4
Cluett-Peab			Pabst B pf	..	89
pf	109	111	Petti-Mull 1st pf	93	100
Col So 1st	59	62	Pitts, C, C & St L pf	95	99
pf prior	36½	40	Pond Creek	49	50
Do pf 2d	35	50	Pressed St Car		
Conti Can			pf	104	106⅝
pf	104	106⅝	Prod Exch	200	210
Corn Prod	20	20⅛	pf ex div.	103½	104¼
Crex Carp	40	60	Reading 1st pf	45	45
Cu-Am Sug			Rumely (M)		
pf	96½	100	Co pf cfs	8	9⅞
Day P & L	36	50	St L S W	20	21
D, M &			S-S S & I		
Pf D	8	..	pf	91	94
Dia Match	100	104	S P R Sug pf	105	110
East Kod	500	..	So Ry, M & O	60	75
El Stor B	71⅞	72	Texas Co		
Gen Chem	335	342½	full paid	162	172
Do pf	112½	115	T P L Tr	106½	..
Goodrich			Tol, St L & W pf	10½	13
(B F) pf	113	114	Twin City		
Hav El Ry, L & P	85	88	R T	96	98
Do pf	98¾	..	Do pf	..	123
Helme (G W) Co	165	173	Under Typ	88	91
Do pf	110	..	Do pf	105	110
Hock Val	..	112	U C St pf	11⅞	11⅞
Homestake	119½	..	Un C Mfrs	100	109
Inter Harv pf	..	116	Un Dry G	25	50
Int Nickel	195	198	U S Exp	42	45
Do pf	105	108½	U S I Alco pf	104	109
Iowa Cent	7	10	U S R & R pf	3¾	4
Do pf	15	29	Va Ry & P pf	..	..
Kan C, F S & M pf	62	..	Wells F E	121	125
Kayser (J) & Co	83	88	West A B	140	142
K & D M	4	..	W, St P & M 1st pf	80	85
Do pf	30	..	Weym-Br	233	255
Kresge (SS) Co	228	250	Do pf	112	..
Do pf	110	111	Woolworth	135	..
Lacle Gas	103½	104½	(FW) pf	120½	123½
Ligg't & M pf	117	119			
L-W Bits	27	27¼			
Do 1st pf	93	93½			

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s June, 1965	103⅝	103¾	103⅞	103⅝
4½s March, 1963	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
4½s May, 1957	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
4½s Nov. 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s March, 1964	99¾	100	99½	99¾
4½s March, 1932	99¾	100	99½	99¾
4½s Sept., 1960	99¾	100	99½	99¾
4½s March 1930-60	99¾	100	99½	99¾
4s May, 1959	95½	95¾	95½	95¾
4s Nov., 1958	95½	96	95¾	95¾
4s May, 1957	95½	96	95¼	95⅝
4s Nov., 1956	95	95½	95	95¾
4s Nov., 1955	95	95¾	95	95⅝
4s Nov., 1936	85	..	85	..
3½s Nov., 1955	85¾	85⅞	85¾	86
3½s Nov., 1954	85¾	86½	85¾	86
3½s May, 1954	85¾	86½	85¾	86

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	114	111	114
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	135	170	135	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F	145	153	145	153
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	185	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	415	430	410	425
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	119	122	119	122

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In contrast to weakness displayed by the "war stocks," the railroad issues stood out in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, showing special firmness in many instances. It was noticeable from the opening of business that recently boomed industrials having a war atmosphere were being supplied. The prices of such issues as Crucible Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Westinghouse Electric, American Can, and Maxwell Motor gradually yielded, with extreme weakness developing in the early afternoon, although there was some rally from the lowest in the closing dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,230	Allis-Chalmers	41¾	43⅜	40¾	42
350	Am. Beet Sug.	67½	67¾	66½	67¼
1,880	Am. Can	61¾	61⅞	59½	60¼
280	Am. Car & Fy.	84⅞	88	84⅞	86¾
50	Am. Ice Secur.	25¾	27½	25¾	27½
50	Am. Linseed	27⅜	27⅜	27	27
200	Am. Locomo	68⅞	68⅞	67¾	67½
940	Am. Smelting	92¼	92¼	90⅞	91
30	Am. Sugar	115¼	116	114¼	116
1,590	Anaconda Cop.	82⅝	82⅝	81⅜	82½
270	A., T. & S. Fe.	103⅝	109⅞	109¼	109½
210	Baldwin Loco.	131	131	125⅝	127
40	Balt. & Ohio	95	95¼	95	95
1,090	B'klyn R. T.	89	92⅜	89	92
10	Cal. Petrol	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
1,490	Cent. Leather	60⅞	60⅞	58⅜	59½
410	Ches. & Ohio	62¼	62¼	61¾	61⅞
200	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
50	Chi., M. & St.P.	95¼	95¼	93¼	95½
370	Chi., R. I. & P.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
210	Chino Cop	54	54	52½	52⅝
410	Col. Fuel & I.	56½	58	56	56¾
50	Consol. Gas	144¼	146¼	144¼	145⅝
120	Corn Products	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	20
5,360	Crucible Steel	82¼	82¾	74⅜	76½
10	Den. & Rio G.	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	14½
230	Dist. Secur	48¼	48¼	46¾	47¼
4,270	Erie	44½	44⅝	43⅝	44
20	Erie 1st pf	58½	58⅝	58½	58¾
10	Goodrich Co	75⅝	75⅝	75	75
110	Gt. North. Ore	51	51½	50¼	50¼
20	Gt. North. pf.	126	126½	126	126½
70	Guggnhm. Ex.	72½	72½	70¾	70⅝
400	Insp. Copper	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45¾
50	Inter.-Met	24	24	24	24
820	Interboro. Con.	23¾	24⅝	23¾	24⅜
170	Kan. City So.	35	35	33½	34⅜
420	Lehigh Val	81¼	82¼	81¼	81⅞
210	Maxwell Motor	79½	79½	74⅜	76¼
170	Mex. Petrol	88	88¾	87¼	87⅝
280	Miami Copper	34⅝	35	34⅜	34⅝
1,110	Mo. Pacific	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	7¾
10	Nat. En. & St.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
420	N. Y. Central	104	104	103¼	103⅝
250	N.Y., N.H. & H.	82	82¼	81½	81⅞
210	N. Y. O. & W.	32½	33	32	32
40	Nor. Pacific	116½	116½	116	116
960	Pennsylvania	60⅜	61¼	60⅜	61¼
150	Pitts. Coal	37¼	38¼	36¾	37
100	Ray Copper	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½
9,060	Reading	83⅞	85½	83¼	84⅝
180	Rep. I. & S.	53⅜	54	53	53⅜
50	Rumely Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
370	South. Pacific	102⅜	102½	102	102¼
90	Southern Ry	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
50	Studebaker Co.	167½	167½	163½	163½
50	Tenn. Copper	63¼	63¼	62¼	62⅝
70	Tenn. Cop., rts.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
50	Texas Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
140	Third Ave.	62¾	63⅜	62¾	63⅜
50	Union Bag	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
460	Union Pacific	138⅜	139¼	138½	138½
300	U. S. Rubber	56¼	56½	55½	55⅜
12,930	U. S. Steel	87⅛	87¼	86	86⅜
330	Utah Copper	74	74	72½	72⅝
50	Va.-Car. Chem.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1,550	Westingh. El.	71	71½	69¼	69⅝
53,520					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	25½	.26	.25½	.26
500	Challar	.06	.06	.06	.06
3,000	Comstock	.14	.15	.14	.15
100	Goldf'd Con.	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
1,300	Goldf'd Mer.	.22	.22	.21	.21
115	Jacket Con.	.20	.20	.20	.20
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
500	Mexican	.37	.37	.36	.36
500	Oro	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Sierra Nev.	.77	.77	.77	.77
200	Tonopah Ext.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
200	Union	.79	.79	.79	.79
7,815					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97½	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅝	1.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅜	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101	101½	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99½	99⅝	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅜	6.50
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	100	100⅛	4.50
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99	99½	6.50
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	96⅝	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.75
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100⅛	4.40
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Can. North'n.	6	Sept., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '17	102¾	103	5.05
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	97½	97¾	5.75
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	89½	89⅝	5.30
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92½	94	13.65
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	100	101	5.56
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101¼	4.00
E. Pr. & Lt.	5		93	96½	6⅝
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	93	100¼	4.15
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.73
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.83
Inv. Co. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.80
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	101⅜	4.55
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100	100⅜	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1919	100	100⅜	5.78
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97⅞	98⅛	7.35
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
North. S. Ry.	6	June, 1917	99⅜	100⅝	5.65
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun.15,'21	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1918	100¼	100½	3.30
Southern Ry.	6	Jan., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100½	101⅜	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97¼	98½	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	95	97	19.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102	4.80
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100½	5.40
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98	98	7⅞

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16¼
Atlantic Refining	625	635	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	710	730
Colonial Oil	145	155	130	160
Continental Oil	250	260	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line	47	54	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
Galena S. Oil	155	160	157	160
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	153	157	155	158
Indiana Pipe Line	109	112	109	112
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¾	10	9¾	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	157	159	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	420	425	422	427
Prairie Pipe Line	218	218	216	219
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South Penn. Oil	345	350	345	350
South. West. Penn.	120	125	120	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	325	327	325	330
Standard Oil of Ind.	450	455	450	460
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Standard Oil of Ky.	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	488	491	488	491
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	206	204	208
Standard Oil of Ohio.	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	216	220	217	221
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.04		Kentucky Con	.02	
Alpha Con	.02		Mexican	.28	
Andes	.12		Occidental Con	.78	
Best & Belcher	.07		Ophir	.37	
Bullion	.02		Overman	.12	
Challenge Con	.08		Potosi	.04	
Chollar	.04		Savage	.08	
Con., Cal. & Va	.22		Seg Belcher	.04	
Con. Imperial	.02		Sierra Nevada	.88	
Gould & Curry	.04		Union Con	.75	
Hale & Norcross	.06		Utah Con	.04	
Julia	.02		Jacket Con	.19	
Justice	.04				

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.75	Dia. Black Butte	.05
MacNamara	.02	Florence	.44
Mizpah	.12	Gold. Consol	1.30
Montana	.30	Gold. Reward	.33
North Star	.10	Gold. Merger	.21
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Extension	1.30
Tono. Merger	.36	Lone Star	.04
Victor	.30	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.65	Nevada Hills	.17

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.24	Rochester Mines	.05
Booth	.71	Round Mountain	.40
C. O. D.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9⅝		Isabella	16¾	17
Elkton	20¾	20½	Jack Pot	6¾	7½
El Paso	79	81	McKinney	43½	46
Findley	3½	4½	Portland	169	173
Gold. Cyc.	178	180	Vindicator	164	164½
Gold Doll'r	2½	4	Raven B H	3⅛	3⅝
Gold Sov.	5⅝	6⅜			

COTTON DROPS AGAIN UNDER BEAR ATTACK

Crop Estimates Based on Good Weather Aid Drive by Local Professionals.

PREDICT 13,000,000 BALES

Ginners' Record of Nov. 1 Indicates 11,900,000 Bales—Next Report Likely to be Good.

Cotton broke further yesterday under renewed local attacks with a net decline of 8 to 12 points. The maximum decline was about 25 to 27 points under a concentrated drive by local professionals in an attempt to shake out the remaining long interest.

While the New York market was closed on Tuesday the Liverpool and New Orleans markets were under pressure. New Orleans, which had been closed on Monday, recorded a break of about 60 points from Saturday's closing.

Bearish sentiment now derives most of its basis from talk of increased crop estimates resulting from the mild Fall weather. There has been no general killing frost, although freezing temperatures were reported early in October from scattered localities. As a result of these favorable climatic conditions crop estimates are now being increased and in some bearish quarters predictions of 13,000,000 bales are in circulation.

A report from Memphis yesterday said that the National Ginners' Association estimated the amount of cotton ginned to November 1 at 7,400,000 bales and estimated the crop at 11,200,000 bales, exclusive of linters. This would make a total crop of probably 11,900,000 bales.

The next ginning report is expected to be very bearish, as it is figured that the extremely favorable weather has enabled farmers to gather their crops in record time.

The market has now broken about 100 points from the recent high level and conservative interests believe that it is time to go slow on the short side.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 15 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline. Middling, 11.90 cents. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.69	11.51	11.60@11.61	11.74@11.75
Jan.	11.84	11.61	11.74@11.75	11.85@11.87
March	12.04	11.83	11.95@11.96	12.07@12.08
May	12.17	12.00	12.08@12.09	12.19@12.20
July	12.23	12.07	12.14@12.15	12.27@12.28

Total port receipts last week 37,928 bales; last year, 61,898 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	8,148	11,082	8,896
Galveston	10,558	13,307	28,962
Mobile	721	1,375	2,126
Charleston	1,417	957	1,716
Savannah	2,819	4,322	6,404
Wilmington	1,411	1,255	748
Norfolk	2,968	3,265	2,781

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.

The Answer to the Question

When War Orders Stop —?

Send for our booklet containing a comprehensive treatise on this subject. Ask for 3-T, free upon request.

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2 MOTOR CONCERNS IN A NEW COMBINE

General Vehicle Company of Long Island City and Peerless of Cleveland Unite.

TO EXPAND EXPORT TRADE

They Are Already Doing a Large Business in Heavy Trucks with the Countries at War.

A combination of two motor companies was brought to the point of consummation yesterday with the formation of the Peerless Truck and Motor Corporation, which will take over the business and properties of the Peerless Motor Car Company, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, and the General Vehicle Company of Long Island City. By this move two large companies engaged in manufacturing motor trucks, of both gasoline and electric type, aeroplane motors, and gasoline automobiles are merged. Both companies are exporting many trucks, aeroplane motors and ammunition parts for war purposes. It is said the General Vehicle Company has been controlled by the General Electric Company.

Manufacturing facilities are being increased at the plants of both of the merging companies to enable them to take a still larger share in this export business. In addition, both concerns have an extensive domestic business. The General Vehicle Company controls the exclusive rights for the United States for the aeroplane motors of the Daimler Motoreen Gesellschaft of Stuttgart and Berlin, and it is proposed to develop this end of the business extensively. It also makes what is known as the American Daimler truck. The company manufactures commercial motor vehicles of both gasoline and electric motive power, and in many standard load capacities and some special forms, such as industrial trucks for pier and factory interior use.

The Peerless Company has produced a new model of passenger automobile which will be placed on the market next month. It has an engine of the eight-cylinder type. The company, which succeeded the Peerless Motor Car Company at West Virginia in 1900, was one of the early entrants in the automobile field. It first marketed a car in 1902 and has produced annual models since that time, motor trucks having been added to the line of pleasure cars about half a dozen years ago. The six-cylinder was proposed the Peerless was one of the first companies to adopt this form of motor, to which it adhered closely for its pleasure cars until last season, when a four-cylinder model at a lower price than any car produced by the company for a number of years was put on the market. Its car has always been a manufactured as distinguished from an assembled product.

On the truck side this company laid emphasis on the heavy-duty vehicle and produced a truck of five-ton capacity with an automatic dumping device as early as 1912. It was claimed that this truck could discharge its load of stone or earth, for instance, in thirty seconds. At the outbreak of the war in Europe the Peerless Company was one of those to share in the first substantial order for trucks from foreign governments, furnishing 300 trucks to make up the first order placed by the French War Office.

The officers of the company are I. H. Kittredge, President; T. W. Frech, Vice President, and H. A. Tremaine, Secretary and Treasurer. It is understood that Mr. Tremaine and F. S. Terry own the controlling interest in the company, which they are now disposing of. The Directors include, in addition to Messrs. Frech and Tremaine, G. B. Siddall, E. H. Parkhurst, B. G. Tremaine, J. B. Crouse, A. B. McNairy, L. H. Treadway, and C. E. Sullivan. The authorized capital stock is $5,000,000, 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and the same amount of common. A total of $4,200,000, equally divided between the two classes of stock, is outstanding.

The authorized capital stock of the General Vehicle Company is $10,000,000, half in 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and half in common. All the common and $1,200,000 of the preferred are outstanding. P. D. Wagoner is President of the company, and the other officers are G. W. Wesley and F. C. Pratt, Vice Presidents; M. F. Westover, Secretary, and L. S. Nold, Treasurer. The Directors are, in addition to Messrs. Wagoner and Pratt, A. W. Burchard, E. A. Carolan, A. K. Baylor, M. F. Westover and W. B. Potter.

It could not be learned last night at the offices of Harrison Williams, 60 Broadway, who has had charge of the combination of the two companies, who were to be the officers of the new merger or what its capital stock was to be. These and other matters of detail were still under discussion, it was said.

MISSOURI BARS THE WABASH

New Company's Application for a State License Is Rejected.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 3.—A license for the Wabash Railway Company, now an Indiana corporation, to operate in Missouri, was refused today by Secretary of State Roach.

Secretary Roach sent a letter to J. L. Minnis, general solicitor for the railway, in which he quoted a Missouri statute which provides that no corporation can be licensed in Missouri unless it could be incorporated in this State. The new Wabash Company was incorporated in Indiana under a law which permits a railroad company to go into the business of buying and selling railroads. There is no similar law in Missouri, Secretary Roach pointed out, and consequently the Wabash could not be incorporated under the Indiana plan in this State.

Edward F. Kearney, President of the Wabash Railroad, today said the road would be operated in Missouri under its constitutional rights, regardless of the refusal of the Secretary of State to issue a license. By refusing the license, he said, the State would lose $19,665—the license fee—which the railroad would be glad to have paid.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
458	Am. Shipbldg ...	42	42	40	41
408	Am. Shipbldg. pf.	82	82½	81	81
25	Booth Fish. ...	75	75	75	75
360	Chi. Pneu. Tool..	85¾	85¾	84¼	84¾
105	Chi. Rys., No. 2.	17½	17½	17	17
50	Chi. Rys., No. 3.	1½	1½	1½	1½
10	Chi. Title & Tr..	210	210	210	210
236	Com. Edison ...	146	146	145	145
20	Diamond Match..	103	103	103	103
160	Lindsay Light	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
12	Mont.-Ward pf ..	112½	112½	112½	112½
4	Pacific Gas	54	54	54	54
30	People's Gas	118½	118¼	118½	118½
135	Public Serv. pf..	100	100	100	100
15	Quaker Oats pf..	106½	106¼	106¼	100¼
382	Sears-Roebuck ...	155½	156	153½	153½
70	Stewart-Warner..	75¼	75¼	74¾	75¼
16	Swift	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
116	Union Carbide ...	159¾	160	159¾	160
45	Deere pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Rys. 5s...	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s, Ser. B...	69	69	69	69
1,000	City Ry. 5s....	97	97	97	97
13,000	Com. Edison 5s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
9,000	Pub. Serv. 5s..	95	95¼	95	95¼
6,000	Ogden Gas 5s..	94	94	94	94
1,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
225	Adventure	2	2	2	2
75	Ahmeek	97½	97½	90¾	97
3,630	Alaska	32¼	34½	32	32
300	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
60	Allouez	56	56	55	55
5,095	Am. Zinc	69¾	69¾	68	69
285	Arizona Coml..	8	8	7¾	7¾
485	Butte & Sup..	67½	68¼	65¾	68
25	Butte-Bal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,220	Calumet & A..	67¼	69¼	67¼	68¾
24	Calumet & H..	560	564	560	564
60	Centennial	18	18	18	18
240	Chino	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¼
1,470	Copper Range..	59	59¾	59	59
370	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
655	East Butte....	13½	13½	13¼	13½
260	Franklin	9	9½	9	9¼
316	Greene-Can	39¼	39¾	39	39½
185	Hancock	16¾	16¾	16	16½
15	Inspiration	46¼	46¼	45½	46¼
30	Hedley Gold....	29	29	28	28
400	Island Greek..	42½	42½	42½	42½
45	Island C. pf...	87	88	86¾	88
210	Isle Royale....	29	29	29	29
10	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Lake	14	14	14	14
5	La Salle	6	6	6	6
2,670	Mass. Con.	14¾	14¾	14	14¾
50	Mayflower	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Miami	35½	35½	34½	34½
515	Mohawk	84½	85	84	84
40	Nevada Con ..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
435	New Arcadian.	11¼	11¼	10¾	11
40	New Idria	11¾	11¾	11	11
125	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾
1,010	North Butte...	32½	32½	32	32
50	North Lake ...	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
110	Old Dominion..	55	55	54½	54½
10	Osceola	87	87	87	87
50	Pond Creek	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
40	Quincy	86¾	87	86¼	87
515	Ray Con	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
945	Santa Fe	4¼	4¼	4	4
100	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,900	Shattuck	33¾	33½	32¼	32½
10	South Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	St. Mary's	59	60	59	60
25	Sup. & Boston.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
690	Sup. Copper...	28½	28½	28	28
110	Tamarack	52½	52½	51½	51½
740	Trinity	10	10¼	9½	9½
1,600	Tuolumne	40c	40c	38c	38c
238	U. S. Smelting.	43¾	43¾	43	43
300	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾
425	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
345	Utah Con	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼
390	Utah Copper..	74	74½	72½	73½
635	Victoria	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
23	Winona	3	3	3	3
595	Wolverine	61	61½	60	60

RAILROADS.

8	Bos. & Albany.	182	182	182	182
56	Boston Elev....	85	85½	85	85½
310	Boston & Me..	34	34¾	34	34
55	Bos. & Me. pf.	43	45	43½	45
10	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
82	Fitchburg pf...	73	73	73	73
10	Maine Central.	100½	100½	100½	100½
115	Mass. Electric	8	8	8	8
81	Mass. Elec. pf.	41	41	41	41
135	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	82½	82½	80¾	81
10	Old Colony....	148	148	148	148
5	West End.....	82	82	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼
10	Am. Sugar....	64	64½	64	64½
200	Am. Pn. Serv...	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Am Pn. S. pf...	16	16	16	16
270	Am. Sugar.....	115¼	116	114¾	115¾
750	Am. Sug. pf....	113¾	116	113¾	113¾
1,118	Am. Woolen & pf.	126½	127¾	126¼	127¾
438	Am. Woolen...	53¾	53¾	52	52
324	Am. Wool. pf...	98	98	98	98
17,355	A. G. & W.I..	27¼	32½	27½	32¼
12,460	A. G. & W.I. pf.	40½	47¼	39½	47
100	E. Boston Ld..	12	12	12	12
10	Ga. R. & E. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½
40	Gen. Electric..	180¾	180¾	180¼	180¼
1,070	Mass. Gas....	88¾	89¾	88	88¾
190	Mass. Gas pf...	87	88	87	88
45	McElwain pf..	97	97½	97	97½
113	N. E. Tel.....	132¼	132¾	131¾	133¾
10	North Tex. El..	82	82	82	82
10	No. Tex. El. pf	82	82	82	82
52	Swift & Co....	119	119	118¾	119
21	Torrington pf..	29	29	29	29
1,881	United Fruit..	133½	138	133	136
215	Un. Sh. Mach..	49¼	49¼	49	49
10	Un. Sh. M. pf..	28¾	29	28¾	28¾
1,325	U. S. Steel....	87¾	87¼	86	86¾
17	U. S. Steel pf..	116	116	115½	115½
655	Ventura Oil....	12	12	11¾	11¾
150	Wollaston	1½	1¾	1½	1½

BONDS.

$3,000	A. A. C. 5s..	28	101¾	101¾	101¾
16,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	105¾	106¼	105⅝	106¼
8,000	A. T. & T. 4s..	90½	90½	90¼	90½
62,000	A. G. & W.I. 5s.	74¾	77	74¾	75¾
3,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1931	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
2,000	N.E. Tel. 5s, '32.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
14,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97
3,000	U. Frt. 4½s, '23	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,000	U. Frt. 4½s, '25.	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Con. Power...	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
100	Con. Power pf.	113	113¼	113	113¼
600	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
120	Elkhorn Fuel.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
53	Fairmont Gas.	30	30	30	30
12	Mercan. Trust.	205	205	205	205
750	Penn. W.& W.	73¼	73¼	73½	73½
100	Sapulpa Oil..	4	4	4	4
80	Sapulpa Oil pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	Seab. Air L...	20	20	20	20
278	Uni. Ry. & E.	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼

BONDS.

$3,000	City Bal.4s,'51.	96½	96½	96½	96½
13,000	City Bal.4s,'51.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,100	City Bal.4s,'61.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
2,000	City Bal.4s,'61.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96½
1,000	C.&F.Tel.Va.5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con.Coal ref.5s.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½
8,000	Elkh. Fuel 5s.	99	99¾	99	99¾
1,000	N. O. & Gt. North. 5s...	51½	51½	51½	51¾
4,000	Uni. Rl.& E.4s.	81¾	81¾	81½	81¾
10,000	Un.Ry.& E.inc.	61	61	61	61
100	Uni. Ry. & E. fdg 4s.....	83½	83½	83½	83½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amer. Gas	116½	116½	116½	116½
60	Amer. Rys	32	32	32	32
30	Buf. & Sus. i. o.	21	21	21	21
375	Buf. & Sus. pf	53	53	53	53
13	Cambria Iron..	43	43	43	43
3,504	Cambria Steel.	67¾	67¾	66¼	66¾
148	El. Stor. Bat..	71½	71½	71¾	71¾
3,165	Gen. Asphalt..	36¼	37¾	36	37¾
1,400	Gen. Asp'lt pf.	73½	73¾	73¼	73¾
125	Ins. Co. N. A..	24½	24½	24½	24½
40	J. G. Brill....	62	62	60¾	60¾
160	Keystone Tel..	14	14	14	14
1	K'stone Watch	85	85	85	85
1,270	L. Sup. Corp'n	10¾	10¾	10¼	10½
150	Leh. Naviga'n.	79½	79¾	79	79
130	Leh. Val. R.R.	81	82¼	81	81½
200	L. Val. Trans..	18	18	18	18
16	L. V. Trans. pf	38	38	37¼	37¾
10	Little Schuylk.	54	54	54	54
11	Minehill	56½	56½	56½	56½
14	North. Central.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼
2,718	Penna. R. R..	60¾	61½	60¾	61¾
3	Pa. Salt. Mfg.	101	101	101	101
20	Phila. Co....	46	46	46	46
2,396	Phila. Electric	27½	27½	27¼	27½
950	Phila. R. Tran.	17¾	17¾	17	17
8,440	Phila. R.T. t. c.	17¾	17¾	17	17
20	Phila. Traction	77	77	77	77
2,747	Union Traction	45	45	44	44½
681	United G. Imp.	86½	86½	86¼	86¼
141	Wrigley St. Co.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10½
135	W. J. & S. S..	48½	48½	48¼	48½
5	Westm'l'd Coal	67	67	67	67
25	York Rys.....	8½	8½	8½	8½

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	88	88	88	88
2,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	119	119	119	119
2,000	Beth. S. ext. 5s.	102½	102½	102¼	102½
1,000	City 4s, 1941...	102	102	102	102
3,000	El. & Peo. ctfs	80	81½	80	80
6,000	L. Sup. inc. 4s.	28	28	28	28
10,000	Leh. Nav. con. 4½s	100	100	100	100
1,000	L. V. gen. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
4,000	L. Val. Trans. 1st gen. 5s	90	90	90	90
2,000	Market St. Elev. 4s	93	93	93	93
13,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	98¾	99	98¾	99
3,000	Phila. Co. con. 5s	88¾	89	88¾	89
7,500	Phila. El. 4s, t.c.	82	82	80	80
3,000	Phila. El. gold 5s	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
6,000	Read'g gen. 4s	94½	94½	94¾	94¾
1,000	Readg. J. C. 4s	94	94	94	94
4,000	Un. Rys. Inv. 5s, t. c.	74	74	74	74
1,000	York Rys. 1st 5s	90	90	90	90

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sewer Pipe.	16	16	16	16
20	Con. Ice pf..	34	34	34	34
10	Harb. & W..	60	60	60	60
1,055	Ind. Brewing.	5	5¼	4½	4½
760	Ind. Brew. pf.	22	22¾	20¾	21
117	Mf'rs' Light.	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼
260	Nat. Fire-Pr..	12	12	10½	11
85	Nat. Firepr. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½
15	Ohio Fuel Oil.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
1,250	Pitts. Brew..	8½	8½	6	6½
610	Pitts. Br. pf.	23	23	20¾	20¾
225	Pitts. Coal...	35¾	37½	36½	36½
55	Pitts. Pl. Gl.	110	110	110	110
1,053	Pure Oil	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼
125	Union S. & S.	128	128	127½	127½
74	West'h. A. B.	141	141	141	141
394	West'h. Elec.	70¾	71¾	70	70½
9,200	San Toy	19	19	18	18
1,095	Labelle I. & S.	55¾	56½	55	55
2,255	Col. G. & El.	13¾	14½	13¾	13¾
26	Lone Star	92¾	93	92¾	93
195	Am. W. G. M.	27	28	27	27
280	A. W. G. M. pf.	118	120	118	120
50	Oil and Gas..	5½	5½	5½	5½
50	U. S. Steel...	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

BONDS.

$10,000	Ind. Brewing.	62	62	62	62

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Alvarado..	.80	1	Iron Blos.	.65	.70
B. S. Gas.	.23	.25	La Rose....	.45	.49
Bingham..	7⅛	7⅜	Majestic ..	.65	.70
Bohemia...	2	2¼	McK.-Dar.	.27	.31
Begole	.50	1	Mex. Met..	.20	.22
Boston Ely	.20	.22	Mt. of Am.	2⅜	2¾
Butte & La.	.31	.33	Nat. Baltic..	3½	3¾
Calaveras..	1¾	2	N. Cornelia	8¼	8½
Chief Cons.	.92	.99	Nevada D.	.65	.75
Cons. Ariz.	1½	1½	Old D. Prct's.	.60	.75
Cons. Cop.	1½	2	Ohio Cop..	.13	.17
Cortez	.50	.70	Oneco	1	1¼
Crown Res.	.35	.40	S.W. Miami	.50	1
Cal. Cerbin	.02	.05	Stewart M.	.75	.80
Davis-Daly	1⅞	2	U. V. Ext..	6¼	6
Eagle & B.	1½	1⅝	Utah Met..	8¼	8⅞
First N. C.	5	5¼	Tono. Bel.	3½	3⅝
Gold. Cons.	1¼	1¾	Tono. Min.	5⅜	5¾
Houghton..	2½	2¾	Yukon Gold	2¼	2⅜

GALLERY OF WAR PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is an edition de luxe of illustrations of war scenes. 10 cents on all news stands—$5.00 a year. Ten issues in volume form, a beautiful souvenir for $1.00 by mail. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Some of the Industrial Stocks Close Sharply Lower on Less Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 447,480 shares of stock and $157,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 198,642; oil, 12,888, and mining, 235,950. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Zinc.....	69	69	68¼	69
6,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S....	28¼	34	28¼	34
1,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	42	46½	42	46½
400	‡Can. C. & F.	106½	108½	100	100
750	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	121	121	119	119
3,000	‡Car. L. & P..	9¼	9¾	8¾	9¼
1,000	‡Central Fdy..	19	19	17½	17½
200	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	32	32	31	31
3,485	Chand. M. w.i.	100	102	91	91
250	‡Cramp. Ship..	84	84	83	83
100	‡Domin. Steel.	51	51	51	51
625	Driggs-Sea....	145	145	140	141
1,100	Emer. Phono..	11½	12	11½	12
562	‡Hall Signal..	30	30	29	29
100	‡Hall Sig. pf..	45	45	45	45
800	‡Hendee Mfg..	32	32	30½	30½
110	‡H. & A. Arms	58½	58½	55	55
64,500	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	23¼	24½	22¾	23¾
40,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	57½-58	59¾	57	58
950	‡Int. Motors..	39	39	33	35
105	‡Int. Mo. pf..	66	66	65	65
600	Kath. S. pf...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
120	Kelly S. Tire.	300	305	300	305
2,000	‡K. S. T. w. i.	77½	77¾	77¼	77¼
485	‡Key. Ord.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
4,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	17	17	16	16½
2,500	Man. Tran.....	⅝	¾	1⅜	⅝
800	Mar. of Am...	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼
17,300	‡Mid. Steel..(89-90¼)	90¼	86½	86⅝
300	C. of R. & H.	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	‡M. R., w. i.	23	24	23	24
2,500	‡Stand. Mot...	12	12	11⅜	11⅜
4,500	‡S. Co. of C...	40	42	40	42
1,400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	14½	*14⅝	14¼	14⅜
10,000	S. B., v. t. ctfs	44⅜	44½	42	42½
200	‡Tob. Prod. c.	39	39	37¾	37½
400	T. F. v. t. ctfs	7	7¼	6¾	6¾
2,000	Un. Profit S..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp....	6	6¼	5¾	5¾
15,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf....	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼
8,000	‡World Film..	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7	Buckeye P. L.	112	110	110	+ 1
1,020	‡Cosden & Co..	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15	Galena-Sig. O.	158	158	158	— 2
400	‡Houston Oil..	19¼	19	19	..
1,000	‡Int. Petroleum	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1,335	Midwest Ref..	50	48½	49	+ 5
50	Nat. Transit..	32	30	30	+ 3
20	North. P. L..	106	105	106	— 3
100	Ohio Oil	159	158	159	+ 2
2,000	Pierce Oil.....	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
21	Prairie O. & G.	428	423	423	— 4
5	Prairie P. L..	217	217	217	— 1
250	S. O. of Cal..	328	325	327	+ 2
35	S. O. of N. J..	492	489	490	+ 2
130	S. O. of N. Y.	205	204	204	..
6,500	‡Victoria Oil ..	1⅜	1½	1⅜	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alta-C. M. Co.	18	18	18	18
5,760	††Am. Com....	8½	9	8	8½
5,000	††Atlanta	25	25	25	25
1,110	Big L. D. Co..	4	4¾	4	4¾
5,000	††Booth	38	39	37½	37½
24,500	Braden Cop...	12	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝
8,400	Butte & Z. v. t. ctfs....	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅞
500	‡Caledonia	94	95	94	94
6,600	Canada Cop....	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
4,100

BANKS HERE LEND FRENCH $15,000,000

Three-Month Loan by Renewals May Run a Year and Cost Borrowers 6½ Per Cent.

AMOUNT MAY BE DOUBLED

Great Britain to Get a Similar but Larger Credit—Another Big Bond Issue Is Expected.

French banks have arranged through William P. Bonbright & Co. a credit of $15,000,000 in this country, and negotiations are under way for an additional loan of the same amount. The credit will run for one year, taking the form of acceptances drawn by the borrowers in France and accepted by banks and banking firms on this side, which have formed a syndicate to handle the loan. Local institutions in the syndicate include the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company. It is understood that participation will by no means be limited to New York banks, but will involve institutions in practically all the major cities.

The discount rate on the first $15,000,000 will be 5 per cent. In addition to this the borrowers will pay a commission of ½ of 1 per cent. for each renewal of the acceptances. The original life of the bills will be ninety days, and they will be renewed three times, if the French banks so elect. Taking into consideration the commissions paid on each renewal, the total cost of the accommodation will be 6½ per cent. A member of the syndicate said last night that the cost would be below 7 per cent.

A statement issued by W. P. Bonbright & Co. last night said that the credit was not for the French Government, but was made with Governmental approval. French industrial interests of the highest rank, said the statement, will profit by the loan, although the banks will handle the transaction, as in the case of other credits placed here by French institutions. The funds will be used exclusively for the purchase of supplies in the United States.

The loan was arranged through Bonbright & Co., the Paris correspondents of William P. Bonbright & Co. Hans Fischer, a partner in the Paris house, came to New York a few days ago to clear up details of the arrangement. He will sail this morning on the Rotterdam for Plymouth. It is expected that the second credit will be announced shortly after Mr. Fischer arrives in Paris and reports to the borrowers on conditions on this side.

This French credit is a part of the plan being worked out by members of the Anglo-French Loan Commission who remained in this country and local bankers. A few days ago a Russian credit in acceptances was placed with the Guaranty Trust Company for $5,000,000, and one with Great Britain is expected soon. The British loan is expected to follow the plan of the preceding credits, viz., ninety day acceptances with privilege of several renewals, but will be much greater than the $30,000,000 loan of the French banks.

While it is expected in banking quarters that the total of individual acceptance loans for the purchase of goods in the United States by the several allied nations will amount to many millions, long term loans through bond issues are not unexpected. This depends largely, of course, on the success of the latest Anglo-French loan in its distribution among investors. The Russian Minister of Finance, Pierre Bark, is known to favor a more permanent loan than one comprised of acceptances, and negotiations to this end are looked for.

DEPOSITS PASS $400,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company Prepares to Double Capital Stock.

Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday decided to hold a special meeting next Monday to consider increasing the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. A meeting of stockholders will be called shortly afterward to pass upon the proposal. The new stock will be offered to shareholders for subscription at a price yet to be determined.

The Guaranty's deposits yesterday passed the $400,000,000 mark, the greatest total in the company's history. Deposits of the institution have increased approximately $150,000,000 this year.

The company has leased the banking floor at 83 Cedar Street, formerly occupied by the Chase National Bank. The new building of the trust company has proved too small for the house all its departments, and hereafter the executive, transfer, and registration business will be conducted in the new quarters.

STEEL MEN NEVER SO BUSY.

War Demand Starts Many Moves to Increase Capacity.

The continued pressure of orders for steel to be used in munition manufacture, regardless of prices, is bringing home to steel makers the enormous consumption of metal on the battle fields of Europe. The Iron Age says:

Never has the steel trade seen demand so overwhelming as at present, and, at the same time, output expanding on such a scale, under steadily advancing prices. The tide has risen rapidly this week with increasing signs of excitement.

In pig-iron history October goes down as the month in which the country's yield first reached 3,000,000 tons, and the daily output crossed the 100,000-ton mark. When war order tonnages of six figures are handed about so casually as they are, it is believe that the year opened with a daily pig-iron production of only 51,000 tons, or half what it is now.

Under existing conditions cabled statements that the Allies will cut down their purchases of American steel because of high prices need not be taken seriously. Such buying has been and is still insistent. American steel makers really seem slow to believe what is now plain, that the dominant factor in the domestic situation is sheer tonnage of steel that is to be first out of guns. In Great Britain The Iron Age's cable says that Government requirements for shell steel are beginning to occupy exclusive attention, new inquiry of this character there amounting to 2,000,000 tons.

An extraordinary situation exists regarding prices of finished steel. Orders have been sent in with the request that they be entered and the buyer notified of the price. In most lines it is a question of finding a mill that can make the delivery desired. On their part the mills are holding back demand for next year. Only the largest buyers seem able to get protection on their manufacturing costs for 1916, and some manufacturing consumers may find their output curtailed by lack of steel.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Such a tremendous demand continues to be put upon steel makers that on all sides plans for enlargements of capacity are being hurried into view. The Steel Corporation will spend $2,000,000 on a duplex steel unit at South Chicago, while in the East alone no fewer than a half dozen independent companies are formulating propositions for open-hearth steel works extensions and finishing mills. One Eastern plant which had not been in operation for about ten years is being rehabilitated.

Railroad buying is spreading steadily. Rail and car orders in October were the largest in several years. Pending car inquiries total about 20,000. The pig iron market shows good strength and fair activity.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Daniel W. Quinn, Jr., has resigned as examiner in charge of the private bankers' bureau of the New York State Banking Department to become Vice President of the Queens County Trust Company. Mr. Quinn joined the Banking Department in 1910.

Max Lober has been made a general partner of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Ehrich & Co.

A. J. Hemphill, as a member of the Advisory Committee of Stockholders of the American Woolen Company, issued a statement yesterday urging holders of common stock to deposit their shares for the purpose of rechartering the company in Massachusetts. The deposit period ends Nov. 14.

The Colonial Oil Company has called a meeting of stockholders for Nov. 24 at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, to vote on the proposed dissolution of the company.

J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, has prepared for distribution an analysis of the Consolidated Gas Company.

REVEALS ITS WAR ORDERS.

Crucible Steel Says $17,000,000 Covers the Total—Stock Drops.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 3.—The report of the Crucible Steel Company for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, which has just been issued to stockholders, says that the company's war orders do not exceed $17,000,000. Net profits were $3,073,749, as compared with $1,015,093 in the preveding year. In regard to the war orders, the report, signed by Chairman Herbert Dupuy, says:

"There have been so many false reports made in the public prints as to the volume of the war orders your company has accepted that it seems wise for us at this time to state real facts. We have taken contracts covering all descriptions of steel intended for munitions for foreign countries amounting in value to not in excess of $17,000,000, about one-half of which has been sold to domestic manufacturers.

"About one-half of the material called for under these contracts will be shipped by the end of 1915, the balance following during the early months of 1916. Outside of business of this character, your company has been unable to secure much export business, its output being now largely confined to domestic orders emanating through the demands of foreign countries on our home customers."

The company is spending $3,000,000 to enlarge the capacity of its Athens plant, where war munitions are made. The report mentions the difficulties encountered in efforts to obtain a supply of tungsten steel.

Gross profits for the year were $5,220,921. Net profits were $3,073,749, or the equivalent of about 12 1-3 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock, on which dividends were suspended more than a year ago. Back dividends on preferred stock on Aug. 31 amounted to 24¾ per cent. There were on Aug. 31 3,548 preferred stockholders, an increase of 387, and 1,539 common stockholders, a decrease of 322 for the year.

When this statement was published in the Wall Street district yesterday Crucible Steel common dropped 5¼ points to 74½, afterward recovering to 76. A few weeks ago the stock sold as high as 100. The price advanced strongly last month under the influence of rumors that its war orders amounted to a total of [illegible] to $150,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again dominated by the action of Winnipeg and Minneapolis, and, after an early decline and a subsequent rally, prices eased off sharply, and at the close were 1 to 1¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.14½ free on board New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.08, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.10½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	$1.11	$1.09¾	..
May	..	..	1.13	1.11⅞	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.05⅝-$1.03⅝		1.03¼	1.04⅛	$1.17⅝
May	1.06¼	1.04¼	1.04⅝	1.05⅛	1.23⅞

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active, and early in the day showed considerable firmness, although on the advance longs sold quite freely, and at the close values were not unchanged to ⅛c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	60¼	59⅛	59½	59⅝	70⅜
May	61⅝	60⅜	60⅝	60¼	72¼

OATS.

The market for oats was quiet, and prices moved largely in sympathy with the other markets, closing ⅛@⅜c net lower. Export sales for the day were estimated at 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was barely steady; No. 3 white quoted at 41½@42c; No. 4 white, 40½@41c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40½@44½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	39½	38⅝	38⅝	39⅛	49⅞	
May	40	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝	53⅞	

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and after showing some steadiness early, prices eased off sharply, especially for pork. Hog receipts were more liberal, and prices were generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Western points were 105,000, including 30,000 at Chicago, 13,000 at Kansas City, and 3,800 at Omaha. Estimated for Chicago for Thursday 25,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
January	9.10	9.02	9.02	9.07	10.87	
May	9.30	9.22	9.22	9.27	10.17	
Ribs						
January	9.07	8.97	8.97	9.07	10.07	
Pork						
December	14.60	14.50	14.50	14.50	19.17	
January	16.75	16.47	16.47	16.65	19.40	

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was active liquidation in the market for cottonseed oil and in consequence prices were weak and lower, closing with net losses of 10 to 18 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.50@7.60	7.65
November	7.55	7.55	7.50@7.54	7.65
December	7.55	7.50	7.50@7.52	7.60
January	7.60	7.53	7.50@7.54	7.68
February	7.60	7.59	7.59@7.60	7.72
March	7.69	7.65	7.65@7.66	7.78
April	7.69	7.68	7.68@7.70	7.82
May	7.81	7.76	7.76@7.77	7.90
June	7.90	7.88	7.85@7.88	7.98

COFFEE.

Coffee Exchange houses took the buying side in the coffee market again yesterday, and, while the volume of business was not large, sales aggregating 27,500 bags, the selling was not aggressive, and prices late in the day advanced easily, closing at about the top, with net gains of 12 to 13 points. The local spot market was steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	6.81@6.82	6.68
December	6.81	6.70	6.81@6.82	6.68
January	..	..	6.80@6.81	6.68
February	..	..	6.80@6.81	6.68
March	6.80	6.78	6.80@6.81	6.68
April	..	..	6.84@6.85	6.72
May	6.90	6.79	6.89@6.90	6.76
June	..	..	6.94@6.95	6.81
July	7.00	6.90	6.99@7.00	6.86
August	..	..	7.04@7.05	6.91
September	7.10	7.07	7.08@7.10	6.96
October	..	..	7.14@7.15	..

SUGAR.

The local market for raw sugar was more active and prices were easier, declining 1-16c from last previous sales. The day's business included 25,000 bags of Cubas, loading about Nov. 15, at 3⅜c, cost and freight, equal to 4.33c for centrifugal, and 5,300 bags of Porto Ricos for prompt shipment at equivalent to 4.39c for centrifugal, the spot quotation now. The market closed barely steady at 4.39c for centrifugal, 3.62c for molasses, and 3⅜c for Cuban, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts two days, 14,528 packages; decreasing receipts and colder weather gave the market a somewhat stronger tone on the choice and fancy grades of creamery, prices for which were advanced about ½c; the secondary qualities are a little stiffer, but do not show much change in price. Renovated moving better. Ladles steady to firm. Packing stock continues in good demand. Creamery, extras, (92 score), 29¼@29½c; higher scoring, 30@30¼c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; State Dairy, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 23@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@21c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21¼c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts two days, 11,258 cases. Under continued scarcity of new-laid qualities, the market for high grades of fresh stock containing a large proportion of such holds firm, with the tendency still in sellers' favor, and slightly higher prices obtained on some of the best goods. Good medium and lower qualities are still quite plentiful and moving slowly at very irregular prices, these showing no improvement. Refrigerator meeting only a moderate demand, and there is rather an urgent offering, the tone of the market is irregular and, while showing some weak spots, the sales reported are generally fairly covered by recent quotations. Near-by white eggs are very scarce, and new-laid qualities command extreme prices readily; mixed and irregular qualities sell at a wide range of prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 27@30c; thirds and poorer, 26@29c; dirties, No. 1, 23½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@21½c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 23½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; dirties or poorer, 20@22½c; checks, 18@22c; State, Pa., and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@60c; ordinary to good, 40@53c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@55c; Western common gathered whites, 36@45c; State, Penn. and near-by hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@40c; near-by refrigerator whites, 26@30c.

INVITES BANKS TO RUSSIA.

Branches Would Help Trade, Ambassador Marye Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—George T. Marye, American Ambassador at Petrograd, in a formal report urges the establishment of American branch banks in Russia. Such branches, Mr. Marye says, would give American business men the means of ascertaining credit conditions in the empire without recourse to European agencies as heretofore.

"There is at present," Mr. Marye writes, "a widespread desire in Russia for direct trade relations with the United States, the opinion strongly prevailing that there should be an elimination of all unnecessary handling of such trade through other countries. It is obvious that the profit on commercial transactions between Russia and the United States, both import and export, until the war broke out, accrued chiefly to intermediary European countries through which the goods passed.

"The chief articles of import into Russia in which trade has been checked and profits reduced, for both Russian and American firms, have included cotton, cottonseed oil, machine tools, boots and shoes, wood-working machinery, agricultural implements and machinery, automobiles, typewriters and other office appliances, and carbon paper. The only important lines in which American firms have seriously attempted to do a direct business in Russia are agricultural machinery and implements, and sewing machines. An American agricultural implement concern maintains a large factory near Moscow where various parts can be manufactured, and has warehouses and business offices in every important agricultural centre of Russia and Siberia. This company has furnished a splendid example of the advantage of assuming direct charge of its own business interests in this country. An American sewing machine company has also made a signal success of direct business in Russia, selling many thousands of machines every year, mostly on credit, with a remarkably low percentage of loss.

"The principal articles of export, (mostly indirect,) from Russia to the United States have included hides, Russian linens, flax, wax, linseed, hemp, soya beans, sunflower seeds, buckwheat, and rags. American manufacturers in need of these raw materials from Russia have been obliged to pay considerably higher prices for them than they would have had they bought direct in Russia. Even in Eastern Siberia the export trade with the United States seemed to have been arranged largely through intermediaries.

"These conditions were largely due to the absence of direct banking facilities between Russia and the United States. Not a single Russian bank has a branch in the United States, nor has a single American bank a branch in Russia.

"The most important factor in promoting Russian-American trade would be the establishment of one of more Russian-American banking institutions, which could facilitate money transactions and in many other ways encourage trade between the two countries. Such a bank could maintain a commercial department and promote direct purchases by American manufacturers of Russian raw materials. It could, for instance, inspect the goods, pay the Russian shippers against shipments, and draw on the purchase in the United States. It also could give information concerning credits in Russia to American purchasers and exporters and look after their collections in Russia. Moreover, it could perform the important function of assisting American manufacturers to maintain stocks of goods in Russia by making advances on such stocks and arranging for payment of freight and duty on incoming goods.

"It would be an immense assistance to American-Russian trade if the larger American banks could arrange to establish, either individually or collectively, branches or agencies in Russia, and the great Russian banks would likewise do the same in the United States. There should certainly be some arrangement for commercial agencies in Russia to give unbiased reports concerning credits to American manufacturers. Another important help for trade would be the promotion in the United States of the study of the Russian language to facilitate commercial transactions. Russian should be added to the curriculums of our leading universities."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Forty-seven corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $747,000, were chartered today. They include:

The Adelson-Chambers Auto Sales Co., motor vehicles, boats, agents, $150,000; F. Haff, E. Adelson, C. Chambers, 1,790 B'way.

Cosmofotofilm Co., photographic pictures, $12,000; Sergeso.

Louis Schworer, Inc., Queens, realty, merchandise, $50,000; K. Schloo, L. Nelson, E. B. Schworer, Rossville.

Boyce, Wheeler & Boyce, knitted, woven fabrics, $150,000; J. H. and H. R. Boyce, R. C. Wheeler, 346 B'way.

Geneseo Automobile Co., Geneseo, auto garage, $22,000; J. W. Frazer, M. J. Murphy, L. G. Stapley, Geneseo.

Van Alstyne & Co., flour, grains, cereals, flour, $20,000; R. F. Henry, H. A. Beal, G. T. Van Alstyne, 149 B'way.

J. D. Wilson Elevator Repair Co., elevators escalators, lifts, hoisting machinery, engineers, $25,000; F. Dean Schnaeke, R. S. Holmes, H. F. Berline, 34 Wall St.

Toepeer & Schroff, textiles, fashion designs, $40,000; H. A. Blumenthal, David C. Cohen, E. G. Meyers, Passaic, N. J.

Milton Schaefer Contracting, New Rochelle, contracting, plumbing, electric work, $25,000; G. Abrams, E. C. Herrington, M. Schnaier, 347 Columbus Avenue.

Historen Publishing Association, Hebrew publications, $12,000; Asr Abel, S. M. Melamed, E. W. Levine Epstein, 1,036 Trinity Av., Bronx.

The Market Representatives, models of dresses, fashion information to manufacturers, $10,000; R. Derrell, J. V. Hartman, H. B. Bohm, 80 Fifth Av.

Edgar Bloxham, manufacturing, mercantile, $10,000; I. Breitwieser, F. Brooks, E. Bloxham, Harold Biltmore.

Kay-es Realty Corpn., contracting, construction, realty, $10,000; I. Kronstein, J. and S. Spinner, 119 Pitt St.

Sussman & Gibbs, Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, hotels, restaurants, theatre managers, $10,000; A. Pauer, E. C. Gibbs, W. S. Sussman, 892 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Shapiro & Goodman Flower and Feather Mfg. Co., artificial flowers, feathers, millinery, trimmings, dressmaking, $10,000; S. Schneider, S. Goodman, L. Shapiro, 132 Bleecker St.

Pioneer Paper Napkin Co., $10,000; R. O. Hammond, B. and B. Urdang, 1,512 Charlotte St., Bronx.

Manursing Island Beach Corpn., Rye, real estate agency, brokerage, managerial, $7,000; A. G. Rathbone, The Farrell, A. Livingston Norman, 25 Broad St., Manhattan.

The L. B. Realty Co., Brooklyn, agency, brokerage, $5,000; R. and L. Benjamin, K. Leibowitz, 1,440 Wilkins Av., Manhattan.

Bloch Purchasing Co., buyers, purchasing agents, cloak, suit stores, merchandise, $5,000; H. L. Ettinger, A. A. Bertini, B. Grossmann, 200 W. 165th St.

Duchess Costume Co., raw materials, dresses, skirts, $5,000; L. Kirmayer, S. Rosenkranz, J. Golberg, 1,516 Webster Av., Bronx.

Overland Headwear Co., hats, caps, $5,000; E. L. Lu. Fass, [illegible] Grose, D. Weinstein, 63 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

The D. B. Decker Co., contracting, steel construction, $5,000; M. Hinester, N. P. Winters, D. B. Decker, 105 West 40th St.

Regina Holding Co., realty, construction, $5,000; G. Askunize, W. Rosan, A. S. Natanson, 508 West 178th St.

David Brandt, Inc., plumbing, contracting, $5,000; M. and D. Brandt, C. Haftel, 467 East 155th St.

Servorgram Publishing Co., publishers, printers, booksellers, $5,000; J. H. Brooks, S. W. H. Turner, J. Mason, 2,243 7th Av.

Bryant's Clothes Shop, custom tailoring, $5,000; S. and B. Greenberg, S. S. Woodbury, 134 East 24th St.

The Depositors Assets Corpn., Brooklyn, to liquidate property and assets of Abraham L. Kass, realty construction, $5,000; I. V. Scott, J. S. Stahl, J. S. Strahl, 226 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

Edgett & Wheeler, Queens, hotels, restaurants, garages, newsdealers, $5,000; C. W. Edgett, W. and J. V. P. Wheeler, 1,285 Cherry Lane, West New Brighton.

Amity Trucking Corporation, Brooklyn, contracting, stevedoring, $5,000; J. H. Smith, E. Kalaus, C. G. Steinmetz, 191 Grant Av., Brooklyn.

Capital Increases: Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co. of New York, $1,500,000 to $2,000,000; H. S. & S. O. Crystal, New York, $10,000 to $11,000; Federal Cigarette and Tobacco Co., New York, $5,000 to $40,000; Miniature Buildings Co., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Cooperstown Aqueduct Association, Cooperstown, $70,550 to $175,000; United States Debenture Corpn., New York, $100,000 to $250,000; Simonds & Breen Co., New York, $12,000 to $18,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: American Products Refining Co., Sackets Harbor; Manufacturers Merchandising Co., Manhattan; Henry Alexander, Inc., Manhattan.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS

Hair Tonic Not a Medicinal Preparation Under the Tariff.

The Maine Central Railway Company was rebuked yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers for asking for repeated continuances in protests relating to so-called novelty siding assessed for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood. Free entry was claimed as lumber. It appeared that the United States Court of Customs Appeals had already decided a test case applying to the issue brought up by the railway company, while the latter's protests were taken from the suspended files for trial. Judge McClelland said that the repeated continuances, "unexplained, seem to amount to an abuse of the rules of the board." The original decision giving free entry was reaffirmed.

Hair tonic cannot be regarded as a "medicinal preparation," according to a decision in the case of the American Express Company. Collector Malone returned the product as a toilet preparation, and exacted duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The express company's claim was that the commodity was a medicinal preparation put up in individual packages of two and one-half pounds or less gross weight, dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Brown said that the paragraph claimed by the importer, if it applied at all to the article in controversy, would not apply in this particular case, because the provision only prescribes a minimum rate on certain articles and does not apply when the articles are provided for at a higher rate under some other provision of the tariff.

It was decided that the Custom House authorities erred in their classification of gloves imported under the Tariff act of 1909 by Wimelbacher & Rice. The goods were returned as wool wearing apparel with duty at the rate of 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. A closer examination of the merchandise showed that the gloves were in chief value of cotton. They were accordingly ordered admitted at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The provision in the present tariff act for wearing apparel was held by the board to be more specific than the paragraph referring to articles in part of braid. The question came up on a protest by W. H. Stiner & Sons and Happel & McAvoy, who imported women's woolen wearing apparel trimmed with braid and ornaments. The Collector classified the merchandise as articles composed in part of braids and ornaments and took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Copper ordered a reversal and admitted the goods at 35 per cent.

The American Express Company was sustained in the contention that parts of sprocket chains imported under the tariff were not dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem as "sprocket chains." It was held that parts of these articles properly fall under the general provision for manufactures of metal carrying a duty of 20 per cent.

H. J. Steeb & Co., Seattle, were upheld in the claim that wood baskets, flower baskets, and flower vases made of split bamboo, some of which had tin linings, were dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as manufactures of wood. The Collector was reversed in levying a duty of 25 per cent. under the provision for "baskets."

EXPORTS STILL LARGE.

Those from This Port Last Week Included Some for Germany.

While exports from this port in the week ended Oct. 30 fell off nearly $19,000,000 from the high record established in the preceding week they were more than double the showing made in the corresponding week last year, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Outgoing war supplies and other merchandise last week totaled $48,798,442, against $67,580,906 in the week before. In the same week last year the exports were set down at $23,321,652. The present year's shipments to date out of this port now total [illegible] 990,742,055, compared with $[illegible] the corresponding period [illegible]

England's purchases [illegible] less than in the week [illegible] to $12,095,100 [illegible] France took war [illegible] worth $7,057,029. [illegible] port to the British [illegible] a value of $3,606,034. [illegible] Scotland $621,900. Heavy buying of wheat and other things bought Italian purchases for the week up to $4,552,677, a record for one week's trade with that country. Merchandise shipments for the Netherlands showed a gain over recent weeks, being placed at $3,534,979.

Transatlantic shipments of war and heavy metal supplies for Russia aggregated $4,032,199, while exports via the Vladivostok route had a manifest value of $50,212. Denmark's share in the outward movement amounted to $1,483,708, while merchandise for Sweden reached $1,472,776. Trade with Norway totaled $1,052,941. Exports in the week to all three Scandinavian countries were much higher than in many weeks. Goods to the value of $86,797 were consigned to Germany by a group of American manufacturers, but no information regarding the merchandise or the identity of the shippers could be had at the Custom House. Serbian exports, said to be American relief supplies, had a value of $8,530. Supplies of the same character for Belgium were manifested at $562,619.

Brazil led the South American countries with exports worth $960,088, while Argentina came next with $729,344. Chile took merchandise valued at $694,092. Cuba's American buying through this port in the week reached $1,116,424. Outward cargoes with Japan had a value of $467,672, while Chinese exports were down to $12,960. Exports to Siam were valued at $10,697, and those to Persia at $1,501.

PROTESTS TRANSFER TAX.

Executor Wants Countess of Waldersee's Estate Exempted.

Edward W. Shelton, President of the United States Trust Company, one of the executors of the American will of Marie Esther, Countess von Waldersee, who died a resident of Hanover, Germany, July 4, 1914, has filed a petition in the Surrogates' Court asking that the estate of the Countess there be exempted from the transfer tax.

He states that in her American will the decendent disposed simply of property over which she received power of appointment by the will of her father, David Lee. She possesses in this State no other power or real property. The petitioner alleges, and the property in question was declared exempt from the transfer tax in 1902 in the proceedings in settling her father's estate. The property amounts to about $34,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. to n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except showers on e. coast; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; light n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. e. winds.

West. Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy, probably showers in n.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., probably showers. Fri., fair; increasing s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Warmer Thurs., with showers; Fri., cloudy; moderate s. e. winds, increasing.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in n. w. Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., fair, moderate temperature.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in w. Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—An area of high pressure of considerable magnitude covers the eastern third of the country and a moderate disturbance is central over Minnesota.

Practically no rain has fallen in any part of the country.

In the West and South the temperature is considerable above the seasonal average. Continued fair weather is probable within the next forty-eight hours in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except the lake region, where scattered rains are probable Thursday. Important temperature changes are not anticipated.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast; East Gulf, light northeast; West Gulf, light southeast; upperlakes, fresh southeast to south winds; lower lakes, moderate west winds, becoming southeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Thursday in north portion; warmer Friday.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Thursday; Friday cloudy, probably showers.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	43	45	4 P. M.	55	47
6 A. M.	51	42	6 P. M.	50	44
9 A. M.	45	43	9 P. M.	54	42
12 M.	55	46	11 P. M.	52	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 45; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Tues.

11:55—6 Minetta St.; Vito Bominello..Slight

A. M. Wed.

12:55—3,866 10 Av.; Max Haskell.....$25

12:55—1,447 5 Av.; A. Shampaller.....Slight

2:20—101 Cedar St.; not given.....Slight

3:20—1,147 B'way; Cxford Laundry.....Slight

3:15—3,952 B'way; William Fox.....Slight

12:00—2,520 Grand Concourse; Arthur Briggs.....Slight

P.M.

12:40—512 W. 19th St.; Consolidated Gas Co.....Slight

2:00—5,189 B'way; William H. Roff..Slight

2:15—434 W. 27 St.; Father Evers...Slight

3:00—Walker Av., near Protectory Av.; New Haven R. R.....Slight

3:35—46 Van Dam St.; Margaret Rebattu.....Slight

4:05—155 E. 123 St.; William Lang..Slight

5:00 432 E. 75 St.; Paymer Bros.....Slight

5:45—132 Essex St.; Samuel Rubin....Slight

6:00—2,133 Lexington Av.; Jacob Margarette.....Slight

6-15—604 E. 141 St.; Samuel Isenberg..Slight

6:20—178 Delancey St.; Max Rothbart..Slight

7:15—566 W. 207 St.; Wellington C. Young.....$1,200

7:30—293 Church St.; Modern Suitcase Co.....$200

8:40—531 W. 46 St.; P. McBride.....Slight

9:05—608 E. 18 St.; not given.....Slight

9:05—240 W. 116 St.; not given.....Slight

10:40—246 W. 62 St.; Edward Randolph..Slight

11:00—1,768 1 Av.; Darrin & Kolb.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement Oct. 22, 1914: As Capt. of Police, by order of the court, J. E. Brosnan, assigned to Commissioner [illegible] of Chief Inspr. [illegible]

Transfers and [illegible] M., Nov. 4. [illegible] to 81; 4 P. M. [illegible] indicated [illegible] Knowlson, [illegible] Conrad [illegible] 151; [illegible] J. A. [illegible] Flynn, [illegible] 66. McDonald, [illegible] Downey [illegible] Flynn, [illegible] Thokey, 152 M. J. Wall 362. F. Polsey, 172; J. A. Wegge, 174.

Temporary assignments: Capt. J. Brown, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, to command Traffic and Marine Divs., in addition to his other duties, 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 9. Lieuts. F. Thompson, 39, to command 29 during absence of Capt. on sick report, 8 A. M., Oct. 30; J. S. Leith, 38, and B. T. Winslow, 88, to Tr. Sch., 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; W. Lynch, 202, to 17 Div., 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 7. Sergt. R. B. Watt, 32, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 8. Patrol W. E. Anderson and J. Braunworth, 115, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 2; W. Standing, 16; H. Wagner, 18, and J. W. Simerlein, Bridge, to 28, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 7 P. M., Nov. 1; A. L. Eichell, 26, clerical duty, 12:01 to 8 A. M., daily, 15 days, 12 P. M., Nov. 1; F. Nau, 26, and C. Mulcahy, 149, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 2; J. F. McDonald, 29, and J. O'Malley, 149, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 3; H. F. Hetterick, 35, to T. B., 30 days, 8 P. M., Nov. 1; G. C. Cole, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 2; J. McLaughlin, 6, T. Corcoran, M. McGurk, and M. J. Oates, 38, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 1; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to 5 I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 2; A. H. Schupp and W. A. Scott, 154, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, noon, Nov. 2; A. Kollmer, 156, and E. R. Friel, 155, to 6 I. D., 10 days, noon, Nov. 4; T. Gibbons, 156, and J. Fennesy, 157, to 153, duty in raided premises, 11 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 30, temporary assign. to 8 I. D. discontinued.

To Board of Elections from precincts, 4 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 3: T. Crowe, 29, T. McGovern, 31

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—R. H. Hupper, R. J. M. Bullowa, A. B. A. Bradley, and D. C. Rogers, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

41—U. S. v. New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.—Argument commenced.

289—U. S. of A. v. Hamburg-Amerikanische Paketfahrt Actien Gesellschaft et al., and 332—Hamburg-Amerikanische, &c., vs. U. S.—Six hours allowed for argument; argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 4: 289, (and 332,) 45, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Reid & Daniel SS Co(*) Kroeschell(*)Reid Kroeskell Bros. | Donald SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Townsend(*)Cohan & Harris. | McManus(*)Sawyer & Blake.
Pfaff(*)Stewart-Warner Corp'n. | McGregor(*)Chas Weller, and, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Maurer(*)D. L & W RR US(*)Israel.
Caldwell(*)Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity. Spring(*)Webb.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Case on—U K Tool Hamilton, trustee(*)Karp, Co(*)H Williams Co(*)Lande(*)Sternberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10 A. M.—Re Kobre & Ginsburg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalization matters at 9:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Hyman(*)Barrett.
Ten House Dept(*)Neuman.
Luke V Lockwood(*)U S Steel Corp.
Washowski(*)Bockhaus.
Oet(*)Mendlin.
Benz Auto Imp Co(*)Froehlich.
Roger(*)Knick Ice Co.
People, &c(*)McDonald.
Shalek(*)Jetter.
Brownstein(*)Sussman.
McKeon(*)Van Slyck.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of city and municipal courts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 2 P. M. Litigated motions.

Hale(*)Hale.
Minton(*)Minton.
Holbrook(*)Cromwell.
Leslie(*)same.
Weisbrod(*)same.
Ottstein(*)Silberman.
Heery(*)Fruit Dispatch.
Healy(*)Sametz (2.)
Fries(*)Bell.
Francke(*)Francke.
Re Sittenfield.
Armstrong(*)Ainsworth.
Bklyn Sav Bank(*)Paterno Bros.
Kennedy(*)Goff.
Schanz(*)Brookmire Co.
Kelly(*)Co.
CNY(*)Beekman.
Same(*)Rose Typewriter Co.
Gray(*)Hines.
Babcock(*)Brown.
Barsotti(*)Barsotti.
Kopp(*)Brage.
Grogan(*)Times Sq Imp Co.
Bedrosian(*)Leh Val Coal Co.
Garnowsky(*)same.
Janitzki(*)same.
Abrams(*)Jalkof.
Ackerman(*)Cooper.
Kahn(*)Blumberg.
Baccaro(*)Schwartz.
Tedesco(*)Leland.
Harned(*)Hobby.
Chas Spiegel & Co(*)Gels.
Wessels(*)Linch.
Trager(*)Trager.
Levy(*)Hurwitz.
Nolan(*)Horn.
Siegel(*)Rival Gas & Elec Fixture Co.
Thepton(*)same.
Laird(*)Neurological Institute.
Rubenfeld(*)same.
Durrell(*)Tannin.
Berber(*)Perlin.
Casarsio(*)Con Tel & Elec Bway.
Wm Reinhardt(*)Eisenman.
Max Westein, Inc(*)Schrier.
Loeb(*)Gilbert.
O'Brien(*)Eagle Pencil.
Leslie(*)Bassett.
Jacobson(*)Jacobson.
Nugent(*)Nugent.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re W 13th St.
Peacock(*)Lutz & S Re E 12th St.
Schoenleld(*)Hecht.
Warshansky(*)Distelhurst, Inc.
Martin(*)Martin.
Anderson(*)Kopper.
Kennard(*)Brandreth.
Halperin Man Av The Corp (2).
Re Morris Av.
Re E 21st St.
Telford(*)Telford.
Man Rys(*)Grand Pict Oper Co.
Kaufman(*)Kaufman.
Crane(*)Baldwin.
Shafer(*)Shafer.
Kalley(*)Barletto.
Schwarz(*)Greenfield.
Menkin(*)Nathan Co.
Demarest(*)Brown.
Brown(*)Brown Per Tube Co.
Braumann(*)Amend.
Preferred causes:
Reiner(*)Von Tuyl.
Zerger(*)Barnard.
Man Maternity Hosp (CNY).
Van Arsdale, Harris.
Miller, McDonald.
Senft, Gilming.
Ackerly, Lange.
General calendar:
Overlander(*)Holbrook, C & R Co.
Scandore(*)Scandore.
Rogers(*)Rogers.
Kinstler(*)Kinstler.
Pines(*)Welch.
Hoenig(*)Hoenig.
Gilroy(*)Status Bldg & Realty Co.
Bohnurmacher(*)Schiffren.
Weinberg(*)Weinberg.
Taylor(*)Pitzer.
Municipal Liens Co(*)Sturgis.
Moran(*)Midville Rity.
Molitver(*)Lese (2.)
Fishbone(*)Bellwood Realty Co.
Same(*)Lese.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Brown(*)Brown.
Barkin(*)Weissberg.
Kass(*)Gens.
Williams(*)Cavendish.
Pach(*)Swarez.
Livingston(*)Sinclair.
Holzman-Cohen Co(*)Student Supply Stores.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Armstrong(*)Mulcahy & Gibson.
Levin(*)Harris.
Proctor(*)Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Mannelick(*)Jacobson (2).
Caruso(*)Bradley Const.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldfarb(*)Wolfberg.
Gross(*)Smith.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Williams(*)N Y E SS.
Martin(*)Post Trans S.
Holder(*)Corse.
Gerson(*)Fitzpatrick.
Hermanson(*)Ogden Co.
Campbell(*)Burns Bros.
Gabriel(*)Graham.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—at 10:30 A. M.

Lewis(*)Huff.
Michne(*)Kapp.
Vealie(*)Bush.
Kettel(*)Erie RR.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Berskin(*)C I & B RR.
Mackler(*)same.
Clark(*)Rohe.
Lexington(*)Lamb Pub Co.
Provinlak(*)Tarler.
Baehia(*)Rogers.
Miller(*)NY Rys.
Scott(*)Witt.
Chestnut(*)NY Con RR.
Hamilton(*)B H RR.
Re Frazer.
Gilmore(*)Hirschman.
Miller(*)Eagle Loan Co.
Re Fournier.
Sacks(*)Maryland Casualty Co.
Murphy(*)NY, NH & H RR.
Butler(*)Bway Sav Bk.
Mittnacht(*)Sounts, (2.)
Quillinan(*)Waldo.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cornelius(*)Rieser.
Mnulin(*)Fargo.
McMullough(*)3d Av RR.
Sullivan(*)Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stacker(*)Zaffe.
Bluemner(*)L'Ecluse.
Berkheimer(*)Empire Carrying Corp.
Zalka(*)Kessler.
Sackheim(*)Figueron.
Katz(*)Levy.
Clear.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 8.

PART XI.—Foty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Han(*)Gabs n & Co.
No day calendar.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bernstein(*)Gorman.
Musicant(*)Bradley Con Co (2.)
Edelstein(*)C I & B RR.
Klinke(*)Press Pub Co.
Levy(*)Kresner.
S Pierrepont(*)West End Co.
G Pierrepont(*)same.
Kahoe(*)C I & B RR.
Spieler(*)CNY.
Kharas(*)Collier.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

CNY(*)NY Steam Co.
Shalek(*)Eppig.
Odell(*)Chadbourne.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mueller(*)Cohen.
Goldfarb(*)Schwartz.
F B. Stearns(*)Hart.
Ins Co of N A(*)Simpson Hendee Co.
Lund(*)Hertzinger.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sedalia Trust Co(*)Development Co.
Fischer(*)Schram.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Burghardt(*)Jamaica Estates.
Ruderman(*)Bayside Lumber Co.
Gannon(*)CNY.
Solar Light Co(*)Steel Products Enam Co.
State Bank(*)Leshin, Blitstein & Co.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Powells(*)Moore.
Inq—Thomson Crocker Shoe Co(*)Osborg.

Bernard(*)Sternberg.
Hoffman(*)Hirsch.
Case on.

PART XIX.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Buchman(*)Jallowsky.
The Ansonia(*)Heilbronner Co(*)Hudson Wood W Co.
Whitcomb(*)Burr.
Corcoran(*)Ainselle.
Same(*)same.
Taylor(*)Manning.
Case on.

PART XX.—Finnegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Saxe(*)Dale Amus Co.
F V Smith Con Co(*)CNY.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Mary C Kohn.
Wills for probate:
Albert D Coppenheim, Ignaz Deimel, Louis Waldenberg, Luke Rewin, John Mehmann.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10. A. M. Motions.

Mack(*)Minden.
Merrick(*)Gibbins.
Bonynge(*)Manway.
Cameron(*)Solinsky.
Weinstein(*)Tinton Imp
West Side Realty(*)Brand.
M Feigel & Bro(*)Fleischman.
Fehlinger(*)Quirk.
Selecky(*)Klinger.
Tunick(*)Jasper.
Kassel(*)Felstein.
Zeitlin(*)Morrison.
Muir(*)McQueeney.
Weiss(*)Fleischer.
Seidman(*)Bakal.
Moss(*)Keystone Tire, &c., Co.
Tucker(*)Herman.
Rotondo(*)NY Tel Co.

Fischer(*)BeautyWaists
Crystal Film Co(*)Pictorial Playhouse P Co.
Salyer M R Mach Co(*)B A B, &c, Co.
Mullins(*)Wolkof, (2.)
Sutton(*)Rubber Trad Co
Platnick(*)Katz.
Natkin(*)Semansky.
Briskman(*)Collins, (2.)
Salyer M R Mach Co(*)B A B, &c, Co.
Crystal Gelatine Co(*)Graffina.
Bway Bldg Co(*)Baum.
Halzer(*)Super-Smith, &c, Co.
Pollack(*)Com Del Co.
Rosenberg(*)Hoffman.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Stuart(*)Brown.
Weiss(*)N Y Rys.
Fantozzi(*)Amadeo Con Co.
Goldman(*)Lachman, Harsch & Co.
Schlessel(*)Barrett.
Wilkinson(*)Bradley Con.
Perry(*)NY Rys (2.)
Sandman(*)Borck.
Bereslitzky(*)Olmar.
Wolf(*)Ruppert.
Glotzbach(*)Schranck.
Hales(*)Standard S & S Co.
Borg(*)Jacobson.
Schwartz(*)Sahn.
Villa(*)Maressa.
Creegan(*)Tax Payers, &c. Co.
Hadgidis(*)Cunard SS.
Jankowitz(*)US Exp Rity Co.
Steiner(*)Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Jackson(*)Markman.
Ferman(*)Pearson.
Franks Rity Co(*)McPartland.
Uhell(*)Fleckinger.
Sheehan(*)O'Neil.
Tyman(*)Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Munsch(*)Ulrich.
McAnulla(*)Central Vermont RR.

Nussbaum(*)Weintraub.
Kimmel(*)Hamburger.
Blau(*)Plantoni.
McDermott(*)Guggenheim (2.)
Bledler(*)Davis.
Ho.fman(*)Weiss.
Hays(*)Pearson.
Owens(*)Traited Marble Co.
Martin(*)Blumstein.
Burman(*)N Y Rys.
Edelstein(*)Wellman.
Bigin(*)Viane.
Grain(*)Strutta.
Weisberger(*)N Y Rys.
Hepner(*)same.
Lipschitz(*)Silberberg.
Green(*)Jones.
Filmore Iron Wks(*)Starrett Const Co.
Grizzuti(*)L'Araldo Ital Pub Co.
Sinduti(*)Mansfield.
Angel(*)Thowbridge.
Hall(*)Dilworth.
Sirota(*)Bradley Const.
Sindelman.
Green(*)Du Brul.
Friend(*)Schonrohl.
Weiss(*)Cicogna.
Miller(*)Gans.
Seglorsky(*)Singer.
Martin(*)Dalhaus.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made in affidavit form in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Bernstein(*)Villeneuve.
Gartner(*)N Y Rys.
Insler(*)same.
Rose(*)Realty Business Corp.
Murphy(*)Man Nav Co.
Dillon(*)Childs Co.
Balentine(*)McMullen S & T.
Arsennato(*)Daniels.
Wiesbader(*)Erlich.
Moss(*)Keystone Tire, &c, Co.
Hamilton(*)Anglo-So Am Bk.
Mendel(*)N Y Rys.

Noble(*)Farrier.
Polack Tire, &c, Co(*)Polack.
Ruiz(*)42 St, &c, Ry.
Erlich(*)Man Lighterage Co.
Cashman(*)Exner Co.
Latenberg(*)Strawgate.
Lieberman(*)Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Cohen(*)N Y Rys.
Malera(*)same.
Kunkel(*)Cohen.
Coakley(*)Gillespie Co.
White(*)Am Socy PCA.
Sheehan(*)same.

Mary L Foley, Charles Lindstrand, Frederick Windell, Lewis Grifield, Robert Ryan, James Kennedy, John Cush, John De Gallo, Sarah Cush, Peter Delap, Elizabeth Meacham, Herman Clark, Helen Baldwin, Administration of: Joseph E Casserly.
Estates of: Henry M Sands, Matteo Liquori, Dunn infants, Beliveau infants, Mary Amador.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Hough(*)Hurwitz.
Pakula(*)Simon.
Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Gabel House & Carton Co(*)Lionel Mfg Co.
Wilson Dist Co(*)Seitz.
Rechson Rty Co(*)Sheik.
Samuel(*)Tepper.
Swinehart Tire, &c, Co(*)New Taxicab, &c, Co.
Birch(*)Tucker.
Greenfield(*)Durst.
Goetzl(*)Prezburg.

US Life Ins Co(*)Steinfeld Co.
Franklin Trust Co(*)Lery Co.
Trustees Masonic Hall, &c(*)Goldman.
Erstein(*)Lacher.
Beck(*)Danaher.
Cohen(*)Halght.
Dixie Dress, &c, Co(*)Wolfert.
Gordon(*)Ellingwood.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bull(*)De Langley—Algernon S. Norton. Kouwenhoven Co(*)Herz—Dem. O'L. Conklin. Maximillin Fleischmann Corp(*)Hamerstein Opera Co—Ellsworth J. Healy. Commonwealth Ins Co(*)Strauss—Lester Lazarus.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Levy(*)Robert Kessler Realty Co—Edward D. Dowling.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Artand(*)Artand—Geo J. Gillespie. Sureit(*)Osserman—Winter Russell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Lawyers Mtg Co(*)Rose Munday—Eugene A. Donohue. Samuel Senz(*)Herman Wallach—Samuel Senz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Gold(*)Gellis.
Gagio(*)Warden Bronx County Jail.
Merson(*)Merson.
Perless(*)Perless.
Taubman(*)Int R T.
Bent(*)Liberty Inv Co.
Monno(*)J B King TrCo
Brodeck(*)O'Brien.

Stolts(*)Hynes, (2.)
Re Clark.
Sadowsky(*)Shtafman.
Gabriel(*)Polon.
Wisemann(*)Wirth Realty & Const Co.
Weisberg(*)Doll.
Coughlin(*)Fox.
Wishank(*)Klein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Tweedy(*)Central Union Gas Co.
Fastofsky(*)Inter R T.
Slaughter(*)Mulcahy & Gibson.
Crystal & Gold Cont Co(*)38 E 38 St Co.
Industrial Iron Wks(*)Appel, Inc.

Saunder(*)42 St Ry (2.)
Kelly(*)Barry.
Jaffe(*)Steinfeld.
Tulloch(*)Zimmerman.
Green(*)McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Mitchell(*)Clyde SS Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 330.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Hertlein(*)Hollander—James C Brady.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Re Cohen—Harold C Knoeppel.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Grace S Whiting(*)Plymton Const Co—John Gerhardt.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Gates(*)Empire City Racing Assn.
Reilly(*)NY, NH & H R R.
Decker(*)Vreeland.
Re Cox.
Dooley(*)Press pub Co.
Parfitt(*)CNY.
Lee(*)Sperry.
Mole(*)Bonagara.
Paul(*)Clark.
Haynes(*)Cook & Cobb Co.
Fitzgerald(*)Westchester Co.
Underhill(*)Phipps.

Bachia(*)Rogers.
Miller(*)NY Rys.
Scott(*)Witt.
Chestnut(*)NY Con RR.
Hamilton(*)B H RR.
Re Frazer.
Gilmore(*)Hirschman.
Miller(*)Eagle Loan Co.
Re Fournier.
Sacks(*)Maryland Casualty Co.
Murphy(*)NY, NH & H RR.
Butler(*)Bway Sav Bk.
Mittnacht(*)Sounts, (2.)
Quillinan(*)Waldo.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J.

Motions:
Siegen(*)sprung.
Leary(*)Woolworth Co.
Seitz(*)Auburndale Rty Co, (11 cases.)
Edelman(*)Huttner.
Reis(*)Reis.
Wulf(*)Kings-West Co.
Regan(*)Rhind Co.
Christie(*)Downey.
Cooper Co(*)Naumberg, (adjd.)
Sullivan(*)Webster Co.
Nichols(*)Nichols.
Sullivan(*)McGarvey, (2)
Re Koch Co,(Lummis, assignee.)
Levy(*)Levy, (2.)
Nichols(*)Nichols.
Warshauer(*)Newman & Co.
Sussman(*)Beaver Eng & Con Co.
Am Dock Co(*)Merritt & Chap Barrick Co.
Ponci(*)Drummond.
Boyson(*)Petrizzo.
Danmar(*)Muller.
Halle(*)Coxhead.
Macelhose(*)Linder, (2.)
St John(*)Urban Rty Co
Mike(*)Haber.
Wolf(*)Haber.
Gardner(*)Davis.
Rampello(*)Leonardi.
Re Manhattan Bellows Co, (Bergman, assignee.)

Pines (Katz)(*)Hoyle.
Billy(*)Powers.
Trotta(*)Winkleman.
Viviano(*)Ill.
Brown(*)Bklyn Stable Manure Co.
Passmonick(*)Swope.
Spaeth(*)Gasteiger.
Am Fin Co(*)Allen Co(*)Tredwell.
Epstein(*)Tait.
Re Fulton, Adams & Sullivan Place, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Aug. 28.....$1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 39th, n w corner, 50 ft, 40x100; Thomas W. Ward to Hugh F. Kelly; $60 1st Av. mtg $85,000.) Nov. 1; attorney, J. J. Purcell, 660 1st Av...$100
MULBERRY ST, 62, e s, 75 ft s of Bayard St, 20x99.4; Giovanni and Rose Lordi to Giovanni Lordi, private basket, 28 1st Place, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Aug. 28.....$1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 39th, n w corner, 50 ft, 40x100; Thomas W. Ward to Hugh F. Kelly; $60 1st Av. mtg $85,000.) Nov. 1; attorney, J. J. Purcell, 660 1st Av...$100
MULBERRY ST, 62, e s, 75 ft s of Bayard St, 20x99.4; Giovanni and Rose Lordi to Giovanni Lordi, private basket, 28 1st Place, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Aug. 28.....$1
WATER ST, 660, n s, 207.10 ft e of Scammel St, 10.8x34.4x10.6x33.4; Daniel L. Reardon to James S. Reardon, 15 mewes St, Brooklyn, undivided 1-3 all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Max Shenart, 309 Broadway...$100
WEST END AV, s w corner of 101st St, 9ix 100; Lord & Lord to Arthur A Lord, son of grantor, all liens, Oct. 28; attorney, Carlisle Norwood, 68 William St...$1
1ST AV, 583, s w corner 34th St, 21.3x100; Peter Doelger et al, executors of Peter Doelger, to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 58th St, Oct. 18; attorney, John C. Nelius W. Wickersham, referee, to Seventy-third Street Realty Co., 165 Broadway, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$513,000
9TH ST, 421 East, n s, 175 ft e of Ave C, 25x88.6; Jacob Schaus to Victor Gerhards, 806 E. 169th St. (mtg $15,000,) Oct. 29, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
14TH ST, 524 East, s s, 3,460 Avenue A, 25x100.3; Josephine Chedsey, Yorktown, N. Y., to Crompond Realty Co., Inc., 320 Broadway, (mtg $3,000,) all liens; attorney, B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway.....$100
19TH ST, 239 West, n s, 440 ft w of 7th Av, 13x62, (partition Sept. 22;) George E. Weller, (referee,) to George Gunshor, 147 7th Av, Oct. 27, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000
28TH ST, s s, 252.1 ft e of 9th Av, 21.5x98.9; Mary Lindsay to William R. Allen, 317 W. 24th St, (mtg $15,000,) Nov. 3; attorney, Martin Boyle, 61 Broadway.....$1
30TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 100x98.9; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., to Silk Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $630,000.) Nov. 1; attorney, Wilkinson, Walker & Stoddard.....$100
49TH ST, 312 East, s s, 450 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; John J. O'Connell, executor of Minnie H. Roche, to Louise Mosher, 152 East 50th St, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000
79TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 62x102.2; Esthold Realty Co. to John R. Hegeman, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and others, (mtg $240,000,) all liens, Nov. 1; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$100
92D ST, 325 East, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av; Edward A. and Florence Weiss to Sofie Dawidson, 325 E. 92d St., (mtg $17,000.) Oct. 8; attorney, Isidor E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$1
113TH ST, 17 W, n s, 214 ft w of 5th Av, 15.8x100; Lewis Goldstein to Simon Goldstein, 17 W. 113th St, (mtg $6,000.) Nov. 3.....$100
118TH ST, 506 and 508 East, s s, 148 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x100.10; Tietjen et al, firm of Tietjen Brothers, to Tietjen Brothers Real Estate Co., Inc., (mtg $19,000,) all liens, Sept. 28; attorneys, Pendry & P., 1,012 Gates Av, Brooklyn.....$100
119TH ST, 128 West, n s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, (foreclosure Oct. 28;) Meyer M. Friend, referee, to Lizzie L. Ball, 267 West 89th St, Oct. 28; attorney, L. E. Warren.....$1

Hardenbrook(*)Twombley.
Donowski(*)Pullman Co
Werbela(*)Thomas Colliery Co.
Manhasset Mortgage Co(*)Bank of North Hempstead.
Rovere(*)Himmel et al.
Rochester(*)N Y Rys.
Wolfe(*)Rothwhirter.
Cosel(*)Reid.
Brescela(*)Blair et al.
Brossman(*)Bates.
North Shore Building Co(*)Steves.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 488.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Clark, J.—Nos. 256, 261, 262, 263, 264, 268, 269.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The students of the Bronx Preparatory School and Bronx Business Institute, 502-508 Tremont Avenue, have arranged a series of entertainments and dances. They are given without the supervision of any member of the Faculty.

The first session of the free course in Isaac Pitman stenography for teachers in the schools of Greater New York was held last Saturday, and was well attended, despite the fact that notices of the course were received at the schools too late for many teachers to take advantage of the offer. For their benefit the lessons to be given on Nov. 6 will include a review of all that was taken up at the first session. All teachers who are interested are cordially invited to attend on that day when they will be enrolled for the course. Sessions begin promptly at 10 A. M., and are held at the New York Training School for Teachers, West 120th Street, near Seventh Avenue.

Miss Gratia Goller of the Richmond Hill High School has been re-elected President of the Association of Women High School Teachers. The other officers elected were: Vice President—Idelette Carpenter of the Julia Richman High School; Treasurer—Mary Underhill of the Julia Richman High School; Secretary—Amelia Wohlfarth of the Morris High School.

A parents' meeting will be held in P. S. 46, the Bronx, at 8 P. M. on Nov. 5.

The Teachers' Association of Queens has elected the following officers: President—George W. Dorland; First Vice President—Mary L. Eastman; Second Vice President—Isabella R. Boulton; Secretary-Treasurer—George R. Dutton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 845, e s, 50.11 ft n of 101st St, 20x100; Annie H. Koch to Emily Furcht, 20 East 108th St, (mg $18,000,) Nov. 1; attorney, N. W. Aermgood, 49 Broadway.....$20,000
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 91st St, 25.8x100; Hy C. Kruse to William E. Kruse, 201 West 91st St, 1-3 part, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, J. P. Everett, 32 Liberty St.....$1
AVENUE A, 1,486-88, e s, 25.6 ft s of 76th St, 50.6x98; Ernst Kast to Ernest Blume, 1,491 Amsterdam Av, ½ part, (first mtg $40,000, second mtg ....) all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Maurice Steiner, 35 Nassau St.$100
BLEECKER ST, 101-103, n e corner of Thompson St, 57.2x00; Thompson St, 206-208, e s, 99 ft n of Bleecker St, 40x58.3; Giovanni and Rose Lordi to Giovanni Lordi, private basket, 28 1st Place, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Aug. 28.....$1
AVENUE A, 1,486-88, e s, 25.6 ft s of 76th St, 50.6x98; Ernst Kast to Ernest Blume, 1,491 Amsterdam Av, ½ part, (first mtg $40,000, second mtg ....) all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Maurice Steiner, 35 Nassau St.$100
BLEECKER ST, 101-103, n e corner of Thompson St, 57.2x00; Thompson St, 206-208, e s, 99 ft n of Bleecker St, 40x58.3; Giovanni and Rose Lordi to Giovanni Lordi, private basket, 28 1st Place, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Aug. 28.....$1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 39th, n w corner, 50 ft, 40x100; Thomas W. Ward to Hugh F. Kelly; $60 1st Av. mtg $85,000.) Nov. 1; attorney, J. J. Purcell, 660 1st Av...$100
MULBERRY ST, 62, e s, 75 ft s of Bayard St, 20x99.4; Giovanni and Rose Lordi to Giovanni Lordi, private basket, 28 1st Place, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Aug. 28.....$1
WATER ST, 660, n s, 207.10 ft e of Scammel St, 10.8x34.4x10.6x33.4; Daniel L. Reardon to James S. Reardon, 15 mewes St, Brooklyn, undivided 1-3 all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Max Shenart, 309 Broadway...$100
WEST END AV, s w corner of 101st St, 9ix 100; Lord & Lord to Arthur A Lord, son of grantor, all liens, Oct. 28; attorney, Carlisle Norwood, 68 William St...$1
1ST AV, 583, s w corner 34th St, 21.3x100; Peter Doelger et al, executors of Peter Doelger, to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 58th St, Oct. 18; attorney, John C. Nelius W. Wickersham, referee, to Seventy-third Street Realty Co., 165 Broadway, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$513,000
9TH ST, 421 East, n s, 175 ft e of Ave C, 25x88.6; Jacob Schaus to Victor Gerhards, 806 E. 169th St. (mtg $15,000,) Oct. 29, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
14TH ST, 524 East, s s, 3,460 Avenue A, 25x100.3; Josephine Chedsey, Yorktown, N. Y., to Crompond Realty Co., Inc., 320 Broadway, (mtg $3,000,) all liens; attorney, B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway.....$100
19TH ST, 239 West, n s, 440 ft w of 7th Av, 13x62, (partition Sept. 22;) George E. Weller, (referee,) to George Gunshor, 147 7th Av, Oct. 27, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000
28TH ST, s s, 252.1 ft e of 9th Av, 21.5x98.9; Mary Lindsay to William R. Allen, 317 W. 24th St, (mtg $15,000,) Nov. 3; attorney, Martin Boyle, 61 Broadway.....$1
30TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 100x98.9; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., to Silk Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $630,000.) Nov. 1; attorneys, Wilkinson, Walker & Stoddard.....$100
49TH ST, 312 East, s s, 450 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; John J. O'Connell, executor of Minnie H. Roche, to Louise Mosher, 152 East 50th St, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000
79TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 62x102.2; Esthold Realty Co. to John R. Hegeman, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and others, (mtg $240,000,) all liens, Nov. 1; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$100
92D ST, 325 East, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av; Edward A. and Florence Weiss to Sofie Dawidson, 325 E. 92d St., (mtg $17,000.) Oct. 8; attorney, Isidor E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$1
113TH ST, 17 W, n s, 214 ft w of 5th Av, 15.8x100; Lewis Goldstein to Simon Goldstein, 17 W. 113th St, (mtg $6,000.) Nov. 3.....$100
118TH ST, 506 and 508 East, s s, 148 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x100.10; Tietjen et al, firm of Tietjen Brothers, to Tietjen Brothers Real Estate Co., Inc., (mtg $19,000,) all liens, Sept. 28; attorneys, Pendry & P., 1,012 Gates Av, Brooklyn.....$100
119TH ST, 128 West, n s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, (foreclosure Oct. 28;) Meyer M. Friend, referee, to Lizzie L. Ball, 267 West 89th St, Oct. 28; attorney, L. E. Warren.....$1

123D ST, 3 West, n s, 281 ft e of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, (foreclosure Oct. 28;) Robert L. Luce, (referee,) to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 1; attorneys, Carter & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$12,000
124TH ST, 162 East, s s, 254.4 ft w of 3d Av, 21.4x100.11; Rachel Posner to Addie B. Seligman, 1,164 59th St, and Beatrice C. B. Ziegel, 8 West 86th St, admxs. of Simon Bernheimer, all liens, Oct. 30; attorney Sigmund Seligman, 233 Broadway.....$1
129TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 50x99.11; Sarah F. George W. Walker, 269 Convent Av, in trust for Katherine N. Walker, daughter party second part, B & S, Oct. 28, all liens; attorney, Edgar Whitlock, 2 Rector St.....$1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n s, 45 ft n of Monroe Av, 50 x100; William Scharff to Hattie Badanes, 1,685 Mt. Hope Place, (mtg $40,000,) May 1; attorney, Harry Bernstein, 257 B'way.....$1
BRYANT AV, 1,542, e s, 25x100; Anna Hormuth to Charles A. Benkiser, 1,906 Marmion Av, (mtg $11,000.) Oct. 20; attorney, R. Loewenthal, 1,321 Boston Road.....$100
CEDAR AV, s s, 100 ft e of land, of G. Morris, 50x117.6; John P. Dunn, referee, to Cora G. Briggs, 250 East 180th St, Sept. 14; attorney, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St..$2,500
CROTON AV, n w corner of 187th St, 75x90; Giovanni Lordi to Casenzo Building Co., 724 East 187th St, prior mtg $43,000, Nov. 1, due as per bond; att

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Block Deal on Chelsea Water Front for $1,000,000 Cold Storage Plant—Rhinelander Waldo Buys in East Seventy-second Street—Builders Buy Forty-two Bronx Lots—$1,200,000 in Four New Apartments.

The realty market resumed conditions of favorable activity yesterday. Manhattan furnished two interesting deals, one being in the Chelsea water front section, where an entire block will be improved with a ten-story cold storage warehouse, while in the east side residential centre former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo made an investment deal in Seventy-second Street near the Madison Avenue corner.

Additional evidences of the apartment house demand were shown in the filing of plans for four big structures at an estimated cost of $1,200,000, the two largest being in the Lexington Avenue district.

The Chelsea deal, which will mean the expenditure of about $1,000,000, involved the block bounded by Tenth Avenue, Marginal, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, which has been acquired from the Consolidated Gas Company by the Merchants' Refrigerating Company for immediate improvement with a ten-story building. The block which it will cover has frontages of 197.3 on Marginal Street, 285.7 on Sixteenth Street, 356.8 on Seventeenth Street and 184 on Tenth Avenue. The building will contain about five million cubic feet of storage space. Plans are being prepared by the architects, J. B. Snooks's Sons.

The Merchants' Refrigerating Company has several large cold storage plants in the North Moore and Harrison Street section. Frank A. Horne is President of the company, John L. Burgess, Treasurer, and Harry C. Lewis, Secretary.

Rhinelander Waldo an Investor.

Former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo figured as an investor of well situated East Side property by purchasing the four-story residence at 33 East Seventy-second Street, plot 20 by 102.2, from the estate of Katherine E. Tyson and Fanny A. Hamilton. It has been held at $125,000. The property adjoins the residence of the late Miss Laura V. Rhinelander, on northeast corner of Madison Avenue, which was recently inherited by Mr. Waldo. With his recent purchase he controls a corner plot, 56 feet on Seventy-second street by 102.2 on the avenue.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Builders Buy Forty-two Bronx Lots.

A sale of more than ordinary importance in the Crotona Park section of the Bronx and which will lead to extensive apartment house operations has been closed in the purchase of forty-two lots by Louis E. Kleban and Isaac Leader from Margaret J. Becker. Thirty-six lots are in the block bounded by Crotona Park East, Boston Road, Wilkins Avenue and Charlotte Street, and six from the northeast corner of Boston Road and Charlotte Street. W. E. and W. I. Brown in conjunction with Jacob Leitner were the brokers. Samuel Crook, as attorney, represented the seller, and Philip D. Shapiro and Oscar Englander were attorneys for the purchasers. The property will be improved at once with five-story apartment houses.

This is the first sale of the property in sixty-seven years. The present seller acquired title by descent through the Bathgate family, who purchased it from the Morris estate in 1848. The Morris family had held it since 1676, through a grant from Gov. Gen. Sir Edward Andras.

Investors Buy Harlem Flat to Remodel.

In order to meet the demand for two and three room apartments in West Harlem the Model Home Land Company, John L. Moore, President, has purchased from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 302 West 121st Street, a five-story flat on a plot 33.6 by 100.11.

The structure, which adjoins the corner of Eighth Avenue and now contains seven-room flats, will be remodeled into suites of two, three and four rooms.

Sale and Building Loan.

John Schutz sold for William E. Kennedy the four-story building, 20 by 92, 418 East Twentieth Street, to the adjoining owner, William Greishammer, who now controls a plot 40 by 92 feet. A building loan of $5,000 has been secured on the property and extensive alterations will be made.

$1,200,000 in New Apartments.

Plans were filed in the Manhattan Building Bureau yesterday for four apartment structures, the total cost of which aggregates $1,200,000. The largest, a fourteen-story house, will cover a plot 100 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, seventy feet east of Lexington Avenue. Samuel Fischman & Sons are the builders, and the architects, Schwartz & Gross, place the cost at $400,000. A few blocks below, on the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, 77.9 by 90.5, the Brixton Building Corporation will erect a ten-story house to cost $350,000 from plans by E. L. Capel.

On the west side plans were filed for a twelve-story house on the south side of Eighty-eighth Street, 190 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 100, to be built by the A. L. L. Construction Company at a cost of $300,000, from plans by Schwartz & Gross. On a plot 60 by 94.10, at 162 to 166 West Fifty-eighth Street, the Marcaro Corporation will erect a nine-story building to cost $150,000, Robert T. Lyons being the architect.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Empire City Mortgage & Holding Company 2,290 Crotona Avenue. The sellers secured the property last month from the F. & M. Realty Company.

Eberhardt & Podgur sold the five-story apartment house, plot 50 by 130, on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 100 feet south of Fordham Road.

Gertrude Lumlein has sold to a client of David L. Woodall 1,769 Monroe Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 95 feet, in the Mount Hope section.

The two-family house at 1,167 Southern Boulevard, on plot 37.6 by 100 feet, has been sold by the Schoen Westchester Realty Company and M. Rines.

Brooklyn.

Henry Pierson has sold 588 St. Mark's Avenue, near Bedford Avenue, a three-story and basement modern dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, for A. Schlang, and 103 St. James Place, near Greene Avenue, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, for E. J. Dobson to an investor.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for the Bronck Company a new house on Vine Street, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, to Arthur A. Stone of New York City.

South Africa Bank Leases Offices.

John N. Golding has rented for the American Surety Company in the Schermerhorn Building, 6 Wall Street, the second floor to the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., R. E. Saunders, agent. The office will be one of many branches maintained by the bank in different parts of the world.

Commercial Leases.

Corn & Co. have leased for William B. May & Co., as agents, to Halley Tarr two stores at 1,661 Broadway.

John N. Golding has leased stores to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company for Jacob Herb at the southwest corner of 140th Street and Seventh Avenue, for Oswald Eerls at 282 Audubon Avenue, and for Winfield Scott at the southwest corner of 174th Street and Audubon Avenue

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store and basement at 381 Broadway, northwest corner of White Street, for the Clark estate to the United Cigar Stores Company.

Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum, Inc., leased to J. Lissner & Sons, milliners, of Newark, the corner store of the Gerstley Building, located at the corner of Main and Van Houten Streets, Paterson, N. J., for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $75,000.

Commercial Building for 125th Street.

The two old three-story brownstone dwellings at 13 and 15 East 125th Street are being torn down to make way for an eight-story commercial building. This property, which consists of a plot, 30 by 100, was sold a few months ago by Barnett & Co. to Henry Hermanns, who, it is reported, has an option on adjoining property.

$165,000 Bronx Flats.

Plans have been completed by Gronenburg & Leuchtag for four five-story and cellar apartment houses, each 50 by 100, on plot 200 by 100, for the Concourse Construction Corporation, Irving Mills, President, to be located on the easterly side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 158 feet north of Fordham Road, Bronx. The buildings will accommodate eighty-four families, and will cost $165,000.

New Brooklyn Flats.

Cantor & Dorfman have filed plans for five three-story apartment houses with stores, to be erected at the southeast corner of Twentieth Avenue and Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, by the Kraslow Construction Company. This plot is within one block of the Twentieth Avenue station of the new Sea Beach subway, and these buildings will make a total of twenty similar buildings erected by this firm during the last year. The same firm are preparing plans for the improvement of the plot, 194 by 125, at the southeast corner of Jamaica Avenue and Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, with three four-story apartment houses. Each house will accommodate seventeen families.

Real Estate Note.

Title to the vacant plot, 77.2 by 130, at the south corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street, was conveyed yesterday to George J. Gould's Seventy-third Street Realty Company, for a consideration of $513,000, by Cornelius W. Wickersham, referee in a foreclosure of tax lien sale, recently disposed of by Joseph P. Day, in an action brought by Mr. Gould against his brother Howard.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, e s, 92.1 ft n of 76th St, 40.6x96.2x irregular, four and five story school; adjourned to Jan. 10

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 258 West, s s, 158.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. S. Witherbee against E. G. Schroeder et al; Bowers & S., attorneys; Chas. Custer, referee; due, $13,391.05; taxes, &c., $536.50; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 7 West, n s, 152 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.11, five-story flat; Susan Tuckerman et al. against L. S. Goldstein et al.; F. E. de Rham, attorney; C. S. Heydt, referee; due, $16,503.02; taxes, &c., $964.30; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Rivington St, 75 and 77, s s, 58.1 ft e of Allen St, 42.2x77, seven-story tenement and stores; withdrawn.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x120.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; J. D. Edelson, referee; due, $37,718.98; taxes, &c., $1,371.50.

6th Av, 344, e s, 46.10 ft n of 21st St, 27.2x95, four-story loft building, two-story extension; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against A. C. Parke et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; H. W. Shoemaker, referee; due, $78,411.51; taxes, &c., $822.80.

136th St, 154 West, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x90.11, three-story dwelling; E. J. Henry et al. against Mary Twitchell et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Thomas Gilleran, referee; due, $9,483.84; taxes, &c., $475.90.

By Henry Brady.

Nagle Av, n e corner of Academy St, 100x100, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al.; Woodford, R. & B., attorneys; A. A. Lynch, referee; due, $25,-304.39; taxes, &c., $654.50.

By Samuel Marx.

130th St, 504 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x74.11, five-story flat; C. P. Buckley et al. against Eugenie Rosendorf et al.; W. W. Buckley, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $16,365.25; taxes, &c., $1,003.58.

By J. H. Mayers.

110th St, 207 East, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, two-story stable; Metropolitan Savings Bank against H. A. Budelman et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $11,749.42; taxes, &c., $231.74.

By Daniel Greenwald.

72d St, 241 East, n s, 158.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2, two-story dwelling; also 72d St, 243 to 251 East, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 83.4x102.2, five three-story dwellings; also Greene St, n s, 187.4 n of Prince, 88.1x99.4, six-story loft building; A. L. Squiers, trustee, against Hattie Scheuer et al.; all right, title, &c., which Hattie Scheuer had on Nov. 6, 1905, or since; Rollins & R., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Fox St, 637, n s, 394.4 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Abraham Rice against Winfred Watson et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $6,497.01; taxes, &c., $1,639.80.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Southern Boulevard, 1,128, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 50x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against H. H. Curtis et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. O'Connell, referee; due, $8,787.68; taxes, &c., $392.95.

By J. H. Mayers.

Crotona Parkway, e s, — ft n of 176th St, 4.3x27.7x—, vacant; Anna Elentuch against F. J. Woolf et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; S. S. Koenig, referee; partition.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Minneford Av, s s, 25 ft e of Beach St, 50x100; Daniel Stiess against M. J. Early et al.; Mehlinger & K., attorneys; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due, $1,857.12; taxes, &c., $308.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

North Oak Drive, e s, and South Oak Drive, n s, Lots, 48, 49, 50 and 60, map of Bronxwood, 100x200; Harlem Savings Bank against C. E. Sawyer; E. S. Clinch, attorney; A. N. Glegerich, referee; due, $3,281.15; taxes, &c., $715.85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Lexington Av, n w corner of 69th St, for an eleven-story apartment, 77.9x90.5; Brixton Building Corp., 140 West 79th St, owner; E. L. Capel, 140 West 79th St, architect; cost, $350,000.

79th St, s s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, for a fourteen-story apartment, 100x102.2; Julius Tishman Sons, Inc., 18 East 41st St, owners; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $400,000.

88th St, s s, 190 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a twelve-story apartment, 75x100; A L L Construction Co., 69 West 46th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $300,000.

58th St, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, for a nine-story apartment, 60x94.10; Marcaro Corp., 135 Broadway, owner; Robert T. Lyons, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, w s, 17.2 ft n of 76th St, to a three-story dwelling; German Hospital and Dispensary, 18 East 67th St, owner; I. E. Ditmars, 111 5th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Worth St, 124 and 126½, to a three-story factory; City of New York, owner; T. E. O'Brien, 240 Centre St, architect; cost, $5,500.

Broadway, 1,970 and 1,972, to a five-story loft and store; Pinchot Estate, 60 Broadway, owner; R. H. Almroty, 220 5th Av, architect; cost, $123,000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

We want a few good applications at

4½%

for conservative loans in central locations.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
111 BROADWAY

OWNERS—BUILDERS

NEW BUILDINGS WILL BE GIVEN PREFERENCE. HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY. Lowest rates for Manhattan and Bronx mortgages.

S. A. ISRAEL, 25 NASSAU ST. ANY AMOUNT.

Firsts from $10,000 up; Seconds from $5,000 up. $75,000 Bldg. Loan Money for good builders.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BIG BARGAIN—$8,400

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful All-Year Home

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Plot 122 by 230 Feet. Actual Water Frontage and Private Dock.

Large veranda, upper balcony and sleeping porch. Spacious reception hall, large living room, with huge open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, two baths, and storage room. An unusually well built house, with Craftsman interior and all modern conveniences; front and back stairway, laundry, extra toilet; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard woods.

Established social centre; schools, churches; select social organizations and country club; golf, tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice boating, hockey in Winter. Delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest climate within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars and photograph address



R. F. Barnes,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1522—Cort.

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Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Aply to my broker.

Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

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Factory or factory properties for sale or to lease in all sections of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Geo. W. Palmer & Co.,
781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

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Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

NEAR THE WATER.

House, 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; 30 minutes from city; refined location; private bathing beach; $500 down, balance to suit; guaranteed title. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

ONLY $500 DOWN—
$30 MONTHLY—

for a splendid hollow tile and stucco, two-family house in choice location on Richmond Road, New Dorp Manor; all improvements; rent of second floor will pay carrying expense and you can own your home by saving rent you now pay; can be seen by appointment. Address B. W. Hitchcock, 25 Ann St., New York.

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ARE YOU A NATURE LOVER?

An artistic old place for your home beside a running brook and mill pond; house 200 years old; hewn timbers, oak floors, feed mill; control of water power. It's a different kind of place than can be found elsewhere within 20 miles of New York; 5 acres. Asking $13,500, reduced from $20,000 for a quick sale.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 413

AT SCARSDALE.

Four acres; exceptionally high elevation; fruit and shade trees; large dwelling, stable, and chicken house; station 1¼ miles; bargain at $23,000; easy terms.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D STREET.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Tish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

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JAMAICA 25 Cottages 200 Lots

Near Penn. Station; houses modern, detached; large plots; all city improvements in and paid for; restricted, high-class locality. Lots and houses at low prices and remarkable terms.

Henry E. Bliss, (Phone 1339 W.), Jamaica, South Street, Near New York Avenue.

Great Acreage Bargain!

520 acres, mile Riverhead, county seat, fronting Riverhead-Quogue State Highway; high, dry, fertile; motor bus service through property; convenient bay, ocean; $27 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

REFEREE'S NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—BLACKBURN MILLER, Plaintiff, against MINNIE A. COHEN, individually and as Administratrix, etc., et al., Defendants.

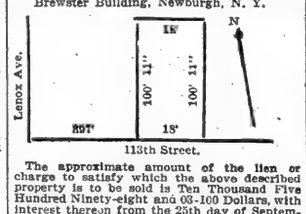
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 25th day of September, 1915, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, N. Y., I, the subscriber, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-seven feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the center line of the block; thence easterly along said center line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915

T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.

GRAHAM WITSCHIEF, Plaintiff's Attorney, Brewster Building, Newburgh, N. Y.



113th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Ten Thousand Five Hundred Ninety-eight and 03-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances amounting to $578.50, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $685.15 and interest.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915.

T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BURR, JR., MELANCTHON.—(In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melancthon Burr, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at their place of transacting business at the office of The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of September, 1915.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Executors.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITES

On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 144—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Industrial Department

FACTORY FOR SALE

IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 26,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams and photos furnished on request.

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IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $590. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

GEORGE S. SHAW,
Room 516—47 West 34th St., City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY

THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.



5 rooms and bath; 2 added rooms can be finished off now or later. All city improvements. Attractive Northern New Jersey town; half hour out. Price $2,500.

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Income for Unimproved.

Builder owning some of the best-paying elevator apartments and store properties in Brooklyn, subject to first mortgages only, will exchange for good building lots or free-and-clear acreage. BUILDER, 82 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

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7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.

Exceptionally fine lighted well kept building; nice class of tenants; few Lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

Lease, Rent Reasonable.

Apply superintendent on premises.

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51 Chambers St., Phone 732—Worth.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Waldorf Building,

2-16 West 33rd Street.

Choicest showroom to sub-lease from December 1st. Apply

A. S. WILMURT,
Madison Square 7623. Waldorf Building.

Fulton St. No. 511

STORE RIGHT IN THE SHOPPING DISTRICT, WITH OUTLET ON DUFFIELD STREET. INQUIRE OFFERMAN BUILDING, BROOKLYN, ROOM 4.

3,000 Square Feet of floor space to sub-lease for office or manufacturing purpose. Splendid location on 33d Street bet. Broadway and Fifth Avenue. SPACE—150 TIMES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,

long or short leases, east or west side, high class only.

E. DE FLOREZ,
FURNISHED APARTMENT SPECIALIST.
501 Fifth Avenue, Murray Hill 8850.

57 W. 57th Street.

Three rooms and bath, elevator apartment, with all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished; restaurant and maid's service included. Reduced rates.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

BIG CONCESSION

408-420 West 130th; 409-419 West 129th; 41 Convent Av.; high-class elevator apartments, four, six, seven rooms, $480-$840. Inquire on premises or office, 41 Convent Av.

8 ROOMS & BATH, DUPLEX APARTMENT, 515 WEST 150TH ST.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Two Finest Apartment Houses On Broadway

Fireproof construction. Designed to provide the utmost in beauty and comfort.

The Alameda

255 West 84th St.,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 84th St. Handsome new building embodying every up-to-the-minute feature. Only three apartments left, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths and servants' rooms with bath. Bright, cheerful, cozy rooms.

The Gramont

215 West 98th St.,

N. E. Cor. B'way, 2 Blocks from 96th St. Express Station.

One choice apartment ready for immediate occupancy. 6 rooms, foyer, 2 baths. Servants' quarters with bath.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS

S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient Location in City

Rental, $70 to $125

C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or our own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

TERRACE COURT

262 Riverside Drive, S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD,
OWNER.
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

57 West 58th Street

THE CORONET.

One apartment on 9th floor, facing south; large living room, 2 master's bedrooms and bath; kitchen, butler's pantry and maids' room and bath.

Rental $1,400.

Also one corner apartment of 2 rooms and bath on 4th floor.

Rental $900.

Apply on premises, or

HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
569 Fifth Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

Netherland Apartments

340 WEST 86TH ST.

on a beautiful wide, tree-lined street, convenient to elevated and subway; high-class apartment house.

7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths. And One 4 Room Apartment

RENTS VERY MODERATE.

Apply Superintendent on premises.

Broadway, 215 St. Sub. Station

JUST COMPLETED

Drake Court, Cor. 10th Av. & 215th St.

Elegant 4-Room Apartments

Every conceivable improvement. Rents $28, $30, $32. Agent on premises.

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8 rooms, bath; rents $1100 to $1300. Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, all large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect. Elevator. All Night Service.

805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.

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59 WEST 76TH ST.

6 and 7 rooms, all modern improvements; entirely renovated; ready for occupancy, rent, $60-$75. Apply Supt., or

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
165 West 72d St.
Telephone 8800 Columbus.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington 5 to 8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. The Jefferson $55 up

WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

1-3 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
1 DUPLEX, 5 ROOMS.

Dining Room on First Floor.

Geo. B. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE ANICO,

1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator buildings; parquet floors throughout; baths: $50, $70.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
60 WEST 40TH ST.

Sublet, Furnished, to Oct. 1st, 1916, Very desirable north light Studio Apartment. 4 ROOMS & BATH. Supt. on premises.

140 W. 104th St.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8 LARGE ROOMS $75

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203 WEST 107TH ST.

6 Rooms, Bath, Large and Light, Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $68-$80. Efficient service.

HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 & 5 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space

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CORNER APARTMENT,

Eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $65.

400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE SOPHOMORE

21 Claremont Av.,

Just Above 116th St.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.

Rents $1,400 to $1,600.

Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

THE REGNOR

601 West 115th St.

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Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.

6-7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.

Rents $1,300 to $1,850.

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895 West End Av.,

S. W. Cor. 104th St.

5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

THE LUXONIA

305 West 72d St.,

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Close to Subway Exp. Station.

5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.

Representative at Each House, or

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Owners and Builders,
Office, 601 West 115th St.
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KEMPE & CO.

87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,

181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.

3 Large Rooms, $35
5 Large Rooms, $45

Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,

New Elevator Apartment House, 106 Northern Ave. at 181st St.

Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.

4-5-6 Large, Light Rooms, Exceptional Value, $40 to $60

Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,

438 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 186th St.

On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.

3 Rooms, $32.50

5 especially well arranged large, light ground-floor rooms, private hall; suitable dentist. $60

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

NEW BUILDINGS

Now Ready for Occupancy

THE LOYAL

894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 161st St.

Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.

and

DUNRAVEN APTS.

654 WEST 161ST ST.

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths

Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly

Open Evenings.

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Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished, fit for the honeymoon or the first lady of the land; price, $200 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garage, garden, best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars and photograph.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Farm 7½ acres, 18 miles from city, 8-room house, barn, accommodations for 1,000 chickens; fruit; terms to suit. J. B. Wohlfarth, 507 Fifth Avenue.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100,
on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHPORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Dwellings and farms, large and small, for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This beautiful country estate has got to be sold at once; it consists of a ten-room house, and 45 acres of fine tilled land, facing Hitchcock Lake, six miles from Waterbury; it would make a business man's ideal Summer home. For more particulars write or call on A. Anderson, 489 N. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Vermont—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Vermont timber lands and mill 2,500 acres, well timbered; one-third spruce, one-third birch, one-third maple; first-class mill, steam and water power; timber convenient to mill; good boarding house and barn; easy 8-mile haul to station on selected State highway; not a cut-over proposition. Particulars, address Box 598, Montpelier, Vt.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—8,000 acres of land anywhere from 50 to 75 miles out on Long Island or New Jersey; can be in tracts 250 acres upward. B. H., Box 84 Times.

To Let—Furnished.

Lady having large, furnished suburban home will rent 8 rooms and bath very reasonable; steam heat; near station; 30 minutes from New York City; high-class surroundings; references required. Fuller, Floral Park, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Exclusive Park Ave. Apartment, (New Building, Below 59th.)—14 rooms, 4 baths, 5 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms; will lease for 2 years, handsomely furnished, at $6,000 per year, or for shorter term; will consider leasing unfurnished. R. De Florez, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 501 5th Ave. Murray Hill 8850.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 29 East 52d St.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

East 40th St.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

East 69th St.—8-room apartment, beautifully, completely furnished, $250 month, 4 months, longer. Phone Murray Hill 5394.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, at $125 per month. 18 East 60th St.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

88th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Beautifully furnished new apartment in dentist's residence, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; quiet, exclusive, unusual, reasonable; telephone. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Five to nine rooms, $100-$350 upward; private families subleasing, furnished, chiefly new buildings, west side. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Col. 3974.

Sublet exceptionally attractive apartment, very large light living room, bedroom, bath; antique mahogany furniture; $100 month till June. Hallam, 21 West 40th.

If you have a nicely furnished, high-class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months see us; full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 49th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Have many inquiries for nicely furnished apartments. Send particulars to Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way and 79th St.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150 per month. 38 West 59th St.

Riverside Drive, 120, (north corner 84th.)—Eight and eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call; address W. R. Stewart.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

74TH ST., 25 WEST.—Superlatively furnished 2 to 4 rooms; hot, remodeled; private.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $5-$8.

113TH ST, 507 WEST.—2 and 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, high class house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

12 rooms, 5 baths, 403 Park Av., 54th St.
Moore & Wyckoff, 646 5th Av., 45th St.

MODERATE-PRICED APARTMENTS.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 32d to 33d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

113TH ST., 315 WEST.—$35 Georgetta Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 133d St.
1¼ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

THE CLEBURNE 824 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 5, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 153 BROADWAY.

7 rooms, 2d floor—$900.
59 West 87th St.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
165 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON 104 West 70th St.

1834 St., 554 West.—Five large rooms; private house; all improvements; rent $32; near subway; references required.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$38.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. APARTMENTS. $30 to $80.

86th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

162 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $900 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex $2,600.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath, (new plumbing,) steam, hot water, $45.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.: 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For next six months, two young lawyers, Americans, want two furnished rooms and bath in neighborhood of 96th St. and Central Park West; rent must be reasonable. A 834 Times Downtown.

Adult family want apartment below 96th St., near Broadway; 3 master bedrooms $200 limit; particulars. Breese, 302 Times.

Unfurnished.

Family of two; five light rooms, bath; elevator, electric light, modern. Box 2, 1,568 3d Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room, steam heat; private bath.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 627.—Beautifully renovated large room, excellent board; French family; private house; steam heat, telephone; all conveniences; also parlor floor; reasonable; 54th St.

MADISON AV., 859.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointments those of a private house; references.

MADISON AV., 149, Corner 32d St.—Double and single rooms, with board; table excellent.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable large room, private bath; refined, homelike appointments; tasty, nourishing cooking; very reasonable; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

66TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 127 WEST. — Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive sunny large room; also small room; board; reference.

72D, 261-263-265 WEST.—People of refinement seeking home atmosphere will find most attractive rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large and single room; private bathroom, complete; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike surroundings; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST. (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; references; table guests.

82D ST., 146 WEST. (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 68 WEST.—Single, sunny room; also skylight room; running water; men.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; electric light, steam heat.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; private; home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story room; private bath; excellent board.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

87TH, 332 WEST, Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

92D, 32-34 WEST.—One beautiful large room, attractively furnished, in well appointed house; also medium sized room.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aaronds.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, suitable for gentleman or couple; private family.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, exceptionally good table; refined associates; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.; 116th elevated nearby; Morningside Park Family Hotel.)—Floor of two large rooms, bath, $24, two; another large room, $12 one, $17 two; smaller rooms, $8; steam, electricity, every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright comfortable rooms; good meals and services; social surroundings; $8 up one; $15 up two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; pleasant single room; references; phone 7302 Audubon

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, handsomely furnished house, rent large studio, with bedroom, private bath; other large rooms. 8926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined; exceptional board; references. Apt. 31.

TABLE GUESTS.
56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $10-$14 per adult with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

78TH ST., 357, Brooklyn.—Nurse takes invalid, infirm, in her attractive cottage.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A young gentleman of refinement would like a congenial HOME with a private family on the west side; full particulars essential. A 318 Times Downtown.

Young woman wishes well-furnished room and board; $18 week. M 57 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; steam-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful year-around home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Large front room, well heated; refined, homelike accommodations; convenient to station; Lackawanna. 27 South Arlington Av. Phone 3382 W.

211 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland station; moderate rates; reference.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 40 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another $4; telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; elevator lights; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms, comfortably furnished; conveniences; ideal location; telephone; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Desirable large front room; steam bath; running water; $5.

LENOX AV., 103.—Furnished room to let; desirable person. Mrs. B. Herman.

MADISON AV., (near 86th.)—Parlor floor of two rooms; strictly private house; suitable for physician or studio; electric lights, telephone; references required. Bryant 6247.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $2.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

12TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; telephone; references.

46TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; excusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant apartment; private baths; electricity; steam; elevator.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortable small rooms for gentlemen; reasonable; telephone 271 Columbus.

57TH, 109 WEST. — Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; convenient L and subway; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Splendid sunny accommodations; private bath; electricity, phone; elegant house.

63D, 103 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences; moderate rent; private family; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; private house.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; other rooms; all conveniences.

118 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; bath, phone; private house; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished room; running water, electricity; conveniences; private house.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive, large front room, opposite bath; single room; gentlemen; references. Col. 684. Apt. 1C.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Tel. Col. 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent. references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

75TH 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 111 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; private bath, lavatory; single rooms; $3.50-$4.00.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated. Barney.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Cheerful room, suitable one, two; use piano; conveniences. Williams.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 231 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; first and second floors; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, all conveniences; private house; subway, "L" express.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

95TH ST., 11 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms; sunny; water; bath; reasonable.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive medium front room; business lady preferred. Apt. 4E.

95TH, 313 WEST.—Private family; single rooms. Apt. 41. Phone, River 8489.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; conveniences; telephone.

97TH, 316 WEST, (Next Drive.)—Cozy; convenient subway; references. Apt. 1B.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 507 WEST. — Two connecting rooms; modern elevator apartment; newly furnished. Apartment 4J.

113TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Beautiful front room, overlooking Morningside Drive; board optional. Crane.

115TH, 414 WEST.—South room, elevator building, beside Columbia, Morningside Park. Apartment 3.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH, 429 WEST.—Two beautiful, large outside front rooms, (kitchen;) $16 weekly.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large, light, well-furnished room; exclusive. Apt. 10T.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; telephone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor and room adjoining; running water; telephone.

132D, (450 St. Nicholas Av., Apartment 4E.)—Attractive, sunny room; elevator; $3.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; Broadway view; elevator apartment; subway; reasonable. Peck.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 2B.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 3515.

BACHELOR secure quarters young man's apartment; phone evenings. Morningside 4569. Apartment 23.

BROADWAY, 3,605.—Rooms, en suite, single; homelike; elevator; subway; board optional. Treloar.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive large outside single room. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 89½.—Two light adjoining rooms; first floor. Bell 1, left side.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; private house; board.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wishes room with bath, possibly board in refined surroundings. M 98 Times.

Unfurnished.

One or two rooms and kitchenette; $40 per month. M 88 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, and clerical worker; four years' experience; good penman; quick at figures; Christian; $10; anxious locating permanently. Theresa Bach, K 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accountant recommends bookkeeper who has had six years' experience; desires to make change. Miss Yuroe, 1,571 44th St., Broklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant; ten years' experience manufacturing corporation; executive ability. A 823 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; full charge; 7 years' experience; $15. A 301 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Young woman, competent, experienced; reference; under bond. Pilkington, 2,136 Clinton Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Swedish woman; assist with other work, private family. M 94 Times.

CHAPERONE, companion or mother care for child; American lady, who has had experience with young and with older people; references exchanged. M 67 Times.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—Cultured Southern girl, entirely alone, wishes position; references. Z 2-9 Times Annex.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, private family; highest references. Telephone Schuyler 7154. Wilson, 128 West 84th.

COOK.—Good plain Hungarian; no cards. Advertiser, 115 East 106th St.

COLORED GIRL wants half time position; reference. Smith, 435 West 138th St.

DRESSMAKER, competent; remodeling home, out; references. 1839 Morningside. Chomas, 700 West 123d.

DRESSMAKER, competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, (corner 147th.)

DRESSMAKER, colored, day or dressmaker; reference; $2. 261 West 134th. Apt. 26.

GOVERNESS.—French (diplomee) visiting governess; English, German, music, wishes engagement; highest references. Paris, L 115 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman of refinement wants position as managing housekeeper; good references; six years in last position. K 389 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured, unencumbered widow wants position as managing housekeeper, rooming house or apartment. L 168 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Young German woman wants take care respectable bachelor's house. Care Fisherof, 1,519 3d Av.

HOUSEWORKER. — Lady wishes to place competent colored general houseworker. Telephone Mrs. Clark, 5482 Stuyvesant.

HOUSEWORK, (General.)—Colored woman; good references. Care Moe, 46 West 99th St.

LADY, refined, wishes position as useful companion assistant housekeeper, or mother's helper; nominal salary; best references. L. M., 153 West 91st St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns, 1915, touring, five-passenger; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting; left-hand drive; centre control; one-man top; new and guaranteed; immediate delivery. P. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Renault (1913) limousine, 35-45 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1914) limousine, 48 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48 H. P. Cadillac (1915) runabout, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Hudson, 1913 model, "54," six-cylinder, self-starter, electric lights; recently painted; excellent condition; no dealers; price, $750. Owner, M. H. Gaillard, 324 West 83d St.; Tel. 8979 Schuyler.

Hupmobile, late 1914, five-passenger touring; newly painted; electric lighting and starting; extra shoe, tools, jack, &c. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600—Columbus.

LANDAULET, built by Healey & Co., original cost $2,500, will take $600. Limousine, $100. Brooks-Ostruck Co., automobile body builders, 250 West 54th St.

Landaulet body, new, five passenger; ideal for taxicab work; cost $750; will sacrifice $250. Chas. E. Riese & Co., Inc., 1,690 B'way.

Lancia 1913, Springfield body; mechanically perfect; sacrifice Sullivan & Ballantine, 204 West 58th St.; 1776 Columbus.

Hupmobile, new 1916 roadster; perfect condition; will sell at sacrifice. H. M. S., 135 West 58th. Col. 4197.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 East 83d St., phone 6078

25 limousines fitting Packard cars; $100, $125, $150 up. 308 West 59th.

CABRIOLET BODY, by Quimby, like new; cost $1,500; real bargain. M 100 Times.

Automobiles for Hire.

REDINGTON & HAWKINS.
Packards, latest models; specialty monthly renting; unexcelled service; liveried chauffeurs. 7565 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring, like new; wire wheels, hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Beautiful Packard landaulet, limousine, hourly; monthly preferred; owner drives. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

HANDSOME Packard limousine; monthly contract wanted with reliable party. Gifford, Columbus 9021.

Packard limousines, landaulet town cars; monthly service; moderate rates. Connor, 2178 Circle.

Beautiful Renault limousine by month, reasonable. 3130 Lenox. Brooks, 182 East 73d.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger landaulet for monthly service. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminium cases, cracked cylinders and housing as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs to the trade. Smith, 304 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2038.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, refined; children over 3; sews; kindergarten, training; references. A 316 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced North German infant's or child's nurse, with best personal references, wishes position. O. K., 217 East 62d.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, American, age 24, exceptionally neat and prepossessing, highly educated, seven years' experience, has brains, grit, and uses good judgment, seeks situation where competency and intelligence are mandatory. Miss Raymond, A 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined, businesslike, capable girl, (21;) 4 years' insurance, brokerage experience; handle difficult dictation; operate switchboard; all machines; $10; references. Katherine, 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER. — Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 128d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Beginner; graduate full course; excellent penman; energetic, interested worker; neat appearance; no agency; $7. K 871 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Take and transcribe rapid dictation neatly and accurately; good worker; $8. Daisy Olsen, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) intelligent; take charge off.ce, correspondence; excellent grammarian, mathematician, speller; $10. Box 300 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly proficient; grammatical scholar; master technical detail; tenders her service reliable house; salary $12. M 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience real estate, insurance; painstaking, diligent; indisputable references; $10. K 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent and efficient; salary, $12. A 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking charge entire office; neat, rapid worker; $12. A 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, double-entry bookkeeper; reliable, capable; three years' experience. A 820 Times Downtown.

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LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant.
Last Popular Mat. Sat. 50c to $1.50
LAST 4 PERFORMANCES IN NEW YORK BEFORE GOING ON TOUR
OF THE SEASON'S MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
By the authors of "ALMA," "ADELE." English version by Adolf Philipp & E. A. Paulton.
A NOVELTY IN MUSICAL COMEDY | A THRILLING DRAMATIC STORY | MELODIES YOU WILL NEVER FORGET
"UNUSUAL FROM BEGINNING TO END."
WED., NOV. 10th —SEATS NOW— LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN A ROMANTIC DRAMA, "THE GREAT LOVER."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Next Matinee Saturday at 2. LAST 4 TIMES
Wm. Gillette Sherlock Holmes
Next Mon.—"SECRET SERVICE."
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TO-DAY & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Tel. 3083 Bryant.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
After the Play Visit Danse de Folies.
ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA
HUDSON West 44th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES
ELTINGE West 42d St. Sat. Night Opening Seats Now
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS.
Last 4 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00
CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast.
Orch., $2; $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce.
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TO-DAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20.
The Boomerang
FULTON West 46th St., Beginning MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 8.
ARNOLD DALY ANNOUNCES "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"
SEAT SALE TO-DAY.
GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Saturday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN
PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 2 P. M. to 12 P.M., 10c and 25c.
Natural Color Motion Pictures Europe's Fighting Forces

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY NOV. 8th
GALA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
Under Auspices of French Govt.
SOCIETE FRATERNELLE DES ARTISTES de France
GREATEST BILL OF INTERNATIONAL OPERATIC & DRAMATIC STARS AND CELEBRITIES EVER APPEARING JOINTLY
FRENCH ARTISTS already here:
PAUL CAPELLANI (In his first appearance in Rouget de Lisle.)
LEON ROTHIER Andree Mary
Claude Benedict MARGUERITE BERIZAT
Mme. Marguerite d'Estrees
Andre Tourett, Violinist
Lilian Greuze Yvonne Garick
CHRISTIANE EYMAEL (Opera of Brussels), Soloist of Concert Colonne.
Expected on the La Fayette:
MLLE. MARTHE CHENAL
AMERICAN ARTISTS:
DAVID BISPHAM
ELSIE JANIS in Imitations of famous French Actresses; Maurice Farkon, Melville Ellis, Irene Bordoni, and
LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
SEATS NOW ON SALE
$1.00 to $5.00

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Benefit
Organized by THE ELINOR COMSTOCK MUSIC SCHOOL in Honor of
MR. AND MRS. PADEREWSKI
Dancers of Pavlowa Ballet—Bazaar—Entertainment—Tea and Reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Sale of Mme. Paderewski's Celebrated Polish Refugee Dolls. T. Wronski of the Boston Opera—Arnold Volpe and his orchestra.
Biltmore Hotel
3 to 7 P. M., November 5th, 1915
Admission Tickets—$2.00, on sale at Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Aeolian Hall, and Elinor Comstock Music School, 41 E. 80th St.

THE FIRST BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE.
To-morrow (Friday) Morning at 11,
MARIE RAPPOLD
ANTONIO SCOTTI
JOSEF HOFMANN
Prices—$3; Boxes, $30. Now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Friday) Aft. at 3.
Next Sunday Aft. at 3.
FRIEDA HEMPEL
Weber, Mozart, Debussy, J. Strauss, Carpenter. Seats at Box Office, also Rm. 1202 AEOLIAN HALL

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA | CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
Dr. Carl Muck Conductor | SAT. AFT., NOV. 6 at 2:30
"ALL SEATS SOLD FOR THE SEASON."
GODOWSKY
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Afternoon, Nov. 13
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-MORROW NIGHT, 8:30
MARGUERITE BERIZA and GENIA D'AGARIOFF
Chicago Opera Co. assisted by THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY
Orchestra. Modest Altschuler, Conductor. Seats $2 to 50c. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO., with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Last 4 Performances
Tonight at 8: "CARMEN," with Gay, Martin, Mardones, Scheider, Moranzoni, complete ballet, Pavlowa, Volinine.

Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., Nov. 9, at 3.
Song Recital ALDA
MME. FRANCES
Frank La Forge at the Piano. (Baldwin Piano.)
Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., NOV. 6, at 3. | Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch | SONG RECITAL — Man'g't Loudon Charlton.
RUSSIAN PROGRAM

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3.
VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO
De GOGORZA
(STEINWAY PIANO). Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3.
RECITAL BY
Guiomar Novaes
BRAZILIAN PIANIST. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Ev., Nov. 8, at 8:15
Annual Recital OF Percy Hemus (America's Baritone) THIRD YEAR
SONGS BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Ev., Nov. 6, at 8:15.
Song Recital by ARTHUR HERSCHMANN
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3
Song Recital by MARCIA VAN DRESSER
Mgmt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

BEATRICE de HOLTHOIR
HUMOROUS RECITATIONS in French & English.
Note Change of Address
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 | LILLIAN RUSSELL, HARRY GREEN & CO., Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Courtney Sisters, Craig & Campbell, Bert Levy, others.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. | NORA BAYES, Maryland Singers, Perry & Heath, Mullen & Coogan, ots.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. | Dorothy Jardon, MASON-KEELER CO., Vanderbilt & Moore.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av Every Eve. at 8:15
JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS. Meadowbrook Orchestra. 10 others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47. Mat. Today | SPORTING WIDOWS
DALY'S B'way & 31st. Mat. 10-15-25c. Eve. 25-35-50c.
PINK LADY BURLESQUERS, with Sam Rice and 35 People.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30
IRVING PLACE THEATRE Thurs. Eve. & Sat. Mat.
Elfi Idealer Gatte. Frl., Hoheit Tanzt Walzer.
Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. | Mat. Sat. $1 & 50c
Washington Square Players

8 1st THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
BEGINNING Mon., Nov. 8
First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT
TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. Complete change of program Mon. & Thurs.
Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c.
Eve. Prices, Sat., Sun. & Hol's. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c.

44th Street THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY.
WOMEN ONLY 2:30, 4 & 8. | MEN ONLY AT 9:15 P. M.
TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE BY DR. SCHLOSSINGK.

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Mat. Today Best Seats $1.
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50
1500 Seats Every Performance 50c.
SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray
10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People
SOUSA and His BAND
Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
SUNDAY—SOUSA and "HIP" Features.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
The PRINCESS PAT
BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT
With ELEANOR PAINTER
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1
Mat. To-day 25 & 50c. "Bringing Up Father"
Next Week..... "A Pair of Sixes"
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1
Mat. To-day 25 & 50c. "EXPERIENCE"
Next Week..... "Potash & Perlmutter"
YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1
Mat. To-day 25 to 75c. "SINNERS"
Next Week..... "Bringing Up Father"

You will laugh, you will weep, you will be thrilled, startled, surprised, inspired, by THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show and for reserved seats for any single performance.

TRIANGLE PLAYS This Week:
"Saved by Wireless."
Bessie Barriscale in "The Golden Claw."
Weber & Fields in "The Best of Enemies."
Douglas Fairbanks in "Double Trouble."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2.
Prices: Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

Is your American patriotism dormant? Does it need a tonic, a fillip, a mental alarm clock? See THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Art Gifts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 2nd Season Opens Thur., Nov. 11
TREASURE ISLAND
SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE 1366.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 4139 Greeley | Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St. Reserved Seats Princeton-Harvard Football

BIG FLOWER SHOWS RICH IN RARE PLANTS

Chrysanthemums the Feature in Both New York and Tarrytown Exhibitions.

SOME FIRST PRIZE WINNERS

Season's Third Display to Open Tomorrow at the Museum of Natural History.

For extent of display and perfection of individual exhibits, the first two flower shows of the season, which opened yesterday in New York and Tarrytown, are said to surpass the effects of previous years. The New York show, the Eighth-fourth Annual Fair of the American Institute, opened last evening in the Engineering Building at 25 West Thirty-ninth Street. The other, the Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society, opened in the afternoon in the Music Hall, Tarrytown.

In each exhibition chrysanthemums predominated, but there is a profusion of roses, orchids, carnations, ferns, and palms. Included in each show are exhibitions of fruits and vegetables. The flowers are mostly from private gardens, though in New York the products of a number of commercial florists are also on display. At the American Institute show as one enters he is attracted by a great cluster of twenty-four big yellow chrysanthemums, the product of the garden of Mrs. Morton F. Plant at Groton, Conn., which won the first prize in its class.

Other exhibits that attracted much attention were the silver medal winners in the supplemental prize competitions, shown by Percy Chubb of Glen Cove, L. I.; Mrs. John Crosby Brown of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Plant.

An exhibition of flowering begonias from the gardens of Howard Gould at Port Washington, L. I., won the first prize in its class and distinction among all the other exhibits. Those who carried off most of the first prizes at the show were the exhibitors named and Ralph Pulitzer, Manhasset, L. I., C. K. G. Billings, Oyster Bay, and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Manhasset.

First prizes won by exhibits from the garden of Mrs. Plant were for:

Ten chrysanthemum blooms of any white variety, ten blooms of any pink variety, ten blooms of any yellow variety, ten blooms of any crimson variety, six blooms of any white variety, six blooms of any pink variety, six blooms of any yellow variety, six blooms of any crimson variety, six blooms of Japanese incurved chrysanthemums, any white variety; six blooms of Japanese reflexed chrysanthemums, any yellow variety; fifteen pink cut roses.

Firt prizes won by Percy Chubb were for:

Twelve varieties of chrysanthemums, one bloom of each, on 10-inch stems; ten blooms of chrysanthemums in variety, six blooms of Japanese incurved chrysanthemums, any crimson variety; eighteen chrysanthemum blooms in six varieties and eighteen blooms in three varieties.

Ralph Pulitzer's first prizes were for

Six varieties of chrysanthemums, one bloom of each, 10-inch stems; six blooms of Japanese incurved chrysanthemums, any bronze variety; six blooms of Japanese reflexed, chrysanthemums, any pink variety; six blooms Japanese reflexed any crimson variety; six blooms, Japanese reflexed, any bronzed variety; one specimen chrysanthemum bush plant, twelve chrysanthemum plants in variety.

Howard Gould won first prizes for:

Ten chrysanthemum blooms in any bronze variety; six blooms of Japanese incurved chrysanthemums, any pink variety; six blooms, Japanese reflexed, any white variety; six blooms, Japanese incurved, any yellow variety; the best twelve blooms of American Beauty roses, best fifteen blooms of white roses, best fifteen blooms of crimson roses, best collection of Rex begonias.

Mrs. John Crosby Brown won first prizes for:

One specimen of chrysanthemum bush plant, white; one specimen bush plant, yellow; one specimen bush plant, any color; one specimen standard plant, white, not less than twenty-four inches in stem; one specimen standard plant, pink, twenty-four-inch stem; one specimen standard plant, yellow; twenty-four-inch stem.

C. K. Billings's first prizes were for:

Six blooms of chrysanthemums, anemone, any white variety; six blooms, anemone, any yelloy variety; six blooms, anemone, any pink variety.

Mrs. Payne Whitney won first prizes for:

The best six varieties of cut carnations, twelve blooms of each, and the best bunch of 100 single violets.

Thomas N. McCarter of Rumson, N. J., won first prizes for:

Best fifteen blooms of yellow roses, the best three varieties of carnations, twelve blooms each, and the best vase of carnations of one variety, twelve blooms.

R. E. Jones of Seabright, N. J., won first prizes for:

Exhibits of six blooms of chrysanthemums, anemone, any crimson variety, and six blooms, anemone, any bronze variety.

Other first prizes were won by Howard F. Borden of Oceanic, N. J., for six blooms of carnations, any bronze variety; by C. L. Stanley of Plainfield, N. J., for the best collection of twenty vases of hardy chrysanthemums; by Charles Mallory of Port Chester, N. Y., for the best collection of ten vases of pompons; by Samuel Untermyer, for six chrysanthemum plants of one variety, and by William B. Thompson of Yonkers for the best six pots of Lorraine begonias.

The prizes, most of which are cash, were all given by the American Institute and will go to the gardeners employed by the exhibitors.

In the Tarrytown show, which equaled in quality that in New York, not all of the prize awards had been made by last night. Among the prize winners was Finley J. Shepard, first prize for the best specimen Kentia, an exhibit that attracted unusual attention, and a number of second prizes.

Mrs. Frederic E. Lewis won Julian F. Detmer's prize for the best two sprays of cut orchids; William F. McCord's silver cup for most effectively arranged vase of eighteen blooms of chrysanthemums; William Rockefeller's silver cup for the best eighteen blooms of chrysanthemums.

Joseph Eastman won John D. Archbold's prize for the best twelve blooms of chrysanthemums in distinct varieties; William B. Thompson's prize for the best twenty-four blooms of chrysanthemums in eighteen varieties; the Pierson U-Bar Company's prize for the best eighteen blooms of chrysanthemums in three varieties.

Other first prize winners were Emil Berolzheimer, David L. Luke, Hugh Hill, Mrs. S. Herman, Charles Mallory, Adolph Lewisohn, William B. Thompson, D. C. Reid, Mrs. S. Neustadt, Mrs. Carl Vietor and Mrs. Glunsburg.

A special prize offered by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the most effectively arranged basket of chrysanthemums was won by an exhibit from the gardens of Paul M. Warburg.

The Tarrytown show will continue through today and tomorrow, the features of today's exhibitions being roses and carnations and competitions in dinner table decorations. Mrs. James Speyer will exhibit a specially decorated table, not in competition.

The New York show will be open to the public today and tomorrow.

The third big flower show of the season will be that of the Horticultural Society of New York, to open tomorrow in the American Museum of Natural History. A feature of this exhibition will be six bush chrysanthemum plants from the gardens of Adolph Lewisohn at Ardsley. These plants were taken from Mr. Lewisohn's estate to the museum yesterday, special trucks being constructed for them and police guards accompanying them to insure safety. One of the plants is the largest ever grown. It has a diameter of 17 feet and holds hundreds of blooms.

JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN FAILS

Promoter Has $517,000 Nominal Assets to Pay $120,000.

Joseph E. Blackburn, a company promoter, of 52 Broadway, filed in the Federal District Court yesterday a voluntary bankruptcy petition, putting his liabilities at $120,637 and his assets at the nominal value of $517,916. The latter consist of stock of the par value of $443,566, and accounts to the amount of $74,394.

Mr. Blackburn was at one time a Director of the Audubon National Bank and had been in the Ohio Legislature. He was also President of the American Potash Company, the Anglo-American Securities Company, and the National Bond and Securities Company, and a Director of the American Planagraph Company. Among his assets are 345 shares of the Audubon National Bank, which have been pledged; 3,500 shares of the American Potash Company, which are under pledge for sale at $3,500; 430 common and 80 preferred shares of the American Planagraph Company, and 80 2-3 shares of the Detroit Reduction Company.

Among the debtors are Emmet Queen of Oklahoma for $36,000 for money lent on the security of 36,000 shares of American Light, Heat and Power Company, and C. M. Votaw of Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic, for $20,000, secured by 3,500 shares of the Maryland Land and Timber Company. Among Mr. Blackburn's creditors are the Audubon National Bank, $99,000, secured by 325 of its own shares and $150,000 bonds of the Susquehanna Coal and Coke Company; the Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga, $1,375, secured by 20 shares of Audubon National Bank; John B. Owens, $15,000 on notes, and ex-Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga, $4,000 on a note.

It is asserted by Mr. Blackburn that the liabilities to the Audubon National Bank and to Mr. Owens are principally on accommodation paper, which should be paid by others. A City Marshal sold his office furniture on Oct. 30 for $128, and Judge Hough restrained him yesterday from paying out the proceeds.

LOSES SUIT FOR CHILDREN.

De Lukacsevics Charges Wife Is Not a Proper Mentor.

Chancellor Howell denied to Charles de Lukacsevics yesterday the custody of his three young daughters, pending the decision in a suit now before the court. Since this suit, which is for divorce, was begun by Mrs. de Lukacsevics, charges have been made by the husband that she was not the proper person to care for the children.

The Vice Chancellor held that it would be disastrous, owing to the youth of the children, to take them from their mother. He said also that the affidavits submitted were full of allegations and denials and recriminations. Neither side had had opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses whose testimony was contained in the affidavits, and the Vice Chancellor ruled that it would be better to await the final hearing, as during the ensuing time a state of fact might develop that was not indicated by the affidavits.

Colonel John T. Macauley Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—Colonel John T. Macauley, widely known among theatrical people as owner of Macauley's Theatre in Louisville, died at his home here tonight after an illness of nine months of a complication of diseases. Colonel Macauley founded the theatre that bears his name more than forty years ago. Since that time every prominent stage star has appeared there. Mary Anderson made her début there as Juliet.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual meeting of the contributors of the Montefiore Home and Hospital will be held at the institution on Sunday morning for the purpose of receiving reports of the President and committee and election of Directors.

Ex-President Taft has accepted an invitation to talk to the boys of the Horace Mann School for Boys at the school, 246th Street, near Broadway, this morning.

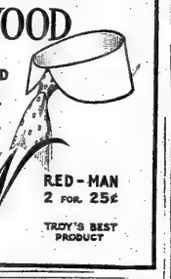
Mrs. Jennie Pappas, 224 West Thirty-seventh Street, was crossing Eighth Avenue at Thirty-seventh Street last night when a taxicab operated by Patrick Moran of 418 West Fifty-eighth Street struck her. She was taken to the French Hospital suffering from a fracture of the right shoulder.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. Bargain Mat. Today. 25c. to $1.50. All Reserved.
WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
"THE Success of The Century."
NOT America for Americans, but Americans for America. See THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

VITAGRAPH. B'WAY, 44 ST. The Battle Cry of Peace
TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1
School Children's Mat. Sat. 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.
STRAND B'way&47th St. 10:30 AM. to 11:30 PM. REGULAR PRICES, 10c TO 50c.
Geraldine Farrar in "CARMEN"
Next Week: Mary Pickford in "Mme. Butterfly."

$20 Will Pay for a Good Suit to Measure
Select your material. Then have a suit made that reflects your personality—the ego that is yours.
Suits or Overcoats, to Measure, $20
An unlimited number of imported and domestic fabrics to choose from, in a great variety of weaves and patterns.
Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

P.S.—
We want to add a postscript to our message of yesterday about our suits at $30, $35 and $40.
It is to remind you that we specialize in unusual values among our
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $25
They were made with the idea of giving you the utmost style and service possible at the price.
You will find them true in every way to Hart Schaffner & Marx standards of quality.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings

STARWOOD
MEN OF GOOD TASTE AND REFINEMENT WILL WEAR THIS NEW

RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

DOMINO TEAS
4 to 6:30 P. M., at
BUSTANOBY'S
Broadway and 60th St.
BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS.


For Women Exclusively
HOTEL RUTLEDGE
Lexington Ave. at 30th St.
NEW YORK
All Outside, Light Sunny Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
Room, runn'g water, $1.50 per day
Room with Bath, $2.00 per day
AMERICAN PLAN,
(including all meals.)
Room, runn'g water, $3.50 per day
Room with Bath, $3.00 per day
Special weekly rates to permanent guests. All meals included. $12.00 to $25.00 per week.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Hotel Rutledge
(For Women Exclusively.)
Lexington Ave. at 30th St., New York.
All Outside, Light, Sunny Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
Room, running water, $1.50 per day.
Room with Bath, $2.00 per day.
AMERICAN PLAN
(Including all meals.)
Room, running water, $2.50 per day.
Room with Bath, $3.00 per day.
Special weekly rates to permanent guests, all meals included, $12 to $25.

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE
ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
After the Theatre Adm. $1.
Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
SUPPER AND DANCING.
Tea 4 to 6. Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper.
Table reservations Dinner, Supper. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

WESTPORT 2¼IN.
THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

STRAND ROOF GARDEN, B'way & 47th St.
Cafeteria Lunch, 11:30 to 2 P. M. Aft. Tea, 4:30 to 6:30; Eves., 8 P. M. to 12.
DANCING EUROPE'S ORCHESTRA
Friday, Juvenile Movie Star Matinee.
Friday Night, Lucky Number Contest.
Saturday Night, Special Exhibition Dancing.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath 2.50

HOTEL THERESA
Under New Management.
Phone 8270 Morningside.
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Block Front.
The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath .....$2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. P. Loube, Mgr.
Special Luncheon
Every Tuesday & Thursday
12 to 1:30 P. M.
50 cents.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness of a Private Residence.
Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods
EAGER & BABCOCK.

CHANLEY'S
IN YONKERS
On B'way—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.
THE SUBURBAN RESTAURANT BEAUTIFUL
Service Perfect.
Dancing. Entertainment.

23 Years at This Address Means Something.
MODERN DANCES
ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON..... $1
FIVE LESSONS..... $5
Open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers.
All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours' Dancing, 25c.
Afternoon and Evenings
The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
917 8th Av., (at 54th St.). Tel. 4557 Col.
Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

The "EXCEPTIONAL SCHOOL"
Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.,
American Authority on Modern Dancing,
FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thorley Bldg., N. W. Cor. 46th St.
Telephone Bryant 6321.
All the Season's Newest Dances.
Our tuition does not merely teach steps. It develops Dancing Ability & Individuality
Terms Most Reasonable.
Send for "The Dance," our beautifully illustrated booklet, in colors.
Write for information
Teachers' Normal Course.

THE A. ALBERT SAATO
Academies of Dancing, B'way, 86-87 St. Tel., 6435 Schuyler.
The Modern Dances taught privately. Children's and adults' classes now forming. Normal Course for Teachers. Booklet sent.

MANSFIELD Studios, 33 West 44th Street. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674.
All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 991
The New York Society Teachers of Dancing—Standardized Dances.

SANS GENE RESTAURANT
BROADWAY Atop the FORTIES
WINTER GARDEN
BROADWAY'S BRIGHTEST SPOT—WONDERFULLY ALLURING
THE SANS GENE DINNER
An epicurean delight, not to be equalled anywhere. A sumptuous, tempting a la carte menu of superlative quality, exquisitely prepared under the personal direction of M. Rose Meatel, Premier Parisian Chef, late of the Sans Gene, Paris.
After-Theatre-Supper Rendezvous
The Sans Gene after-theatre gatherings are composed of the elite of New York. An atmosphere of refinement and life. Dancing, unapproachable music, supported by a special supper bill of unusual charm and distinctiveness, render perfect the night's completion.
THES DANSANTS, 3.30 to 6.30. DANCING DE LUXE.
EUROPE ORCHESTRA MISS LILLIAN BRADLEY, Hostess

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.50 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

So conducted as to continue to deserve your good will.
DALY'S RESTAURANT & GRILL 20 E. 42D ST. MUSIC

HOTEL NETHERLAND
FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET.
Finest location in New York City.


To Enjoy Dinner Here
is to derive the utmost in pleasure and diversion.
Churchill's unexcelled cuisine in a la carte service and Special Dinner for $1.25 harmonize with its sparkling entertainment, Cabaret Unique, to make dinner here a delightful occasion.
Churchill's is also held in high favor for its Special Luncheon at 75c served in Ballroom with Dancing, and for its Afternoon Tea Dances.
"More than a Restaurant—a Broadway Institution."
Churchill's
Broadway at 49th Street.

A Chain of Brilliant Features
with twenty sparkling links lends just the right touch of life and color to round out your evening.
Every act is a pleasant surprise—evenings seven to one.
A well served luncheon of seven excellent courses—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9640—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.
Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Cabape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Entree of Turkey.
Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinieter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham, Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel 10c.
Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath,
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the leading theatres within 5 minutes' walk.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
Dancing in the Pierrot Room—Afternoon and Evening

Jansson wants to see you
At the Famous
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.
GREATEST LUNCHEON AND DINNER PLACE
Highest Class Music Commencing at Noon.
Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1

HOTEL BRISTOL 122-124 W. 49th St.
No Music. No Dancing.
JUST GOOD FOOD
Table d'Hote Luncheon, 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner, 75c
Also a la Carte.

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open Sundays & Holidays.
The Fernery
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. A

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat colder today; fair tomorrow; fresh west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,104. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON OUTLINES NATION'S DEFENSE

Adequate Army, Greater Navy, 400,000 Citizen Soldiers, and Munitions.

500 DINERS CHEER HIM

Greatest Applause at President's Warning to Hyphenated Americans.

DIDN'T MEET C. F. MURPHY

Notable Gathering of Democrats at Manhattan Club's Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration.

President Wilson, addressing a gathering representative of every phase of Democracy, assembled in the Biltmore Hotel to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Manhattan Club, announced to the people last evening his program of preparedness, his plan for a national defense. More than 800 persons listened to the President

They cheered him until he had to motion for silence. They waved American flags. Publicly, not a word was mentioned of a second term for President Wilson. Privately, it was discussed by many of the diners.

From the moment he entered the room the gathering was with the President. Cheers greeted the announcement of Philip J. Britt, President of the club, who presided, that the club was doubly honored by the presence of the President and by his selection of the occasion as that on which to make public the program which he is soon to present to Congress.

While the diners gave plenty of evidence that they were with the President on the topic of preparedness the greatest applause came when he denounced hyphenated-Americanism and said it was high time that the small groups who held the interests of other countries first, were called to a reckoning.

Half of the diners were on their feet cheering and waving above their heads the small American flags which had been used for table decorations. For fully two minutes they voiced their approval, while the President, smiling his satisfaction, waited for the opportunity to continue his address.

Mr. Wilson had prepared his address with great care and read from the manuscript.

European War His Text.

The President felicitated the club on fifty years of successful and interesting life, but presently he swung into his main theme, saying:

"Within a year we have witnessed what we did not think possible—a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of the great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of Governments, and from one end of our dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development."

It was without idea of any willful use of force by the United States against any nation or any people, said the President, that his plans had been made. They called for only such increase in the regular Army as the performance of necessary duties now required, with the training in the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers, to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000. These would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and for three years on furlough. During their three years of enlistment with the colors they would not be organized as a standing force, but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period each year.

"No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter," said the President. "The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relation with all the world."

Will Question Those Who Differ.

But, should men differ with him in this vital question of preparedness, went on the President, "I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance."

As for the Navy, said the President, it now stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of modern times. All that was needed to bring it to a point of extraordinary efficiency in force as compared with the other navies of the world, he said, was a hastening of pace in the present policy and a plan of development not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation.

President Wilson arrived at the Biltmore at 7:45 o'clock, and before the dinner began held a reception, those present passing before him in line and shaking hands with him. The line was passing the President slowly when Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, entered the room, at about 8 o'clock.

Didn't See Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy stood near the door talking with friends and did not join the line which wound past the President. Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, joined the line, however, and received a hearty hand shake. A few moments later the President went from the room, passing within ten feet of Mr. Murphy, whom he seemed not to recognize. The Tammany leader followed the President with his eyes as the latter walked to the dining hall.

The room was decorated with American flags and the flag of the club, and over the speakers' table blazed an elec-

Continued on Page 4.

THREE GERMAN AIRCRAFT ATTACK A STEAMER

For Half an Hour They Bombard a British Merchant Ship.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—Germany appears to be trying a new method of attack on British merchantmen—with aeroplanes. The cork steamer Avocet, which has arrived at Manchester, brought a story of a thirty-five-minute engagement with three hostile aeroplanes at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 30. One of the aeroplanes was a large battleplane, which dropped thirty-six bombs, some of which missed the steamer by not more than seven feet.

When the bombs were exhausted the battleplane fired on the Avocet with a machine gun. The ship's sides and decks were struck by bullets, but all the crew escaped injury.

At a height of from 800 to 1,000 feet all the aeroplanes dropped bombs and attacked the steamer with rifles. The Avocet's escape was due to zigzag manoeuvring, and the fact that the aeroplanes dared not fly lower.

GERMAN SUBMARINE STRANDED IN HOLLAND

Dutch Life-savers Tow In the U-8, Which Was Believed to Have Been Sunk Last March.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 4.—The German submarine U-8, in distress, was towed into Terschelling, a Dutch island in the North Sea, by a Dutch lifeboat this morning. A Dutch torpedo boat saw the rocket signals sent up by the submarine and, escorted her to an anchorage.

The vessel had stranded at Noorderground. She is being closely guarded.

The destruction of the German submarine U-8 was reported on March 4 last in a statement by the French Ministry of Marine, which announced that the craft had been sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, the crew being captured. The British Admiralty afterward announced the sinking of the U-8, the crew being landed in Dover, England.

LIMITS MONEY ORDER REMITTANCES TO US

British Post Office Checks Speculation in Exchange with America.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Money Order Department of the Post Office has issued a circular advising the public that hereafter no individual or firm will be permitted to send more than £100 ($500) weekly to any one person or firm in the United States.

During the recent period of demoralization in the exchange market money order exchange has not fluctuated. It has been at much the most favorable rate for forwarding money to America, as compared with the other channels of financial exchange. The circular calls attention to the fact that many persons and firms have been dispatching several thousand pounds weekly to the United States in the form of postal money orders which, according to the department, are not intended for the purpose of facilitating commercial exchanges of this magnitude.

It is known that the favorable postal rate has been taken advantage of by many British firms with branches in America to dispatch money for salaries and other expenses of their American offices. It is also believed that shrewd exchange speculators have made profits by drawing checks on New York accounts and covering the amounts drawn by dispatching postal orders.

SAY RUMANIA REFUSES TO HOLD CZAR'S SHIPS

Reported to Have Told Germany Danube Was Free—Russia May Use It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German Minister at Bucharest has formally demanded that two Russian torpedo boats moored in the Danubian port of Turnu Severin shall be disarmed and the crews interned. The Government has refused and notified the Minister that since the navigation of the Danube was free Rumania's neutrality was not violated.

The reply is considered significant as implicitly recognizing Russia's right to send an expeditionary force to Bulgaria along the Danube.

Probably troops will be embarked at Reni and landed near the Bulgarian town of Silistra.

DENIES SOCIALIST PLEA FOR REICHSTAG SESSION

Chancellor Won't Sanction Debates on Food Question—Supplies from Turkey Expected.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Socialist Deputies' demand for the immediate assembling of the Reichstag has been refused by the Imperial Chancellor, who, while frankly admitting that the Socialists's wish to have the important food question discussed by Parliament is justified, defends his decision by the argument that the Ministry of the Interior would have to devote all his energies to parliamentary work if the Reichstag were in session, whereas just at this time it needs a few more weeks' freedom to devote itself to solving pressing problems in relation to the food supply.

The German people appear to have acquired the new habit of enduring fatless and meatless days as easily as they took to the revolutionary breadcard system.

Meanwhile the opening of the Danube to shipping has turned public attention to the East as a future source of food suply. It is said that already a good-sized fleet of river steamers, which has been awaiting the opening of the Danube, is under way with certain goods much needed by Turkey, and that on the return voyage they will have cargoes of cattle, grain, raw materials, of which there is said to be a surplus in Asia Minor, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS, Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 4—SS. Carolina, Archangel to New York, signaled; time and distance not given; due 7th, afternoon. Russian Line.

$100,000 PLEDGED AS SUFFRAGE FUND

Big Mass Meeting in Cooper Union Scents Victory Afar and Gives $405 Cash.

LEADERS GET AN OVATION

Declare Fight Will Be Carried On and Bank High Hopes on National Amendment.

FINDS "MONEY TALKS BEST"

So Mrs. Raymond Brown Pleads to Have Her Speech Cut from the Evening's Program.

With cries of "Victory! Victory!" from all parts of the house, the greatest woman suffrage meeting ever held in New York closed last evening at Cooper Union with a fund of $100,000 pledged to begin a second campaign of votes for women. In actual cash $405 was contributed. The pledges from the floor ranged from dollars to thousands of dollars.

The big hall of Cooper Union was crowded. The platform was filled with suffrage leaders. A big, well-used "Votes for Women" banner hung above the platform and another from the speaker's desk at the front. There was a great bunch of yellow flowers, and at one side of the hall a band which played rousing airs in keeping with the spirit of the meeting. There was a surging current of enthusiasm that made the dull old hall take on an air of joyous expectancy.

The spirit burst into expression when Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, came to the front of the platform, and back of her the big audience saw Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, National President; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the Empire State Campaign Committee; Mrs. Raymond Brown, the State President; Presidents of other organizations, leaders of boroughs and Assembly districts, and workers in different lines.

Audience Rises to Cheer.

The whole audience rose to its feet and shouted and cheered and the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag." Finally the applause subsided and Miss Hay began her address.

"Last Tuesday," she said, but the applause rang out deafeningly and it was minutes before she could finish, "was a great day in New York State. Half a million men saw their duty, and they did it. Defeated? No. Only postponed."

In saying those few words she was interrupted again and again by applause, but that was only the beginning.

Miss Hay introduced Miss Rose Young, who read a resolution which went through with a hurrah. The audience, in which there were many men, applauded the proposed work for national suffrage and for the Federal amendment and they shouted with enthusiasm at the words: "We give ourselves anew to the cause." Miss Young proposed that the resolution be adopted, and Judge Wadhams, who sat at the front of the platform, seconded the motion, and the audience rose to adopt it.

"I wonder if there are any antis here," said Miss Hay. "If there are, I hope they will get some comfort from our meeting."

The applause was tremendous when Mrs. Catt came forward wearing a black gown and purple orchids. Mrs. Catt made what was really the only speech of the evening as to length. She spoke of the forces which had been working against the women and which had caused their defeat, and told the audience that the scope of the work from now on would be changed somewhat and the State organized by Congressional districts.

Money Talks Best.

Then she called for contributions, and the real business of the evening began. The pledges of money poured in so rapidly that it was difficult to keep track of them.

There were to have been many speakers, and when the pledges had been going on for some time Miss Hay urged the donors to hurry, to leave time for the speakers. Mrs. Raymond Brown came forward to protest:

"Cut my speech out," she said. "Money talks best." She did speak later, but only a few words.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale said a few words and James Lees Laidlaw also spoke, his voice trembling with emotion, aroused by the great ovation he received from the women, to show their gratitude to the man who, more than any other, had worked for them, and thanking, through him, all the other men in the State who had worked or voted for them.

The cheering was renewed when Dr. Shaw, the veteran leader, whose work in the campaign had been almost superhuman in distances covered and the great number of speeches made, came forward. As the audience rose to its feet, it shouted, it clapped, it cheered and in the midst of it all the band struck up "Onward Christian Soldiers," while the woman who has worked so long for votes for women and took the latest great defeat as the greatest victory, bowed her head, almost overcome.

A Life Given to Suffrage.

"It is forty years this Spring since I began to work for suffrage," she said. "For the greater part of that time I have given my life to it. If I should be born again and it needed me I should do it all over again."

That was at the close of the meeting, but before the final demonstration there had been pledged $92,942, with a collection of $402 in cash. Then Mrs. Catt and James Lees Laidlaw gave a personal pledge to raise the full $100,000.

The first pledges were given by the different organized branches of suffrage workers in the city and State and were in thousands, running from $1,000 to $5,000.

Individuals pledged $5, $10, or $25 a year until suffrage was won. They pledged sums of varying sizes in the name of the leaders of the cause in the State in which they were born. They pledged money because of the courtesy with which the women were treated at the polls and for the men who voted for them. Watchers pledged as many dollars as there were men who voted for

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BOSCA RED—Sparkling-Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

British Steamer Afire in the Atlantic; Believed to be Rio Lagas From New York

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 4.—A vessel, believed to be the British steamer Rio Lages, was reported on fire 300 miles south of Halifax in a wireless message received here late today from the Danish steamer Frederick VIII.

Captain Thompson reported in his message to the Marine and Fisheries Agent of the Dominion Government that at 4:20 P. M. today, Greenwich time, he had passed in Latitude 41.58 north, Longitude 59.30 west, a British steamer flying signals "R. S. W. V.," with a fire in her hold and asking that she be reported to Halifax.

The signals correspond to those of the Rio Lages, which left New York for Queenstown on Oct. 31.

The Frederick VIII. left Copenhagen on Oct. 15 for New York.

The Rio Lages, a steamer of 3,591 tonnage, left this port on Oct. 31 with a cargo of 2,315 tons for Queenstown under Captain Bell. The shipping firm of Simpson, Spence & Young of 5 Broadway were the agents for the vessel on this trip. She had been owned by the London-American Maritime Trading Company, Limited, but had been transferred to the European and Brazilian Shipping Company.

The ship was built in 1900 and formerly was commanded by Captain J. T. Harris. On Sept. 20 the Rio Lages left Middlesbrough, England, for Marseilles, and left Marseilles on Oct. 2 for New York.

In recent months there have been many mysterious fires and explosions on ships in the carrying trade for the Allies. On Nov. 2 fire was discovered in seven or eight places on the British steamer Euterpe, at Long Dock, in the Erie Basin. A large part of the cargo had been destroyed.

Police Captain Tunney, who has been at the head of the detectives investigating the mysterious fires on board of ships, arrested several barge captains in August and obtained confessions that they had placed bombs in the holds of ships. The explanation of the barge captains was that they had stolen sugar and had set the fires for the sole purposes of covering up the thefts.

Following are the sailing dates and names on which explosions have occurred since last March:

March 6, Touraine; April 27, Devon City; April 29, Lord Erne; April 29, Cressington Court; May 1, Samland; May 1, Lord Downshire; May 2, Kirkoswald; May 8, Strathtay; May 8, Bankdale; July 9, Minnehaha; July 24, Craigside; Sept. 8, Athinai; Sept. 13, Sant' Anna.

In many other cases bombs and fire-producing devices were discovered aboard ships before they had done any harm. Two sticks of dynamite were found on board the White Star liner Arabic in this harbor on July 27, a short time before she was sunk by a German submarine. The dynamite was found the night before the ship sailed. A quantity of dynamite was found on the pier at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, just before the San Guglielmo sailed on Sept. 27 for Naples, carrying many Italian reservists.

After the series of fires and explosions last July the principal freight shippers of New York joined together and employed George S. Dougherty, formerly of the Police Department, to organize a large staff of detectives to protect cargoes. A stringent system of inspection and regulation has been installed to prevent incendiary attempts on ships leaving this port.

GOULD CAPTURES D. & R. G. RAILROAD

Ousts B. F. Bush as Its President to Make Way for H. U. Mudge of the Rock Island.

MAKES SON VICE PRESIDENT

Removes Brother-in-Law, Finley J. Shepard, as Member of Executive Committee.

George J. Gould, who had been a silent factor in the financial and railroad world since he was ousted from the management of the Missouri Pacific Railway by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and allied interests last Summer, got back into the harness yesterday and treated Wall Street to a new sensation. He gained control of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, forced its President out of office, and elected a new President agreeable to himself. He also ousted a Vice President to make way for his son, Kingdon Gould, and appointed a new Director on the Executive Committee in place of his brother-in-law, Finley J. Shepard.

B. F. Bush, receiver and President of the Missouri Pacific system, and an intimate friend of Mr. Gould for many years, was forced out as President of the Denver & Rio Grande. In his place Mr. Gould and his associates put Arthur Coppell, of the banking firm of Maitland, Coppell & Co. This is only a temporary appointment, however, for the Presidency has been offered to H. U. Mudge, President and co-receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and Mr. Mudge has accepted the offer. It is understood that Mr. Coppell will give way to Mr. Mudge within a few days.

E. L. Brown is the Vice President of the Denver road who was replaced by Kingdon Gould, and it is understood young Mr. Gould will assist in the management of the road.

Bush Charges Bad Faith.

The new members of the Executive Committee are Mr. Coppell and Benjamin Nicoll, succeeding Mr. Bush and Mr. Shepard. Mr. Nicoll and David H. Taylor were elected as Directors at the stockholders' meeting last month, and both are regarded as distinctly Gould representatives.

The Directors' meeting at which Gould exhibited his power was held in the offices of the Denver & Rio Grande at 165 Broadway. It started at noon and lasted most of the afternoon. It was described as a "hot meeting," and it is understood that Mr. Gould's motives were bitterly attacked. Mr. Bush, being very much occupied for the present with the Missouri Pacific properties, was willing to retire as President of the Denver & Rio Grande, but he wanted Vice President Brown to have his place. There was reason to believe before the meeting, according to anti-Gould Directors, that Mr. Brown would get the place. It was said that George Gould had specifically promised his support, and no contest had been expected.

A sign of the bitter feeling which resulted from the unexpected contest appeared in this brief statement made by Mr. Bush last night

"I favored the election to the Presidency of E. L. Brown, whose splendid record as Vice President in charge of operation, speaks for itself. My only comment on the result of the election is that George Gould has broken his word to me."

Gould's Side Explains.

Mr. Coppell, the new President, made this statement:

After consulting with some of the large stockholders, both in this country and in Europe, we thoroughly believe and are convinced that to be successful the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad must be entirely independent. Its chief operating officers must reside in Colorado and in no wise be connected with the operation of any other railroad interests. For the last few years the President of our road has held the same office in both the Missouri Pacific and the Western Pacific Railroads, which two properties have lately come under the jurisdiction of the courts. He has also been appointed receiver of the Missouri Pacific and also of the Iron Mountain road. We are of the opinion that it is detrimental to the welfare of the company to have as its operating head a man who must give a large part of his time to these two roads and who is resident in St. Louis, nearly one thousand miles away from the company's operating headquarters.

One of the many troublesome that will require the careful attention of the board and its officers in the near future is the readjustment of the company's relations with the Western Pacific Railway; consequently the chief operating officer should be a man who

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FIGHT ON OSBORNE BROUGHT TO A HEAD

Sing Sing Inquiry Starts and Governor Gets Diedling Report Attacking Warden.

WEEKS RETAINS CONVICTS

Court Overrules Osborne's Plea That Witnesses Be Left with Him—Whitman with Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Grand Jury investigation of Sing Sing Prison, foreshadowed by months of criticism of the methods of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, which friends assert is designed to oust him from office, but which State and county officials contend is only a much-needed inquiry into prison conditions, began here today, coincident with the submission to the State Commission of Prisons at Albany of Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling's report on conditions in the prison.

The report was not made public, but copies of it were submitted to Governor Whitman, to State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, and to District Attorney Francis A. Weeks. Of the officials concerned in the investigation of Sing Sing Warden Osborne alone received no copy. The report is said to contain a bitter arraignment of Mr. Osborne and his methods, to allege that his self-government system for the convicts is responsible for lack of discipline, flagrant vice, and frequent assaults upon one another by the inmates of the prison. It is said even to suggest the removal of the Warden if not his indictment for failure to observe the provisions of the prison law.

The Prison Board received Dr. Diedling's report, but deferred action on it until Dec. 1, when a special meeting of the board will be held. Meantime, although the document may never be adopted as representative of the views of the Prison Board, District Attorney Weeks will use it in conducting his injuiry before the Grand Jury.

Grand Jury Inquiry Put Off.

Mr. Weeks presented no testimony to the Grand Jury today, determining at the last moment to permit the October Grand Jury to disband and to conduct his investigation before the Novemoer Grand Jury, which will assemble on Monday.

This decision had the result of strengthening the opinion of friends of Warden Osborne that the investigation was solely an attack on the Warden. Mr. Osborne had been at his home in Auburn, N. Y., where he had gone for a rest because of illness. From Auburn he had sent a request to Mr. Weeks that his investigation be postponed until next week, when Mr. Osborne expected to be back at work. The District Attorney replied that he intended to begin at once, and so the Warden abandoned his plan to rest for this week and hurried to Sing Sing. To have his request complied with for reasons foreign to his wishes and when delay was no longer of advantage to him, was galling to Mr. Osborne and to his friends.

Tonight one of the latter, an official of the prison, declared that the events of the day had served the one good purpose of bringing Mr. Osborne's opponents into open alignment against the Warden. Said this man:

"When Warden Osborne reached Mr. Weeks's office today he extended his hand and exclaimed: 'Good morning, Mr. Weeks.' Mr. Weeks ignored the hand and turned his back without reply to the greeting. On last Tuesday night Supt. Riley, who heretofore had strenuously denied that he had any personal antagonism to Mr. Osborne, displayed feeling also. Mr. Riley was in Auburn to attend a trial in the Federal Court. Mr. Osborne sent word from his home that he would like a conference with the Superintendent and asked for an appointment at Mr. Riley's convenience. The Superintendent replied that he would not meet Mr. Osborne."

Whitman Stands by Osborne.

Today was productive of one event that gave heart to Mr. Osborne's adherents. This was the news from Albany that Governor Whitman, after having received Dr. Diedling's report, gave the Warden a qualified indorsement, saying that his prison method should receive a fair trial, and "until a good deal more has been developed than so far has been brought out, it has proved far from a failure."

Mr. Osborne received this news in

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BE SURE YOU GET DEERFOOT—the genuine Deerfoot Farm sausage. Worth while to insist. Then you get the very best.—Advt.

GREEK CABINET OUT AFTER DEFEAT, CROWN MAY DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT; VENIZELOS SEVERELY CRITICISES KING

Germans Expect Speedy Collapse of Serbians; See Nothing for Them But Guerrilla Warfare

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF FIELD MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN IN SERBIA, Nov. 4.—The situation has cleared as regards the position of the allied armies of the Central Powers on all fronts. No intervention from the outside can now prevent complete victory for our offensive in Serbia.

There remains to the Serbians the possibility of dragging out the war by retreat to Montenegro, but even this manoeuvre offers them little promise of an effective defense from the Austro-Hungarian forces which have been pressing forward from Bosnia. They have already captured Uzice and several other important key positions, and are rapidly advancing behind the Serbian line of retreat.

While the Bulgarians and the army of General Gallowitz, advancing from the east, are approaching Nish, other army groups of the German forces are moving forward in the Morava Valley against the lines of communication to the west of Nish. The troops of General von Koevess are threatening the last strong defensive positions lying further in the interior country, where the enemy may be expected to make his last stand.

If the Serbians are also defeated there, long resistance by guerrilla warfare is hardly to be expected owing to the enormous superiority of the allied forces now pouring in from all sides and the impossibility of replenishing their supplies of ammunition. The improbability of an effective Serbian resistance is increased by the fact that the armies of the Central Powers during the campaigns in the Carpathians learned the art of mountain warfare in the most difficult possible circumstances.

There is a possibility of a sudden change in the situation, which may lead earlier than was expected to the abandonment of the bravely conducted defense of the Serbians, in recognition of its hopelessness.

WOULD LIMIT HIS POWERS

Has No Right to Disagree With Ministry After the People Have Decided.

ONLY HEAD OF A DEMOCRACY

"If You Want Monarchy, Say So Openly and Change the Constitution."

WARNS AGAINST BULGARIA

Venizelos Says She Would Not Scruple Later to Fall on Greece Herself.

OUSTS CABINET, 147 TO 114

King Again Must Decide Policy of Nation and the Entente Powers Are Hopeful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Quite unexpectedly as a result of last night's debate in the Chamber a ministerial crisis has broken out, and the Zaimis Cabinet has tendered its resignation to King Constantine.

The trouble started over a bill for extra pay to army officers during mobilization or war. Thereupon a lively discussion ensued between General Yanakitsas, Minister of War, and deputies of various parties.

Finally one Venizelist Deputy, using unparliamentary language, was promptly called to order and hastened to apologize, but Yanakitsas, ignoring the apology, gathered up his papers in a passion and walked out of the hall, saying he had no further place there.

The session was suspended for a few minutes amid great uproar, and the Ministers withdrew to confer in private. When the session was resumed M. Venizelos stated that the War Minister owed an apology to the House for leaving the session so markedly after he had received an amende honorable.

Premier Zaimis read an answer, denying an apology was due from General Yanakitsas, and declaring that the Government would consider insistence on this point a question of confidence.

In the debate which followed, lasting until 5 o'clock this morning, all the political chiefs participated. M. Venizelos made two long speeches, defending his policy and condemning the policy of his opponents in regard to the Balkan situation. He said he deplored the fact that Serbia was being left to be crushed by Bulgaria, Greece's hereditary enemy, who would not scruple later to fall on Greece herself.

Venizelos on King's Powers.

Challenged by a Government Deputy as to whether he thought the King wished the country's destruction, M. Venizelos said:

"I should have preferred not to drag the King's name into the discussion, but since you ask me I will say that in a constitutional Government the Crown has no place in responsibilities. Only foolish political leaders can think of hiding behind the Crown, which is irresponsible, for if they admit that in a parliamentary Government there can be such a thing as a Crown policy, they are unworthy to represent a free and sovereign people.

"No, the King does not wish the country's destruction. That is absurd. But our State is a democracy presided over by the King and the whole responsibility rests with the Cabinet. If you want monarchy, say so openly, and call for the necessary changes in the Constitution; but your efforts will be unavailing, because the nation wants the Constitution to remain as it is.

"I admit that the Crown has a right to disagree with a responsible Government if he thinks the latter is not in agreement with the national will, but after the recent election non-agreement is out of the question, and now the Crown has not the right to disagree again on the same question. It is not a question of patriotism, but of constitutional liberties.

"I know that the King is a distinguished General, but he is not equally experienced in things political. If I have tolerated the present Cabinet I have done so because of the constitutional deadlock created by the Crown's action and the impossibility of holding elections in the present state of mobilization. You are mistaking this toleration for approval of

SERBS UNDAUNTED BY THEIR DEFEATS

English Correspondent Back from All Fronts Tells of Their Brave Mien.

RESOLVED TO DIE FIGHTING

Left Ruins of Belgrade Covered with Bodies of Their Foes.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONASTIR, (by Courier to Saloniki, Nov. 3, Thence by Cable to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just returned here after an exciting and highly interesting visit to that part of Serbia north of the wedge of the Bulgarian invasion.

Owing to the complete interruption of the usual routes of communication it has been necessary, in order to dispatch this message, to come here by the only route with the south which remained open. That route, leading through Nish, Prishtina, Prisrend, Eastern Albania, Dibra, and Ochrida, involved the use of all methods of travel, from an automobile to a native bullock cart, and the journey included four days' hard riding on horseback through mud and across the mountains and torrents of the wildest part of Eastern Albania.

Through more than a fortnight of difficult and continuous travel the Serbian military and civil authorities at all times and places rendered me every service in their power, and without their ever-ready help, which I most gratefully acknowledge, I should still be a prisoner in besieged Serbia.

Looking backward across a fortnight of varied and memorable experiences, the main impression which remains fixed and living in my mind is the superb courage and endurance of the Serbian Army and Serbian people in the dark days of sombre trial which are theirs just now and the magnificent human qualities with which they face death, homelessness, wounds, and hunger, and all the terrible tragedies of war which fortune now is dealing out to them with such a heavy hand.

Resolved to Fight to Last Man.

I have seen much of this war in its various theatres, but nothing quite so magnificently inspiring as the behavior of the Serbian nation at this drab crisis in its history. One must remember that here is a nation which has been at war practically for three years, and still its fortitude is something to marvel at; its heroism still lives undiminished, and its determination has known no abatement. Among the people of all classes there is not the faintest sign of weariness nor the least desire to say that sword and right arm can do no more. No, this struggle of theirs will go on, it need be, to the last yard of Serbian soil and to the last cartridge of the last Serbian patriot.

In the meantime, in the South the forces of the Allies gather, and in the North every Serbian heart is steeled to hold on and endure till the relieving armies strike and strike home.

During my stay in Northern Serbia I visited the Danube front at the invitation of Marshal Putnik, and later spent some time at the headquarters of General Boyovitch, commanding the division before Uzkub.

The veteran Marshal is one of the heroic figures of the war. Just three years ago I saw him leading to victory against the Turks that fine army of which he was the creator. He was a dapper figure, the pride and encouragement of the Serbian soldiers, but age—he is sixty-eight—has worked a difference since those days of triumph. The soldier sees him no more. Suffering from acute asthma, he is forced to keep to a heated room, but illness has not enchained the marvelous mind nor time lessened the tremendous mental energy of this master soldier.

He works at headquarters with a personal staff of only five officers and in the rush and pressure of work there is little time for sleep. Marshal Putnik seldom, if ever, refers to a map. He has a gift unique among military men. Before his mind's eye he can see all Serbia spread out before him like a gigantic relief map, and he knows that map down to the minutest topographical details. In his room silence reigns. Officers come and go. Decisions are

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9:30 P. M. DAILY—"MEMPHIS SPECIAL" Via P. R. R. and SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Dining, drawing-room, sleeping and observation cars to Memphis and Nashville. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Avenue.—Advt.

BULGARS REACH NISH OUTSKIRTS

Also Drive Toward Pristina in Effort to Cut Serbs' Retreat South.

KING PETER AT THE FRONT

Teutons Closing In on Kraljevo —Defending Armies Avoiding Decisive Battle.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Serbians, who are making a stand in the south, where they are supported by the British and French, continue their retirement before the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians in the north and northeast. The Bulgars are now six miles from Nish and are advancing northwestward from Uskub toward Pristina, thus threatening the line of retreat to the south.

The latest wireless messages received through Scutari, Albania, say that the cohesion of the Serbian Army has been preserved. Where necessary the troops are making an orderly strategical retirement. Rearguard actions are being carried on efficiently, and the armies are being maintained unimpaired.

The Serbians are holding the line west of Uskub and Veles and along the Babuna Mountains. The railway is safe from Saloniki to a point near Veles.

Serbs to Avoid Decisive Battle.

Up to the present, these wireless advices say, the Austro-Germans have paid dearly for the advance they have made. No decisive battle has been fought, and such an action will not be accepted by the Serbians at present.

An official Bulgarian statement, received by way of Amsterdam from Sofia, says that King Peter has gone to the front to encourage his soldiers, and take them the news that French and British forces are hastening to their assistance.

An artillery duel was in progress virtually all day yesterday at Valandovo, in the Strumitza region, between the French and the Bulgarians, according to a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki.

The Serbians are reported to be retiring in good order from Tetovo before a numerically superior force. In Babuna Pass, which protects the road to Prilep and Monastir, the Serbians are continuing to repel furious assaults by the Bulgarians. At present both Prilep and Monastir are safe, although uneasiness persists throughout the Monastir region in southernmost Serbia, whence some 300 refugees arrived from Saloniki yesterday.

The dispatch adds that while the situation of the Serbians is regarded as extremely critical, it is declared that if they are able to hold out a little longer the situation will take on an altered complexion. Further reinforcements of allied troops are being moved rapidly forward.

According to a Paris Havas dispatch from Saloniki the British force in Serbia will act as a separate unit, but in collaboration with the French troops.

General M. P. E. Sarrail, commander of the Allies' expeditionary forces in Serbia, after a hasty inspection of the French front from Gueveueli to Krivolak, said he was favorably impressed with the French positions, which are strongly held on the heights of Babrovo, Gradek, Domir, and Kapou.

Work on the railroad being built from Larissa to Saloniki, which will form a railway connection between Athens and Saloniki, is being pushed night and day, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Paris Temps. The railroad is one of great military importance.

Official Reports of Operations.

Berlin yesterday gave the following official report of progress of the invasion:

Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our troops are

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THRU KEY WEST (HAVANA) SLEEPER FLORIDA EAST COAST RESORTS on Seaboard Air Line's "FLAMINGO," 9:15 A. M.—Winter Resort Bureau, 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

your policy, which I disagree with diametrically.

"Instead of new elections you had better suspend the Constitution until the end of the war that we may know exactly where the responsibilities lie and not drag the Constitution and national will through the shams of empty constitutional forms."

Mm. Rhallis Gounaris and Otokis having attacked M. Venizelos's policy in the international situation, M. Venizelos replied at length defending it.

Finally in the early hours of the morning a vote was taken, which showed 147 against and 114 for the Government, with three abstentions.

The Patris, the organ of the Venizelist Party, prior to the debate addressed a supreme appeal to the Government to drop its neutrality and seize the opportunity to put an end to what it termed the Bulgarian terror, arguing that as in 1913 the Central Powers were using Bulgaria as a diplomatic tool against Serbia and Greece and that aggrandisement for Bulgaria meant ruin for Greece.

Chamber's Dissolution Predicted.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—While it was known that M. Venizelos had it in his power to turn the Greek Cabinet out whenever he so desired, having the majority in the Chamber at his back, the fall of Zamais came unexpectedly, as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accord the Premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present at least.

In London the first impression was that the defeat of the Government would mean the immediate recall of M. Venizelos and the fulfillment of the original agreement between him and the allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia. In this belief the news caused a distinct rally on the Stock Exchange. Later dispatches from Athens, however, announced that the entire press, as well as the political leaders, predicted dissolution of the Chamber.

Should this course be taken, it would be at least two months before an election could be held and the new Chamber meet in Athens. In the meantime either the Zaimis Cabinet, the resignation of which has not yet been accepted, with perhaps a change in the Ministry of War, or some other Cabinet favoring the King's policy of continued neutrality, would have charge of affairs, and consequently there would be no change in the military situation.

Even should M. Venizelos be called upon to form a new Government it is not certain that he would join the Allies at present, but the Quadruple Entente would have the assurance that Greece would not turn against them.

On the other hand, it is not to be forgotten that King Constantine was willing to follow the policy of M. Venizelos up to a certain point, and there are some diplomats here who believe that, assured of a landing of very strong Anglo-French forces at Saloniki and Kavala, together with a Russian army waiting to advance and the possible assistance of Rumania, the Greek King might be willing to embark on operations against Bulgaria.

Greece never looked with favor on the Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia, and there are some in the country who fear that a victorious Bulgaria might throw covetous eyes on Kavala, which King Ferdinand fought so hard to get at the conclusion of the Balkan wars.

Rumania's Position Similar.

Rumania is in somewhat the same position as Greece. A majority of the people of that country favor the Allies, while the King and Government wish to maintain neutrality, at least until it appears clear that the Allies can win the war. There have been continual demonstrations in Rumania in favor of intervention, which have been heightened by the presence of a big Russian force on the northeastern border waiting to attack Bulgaria.

In Berlin, according to reports, fear has been expressed that this force will be allowed to march through Rumanian territory and that it might be joined by the Rumanian Army. To discourage this an Austro-German army is being assembled on the western borders of Rumania. Thus the anxiety of the Rumanian Government can be understood.

Meanwhile a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says there is no truth in the report that Russian troops have landed at Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port.

Besides massing troops, the Allies are taking other steps to persuade Greece and Rumania that it is to their interests to join against the Central Powers.

Report King Inclined to Join War.

SALONIKI, Nov. 3, (via Paris, Nov. 4.)—According to information obtained from Greek sources believed to be reliable, King Constantine has assured the French Minister at Athens that should Rumania join the Entente Allies or should the condition of Serbia be appreciably ameliorated by an Anglo-French offensive movement, Greece will not be unprepared to change her present attitude.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.—Categorical denial is given by the official Greek news agency to the statement made in the Frankfurter Zeitung, that ex-Premier Venizelos, whose supporters constitute a majority in Parliament, is using his influence to bring about the demobilization of the Greek Army, fearing that it may be used in co-operation with the Central Powers.

The same report with reference to M. Venizelos's activity is said to have been published also in Bucharest, in the hope of influencing Rumanian public opinion.

LONDON LOOKS FOR ACTION.

King, Says One Editorial, May Be Influenced by Allies' Strength.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the Greek Cabinet crisis, says:

"King Constantine will now have to call M. Venizelos immediately to power or appoin another Cabinet and dissolve the Chamber. In the first case the return of M. Venizelos will mean the immediate application of his program, which is a full discharge of the treaty obligations of Greece toward her heroic ally, Serbia, and complete identification of Hellas with those of the Allies.

"In the second case the constitutional crisis which according to the clear declaration of M. Venizelos in the Chamber exists since last February will assume an acute form and will have to be solved by forcible means, for an appeal to the country at the present moment will mean demobilization of the army, as no election can legally be held while general mobilization is in being. Such a course at this time when the greatest enemy of Helenism is threatening Greece with invasion after having mortally stabbed her ally Serbia, would amount to a coup d'état.

"The well-known patriotism of King Constantine and his intimate knowledge of the character of the Bulgarians, whom in a famous message he qualified only two years ago as brutal barbarians unworthy to be classed among civilized nations, excludes the possibility of such a course being adopted.

"On the contrary, the daily reinforcements of the Franco-British expeditionary force in Macedonia will contribute to efface from his Majesty's mind any hesitation which he may have had up to the present about the earnestness of the Allies to deal in a strong way with the new Balkan complications.

"The decision of M. Venizelos to withdraw the confidence of his party from the Zaimis Cabinet means two things—either that the evolution of events is decisively turning in favor of his policy being accepted and put into practice or that another policy essentially differing from his is being prepared which he cannot countenance.

"In the latter case the Governments of the Allies must be vigilant, and the drifftings and hesitations, which had such disastrous consequences in the past, must be replaced by resolute action, which will save their own interests, as well as those of the Greek people."

Say King Cannot Be Budged.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The consequences of the new Cabinet crisis in Greece are difficult to forsee, according to dispatches from Athens. It is agreed that M. Zaimis cannot remain in power and under the Parliamentary regulations usually in force M. Venizelos would be asked to form a new ministry, and correspondents think it not impossible that public opinion may force the King to enrust this task to the man who controls a majority of Parliament.

Keen political observers in Athens believe, however, that the return of M. Gounaris to Office or the appointment as Premier of one of the Zaimis Ministers is likely unless the King decides upon the radical course of dissolving the Chamber, which cannot be reconvened while the army is demobilized.

So far as can be learned, there is no reason to believe that the Greek ruler has changed his views regarding the entry of his country into the war. While he is credited with anti-Bulgarian sentiments and with the belief that Greece cannot afford to quarrel with the Allies because of her long and vulnerable coastline, those close to him assert that he is irrevocably resolved to maintain neutrality.

SERBS IN A TRAP GAVE UP ARSENAL

Were Overwhelmed by Rapid Teuton Advance from Three Directions.

ARMY ELUDED CAPTURE

Great Rejoicing Among the Invading Forces at Success of Their Arduous Campaigning.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMELL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL VON GALLWITZ, IN SERBIA, Nov. 2, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The amazing rapidity with which the operations leading to the capture of the Serbians' strongly fortified positions at Kraguyevac were conducted gives fresh evidence of the strength of the German advance. The great offensive undertaken by the allied armies from the north, from the east, and from the west was so overwhelming that the Serbians were obliged to retire to escape the threatening danger of being cut off and surrounded. The entire Serbian forces in and about Kraguyevac retired to positions in the rear.

Our troops are pressing forward to the line Chachack-Popvik, of which the important manufacturing town of Kraguyevac is the centre. Its surrender must be profoundly discouraging to the Serbians, as it involves the loss of large quantities of ammunitions stored there as well as of the only important Serbian concern engaged in the manufacture of arms.

The sound of heavy explosions, attending the blowing up of ammunitions, stores, and the royal arms factory, was heard here two days ago. According to statements the Kraguyevac officials at that time already had decided to destroy all supplies in order to prevent them falling into the hands of the Germans.

After the evacuation of the city the mainb oy of the Serbian forces withdrew to Bagrdan, which has played a part in all Serbian manoeuvres and according to the opinion of its present defenders is impregnable. The position which the Serbians occupy and upon which our troops are now advancing lies high in difficult mountain country, fissured with chasms and ravines.

The surrender of Kraguyevac, which was made known through the appearance of a deputation from the enemy, occasioned great rejoicing. After their wearisome, tiresome advance over roads lost in mud and in a country favorable to the enemy's defense our regiments see their arms crowned with successes.

The armies under command of General von Gallwitz fulfilled with especial brilliancy the task assigned to them. The full strength of the enemy's forces has been concentrated upon it from all sides, with the result that the task of the other corps has been greatly facilitated.

SAY SERBS ARE DESERTING.

Berlin Told That King Peter's Troops Are Demoralized.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—Special dispatches from the Serbian front, dated Tuesday, report signs of demoralization among the Serbian troops. They assert that deserters from the Serbian Army are increasing daily. Heretofore these have been for the most part Macedonians, but they now include the regular line troops, all poorly fed and clothed.

Serbian resistance, according to these advices, is weakening, and the army seems to be approaching a breakdown. The Germans expected heavy fighting around Kraguyevac because of the strongly built fortifications, the location there of arms and ammunition factories and extensive military stores, but the Serbians only offered rear-guard actions in defense of the stronghoid. Most of the military supplies were destroyed by the Serbians before their evacuation.

The City Council made a formal surrender of the city, which was a grateful surprise to the Germans, this having occurred nowhere else.

The Serbians, the reports say, are retreating southward and westward and it is uncertain whether they are trying to reach Montenegro or Albania.

RUSSIANS START COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

Attacking West of Dvinsk, in Volhynia, in Galicia, and in Bukowina.

GAIN FOR HINDENBURG

He Retakes Mikulischki, Lost Wednesday — Austrians Win Back Part of Sienikowce.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Having checked the German offensive along the whole eastern front, except directly west of Riga, where the nature of the ground makes an advance difficult, the Russians have started a counteroffensive at three points—west of Dvinsk, on the Styr, in Volhynia, and on the Stripa, in Galicia. On the Stripa River they claim to have won a big victory and to have captured 5,000 prisoners, although admitting that the battle is still in progress. They also claim successes at other points.

The Germans, on their side, assert that all the attacks have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the Russians in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Field Marshal von Hindenburg reports the recapture of Mikulischki, a village southwest of Dvinsk, lost in yesterday's fighting.

From an unofficial source it is also reported that the Russians are advancing in strong force and have captured important positions near Czernowitz, in Bukowina, a movement calculated more than anything else to influence Rumania.

Russians Advance West of Dvinsk.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4, (via London, Friday, Nov. 5.)—The official communication issued today says:

In the region of Shlok, near Ragatsem, we repulsed an offensive of the enemy, who was beginning to intrench himself west of Ragatzem. To the south of Lake Babit our detachments have made progress. Toward the southwest and south of Auchast, the enemy is making stubborn resistance.

Near Glaudan, on the Dvina below Dvinsk, the Germans unsuccessfully tried to cross the Dvina. In the region of Dvinsk we have advanced southeast as far as the outskirts of Illuksat.

Near the village of Platonovka, south of Lake Swenton, the Germans repeatedly launched counterattacks without success. We captured five officers and 531 men and four machine guns. The German losses on this sector were enormous. We continue our advance.

In the region of Podgacie, west of Czartorysk, the enemy succeeded in penetrating deeply into the forest, where he began to extend himself. The situation became very desperate, but by united efforts of all grades of our forces we succeeded in saving the situation. The whole region of the fighting was covered with enemy dead. We took as prisoners eight officers and captured two machine guns.

The Germans replied with a tremendous artillery fire and then launched a new attack. This also was repelled.

The artillery fire had been renewed to the north of Komarow. This attack was repulsed with great enemy losses.

The enemy had dropped two bombs on the railway station of Klevan, northwest of Rovno.

The German attack southwest of Volytza, north of Novo Alexiniec, has been repulsed. The fighting continues.

A counterattack near the village of Sienikowce failed. We drove the storming parties back to their trenches. The fighting became less violent toward the evening of the 3d.

BERLIN, Nov. 4. (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The text of the German statement with regard to fighting on the Russian front says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—The battle before Dvinsk and Garbunowka is still in progress. Mikulischki has been reconquered by us.

Army Group of General von Linsingen.—The Russians attempted to take by surprise the village of Kuchocka-Vola. They were ejected immediately. Russian attempts to reconquer lost positions west of Czartorysk failed. The number of prisoners taken in the fighting here has reached five officers and 1,117 soldiers. We also captured eleven machine guns.

General von Bothmer continues fighting near Sienikowce. The number of prisoners taken by him has reached 3,000.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication made public today says:

An attack by the Russians on the Stripa River sector continues. Attacks directed against our positions near Wisniowezyk and Burkanow collapsed before our obstacles in front of our trenches. Five hundred Russian dead were buried.

The severe fighting for the village of Sienikowce, north of Sieniawa, continues. The Austro-Hungarian and German troops have recaptured almost the whole of the village. The Russians captured on this sector numbered 3,000.

On the Lower Styr numerous enemy attacks also were repulsed.

In the fighting day before yesterday west of Czartorysk an army corps composed of troops from both armies captured five Russian officers and 1,117 men and eleven machine guns.

BULGARS REACH NISH OUTSKIRTS

Continued from Page 1.

pushing forward on both sides of the Kolnenik Mountain district north of Kraljevo. To the east thereof the Zakucavk-Peleo-Jagodina line has been crossed. The enemy is retreating east of the Morava, our troops following. Six hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

The army of General Boyadieff (Bulgarian) has taken Valekonje and Boljevac, on the Zalecar-Paracin high road, and is advancing from the Svaljig Kalafat, six miles northeast of Nish, has been taken by storm.

Following is the Austrian War Office report:

Attacks against the Montenegrin frontier positions continue. In the captured positions east of Bilek and south of Avtovac enemy attacks were repulsed. On the mountain of Bobija hand grenade fighting has developed.

Serbian resistance in the district of Kraguyevac and near Jagodina has collapsed and the enemy is retreating.

The Austro-Hungarian troops of the army of General von Koevess have advanced across the Pozega and communication between Uzice and the group fighting east of Vishegrad has been established.

Southwest of Canak we threw the enemy from the heights dominating the valley. Other Austro-Hungarian forces took the heights of Stollca and Lipnice Glavica, pressing back the Serbians to the Drobrja Ridge.

German troops have entered Jagodina. One Bulgarian column has advanced to Soljevec, southwest of Zalecar, and another column has captured the mountain of Lipnica, northwest of Nish. Attacks by the Bulgarians southwest of Pirot are gaining ground.

The latest official communication of the Bulgarian War Office issued in Sofia Tuesday last says:

Our troops continue the offensive on the road of Zaiecar-Paracin. They have occupied the town of Boljevac and reached the line of Val Akome-Kodrujevac in the valley of the Svrljiski and Timok. After bitter fighting we reached the lines of Kalafat, Prekophk, Prokoplje, and Planina Height.

According to the statements of prisoners, King Peter was present at the engagements on this front.

In the valley of the Vlassopinsca River the Serbians have been ejected from their positions. Our troops have occupied the line of Secenica-Brestovbol, capturing 600 prisoners.

There is no change in the situation on the other fronts.

The defeat inflicted on the Bulgarian centre by the Serbians, made known on Wednesday in the official statement issued at Berlin, is said by the Serbian War Office to have occasioned great losses to the Bulgarians and compelled them to retreat in disorder. The Serbian announcement, dated Nov. 1 and received by way of Paris yesterday, says:

The enemy attacked our northern front in force, especially our right wing, where fighting is still going on.

The enemy is advancing on Kraguyevac. Capture of this town by the Germans was announced on Monday. Our troops are retiring on positions south of this town.

On the eastern front the enemy attacked without success our positions south of the Morava. In the direction of the Nisava our left wing has had to retire before a superior force, while the centre of the enemy suffered great losses and is retiring in disorder in the direction of Bela Palanka.

The enemy made an attack toward the Timok, in the direction of Bollevac.

GERMANS DENY PEACE PROFFERS

Chancellor's Organ Scoffs at Holland Reports of His Alleged Terms.

VON BUELOW STILL FOR WAR

Ex-Chancellor Insists His Visit to Switzerland Has No Political Significance.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The laying of the ghost of peace that rises regularly during every big German offensive is again occupying the attention of the Berlin authorities and producing a crop of denials and assertions. There is no truth in the various reports filtering in through neutral channels that Germany is yearning for or even willing to talk peace.

Thus today's Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the Chancellor's organ, commenting on the report of The Hague Correspondence Bureau, which quoted an anonymous member of the Reichstag recently as saying that in a recent conference the Imperial Chancellor had stated that Germany's conditions of peace were the military and economic domination of Belgium by the Meuse line, the annexation of Courland and 30,000,000,000 marks ($7,500,000,000) indemnity, says:

"We do not know where The Hague Correspondence Bureau may have obtained its information, but must state that it is absolutely without foundation. The Chancellor has made no statements. It would have been premature, anyway, to talk of peace conditions now.

"If, despite our repeated denials, such reports that Germany feels the inclination or need to make peace continue to be strewn abroad, it leads to the conclusion that our enemies are making obvious and stupid attempts to raise courage in their own countries by representing Germany as yearning for peace."

In the light of the peace talk the following article in the Lokalanzeiger, which is considered the paper of court circles, must be read:

"Foreign, and particularly American, papers recently brought reports of what the Kaiser was alleged to have said to the American Ambassador at Gerard's recent audience.

"To ascertain the truth of these reports we got into communication with the American Embassy. The Ambassador requested our representative to make public the following statement:

"'It would be such an unusual thing as well as contrary to all etiquette if the Ambassador of a foreign power gave information to a third party about a conversation with the ruler of the State to which he is accredited that it is really superfluous to make a formal denial of this.

"'But in order that abroad as well as here there may not remain the slightest shadow of a doubt, I hereby authorize the Lokal-Anzeiger in my name to declare that to no one did I make even an intimation as to the contents of the conversation which the Kaiser had the goodness to have with me and that, therefore, everything that may have been published in foreign papers rests on pure fiction.'"

Von Buelow Denies a Peace Mission.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 4.—Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, informed The Associated Press today that he had not come to Switzerland on a peace mission. He declared Germany was resolved to continue the war to its conclusion, by arms.

The Prince made it clear that he was not going to Washington to see President Wilson nor to Madrid to see King Alfonso in relation to peace terms. Nor is the Prince engaged in such discussions with a Papal Delegate or anyone else.

In addition to disposing of these reports, Prince von Bülow said to the correspondent today: "The war must be fought out. At another time during the conversation he said: "Germany is united, and possesses every resource in material and, above all, in unity and resolve to continue the war to its conclusion by arms."

The Prince talked of various aspects of the war with considerable freedom, although stipulating that his views on these points must not be made public.

"For I am here as a private person," he explained, "and will not talk politics."

The only allusion on his part to American affairs was an expression of regret at the death of Herman Ridder of New York.

The Prince and Princess make trips daily by automobile to places of interest, usually in company with their close friend, Baron von Stockhammern of Munich, formerly Bavarian representative at the Vatican. The Prince appears to be in perfect health, untouched by the anxieties of war.

Persons in Lucerne who have had Prince von Bülow under observation during the eight days he has been in Lucerne are convinced he has conferred with no distinguished men, such as Mgr. Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland; Premier Salandra or Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, or former Premier Giolitti of Italy, each of whom has been reported at various times to have visited him. Neither has he seen Count Ehrensvard, Swedish Minister to Switzerland, who has been described as a leader in the supposed peace movement.

Italy Seeks No Peace.

ROME, Nov. 3, (via Paris, Nov. 4.)—Italy adhered to the agreement signed by the Allies at London on Sept. 5, 1915, not to make a separate peace, says The Messagero.

Italian opinion sees in the numerous references to possible peace an attempt to create in neutral countries an atmosphere favorable to peace, which might constitute a means for bringing pressure on the allied Governments.

The Italian press warns public opinion not to be deceived by such false hopes. The Tribuna asserts that it is in a position to say that the Entente Allies have certain guarantees that the Rome Cabinet will not be a party to such obscure combinations.

All the Rome newspapers agree in pointing out how ridiculous would such attempts be at the moment the union of the Allies had been drawn closer, without taking into account the renewed victorious military activity."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—At the Italian Embassy today this statement was issued:

"The Italian Embassy has been instructed to deny most emphatically that any kind of attempt has been made by the Italian Government to discuss peace."

Peace Congress in Sweden?

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Some of the Swedish provincial journals say the Swedish Government will soon convene a peace congress at The Hague or at Malmo, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

SPAIN JOINS THE RUSH TO BUY OUR MUNITIONS

Government Ship, Now Loading Here, Will Return for More Cargoes of War Goods.

Arms, ammunition, and machinery for making war munitions will soon be loaded on the Spanish Government transport Almirante Lobo, tied to the North River pier at the foot of Fiftieth Street. From the stern of the vessel flies the Spanish Admiralty flag, while Spanish marines, armed with rifles, pace the deck on guard. Sand ballast is being cleared from the hold to make room for the war cargo.

The presence of the vessel in this port was explained yesterday by the Spanish Consul General, F. Xavier de Salas, by the statement that the Spanish Government can no longer purchase its military supplies in Europe and is therefore forced to seek them in the United States. Owing to the extremely high freight rates, he explained, the Government decided to send its own vessel rather than to charter a freight steamer.

DR. GRENFELL GOING TO WAR

Will Joint a Red Cross Unit and Work in France.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 4.—Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, the "Pastor of Labrador," who is here attending the Medical Missionary Conference, announced today that he would leave soon with the Harvard unit of Red Cross workers, for active service in France.

Dr. Grenfell will spend his missionary furlough working in some French or British hospital. He spoke here today on his work in Labrador to a large audience of mission workers from all over the world.



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MEN with an American wrapper but European filler worship "Imported," though red-white-and-blue Americans, who believe that, if "Made in U. S. A.," it's *made better*, are usually right.

Adler's Gloves, the proudest handiwork of American knives and needles, outstyle and outwear the foreign.

Adler's Tan Cape Gloves, light or dark shades; plain or embroidered backs; wash like linen; **$1.15, $1.50, $2, $2.50.**

Adler's Gray Mocha Gloves; plain backs, spear backs or embroidered backs—**$1.50, $2, $2.50.**

Adler's Women's Mannish Gloves in White, Tan or Gray—**$1.15, $1.50, $1.65, $2.**

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

SERBS UNDAUNTED BY THEIR DEFEATS

Continued from Page 1.

swift and unfaltering. And this little level-headed, pain-troubled soldier holding to his task with the sublimity of courage, ceaselessly watches a front nearly equal to that guarded by the legions of the Czar.

I went north into Serbia by the last train through before the Bulgarians cut the line, and at midnight, Oct. 18, I left Kraguyevac for the front, being allowed during my stay to be with the front line of the Shoumadia division. That division is composed of men of the Morava Valley the garden of Serbia, and is commanded by Colonel Bugidor Terzitch. This is the flower of the Serbian army, a division which never before in all its fine history retreated. Its commander is one of the heroes of Kumanovo, and a soldier who has seen perhaps more service in the Balkans than any other military leader. While with this division I gathered a fairly complete story of the German attack.

The great bulk of the attacking force is Germans on the Danube line, where Field Marshal von Mackensen, the Kaiser's famous and favorite General, opened his campaign on Oct. 5. The Emperor told a Balkan diplomat some little time ago that he would do the brave Serbs the honor of sending his best General against them. Soon Mackensen found he was up against the most serious piece of work he had had to do in war. Never, indeed, was a line of battle so gallantly and stubbornly defended. Against Rahm three furious attacks had to be directed before success was achieved. Semendria held out against three onslaughts, and only succumbed to the hellish artillery fire with which the fourth was accompanied. To obtain a footing at Zabrijle three attacks were necessary. All these efforts resulted in heavy losses to the Germans, and compelled Mackensen to send an urgent request for reinforcements.

Belgrade Bombardment Appalling.

At Belgrade the bombardment commenced Oct. 5. From behind Zemlifi batteries of 42 centimeter guns rained hell on the city, the huge shells throwing up debris to the height of the five-story houses. Every square yard of the city was systematically searched by machine gun fire. When crowds of refugees were streaming out of the city German airmen appeared and dropped bombs on them. But there was no panic.

Until that rain of death and terror attack after attack on the city itself was driven back, but at last the enemy gained a footing.

Then the most formidable part of the Germans' task began. They had to win the capital street by street. It is no exaggeration to say they had to pay a price for every paving stone. Prisoners have told me it was appalling work. Every street corner seemed to be a citadel. On Oct. 8 the street fighting continued fiercely, and before the Germans were masters of Belgrade and the Danube the city was a ghastly mass of smoldering ruins, strewn in the grimmest horror with a covering of dead.

Here is a little story which shows the heroic spirit of the Serbian people. Near Palanka I met a little comitadji of 13 years, who in his street, Emperor Duchan Street, with five comrades and a supply of hand grenades, kept a German company at bay for two hours. He had three shrapnel wounds, but was smiling and eager to fight again. His chief promoted him Corporal on the field of battle.

Once in possession of the city the Germans opened a terrible fire on the Serbian positions behind it. The lines of trenches were searched one by one with a fire of fiendish accuracy. Facing Belgrade and Semendria the river bank was often a long continuing line of flame, but the capture of the hills behind the two places named was also frightfully expensive business. Every one had to be covered with dead to be won, and, indeed, after twelve days of violent onslaught Mackensen had succeeded in obtaining little more than a foothold on the southern side of the river.

Drina Fighting Equally Fierce.

On the Drina front he found his task equally heavy. Time after time the attacking forces were driven back with appalling losses. Captain Milanomanovitch, who was wounded in that region, told me the Germans at times were staggered by the opposition they encountered. In the encounter in which he was wounded the Germans launched a force of 500 men across the river. Not a single man of that body returned alive.

After about ten days of severe fighting Mackensen concentrated his forces on positions beyond Belgrade and Semendria, his object evidently being to drive south from the former place to Kraguyevac, important on account of its arsenal, while the Semendria army was to ascend the Morava Valley, the historic highway to Europe by which the Turks invaded Hungary in their progress to the gates of Vienna. This army was evidently intended to join hands with the Bulgarians, and their united forces were to turn the Serbian right while the Belgrade army enveloped the Serbian left.

On Oct. 18 at Malakrehna, south of Semendria, after showering 10,000 shells on the Serb position, the enemy took it. No sooner were they in possession, however, than a strong force of Serbian infantry, which had been concealed in a forest, attacked and drove the Germans out of the position they had dearly won. While the enemy retreated Serbian cavalry got in among them and did heavy execution, the enemy leaving three guns on the field. The German left had to retire six kilometers as a result. On the same evening, however, the enemy advanced again in great force and partially made good the loss of ground.

On the 19th the Germans took Ralja, south of Belgrade, and the height of Avalla was also captured by them after heavy fighting extending from Oct. 18 to Oct. 19, on which day the enemy's most serious efforts were put forth in this direction.

Meanwhile in the Morava Valley progress was equally difficult and on Oct. 19 the German advance lines were no further south than the line extending from north of Lubejevo Bridge eastward to slightly north of Poscharevacz. The German line, when I reached the front on the morning of Tuesday, Oct 19, extended in a rough circle from Belgrade round by Ralja and Avella to points slightly north of the Morava ward to slightly north of Poscharevac. To gain that strip of territory the Germans had to struggle for just two weeks.

I motored north from Aealanka to the neighborhood of Asanja, where Colonel Terzitch's division was holding a position, and I was allowed to proceed to the front line in full view of the German advance. It was a most imposing spectacle that was to be seen in that angle of the Danube and Morava. The far front was the purply blue mountains of Hungary, their dark sides lit up with the constant lurid flare of Germany's heavy artillery.

An extraordinary feature of the vision before my eyes was that ten kilometers or so away I could see the Danube. Mackensen's murderous machinery had been battering away for weeks and still the Serbian forces could see the river in the blue distance. That indicated the full measure of the German General's costly success. From my viewpoint, a little hill called Ossole, I could plainly see the position of the German artillery. Ralja and Avella heights were plainly visible during the morning.

Hills Blown to Pieces.

Two heights nearer at hand, Etichaelovac, on my right, and Verbovac, on my left, on both of which the Serbians were in position, had been subjected to perhaps one of the most appalling deluges of shells of all sizes that the war has yet seen. An officer who had clung with his men to Verbovac till it was folly to stay longer, told me the hill and its neighbor were simply blown out of existence in the end. From fair green hills they were altered to shapeless masses of iron shard, on which nothing could live.

The hills in possession of the Germans, the retreat of the Shoumadia division and of those to the right and left became necessary, and on the afternoon of the 19th I saw this movement carried out with a coolness and calmness which make it one of the finest feats of war.

The men of the Morava, fighting on and for their own fair, beloved corner of earth, were more than magnificent. A long line of victories has made them a superb fighting force, but in this steady, stubborn, cool retreat they rose superior to all their splendid battle traditions.

The Germans were throwing out forces to right and left. Their cavalry was advancing across the plain and artillery from the farther side of the river was searching the woods in front of the advancing forces. Tall columns of shell fumes sprang up in eerie fashion among trees like figures on a chess board. Various sections of the Shoumadia division moved their guns and thundered in reply. Slowly, slowly, yard after yard, the ground was yielded, one section after another supporting its neighbor into safety.

To say that the men of the Morava were as cool as on parade does not adequately describe their spirit. They were infinitely cooler. They were as gay as on a holiday. They knew they had done their duty and were doing it. They knew that as a result they had so hampered the Germans' advance that if its progress became no more rapid the German plan was foiled, and that at such a rate Mackensen would take months to carry out his scheme, and in those months succor from the south would wreck him. How steadfastly that Serbian battleline moved south to its new position.

As I watched, the Germans took Poscharevac, and a cloud of dust far on the left told of the blowing up by the Serbs of Lubejevo Bridge.

Said a Serbian Colonel to me when the time came to leave my position, "we shall see Serbian mud do something more for us."

Co-respondent's Narrow Escape.

On leaving the front lines for Palanka I had an exciting personal adventure. While my motor car was moving south from Ossole I suddenly discovered a force of German cavalry astride the road by which I had come. Enemy artillery was dropping a curtain of fire over our heads, and it was not until my car was within 500 yards of the Germans that I noticed it was running into a trap. The chauffeur quickly turned into a side road and the shelter of woods. A few minutes later the German gunners noticed the car, accompanied now by a second, which they thought contained the staff, and opened with shrapnel fire. The shells burst with the greatest accuracy right in the middle of the road, raining death on refugees and soldiers. Nearer and nearer the grim cloudbursts came until when the car stopped to pick up wounded soldiers a shell burst within 150 yards. Luckily the gunners stopped their fire with that shot.

Near Palanaka I visited the headquarters of Colonel Terzitch, who received me in a most cordial manner and bade me stay to dinner with him in the dim candle-lit schoolroom.

"I wish you would tell the people of the outside world," he said, when I left, "that Serbia will keep on fighting during all these dark days, for we hope always to be worthy of the valuable friendship of the great nations allied in the cause of freedom and right."

To sum up my story of the operations on the northern front I may say that the little that has been won has been gained solely by almost unbelievable artillery strength. It has been established that Mackensen's army does not consist of more than 150,000 men, but it is provided with artillery which would be considered ample were his army composed of a million men. Into Belgrade alone 50,000 shells were poured.

It is interesting as showing that Germany is getting toward the end of her resources in men and that the German army is a scratch force gathered together from all quarters. I have spoken with prisoners who had come from the Flanders, French, Italian, and Russian fronts, and from garrisons in Germany, and throughout the conquered territory. Many of the prisoners are men of 18 years, who left their homes but a few months ago, and it is an army fighting without reserves. The progress Mackensen has made has involved a cost out of all proportion to the results obtained and is hopelessly behind expectations. Had the Bulgarians not entered the war the German army would never have crossed the river, and it was only the German attack which permitted the Bulgarians to succeed to the extent they have done.

Battles on the Bulgar Front.

On Oct. 24 I reached the headquarters of General Boyievitch, commanding before Uskub. There I learned of the valiant way in which the Serbian Army had faced its toes on the eastern front.

The Bulgarians attacked at four points. The most northerly was toward Vranja. Two divisions and a half advanced from Kustendel to Egri Palanka, while two divisions came by way of Saravoslo and Berovo toward the Kochenik Pass. From Strumitza two regiments advanced. The forces facing the Bulgarians consisted of two divisions at reduced strength, many men having only just come to the colors, but all acquitted themselves like veterans.

In many encounters the Serbs were outnumbered by as many as five to one. This was the case in the violent eleven days' battle which raged before Uskub. For the greater part of that struggle the contending armies were at a distance of only two hundred yards from one another and hand-to-hand encounters were frequent, with heavy losses on both sides. The Serbs in the end were compelled to fall back behind Uskub, and for some time before the Bulgarians entered comitadjis on both sides kept up a hot fight in the town.

"Every officers entered Uskub on the evening of Oct. 23, and the next morning the battle was resumed on the western side of the town. There, too, in face of vastly superior forces the Serbs put up a magnificent fight.

"Yesterday I had another regiment," said an officer wounded in the encounter there to me, "we could have rushed the Bulgarians out of the town, so very much better were the fighting qualities of our men."

After dies, too, the Serbians performed wonders of valor. Heavy fighting took place in the town itself when the Bulgarians occupied the part on the eastern bank. That was Oct. 22. But on the following day they were turned out of it by a dashing attack by the Serbs, who were, however, too weak to hold the position in face of heavy reinforcements.

Another fierce encounter took place at Stratzi, where the Bulgarians used armored motor cars.

All along the line the fighting, indeed, has been of the most ferocious description, and so little would have turned the scale in the Serbians' favor.

For the gallant Serbs these have been terrible days, but they have no misgiving as to the result.

At Pristina I met Colonel Tvetkovitch, who had been constantly under fire for a fortnight. In that time his hair had been turned from black to gray.

I reached here last evening at a late hour. The horizon in the direction of Prilep is lighted up by the constant flare of cannon.

Just before the dispatch of this message I learn authoritatively that the Serbs have evacuated Katchenik Pass and that the Bulgarian offensive south from Veles is directed against Prilep, between which points the Serbians have so far repulsed the invaders, inflicting heavy losses. From Uskub the Bulgarians are advancing on Prizrend.

Allies Landing Daily.

SALONIKI, Nov. 3.—I have just arrived here. Serbians are fighting most gallantly in the region northeast of Prilep. The day before yesterday they repulsed the Bulgarians with very heavy losses. The enemy yesterday resumed the attack and the latest official information is to the effect the Serbians are holding their own.

The landing of the allied troops still continues with regularity and in increasing numbers. The British forces have now formed their own front west from Lobrovo, thus relieving the French in that region. The French are moving north from Krivoiak. The Bulgarians are opposing them with a fairly considerable fire, which, however, is doing little damage.

In the other theatres of operations the Serbs are retreating slowly and doggedly. Their armies are intact and the retreat is permitting of concentrations which may enable them to strike an effective blow should a favorable opportunity offer, which is not unlikely.

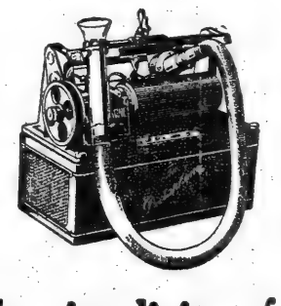
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WHITLOCK AS KING IN BELGIANS' MINDS

Capt. Lucey of Relief Commission Says Minister Is Revered Next to Monarch.

SERVICES BEYOND COMPUTE

His Personality Has Impressed the Germans No Less Than Conquered People.

"The most powerful figure in Belgium today, so far as the Belgian people still in that devastated country are concerned, is Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels," said yesterday Captain J. F. Lucey, President of the Lucey Manufacturing Corporation and former officer in the United States Army. It was Captain Lucey who organized in Belgium the relief machine which has fed millions of destitute persons. He went on:

"The Belgians hold for him a reverence and affection as great as that which they entertain for their heroic King. When he leaves the stricken country, as it is now stated that he will on leave of absence, it will be over the protest of every loyal Belgian man, woman, and child in the conquered territory, to whom he has become the great American friend who, in the most perilous hours of the country's history, has never failed them."

No one in this country was more surprised than Captain Lucey when he read that Mr. Whitlock was about to leave Belgium on a two months' leave of absence. He did not say whether he thought the leave of absence was to be permanent, or whether the vacation might be an aftermath of Mr. Whitlock's efforts to save the life of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse, recently executed by the Germans.

"What Whitlock tried to do for poor Miss Cavell," said Captain Lucey, "is only what he did at the beginning of the war for the Germans themselves. I know what I am telling you is true when I say that at the beginning of the invasion of Belgium and prior to the occupation of Brussels many Germans owed their lives to the courage and tactfulness of Brand Whitlock, coupled with the influence that he had with the Belgian people. But for his intervention many Germans would have lost their lives. Some of them he saved by giving them refuge in the American Legation.

"If Whitlock is to leave Belgium, it will be a great misfortune to all concerned, Germans in Belgium as well as the Belgians themselves. It might even be disastrous, at least very embarrassing, to the German Army itself, as Whitlock's influence with the Belgians is so great that he, more than any other living man, is able to keep them out of trouble. On more than one occasion it has been the advice and influence of the American Minister that has prevented deplorable conflicts and avoided additional bloodshed in that unhappy country."

"As you know?" replied Captain Lucey in answer to a request to tell the story of Mr. Whitlock in Belgium, "I am pledged, because of my connection with the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, not to discuss the war or the conditions in Belgium other than as they apply to relief activities, and it certainly is not my intention to say anything that would reflect upon any one, German or Belgian, in Belgium. However, I believe that the American people have the right to know something about the ideals and character of the splendid man who is their representative at Brussels, and who is taking such an important part in this great European struggle so far as it concerns the country to which he is accredited.

"I worked, almost from the beginning of hostilities, in the interest of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and that work was performed under the orders and instructions of Mr. Whitlock. Until I went to Belgium, at the request of Ambassador Page, to undertake the organization of the Belgian relief work, I had never met Whitlock. I had pictured in my mind the kind of man he was. I conceived that a man who could be elected Mayor of a middle Western town like Toledo must be of considerable strength, physically and otherwise.

Mr. Whitlock's Personality.

"Then I met him. He had all the courage, all the determination, the bigness of heart, and the unaffected charm that I had pictured him as having, but otherwise he was the very opposite of the type I had conceived. Whitlock must be nearing 45 years of age, although he could easily pass for 35. He is fairly tall, slenderly built, and is a man of great culture and refinement, all of which is indicated by the fact that one of the main reasons of his acceptance of the Belgian post was to take advantage of the opportunity to write.

"There are so many instances with which I am personally familiar which go to indicate the character of this remarkable American that I think it may not be out of place to tell you one or two of them.

"For instance, I remember that last New Year's Day it was the expressed wish of the leading citizens of Brussels that every Belgian in that city should make it a point to call at the American Legation some time during that day and pay his respects to the American Minister. In some way or other Whitlock found out what was in the air and he immediately realized that what was intended to be a graceful compliment might turn out to be a very unwise thing. So he decided to do what he could to prevent it.

Discouraged Proposed Tribute.

"Whitlock sought the leading citizens and pointed out to them that what was intended would surely congest the streets, that the gathering might be misunderstood and might even result in riot and bloodshed. He made a special request that the people be dissuaded from showing their respect to the American flag and to himself in the manner proposed.

"Whitlock's wishes in the matter were hurriedly made known, but notwithstanding this more than 3,000 Belgians called at the legation and left their cards. Some of the names were written on pasteboard, some on notepaper, and others included the calling cards of Belgian nobles.

"It was my special privilege to open up the transportation, for relief purposes, from Holland into Belgium. I established my headquarters in Brussels as the central point from which to perfect the distributing arrangements from the provinces and communes to the homes of the needy. This was a big job, and to aid me I had about thirty young Americans, all Rhodes scholars from Oxford. These young fellows were of the right sort, and were willing to go up against even the firing line. But they needed advice and encouragement, and so I called them all togeter and got Mr. Whitlock to talk to them. When the meeting ended those boys were ready to attempt the impossible. As a matter of fact, that is about what they did. And they accomplished almost impossible things.

"When it is necessary to display courage Whitlock will never be found wanting. Take, for instance, his refusal to leave the American Legation when the invading Germans neared Brussels. That Brussels was saved is, in the opinion of all Belgians and also people of other nationalities, due to the great influence of Whitlock with the Belgian authorities. It was the intention of the authorities of Brussels to resist the Germans, and it was Whitlock who went to Burgomaster Max and pointed out the folly of such resistance. He finally persuaded the authorities that it would be senseless, and so Brussels was saved.

Refused Safer Quarters.

"When they tried to get Whitlock to desert the legation and seek safety in the middle of the city he refused, and said he would take his chances where he was. The legation is not in what was then the safest section. For his services in saving Brussels King Albert thanked Whitlock. There is no doubt in the opinion of those who ought to know that what Whitlock did saved Brussels from the fate that befell Louvain.

"One of Whitlock's great worries is the insistence of American tourists, who do not find it very difficult to get into Brussels, but who, once they are there, find it a very difficult matter to get out again. Immediately they become a care upon the legation.

"At a general meeting of representatives of every province in Belgium, when we were discussing the pro rata and final method of distribution of food supplies, it was deemed necessary by the commission's representative to have Whitlock present as a restraining influence upon the convention. There were great differences of opinion between the various political parties in Belgium as to how the work should be carried out. This seems trivial to the Norman mind, but the Belgian people were not normal at that time. It was anticipated that there would be considerable confusion at this meeting. You will understand that it was absolutely necessary that the Americans should have the co-operation of all Belgian factions, otherwise how could fifty men distribute food to 7,500,000? There had been considerable discussion before the arrival of the American Minister. Every point was debated at great length. Upon the entrance of the Minister every man stood while the Chairman read an address of welcome to him and of thanks to the American people for their generosity. It was expected that Mr. Whitlock would make some rather extensive remarks. Instead of that he made just a few simple statements, saying he had come there simply to observe the meeting and to take his place alongside of the Chairman and listen to the reading of his program, which he knew had been carefully worked out and had the sanction and approval of the American commission. The result was wonderful. There was not a speech made thereafter, and there was not a dissenting voice to the program which we had submitted.

"Whitlock is extremely exacting as to the conduct of the Americans in Belgium. He compels every representative to sign a statement to the effect that he will not write or communicate in any way with any one regarding the conditions in Belgium. This order is carried out so strictly that members of the commission do not even discuss among themselves the war. As Whitlock expresses it, 'you must for the time put aside the war and devote your time to humanity.'

DENIES POLITICAL MOVE IN WHITLOCK'S RETURN

State Department's Answer to Rumors of His Vice Presidential Ambitions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The State Department today took pains to show its resentment of published statements that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, was returning to this country for political reasons. It was flatly denied that there was any political significance whatever in his return, and the statement was repeated that Mr. Whitlock was to come home on account of the condition of his health. There have been reports that he was favored by the Wilson Administration for nomination as the Democratic candidate for Vice President, and also that he would be put forward as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

A new issue has been injected into the Cavell-Whitlock case. It is a phase of the German allegation that the British Government was guilty of bad faith in having changed the reports made by the American Minister in regard to Miss Cavell's execution in such a way as to reflect upon officials of the German military government in the conquered portion of Belgium.

According to statements made in a semi-authoritative way at the State Department today, Minister Whitlock's reports, which were published by the British Government, were sent by him to Ambassador Page "for his information." Although it was not so stated by department officials who were willing to talk on the subject, their remarks suggested that Mr. Whitlock had not intended that his reports to Ambassador Page should be given to the press.

Secretary Lansing has received from Mr. Whitlock a separate report concerning the circumstances of Miss Cavell's execution which is marked "confidential," and for that reason the State Department is unwilling to give it to the public, although acknowledging that it is in substantial accord with a previous unofficial published version.

This report, which is of considerable length, was cabled by Mr. Whitlock and was received at the State Department last Sunday. In it Mr. Whitlock says that the German authorities in Brussels were displeased over the publication through the British Foreign Office of his report to Ambassador Page. One objection on their part was that names of German officials were mentioned in connection with the efforts of Mr. Whitlock, the Spanish Minister, and Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation, to win clemency for Miss Cavell. Mr. Whitlock acknowledges that in making a report to Mr. Page he had not intended that it should be published.

It was explained at the department that the report received by cable from Minister Whitlock was not identical with that which he made to Ambassador Page. The second report does not include the text of the correspondence with reference to the efforts to obtain mercy for Miss Cavell, but is Mr. Whitlock's personal narrative of all that took place in connection with the persistent effort of the Spanish and American diplomatic representatives to prevent her execution.

ITALIANS RENEW DRIVE.

Vienna Says Their Offensive Is Everywhere Repulsed.

ROME, Nov. 4.—The official statement of the Italian General Headquarters tonight says:

In the mountainous part of the theatre of operations thick and persistent fogs paralyze the action of our artillery. Bold strokes attempted by enemy infantry against our troops occupying Enguiso (Bezzeca Basin and Malga Zureg) south of the depression at Loppio, were energetically frustrated.

An attempt by the enemy to gain possession of Fontafel, in the Felia Valley, also failed.

Along the Isonzo front the struggle continued vigorously yesterday. After clearing the trenches at Zagora of bodies of the enemy which filled them, that important locality was fortified more solidly and retained, notwithstanding fresh attacks.

On the heights northwest of Gorizia, especially around Oslavia, we fought stubbornly, with varied success, for the possession of positions which our infantry is pressing closer and closer. We took 132 prisoners, three of whom were officers.

On the Carso the enemy, supported by an elaborate system of trenches and numerous well-hidden batteries, disputes foot by foot the dogged progress of our infantry.

The ever-increasing activity of the Nabresina Railroad shows that reinforcements are being hurried up to resist the growing pressure of our troops.

Yesterday alternating bold attacks with sapping, which was rendered more difficult by a torrential rain, we stormed trenches, taking 100 prisoners, three of whom were officers, and two machine guns and war material.

During a tempest on the night of the 2d and 3d one of our dirigibles bombarded enemy encampments on the Plain of Gorizia. Although it was discovered by light rockets and searchlights and was subjected to an uninterrupted shell fire our dirigible returned unscathed.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office tonight issued the following report of the operations in the Italian theatre of war:

The Italian attacks against the bridgehead of Gorizia and the neighboring sector continue. Yesterday most severe attacks were directed against Zagora and Podgora Heights and Monte San Michele. The enemy everywhere was again repulsed. Fighting is still going on in some trenches east of Tredinwo.

UDINE, Italy, Nov. 4.—Austrian prisoners who are still passing through Udine from the scene of the late conflicts testify to the special efforts made by their army to repulse the long expected Italian offensive. A large proportion of the men are Poles and Hungarians withdrawn from the Russian front. There are many quite young and elderly soldiers among the captured, who comprise men from every nationality under Austrian rule.

FAIL TO PAY BELGIUM FOR SEIZED GOODS

Antwerp Chamber of Commerce Says Germans Owe $12,000,000 for Supplies.

BUT ENFORCE WAR LEVY

Berlin Charged with Violating Agreement to Settle Promptly All Requisition Claims.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp has issued a report written by its President, E. Castelein, to the members of the permanent deputation which represents the chamber before the Belgian Government, outlining the steps which the Belgian provinces took to pay the German war levy of 480,000,000 francs, ($96,000,000.) The report says:

"The Belgian provinces have just paid the German administration the ninth monthly installment of the war levy of 480,000,000 francs. They have up to date actually paid out 360,000,000 francs, of which 45,000,000 are to be credited to 60,000,000 imposed specially, with the guarantee given by the German authorities in December, 1914, that indemnity for requisitioned merchandise, or merchandise which would still be requisitioned en bloc, would be paid as soon as possible in currency, in commercial bills of exchange, or in credits on German banks. It therefore remains to our provinces, in order to free our country completely from the heavy burden imposed upon her after four months of invasion and devastation, to make monthly payments for September, October, and November, 1915—that is, another 120,000,000, of which 15,000,000 are on account of the 60,000,000 special imposition in exchange for the guarantee of prompt payment for requisitioned goods.

"These facts show that for the last nine months Belgium has most scrupulously met the engagements made in her name at the time of the convention relating to war contributions. This convention is, however, of an entirely reciprocal character. Moreover, if Belgium has fulfilled her obligations, the German allegation is very much behind with theirs, which is shown clearly by the facts gathered by the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce and from the general commercial world of Antwerp—facts which it is my duty to lay before you gentlemen in all sincerity and with due deference and loyalty.

How Goods Were Seised.

"I had the honor to send you on March 19, last, a duplicate report which I addressed to the Intercommunal Commission on the subject of requisitions en masse which had been imposed on the trade of Antwerp. These requisitions reached an enormous figure, embracing the total amount of stocks in our warehouses and stores accumulated there at the time of the occupation of our town by German troops. These requisitioned goods were for the most part removed from the town during the months of November and December by virtue of might which is greater than right, with the minimum of formality, without any regard to the rights of the owners or holders, without any previous agreement as to the price of the sale. The actual figures of the requisitions, of which I have been able to get details only regarding raw merchandise, this then representing the major part of our imports, have reached or passed 85,000,000 francs. Five months more have passed since I described the situation in my report of March without the smallest improvement in that situation. Payments received since then do not represent a tenth part of the sums still owing. May I also persuade myself to call these so-called 'payments,' advances representing some thirty to fifty per cent of bills, advances made by credits in marks payable at the Reichsbank, recoverable three months after the conclusion of peace and the payment of which on maturity involves the parties in the risks of exchange to an extent which can be appreciated by all.

"In short, on bases within the limits of my report of March, giving an approximate round value to goods removed from shipping and transport houses, (which I was not able to do before,) I can assert that from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 francs, ($12,000,000 to $14,000,000,) for requisitions remain to be paid—requisitions which include nothing but merchandise coming from the various principal sources of commerce of Antwerp. I excluded from my calculations everything relating to the industrial world, factory buildings and yards. I have no facts or authority in this quarter, which is not within the domain of the Chamber of Commerce, but it is general knowledge that here, too, the requisitions have been considerable and should represent in sum total a great number of millions. I shall allow myself to call them to your attention because the interests involved therein have as much right to be included, from the point of view of reparation, which it is beyond all justice, beyond humanity, to delay any longer."

M. Castelein then reviews a series of acts and formal engagements by which the German and Belgians regulated the matter of requisitions, saying that at first the Germans made many requisitions forcibly in a summary manner. Then, in December, the war levy was fixed at 35,000,000 francs monthly for a series of twelve months. The Belgians accepted this figure after long hesitation, and after obtaining a formal promise of prompt settlement of the requisitions the sum was raised to 40,000,000, with prompt settlement stipulated. On January 9, 1915, Governor General von Bissing confirmed this agreement, the report sets forth, and the promise was made that a body of Belgian business men would be appointed to reach a solution of the problem of payment for irregular requisitions. M. Castelein continues:

"Of all this, gentlemen, nothing has materialized. No commission was appointed at Antwerp, and with few exceptions the requisitions were not paid for."

Whole Plan Changed.

M. Castelein says that in April, through promises made by Senator Strand, President of the German civil administration, it looked as if a solution would be reached, but when the settlement dragged the Senator informed him that the scheme was being recast in Berlin, and that this would take three weeks. A commission was finally organized in Berlin, apparently, according to M. Castelein, to take the place of the promised Antwerp body. This commission prepared questions described as of an inquisitorial character and gave some relatively insignificant advances, finally leaving the question in the state described at the beginning of the report.

M. Castelein maintained that the procedure adopted in Berlin made a complicated thing out of what should have been the simple business transaction of paying for goods which had been seized. He asserts that the time is now ripe to demand of the Germans a fulfillment of their side of the contract, and he argues that liability, citing Article 52 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, which he declares obligates Germany to repay requisitions even without a formal undertaking such as the Belgians signed with them.

"Lastly," he adds, "we have not only a claim under The Hague Convention and international law, but also especially under the simple law—that superior law regarding the word of honor given, which is hedged in everywhere with such a character of inviolability that for precise and clearly determined objects, such as is the case here, one honors one's self by recognizing and religiously observing it, even between enemies, even on the battlefield."

After stating that the report has the full approval of the Chamber of Commerce, M. Castelein states that no line of procedure is recommended, but he is convinced that the members of the deputation will take a resolute attitude for enforcement of the Belgian claims, "with the consciousness of defending something of the national heritage at the same time that you will serve the cause of justice and right."

GERMANS SAY ASQUITH CONFESSES IMPOTENCE

News Agency Comments on Speech as Full of Excuses and Avowals of Mistakes.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today made public the following concerning the speech of Herbert H. Asquith, the British Premier, in the House of Commons on Tuesday:

"Prime Minister Asquith's speech, which for several days before it was delivered has been announced with much ado by all the English, French, and other allied papers, turns out to have been a collection of flat truisms and glittering generalities. Mr. Asquith, by bashfully repeating that his speech was no defense, merely proves that he feels he is in the position of a defendant who throws himself upon the mercy of the court.

"Mr. Asquith's intention apparently was to demonstrate to the English and allied nations how much England had done in the war, but, since he was unable to show how much England had achieved in the war, he merely pointed out the efficiency of the Central Powers and their successes.

"Mr. Asquith solemnly stated that the Germans had not advanced on the western front, which, translated into plain language, means that the much-exalted Anglo-French offensive failed completely. Is he unaware of the fact that the question may be asked, Where is the English Navy, which is several times superior in number of ships to the German Navy?

"Mr. Asquith's sleight-of-hand, however, is unable to juggle away England's critical financial position, and, although he tries smoothly to slide over this confession, nobody in the world will be deceived by his words nor by the awkward explanations given for the utter faiure of the Entente Powers' diplomacy in the Balkans, where the much-advertised English protection of small neutral States was justly valued and answered by the small Balkan nations.

"Mr. Asquith's speech, which, as he nimbly confesses, was made under a clouded sky, is a strange mixture of commonplace facts, excuses, disguised avowals of shortcomings, and juggling with statistics. As the entire German press points out, the speech has caused observers of the war to reach the conclusion that Mr. Asquith indirectly made it in order to acknowledge the superior force of England's enemies and to confess his own inability to deal effectively with the present problems."

FRENCH REGAIN PART OF MASSIGES TRENCHES

Retrieve All of Wednesday's Losses, But Are Forced Out at Several Points.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Fierce fighting for the possession of the trenches near Massiges in Champagne captured yesterday by the Germans continued today. The French at first drove the enemy from the ground gained the day before, but were forced to retire at several points in the face of German counterattacks. Violent artillery actions occurred in Belgium, Artois, south of the Somme, and in the Vosges.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

In Belgium our artillery has directed on the enemy positions in the region of Lombaertzyde a prolonged bombardment, and shelled effectively the German batteries, which replied against our trenches.

Violent artillery actions have likewise taken place in Artois, in the sector of the Givenchy wood, and to the south of the Somme, in the region of Beuvraignes and Cessier.

In Champagne the struggle continued throughout the day with greater activity in the region of the Chausson farm, between Hill 199 and Maisons de Champagne. We at first drove the enemy completely from the last sections of our advanced trench, which he still held as the result of yesterday's fighting. At the end of the day a new attack of extreme violence permitted him to gain a footing at several points on some fronts very limited in extent and without depth. One other attack against our sector at "La Courtine" was completely repulsed.

In the Vosges the artillery duel was resumed in the region of Violu, and at the same time there took place a very spirited struggle with trench guns.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

There occurred last night spirited fighting with hand grenades in the trenches on the Lille highway, to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast. At the same time there was going on in this region violent artillery fighting.

In the Champagne district, not far from the Chausson farm, a prompt and energetic counterattack made it possible for us to reoccupy yesterday evening the major part of certain portions of advanced trenches which had been captured by some German detachments. The enemy was driven from these positions in spite of a most desperate resistance, in which he made use of jets of liquid fire.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The night and morning were calm. During the afternoon the enemy batteries and aeroplanes displayed some activity, particularly in the sector between Nieuport and Dixmude.

The German official statement says:

North of Massiges the Germans stormed a large trench along a front of 800 yards. Only two French officers, among them a major, and twenty-five soldiers were made prisoners. The rest of the occupants of the position were dead.



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RUSSIA HAS CALLED ALL MEN IN SIBERIA

Vladivostok Has Lost Quarter of Its Population and Business Is Much Hampered.

CHINESE WORK ON DOCKS

But Women Are Training to Take Clerical Posts—Gloom Among Departing Reservists.

VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Before the great European war began Vladivostok had more than 100,000 inhabitants. Today its population is less than 75,000, so heavy have been the calls of the Russian army upon the men of Eastern Siberia.

The latest summons will take 10,000 from Vladivostok alone. These new recruits are being sent away at the rate of 1,000 a day. Many of them are badly needed in Vladivostok to help take care of the war supplies, which are glutting the port. But the call of the army in unqualified. Trained and untrained men alike of military age, men of all classes, are being sent away daily to interior Siberia, where they will go into training, replacing others now ready to go to the front.

Russia has such a great number of men that all of them are not compelled to undergo military training. Exceptions were made in the case of an only son in a family, as well as under other special conditions, but now all males in Siberia are called out. More than 100 were taken by this call from a single firm in Vladivostok. Many of the American concerns with offices here have lost virtually their entire Russian office forces.

Retail and wholesale establishments have such reduced forces that through a general agreement all the larger places of business close at the luncheon hour, not having men enough left to arrange reliefs at mealtime. Women are being trained for positions for which they are fitted, preference being given to wives of men called to the front.

Koreans and Chinese are coming into Vladivostok to replace dock laborers called to the war. Virtually all the heavy work on the docks is now being done by them, but they are so unskilled that there is much uneasiness as to the effect the removal of the better trained Russians will have on the handling of war supplies.

The Russian Government was slow to call out reserves in Siberia. Men are few and much needed in this new country The Government has expended great sums in encouraging emigration to Siberia and hesitates to take the cream of the colony's manhood back to the battle line. But the need evidently became so great that it was necessary to claim Siberia's men. The railroad guard, numbering over 150,000, was called immediately after the regular army forces were sent back to Russia. Then three calls were made, and it is reported that another is soon to come, which will claim all men in Siberia up to forty-five years old.

Owners of large businesses have been taken along with their humblest employes. Apparently no exceptions have been made in the enforcement of the call. Every night about 8 o'clock a troop train starts for the east. Hours before train time the relatives and friends of departing reservists begin to gather at the Trans-Siberian railway station, which lies on the waterfront in the very heart of the city. Few of the new soldiers have uniforms. They carry rolls of bedding, boxes, and carpet bags such as one sees immigrants lugging from the docks in New York.

There is little jubilation among the departing soldiers. The war has dragged on so long that it has become a nightmare to the families of the men liable to service, and there are so many women in black now in Vladivostok that duty at the front is regarded as almost certain death. A band plays each night as the troop train leaves the station, but its music cannot drown the audible grief of the women and children who cling pitifully to the departing soldiers and follow the train until its speed becomes so great that they cannot keep pace with it.

The reservists are transported in ordinary freight cars. Each of the cars has a stove in the middle and board benches and bunks at the ends. A single candle in a lantern lights every car. The Russian cars are small, and only forty men can be crowded into each. The troop trains ordinarily consist of about twenty-five freight cars and one passenger coach for the officers.

Enthusiasm is little greater among officers than among privates, apparently. Each night officers' families accompany them to the station and silent groups have farewell dinners in the station café. Many of the women of all ages in these parties are in mourning, and the leave-taking is gloomy in spite of the self-control shown by the better class women.

Gets German Goods via New York?

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The suggestion that the Barber Steamship Company of New York has been shipping German goods from Rotterdam to New York, whence the goods are reshipped to Great Britain, was contained in a question asked in the House of Commons today. Lord Robert Cecil, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that, although he has no information on the subject, he would be glad to consider any that might be submitted.

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Custom Made—Newest Lasts and Leathers

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Of Mahogany, Dark Tan or Black Russia Calfskin, with tops of same, Taupe, Tan or Black Buckskin; also Imported Patent Calfskin, tops of Dull Mat Kidskin, Cloth or Taupe Buckskin, lace or button styles.

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TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Shoes

4.50 *Heretofore $6.00*

Made on newest lasts of selected leathers; lace or button shoes. Tan Russia Calfskin, Dull Gun Metal Calfskin or Patent Coltskin.

NO DOCTOR FOR THE KING.

British Trooper's Story of Vain Ride to Bring First Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—In a letter to his father, published in The Daily Mail, Corporal Fred Clark describes his futile gallop in search of a doctor for the King when his Majesty's accident occurred.

"The King was out here Thursday inspecting the troops just behind the firing line. He met with a serious accident. I was within twenty yards of him when it happened. He was inspecting certain regiments, and when he had finished the men gave him a cheer, and the King's horse reared up and came over with him. The horse started kicking when the King was on the ground. Several staff officers ran to his assistance, got the horse off him, picked the King up, and then laid him down.

"One of the staff officers then ran up to me and said: 'Go and find a doctor! Go like hell in the night!'

"I went on a straight gallop for about two miles, but could not find a doctor anywhere. They were all out with the different regiments. So I returned and reported I could not find one.

"They then picked the King up and put him in a motor car. He was lying about more than ten minutes; so I think he was hurt rather seriously. I happened to be the only mounted man there besides his escort."

NEW BRITISH TAX IN EFFECT.

It Subjects American Agency Earnings to Full Income Imposts.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, today promulgated an order under which agencies of American mercantile firms operating in Great Britain will be compelled to pay an income tax on the basis of their total earnings in Great Britain, including money returned to the United States.

Hitherto these agencies have only paid an income tax on the profits expended in this country. The new tax will hit some agencies very hard, and may have the effect of discouraging the importation of what in war time are considered luxuries that cause an unfavorable trade balance. Armour & Co., the Standard Oil Company, and similar firms duly incorporated here and paying an income tax as such will not be affected by the new ruling.

The British Government for some time has been grappling with the agency problem, trying vainly to force taxes from agencies which consistently showed no profits—a condition due to the fact that goods were billed to them at prices making local profits impossible, it is asserted, though the profit to the American factory was handsome. Agents who were seen today regarding the matter said that they had not been advised of their new status. As a general rule, they have referred the subject to counsel.

ADMITS CLOTH ORDER HERE

But British Minister Says Home Factories Are Being Encouraged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Times writes that T. C. Taylor recently stated in the House of Commons that millions of yards of cloth which could have been made in the West Riding of Yorkshire had been ordered in the United States for the allied Governments.

Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has now written to Mr. Taylor to say there seems little doubt that a large order for cloth has recently been given to America by one of the allied Governments. The British Government, however, has lost no opportunity of urging all the allied Governments to place contracts in this country for such supplies as may be available.

Actually upwards of 24,000,000 yards of uniform cloth have been purchased by delegates of the allied Governments from mills in England and Ireland since the beginning of the war.

FEAR FOR BRITISH FINANCES.

Members of Parliament Plan Budget Interpellations Next Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"The financial situation of the country is causing profound uneasiness. Including advances to our allies and all other expenditures arising out of the war, our daily war bill now exceeds £5,500,000, ($27,500,000.) This is a prodigious figure which must, if continued, strain to the utmost even our vast resources.

"For the time being the financial situation is incomparably more urgent than that of raising more men for the army. Several members mean to raise the financial question during the debates on the vote of the budget on Wednesday and Thursday next."

AGAINST GENERAL ELECTION.

Lord Lansdowne Announces the View of the Government.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, announced in the House of Lords yesterday that the Government was firmly of the opinion that there should be no general election until after the war.

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Men's Clothing Shop

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FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Approved Custom Tailor Models; Hand Tailored

Custom Tailored Ready-to-Wear Suits of Imported Fabrics in newest weaves and new colorings featuring the newest Hairline Overplaids, and Shadow Overplaids combined with Stripes; also Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Blue Serge.

24.50

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Men's Custom Tailored Suits

Newest Imported Fabrics

30.00 *Regular Price $40.00*

These Suits are made of Imported Fabrics, purchased from three of the leading English mills who ordinarily sell their entire output to the exclusive Fifth Avenue tailors. We were able to procure enough material to make up a limited number of Suits, including stripes and the new Invisible Overplaids, also Blue Serge; workmanship equal to the finest merchant tailoring.

Men's Winter Overcoats

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Fitted, Semi-Fitted, Chesterfield or Slip-On Models

Fitted Double Breasted, Semi-Fitted Single Breasted, or Chesterfield models, of Black or Oxford Vicuna, velvet collar, silk lined; English Slip-on model of Gray, Brown or Olive Scotch Coatings, yoke and sleeves silk lined.

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Newest weaves and color effects of Imported and Domestic silks, including Regimental stripes and many exclusive novelties made expressly for *Franklin Simon & Co.*

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NEW BLOCKADE RULE AROUSES PACKERS

They Notify Lansing That Britain Is Putting More Restrictions on Their Trade.

HOLD UP CARGO FOR SWEDEN

Say Shipowners Are Forced to Reload Goods After Having Delivered Them in Scandinavian Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A strong appeal was made to the State Department today by the Chicago packers for positive action in the form of a new protest to England against interference with shipments of American meats to neutral ports in Europe. The immediate cause of today's appeal was the alleged action of the British Government in imposing conditions upon shipments of meat proposed to be made to Norway on the steamer Christianiafjord of the Norwegian-America Line, which was scheduled to sail from New York Saturday for the Norwegian port of Christiania.

The protest was submitted to the State Department today by Alfred R. Urion, Henry Veeder, and Luther M. Walter, representing Armour & Co.; Swift & Co., the G. H. Hammond Company, and Morris & Co., respectively. These lawyers called at the State Department today and presented the protest to Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk, who have the matter under advisement. Tonight the counsel for the packers gave out a summary of the statement they had left with the State Department. They asked that a protest be sent to England on the ground that the new British instructions would impose impossible conditions upon them. The statement reads:

"The immediate cause of our visit to Washington today is the instructions issued to the steamer Christianiafjord of the Norwegian-America Line, which expected to sail on Nov. 6 from New York for the Norwegian port of Christiania. Such instructions prohibited the steamer from the further loading of the Chicago packers' products destined to resident buyers in Sweden on through bills of lading via Christiania, Norway, unless the packers would remove from the bills of lading the provision 'Goods in Transit to Sweden,' declare the ultimate destination to be Norway, and guarantee consumption in that country.

"These instructions, we are informed, are due to the threat of Great Britain that unless the steamship companies enforce such requirements Great Britain will seize the ships and cargoes en route to Christiania and confiscate such cargoes.

"By these restrictions Great Britain seeks to determine, before the vessel is loaded in the American port, what American products, if any may be shipped, to what neutral countries, if any, they may be shipped, and the terms and conditions under which they may be shipped, if at all.

"Representations have been made to the State Department today in the hope that it will notify Great Britain that such further unlawful interferences with trade between the United States and the European neutral countries will not be tolerated, and that it will expect Great Britain to permit the packers' products to be loaded on the Christianiafjord and to go forward to ultimate destination in Sweden.

"This is only one of many interferences within the last six weeks by Great Britain with trade in packing house products carried on neutral ships from the United States to resident buyers in Scandinavian countries. Several of these vessels arrived at their destinations in the neutral countries, and, after their cargoes had been unloaded on the docks and were therefore not subject to seizure, Great Britain notified the steamship lines, notably the Scandinavian-American Line, that such goods, so delivered in their ships, the Oscar II., Frederick VIII., and others, must be reloaded on other steamers and returned to Great Britain for the express purpose of placing the goods in prize court as though they had been seised on the high seas while in transit.

"We are informed that Great Britain has made the same requirements of the Norwegian-America Line, owners of the Christianiafjord, which is the subject of today's complaint to the State Department, and that the cargoes of packers' products now on the seas in the vessels of this line when they reach Christiania, will have to be reloaded and returned to such British ports as may be designated by the British Government, there to be made the subject of prize court proceedings."

OUR NOTE REACHES LONDON

Page to Deliver It Today—May Be Published on Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The note of the United States to Great Britain relative to the blockade reached here today. It was brought over by William King, Attaché of the United States Embassy at Petrograd. Mr. Kirk took it to the embassy during the day and it will be handed to Sir Edward Grey tomorrow by Ambassador Page.

After the Foreign Office receives it it is said will be fixed for simultaneous publication here and in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Secretary Lansing was advised today that the American note to Great Britain on interferences with neutral trade had arrived in London and would be delivered to the Foreign Office tomorrow by Ambassador Page. Secretary Lansing is arranging with the British authorities with a view to its publication on Monday morning.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The Friargate Destroyed—Five of Her Crew Landed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The British steamer Friargate, 204 tons gross, has been sunk.

Five survivors have been landed.

KAMERUN TOWNS OCCUPIED.

British Success Reported—Casualties Were Small.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An official communication issued tonight concerning operations in the Kamerun region of German West Africa, says the towns of Bamenda and Banyo have been occupied by the British.

The British casualties were small.

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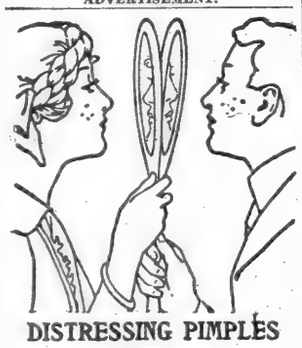
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VILLA SAYS CALLES KILLED 4 AMERICANS

Asserts They Were Shot Down While Aiding His Wounded Before Agua Prieta.

STORY DOUBTED ON BORDER

Rebel Leader Reaches Naco with 3,000 Men and Is Expected to Go to Nogales.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 4.—Francisco Villa, with 3,000 of his troops, defeated Monday at Agua Prieta, twenty-five miles east of here, by the forces of General P. Elias Calles, Carranza commander there, reached Naco, the Mexican town across the border from here, today, and told American Army officers that four Americans had been shot down by Calles's troops while succoring wounded under a Red Cross flag in front of the breastworks at Agua Prieta.

The Americans killed were, according to General Villa, Dr. R. H. Tighen, chief surgeon of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company; his assistant, Dr. Miller, and two American chauffeurs, J. D. Pylandt and A. L. Wilson. Villa, while expressing regret at their death, declined tonight to say where they are buried. He said he could not permit any bodies to be disinterred, even to clear a doubt that they had been killed.

This doubt was caused by the statement of Dr. Frederick H. Wickman of St. Louis, Mo., who dashed across the line this afternoon, shouting that he was about to be shot, and afterward said that he had seen Drs. Tighen and Miller at 9 o'clock last night. Wickman, however, appeared to be somewhat dazed from fatigue and shock, sustained while under sentence of death in Mexico.

Villa declared Naco to be the capital of Mexico now, and it was reported that he would make that town his base of supplies.

Four thousand of Villa's men are at Villaverde, a watering station, twenty-two miles south on the Naco-Cananea Railroad.

Another detachment was reported tonight to be looting stores and residences at Cananea. Mrs. Tighen, wife of the missing doctor, and her daughter reached here today from Cananea.

Villa began receiving supplies as soon as he reached Naco. He stated that he personally intended to leave tonight. It was believed he may go to Nogales, where the army here would follow him, while the forces at Villaverde probably would be left to oppose any pursuit by the Carranza forces.

Through agents here, Villa sought permission to have his wounded men removed from Naco to Juarez over American territory. His request was forwarded to General Frederick Funston, commanding the American troops at Douglas. The supposed shooting of the American doctors and chauffeurs also was reported to General Funston.

The troops Villa brought here today appeared to be well fed. Their transport animals also were in excellent condition. There was no rush for food on the part of the soldiers. Reports that Cananea was being looted were not entirely credited in the absence of reports from Charles Montague, American Consular Agent at Cananea.

From officials of the company it was learned today that the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company had paid $25,000 for immunity. Other concerns were also levied on.

Regarding reparation for the lives of the Americans reported killed, General Funston, when told of their death, is said to have informed inquirers that all he could do was to obtain permission from general callers to search the battlefield for the bodies. If the bodies are found, a protest would be filed with Calles against the killing by his troops of noncombatants and against the firing on the Red Cross flag, Funston said.

A detachment of Villa soldiers was reported today to have raided the ranch of N. F. D. Nichols, east of here, on the American side of the border, last night. Horses, cattle, and household articles were taken.

Representatives of American interests in Sonora, it was said, had received demands from Villa which they described as amounting to confiscation.

FUNSTON BLAMES BOTH SIDES

But Says Carranza Men Were Main Offenders in Firing Over Border.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Carranza troops were the main offenders in firing across the border in the battle at Agua Prieta, according to a report from Major General Funston received today at the War Department. The General says both General Calles and General Villa did all they could to prevent injury to American lives and property.

"I could not in fairness have opened fire on Villa without treating Calles the same," he added.

General Funston's report, dated last night, described conditions as satisfactory, and added: "I consider the immediate danger passed." It described a conference between General Funston and Villa at the border, of which General Funston says: "His (Villa's) attitude was quite satisfactory."

Funston estimated Villa's entire force at about 12,000, with thirty-six pieces of field artillery, and a large number of machine guns.

Contrary to the usual Mexican custom, General Funston said, Villa had left all the women, children and camp followers of his army at Casas Grandes, and had with him nothing but fighting men, who displayed excellent spirit throughout the fight.

HOPE TO EXTRADITE HUERTA.

Carranza Officials Say United States Will Honor Their Request.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 4.—High Carranza officials here said today that they were sure the United States Government would honor a request for the extradition of General Victoriano Huerta, about to be made by the Carranza Government. They said Huerta was only being held in Fort Bliss in order that he might not escape to Europe, and that the extradition request would be honored by the United States, as an example to all future leaders against the execution of political officials in Mexico.

The alleged confession of Major Cardenas in Guatemala, in which he declared that he was ordered by General Huerta to execute Madero, is to be the basis upon which the request for extradition will be based.

WILSON OUTLINES NATION'S DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

tric sign reading "1865—Manhattan Club—1915." Underneath it hung the flag of the President.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when President Britt pounded for order and announced that because of the lateness of the hour brevity would be imposed on all speakers except the President. Mr. Britt read a letter of congratulation from Henry Watterson and it, as well as the names of President Cleveland, Ambassador Gerard, and other former and present members of the club were greeted with cheers.

Then Mr. Britt proposed a toast to the President, after which he presented ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien as the first speaker. Patrick Francis Murphy and Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, followed, and then Mr. Britt introduced President Wilson, declaring if the President received his just deserts his name would go down in history bracketed with those of Washington and Lincoln.

The President's Speech.

The President's address follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen—I warmly felicitate the club upon the completion of fifty years of successful and interesting life. Club life may be made to mean a great deal to those who know how to use it. I have no doubt that to a great many of you has come genuine stimulation in the association of this place and that as the years have multiplied you have seen more and more the useful ends which may be served by organizations of this sort.

But I have not come to speak wholly of that, for there are others of your own members who can speak of the club with a knowledge and an intelligence which no one can have who has not been intimately associated with it. Men band themselves together for the sake of the association, no doubt, but also for something greater and deeper than that—because they are conscious of common interests lying outside their business occupations, because they are members of the same community and in frequent intercourse find mutual stimulation and a real maximum of vitality and power. I shall assume that here around the dinner table on this memorial occasion our talk should properly turn to the wide and common interests which are most in our thoughts, whether they be the interests of the community or of the nation.

A year and a half ago our thought would have been almost altogether of great domestic questions. They are many and of vital consequence. We must and shall address ourselves to their solution with diligence, firmness, and self-possession, notwithstanding we find ourselves in the midst of a world disturbed by great disaster and ablaze with terrible war; but our thought is now inevitably of new things about which formerly we gave ourselves little concern. We are thinking now chiefly of our relations with the rest of the world—not our commercial relations, about those we have thought and planned always—but about our political relations, our duties as an individual and independent force in the world to ourselves, our neighbors, and the world itself.

Our principles are well known. It is not necessary to avow them again. We believe in political liberty and founded our great Government to obtain it, the liberty of men and of peoples—of men to choose their own lives and of peoples to choose their own allegiance.

Aggressive Purposes Put Aside.

Our ambition, also, all the world has knowledge of. It is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over. If we have had aggressive purposes and covetous ambitions, they were the fruit of our thoughtless youth as a nation and we have put them aside. We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest. We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion; because we believe, we passionately believe, in the right of every people to choose their own allegiance and be free of masters altogether.

For ourselves we wish nothing but the full liberty of self-development; and with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere. We wish not only for the United States but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth and of action, for we know that throughout this hemisphere the same aspirations are everywhere being worked out, under diverse conditions, but with the same impulse and ultimate object.

All this is very clear to us and will, I confidently predict, become more and more clear to the whole world as the great processes of the future unfold themselves. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such ambitions that we are asking ourselves at the present time what our duty is with regard to the armed force of the nation.

Within a year we have witnessed what we did not believe possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of a great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments, and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development.

In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of the willful use of force on our part against any nation or any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security.

Prepared, but Not for War.

We have it in mind to be prepared, but not for war, but only for defense; and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace, and not by the use of hostile force. The mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good-will among men. She has become the home and asylum of men of all creeds and races. Within her hospitable borders they have found homes and congenial associations and freedom and a wide and cordial welcome, and they have become part of the bone and sinew and spirit of America itself. America has been made up out of the nations of the world and is the friend of the nations of the world.

But we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action by making the farce that is in us ready for assertion.

And we know that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation; and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits.

400,000 Citizen Soldiers.

It is with this idea, with this conception, in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the Congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications, and at the military posts of the interior.

For the rest it calls for the training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who, during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year. Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits.

And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself would be used as part of the instrumentality by which training would be given the citizens who enlisted under the new conditions, and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which this would be accomplished would put the National Guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has ever been before, giving it not only the recognition which it deserves, but a more definite support from the National Government and a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation.

What we all wish to accomplish is that the force of the nation should indeed be part of the nation and not a separate professional force, and the chief cost of the system would not be in the enlistment or in the training of the men, but in the providing of ample equipment in case it should be necessary to call all forces into the field.

Definite Navy Policy.

Moreover, it has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defense. The navy of the United States is already a very great and efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern time.

All that is now in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation.

We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build.

Part of our problem is the problem of what I may call the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the Navy Department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

"No Fear Amongst Us."

No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear amongst us. Under the new-world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all.

Is the plan we propose sane and reasonable and suited to the needs of the hour? Does it not conform to the ancient traditions of America? Has any better plan been proposed than this program that we now place before the country? In it there is no pride of opinion. It represents the best professional and expert judgment of the country. But I am not so much interested in programs as I am in safeguarding at every cost the good faith and honor of the country.

If men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance.

In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. For my position in this important matter is different from that of the private individual who is free to speak his own thoughts and to risk his own opinions in this matter. We are here dealing with things that are vital to the life of America itself.

In doing this I have tried to purge my heart of all personal and selfish motives. For the time being, I speak as the trustee and guardian of a nation's rights, charged with the duty of speaking for that nation in matters involving her sovereignty—a nation too big and generous to be exacting and yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggled to make us an independent nation.

Alien Voices and America.

The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America, and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great Government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled.

America has not opened its doors in vain to men and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesman but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America, in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep unison of one common unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definte challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist.

Sect Antagonism a Danger.

May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism. It does not become America that within her borders, where every man is free to follow the dictates of his conscience and worship God as he pleases, men should raise the cry of church against church. To do that is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America.

We are a God-fearing people. We agree to differ about methods of worship, but we are united in believing in Divine Providence and in worshiping the God of Nations. We are no champions of religious right here and everywhere that it may be our privilege to give it our countenance and support. The Government is conscious of the obligation and the nation is conscious of the obligation. Let no man create divisions where there are none.

Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good-will and the might of invincible justice and right.

Henry Watterson's Letter.

Writing from Louisville, Henry Watterson, designated by the committee immediately to follow President Wilson, sent his regrets in the following letter:

I regret that I shall not be able to accept your invitation to join my clubmates, including the President of the United States, in celebrating the fiftieth birthday of our honored fraternity and to be one of the speakers on that occasion, but I may not deny myself, nor be excluded from, my share in the triumph of a festival rendered the more interesting and important by his presence.

The Manhattan Club was organized in 1865 to save the Democratic Party from threatened destruction. For a season it had been trampled beneath the feet of marching armies, its vitality arrested by division and defeat, its principles obscured by the battle clouds of a war of States and sections. It was organized by men possessing in highest degree and measure the love of country and the courage of conviction. Half a century it has sought to embody and maintain the philosophies expounded by Thomas Jefferson; to be, as it were, a rampart of constitutional freedom and law, a bulwark against devious teaching and transitory passion. It stands today the most influential representative of government of, for, and by the people in that great metropolis which, leading the commerce, should lead the aspiration and the thought of the nation.

I congratulate you that the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of its birth is to be signalized by the participation of a President of the United States, who, as a member of the club, understands its character and reflects its traditions, and who both as statesman and historian will know how to hold high and firm the banners of Democracy unterrified and undefiled; to steer the ship of State safely between the Scylla of Centralization and the Charybdis of Anarchy, preserving the spiritual beliefs, no less than the material interests, of the people.

Two members of the Manhattan Club, Samuel Jones Tilden and Grover Cleveland, contributed largely to the fulfillment of the ends for which the club was created and to which it addressed itself. It was the destiny of Andrew Johnson, another member of the club, to rescue the country from the dangers of partyism during a period of political frenzy. God grant it be the destiny of Woodrow Wilson, likewise and now a member of the club, to reconcile strength of administration with popular ideals, compelling a world at war to find in the American Republic at once an enobling example, a helping hand, and a friend in need.

I wish it might be with you to rejoice in the occasion and to make renewal tender of my loyal devotion to our hallowed association and invincible party.

President Smiles at Jokes.

In his remarks Mr. Britt said that it was due to the great mind and patriotic heart of Woodrow Wilson that this country was not plunged into war, and this was the sign for much applause.

Patrick Francis Murphy, who spoke in a lighter vein, caused amusement by one remark. He said:

"A man may be too proud to fight and yet find himself in a serious engagement."

The President smiled. Another remark by Mr. Murphy which caused the President to laugh was his characterization of Mexico as "that wonderful country where every now and then peace breaks out."

Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, said that all should feel the deepest debt of gratitude for the great work that Mr. Wilson had done for every man, woman, and child in the country. And again the diners gave a rousing cheer.

It was 11:55 o'clock when the President began his address. He seemed in the best of health and spirits, and his voice was firm and strong.

At the guest table with the President were William F. McCombs, Victor J. Dowling, Lindley M. Garrison, the Rev. W. T. Manning, Morgan J. O'Brien, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Frank R. Lawrence, Patrick Francis Murphy, Joseph P. Tumulty, and Philip J. Britt.

Among others at the dinner were Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, E. C. Benedict, M. Linn Bruce, Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, Irvin S. Cobb, Joseph P. Day, J. Clarence Davies, Chauncey M. Depew, William Delaney, Curtis N. Douglas, Abram I. Elkus, Mark Eisner, John Ford, Francis P. Garvan, Stuart Gibboney, Samuel Greenbaum, J. R. Greenhut, Simon Guggenheim, D. Cady Herrick, Ollie M. James, Alexander Konta, Frederic Kernochan, Jefferson M. Levy, Dudley Field Malone, Martin W. Littleton, Cyrus T. Brady, E. M. House, William Church Osborn, James W. Osborne, Ralph Peters, Ralph Pulitzer, Edward G. Riggs, Jacob Ruppert, John G. Saxe, R. A. C. Smith, Luke D. Stapleton, Abraham Stern, W. F. Sheehan, Theodore P. Shonts, Max Steuer, John W. Stewart, John B. Stanchfield, Jesse I. Straus, Frank M. Swacker, Alfred J. Talley, B. B. Thayer, John R. Truesdale, Samuel Untermyer, William Van Wyck, Theodore C. Vail, Robert F. Wagner, Henry A. Wise Wood, William R. Wilcox, Charles F. Murphy, and Thomas W. Churchill.

PRESIDENT MEETS FIANCEE.

With Col. House, Goes Direct from Station to Hotel St. Regis.

President Wilson arrived at the Pennsylvania Station at 3:17 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson. There was a crowd of about 200 men and women waiting and they gave Mr. Wilson a rousing welcome. Twenty-five detectives in charge of Inspectors Cray and Morris acted as an escort for the President.

Colonel E. M. House met the party at the station and they drove in Colonel House's automobile to the St. Regis Hotel, where the President was greeted by Mrs. Norman Galt, his fiancee. The route to the hotel was over Thirty-third Street to Fifth Avenue and up Fifth Avenue. A dozen automobiles, occupied by Secret Service men, detectives, and reporters, followed, forming a parade which attracted much attention. There was not much cheering, as only a few recognized the President until his automobile had swept by.

The weather was threatening and after Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt had talked the matter over for a few minutes it was announced that they would not go for an automobile ride through the park, as they had intended. Mr. Wilson dismissed the automobile and remained at the St. Regis until shortly before 7 o'clock, when he went to the home of Colonel House, who will be his host while he is in town.

On the way from Washington to New York President Wilson discussed the outcome of Tuesday's election with Senator Ollie James of Kentucky and Thomas J. Pence, acting Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. No statement was issued as a result of the conference in the President's private car, but it was said, unofficially, that members of the President's party felt that they were sure of Democratic victories in 1916 in Maryland, Massachusetts, and Kentucky, the three States which elected Governors on Tuesday.

Mrs. Galt, accompanied by her niece, Miss Agnes E. Gordon, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, spent the morning and early afternoon shopping. They left the Hotel St. Regis in a touring car and visited several shops, returning to the hotel about 2 o'clock.

With her two friends Mrs. Galt spent last evening at the Playhouse on West Forty-eighth Street and saw Grace George in "The New York Idea." Few persons in the theatre recognized Mrs. Galt. Immediately after the performance the party returned to the St. Regis Hotel.

Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, called at the St. Regis at 5 o'clock and remained with Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt for an hour. Mr. Wilson left the hotel at 6:40 o'clock. Mrs. Galt dined in her room at the St. Regis.

GOWNS FOR WILSON WEDDING

New York Man in Paris Reported Buying for President's Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—On a report that Charles Kurzman of New York was here to select gowns for the Wilson wedding, his hotel was besieged by couturiers' representatives for orders.

"It would be indiscreet," he said, "to talk about the clothes ordered by the Wilson family before obtaining permission from the White House, but from the large number and character of the gowns and hats ordered by members of the family I feel that Washington can look forward to a brilliant social season after the wedding.

"The revival of business continues. Exclusive milliners and dressmakers are very busy, and specialty and department store trade throughout the country is excellent, and merchants are looking forward to a wonderful Christmas trade. People are spending more money than they did last year, especially as Americans who formerly lived abroad are now remaining in New York during the war. I will visit the openings for midwinter styles by the leading Paris houses, which commence this week."

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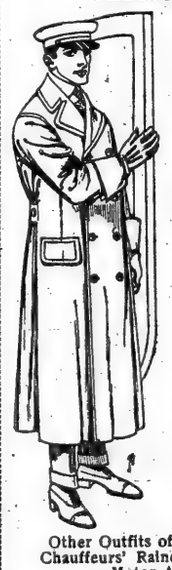
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CLEARY ARRESTED AFTER LONG CHASE

Former Town Clerk of Haverstraw Caught in Washington as He Was Ready to Depart.

HAD BEEN TRAILED TO CUBA

And Was In This City Three Months Ago—Charged with Embezzling $10,000 from Poorhouse Fund.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—William V. Cleary, the former Town Clerk of Haverstraw, N. Y., who was acquitted last January of the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman, after a sensational trial, was arrested here today on a warrant charging him with embezzling $10,000 from the poorhouse fund appropriated by the town of Haverstraw.

Cleary has been missing from Haverstraw since an investigation of the manner in which his murder trial was conducted disclosed alleged irregularities in his office. He was arrested by John McCullagh, former Chief of Police of New York.

Cleary's arrest was the culmination of a chase which began last March and took his pursuers to Bermuda, Cuba, California, and many cities in the United States. Three months ago the fugitive returned to New York City from the Far West for a few days, and before his movements there could be traced he again disappeared. He spent several weeks in Hoboken, but eluded detectives there, and finally was located here last night.

Cleary had been to a race track, and when he met his wife and a friend at the railroad station last night the party was traced to an apartment where Cleary had lived for two months. The police watched the house all night, and early today, when Cleary and his wife were again at the station to leave town, he was arrested.

Cleary consented to return to New York without extradition proceedings, and left Washington a prisoner at noon today to be turned over to the Sheriff of Rockland County.

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Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, Nov. 4.—Sheriff Servan was one of the most surprised persons in the county when District Attorney Gagan today told him to go to Washington to bring back former Town Clerk W. V. Cleary. The Sheriff is an intimate friend of Cleary.

District Attorney Gagan today said that he engaged Detective McCullough nine months ago to trail Cleary. Aside from the District Attorney no one in Rockland County knew that Cleary was watched. No bills for detective service were ever presented to the county, in order to keep the fact that a detective agency had been employed from Cleary's friends.

Under Sheriff Denovelles and Deputy Sheriff Michael McNichol went to the Pennsylvania terminal to take Cleary in charge for return to New City. At a late hour tonight they had not yet returned with their prisoner.

HERRESHOFF SLIPS AWAY.

Golfer Escapes from Sanitarium Attendant in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Frederick Herreshoff, the golfer, who was committed recently to a sanitarium at Gladwyn by Judge Sulzberger, escaped from an attendant this afternoon in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Up to a late hour tonight Dr. S. D. Ludlum, who conducts the sanitarium, said that he had received no word concerning the whereabouts of Herreshoff, but he believed that the patient had gone to Atlantic City. Dr. Ludlum said that he thought Herreshoff would return to the sanitarium because habeas corpus proceedings to obtain his release were to be taken next week.

Herreshoff obtained permission of the sanitarium authorities today to visit this city to have his eyes examined by a specialist. After visiting the specialist this morning he and an attendant went to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, where they remained for several hours. While the attendant was making preparations to take Herreshoff back to Gladwyn the patient slipped away and has not been seen since. W. W. Montgomery, Jr., counsel for Herreshoff, said that he had been informed of Herreshoff's escape, but did not know where his client had gone.

SOLD EMPLOYER'S SECRETS.

Three Confess to Giving Aetna Life Records to Opposing Lawyers.

Charged with unlawfully making public information obtained from the records of the Aetna Life Insurance Company at 100 William Street, three men appeared in Special Sessions yesterday and confessed. They were Frederick A. Haessig of 77 Fifth Street, Woodhaven, L. I.; William L. Schuchman of 20 Jane Street, Rutherford, N. J., and Joseph Lynch of 1,097 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

On the request of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lockhart the three men were paroled on their bond of $500 for one week to await sentence. They have expressed their willingness to assist the District Attorney's office in running down lawyers who have made a practice of buying information, unlawfully obtained, for use in suits against insurance companies.

Haessig was employed by the Aetna Company as an investigator and Schuchman had charge of the company's files. According to the complaint they transmitted to Lynch information which he in turn surrendered to various lawyers in Brooklyn and Manhattan who are interested in suits against the Aetna Company.

SUIT BY RAY BEVERIDGE.

Demands $10,000 of Mrs. Raymond Penfield for Auto Accident.

Ray Beveridge, the actress, who is the sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the sculptor, sued Mrs. Raymond Penfield of 386 Riverside Drive in the Supreme Court yesterday for $10,000. The plaintiff said that on Oct. 13, as she was crossing Riverside Drive at Ninety-seventh Street, the defendant's automobile, in charge of a chauffeur, knocked her down and injured her about the head, body and limbs.

Miss Beveridge recently applied to Secretary of State Lansing for a passport to Germany on the plea that she wanted to cross the sea in order to marry a German officer. The passport was refused.

THIEF GETS $9,700 FROM BRONX BANK

Reaches Under a Grille for a Package of Bills When Teller Is Called Away.

HE MAY HAVE USED A HOOK

Employe Gone but a Few Minutes to Wait on an Unusually Large Number of Depositors.

Joseph Wetherill, paying teller of the Bronx Borough Bank, which occupies the ground floor of the five-story building on the southeast corner of Tremont and Park Avenues, the Bronx, was sorting bills into packages and putting rubber bands around them on his glass-covered counter at 2:45 yesterday afternoon, when a depositor came to his window to draw money.

This depositor was followed by several others, an unusually large number for that hour of the day. It was several minutes before the paying teller could return to his work of sorting and counting bills. When he did so, he discovered that one of the packages of bills was missing.

He immediately notified William F. Germain, the cashier, who ordered the doors of the bank closed and started a search. The roll could not be found, and it was concluded that some one on the outside of the paying teller's cage had reached his hand under the bronze grille and stolen it. The grille begins two inches above the glass top of the counter.

The paying teller estimates that the stolen package contained $9,700 in $100, $50, and $20 bills. It had nothing around it except the rubber band.

A few minutes after the theft had been discovered detectives from the Bronx Detective Bureau and from the William J. Burns National Detective Agency arrived. After an investigation they said that a hook had been used in drawing the package of bills close enough to the grille so that it could be reached by hand. They refused to say whether the hook had been found or whether this was a conclusion reached from the position of the bills as described by the paying teller.

C. Adelbert Becker, President of the bank, said last night that no employe was suspected, and that it was a certainty that some one from the outside had stolen the package without assistance. Detectives and officials of the bank would not say whether there was reason to think that the attention of the teller had been deliberately distracted while the theft was committed.

The bank was founded as the Bank of Westchester by Collis P. Huntington twenty years ago, and its name was changed several years ago. Many men prominent in the Bronx are on its Directorate.

RULING IN ROCK ISLAND SUIT

Court Holds Hibbin Complaint Is Improperly Drawn.

The suit brought by Francis E. Hibbin, bondholder of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, against that company; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and the Directors of the two companies, to recover $7,500,000 alleged to have been loaned by the railroad company to the railway company upon insufficient security, will have to be withdrawn and a new complaint submitted that would properly join all of the issues presented.

The Directors named as defendants were Daniel G. Reid, William H. Moore, Richard A. Jackson, Ogden Mills, Francis L. Hine, Henry W. Mudge, William T. Graham, and the executors of the will of George C. McMurtry. Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the issues were not properly joined in the complaint. The plaintiff got thirty days to submit an amended complaint.

SHOW HUGE PLANT 17 FEET IN DIAMETER

Natural History Museum Doors Removed to Admit Lewisohn Chrysanthemum.

HAS 1,500 YELLOW BLOOMS

Exhibit of New York Horticultural Society Largest It Has Ever Held.

Doors at the delivery entrance of the American Museum of Natural History had to be removed and partition openings enlarged before a bush chrysanthemum, in the shape of a mushroom, measuring 17 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height, could be taken into the building, where it will occupy the place of honor in the exhibition of plants and flowers which will be opened today by the New York Horticultural Society. The chrysanthemum, breaking the previous record by three feet, was grown by Adolph Lewisohn at his home at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson. It bears more than 1,500 blooms of the yellow variety. The biggest chrysanthemum has been adjudged winner of the Horticultural Society's sweepstakes for the finest and best bush plant, and the prize is a silver cup valued at $100.

Mr. Lewisohn's huge chrysanthemum has been placed in the centre of the rotunda of the Museum, where its circumference rivals that of a large zodiac inlaid in the floor. It is the first and most conspicuous of a dozen prize winners to be seen as one enters the Museum. It is some seven feet wider than the "largest meteorite" discovered by Peary, which stands a little to one side of it, and it is so high that it hides the lower part of a white marble statue of Morris K. Jesup on a pedestal directly behind the beautiful plant. Mr. Lewisohn has named the record-breaking chrysanthemum "R. F. Felton."

The cultivation of the largest chrysanthemum was the work of John Canning and James H. Campbell, who have charge of Mr. Lewisohn's greenhouses at Ardsley. Mr. Canning explained that the plant was only one year old. Originally three shoots were planted together in a fourteen-inch pot, according to specifications for that class of entries. As new shoots grew out they were clipped, and in this way the shoots gradually multiplied to more than 1,500. The greatest difficulty encountered in growing the largest bush chrysanthemum, according to Mr. Canning, was in constructing the network of wires which support the plant and give it shape.

"I have never seen anything like it in bush plants," said George V. Nash, Secretary of the New York Horticultural Society. "The entire collection of chrysanthemums is the finest the society has brought together, and the exhibition as a whole is the largest and the finest we have had."

Surrounding the R. F. Felton are other remarkable Lewisohn bush chrysanthemums. One of these, Grey Stone, loaded with bronze flowers, measures 12 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height, while a white-flowered plant, christened Lady Lydia, has the same dimensions. Both of these are winners of first prizes for their class of plants. There are fan-shaped white and bronze chrysanthemums also raised by Mr. Lewisohn, and a deep red chrysanthemum grown in the shape of a column 10 feet high, which has been named the Black Hawk. The collection of bush chrysanthemums includes several noteworthy plants exhibited by Samuel Untermyer.

The exhibition includes more than 200 entries, arranged on tables running the entire length of the Museum east and west and extending north and south the length of the several wings. In the central hall, where are gathered the relics of primitive peoples, the flowers stand out in strange contrast to sooty Eskimo huts, wave-beaten junkets, grotesque totem poles around which also are grouped scantily clad tribesmen.

One of the novel exhibits in the collection, and the first of its kind, is that of J. B. Duke, including agricultural as well as floral products of his farm at Summersville, N. J. Clusters of red and purple grapes are strung artistically against a background of green made of lettuce and parsley, while large perfect heads of cauliflower are similarly matched, with bunches of celery and other products of the garden. Roses and many different kinds of choice flowers are interspersed in this group, and a fountain plays in the centre of it.

Some of the exhibitors are Mrs. Pauline Boettger of Riverdale, chrysanthemums, roses, and palms; Mrs. F. O. Constable, Mamaroneck, chrysanthemums, roses, ferns, and palms; Mrs. H. Darlington, Mamaroneck, dahlias, unusual for this time of the year; Adrian Iselin, Jr., New Rochelle, chrysanthemums; James A. Macdonald, Flushing, carnations; Clement Moore, Hackensack, orchids; George Schlegel, Bay Ridge, orchids; Henry C. Sturges, Fairfield, Conn., roses and carnations; Frederick Sturgis, chrysanthemums and carnations, and Mrs. Payne Whitney, chrysanthemums and carnations.

The plants were judged last night and the full list of awards will be made known today. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a competition in dinner table decorations of chrysanthemums, and five entries already have been made. The judges are Walter Angus, Chapinville, Conn.; John G. Urquhart, Lands End, Newport, R. I.; Alexander Michie, Cold Spring Harbor; Robert Walker, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Ballantine, Ridgefield, Conn., and George H. Thompson, Lenox, Mass.

The exhibition will be open free until Sunday.

TWO CAUGHT IN PLOT TO ROB MAIL BOXES

Government Charges Brooklyn Men With Stealing $100,000 in Checks.

With two important arrests United States Marshals yesterday uncovered a system of mail-box robberies which has resulted in the theft of checks totaling more than $100,000. Theodore F. Rosen, proprietor of a barber shop at 246 Broadway, Brooklyn, and Abraham Wagner, a tailor, of 250 Broadway, Brooklyn, who are believed to be the ringleaders in this "conspiracy to defraud the Government by robbing the mails," were arraigned before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday and held in $10,000 bail each.

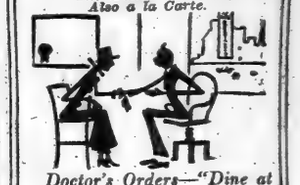
These men were arrested as the result of a confession made by Samuel Broder, 18 years old, who is now in the Tombs and who was caught by the detectives in the act of breaking open a private mail box. At first he said he did not have any accomplices, but the Post Office authorities, who had been receiving many complaints from merchants in Brooklyn and Manhattan to the effect that their mail boxes in the hallways of loft buildings had been broken open and checks had been stolen, felt certain that young Broder was only one of a gang of thieves who were operating throughout the city.

Then Broder made his confession. He named as his accomplices Rosen and Wagner. According to his story, he would break open the mail boxes in loft buildings, extract any checks that he might find in letters and give these checks to Rosen and Wagner.

Beth-El Sisterhood Celebration.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Beth-El Sisterhood of Personal Service, of which Mrs. L. Kohns is President, will be celebrated at Temple Beth-El, Seventy-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Sunday evening, Nov. 21. Addresses will be made by Mayor Mitchel, Robert W. de Forest, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and the Rev. Drs. Grossman and Schulman.

"The Dollar Dinner." Also a la Carte.



Doctor's Orders—"Dine at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant regularly."

5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

FIGHT ON OSBORNE BROUGHT TO A HEAD

Continued from Page 1.

Sing Sing whither he had returned after encountering here defeat in what might be termed the opening skirmish of the campaign. This was his failure to win the consent of Supreme Court Justice Morschauser to carry back with him to Sing Sing the five prisoners whom District Attorney Weeks had summoned as witnesses.

"Judge" William Willet, who sought to buy a Supreme Court nomination from "Curly" Joe Cassidy, with the result that both went to Sing Sing and who was elevated to the bench by the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing prisoners, only later to be transferred to Comstock after an attempt had been made on his life, has spent hours daily with Mr. Weeks for nearly a week, and the men the District Attorney summoned are expected to corroborate the revelations of the late "Judge."

Warden Osborne telephoned this morning from Sing Sing asking Mr. Weeks for a conveyance to transport these men and a batch of documents, which the District Attorney also wanted from the prison, to Mr. Weeks's office. Mr. Weeks suggested that the Warden convey his prisoners in a truck, but Mr. Osborne elected to use two of his automobiles.

In one he and Professor George W. Kirchwey, former Dean of the Columbia University Law School, with Stephen Miller, Jr., Mr. Osborne's secretary, whose appointment Superintendent Riley ratified today, escorted two convicts, while Principal Keeper Frederick Dorner had three convicts with him in the other car. None of them was handcuffed, and they traveled as might any guests of the Warden.

Weeks Holds Convict Witnesses.

Unmanacled they followed the Warden into Mr. Weeks's office and stood there while the District Attorney announced he had decided not to go on with the investigation today, and meantime would hold the convicts in the County Jail here. Mr. Osborne objected at once. He insisted Mr. Weeks had no right to hold the men and demanded that they return with him.

"Mr. Osborne," said Mr. Weeks, "these men are here and they are going to stay here as long as I wish them to; as long as I need them."

Mr. Osborne declined to accept Mr. Weeks's word as final, and, at the suggestion of the District Attorney, the party marched across the street to the Court House. The street was jammed with persons who had heard of the disagreement, and through this throng the convicts marched still unmanacled. They marched before Justice Morschauer, and to him Mr. Osborne, appearing as his own counsel, exclaimed:

"I want to object most emphatically to the bench against the proposed action of the District Attorney in holding these prisoners out of prison. I object because these men are confided to my custody as Warden. It is my duty to have them and guard them. I am heavily bonded and I am responsible for their detention and for their keeping and welfare. Two of these men are now under discipline, which will be broken if they are not returned to the prison and subjected to the prison rules."

"The District Attorney has the right to hold these men for any length of time he may see fit," responded Justice Morschauer. "I shall remand these men to his custody and care. Your responsibility, Warden, has now ceased until such time as they are returned to your custody. You are absolved from all duty in connection with them."

"If my responsibility ceases, why, then, I am satisfied," said Mr. Osborne, "but, Your Honor, two of these men are under discipline and I would like to have a State prison keeper look after them."

"No one shall see the men but the District Attorney," said Justice Morschauer, "but I think the jail keepers are capable of looking after the men."

"I take exception to your Honor's ruling," replied Mr. Osborne, and the Justice rather impatiently exclaimed: "I cannot see why there should be so much feeling in this matter."

"There is no feeling on my part," interrupted Mr. Osborne. "I want to see that justice is done and the whole truth brought out."

"These men are remanded to the county jail and the Sheriff is directed to see they are properly guarded," said Justice Morschauer finally, and as Mr. Osborne bowed and walked out of the room his prisoners were led away.

Friends of Mr. Osborne declare that the report of Dr. Diedling will be found not to be supported by the facts if they ever get a chance to show these in court. An official of the prison said today that Dr. Diedling had investigated the prison last July and had found it in excellent condition. His present report, said this man, was based on interviews with half a dozen prisoners held in Warden Osborne's office, and since July the investigator had never set foot in the prison proper.

GOVERNOR NOT TAKING SIDES.

Whitman Says He Wants the Osborne Plan to Have a Full Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—"There have been no charges made to me against either Superintendent John B. Riley of the Prison Department or Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison," said Governor Whitman today. "Should any be filed against either I shall investigate them."

The Governor made it plain he was taking no sides in the controversy which is going on between the adherents of Superintendent Riley and Warden Osborne. He said the object of a prison was to separate the criminal from society and try to make a better man of him. In Sing Sing the first is being accomplished, as to whether the other will follow is yet to be proved, he asserted. The Governor does not think, like Dr. Rudolph Diedling, that the plan of prison reform as being practiced at Sing Sing has had a sufficient trial and has failed.

"I think that the whole plan of Mr. Osborne should have a full trial," said Governor Whitman, "and until many more things than have been thus far brought out are proved it is far from a failure."

It was pointed out that there had been fewer escapes from Sing Sing the first six months of Warden Osborne's administration than was the case during the six months preceding his advent. The Governor has had his own investigators in Sing Sing, and they reported to him that there were no more hospital cases now than in the past, the only difference being that before Mr. Osborne's leadership no news of the assaults were permitted to get outside the walls of the prison except when they were more serious than usual. In all prisons there are cases of this sort.

The reports of felonious assaults were magnified, the Governor's investigators found. He has heard of no more serious affrays than are customary, since Mr. Osborne took charge.

Find Jobs for Convicts.

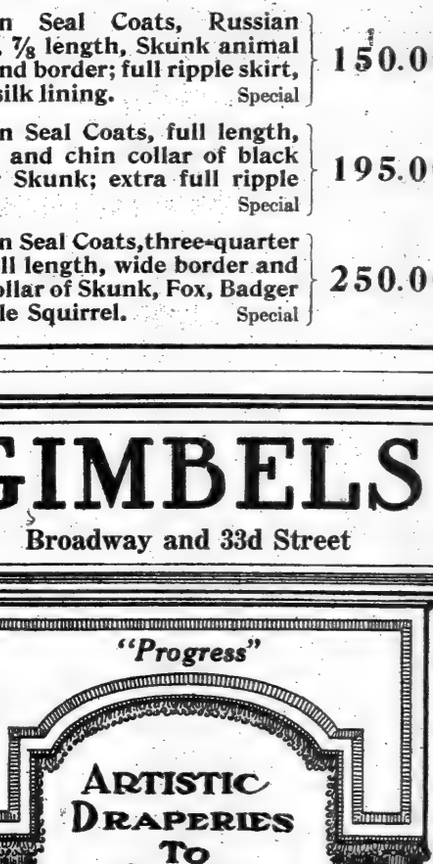
Thirty ex-convicts, some of whom have been released from Sing Sing since Mr. Osborne became Warden, have been put to work in this city as the result of the first month of the activities of the new Employment Bureau of the Prison Association of New York.

The association, which has offices at 135 East Fifteenth Street, devotes itself to reforms in penal institutions, and has for years sought to restore the convicts to their places in society. It organized on Oct. 1 a special employment bureau in charge of Charles K. Blatchly who has had wide experience in social service. He is now preparing his first monthly report. Mr. Blatchly said yesterday that in getting a job for a convict every day the bureau has been helped greatly by the constant discussion of the problems of prison life appearing in the newspapers. The interest in the experiments of Mr. Osborne at Sing Sing, he said, had spread to employers everywhere, and the example set by several large manufacturers in taking former convicts into their employ had been of great aid to the new bureau.

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34th Street—New York

America's Foremost Specialists

Dependable Furs



Women's Hudson Seal Coats

Superior quality Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat.)

Hudson Seal Coats, new flare model, 45 inches long, with Superior Skunk animal scarf and border. Richly lined. Special	95.00
Hudson Seal Coats, Russian model, 7/8 length, Skunk animal scarf and border; full ripple skirt, fancy silk lining. Special	150.00
Hudson Seal Coats, full length, border and chin collar of black Fox or Skunk; extra full ripple skirt. Special	195.00
Hudson Seal Coats, three-quarter and full length, wide border and new Collar of Skunk, Fox, Badger or Sable Squirrel. Special	250.00

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

VERY SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY:

Men's Sack Suits at $24.50

Regular values $30.00, 35.00 and 37.50

All new models, in the fashionable fabrics and colorings. All sizes but not in every model.

Walking Coats and Vests, - - at $19.50
Regular values $30.00 and 35.00

Sack Coats and Vests, - - - at $15.00
Black and Oxford; Regular value $25.00

Men's Winter Overcoats
in an unusual variety of styles, materials and colorings
Priced from $15.00 to 40.00

Men's Custom Tailoring
(Third Floor)
AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO-DAY
Men's Sack Suits
$27.50
Made-to-Measure; Regularly $35.00 to 37.50

The smartest materials in browns, grays, blues, blacks and neat mixtures will be employed with hand tailoring of the highest excellence in the construction of these suits.

10 per cent. extra charged for sizes over 44 chest.

Broadway and 33d Street
GIMBELS
Store Opens at 8:30
Closes at 6.

An Event That Saves You Dollars!



Thrifty Men Will Warmly Welcome This Opportunity to Buy

Overcoats or Suits
At $15

GIMBEL Overcoats and Suits—and that means good quality and good style—the very best that can be put into clothing to sell at that price.

And that means also considerably more than you would ordinarily expect. GIMBEL relations with leading manufacturers of high-grade clothing bring occasional opportunities to offer clothing at a price much lower than the usual retail price. Co-operation, a desire to be more than commonly helpful on the part of the makers, are contributing reasons.

Consequently those who come to GIMBELS and buy Suits or Overcoats at $15 are getting extra good value for their money—and they are Saving Dollars.

The Overcoats at $15

Winter weight ¼ SILK LINED loose-fitting "Slip-ons," heavy serge-lined Winter Chesterfields—and dozens more. Oxford greys, grey plaids, black-and-white fabrics, fancy mixtures, and so on through the list. The FINEST Coats as to style, fabric and tailoring that we ever saw on our floors. All sizes.

The Suits at $15

Models the very NEWEST, inspired by the highest-priced and BEST designers in America. Plain blue serges, tartan checks, plaids, stripes, fancy mixtures—the list is endless. Every good style for the young fellow or his elders—for men of ALL proportions—in sizes 33 to 50. SPLENDID fabrics SPLENDIDLY tailored.

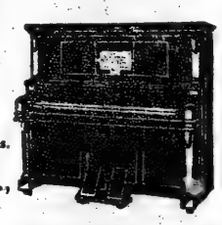
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

Men's $1 Neckwear, 65c
Fine scarfs made from rich American silk, in a wide range of novelty stripe, floral, two-tone, and other effects. Full cut, with even flowing ends.

Men's $5 Silk Knitted Reefers, $3.50
Accordeon knitted. For dress or street wear, or for motoring. Fine stitch, good width and length. Heavy fringed end.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Pease Player Pianos

incorporate the qualities that have made Pease Pianos the standard since 1844. They afford the opportunity of enjoying the Pease richness of tone to those who cannot play themselves.



New Players $475 Up. Convenient Terms.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 West 42d St., near Broadway.
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GIMBELS
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"Progress"
Artistic Draperies To Order

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Department of
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Is equipped to execute orders on short notice

FOR Hangings for window and doors, Wall Covering, Portieres, Bedspreads, Upholstered Furniture, etc. A very complete stock of fabrics is shown, the more important of which are:

Plain and figured Silk Velours, plain, figured and striped mercerized Cotton Velvets, figured Ramee Velour, Silk Velvets, Taffetas and other lightweight plain, figured and striped fabrics. A great range of Sunfast materials—Damasks, Tapestry and Armures. All at moderate prices. Estimate and sketches cheerfully submitted.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

BARGE CANAL BONDS PROBABLY CARRIED

Vote on Amendment Close Up-State, but New York City Probably Favored It.

INTEREST PROPOSAL LOSES

Overwhelming Vote Against Amendment Authorizing Change in Rate on State Bonds.

Returns received up to midnight from Tuesday's vote on the Barge Canal referendum indicated that it might be carried. Returns on both this and the interest rate amendment were slow in coming in. Up to midnight only thirty-six counties in the State, out of sixty-two, had been heard from on the Barge Canal proposition, and the result showed that the vote was close. The returns received gave majorities of 49,492 votes in favor of the bond issue and 49,605 against, a net majority of 113 against the proposition.

The vote in the cities apparently favored the issue, while the country districts as a rule went against it. The counties making up New York City have still to be heard from, but friends of the amendment believe it will receive a heavily favorable vote here, enough to more than offset the adverse vote up State.

Figures received from thirty-two up-State counties up to midnight indicated that the proposed authorization of change of interest rate had been decisively beaten. These counties showed majorities of 83,559 against the proposition, to majorities of only 5,655 in its favor. As in the case of the Barge Canal bond issue, the vote in New York City has not yet been tabulated. The returns from the up-State counties on both proposals so far received are:

VOTE ON BARGE CANAL PROPOSAL.

Counties.	For.	—Majorities.— Against.
Albany	6,214	....
Allegany	....	3,296
Broome	....	4,516
Chautauqua	....	2,643
Chenango	....	945
Clinton	225	....
Columbia	....	3,096
Cortland	....	1,442
Erie	6,659	....
Essex	....	186
Fulton	....	221
Franklin	....	2,143
Greene	....	1,976
Genesee	....	1,563
Livingston	....	1,892
Lewis	....	2,000
Madison	....	1,317
Monroe	16,288	....
Montgomery	2,500	....
Nassau	....	....
Onondaga	6,620	....
Orleans	....	1,122
Oswego	....	171
Putnam	....	561
Rensselaer	3,857	....
Saratoga	800	....
Schenectady	4,054	....
Seneca	....	126
Steuben	....	7,148
Suffolk	275	....
Sullivan	....	3,632
Tioga	....	2,498
Tompkins	2,000	....
Ulster	....	1,804
Warren	....	535
Wyoming	....	1,816
Total	49,492	49,605

INTEREST RATE AMENDMENT.

Counties.	—Majorities.— For.	Against.
Allegheny	....	3,300
Broome	....	3,003
Chenango	....	1,070
Clinton	....	1,623
Columbia	....	3,089
Cortland	....	1,434
Erie	....	6,895
Franklin	....	2,470
Fulton	....	2,000
Genesee	....	2,439
Greene	....	1,897
Lewis	....	2,000
Livingston	....	1,500
Madison	....	2,456
Monroe	....	4,977
Montgomery	1,800	....
Nassau	....	2,448
Onondaga	....	3,379
Orleans	....	1,231
Oswego	....	2,000
Putnam	....	248
Rensselaer	....	2,799
Saratoga	....	2,000
Schenectady	4,155	....
Seneca	....	1,460
Steuben	....	6,099
Suffolk	....	3,961
Sullivan	....	3,898
Tioga	....	2,230
Ulster	....	5,205
Warren	....	1,500
Wyoming	....	1,777
Total	5,555	38,539

BEAT CONSTITUTION 463,000.

Belated Returns Add to Estimated Adverse Majority.

Fulton County voted against the proposed new Constitution on Tuesday. The missing districts in that county were heard from yesterday and 2,100 more votes were added to the majority against the proposition. This brings the total majority against the proposed Constitution throughout the State to 411,639, with 591 election districts still missing.

The majorities in favor of the Constitution were 21,543 and against 433,182. Estimating the election districts from which returns are missing, the majority against the new Constitution will be about 463,000.

SHARP REBUKE TO BRYAN.

Security League Head Says His Statement Was False.

William Jennings Bryan attacked the Navy League and the National Security League in a lecture in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and said both organizations were the paid agents of shipbuilders and ammunition manufacturers. S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, yesterday sent the following telegram to Mr. Bryan:

William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Neb: The Philadelphia press reports that you stated yesterday that the National Security League was the paid agent of shipbuilders and ammunition makers. As President of the National Security League, I beg to inform you that this statement is unqualifiedly false. The funds of the league have been contributed by substantially twenty thousand members, mostly in contributions of $1. It has never received directly or indirectly a penny from any one engaged in the manufacture of munitions or in shipbuilding or in any way connected therewith.

The National Security League will pay the expenses of an audit of its books by any firm of recognized standing. It seems lamentable that you cannot try the case against preparedness without attacking opposing counsel or that you can question the patriotism of the Governors, former Cabinet Ministers, Mayors, and private citizens from all walks who constitute our membership and who believe preparedness can be obtained without unduly burdening the country with taxation or by drawing from the ranks of industry to its loss.

I trust your sense of fair play will prompt you to accept the offer promptly to examine the books of the league and that you will refrain from similar attacks in the interval. S. STANWOOD MENKEN.

No reply had been received from Mr. Bryan up to midnight last night.

McNeal Gets McAvoy's $5,000 Job.

John T. McNeal, a member of the Republican County Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District, yesterday was appointed First Deputy by State Excise Commissioner George E. Greene. McNeal will succeed Thomas F. McAvoy, Tammany leader of the Twenty-third District. The salary is $5,000 a year. Mr. McNeal has been a clerk in the State Excise Department for some time.

CALIFORNIA
Lackawanna Railroad
ROUND TRIP $94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 23th St., 42d St.

MANN DECLARES FOR ROOT FOR PRESIDENT

"Most Brilliant Man of His Time," Republican Floor Leader Says of ex-Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—James R. Mann, Republican leader in the National House of Representatives and a possibility for Speaker in 1916, came out today for Elihu Root for President, regardless of the rejection of the New York Constitution, which has been construed in some quarters as putting Mr. Root out of the running.

In an address before the Hamilton Club Mr. Mann, without mentioning the name of Senator L. Y. Sherman, scoffed at the Sherman "favorite son" candidacy. He said it would reduce the Illinois influence in the National Convention to a "round zero." He remarked that the Republicans had no "walk-away" in sight, that prosperity would be here before the polls opened, and that President Wilson would be so strong that the Republicans could not win with a "two-spot or a shortstop." He said Theodore Roosevelt would make a good President, but was ineligible, and the one man who "filled the bill" was Elihu Root.

Mr. Mann's speech is the first public Republican opposition to the candidacy of Senator Sherman to manifest itself in Illinois.

"I have never been a candidate for the Presidency," said Mr. Mann. "Some of my friends have insisted that I run, but it never seriously entered my mind, the bee never got into my bonnet. From the start I told my friends I was not a candidate.

"As Republican leader in the House for the last four years and as possibly occupying the same position again, I speak, when I do speak upon political questions, for more than the environment of my own local neighborhood. I must represent, to a degree at least, the sentiment of those who have made me their chosen leader upon political questions, and my whole purpose is to do what I can toward making the next President of the United States a Republican, who will fill the bill. There are not many of them.

"Under ordinary conditions any man can fill the office of President. When the country is under normal conditions it does not take the very wise man to do what he is told to do by some of his friends outside, but when the next President is elected he must be a leader of men and the leader of the nation—he must not take his orders from the kitchen Cabinet.

"What we ought to do is to be out trying to find the man who will make the best President for the country, regardless of petty politics at home. There is one man who fills the bill, though whether he was removed from possible nomination for President by the election in New York the other day I don't know. Theodore Roosevelt would make a good President, though I don't believe at this time he will be considered as eligible for the nomination. That is not the spirit you have got to take. You have got to raise yourselves above petty, personal animosity or past prejudices. This is not the silly season; we have got to do our best.

"If I could do it by my own power, which I cannot, I would select for President and elect as President the man who today knows more and has greater confidence, both at home and abroad, than any one else, the most brilliant man of our time, Elihu Root."

$5,000 PLACE FOR MULLAN

Ex-Tax Commissioner Appointed to the Court House Board.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed to the Court House Board his former law partner, George V. Mullan. He takes the place of ex-Controller E. M. Grout, who resigned after his conviction for perjury in the Union Bank case in Brooklyn.

Mr. Mullan was a member of the Tax Board, but resigned recently to return to the practice of law. As a Tax Commissioner he was drawing $7,000 a year. He will receive $5,000 as a member of the Court House Board.

The final plans of the architect for the new Court House are now before the Board of Estimate for approval. They were criticised last Summer by Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, on the ground that they were extravagant, and the Board of Estimate has now before it the reply of the Court House Board, taking up Mr. Adamson's statements in detail and attacking the accuracy of his figures.

PENNSYLVANIA BEAT SUFFRAGE BY 62,000

Indicated Majority Based on Returns from All but 400 Election Districts.

MANY IGNORED THE ISSUE

In Philadelphia, 86,446 Persons Who Voted on Mayor Cast No Ballot on Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Revised returns on the woman suffrage amendment voted on in Pennsylvania last Tuesday show a majority of 59,323 against votes for women. With about 400 scattered districts out of the 6,906 in the State still to be heard from, the total vote stands: Against suffrage, 369,769; for suffrage, 310,446. This indicates that when the full returns are in the adverse majority will be about 62,000.

Revised figures for Philadelphia show that a majority of 40,886 was cast against the amendment in the city. Allegheny County was carried by the suffragists by 2,032. The returns show that 86,446 voters who case their ballots in the Mayoralty election in Philadelphia failed to indicate their attitude on the suffrage question. The total vote for the Mayoralty was 262,508. The total vote on the suffrage question was 176,060.

Following is the incomplete vote on suffrage by counties:

County.	For.	Against.
*Adams	1,064	2,295
Allegheny	43,780	41,748
Armstrong	3,136	1,792
Beaver	5,360	3,396
Bedford	992	1,571
*Berks	5,761	10,816
Blair	6,132	5,218
*Bradford	4,005	1,833
*Bucks	458	953
Butler	4,301	3,710
Cambria	4,495	3,931
Cameron	233	157
Carbon	2,400	1,989
*Centre	1,081	2,942
Chester	6,757	5,333
Clarion	2,164	1,535
Clinton	2,004	1,755
*Columbia	2,373	2,638
Crawford	4,956	2,550
*Cumberland	2,334	4,334
Dauphin	7,442	9,489
Delaware	8,110	9,283
Elk	1,253	2,216
Erie	8,312	3,490
*Fayette	6,756	5,415
*Forest	646	253
*Franklin	2,325	2,583
Fulton	450	905
Greene	1,695	2,065
Huntingdon	1,546	2,002
*Jefferson	2,128	1,003
Juniata	527	1,410
Lackawanna	10,158	7,556
Lancaster	6,529	13,156
Lawrence	3,809	1,021
Lebanon	1,580	3,974
*Lehigh	2,456	7,077
*Luzerne	5,090	4,001
*Lycoming	3,410	3,911
McKean	2,625	911
*Mercer	403	336
Mifflin	1,179	1,677
*Monroe	583	883
Montgomery	8,502	12,686
Montour	708	975
Northampton	3,435	6,286
Northumberland	9,328	8,267
*Perry	1,088	1,938
Philadelphia	67,537	108,473
Pike	341	461
Potter	2,045	922
*Schuylkill	3,988	4,140
Snyder	595	1,667
Somerset	2,636	3,932
Susquehanna	2,689	3,416
Union	641	1,670
Venango	3,453	1,219
*Warren	1,902	517
*Washington	5,879	4,347
Wayne	1,730	1,222
Westmoreland	9,584	8,736
Wyoming	947	338
*York	4,982	10,328
Total	310,446	389,769

*Incomplete.

FULTON FOR SUFFRAGE.

Carried Up-State County by 509,- Total Adverse Majority 200,000.

Further returns on the vote on woman suffrage from New York up-State counties show a slight gain for the amendment and a consequent lowering of the majority against the proposition. Early returns from Fulton County showed a majority of three against the amendment there, but this was changed last night to a majority in favor of the amendment of 509, putting another county in the suffrage column. Returns to date show that the majorities for the amendment totaled 6,247, to 196,715 against, making a majority against suffrage, with a large number of election districts still missing, of 187,468. The actual adverse majority will be about 200,000, as was estimated by THE TIMES on Wednesday morning.

In Chenango County the majority against the amendment has been increased by late returns from 337 to 390, and in Hamilton County from 15 to 100. The suffrage cause, according to the latest figures, gained 8 votes in Rockland County, making the majority in that county against the amendment, 1,479.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—The tabulation of the vote on the Massachusetts suffrage amendment will not be reviewed till late this month, when the official count will be made at the State House. The latest figures, representing the complete State vote, give 163,408 for suffrage, and 295,439 against, a majority against of 132,083.

MANY WANT MORGAN'S PLACE

Three Congressmen Said to be Candidates for Postmaster.

Representative Thomas G. Patten of the Eighteenth New York Congressional District may be the next Postmaster of New York to succeed Edward Morgan. Postmaster Morgan's term expires next month, and a report was circulated about Tammany Hall yesterday that the appointment may go to one of its members.

Tammany has half a dozen candidates for the job and more are expected to spring up as soon as it becomes generally known that President Wilson is looking for a successor to Mr. Morgan. Among the prominent Tammany men mentioned for the place yesterday were these: Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall for many years; Augustin J. Peters of Powers Engraving Company, ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards, Representative Daniel J. Riordan, Representative George W. Loft, and John F. Galvin of the Board of Water Supply.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Powers has the backing of Justices Victor J. Dowling and other influential members of the Manhattan Club. Edwards, who failed to get the Tammany nomination for Sheriff, is working hard for the appointment, it was said. Independent Democrats are also looking lovingly at the job which pays $8,000 a year, but Tammany feels sure that President Wilson, in view of the Presidential primaries next Spring, will not turn the organization down.

They say the Wilson Administration has taken Tammany into its good graces and has already distributed some patronage to the organization. The talk about Tammany Hall yesterday was that Mr. Powers's chances at present seemed the best.

$9,306,361 ON TAX ROLL.

More Than $600,000,000 Personality Sworn Off to Date.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan made 439 examinations yesterday on a total tentative personal tax assessment for 1916 of $41,180,900. Of the number 100 were held for a final assessment of $712,250. Forty-eight were exempted owing to non-residence, and five were reported dead.

Since the books were opened on Oct. 1, 7,001 persons have been examined on a tentative personal assessment of $609,452,900. Of this number 2,215 were held on a final assessment of $9,306,361.

MEDAL DAY FOR POLICE.

Athletes, Expert Shots, and a Life Saver Receive Awards.

Commissioner Woods at Headquarters yesterday presented fifty bronze, silver and gold medals to winning police athletes in the games held last June and July, when $150,000 was netted for the honor roll relief fund of the department. This fund is to relieve widows and children of officers who have lost their lives in the performance of duty. Many wives and relatives of officers were at the ceremony.

A special medal was presented to Sergeant Joseph Bannon, of the Marine Squad. It was awarded by Congress for saving two men from drowning in the North River, on May 14 last. Inspectors James S. Bolan and Joseph Faurot and Captain John F. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station received medals as expert shots. Patrolman John J. Eller of the 152nd Precinct received eight medals for participation in the department games.

SENATOR W. A. SMITH FOR NAMING HUGHES

Considers Justice the Best Material in Sight for Republican Presidential Nominee.

MODEST ABOUT HIS BOOM

Just a "Favorite Son" Compliment, He Says—Predicts Great Republican Victory in 1916.

United States Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan arrived yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. Senator Smith, who, during the closing ten days of the Massachusetts campaign, stumped the State for the Republican candidate for Governor, Samuel W. McCall, expressed himself as optimistic over Republican prospects in the Presidential campaign next year, and, subordinating his own "favorite son" candidacy for the nomination, named United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes as most nearly approaching the ideal standard-bearer.

"I left Massachusetts encouraged by the thought that next year, if our people are at all prudent and united, as I believe they are now, we shall score a great Republican triumph. Everything I saw indicated that the electorate had the definite and distinct purpose of rebuking the present Administration for its un-Americanism," said Senator Smith.

"All signs point to a Republican victory. In Michigan we are all in line; there are no bickerings, jealousies or factions. In Massachusetts Governor-elect McCall, Senators Lodge and Weeks, and Chairman Thurston of the Republican Comittee represent every element in the party and are thoroughly in accord. The Progressive Party in that State, if it has not actually gone out of business, has gone into a new and more profitable line.

"I don't believe our candidate has yet developed," said Senator Smith in answer to a question. "I only want to see a good man nominated. No, I am not the 'good man' I mean. The indorsement of myself by the State of Michigan was just a compliment. I hope the man that is nominated by the Republican Party will not only be equal to the great responsibilities of the Presidential office, but will have sense enough to conserve his party strength."

Senator Smith deprecated comments in recent editorials on his "throwing his hat into the ring."

"I have never thought of making a Presidential candidate of myself," he said, "and the compliment my own State seems desirous of paying me is purely a voluntary expression. I think it is only a means of holding our strength together until somebody is found who can be appropriately nominated. I am not fooled by it, and I don't want anybody to think that, after twenty years of service in the House and Senate, I would violate the ordinary proprieties of politics. It is my opinion that the Presidency seeks the man."

Senator Smith was asked what he thought about Justice Hughes as a Presidential possibility.

"I can say with a great deal of emphasis that Justice Hughes comes nearer representing the hopes and aspirations of our party than any other man whose name has yet been mentioned," he replied, "for he not only measures up to the Presidency from every point of view, but his nomination would insure a triumph as complete as was achieved by McKinley in 1896."

PLATT DEFEATS SEEGER.

Democrats Get a Supreme Court Justice by Corrected Returns.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The corrected returns from Orange County received at White Plains today indicate the defeat of Albert H. F. Seeger, Republican, of Newburg, for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Ninth Judicial District. County Judge William F. Platt of Westchester, who ran against Seeger, seems to be elected by about 925 majority.

The total vote in the five counties was, Platt, 43,410; Seeger, 47,485. Seeger still maintains he is elected and says the official canvass which will be made in Newburg next Tuesday will prove it. J. Addison Young, Republican, of New Rochelle, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the same district by 5,985 plurality over Senator Taylor of Middletown.

SWANN SEES PERKINS.

District Attorney-Elect Says He Will Reorganize Office.

"A dollar's worth of work for every dollar's worth of pay," was the principle enunciated by Judge Edward Swann yesterday in speaking of the calibre of the assistants whom he will gather about him when he enters upon the administration of the District Attorney's office on Jan. 1. Judge Swann declared that he intended to reorganize the whole office, with a view to cleaning up crime more efficiently than it has been done heretofore.

One of Judge Swann's pet schemes will be to organize a Bureau of Commercial Fraud, where certain kinds of swindling common to business transactions will be investigated and brought to light. Judge Swann said yesterday the District Attorney's staff should be manned by specialized assistants, men of ability and industry possessing expert knowledge which would make them highly useful in the prosecution of crime.

Judge Swann does not intend to resign from the bench before Dec. 31. He will not consider appointments until next month.

He had a long conference with District Attorney Perkins yesterday and discussed the possibility of cleaning up the business of the present administration by the first of the year. Mr. Perkins said he would not go on a vacation but would remain on the job, disposing of as many cases as possible before his term expires.

SWANN'S SUCCESSOR STIRS REPUBLICANS

Leaders Fear Whitman Will Appoint a Democrat to General Sessions.

AN ANTE-ELECTION BARGAIN

Story That Governor Made a Promise to Cement Judiciary Fusion is Revived Again.

If Governor Whitman appoints Warren W. Foster or any other Democrat Judge of General Sessions to succeed Edward Swann, District Attorney-elect, he is likely to cause a revolt in the Republican County Committee. The local Republican organization is thoroughly stirred up over the report that the Governor is considering this action, and several of the leaders said yesterday if it comes to pass, the county organization will withdraw its support from the Governor.

The story that an arrangement was entered into prior to the primary election between the Governor and the Democratic leaders was revived yesterday. According to the story, Governor Whitman agreed to appoint a Democratic successor to Judge Swann, in the event of his election as District Attorney, if the Democrats would agree to accept Edward R. Finch as one of their candidates for the Supreme Court.

When the bi-partisan judiciary arrangement was made between the Republicans and Democrats, Tammany agreed to indorse three Republicans, including Mr. Finch, whom the Governor was anxious to have nominated, if the Republicans would indorse three Democrats. This arrangement was made, but Tammany drove a harder bargain, and succeeded in getting the Republican indorsement for Lorenz Zeller for Judge of the City Court. On top of this, it was said, Tammany insisted that if Judge Swann was nominated and elected, his successor would have to be a Democrat.

"If any such arrangement was entered into between Tammany and the Governor," said a Republican leader yesterday, "it is a most outrageous performance, and the county organization will not stand for it. It is hardly likely, however, that the Governor will stick to his end of the bargain, providing one was made, for he will need the County Committee support at the Presidential primaries next Spring and in the Fall, when a Governor is to be elected. The place should go to a Republican."

Ex-Judge Foster is only one of several Tammany candidates for the place. Many Tammany lawyers have made it clear to Mr. Murphy that they would like the place. Whoever is appointed will serve only until next year, when a successor to Judge Swann will be elected. The elective term will run only until the end of 1917.

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Office Furniture in great variety of style and price
T. G. SELLEW 111 FULTON STREET New York.

INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives prices of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by leading houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents. $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

This Season's Selections of
Saks Suits and Overcoats at $20
for Men and Young Men
are bigger than ever before because we have practically doubled the assortments to keep pace with a doubled demand

¶ Last Fall we came pretty close to a famine in our twenty dollar suit and overcoat selections. A sudden spurt in the demand for Saks clothes at this popular figure took us unawares, *like a flanking movement.* And it was simply because Saks suits and overcoats at this price are absolutely free from the customary limitations of a twenty dollar bill.

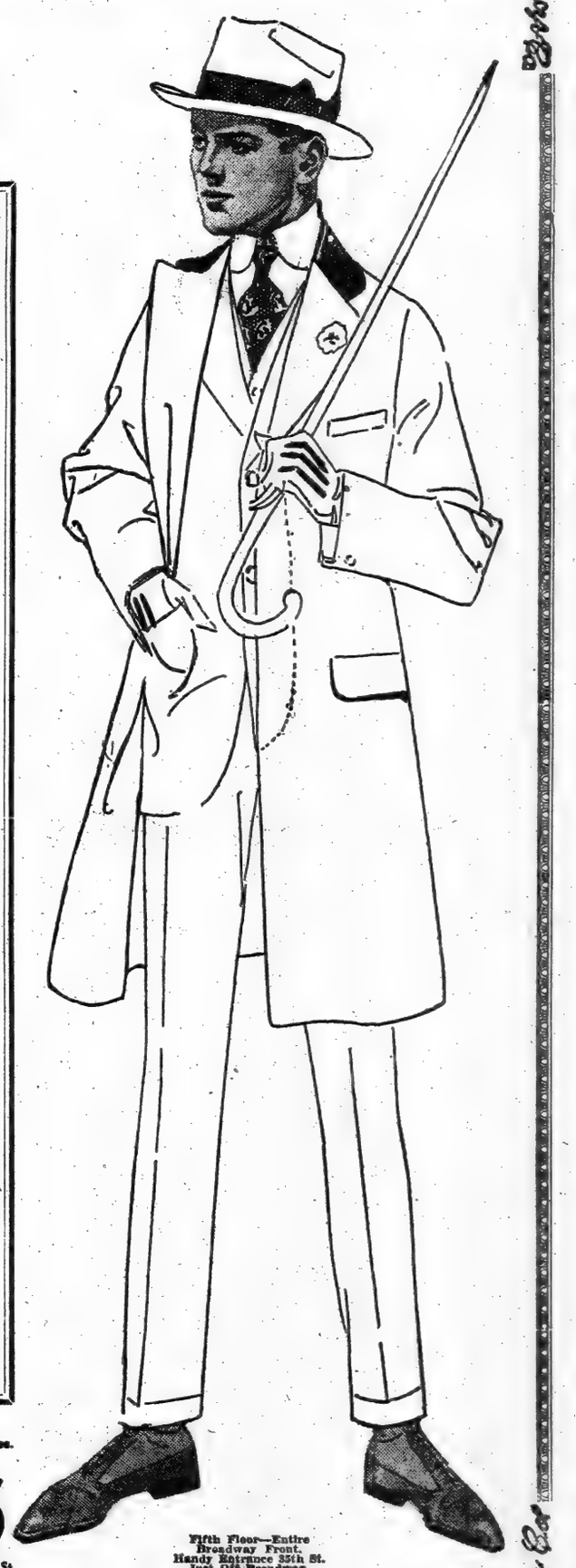
¶ Most twenty dollar clothes are just—*twenty dollar clothes.* They never get away from the price ticket. They carry to the grave the inextinguishable earmarks of a lowly origin. And it is right there that Saks productions at twenty dollars *bifurcate from the beaten path* of the average and create a new set of standards for themselves.

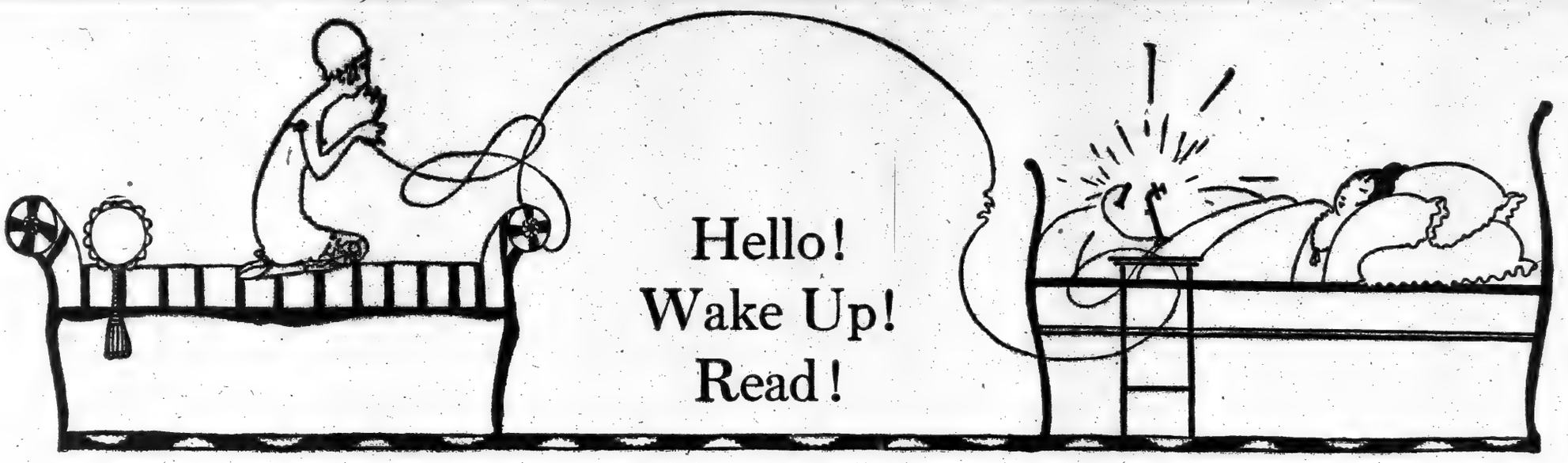
¶ Frankly, we have accomplished wonders in twenty dollar overcoats and suits this Fall. We have still further advanced the standards of tailoring and style. We have put twenty dollar clothes on a more exalted plane. And we have embraced in the selections of fabric designs and colors a range of choice never hitherto shown in any twenty dollar selections.

Twenty Dollar Suits
Soft roll and peak lapels
Patch and flap pockets
Classy originalities in cuffs
Stripes, checks and plaids
New tone browns, grays and greens
And so forth, indefinitely

Twenty Dollar Overcoats
New box effect models
New form-fitting models
New kimono sleeve models
New pockets, cuffs and collars
And fabrics by the hundreds in every conceivable design

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.
Why $19.75 When it Should be $25.00?
IT would violate the proprieties of advertising to say "$25 suits and overcoats at $19.75," and yet, as a matter of fact, it's the truth.
As a test we recently made a round of the better New York stores and bought a number of suits and overcoats at $22.50, $25 and more. You ought to compare them.
The question then is, Why should Macy's sell clothes of equal or better quality at prices lower than elsewhere?
The answer is that the Macy business was built on the principle of giving more than any other store can or will give.
This is the platform: Immense volume, fair margin of profit. Comparatively small overhead expense with our own building. Buying for cash only; enjoying every advantage of ready money and selling on the same basis.
Homely old virtues. Nothing original about simple honesty, but it wields a power as unshakable as Gibraltar.
If you want a concrete demonstration of how the Macy policy affects you come and see these hand tailored (some silk lined) richly finished suits and overcoats at $19.75, which should be $25. A large variety of new effects at the one price.
$14.75 instead of $18
Relatively, the same is true of our smart suits and overcoats at $14.75. Well made, new effects, conscientiously finished and typically Macy value. Other suits and overcoats at $22.50 to $42.50.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Fifth Floor—Entire Broadway Front. Handy Entrance 35th St. Just Off Broadway.



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THE ARTS: Illustrated news and criticisms of the latest and most discussed pictures, architecture, books, sculpture and poetry.

HUMOR: The most original and amusing work of our young humorous writers and artists in a fresh and unconventional vein.

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ESSAYS AND REVIEWS: by the most intellectually stimulating essayists, critics and authors—both domestic and imported.

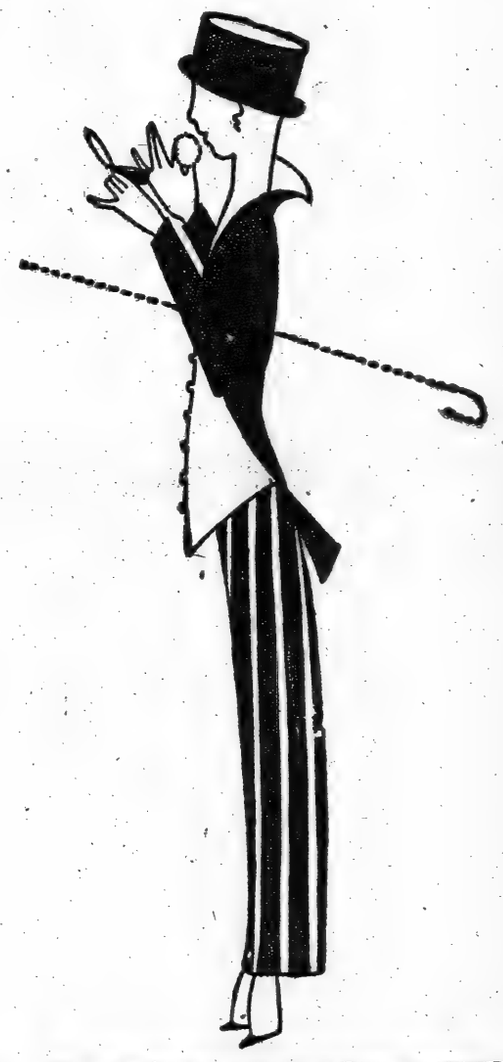
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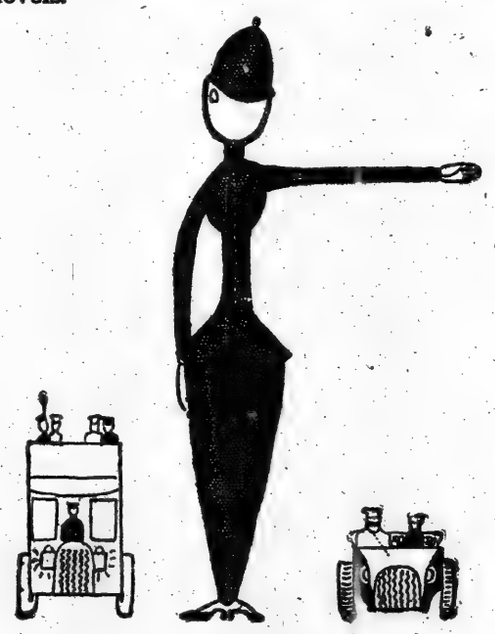
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JAPAN ASKS CHINA TO EXPLAIN REPLY

Plans to Force Complications, Peking Thinks, Over the Monarchial Elections.

MOVE AROUSES SUSPICIONS

Elections Passing Off with No Disturbances—Eleven Provinces Vote for the Monarchy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—A peculiar development in Japan's interference with China's monarchial movement took place this afternoon. Secretary Obata of the Japanese Legation called at the Foreign Office and asked the meaning of China's reply to Japan's recent note. As the British, French, and Russian Ministers were satisfied with the reply this proceeding seemed curious.

It is believed here that Japan's intention is to force a complication with the object of distracting attention from certain incidents embarrassing to Japan. Certainly it is not calculated to remove the suspicion that Japan is seeking to interfere with Chinese domestic affairs.

The association of Great Britain, France, and Russia with Japan is regarded as indicative or a watchful interest with the idea of preventing Japan from taking other steps.

Secretary Lansing's reply to China is favorably commented upon by Chinese and foreigners.

Reports received by the Chinese Government from all parts of the country are to the effect that everything is quiet. The elections are attended by no disturbances. Eleven of the eighteen provinces have voted unanimously in favor of a monarchy, nominating President Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor.

China in its recent reply to the request of Japan, Great Britain, France, and Russia that it delay action looking to a restoration of the monarchy assured the Powers that peace would be maintained and asserted that it was impossible to take the action requested as the matter was in the hands of the people whose will would be carried out.

PEKING, Sept. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The question whether China is to be a monarchy or a republic should be settled before the end of the year, according to the State Council, which has recommended that, in accordance with the terms of the provisional Constitution, President Yuan Shih-kai shall call a citizens convention to decide the question, but if it is not possible to call such a convention at this time, the State Council recommends that the President waive the provision and "devise other proper and adequate means to consult the will of the people."

It is rumored that this is designed to permit the President to convert the Council of State into a convention and have it adopt a new Constitution embracing the monarchial provision, according to his wishes.

The memorandum sent by the State Council, sitting as a legislature or parliament under the President's direction, says that in all eighty-two petitions favoring a monarchy have been received from different bodies.

The memorandum is taken as a general indication that the monarchy may be established much sooner than has been predicted. President Yuan Shih-kai, however, has not taken any action.

Many of the newspapers printed in English in various foreign concessions continue to assail vigorously the proposed monarchy on the ground that it is especially dangerous for China to make any change while world politics is at such white heat. Other newspapers printed in English accept the monarchial movement as inevitable, and are urging that wholesale reforms be carried on by the Government regardless of whether it be called a republic or a monarchy.

Foreign criticism of the monarchial movement and the general belief that several foreign powers would withhold their recognition of the monarchy have nettled the leaders. An editorial in the Peking Daily News, discussing foreign critics, says:

"They mistake the shadow for the substance, raise dolorous cries when it is proposed to give an authentic definition to China's system of government, and to abandon the pretence that it is republicanism. It is putting our credulity to too severe a strain to ask us to believe that 250,000,000 people in China would be frantically indignant if it were decided to describe correctly the system of government under which order has been brought out of chaos.

"To speak frankly, China is enjoying the monarchial system today, but the country describes itself as a republic, and consequently the system would fall to pieces on the death of the ruler, if no provision were made for its maintenance. That provision can be made without danger or loss of time simply by abandoning the fatuous pretences that the system that prevails is republicanism."

The opponents of the monarchial system estimate the cost of restoring a monarchy at $100,000,000, or about $40,000,000 in gold, but the proponents say that this estimate is based on the cost of enthronement in ancient time.

When a new Emperor came to the throne in China, he always remitted the land taxes for the year of his enthronement. These taxes make up the greater part of the $100,000,000 estimate. Yang Tu and other leaders of the Society for the Preservation of Peace, say it will not be necessary under present conditions to remit the land tax for enthronement year.

Thirty-first Child for China's Ruler.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—The sixteenth son of President Yuan Shih-kai was born today. The President now has thirty-one children.

ST. LUKE'S 95 YEARS OLD.

Special Sunday Services at Church That Started Downtown.

The members and some of the former parishioners of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 141st Street and Convent Avenue will attend special commemoratory services on Sunday next in observance of the ninety-fifth anniversary of the founding of the church in old Greenwich Village, when a large part of the congregation lived on Lower Broadway and adjacent streets and reached St. Luke's by crossing a bridge over the canal at Broadway, and which is now Canal Street.

St. Luke's has had only seven rectors, including the present rector, the Rev. Dr. G. Ashton Oldham. Five of the rectors and one assistant rector became Bishops. They were Upfold, Indiana; Ives, North Carolina; Whittingham, Maryland; Atwill, Kansas, and Whitehead, Pittsburgh, who is still living. George Washington Doane, first assistant rector, became Bishop of New Jersey.

Two charitable institutions have been established by the parish of St. Luke's, the Home for Aged Women at Broadway and 114th Street and the Home for Aged Couples on Amsterdam Avenue. St. Luke's also contributed largely to the establishment of the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Convent Avenue and 130th Street, and founded the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. The present parish was established in 1891, and now has a membership of 3,500.

One of the founders of the church was Clement C. Moore, who wrote "'Twas the Night Before Christmas." Another founder was Richard N. Harrison of the family for which Harrison Street was named.

Representative Newspapers.

WILKINSBURG, Penn., Nov. 4.—To choose ten representative newspapers for its library the Westinghouse Club of this city took a vote of its members. The vote resulted in the choice of the following, in this order: THE NEW YORK TIMES, Chicago Tribune, Birmingham Age-Gazette, Daily Oklahoman, Philadelphia Record, Boston Globe, St. Louis Republic or Kansas City Star, Richmond Times-Dispatch or Raleigh News-Observer, Denver Post, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GIVES $50,000 ESTATE FOR D. A. R. MUSEUM

Mrs. A. H. Strong Deeds the Old Stone Manor at Albany to the Society.

IT WAS BUILT IN 1642

New York State Chapters in Annual Conference Hear Speeches on Preparedness.

A $50,000 estate on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite Albany, which included the old Stone Manor House, which was built in 1642, was presented yesterday to the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York State at their annual conference held in the Hotel Astor. The donor was Mrs. Alan H. Strong of New Brunswick, N. J., whose husband is the general attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs. Strong declared that the Manor House had been in her family practically ever since it was built.

"It was erected in 1642," she said, "by Killean van Rensselaer, the first patron of the colony of Rensselaer's Wyck. At that time it was intended for protection against the raid of savages. For years it served the same purpose as Fort Orange, which stood where Albany now is. Later, known as Fort Crailo, it served at times as a garrison for British troops during Indian troubles. In 1871 the property was bought by an ice company, but twelve years ago I was able to regain it and since have done what I could to make it as it was once."

Mrs. Strong said that she expected the society in the State to help furnish the house so that it might be used as an historical museum, much the same as Washington's Headquarters are preserved.

The present conference of the New York State chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the twenty-second held since the national society was organized twenty-five years ago. The State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, presided over the meetings, and beside her on the platform was Mrs. William Cumming Story, the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Cabot Ward, the Commissioner of Parks, took the place of the Mayor at the opening meeting. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Governor Whitman's wife, was the guest of honor at the luncheon of the society which followed.

At the dinner in the evening, Newell B. Woodworth, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, spoke on the "Hyphenated-American and Preparedness." Lyle E. Mahan, son of the late Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, spoke on "National Preparedness," and pointed out that though Congress was generous, it was apt to be lavish in the wrong places.

According to Mrs. Spraker, the State Regent, there are 124 chapters of the D. A. R. in this State whose lists contain more than 11,000 names of members.

MINISTER KNOWS POLITICS.

Lost Primary, but Defeats the Victor in Mayoralty Election.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Several Bergen County ministers were criticised in the recent campaign for inviting Assembly candidates to their churches to explain their views on local option, but the Rev. F. A. Siebert of the Park Ridge Reformed Church, who is a Republican, went outside into politics and was defeated by Erving Van Houten at the primaries for the Mayoralty nomination.

Then the Democrats nominated Mr. Siebert, so last Tuesday he again ran against Van Houten and was elected.

Walsh Supper at Webster Hall.

The dollar supper in honor of Frank P. Walsh, ex-Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, who is to open the Labor Forum at the Washington Irving High School next Sunday night, will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, on Saturday at 6:30 P. M. This supper, to be given under the auspices of the Labor Centre, with headquarters at the Union Square Hotel, was barred from the Washington Irving School because the Committee on the Care of Buildings decided that the schoolhouse could not be used for such a purpose.

MANY BABES SAVED FROM LOSS OF SIGHT

Much Blindness Can Be Averted by a Simple Wash for Eyes of Newborn Infants.

TRACHOMA A GREAT MENACE

Ex-President Taft Surprised by the Progress Made by Physicians to Preserve Human Vision.

The spread of knowledge that ophthalmia neonatorum, a disease of the eye afflicting newborn infants, can be checked at birth has resulted in a rapid reduction of blindness from that cause, according to Edward M. Van Cleve, Managing Director of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, who spoke at the Academy of Medicine yesterday afternoon. Other speakers were Joseph H. Choate, who presided; ex-President William H. Taft, honorary President of the committee, and Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, Professor of Ophthalmology of the University of Pennsylvania, who is President Wilson's oculist.

Mr. Van Cleve said that five years ago ophthalmia neonatorum, which can be speedily and easily cured in the newborn infant, but which will cause blindness if not treated immediately, was the cause of blindness of 23 per cent. of the pupils entering schools for the blind, but that previously 15 per cent. of the blind pupils entering schools were blind from this cause.

"Babies' sore eyes must be for many years our chief object of attack, but we have many points of contact with the problem of conservation of vision," he said. "There is trachoma, no longer so serious a problem in New York, but in Kentucky a scourge, in Arkansas the most prolific cause of blindness of children in the State schools, in Ohio a menace, and found in all parts of the country in a form more or less virulent. Our committee has had a fine opportunity to serve one of its purposes in sending the field secretary to Kentucky at a time when help was most needed and greatly appreciated. The result is that three parties in that State—Democratic, Republican, and Progressive—have been induced to write into their platforms a promise to wage war on trachoma.

Would Train Immigrants.

"Wood alcohol poisoning has had its victims in various sections of the country, and the chief voice in protest has been that of the New York State Committee. The result of such protests is the proper labeling or containers of methyl alcohol, the change of name by which it is to be known, and the cooperation of the leading manufacturers in rendering their product less dangerous."

Dr. de Schweinitz said that education of parents through newspapers, pamphlets, and meetings were all useful, but that the most valuable means of instructing parents how to prevent blindness at the birth of their children was by gatherings of immigrants at which simple and carefully prepared addresses on the subject were read to them in their own language by prominent persons of each race. In Philadelphia, he said, these readings had been supplemented by lantern slides and had been effective in leading immigrant families to demand the proper treatment for their children at birth.

Dr. Schweinitz urged that students of medicine should be taught with thoroughness the technique of treating the eyes of newborn infants and that midwives should be required to show proficiency in this treatment. He said that the silver solution with which the eyes of infants are washed according to the Crede method was dangerous in hands not fully trained and that the improper use of it often resulted in injury to the eyes. He said authorities in Europe were making trial of new remedies thought to entail less risk than the Crede method.

Danger from Glaucoma.

He urged that hospitals receiving State aid should be required to provide accommodations for sufferers from ophthalmia neonatorum, and that organizations supporting hospitals should require similar provision. He advised the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness to interest itself in this subject.

Another thing that he urged was the gathering of statistics regarding glaucoma, a progressive eye disease ending in blindness unless treated in time. Blindness from this cause can be prevented, he said, but very often is not, because of the fact that those afflicted with it experience no pain and do not worry about their eyes until it is too late to save them. A more thorough study of the disease by social agencies, he said, would make it possible to teach the public the danger and show how to detect the early symptoms.

Mr. Taft, who closed the meeting, said that he had learned much at the meeting, although he had come to it with little knowledge of the subject, in spite of the fact that he had labored for years to cure political blindness. He said that the energy and knowledge which had rid the Panama Canal Zone of yellow fever and malaria, and which had within a few months put a stop to the ravages of typhus fever in Serbia, would be able to wipe out to a large extent the proportion of blindness from preventable causes in this country.

$100,000 PLEDGED AS SUFFRAGE FUND

Continued from Page 1.

suffrage in their districts. A father pledged money for his young sons to be given yearly until their mother had the vote and a young man offered 10 cents a month in the memory of his mother.

One woman pledged money because she was "one of those poor devils whom Tom Foley saved from herself." A man pledged money and gave himself to the cause because Mrs. Robert Adamson had found him an arch anti on Election Day morning and had converted him. Another man, who said he might be taken as a voice from the tombs was alive enough to contribute $100.

One of the most amusing contributions was $25 from a suffrage club of young women at Mount Vernon which has not been organized. "Can I raise that sum to $50?" called the girl a little later, and the unborn club promised half a hundred dollars. Some one gave $2 in memory of the work of the police force, and Mr. Laidlaw gave $100. Then some one else gave $100 in the name of the Fire Department. Some gave $5 each because President Wilson had voted for the women. It was like playing a parlor game, and one woman gave $1 each for four suffrage men who forgot to register and could not vote on Election Day. The audience laughed at that.

Not Death, but Resurrection.

Miss Hay took the pledges. "And they say suffrage is dead in New York," she remarked. "Do you think it is?"

"No, indeed," cried the audience.

"It is the resurrection," said Dr. Shaw.

They gave money in the name of Dr. Shaw, for Mrs. Catt, for Leonora O'Reilly, for Mr. Laidlaw, for Mrs. Whitehouse, and several times for Miss Hay herself, but she would not announce those gifts.

They gave money for Norway, where women, some men had said, helped to make sane legislation, and they gave money for Mexico and for New Mexico.

"One dollar for each of the thirteen election districts on Staten Island," came a voice. "One dollar for every yea voted in Brooklyn," came another. It was Owen Lovejoy who said "$5 a year for my two boys until their mother gets the vote."

Mrs. L. E. Mallory watched in a negro district and there were 42 votes for suffrage to 60 against, and she gave "$42 for those good votes." Erasmus Hall High School teachers gave $100, and the teachers as a whole had already promised $5,000.

Most of the large sums came from the organizations. Manhattan Borough, through Mrs. Laidlaw, promised $5,000 as a nest egg, and more to be raised later. Brooklyn gave $5,000 and Richmond $1,000. Queens promised to pay expenses. The biggest donation of the evening was $10,000, promised by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid of the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee.

Organizations in different up-State cities telegraphed in that they would send so many thousands of dollars. But there was no more enthusiasm over these large sums than over the smaller ones.

There was great applause when Wyoming got $47, and then a woman had a new idea. "We can't all give money," she said, "but let us all promise to wear a suffrage button and wear it on the outside until we get the vote." That went with a rush, too. There was $1,000 given for Al Nottman in Arizona." The people were calling out their pledges so fast in different parts of the hall that it was hard work taking them in, and in the meantime the ushers were bringing in written pledges.

"I will be one of 50 men to give $50 each," cried a man's voice, "and I'll get the 50 men to do it," he added.

"It is coming fast, but not so fast that I can't take it," said Miss Hay. But it was hard work and such a good game that the people would have gone on indefinitely. She finally was obliged to call a halt and then there were practically none of the many speeches that were to have been given.

The meeting adopted these resolutions without dissent:

Whereas, The woman suffrage amendment received more than half a million votes in New York State on Nov. 2, representing approximately four-ninths of the total vote cast on the question, the largest number ever polled for suffrage in any commonwealth in the world's history of the movement; and

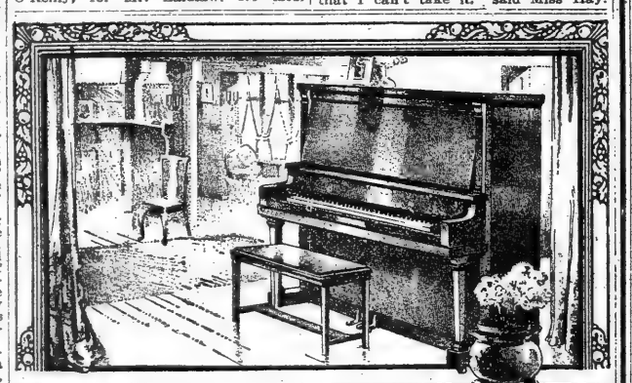
Whereas, The casting of 500,000 votes for any political issue is conclusive testimony of the resistless pressure behind it; and

Whereas, The campaign just ended has been the opportunity for sowing broadcast ideals of democracy that have now become a living part of the American body politic, and that, out of nothing, have created sufficient opinion to register hundreds of thousands of votes at the first call of this great reform in New York State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, inspired by the number and the character of the supporters that have been drawn to the suffrage cause, and relying on our army of 520,000 strong already intrenched in the enemy's country, we start here and now a campaign for Presidential suffrage for another referendum, and for the submission of a Federal amendment conferring the suffrage on women, which the Legislature has the constitutional right to bestow; and be it further

Resolved, That we give ourselves anew to the suffrage cause and pledge renewed consecration to the work in New York State, pressing forward from the great heights already gained to the summit of our aspiration—the right of self-government.

The suffragists began the campaign which ended on Tuesday with a fund of $50,000. They begin this new campaign with double that sum.



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ARTHUR NIKISCH, famous orchestral conductor, says of the Stroud:

"If it is your idea to demonstrate that a really good piano can be sold at a low price, you certainly have been successful. In comparing the Stroud Piano with other instruments it is difficult to understand how you do it at the figure."

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Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
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DOG SOAP FREE
We will give one cake of Bartels' Bully Dog Soap with every 25 cent can of Beacon Powder. Guaranteed to destroy fleas, bugs, roaches, and all other insects. Postpaid.
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GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Friday, Nov. 5.
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Overcoat Day



Today, in the Men's Store
1,400 Stylish, Well Made Overcoats Offered at
$5, $10 & $15
(Usual Selling Prices $10 to $25)
At just about this time every year we distribute several hundred overcoats at these three prices.
Some overcoats are in "odd" sizes from our own superb stocks; others are samples from well-known makers—and the remainder represent several special purchasers of choice but small lots.
STYLISH AND DESIRABLE OVERCOATS FROM EVERY STANDPOINT.

The Overcoats at $5
Excellent styles in heavy Winter fabrics for men and youths. Every size up to 40 chest measure. Only 350 in this lot.

The Overcoats at $10
At least a dozen well-known makes for your choice. Big range of popular materials. All sizes.

The Overcoats at $15
Here you may choose from some of the finest productions submitted this season by leading makers.
Fancy mixtures in good variety and other staple fabrics. Newest models in all sizes.

Enormous Special Purchase of
Men's Union Suits
Usual Prices up to $4.25
Sale Today, at ..... 98c & $1.95
5,000 serviceable, splendidly made, hand-trimmed Union Suits in all sizes for men and youths.
Made with closed or open crotch; perfect fitting. Your choice of:
Silk and Wool, Fine Wool
Medium and Heavy Worsted
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All sizes from 34 to 48.
Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoon.

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Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)
Riding Habits
FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN
These garments are Custom designed and made.
THE VALUES ARE EXCEPTIONAL.
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Today and tomorrow, a Remarkable Sale of
Men's Exceptionally High-Grade Neckwear
at 69c
Made of silks of a quality only found as a rule in much higher priced scarfs
Rich, exclusive patterns and colorings in IMPORTED brocaded silks; swivel embroidered figures which will not fray; basket weaves; Mugadore stripes; solid color Swiss poplins, changeable glace weaves, embroidered crepes, silk failles and other very fine silks and satins. Figures, stripes and dots in great profusion.
The Neckwear Event of the Hour
Wide, open-end Scarfs tailored with extreme care and skill. All guaranteed pure silk. Large, generously cut Neckwear made with the Saks-service band that prevents crinkling up under the collar. Hand sewn bars at the folds.

Men's Light Weight Winter Derbies
Very special at $1.95
The maker in his excess of zeal to keep his product to a certain standard says they are "too light." We say, from the practical standpoint of the wearer, they are "just right." The lighter a Derby, the better.
Blocked in the latest models. Just at this time the best Derby "buy" we know of.

Men's Soft Hats very special at $1.95
Black, brown, green, steel or pearl. All the up-to-the-moment shapes. All sizes.

Genuine Austrian Velour Hats
BLACK—BROWN—GREEN—SLATE
were $6.00 to $9.00 at $4.95
Made by J. Huckel Sohne of Austria.

Men's Plain Negligee Shirts
specially priced at $1.30
Stiff or soft French cuffs. Fine quality woven Madras or 100 count percale or fine mercerized cloths. Guaranteed fast colors. In a fine assortment of stripes on white grounds. Thoroughly well made with particular attention to the little points of finish which make for long wear, comfort and appearance.

Men's Worsted Undershirts and Drawers
at $1.20 a garment
Our regular stock price $1.50
High grade worsted, which means warmth and protection. Serviceable and comfortable. Made full and roomy and thoroughly well in every detail of finish; no rough seams to irritate the wearer.
SHIRTS, in sizes 34 to 50.
DRAWERS, regular, 30 to 50.
DRAWERS, stout sizes, 34 to 50.

Terry Bath Robes at $1.65
our regular price is $2.95

Terry Bath Robes at $2.65
our regular price is $3.45

Terry Bath Slippers at 50c
usual price 75c

Men's Worsted Reefers or Wraps, very special at 69c
Pure English worsted.

Men's Pure Silk Reefers special at 95c
Fine faille weave, or crochetted for those who prefer.
Crochetted Silk Reefers at $2.95
Accordeon Silk Reefers at $3.50
Extra Fine Knitted Silk Reefers, $4.50
Superior Silk Accordeon Reefers, $5

Men's Sample Gloves at 89c
Famous trade-mark gloves from one of America's foremost makers
Size and color assortments are incomplete, but an excellent variety of most-wanted kinds from which to choose.
Tan glace and gray suede, yellow chamois and white and black glace predominate.
Men's Washable Leather Gloves at $1.00
Tan capeskin, spear backs, prix seam sewn, one clasp.

JOY LINE CRUSHED BY THE NEW HAVEN

Letters Show Many Railroads Balked Ship Company's Efforts to Get Vessels.

DEPEW AIDED LAND SYSTEM

William Rockefeller Asked Flagler to Withhold His Craft—Offer to Carry Sugar Free by Rail.

The slow throttling of the Joy Line by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which resulted first in its traffic agreement with the railroad in 1902 and then its purchase in December, 1905, was the subject of the testimony which the Government introduced yesterday at the trial of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other Directors of the New Haven before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court on the charge of conspiring to break the Sherman anti-trust law. Nearly all of the testimony was in the form of letters.

From the letters, James W. Osborne, who is conducting this part of the Government's case, sought to show that as early as 1901 the Western banks were getting anxious for their loans to the Joy Line, and that the Maine Steamship Company, the Florida East Coast Company, and the Long Island Railroad Company were influenced by the defendants or their predecessors on the New Haven board to refuse to lease steamships to the Joy Line. The Pennsylvania Railroad was shown to have been exhibiting hostility to the line's proposal to operate an "outside line" from New York to Philadelphia, and the New Haven officials were on record as willing to carry the sugar of the American Sugar Refining Company for nothing almost rather than to permit the Joy Line to get the business.

Court Admits Letters.

De Lancey Nicoll appealed to the Court against the reading of tedious documents about events which took place long before most of the defendants were Directors of the New Haven, and concerning which they were ignorant.

This brought from Judge Hunt the opinion that as far as the Government had gone concerning the Joy Line it had not established its point. It was trying to prove that there was a continuing conspiracy to monopolize the traffic of New England, so as to show that the Directors, since they had joined the board while the conspiracy was in progress, had made themselves responsible for it.

"I hesitate," said Judge Hunt, "to rule now that the Government has established its case, and need not go further."

The banking difficulties with which the Joy Line was confronted were brought out by a letter written on June 27, 1901, by Robert T. Haskins, General Traffic Manager of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, to Percy R. Todd, second Vice President of the New Haven. This read in part:

I learned from a good friend a day or two ago that a Western bank had been putting up for the Joy people and making loans on their collateral, and that they are now making some inquiries as to what the collateral is worth, and that they wanted more and various other details of the same nature. He wound up by saying that he knew for a fact that this was the time to buy them, as they need funds badly. I told him that no one was buying, and that an example would be made of the crowd; that their hides would be taken off and laid on the Long Island shore to dry, to be a warning that future enterprises of this kind might be avoided.

Rewarded With Railroad Pass.

The Joy Line was dependent on chartering ships belonging to other companies, and the Government brought out evidence of the difficulties thrown in its way in getting ships. Thus Mr. Haskins wrote to Mr. Todd concerning the Joy Line's desire to acquire the lease of the steamer Manhattan from the Maine Steamship Company.

The Joy Steamship Company have again been after the steamer Manhattan of the Maine Steamship Company, and I have this day talked with Captain Hall about it and they have positively declined to let them have her. She is the only available vessel that they have here at the time.

As Captain Hall has stood by us faithfully and persistently in this thing I will be glad if you will send me an annual pass for him over the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and I will present it to him with your compliments.

Mr. Haskins went on to explain that Captain Hall had refused the offer of "big charter money" from the Joy Line, even though the Manhattan was idle. Moreover, the pass would give the New Haven "a hold over him." Captain Hall received the pass, another letter showed.

From other correspondence it appeared that the Joy Line, foiled in its dealings with the Maine Steamship Company, turned to Florida. One year it chartered from the Florida East Coast Company, a Flagler concern, the Martinique, but the next year it found that she was not available. It began to bargain for the Cocoa, and then the value to the New Haven of having a Standard Oil man on its board came out. James M. Hall, the President, suggested to William Rockefeller to write to Mr. Flagler and tell him the relations of the New Haven and the Joy Line, and to say that the latter was operated to demoralize rates to such an extent that the New Haven would have to buy it out for self-preservation.

Rockefeller Influence Used.

Mr. Rockefeller did write to Mr. Flagler, and there was no Cocoa in the Joy Line fleet that year.

The Long Island Railroad Company had a steamer, the Shinnecock, that was not in active service, and the Joy Line thought of chartering that. Mr. Todd took that matter up, and Chauncey M. Depew promised that the Long Island would make no lease without first consulting the New Haven.

The Joy Line planned an "outside line" from New York to Philadelphia. The New Haven was uneasy, and Mr. Todd wrote to S. M. Prevost, Third Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, asking about it, suggesting that the Joy Line proposed to operate through the Delaware and Raritan Canal. To this Mr. Prevost replied, saying that he had heard about the Joy Line, and added:

We understand they have purchased a boat, the City of Key West, which they propose to run outside between New York and Philadelphia. We do not believe they could economically undertake to run through the canal, but should they propose to do so, you can rest assured that we will do everything we consistently can to prevent it.

It is difficult to see how they can run the outside line proposed without heavy loss, particularly as they will not only have our opposition, but that of the other boat lines between New York and Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, and Philadelphia and Baltimore, all of whose interests would seem to us to lie in the direction of interfering with them.

Offered to Carry Sugar Free.

Mr. Osborne took up letters dealing with the competition of the Joy Line and the New Haven for the patronage of the American Sugar Refining Company. Thus Mr. Haskins wrote to Mr. Todd, saying:

I have your favor of July 29, 1902, and thank you for the way you handled it. We will take the sugar for nothing, if you think we had better do so, rather than let the other fellow have it.

The Joy Line running to Providence depended on the Dyer Transportation Company for the lighterage of its freight to Fall River. In the early months of 1902 the New Haven people approached Captain Dyer and suggested that it might make better terms with him if he would break away from the Joy Line. J. M. Williams, traffic manager of the Joy Line, wrote to Mr. Todd that he had had a talk over the telephone with the Captain and had found that he had not "any great love for the Joy Line, although he says they are paying him the charter money, and he had no special reason to complain." He was getting $25 a day from the Joy Line.

"He, however, seems to understand," Mr. Williams went on, "that they are demoralizing rates between New York and Fall River, and this seems to disturb him somewhat, and I think he feels that we will consider him a party to it and wants to stand well with the New Haven road.

Joy Line Ally Won Over.

"From my talk with the Captain, I think I could get him to discontinue his arrangements with the Joy Line under some pretext, if we would pay him, say $15 per day, for his lighter and he would take it out of service. It costs him, he says, about $10 per day to operate it, and if he was to discontinue the service he thinks it would keep them out of Fall River, for he can see no way for them to get there without the use of his equipment. He says they have no boats of their own they can send there or any wharf to tie up to. If we could stop this competition and could secure the business which the Joy Line are now handling between Fall River and New York, it strikes me it would be a good investment on our part."

Further letters showed that the New Haven completed its deal with Captain Dyer, and the Joy Line was cut off from Fall River.

It was in the Summer of 1902 that the end of the fight between the two companies came. A bargain was struck by which the Joy Line had to raise its rates to meet those of the New Haven, and had to agree to confine itself to local traffic between New York and Providence. Its rates for passengers were strictly defined, and it found itself hampered in offering any special terms for excursion rates. This agreement went into force on Oct. 19, 1902, and continued until the Joy Line was bought in 1906.

The Court adjourned the trial until this morning.

GOULD CAPTURES D. & R. G. RAILROAD

Continued from Page 1.

is not at the beck and call of other interests, but one whose mind is free to concentrate on the operation of the road and be in a position to give advice and assistance to the board at all times.

Therefore, we have secured the services of H. U. Mudge, who in a few days will establish his headquarters in Denver and become the chief operating officer of the road.

Gould Controls Directors.

There are eleven Directors on the Denver's board. Prior to the last annual meeting the Gould interests were in the minority, but no contest ever developed. At yesterday's meeting, according to reliable reports, ten Directors were present, and the vote was 6 to 4 in favor of Mr. Gould's plans. Mr. Gould, Kingdon Gould, E. T. Jeffery, Mr. Coppell, Mr. Nicoll, and Mr. Taylor voted together against E. L. Marston, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Bush, and Mr. Brown. Edward D. Adams, the eleventh Director, was not present at the meeting.

In the Executive Committee, as now constituted, Mr. Gould can depend on five out of seven votes. Mr. Jeffery continues as Chairman of the board. Mr. Marston remains as the only representative of the Missouri Pacific system on this board.

In well-informed circles the Gould coup was regarded as a slap at the interests which forced Mr. Gould out of the Missouri Pacific. The latter road owns $17,000,000 of the common stock and $9,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Denver road, representing practically a third interest. The Gould interests are credited with an interest of about 30 per cent. Thus the larger representation of the Missouri Pacific was practically disregarded in Mr. Gould's fight. Mr. Gould's hostility to the banking control of Missouri Pacific may have been primarily responsible for the affront. Persons close to Mr. Gould, however, were unable to explain why Mr. Gould should have deserted Mr. Bush, a man whom he selected and supported in 1914 against the concerted attacks of banking interests.

Effect on Railroads.

It was suggested yesterday that the hostility of the Denver's Board to the Missouri Pacific might lead to new traffic contracts in which the Missouri Pacific would suffer. Mr. Bush, as head of the two roads, was careful to make traffic arrangements which were considered of mutual advantage to the two roads.

From the point of view of the first mortgage bondholders of the Western Pacific Railway, it was learned yesterday, the segregation of the Denver & Rio Grande from the Missouri Pacific is considered desirable. The bondholders now hope for new traffic arrangements which will throw more business to the Western Pacific.

A report circulated yesterday that the suit of the Western Pacific bondholders against the Denver road, which guaranteed the interest on the Western Pacific bonds, had been amicably settled, was denied. The suit is still pending, but no effort will be made to push the Denver into receivership.

The retirement of Mr. Mudge from the Rock Island lines was accepted as bad news in Rock Island circles. Mr. Mudge is regarded as one of the best operating railroad men in the country. He has served ten years in the management of the Rock Island. When the Reid-Moore interests deserted the road Mr. Mudge's prestige fell, and he desired to leave his post. He was made co-receiver of the Rock Island, but recently resigned in the face of opposition. As head of the Denver & Rio Grande, it is expected, he will operate the road from Denver.

COL. AUSTIN SUES MAJOR BANKS'S WIFE

Broker's Counsel Says Her Philadelphia Divorce from Austin Is Void.

MEN WERE FRIENDS ONCE

The Three Austin Children Are Living with Law Book Publisher and Their Mother.

Mrs. Mabel Hatch Austin Banks, wife of Major David Banks, has been served with papers in a divorce suit begun by Colonel Eugene Kelly Austin, from whom she claims to have been divorced in Philadelphia last Summer. But Colonel Austin, through his counsel, said last night that because of the failure of Mrs. Banks to serve Colonel Austin with the summons and complaint except by publication, and because the alleged offenses charged against him as a basis of the suit—cruelty and inhuman treatment—were committed in this State and not in Pennsylvania, the divorce was void. He names Major Banks as the co-respondent in his suit.

Both Colonel Austin and Major Banks are well known in the National Guard, Both are members of the Army and Navy Club. Colonel Austin, a broker, was formerly connected with the Eugene Kelly banking house. Major Banks is the head of the Banks Law Publishing Company, a Director in the East River Bank, and a member of many clubs.

Herbert W. Taylor, counsel for Colonel Austin, made this statement last night:

"I want to set Colonel Austin right in this matter and to say that acting under his instruction I made every effort possible to keep the action from reaching the public. This was done mainly on account of the Colonel's three children. Major Banks and Colonel Austin have known each other for a number of years. The Colonel was fond of spending his evenings at home while Mrs. Austin liked to go out. With the consent of the Colonel Major Banks and Mrs. Austin used to go out together. Colonel Austin was satisfied with this arrangement until some people began to possip about it. Then he thought it wise to stop it and made his wishes known to his wife.

"But Mrs. Austin resented this and quarrels ensued. Mrs. Austin refused to give up her dances and other amusements, and when her husband still refused permission for her to continue going out with the Major, Mrs. Austin went to Philadelphia. After she had lived there for a year and so acquired a legal residence she sued for a divorce, her grounds being cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of her husband. Unsuccessful efforts were made to serve the Colonel with the papers in the suit, or to have him represented in the proceedings by an attorney. He and his wife are both Catholics, and at that time the Colonel would not consider a divorce. He was served with notice of the action by publication, which we claim was not sufficient service.

"Immediately upon getting her divorce papers, in June or July last, Mrs. Austin and Major Banks were married. Colonel Austin sent word to his wife that he would begin suit for a divorce and asked her to name an attorney, and to assist him in avoiding publicity for the children's sake. She replied that she would decide what to do in a few days, but she said nothing further, and as soon as she and Major Banks returned to this city to live the papers were served upon her."

James Cochran, attorney for Mrs. Banks, said:

"My client will have nothing to say until her answer to the suit is filed. Colonel Austin received ample notice of the action brought against him by his former wife. The divorce is a perfectly good one and will stand the test in the courts. The Colonel got personal service of the suit his wife brought against him. His conduct previous to the time his wife went to Philadelphia was of the character to make his wife wish to divorce him."

Mrs. Banks is the daughter of Roswell D. Hatch, a lawyer. She is living with Major Banks and her three children by her first marriage at 161 East Seventy-ninth Street. Colonel Austin's home is in the Benedict Apartments, 90 Washington Square East.

HOLDS UP A MOVIE AND OBTAINS $100

Bandit at Point of Pistol Makes Girl Ticket Seller of Theatre Hand Over Cash.

While more than a hundred persons were coming out of the Theatre Unique, a moving-picture house, at 126 East Fourteenth Street, last night, a man brushed up to the ticket seller's booth, where Miss Hattie Maffonogie was counting the receipts, and asked her where the Manager was. She did not know, and when she told him so he pushed a revolver into her face and demanded the roll of bills which lay in her lap. Too frightened to scream or to resist the menacing stare, she dumbly passed over the money, nearly $100, and he promptly disappeared in the crowd.

After he was gone, the girl gave the alarm and brought more than a score of persons to her side, as well as several policemen. She told them hysterically what had happened, and a rapid search was made of the neighborhood, but the man who had taken the money could not be found. The Assistant Manager of the theatre, Philip Metz, called up Police Headquarters, and several detectives were sent to the theatre at once.

They questioned the girl closely, but she could not give any definite description of the hold-up man. She said she was so frightened by his revolver that she could not remember just what he looked like. According to her story, several minutes before he had taken the money he appeared at the booth and asked for the Manager. He purchased a ticket, walked away, and then turned up again with the revolver in his hand.

MILLIONS GOING TO KIOTO.

Wonderful Palace Built for the Mikado's Coronation.

TOKIO, Friday, Nov. 5.—Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the Imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated Wednesday. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and with him will go the Court and the members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motor cars, and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation halls affords a revelation of the extent of the preparations, forethought, and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feasts is described by an American as an Aladdin's palace conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

EUGENIC MARRIAGE PLAN FOR PATERSON

Commissioner Proposes to Demand Health Certificates from Applicants.

MOVED BY HOSPITAL REPORT

Many Children Found to be Suffering from Ills Inherited from Their Parents.

Health officials in Paterson, N. J., have decided to take up the subject of eugenic marriages, and at next Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Health a plan will be considered under which applicants for marriage licenses must present certificates of fitness to wed. An announcement to that effect was made yesterday by Health Commissioner Nathan Rabinowitz. If the plan is adopted by the Health Board, Paterson will be the first city in the East to apply eugenics to marriage.

It was said yesterday that health officials of Paterson have been pondering the problem for several weeks. Dr. Thomas A. Clay, health officer of the city, who is clearly in favor of eugenic marriages, has made a report based on observation of children born in the hospital of Paterson who are victims of defects inherited from parents. In view of the belief that the unfitness of parents has contributed to the mental and physical debility of these children, Health Commissioner Rabinowitz, who has studied Dr. Clay's report, urges marriage restriction as the only practical solution of the problem.

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Health Commissioner Rabinowitz will recommend that no marriage licenses be issued in Paterson unless the applicants first present certificates of good health from reputable physicians. It will devolve upon Dr. Clay to approve of this recommendation, after which the matter will be referred to the Sanitary Committee and thence back to the Board of Health for final vote of the Commissioners. It is understood that most of the Commissioners favor the measure.

President Edmund B. Randall of the Board of Health said yesterday that his attitude toward the proposal was still neutral. He could not say how he would vote when the matter comes up finally. He said the ordinance, if adopted, would undoubtedly be attacked on legal grounds. Some of the other Commissioners, however, believe the State law as it stands gives the Board of Health ample power to take any reasonable step to check the spread of disease or degeneracy. If needed, they will even urge upon the Legislature a State law which would validate the eugenic marriage regulation.

COST $200 TO KILL 2 BIRDS.

Montclair Docter, Hunting with a Clergyman, Is Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 4.—Two English pheasants shot out of season cost Dr. J. Corwin Mabey of this town $200. Dr. Mabey and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Travis, pastor of Watchung Avenue Congregational Church, were hunting snipe in the Troy Meadows, near Hanover, when the two birds were flushed. The doctor, who was walking ahead, not stopping to determine the species of the birds, fired on the impulse of the moment. Shortly after State Warden William E. Young and Deputy Warden John J. Mitchell of Troy Hills, told the huntsmen they had violated the game laws, inasmuch as it was forbidden to shoot pheasant except between Nov. 10 and Dec. 15. Dr. Mabey and Dr. Travis went voluntarily to the office of Justice of the Peace Leo F. Kitchell of Hanover, where Dr. Mabey admitted he shot the birds. Justice Kitchell then imposed the fine. Dr. Mabey said he would appeal the case to the State Game and Fish Association on the ground that the fine was excessive.

CRITICISES JERSEY MILITIA.

Gen. Sadler Points Out Deficiencies to Governor Fielder.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Serious deficiencies in the New Jersey National Guard were revealed by inspections made by the War Department, according to the annual report made yesterday by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler to Governor Fielder.

The report says that some officers are not properly equipped for field service; that war Department and other orders, correspondence books, document files, and records are in many instances loosely kept; that armories and drill halls are in some cases insufficient; that rifles were found in poor condition, many being rusted and pitted, showing both insufficient cleaning facilities and failure of officers to exercise proper supervision; that non-commissioned officers were frequently inefficient because they lacked proper instruction and opportunity to perform their duties.

General Sadler recommends the revision of the State military code to conform to the Federal militia law, the establishment of educational qualifications for applicants for commissions, the formation of a State Military Athletic League, the organization of an additional field battery and extension of schools and camps of instruction.

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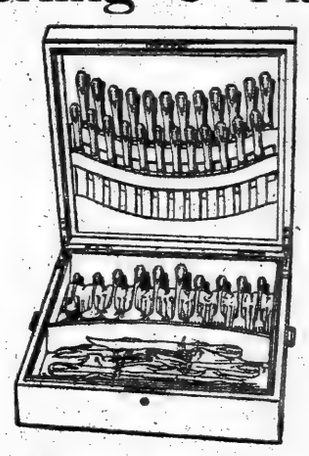
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12 Dessert Spoons	12 Individual Salad Forks
6 Table Spoons	3 Piece H. H. Carving Set, 9 Inch
12 Round Bowl Soup Spoons	2 Piece H. H. Carving Set, 8 Inch

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Germany's England

It sounds like a paradox, doesn't it? Yet it is the only title which accurately describes three articles in the November issue of

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE
OF
The New York Times

written by three Germans prominent in widely different spheres of life and influence.

Vice Admiral Kirchhoff of the German Navy tells of England's Policy of Plunder.

Professor Dr. W. Debelius describes at length The War of the Shopkeepers, and

Dr. Otto Kuntzemueller goes to the Bible for a text, and in a satirical article designates The English as God's Chosen People.

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CITY TO SAVE MONEY IN HOSPITAL MERGER

Two Departments and Bellevue Board Overlap in Their Activities.

EXPENSES ARE DUPLICATED

Bill to be Sent to Albany to Consolidate Social Service Work That Now Costs $9,000,000.

City officials in conferences yesterday further developed the scheme for merging into one Department of Social Service or of Public Health the present Health and Charities Departments and the Board of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in the interests of efficiency and economy.

The Controller, the City Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Charities, and various division chiefs are in favor of the idea. It is an open secret that if the change is made Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, who recently resigned as Health Commissioner, will have charge of the consolidated department.

The Mayor in a general way is familiar with the plans of the officials, and in a few days a tentative plan of the proposed reorganization will be presented to him. The advocates of the change will then draw up a bill which will be submitted early in the next session of the State Legislature. If suitable legislation is obtained it is expected that other sweeping reforms in the City Government will follow, and that other departments which are more or less related in their activities will be united.

The Department of Docks and Ferries and the Department of Bridges, for instance, would follow next, and the separated boards of water supply would also be joined.

The general features proposed were suggested in an administrative bill for the city which failed to pass the last Legislature. The advocates of the merger hope to convince the lawmakers of the value of their present proposal.

Duplication of Effort.

The chaotic state of the city's hospital service and the duplication of effort and often extravagant and wasteful expenditure furnish the best arguments of the friends of the consolidation. THE NEW YORK TIMES gave a brief outline of the plan yesterday. Henry W. Bruere, the City Chamberlain, who is largely responsible for the idea, said yesterday that the publication of the news of the proposed merger was premature, but that now that the matter had been made public the schemes would be at once completed.

The City Chamberlain, in reading the new charter of the City of Cleveland, was impressed by the value of a consolidation which was provided in that instrument. The charter of this city would have to be revised to make the proposed changes possible.

The cost of the departments concerned, according to the budget of 1915, was as follows: Bellevue and the Allied Hospitals, $1,458,962; Department of Health, $3,443,492.22, and Charities, $4,004,889, making a total of practically $9,000,000. Unofficial estimates of a saving of as high as 10 per cent. are made. The greatest value of the merger, however, will be affording quicker and more convenient service in every direction.

The suggestion has also been made that as an alternative the three departments be stripped of their hospitals, and those institutions placed in a new department. Something like this was suggested years ago by a Hospital Commission appointed by Mayor McClellan. The departments which it is now proposed to unite consist largely of hospitals. Commissioner Kingsbury said yesterday that the Charities Department had ten; the Health Department five, and the Bellevue group four. The institutions are conducted without any very close relations to each other, and in many instances the amount of red tape connected with the transfer of patients from one to the other entangles efficiency.

Waste in Hospital Service.

The Health Department, for instance, has at Otisville a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis in its early stages, and on the East River one for the advanced stages of the disease. The intermediate cases are usually treated at the Charities Department Institution, Sea View Hospital, on Staten Island, where there is an enormous and costly building.

Hospitals in the three separated divisions are conducted almost as if they were rivals. There being no central administration for them the transfer of patients is cumbersome.

The recent developments of medical and social science have added outside workers for hospitals. Bellevue has a corps of nurses which follow up patients who have been sent home convalescent. Their work is likely to overlap with investigators of the Charities Department, and also with that of Inspectors and nurses of the Board of Health. Some sections of the city are overrun with Inspectors, whose work might be done as effectively by a much smaller corps.

Mr. Kingsbury said that on a small scale he had been endeavoring to concentrate the work of the Charities Department. He has consolidated into the Bureau of Social Investigation the old bureaus for Dependent Adults, Children, Domestic Relations, Wife Desertion, and the Hospital Commission. There were cases where families had been unfortunate and needed the help of the city, in which under the old regime it took five different inspectors to attend to their troubles.

It is proposed to correlate as much as possible all the agencies which make for the well-being of the citizens. The care of the young, the reducing of infant mortality, the prevention of disease, the enforcement of sanitary regulations, the lessening of poverty by keeping the people up to high standards of living, and finally the sheltering of the invalid, the infirm, and the aged, are regarded by the promoters of the new department as all connected with the same function of government. If all the hospitals and the almshouses and infirmaries, which in reality are also hospitals, were gathered under one head, they could be administered with greater economy, according to the scheme now under consideration.

Many Economies Possible.

There are many economies which could be effected by having a central administration office. In several of the outlying boroughs there are chiefs of bureaus who have only a few employes to direct and yet are classed as though they had supervision of hundreds.

Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, who recently resigned as Health Commissioner to return to his old position as the superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, is regarded as especially well equipped to be the administrator of the proposed department. Dr. Goldwater has been the President of the American Association of Hospital Superintendents. The greater part of the activities of the departments have to do with hospitals. Before Dr. Goldwater began the study of medicine he foresaw the possibilities of social service and spent several years in courses on sociology and economics. As a student of causes and effects he is also considered as having the knowledge and training to fit him for the task of directing the proposed department.

READY FOR NAVY AID WORK.

Advisory Board Meets and Names Committees.

The United States Naval Advisory Board held a special meeting yesterday at India House to divide the work to be done and to appoint committees. Only four members were absent, Thomas A. Edison, the Chairman, who is on his way home from California, and R. S. Woodward, Andrew L. Riker, and Howard E. Coffin.

At the meeting each committee chose its Chairman. Following are the committees:

Chemistry and Physics — Lawrence Addicks, L. H. Baekeland, Joseph W. Richards, M. B. Sellers, A. G. Webster, R. S. Woodward, and W. R. Whitney, Chairman.

Aeronautics (including Aero Motors)—Howard E. Coffin, P. C. Hewitt, Andrew L. Riker, M. B. Sellers, E. A. Sperry, A. G. Webster, and Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman.

Internal Combustion Motors.—Howard E. Coffin, M. B. Sellers, E. A. Sperry, and Andrew L. Riker, Chairman.

Electricity—Lawrence Addicks, William Le Roy Emmet, P. C. Hewitt, B. G. Lamme, A. G. Webster, and Frank J. Sprague, Chairman.

Mines and Torpedoes—L. H. Baekeland, M. R. Hutchinson, Hudson Maxim, and Elmer A. Sperry, Chairman.

Submarines—A. M. Hunt, M. R. Hutchinson, W. L. Saunders, Frank J. Sprague, and William Le Roy Emmet, Chairman.

Ordnance and Explosives—L. H. Baekeland, A. M. Hunt, M. R. Hutchinson, Frank J. Sprague, A. G. Webster, W. R. Whitney, Henry A. Wise Wood, R. S. Woodward, and Hudson Maxim, Chairman.

Wireless and Communications — A. G. Webster, W. R. Whitney, and P. C. Hewitt, Chairman.

Transportation—Howard E. Coffin, Alfred Craven, Spencer Miller, A. L. Riker, Thomas Robins, W. L. Saunders, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Benjamin B. Thayer, Chairman.

Production, Organization, Manufacture, and Standardization — Lawrence Addicks, William Le Roy Emmet, B. G. Lamme, Thomas Robins, W. L. Saunders, Benjamin B. Thayer, and Howard E. Coffin, Chairman.

Ship Construction—Spencer Miller, Joseph W. Richards, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Frank J. Sprague, Chairman.

Steam Engineering and Ship Propulsion—William Le Roy Emmet, B. G. Lamme, Joseph W. Richards, M. B. Sellers, and Andrew M. Hunt, Chairman.

Life-Saving Apparatus — Hudson Maxim, Thomas Robins, and Spencer Miller, Chairman.

Aids to Navigation—Alfred Craven, A. M. Hunt, Henry A. Wise Wood, R. S. Woodward, and Elmer A. Sperry, Chairman.

Food and Sanitation — Hudson Maxim, Benjamin B. Thayer, W. R. Whitney, R. S. Woodward, and L. H. Baekeland, Chairman.

Public Works, Yards, and Docks—Lawrence Addicks, A. M. Hunt, Spencer Miller, Joseph W. Richards, and Alfred Craven, Chairman.

In the absence of Mr. Edison W. L. Saunders, Vice Chairman, conducted the meeting.

SLAIN AT MATTEAWAN.

Unidentified Man Stabbed and Shot in Empty Factory Building.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The body of a well-dressed man, with thirty stab wounds in the back and a bullet wound in the abdomen, was found this afternoon in the Feldon Chemical Works in this place, which have been closed for four months. In one of the pockets was a card with the address, "1,123 Cowden Street, Harrisburg, Penn."

Beside the body was a cap with a label of McCreery's, New York City. The Coroner said he believed the man had been dead about twelve hours. He also said he thought the man had been enticed here on the pretext of considering the purchase of the chemical plant, which is closed.

Eleven Arrested in Poolroom.

Eleven men were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives of the Third Inspection District, charged with maintaining a poolroom on the ground floor of a house in West Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue. Racing charts and three telephones were seized. Before Magistrate House in the Men's Night Court eight of the men were discharged. The other three furnished $1,000 cash bail each.

LAKEWOOD FALL GOLF TOURNAMENT—SQUASH

NINETY PLAY GOLF AT LAKEWOOD CLUB

Maurice E. Risley of Atlantic City Best in Test Round, with 79.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 4.—Maurice E. Risley of Atlantic City led the field of ninety entries in the Fall invitation golf tournament of the Lakewood Country Club today, with a card of 79. His outward journey was poor and at the end of the nine holes he had made forty-three strokes. Coming in he got into a better stride and made the home journey in one under par, thirty-six strokes, but this feat was also duplicated by Frederick Snare, the Knickerbocker Country Club golfer, who went out in 45 and came back with 36, for a total of 81. There were many upsets in the day's results, several strong players being forced into the second and third sixteens, while others are in the select circle for the first time in their golfing careers.

The course is in excellent condition, but for some strange reason the scores on the last nine holes for all the players were considerably lower than on the first nine. S. L. Allen of Atlantic City had a card of 61, 44—105, taking an 11 on the second hole, which is par 4. This 11 was due to the fact that his pride as a golfer refused to let him play backward out of a bad trap where he took seven useless strokes to escape. Another golfer with a strong contrast in his outward and inward journey was Dr. A. D. Westney, another Atlantic City entrant, who had a card of 53, 39—92.

In the draw of the first sixteen for match play tomorrow the best players meet in the top half with Risley; S. K. Deforest of Lakewood and Harold Steiner. In the first round Risley will be opposed by J. H. Ford, the President of the Buffalo Golf Club.

John R. Maxwell of the Merion Cricket Club, who won last year's tournament at this club, was forced to take his place in the second sixteen, with a card 48, 52—100, being one of the few golfers with a larger total for the last nine holes than his outward journey showed. The scores:

First Sixteen.—Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, 43, 36—79; Fred Snare, Knickerbocker, 45, 36—81; James C. Parrish, Jr., Seaview, 43, 39—82; S. K. Deforest, Lakewood, 44, 40—84; Harold Steiner, Hollywood, 45, 40—85; J. H. Ford, Buffalo, 45, 41—86; Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, 46, 40—86; Pierre Proal, Deal, 45, 46—86; Frank C. Jennings, Garden City, 49, 37—86; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 44, 42—86; P. S. MacLaughlin, Wykagyl, 47, 40—87; Hugh Halsell, Deal, 46, 42—88; Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, 40, 42—88; Fred P. Kimball, Lakewood, 46, 42—88; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 48, 41—89; Henry Alsop, Baltusrol, 45, 44—89.

Second Sixteen.—F. A. Soldwedell, Canoe Brook, 50, 39—89; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, 48, 42—90; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 47, 43—90; A. W. Brand, St. Andrew's, 48, 42—90; C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 51, 40—91; M. L. Feary, Richmond County, 49, 42—92; William R. Hochster, Deal, 49, 43—92; Dr. A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, 53, 39—92; C. L. Maxwell, Trenton, 46, 46—92; John R. Maxwell, Jr., Merion, 53, 39—92; Henry McSweeney, Atlantic City, 48, 44—92; F. A. Rehm, Glenview, 49, 43—92; A. M. Reed, Albany, 50, 43—93; W. S. Vanclief, Richmond Country, 51, 43—94; A. F. Southerland, Essex County, Mass., 51, 43—94; E. B. Nixon, Forest Hill, 51, 44—95.

Third Sixteen.—John T. Gillespie, Morris Country, 54, 42—96; G. H. Nixon, Forest Hill, 52, 44—96; A. M. Nelson, Atlantic City, 52, 44—96; E. J. Frost, Braeburn, 50, 46—96; Frederick Schavoir, Wee Burn, 52, 44—96; H. H. Parker, Deal, 48, 48—96; R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, 52, 45—97; H. S. Jennings, Kingston, 54, 43—97; H. W. Sykes, Wykagyl, 54, 43—97; O. D. Frost, Braeburn, 52, 45—97; O. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, 51, 46—97; C. W. Vaughn, Maidstone, 53, 45—98; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 54, 45—99; L. M. Stumer, Chicago, 55, 44—99; F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 53, 46—99; H. M. Messenger, Spring Lake, 56, 43—99.

Fourth Sixteen—C. W. Paige, Rockaway Hunt, 56, 43—99; Dr. H. W. Ingling, Freehold, 53, 47—100; J. B. Reilly, Jr., Atlantic City, 53, 47—100; Daniel S. White, Atlantic City, 52, 48—100; C. L. Tapping, Garden City, 54, 47—101; B. V. Patterson, Spring Lake, 57, 44—101; E. L. Scofield, Wee Burn, 56, 46—102; E. E. Hayes, Sleepy Hollow, 53, 49—102; H. B. McLellan, Fox Hills, 57, 46—103; W. F. Simons, Spring Lake, 55, 48—103; H. M. Bowpertwaite, Knollwood, 60, 44—104; F. A. Beebe, Crescent A. C., 57, 47—104; E. J. Simonson, Freehold, 57, 48—105; S. L. Allen, Atlantic City, 61, 44—105; James Barber, Englewood, 60, 46—106; W. C. O'Leary, Lakewood, 57, 49—106.

Other Scores—H. H. Moore, Spring Lake, 55, 51—106; Henry W. Leeds, Atlantic City, 49, 58—107; M. V. Booth, St. Andrew's, 61, 46—107; R. S. F. Randolph, Philadelphia, 57, 50—107; S. J. Bigonnigdale, New York City, 58, 50—108; H. W. Slocum, Rockaway Hunt, 62, 46—108; G. H. Goodrich, Brooklawn, 62, 47—109; W. J. Klem, unattached, 62, 52—114.

SHOW HORSES ARRIVE.

J. Cox Brady's Entries for Garden Exhibition First to Reach Here.

First arrivals for the National Horse Show, which happens at Madison Square Garden tomorrow, were twenty harness horses, hunters, and ponies from J. Cox Brady's Hamilton Farm at Gladstone, N. J. They arrived yesterday and were taken to a private stable which they will occupy during the week of the show. The show stables with their straw-banked stalls, were ready at the Garden, but will not be put into use until this morning when a number of out-of-town entries are expectedh.

One detail of the decorations of the arena will be 300 cedar trees, ranging in height from little ones fit for a child's Christmas tree to some 40 feet high, specially hewn near Bedford, Westchester County. All the cedars were brought from the same locality, which is unusual, as Maine generally supplies this kind of tre to New York. The decorations will be ready for a private view by the Directors this afternoon. Tonight they will give a dinner to the judges at the Biltmore.

Children's Day will open the show with special exhibits of ponies and several classes to bring out the skill of the juveniles at driving and riding. To keep up the custom established by Alfred G. Vanderbilt when he became President in 1909, many children from the charitable institutions will be guests of the National Horse Show Association in the afternoon.

The show will start at 11 A. M., with the judging of stallions and mares suitable for the breeding of polo ponies. Foxhall P. Keene, one of the leading international polo players, will judge them. Following this sporting event there will be classes for trotters and saddle horses, during which Lady Beck will judge for the first time, and trials of green hunters over the jumps. The afternoon judging will start at 2 o'clock and the evening session at 8 o'clock.

YALE ROWING DATES.

First Event Will Be Race with Columbia at New Haven Nov. 12.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The competitions of Yale oarsmen during the present college year were forecast in the rowing schedule made public today. No entry has been made in the Poughkeepsie regatta.

The year's schedule opens with the race against Columbia on New Haven harbor, Friday, Nov. 12. The first Spring race will be with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in April. In the Schuylkill regatta on May 11 Yale will enter a second eight and the freshmen eight. The Blue will row Cornell and Princeton in the triangular event on Lake Cayuga on May 27. The season will close with the regatta at New London on June 23.

Head Coach Guy Nickalls now plans to leave for England after the Columbia race, returning in February. In his absence crew candidates will be drilled on the water and at the machines by Assistant Coach Charles Wimans.

COLUMBIA SQUASH TOURNAMENT DRAW

Fifty Metropolitan Players to Compete in the Club Competition.

Nearly fifty of the leading squash tennis players in the National Squash Tennis Association were drawn yesterday in the tournament scheduled to start in the Columbia University Club courts at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Yale for the first time is represented in metropolitan competition. Twenty-one entries were originally sent in, but the committee returned the list to the club for revision and the number was reduced to seven. The Squash Club shows a marked improvement in entries over last Winter. The other clubs represented are Columbia, Harvard, Heights Casino, Princeton, Englewood, and Montclair.

Five ranking players will compete in the tournament. These are Eric Winston, Harvard, national champion; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino; E. du Pont Irving, Harvard; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, and A. W. Riley, Princeton. Winston and Bull are the favorites for the tourney, but there are several dark horses who are expected to surprise some of the leading players.

The new competitive rules will be tried out at the tournament for the first time. These include the scoring of what points he can by the scorer increasing the points from 15 to 21, and no set games and matches will be decided by the first three games instead of two out of three.

There is much interest in the test of the new playing rules, as they will be adopted for national tournament play should they prove satisfactory. The draw follows:

Preliminary Round.—A. C. Scott, Columbia, versus L. H. Johnson, Yale; C. W. Mead, Squash, versus E. du Pont Irving, Harvard; H. B. Bulkely, Columbia, versus P. Dodge, Yale; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, versus D. Mackay, Yale; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, versus D. Scott, Yale; H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, versus L. Platt, Harvard; R. B. Wigham, Columbia, versus J. C. Auchincloss, Yale.

First Round.—H. Poole, Englewood, versus A. W. Riley, Princeton; A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, versus Frank Hidde, Montclair A. C.; A. W. Putnam, Columbia, versus M. L. Pearly, Yale; W. J. Knapp, Squash, versus F. H. Davis, Harvard; R. E. Fink, Englewood, versus F. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, versus R. C. M. Pierce, Yale; D. R. Noyes, Squash, versus W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard; J. W. Taussig, Englewood, versus J. R. Williams, Heights Casino; R. W. Putnam, Columbia, versus J. Walker, Yale; E. Schley, Squash, versus Eric S. Winston, Harvard; R. Doepel, Heights Casino, versus D. McClave, Columbia; Clyde Martin, Yale, versus H. Van Der Poel, Squash; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, versus winner of the Bulkely and Dodge match.

PENN. A. A. $30,000 IN DEBT.

Alumni Register Asks: "Shall We Give Up Football and Athletics?"

In the University of Pennsylvania alumni monthly publication, The Alumni Register, the football and athletic situation in general at Pennsylvania is discussed in a long editorial entitled "Shall We Give Up?" The losing football team is blamed on the Trustees and faculty for the roster scheme, on the students for their lack of interest, and on the public for the non-support.

The article points out that of the 1,295 students eligible to play football less than 100 report regularly. Many of them cannot turn out for athletics, it states, because of the late afternoon classes. The Register deplores the poor support given the Athletic Association. There are only 467 graduate members and 1,338 undergraduate members, and there is now a deficit of nearly $30,000 in the Athletic Association.

"If there is any criticism we must all share it," says The Register. "Trustees, faculty, students, alumni, and the public have all contributed, and if we will all stick together in getting out of the hole things will be glorious again. We have wavered of late from our old characteristic of being strong finishers. Loyalty has no place for pessimists or face makers."

Freshmen Basket Ball Victory.

The sophomores of City College were defeated by the freshmen on the college basket ball court yesterday by the score of 25 to 17.

If we were asked

If we were asked what is the most remarkable feature of the Equitable Building proposition, we should give it as our unqualified opinion that even more remarkable than the building itself is the fact that such manifold advantages should be obtainable at such a reasonable rental cost.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Shoes with rubber heels attached

You can buy the newest Fall styles of Walk-Over Shoes both for men and women with O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels already attached.

WALK-OVER SHOE CO.

Eleven Stores in New York and Vicinity.

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REGAL SPECIAL

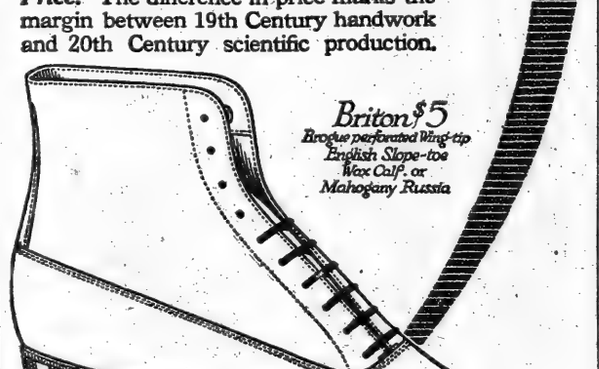
60 Styles at $4—16 Specials at $5

Brogue Wing-Tip

HERE'S a shoe that talks with a "brogue"—the "ten-dollar brogue" of the *Custom Bootmaker*, translated into *"Regal"* at *Five Dollars.*

It is the *masterpiece* of our Chief Designer, made in genuine French-process wax calf or rich mahogany russia, over our latest English last.

We are proud to put our name on this shoe, and we invite and challenge comparison. The *Style* speaks for itself, we guarantee the Quality, and the principal difference in *Workmanship* between the Custom boot and the Regal Shoe is the *Price.* The difference in price marks the margin between 19th Century handwork and 20th Century scientific production.



Briton $5
Brogue perforated Wing-tip English Slope-toe Wox Calf, or Mahogany Russia

REGAL SHOE COMPANY

Twenty Stores in Greater New York

MANHATTAN		BROOKLYN	
*175 Broadway	**40 W. 34th St.	*301 Broadway	357 Fulton St.
Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1049 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*5th Ave. at 21st St.	*1375 Broadway	**466 Fifth Ave.
*Broadway at 10th	*14th St. at 3rd Ave.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
*Broadway at 27th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	**825 Broad St.	**108 Newark Ave.
*Broadway at 37th	**2929 3rd Ave.		

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.



If there are Children

in your home, add a package of Sunshine Circus Animal Crackers to that little group of biscuit and cracker packages on your pantry shelf.

In those little minutes of fretting for something-it-won't-do for-them-to-have, take down the Circus Animal Crackers. Their appeal to the imagination is as irresistible as their appeal to the taste. Just 5c. Fresh, at your dealer's.

Sunshine

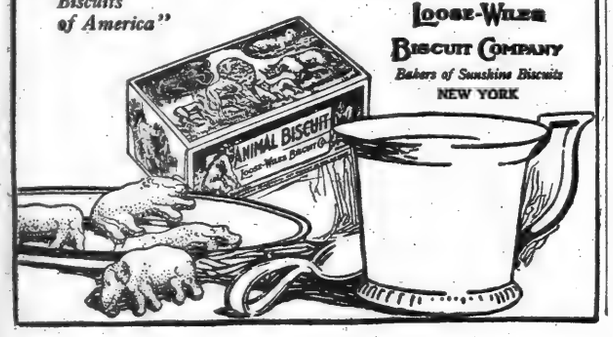
"The Quality Biscuits of America"

Biscuits

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company

Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

NEW YORK



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A Visible Sign Of Prosperity



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In order to meet the demand brought about by the enlargement of our line, we have been forced to adopt the extreme measures pictured above.

While a large new factory addition, shown below, is being rushed to completion, we are putting the finishing touches on Garford motor trucks under roofs of canvas.

And the reason back of it all is this:

There is a thoroughly dependable Garford Motor Truck exactly suited in style and design to any delivery or transfer requirement.

We are building motor trucks of ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 6 ton capacity. Each model is so constructed as to give the most consistent—most economical—service in its particular field.

Whether your business is conducted on a wholesale plan, requiring a battery of motor trucks, or whether your delivery system consists of a single vehicle, we can supply you with a Garford that will do your work the way you want it done.

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Eastern Distributors, Garford Motor Trucks

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LONG ISLAND—Mineola, L. I.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio
Manufacturers of Trucks of ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 6 ton capacity

NEW YORK CITY, Service Station, 427 W. 42d St. NEWARK, N. J., Service Station, 330 Central Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Service Station, 1386 Atlantic Ave. BOSTON, MASS., Service Station, 72 Brookline Ave.



Interior of the New Garford Factory Addition

FOOTBALL ELEVENS PUT ON FINISHING TOUCHES FOR BIG GAMES TO BE PLAYED TOMORROW

TIGERS' OFFENSE REACHES TOP NOTCH

But There Is Still Some Doubt as to the Defense Being Able to Hold Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Coach Rush probably would have liked to continue hard work on the Princeton eleven today, but the proximity of the Harvard game forced him to lighten the practice. A snappy signal drill occupied an hour of the afternoon, and there was lots of kicking practice. Jim McCormick put the touches on the interference of the backs and Rush put the men through all their formations to perfect the plays.

Just at that point in the practice a cold driving rain came and the head coach sent the men to the baseball cage for the remainder of the session. In the shelter the team started to work on their shattered defense. As actual scrimmage was impossible the players lined up against the scrubs in dummy scrimmage. Tackling was prohibited, but the scrubs ran through some of the Harvard plays and the regulars worked the defense formations against the plays.

This work took up the remainder of the afternoon, Rush excusing the men from strenuous practice. It is thought that two days of rest before the big battle will do more than anything else to restore the confidence and the ginger of the forwards. The power of the defense could not be definitely judged from the tactics of the afternoon, but the men appeared in better spirit and went through the plays with more snap than heretofore.

The offense seems to have reached the high water mark, and will undoubtedly prove a surprise to those who saw the team in the Dartmouth game. Rush has given his men more plays and Jim McCormick has drilled them so well that the running attack has improved wonderfully. The regular backfield worked together practically throughout the afternoon and moved like a clock.

Halsey will probably retain his place at tackle, appearing there at the start of the game on Saturday. He is rapidly regaining his old time strength and the coaches seemed sure today that the giant would be in fine form for the clash with the Crimson. Parisette went in at right tackle for a time today, and he will probably be the first choice in case a substitute is needed for Halsey.

It is still uncertain whether Lamberton or Brown will play right end on Saturday. The coaches probably will not announce their decision until Saturday afternoon. But Lamberton is improving steadily and will be the logical favorite in spite of the fact that Brown has been at the place throughout the year.

The rest of the lineup will be the same as that which took part in the Dartmouth game. Gennert will be at centre, with Nourse and Hogg flanking him. McLean will be in his old position of left tackle. Highley is sure of his place at left end, and in spite of his light weight of 158 pounds, he should prove one of the stars of the encounter. He is, with the exception of Moore, the fastest man on the team and plays an important part in the Tigers' kicking game.

In the backfield the old combination of Glick at quarterback, Shea and Tibbott at the halves, and Driggs at fullback will be called upon. The substitutes — Dickerman, Moore, Law and Eddy—are all in fine condition to answer any needs that may arise. It may be that Rush will use two backfields in the game, retaining Glick at quarterback throughout.

There are still lots of tickets for the game, and G. R. Murray, the Athletic Treasurer at Princeton, expects to be able to accommodate many who come to the game expecting to get their pasteboards at the gates. The tickets are on sale at Spalding's in New York and in Philadelphia, and an allotment has also been sent to the Essex County Country Club and to J. S. Harrington, 810 Broad Street, Newark. The Pennsylvania Railroad will run special trains Saturday morning, using all three of their stations at Princeton to sidetrack the trains.

The faculty of the university has formally declared Saturday a holiday for the students. The program from Friday afternoon until Saturday night will be a busy one. The interclass regatta on Lake Carnegie comes tomorrow afternoon, with the senior promenade and musical club's concert in the evening. Saturday morning the battle between the Crimson and the Orange and Black begins on the athletic fields. First comes the trap shoot, closely followed by the soccer game and the first football contest between the scrub teams of the two universities. The latter event is attracting a lot of attention and Coach Phil Brasher has been working steadily with his men.

HARVARD IN FIGHTING TRIM.

Eleven Believed to be Much Better Than a Week Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—There was a complete letup this afternoon for the Harvard football players who will start Saturday's game at Princeton, the work being only on signals for the regulars, who, however, spent a lot of time perfecting their plays and also went over the layout of the defenses. The coaches have worked the team very hard this week, but all the men are in first class trim and the feeling at Cambridge is that the eleven is many per cent. better than it was a week ago. The scrubs have worked the Tiger plays against the 'Varsity in first class fashion, and therefore the coaches now figure that Saturday's battle is likely to be decided on the results of a kicking game. Both teams, so the men in charge here believe, will have to rely on an approach attack, and then depend on drop kicks for their scores. All this, of course, does not provide for the fumbles, blocked kicks, and breaks of the game.

The entire undergraduate student body came down to the field and cheered the team while it ran through its final drill. Later there was some brisk football, the freshmen beating the substitutes by a touchdown and the third 'Varsity team fighting for twenty minutes against the substitute scrubs. After this was over the coaches, Haughton, Leary, Gil Browne, Reggie Brown, Parmenter, Wigglesworth, Storer, Logan, and Pennock, made up the nucleus of a team which ran off a lot of intricate forward pass plays, but at the end of the exhibition tried to mack a field goal, but missed the mark by yards.

Boles will be at right half back Saturday, and Watson is the man slated to start at quarter back. The 'Varsity and second teams will go to New York tomorrow afternoon, the entire squad, with the soccer team, numbering more than 100 men.

Rutgers Begins Work Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 4.—A long and hard scrimmage with the scrubs featured the work of the Rutgers eleven on Neilson Field this afternoon. The men have rested since the Springfield game, but today work began in earnest for the contest with the All Stars on the Polo Grounds on Nov. 13. Bob Nash, the big tackle, broke a bone in his shoulder on Saturday and will be out of scrimmage for a week or more. It is thought, however, that he will be in shape to play against the ex-collegians. Wittpenn, half back, wrenched some muscles in his leg and has been kept from practice.

Coach George Foster Sanford is devoting considerable time to Robeson, the freshman husky, who has been showing up well for the last two weeks. He weighs 194 pounds and is expected to make a strong line man. Jackson, who also tips the beam just below 200, is also receiving attention. Sanford believes that he has a pair of embryo stars in the two freshmen. The work this week will be devoted mainly to the defense, while the team will be drilled in offensive play next week.

CORNELL OUGHT TO WIN

But Coach Sharpe Anticipates Hard Battle with Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—"This team is in the best condition of any team that I have seen since I came here as football coach. If it plays up to form it ought to beat Michigan Saturday, but I expect Michigan to play a far better game against us than it did against Syracuse, because this will be its big game of the year."

This was the statement made tonight by Dr. A. H. Sharpe, head coach of the Cornell football team, a few hours before the squad of twenty-six men left for Detroit. Dan Reed and Ray Vanorman, his assistants, echoed these sentiments, Reed saying that the team was in great shape and has improved a good deal since the Harvard game, while Vanorman asserted that Cornell was 80 per cent. stronger than the team that played Michigan last year. All agreed that Cornell was in for a hard battle and would have to play up to form all the time to win.

A parade and mass meeting preceded the departure of the team, thousands of undergraduates forming on the campus and marching down through the city amid the blare of band, red fire, and continuous cheering. The coaches and Captain Barrett all made short addresses before the special train pulled out. The general Cornell sentiment is that the team will win and maintain the great reputation it has made this year.

On account of the rainy and foggy afternoon, the squad held no scrimmage this afternoon, and after the 'Varsity had run through signals for half an hour the players were dismissed to pack up for the trip. Every 'Varsity regular was in fine condition, and the team that plays Michigan will be in better condition and ought to play in better form than the eleven that beat Harvard. The Ithacans have spent a lot of time this week in perfecting the forward pass, and when the chances presents itself Captain Barrett is certain to uncover an aerial attack. Much time has been spent in perfecting defenses against Michigan's plays, and Cornellians are confident that even Maulnetsch won't get very far against the Cornell defense.

The Cornell squad which left tonight included the following: Ends, Shelton, Eckley, Zander, and Ryerson; tackles, Jameson, Gillies, Jewett, and Welles; guards, M. Anderson, Miller, McCormick, Dixon, Bard, and Tilley; centres, Cool and Brown; quarter backs, Barrett and Shock; half backs, Collins, Schlichter, Shiverick, Benedict, and Hoffman; full backs, Mueller, Kleinert, and Lewis.

TEAM STILL IN BAD SHAPE.

Fordham Recovering Slowly from Battle with Georgetown.

With a cold wind sweeping across the gridiron and a steady downpour of rain during part of the practice to add to his troubles, Coach Vaughn spent a busy afternoon yesterday trying to reorganize the badly crippled Fordham eleven into some shape before the game with Boston College at Boston tomorrow. Most of the time was devoted to a practice game between what is left of the 'Varsity and the scrub, which ended without either team being able to score.

All the regulars were in the line-up except Corriden and Kane, but most of them were so battered by Tuesday's game against Georgetown that they showed a far inferior brand of football than at any other time this year. However, Coach Vaughn was very optimistic, and said the scrimmage was held more to get the players back into fighting trim than to lecture any of the men who showed up weakly Tuesday. Nevertheless most of the players seemed to have realized their own faults and a slight improvement was noticeable.

McGuire was at Corriden's place, and it is expected that he will be one of Fordham's big mainstays at Boston. Last Tuesday he got in during the last half and proved a decided help to the Bronx line. Benson, was in Kane's place. He has recovered from his lameness, but could not get up much speed yesterday. The whole backfield was in action, and although all of them were badly bruised Coach Vaughn kept them busy. He insisted on a decided change from the form of interference they presented against Georgetown. Treanor was over the ball and proved the most lively man on the squad. Most of the play was held near midfield, as no chances were taken on long end runs owing to the slippery condition of the turf. The work of several of the scrub linesmen seems to prophesy that some of them will be on the 'Varsity before long. Paul Conklin showed up exceptionally strong, getting past the 'Varsity offense time and again and stopping the runner in his tracks.

Brown Now Ready for Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—Brown held its last scrimmage before the Yale game this afternoon, and it was not till darkness settled down over Andrews Field that the coaches gave the word to stop. All of the regular 'Varsity men were in the line-up with the exception of Brace, Maxwell, and Pollard. Maxwell, however, was out in his togs for the first time this week and will undoubtedly play Saturday. Pollard rested. He received a little twist of the ankle in scrimmage yesterday, and it was thought best not to take chances with him in the hard work of the afternoon. Most of the time was devoted to offensive work for the 'Varsity, the scrubs taking the ball only a few times and then to use plays that it is thought possible Yale may use Saturday. The new plays all seem to be working smoothly, and Coach Robinson expressed himself as more than pleased at the way the eleven has been working this week. Brown feels more confident than ever over the outcome, for there is no question but that the eleven which will be seen in action in the Yale Bowl is considerably stronger than the team which played Yale last year to a 7 to 12 score. The customary meeting is to be held tomorrow and Brown is to be represented at the game by the largest number of undergraduates that has ever gone to New Haven from this college.

Army Works Out Notre Dame Plays

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Light scrimmage work was all the 'Varsity men indulged in today, except that the big fellows ran through their repertoire of plays for the Notre Dame contest just before the conclusion of practice. Neyland was back at end today, and, if his injured shoulder continues to improve, he will start against the Westerners on Saturday. Parker displaced Jones at tackle in the signal drill. Oliphant, Ford, and Coffin made up the 'Varsity back field and Murrill was at quarter back. Coffin had a long session at punting and there was a half hour's rough work for the second and third elevens. Gerhardt's work at quarter back continues to please the coaches. Timberlake at tackle on the second eleven played well. The Notre Dame squad is expected to arrive from South Bend, Ind., tomorrow in time to get in a practice on the plains in the afternoon.

Students Cheer Williams Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 4.—A large body of undergraduates turned out this afternoon to cheer the Williams 'Varsity football eleven in the last practice before the Wesleyan game on Saturday. Encouraged by the display of student support, the team went through one of the best scrimmages of the year. For nearly three-quarters of an hour the regulars smashed through the freshmen, scoring two touchdowns in a short time. The first of these came as a result of a cleverly executed forward pass and the second on a series of line bucks after a long run by Lasalette. The team will leave tomorrow for Middletown, Conn., and line up on Saturday against Wesleyan as follows: Garfield, left end; Hubbell, left tackle; Kieser, left guard; Welch, centre; Laplante, right end; Farmelee, right tackle; J. Wright, right guard; Molthan, quarter back; Pollard, left half back; Overton, right half back; H. Wright, full back.

Judge and Kids Will Be There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Judge Mathewson today asked Manager Carrington of the Yale eleven for permission for the boys' clubs of this city to see the Yale-Brown game on Saturday. Manager Carrington wrote out the following order: "Pass the Judge and 6,000 kids." This is believed to be the biggest pass written since Noah passed into the ark with his companions.

SHEVLIN KEEPS YALE MEN AT HARD WORK

Strategist Believes the Elis Need Lots of Practice in Straight Football.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 4.—Tom Shevlin has reversed Yale's football policy in one important point. His board of strategy has ordered plenty of work. Since the coaching director began mapping out the practice scheme he has ordered daily scrimmaging. Tonight he shocked the players by informing them that there would be scrimmaging tomorrow, although Yale must face Brown University on Saturday. Shevlin has made no secret of his theory that Yale needs experience in straight football. He has ordered nothing else since his arrival and he said tonight that the team would be driven through a brisk playing period tomorrow, instead of being allowed to rest for the Brown game.

Too little improvement has been made this week, although Shevlin has instilled plenty of life into the practice. Today the results of a fifteen-minute playing period against the freshmen, divided about equally into offensive and defensive football, displayed glaring faults in the 'Varsity defense, the freshmen finding a path through them for a total of nearly 40 yards, although the 1919 players were unable to register a score. Half Back Wally Winter starred in the ground gaining. The practice was the final scrimmage for the class team before it plays Princeton 1919 here Saturday in its chief home game of the season.

Reinforced by Van Nostrand at quarter back and Bob Bingham at half back, the 'Varsity proved better ground gainers today than at any other practice this week. Following the freshmen kick off, the 'Varsity hammered the 1919 line until it reached the five-yard line, where Captain Wilson penetrated centre for the only touchdown of the afternoon. The 'Varsity lineup was unchanged and it is expected that it will be used against Brown, with the possible exception that Higginbotham is almost certain to return to left end and Baldridge will play a part of the game at left tackle. The coaches have decided to keep Claude Black out of the game until next week.

For more than an hour after the close of scrimmaging Dr. Bull rehashed the entire backfield squad on the gridiron, drilling it in distance, place, and drop kicking. Van Nostrand's drop kicks were the most effective shown by any Yale back this Fall and those of Bingham were fairly accurate. Gates has developed into the best place goal kicker of the squad and today exhibited cleverness in this neglected specialty.

Otis Guernsey today did his first scrimmaging since he was injured a month ago. He was placed at full back on the second team, which played the ineligibles, and scored the only touchdown made by either eleven. Charley Taft, son of ex-President Taft, was today shifted to tackle on the second team and is a possibility for a trial in this position on Saturday. Taft was transferred from the backfield squad to end last week, but is not fleet enough for the outpost role. He played tackle during his preparatory school career.

Ralph Bloomer, who played next to Shevlin in the Yale rushline for two seasons, joined the coaching squad and will remain as a lieutenant until the Harvard game.

Avila, Union 'Left End, Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Avila, Union College's fleet left end, sprained an ankle in practice today, which may keep him out of the game with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute here Saturday. The entire squad with the exception of Avila is in good condition for the contest. Stoller, who injured his arm in the Stevens-Tech game two weeks ago, has recovered and will play Saturday if needed. The last scrimmage for Union's final home game of the season took place this afternoon. 'Varsity and scrub were evenly matched and fought to a tie in a drizzling rain. Rood, Descarans, and Girling, with Goff at quarter back, made up the 'Varsity backfield. Roof hit the opposing line with a tremendous drive, while Girling and Descarans ran fast and hard. Moynihan, left end, was used often to smash the line for end runs, where his speed counted. Young, at half back for the second team, continued his good work of yesterday, making several clever gains, main on the plays. The team looks to be fit for a good battle Saturday. Although R. P. I. has been unsuccessful so far this season, it has always proved itself dangerous against Union, and a good game is expected.

Lehigh Off for Penn State.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 4.—There was no practice at Lehigh University today, as the big Brown and White eleven left early this afternoon for State College, where tomorrow one of Lehigh's most important games will be played with Penn State. With the exception of Captain Tate and Jim Keady, Lehigh's team is in good shape, perhaps just as good as any team that has entered any game so far this year. Resident Coach Keady is worried over the lack of fighting spirit and a certain tendency to forget signals or get them crossed in a most discouraging fashion. Keady believes Lehigh has an even chance to win and thus repeat last year's 20 to 7 victory. He thinks both teams are strong offensively, and this may mean scoring on both sides. Still, with Cahall's punting and drop kicking ability, Coach Keady thinks Lehigh will have a slight advantage. Lehigh has a strong defensive line, too, and no team that Lehigh has played this year has been able to gain consistently, not even excepting the Yale game, during three-fourths of which Lehigh had the advantage.

If Captain Tate is unable to play then Grumbach will play, and Pons will go in at right guard. In Greene and Sawtelle it is believed that Lehigh has just as good if not better ends than Penn State. A comparison of the rest of the line is as favorable.

Navy Team Causes Anxiety.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 4.—At practice this afternoon the Navy eleven played the same up-and-down football which has characterized it this season. Playing against a strong scrub team, it did fairly well in the early period, scoring two touchdowns through the use of the forward pass and bucks outside of tackle. Later the same scrub played the first team to a standstill, and toward the last the team was playing as well as in the first week of practice. At the start Captain Mills was at full back, Martin and Craig at the halves, and Orr at full back. Later Davis, Vail, and Blodgett were used, and, with Kenworthy and Fisher on the ends, the weakness of the Navy team is causing wonder among their friends, in view of what was apparently an unusually strong squad at the beginning of the season. The remaining preparatory games are against Bucknell, Colby, and Ursinus, and none of them appears able to furnish a real test of playing ability.

Indians to Play Kicking Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 4.—The Carlisle Indian 'Varsity eleven went through its final workout on Indian Field this afternoon before leaving early tomorrow for Worcester for the Holy Cross contest. The practice was encouraging, and the plays were run through in machine-like manner, with Flood at quarter back. The spirit of the team is much better, as the players have great confidence in his generalship. This is Flood's second game this season, as he was hurt in the Harvard contest, and has been unable to play since that time. Wofford will start at left end, as Bard has had a bad muscle bruise. From present indications it looks as if Carlisle will resort to the kicking game more than in the past, as Lookasmond and Wofford are fast in getting down the field, and both are sure tacklers. Captain Calac's punting was encouraging this afternoon. He kicks high, long punts, and with two fast ends to cover them the coaches plan to adopt this style of game. With F. Broker and Dickerson as half backs, and both good men in forward passing, Holy Cross will have to be alert every minute to win.

N. Y. U. DEFENSE WEAK.

Scrubs Tear Up 'Varsity Line—Both Teams Fumble Wet Ball.

For nearly two hours yesterday on Ohio Field the New York University football team had its last hard workout before the game with the Stevens Institute of Technology eleven, which plays the Violet tomorrow. The drizzling rain which fell on the gridiron during the greater part of the practice was responsible for the many fumbles which characterized the playing of both the 'Varsity and scrub elevens. The Violet line underwent another rigorous defensive test in the scrimmage against the second team, and showed up poorly in preventing the latter from gaining ground. Coach Reilley devoted the early part of the period to developing a strong scrub aggregation in order to put the 'Varsity to a severe test when the two teams were lined up for scrimmage.

During the time that the Violet coaches were working with the scrub eleven, all of the regulars occupied the time by practicing the passing game with a wet ball. The clash with Bucknell on Election Day left the Violet team in a crippled condition, and three 'Varsity men, including Captain "Chubby" Somers, were still out of the practice yesterday. It is expected, however, that all of these will be on hand for today's signal drill and will be in their usual positions Saturday, with the possible exception of "Kaiser" Erwig, right half back.

Coach Reilley only permitted the 'Varsity to practice offensive tactics for a few minutes, but this was long enough for Bernstein to work his way through the right side of the scrub line and score a touchdown against the latter. On the whole, the 'Varsity appeared to be in a weak condition, and when the second eleven assumed the offensive, it carried the ball over the goal line several times from the ten-yard line. As often as the scrub men registered a tally, Coach Reilley would return the ball to them on the ten-yard mark and give them an opportunity to repeat the play. Doggett, who played in the line of the scrub eleven, showed much ability by opening large holes in the 'Varsity defense through which Draper, the second team's full back, and Hammerschlag, the half back, plowed for large gains.

TICKETS FOR YALE GAMES.

Management Expects to Fill Bowl When Princeton Plays.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Yale is certain of filling the new bowl with spectators at the football game with Princeton Saturday, Nov. 13, according to a statement made by an official of the Athletic Association tonight. This has been regarded as most unlikely by Yale men who have insisted that it would be possible to fill the bowl at the Yale-Harvard games but not at the Yale-Princeton events played here. Last year there were even some dissenters from the prophecy that the bowl would be filled at the Yale-Harvard game. When the day of the game arrived, however, thousands of people were turned away and tickets were selling at as great a premium as ever.

As Harvard has many thousand more alumni than Princeton, however, it was believed that the bowl could be filled last Fall, but predictions were renewed that there would be vacant seats this Fall. At the opening of the new Princeton stadium last fall, in the game with Yale, there were about 2,000 vacant seats.

The statement that the bowl will be filled Nov. 13 is expected to create some surprise, but seems to establish the fact that almost twice as many more people will witness the Yale-Princeton game here this Fall than attended last November in Princeton, when about 34,000 witnessed it.

The capacity of the bowl next week will be about 61,000. It was about 67,000 last year, but some of the seats around the parapet have been removed. A small block of seats sent back from Princeton makes a public sale possible. These will probably be taken up in short order.

The time for making applications to the Yale-Harvard game, which will be played Nov. 20, elapsed yesterday. It will not be possible to fill all the applications received here. For the first time in several years two tickets have been allowed every Yale graduate this year. The Harvard stadium will not accommodate more than about 40,000 people, while more than 100,000 people have expressed a desire to see the game. More will, therefore, be turned away than it will be possible to admit.

Dartmouth's Lineup for Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 4.—The Dartmouth team's final practice before the Pennsylvania game at Boston, Saturday, consisted only of light signal drill, in order not to tire the men before the trip. The main part of the work was practice defense for Pennsylvania formations. The team will leave for Boston tomorrow. The line-up for the game will be: Dussossoit, left end; Fishback, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Baxter, centre; Spears, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Emery, right end; Worthington or Holbrook, quarter back; Gerrish, left half back; Thielscher, right half back, and Tyler, full back. Though Fishback will start the game, in all probability Captain McAuliffe will get into his old position at tackle before the end of the game. Duhamtel's injury will keep him out, but Tyler has been showing up quite well in practice, and will probably play a good game. Coaches and students expect a hard game, in spite of the reports of ineligibility of several Pennsylvania players and resulting disorganization of the team. Practically the entire student body will go to the game in special trains leaving early tomorrow afternoon.

Lafayette's Strength Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 4.—In mud and rain the Lafayette team practiced on March Field this afternoon. It was the first drill that Lafayette has had with a wet ball for some time, and in view of the possibility of a rainy day on Saturday it was considered good drill. The 'Varsity showed a lot more strength in the short scrimmage than they did yesterday, but even at that they did not score on the second team. It was a scoreless tie. Coach Crowell ordered the men to run two laps around the track before going in for the night. Mumnert was in Maxfield's place again, and played a creditable game. All of the 'Varsity line held very well.

Has Nothing to Do with Brickley.

The general discussion which has been stirred up of late about the eligibility of college athletes has brought out many conflicting views on the subject. In some quarters it is argued that because college baseball teams play against professionals that their amateur status is affected just the same as a football player playing against a professional. Those who reason along this line evidently are not familiar with the rule of the Intercollegiate Association which permits college baseball teams to play with professional league clubs. The practice was unanimously approved of a long time ago and a rule covering the situation was placed in the code.

Notre Dame Starts for West Point.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 4.—The Notre Dame football squad, in charge of Coach Jesse Harper and Assistant Coach Knute Rockne, left today for West Point, N. Y., where the Army will be played Saturday. The players are in good physical condition and expect to win. All the regulars will start the game. Seven substitutes were included in the squad.

Morristown vs. Carteret Today.

Morristown School plays Carteret Academy of Orange, N. J., at Morristown this afternoon in what promises to be an exciting game. They are old rivals, but both have good teams. This game is played today so that the players may attend the Harvard-Princeton game at Princeton.

Newark Football Official Resigns.

Edward P. Duffy of Newark yesterday resigned from the United States Football Association, giving pressure of business as his reason for the decision.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BOXING TONIGHT

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FRICTION IN YALE TEAM ERADICATED

Change of Coaching Policy Brings Hinkey and Captain Wilson Together Again.

Yale alumni hereabouts are not at all disheartened over the football situation at New Haven. Recent visits to Yale by former Eli players has revealed the fact that the recent reversals have brought about a readjustment to normal conditions and, from now on, it is expected that there will be no more friction. That there was friction between Head Coach Frank Hinkey and Captain Wilson and some of the other coaches is freely admitted and this seems to have been at the bottom of the poor showing of the Yale team.

Those who have had the best interests in the football situation at heart have avoided taking sides in whatever controversy there has been in Yale's coaching policy. While much blame has been heaped on Hinkey for Yale's poor work, it is known that many of Yale's greatest blunders were made on the field when matters had been taken into his own hands by the Yale captain. Hinkey, sitting on the side lines, could not be blamed for the stupid errors of judgment that have been displayed in some of Yale's games. He likewise isn't responsible for players who have not their wits about them long enough to remember their signals.

While the Yale squad presents a likely lot of candidates from a physical point of view, they have been slow to grasp the fundamentals and have shown no football intuition. It is generally admitted that Captain Wilson, although he is a fine player and a good leader, does not fit happily into the position of quarter back and his football sense is not the kind to choose and direct the plays.

The split between the head coach and Captain has been known for the last few weeks, but the other coaches interested in Yale's welfare have refrained from taking any action, believing that the difficulty would adjust itself. The harmony between the coach on the side line and the Captain on the field directing the play was entirely lost, and this state off affairs has had a disorganizing effect on all of the players.

It was not because the players were not trying to do their best or that the coaches were not doing their best. The whole trouble was the lack of co-operation, and in the chaos which resulted the Yale candidates have showed little football. But the breach has now been closed.

The reorganization at New Haven, it is believed, has eliminated all friction, and the whole crowd, from Hinkey down, are now pulling together. A former Yale player who visited the Yale Bowl on Wednesday, the first day that Shevlin and the other new coaches were out, brought back the glad tidings to their Yale friends here that the change in both players and coaches was very evident and that the Blue football army is preparing for its big games with Princeton and Harvard with more spirit than a Yale team has shown for years.

Hamilton Fish, the former Harvard football player, is organizing an eleven of former gridiron stars to play Rutgers at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, Nov. 13. Most of the players will be former Yale, Princeton, and Harvard 'Varsity men. Rutgers failed to arrange a game in New York with more than half a dozen teams and offered them inviting financial guarantees, but many of the minor colleges evidently did not care to go up against the New Brunswick eleven.

If Fish gets all the players he is planning for he will present a team that ought to be able to sweep the gridiron of almost any team. Last year Fish organized a team of stars and defeated the Carlisle Indians at the Harvard Stadium by a score of 13 to 6. He plans to have this year's eleven even stronger than last season's aggregation. Fish will play, but other players he is getting into line include: Charley Brickley, Harvard's brilliant kicker; Hobey Baker, the former Princeton Captain; Tack Hardwick of last year's Crimson team, Crawford Blagden, the former Harvard player; Art Howe, the old Yale quarter back; John Kilpatrick, the ex-Yale end rush; Philbin, the former Yale half back, and "Vic" Kennard, a former Harvard kicker.

With that line-up the All-Stars should be able to beat any team, and yet Rutgers will face them with a more extensive knowledge of the modern game.

Rutgers has been looking for a big game all season, but without success. Among the teams Rutgers tried to tempt to New York with a big guarantee were Colgate, Wesleyan, Trinity, and Washington and Jefferson. The W. and J. team played Rutgers here last year, and promised to come again, but after beating Yale at New Haven the Washington, Penn., eleven decided to rest on these laurels. Rutgers went so far as to try to get the University of Pittsburgh team here, but they also refused. Dartmouth had an offer of a date in New York, but they were willing to play Rutgers only in Hanover. Rutgers has had an eleven during the past few seasons which deserves games with some of the leading teams. Coached by George Foster Sanford, Rutgers has developed a highly diversified attack and a defensive machine that has been pushed back sixty yards all season.

While Sanford has been known as a defensive coach, he has worked out one of the best open running games of the East with last year's eleven and this year's teams. Sanford said yesterday: "We can't get any one to play us. I think they must be afraid of us."

A comparison of the games played by Harvard and Princeton this year shows that the Tigers have displayed more drive in their attack and greater scoring possibilities than the Crimson, and have also shown a stiffer defense against their opponents.

This season Princeton has scored 16 touchdowns and kicked 12 goals, and has scored 5 field goals. Harvard's showing against this is 13 touchdowns and 7 goals, while it has scored 4 field goals. When it is considered that six of these touchdowns were scored by Harvard in the first game against Colby, its "scoring punch" since that time has been weaker than in former years.

Princeton has scored 123 points and has had 10 points scored against it. Harvard has scored 97 points, and has had 23 points scored against it.

George Foster Sanford, the Rutgers coach, thinks that Harvard will beat Princeton tomorrow. Although the Tigers defeated Rutgers, Sanford was not deeply impressed with their work.

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VOTE FOR SUMMER BASEBALL

"Big Nine" Colleges Strongly in Favor of Repealing Rule.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Students attending "Big Nine" universities are overwhelmingly in favor of repealing the rule which prohibits athletes from playing professional baseball during the vacation months.

Unofficial results available today on the vote taken on the subject yesterday indicate that the rule, under which Captain Lorin Solan of the University of Minnesota football eleven was recently declared ineligible, is in disfavor with the student body.

Six of the universities cast a total vote of 2,985 for repeal of the rule. There were only 348 votes in favor of it. The result of the balloting at Purdue was not available. Students at the University of Chicago will vote on the question tomorrow, and at Northwestern, while no vote was taken, sentiment in favor of upholding the rule was expressed.

MEXICO WANTS LEAGUE.

Carranza Men to Seek Sanction Under Organized Baseball.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs left today for Chicago, where a special train will be made up for baseball club owners from the United States and Canada bound for the annual meeting of minor baseball clubs at San Francisco. The National Board of Arbitration will consider several hundred disputed baseball cases on the train en route.

Secretary Farrell said the meeting will be attended by a representative of the Carranza Government, who will seek territory for a baseball league in Northern Mexico under the rules of organized baseball in the United States.

Over 1,000 professional baseball players were idle this Summer as the result of continued rains which caused many leagues to abandon or to shorten their schedules. The five-year term of the members of the National Board of Arbitration having expired new members are to be elected in San Francisco next week.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 4.—M. H. Saxton of this city, leaving today for San Francisco to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues, of which he is President, announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He has served continuously seven years. He said he wished to retire from baseball in order to give more attention to his business affairs.

No Peace in Sight, Says Sinclair.

Harry F. Sinclair, owner of the Newark Federal League Club, returned to this city yesterday from Cincinnati, where he talked over the baseball situation with Garry Herrmann. He said the meeting between the two indicated no early settlement of the baseball war, that he had for a long time been a friend of Herrmann, and that there was nothing but an informal discussion of the situation. Charles Weegman of Chicago, he said, was not present. He remarked that the two baseball interests appeared to be as far apart as ever. Sinclair spent yesterday afternoon at the Federal League offices in this city, there being a conference between himself, President Gilmore of the Federal League, and two other men, but President Gilmore said that the meeting had nothing to do with baseball; that the subject was not even mentioned.

All-Nationals Win Another.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Nov. 4.—The players of several clubs in the National League, traveling as All-Nationals in a tour of the West with a team of American League players, added another to their meagre list of victories this afternoon when they defeated the American League players by the score of 8 to 4.

Winners with the Cue.

The effort of H. Lewis to overcome a handicap of one point which he had conceded to B Cohn last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, failed and the latter won by the score of 14 to 11. Lewis was playing for fifteen points while his opponent had only to score fourteen to win.

A new high run record was established last night for the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn in the game between George T. Moore, Jr., and Charles P. Matthews, which the former won, after forty-two innings of interesting playing, by the score of 200 to 166. Both players were playing for 200 points. George Slosson and George Moore engaged in an 18.2 balk line exhibition last night at Doyle's Academy, the former winning by a score of 300 to 125 in twelve innings. In the tenth inning Slosson made a run of 140, missing by a miscue on an easy draw shot. In the three-cushion tournament George Avery won from A. Meyer by a score of 25 to 14.

Gym Practice Starts at Columbia.

Practice for the 'Varsity gymnasium team started this week at Columbia, and will continue three days a week until a permanent coach is selected. F. Clarke, a former Captain and now a graduate student in Teachers' College, will lead the squad until a successor is chosen for Captain Gilbert H. Higgins, who did not return to college. Among those out for the team is B. Rankin, '17, formerly a member of the Amherst 'Varsity gym team and a point winner in last year's intercollegiate meet.

Boxing Ring for Speedway.

General Manager Everard Thompson of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway is devising a plan to make the track the biggest boxing arena in the world. He believes that by placing the ring in front of the grand stand the big open stand on the opposite side of the track could be moved over and seats would be provided for the largest gathering that ever witnessed a boxing contest. The corporation plans to conduct boxing at the Speedway in the Spring, and an effort will be made to match Jess Willard with the most logical candidate among the heavyweights.

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COLUMBIA IS STILL DIVIDED ON BRICKLEY

Columbia May Ask as Special Favor That Player Be Kept Out of Game Nov. 13.

Columbia University has postponed for a few days decisive action on the protest of George Brickley as a member of Trinity College football team. Although it was promised that an announcement of the decision of the Committee on Athletics, which met Wednesday, would be made yesterday, new developments entered into the case. Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia, said that the committee could reach no decision and that another meeting will be held within a few days. Charles Halstead Mapes, Chairman of the board, explained that although the advantages and disadvantages of a game with Trinity were thoroughly discussed, no action of any kind was taken.

From an authoritative source, it was learned last night that Columbia football authorities may resort to an entirely different method of smoothing over the differences in the eligibility rules of Trinity and of Columbia. It was said that two representatives of the Blue and White will make a personal request to the Trinity football management, asking that George Brickley be kept out of the Columbia game on Nov. 13. The aim of such a petition will be to point out to Trinity that Columbia's return to football after ten years' abolishment of the sport cannot be accomplished by a forfeiture of the amateur standing of some of its players, as would probably be the case if members of the I. C. A. A. A. A. on the Blue and White eleven should play against Brickley. It is understood that a request will be made to the Hartford college to keep Brickley out of the game solely as a favor to Columbia. Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics, and R. W. Watt, baseball captain and Chairman of the student board of representatives at Columbia, will probably be the delegates to confer with the Trinity authorities if the proposed method is carried out.

The football team that will represent Columbia in tomorrow's game with the Connecticut Agricultural College will be composed largely of substitutes and some places will even be held by third string players. After practice yesterday, it was announced that Kennedy, Brown, Cleveland, and Captain Sim

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1915.

THE PRESIDENT ON DEFENSE.

There was no tone of uncertainty in the speech of President WILSON at the Manhattan Club's anniversary banquet last evening. There was no beating about the bush. If any who were present had entertained the slightest doubts of the determination of the Administration to support firmly its plans for national defense, those doubts were dispelled. With all Europe embattled, the President said, "from one "end of our dear country to the other "men are asking one another what "our own force is, how far we are "prepared to maintain ourselves "against any interference with our "national action and development." But, he maintained, "we have it in "mind to be prepared not for war, but "only for defense; and with the "thought constantly in our minds "that the principles we hold most dear "can be achieved by the slow proc-"esses of history only in the kindly "and wholesome atmosphere of peace "and not by the use of hostile force." Nevertheless, to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action we must be prepared to make the force that is in us ready for assertion. This is the final answer to the forebodings of the pacifists.

The President dwelt upon the moderation of the defense plans. No greater increase in the regular army, he said, would be asked for than is required for the necessary duty of the forces in the outlying dominions and on the borders and coasts of the United States and at the military posts in the interior. This increase, as everybody knows at this time, will not be sufficient to justify any apprehension of danger in future years from the existence of a large and powerful military establishment. As to the proposed force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents, he took occasion to explain that the members would not be organized as a standing army, but would be subjected to intensive training for a very brief period of each year, and he assured his hearers that nothing would be done to "supersede or subordinate our present "serviceable and efficient National "Guard." On the contrary, the President "hopes and expects that the leg-"islation by which all this will be ac-"complished will put the National "Guard itself upon a better and more "permanent footing."

In regard to the development of our navy, "already a very great and efficient force," all that is needed "is that "we should hasten our pace in the pol-"icy we have long been pursuing, and "that chief of all we should have a "definite policy of development, not "made from year to year, but looking "well into the future and planning for "a definite consummation." By "the policy we have long been pursuing," the President did not mean, obviously, the neglectful policy in regard to naval affairs of recent Congresses and Administrations. We all know that there are deficiencies to be supplied in our naval establishment. What must be done now is not merely to build ships but to make sure that we shall always have adequate equipment. Thus the problem of making ready for defense includes the problem of "the mobiliza-"tion of the resources of the nation at "the proper time if it should ever be "necessary to mobilize them for na-"tional defense." This is a problem which has never been intelligently met in the history of the nation, it is one that must be met and solved now, and the President's speech conveyed ample assurance that the present Administration is ready and willing to solve it. There is, as he said, no need of "panic haste." We are at peace and are not threatened from any quarter.

But Mr. WILSON is aware of a matter of grave concern within our border. While he contends that America has not "opened its doors in vain to men and women from other countries," that the vast majority of foreign-born citizens have united their spirits as well as their fortunes with this country, yet voices have been raised in America, professing to be the voices of Americans, which were not in truth American. Here the President reached the gravest passage of his address, here he spoke not only his own mind but the mind of every loyal citizen: All citizens of foreign birth and blood, all who have sprung from any one foreign nationality, are not to be blamed for the mischievous folly of the few who have chosen to forget their allegiance to the United States:

These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep unison of a common, unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist.

A wise and true conclusion. The whole nation stands by the President in this matter. The men of "alien sympathies" are few in number, but they are capable of doing mischief, and the nation will not be slow to call a reckoning if they essay to hamper this urgent work of preparing for national defense.

VENIZELOS SHOWS HIS POWER.

The fall of the Greek Ministry is not to be accepted as an assurance that Greece will come to the aid of Serbia against the Teutons and Bulgarians. It is a guarantee that the friendly attitude of Greece toward the Entente Allies will be maintained.

At every moment of its month's existence VENIZELOS has held ZAIMIS's Ministry in the hollow of his hand. He told the Chamber the other day that the Ministry could continue in power only so long as it took care not to oppose his policies too openly. He could have caused its fall at any time. The disaster came when ZAIMIS rather imprudently demanded a vote of confidence during a controversy in the Chamber between his Minister of War and the ex-Premier. The Chamber voted want of confidence, 147 to 114.

The people of Greece are not exactly spoiling for a fight—they would probably be glad to keep out of the war. But their sympathies are plainly with France and England, while they have a distinctly hostile feeling for Bulgaria and Turkey, their traditional enemies. The King of the Hellenes is notoriously pro-German; his wife is the sister of the German Emperor. When VENIZELOS, as Mr. ASQUITH told in his speech the other day, had agreed to the landing of British and French troops at Saloniki, and on Oct. 4 had announced in the Chamber that Greece must be bound by her treaty with Serbia, the King informed him that the policy he had declared would not be supported, whereupon VENIZELOS resigned and the Zaimis Ministry was formed. VENIZELOS is in a very strong position, for he not only has the backing of the Chamber as indicated by the vote taken yesterday, but when he resigned in April because of the disagreement with the Germanized King over a question of foreign policy he won a great victory on an appeal to the country and was returned to power. His majority in the Chamber is still loyal to him, and not even the King would attempt to commit Greece to a policy of friendship and co-operation with Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

The most the Teutonic Powers and their allies can hope for is a continuance of the neutrality of Greece, declared to be one of benevolence toward the Entente Allies, so benevolent that their troops are freely permitted to cross Greek territory. It is not without significance that the fall of ZAIMIS should have so swiftly followed the speeches of ASQUITH and BRIAND pledging the support of the Allies to Serbia. There is a possibility, of course, that if French and English troops are sent in great numbers, or if the idea should take root in the Greek mind that the triumph of Bulgaria over Serbia would be a menace, the armed forces of Greece, already mobilized, might take the field with the French and English. The influence of the King will be always exerted against such a move and he would be emboldened to exert it by his belief that the majority of the people would prefer to keep out of the war. But their disinclination to take part in the hostilities would almost certainly be overcome should the Allies send a really large force of troops to the relief of Serbia, and Russia, with the aid of Rumania, deliver a formidable attack against Bulgaria.

THE MODEL CITY OF SEVEN TOWNS.

The Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission may turn a cold eye on the plan to make a Model City as a permanent memorial of the Pilgrim Fathers, but the map of the proposed memorial improvement, published in The Boston Transcript, is most filling. So are the words of the prospectus:

> The Model City of the World, it is proposed, shall rise on the countryside now embraced in the seven townships of Cohasset, Braintree, Hingham, Hull, Milton, Quincy, and Weymouth. These seven communities have a population of 71,180. They combine an acreage of 49,940—twenty thousand acres greater than the area of Boston. The assessed valuation of the real estate embraced in the seven towns is officially given as $73,454,565.
>
> Here it is that a city is projected which shall house 500,000 in 1920 and with ultimate potentialities of a million of population. No immediate razing of the seven towns is contemplated, however. The plans call first for the scientific development of the undeveloped quarters along the waterfronts of the several townships, and the measured but steadfast improvement, with the years, of the older and settled portions of the communities, until in a consistent and rational fashion the antiquated shall become modern, always with the proviso that no historical shrines shall be desecrated, no proud traditions overturned, no noble landmarks leveled. All that is good of the old will be cherished to ennoble the new.

From Cohasset to the Neponset River lie fifteen miles of water front, so that Model City will have "the finest haven in the United States." A canal is to be dug from Weymouth to Fall River, thereby diverting "countless thousands of tonnage of "commerce from New York and the "South" to M. C. That paragon of places is to be a scientific, economic, moral Utopia:

> How the great new city is ultimately to fashion itself into a city of zones, a city of rationally segregated activities, a city dustproof, germproof, ratproof, slumproof, fireproof, and substantially noiseproof, a city in which the art, industry, and achievements of the nations of the world will seek their place of exposition; how these things are to be, and how thus Massachusetts, New England, and the nation are to signalize one of the greatest events in all history has all been considered in the plans and specifications.

And, finally, how the land of the proposed site is to be taken and administered has been the occasion of determined insistence that there shall be no inequity, no injustice, not the slightest dissatisfaction, real or fancied.

It reads like a bill introduced into Congress "by request"; reminds us somehow of the minor but beautiful plan of HENRY W. BLAIR, when he was a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, to warm up Hudson Bay by diverting the Gulf Stream thither. A leetle expensive, the Massachusetts folks may think, but an idea of genius. DANIEL PRATT would have reveled in it. There is only one objection to it; and that isn't the fact that Plymouth has no part in this commemoration of the Plymouth Rock landing. Nor is it the sentimental-historical title of Quincy and Braintree to a separate existence as the ancient home of the QUINCYS and the ADAMSES. No, it is Hull, so long the prophet of every Massachusetts election. "As goes Hull, so goes the State": If that adage has failed in recent times, still, Hull may regain her old oracular glory. Let Braintree, Cohasset, Hingham, (JOHN D. LONG's "home town";) Milton of the patricians, Quincy, Weymouth, Chelsea itself, for all the world cares, be swallowed up in slumless, rumless, bumless, perfect M. C. But Hull must remain herself, one and indivisible, as long as water or EUGENE NOBLE FOSS runs.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FAITHFUL.

"At this hour," as the late ever-cheerful Senator JONES of Arkansas and the National Democratic Committee would have put it, the new Constitution "seems beaten" by a majority of some 460,000 votes. Considering the number of combinations, groups, and interests against it, the varieties of fiction, misrepresentation, and plain and ornamental lying circulated about it, and the habitual coldness of the electorate to constitutional changes, it is surprising that it was not beaten even more amply. A word of appreciation and gratitude is due to the nearly 360,000 men who were faithful to a document which almost reached the rank of a new and dangerous form of iniquity in the minds of those who were bound to defeat it.

The men who stuck to it through all the wail and pother must have looked to the good of the State, for all the particular and selfish interests were arrayed against it. They were not placemen, present or expectant, all gooseflesh lest the sacred cause of patronage should suffer by the consolidation of boards, bureaus, and what not, and fat jobs be scantier. They must have been men who, while cheerfully paying reasonable necessary taxes, don't see the advantage or the merit of tax bills swollen by legislative and administrative extravagance and a multitude of offices. They must have been men with an abounding sense of humor, tickled, not frightened, by the shuddering of labor leaders, who, because the Constitutional Convention would not make a Constitution specially dedicated to "labor," pretended to tremble at the bogy of military tribunals and military despotism. They must have been well grounded in the principles of representative government, for they paid no heed to the flood of words about "autocracy," "bureaucracy," "encroachment of the Executive upon the Legislative," "one-man power," and the rest of it.

They must have been plain, ordinary citizens, for the most part, uninterested in the prosperity of political machines, careless of the jealousies of up-State Republican bosses of the "Federal crowd." Such of them as are farmers were aware that what is good for the State is good for them. Such of them as live in great cities knew that a reasonable measure of home rule would conserve the welfare of the body of citizens in their municipalities, no matter how pathetic the objections of some classes of salaried employés. Such of them as have a keen interest in conservation must have been vastly amused by Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS's tale to the marines about the fish of the sea. Such of them as are Progressives were willing to accept a progressive Constitution instead of insisting on a Constitution made by Progressives.

Moderate men all, our 360,000; not looking for perfection, holding a half loaf better than no bread, not rejecting the new Constitution for what it did not contain, not angry with the whole because the immediate jewel of this and that system of reform was not included. The 360,000 Constitutionalists, we take it, had the patience—and much was needed—to read the Constitution, and find out for themselves what was in it. Whereas persons who depended on some of its imaginative opponents for their information got about as accurate a notion of its contents as a reader of "Jack the Giant Killer" could derive from that immortal work about the history of agricultural prices in England. Finally, every Constitutionalist must have grinned as he read the patter about a Constitution made by "corporation lawyers" and "representatives of the interests."

No doubt the 360,000 were fully aware of the defects of the Constitution; no doubt many or most of them prefer the real short to the shorter ballot, and hope to see it in practice yet; but as sensible men they didn't look for the sky to rain larks or for Constitutions to be made in heaven.

A special reward of merit or honorable mention goes to Erie County, with its nearly 20,000 majority for the new Constitution; a county where the tribe of politicians must be different from most of those that flourish in these parts; likewise the great little Herkimer and Steuben, sole sharers of Erie's distinction of loving the minority.

The vanquished cause pleased CATO. Without Catonian pretensions, THE TIMES celebrates that minority of 360,000. Incidentally we may remark that if the campaign had lasted a day or two longer The World would probably have asserted that the new Constitution established Mohammedanism as the State religion of New York.

INFORMATION "AT THE SOURCE."

The Federal Trade Commission announces that it is sending out 30,000 letters of inquiry respecting combinations in foreign trade and related topics. The first question asks whether the persons addressed "believe" that such combinations are unlawful. Other questions are whether such combinations are thought harmful, desirable, or otherwise; the reasons why, the fears about "dumping," and so on through a list of seventeen questions, many with elaborate subdivisions.

That reminds business of the manner of procedure by Congress—it is so different. Congress esteemed itself the source of information on such questions, and established the Commission in its place to inform business what it could do, and ought to do, and how to make money. Notice plainly was served that business need not supply Congress with information such as the Commission is seeking, and that protests against action by Congress would not be heeded from persons so plainly prejudiced, if not hopeless addicts to combinations in restraint of trade, who were more suited to adorn a penitentiary than to advise Congress. Such as were disposed to reform were referred to the Commission for information regarding ways and means of salvation. Now the Commission begins by applying to traders for the information the Commission was expected to give.

It is procedure as admirable as unexpected. After the Commission has digested its 30,000 replies it will have a better basis for action than anything it could evolve in the manner of Congress, by self-communion, or by consideration of how votes could best be influenced. The legislation from which the country has suffered has not been the declaration of what was the common law of traders, but edicts by those who were not men of business regarding how business should be done. The result has been that business has paid less attention to such edicts than statutes should receive if they are fit to be passed. Congress and business have pursued their respective ways along parallel lines which never met nor will meet. Business can be coerced into changing its ways only by economic revolution. It is easier and better to change the ways of Congress by political revolution.

By applying to the source of commercial laws for information regarding them the Commission may be able to save the face of Congress, enabling it to do something sympathetic with those whom it has branded as criminals, and whom juries will not send to jail. If the Commission shall be able to break the combination in restraint of trade at Washington it will have done something well worth while.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Licenses Justly Revoked.

Now that there has been devised a system of records by which it can be ascertained whether the drivers of automobiles brought into any of the city courts for endangering the lives and limbs of their fellow-creatures have ever been guilty of like offenses before, it will in all probability be discovered—it certainly will be if the records are carefully studied—that these defendants are of the sort called in police circles "repeaters." In other words, the great majority of automobilists go on, month after month and year after year, without having an "accident" of any kind, while others, comparatively few in number, are always getting themselves into trouble and making it for others.

The reason for this difference is not that members of the former class are more intelligent or more careful than those who are so frequently arrested. They are not even notable for driving slowly, and, in ordinary circumstances, their skill is not out of the ordinary. It is simply that they have what the seemingly unfortunate or reckless lack—the power of acting quickly and correctly in response to the need for such action that so frequently confronts the driver of a motor car.

It is no disgrace not to possess this particular co-ordination of mind and muscle, but those who are without it can never learn or be taught to run an automobile safely, and they ought to be deprived of their license as soon as their peculiarity is discovered. The right sort of examination would reveal it before a license was granted, but the next best thing is what the law now permits—a revocation of license on a third conviction.

To facilitate the identification of these "repeaters" Chief Magistrate McAdoo was desirous of having the finger prints of every such offender taken on his first appearance in court, and to have copies sent to the several Magistrates. He has not been able to carry out that plan, however, owing to the antagonism it excited because of the apparent grouping of persons against whom no charge involving moral turpitude has been made with those accused of, or guilty of, real crimes. The written records now made will perhaps suffice, but the other way would have been the better, and the opposition to it is unreasonable and absurd.

Is Genius Only the Normal?

A highly interesting suggestion is made by a writer in The Medical Times. It is that we cease to think and speak of genius, or unusual ability of any kind, as "abnormal" and transfer the term to the very persons whom we now call "normal"—to those, that is, who are about half way between the highest and lowest grades into which humanity is divided.

The would-be revolutionizer of ancient custom contends that as the great inventors, poets, philosophers, and the like are only what all of mankind ought to be, and conceivably might be, they should be regarded as the standard of comparison, while all of their inferiors could properly pass for subnormal.

Well, why not? The present use of the word "normal" certainly has its advantages for those of us who are not geniuses, since it enables us to pretend, perhaps even to believe, that we are somehow better than those to whom, whether reluctantly or gladly, we grant one or another kind of superiority. So is mediocrity—of which there is much in the world—reconciled to its restrictions and ineptitudes, and the possessors of genius are, as it were, put on the defensive and prevented from becoming altogether too haughty and overbearing.

But, on the other hand, if the proposed change in appellation were made, perhaps mediocrity, having been deprived of what is, after all, a rather poor excuse for self-contentment, would be moved to get busy about the development of such potentialities as it chances to have. The result of that, the eminent WILLIAM JAMES assured us, would be surprising, and pleasantly surprising, too, for he insisted that hardly any of us used much more than half the energies and powers, either physical or psychical, with which we are endowed.

It would be decidedly cruel, however, to put the stigma of subnormality on a vast majority of the world's population—so cruel that unless we can be sure that the outcome of it would be a general and marked raising of the average intellectual level it shouldn't be done. Moreover, it must be remembered that if we all became geniuses there wouldn't be any geniuses at all and mediocrity would be universal—a truly dreadful situation to contemplate.

Pennsylvanian Problems Considered.

It is to be hoped that the psychologists of Pennsylvania, amateur and professional—and in one or the other class come all the politicians—will be moved promptly to bend their powerful minds to solving the problem why it was that Philadelphia voted vehemently against woman suffrage, while Pittsburgh "went," not vehemently, indeed, but still with considerable energy, just the other way.

A contrary manifestation of opinion on this subject would have seemed more natural, for the inhabitants of the larger city are supposed to be in large part descended from, or sympathetic with, the calm and quiet folk who were among the first to give their women an equal voice in public as well as private affairs. The Pittsburghers, on the other hand, have neither the Quaker lineage nor the Quaker tradition. Recently arrived foreigners abound among its population, and most of them are commonly assumed to be opposed to social innovations.

And Pennsylvania itself needs to be explained. Did it so narrowly miss joining the group of equal suffrage States because it is more or less wise, more or less civilized, than New York and Massachusetts? That is a question too large for answering in this humble column, but it can at least be raised here.

For Evening Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the city officials are beginning to heed the voice of public opinion and are straining every effort to keep open the evening high schools, there is no more opportune time than the present for advancing the merits of the Hamilton-Fertig Evening High School bill. This measure provides for evening sessions of the day high schools, Regents' college entrance diplomas upon the completion of a four-year evening high school course, regardless of whether the student obtained the required number of credits in the morning, afternoon, or evening division, and for Regents' certificates for courses partially completed therein.

There is not one evening high school student in the City of New York who does not desire to have the same privileges as are extended to day high school students. Then why the present discrimination between day and evening high school student? Must another "New Amsterdam" meeting of protest be called to compel the administration to yield to public sentiment?

ARTHUR H. KERNS,
President Morris Evening High School Alumni.

New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the phrase "equal opportunities to all" is not an idle one, the Mayor and his Board of Estimate in their policy of so-called retrenchment will not fail to supply sufficient funds to keep the night schools open. The most essential element in the progress of humanity is education, and it should not be denied to those who through unfortunate circumstances are compelled to earn their livelihoods while their more fortunate brothers are attending the day schools and colleges. In his efforts to keep the night schools open President Churchill of the Board of Education has the earnest support of those who have received the benefit of training in the night schools.

JOSEPH FENNELLY.

New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

GERMAN GOLD FOR WHAT?

An Indignant Protest Against the Plan to Sell Our National Silence.

New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is food for thought in the news columns of this morning's papers. Probably few people were surprised to learn that the Naval Board reported that the fragments of what sank the Hesperian came from a torpedo. Had the report been otherwise no doubt it would have been made known long ago, since such a report would have closed the Hesperian incident for all time. Nor is it any surprise to know that the Hesperian will not be an apple of discord; indications to that effect have been for some time quite clear.

The explanation suggested by one of the correspondents that no affidavits or depositions were taken to establish the identity of the fragments which our board examined might be improved; it reminds one of the traditional method of the ostrich.

So, too, it was generally understood that Germany does not intend to recede from her contention that the attack of her submarine on the Lusitania was a perfectly proper act of war. We have also realized that our Government has decided that so long as Germany does not repeat similar attacks we will, despite our earlier notes, allow the Lusitania incident to slip into the limbo of forgotten things. But it is somewhat of a shock to hear that for doing so we are willing to take German gold. It is to be hoped that this transaction be not completed before the last Thursday of November. Think of the irony of offering up thanksgivings for "peace with honor" when we have in our pockets the blood money paid for our slaughtered fellow citizens.

Germany, in violation of international law and of our rights as neutral, kills our citizens on the high seas. In face of our repeated protests she still insists that she did no wrong, but (it is now said) will offer us money if we will say no more about it. Present ease and comfort may be worth much, but the opinion of posterity seems to some of us also worthy of account. To allow such a transaction as that of the Lusitania to be forgotten, to pass it by on the assurance that it will not be repeated because this great nation is patient, long-suffering, peace-loving, is one thing; it may win a niche in history's Hall of Fame as the action of a high-spirited but kindly people. But to allow an offending nation to repudiate our assertions as to the rights of our citizens and, at the same time, accept her money is a different proposition.

If there are losses sustained by some of our citizens in the disaster which should be made good to them—so far as money can make good—let us pay them ourselves. But may we not be spared the humiliation of having money flung to us, not as compensation for a conceded wrong—for Germany makes no such concession and apparently never will—but as part consideration for troubling her no more with our complaints.

E. H. L.

Beautiful Eighty-sixth Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with the tenor of your article headed "Debatable Progress," referring to West Eighty-sixth Street and its spoliation by extending the trolley through to Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. It should not for a moment be entertained. Let the city at least maintain the dignity and beauty of one crosstown street. The argument by the Yorkville Association that if people want to go to Columbus Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, or Broadway they have to walk is a very weak one. The walk is not long even to Broadway, and is a mighty pleasant one through a very fine street. In most of the other cross streets, if one wants to get a few blocks east or west, one has to walk, unless he owns an automobile. Why not this street as well?

What the city should do is to build a subway running through Eighty-sixth Street from river to river, an underground shuttle forming, as it would, an important connecting link for the east and west sides in the centre of the two and one-half miles now separated by Central Park. If this were any other city than New York this would have been done long ago. The trolley through the Eighty-sixth Street transverse road is a mere makeshift anyhow.

Any one desiring to make New York "a city beautiful" certainly would not favor putting an unsightly, noisy trolley through West Eighty-sixth Street, and it should not for a moment be entertained.

HORACE E. FOX.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Little Soldiers of the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are correct in assuming that the ages of soldiers on the Southern side in our civil war averaged lower than on the Northern side. Every well-informed Southerner can testify to this fact. My brother ran away, at the age of 14, to join the army. My brother-in-law was not yet 18, and had served nearly four years. I know many other soldiers who were scarcely more than children. This, as you say, explains why Southern veterans are still comparatively young.

N. H. B.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Germanism at the Polls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might probably interest your readers to know that I voted for men with German names only. Consequently, I voted for seven or eight Socialists, although I am not a Socialist.

KARL MEYER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1915.

THE CALL OF THE WEST.

The haze on the far horizon,
The tint of an auburn sky,
The infinite ocean of wheatfields
With the wild geese flying high,
The hum of the busy binder,
The laugh, the song, the jest,
All of earth's wild freedom:—
This is the call of the West.

The crisp frost air of the Winter,
The sun in a tropic sky,
The snow-shoe tramp by the river,
The curler's call "Tee Hi!"
The northern lights in the heavens,
The healthiest land and the best,
The nearest to life that's nowhere
Except in the land of the West.

'Tis a land of hope and promise,
Where a man is known by his worth,
To the Russ, Icelander, or Saxon,
No matter the land of his birth.
To each and to all there's a welcome
In this land of liberty blessed.
Oppression and tyranny elsewhere,
But not in the land of the West.

'Tis a land that is free from tradition,
Where a man meets a friend as a man,
Where people are up and are doing—
They can, for they know they can!
'Tis a land that is fast becoming
The home of the wanderer's quest,
Where the patriot sings with devotion:
My country, the land of the West.

And far, far away o'er the ocean,
A sweetheart, a sister, a wife,
Is longing and waiting and wishing
To obtain a renewal of life
In this land where for all there is plenty,
That they may enjoy with the rest,
The fulfillment of hope and of promise:
This is the call of the West.

HUNT COPELAND.

DRAWING SECTARIAN LINES IN SCHOOLS.

Dangers of an Innovation Whereby Religious Differences Will Be Brought Before the Eyes of the Children.

By ISADORE MONTEFIORE LEVY,
Member of the Board of Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much comment has been aroused by the provision for religious instruction incident to the Gary school system, that this unique feature merits careful attention on the part of all those who have the welfare of our schools at heart. Indeed, the criticism and discussion of this feature have assumed such proportions that they threaten to overshadow the other salient features of the Gary idea.

This religious provision may be briefly described as follows: The daily school program sets aside a certain period during the school day to be devoted to religious training. The children are grouped according to their religious beliefs. They are met outside of the school by their religious instructors, and, under their care, are taken to their respective churches or religious institutions. When through with the period assigned exclusively to religious instruction the children are sent back to school to continue their studies. It is to be noted that this religious instruction is given during the school session, but outside of the school. Each denomination receives instruction in the formal tenets of its religion, by its duly authorized religious teacher.

We are thus confronted with the great problem of whether religious instruction should be presented to school children during school hours, but outside of the school building. It is now being tried in Public School 45, Bronx, and a committee is now devising ways and means of introducing it in all the schools.

The average layman is well contented to go the even tenor of his way and leave the educational experts to wrestle with the educational problems, but this incidental scheme for religious instruction has caused the layman to concentrate his attention upon the Wirt plan and judge the entire plan by his opinion of its religious feature. This is both undesirable and unfortunate, for the reason that an open-minded study of this system is thereby made difficult.

Total separation of school and religion has heretofore been accepted as sound public policy. As a result, our school system has heretofore escaped religious criticism save by the few religious zealots who have attacked our schools as being "godless."

To revolutionize our system by the introduction of the religious feature would be to open the floodgate to a tide of possible bitterness and hatred. School children are peculiarly susceptible to this, and their minds would at once be poisoned. Their religious belief and prejudices would be awakened and intensified. No longer would the children in our classrooms dwell together in peace and harmony.

Called upon to attend the church or religious institution, the child would awaken to the guilt which divides him from his classmates of different religious belief. The cohesion and harmony so essential to the classroom would be destroyed. His religious prejudices, no longer dormant, would cause pain to others.

The school child whose religious belief is in the minority would be made miserable, for he would become the butt and target of his fellow-beings, and none can be so unconsciously cruel as our thoughtless youth. Good fellowship, well-being, and harmony, so characteristic of our common schools today, would be destroyed. Only recently, if a newspaper report be correct, a boy of Public School 45, Bronx, where the experiment is now being tried, came home from school complaining that he had been insulted by his fellow-playmate because of his religious belief. The nihilist, anarchist, and agnostic have threatened to organize their own school. Thus we would lose our opportunity to mold the character of their children and make them firm believers of our institutions.

The teachers of our school system are themselves members of divers religious denominations. Nor would they, the teachers themselves, escape this infection. That fraternal feeling and social relation so essential to the efficiency of the schools would be a thing of the past. The esprit de corps for which the teachers have long been noted would disappear.

There is really no need for religious instruction in our schools. The shepherds of our flock—our priests, rabbis, and ministers, men deservedly eminent for their faithfulness to their trust—have long imparted instruction to our youth and guided their souls. It is very doubtful whether many of them favor this idea of religious instruction. All denominations have at all times given religious instruction outside of the schools and have kept religion and school apart with excellent results.

The school system has no right to call upon the church for religious instruction. To meet this burden which may be suddenly thrust upon them, the various religious denominations will be compelled to hire quarters near the schools and to engage teachers to give religious instruction. This will cause many churches to undergo greater expenses than they can afford. If these churches would be rendering the city a service by such religious instruction, then such services should be paid for. This would at once create an opening wedge and sooner or later religious corporations would demand that they be reimbursed from the public treasury, the provision of the Constitution notwithstanding.

It is doubtful whether this idea of religious instruction as an essential part of the school curriculum can successfully weather a legal assault. If suit is brought to determine the validity of this feature of religious co-operation the courts would be certain to question its constitutionality. It is with reluctance that the courts have sustained the reading of the Bible in school.

Said Lyon, J. (State ex rel. Weiss vs. District Board of Education, 76 Wis.):

> We cannot doubt that the use of the Bible as a textbook in the public schools, and the stated reading thereof in such schools, without restriction, has a tendency to inculcate sectarian ideas and is sectarian instruction within the meaning and intention of the Constitution and the statute.

And so, Orton, J.:

> It brings before the courts a case of plausible, insidious, and apparently innocent entrance of religion into our civil affairs, and of an assault upon the most valuable provisions of the Constitution. These provisions should be pondered and heeded by all of our people, of all nationalities, and of all denominations of religion, who desire the perpetuity and value the blessings, of our free government. That such is their meaning and interpretation no one can doubt, and it requires no citation of authorities to show. It is religion and sectarian instruction that are excluded by them. Morality and good conduct may be inculcated in the common schools, and should be. The connection of Church and State corrupts religion and makes the State despotic.

In addition to this, other legal problems suggest themselves. Has the school a right to send children outside of the schools for religious instruction during school hours? What are the rights of the school against parents, if parents object? What is the legal liability of the schools for injuries resulting to children while going to and from religious instruction? These problems are not academic but of practical importance, the determination of which sooner or later will come before the courts.

The suggested idea of introducing religion in common schools is an indirect menace to democracy. It is vital to the existence of our schools that they be free from all outside religious influence. Our religious denominations would sooner or later make our schools a battlefield upon which would be fought their ancient enmities. We ought not to pave the way for their ultimate control of the school. It would be harmful to religion and harmful to us. Our school has long been regarded as the cradle of democracy. This has been one of its unique and most valuable features. Whatever menaces the school, then, menaces democracy.

ISADORE MONTEFIORE LEVY.

A COUNTRY'S DRAMA.

Woven Through the National Fabric, It Is a Sustaining Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a note of warning William A. Brady's speech before the Friars' Club has for America! The warning is quite rife with the sound of preparedness of the nations of the world! The national drama of a country is its greatest preparedness. Germany's highly organized efficiency in the great European war is the outcome of a mentally fed people through their drama which has made the German people so adamant in the present conflict. The Germans have been ceaselessly fed, both mentally and physically, until now they have the opportunity of applying the results to the strengths and weaknesses of human nature the world over.

What nation dare omit its drama? Not even Japan, whose subtle eye watches the doings of other nations, will omit to make an effort to feed its people in the spirit of preparedness and have a national drama. The early Indian tribes had their old women tell to the young "bucks" tales and stories whose melodramatic tang inspired the young of the best Indian tribes with the spirit that made each of the Five Nations, and when the drama died among them the Indian tribes began to vanish. And when the drama of the United States dies, in spite of the good work of the "movies," the nation dies! Those nations that survive will come to our shores and fill the places left by the vanishing American!

The theatre is as necessary as the restaurant or eating table; the chief works of genius are concoctions of the mental food just as the chief cooks' recipes are the best concoctions for eatables whose strength is indispensable to the individual. No nation can do without personal strength in these perilous times, for that is preparedness in conflict; the armaments are merely a placing of the implements within the finger's reach. The preparedness and defense of any nation is its physical and mental health to meet the ways of human nature.

In this moment, when the American, through natural sources, is bound to give whatever Europe demands, whether it is wheat or ammunition, he has, in his zeal to comply with the unwritten law, forgotten to prepare, as have the other nations, for the defense of the nation in war and peace.

JOSEPH WACSLAV SYKORA.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Disorder on Riverside Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last evening, at dusk, I crashed into a bench on Riverside Drive that had been dragged into the middle of the central walk and left there. The result, a severely bruised and barked leg; might easily have been more serious. The authorities allow this (pedestrians') part of the drive, between 166d Street and Grant's Tomb, to remain nights in the disordered state in which the nurses, children, and idlers have left it at sundown. Benches upside down, in barricades and entanglements, or on end, are apparently left until morning.

GEORGE E. SHEA.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

MONOPOLY OF NEW WORDS.

Commerce Coins Names and Secures Legal Right of Ownership.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Lowrey's communication under the heading "Names for New Things," I venture to point out that the two instances of fitting "names" cited by him are registered trademarks, the property of the Eastman Kodak Company and the General Electric Company, respectively. That the courts of this country permit this to be a fact is, perhaps, responsible in a large measure for the dearth of fitting names to which Mr. Lowrey draws attention.

A trademark is almost universally defined as a mark which distinguishes the goods of one maker from the same or similar goods of another maker. However, through the leniency of our Patent Office, manufacturers have come to realize that by coining a name for a new article of their manufacture and securing registration of such name as a trademark in the Patent Office, they can enjoy a "legal" monopoly of the sale of the new article, even though it is not patented, or if it is, even after the patent has run out or been declared invalid. As instances of this, I cite the well-known "victrola," "dictaphone," "stenotype," "fermilisd," "sanatogen," "grape-ola," and a host of others. Who will deny that each one of these is the name of a particular article?

If our laws were so enforced or amended that it would be impossible for any individual or corporation to appropriate to himself names of this sort, not only would a very subtle form of monopoly be stamped out, but our language would be greatly enhanced and enriched.

CHAUNCEY P. CARTER.

New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

A Bronx Tax Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a property owner and Bronx business man I wish to call attention to the fact that a Tax Commissioner of New York City has resigned and another Commissioner is to be appointed. The Commissioner who resigned lives in the Bronx, and while Tax Commissioner, it was assumed that he represented the people of the Bronx on the Tax Board. It is, therefore, eminently

MISS HUTTON WEDS THOMAS F. PLUNKETT

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton Marries Amid Chrysanthemums and Oak Leaves

IN ST. JAMES'S CHURCH

Bishop Courtney Officiates—Bride's Sister Is Her Only Attendant—Will Live in Pittsfield, Mass.

The wedding of Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, Mass., a son of the late William R. Plunkett, President of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, and Miss Katharine Hutton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton of New York, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, by Bishop Frederick H. Courtney. Clusters of pink chrysanthemums and oak leaves were grouped in vases at the sides and rear of the chancel.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a short white satin frock veiled with old point lace and having a long train of satin brocade. The low-cut corsage was also draped with point lace, and the sleeves were of tulle and lace. The wide tulle veil was held closely in cap fashion with lappets of old point lace and orange blossoms. She carried a prayer book with a marker of lilies of the valley, and wore a diamond bar brooch, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Amy C. Hutton, who was her maid of honor. She wore a frock of white moire striped with satin, the short skirt dipping in deep panniered points at the side and opening up the front and back over a petticoat of silver gauze veiled with chiffon and lace, and short enough to show silver slippers and silver gauze hose. The round waist had a low round neck, and was gay with silver and lace, and the sleeves matched. Her large hat of silver lace was bent into a point in the front and was fastened with pinkish mauve tulle. She carried a cluster bouquet of pink and lavender chrysanthemums.

Mr. Plunkett had as his best man James Rockwell of Taunton, Mass., and the ushers were Norman C. Hull, the City Clerk of Pittsfield, Mass.; Irving P. Thompson, also of Pittsfield; Dallas D. L. Grew of Boston, Halstead G. Freeman of Chicago, and John L. Hutton of this city, a brother of the bride.

A small reception followed at the Hutton home, 686 Park Avenue, which was for the relatives and a few intimate friends only owing to the mourning in the bride's family. Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett will make their home in Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Plunkett was graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1903, and is a textile manufacturer. The engagement was announced in July last.

MOORE-CARREAU WEDDING.

Daughter of Mrs. Cyrille Carreau a Bride in Madison Av. M. E. Church

The wedding of Miss Clarisse Carreau, daughter of Mrs. Cyrille Carreau of 654 Madison Avenue, and George G. Moore, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Moore, of 833 Madison Avenue, took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wallace MacMullen of Morristown, N. J., the former pastor of the church.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and lace, with a Court train, and a veil of point applique lace, which depended from a cap of tulle. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Frank A. Husted was her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Jane Kelly, Harriet Bull, Anneta Reed, and Adeline Carreau, another sister of the bride, gowned alike in pink taffeta and silver lace, with hats of blue velvet and silver lace. They carried tea roses.

Mrs. Carreau gave her daughter in marriage. The best man was George S. Hauck and the ushers included Louis Carreau, Kenneth T. Tucker, Homer Ramsdell, E. S. Phillips, Jr., James Porter, and Haydock Miller.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

TWO SISTERS TO MARRY.

Misses McWilliams Engaged to W. Geer, Jr., and F. A. Potter, Cousins

The Rev. James A. McWilliams of Ossining-on-Hudson has announced the engagements of his daughters, that of Miss Alice E. McWilliams to Walter Geer, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer of 246 West Seventy-second Street, New York, and that of Miss Irene T. McWilliams to Frederick A. Potter, a son of Frederick Potter of Ossining.

Mr. Geer and Mr. Potter are cousins. Mr. Geer is a Yale graduate, class of 1911, and a brother of Olin Potter Geer, who married Miss Charlotte Van Cortlandt Nicoll, and of Miss Helen Danforth Geer and Joseph W. Geer. Mr. Potter was graduated from Yale in 1913, and is a brother of the Misses Dorothy W. Potter and Margarenthe W. Potter and Orlando B. Potter.

No date has been mentioned for the weddings.

ENGAGED TO F. F. A. PEARSON

Miss Bryant's Betrothal to New Yorker Told at Her Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The coming-out tea of Miss Eleanor A. Bryant, which was given this afternoon by her mother, Mrs. Walter Henderson Bryant, at their home, 118 South Twenty-second Street, was more than a mere introduction to society, for it also served to announce the young girl's engagement to Frederick F. A. Pearson, son of Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 3 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York and Ochre Point, Newport. The wedding will take place Wednesday, Nov. 24, at St. Mark's Church.

Mr. Pearson is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1911, and is a member of the Harvard and Union Clubs, New York. His father was the late Commander Frederick Pearson, U. S. N., and he is a grandson of the late Mrs. James Cooke Ayer. He is a brother of Miss Lesley F. Pearson and Mrs. Beverley Bogert, who was married a little more than a year ago. E. Pennington Pearson is his brother.

U. A. Rooks Here on Honeymoon.

Charles A. Rook, Jr., only son of Colonel C. A. Rook, President and editor of The Pittsburgh Dispatch, and Mrs. Rook, who were married in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, are at the Hotel Astor on their honeymoon. Mrs. Rook was Miss Hilda Metcalf, daughter of Charles Metcalf, a prominent steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh.

Commander Evans to Marry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Daily Mail makes announcement today of the engagement of Commander E. Evans of H. M. S. Viking, and second in command of Scott's antarctic expedition, to Miss Elsa Andvord of Christiania.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

L. P. JANEWAY MARRIES.

Wedded to Miss Lila Fairchild in Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The wedding of Miss Lila Fairchild, daughter of Mrs. Moore Fairchild of 316 West Ninety-seventh Street, and granddaughter of the late William Henry H. Moore, to Lucius Porter Janeway of New Brunswick, N. J., was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Owing to mourning in the family of the bridegroom there was no reception.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with rose point lace which had been worn by her mother at her wedding. The lace veil, which was also her mother's, was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Margaret Herrick, who was the bride's maid of honor and only attendant, wore a gown of blue taffeta and lace. Her hat was of brown velvet, topped with pink and blue rosebuds, and she carried an arm bouquet of small pink roses.

Mr. Janeway had as best man his brother, Dr. Henry Janeway, and the ushers were Charles Scudder, Clifford Voorhees, L. Lorton Lee, Chapman Ropes, Andrew Trippe, and Philip Ordway. Mr. and Mrs. Janeway will take an extended wedding trip, and upon their return will make their home in New Brunswick.

AL. DAVIS FILES SUIT.

Asks $100,000 from Eugenia Kelly's Mother, Alleging Slander.

The suit for $100,000 for slander that Albert Davis threatened to bring against Mrs. Helen Kelly, mother of Eugenia Kelly, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Davis and Miss Kelly are expected to wed as soon as Mrs. Davis procures a final decree of divorce. The slanderous statement that Mrs. Kelly is alleged to have made, and on which the suit is based, reads in the complaint as follows:

"This Summer he pursued us to Macinac Island, where we were happy. We had forgotten all about the unpleasant things that had happened, and we were just good chums when I suddenly noticed a change. A few days later I learned the answer. Davis, under the name of Powell, was on the island, and another man and two women were with him. He had tracked Eugenia out there. When he left a diamond pin she had was gone."

Davis says that the word "us" appearing in the statement attributed to Mrs. Kelly referred to her and her daughter Eugenia.

LADY BECK TO ACT AS JUDGE.

Anonymous Letter Incident Will Not Alter Horse Show Plans.

Annoyances to Lady Beck and the National Horse Show Association caused by an anonymous letter sent to horsemen ceased yesterday by an exchange of these telegrams between the principals:

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 4, 1915.
National Horse Show Association, New York.
My attention has been drawn to articles in the New York papers. If it is at all embarrassing to the Directors I will withdraw. Please advise me what their wishes are. LILLIAN BECK.
New York, Nov. 1, 1915.
Lady Beck, Toronto, Canada.
Articles in question have not embarrassed Directors. We cannot possibly do without you. JAMES T. HYDE, Secretary.

The incident is now closed, according to the officials of the Horse Show Association.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., has been obliged to defer the dance she was to have given for her débutante daughter, Miss Marguerite Ludlow Lincoln, on Dec. 29, at the Colony Club, until early in January.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home in Tuxedo Park. This is their second child, a daughter having been born about three years ago. Mrs. Blair was formerly Miss Natalie B. Knowlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr., (Miss Matilda Bigelow,) who were married on Wednesday, are at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. William M. Baldwin will give a tea for her débutante daughter, Miss Alice Baldwin, on Dec. 4 at her home, 405 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas Demilt of 58 West Eighty-eighth Street will give a comingout tea on Dec. 4 for her granddaughter, Miss Marie Demilt Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bertram Jordan of 71 West Eighty-sixth Street. On Dec. 28 Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are to give the débutante a dance at the Plaza.

Miss Isabel M. Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Warren, Jr., of 239 West Seventy-first Street, will be presented at a tea to be given by her mother early in December.

Mrs. Ormi Ford Hibbard is to give a coming-out reception on Nov. 23 for her daughter, Miss Charlotte Edwards Hibbard, at her home, 20 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. J. West Roosevelt will be at 174 East Sixty-fourth Street this Winter. Her two sons, Oliver Wolcott and Nicholas Roosevelt, are still living in Paris, the latter being an Attaché at the American Embassy.

The wedding of Miss Alison Goddard Du Bois, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius D. Du Bois, and Deacon Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Murphy, both of this city, will take place this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Montclair, N. J.

The annual senior promenade of Princeton University will be held tonight in the gymnasium following the concert of the combined musical clubs of Harvard and Princeton. Mrs. George P. Butler, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, and Mrs. John Grier Hibben are among the patronesses. Many society people from New York are to attend.

To Sing National Hymns at Benefit.

A feature of the benefit performance to be given Monday night in the Metropolitan Opera House for the Societe Fraternelle des Artists will be the singing of the national hymns of France, Belgium, England, Russia, and Italy. Mlle. Christiane Eymael of the Brussels Opera will sing "La Brabanconne," the Belgian hymn. Immediately preceding the beginning of hostilities, Mlle. Eymael sang the Marseillaise before an audience made up almost entirely of Germans at Blankenburg. Nahan Franko and his orchestra will furnish the music.

Benefit for Polish Relief Today.

The music of Polish composers, and a sale of Mme. Paderewski's dolls, will be a feature of the tea and bazaar which is to be given this afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore for the benefit of the Polish Victims Relief Fund. The affair is in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski, and is being held under the auspices of the Elinor Comstock School of Music.

Among the contributions to be sold at auction will be an autographed letter written by Richard Wagner to his publishers, presented by Mr. Paderewski.

Egan-Gerken Wedding on Nov. 23.

Miss Irene Gerken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gerken of 25 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Joseph L. Egan, are to be married on Thursday evening, Nov. 23, at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. L. Tschirky is to be her sister's matron of honor, and the Misses Clara Egan and Lucie Elkins are to act as bridesmaids.

John Leadwith will be Mr. Egan's best man. The ushers chosen are Frederick Gerken, Jr., and Norton A. Walters.

SUFFRAGE LEADER WEDS SECRETARY TO DANIELS

Miss Alberta Hill Marries Francis Smith of Washington—Says She'll Not Obey Husband.

A wedding which was almost a suffrage function was that yesterday afternoon of Miss Alberta Hill, Secretary of the Women's Political Union, daughter of Stow Hill and the late Mrs. Hill, to Francis Smith, son of Mrs. Charles Francis Smith of New York. Miss Hill has been for a long time the assistant of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the union. She postponed her wedding until after the suffrage amendment had been voted upon, and continued with the union until Election Day night.

The wedding took place in the vestry of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Grimes Hill, Staten Island, the Rev. Father P. I. O'Donnell officiating. The bride wore a gown of white broadcloth, with a white hat and white fox furs. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley, which she threw into the crowd as she entered the carriage upon leaving.

Miss Hill was for two years associated with the Wilson Campaign Committee, being first assistant in the Organization Bureau. Mr. Smith, who is the Secretary to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, was with his chief, who was at that time Secretary of the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic National Committee.

"Mrs. Smith, are you going to obey your husband?" asked Father O'Donnell at the close of the ceremony.

"No," replied the bride.

Mrs. Blatch, who was one of the guests, asked the officiating priest if he had voted for the women at the election. He said that he had not; but that five other priests associated with him had all cast a vote for woman suffrage. At the ceremony the bride was attended by a friend, Miss Mary Elizabeth Newman, and the bridegroom by his brother, Harold Smith.

The young couple will be at home after Dec. 1 at 1,459 N Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Bride Wears Her Suffrage Gift.

Miss Anna Elizabeth Windsor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Windsor of 1109 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., wore as one of her principal ornaments at her wedding to Charles Marie Gutman, of Glen Cove, yesterday, a gold bracelet which had been presented to her for obtaining the largest number of votes in favor of the Woman's Suffrage amendment at a recent church fair. The nuptial mass was performed by the Rev. Julius M. Six in the Gate of Heaven Church, Ozone Park. Miss Margaret Hogarty was maid of honor and Robert Windsor, brother of the bride, was best man.

BOSTON ORCHESTRA HEARD.

A Great Audience at Its First Appearance in Its 30th Season.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra and Dr. Muck, its conductor, received a hearty greeting last evening at its first appearance in New York this season; the greeting and the size and quality of the audience left no doubt as to the place they hold in the esteem of the music-loving public of this city. It was the beginning of its thirtieth season in New York. The hall was, as it has been for so many years at these concerts, completely filled by an audience whose taste and discrimination are of the highest. Dr. Muck presented one of his best programs, one made up entirely of familiar compositions, all modern and all evidently much to the liking of the listeners, presenting them no problems and giving obvious pleasure that was unmistakably expressed. The symphony, coming at the beginning of the program, was Brahms's fourth, in E minor; it was followed by Schumann's "Manfred" overture, and the latter's tone poems "Tod und Verklärung," and Dvorak's overture, "Husitska."

The performance of this music was in the Boston Orchestra's finest and most eloquent style, and this was particularly true of the symphony, whose fiery and romantic spirit and grandiose power were magnificently set forth. Dr. Muck's reading was composed on the broadest lines, with a subtle adjustment of all its details and proportions in phrasing, in the balance of orchestral color, in the exposition of the climaxes. Such a reading and such performance truly represent Brahms's mastery of instrumentation in the precise and significant expression of his musical ideas. The audience was deeply stirred and manifested great enthusiasm over the performance. Dr. Muck was several times recalled, and finally made the orchestra rise and share the applause with him.

The playing of the other numbers of the program was on the same plane. The tragic power of Schumann's overture was truly expressed, and the fullness of descriptive and illustrative detail in Strauss's tone poem was not allowed to obscure its quality as coherent and profoundly moving music. This, too, made a deep impression upon the audience; there was prolonged applause, and again Dr. Muck declined to accept it all for himself.

FREULER GETS AITKEN STOCK

Mutual Film President Acquires $720,000 Holding of Ex-Head.

One of the biggest single operations in the history of the motion picture business was consummated yesterday when John R. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, acquired $720,000 worth of stock in the company held by H. E. Aitken, its former President, and his associates. The transfer is the sequel to the election of Mr. Freuler to the Presidency of the concern last June. The Mutual is committed under its new policy to the expenditure of approximately $8,000,000 during the current year.

Boston Company Repeats "Carmen"

The Boston Opera Company repeated its production of "Carmen" last night at the Manhattan Opera House, with the change in the cast that Riccardo Martin sang Don José and May Scheider was Micaela. As before, Maria Gay sang the title rôle and José Mardones was the Toreador, while other parts were sung by Belle Gottschalk, Fely Clement, Alfred Kaufman, Giorgio Puliti, Paolo Ananian, and Ernesto Vinconne. Roberto Moranzoni conducted. The changes in the cast were not notably in the way of improvement. As before, the Spanish dances by Mme. Pavlowa and her ballet were a feature of the performance to warrant enthusiastic and unqualified admiration, which they received.

An English Star for 'Gamblers All.'

The death of Lewis Waller will not defer the American presentation of "Gamblers All," in which Mr. Waller was appearing at the time of his death, according to an announcement made yesterday by Percy Burton, who controls the American rights to the play. Mr. Burton is negotiating with an English star to fill Mr. Waller's rôle and plans to present the piece here around holiday time, as originally announced. "Gamblers All" was written by the late Mrs. May Martindale, a daughter of Sir Charles Young, the author of "Jim the Penman."

Elita Proctor Otis Taken to Home.

Elita Proctor Otis, the actress, who has been seriously ill with neuritis at the St. Paul Hotel for several weeks, has been removed to the auxiliary home of the Actors' Fund at Amityville, L. I. While Miss Otis has improved some since the most critical period of her illness she will probably not be able to act again for some time. She is one of the best known American character actresses, and has appeared in many Broadway productions.

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MISS VAN DRESSER SINGS.

Her Reappearance in a Recital of Songs.

Miss Marcia Van Dresser, once well-known here as a singer in opera, both light and serious, returned to New York late last season from abroad, after an experience of some years in German opera houses. She gave a song recital then, and appeared yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall again before a large audience. She presented a program which, in its choice and in her performance of it, indicated her high aspirations and varied interests as a Lieder singer. Her voice appeared brighter in color, more flexible and fluent, more under her control than it did at her recital last season. The result was much to the advantage of her interpretation of many songs. She is now more successful than she was in those of a lighter vein, and those that require a more expeditious movement. She rather avoided, in fact, songs of the sustained and vague character that previously seemed better adapted to her style.

Some of the songs of her program are not well known to most singers, and their audiences, as Brahms's "Auf dem See," "Wehe so willst du mich wieder," "Des Liebsten Schwur;" Chausson's "Sérénade Italienne" and "Les Papillons;" Wolf's "Wenn du zu den Blumen gehst," and "Nachtzauber;" all of which she disclosed as delightful and in diverse ways charming. Miss Van Dresser sings with an eager desire to convey the characteristic feelings, emotions and sentiments of her songs and she has a dramatic quality in her style that often carries her far toward a realization of this desire. There was charm in her representation of the grace of the French songs, of which she was induced to repeat Chausson's "Sérénade," and the arch spirit of Wolf's "In dem Schatten meiner Locken," which she also sang again, and "Auf dem Grünen Balkon." Miss Van Dresser's enunciation in German was particularly good. Her last group was composed of songs in English.

ALFRED BUTT ARRIVES.

London Manager and Producer Is Here to Look at Our Plays.

Alfred Butt, the managing director of several theatres and music halls in London, arrived yesterday on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam from Falmouth to spend ten days in New York looking over the new plays at the theatres. He saw "Chin-Chin" last night, which he intends to produce in London at Christmas.

After the death of George Edwardes, recently, Mr. Butt took over the Gaiety Theatre, and will shortly have control of the Adelphi, in addition to the Globe and Queens Theatres, which he has now. He has also the Empire and Palace Theatres and other music halls in Great Britain.

With regard to the dramatic season in London, Mr. Butt said: "Business is not so bad as it has been reported. I feel confident that there were more successful plays produced in London last year than there would have been had there been no war. The public has been so upset by the continual stories of the war that when they go to a theatre they want to see and hear something light and bright. That is why "Kitchener In," "Watch Your Step," "Potash and Perlmutter," "Peg o' My Heart," and other American plays have been such a success there.

"There are thousands of officers and men in London who have come back from the trenches for a day or so and they want to be amused before they go back again to their uncomfortable quarters, and perhaps to die. At the big vaudeville houses like the Empire and the Palace I have gone in for big productions which are magnified musical comedies. There is one running now at the Empire 'Here's-a-Brac,' which has made a big success."

BASSO AND TENOR AT PEACE.

Boston Opera Singers Tell Court They Have Settled Their Fracas.

Paolo Ananian, basso, and Zanco de Primo, tenor, who had jointly and severally sworn vengeance on the occasion of a fight they had last week in the offices of the Boston Grand Opera Company, to which they born belong, just as jointly and severally melted and made up when they appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning before Magistrate McQuade, de Primo to answer Ananian's summons for assault. Ananian's testimony took in Fernando Escalano, secretary to the tenor, who was alleged to have struck the basso several blows.

When they appeared yesterday morning Magistrate McQuade was informed they had settled all their difficulties, each being sorry for his share in the fracas, and had agreed to live in peace and quiet hereafter. On this basis the complaint was dismissed, and the tenor and basso left the court room arm in arm.

"Sadie Love" at the Gaiety Nov. 15

"Sadie Love," a new romantic farce by Avery Hopwood, will be presented in the Gaiety Theatre Monday night, Nov. 15, under the direction of Oliver Morosco. The play was originally produced in Los Angeles, and last night was acted in the Parsons Theatre, Hartford, Conn. The cast includes Marjorie Rambeau, Pedro de Cordoba, Betty Callish, Marguerite St. John, Franklyn Underwood, John Lyon, Josephine Drake, and Douglas McLean. "Young America," will end its engagement at the Gaiety a week from tomorrow night and will go on tour.

EX-SENATOR NORTON DEAD.

Old Democratic Politician Was Once Sheriff of Queens.

Ex-Senator James Norton, who served a term as Sheriff of old Queens County in 1891, at the time that county included Nassau County, died at his home in Glen Cove, L. I., yesterday, aged 67 years. "In the good old days" Senator Norton was one of the best known Democratic politicians in Queens County. He was born in Ireland and was brought to this country by his parents in 1867 and his father and uncle were drowned a few years later in Oyster Bay.

Mr. Norton began his career as a deck hand aboard a schooner and later as a conductor on a street car in New York City. He began his political life when he was first elected Constable of Glen Cove in 1873, which was followed by his election as Collector of Taxes, County Superintendent of the Poor, Sheriff of Queens County and State Senator. He was a member of a number of political and fraternal organizations, and was President of the Nassau Union Bank of Glen Cove.

Dr. Sigmund Tynberg.

Dr. Sigmund Tynberg of 1,320 Madison Avenue, a practicing physician here for the last twenty-five years, died on Wednesday at St. Luke's Hospital, in his fifty-second year. He was born here, and was a graduate of Columbia University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Tynberg was a former President of the Medical Board of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and was a member of the County Medical, the German Medical, and the Metropolitan Medical Societies.

Dr. Gregor Sarrazin.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dr. Gregor Sarrazin, Professor of English Philology at the University of Breslau, is dead. Dr. Sarrazin, who was 58 years old, was well known as a Shakespearean scholar.

SPECIAL SALE!
DRESSY SILK RADIUM LACE BLOUSES in Biscuit Color, trimmed with chiffon to match the new Suit Shades. Reg. $6.75 Values. $5.00
MAISON DE LUXE, Broadway & 92d St.

LAST HONORS PAID TO HERMAN RIDDER

Cardinal Farley and Other Distinguished Clergymen Assist at the Funeral Rites.

MANY MEN OF NOTE ATTEND

German Embassy Represented—Mayor and Senator O'Gorman Among the Mourners.

Many public officials, prominent citizens, and high dignitaries of the Catholic Church attended the funeral of Herman Ridder, editor and publisher of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The church, seating more than 1,500, was completely filled when the services began. Several thousand persons, for the most part admirers of Mr. Ridder, were unable to find places within and stood in the streets in long lines.

The German Embassy at Washington was represented by Prince Hatzfeld and Captain von Papen. Mayor Mitchel and Senator O'Gorman, George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President Marks occupied front pews, as did Frederick de Nuber von Pereked, Austro-Hungarian Consul General at New York, and Erich Hossenfelder, who is in charge of the German consulate general in this city.

A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father George Winkler of Kersey, Penn., a boyhood friend of Mr. Ridder, who was assisted by Fathers Terence Gilmartin, deacon, and A. B. Stuart Chambers, sub-deacon. Father Thomas Barry was master of ceremonies, and his Eminence Cardinal Farley gave the absolution. Mgrs. Francis Wall and Bruden were deacons to the Cardinal, and Dr. Thomas Carroll was the Cardinal's master of ceremonies. Father Joseph Dineen was master of ceremonies to Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York.

Cardinal Occupies Throne.

Some of the other clergy at the altar were Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General; Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Very Rev. John J. Hughes, Director of the Paulist Fathers; Mgr. James H. McGean, Mgr. John Burke of the Catholic Colored Missions, Mgr. Francis J. O'Hara, Chaplain Bader, U. S. A.; Richard H. Tierney, S. J., editor of America, and Fathers Malachi Fitzpatrick, William Livingstone, James Powers, John J. Wynne, S. J., and Michael J. Henry.

More than fifty automobiles were in the funeral cortège that left the Ridder home, 11 West Eighty-first Street, for the church. The casket was of mahogany, and was decorated with purple orchids, clusters of violets, and wreaths bound with purple and lavender ribbons. The funeral procession was met by Father Thomas F. Myhan with acolytes bearing cross, candles, and holy water. The casket was taken up the centre aisle in front of the altar, where it rested on a catafalque. The flowers and other decorations were removed until the end of the mass. When the casket was borne into the church the monsignori in red robes and priests in white surplices marched in, followed by the Cardinal.

Cardinal Farley occupied a scarlet throne under a portable canopy set up on the Gospel side of the altar. The monsignori and priests ranged themselves on either side of the altar, members of the Ridder family sat on the left of the middle aisle, and friends of Mr. Ridder were seated on the right.

Pendl's requiem mass was sung during the services by a male quartet, including Paul Elsner and William Redmond, tenors, and Richard Tobin and Herman Tinner, baritones. Edward Grimm was organist.

Absolution by Cardinal.

Cardinal Farley exchanged his scarlet robe for a black vestment and pronounced the pontifical absolution while the priests and the congregation knelt. Instead of a eulogy for Mr. Ridder only prayers for the repose of his soul were offered.

When the funeral procession started from the church for Calvary Cemetery the first carriage was occupied by Herman Ridder and her son, Bernard H. Ridder, who succeeds his father as publisher of the Staats-Zeitung. With them was a small son of Bernard H. Ridder. In the next two carriages were two other sons of Herman Ridder, Victor and Joseph, and their wives, also Hedwig Ridder, a brother of the late publisher, who is proprietor of The Catholic News, founded by Herman Ridder in 1888.

Other carriages contained the honorary pallbearers, Morgan J. O'Brien, Melville Church, Henry Heide, Gustav Lindenthal, Thomas M. Mulry, Justices Leonard A. Giegerich, Herbert F. Gunnison, Joseph Frey, Edward M. Burghard, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, Oscar S. Straus, and Fritz Achelis.

Representatives of the Press Club appointed by Edward Percy Howard, President, were Ralph and Joseph Pulitzer, J. I. C. Clarke, Louis Cook, Charles W. Price, William N. Penny, Ogden M. Reid, William R. Hearst, Talcott Williams, John A. Hennessy, John Clyde Oswald, Courtland Smith, Frank Cadwallader, Herman A. Metz, and Irwin Thomas.

Many Officials Present.

Some of the others who attended the funeral were Justice Vernon M. Davis, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Justice John W. Goff, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Judge Lorenz Zeller, Theodore Sutro, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Professor Emil Baruch, Charles L. Fornes, Michael J. Drummond, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo and Assistant Secretary Edward K. King, August Luchow, Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; George Gillespie and John T. Whalen, ex-Corporation Counsel; William J. Bernard and Alfred Amend of the late Justice Amend's family, which intermarried with the Ridder family; Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen of General Sessions, Michael J. Mulqueen, President of the Catholic Club; John H. McCooey, William Grell, Percy J. King, Secretary of the Catholic Club; Henry Heide, Jr., and ex-Judge Rufus B. Cowing of General Sessions.

Others in attendance were the Rev. Urban Nageleisen, Mrs. Peter Doelger, Adolph Koppel, John F. Mattern, President of the German Catholic Singing Society; Adam Engel, ex-President of the Catholic Alliance of New York City; Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the German-American Alliance; Christian Reban, President of the Deutcher Kriegerbund; Gustav Straubenmiller, Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Education; Henry Kroeger, Adolf Kuttroff, ex-President of the German Hospital in New York; Carl W. Nauhoff, President of the German Club; Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Public Works of Queens; Alfred J. Talley, John Hasslocher, George Ehret, Jr., G. Ruppert Ehret, and John Wier, Park Commissioner of Queens.

Major Isaac A. Hall.

Major Isaac Albert Hall, for many years prominent in the industrial and financial life of New Jersey, died Wednesday afternoon in the Roosevelt Hospital, following a long illness. Major Hall, who owned large mills at Paterson and Allentown, was for over twenty years a Director of various charitable institutions in Paterson. He was a Director and Vice President of the German-American Trust Company of Paterson, a Director of the Clifton Trust Company and of the Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Company of Long Island. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson and of the Lotos Club of New York. Major Hall is survived by his widow.

WILLIAM H. FRIDAY DIES.

Member of State Hospital Commission Was Prominent in Brooklyn.

William H. Friday, who became a member of the State Hospital Commission in April of this year, a former Assemblyman and a well-known Brooklynite, was founded dead in bed at his home, 458 McDonough Street, yesterday morning. The cause of death was acute indigestion. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and began life as a printer's devil in a newspaper office in Westchester. Later he worked as a newspaper man in Brooklyn until 1884, when he entered the real estate business and became active in politics.

He served as a clerk in the office of the City Clerk for four years, and in 1893 he was a candidate for the Assembly on the Republican ticket against James Graham. He succeeded to the seat after the seating of Graham had been declared illegal because of the election frauds at Gravesend. In 1894 Mr. Friday ran again for the Assembly and again defeated Graham and C. T. Hoagland. He introduced the Annexation act which brought Coney Island into the City of Brooklyn, and was largely responsible for the legislation that resulted in the Consolidation act of 1894.

Mr. Friday was prominent in fraternal circles in Brooklyn, being Past Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Past District Deputy of the Second Masonic District, Exalted Ruler of B. P. O. Elks Lodge, No. 22; Past Deputy Grand Master of Anthon Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and a member of Montauk Lodge, I. O. O. F.; U. S. Council, National Provident Union; Society of Old Brooklynites, the Veteran Corps of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., and a member of the Executive Board of the James M. E. Church.

Mr. Friday is survived by his wife and a son, William H., Jr., who is studying for the ministry at the Cozier Seminary in Pennsylvania.

Charles H. Conover.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Charles H. Conover, President of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., and for years a leading merchant, died at his home here today in his 69th year. Mr. Conover, who was said to be a millionaire, was born in Easton, Penn., and removed with his parents to Buffalo when 12 years old. After receiving his education in the public schools, he entered the employ of Pratt & Co., hardware merchants. In 1871 Mr. Conover removed to Chicago and became a buyer for Hibbard & Spencer, wholesale hardware merchants. When Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. was incorporated he became a Director and later Secretary, finally being appointed general manager. Mr. Conover was a Director of the National Bank of the Republic and the Chicago & Great Western Railroad, and was a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Commercial, Onwentsia, Glen View, Saddle and Cycle, and Caxton Clubs.

Mrs. Catherine Francis.

Mrs. Catherine Francis, known through Westchester County and in Dobbs Ferry, where she had lived for more than seventy years, as "Grandmother Francis," died at her home there yesterday, in her eighty-seventh year. She was the widow of Thomas Francis, who died 35 years ago, leaving her his business of teaming contractor, which she managed successfully until her death. Four sons, one of whom is M. J. Francis, the Democratic leader of Dobbs Ferry, survive her, and she is also survived by a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE H. BREWER, who was purser of the White Star liner Celtic from 1903 to 1913, and recently a tally clerk on the company's piers in North River, died yesterday afternoon in St. Vincent's Hospital from injuries received in a fall on Pier 60. He was 48 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. MAUD WILEY TOWNE, wife of former United States Senator Charles Towne of Minnesota, who was also, in 1904, elected to Congress from the Fourteenth District of this State, died suddenly on Wednesday at the Jamaica Hotel, in this city.

HENRY MAYER, a retired contractor, died yesterday at his home in Tampa, Fla., where he had lived for the last thirty years. He was a native and former resident of Detroit, Mich., and was a brother of the late Congressman William Mayourv, who was also a former Mayor of that city.

JOHN D. MacINTYRE, aged 78, a native of St. John, New Brunswick, and at one time a yestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, New York, died Wednesday night at the home of his son, George MacIntyre, in Plainfield, N. J. Another son, Philip MacIntyre, also survives.

HENRY G. SOMBORN, for many years with the Eastern Brewing Company of Williamsburg, died on Tuesday at his home, 257 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. Mr. Somborn was a member of the Gilbert Dramatic Society, the Amaranth Dramatic Club, the Amateur Opera Club, and the organizer of the Milpomene and the Kemble Dramatic Societies. He was unmarried.

Mrs. HELEN M. STEBBINS, wife of George T. Stebbins, a dealer in diamonds, at 170 Broadway, died on Wednesday at Brentwood, L. I. Mrs. Stebbins had been abroad for the last four years and returned to her home only recently. She lived at 45 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRANCIS L. HAGGERTY, who for the last eight years held the pleasure boats and ice-skating concessions at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 66 Tenth Street, that borough, of pneumonia. Mr. Haggerty was a son of Dennis Hagger

SYKES'S ART WORKS DISTRIBUTED IN WILL

Brother and Four Sisters Receive Bulk of Realty Operator's Estate.

PAINTINGS GO TO FRIENDS

Ambassador Morgenthau, a Brother-in-Law, Named as an Executor.

Charles S. Sykes, who was President of the Sykes Realty Corporation, and brother-in-law of United States Ambassador to Turkey Henry Morgenthau, left his residuary estate, estimated at more than $100,000, to his brother, Edward S. Sykes of 308 West Ninety-fourth Street, four sisters, and a few other immediate relatives.

Mr. Sykes's sister, Mrs. Josephine Morgenthau, wife of the Ambassador, receives only a centre table and two lamps in the sitting room of the testator's residence, 15 East Forty-eighth Street, where Mr. Sykes died on Oct. 31. In explanation of this feature, the will reads:

"I exclude my sister, Josephine Morgenthau, from participating in my estate for the reason that, in my judgment, she is sufficiently provided for."

After leaving a cash bequest of $5,000, an oil painting, "The Monk," by Bertaux, and another painting by H. Bolton Jones, and one-fifth of the residue to his sister, Mrs. Emma Trounstine of Cincinnati, the instrument reads:

"I make a more liberal provision for my beloved sister, Emma Trounstine, as I deem my other sisters and brother to be better provided for than she."

In leaving a cash bequest of $5,000 jointly to his sister, Mrs. Sophie Stein of 70 East Seventy-ninth Street, and her husband, Dr. Richard Stein, the testator says that it is "as a means of expressing my sincere appreciation of the loving and faithful services rendered to me during my illness."

Mrs. Stein also receives one-fifth of the residuary estate, and the physician, the painting, "A Little Chinese Girl with a Black Cat," by Esther Hunt.

Mrs. Ella Buchman of 30 East Eighty-fifth Street and Mrs. Flora S. Rosenheim of Passaic, N. J., sisters, each receive one-fifth of the residue. Then, too, Mrs. Buchman receives the paintings, "Playmates," by Mulhaupt, and "Landscape," by H. C. Lee, while Mrs. Rosenheim receives "The Strawberry Girl," by King, and the "Old Lady Grinding Coffee," by Jong.

Edward S. Sykes of 308 West Ninety-fourth Street, a brother of the testator, receives, jointly with his wife, Mrs. Ida C. Sykes, one-sixth of the residuary estate. Blanche Heavenrith Rothchild of Detroit, a cousin of Mr. Sykes, receives the remaining one-thirtieth of the residue.

Other gifts to relatives and friends are: Robert E. Simon, a bronze figure of a dancing faun and a bronze figure of a woman with a sword; Edith Heavenrith, certain pieces of chinaware and some spoons and saucers of rare workmanship; Helen Fox, a statue of Mercury on a pedestal, and Alan N. Stein, certain pieces of jewelry.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., a nephew, receives these paintings: "The Monk," by Novak; "Botticelli Madonna," by Edwards; "On the Bay of Naples" and "Miranda," by John Otter Webb.

Other bequests of paintings are: The "Spider Web," by Guyer, to George Goldson; "The Lute Player" by Edwards, to Sam Heavenrith; "The Turkish Bath," by Seymour Hayden, to Helen Trounstine, and "The Rag Gatherers," by Whistler, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sykes.

The will is dated Sept. 16, 1915. Ambassador Morgenthau and Robert E. Simon are named as executors. The instrument was filed by Simon T. Stern, lawyer, of 41 Park Row.

MULCT THE HEINZE ESTATE.

Jury Gives Verdict of $214,000 in Favor of the Union Bank.

At the direction of Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday a jury handed in a verdict of $214,000 in favor of the Union Bank against the estate of F. Augustus Heinze, who died about a year ago. While the officials of the State Banking Department who are now handling the affairs of the defunct bank were pleased with the verdict they have little hope of realizing much money, as other judgments against the Heinze estate, amounting to more than $1,000,000, precede the verdict.

As a result of financial deals between Heinze and David A. Sullivan, who was President of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, Heinze borrowed large sums of money. He gave stocks and bonds as collateral and promissory notes amounting to $200,000. Heinze failed to make good his loan and the bank sold the collateral, on which they realized a sum which was $190,000 short of the loan.

MAKE STATE BUDGET PLANS

Governor and His Aids Will Study Department Needs.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—A preliminary examination of all State departments and institutions prior to beginning the final work of preparing the proposed tentative State budget was decided upon today at a conference between Governor Whitman, his private secretary, W. A. Orr, three members of the Senate Civil Service Committee, and two budget experts. By this means, it was said, the needs of each department could be ascertained and be in shape to present to the conference when public hearings are begun.

Governor Whitman announced a few days ago that he planned to prepare a tentative budget which he would present to the next Legislature in a message soon after the session convenes.

POSTPONE BOMB PLOT CASE.

Week's Delay Granted While Grand Jury Makes Inquiry.

Robert Fay, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, and Walter Scholz, charged with planning to blow up munitions ships, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon, and their lawyers fought to have the case against them thrashed out then and there.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox opposed their efforts, and at his suggestion Commissioner Houghton postponed the hearing until next Thursday.

If in the meantime the Federal Grand Jury should return indictments, the case would close automatically as far as Commissioner Houghton is concerned.

SEEK TARIFF COMMISSION.

New League Wants a Permanent Board Named by President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Tariff Commission League, recently formed in Chicago, with a membership including Thomas A. Edison, James J. Hill, and George W. Perkins, is bending its efforts to support a bill creating a Tariff Commission in the coming session of Congress. The bill will provide for the appointment of a commission of seven members by the President for terms of seven years, with the widest powers of research and examination.

George S. Wood, assistant to the President of the Tariff Commission League, said today that he had been in some parts of the South where he found geographical lines obliterated in the consideration of the tariff question. He painted a glowing picture of sentiment all over the country for legislation establishing a permanent tariff commission.

PLAN WHITE PLAGUE FIGHT.

Whitman Tells Conferees State Should Increase Efforts.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Telegrams announcing that the voters of five New York counties at the elections Tuesday had approved plans to erect tuberculosis hospitals were read before the joint meeting of the North Atlantic Tuberculosis Conference and the New York State Tuberculosis Conference here tonight. The counties are: Niagara, Jefferson, Rockland, Steuben, and Herkimer.

Governor Whitman welcomed the delegates and gave his indorsement to the anti-tuberculosis campaign. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, spoke on "What Has Been Learned About Tuberculosis Since the International Congress of 1908," while Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, reviewed the work of carrying out plans to fight tuberculosis made at a conference five years ago.

Governor Whitman described the fight against tuberculosis as "a public duty second to none." Telling blows had been delivered in many fields in the eight-year anti-tuberculosis campaign in this State, Governor Whitman said, and he believed the white plague could be completely stamped out if the preventive work was pushed by all agencies as hard as it might be.

The movement against tuberculosis had been more widespread in New York than in any other State, he said, but this work had been carried on largely by county and municipal organizations, and the State ought to give far more assistance than it had in the past.

In his address Dr. Biggs said: "Very substantial progress has been made since 1908 in the growth of knowledge among the masses of the people as to the extent and communicable character of this disease and in the establishment of hospitals, sanitaria, and dispensaries for its care. It has proved to be a far more difficult task, however, than was anticipated to arouse the rural communities of this State and many other States to an appreciation of the significance of this problem, and while many hospitals with a considerable number of beds have been provided in many of the counties of New York State by the splendid campaign carried on by the State Charities Aid Association, yet these are still generally inadequate, and it has not been possible to arouse the authorities in many counties to action. The death rate meanwhile has slowly declined.

Mr. Folks recalled that thirty-five counties were provided with tuberculosis hospitals or had definitely decided to have them. Nineteen hospitals are in operation, and three are under construction. Seven counties are looking for sites, and in the five counties that voted on the question on Tuesday the Boards of Supervisors are expected to take the first step toward construction this Fall.

RAISE FUND FOR DR. HILLIS.

$5,000 Will Be Given to Pastor for His Suit Against Ferguson.

The Trustees and 200 members of Plymouth Church offered financial support to the Rev. Dr. Dwight Hillis, their pastor, and adopted resolutions pledging their loyalty to him in his controversy with Frank L. Ferguson, formerly President of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church, at a meeting last night in Arbuckle Institute, at Hicks and Orange Streets. It was announced that $1,800 had been subscribed at the meeting, to which $3,200 more will be added, to provide a fund for the pastor in his legal fight against Mr. Ferguson.

Dr. Hillis was out of town last night. Colonel William C. Beecher, son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, presided at the meeting and offered a long resolution eulogizing Dr. Hillis and his work, which was adopted unanimously. It said:

"We, the people of Plymouth Church, having been blessed with sixteen years of your loyal and unselfish service in noble ministry, and realizing that you have devoted to us the fullest measure of your life and love, do hereby express to you our assurance of confidence and happiness in your leadership.

"You have maintained the liberty and democracy of Plymouth Church; you have kept the vision of national high ideals burning brightly before us. We, the people of Plymouth Church, united in Christian fellowship, do hereby pledge to you at this time our love and loyalty, thereby offering to you the highest tribute of our hearts."

B. R. T. PAYS $100,000.

Largest Check Register O'Loughlin Had Seen in Eighteen Months.

The largest check seen in eighteen months at the office of Register Edward T. O'Loughlin, in Brooklyn, was received yesterday. It was made out by the New York Municipal Railway Company, which is the subway holding company of the B. R. T., in payment of the one-half per cent. tax on a bond issue of $20,000,000. The check was for $100,000.

The bond issue for the B. R. T. subway was authorized on July 1, 1913, and the $200,000 tax on the first issue of bonds, which amounted to $40,000,000, was paid on April 1, 1914. Register O'Loughlin thought at that time that the check was an April fool joke, but investigation showed it was all right. It was the largest check ever received at the Register's office.

B. R. T. Fined for Overcrowding.

The Board of Health order that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley cars shall not carry more than one and one-half times the seating capacity was upheld yesterday morning in the Manhattan Avenue Court by Magistrate Dodd when he fined Abraham Rosenberg of 100 Humboldt Street for refusing to get off the car despite the conductor's warning that the legal number of passengers had been reached. The plea of the attorney for Rosenberg that the city ordinances provided no penalty for the defense was overruled and a fine of $1 was imposed.

NEVADA TEST A SUCCESS.

New Dreadnought Makes Endurance Run Off New England Coast.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—After racing up and down off the New England coast at 19 knots an hour today the superdreadnought Nevada slipped into harbor here tonight. The twelve-hour endurance run had been accomplished successfully, according to some of those on board, but no official statement of the Nevada's performance was made tonight.

The big battleship early today poked out around Owl's Head, where yesterday she had attained a top speed of 21.4 knots. Speeding down to Cape Ann the Nevada turned at Thatcher's twin lights, went back to Monhegan, and reversed her course again, ending the run off Boston Lightship after sundown. Her machinery, driven by fuel oil, is said to have worked well.

The Nevada tomorrow will be pitched to top speed for twelve hours on a combination speed and endurance run.

STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH

Chinese Convict in Atlanta Prison Touched No Food in Two Months.

ATLANTA, Nov. 4.—Tan Shi Yan, a Chinese, convicted in New York of opium smuggling, died at the Federal prison here yesterday of starvation after refusing for nearly two months to eat.

Relatives, summoned from New York by Warden Zerbst, said Tan feared he would be killed by members of a Tong if he lived through his sentence. He testified against several Chinese in the smuggling case in New York.

Tan Shi Yan refused to eat from the day he entered prison. Every means of tempting his appetite was exhausted, and finally the prison physicians tried forcible feeding, but without avail. The body has been sent to New York.

K-2'S BUILDERS BACK LITTLE'S AGREEMENT

Vice President Davidson Testifies Electric Boat Co. Guaranteed Its Batteries.

INSPECTION TASK TOO BIG

It Was Impossible for Rear Admiral to Examine Everything, Lieutenant Child Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Gregory C. Davidson, Vice President of the Electric Boat Company, testified today as a witness for the defense in the court-martial of Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, charged with neglect of duty and careless methods as an inspection officer during the construction of the submarine K-2, at Fore River.

Davidson corroborated statements made by other witnesses to the effect that his company had agreed to stand back of the storage batteries on the K-2, although it was not brought out that the agreement had been reduced to writing. Admiral Little's defense is believed to rest largely upon this agreement.

Mr. Davidson said that he had objected to the type of battery used, but since his company had agreed, through a representative, to make good defects in the batteries the company regarded that a moral obligation which it felt bound to fulfill.

Mr. Davidson said:

"According to my recollection, I had a conversation on the phone with S. A. Gardner, our representative at Fore River. He called me up and said that the work on the K-2 was done, and that the submarine was ready for delivery. He mentioned that some question had arisen regarding her storage batteries. As far as he knew everything was all right, but he wanted the company to give some sort of guarantee to the Government that we would stand behind the batteries in case lead drops appeared later. Gardner said he did not know that there were any lead drops. As we were anxious to deliver the boat, it being in the middle of Winter and fearing it would become frozen in, I authorized him to give this guarantee. That is the last I heard of it until I met Rear Admiral Little the other day and he spoke of the guarantee."

Commander Latimer, counsel for Rear Admiral Little, asked:

"Is your company now ready to fulfill that guarantee to replace any parts due to lead drops or bad workmanship?"

"Yes."

"Is your company now ready, and in the future will it stand back of any bad workmanship on the boat?"

"Yes."

"That guarantee only refers to lead drops and bad workmanship?"

"Yes."

"And not to faults in design?"

"No, we are not responsible for the battery put into the K-2. We objected to that type of battery."

Admiral Little did not have sufficient help in his inspection work, according to Lieutenant Warren C. Child, who testified today as a witness for the defense. It was impossible, he said, for Admiral Little, even with seven assistants, to inspect every piece of metal that went into the construction of a battleship, two destroyers, and three submarines which were under his charge. Lieutenant Child had previously testified for the prosecution.

Taking up the specific charge of negligence in permitting the installation of alleged defective batteries in the K-2, the witness said that when the submarine was turned over to the Government everything was ready, and there were no defects in the batteries. The assignment of a civilian inspector to go over the batteries had been requested, but he did not arrive until several months after the boat had been placed in commission.

Erick J. Ewartz, Superintendent of Submarine Boat Construction at Fore River, testified that there were no defects in the K-2 when she was turned over to the Government. He thought that the inspection service was thorough—in fact, it was more severe than the company sometimes liked.

Joseph Starkenstein, a representative of the manufacturers of the batteries, told the court that the K-2 was the only submarine equipped with batteries of this particular kind. He did not think that a few lead drops would have any material effect on their efficiency.

ADAMS THREATENS POVERTY

Writes Wife He'll Resign His Job If She Wins in Court.

Richard B. Adams, an advertising solicitor, with an income of nearly $8,000 a year and the brother of ex-Congressman John J. Adams, was sued for a separation in the Supreme Court yesterday by his wife, Josephine. Mrs. Adams in her complaint accuses her husband of abandonment, of repeated acts of cruelty, and quotes this from a letter he sent her last September:

"And last but not least, if the court, after hearing the evidence decides to give you the children I will on that day resign my position, and thus victory will be worthless, because I will have no money to pay you."

This paragraph from another letter from her husband is also put in the affidavit:

"Stop telling my fool brother and other fools that I have ever told one little lie about you."

Katharine Beers, Mrs. Adams's mother; Sara Lazarus, a friend, and Catharine Grant, a maid, submitted affidavits corroborating the complaint of Mrs. Adams. The defendant, in an answering affidavit, denied all of the accusations made against him, and said his wife was cruel to him, that she swore at him, and was guilty of other acts that made it difficult to live with her. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have three children. Justice Philbin, in the Supreme Court, allowed Mrs. Adams $50 a week alimony pending the trial and $150 counsel fees.

MEMPHIS OFFICIALS OUSTED

Mayor and Others Suspended for Non-Enforcement of Prohibition.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.—As a result of their "legal admission" of the charges of non-enforcement of prohibition laws made in the ouster suit against them, Mayor E. H. Crump, R. A. Utley, Vice Mayor, and W. M. Stanton, Police Judge, were suspended from office today by decree of Chancellors Fentress and Heiskell. The City Commission, of which the ousted officers were members, immediately elected George C. Love, T. C. Ashcroft, and W. T. McLain to fill the vacancies.

The ouster suit against Sheriff Reichman was continued until Jan. 5, by which time it is hoped to have the Supreme Court's ruling on the case of the

$200,000 SUITS HALTED.

Demurrers of Rockefeller Institute Defendants Sustained.

Judge Augustus N. Hand sustained yesterday in the Federal District Court the demurrers interposed on technical grounds to the $200,000 damage suit brought by Joseph Garcia and his wife, Remedios Lopez Garcia, against the Rockefeller Medical Institute, Hideyo Noguchi, Victor C. Pedersen, and Montrose T. Burrows.

It was alleged that the individual defendants had persuaded the plaintiffs, who were employed at the institute, to submit to certain inoculations with the result that they contracted disease.

TAFT PRAISES WILSON AS AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Compares President's Attitude in Colorado with Colonel's Plans to Seize Coal Mines.

Some differences on theories of government between Colonel Roosevelt and ex-President Taft, cropped out last night in Mr. Taft's closing lecture at Columbia.

The attitude of President Wilson in refusing to settle the Colorado strike with troops was favorably contrasted by Mr. Taft with Colonel Roosevelt's proposal to use the United States Army in the Pennsylvania coal strike.

"It was Mr. Roosevelt's idea," said Mr. Taft, "that the President was limited in power only by specific restrictions appearing in the Constitution or imposed by Congress. My own judgment is that this is an unsafe doctrine and that it might lead to arbitrary results and do irremediable injustice to private rights.

"The misspring of such a view is that the Executive is charged with the welfare of the people in a general way; that he is to play the part of a Universal Providence and set all things right, and that anything that in his judgment will help the people he ought to do, unless he is expressly forbidden to do it.

"Now it is perfectly evident that Mr. Roosevelt thinks he was charged with the duty not only to suppress disorder in Pennsylvania, but to furnish coal to New York and New England, and he proposed to use the army to mine the coal. It was his intention to take the coal mines from their owners and to mine the coal and sell it without court proceeding or legal right. It was an advocacy of the higher law which is a little startling in a constitutional Republic.

"It is perfectly evident that it was not the maintenance of order in Pennsylvania, the suppression of insurrection, the only ground upon which he could intervene at all, that actuated him to do what he proposed to do. He used the expression 'get' the Governor of Pennsylvania to call for troops from him, and then, having secured a formal authority for the use of the army to suppress disorder, he proposed to use it for the seizure of private property and its appropriation for the benefit of the people of other States. The benevolence of his purpose no one can deny, but no one who looks at it from the standpoint of a Government of law could regard it as anything but lawless.

"This subject is of great current importance with reference to the course urged upon President Wilson in the maintenance of order in Colorado.

"There is little danger to the public weal from the tyranny or reckless character of a President who is not sustained by the people. We have had Presidents who felt the public pulse with accuracy, who played their parts upon the political stage with histrionic genius and commanded the people. Yet in all these cases the good sense of the people has ultimately prevailed, and no harm has been done to our political structure and the reign of law has continued."

Mr. Taft addressed a gathering of 250 pupils of the Horace Mann School for boys, at 246th Street, near Broadway, in the afternoon and told them of the responsibilities of American citizenship.

JOIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Three New Members Elected—Transfers Posted.

C. Edmund Van Vleck, Jr., F. Arthur Wellmand, and E. B. Swinney have been elected members of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange seat of H. Townsend Davis, deceased, has been posted for transfer to Carl Lewis for $73,500.

The membership of John Harsen Rhoades has been posted for transfer to Herbert L. Mills. This latter is a partnership transfer.

COTTON INACTIVE; CLOSES UNCHANGED

Bears Less Aggressive and the Bulls Content to Let Market Take Care of Itself.

AWAIT THE GINNING REPORT

Southern Prices Have Not Broken in Sympathy with Contracts and Farmers Are Slow to Sell.

After backing and filling throughout a rather dull session, cotton yesterday closed steady and practically unchanged from the final prices of Wednesday. There was less aggressiveness on the part of the bears, and the bulls seemed content to let the market take care of itself. The majority of outside operators who think favorably of cotton appear to be waiting for a lower level at which to make their purchases.

It is believed quite likely that the forthcoming census report to be issued next Monday, giving the amount of cotton ginned to Nov. 1, may prove rather large and even be in excess of current estimates of 7,500,000 bales. This would not mean much, so far as indicating the size of the yield, because the extremely favorable weather and the abundant labor in the South have combined in making this one of the most rapidly picked and ginned crops on record.

Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago have revised their crop estimate, and after a further canvass estimate the crop at 10,572,000 bales, exclusive of linters, which would make the total yield somewhat in excess of 11,000,000 bales.

The chief feature in favor of the market is the general sold-out condition. Many firms as well as operators who were talking 15 cents less than three weeks ago are now quite confident of a break to 10 cents. This opinion persists in spite of the fact that Southern markets have not broken in sympathy with contracts and country merchants and farmers show no disposition to sell cotton on the basis of the contract level.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were easy, 12 to 38 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, middling 11.80. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	11.69	11.51	11.60@11.61	11.60@11.61
Jan	11.80	11.65	11.74@11.75	11.74@11.75
March	12.01	11.86	11.94@11.95	11.85@11.86
May	12.14	12.01	12.08@12.09	12.06@12.06
July	12.23	12.08	12.15@12.17	12.14@12.15

Total port receipts, 28,946 bales; last week, 51,456 bales; last year, 46,856 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	8,105	8,619	7,619
Galveston	10,656	12,236	20,852
Mobile	411	600	465
Charleston	4,043	1,964	3,804
Savannah	1,371	4,921	7,202
Wilmington	848	1,262	1,383
Norfolk	3,589	3,067	3,212

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	4,809	2,801	3,944
Memphis	7,864	6,858	9,806
St. Louis	722	2,748	5,756
Houston	7,731	10,007	19,156

Exports, 24,485 bales; total thus far this season, 1,375,585 bales; total last season, 659,970 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
400 Galveston	11.60	256,634	279,514
870 New Orleans	11.57	300,601	134,418
678 Mobile	11.12	18,471	20,779
613 Savannah	11.55	207,290	126,468
— Charleston	11.50	88,908	54,642
— Wilmington	11.12½	30,000	26,986
— Norfolk	11.50	63,789	84,780
— Augusta	11.88	174,849	129,788
350 Memphis	11.75	183,228	180,004
St. Louis	11.75	3,898	21,404
4,345 Houston	11.80	178,931	131,354

The Liverpool market opened quiet.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Forty corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $3,192,500, were chartered today. They include:

Yedd Protectograph Co., Rochester, check protection systems, devices, writers' office specialties; capital, 10,000 shares common, no par value; preferred, $1,500,000; to begin business with $2,000,000; tax paid equivalent to a capitalization of $11,500,000; R. Hunt, Cleveland; J. C. Devillier, Washington, D. C.; W. E. Cook, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Todd, Rochester.

Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, Brooklyn, supply, maintain, operate freight terminals, $900,000; H., H. O., and F. C. Havemeyer, Westbury.

Lestrade Bros., foods, tin, glassware, $10,000; J. L. Mera, H. J., and L. G. Lestrade, 61 East 86th St.

Ocean Film Corporation, motion pictures, $300,000; E. M. Ruth, W. J. Ennisson, J. L. Dudley, 126 West 46th St.

Saul Bros. Co., Bronx, dry goods, department stores, $50,000; S. Meyers, J. and I. Saul, 2,894 3d Av.

Thomas Henderson & Co., drugs, chemicals, merchandise, $25,000; T. F. James, T. Henderson, W. F. Muller, 86 Fulton St.

Atlantic & Gulf Lumber Co., logs, ties, lumber, wharfage, shippies, $25,000; J. H. O'Connell, K. F. Clark, J. R. Truesdale, 149 Broadway.

Ackerman Piano Co., musical instruments, $25,000; G. Haenke, W. Bolton, E. D. Ackerman, 47 West 42d St.

Bost-Damon Co., Buffalo, auto business.

There was a fair demand for business in spot cotton with middling 7 points advance, middling 6.92d. Sales 5,000 bales. Receipts 17,000 bales, all American. Market closed barely steady.

Service stations, $25,000; W. R. Fuirich, H. M. Damon, Andrew J. Borst, Buffalo.

Spencer Automobile Repairing and Machine Shop, Brooklyn, storing, repairing, commercial auto bodies, $5,000; A. and L. F. Kolbe, G. Weckesser, 988 Bedford Av.

F. & F. Property Corp'n, realty, $5,000; T. Friedeberg, H. E. and H. Frank, Jr., 874 Hudson St.

J. B. Chemidlin & Co., merchandise, commission, $5,000; J. B. Chemidlin, G. Josephis, J. B. Prince, 1,503 Amsterdam Av.

Greater New York Cold Storage Co., Bronx, storage, warehousing, forwarding, $20,000; C. W. Bird, G. F. Canfield, L. C. Holden, 103 Park Av.

St. Lawrence Land and Milling Co., merchandise, realty, $25,000; J. Silverman, L. Vanderburgh, C. E. Thornall, 50 Church St.

The Underwood Silk Fabric Co., Palatine Bridge, silk, cotton products, cloths, $20,000; L. N. Borst, G. Flume, H. Underwood, Palatine Bridge.

S. K. S. Broad Silk Co., silk, fabrics, $30,000; J. and D. Shapiro, A. Susel, Paterson, N. J.

Quick Service Garage, Brooklyn, $10,000; A. K. Ott, H. Pearlman, L. Harris, 738 Driggs Av.

Technique Building Co., Brooklyn, real estate broker, appraiser, auctioneer, contracting, $15,000; W. G. A. Klitzsberger, F. B. Small, H. Fleysheimer, 932 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Tire Co. of Rochester, auto necessities, supplies, $10,000; Reisfeld, F. J. Jacobs, M. Gladstone, 1,774 Madison Av.

203 8th Street Co., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; J. B. Uniacke, A. L. Hurley, G. H. Harman, 170 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

Ultra Music Co., Utica, phonographs, records, $10,000; R. G. Dunmore, C. R. Dewey, E. M. Coughlin, Clinton.

Shelland & Nearing, Oneonta, realty insurance, $10,000; S. I. Segraves, C. B. and C. F. Shelland, Oneonta.

Moreau & Pratt, auto factory, supply shop, garage, $10,000; J. L. Allen, H. W. Pratt, C. L. Moreau, 288 West 35th St.

Nonas & Orrow, ladies' apparel, $5,000; E. Hummelfarb, A. L. Orrow, M. Nonas, 893 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Niagara Souvenir Co., Niagara Falls, Indian goods, jewelry, merchandise, $5,000; J. Edbaur, E. H. Buddenhagen, E. E. Nicklis, 756 4th St., Niagara Falls.

J. Sidney Allen, Inc., Southampton, auto agency, $5,000; B. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, J. S. Allen, Southampton.

Library Productions Co., theatrical motion pictures, $5,000; R. Hartman, M. F. McCormick, W. L. Berk, 165 B'way.

John Olsen Flooring Co., Brooklyn, parquet, hardwood flooring, $5,000; J. and F. Olsen, C. W. Hodge, 991 East 2d St., B'klyn.

Capital increases: The Morris Plan Co. of New York, $100,000 to $580,000.

Uneeda Garage, New York, $1,000 to $13,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Norval Realty Corp'n, New York; B. G. Davis & Co., Manhattan; J. Mendlowitch & Omansky, New York; Harrison & Boice Co., Manhattan; H. H. Lucke Lumber Co., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 4.—Charter filed here: White Oaks Mines, Incorporated, New York, capital $250,000. To carry on the general business of mining, milling, and refining of ores and metals of all kinds and descriptions. Incorporators, John J. Dempsey, Brooklyn; John R. Woode, and M. T. Duggan, both of New York, N. Y.

LOSING PROPERTY AGGRAVATING.

The annoyance of losing some prized article can be understood by the loser only. A small advertisement in The New York Times, inserted without delay, frequently finds the missing property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

RECTOR'S

"AMERICA'S LEADING RESTAURANT"

A Dinner That Is "Different"

Have you acquainted yourself with Rector's Special Dinner served in the ballroom from 6 to 9 o'clock, at $1.50 a cover? To say that it measures up to the Rector standard of doing things is to prepare you for something out of the ordinary. You will not be disappointed. You will surely come again. It is a wonderful dinner, served amid unusually pleasant surroundings. High-class entertainment during its progress. Dancing, too.

DANCING ON TWO UNCROWDED FLOORS

TELEPHONE YOUR RESERVATIONS—BRYANT 3200

BROADWAY, 48th St. and 7th Ave.

REISENWEBER'S

58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9640—Columbus.

A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON

WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.

A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.

Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00

A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER

SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canapé Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Bongrolse.

Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.

Entrees (Choice). Broiled Spanish Mackerel, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.

Roasts to Order (Choice). Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.

Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat-Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.

Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.

Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.

Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake; Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER $1.00

SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

Hotel Bretton Hall

BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.

Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up

No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE

ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.

After the Theatre Adm. $1.

Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) SUPPER AND DANCING.

Tea 4 to 6, Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 8. Skating at Tea. Dinner and Supper.

Table reservations Dinner, Supper. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

STRAND B'way & 47th St.

Cafeteria Lunch. 11:30 to 2 P. M. Afternoon Tea, 4:30 to 6:30. Eve. 8 to 12 P. M.

DANCING—EUROPE'S ORCHESTRA.

This afternoon Moving Picture Matinee 4 to 6:30 P. M.—50 Little Boys and Girls, Stars of Screen Production, will be present. Tonight—Lucky Number Dance Contest. Saturday Night—Special Exhibition Dancing.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West at 72d St.

SUNDAY DINNER $1.50

12 Noon to 8:30 P. M.

RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA

Reserve Tables Now

Telephone Columbus 1900

Luchow's

14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTEL GRAFTON

American Plan. Washington, D. C. Noted for its refined patronage and delicious meals; fashionably located and liberally conducted. All macadamized roads from New York.

HARRINGTON MILLS, Proprietor, Summer Season SARANAC INN, ADIRONDACKS.

12 Years at This Address Means Something

MODERN DANCES



ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON $1

NINE LESSONS $5

Open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers.

All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5: 4 class lessons, $1.

3½ Hours' Dancing, 25c. Afternoon and Evenings

The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING.

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LOUIS H. CHALIF

Graduate Russian Imperial Ballet School. Personally teaches interpretive, esthetic, racial, ballroom dancing. Amateurs private classes. 9 courses for teachers Brochure. 7 West 42d St., N. Y.

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ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.

30 E. 34th St. -Mur. Hill 2010

Mansfield Studios, 23 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Terms reasonable.

The New York Society Teachers of Dancing—Standardized Dances.

HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER

To assist Purchasers in selecting gift books, The New York Times will publish on Nov. 28 a Holiday Book Number of The Review of Books, summarizing two hundred of the season's leading publications. The bibliography of the European war will be brought up to date, and there will be a number of important special articles, reviewing the literary features of the year.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



The Spirit of America at Play: Magnitude and Cheerfulness

Belvedere Submarine Grill Restaurant Traymore

The Promenade in the Marble Exchange

Three Decks Fronting the Boardwalk and the Ocean

Library Tower Two Golf Courses Evening Musicales Cloister Garden

TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS

REMOTE FROM HELL

The ideal winter resort is Atlantic City, and for an indisputable reason. * * * Every one likes to avoid extremes of heat and cold. Northern nations, suffering most from the rigors

Resisting Foreign Liquidation

For many months because of the unusual situation in Europe our bond market has been subjected to unprecedented liquidation. The behavior of bonds during the past few weeks indicates that the buying power of the United States is overtaking this liquidation. We believe that present prices of standard issues offer unusual opportunities.

List AG-76 of recommended securities sent upon request

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Real Diversity In One Bond

You can obtain real diversity in a single investment by buying the 6% Bonds of a large and successful Public Utility Company.

This Company, through its subsidiaries, supplies the stable commodities of gas, electric light and Power to 331 growing communities with a total population of over 900,000 in twelve states.

Let us send you full particulars on these bonds. Ask for Circular T.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

The Taxation of Investors in New York State

This problem can be satisfactorily solved with reasonable conservatism through the purchase of some of the investment securities exempted under the personal tax statutes of New York and free of the normal Federal Income Tax.

A list of several attractive investments of this character will be sent to those who ask for our list of Offerings No. 187.

William P. Bonbright & Co
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Enviable Record

Did you note recently in "*The Wall Street Journal*" the remarkable record made by electric light and power companies during the first year of the European war? The record as set forth therein is clearly an evidence of the strength underlying conservative public utility investments. With such securities at your command, to yield approximately 5% to 5½%, why should you hesitate to benefit by these liberal returns? We shall be glad to send you Pamphlet No. 1554, containing a reprint of the above article, and to bring to your attention several desirable issues of public utility bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

$100,000
Omaha, Neb.
4½s
Due 1928 and 1935
Prices to Yield 4.35%
Ask for Circular T-132

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Public Service Corp. & Industrial Bonds
Yielding 4.90 to 7.35%
List Upon Application

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stronger Tone Throughout the List, with Gains General—New Credits Closed.

Although yesterday's stock market was spotty, with dips and rises alternating in some of the industrial issues, it was on the whole a very broad and strong market, and at the close gains were recorded in almost the entire list. Particularly the railroads again behaved very well, their prices reflecting a growing appreciation of the improved position in which the transportation companies are finding themselves as a result of the reviving industrial activity and the very important export movement of crops and other commodities. The activity was better distributed among the various classes of securities, and for that reason the list had a much healthier look than in the days when attention was monopolized by highly speculative war shares.

Trading again exceeded a million shares, with Steel the leader on a rising scale. This issue opened at 86¼, which proved to be the low price of the day, and closed at 87⅞, with a net gain of ⅞. Anaconda was nearly as active, and very strong, selling at the close 4 points above Wednesday's last price. American Sugar was another very popular stock, being helped by a report that the Administration has decided to retain the duties on sugar. An expectation that President Wilson would recommend action to this end had a helpful effect on sugar issues on the Exchange and those dealt in outside.

Conflicting evidence as to the real value and extent of war order business was furnished during the day. A report by the American Steel Foundries proved nearly as disappointing as the statement made earlier by Crucible Steel. On the other hand, Westinghouse benefited immediately by an announcement from Chairman Tripp that this company has orders totaling $94,000,000 for war materials.

The bond market continues to broaden, with an increasing demand for seasoned securities at the higher quotations. New York City issues have been moving up steadily, the 4½s going to a new high point yesterday. The Anglo-French 5s are holding steadily at 97⅞, which is ⅛ below the public offering figures, but 1⅝ above the price to the underwriters.

Bankers are confident that credit arrangements, now practically completed, will end the violent swings in the price of exchange on London. A number of the large London banks have already borrowed large sums from their correspondents in this country, and an announcement may be made this evening of a formation of groups in London and New York which will handle a much larger credit. The money to be provided by this arrangement will be used for the purpose of stabilizing exchange, and as the amount is not to be fixed, but is to be left open to fit the needs of the borrowers, it is reasonable to expect sterling to sell over a much narrower range in coming weeks.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Money in Fair Supply and Discount Rates Are Easy.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Money was in fair supply and discount rates were easy today. American exchange opened at 4.64 and improved steadily to 4.65@4.65¼.

The defeat of the Greek Government created a good undercurrent on the Stock Exchange, but business was not appreciably increased. Home rails, Japanese bonds, and oil shares were the best sections, and foreign issues were generally good, with Brazilians weak exceptions.

American securities developed some irregularity. The low-priced shares were active and transactions were fair in others directions, but in the afternoon Canadian Pacific dropped, and the market closed easy on the rise in exchange.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 65 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 71 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛@3	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.64½	$4.63⅝	$4.64½	+ .00⅝
Cables	4.65	4.64⅛	4.65	+ .00⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64½	$4.65
Paris	5.96	5.95
Switzerland	5.34	5.33
Scandinavia	26.20	26.30
Berlin	.81⅝	.81½
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	66.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.41⅞	.42
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.44½	6.43½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.65
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.7b
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.4112	.4125
Rio	.2340	.2345
Spain	..	19.05
Austria	14.75	14.80
Russia	..	32.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60	$4.58	$4.58⅝	$4.56⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $581,975,373; balance, $21,640,966; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $282,818.

The local banks have gained $11,506,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24½d, up ⅛d; New York, 50c, up ⅝c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

City Bonds at Record Prices.

Heavy buying of New York City bonds yesterday, chiefly by institutions and individual investors of large calibre, brought new high levels for the year in the several issues. The 4½s of 1965, the issue sold last Spring to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co., reached a price of 104, the best figure quoted for the bonds since they were put out. The syndicate offered them at 102, less a small commission to dealers. A week ago they changed hands at 102¼. The 4s of 1957-8-9 advanced a full point for the day to 96⅝, and the 4½s were firm at 99⅞.

***

Busy Days in Bonds on 'Change.

The demand for bonds of all classes has expanded substantially since Monday's closing of business. On the Stock Exchange Wednesday the bond turnover was something over $7,000,000, and yesterday this figure was closely approached. Not before this year have dealings been as active as this. The totals seem all the more impressive when it is considered that in the first eight months of 1915 the average daily business was not in excess of $3,000,000. No better illustration of the improvement scored in bond prices can be obtained than in the progress made by New York Central convertible 6s. Last April, when dealings began, there were transactions under par, and the pessimists predicted 90 before the big issue had been thoroughly digested. Yesterday they sold up to 110½.

***

New Steel Mill for Cleveland.

The Steel Corporation's plans of expansion to accommodate pressing business include a new rod mill for the American Steel and Wire Company at Cleveland. Judge Gary announced yesterday that work would be started soon. It is believed that the construction of this addition to the Cleveland works will be pushed with as much vigor as the zinc plant at Donora, Penn. This plant, which would normally have been set up in eight months or so, was completed and the first zinc was drawn in slightly more than three months from the day ground was broken.

***

Westinghouse Statement Helps.

The size of the Westinghouse Electric Company's war orders helped to restore something of the confidence in war stocks that diminished Wednesday when the Crucible Steel statement appeared in the Street. Westinghouse shares displayed strength and other issues blessed with contracts for munitions gave a good account of themselves in late dealings. There was no doubt that news that the Crucible company had only $17,000,000 instead of the rumored $200,000,000 orders disturbed holders of war issues generally; that is, the holders of stocks bought for their speculative qualities. The Westinghouse $94,000,000 was more in line with previous estimates, in fact, it was close up to the more conservative estimates.

***

Canadian Pacific.

A few of the October railroad earnings, which the insiders probably had a few days ago, were reported for public consumption yesterday. In its ability to "come back" the Canadian Pacific, it appears, made a record in the last week of October when it gained $1,727,000 in net earnings, compared with the corresponding week of 1914. Such a figure, if it represented the annual net increase in earnings, would do credit to many large roads. Few persons understand how any road can make up nearly $2,000,000 in a single week. For the month of October the Canadian Pacific showed an increase in net earnings of $4,159,000. For the four months of the new fiscal year this railroad was still $87,000 behind the net earnings of the same period last year. As an illustration of the effectiveness of advance knowledge about railroad earnings it was noted that Canadian Pacific stock, after yesterday's announcement of earnings, closed one-eighth of a point below Wednesday's closing price. All the action in the stock had been dissipated when the "general public" heard of the big figures.

***

Panama Canal.

In connection with the Canadian Pacific's big gain in October it was remarked yesterday that the blocking of the Panama Canal might have been the real cause for the increase. It is conceivable that much freight from Canada destined to foreign ports would be routed on the long water route in preference to the cross-continental route if the Panama Canal had not been blocked by a slide. It is probable that the railway, on the long hauls, thus greatly increased its freight earnings.

***

Other Railroad Earnings.

The Canadian Northern showed an increase in net earnings in October of $1,100,000. The Denver & Rio Grande showed an increase of $235,000, and the Western Maryland an increase of $202,000. Interstate Commerce Commission figures for September were reported yesterday for other roads. Of these the Norfolk & Western showed an increase in net of $550,000. The only delinquents were the Rock Island lines, which showed a further decrease in net earnings of $362,000, and the Great Northern, which showed a decrease in net of $298,000.

***

New York Central.

The stock of the New York Central touched 104½ yesterday, a new high mark for the year, and the 6 per cent debenture bonds reached 110½, a high record. The goal of 110 was set for these bonds by enthusiastic bond salesmen when the bonds were sold last Spring. It was recalled that the bonds were sold to the public at par and that the underwriting syndicate got them for 96. It would have proved very advantageous for the Central, of course, if the financing of its $100,000,000 debentures could have been deferred until the present time.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	92.34	91.86	92.34	+.48
Industrials	101.12	98.56	100.42	+1.38

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 27	93.81	91.39	91.93	— .85
Oct. 28	92.59	89.86	91.62	— .31
Oct. 29	93.40	91.29	92.83	+1.21
Oct. 30	93.52	92.31	92.92	+ .09
Nov. 1	93.51	90.79	91.75	—1.17
Nov. 2	Holiday.			
Nov. 3	92.47	89.77	90.51	—1.24
Nov. 4	91.98	90.21	91.44	+ .93

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Nov., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Nov., 1913	67.80	Nov. 1 65.50	Nov. 10 66.51
Nov., 1912	84.12	Nov. 7 81.10	Nov. 12 82.37
Nov., 1911	78.98	Nov. 24 74.14	Nov. 1 77.07
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22 58.90	Feb. 24 91.44
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31 57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	76.10	Jan. 2 63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30 75.24	Feb. 1 78.80
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26 69.57	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,581,886	$64,578,541
Ordin'y internal revenue	3,874,611	126,624,248
Income tax	39,150	12,158,119
Miscellaneous	428,784	14,569,745
Total receipts	$5,969,434	$217,930,654
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disbursements	236,491	
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. rcts.		36,137,146
Excess of tot. rcts. over total disbursements	62,796	
Excess of total disbursements over total rcts.		35,829,888
Expenditures	5,782,942	254,067,801

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	1,029,163
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	145,405,858
Same period last year	45,980,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.44 + .98
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
103	105	200	Adams Express	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ⅝
33	33¾	7,500	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅝	33⅜	32¼	33⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	13¼	33,700	Alaska Juneau	12⅜	13⅛	12	13⅛	+1
40	40⅝	14,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41¼	41½	38¼	40	—1½
74½	75	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75¼	75⅞	73¾	74⅜	— ½
71	72	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	70	71⅝	70	71¾	+1¼
96½	99	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	97¼	97½	97½	97½	—1
65⅝	66⅞	12,375	Am. Beet Sugar	68	69⅝	67⅝	68⅝	+1½
93	94	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	94	...
99	100⅜	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100½	100¾	100½	100½	...
190	200	50	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr.	200	200	200	200	...
60¾	61	17,050	Am. Can	60¼	61⅝	59¾	61	+1
103¾	104¾	200	Am. Can pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝	+ ⅛
86⅜	87	6,350	Am. Car & Fdry.	86¼	87⅛	86¼	87	+1
61½	62	6,200	Am. Cotton Oil	62	63	61	62	+1
12¼	12⅜	500	Am. H. & Leather.	12⅜	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
56½	57	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
26½	26⅝	5,400	Am. Ice Securities.	27⅜	27⅝	26½	27	...
26¼	26⅜	3,700	Am. Linseed	26¾	27	26	26⅝	...
45¼	46	300	Am. Linseed pf.	46¼	46¼	45	45	—1⅜
68	68¼	4,200	Am. Locomotive	66½	68½	65½	65⅝	+ ⅝
99	99½	25	Am. Locomotive pf.	99	99	99	99	...
10	10¼	1,300	Am. Malt	10¼	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛
33	34½	300	Am. Malt pf.	35	35	34⅜	34½	—1⅝
92⅜	92⅝	9,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	91¼	92⅞	91	92⅝	+1⅜
109½	110	325	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	109¾	110	109⅝	110	...
80½	80⅞	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	80¾	80⅞	80¾	80⅝	— ⅛
83½	84	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	84	84	84	84	...
152	155	25	Am. Snuff	152	152	152	152	...
63½	64	6,975	Am. Steel Fdries.	65¼	66	63	63½	—1½
118¾	119	16,558	Am. Sugar Ref.	118¾	119⅝	116¾	118⅝	+2
116	118	2,800	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	118	116	117	+1½
128⅝	129½	18,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128½	130¼	128½	129½	+1½
230½	232	200	Am. Tobacco pf.	231	231	231	231	...
109½	116½	200	Am. Tobacco pf.	110	110	109½	109¾	+1
52	52½	1,900	Am. Woolen	52	53	52	52¾	— ¼
51	52¾	200	Do., t. f.	52	52	52	52	— ¼
97	98	500	Am. Woolen pf.	97¾	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	— ⅛
97	97¾	500	Am. Woolen pf. t.r.	97	97⅝	97	97⅝	+ ⅛
13	14	400	Am. Writing P. pf.	12	13½	12	13½	+2½
85¾	86	82,600	Anaconda Cop. Co.	82¾	88	82¾	86	+ 4
110⅞	111	18,500	Atch. Top. & S. F.	109¾	111¾	109¾	111	+1½
101¼	102	1,200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅜
126⅜	127⅞	23,900	Baldwin Loco	126	131	125¾	130¾	+ ⅝
95¾	95⅞	6,530	Baltimore & Ohio	95¼	95⅞	93¾	95¾	+ ⅛
76½	77¼	1,000	Baltimore & O. pf.	76½	77	76¾	76⅞	+ ⅛
35		35	Bank of Commerce	35	35	35	35	...
438	446	145	Bethlehem Steel	435	440	429	440	+10
162	166	460	Bethlehem Steel pf.	162	165	162	165	...
91½	91¾	11,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	91½	92½	91¼	91½	— ⅜
130	132	100	Bklyn Union Gas	133¼	133⅝	132¾	133⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅞	5,900	Brunswick Ter. & Ry.S.	10⅞	13	10¾	12⅞	+2⅜
85	87	100	Burns Brothers	86	88	86	86	+ ½
67	67¼	1,500	Butte & Superior	65¼	68¾	67¼	67¾	+ ⅝
19	19¼	900	California Petrol.	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
42	43¾	300	California Pet. pf.	43¼	43⅝	42¼	43⅜	+ ⅜
188¾	189	10,100	Canadian Pacific	188	190	188	189⅝	+ ⅞
85½	87½	300	Case (J. I.) pf. ext.	83½	85	83½	85	+5
59	59¼	5,700	Central Leather Co.	59¼	59¾	59	59	+ ⅛
108	109	400	Central Leather pf.	108	108⅞	108	108⅞	+ ⅝
61⅝	62	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	62¾	61¾	61⅞	...
17	17⅛	1,200	Chi. Great Western	17⅛	17⅜	16⅞	17	...
40⅜	40⅞	4,650	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	41	41⅞	40¾	40⅝	— ⅛
95⅞	96⅜	4,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95½	96¼	94⅝	96	+ ⅛
130⅝	130¾	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130¼	130¾	130¼	130⅝	+ ½
134	135	900	Chi. & Northwest.	132¾	134½	132¾	134½	+2⅞
19¾	20	15,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19½	20⅛	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
220	221	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	220	220	220	220	...
53⅜	54	9,300	Chino Copper	53¼	54	52⅝	54	+1
68	69	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	68½	69½	68¾	68¾	...
56½	57	4,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	57⅝	55¾	56⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	38½	200	Col. & Southern	38¼	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
47	50	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48¼	48¾	48¾	48¾	+6⅝
145¼	146	7,600	Consolidated Gas	146	147	145¼	145½	+ ⅛
62¾	63	400	Continental Can	62	64	61	62	—1
20	20⅜	2,500	Corn Products Ref.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
90	90¾	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	90¾	90	90⅝	+ ⅛
75½	76	32,200	Crucible Steel	75	79½	72¼	76	...
106	106½	300	Crucible Steel pf.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106½	+ ½
118	120	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119	119½	118	118	—1½
154	154½	500	Delaware & Hud.	154	154½	153¾	154½	+ ⅝
230	300	200	Del., Lack. & West.	230	230	230	230	+5
13¾	13⅞	200	Den. & Rio Grande	13¾	13⅞	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
23	23½	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	22⅝	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
131½	133	18	Detroit Edison Co.	133¼	133¾	133½	133½	...
40¾	40⅝	7,150	Distillers' Securities	46¾	47	44½	46⅞	...
25	25½	2,000	Dome Mines	25¾	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
8	9	400	Dul., S. S. & S.	8	8¼	8	8¼	+1⅛
14½	15¼	1,000	Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	15¼	15¼	13	15¼	+2⅜
71	73	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	71½	71½	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
23,900			Erie	44½	44⅞	43⅞	44	— ⅛
3,900			Erie 1st pf.	58⅝	59⅜	58⅜	58⅜	...
100			Erie 2d pf.	50½	50¾	50¼	50¼	...
200			Federal M. & S. pf.	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	...
1,800			General Electric	179½	180¾	176	177⅝	+1⅜
300			General Motors	365	380	365	375	+10
75			Do., odd lots	375	384	375	381	...
300			General Motors pf.	113¾	118⅜	113¾	113½	...
7,400			Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	75	75⅞	73⅝	74¾	...
200			Goodrich pf.	113	113	113	113	—1½
2,500			Great Northern pf.	126	127¾	126	127¾	+1⅛
4,200			G. N. ores ctfs. prop.	51	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
300			Greene-Cananea	39½	39½	39¼	39¾	+ ½
3,925			Guggenheim Explor.	71¼	72¾	71¼	72¾	+ ⅛
400			Illinois Central	109½	110	109¼	110	+ ⅛
30,700			Inspiration Copper	45	46¼	45	45¾	+ ⅛
1,300			Inter.-Met.	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
39,300			Interboro Consol.	24¾	25¾	24¾	25	+ ⅝
7,050			Interboro Con. pf.	83¾	91¼	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
2,100			Int. Agricultural	27½	28	26¾	26¾	—2½
1,500			Int. Agricultural pf.	65½	35½	63	64	—1½
500			Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110	109¾	110	+ ⅛
100			Int. Harv., N.J., pf.	120	120	120	120	+2
500			Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	195¼	197	195	196	— ¾
5,800			Int. Paper	11½	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅜
4,900			Int. Paper pf.	43¾	46	43¾	46	+3½
5,900			Kansas City South	34¾	34¾	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
900			Kan. City South. pf.	63	65¼	64	65¼	+ ½
100			Keokuk & Des Mo.	6	6	6	6	...
50			Kings Co. El. L. & P.	129	129	129	129	...
200			Kresge (S. S.) Co.	248	250	248	250	+ ½
1,400			Lackawanna Steel	78¾	80	78¼	78¾	— ⅝
200			Lake Erie & West	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
400			Lake Erie & W. pf.	32	32½	30¾	32	+ ½
6,800			Lehigh Valley	82	82½	81¾	82	+ ¼
200			Liggett & Myers	247½	248	247½	248	...
300			Liggett & Myers pf.	117½	118	117½	118	+ ⅛
100			Long Island	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
750			Louis. & Nash.	130	130¼	129¼	129¾	+ ⅝
1,200			Mackay Cos.	83	84	83	83¾	+1⅛
200			Mackay Cos. pf.	66	66	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
3,600			Maxwell Motors	75¾	77½	75¾	76¾	+ ⅝
1,400			Max. Motors 1st pf.	100¼	100¼	99¾	99¾	...
1,200			Max. Motors 2d pf.	60¼	61¾	60¼	61¾	+1
5,200			Mexican Petroleum	88¾	89¾	87¾	88⅝	+ ⅜
10,200			Miami Copper	34½	35	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
900			Minn. & St. Louis	16¾	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
1,215			Minn. & St. L. pf.	38	39	38	38¼	+2
50			do., odd lot	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	...
800			M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125	126¾	125	126¾	+2⅞
6,400			Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
300			Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
13,400			Missouri Pacific	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
600			Montana Power	60½	60¾	60¼	60¼	...
400			Nat. Biscuit Co.	125	125	125	125	...
100			Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
400			Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
300			Nat. Lead Co.	66	66¾	66	66⅝	+ ⅛
100			Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	...
500			N. Y. Rys. of M. 2d pf.		9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1,000			Nevada Con. Cop.	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
1,700			N. Y. Air Brake	133½	139	137½	139	+ ⅝
10,400			N. Y. Central	104	104½	103½	104	+ ⅛
100			N.Y.,C.& St.L. 2d pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+10½
2,700			N. Y., N. H. & H.	81½	82⅜	81½	82¼	+ ⅝
4,800			N. Y., Ont. & West.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33½	+ ⅞
4,600			Norfolk & Western	120	121½	119¾	119¾	+ ⅛
85			Norfolk & West. pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
200			North American	73¾	74	73¾	74	+ ⅜
6,720			Northern Pacific	116½	117⅜	116½	116⅞	+ ⅛
100			Ontario Mining	3½	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
500			Pacific Mail	31¼	31½	31	31¼	+1⅛
2,000			Pacific Tel. & Tel.	46¾	48¼	46½	47	+1
7,800			Penn. R. R.	61½	61¾	60½	61	+ ⅛
900			Peoria & Eastern	13¼	14	13¼	14	...
600			Philadelphia Co.	46	46	45½	45½	— ½
500			P., C., C. & St. L.	82	83	82	83	+1
2,400			Pittsburgh Coal

Aetna Explosives
American Brass
American Cigar
Babcock & Wilcox
Crocker-Wheeler
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Ingersoll-Rand
J. S. Young
Lima Locomotive
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Remington Typewriter
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manufacturing

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 362,004 shares of stock and $236,500 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 145,025; oil, 12,279, and mining, 204,700. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,850	‡Am. Writ. P.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Am. Zinc.....	69½	69⅝	68⅝	69⅛
8,000	A., G. & W. I. S. S.....	35	36	34	35
4,100	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	49	49¼	46	46
125	‡Can. Car & F.104	105	102	105	
465	‡Can.C. & F.pf.120	120	118	119	
160	‡Carbon Steel..	88	88	70	.75
1,000	‡Car., L. & P.	9¼	9⅛	8⅞	9
1,500	‡Cent. F'dry..	17	18¼	17	18¼
450	Chalmers Mot.	100	104	153	160
3,355	Chan. Mo. w. i.	94	94	91	92½
400	‡Cramp Ship..	82	85	82	85
155	Driggs-Sea'b'y.	143	143	138	140
120	Emer. Phono..	12	12½	12	12½
45	Gen. Sugar..	63½	63½	62	63
650	‡Hall Signal..	28	29	27	27
50	‡Hendee Mfg..	31	31	31	31
240	‡Hop. & A. A.	55	57	54	57
35,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	24	24	21½	22⅝
24,200	‡I. M. M. pf.	59	59½	56	58
1,050	Katho. Br. pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Kelly Sp. Tire.	300	300	200	205
130	Kelly Sp. Tire, new 1st pf..	95	95	94	95
2,000	‡K. Sp. T. w. i.	76½	76⅜	76	76⅜
710	‡Key. Ordn'ce.	11¼	11½	11	11
1,500	‡Lake Tor. B..	16	16¼	14⅝	15
850	Mar. of Amer.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
15,300	‡Midvale Steel.	86	*85¼	85	87⅛
20,000	Peerless Mot.	45@46	47⅛	45	47
500	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
300	‡M. Rum., w. i.	25	25	24	24
2,000	‡Stand. Mot....	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜
4,300	‡Steel Co. of C.	40	43	40	42⅜
1,200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½
4,000	Sub. B., v.t.cfs.	43	43⅝	41⅝	41⅝
400	‡Tob. Prods....	37½	37½	37	37
700	Tri. Fil. v.t.cfs.	7	7	6⅞	7
2,000	Un. Profit Sh..	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,800	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	6	6	5⅜	5⅜
500	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6¼
2,500	‡World Flim..	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	Buckeye P. L.	110	110	110	..
21	Galena S. Oil..	158	155	155	— 3
1,200	‡Houston Oil...	19⅝	19	19	..
10	Illinois P. L.	154	154	154	— 2
8	Indiana P. L.	110	110	110	..
400	‡Inter. Petrol.	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
170	Ohio Oil	162	159	162	+ 3
1,800	Pierce Oil.....	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
20	Southern P. L.	233	232	232	— 2
10	St. Ohio of N. Y.	325	325	325	— 5
120	St. Oil of N. Y.	206	204	204	..
8,500	‡Victoria Oil..	*2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,100	‡‡Alta-Con. M. Co.	14	15	14	15
1,000	‡‡Am. Com....	9	9	9	9
7,000	‡‡Atlanta	25	25	24	25
1,600	B. L. Dev. Co.	4	4	3¾	3⅞
800	‡‡Booth	36	36	35	36
24,100	Braden Cop.	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞
5,300	Butte Co. & Z. v. t. cfs.....	5	5¼	4⅝	5¼
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2½	2½	2½
9,000	Calumet Cop....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	‡Caledonia ..	94	94	92	94
4,000	‡Cashboy	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½
3,000	C. de F. Cop..	40½	40½	40	40
4,000	‡Chile Copper..	26⅝	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
4,500	‡‡Com. Tunnel	15	16	15	15
1,500	Con." Ar. Sm..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,500	‡Con. Cop. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Con. New.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,400	‡Emma Cop....	30	32	30	32
5,000	First Na. Cop.	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5¼
300	‡Florence	44	44	44	44
1,000	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡G'field Merg	22	22	20	20
800	‡Hecla Mining	3	3⅛	3	3
200	Howe Sound..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	Jumbo Ext ..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
3,800	Ken. Copper..	53⅜	53⅜	52⅜	53¼
12,000	‡‡Kewanaa ..	35	35	30	30½
100	La Rose Con..	½	½	½	½
400	Magma Cop....	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾
500	‡Maj. Mines..	65	75	65	75
9,100	McK. Dar. ..	20	22	20	20
2,200	‡‡Marsh Min..	33	33	33	33
28,000	‡‡Mother Lode	34	34	32	34
1,700	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	1⅜	1½	1¼	1⅜
200	New U. Bing..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	‡North. B. D..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜
2,000	‡‡Oro	6	6	6	6
4,700	Ray H. w. i.	4⅛	4⅛	3½	3⅝
6,000	‡‡Sec. Con. M.	44	44	43	44
3,500	‡‡Santa Fe M.	4	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛
1,000	‡‡Sand. Ken..	11	11	11	11
1,500	Stand. S.-L....	1⅛	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,500	Stewart	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
12,000	‡Sun. Mines & Ref.	63	63	60	63
4,900	Sup. Min. Co.	27	28	27	28
500	Ton. Exten...	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛
200	Ton. Mining...	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,000	‡‡Trl-Bullion ..	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	‡W. E. Con..	63	66	65	65

BONDS.

$51,500	B. Cop. 6s...	243	256	243	256
154,000	E. Cop. 7s....	243	255	243	255
25,000	K. Cop. ds...	170	170	170	170

‡Unlisted. ‡‡Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. §Ex dividend.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 4.		Nov. 3.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer.-Brit. Mfg.	42¾	43½	42¾	43½
Amer.-Brit. Mfg. pf.	70	90	70	90
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. T., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. General Elec.	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	65	75	65	75
Carriage Fact., Can.	48	52	48	52
Central Foundry pf.	30	32	30	32
Chevrolet Motor Car Co., w. i.	131	135	133	137
Crocker Wheeler	102	103	102	105
Dominion Bridge	51	53	51	53
Eastern Steel	37	39	37	39
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pat. (a quoted)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf.	45	50	45	50
Internat. Motors	34	37	34	37
Internat. Motors pf.	64	67	64	68
Lake Tor. B's 1st pf.	16	17	16	17
Man. H. P. Marine	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9¼	9	9¼
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	15½	18
Pyrene Mfg.	16	16½	16	16½
Sherman Carbide	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Studebaker rights	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas	4¼	4	4¼	4

OIL ISSUES.

Cosden & Co. (oil)	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
Ventura Cons.	11⅜	12	11⅜	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
W. Knob Copper pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s.	250	252	250	252
Inter. Mer. Marine, new, 5s	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s	83	85	83	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	155	160	158	162
Aetna Explosives pf.	84	87	83	87
Atlas Powder	260	265	260	265
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	410	420	410	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	80	72	80
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colts Arms	860	880	870	883
Du Pont Powder	420	426	422	428
Du Pont Powder pf.	101	104	100	102
Hercules Powder	420	428	422	428
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	87	88	86	89
Niles-Bement-Pond	185	190	186	191
Niles-Bement-P'd pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	375	400	375	400
Scovill Mfg. Co.	455	475	455	475
Winchester Rep.	2675	2775	2675	2800
Babcock & Wilcox	139	142	139	142

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16⅛	16	16⅛
Atlantic Refining	620	630	625	635
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	112	109	112
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	145	155	145	155
Continental Oil	250	260	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	245	255
Galena Signal Oil	153	157	155	160
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	152	155	153	157
Indiana Pipe Line	108	111	109	112
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10	9¾	10
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	225	230	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	160	162	157	159
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	35	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	420	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	210	214	215	218
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South Penn. Oil	342	348	345	350
South. West. Pa.	120	125	120	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	318	322	325	327
Standard Oil of Ind.	450	455	450	455
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	443
Standard Oil of Ky.	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	488	491	488	491
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	208	204	208
Standard Oil of Ohio	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	216	220	216	220
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

$20,029,524,782 CLEARINGS.

New York City Banks Led Enormous Gain in October.

Bank clearings in October reflect a notable expansion in business operations in practically every part of the country, the total, according to the statement prepared by Dun's Review, which includes returns from 129 leading cities in the United States, amounting to $20,029,524,782, an increase of 72 per cent. as compared with the same month last year and of 28.2 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1913.

Activity in the financial and speculative markets, payments in connection with the big Anglo-French loan, and considerable improvement in ordinary commercial conditions resulted in notable gains in New York City, exchanges here being 127.2 and 46.5 per cent., respectively, larger than for the same months in the two immediately preceding years, with the abnormal increase over last year partially accounted for by the fact that all the leading Exchanges were closed at that time.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	116	117
†American Light & Traction	340	341
American Light & Traction pf.	107	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	15	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	55	60
*American Gas & Electric	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48½	50
American Power & Light	68	82
American Power & Light pf.	85	90
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	16
American W. W. & E. pf.	52	58
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	65	67
Cities Service pf.	68½	70
Colorado Power	23	28
Colorado Power pf.	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81½	82½
Consumers Power (Mo.) pf.	90	94
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90¾	91¾
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92½	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	65	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	90	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	81
Empire District Electric pf.	66	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	55
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	65	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
North. Ontario Light & Power pf.	48	53
Northern States Power	29¼	30½
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	88
Republic Ry. & Light	19	21
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	68	70
Southern California Edison	76	80
Southern California Edison pf.	92	94
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	3¾	6¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	28	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9½	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	35	40
United Light & Railways	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	60	71
Utah Securities	16½	16½
Western Power	16	19
Western Power pf.	48	52

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	103¼	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1963	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	103¾
4½s	March, 1963	103½	104⅛	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	103⅞	104⅛	103¾	103⅝
4½s	May, 1957	103⅝	104⅛	103¼	103⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜		100⅜	..
4½s	May, 1917	99⅝		100⅜	..
4½s	March, 1964	99⅞	100¼	99⅝	100
4½s	March, 1963	99⅞	100¼	99⅜	100
4½s	Sept., 1960	99⅞	100¼	99⅜	100
4½s	March, 1960-90	99⅞	100¼	99⅜	100
4s	May, 1959	96⅞	97	95½	95⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	96⅞	97	95½	96
4s	May, 1957	96⅞	97	95¼	96
4s	Nov., 1956	95⅞	96	95	95½
4s	Nov., 1955	95⅞	96	95	95⅝
4s	Nov., 1936	95		93	
3½s	Nov., 1955	85½	86½	85½	85⅞
3½s	Nov., 1954	85⅝	86½	85⅝	86½
3½s	May, 1954	85⅝	86½	85⅝	86½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
120	Ahmeek	97	97½	97	97½
3,850	Alaska	32½	34	32¼	34
150	Algomah	1½	1½	1¼	1½
25	Allouez	56	56¾	54	56
1,530	Am. Zinc	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾
2,263	Anaconda	82⅞	84⅜	82¼	84⅜
3,675	Ariz. Com'l	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
100	B. & A. Scott.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Butte & Balak.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,655	Butte & Sup.	68¾	68¾	68	68
2,588	Cal. & Ariz.	68⅞	70	68⅝	69
128	Cal. & Hecla.	560	575	560	575
50	Centennial	18	18	18	18
105	Chino	53⅜	54	53	54
3,457	Copper Range.	59½	60⅞	59½	60
240	Daly West	3	3	3	3
4,465	East Butte	13⅝	14¼	13½	14
410	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,270	Granby	86¾	87¾	86¼	87
350	Greene-Can.	39	39¾	39	39¾
210	Hancock	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
50	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
75	Indiana	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½
50	Inspiration	46⅛	46¾	46⅛	46⅛
45	Island Creek	43	43	43	43
10	Isle Royale	88	88	88	88
135	Kerr Lake	28⅝	29¼	28⅜	29
510	Lake	14	14⅞	13⅞	14½
25	La Salle	6	6	6	6
2,044	Mass. Cons.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅜
520	Mayflower	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
205	Miami	34⅝	35¼	34½	35¼
15	Michigan	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
485	Mohawk	84½	86	84½	85¼
325	New Arcadian	11	11½	11	11½
710	New Idria	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
35	Nipissing	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
1,925	North Butte	32¼	33	32	32¼
20	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
180	Old Colony	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾
242	Old Dominion	55	56¼	55	56¼
60	Osceola	88	88	88	88
145	Pond Creek	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾
125	Quincy	86½	87	86¼	87
135	Ray Cons.	26⅜	26¾	26¼	26¾
3,905	Santa Fe	4¾	4¾	4	4¼
5,320	Shannon	8	9⅛	8	9
1,575	Shattuck	33	33	31½	32⅜
50	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
125	St. Mary's	58¼	58¼	58	58
5	Sup. & Bos.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
280	Sup. Copper	28	29½	28	29
456	Tamarack	51	52⅝	51	52
285	Trinity	10	10⅝	9¾	10⅜
551	U. S. Smelting	42	44	43	44
141	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47½	47½	47	47½
635	Utah Apex	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
140	Utah Cons.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13⅜
183	Utah Copper	73⅜	73⅝	73	73½
180	Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
150	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½
20	Wolverine	61	61	60¼	60¼

RAILROADS.

33	Boston & Alb.	184	184	183½	184
30	Boston Elev.	88	88	85	85
615	Boston & Me.	34	36	34	35⅞
28	Fitchburg pf.	73	74	73	74
3	Conn. River	160	160	160	160
300	Mass. Electric	8	8¼	8	8¼
56	Mass. Elec. pf.	42	42	42	42
287	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	81½	82½	81½	82½
12	Old Colony	150	150	150	150
5	Vt. & Mass.	116	116	115	116
75	W. End St. Ry	64½	64½	64½	64½

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Chem.	70	70	70	70
117	Am. A. Ch. pf.	98	99	98	98½
10	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
5	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Am. P. Ser. pf.	16	16	16	16
610	Am. Sugar	116	119⅝	116	119⅝
410	Am. Sugar pf.	116	117	116	117
1,893	Am. T. & Tel.	123	130½	128	130
65	Am. Woolen	52	52	52	52
191	Am. Woolen pf	97¾	98	97¾	98
8,947	Atl. G. & W. I.	32¼	36	33¾	35
9,149	A.G. & W.I. pf	48	49	44	44½
150	E. Bost. Land	9	9	9	9
110	Edison	239	239	238	239
125	Gen. Electric	179½	179½	179¼	179½
15	Mass. Gas	89	89	88½	89
175	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	88	87½	88
10	McElwain pf.	97½	98	97½	98
6	Mergenthaler	182	182	182	182
150	N. E. Teleph.	133	133	131¾	131¾
4	Pullman	167½	167½	167	167
35	Reece Buttonh.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
184	Swift & Co.	119	119½	119	119
20	Torrington	34½	34½	34¼	34½
4,315	United Fruit.	138	139	136	138
380	Un. Shoe Mach	49	49½	49	49½
10	Un. Shoe M. pf	29	29	29	29
2,114	U. S. Steel	98¾	99	98¼	97¾
685	Ventura Oil	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅛
25	Wollaston L'd.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s, 1924	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
13,400	Am. T. & T. 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
83,500	A.G. & W.I. 5s	77⅜	78	76½	78⅛
3,000	N.T.Tel. 5s, '32	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
*Alvarado	.80	1.00	Iron Bloss.	.70	.75
B. St. Gas.	.23	.25	La. Rose	.45	.49
Bingham	⅞	1	Majestic	.15	.20
Bohemia	2	2⅛	McK.-D.	.30	.32
Begole	.50	1.00	Mex Mets.	.20	.22
Bost. Ely.	.20	.25	M. of Am.	2⅞	2⅞
Butte & L.	.31	.35	Nat. Lead	61½	4
Calaveras	1⅞	2	N. Cornelia	8½	9
Chief Con.	.02	.07	Nev. Doug.	.63	.75
Con. Ariz.	1¼	1½	O. D. rcts.	.50	.75
Con. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	Ohio Cop.	.15	.21
Cortez	.50	.70	Oneco	1¼	1⅜
Crown Res.	.35	.45	S'west M.	.50	1.00
Cal. Corb.	.02	.05	Stew't M.	.75	.90
Davis-D.	1½	2	U. V. Ext.	5⅞	5⅞
E. & B.	1⅛	1⅜	Utah Meta.	8½	8⅝
First N. C.	5

Ordnance Stocks

We Will Sell

25 American Brass
25 Atlas Powder
25 Babcock & Wil.
100 Carbon Steel
35 Colts Arms
25 Du Pont Powder
10 E. W. Bliss
25 Savage Arms
10 Scovill Mfg.
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PROVIDENCE BOSTON WORCESTER

HOLDINGS IN BANKS BREAK ALL RECORDS

Their Resources on Sept. 2 $424,000,000 More Than Ever Before, Says Controller.

BIG GROWTH IN DEPOSITS

Surplus $751,000,000 More Than on Sept. 12, 1914—Other Effects of the Reserve Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, gave out a statement today showing the great increase in banking facilities since the Federal Reserve Act became effective. The Controller's statement, which is based on the returns from the national banks as of Sept. 2, shows an extraordinary growth of the banking business in all directions, larger capital, greater resources, and wider activities. The statement follows:

"The statement of condition of the 7,618 national banks of the United States as of Sept. 2, 1915, is especially interesting as indicative of the expansion of business which has taken place in this country since the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system in November last.

"The total resources of these banks on Sept. 2 exceeded by more than $424,- the greatest resources ever shown in any previous call in the history of the national banking system, and amounted to $12,267,090,429. The increase in resources over the call of June 23, 1915, was $471,000,000. The increase in resources over the call of Sept. 12, 1914, was $783,000,000.

"Loans and discounts, including letters of credit and customers' liability on account of acceptances, amounted ...,000,000, being an increase over the June statement of $165,000,000, and showing an increase, as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of $425,000,000.

Biggest Deposits in History.

"Total deposits (individuals and banks) amounted to $9,229,000,000, exceeding by $337,000,000 the highest amount ever previously shown and being $408,000,000 in excess of the total deposits shown in the statement of June 23. The increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, was $1,042,000,000.

"Notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable amounted to $105,000,000, being an increase as compared with June 23 of only $7,000,000, and a reduction as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of $44,000,000.

"Overdrafts amounted to $5,800,000, against $5,173,000 on June 23, and $17,142,000 on Sept. 12, 1914.

"Bonds (other than United States) and stocks owned aggregated $1,311,000,000 on Sept. 2, as compared with $1,284,000,000 on June 23, 1915, and $1,056,000,000 on Sept. 12, 1914.

"Specie and legal tender notes held by the banks Sept. 2 amounted to $842,000,000, an increase of $53,000,000 as compared with June 23, and a reduction as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of only $61,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the banks had transferred since Sept. 12, 1914, to the Federal Reserve banks $315,000,000 for reserves and paid $34,000,000 subscription to stock of Federal Reserve banks.

"The balances carried with approved reserve agents Sept. 2 amounted to $811,000,000, as compared with $737,000,000 on June 23, 1915, and $673,000,000 on Sept. 12, 1914; an actual increase in the balances carried with reserve agents, as compared with a year ago, of $138,000,000; notwithstanding the withdrawals under the Federal Reserve act.

"Exchanges for Clearing House increased from $213,000,000 in June, 1915, and from $118,000,000 on Sept. 12, 1914, to $287,000,000 on Sept. 2, 1915.

"The balances carried with Federal Reserve banks on Sept. 2, 1915, amounted to $315,000,000 against $312,000,000 on June 23, 1915, and nothing in September, 1914.

Seventy-five New Banks.

"Since Sept. 12, 1914, there has been an increase of seventy-five in the number of National banks, and in their capital of $8,000,000.

"The circulation of national banks Sept. 2, 1915, amounted to $718,000,000, a reduction, as compared with June 23, of $4,000,000, and a reduction, as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of $200,000,000, arising principally from the retirement of emergency currency.

"Federal Reserve notes held by the national banks on Sept. 2, 1915, amounted to $6,779,000, as compared with $6,415,000 on June 23, 1915.

"The national banks of the country reported on Sept. 2, 1915, investments in banking houses aggregating $246,000,000, amounting, on an average, to 23 per cent. of their total capital, or 2 per cent. of their total assets.

"Customers' liability to national banks on account of letters of credit issued, on Sept. 2, 1915, amounted to $52,000,000, and on account of acceptances to $16,000,000. These two items are shown separately in the reports on condition for the first time in the statements of Sept. 2.

"The lawful reserve held by the national banks on Sept. 2, 1915, reached the unprecedented total of $1,969,000,000, exceeding by more than $1,000,000,000 the greatest reserve ever held by the national banks at any time prior to 1915.

"The total reserve now held shows an increase as compared with June 23, 1915, of $129,000,000, and an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of $302,000,000.

"The excess, or surplus, reserve breaks all previous records, and amounted on Sept. 2, 1915, to $868,000,000, being an increase as compared with June 23, 1915, of $90,000,000. The increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, under the old reserve requirements amounts to $751,000,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.13	Mexican	.36
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con.	.78
Caledonia	.63	Ophir	.36
Challenge Con.	.11	Overman	.07
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.23	Savage	.08
Con. Imperial	.02	Seg. Belcher	.04
Gould & Curry	.04	Sierra Nevada	.37
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.76
Jacket Con.	.17	Utah Con.	.04

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	
Belmont	3.70	Como. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.75	D'field B. B.	.05
McNamara	.02	Florence	.44
Midway	.12	G'field Consol.	1.80
Mizpah Extension	.25	G'field Kewanas	.30
Montana	.29	G'field Merger	.20
North Star	.11	Jumbo Extension	1.30
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Extension	2.55	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.35	Simmerone	.13
Victor	.30	Nevada Hills	.17
West End	.61	Rochester Mines	.68
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.40
Atlanta	.24	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.35	Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¼	10	Isabella	16⅞	17
Elkton	26	27	Jackpot	6½	7¼
El Paso	75	80	McKinney	42	47
Findley	3¼	4¼	Portland	169	173
Golden Cycle	178	178¾	Vindicator	167¼	168
Gold Dol.	2¼	4	Rav. B. H.	3¼	4
Gold Sov.	5	6			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

B. H. & F. W. Pelzer are distributing a booklet on the United Cigar Stores Company of America.

The Pennsylvania Company will be prepared on Nov. 8 to supply engraved bonds in exchange for temporary certificates representing general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds.

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey yesterday approved a bond issue of $10,077,000 of the Morris & Essex Railroad. Of this amount, $9,238,000 have already been issued and are now approved, and the rest are new bonds.

E. H. Rollins & Sons and William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., have purchased jointly $4,500,000 ten-year 6 per cent. convertible debentures of the Great Western Power Company of California.

COTTON OIL DIVIDEND.

American Declares 1 Per Cent. on the Common Stock.

Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company yesterday declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, the first payment ordered since the semi-annual disbursement of 2½ per cent. was passed on June 1, 1911. The usual preferred stock dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year was also declared, both payments being due Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 11.

Earnings of the company are understood to be running at a rate equivalent to 7 per cent. on the junior shares after interest and preferred stock dividends were paid. It was assumed in financial quarters that the dividend was a quarterly payment, although distributions in the past have been semi-annually.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Market sentiment on the Exchange was cheerful throughout the day, with the standard stocks specially in demand. There were some further indications of liquidation in certain of the "war stocks," but this was ignored so far as the general market was concerned. United States Steel common was one of the particularly strong issues. Anaconda Copper was also a market feature, scoring one of the greatest gains of the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alaska Gold	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝
1,930	A. Chalmers	41¼	41¾	38½	39⅛
1,740	Am. Beet S.	66½	69¼	67⅝	68¾
1,710	Am. Can	60⅝	61⅝	60	60⅝
190	Am. Car & F.	86¼	87¼	86¼	86⅝
140	Am. Ice Sec.	27¼	27¼	26⅝	27
10	Am. Linseed	25	25	25	25
240	Am. Loco.	66⅝	68⅝	66¼	68¼
620	Am. Smelting	92⅞	92⅞	91¾	92⅝
150	Am. Sugar	117¼	120	117¼	119½
6,820	Anaconda Cop.	92⅝	98	92⅝	96
320	At. T. & S. F.	106⅝	111¼	106⅝	111
780	Baldwin Loco.	126	130½	125⅝	129½
80	Balt. & Ohio	95⅝	95⅝	93⅝	95⅛
20	Beth. Steel	480	480	480	480
420	B. R. T.	91⅞	92⅝	91⅜	91⅝
150	Central Leath.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛
850	Ches. & Ohio	62	62⅝	61⅜	61⅝
40	C., M. & St. P.	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
630	C., R. I. & P.	20	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞
320	Chino Copper	52¾	54	52¾	53⅞
180	Col. F. & Iron	56¾	57⅝	56	56⅜
40	Corn Products	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
3,500	Crucible St.	75	76	72	75⅞
360	Dis. Securities	46	46¾	44⅜	46⅞
1,580	Erie	44⅛	44⅞	43⅝	44
40	Erie 1st pf.	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
860	Goodrich Co.	75⅛	75½	73½	74½
90	Gt. North. Ore	50⅝	51	50⅝	51
90	Gt. North. pf.	126¾	127	126½	127
40	Guggenheim E.	72	72	71⅞	71⅞
740	Inspirat. Cop.	45¾	46⅝	45¾	46
190	Inter-Met.	24½	25⅛	24½	25
1,605	Interboro Con.	24⅝	25⅝	24½	25
20	Inter. Con. pf.	81	81	81	81
180	Kan. City So.	33⅝	34½	33⅜	34⅛
190	Lehigh Valley	81⅝	82½	81⅜	82½
180	Maxwell Motor	75⅞	77	75⅞	77
20	Max. M. 2 pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝
290	Mexican Pet.	88½	89⅛	88½	89⅛
360	Miami Cop.	34⅛	35	34⅛	34⅝
190	Mo. Pacific	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7⅝
10	Nevada Cons.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
290	N. Y. Central	104¼	104½	103⅝	104⅛
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	81½	82⅜	81½	82
40	N. Y. O. & W.	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜
80	Northern Pac.	116⅛	116½	116¼	116½
400	Pensylvania	61⅛	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝
20	Pitts. Coal	37⅛	37⅞	37¼	37¼
20	Press. St. Car	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
140	Ray Copper	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26½
3,920	Reading	84⅝	85⅝	84⅝	85⅛
100	Rep. I. & S.	53	54	53	54
590	Southern Pac.	102⅝	103½	102¼	103
50	Southern Ry.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
160	Tenn. Copper	62	62⅝	62	62⅛
50	Tenn. Cop. Rts.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
290	Third Av.	63⅛	63⅞	62⅝	63½
120	Union Bag	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
1,040	Union Pacific	138⅝	139⅜	138½	139½
3,800	U. S. Rubber	56½	58⅛	56½	57⅝
15,300	U. S. Steel	86⅝	88	86½	87⅝
780	Utah Copper	73	74	72	74
50	Va.-Car. Ch.	46¼	46¼	43⅞	49¼
50	Western Md.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
20	West. U. Tel.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85⅝
1,920	Westing. El.	69⅝	72⅝	69⅝	72⅜
55,755.					

	MINING STOCKS.				
1,000	Atlanta	.25	.25	.25	.25
1,700	Comstock	.15	.15	.15	.15
200	Elkhorn	.24	.24	.24	.24
400	Goldfield Fl.	.45	.45	.45	.45
500	Gold. Merger	.22	.22	.22	.22
400	Jim Butler	.77	.77	.77	.77
300	Mexican	.39	.39	.39	.39
800	Mizpah Ext.	.30	.30	.29	.29
100	Tonopah Min.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
300	Union Cons.	.77½	.77½	.77½	.77½
300	West End	.65	.65	.65	.65
5,700.					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97½	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101½	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101½	101¾	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99½	99⅝	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅝	98½	6.25
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99	99⅛	6.50
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.05
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	96½	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96½	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅜	101¼	2.75
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100¼	4.40
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Can. North'n.	5	Sept., 1917	98	98⅛	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.53
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	97⅜	97⅝	5.75
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅛	99⅜	5.80
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92⅝	94	13.85
Con. Gas. Bal.	5	May, 1917	99	100	5.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	100	101	5.56
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	 1918	93	96½	6%
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Gen. Rubber	6	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Gr. Rap. Rd.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.73
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	8.33
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101½	101½	4.40
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.35
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100	100⅝	5.76
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98	98¼	7.33
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	98¾	100⅛	5.65
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun. 15, '21	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.30
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.85
Stan. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98⅞	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97¼	98¼	6.40
Union Typw.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97	100	5.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.60
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅝	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	4.35
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅛	5.40
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.55
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7⅛

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.75	4.60
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	6	5.05	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.70	4.50
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.10	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	6	4.65	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.70
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.63
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'25	5	4.40	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.75	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.70	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1918-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L. I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.85	4.62
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.75	4.45

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.25	37.00	36.00	36.90
Lead	...	4.90	...	4.90
Spelter	*15.25	...	*15.25	...
Antimony	35.00	36.00	34.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	...	$95.00	...
Aluminum	55.00	57.00	†54.00	57.00
Iron. No. 2 X f'dy.	16.75	17.25	16.25	16.75

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	W'nesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	74 0 0	74 10 0
Copper, futures	74 10 0	75 0 0
Tin, spot	163 10 0	162 10 0
Tin, futures	162 15 0	161 10 0
Spelter	77 0 0	76 0 0
Lead	24 6 3	24 10 0

$112,000,000 ORDERS FOR WAR MUNITIONS

Westinghouse and American Steel Foundries Make Their Figures Public.

The total amount of orders for war munitions taken by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the American Steel Foundries Company was announced yesterday.

"War orders booked by the Westinghouse Electric and subsidiaries," said Chairman Guy E. Tripp, "amount to approximately $94,000,000. This includes 'firm orders,' orders subject to cancellation for undelivered goods by payment of an agreed profit, and orders subject to cancellation on undelivered goods on three months' notice to stop work."

Mr. Tripp stated that of a total of $15,695,000 5 per cent. convertible bonds recently issued approximately $11,500,000 had already been converted into stock.

The American Steel Foundries' orders aggregate $18,000,000 for forgings for shells. A statement issued by the company said that the machining would be done by the Westinghouse Electric Company, while the Pollack Steel Company would furnish a part of the forgings.

This statement indicated that work on the Steel Foundries' contracts might figure also in the total reported by the Westinghouse Company. Last September Mr. Tripp announced that the volume of war business then on hand amounted to $60,000,000, chiefly rifle contracts. The figures made public yesterday were not far below preliminary estimates made in the financial district, which called for orders worth $100,000,000.

AUTO MERGER FINANCING.

New Peerless Company to Have a Capitalization of $25,000,000.

Further plans for the new $25,000,000 automobile combination, the Peerless Truck and Motor Corporation, were made public yesterday. The operating management of the two companies which were merged to form the new concern, the Peerless Motor Car Company, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, and the General Vehicle Company of Long Island City, will remain unchanged for the present. Officers for the new company have not yet been chosen.

The financing of the merger involves the issuing of $5,000,000 worth of ten-year 6 per cent. convertible notes. The capital stock is $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is to be issued at once.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Aetna Explosives
Babcock & Wilcox
Computing-Tab.-Recording
Empire Steel & Iron
E. W. Bliss
Ingersoll-Rand
Niles-Bement-Pond
New Jersey Zinc
New York Shipbuilding
Remington Typewriter
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Atlantic Gulf & West Indies
Canadian Car & Foundry
Chandler Motor Car Co.
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50 Ohio Oil	10 S. O. of Ohio
25 S. O. of N. J.	

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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

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Amer. Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

Aetna Explosives
Chandler Motor
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Computing-Tab-Rec
Du Pont Powders
PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROGE
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

The Handicap on Investors

In several States a lack of laws requiring corporations to supply information requisite for intelligent investment tends to keep the public in the dark.

Read the story in this week's issue of

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The Answer to the Question

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT JACOB DONIGER has withdrawn as a member of the firm of Doniger Brothers, manufacturers of caps at 663 Broadway, New York City, and that the undersigned have formed a new partnership to continue the business under the same name at the same address.

Dated New York, November 1, 1915.
(Signed) HENRY DONIGER,
DAVID D. DONIGER,
ISAAC A. DONIGER.

POWDER STOCKS

WE WILL SELL
50 Atlas Com.
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10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.

First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and sixty-six thousand, one hundred and ninety-six Dollars and eight cents ($266,196.08). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN

SEE TRADE DAMPER IN SHIP OWNERSHIP

Chamber of Commerce Fears Private Capital Would Be Driven from Field.

SURE BAR TO COMPETITION

Job Too Big for Government and Not in Line with Railway Regulation.

President Seth Low of the Chamber of Commerce said at the monthly meeting yesterday that a serious aspect of the present shipping situation lies in renewed agitation for Government owned steamships.

"We are familiar with Government ownership and operation of railroads and other enterprises," said he, "which are in the nature of a monopoly. In connection with the railroads of this country we have a system of private ownership and Government regulation. These things apply to objects which are in the nature of a monopoly, not an absolute monopoly covering the whole field, but a monopoly as to part of the field which they do cover.

"The proposal of the Government for the ownership and operation of ships engaged in foreign commerce, so far as my knowledge goes, is quite novel. It seems upon the face of it as if it would go without saying that private capital will not compete with the taxing power. But the great danger appears to be, leaving all questions of detail aside, that the Government will put in a very small sum compared to the great need, but nevertheless, that small sum will keep out of such enterprises perhaps $10, $20 or $50 for every dollar that the Government will be willing to put in. At any rate, that is the point of view that impresses, I think, the committee of the Chamber which has had this matter in charge."

Mr. Low said that the alternative plan proposed by the Chamber last January for increasing the merchant marine was being put into the form of bills which may be submitted to Congress in the next session.

The Chamber expressed deep satisfaction when Welding Ring announced that the Canal referendum had been carried at Tuesday's election.

"As near as we could ascertain up to 11 o'clock this morning," said Mr. Ring, "the referendum was carried by a majority of about 85,000 downt to the Bronx. The vote in New York City has not yet been tabulated, but a close estimate of it is somewhere between 50,000 and 75,000 in favor of the amendment, so that it is safely carried."

Mr. Ring added that State Engineer Williams believed that the funds to be obtained under the referendum would bring a completion of a large part of the canal for operation next year, while the way would be open from Albany to Buffalo in 1917.

The Chamber elected Charles T. Gwynne Secretary to succeed the late Severo S. Pratt. Mr. Gwynne was Assistant Secretary before yesterday's action was taken. He entered the employ of the Chamber twenty years ago as a stenographer. Following the election of Mr. Gwynne a new office was created, the position to be known as Executive Officer, and the selection of Dr. John Franklin Crowell, former President of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., was announced. Dr. Crowell for a number of years has been associate editor of The Wall Street Journal and for four years was attached to the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. Correspondence and publicity work of the Chamber will be directed by Dr. Crowell.

ENFORCING SEAMEN'S ACT.

Sailors Being Examined and Drilled Under the New Law.

The Seamen's act went into effect yesterday, and steamers and sailing vessels in New York Harbor are being supplied with certificated seamen and boat handlers as fast as the examiners can pass them.

Dr. H. V. Jones of the United States Public Health Service examined 100 seamen yesterday, and gave 90 of them certificates, which they took to the local Steamboat Inspection Board in the Custom House and exchanged for able seamen's certificates. They do not pass in anything but physical condition. At 5 o'clock Dr. Jones had still 50 men waiting, who will return this morning to be examined.

Senior Captain H. West of the United States Coast Guard Service had only two Inspectors to send to the steamship pier yesterday to put the crews through the lifeboat drill and pass them for boat handlers. He said that the United States Local Inspection Board and the Lighthouse Service were sending out Inspectors also to assist in examining men. If there are not enough to do the work in a reasonable time, the navy will be called on to furnish examiners. No ships will be detained, and some may not comply with the law until they return on their next trip.

The National Seamen and Firemen's Union has been complaining at the trouble the men have to take in getting certificates and at the severity of the medical examination they have to pass. Delegates at the shipping offices yesterday were urging the men to demand an extra $5 a month for getting the certificates..

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Salvage Stock—90% Perfect Condition
100,000 YARDS STAPLE

Cotton Goods

Dresses, Waists, Skirts, etc.

By Order of Whom It May Concern
Today, Friday, November 5th, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
394 Broadway, N. Y. C., at Walker St.

PIECE GOODS

Comprise Amoskeag, Chambrays, Ginghams, Linen, Crepe, Zephyrs, Duck, Percales, Madras, etc. All in original pieces. Also 400 dozen Made-up Dresses, Middy Blouses, Skirts, etc., also large quantity of Trimming used in manufacture of dresses. Also, for account of whom it may concern.

500 Dozen HAT LEATHERS,

2 BALES STRAW BRAID AND 1 MOTOR.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Department,
Tel., Franklin 42-43. 394 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee's Foreclosure Sale

TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1915,
At 3 P. M.

On the premises of the Company at West Watertown, Mass., the entire factory plant, with the machinery, tools and fixtures of

THE MASSACHUSETTS FAN CO.

Manufacturers of Blowers

To be sold as a whole at foreclosure sale at public auction. The above plant consists of about 35,180 sq. ft. of land, with following buildings: Main blower shop, 120x48; blacksmith shop, 40x32; main machine shop, 56x36; all machine shop, 30x32; office, 72x48; boiler room, with electric power plant.

This plant is ready for immediate operation, and with its large machinery is suitable for any kind of heavy work, is centrally located and has spur track. Will be sold in one lot for cash. A deposit of $5000 required.—Inspection of this plant and all other information may be obtained from

ISAAC RICH, Auctioneer
21 Bromfield St., Boston
Tel. Main 4901

AUCTIONEER with 10 years' selling experience and good following is open for position or will invest in partnership. Not afraid of hard work. Can be seen in action daily. Address Results, A 355 Times.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Apparel, Glassware, Oil, and Feathers Are Passed On.

Franklin Simon & Co. and Kaskel & Kaskel were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the contention that shirt bosoms, blouses, and other wearing apparel composed of cotton or cotton and flax were properly dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as cotton or other vegetable fibre wearing apparel. The goods were ornamented with loom woven or pleated tucks, and on this account the Collector returned the merchandise for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "articles made in whole or in part of tuckings." Judge Cooper held the articles were not the kind of tuckings provided for.

F. L. Kraemer & Co. imported chemical glassware of many varieties for the Board of Education of this city, for which free entry was claimed. The Collector exacted duty at 60 per cent. under the provision in the Act of 1909 for blown glassware. It was claimed that, as the merchandise was of a scientific character and imported by the order of an educational body, exemption should have been granted by the Collector. Judge Sullivan held, however, that free entry is predicated upon compliance with certain regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury. As these rules were not observed in the matter of filing an affidavit, the apparatus was held properly taxed.

It was decided that oil which, upon analysis, shows a mixture of 92.12 per cent. of rape seed oil and 7.88 per cent. of petroleum is not entitled to classification as rape seed oil under the specific provision for such commodity in the old tariff. The Collector classified the product as a combination of oils and took duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Zinkeisen & Co., the importers, claimed a rate of 10 cents per gallon as rape seed oil or 20 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. Judge McClelland, sustaining the latter claim, held that being a combination of a vegetable and a mineral oil duty was improperly taken by the Collector. As the old tariff contained no more specific provision for the merchandise under protest, the General Appraiser ruled it fell under the so-called "catch-all" paragraph.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official yesterday in the protest case of the Ostrich Feather and Products Agency of Port Elizabeth, Africa, held that the testimony was so conflicting that he would give the importers the benefit of the doubt. The issue did not involve the foreign market value of the feathers, but turned on the question whether a commission of 2½ per cent. should be added to the dutiable value. The point at issue was whether the feathers did or did not belong to the African agency at the time the orders for the goods were placed by the New York importers, whose identity was not revealed. The importers made out what undisputed would amount to a prima facie case, but the testimony was challenged by the Government counsel. The Government's evidence, the General Appraiser held, did not warrant including the commission in the dutiable value. Sustaining the protestants, Judge McClelland remarked: "It is simply a case where I have given the importers the benefit of the doubt." A dispute over market values of ostrich feathers from Rosenbaum & Co., Port Elizabeth, was settled in favor of the American importers.

KRESGE CO. CUTS A MELON.

Raises Capital to $10,000,000, with 80 Per Cent. for Holders.

The S. S. Kresge Company, which operates 5 and 10 cent stores in many cities, is to be taken over by a new corporation of the same name, whose common stock capitalization will be $10,000,000, against $6,000,000 for the present concern. The process will result in an exchange of eighteen shares of new stock, whose par value is to be $10 a share, for each $100 share now held. This will amount to a stock dividend of 80 per cent., and in addition common shareholders will have opportunity of subscribing at par for two new shares for each old share held.

President S. S. Kresge sent a letter to shareholders yesterday asking that common stock be deposited with the Equitable Trust Company before Dec. 15 for the exchange. The latter said that the $1,000,000 capital to be obtained through the sale of stock would enable the company to open twenty-five stores next year. The concern now has 188 stores, from which it is estimated by Mr. Kresge that $20,000,000 of merchandise will be sold in the current year.

TEST CASE ON IMPORTS.

The Meaning of the Term "Consigned for Sale" Involved.

The troublesome question of ascertaining the proper dutiable value on so-called "consigned" goods, frequently a subject of controversy under former tariffs, came to the front again yesterday under the present Tariff act when Board 1 of the General Appraisers heard testimony in a case involving importations of pineapples put up by the J. S. Johnson Company in its factory at Nassau, Bahama Islands.

Henry J. Webster, counsel for the Johnson Company, alleged that Board 2 had exceeded its legal powers by adopting United States selling prices of imported pineapples and deducting the duty, freight, and other expenses. The controversy hinged on the interpretation to be given Section L of the Tariff act of 1913, referring to goods "consigned for sale." Mr. Webster argued that the term "consigned for sale," as used in the law authorizing the computation from American values, applied only to goods shipped by one party to another to sell for the account of the consignor.

As the shipment in question was from the Johnson Company in Nassau to the same concern in this city, it was claimed that the shipment was not "consigned for sale" in the generally accepted sense of the term, and that accordingly the cost of production method should have been adopted instead of the American value method. This latter method is based on the cost of manufacture or production, with additions for general expenses and profit.

Several witnesses from well-known commission houses were put on the stand in behalf of the protestants to show that "consigned" goods never belonged to the consignee; but were sold by him for commission only. Among these were J. P. Chamberlain, woolen merchant; Mr. Wiley of J. K. Armsby & Co., canned goods and groceries, and Mr. Calvet of Pablo, Calvet & Co., South American products.

The present case derives its importance, in the estimation of importers and Government officials alike, owing to the fact that many varieties of goods especially manufactured in foreign countries for the American market and not sold abroad may be affected by the ultimate decision in this case, probably by the Customs Court of Appeals. John R. Rafter and Charles D. Lawrence, appearing for the Department of Justice, objected strenuously to the admission of testimony regarding the commercial meaning of the phrase "consigned for sale," but the testimony was admitted by the board. The Government's attorneys maintained that there was no error in the action of Board 2. After briefs have been filed the board will make a decision.

Chandler Motors Oversubscribed.

With the closing of the subscription books for stock of the new Chandler Motor Car Company, which was offered through an underwriting syndicate at 85, Hornblower & Weeks announced yesterday that the 48,000 shares underwritten had been more than twelve times oversubscribed. Subscriptions were received from 5,000 individuals and firms, and totaled approximately 600,000 shares. Allotment letters will be sent out next week, and the syndicate managers announced that preference would be given subscriptions under 50 shares.

Bankers Meet Today.

The Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America will meet today at the Hotel Biltmore. Lewis B. Franklin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company and President of the Association, it is expected, will announce his committees and outline the policies and program for the year.

Williams Quits U. S. Tire Company.

E. S. Williams, President of the United States Tire Company, has resigned and will devote his exclusive attention to the mechanical rubber business of the United States Rubber Company. J. Newton Gunn, assistant to Colonel Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, has been made President of the tire company.

BUSINESS NOTES.

While the direct exports from this country to Siam amount to about $1,000,000 a year, more than one-quarter of the amount is for cigarettes.

Doernberg & Stein, manufacturers of women's underwear, 40 East Twenty-first Street, will remove tomorrow to 23 and 25 East Twenty-first Street.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WILL PAY CASH for quantity F. & H. or Botany Broadcloth; must be cheap; submit color, assortment, and price. S 42 Times.

WANTED, quantity gray and blue chinchilla, blue and brown diagonals, or Meltons and Matelassés. A. & L. Rosenfeld & Co., 40 Wooster St.

WILL BUY any quantity of plushes. Madison Square 7161.

NORTHWEST JOBBER, wishing to increase their line and having very large established trade through Middle States, desires trade connections with manufacturers in the following lines: automobile accessories and supplies; dressers' supplies, and hardware specialties. A 220 Times Annex.

ATTENTION!—Contractors on athletic underwear wanted. Davis Manufacturing Co., 1,161 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS with large plant will take infants' and children's coats. Phone Stagg 2208.

JOBS OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES, SIZES 2 TO 6 AND 6 TO 14, TO CLOSE OUT. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. GREENBERG & PICKER, 512 BROADWAY.

CLOSE OUT Mancheste velveteen, 200, 2½c., narrow wale corduroy, 31-inch, tan, 29c. Gottfried, 109 Mercer. Spring 8825.

SAMPLE DRESSES to close out at once. Elegant Dress Co., 110 West 14th.

JOB OF silk dresses, newest models, fur trimmed. Simpson, 132 West 21st.

WILL CLOSE out job of dresses very reasonable. Yale Dress, 144 West 27th.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, PLUSH COATS AND FUR-TRIMMED MIXTURE BROADCLOTH AND ZIBELINE COATS; ALL SNAPPY STYLES AND LATEST MODELS. L. & B. SAPIRO CLOAK CO., 37 WEST 20TH ST.

5,000 COATS for immediate delivery; plushes, corduroys, broadcloth, zibelines, variety of mixtures, fur trimmed and plain; prices $3.50 up; misses' and ladies' sizes. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 27 West 20th St.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.

In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

100 PIECES of Julliard men's wear navy blue French serge; will sell below market price for spot cash. Address S. P., 122 Times Downtown.

PLUSH, CORDUROY, ARABIAN, AND MATELAM COATS for immediate delivery. Slafkes & Tonkas, 7 W. 18th St. Chel. 6173.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' clothing cut, trimmed and made. Also specials, $5.75 up. Goldfrank Mfg. Co., Inc., 32 Union Square.

MANUFACTURER has 75 pieces of Julliard French serge No. 4408, all colors; sell at 43½c net cash. M. H., 223 Times.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush corduroy and zibeline coats, also velvet suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

PLUSH COATS, skunk collars, $11.75 up; corduroys, $4.75 up; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

BUYERS wanted for a job of suits and coats; $20 value at $10. I. Scheidlinger & Co., 314 7th Av.

MANUFACTURER has 75 pieces of Julliard French serge, No. 4408, all colors; sell at 43½c. net cash. M. N. 223 Times.

BLACK ZIBELINE and striped coating for sale cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 40 West 17th.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, 86 striped messalines, various patterns. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

LACES.—We do gold and silver lame on laces. American Novelty Works, 279 6th Av.

2,000 PLUSH and fur-trimmed coats; reasonable prices. 7th floor, 120 West 22d.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 858.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery; $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 1350.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Says Cotton Won't Drop Much.

A Mississippi merchant who reached this city yesterday was very optimistic regarding the future of the cotton market. He said that reports to the effect that more cotton would be produced than was estimated were largely exaggerated. He admitted that the continued good weather in the cotton belt would add something to the crop, but asserted that outside of Oklahoma there was no reason to fear a material addition to the present supply. With the coming of killing frosts in the cotton belt, averaging Nov. 10, it is expected that by a week from that date, at least, the growth of cotton for all practical purposes will be at an end. Locally, the present position of the cotton market is attributed to a too rapid rise in the recent past.

Much Hosiery Is Being Sold.

In one way or another a great deal of merchandise is being disposed of by local sellers of hosiery. Not only is the retail trade buying well from the jobbers on both Fall and Spring goods, but the export demand, both for civilian and war purposes, is said to be increasing almost daily. A good deal of the latter business is coming from unusual sources, such as private donations of considerable size for soldier and refugee use, from clubs and associations, and from newspaper funds. An Italian newspaper is said to be especially active along this line, and is purchasing wool hosiery for wear in the fight against the Austrians. The mail order houses are also buying well. Wool hosiery is getting scarce and high here, due both to the scarcity of dye stuffs, of which these hose absorb a good bit, and the high cost of wool yarns. Fibre silk hose are also difficult to obtain at "reasonable" prices. Green hose in any style are practically out of the market, and navy blues are very hard to get.

Shoe Trade Is Doing Well.

Reports from the shoe trade continue optimistic, both as regards advance business for Spring and business for the current season. A little cooler weather, however, would put more life into the call for "at once" goods. Men's rubber heeled shoes in the $3 to $4 grades are selling well, though mostly on staple lasts with fairly wide toes. Narrow toe business is divided about evenly between blacks and dark tans. High-cut shoes for women, that is, shoes of eight inches and over, are reported in demand only in solid colors. Felt and men's slippers, rubbers and gaiters are doing well, which is usual at this time of the year. One of the leather innovations is the introduction of colored calfskin by a Western tanner, which, it is said, can be washed with soap and water and will not fade. Colored buckskin is also on the market as a result of the popularity of colored kid.

Japanese Silks Up Again.

The Yokohama raw silk market has surprised buyers by another sudden upward movement this week of $25 per picul of 133 1-3 pounds, and holders are offering sparingly, even at the advance. Sales for the week there amounted to 4,000 bales. Stocks continue steady at 11,000 bales, against 24,000 bales at this time last year. Canton continues to advance, and very few offers are being received because of the paucity of stocks. Shanghai reports a fresh advance of about $30 on steam filatures, and it is difficult to obtain new shipments before February or March. Tsatlees are in good demand, and are scarce and high. Tussahs have touched the $180 mark this week, for first quality for the first time in eighteen months. A year ago they were in the $108 mark. The Milan market is very firm, and holders have little silk to offer for nearby deliveries. Locally, business continues good, with prices advancing.

Activity in Overcoatings.

The demand for men's wear piece goods is confined almost exclusively to novelty overcoatings at the present moment. There is a dearth of these goods in the market, with little prospect of the clothiers being able to secure additional supplies. The mills that were farsighted enough to hold back what they had on the novelty overcoating order have been able to get almost any price they desired within reason. The demand for novelty goods in heavyweights has carried the entire line of overcoatings with it, and there is practically nothing of a desirable nature to be secured.

Profitable to Buy Early.

The opening of men's wear fabrics occurs some time before the dress goods lines are brought out. With the dye situation as it exists today and the increasing cost of raw materials, it will be profitable for the ready-to-wear manufacturers in the women's wear trade to place their orders early, as the heavy buying of the clothiers will force up prices for them if they delay. Outside the price end of the situation there is the question of fast dyes. The women's wear manufacturer who is able to guarantee the colors in his product will hold an immense advantage over his competitors who have had to buy goods in which substitute colors are used. It would appear certain that early purchases by the coat and suit manufacturer will not bring him regrets.

No Recessions on Pile Fabrics.

Prices on pile fabrics have advanced to such a point that many cutters-up are looking for a decline when the production finally catches up with the demand. The manufacturers, however, look for no price changes except in an upward direction. Their reason for so believing is that the advances have come about not mainly through the operation of a large demand but through another influence, which is the dye scarcity. This stringency of coloring stuffs has held back the manufacturers from making deliveries and hampered production to such an extent that premiums have been readily paid by the cutting-up trade. Goods in the gray are easy enough to get, but procuring dyes for coloring the merchandise is another matter. While there continues to be a scarcity of dyes no price recessions may be expected.

An Outlook Too Narrow.

The executive for an association noted for the number of successful campaigns which it has waged for various trade reforms believes that too many organizations devote themselves to routine matters. While a certain amount of ordinary business must be transacted by an association, he said, a greater interest should be taken in factors affecting the industry represented either from without or within the organization itself. With a broader outlook the association might get at fundamental evils which are responsible for many of the abuses they are now taking up in a half-spirited way.

Gray Goods Situation Muddled.

At least so far as concerned the printcloths end of the local gray goods market was in pretty much of a muddle yesterday. Because of the quiet and the uncertain position of cotton there was more or less of a scramble for business, and in several cases asking and bid prices bore little resemblance to each other. Some good spot sales were told of, however, on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4¼ cents, on 38½-inch 64-56s at 4⅜ cents, and on 38½-inch 60-48s at 4½ cents. There were rumors that spot 64-60s could even be had at 4⅜ cents, but they were not confirmed. Thirty-nine-inch 80 squares and 68-72s at 6½ and 5 cents, respectively, were also told of. The feature in the sheetings and drills was the return of interest of the bag trade in the former goods after quite a prolonged neglect. Business on fancies was reported fair to good. Average spot prices on standard printcloths, which are more or less nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch 64-56s..4⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....5½c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4½c
39-inch, 56-44s....3¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4½c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾c

Wash Goods Are Doing Well.

Reports from the jobbing trade conflict with those from the wash goods end of the primary cottons market in that they tell of an advance business from the road for Spring that does not jibe exactly with what has been said about the ordering of these goods from the mills. In other words, the mills seem not yet to have felt the full effects of the business the jobbers say they are getting. From all accounts, however, both branches of the trade are doing pretty well. Production is being more and more hampered as the scarcity of color stuffs grows, and it is asserted in some quarters that the question of deliveries will not be a minor one during the coming season by any means. A wide variety of novelties is selling both in yarn-dyed and printed goods, though the former seem to be moving the better. Silk and cotton combinations are also good. Since recent price advances have become effective there has been quite a bit of improvement in demand from the jobbers.

Merinos at the London Sale.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,400 bales, principally merinos. Americans secured several lots of greasy, and Messrs. Dawes paid 2s. 2½d. for Queensland scoured. The market was firm and in sellers' favor, with the exception of heavy merino.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate w. winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy; light variable winds.

East Tex.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy; moderate s. to e. winds.

West Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Ark.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Fri.; Sat. fair; fresh w. winds.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair and cooler Fri.; Sat. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Fri.; Sat. cloudy, with snow or rain; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except unsettled in n. Sat.; continued mild temperature.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., continued warm, followed by cooler Sat. aft.

Wis.—Fair Fri. Sat., unsettled, with probably showers; warmer Fri. and in e. Sat.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri. and warmer, with probably showers by night. Sat., cloudy and cooler.

Iowa—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably unsettled Sat. night; cooler Sat. aft.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Fri., cooler in w. Sat.; fair and cooler.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., fair and cooler.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler Sat.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

A. LAITIN, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Laitin, Inc., cafe at 681 Broadway by David B. Steloff, $350; Asrid Coopersmith, $800, and Alfred Freeman, $150. Judge Hough appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh, receiver. Liabilities are $10,000; assets $1,500 in wines and liquors.

PHILIP KATZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip Katz, dealer in dry goods at 66 Hester Street by Michael M. Weiss, $237; Adolph Greenbaum, $100, and Harry Dammer, $196.

BRONFMAN & BENEQUIT, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bronfman & Benequit, Inc., manufacturer of dresses at 405 West Seventeenth Street, by David Bondy, $212; Abraham Bernstein, $72; Arthur S. Morton, $42, and S. Katz, $193.

MORRIS FRIEMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Frieman, general merchandise, at 1 West 112th Street by Nathan Rosenberg, $250; Joseph Schulman, $212, and Tillie Barron, $198. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,500.

HENRY W. JANSEN of 8 St. Luke's Place, manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,872, and assets $74.

ISAAC TILBOR of 1,412 Charlotte St. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $736 and no assets.

FRED BOBB.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fred Bobb, grocer, of West Haverstraw by Seeman Bros., $517; Fred. J. Kiesser, $392, and John W. Gillies, $25.

LOPEZ, SUMMERS & CO., cigar manufacturers at 126 Maiden Lane, have made an assignment to Benjamin Joelson.

MILLIE STEIN, bakery and restaurant at 120 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Max Borchardt.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the New England Millinery Company of Boston at the instance of three New York creditors represented by Horblitt & Wasserman. The company made an assignment today.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Andrews, Barrett—F. Nuncle.....$233.38
Arch Amusement Co.—S. F. Canaday 4,968.62
Byrnes, Euw. F.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co; costs.....106.75
Beverwyck Co.—M. M. O'Loughlin; costs.....117.85
Buckley, Thomas A.—E. Lyons.....247.89
Bluver, Harry—M. Nadler et al.....189.41
Brounstein, Jose—E. Kaufman et al.....122.81
Baumann, Henry W.—P. Rhinelander...477.85
Bongartz, Bruno J.—H. J. Gaudbach...950.82
Bezozi, Julius—I. D. Bachmann et al...567.12
Same—S. Kridei et al.....838.47
Carter Tile Co.—German Exchange Bank.....141.47
C. Sorgi Genovese Co.—J. A. Pisani et al.....456.23
Carabba, Julius V.—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.....444.98
Cohen, Louis—D. Morfenstein et al.; costs.....107.70
City of N. Y.—M. Fleischauer.....123.91
Day, Milner, Frank W. Young, & Henry D. Emme—Shipley Jones.....882.62
Dickeman, Edwin J.—Schieffelin & Co...260.06
Dembitzer, Louis—L. & S. Loeb.....272.73
Durrenberger, Geo. W. Jr.—A. Ottinger.394.23
Egan, Michael J.—P. Waldo.....100.03
Edmiston, Peter A., & James F. Geoghegan—J. W. Stoits.....109.46
Finkelstein, Moses—Nadler et al.....114.72
Fain, Louis—M. Stewart et al.....142.24
Fersko, Max S.—National Cash Register Co.....222.41
Fleitmann, Lida M., Adm.—Mercantile Bank of City of N. Y.....308,744.48
Genger, Feather Co., & Joseph Genser—P. Wegner.....498.07
Goldman, Harry—Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.....304.69
Gottheif, George—H. L. Wolff.....1,480.66
Grasso, Giacomo—G. Lacova.....157.12
Grill, Heinrich—Adler & Marjus.....246.59
Griffin, Gerold S.—W. Williams et al, costs.....124.58
Hollinger, Nathan—M. Nadler et al.....276.00
Haas, Chas. J.—C. Wanninger.....184.61
Hawes, R. Mac—E. Upsher.....1,000.90
Harris, H. Uris, Iron Works—F. Moos..895.78
Hedges, Charles—G. W. Carr.....186.16
Jacobs, Sam—H. Bistgarten et al.....145.97
Jennen, Charles—Geo. Liss & Co.....293.18
Knapp & French, Inc.—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.....106.88
Juno Realty Corp.—J. B. Owens.....264.45
Kaughran, John E.—German Exchange Bank.....268.52
Lyons, Wm. A.—Claridge Co., Inc.....106.93
Loewe, Emilie, and Hannah—H. S. Saltorius.....1,082.92
Lankowsky, Herman, and Loios—J. F. Degener et al.....277.21
Mfrs. Agency & Sales Co.—Hart & Hutchinson Co., Inc.....147.58
Mulvany, Mary—Noel et al.....103.80
Maurice M.—S. Gluck.....256.70
Meyer, Malia—Paul Bankin & Co.....120.50
Menjou, Adolph—R. Webber et al.....153.17
Mezzullo, Marcella—C. Maullo.....350.00
Market Realty Co., Inc., Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, and Marguerite F. C. O'Connor—Joe H. Krenrich Commission Co.....151.52
Margulies, Jacob F.—J. McKesson et al.151.45
Meagher, Wm. J.—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs.....107.88
Marino, Martine—J. Kulla Co.....237.23
Mortimer, Laurence—Brooks Bros.....161.95
Nosh, Robert L., and Solomon Goodman—B. West.....157.01
Plotnik, Samuel—Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc.....123.92
Rosenfeld, Ernst—W. A. Roselle et al.1,362.40
Ryan, Edw. L.—J. J. Creamer.....1,128.67
Rose, David E.—C. E. Michael et al....217.90
Rosen, Morris, and Harry Muller—H. Ackerman.....335.18
Rothstein, Max—S. Pollack.....438.68
Rini, Michael O.—Rapid Addressing Machine Co.....249.54
Robert G. McCartney Construction Co.—Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc.....117.08
Robertson, Sarah L.—Charles F. Young Co.....174.27
Seventy Realty Corporation—L. B. Freeman.....383.91
Stracuzzi, James—C. Weill.....186.08
Semkin, Harry—W. H. Henneberger et al.....290.67
Student Supply Stores, Inc.—Holzman, Cohen & Co., Inc.....412.01
Smith, William C.—Claridge Co., Inc...253.23
Spier, Leo—S. H. Lutz.....108.30
Shapiro, Samuel—J. Talcott.....2,220.50
Schwartz, Louis—Bank of the U. S.....252.45
Shlachetski, Isreal D.—A. J. Dworsky.7,561.20
Schiff, Alex.—United Mills Flour Co...107.86
Thompson, Owen S.—C. Elliott.....241.81
Traction Materials Co.—New Bedford & Onset Railway Co.....874.17
Uehling Sales Co.—W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co.....119.41
Vacava, Bartholomew—T. Magnini..1,922.38
Wolff, Harry C.—California Wine Association.....752.48
Warman, Percey S.—J. Barchman & Lustig.....304.37
Wagenhofer, Anna—H. Fowler.....488.72
Whitehead, John T.—E. M. Whitehead.3,808.59
Wiener Dairy Supply Corporation—A. C. Bernstein et al.....148.83
Webb, Frank E.—E. E. Alley.....153.18

In Bronx County.

Artistic Hat Works, Inc.—H. Zinkowsky et al.....$122.33
Clay Contracting and Building Material Co.—S. Alpert.....944.11
Same—Same.....68.05
Dubinsky, Jacob and Rose—Rosebrock Butter and Egg Co.....89.26
Duval, Joseph J., Quinn.....202.71
Edelstein, Max—L. W. Landeau et al..135.72
Herba Laboratory, Inc.—A. Loewy....162.72
Harris, David—A. Koch et al.....103.76
Jaeger, Henry—H. H. Meise.....324.20
Kovacs Construction Co. and Julian Kovacs—Murray & Hill Co.....628.72
Kigner, Max—B. Cohen.....128.41
La Spina, Peter—22d Ward Bank of the City of N. Y.....2,742.78
Same—Same.....2,011.65
Robert G. McCartney Construction Co.—Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc.....117.38
Sassano, Joseph—United Marble Works, Inc.....27.07
Stsiner, Sigmund, and Weiss Photo Finy Amusement Co., Inc.—W. J. Brasler.....95.59
Sullivan, Michael C. J.—Walters et al..259.22
Saperstein, Marks—Royal Trimming Co..96.36

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cohen, Charles J.—S. Friedman, Jan. 18, 1906.....$117.46
Same—H. B. Hall, May 18, 1905.....471.50
Same—H. B. Selama et al., June 23, 1905.....280.20
Dimse, Henry—E. L. Richards et al., June 24, 1915.....113.69
Empire City Subway Co.—U. I. Breidbort et al., June 28, 1915.....100.18
Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.—Same, March 4, 1915.....804.65
Frenich, Edward J.—A. L. Allberstein, Nov. 4, 1914.....100.91
Muhlenberg Coal Co., Inc.—R. Fredericks, Oct. 25, 1915.....820.25
Oppenheimer, Jack, and Joseph Herzberg—L. M. Gabriel, March 26, 1915.....1,060.99
Strubel's Ridgewood Iron Works—C. E. Black, Oct. 14, 1915.....218.16
Garone, Martin—J. Rosentreich, Nov. 28, 1911.....124.21
Same—S. Greenfield et al., Oct. 26, 1911 (canceled).....123.91
Davega, Isaac, Jr.—City of New York, Feb. 26, 1915, (vacated).....135.59

In Bronx County.

Desmond, Thomas E.—J. L. Gerson et al., July 19, 1915.....$150.94

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. GAINS.

Report Shows Previous Year's Losses Were Made Up.

The Adams Express Company, in the year ended June 30, more than made up the losses of the previous year due to the general business depression. The receipts from operation were $34,631,486, an increase of about $1,000,000. The operating deficit was $316,908, compared with $761,642 in 1914. Income from other sources was $2,141,673, an increase of $400,000. After paying all charges there was available a surplus of $815,086. There had been a deficit of $151,000 in 1914, and dividends were paid out of accumulated surplus. In the year just closed $453,780 was paid in dividends out of the year's earnings, and $361,306 was applied to surplus.

The assets of the Adams Express Company as of June 30 were $47,085,829. This included $2,579,767 cash in bank and securities with a book value of $6,873,648.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

7TH AVENUE SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION — 14TH STREET

A Corner With a Future
14th St. & 7th Ave

Good business plans ahead
The 7th Avenue subway express station here will make

This Corner Store
(40x90) still more desirable for progressive business, especially wholesale and retail combined; includes basement 40x100. Fine new building filled with tenants of high standing. 100% sprinkler system. Immediate possession.

Rent reasonable
Full Commission to Brokers
E. S. Willard & Co
Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St

Sunlight Lofts
With 100% Sprinkler System
Permanent light on all sides; 92 ft. frontage; centrally located.
220-230 West 19th St
Near 7th Avenue
Four fast elevators; suitable for publishers, importers, light manufacturing; high class, satisfied tenants now in building. New 7th Av. Subway to have station at 16th St.
Possession now Rents reasonable
Full commission to brokers
E. S. Willard & Co
Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St

STORE & BASEMENT
22 East 21st Street
Near Broadway
*Reasonable

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The low central Wednesday evening in North Dakota has advanced eastward with extraordinary rapidity, being over Lake Erie Thursday evening. It has been attended by light showers rather generally throughout the lake region and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley, and is generally somewhat higher east of the Mississippi. West of the Rocky Mountains the temperature is remarkably high, the maximum at Salt Lake City today being the highest November temperature recorded in the last forty years. The low central over Lake Erie will pass off to sea over New England Friday, causing showers in that district, with strong shifting winds on the Coast. Elsewhere east of the Rockies the weather Friday and Saturday will be fair, with moderate temperature.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong southwest, shifting to west Friday morning; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest to west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday, somewhat colder Friday.

Southern New England—Showers Friday, followed by fair in afternoon; Saturday, fair.

Western New York—Showers early Friday, followed by fair and cooler; Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Snow in the interior, rain on the coast Friday; Saturday, fair and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1914.
3 A. M.	50	40	4 P. M.	72	47
6 A. M.	50	38	6 P. M.	70	41
9 A. M.	56	45	9 P. M.	63	43
12 M.	72	47	11 P. M.	55	43

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature 48 degrees at 3:50 P. M., minimum 38 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.28 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:30—328 Grand St.; Philip Benjamin & Son ..... Slight
3:55—319 Madison Av.; Alexander Wilson ..... Slight
7:45—436 E. 10 St.; N. Y. Standard Ash Can Co. ..... Not given
9:50—428 E. 76 St.; Rockwell's Bakery, ... Not given
10:10—148 Ludlow St.; Tobias Stargle..Slight
10:30—135 W. 62 St.; Pasquale Lorsanelli, ... Not given
10:35—301 E. 99 St.; Hurschky & Rheinish ..... Slight
11:—154 Baxter St.; Louis Eisenberg..Slight
11:50—418 E. 76 St.; Edward Rice..Not given
P. M.
12:40—Jerome Av. and 152 St.; not given.
1:25—66 W. 134 St.; Anna Nash.....Slight
1:45—2,341 Bradhurst Av.; Ohn Hamburg ..... Slight
2:20—255 E. 104 St.; Morris Abrams...Slight
3:05—202 E. 111 St.; Philip Romano...Slight
3:35—643 Cauldwell Av.; vacant lot; Weil Meyer ..... None
5:00—306 W 25 St.; Peter J. Courtney, ... Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following preferred list for auto truck driver in the Bureau of Highways, Brooklyn, is announced: William L. Minogue and Bernard A. Wygant.

Irma R. Howard, with a rating of 80, has passed the non-competitive test for physician in the Correction Department.

The following labor list for rigger, all boroughs, is announced: Dennis Driscoll, John Ahearn J. Hackett, A. Gilbertson, C. Ekstrom, C. Anderson, John Aberg, G. Bernard, Thomas Murphy, V. Truglio, John Albert, and A. Martensen.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 17 an examination for interpreter, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $1,200 a year in the Immigration Service at Ellis Island, N. Y. It is desired to obtain eligibles qualified in Flemish and Dutch and familiar with other languages if possible, but persons who qualify in but one of these languages will have their names entered on the register for consideration in connection with other vacancies in the service as they may occur. Competitors will be examined in language, spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 5: Lieut.—A. H. McNeill, 3 I. D. to 65. Patrol.—C. E. Pearce, 274 to Bu. of Tel.; M. A. Cannon, 13 D. to 13. Sergts.—E. C. Schmidt, 13 to Com'r's Office, assigned to Corridors, Police Headquarters, Manhattan; T. J. Murphy, Com'r's Office to 13, assignment to Corridors, Police Headquarters, Manhattan, discon.

Temporary assignments: Patrol.—A. H. Sheliard and A. Seidenfaden, 7, to D. B., 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; W. E. Logan and J. F. Murphy, 22, to D. B., 2 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; E. A. Molloy and A. Podolak, 63, to 14 I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 6; M. O'Callaghan, 149, to 16 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 10; H. J. McCloy, 160 to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 8; J. McLaughlin, 166, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 8.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. E. J. Aylward, 171, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 13; A. E. Mueller, 277, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 7.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergts. M. F. Fay, 33, 7:20 A. M., July 20, to noon, Oct. 29; J. D. Cahill, 68, 12:15 A. M., Oct. 27, during disability; Patrol. P. Colligan, 18, 7:05 A. M., Oct. 24, during disability; F. Kenny, 26, 7 A. M., Oct. 26, during disability; M. L. Fitzpatrick, 29, 1:55 A. M., Oct. 10, to 12 P. M., Oct. 21; C. F. Dinegar, 29, 10:10 A. M., Oct. 13, to 12 P. M., Oct. 21; A. Eichell, 26, 2 P. M., Oct. 5, during disability; J. Pitt, 146, 9 A. M., Oct. 27, to 12 P. M., Oct. 31; P. L. Winter, 151, 10:55 A. M., Oct. 8, to 12:01 A. M., Nov. 1.

Fines Imposed—Patrol. F. C. Kamine, 10, (failed to discover burglary.) 2 days; F. T. Nisbit, (failed to obey order,) 5 days; T. Coleman, 15, (absent from post, sitting in rear room adjoining saloon,) 5 days; Patrick H. Neisel, 18, (absent from post, coming from restaurant,) 5 days; P. J. Kenny, 26, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. C. J. Carroll, 43, (absent from post, coming from side entrance to liquor saloon,) 4 days; (same,) 4 days; H. J. Heron, 43, (while on sick report was suffering from alcoholism,) 10 days; E. L. Dermody, 148, (absent without leave,) 5 days; C. J. Campbell, 149, (loitering,) 1 day; W. Sullivan, 149, (same,) 1 day; C. G. Stackhouse, 152, (absent from post,) 3 days; P. L. Lenz, 153, (same,) 1 day; F. W. Trommer, 158, (absent from post, coming from brewery entrance,) 5 days; H. E. Elsman, 158, (improper patrol,) 3 days; W. Rose, 160, (absent from post, coming from side door of liquor saloon,) 6 days; T. Paynter, 162, (improper patrol,) 2 days; J. E. Thier, 167, (improper patrol, in premises,) 3 days; H. Df C. Weber, 278, (absent from post, coming from kitchen of hotel.) 3 days; G. Stoll 283, (gave false testimony under oath,) 10 days; H. Kinney, 283, (absent from special post, in premises smoking,) 4 days; J. A. Wilson, 290, (improper patrol,) 8 days; H. E. Roosa, 290, (loitering at side entrance to liquor saloon, drinking from liquor glass,) 3 days; T. J. Reddy, Bridge Precinct, (absent from post,) 3 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. M. E. Byrnes, 5, (improper patrol;) P. Donnelly, 22, (same;) J. H. Donovan, 23, (same;) F. J. Strickland, 26, (absent from post, in saloon;) Sergt. J. F. Conklin, 29, (absent from post;) E. F. Zambrano, 32, (failed to properly relieve on fixed post;) J. B. Schaaf, 32, (failed to return promptly to school crossing, standing in subway;) A. Schwartz, 32, (absent from post;) K. M. Huber, 36, (improper patrol;) J. D. Blythe, 144, (failed to report at station;) J. Beatty, 153, (absent from post, standing in armory.)

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. P. Conlan, 9:28 A. M., Nov. 1.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. J. P. Conlan, 15, 9:32 A. M., Nov. 1; D. J. McBride, 261, 12:30 P. M., Nov. 2; S. S. Gray, 28, 9:44 A. M., Nov. 4; H. F. Hettrick, 35, 5:29 A. M., Nov. 4; T. Gorman, 165, 2:45 A. M., Nov. 4.

Dismissed, 10 A. M., Nov. 4: Patrol. C. L. Finch, 275, (intoxication.)

Fire Department.

Charges dismissed: Fire, 1st Gr. H. F. Hoffman, Engine 45, (absent from post, unbecoming.)

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of eng. of steamer, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Nov. 6, at 9 A. M.—J. W. Donouhue, Eng. 33; T. Kenney, Eng. 54; F. Hedges, Eng. 294; J. Murray, Eng. 304; H. & L. 29; L. J. Wallace, H. & L. 108. At 10 A. M.—J. J. Murphy, No. 2, Eng. 18; J. T. McFarland, Eng. 19; F. X. Miller, Eng. 46; L. L. Williams, H. & L. 120; A. W. Collins, Eng. 287, (1st Sec.)

Special leaves, without pay: Capt. F. J. Gillispie, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 25; Fireman 1st gr. H. N. Smith, H. & L. 28, 36 hours, from 8 P. M., Nov. 5; Fire. 2d gr. J. J. Thompson, H. & L. 28, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 7; Fire. 2d gr. W. T. Hutcheon, Eng. 32, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 8.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—61—A. B. Moss et al. v. A. H. Ramey.—Passed temporarily. 236—U. S. ex rel. A. v. Hamburg-Amerikanische, etc., et al. and ..... Hamburg-Amerikanische, etc., et al. v. U. S. of A.—Argument continued. 46—J. Maroun v. State of Louisiana.—Submitted.

53—Southern Ry. v. J. Campbell.—Argument commenced.

55—G. W. Norton v. R. B. Whiteside.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 5.—55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, and 65.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Case on: Reid & Daniel SS Co<Krosskell Bros. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 237, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Colucci<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

McManus<Sawyer & Blake. London<Clark. Morris<Int R T. Piel<Stewart Warner Corp. Boyce<Stewart Warner & Corp.

McGregor<C Weiland, Inc. A D Shaw Co<A Price & Son.

Cons Rubber Tire Co< B F Goodrich Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned motions: Re Li Kinn Hong. Cheney<Columbia Tr Co. Noticed motions: Sharatin<Schunnemunk. Marconi<Simon. Engineer Co<Blisdell. Ireater N Y Film R Co<Gen Film Co. Gibbons<Jarvis. Storer<Wanamaker. White<NY, NH & H. US<Lan Long. Clau<Bank Line. Cornille<Douglass. Matter of SS Oklahoma. De Blonde<same. Dutton<Jeffeny. Cornille<same. Rodgers<Benedict. US<Tug E F Moran. Keystone<Goldstein. McMaster<Corbin. Merritt & Chapman<Scow Co. Knitner<Atl Con Co(2) Wolff<Wolff. Petenesti<Lehmaus. Van Amring<Cunard. Cow<Wallace. Henry<Hofhelmer. Dow<Donnell. Laxor<Shavoit. Park<Breen. Warnenbol<Arbes. Gardiner<Du Pont. Re Hen Lee. Du Pont<Gardiner. Bakker<Holland-Am Line.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Discharges:
Warren C. Sweetser, L. Hayman & Co., James J. Duffy, Frederick Frax, Frank J. Schick, Max Elsner, E. Brown et al. Abraham Karpel.

Compositions:
Smithkin Brothers, S. Friedelson et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.
O'Connor & Co<Wm Cory & Son, J H Williams & Co. Lande<Sternberg. Gilbert, as trustee< Colby.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 333, P. O. Building. Motion calendar. Spencer<Babylon RR Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Broderick<Miller Daybill Co. Kinsella<Im Prop Co. Re Scott. Caterno<3d Av Ry. Frank<Howe. Rosenbush<Westin. Austin<Staten Isl Ry. Re<Just Co. Mallett<Mitchell. Butterick Pub Co< Seligman<Freehoff. Mistrot-Munn Co. Greenspan<Guardman. Krauss<F. Draz & Co. Seligman<Freehoff. Re Knapp<French. O'Connor<Post & McCord, (2.) Rosenblum<Westin. Re St Paul's Pl, &c. Fischel<Friedlander. Morales<Narganes. Hoey<Brolley.

Non-enumerated motions, at 10:30 A. M. CNY<CNY Rys et al. Hoffman<same, (2.) Re Caffrey. Schinasi<Schinasi. Gidion<Eldridge. Wolff<De Vaux. Blumberg<Sternecker. Kessler<North River Ry Co. Verdi<Guaranty Trust Co. (2.) Leerburger<Watson. Marks<Magid. Re Hilton. Cohen<A Walker & Co Blossom<Hodgens. Griener<Griener Mill Rty Co. et al. Hittleman<Berg. Baker et al<Couch et al. McCreery Rty Corp< Assoc Merch Co. Northern Ins Co of NY<Barger. Tablesporter<Schenectady Rr. Campbell<Moscowits. Grosner<Reiter. Sullivan<Kraus. Manhattan Mort Co< Edwina Co, Inc. Palma<Town of North Hempstead. (2.) Kashowsky<Kanrich.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated Motions.

Re Fletcher. City R E Co<Carney. Sprossig<Sprossig. Cooper Union<Jones. Peo<N Y Edison Co. Streeter<Moore. Elliott<Sherman. Brasiavsky<Goldbaum. Same<Tyler. McGowan<Washington Bldg. Co. Alsofron<Kaplan. Robinson<TribuneAssn. Dahlgren<Dahlgren. Harris<Pride. Robinson<Textile Pub Co. (2.) Blackwell<Douglas & Shaller. Re Louis Bauer Co, Inc. Johnstone<Sinclair, Rieger Co. Rosenberg<Nassau RR Co. Moskowitz<Burr. Rosenberg<BH RR. Schachter<Hachnel. Re CNY Co. (2 161 St.) Gleason<Stokes. Re Guttentag, (Seidenstein.) Havemann<3d Av Ry. Mullane<Ludin. Yerguson<Oriental Silk Print Co. Buckle<Tennenbaum. Re Ventilation Co, Inc. Rosario<Knick Marble Co. Podrowsky<Green. Alschuler<Levy. Goodhart<Ayer, (2.) Cohen<Cohen. Levy<Feller. Re Badger. CNY<McArthur. Rice<Chesebro Bros. Greenberg<Walden. Met Life Ins Co<59th St R E Co. Re Rosenthauch. Re Dickinson. Mills<Mills. Phillips<Phillips. Hirsch<Schofield & Gusmer. Fliashnick<Burke. Mendel<Simon Herzig & Sons Co. Re Knapp. Palma<Palma. Santry<Schnurmacher. Re Wilgus Rty Co. Re Keasbey. Salkin<CNY. Cutaldo<Cea. Hays<Hirst. Tudell<Little Falls Fibre Co. Ullman<Schwartz. Blondi<N side News. Eastham<Heilman. Tomaselli<68 Wm St. Met Flour Mill & G Co<Sprague. Re Stone. Albertson<Gillespie. Howlett<J B Wise,Inc Re O K Tool Holder. Hines<Oppenheimer. Schiff<Lamont Rty Co Caswell<Caswell. Re Perot. Leerburger<Ebling Brew Co. Kenny<Stewart. Walla<Owens & Co. Commonwealth Sea Co v W 134th St Rty. Weiner<Weiner. Madden<Schloffel. Schleich<Schleich. Hayes<Uranium SS Co. (2.) Moore<Di Piania Co. Butler<O'Brien. Glick<Ginsburg. Bedrarska<Lehigh Val Coal Co. Garnowsky<same. Janitzki<same. Abrams<Jalkoff. Gerber<Prince. Mayers<Bloomingdale. Abrams<Jalkoff. Richards<London & L Gas & Accid Co. Nassau Finance Co< Pulvin. Re Rosenberg, (Kues.)

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Halpern<Man Av Theatre Corp (2). Dowd<Hughes. Mulholland<Otten. Mills<Mills. Boreas Rity Co<Am Bonding Co. Defries<Finelite. Stein<Finelite. Klein<Klein. Undefended divorces: Meyers, Berger. Hines, Radcliffe, Schwalbe, Waxler, Wolff-Whitman, Jones, Morris, Karcher. General calendar: Pines<Welch.

Hoenig<Hoenig, Gilroy<Straus Bldg & Realty Co. Weinberg<Weinberg. Taylor<Pitzer. Municipal Liens Co< Sturgis. Moran<Midville Rity. Moliver<Lese (2.) Fishman<Bellwood Realty Co. Same<Lese. Kait<Kait. Exch Buffet Corp< Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co. Repetti<Repetti. Snyder<Met L I Co. Bway-Apt Rity Co< Rickert-Finlay Rity. Geugelin<Geugelin. Knowles<Knowles. Cross<Woldowsky. Clear.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Baskin<Weisberg. Williams<Cavendish. Strobridge Lith Co< Goodwin. Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levin<Harris. Proctor<Mason-Seaman Transp Co. Mannetick<Jacobson (2). Caruso<Bradley Const. Mills<Ehrlich (2). Newman<Herrsfield. Smith<Cunard SS Co. Oothout<Uniplate Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on: Magnanino<Coast Coaling Co.— No day calendar.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Williams<N E SS. Gerson<Fitzpatrick. Gabriel<Graham. Gurland<C W L Rty. Cassel<CNY. Cecla<B R T. Hoffman<CNY. Armstrong<Brain. Klubnik<Cutting. Judge<N Y Ry. Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Huhle<Vechselsear Healy<Curry. Perlstein<Realty Holding Co. Kutkovitz<B H R R. Rapholowitzki<Nassau Elec R R. Schoholtz<same. Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.: Morse & Rogers <Linker. Berskin<G I & B RR. Mackin<same. Levingston<Lamb Pub Co. Provinlak<Tarler. Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co. Bishop<Battle. Dills<Fisher. Mason<Rutland RR. Case on.

PART VIII.—Shearn, Inq.: Cumins<N Y Partition & Co. McMurrough<3d Av RR. Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co. Stacko<Zaffe. J.—At 10:30 A. M. Bluemner<Schluse. Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp. Zalka<Kessler. Sackheim<Figueron. Kats<Levy. Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 8.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kasperski<Int R T. Matichka<Int Cloak Co. Lane<Hope. Triangle Waist<Essay Waist. Mancuso<Cauldwell-Wingate Co. Powell<Wanamaker. Moran<Cauldwell. Scott<CNY. H Tudor<Steeplechase Co. I Tudor<same. Liberts<Liebes. Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bernstein<Gorman. Musicant<Bradley Con Co (2.) Edelstein<C I & B RR. Klinke<Press Pub Co. Levy<Kresner. S Pierrepont<West Elec Co. G Pierrepont<same. Kahoe<C I & B RR. Spieler<CNY. Kharas<Collier. Levingston<Lamb Co. Fannie :I Lothrop, George F Johnson, Oscar E Schmidt, Augustus G F Stuckardt, Solomon Rothfeld, Rhoda E Hoyt, Patrick C Costello, Thomas Rogers, Henry Martens, Sigmund Lemberger, Benedictus Bamberg, Patrick Kiernan, &c, Samuel L Isaacs, Sigmund Rothfeld, John Leonard, Gertrude S Roberts, Levingston<Lamb Co. Fusco. Moss<Keystone Tire, &c, Co. Holzer<Super-Smith C & S Co. Am Hardware Corp< G Backer Const Co. Gen Acoustic Co< Drouet & Page Co. Bender<Keene. Kimmel<Kleinburger. Schloss<Sachs. Kleves<Mayer. Greenberg<same. Shanley<Thompson Bros. Salzer<Dienst. Karesik<Fayen. Epstein<Steckler.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

CNY<NY Steam Co. Odell<Chadbourne. Jacobs<Dowling. The Investors Agency <Hitt. Menzesheimer<Kohn. Clear.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

F B Stearns<Hart. Ins Co of N A<Simpson Hendee Co. Lund<Hertzinger. Lefferts<Phillips. Archer<Amsdell. Hedges<Quigley. Feder<Weiss. Earle<Warren. Gurcey Cont Co<CNY. Elsenberg<Swarts (2). Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fischer<Schram. Hoffman<Hirsch. Grasmark<Offerman. E F Roach Co<West End & 85th Co. McNeius<Stillman. Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Taylor<Manning. Burghardt<Jamaica Estates. Gannon<CNY. Buchman<Jallowsky. The Ansonia<Hein Kinematophone Co< Hudson Wood W Co. Whitcomb<Burr. Reddan Spec Co< Simon. Weinberg<Gottesman.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

F V Smith Con Co< CNY. Levy<Hoffman. Case on.

Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar. Eva Cohen<Berger. Christiane Zwinge, Henry Pasinsky, Ippolito Greco, Sarah Laskowitz, Martin Murray, Charles E Sparling, Anna H Sparling, Daniel Gleeson, inf., Sigmund Lemberger, Mary M Holmes, Mary G B Valentine, Margaret Coddington, Henry Weiss, Minnie Hefler, Calogero Cassaro, William C Lee, inf., Christina Cook, Meiville Stewart, Byron M Ballou, Patrick C Costello, Giuseppe Garramone, Charles E Sparling, Anna H Sparling, Edward J Lawson, Jacob Golden, George F Johnson, George Gisin, Francis T Luqueer, Benjamin Guggenheim, Rosario Hamino, Sarah A O'Reilly, Elizabeth S Morris, John G Orr, Fannie :I Lothrop, George F Johnson, Oscar E Schmidt, Augustus G F Stuckardt, Solomon Rothfeld, Rhoda E Hoyt, Patrick C Costello, Thomas Rogers, Henry Martens, Sigmund Lemberger, Benedictus Bamberg, Patrick Kiernan, &c, Samuel L Isaacs, Sigmund Rothfeld, John Leonard, Gertrude S Roberts, Union Trust Co<Urban Cont Co.—Joseph T. Ryan. Underhill<Krulewitch. — Lewis L. Delafield, Jr. Matter of Comyns.—Augustine R. McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Grad—S. John Block. Re Lbowe—Samuel J. Goldsmith. Re Aron—Jerome H. Buck.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Stephen H. Jackson<John J. McKenna—Chester J. Brynes. Troy Sav Bk<43d St Associated—Samuel Goldsticker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Chase<Heller, Goldrad<Woodend. Hagen<McLaury Marble Co. Markowitz<Gompers. Zwoboda<Goettel. Nolan<same. Topal<Dorfman. Bent<Lib.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Tweedy<Central Union Gas Co. Crystal & Gold Cont Co<138 E 38 St Co. Industrial Iron Wks< Appel, Inc. Kelly<Barry. Jaffe<Steinfeld. Mitchell<Clyde SS Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 830.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested will. Charles Lowen.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Re Aschner—Joseph Kaufmann.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.

Dooley<Press pub Co. Parfitt<CNY. Paul<Clark. Haynes<Cook & Cobb Co. Miller<CNY Rys. Re Frazer. Gilmore<Hirschman. Sacks<Maryland Casualty Co. Butler<Bway Sav Bk. Quillian<Waldo. Fitzgerald<W'chester Brew Co. People<Devine. McCluskey<CNY. Klein<B, Q C & S RR. Re Nager. Freel<CNY. Berry<Klein. Lawyers Title Co< Lockwood. Murdock<Avery. Gruhn<Eppig. Williams<Keseler Co. City N Rochelle<New Rochelle Coal Co. Williams<Yellow Taxi. O'Rourke<McMullen. Parrell<Bradley Con. Stamm<Purroy. Mikalski<Nat Sug Co. Cross<Woldowsky. Clear.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J. Motions:

Lethwaite<Miller. Smith, Gray & Co< Olsen. Feldman<Blank. Re Piser, (Cohen, assignee.) McKenty<Goldberg. Hoffman<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Rosenbaum<same. Finlay<C I & B RR. Flynn<Long Island RR. Gibbons<NE RR. Cilufo<same. Rehr<same. Sohn<same. Kreizvogel<B H RR. Tiedeman<same. McLaughlin<same. Ford<same. Novicka<same. Miller<same. Robinson<same. Norton<same. Duffy<Holbrook, C & R Co. Witteman<Continental Ins Co. (2.) Herschman<Jacobson. Whalen<Easer. Same<Van Riper. Georgi<N E RR. Rourke<B H RR. Marchonino<Forman. Sullivan<Markertson. Kissner<Lieberman. Lewis<O'Brien. Re Walsh, (Pinnerty.) Re Norton, (Springfield (L I) Cem Soc.) Benjamin<Benjamin. Trutman<Gitlea. Bentivegna<Nassau new Co. Falva—Atl Stevedoring Co. Lanier<Sullivan Co.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.

Smith<Arluck. Feinstein & Schwarts <Williams. Schofield<Morse. Parsons, Marble Co< Willimont Rity Corp. Eagle Sav & Loan Co< Johnson. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2556. Greene<Greene. Nalecz<Wisowaty. Weiss<Hilton. Seeman<Gerhauser. Weinstein<Birbrower. Isaacsohn<Isaacsohn. Knight, exr<Knight. Falk<Falk. Manhasset Mortgage Co<Bank of North Hempstead. Wolfe<McWhirter. Brescia<Blair et al. Brosman<Bates. North Shore Building Co<Steves. Cullen, admr<General Vehicle Co. Dick, as admr< Moore. Perry<Cont Casualty Co. Johnston<L I R R. Remsen<B, Q Co & S RR Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Crane, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.

Annunziata<Tuinn Co. Downing<Graves & Co. Rennie<Nassau R R. Cohen<Nati Biscuit Co. Burke<Matthews Sons Cohen<NY Cons RR. Daly<Nassau RR. Cherry<Mann Co. Reilly<B H RR. Roth<Edison El Ill Co. Zenower<Harding. Dillworth<NY Cons RR. Hensel<B H RR et al. Kelly<Nassau RR. Hahn<Losser & Co. Keegan<Vredenburgh. Rubin<Seelig Realty & Const Co. Chroscel<N Y C & H R R R. Bennett<B H RR.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 8.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Lewis, J.—Calendar called in Part V.—Actions triable by the court without a jury.

Inq.—Price<Occhionero Held ready in Part IV.— Grossman<Wingerath. Batonick<Domroe. Brinkey<Solovel. Harman<Gallo. Ponci<Bria. Henken<Weinstein. Schrempf<Seiler. Cicconi<Edwards. Gruno<Mehnken. Mulstein Co<Richmond Holding Co. Kaplan<Deitchman. Ferreri<Krasiow Const Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Adolph W Brown, Mary Milay, Isabella Gosenheimer, Admin'tor's acctg.: Rebecca P Houston, William Gibeny. Accounting: Henry J E Mulcher, John Craddock, Petition to compel accounting: William C Baxter. Re estate: Theodore A Lord. Guardian's acctg.: Jacob Dzurbar. Compulsory acctg.: Jone Jhan D Hyatt, Edward L Guard, William H Morris. To hear claim: Bridget Ross. Executor's acctg.: Wilhelmina Uchtmann

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II, Van Siclen, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Wolchiesk, as admx< L I RR. Eccardt, as admx< Armour & Co. Carbone, an inf< Lyman. Murray<Von Bargen. Schmutte<Guilbard. Johnson, an inf< Hollerith. Johnson, an inf<B H RR. Beyer<Sadvoransky et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Satriana<McGovern. Andre<B H R R. Satriana, an inf<McGovern. Brust<N Y Con<ol RR Palitoski, an inf<Van Iderstine. O'Brien<B H R R. Schlam<B H R R. Donald<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brew Co. Howe an inf<Dahme. Hardenbrook< Twombley. Manhasset Mortgage Co<Bank of North Hempstead. Wolfe<McWhirter. Brescia<Blair et al. Brosman<Bates. North Shore Building Co<Steves. Cullen, admr<General Vehicle Co. Dick, as admr< Moore. Perry<Cont Casualty Co. Johnston<L I R R. Remsen<B, Q Co & S RR Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 492.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—Case on. No day calendar.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Nov. 10.

A reunion dinner will be held by the alumni of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, on the evening of Nov. 20.

The annual alumni trophy debate at the Morris High School will be held at 8:15 P. M. today in the auditorium of the school, 166th Street and Boston Road.

The following have been elected as officers of the Parents' Association of Public School 56, Brooklyn: President—Mrs. W. H. Delaney; Secretary—Mrs. F. W. Hart; Treasurer—Mrs. R. Meyer.

The Board of Estimate has allowed in its own budget for 1916 the sum of $10,000 for the employment by New York City for another year of William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind.

There will be a free concert under the auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn at the Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, at 8 P. M. on Nov. 7.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:33|Sun sets..4:54|Moon rises..4:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:24	5:57	11:59	12:00
Governors Island	5:54	6:10	12:29	12:00
Hell Gate	7:44	8:00	2:09	1:40

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 4.

SS American, Rotterdam, Oct. 21.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 26.
SS Petrolaine, Copenhagen, Oct. 19.
SS Petrolite, Copenhagen, Oct. 19.
SS Kanagowa Maru, London, Oct. 21.
SS Waverly, Oran, Oct. 15.
SS Santa Clara, Cristobal, Oct. 27.
SS Driebergen, New Orleans, Oct. 27.
SS Zacapa, Kingston, Oct. 30.
SS Selstan, Bussorah, Sept. 21.
SS Eskasoni, Boston, Nov. 2.
SS Wieldrecht, Christiania, Oct. 31.
SS King Bleddyn, Havre, Oct. 15.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Nov. 1.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Oct. 30.
SS Alliance, Colon, Oct. 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Camerania	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Malmanger	Ardrossan	Oct. 16
Guyane	St. Nasaire	Oct. 19
Montevideo	Havana	Oct. 30
Brisbane River	Rotterdam	Oct. 20
Tonawanda	London	Oct. 22
Lord Ormonde	Barcelona	Oct. 20
Ville de Paris	Havre	Oct. 22
Grosshoin	Sharpness	Oct. 30
Mascalbo	Sea Team	Oct. 30
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 30
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 2
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Cymric

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Street Investment of About $300,000 Near John Street—Mrs. Henry Clark Coe Sells West Side Residence—Bronx Deals —Brooklyn Apartment in Trade—Fifty-seventh St. Lease.

In the William Street insurance centre, which has shown considerable activity recently, another good deal was closed yesterday in the purchase by an investor of the six-story building at 103 and 105 William Street, adjoining the southwest corner of John Street. The building covers a plot fronting 42.11 by 77, and was sold by the Charles F. Noyes Co. for Charles B. Van Vallen. The purchase price is said to have been about $300,000. The assessed value for 1915 was $196,000.

A few days ago the Noyes Company sold to a syndicate the six old buildings fronting the northeast corner of William and John Streets. The property just sold is twenty-seven feet south of John Street.

Mrs. Henry C. Coe Sells Residence.

Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, wife of Dr. Henry C. Coe, has sold the residence occupied by them at 8 West Seventy-sixth Street. It covers a plot 25 by 102.2, adjoining the Church of the Divine Paternity and opposite the New York Historical Society. It has been held at $85,000. The deal was closed by Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr.

The three-story dwelling at 323 West Eighty-seventh Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, on plot 20 by 100.8, has been sold by William C. Hill to Francis B. Robert.

Deal on West Eleventh Street.

Daniel H. Jackson of the D. H. Jackson Company, has bought from the estate of John A. McGreery 207-209 West Eleventh Street, two three-story and basement dwellings on plot 41 by 80. The property is located about thirty-five feet from new Seventh Avenue extension of the subway. A. J. Norman was the broker.

Recent Buyers.

Arthur D. Cahn is the buyer of the six-story flat, 108 and 110 East 111th Street, recently sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Carmine Tieda is the purchaser of the four-story tenement at 246 East 114th Street, sold a few weeks ago by the Lawyers's Mortgage Company.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Samuel Cowen's has purchased from the Academy Construction Company, the six-story flat with stores 50 by 100 on the southeast corner of 165th Street and Washington Avenue.

Kurz & Uren, in conjunction with L. J. Greenberger, have sold for the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company, 2,299 Crotona Avenue, near 183rd Street, a four-story triple apartment house on a plot 35 by 80.

Leon G. Losere sold for Mrs. Christine Ott the five-story apartment house, 667 Wales Avenue to an investor.

The Kane Construction Company sold to the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company a plot, containing about 8,000 feet, located on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue, adjoining on the north the park under Washington Bridge. The site measures 50 by 141.8 by irregular.

Crandall & Foote are reported to have sold through James E. Barry & Co., the northeast corner of Franklin Avenue and 167th Street, a dwelling, on lot 25 by 100. The buyer gave in exchange 3,152 Perry Avenue, between 204th and 205th Streets, a two-family house, on lot 20 by 100.

A $98,500 Brooklyn-Jersey Trade.

Saul C. Lavine has sold "The Elburn" apartment house, known as 1,010 Eastern Parkway to Charles H. Kyte for investment. The property, which was held by Mr. Lavine at $57,000 fronts 53.4 feet on Eastern Parkway and has a depth of 120.7 feet. The buyer gave in part payment thirty-four lots on Sylvania Place, north of Elm Street, Westfield, N. J. These lots were held at $35,000. The deal represents an exchange amounting to $98,500.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold a plot of eight lots on the southwesterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Eightieth Street for the Moore estate to an investor.

L. F. Brauns, sold for the Brettler estate, the two-family dwelling, 518 Seventy-fifth Street, to a client.

$70,000 Sale at Huntington, L. I.

Charlotte T. Dillon has sold to an investing client of Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball her property at Huntington, L. I., held at $70,000.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on Rose Place, to R. Haupt, and a plot, 20 by 100, on Kinsey Avenue, to J. Hill.

The Whitestone Realty Company has purchased from the Bay View Realty Company the plot, 37 by 100, on the south side of Eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue, Whitestone; also a plot, 37 by 100, on the south side of Eighth Avenue, near Eighth Street.

A. J. Connick Estate Sold.

Seaman Lowerre & Co., Inc., have sold for Andrew J. Connick his estate, consisting of ten acres with buildings, at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, to J. S. Riegel, who will occupy same as a Summer residence.

Scarsdale Corner Sold.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot, consisting of three and a quarter acres, on the corner of Morris Lane and Burchill Drive, Scarsdale, to Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City. Mr. Kent will immediately begin the erection of a large residence from plans by Patterson & Dula, New York architects.

Old Belmont Mansion Leased for Business.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., through Robert Grier Cooke, a Director of the corporation, have leased for William Phelps Eno of Washington, D. C., 24 and 26 West Fifty-seventh Street, the mansion formerly occupied by Perry Belmont, Oliver Harriman, and later by Dunstan. It is a five-story Adamesque basement house on a lot 50 by 100 feet and was purchased by Mr. Eno from the Harriman Estate. The new tenants are Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth and Mrs. Arthur Aymar Cater, who will use the premises for dancing classes and private entertainments.

Commercial Leases.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., leased the store at 101 West Forty-second Street and the store at 503 Fifth Avenue for Walter J. Salomon to the Jacobs Hat Company.

J. K. Moors has leased for a term of years the north store in the Ideal Theatre Building at 697 Eighth Avenue for the Forty-fourth Street Amusement Corporation to Abraham Lemler.

Apartment Houses Leased.

Henry London has leased for the Pasedonia Realty Corporation to the Leander Realty Corporation the four apartment houses at 623, 625, 627 West 136th Street, 103 and 105 West 143d Street, and 448 and 450 Grand Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $110,000.

New Third Avenue Post Office.

Plans have been filed for the construction of a two-story post office building, which has been leased by the Government, on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street. It will be known as Station D, and will have a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue by 99 feet on the street. Wolkening & J. Holler, Jr., the architects, have placed the cost at $50,000.

$200,000 Broadway Apartment.

Alexander Grant, who recently acquired the plot of nine lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and 204th Street, is having plans drawn by Architects Schwartz & Gross for four five-story apartment houses to cover the property. The plot measures 125 by 100 feet. The cost of the four houses is estimated at $200,000.

Protecting Edgemere Property.

In order to avoid further damage by the sea and to protect their property from the storms and high tides of Winter, property owners at Edgemere have completed a jetty about 1,000 feet long, which extends from the foot of Ocean Avenue into the ocean for a distance of 300 feet, and then curves off in an easterly direction for the remainder of its length. It is estimated that fully $100,000 in damage was done to property there last Winter.

Realty Notes.

In connection with the recent purchase by the D. A. T. Realty Corporation of a plot 110 feet on Ryer Avenue and 100 feet on 184th Street, the New York Title Insurance Company has lent $80,000 for two five-story apartment houses.

Cruikshank Company represented the Merchants Refrigerating Company, and Joseph P. Day represented the Consolidated Gas Company, in the sale of the entire block bounded by Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, Tenth Avenue and the Marginal Street, which property will be improved with a large cold storage plant. It is estimated the entire enterprise will cost, when completed, over $2,000,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x120.2, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Nov. 11.

6th Av, 344, s w, 46.10 ft n of 21st St, 27.2x93, four-store & loft building, two-story extension; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against A. C. Parke et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; H. W. Showers, referee; due on judgment, $78,-413.31; taxes, &c., $522.80; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

136th St, 154 West, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x90.11, three-story dwelling; E. J. Hancy et al. against W. Tubridy et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Thomas Gilleran, referee; due on judgment, $9,483.84; taxes, &c., $475.90; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

By Henry Brady.

Nagle Av, n e corner of Academy St, 100x100, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due on judgment, $25,304.39; taxes, &c., $634.50; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

By Samuel Marx.

130th St, 504 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x74.11, five-story flat; C. P. Buckley et al. against Eugenie Rosendorf et al.; W. W. Buckley, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due on judgment, $16,-365.25; taxes, &c., $1,603.58; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

110th St, 207 East, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, two-story stable; Metropolitan Savings Bank against H. A. Budelman et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due on judgment, $11,749.42; taxes, &c., $231.74; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

72d St, 241 East, n s, 158.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2, two-story dwelling; also 72d St, 243 to 251 East, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 83.4x102.2, five three-story dwellings; also Greene St, e s, 184.4 n of Prince St, 38x100.4, six-story loft building; A. L. Squiers, trustee, against Hattie Scheurer et al.; all right, title, &c., which Hattie Scheurer had on Nov. 6, 1905, or since; Rollins & R., attorneys; to the plaintiff for $1,600.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Fox St, 637, n s, 304.4 ft e of Avenue St, John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Abraham Rice against Winfred Watson et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due on judgment, $6,497.01; taxes, &c., $1,639.80; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Southern Boulevard, 1,128, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 50x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against M. H. Curtis et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. O'Connell, referee; due on judgment, $8,787.68; taxes, &c., $592.96; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By H. Mayers.

Crotona Parkway, e s, 42 ft n of 176th St, 4.3x27.7x—, vacant; Anna Ellentuch against F. J. Woolf et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; S. S. Koenig, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $200.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Minneford Av, s s, 25 ft e of Beach St, 50x100; Daniel Stiess against M. J. Early et al.; Miehling & K., attorneys; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $1,867.12; taxes, &c., $308.90; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By Joseph P. Day.

North Oak Drive, n s, and South Oak Drive, n s, Lots, 48, 49, 50 and 90, map of Bronxwood, 100x200; adjourned to Nov. 18.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

5th Av, 1,490 to 1,500, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x123x irregular, seven-story apartment house and stores; Baron De Hirsch Fund against I. H. Cohen et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Augustin Derby, referee; due, $235,416.96; taxes, &c., $5,-878.73.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

15th St, 153 to 159 West, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 80x103.3, seven-story loft building; New York Life Insurance Co. against Alison Co. et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $132,946.31; taxes, &c., $6,422.68.

By Joseph P. Day.

113th St, 49 West, n s, 397 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Blackburn Miller against M. A. Cohen, administrator and executor, et al.; Graham Witschief, attorney; T. W. Anthony, referee; due, $11,176.53; taxes, &c., $685.15.

Pike St, 3, e s, 40.6 ft n of East Broadway, 17.3x55.2x17.3x55.3, 5-story tenement and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against J. A. Hallowa'y et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Bly Rosenberg, referee; due, $6,817.16; taxes, &c., $476.48.

By Samuel Marx.

Pitt St, 9, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; Lina Stern against Karl Goldstein et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; Marcel Letvy, referee; due, $31,-848.58; taxes, &c, $550.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325x261x364, shops; Mutual Life Insurance Company against R. C. Fisher et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin Hartstein, referee; due, $240,000; taxes, &c., $2,981.53.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand Boulevard, 2,013, w s, 29.3 ft s of Bush St, 49.1x93.9x47x107.8, three-story dwelling; Theodore Rosbrs against Christine Wenigmann et al.; E. J. Martin, attorney; A. N. Glegerich, referee; due, $9,981.62; taxes, &c, $1,450; subject to mortgage $11,-000.

By Henry Brady.

Creston Av, 2,738, e s, 307.11 ft n of 196th St, 25x94.1x25.1x96.4, two-story dwelling; M. L. Ausbuettel against William Guggolz et al.; H. C. Tindle, attorney; J. R. Harrison, referee; due, $7,070.72; taxes, &c, $569.06.

By James J. Donovan.

Monticello Av, w s, 92.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 300 ft n of Sedgwick, 75x100; Seton Av, e s, 300 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Dora Pines against H. N. Meredith et al; Schwartzmann & S., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $1,101.71; taxes, &c, $296.72.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

4th Av, s w corner of 13th St, for a two-story Post Office, 100x99x irregular; estate of Charles A. Chesebrough, owner; W. H. Wolkenling and J. H. Holler, Jr., 82 Wall St, architects; cost $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 214th St, 37.6x100; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Adnine Construction Co., 294 Broadway, b. and s., (mtg $95,000.) Nov. 3; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391, n w corner of 99th St, 40x100; Hugh P. Skelly to N. E. Realty Co., 650 1st Av. (mtg $75,000,) Nov. 4; attorney, James J. Purcell, 650 1st Av. $100

EDGECOMBE AV, 32, e s, 124.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Mary F. Ryan to David M. Newberger, on premises, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 18; address, 74 Broadway.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, 32, e s, 124.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Sofia M. Loebinger to Mary F. Ryan, 142 West 105th St, b. and s., Sept. 18; attorney, D. M. Neuberger, 74 Broadway $100

SHERIFF ST, 66-68, e s, 60 ft e of Rivington St, 40x75; Max Rosenberg to Nathan L. Fischer, 142 Rivington St, all liens, (mtg $27,500,) Nov. 3; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivingotn St.....$100

WATER ST, 347, s s, 140 ft w of James Slip, 19.6x75.2, (foreclosure Sept. 24;) Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to John A. Sanche, 2,045 Hughes Av, Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$6,200

2D AV, e s, 19.11 ft s of 126th St, 25.8x100; Flora Bachrach and another to Robert Bader, 568 Grand St, L. I. City, (mtg $20,-500,) all liens, Oct. 26; attorney, Julius Bachrach, 120 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Bader to Flora and Rebecca Bachrach, 22 East 90th St, (mtg $20,500,) all liens, Oct. 26; attorney, same $100

3D AV, 1,760, w s, 100.4 ft s of 98th St, 25.3x100; Maynard M. Miller to Michael Miller, 855 Kelly St, Bronx, (mtg $21,500,) Nov. 3; attorneys, Feurer & Maas, 100 B'way...$100

7TH AV, 1,947, e s, 80.10 ft s of 118th St, 40x100; William A. Casey to Josiah H. De Witt, 40 West 51st St, (mtg $60,000,) all liens, Nov. 4; attorneys, Kiddle & M., 115 Broadway $100

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Aug. Hahr to Cora Martin, Thompson, Sullivan Co., N. Y., all title, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, March 31, 1914; attorneys, Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.....$100

32D ST, 40 West, s s, 415 ft w of 6th Av, 20x49, (foreclosure Oct. 22;) Robert M. Miller, referee, to David Wesson, 111 South Mountain Av, Montclair, N. J., trustee of will of Matilda E. Coddington, Nov. 4; attorneys, Onden, K. & S., 45 Broadway.....$20,000

54TH ST, 427 West, n e s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Loring Construction Co. to Epros Realty Corporation, 307 West 113th St, B. and S., Nov. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway...$1

54TH ST, 426 West, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x59.4; Sigmund Kreisler to Aaron Snitow and another, 588 10th Av, Nov. 1; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway.$100

63D ST, 309 East, n s, 167 ft e of 2 Av, 29x100.5; Middleton S. Borland, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Nov. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

63D ST, 311 East, n s, 196 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, (foreclosure Oct. 29;) Samuel H. Evins, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Nov. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $16,000

63D ST, 307 East, n s, 138 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, (foreclosure Oct. 29;) same to same, Nov. 14; attorney, same,.....$16,000

63D ST, 305 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, (foreclosure Oct. 29;) Samuel H. Evins, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Nov. 4. $15,000

67TH ST, 139 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Frederick W. Heidelberger et al. to Frederick W. Heidelberger, 1,733 University Av, and another, (mtg $16,000,) Nov. 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

67TH ST, 137 West, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Frederick W. Heidelberger et al. to Frederick W. Heidelberger, and others, heirs of Victoria Heidelberger, to Mary A. Buckley, 3,099 Broadway, also heir, Nov. 1, (mtg $18,000;) attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

70TH ST, 205 West, n s, 115.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.5; Nellie A. Griesel to Robert P. Wadhams, 50 Vanderbilt Av, Nov. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

80TH ST, 324 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, Conrad and John Ruhl, heirs of Anna E. Ruhl, to Henry J. Ruhl, 334 East 80th St, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 21.....$1

80TH ST, 77 East, n w corner Park Av, 20.6x82.2; Rachel Levy to Aaron J. Bach, 55 East 80th St, (mtg $52,500,) Oct. 30; attorneys, Riegelman & Bach, 44 Cedar St..$1

85TH ST, 106-110 East, s s, 107.9 ft e of Park Av, 86.3x102.2x, Milton D. Purdy to 106 East 85th St. Corp'n, 6 West 32d St., (mtg $45,000,) Nov. 1; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$100

103D ST, 17 East, n s, 87.6 w of Fifth Av, 26x75; William Budd to Wilhelmina, his wife, 89 Essex St, Brooklyn, all liens, Nov. 3; attorney, J. Ehrenstein, 140 Nassau St.$1

111TH ST, 108-110 East, s s, 52.6 ft e of Park Av, 52.6x100; Arthur D. Cahn to Abraham Endlich, 508 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $50,000,) Nov. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

111TH ST, 108-110 East, s s, 52.6 ft e of Park Av, 52.6x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Arthur D. Cahn, 165 West 122d St, (mtg $50,000,) Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

114TH ST, 108 and 110 East, s s, 114.10 ft e of Park Av, 40.1x100.11; Rose Felenstein to Samuel Felenstein, 108 East 114th St, (mtg $43,400,) Oct. 30; attorney, M. A. Rabinowitch, 230 Grand St.....$1

114TH ST, 246 East, s s, 100.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.11x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Carmine Tieda, 68 James St, (mtg $6,500,) Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

120TH ST, 224 West, s s, 236 ft e of 7th Av, 18x109.5; Marion, wife of William W. Maclay, to Leonore B., wife of Benjamin Natkins, at Morristown, N. J., Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

122D ST, n s, 137 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Henry Van Arsdale, Newark, N. J., to James G. Crowley, 171 West 78th St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Oct. 29; attorney, Paul A. McGoldrick, 261 Broadway.....$1

187TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x94.9; Virginia Danziger and another, trustees under will of Max Danziger? to Leona Holding Corp., Nov. 1; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$107,500

Bronx.

AV ST JOHN, n e corner of Fox St, 125x110; Av St. John & Fox St Corporation to 152d St Construction Co., 320 Broadway, (mtg $95,500,) Oct. 28; attorneys, Kantrowitz and E., 320 Broadway $100

COURTLANDT AV, n w corner of 151st St, 50x100; Adolph Friess to Levi M. Scoville, 263 West 132d St, Nov. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CROTONA AV, e s, 375.5 ft n of 181st St, 40.8x101.4; Florence E. Wissert to Louise Koster, on e s of Valentine Av, 50 ft n of Town Dock Road, (mtg $23,000,) Oct. 29; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway $1

CROTONA AV, 1,899, w s, 50x116.3; Eva W. Bailey to Fernwood Realty Co., Inc., 37 Liberty St, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 30; attorney, L. Kraus, 37 Liberty St.....$100

DALY AV, s e corner of 181st St, 72x irreg; John H. Schnaufer to Reva Realty Co., Inc., 1,530 Clinton Av, (mtg $16,000,) Nov. 3; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

FORDHAM AV extension, n s, 350 ft w of Main St, 100x100, also ½ part Lots 4 and 5, map of Laura Varian; Benedict P. May to Caroline May, 57 Fordham St, Oct. 30; attorney, Ely G. Heath, 25 Nassau St.$1

FORDHAM AV extension, s s, 258 ft w of Main St, 24x150; Elizabeth Erler to Margaretha Martens, 2,258 Ludlow Av, Dec. 21, 1914; attorney, Margaretha Martens, 2,258 Ludlow Av.....$100

FORDHAM AV extension, s s, 282 ft w of Main St, 46x150; same to same, Dec. 21, 1914; same attorney.....$100

HUGHES AV, e s, 141 ft s or 180th St, 17.10x65; Emily Shuartes to Charles E. Scofield, 770 St Nicholas Av, (mtg $3,000;) Sept 11; attorney, Robert Mazet, 257 Broadway....$1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 143.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Bertha Ornstein to Hargton Building Co., Inc., 1,478 Vyse Av, (mtg $9,700,) Nov. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

KELLY ST, 916, e s, 44x120.4; Peter Herlich to Eberhardt & Podgur, 505 5th Av, (mtg $19,000,) Nov. 3; attorneys, Strauss & S., 27 Cedar St.....$100

LORING PLACE, w s, 337.10 ft n of 183d St, 67.1x100.2; Mary D. Wheeler to West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., 2,295 University Av, (mtg $12,000,) Nov. 3; attorney, Hy. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St.....$100

LOTS 424, 432, and 438, map of Seton Homestead; William Sanchez to Charlotte M. Mawson, 59th St, (mtg $2,102.) Nov. 1; attorney, G. B. Mawson, 24 West 59th St.....$100

LOTS 125 to 128, Map of Lohbauer Park; John H. Green to John W. Stanton, Jr., 311 East 204th St, Oct. 7; attorney, Mrs. E. J. Lewis, 311 East 204th St.....$100

LOTS 24 to 27, Map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; John H. Green to Emily J. Lewis, 311 East 204th St, Oct. 7; attorney, Mrs. E. J. Lewis, 311 East 204th St.....$100

MARION AV, 2,774, e s, 17.10x96.5; Joseph Rubin, referee, to Julia E. Barnard, 29 Spring St, Stamford, Conn., Oct. 19; attorneys, Swan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St.....$750

NEW DRIVE, as on map of land of Marg't E. Putnam at Spuyten Duyvil w s, at n s of Lot 6, same map, 50x338.5; John J. McKelvey to Mary M. McKelvey, on Palisade Av, Spuyten Duyvil, Oct. 22; attorney, John J. McKelvey, 43 Cedar St.....$1

PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 143.1 ft s w of 207th St, 41.4x106.8; Essie T. Houston to Eugene J. Busher, 651 East 164th St, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 3; attorney, Eugene J. Busher, 653 Courtlandt Av.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,547 to 1,551, w s, 80x100; Lillian Hammond to John C. Welwood Realty Corporation, 260 4th Av, (mtg $57,000,) Nov. 3; attorneys, Rounds, S. & D., 96 Broadway.....$1,000

TOWN DOCK ROAD, s e corner of Crotona St, 25x100; John H. Green to Emily J. Lewis, 311 East 204th St, Oct. 7; attorney, Mrs. E. J. Lewis, 311 East 204th St....$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,482, e s, 50x130; Eberhardt & Podgur to Peter Herlich, 918 Kelly St., (mtg $41,000,) Nov. 3; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

2939 3d Av, 407, s e s, 24.10x98.5; Peter J. Harding to Joseph Lindenthal, 49 Warburton Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $8,000,) Sept. 24; attorney, A. C. Nitsch, 2 Hudson St, Yonkers, N. Y.....$1

156TH ST, 960 East, n s, 25x100; Esther Weingarten to Henry C. Hinkelday, 42 Bank St, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, Hy. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St.....$1

170TH ST, s s, 90.1 ft e of Stebbins Av, 28.6x33.9; John McGowan to Bessie Fish, 552 West 181st St, (mtg $8,350,) July 1; attorneys, Kantrowitz and E., 320 Broadway $100

227TH ST, s s, being Lot 519, Map of Wakefield, 100x114; John H. Green to John E. Lewis, 311 East 204th St, (mtg $2,000,) Oct. 7; attorney, Mrs. E. J. Lewis, 311 East 204th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 214th St, 37.6x100; Admire Construction Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 128 Broadway, Nov. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.....$45,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Haven Construction Co., 128 Broadway, Nov. 3, prior mtg $45,000, due Nov. 11, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.....$2,500

BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft n of 29th St, 20.6x 78; Hopeton D. A. Quaid to Annie T. L. Atterbury, New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 4, 3 years; attorney, L. Atterbury, 68 William St.....$50,000

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; David Paley to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, 60 West 95th St, Aug. 2, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, p. c. as per bond; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St $3,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 52 ft w of Avenue C, 20.9x62.8; Benjamin Friedman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 3, due as per bond $8,000

PARK ROW, s e corner of Roosevelt St, 150.6x138.3x irregular x 87, prior mtg $120,-000; Ruth C. Burras and another to 149 Allsopp of Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, due March 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St.....$15,000

WATER ST, 347, s s, 19.6x75.2; John A. Sanche to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, Nov. 4, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

WEST ST, n e corner of Cedar St, 47.2x64.8; Orland Holding Co. to George Frankel, 761 Blake Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

2D AV, w s, 126.3 ft s of 109th St, 25x100; Gustav J. Haase to Emerich Huskay, 212 East 11th St, Nov. 4, prior mtg $18,000, due as per bond; attorney, M. M. Goodman, 309 Broadway $2,000

24TH ST, s s, 122.8 ft w of 2d Av, 24.2x 98.9; Pietrina Battaglini to L. Mundet & Son, Inc., King and Sullivan Sts, Brooklyn, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$8,000

29TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 40x98.8; Capaco Realty Co. to Elsie K. Powell, 130 East 70th St, Nov. 4, 5 years; attorney, William Powell, 7 Wall St.....$40,000

43D ST, 135 East, n s, 141.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles Conner to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Oct. 30, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

48TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Ferdinand B. Engler to William W. Carpenter and another, Vineland, N. J., 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000, March 26; attorney, D. B. Getz, 208 Christopher Av., Brooklyn $550

67TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Mary A. Buckley to Anna C. Burke, 1,733 University Av, prior mtg $18,-000, 5 years, 6 p. c., Nov. 1; attorneys, A. & N. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$10,000

70TH ST, 205 West, n s, 115.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.5; Robert P. Wadhams to Nellie W. Griesel, 2,030 Broadway, Nov. 3, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, ...$20,000

80TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 20.6x82.3; Rachel Levy to Hobart Trust Co., Passaic, N. J., Oct. 30, prior mtg $30,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Riglelman & B., 44 Cedar St.....$17,500

85TH ST, s s, 107.9 ft e of Park Av, 54.9x 102.2; 106 East Eighty-fifth Street Corporation to James T. Brady, 2,676 Decatur Av, Nov. 3, prior mtg $45,000, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway.....$3,000

87TH ST, s s, 664 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Charles B. Squier to J. F. Talcott, Rumson, N. J., Nov. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

92D ST, n s, 29.4 ft e of Madison Av, 17x 100.8; Louise L. Hoguet to National Academy of Design, 145 West 109th St, due as per bond, Nov. 4; attorneys, Phelps & East, 20 Broad St.....$20,000

111TH ST, 108 and 110 East, s s, 52.6 ft e of Park Av, 52.6x100; Arthur D. Cahn to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 3, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$50,000

114TH ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.11x 100.11; Carmine Treda to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,500

120TH ST, 24 West, s s, 236 ft w of 5th Av, 18x104.6; Lenora B., wife of Benjamin Natkins, to Marian, wife of William W. Maclay, 432 4th Av, Nov. 3, due June 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 41x99.11; West 154th St. Co., Inc., to Louise B. Jonas, 2 West 89th St, Nov. 4, due Nov. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

187TH ST, 515 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x94.9; Leona Holding Corporation to Virginia Danziger, 11 East 79th St, and another, trustees of Max Danziger, Nov. 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Gross & S., 309 Broadway.....$95,000

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 615, n w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Levi M. Scoville to George H. Dishi, 18 West 127th St, Nov. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

COURTLANDT AV, 617, w s, 25x100; Levi M. Scoville to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 377.5 ft n of 181st St, 40.8x101.4; Louis Koster to Florence E. Wissert, 281 Summit Av, Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway..$4,000

FILMORE ST, s e corner of Morris Park Av, 50.10x104.8; Anton J. Gerlich to Samuel J. Ashley, 747 St. Nicholas Av, and another, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

HOLLAND AV, n e corner of 214th St, 25x 100; Raffaela Lombardi to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Bell, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $4,000

NELSON AV, 1,083, w s, 25x67.4; Michael Toolan to Mary E. Broderick, 235 West 183d St, Oct. 29; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, ...$2,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 102.3 ft s of Fordham Rd, two lots, 50.6x105, two mtgs, each $35,-000; Arden Construction Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Nov. 3, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$36,000

VALENTINE AV, 2,482, e s, 50x130; Peter Herlich to Eberhardt & Podgur, 505 5th Av, prior mtg $36,000, Nov. 3,

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7346.

J. CLAREN E DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large verands and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price, $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60A, Liberty St., N. Y., Room 65. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

A Home to Your Liking.—We are starting a number of beautiful cottages in select section on Brighton Beach Road, and will build one to suit you far less money than you can buy elsewhere; plans and specifications furnished free; 10% down, balance monthly installments. Call, write, or phone Clearfield Development Co., 871 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 9661.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For sale or To Let.

At Queens Station, 30 minutes from New York, I offer four lots in restricted section among beautiful homes; five minutes' walk from station; water, gas, electric light, cement walk, paved street; sacrifice price, $325 per lot; title guaranteed; reasonable terms. R. E. Pendergrast, Room 714, 47 West 34th St., phone Greeley 3050.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SACRIFICE SALE,
NEW ROCHELLE.

Modern, completely equipped ten-room residence; directly accessible cars, station, and water; specially good location in best street in the town; owner compelled to live in city; will sell $12,500 property for $9,500. M 91 Times.

Parlor floor, with store front, 64 Madison Av., at 27th St.; 25x100; steam heat. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,183 B'way at 26th. Telephone Farr. 9494.

BROADWAY AND 42D STREET
Furnished Private Office or Desk Room
801-6 Longacre Building.

Florist will rent greater part of his unique store for tea room or dancing. 10 East 59th St.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk, reasonable to desirable tenant. 206 5th Av., Room 1,178.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease, Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BOARDS OF TRADE, ATTENTION.

Metal manufacturer, employing 75, wants about 40,000 square-foot factory; preferably one floor, with railroad siding, and within 10 miles of 42d St. Address David Michaelson, 62 Broadway, New York City.

LOFT WANTED IN BROOKLYN, about 40x100, with power and live steam. Gano Davis & O'Neill, 140 Nassau St., New York.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY BENNETT and others, defendants.

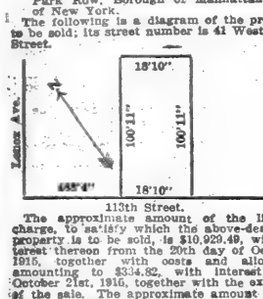
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant easterly four hundred and sixty-eight feet and four inches from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox (formerly Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; said land lying in Section 6, Block 1597, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 41 West 113th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,929.49, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.82, with interest from October 21st, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.40 and interest.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Plaintiff, against AMELIA N. DUNLAP, individually and as executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Dunlap, deceased; MINNIE DUNLAP BAKER, WILLIAM ALLEN DUNLAP, DAISY DUNLAP BRADSHAW, now known as DAISY DUNLAP THOMPSON; FANNIE LAWSON JOHNSTON, ROBERT DUNLAP LAMSON, MARION BAKER, now known as MARION BAKER DELAMETER; GEORGE CARLYLE BAKER, GORDON ABBOTT BAKER, JOHN ROBERT LAWSON JOHNSTON; ARTHUR H. LAMSON, individually and as sole executor and trustee under the Will of Grace Dunlap Lamson, deceased, and LAVENDER AMELIA DUNLAP, Defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1915.
R. FLOYD CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants: William Allen Dunlap, Lavender Amelia Dunlap, Fannie Lawson Johnston, and John Robert Lawson Johnston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. MITCHELL, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of October, 1915, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
R. FLOYD CLARKE,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

To the Holders of Stocks and Bonds of The American Dock and Improvement Company, a Corporation of New Jersey, or, to Whom It May Concern:

Take notice, that application will be made by the undersigned Company to the Honorable Edwin Robert Walker, Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, at the Chancery Chambers, in the State House, in the City of Trenton, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of November, A. D. nineteen hundred and fifteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the appointment of Trustees or a Trustee, under a certain mortgage dated July 1st, 1881, given to secure certain bonds issued thereunder, aggregating five millions of dollars, made by The American Dock and Improvement Company to George F. Baker, John S. Kennedy and Henry S. Little, trustees for such bondholders, as the successors or successor of said John S. Kennedy and Henry S. Little, both of whom are deceased, pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage and the power residing in the said Court of Chancery of New Jersey in such cases made and provided, at which time and place, parties interested may appear and be heard.

Dated, November 1, 1915.
THE AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
By G. O. WATERMAN, Secretary.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Loan of $25,000, 3 to 5 years, in the South on property valued at $75,000 to $100,000; nearly one-mile front on right of way of L. & N. R. and Alabama River; if interested will furnish full particulars. Address Gordon, P. O. Box 772, Montgomery, Ala.

Will buy 3d and 2d mortgages to any amount. Rent money advanced. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Handsomely furnished nine-room house with Winter sleeping porch, steam heat, electric light, Oriental rugs, piano and Victrola; $125 per month. Address H. J. Braddon, 2 Oneida Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., or 456 Fourth Av., New York City.

New Rochelle Properties. — Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Hudson River,
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

New modern house, semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and large porch, gas and electricity, parquet floors; large trees; 23 minutes from Manhattan, 4 minutes from express station; 100 trains daily; restricted and refined neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.

Need $150 cash at once; balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot, Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH BARGAIN, a 10-room cottage, 2 baths, fully furnished; will sell to quick buyer 25 per cent. less than value; easy payments. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

Farm.—Owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Herald Square, will accept reliable family as tenant on particularly low terms, subject to two months' notice. S 33 Times.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. Madden, 325 E. 31st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices, and liquidements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished; fit for the honeymoon of the first lady of the land; price, $200 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garage, garden, best neighborhood, low figure. Write for particulars and photograph.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Farm 7½ acres, 18 miles from city, 8-room house, barn, accommodations for 1,000 chickens; fruit; terms. J. E. Wohlfarth, 507 Fifth Avenue.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 56x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Dwellings and farms, large and small, for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 193 North Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgage to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

To Let—Furnished.

To Rent.—Near Stamford, Conn., furnished house, 9 rooms, fully furnished; all conveniences; 4 baths; rents in Summer for $200 per month; until May 1, to responsible person, $30 per month. C. H. Young, Springdale, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Exclusive Park Ave. Apartment, (New Building, Below 59th.)—14 rooms, 4 baths, 5 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms; will lease for 2 years, handsomely furnished, at $6,000 per year, or for shorter term will consider leasing unfurnished. R. De Florez, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 501 5th Ave. Murray Hill 8850.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

East 40th St.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Beautifully furnished new apartment in dentist's residence, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; quiet, exclusive, unusual; reasonable; telephone. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

To Rent—Well-furnished apartment, 3 rooms and 3 baths, dressing room and large foyer; living room 18x36. Apartment 2B, 131 Riverside Drive. Phone 5735 Schuyler.

Five to nine rooms, $100-$350 upward; private families subleasing, furnished, chiefly new buildings, west side. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d St. Col. 3974.

If you have a nicely furnished, high-class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 49th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

Apartment, 2 sunny rooms, bath; newly furnished and built, with meals, $35 weekly. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

74TH ST., 25 WEST.—Superlatively furnished 2 to 4 rooms, bath; 3d remodeled; private.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $5-$8.

New Jersey.

To adults, furnished apartment, until May 1, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, billiard table, and piano; $150 per month; automobile space in garage. 188 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Concourses, 2,028, and Burnside Av.—5-6 large rooms; southern exposure; all improvements; moderate rent; convenient to cars.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE NEWPORT,
52d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms; $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

113TH ST., 315 WEST.—$35 Georgetta Court apartment; 3 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

Studios, 2 West 16th St.
Rents, $22-$30.
See Resident Housekeeper or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., Farr. 9494. 1,138 B'way, at 26th

BIG CONCESSIONS
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St. 4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

To Sublet, apartment of 8 rooms, large foyer, 3 baths, dressing room; living room 18x36. Apartment 2B, 131 Riverside Drive. Phone 5735 Schuyler.

Will sublet newly decorated six-room apartment; new fixtures; fine location. Harrington, 616 West 116th St. Morningside 6704.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

183d St., 554 West.—Five large rooms; private house; all improvements; rent $32; near subway; references required.

BROADWAY, 2,708. (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $38-$38.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

88th St., 130 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Carolyn Court, 414 West 121st St.—Choice 3-4-5 rooms and bath; $480-$720.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

150th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

Why live in Manhattan? High class apartments. Beautiful location. "The Clarendon," Bedford Av. and Clarendon Rd. 28 minutes to Manhattan City Hall. $28.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Refined young couple desire furnished two-room apartment, with bath and light housekeeping privileges, below 50th St.; state price. D 213 Times Downtown.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $300 month. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Wanted handsomely furnished apartment, 2, 3 rooms, in 60's, for one year; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Any reasonable price for comfortably furnished apartment; immediate occupancy. Telephone 4520 Murray Hill, or write Blight, M 131 Times.

Adult family want apartment below 96th St., near Broadway; 3 master bedrooms $200 limit; particulars. Breese, 302 Times.

Unfurnished.

Family of two; five light rooms, bath; elevator, electric light, modern. Box 2, 1,563 3d Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

215T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable large room, private bath; refined, homelike appointments; tasty, nourishing cooking; very reasonable; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Exceptional accommodations for gentlemen.

713T, 130 WEST.—Single double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable second-floor room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large and single room; private bathroom, complete; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH COOKING, FRENCH TASTE; attractive, newly furnished rooms, private baths, with board, offered by lady from Paris to persons appreciating refined surroundings, with a parisian atmosphere.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike surroundings; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 237,239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

83D, 17 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front room; electricity; good meals; moderate; references. Mrs. C. Safferson.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story room; private bath; excellent board.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

87TH, 352 WEST, Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—One beautiful large room, attractively furnished, in well appointed house; also medium sized room.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

100TH, 208 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

102D, 303 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aarons.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, appropriately good table; refined associates; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable large room, dressing room; electricity; two gentlemen; table guests.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and services; social surroundings; $8 up one; $15 up two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; pleasant single room; references; phone 7393 Audubon

TABLE GUESTS.
56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

WEST END AV., 881. (86th St.)—Comfortable, steam-heated double room; exclusive house; reasonable; references; table guests entertained.

Brooklyn.

78TH ST., 357, Brooklyn.—Nurse takes invalid, infirm, in her attractive cottage.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, eighteen years old, wants room and board with private family; can give best of references; willing to pay about $5.00 per week. Box A 2 Times Annex.

A young gentleman of refinement would like a congenial HOME with a private family on the west side; full particulars essential. A 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN wishes comfortable room and board; private family preferred; references exchanged. S 46 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 26 Fenimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 196.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful year-around home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive end, homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

211 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland station; moderate rates; reference.

Connecticut.

Rockledge Villa—Lady owning large country house desires to share same with young married couple. Rooms, single or en suite, for adults. 50 minutes from New York. Garage. References necessary. Address K., General Delivery, Stamford, Conn. Telephone 2000.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small steam-heated rooms.

17TH ST., 180 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6, $5; another, $4; telephone.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable large room, suitable two; private house; all conveniences.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 78.—Desirable large front room; steam bath; running water; $5.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished room, with, without private bath; phone; gas, electricity.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $2.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually nice rooms; southern exposure; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

12TH, 215 WEST.—Front parlor, large rooms heated, running water.

12TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; telephone; references.

46TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; convenient L and subway; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

63D, 105 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences; moderate rent; private family; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; private house.

116 WEST 69TH STREET, WEST HALL.

Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautiful room; Central Park West; unusual conveniences, phone 8280 Columbus.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Tel. Col. 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

102 WEST 77TH.

Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

78TH, 156 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front, back parlor; two gentlemen or business couple; Schuyler 3184. Robertson.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated. Barney.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references. Address R.

83D, 219 WEST.—Front suite; steam; reasonable; no other roomers; gentlemen. Dunne.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, adjoining bath; steam; reasonable; hall room, $2. Mueller.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

93D, 303 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; very refined surroundings; table board.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Medium-sized room; all new furniture; modern conveniences; southern exposure; select house.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive medium front room; business lady preferred. Apt. 4E.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; conveniences; telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST. — Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A.

97TH, 249 WEST.—Two large rooms; nicely furnished rooms; quiet house; phone.

100TH, 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

102D, 305, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

104TH, 244 WEST, (5E.)—Beautiful room, lavatory; high-class elevator; Broadway.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

107TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In beautiful apartment, large, light single room; bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life. Apt. 11.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Parlor and connecting bedroom for one or two; light, well furnished; private family. Apt. 2S.

113TH, 591 WEST.—Large sunny room; one, two gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive single room; running water; large closet; conveniences. Apartment 3W.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Beautiful front room, overlooking Morningside Drive; board optional. Crane.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; homelike surroundings. Apt. 2S.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South, room; elevator building; beside Columbia, Morningside Park.—Apartment 8.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; $8, $5. Hungerford.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cosy, warm room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $4. Overbury.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; board; business man, woman; subway. Apt. 42.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L." station.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings, 2B.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 3515.

BEAUTIFUL, sunny, perfectly kept room, (or suite,) very moderate; references. 71 W. 68th.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,605.—Rooms, en suite, single; homelike; elevator; subway; board optional. Treloar.

CLAREMONT AV., 181, (Apt. 2.)—Small room; private family; all conveniences; subway.

LADY will rent large, sunny parlor bedroom, handsomely furnished; high-class apartment. Morningside 5805. Apt. 6A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive large outside single room. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 8½.—Two light adjoining rooms; first floor. Bell 1, left side.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 98 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED—Without board, by qui

12,000 People Daily Have Raved at This Wonderful $1,000,000 Film

ALL SIDES OF THE WAR ALL THE Armies ALL THE Navies ALL THE Air Fleets

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle & 59th St.

$1,000,000 Moving Pictures Made by Charles Urban with Government Co-operation.

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Shown in all the beauty of natural color. Continuous, 2 to 12. Admission 25c.

GANGSTER MADDEN STAYS IN SING SING

New Trial Is Refused and Recanting Woman Witnesses Are Held for Perjury.

PROSECUTION EXONERATED

Judge Nott Suggests Change of Law to Make Punishment for False Testimony Easier.

Owen Madden, the west side gang leader, who killed "Patsy" Doyle on Nov. 28 last, must remain in Sing Sing to serve out his twenty-year term for murder. Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday not only denied Madden's motion for a new trial, but also caused the arrest for perjury of the two girls, Margaret Everdeane and Frieda Horner, who endeavored to serve the prisoner by recanting the testimony which they gave against him when he was tried and convicted. Both girls were arraigned before Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court yesterday and held in $10,000 bail each.

In his decision denying Madden a new trial, Judge Nott exonerates Deputy Assistant District Attorney Walter H. Deuel and Mrs. Marion M. Goldman of the New York Probation and Protective Association from any attempt to "frame" the gangster by forcing witnesses to commit perjury, as was charged by Margaret Everdeane, Frieda Horner, and the sailor, Willie Mott, who is now at sea on the United States battleship Brooklyn. Judge Nott decides that the witnesses committed perjury not in the testimony which they gave at Madden's trial, but in their recantation of that testimony. As to the legal merits of the application for a new trial, Judge Nott declares:

"The newly discovered evidence consists entirely in the statements of the people's witnesses impeaching and discrediting themselves and their testimony. It has been settled in this State by many decisions that a motion for a new trial will not be granted where the only basis thereof is an attempt to discredit or impeach the witnesses who testified on the trial, and I am not able to see that it is material whether the impeaching or discrediting evidence is given by the witnesses themselves or by other parties."

Judge Nott in a review of the evidence presented on the motion for a new trial explains the desire of the witnesses to recant by the fact that they have been closely associated with members of the Madden gang ever since he was convicted. On one occasion, the Judge points out, both girls appeared at the office of the District Attorney and demanded protection from violence threatened by Madden's friends.

"It further appears," declares Judge Nott, "that some few weeks before the moving affidavits were obtained, the two women went to live with one Lawlor, an intimate friend of the defendant, and one of his principal witnesses at the trial. This man had previously been convicted of maintaining a disorderly house."

Judge Nott, in the concluding paragraphs of his opinion on the Madden case, deplores the ease with which State witnesses may come into court and recant testimony, in order to undo the conviction of criminals.

"The number of cases," says Judge Nott, "in which witnesses have furnished recanting affidavits on motions for new trials has lately increased, the witnesses doubtless appreciating the fact that they may confess to deliberate perjury with impunity because of the practical difficulties in the way of prosecuting them therefor. In spite of such confessions the prosecution must prove on which occasion the perjury was committed, that is, on the original trial or on the motion for a new trial, and that is often impossible to do."

Judge Nott suggests an amendment to Section 1627 of the penal law making it less difficult to prosecute recanting witnesses for perjury even though the testimony they gave at the original trial "was not written testimony by them subscribed" as required by this particular section of the penal law.

Two other gangsters, Arthur Bieler and John McArdle, implicated with Madden in the murder of "Patsy" Doyle are also in Sing Sing. Bieler for eighteen years and McArdle for ten years. McArdle was convicted and Bieler pleaded guilty.

SLATON NOT MOLESTED.

Ex-Governor, Here on Business, Denies Discourtesy in Georgia.

Ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, his wife, and Mrs. Slaton's mother, Mrs. W. D. Grant, arrived last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Slaton will remain three weeks in this city upon matters of business. The man who saved Leo Frank from legal death returned to Atlanta a month ago and quietly took up the practice of law. He denied a rumor that he intended to come to New York to live. He intended, he said, to resume his life in Atlanta as he had lived it before he was Governor.

"I have been in Atlanta for the last four weeks, and my reception has been all that I could desire," he said. "There has not been an act of unkindness or discourtesy shown, nor any anonymous letters. I was accompanied by no guard on the streets, though very often my friends were with me."

KILLS WIFE AND 2 CHILDREN.

Footman, Insane from Illness, Then Commits Suicide.

Crazed by illness and lack of sleep, Edward McManus, a footman, killed his wife, his 4-year-old son, and a baby two months old, and committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a razor in his apartments at 446 West 164th Street early yesterday morning.

McManus attacked his wife without warning, and before she was able to protect her children had cut their throats with the razor. A brother, who recognized the screams of his sister-in-law, was barred out by a locked door and was unable to interfere in time to grapple with McManus, who had by that time killed himself.

Little was known of the family in the neighborhood, but it was said that McManus had been despondent for several weeks.

GANGSTERS FOUGHT TO CONTROL GIRL

Men Charged with Abducting Dorothy Wallace Say She Was Taken from Them.

HAD FLED TO BROOKLYN

Then Girl's Hair Was Cut Short and She Was Persuaded to Put On Man's Attire.

Dorothy Wallace, the thirteen-year-old girl who ran away a week ago from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wallace, 372 River Drive, Passaic, N. J., and for several days thereafter had lived in a cave near the Kingsland Road in the Delawanna Woods, was found yesterday by Brooklyn detectives. A man who was found in the girl's company was arrested.

The first clue to the girl's abductors came from Joseph Finnell, a caddie at the Yountakah Country Club in Delawanna, N. J., who described two young Italians he had seen with her on Monday. This clue was sent to all the Police Departments after the girl's friends and her brother Carlton had searched for her through the woods in Delawanna and along the rivers in the vicinity of her home. Detectives Grieco and O'Connor of the Seventh Branch Bureau, Brooklyn, recognized two Brooklyn youths from the caddie's description and followed them on Tuesday afternoon to an apartment they had rented in a tenement in Suydam Street.

But Dorothy Wallace was not with them. They admitted that they had taken the girl from New Jersey to Brooklyn on Monday evening and had taken her to their apartment, where they cut off her hair with a knife and persuaded her to don a suit of their clothing.

"Two men, armed with revolvers, came here this morning and took the girl away from us," one of the men told the detectives. Both were arrested. They said they were Dominic Carrivano, a clerk, 19 years old, of 145 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, and Samuel Adamino, 20 years old, a caddie at a golf club near Passaic. Magistrate Reynolds held them without bail in the Gates Avenue Court on charges of abduction and white slavery and committed them to the Raymond Street Jail.

Yesterday afternoon Grieco and O'Connor had obtained a good photograph of the missing girl and they started out again to look for her. A half block from the bureau, at Stuyvesant and Willoughby Avenues, a man and a girl passed them.

"That looks like the girl!" exclaimed O'Connor. The detectives questioned the girl, who was dressed in woman's garb. The girl admitted she was Dorothy Wallace. Her companion said he was Peter Infrenca, 19 years old, of 126 George Street. He said he was befriending the girl and was taking her home. He was sent to Raymond Street Jail to join the other prisoners in the case and on the same charges.

Dorothy Wallace, who refused to tell anything about her second captors or where they had taken her, was sent to the Children's Society. The detectives went in search of two more men, as they found that Infrenca was not one of the two gunmen who had taken the girl from Carrivano and Adamino. The girl and the men under arrest will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court today.

BACON SAILS FOR WAR WORK

Rotterdam Carries Record Passenger List and $500,000 in Gold.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam did not leave Hoboken until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having to wait for her papers to come from the Dutch Consulate. She had 232 passengers in the first cabin, which is the largest number ever carried eastward by any Holland-America liner in November.

Robert Bacon, ex-United States Ambassador to Paris, sailed on the liner in connection with the work of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, and also the Harvard surgical unit with the British Army. "The American Ambulance in France," said Mr. Bacon, "is running now at high pressure and with maximum efficiency. The Harvard unit of thirty-two doctors and seventy-five nurses will be in charge of a British military hospital of 1,040 beds."

Mr. Bacon said that he expected to return in a few weeks to take up more actively the work of the Security League, Army League, Navy League, and other organizations for preparedness of which he is a member. "The various activities which have been formed for national service of all kinds, especially preparedness, I believe to be of great use," said Mr. Bacon, "and I am impressed with the importance of co-ordinating all the efforts that are being made to awaken the national consciousness."

The Rotterdam had 100 second class and 110 third class passengers, and nearly 1,000 people gathered at the pier to see her sail.

The Rotterdam carried $500,000 in gold consigned to banks in Amsterdam.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 14.

JOLLY NIGHT WITH PIRATES.

Grolier Club Meets Ancient Artists in Appropriation.

Buccaneers, filibusters, pirates, highwaymen, and privateersmen held the stage at the first meeting of the Grolier Club, 29 East Thirty-second Street, last evening. On the walls and in cases were books and prints about Sir Henry Morgan, Captain Teach, alias "Black Beard!" Sir Francis Drake, Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin, and many other "worthies." They were the property of Don C. Seitz and Grenville Kane, lent to the club for exhibition until Nov. 20.

President Edward E. Kennedy said the collection was quite unique. It was remarkable, he added, that such a number of books on these subjects had been gathered. Piracy had been stamped out, but the highwaymen we still had with us. The newspapers had succeeded the old ballads and broadsides on highwaymen.

Don C. Seitz gave a history of the collected literature. He said that it had 1,800 titles on it. It was one of the oldest professions in the world. There were great pirates in the Elizabethan period, Sir Francis Drake among them. He gave an interesting account of John Esquemelin's "History of the Buccaneers" and of its different editions in various languages. Speaking of William Kidd, the pirate, he said that his home, 126 William Street, this city, was still standing. Kidd hid his loot on Gardiner's Island, but only a part of it had been found. Kidd, he said, had been executed to save his associates in the acts of piracy.

WALSH SENT TO SING SING.

N. Y. Central Ticket Seller Who Stole $5,000 Is Sentenced.

Edward F. Walsh, the ticket seller in the Grand Central Station who ran away with $5,000 cash belonging to the New York Central Railroad, was arraigned for sentence before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday. His counsel, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, asked for clemency on the ground that all of the money with the exception of about $400 had been recovered. Judge Crain heard Mr. Chanler's appeal and then sentenced Walsh to not less than one year and five months and not more than two years and six months in Sing Sing.

On Oct. 1 last, when Walsh stole the money, he eloped with Molly Donovan, a telephone operator whom he married in Philadelphia. After the marriage the girl learned of her husband's crime and she urged him to return to New York and surrender to the police, which he did, bringing with him most of the stolen cash.

"Millionaires" Jury Panel to Dine.

The Third Panel Sheriff's Jury held a meeting yesterday and installed Charles J. Warner as Foreman, M. W. Rayen as Secretary, and Henry L. Joyce as Treasurer. The Panel is known as the "Millionaires' Panel" because of the number of wealthy men serving on it. It was decided to hold the annual dinner of the Panel which is one of the largest dinners given during the Winter season, at the Hotel Biltmore in February next.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW 2 for 25c COLLAR IT FITS THE CRAVAT



CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

Browning, King & Company

When you want an overcoat you want it then. Yours is here and waiting to be worn. You can try it on in a minute. $15 to $50. There's a very wide variety of fabrics and styles; rough or smooth; form-fitting or boxey. We've the best men's suits at $15, $20 upwards in the market.

Manhattan Shirts and Stetson Hats

B&K

Broadway at 22d St.
Cooper Square at 6th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.



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Varsity Six Hundred

The best in young men's overcoats

YOU see it's new, different; an absolute novelty. Smart lengths, shaped-in, single breasted; wonderfully becoming to well built figures. Also double breasted, and other variations.

We make overcoats for men of all ages.
Look for the label; insist on seeing it.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Come in to-day and see our Varsity Six Hundred Overcoats at $25.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., corner 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

Special—Washable Fabric Gloves 65c

Usually $1

Friday and Saturday Only.

"Doe Cham" Washable Fabric Gloves look like leather and wear like leather. When soiled—cold water and soap suds make them as clean and as fresh as new.

Colors—Buck Gray, Natural Chamois, Tan, Chamois with Black Embroidered Back.

Buy a pair of each color, while you can get them—Friday and Saturday only.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
547 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2. LAST 3 TIMES Wm. Gillette Sherlock Holmes
Next Mon.—"SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Tel. 3093 Bryant. Mats. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

After the Play Visit Danse de Folies. ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 210. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA

HUDSON West 44th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. ROLLING STONES

ELTINGE West 42d St. Tomorrow Night OPENING "FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. Last 4 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2. $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 297. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang

FULTON West 46 St. Beginning Mon. Night SEATS NOW. ARNOLD DALY ANNOUNCES "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15. The BLOSSOM HEIGHT MUSICAL HIT Princess Pat
With ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. "Bringing Up Father" Next Week.....:"A Pair of Sixes"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. "EXPERIENCE" Next Week.....:"Potash & Perlmutter"

YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. "SINNERS" Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. Next Week.....:"Bringing Up Father"

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Tel. 23 Bry. Evs. 8:20. Last Pop. Mat. Tomorrow 2:20. Last 3 Times The Girl Who Smiles
Musical Hit by Authors of "Alma," "Adele," etc. Wed. Night, Nov. 10th. Seats Now. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a Romantic Comedy, "THE GREAT LOVER."

Hippodrome
Mgnt. Charles Dillingham. Mat. Today Best Seats $1. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50. 1500 Seats Every Performance 50c. GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray 10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People SOUSA and His BAND Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT SOUSA AND HIS BAND "HIP" STARS Orville Harrold, Nat Wills & Features—500 People. ENTIRE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.

81st THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway and 81st St. Phone 2330 Schuyler. BEGINNING Mon., Nov. 8 First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with Splendid Vaudeville. Complete change of program Mon. & Thurs. Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c. Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Ev. Prices

44th Street THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY. WOMEN ONLY 2:30, 4 & 8. | MEN ONLY AT 9:15 P.M. TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE BY DR. CHLOSSINGK. —ADMISSION 25c.—

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. LILLIAN RUSSELL, HARRY GREEN & CO., Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Courtney Sisters, Craig Campbell, Bert Levy, others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. NORA BAYES, Maryland Singers, Perry & Heath, Mullen & Coogan, ots.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Dorothy Jardon, MASON-KEELER CO., Vanderbilt & Moore.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
"THE Success of The Century." CONCERT SUNDAY—15 ALL-STAR ACTS

DALY'S Broadway & 31st St. Matinee 10c, 15c, 25c. PINK LADY BURLESQUERS || WITH SAM RICE AND 25 PEOPLE

COLUMBIA B'way at 47th St. at 2:15—10c., 25c., 50c. at 8:15—25c. to $1.00. Seats as far in advance as desired. Sporting Widows

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Evening 8:15. HOHEIT TANZT WALZER. Saturday Matinee, MEIN IDEALER GATTE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE MONDAY NOV. 8th
GALA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE Under Auspices of French Govt.
SOCIETE FRATERNELLE DES ARTISTES de France
GREATEST BILL OF INTERNATIONAL OPERATIC & DRAMATIC STARS AND CELEBRITIES EVER APPEARING JOINTLY
FRENCH ARTISTS already here: PAUL CAPELLANI (In his first appearance in Rouget de Lisle.) LEON ROTHIER Andree Mery Claude Benedict MARGUERITE BERIZAT Mme. Marguerite d'Estrees Andre Tourett, Violinist Lilian Greuze Yvonne Gartek CHRISTIANE EYMAEL (Opera of Brussels), Soloist of Concert Colonne.
Expected on the La Fayette: MLLE. MARTHE CHENAL
AMERICAN ARTISTS: DAVID BISPHAM ELSIE JANIS
in Imitations of famous French Actresses; Maurice Farkoa, Melville Ellis, Irene Bordoni, and LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
SEATS NOW ON SALE $1.00 to $5.00

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Benefit
Organized by THE ELINOR COMSTOCK MUSIC SCHOOL In Honor of MR. AND MRS. PADEREWSKI
Dancers of Pavlowa Ballet—Bazaar—Entertainment—Tea and Reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Sale of Mme. Paderewski's Celebrated Polish Refugee Dolls. T. Wrnski of the Boston Opera—Arnold Volpe and his orchestra.
Biltmore Hotel
3 to 7 P. M., November 5th, 1915
Admission Tickets—$2.00, on sale at Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Aeolian Hall, and Elinor Comstock Music School, 41 E. 80th St.

THE FIRST BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, This Morning at 11 o'Clock.
MARIE RAPPOLD ANTONIO SCOTTI JOSEF HOFMANN
Prices—$3; Boxes, $30. On sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 3, AEOLIAN HALL, And Next Sunday Afternoon at 3, FRIEDA HEMPEL
Weber, Mozart, Debussy, J. Strauss, Carpenter. Seats at Box Office, also Rm. 1202 AEOLIAN HALL

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Soloists: GRAINGER, ELMAN, HOFMANN.
Christmas Carols by Cathedral Choir.
Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 22, Feb. 5, 26, Mch. 11, CARNEGIE HALL.
Boxes, tickets, programmes at office, 33 W. 42d St. (Aeolian Bldg., Room 1202.)

This Evening (8:30) at CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave.
PHADRIG AGO'N
Prima donna of the Berlin, Hambourg, Dresden, Prague Opera Houses. Dramatic moments from Opera in Costume. Management Music Service Bureau, Inc., 35 E. 4th St. Teatre Verdi.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:30. MARGUERITE BERIZA and GENIA D'AGARIOFF Chicago Opera Co. assisted by THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY
Orchestra. Modest Altschuler, Conductor. Seats $2 to 60c. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.

GODOWSKY
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Afternoon, Nov. 13
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM
Popular Prices. 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., NOV. 6, at 3. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch SONG RECITAL. Man'g't Loudon Charlton.
RUSSIAN PROGRAM

AEOLIAN HALL
1st Concert, Tues. Evg., Nov. 9, 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Asst. Artist—CARL FRIEDBERG
Seats, $2 & $1.50. *Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.*

Aeolian Hall, Frl., Nov. 12, at 3 P. M.
SPALDING
2d Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3. RECITAL BY Guiomar Novaes
BRAZILIAN PIANIST. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3. VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO De GOGORZA
(STEINWAY PIANO). Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Ev., Nov. 8, at 8:15. Annual Recital OF SONGS Percy Hemus (America's Baritone) THIRD YEAR BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

Harris Theatre, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7th, at 3. ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF N. Y.
MAX JACOBS, Conductor. DAVID HOCHSTEIN, Soloist.
Tickets $1.00, 50c., 25c. Now at Box Office.

BEATRICE de HOLTHOIR
HUMOROUS RECITATIONS in French & English.
Note Change of Address
Write 115 West 71st St. Col. 4131.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Ev., Nov. 6, at 8:15. Song Recital by ARTHUR HERSCHMANN
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

STRAND B'way&47th St. 10:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. REGULAR PRICES, 10c TO 50c. Geraldine Farrar in "CARMEN"
Next Week: Mary Pickford in "Mme. Butterfly."

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30 The Battle Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 Cry of Peace & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1 School Children's Mat. Sat. 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Mat. Sat. Washington Square Players $1.00 & 50c

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO., with PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE | LAST 3 TIMES
To-night at 8: "L'Amore dei tre Re," with Ferrari-Fontana, Villani, Bakianoff, Mardones, Moranzoni; "Orfeo," with Favlowa, Vollmine, Gay, Ballet and Chorus.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave. ELMENDORF
SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:30.
MONDAY MATINEE AT 2:45.
THE BRITISH ISLES
Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

TRIANGLE PLAYS This Week: "Saved by Wireless," Bessie Barriscale in "The Golden Claw," Weber & Fields in "The Best of Enemies," Douglas Fairbanks in "Double Trouble." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices: Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show and for reserved seats for any single performance.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 2nd Season Opens Thur., Nov. 11 TREASURE ISLAND
SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE 1366.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS. Meadowbrook Orchestra. 10 others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

PRINCETON-HARVARD FOOTBALL
Seats bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Phone 4189 Greeley.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Sunday; moderate north to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,105. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BRYAN ASSAILS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Denounces Preparedness Policy as a "Menace to Our Peace and Safety."

HIS PHILOSOPHY IS FALSE

Will "Inevitably Lead Into Difficulties," He Asserts, Disputing Wilson's Conclusions.

OPEN BREAK IS PREDICTED

Administration Leaders Ignore Attack, but Washington Believes It Means Bryan's Political Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—William J. Bryan today came out in the open in opposition to the national defense policy of President Wilson. His attack was expected and, to a large extent, had been discounted by the Administration. In Washington tonight the chief interest in connection with Mr. Bryan's public criticism of the President centred around the possible political effect of a break between Mr. Wilson and the former senior officer of his Cabinet, for a break is predicted. The President and his advisers are credited, however, with having considered the consequences of a national defense policy that would be displeasing to Mr. Bryan, and the President's speech at the Manhattan Club celebration in New York last night is regarded as having been intended as an answer to Mr. Bryan and those like him who advocate extreme pacifism.

From his Washington home, Calumet Place, Mr. Bryan issued a formal statement intended as a reply to the sentiments on national preparedness uttered by President Wilson at the Manhattan Club dinner. Mr. Bryan notified newspaper offices that he would have a statement to give out, and when the first of the newspapermen reached Calumet Place carbon copies of the pronouncement were ready for them. Last night, when the President was making the speech which Mr. Bryan criticised today, the former Secretary of State was the guest of honor at a dinner attended by all the members of the President's Cabinet except two. Secretary Daniels was the host. The absentees were Secretary McAdoo, who declined on account of a previous engagement, and Secretary Garrison, who was out of town.

Mr. Bryan, in his statement, assailed the Manhattan Club, of which President Wilson is a member, as the place where the "mammon-worshipping portion of the Democratic Party meets to exchange compliments." He said that the President's advocacy of increased national preparedness was a "false philosophy," and that he had read the President's speech "with sorrow and concern." His attack on the President was summarized in this paragraph.

"From my view of this subject, the plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions, but a reversal of our national policy. It is not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear."

Opposes President's Policy.

Mr. Bryan's statement in full follows:

I have read the President's speech at New York with sorrow and concern. He is doing what he believes to be his duty, and so long as a man follows his conscience and judgment we cannot criticise his motives, but we may be compelled to dissent from his conclusions. I feel it my duty to dissent, and, as he has given his views with clearness and emphasis, those who differ from him are under a like obligation to express themselves with equal clearness.

He says that his position is different from that of the private individual in that the individual is free to speak his own thoughts and risk his own opinion. This sentence is a little obscure. In so far as he expresses his own opinion, he does not differ from the private citizen except that he speaks under a sense of official responsibility, but where a nation's fee is involved in a policy, every private citizen who loves his country and tries to serve it is conscious of responsibility.

The President will not assume that he is more deeply interested in the welfare of his country than the millions who elected him to be, for the time being, their spokesman. And if, as he evidently believes, he is giving voice to the opinions of his countrymen, he is, of course, anxious to have them as frank with him as he has been with them—how otherwise can he know whether he represents or misrepresents their views?

He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country and never indorsed by any party in the country, and he has no way of knowing, until he hears from the people, whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the public. His appeal is not to any party, but, as he says, to men of "all shades of opinion." He asks for the hearty support of the country, meaning, of course, that he wants the support, provided the people favor the policy which he has outlined. He could not, of course, ask them to support a policy they did not indorse, especially if they considered the policy dangerous to the country.

Departure From Traditions.

From my view of the subject, the plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions, but a reversal of our national policy. It is not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear.

The President says that we should be prepared "not for aggression but for defense." That is the ground upon which all preparation for war is made. What nation has ever prepared for war on the theory that it was preparing for aggression? It is only fair to assume that the European rulers who are involved in the present war thought that they were contributing toward the maintenance of peace when they were making elaborate preparations for de-

Continued on Page 3.

JAPAN TO LEND MONEY TO FRANCE

Negotiations in Paris for the Issue of a 5 Per Cent. Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Times says:

"We hear that arrangements are in progress in Paris for the issuing of a loan to France from Japan, probably in 5 per cent. bonds. If this is correct it has been one of the most interesting new departures seen in international finance as the result of the war."

BRITISH WILL RELEASE TRIEST, HELD AS SPY

Princeton Boy's Father Sails for London Today to Bring His Son Back Home.

Wolfgang Gustav Triest of the contracting firm of Snare & Triest, announced last night that he had received a message by cable from the British authorities in London announcing that his son, Kenneth Wood Triest, who is under arrest there charged with being a German spy, would be permitted to return to this country, and asking Mr. Triest to come to London and get him. Mr. Triest said he would sail for England on the American liner New York this morning.

For weeks the case of Triest, who is only 19 years old and a former Princeton student, has been a subject of diplomatic correspondence between Washington and London. The lad disappeared from Princeton last January, and for months no trace of him could be found, although private detectives were retained by the father to find the youth. Last Summer came the first news concerning the boy. It was a telegram to Mr. Triest from the State Department in Washington informing him that Kenneth was a prisoner in the Tower of London under arrest as a spy, charge being that he had enlisted in the British Navy for the purpose of obtaining information for the Germans.

Last night when a TIMES reporter called the Triest home, at 248 Central Park West, on the telephone, Mrs. Triest answered the call.

"Is it true that the British Government has granted clemency in your son's case and is to liberate him?" she was asked.

"Yes, it is all true," she answered.

"Is Mr. Triest going to England for him?"

"Yes, he sails tomorrow morning on the New York."

"I suppose you are very happy."

"Oh, yes, indeed."

Mrs. Triest said that it was impossible for either her husband or herself to give out for publication the text of messages cabled by the British authorities.

BRITISH SOCIALIST CHARGED WITH SEDITION

J. T. W. Newbold, Ex-Correspondent of The Call, Discouraged Munitions Work.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—J. T. W. Newbold, English correspondent of The New York Call, will be tried next week on the charge of infringement of the Defense of the Realm act, on account of articles published in The Call last June, urging munitions workers to cease work on orders for the Allies. Mr. Newbold also contributed to Glasgow newspapers articles attacking international armament companies.

The penalty provided by law for offenses such as charged against Mr. Newbold is a fine of $500 and imprisonment for six months, or both.

Mr. Newbold is an Englishman who has been carrying on an anti-militarist propaganda for several months, it was said last night at The Call office. He has written one or two anti-militarist books since the outbreak of the war and has made many attacks on the war policy in speeches. He resigned his post as correspondent of The Call several months ago because he found that his other work demanded all his time.

800 TAXI CHAUFFEURS CALLED OUT ON STRIKE

Employes of Mason-Seaman Co. and U. S. Motor Cab Co. Demand Higher Wages.

The leaders of the chauffeurs' division of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters announced this morning that they had called a strike of the chauffeurs of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company at 622 West Fifty-seventh Street and the United States Motor Cab Company at 247 West Forty-seventh Street. According to the leaders, about 800 men were called out.

The Mason-Seaman Company has stands at nearly all of the principal hotels, including the McAlpin, Manhattan, Astor, Plaza, Ritz-Carlton, and Waldorf. The men demand an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 a day, and the companies have declined to meet their demands.

At the office of the United States Motor Cab Company George Duell, President of the company, said this morning that his company couldn't afford to put up wages.

"We are out of business as a result of the demands made upon us this morning at 12:15," said Mr. Duell.

"There are two reasons why we cannot meet the strikers' demands: the 50 per cent. increase in the price of gasoline and the lower rate due to the new taxicab law. We cannot meet these demands and our company will be forced to lay up our cabs." The United States Motor Cab Company's striking employes number about 100 men.

Mr. Duell met John Flynn of Local No. 267 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters at his office shortly after midnight. With Flynn was Andrew Binney, President of Local No. 267, and several other union officials. The labor leaders at first demanded $3 for a ten hour day, but finally modified their demands to $2.75.

The Mason-Seaman Company, which has more than 500 employes who will be affected by such a strike, declared early this morning that the strike had not yet spread to them, and that they had heard of no discontent among their employes.

SEATAC OYSTERS—Purity and Flavor, are fat—not fattened; juicy—not "floated"; natural—not "freshened"; selected—not "promiscuous," at the better hotels, clubs, and markets, with a blue tag on every shell. —Advt.

E. H. NICOLL FOUND CRUSHED TO DEATH

Discovered Lifeless Beside His Auto on the Saw Mill Road Near Elmsford, N. Y.

CAUSE OF TRAGEDY IN DOUBT

Victim Was a Brother of De Lancey Nicoll—Four Misfortunes in Family in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Edward Holland Nicoll of Cedar Farm, Granite Springs, N. Y., a brother of De Lancey Nicoll, the New York lawyer, was killed instantly tonight in an automobile wreck on the Saw Mill Road, near Elmsford.

His body was found in the roadway, shortly after dark, by a passing motorist, who notified the police here and Coroner James P. Dunn, who immediately went to the scene.

It was not clear how the accident happened, but Coroner Dunn and the Aqueduct Police believe that the automobile Mr. Nicoll was driving turned turtle, throwing him out and crushing his skull. Others who viewed the scene of the accident expressed the belief that Mr. Nicoll's car was struck by a passing automobile traveling with great speed in the opposite direction. When his body was found he was facing north, while his automobile was pointed in the other direction.

Mr. Nicoll was in town here this afternoon in his automobile and left shortly before dark to return home. He was alone when last seen. Sergeant Sprain of the Aqueduct Police, who saw the body immediately after it was found, said late tonight that he thought the light automobile Mr. Nicoll drove might have left the road and turned over, righting itself by its own momentum after he was thrown out. One of the rear wheels was "dished," and there were mud marks on the canopy, indicating that the car had been on its side.

Mr. Nicoll formerly was identified with Tammany politics in New York, and until recent years lived at 233 West 107th Street. He was in his 57th year, and was one of the six children of the late Solomon Townsend and Charlotte Ann Nicoll. His father was a successful merchant here, and he was a direct descendant of General Sir Richard Nicolls, a Governor of New York, who came to this country in 1664.

In 1880 Mr. Nicoll was graduated from Princeton University. He was formerly widely known in New York. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Edith M. Travers; by a son, Edward H. Nicoll, Jr., and by two daughters, Miss Nancy Nicoll and Mrs. Ohn Porter Geer of 127 West Eighty-second Street, New York. Mrs. Geer, who was Miss Charlotte Van Courtlandt Nicoll, announced in 1909 that she had left society and taken up the stage as a career. In 1911 her engagement was announced to Samuel E. West. Later, in 1913, it was announced that she was engaged to Mr. Geer, whom she married in September of that year.

The death of Edward H. Nicoll is the fourth misfortune that has befallen the Nicoll family in the last year. Mrs. Charlotte Ann Nicoll, mother of the late Mr. Nicoll and De Lancey Nicoll, died; Miss Josephine Churchill Nicoll, the only daughter of De Lancey Nicoll, died a few months later, and within the last few days Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll was struck by a passing motor car in England, where she is now in the hospital with several ribs broken and a broken hip.

24 PASSENGERS SAVED FROM COASTER'S WRECK

Vessel Breaking Up on Lower California Shore, Rear Admiral Winslow Reports by Wireless.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 5.—Wireless dispatches received late today from the United States cruiser San Diego said that the coasting steamship Fort Bragg had been wrecked at San José del Cabu, at the tip of lower California.

The vessel, the dispatches said, had shot a line ashore at Palmilla Point, and the twenty-four passengers aboard were landed by means of a breeches buoy.

All but one of the lifeboats capsized in the heavy seas which were breaking over the steamship. The wireless operator stuck to his post on the vessel until the seas quenched the fires, rendering his instruments useless. The last message received from him was at 10 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The safe landing on the beach of the passengers and crew of the Fort Bragg was reported to the Navy Department tonight by Rear Admiral Winslow. The first wireless dispatch from Rear Admiral Winslow said:

"About 6 o'clock this morning received distress call from American steamer Fort Bragg, bound Guaymas to San Francisco, stating she was on the rocks at Palmilla Point, twenty miles northeast of Cape San Lucas. U. S. S. San Diego then near Tres Marias Islands, 230 miles distant. Have been steaming full speed to her relief, and will reach her about 8 o'clock tonight."

In another dispatch he said:

"Last reports from steamer state she has twenty-three crew, twenty-four passengers aboard. Heavy surf running; taking water; fire; flooded; has line ashore, landing passengers on beach. Her crew will stand by ship long as possible; all passengers and crew then reported safe. We have heard nothing from her since 10 A. M. Probably filled with water and going to pieces."

In a final dispatch Rear Admiral Winslow said:

"Passengers and crew have reached shore safely."

TURKISH ATTACKS FAIL.

Do Not Succeed in Denting the British Gallipoli Line.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Turks continue sporadically active in the Dardanelles region, as is recorded in tonight's British official communication from the Gallipoli Peninsula.

This says the Turks launched attacks against the British right in the Anzac region, but that they did not dent the British line.

THE FLAMINGO, 9.15 A. M. via Pa. R.R. and Seaboard Air Line Ry. Best through service to Florida and Cuba. Ins. 1184 Broadway—Advt.

Edison and Tesla To Get Nobel Prizes

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends the following:

"The Swedish Government has decided to distribute the Nobel prizes next week, as follows:

"Physics—Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla.

"Literature — Romain Rolland, French; Hendrik Pontoppidan and Troels Lund, Danes, and Verner von Heidenstam, a Swede.

"Chemistry — Professor Theodor Svedberg."

FAY ONCE ARRESTED IN A U. S. NAVY YARD

He and Scholz Held in September for Suspicious Interest in Washington Plant.

IDENTIFIED HERE BY GUARDS

Official Suggestion That Money for Conspiracy Came from German Government.

"Lieutenant" Robert Fay, under arrest on the charge of conspiring to blow up munition ships, and Walter E. Scholz, held on the same charge, were taken to the Federal Building from the Tombs yesterday, and were there subjected to the scrutiny of a Sergeant of the United States Marine Corps and two non-commissioned officers of the Coast Artillery of the army. After looking them over these men said positively that Fay and Scholz were the men found in the Washington Navy Yard in September and arrested as loiterers.

The two men, it is said, had been acting suspiciously and using their opportunities to look about the navy yard. There was no evidence, however, to support a definite charge against them, and so they were both discharged.

Fay and Scholz denied vigorously that they had ever been in or near the Navy Yard, but all three of the men who had looked at them declared positively that they were the men. This was taken to indicate that the case against the two may go far beyond the question of the attachment of bombs to munition ships. Already there has been much talk of their connection with other German agents, and the identification made yesterday by the marine and coast artillerymen may lead to closer connection between Fay and Scholz and various German agents of a higher rank, whose workings have so far proceeded in secrecy.

Really an Ordnance Plant.

The Washington Navy Yard has no docks and is devoted to the manufacture of ordnance. Fay is an engineer and Scholz is a man of considerable technical knowledge, and it is believed that they could put to good use anything that they might be able to learn about the various arsenals of the United States.

The Federal authorities maintained strict secrecy as to the identity of the marine and artillerymen.

The Government officials who are in charge of the case against Fay are now convinced that the name Fay is assumed. It is known that he crossed the Atlantic on the Rotterdam under the name of H. A. Kearling, and there have been rumors before this that his real name is Feh or Frehe. But it was said yesterday that information in the hands of the Government agents may prove that the prisoner's real name is Feji, and that instead of being a German from the neighborhood of Cologne he is a Hungarian. When he was asked yesterday if his real name were not Feji he merely shrugged his shoulders and responded in his excellent English: "That is only another highly colored yarn."

It was also said yesterday, and on good authority, that Fay has changed his story and now admits that he was never in the German Army and that he is not a wearer of the Iron Cross. Still another report was that both Fay and Scholz may decide to be witnesses for the Government, and in that event it was said the case may take a new and startling turn. A high Government official admitted that may be one of the new developments.

Discussing the possible source of the funds supplied to the alleged conspirators a Federal official today said:

"Too much money has been spent in carrying out the alleged German plots here to make tenable the theory that these activities were financed by a single individual or by a group of individuals."

This official intimated that at least half a million dollars has been spent in the efforts on this side of the ocean to injure the Allies by interfering with supplies going to them.

Think Government Gave Money.

There is a suspicion that the money came in an indirect way from German Government sources, although thus far the Federal authorities have been unable to trace them to any German official serving diplomatically or otherwise in this country.

The record of Engelbert Bronkhorst, the road building contractor of Butler, N. J., is being looked into by the Secret Service to discover his connection with Fay and his associates, who were well provided with dynamite.

The witnesses examined before the Federal Grand Jury yesterday were Herman Harvesen and his wife, who have a boarding house at 27 Fifth Street, Weehawken, N. J., where Fay roomed; Detectives Lyons and Dillmann of Weehawken, Captain Tunney of the New York Detective Bureau, several members of the "bomb squad," and Stenographers Hughes and Adams, who took the statements of Fay and Scholz. A crowd assembled last night in the court room of Recorder Eggers in West New York, N. J., in expectation of the arraignment of the six men arrested on Tuesday and Wednesday on the charge of stealing tires and magnetos from the West Shore Railroad. The cases have been coupled in the suspicions of the police with the conspiracy to destroy munition ships. When the cases were called, however, John Drewen, representing Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth of Hudson County, asked for adjournment until next Friday. Gysbertus Verkayck, or George Van Horn, whose name has been connected with Robert Fay and Walter E. Scholz, was not in court, and a lawyer representing him refused to make any statement.

Motorcycle Policeman Murray, in court expecting to testify, saw a man in the crowd whom he arrested on the charge of being a suspicious person in connection with the thefts. He said he was Gustav Falkner, living at 525 West Fifty-first Street, New York.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC -RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

CZAR SENDS WARNING TO GREECE; KING CALLS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS; TEUTONS ADVANCE, BULGARS BEATEN

HELD FORT WITH ONE MAN

Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg Then Pushed On to Sofia.

FIRST OVER OPENED ROUTE

Team of Twelve "Buffalo" Dragged His Automobile Through Timok River.

VILLAGES DECKED FOR HIM

Bulgar Capital Reached at Night After Trip Through Bakovica Pass.

By Dr. LEO LEDERER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.)

SOFIA, Nov. 4, (via Berlin, Nov. 5.)—Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg was first to reach Sofia by the new Serbian route, after helping as a volunteer to force the Danube passage and holding the Serbian Fort Elizabeth with the aid of one non-commissioned officer for an hour till reinforcements arrived.

Friday, October 22, orders were issued to force the Danube the following morning at three points by Orsova, the crossing to be begun two hours after the artillery opened fire. The Duke, with Adjutant Lieutenant Schoelvink, joined the column whose task was to cross at the position quoted. Its order was: "Take Heights 951 and Fort Elizabeth, and protect the left flank on the Danube."

All watches are set at the same time. Promptly at seven in the morning the heights begin to thunder. A hundred shots crash among the rocks. Hell breaks loose across the Danube. The Serbs lie in trenches.

At the stroke of nine at all three points pontoons are launched into the Danube. The Adjutant goes in the first pontoon, and the Duke in the second. The Danube rushes torrentlike through an iron gate of four hundred yards of wire at this point, a hundred feet from the Serbian shore. The pontoons are madly fired upon, for even the hellfire of our artillery has not dislodged the courageous, death-defying Serbians. Death-bringing bullets strike two soldiers in the Duke's pontoon, but the pioneers row on.

Then silence ensues. The Austro-German artillery ceases fire so as not to endanger their own men. The rocks crunch under the first pontoons. The first men leap on land with fixed bayonets and storm against the trenches close to shore. Three Serbs are caught alive, fleeing and relentlessly pursued. Like a madman a single Serb from a high treetop continues firing at the pontoons. A well-aimed shot brings him down.

Duke Adolf Friedrich is the first to reach Fort Elizabeth. Alone with a non-commissioned officer he holds out for an hour. At 5 in the afternoon, as further troops come, the fort is securely in our hands. As a reward for his deed two days later Field Marshal Mackensen personally confers the Iron Cross of the first class and delivers an address to the two brave officers. In the General Staff quarters at Orsova three days later at gray dawn the Duke leaves Orsova to attempt to be the first person to reach Sofia by the land route through Serbia.

Nothing better illustrates the fantastic distances which the world war has acquired than this adventurous trip of the Duke from Northern Germany to Sofia. In a pouring rain a Danube ferry brings the Duke with two automobiles from Moldova. Two Russian warcraft flo threateningly before Turnu Severin. From Tekija the Duke makes twenty kilometers by wretched roads to Kladovo, where he greets the Bulgarian officers who were first to establish connection with the Austro-German armies. The Bulgarian cavalry is already in Brza Palanka.

Trumpet fanfares and three hurrahs welcome the Duke. The whole village is quickly decked in the German and Bulgarian flags. Fifteen Bulgarian officers participate in the common meal. A telegram is sent to Field Marshal Mackensen, reporting the fraternizing of the German and Bulgarian officers.

Through rows of Bulgarian troops in parade formation the journey continues to Negotin, but the swollen Timok is impassable for autos. The night is spent in Negotin. Bursting shells and fiery pillars from conflagrations illuminate the southwestern horizon.

The steam ferry is to take the autos across the Danube again from Radujevac, but proves too small. The ducal party is forced to retrace its steps through Negotin to the recently stormed fortress of Zaiecar. Refugees with poor belongings pass the automobiles on the road. With every evidence of terror and despair they point rearward. Rifles, hand grenades, and pieces of uniforms strew the deserted trenches on the shore of the Timok. Good-naturedly a Bulgarian soldier guarding the bridge offers his whole store of wine, bread, and nuts to the "Germanski offizieri."

At noon the Duke enters the fortress. The conqueror of Zaiecar, General Pap-

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Warns Germany that War May End in Exhaustion; Vorwaerts Calls On Nations to Announce Their Aims

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Taking as its text Asquith's and Briand's speeches, Vorwärts, in an editorial entitled "War to the End," calls on all the Governments, including the German, to discard rhetorical generalities, come into the open and declare what are the concrete objects for which the several nations are fighting, as the first essential step on the path of peace.

"Premier Asquith's exposition of the objects of the war last Fall was lacking in clearness and full of phrases," it says, "but, at any rate, it was more specific than his assurance now that England is determined to continue the war to a successful end and exhaust all her resources to attain the common highest goal. Less hazy is France's new man, Briand, in stating the object of driving the enemy out of the occupied provinces, including Alsace-Lorraine; but Briand, too, soon loses himself in clouds of rhetoric when he says that France will not make peace till justice is re-established by victory and all the guarantees of a lasting peace obtained.

"One would think that after fifteen months of the world's most terrible war statesmen would be able to give a more specific answer to the question, and make it clearer to the peoples for what purpose they are shedding their blood—what goal has been set, and for what prize they are struggling. The defense of the Fatherland, freedom, justice, kultur—all that no longer suffices today. These are words which each one can interpret as he likes, and it is really high time to speak more intelligently and to the point.

"It seems almost as though both parties to the war feared to betray their plans to each other, for it is not only France and England that shroud their war goal and peace conditions in fog; the German Government is no less reticent, and, still more, whenever expressing itself as to the purposes of the war, confines itself to generalities which may be in place in firing soldiers with courage before a charge, but which do not serve to disseminate the necessary clarity as to Germany's final intentions, either at home or abroad.

"Stories about peace wishes and peace efforts of the German Government are being officially branded as false. Von Bülow is in Switzerland for rest and recreation, and Solf [the Colonial Secretary] only wants to visit his dear friends in Holland and once again eat good white bread. It isn't true, either, that the Imperial Chancellor, in presence of Tom, Dick, or Harry, named the acquisition of Belgium to the Meuse line, the annexation of Courland, and 30,000,000,000 marks indemnity as peace conditions. Well, for the past twelve months we have heard what isn't true; can they take it badly of us if we would like for once to hear what is true, what the German Government does consider its object?

"It cannot be the case forever that battle after battle is fought, that armies are led against one another in new theatres of war, without the people learning what has been attained, and what still must be achieved in order that the peace bells may ring.

"The others, they tell us, must sue for peace, for we are the victors; but unfortunately the others don't consider themselves vanquished, and no result is reached. The war continues indefinitely because both parties fear to place limits to their demands and speak them out for fear that the announcement of the object for which they are fighting will be interpreted as a sign of weakness. It may go so far that this war will end with the complete exhaustion of all parties, because no one cared to say under what specific conditions it was prepared to end it. If this is to be prevented, then all the Governments must at least leave the realm of rhetorical generalities, and confess their concrete programs, and if, confused by the changing fortunes of war, they are not able any longer to picture to themselves clearly the objects of the war, let them open up the floodgates of public discussion. Then we shall soon have clarity and, as we hope, peace."

COUNCIL MEETS, KITCHENER AWAY

New Body Holds First Session Without the War Secretary.

RESIGNATION IS DENIED

Rumors Bring Prompt Statement that He Is on a Mission on Public Business.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The new War Council, which Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on Nov. 2 would conduct the war, held its first meeting yesterday. It consisted of the Premier; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions; and Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary. These members of the Cabinet conferred with various military and naval experts.

When Premier Asquith announced that a Cabinet committee of from three to five members would be named to take charge of Great Britain's military operations, it was taken for granted that Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, would be one of the members. The fact that he was not present at the first meeting may have been due to his absence from London.

Official denial was made yesterday that Kitchener had resigned. The announcement follows:

During Lord Kitchener's temporary absence on public duty the Prime Minister is carrying on the work at the War Office. There is no truth in the statement that Lord Kitchener has resigned.

The prompt denial of the report that Lord Kitchener had resigned was welcomed by the public, which has pinned its faith to the man who succeeded within a year in turning a purely industrial community into a great war camp.

The official announcement of the Field Marshal's temporary absence from the War Office is in accordance with public expectation. Premier Asquith, who takes charge of the departmental work during Lord Kitchener's absence, had experience in the War Office shortly before the outbreak of the war.

The Court Circular said yesterday that Lord Kitchener on Wednesday night had an audience with the King, who is still confined to his bed as a result of his accident in France.

Premier Asquith was seen entering the War Office yesterday, and remained a considerable time. Afterward the Permanent Secretary of the War Office, Sir Reginald Brade, with one of Lord Kitchener's secretaries, visited the Premier at his official residence in Downing Street.

The Times today declares that a rumor that Lord Kitchener might take

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GOLFERS, ATTENTION! Limited number responsible gentlemen invited to join Golf Club. Address Chas. E. Gehring, 1260 B'way. —Advt.

POINCARE THANKS AMERICA FOR HELP

Good-Will and Appreciation for Sympathy Are Voiced by French President.

LAUDS OUR HOSPITAL WORK

In Cordial Phrases He Expresses the Gratitude of All His People to Americans.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1915, by Richard Harding Davis.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—This morning President Poincaré gave me permission to convey through THE NEW YORK TIMES a message to the American people.

It is a message of good will. It recognizes and appreciates the sympathy shown to France in her present fight for liberty and civilization by those Americans who remember that when we fought for our liberty France was not neutral but sent us Lafayette and Rochambeau, ships, and soldiers. It is a message of thanks from the distinguished President of the French Republic to those Americans, who not being neutral find it easier to be grateful.

It was my good fortune to be presented by Paul Benazet, a close personal friend of the President and both an officer of the army and a Deputy. As a Deputy before the war he helped largely in passing the bills that called for three years of military service and for heavier artillery. As an officer he won the Legion of Honor and the Cross of War. Besides being a brilliant writer, M. Benazet also is an accomplished linguist, and as President Poincaré does not express himself readily in English and as my French is better suited to restaurants than palaces, he acted as our interpreter.

The arrival of important visitors, M. Cambon, the former Ambassador to the United States, and the new Prime Minister, M. Briand, delayed our reception, and while we waited we were escorted through the official rooms of the Elysée. It was a full hour of most fascinating interest, not only because the vast salons were filled with what in art is most beautiful, but because we were brought back to the ghosts of other days.

What we actualy saw were the best of Gobelin tapestries, the best of Sevres China, the best of mural paintings. We walked on silken carpets, bearing the fleur de lys of Henry II. We sat on sofas of embroidery as fine as an engraving and as rich in color as a painting by Morland.

The bright October sunshine illuminated the ormulu, the brass of the First Empire, gilt eagles, crowns, cupids, and the only letter of the alphabet that always suggests one name.

Those whom we brought back to the rooms in which once they lived, planned, and plotted, were the ghosts of Mme. de Pompadour, Louis Quinze, Murat, Napoleon I., and Napoleon III. We could imagine the first Emperor standing with his hands clasped behind him in front of the marble fireplace, his figure reflected in the full length mirrors, his features in the gold looking down at him from the walls and ceilings. We intruded even into the little

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You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage Best. Just ordinary sausage won't do after you're tasted Deerfoot—the flavor's so distinctive.—Advt.

ZAIMIS REFUSES TO STAY

Rome Hears King, Fearing Demoralization, May Call Venizelos to Power.

CRISIS PERTURBS BERLIN

Serbs Defeat Bulgars After Three Battles in the Babuna Passes.

TEUTONS REACH KRALIEVO

Montenegrins Drive Austrian Invaders Back on the Drina and Recapture Troglav.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The attitude of King Constantine of Greece in the crisis caused by former Premier Venizelos, who overturned the Zaimis Cabinet on Thursday, is causing the Entente Powers much concern.

Apparently determined that M. Zaimis should remain in the office of Prime Minister, the King yesterday urged him to retain the Premiership. According to Athens dispatches, however, M. Zaimis declined on the ground that although he had accepted the premiership provisionally to ease the situation, he was determined, as he had previously declared, to abstain from taking an active part in international politics.

Thereupon the King called a Council of Ministers. The deliberations of this body may determine whether Greece is to align herself against Bulgaria or persist in her attitude of "benevolent neutrality," which means that though the allied troops may cross her soil her armies will not aid them in driving the Bulgarians from Serbia.

The Times Athens correspondent says that if efforts now being made to induce M. Zaimis to remain in office and conduct the elections are successful the elections probably will be fixed for Dec. 12. It is suggested that in the event of dissolution the Venizelists may take no part in the election campaign as a protest against these political developments during the period of mobilization.

The Daily News' Athens correspondent wires that the Russian Minister there is said to have visited Premier Zaimis and expressed the opinion that dissolution and a general election now would not fully accord with Greece's attitude of benevolence toward the Entente and that in such an event it would be impossible for the Entente to continue to believe Greece's political policy was free and unprejudiced.

The same newspaper's Rome correspondent says that, according to diplomatic information available there, the King of Greece, realizing the danger of demoralization which would be inevitable if there were dissolution, is inclined to recall M. Venizelos to power, even if Greece's intervention is bound to follow.

According to a dispatch from Berne to The Morning Post, the fall of the Greek Cabinet caused consternation at Berlin, but official circles are pinning their hopes to the promise made by King Constantine to the Emperor that if the Zaimis Cabinet fell he would dissolve Parliament and have new elections. The ostensible reason for this, says the dispatch, is to afford the country an opportunity of deciding for peace or war, but the real reason is to gain time.

A dispatch from Athens to the Paris Havas Agency says that the King has shown his approval of the attitude of General Yanakitsas, the Minister of War, whose outburst of temper in the Chamber precipitated the overturning of the Ministry, by appointing him Chief Aid de Camp, which is highly displeasing to the supporters of former Premier Venizelos, as it is taken as an attempt to lessen their leader's prestige.

One of the statements of M. Venizelos which attracted especial attention in his speech which caused the defeat of the Zaimis Government was that Great Britain's offer to cede the Island of Cyprus to Greece was independent of the result of the war, while other promises of concessions were conditional on the success of the Allies. Greece, he said, was to acquire part of the villayet of Brusa and Bulgarian Thrace, while Bulgaria was to be shorn of the territory she gained as a result of the Balkan war. All this, he declared, would be obtained by Greece at small cost, since the proposals of the Entente powers required only the assistance of smaller units of the Greek fleet.

Referring to the allegation that Serbia had failed to send against the Bulgarians 150,000 men in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of alliance, M. Venizelos said she actually had 330,000 troops opposed to the Bulgars. If Greece had taken the field, the former Premier asserted, her army today would have been within a short distance of Sofia, and Serbia could have devoted her energies to holding back the Austro-Germans, whose numbers were less than had been reported.

BERLIN'S EYES ON ATHENS.

Hopes King Can Control But Admits Situation Is Critical.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The Greek Cabinet crisis is the sensation of the day here. In well-informed circles confidence prevails that Greece will stick to her

neutrality policy. It is argued that a deciding factor in the fight for power between ex-Premier Venizelos and King Constantine will be the outcome of the campaign against Serbia, where a decisive battle is thought imminent.

Local Greeks think it is out of the question that the crisis will be solved by recalling Venizelos to the Premiership. They believe it is more likely that Zaimis will remain in office and Parliament will be dissolved.

Under the Greek law the new Chamber would meet at the latest by Feb. 15, it being compulsory to hold the election within forty-five days, but these clear provisions are confronted by the fact that the army is mobilized, hence citizens under arms would not be able to vote.

The Lokalanzieger says of the Greek crisis:

"In view of the strick neutrality, observed by the Greek Crown so far, and the firm will of King Constantine to spare his country horrors of war, one may assume that this incident will cause no changes in Greece's foreign policy, thought it must not be overlooked that Venizelos's followers, despite all that has happened, have not diminished and are still masters of the situation.

"The King will have to reckon with this fact. It is safe to assume that under the present circumstances Venizelos would not take the risk of actively joining the Quadruple Entente. Therefore it is not altogether impossible that the King may decide to saddle Venizelos with the responsibility of finding the best way for his country out of the labyrinth into which his policy has led it.

"The Bulgarian Minister of Finance, Dr. Tontchew, arrived in Berlin today, and made a statement to a Tageblatt reporter. He said:

"So far as Greece and Rumania are concerned Bulgaria has only one wish—to continue on the best neighborly relations and terms with them. In particular, Bulgaria does not want to have any political question to arise with Greece in any quarter. On the contrary, to show our good faith toward Greece, Bulgaria has now given 1,000 carloads of grain free for provisioning Greece since the King of Greece and the leaders in authority are actuated by a desire to maintain Greece's neutrality under all circumstances. I am convinced that the King will find a man to form the Cabinet who will continue his peaceful policy."

Answering a question whether there was a possibility of Venizelos returning to power, Dr. Tontchew answered: "That is not impossible," but he added with sharp emphasis: "It would be fatal for Greece if it dropped its neutrality."

Regarding the war with Serbia, the Minister said that the military situation was so favorable that he hoped the war would find a quick ending, and his opinion that the war with Serbia would be over within two or three weeks.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The press of Berlin makes no attempt to minimize the victory of former Premier Venizelos of Greece over the Zaimis ministry, and asserts it brings a sharp crisis in the affairs of Greece. An exception is the Vossische Zeitung, which declares the Grecian Cabinet crisis "is of no significance in connection with the foreign policy."

The Tageblatt devotes a column to comment on this situation, although news of the defeat of Premier Zaimis was not received until late last evening. It says a new and grave political crisis has been created by the vote of the Chamber of Deputies, and believes financial difficulties or "the chicanery practiced by the British fleet" may have been the cause.

"But the fact cannot be denied," it continues, "that a majority of the Chamber has taken the standpoint that it is better to go through thick and thin with the Entente, as its true vassal and with its financial support, according to the wishes of Venizelos, and to intrust the nation's future to a daring adventure, rather than to assume the burden of temporary sacrifices and hardships which the country's persistence in its neutrality would entail."

The Taegliche Rundschag, under the heading: "Greece Facing a Decision," says:

"And so the personal ambition of a Venizelos has succeeded in the last hour in endangering the continuity of Grecian policy. Thus King Constantine is again called on to make a grave decision. Only two ways are open to him. One leads back to Venizelos; the second must be dissolution of the Chamber. In any event, several weeks would elapse before a new election.

"Before that time our weapons and those of our allies will speak even plainer language in the Balkans than heretofore. Our victories would be the best means of influencing the Greek Parliamentary elections, in the closest interests of Greece herself."

BULGARS ARE BEATEN IN MOUNTAIN PASSES

Driven Back on Veles After Heavy Losses—British and French Win.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Bulgarian Army, descending into old Serbia to invade Macedonia by way of Veles and Perlepe, was defeated at Izvor at the entrance of the Babuna Pass after a battle lasting several days, according to announcement made by the Serbian Legation at Athens and transmitted to Reuter's Telegram Company.

French infantry and British cavalry took part in the struggle, and gave efficient aid to the Serbians. The British horsemen arrived from Krivolak to assist their allies. The Serbians captured Izvor and Gradsko.

The Bulgarians, whose ranks are said to have been decimated, are retreating in the direction of Veles, and have evacuated the right bank of the Wardar River.

ROME, Nov. 5, via Paris, Nov. 6.—The total Bulgarian losses in Serbia are estimated at 80,000, says an Athens dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia, which recounts the capture of Babuna Gorge and Izvor by Serbian and French troops.

Anxiety is being caused in Sofia, the dispatch asserts, by the increasingly energetic resistance of the Serbs in the eastern theatre.

SALONIKI, Nov. 4, (via Paris, Nov 6, 1:30 A. M.)—The Bulgarian force which has been engaged for several days in a battle with French troops around Valandovo has been driven back beyond Koutsavona almost to Radovitsa, according to reports received here. The battle continues near Strumitsa.

Valandovo is about twenty-five miles northwest of the Greek frontier, on the Nish-Saloniki Railroad.

Babuna Pass, where the Bulgars are also reported to have been defeated, is about six miles northeast of Periepe. This announcement of a victory for the Franco-British-Serb allies apparently is in direct contradiction of the claim made by the German War Office yesterday that French forces had been completely defeated at a point northeast of Periepe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—Wiring from Saloniki on Thursday night The Daily Chronicle's correspondent there says:

"The news from the front where the Allied forces are operating in Southern Serbia continues to be quite good. The Bulgarians are being effectively held in the Babuna region, where they are trying to force the difficult passes of the mountain range which forms a barrier from Northwest to Southeast between the valley of the Babuna above Veles, on the Vardar, and the Vale of Monastir and Prilep.

The battle around Valandovo in Southeast Serbia is taking a course decidedly in our favor. The French on this field have driven the Bulgarians with heavy loss to beyond Kuscharino and almost to Robitsa, near Strumitza town. Latest information here is that the battle is continuing.

FRENCH OPINION DIVIDED.

Doubt as to What the Greek Crisis Portends for the Allies.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—While agreeing that the Greek crisis is serious, opinion here is divided as to the probable consequences. Jean Herbette, whose judgment on international politics usually is sound, points out that the 147 Deputies who turned out the Government and thus voted for intervention represent a majority of the Greek people, for among those who supported the Cabinet there was more than one Deputy of uncertain nationality from newly acquired provinces.

"That majority knows," says M. Herbette, "that if Greece does not intend suicide she must attack Bulgaria as soon as possible. We must consider then that there can be only an interventionist Government or an unconstitutional one in Greece. Evidently our obligations toward Greece will differ according to whether the Government is chosen to respect the cause of right or to violate it."

The Journal takes a gloomy view of the situation. The event yesterday, it says, presages the dissolution of Parliament with the accentuation of neutralist tendencies and perhaps even a combination which will make still more delicate the present difficult position of the Allies at Saloniki.

"It is impossible," says the paper, "not to remark the coincidence between the crisis and the arrival at Athens of the German mission headed by Colonel von Falkenhayn. Our adversaries never fail to strike while the iron is hot."

BULGARS STILL BATTER DEFENSES OF NISH

Serbs and French Defeating the Invaders in Southern Field of the War.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Serbian northern army is being slowly but surely ground down before the combined pressure of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. The fate of Nish hangs by a hair, and it is only at the southern end of the battlefront that the Bulgars are meeting with any reverses. There, according to reports, the British are cooperating with the French, but, as heretofore, these reports are unofficial and fragmentary, and it cannot be said authoritatively whether the British are in touch with their new enemy.

If the Bulgar-Teuton tide is turned, the best opinion here is that it will be some weeks hence, involving a period of uncertainty such as preceded the stand before Paris and on the Yser, but, giving the Entente powers a month's time, it is argued that they can throw 300,000, and perhaps 500,000, men into Serbia, not including Russians, and with such a force not only dispute the advance of the central powers but contest Bulgarian occupation of Serbian Macedonia.

Bulgars Bombarding Nish.

Bulgarian artillery violently bombarded advanced forts of Nish on the Nishava River Wednesday, says a Saloniki dispatch to the Matin filed yesterday. They captured Nish-Kavola, a small town two hours' march northeast of Nish.

A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that in the fighting in Babuna Pass, where the Serbians are defending the route to Prilep and Monastir, the Bulgarians were defeated after three severe battles.

The correspondent also reports that the British Legation at Athens has issued a statement to the effect that two British divisions are now approaching the Bulgarian front and that other units are following.

The Paris Havas Agency correspondent at Saloniki reports that telegraphic communication is still being maintained for the exchange of official messages between Saloniki and Monastir and Saloniki and Nish.

In yesterday's official statement by German Army Headquarters, the capture of 2,700 Serbians is reported. The statement says:

In the Morava Valley, heights near Arelje were captured.

South of Chachak, a ridge of the Jelica range was crossed.

On both sides of the mountainous district of Kotlenik our troops defeated the enemy and during the pursuit they reached the northern bank of the Western Colaska-Morava on both sides of Kraljevo. They took 1,200 Serbians prisoners.

To the east of Grukva the army of General von Gallwitz has thrown the enemy back across the Godacica-Santa Rovas line.

The heights south of Luvomir were stormed and in the Morava Valley we took Kuprija, Tresnievca and Paracin. Fifteen hundred prisoners were captured.

The Vienna War Office's report of progress says:

In the Orjen region we stormed the mountain of Mici Motiki, west of Grahovo, and made prisoners of a large part of the Montenegrin garrison. East of Trebinje several frontier heights were taken. South of Avtovac our advance divisions before superior enemy forces evacuated some of our positions.

The army of General Koevess is repulsing the Serbians near Anlje, south of Chachak, into the mountains. The German troops are approaching Kraljevo. Austro-Hungarian forces, advancing across the heights east of Gruza Valley, drove the enemy's rear back.

The army of General von Gallwitz has entered Paracin. The Bulgarian first army is progressing.

The Bulgarian War Office yesterday made public the following:

Our offensive continues on the entire front. Wednesday, in the direction of Bolevac and Paracin, we captured the defile of Krivivirski Timot, near the village of Kukovo. We captured six guns and 500 prisoners.

In the district of Nish our troops are standing before the line of forts at Nish.

In the valley of the Morava Bulgare we occupied Cemernik, Plavina, Pana, and Crnatrava.

South of Strumitsa considerable French forces attacked the Bulgarians. The French were repulsed.

French Report of Fighting.

The French War Office yesterday afternoon gave out the following official report on the operations:

The day of Nov. 2 passed quietly along the front of the French sector in Serbia. The Bulgarians, in front of Krivolak, are intrenching themselves 200 yards from our advance posts, and are directing artillery fire against our positions there.

During the day of Nov. 3 fighting took place to the north of Rabrovo, and still continues. Our troops gained possession of the bridges over the River Cerna, to the northwest of Krivolak.

This bulletin was supplemented last night by the following:

Notwithstanding the violent preparations by their artillery the Bulgarians failed decidedly Nov. 3 in all their attempts against our bridgehead at Krivolak.

The same day to the east of Rabrovo we carried the villages of Memisti and Kajali and attacked the hillcrests on the frontier. The Bulgarians have shown great activity with their artillery. They have violently bombarded Valandovo. The action engaged in by our troops to the north of Rabrovo is going on.

An official statement issued by the Montenegrin General Staff and made public yesterday by the Consul General in Paris says:

Fighting continued actively around Vishegrad, where the Montenegrins took sixty prisoners.

The artillery duel continued on the Drina on the Cogiav-Vouschido front. The Montenegrins checked the enemy at the frontier in spite of violent attacks.

Fighting continued on Nov. 3 on the Trogiav-Grahovo front. By a vigorous attack we succeeded in retaking Trogiav and capturing miscellaneous war material.

NEW MOVE TO CORNER SERBS.

Austrians Begin Attack on Western Border of Montenegro.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A new movement to cut off the retreat of the Serbian Army is reported by the Overseas News Agency. The Austrians are said to have begun an attack along the western border of Montenegro, in which country the Serbian forces are expected to seek refuge.

These attacks are being made, the news agency says, to the east of Trebinje, in Herzegovina, about forty miles north of Cattaro. Thus the Montenegrins are being threatened from the west, near the coast, as well as from the north, where fighting has been going on for some time.

The news agency points out that the Serbian retreat into Montenegro is made still more difficult by the junction which has been effected between the forces of General von Koevess and the Austrian troops which have invaded Serbia from Bosnia, north of Vishegrad.

150 SERBS FOR 16 DAYS KEPT GERMANS BACK

Held the Line on Ossietz Plateau Near the Danube Under Artillery Fire.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—"There, Monsieur, with that you can go and see how Serbia is going to die," exclaimed Ljouba Jovanovitch, Minister of the Interior, handing a letter of recommendation to the General Staff to Albert Londres, special correspondent of the Petit Journal.

Armed with this letter, M. Londres made his way far beyond Palanka, through long lines of retreating ox wagons and endless herds of sheep plodding through the mud of the Morava Valley without panic, escaping from the Teutons, whose voices were neard in the distance.

"At a crossroad," writes M. Londres, "a Serbian Captain who was waiting for me said, 'I was asked by Colonel Terzitch, commanding our division, to take you to our last position.' We walked side by side in silence, and then came out on a plateau.

"'That is our last position, Monsieur,' said the Serbian officer. 'We are on Ossiatz Plateau. The two others you see a hundred yards away over there are the Plateaus Vaborac and Michavolac, which were just taken from us.'

"I saw no soldiers, and asked, 'Where is your line?'

"'There it comes,' replied the officer.

"I saw debouching from a little wood, one by one, with a dignity that brought tears to my eyes, the 150 men whom, on this great plateau, had opposed embattled Germany.

"'On retiring from Vaborac an hour ago,' said the Captain, 'those 150 hid in the wood. Now they are coming out to face the enemy.'

"The Lieutenant in command took a few steps into a cornfield and shouted a command to his men. They lay down on the edge of a field without a word or a sidelong glance, and deliberately raised their rifles.

"'Look, Monsieur,' exclaimed the Captain. 'There are the mountains of Hungary. Behind that pass is the village of Versetch, before which is von Mackensen. Do you see that blue line a little further on? That is the Danube.'

"For sixteen days, with their three, five, six and ten inch guns, the Germans had been blazing away on this front. They never found on this line a larger number of men than those 150 brave fellows before our eyes, but they had not yet succeeded in preventing the Serbians from seeing the blue line of their Danube when they raised their heads.

"'Two days ago it was quite different,' my guide informed me. 'So many shells have fallen upon it that its form is completely changed. Do you see the movement below Vaborac? Those are the advancing Germans. There are about two hundred of them. That is not many, but it is the vanguard of invasion.'

"I watched those 150 Serbians, who had not moved for half an hour, but who were gazing steadfastly at the iron curtain creeping up to them with nothing to pierce it but their rifles. No, I am wrong! They had also a proud consciousness of their heroism. They despise these Germans, who fight only from behind ramparts."

SERBIANS TIGHTENING GRIP ON ALBANIA

Army of Occupation Numbers 6,000—Essad Pasha Professes Loyalty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In dispatches to the Secolo, Signor Magrini deals with the situation in Albania. He says he found Prisrend in a state of ferment and there was fear of insurrection. No one was allowed to leave the town without a special permit, and the inhabitants were ordered to remain in their houses after 9 at night.

Thence the correspondent went to Liuma, the nest of one of the most intractable Albanian tribes. The roads and bridges were guarded by Serbian sentries. In traversing the treacherous territory of Albania the correspondent was escorted by soldiers along roads protected by the military. The strategic positions were occupied by Serbian troops, who were intrenched in face of the danger of an attack by Albanians.

Approaching Dibra, Signor Magrini saw thousands of Albanians, requisitioned by the Serbians, constructing roads under the supervision of gendarmes. Dibra appeared to be submerged in squalor. Three-quarters of the population had abandoned the city after the Serbian repression of the last insurrection. Several houses which had been bombarded were falling to pieces. The city is the headquarters of the staff of the Serbian army of occupation. This army is composed of 6,000 men. When Uskub was evacuated 1,500 Austrian prisoners, including some Italians captured last Winter, were brought to Dibra, enduring seventeen fatiguing days of marching. Bands of Bulgarians and Albanians have been reported in the mountains southwest of Uskub, and Serbian troops have been sent forward to meet and destroy them.

It is stated that General Damiano Popovich, leader of the regicides, and later Governor of Serbian Macedonia, has been retired in consequence of errors and lack of foresight in his governorship. Essad Pasha has reaffirmed his personal loyalty to the Serbians, and consequently the Serbians occupying Albania feel there will be tranquillity as far as the Durazzo zone is concerned.

Colonel Lubia Leschianine, ex-Military Attaché at Vienna, and now representing the Serbian Government in Saloniki at the headquarters of General Sarrail, told the correspondent that the Serbians were making a great effort and might resist another twenty days. This view was expressed on Oct. 30, the date of the Magrini dispatch.

MOVE BY ITALY UNLIKELY.

Reports of an Expedition to Albania Doubted in Rome

ROME, Nov. 5, (via Paris, Nov. 6.)—The reports that Italy will take a hand in the conflict in the Balkans by landing an expedition in Albania receive no confirmation in official quarters here.

The negative attitude of officials leads to the strong conviction that no Albanian expedition is intended.

FRENCH IN SERBIA HOPEFUL.

Staff Officers Do Not Regard Position of Serb Army as Critical.

SALONIKI, Nov. 2, via Paris, Nov. 5, (Delayed in Transmission.)—French staff officers do not seem to regard the position of the Serbian Army as critical. They declare that the retreat which is now being conducted gives the defending army greater liberty of action without imperilling it.

In principle, they contend, the loss or gain of one town or another is unimportant unless the ground involved happens to contain indispensable material resources. They maintain that the all-important thing is for the Serbs to continue their fight undismayed while the Allies are increasing their forces, extending their lines, and limiting the field of Bulgarian action.

VARNA HARBOR MASTER SHOT.

Accused of Revealing Position of Mine Fields to Russian Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Captain Precktin, harbormaster at Varna, has been accused of high treason and shot. He was suspected of having revealed to the Russians the positions of the mine fields defending the harbor, thus enabling the Russian warships to approach close enough efficiently to bombard Varna.

The Russians are now mineweeping successfully in the Varna region, the complicated system of mine fields which the Bulgarians had prepared being now practically useless.

WOMEN'S "DEATH PLATOON."

Serb Officer's Widow Is Forming a Battalion to Fight.

SALONIKI, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Mme. Marinowica, widow of a Serbian Lieutenant, is forming a women's battalion to be called the "Platoon of Death."

Up to the present 389 women have answered the call. They will be armed with Mauser rifles, revolvers, bayonets, and daggers.

COUNCIL MEETS, KITCHENER AWAY

Continued from Page 1.

command in France may be dismissed as entirely without foundation.

Earl Kitchener was in London last week, at the time of General Joffre's visit to England. Since then no report had been received concerning his absence from the War Office until yesterday.

BRITISH PUBLIC RELIEVED.

Report That Kitchener Had Resigned Caused Amazement in Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial commenting on the Press Bureau's denial of the rumor that Lord Kitchener had resigned, says:

"Public opinion throughout the country, and, indeed, throughout the Empire, will be greatly relieved at the unequivocal denial thus given to the sensational announcement which startled London yesterday afteroo, and spread far and wide a feeling consternation. We are as zealous, we trust, as any for the true liberty of the press, and we have no taste for the role of the censor on the conduct of other newspapers, but in our opinion, the Government ought to take instant steps to protect the country against a repetition of yesterday's disastrous performance, for disastrous it was.

"The effect was instantaneous. In London it caused much deeper confusion and disquiet than any Zeppelin raid. The resignation of Kitchener, who stands for so much of the ordinary Briton—it was like a sudden snapping of a column—was telegraphed instantaneously all over the world. Who can estimate what effect this false declaration has produced of depression on our Allies, of exultation on our foes? One can imagine the impatient amazement it created in Paris, Petrograd and Rome. One can guess its sinister influence on opinion, say in Bucharest and Athens. What are the comments of New York likely to have been, what were the puzled exclamations in the Capitals of the Dominions?

"Those who so recklessly published such a statement did the enemy a service beyond his wildest expectations, a service which no money could buy it. It is no excuse to say that a denial followed instantly after the mischief was done, and it cannot be wholly undone."

JEWS MAY BE OFFICERS

In Bavarian Reserve Regiments, the War Minister Says.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—A Munich dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung says that the regulation against Jews becoming officers in the Bavarian Army has been modified. The Bavarian War Minister, Baron Kreß von Kressenstein, in a statement before the Finance Committee, said that Jews had not been behind members of other religious faiths in discharging their duty in the war, and that the Jews had thus obtained full opportunity to become reserve officers.

Many Jews have been promoted to commissions in the course of the war.

POINCARE THANKS AMERICA FOR HELP

Continued from Page 1.

room opening on the rose garden, where for hours he would pace the floor.

But perhaps what was of greatest interest was the remarkable adjustment of these surroundings, royal and imperial, to the simple and dignified needs of a republic.

France is a military nation and at war, but the evidences of militarism were entirely absent. Our own White House is not more barren of uniforms, our own President from guards of honor. One got the impression that he was entering the house of a private gentleman, a gentleman of great taste and a great nation.

We passed at last through four rooms, in which were the secretaries of the President, and as we passed the major domo spoke our names and the different gentlemen half rose and bowed. It was all so quiet, so calm, so free from telephones and typewriters that you felt that by mistake you had been ushered into the library of a student or a Cabinet Minister.

Then in the fourth room was the President. Without this room we were presented to M. Sainsère, the personal secretary of the President, and without further ceremony M. Benazet opened the door and in the smallest room of all introduced me to M. Poincaré. His portraits have rendered his features familiar, but they do not give sufficiently the impression I received of kindness, firmness, and great dignity.

He returned to his desk and spoke in a low voice of peculiar charm. As though the better to have the stranger understand, he spoke slowly, selecting his words.

"I have a great admiration," he said, "for the effectiveness with which Americans have shown their sympathy with France. They have sent doctors, nurses, and volunteers to drive the ambulances to carry the wounded. I have visited the hospitals at Neuilly and other places. They are admirable. The one at Neuilly was formerly a college, but with ingenuity they have converted it into a hospital, most complete and most valuable.

"The American colony in Paris has shown a friendship that we greatly appreciate. Your Ambassador I have met several times. Our relations are most pleasant, most sympathetic."

I asked if I might repeat what he had said. The President gave his assent and after a pause, as though now he was to be quoted he wished to emphasize what he had said, continued:

"My wife, who distributes articles of comfort, sent to the wounded and to families in need, tells me that Americans are among the most generous contributors. Many articles come anonymously—money, clothing, layettes for the babies and Lafayette kits for the soldiers. We recognize and appreciate the manner in which, while preserving a strict neutrality, your countrymen and women have shown their sympathy."

The President rose, and on leaving I presented a letter for him from ex-President Roosevelt. It was explained that this was the second for him I had had from Colonel Roosevelt, but that when a prisoner of the Germans I had judged it wise to swallow the first one, and that I had requested Colonel Roosevelt to write the second one on thin paper.

The President smiled and passed the letter critically between his thumb and forefinger. "This one," he said, "is quite digestible."

Then he gave me a message to Colonel Roosevelt and with the unconsciousness of real courtesy himself opened the door for us.

I carried away the impression of a kind and distinguished gentleman who, in the midst of the greatest crisis in history, could find time to dictate a message of appreciation to a correspondent guiltily conscious that he had wasted the precious moments of a great officer, but also through the pleasure he had received unrepentant.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

NOT SEEKING PEACE, GERMANY ASSERTS

Government Organ Denounces Reports That Her Press Is Tired of War.

CATHOLICS' MILITANT SPIRIT

Powerful Centre Party Declares for Annexation of Eastern and Western Conquests.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The Government continues its crusade against reports of Germany's peace yearnings which are current abroad. Today it is the French wireless service which the official Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung attacks for spreading reports from Lyons that the Vienna Neue Freie Presse of Oct. 23 expressed the hope that the Balkan campaign would be the beginning of the end of the war, and that an echo of this hope was frequently heard in the Austrian and German press, while other expressions of a desire for an early peace were multiplying. The Zeitung says:

"Just as this wireless news repeats in colored and falsified form the opinion of the German and Austrian press regarding the continuation of the war, so the alleged quotation from the Neue Freie Presse is a bald piece of falsification. A comparison of the original with the French citation offers further proof of our enemies' tactics."

The National Committee of the powerful Centre or Catholic Party, which held an executive session on Oct. 24 in Frankfort to discuss the aims of the war and of peace conditions fell in line with the National Liberals and Conservatives, passing a resolution for the prosecution of the war to a victorious finish. The censorship has just released for publication throughout Germany the National Committee's unanimous manifesto to the Catholic Party, which, though couched in very general terms, offers an opportunity for reading between the lines. It says in part:

"In order that the thoroughness and industry of the German people may fulfill its world mission, it must have complete freedom of movement for its creative powers at home, on the free seas, and overseas. The essential condition for the fruitful development of the German people is, as the experiences of the world-war have clearly shown, increased security against the enemy's plans for our military and economic annihilation. The terrible sacrifices which the war has imposed upon our people demand increased protection of our territory in the East and West which will make it impossible for a foreign enemy to fall upon us again, and which for all time will secure the economic necessities of our increasing population."

ITALIAN ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY BUSY

They Repulse Austrian Attacks in Corinthia and Carniola.

ROME, Nov. 5, (via Paris.)—The following statement from the Italian General Headquarters, dated Nov. 5, was made public this evening:

During yesterday there was an intense action by our artillery and infantry, which are actively engaged in strengthening conquered positions. We repulsed enemy attacks in the valleys of Riens and the Pontebbana Torrent, on the slopes of Monte Calvario, northwest of Gorizia, and on the Carso. We have taken sixty-four prisoners and one machine gun.

Bad weather prevails throughout the theatre of operations. There is an abundant snowfall in the higher zone and a persistent rain in the lower.

VIENNA, Nov. 5, (via London, Saturday, Nov. 6.)—Following is the official report on the fighting on the Italian front:

Near Gorizia the situation is calm. There has been a violent artillery fire on the bridgehead of Gorizia and the northern part of the plateau of Doberdo. Isolated Italian attacks collapsed. During the night six attacks against Zagora were repulsed.

An Italian airship threw bombs on Miralmar.

Miramar is a splendid Imperial castle on the Adriatic, four miles northwest of Trieste. It belonged to the Emperor Maximilian and was the residence of the Empress Carlotta after his execution in Mexico. It is now a pleasure resort.

ITALIAN CABINET ROW DUE TO A PEACE PLEA

Minister Throws a Book at Another Who Had Suggested That the War Should End.

ROME, Nov. 5, (via Paris.)—Sharp differences of opinion have developed in the Cabinet concerning the war. These differences have not reached the extent of a crisis, but have brought about a conflict of views, leading to an exciting incident.

One of the Ministers at a recent meeting of the Cabinet is said to have expressed the view that Italy's best interests would be served by assisting a movement toward the restoration of peace. This caused an angry protest, and charges were made against the good faith of the Minister suggesting peace. Epithets were exchanged, and one of the Ministers, overcome by indignation, according to reports, threw a book at his colleague, whose suggestion had caused the strife.

The incident is declared to have been largely of a personal nature, and the Cabinet and country are united, with this exception, for continuing the present policy.

While a Cabinet crisis, such as those which have occurred in France, England, and Russia, has been avoided, opinion here is divided concerning the conduct of the war, especially as regards a Balkan expedition. Lieut. Gen. Count Cardona's iron will has triumphed in this respect. He said that he would rather resign as Chief of the General Staff than allow a part of his troops to participate in a Balkan undertaking, and his view was finally adopted by the Minister of War and the entire Cabinet.

The Navy Department also has passed through a crisis. Vice Admiral Camillo Corsi was substituted for Vice Admiral Viale as Minister of Marine, and this action was quickly followed by the relieving of Vice Admiral Thaon di Revel of his post at the head of the Naval General Staff. Vice Admiral Corsi has now assumed active direction of the fleet, which is expected to lead to an aggressive naval campaign.

ITALIAN STEAMER IS SUNK.

London Announces Loss of the Ionio in the War Zone.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Italian steamer Ionio has been sunk, according to an announcement made here tonight.

The Ionio was a vessel of 1,816 tons. She was built in 1886 and was owned at Palermo by the Navigazione Gen-

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

RUSSIANS ADVANCE WEST OF RIGA

While Their Fleet Bombards the German Positions in the Shlok Region.

GERMAN LOSS NEAR DVINSK

More Than 1,000 Killed, Petrograd Reports—Berlin Claims Victory in Eastern Galicia.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The new Russian offensive has lost none of its vigor, according to official reports from both sides of the eastern front. The Russians announce a slight advance west of Riga, simultaneously with a naval bombardment of the German positions near Shlok; the repulse of a German attack south of Dvinsk with great slaughter; the capture of 250 Austrians and a large quantity of arms and ammunition in Volhynia, and fierce fighting, with heavy artillery fire, near Sienikowce, in Eastern Galicia. At the latter point the Germans report having taken 2,000 prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The Russian War Office today gave out the following statement:

Near Riga yesterday our troops made slight progress toward the west of Lake Akkel. Artillery and rifle fire continues all along the front in this region.

In the region of Jacobstadt and on the Dwina there is no change in the situation. Near Dvinsk, south of Lake Swenton, the enemy at 5 o'clock this morning delivered an attack against the village of Platonovka, which was repulsed with heavy losses. So far over 1,000 bodies have been counted on the field. Further south calm prevails as far as the Pripet.

To the west of Rafalovka [on the Styr River, in Volhynia] the enemy on the evening of the 3d delivered an attack from the village of Kostiukhnovka. After fierce fighting during the night our troops drove off the Austrians, capturing 2 guns, 3 machine guns, 250 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

In the region of the village of Volitza, north of Novo Alexiniec, we attacked enemy forces which had approached our entanglements. The enemy was driven back after a bayonet fight. We captured 3 officers and 160 men.

Fierce fighting continues on the right of the Stripa River, [In Eastern Galicia.] In the region of Semikovitze, [Sienikowce,] the artillery fire on both sides being very violent.

Our ships opened fire against the German positions near Shlok, west of Riga.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Russians are still on the offensive in the region southwest of Dvinsk, but their attacks against the German lines have been futile, and they have suffered heavy losses, German Army Headquarters announced today. The statement says:

In spite of extraordinary losses, the Russians have repeated their fruitless attacks between Lakes Swenton and Ilsen and near Gateni.

General von Limsingen's troops threw the Russians northwest of Czartorysk into their former positions after a temporary advance by the enemy. North of Komarov two Russian counterattacks failed. East of Rudka the Germans have advanced.

An attack by General Count von Bothmer's forces against the Russians defending a part of Sienikowce was successful. Two thousand more Russians were captured.

VIENNA, Nov. 5, (via London, Saturday, Nov. 6.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The fighting around Sienikowce continued today, and was concluded with the complete repulse of the Russians from Sienikowce and the western Stripa bank. The enemy lost 2,000 prisoners. The Transylvanian Honved Division fought uninterruptedly four days and four nights, and had a most prominent part in the recapture of all our positions.

West of Rafalovka the enemy penetrated our line, but was repulsed by counterattacks. The fighting has not yet terminated.

In the Northeast, on several parts of the front, there is increased Russian artillery activity.

SURE RUSSIA WILL WIN.

Brusiloff, Facing Hindenburg, Says the Germans Are Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is reported that a conference has been held at Libau between the Kaiser and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, lasting three days, which suggests that the Germans appreciate the gravity of the situation on the northern front and are deliberating on a plan for grappling with it.

Representatives of the Bourse Gazette who have just returned from the front saw General Brusiloff, who authorized them to state that he is disgusted with the pusillanimity of Petrograd and the stupid rumors prevailing there. There is no doubt whatever," he says, "that the enemy has been brought to a halt and does not possess sufficient strength to overthrow us. For me there is no doubt that when the previously determined moment arrives we shall advance and drive the Germans forth; but it is essential for the public to retain its calm and firmly believe, as we believe, that the war will be assuredly won by us."

The General said his troops were amply supplied with ammunition, well clad, fed, and shod; that whereas Russia possessed abundant human material, Germany was sending to war cripples and old men. General Brusiloff's final words were:

"Disgrace and death should be the portion of those who dream of peace. We are battling for conscience. For us it would be better to die than even allow the thought that the war will not terminate in our victory."

FLEE FROM ARMY SERVICE.

Five Hundred Farmhands Besiege Cunard Line for Passage Here

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"The great rush of able-bodied men to the United States to escape military service was evidenced at Liverpool yesterday, when extraordinary scenes occurred at the offices of the Cunard Line in Water Street. A crowd of about 500 farm workers had come over from Ireland at the hint that shirkers are to be forced to do their duty. For several hours they besieged the part of the Cunard offices where steerage passengers are booked for the United States.

"A soldier with a recruiter's rosette in his cap did his utmost to urge men to join the army, and promised on behalf of the Cunard Company that any men who had booked could have the money refunded. His appeal was heard in silence; not a man came forward.

"A representative of The Daily Mail was informed that the steerage accommodations for 500 persons in the liner, which sails today, would be full when all who were present were booked.

"Leading Irish papers report that a large number of young men of military age are daily leaving Ireland for the United States."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

GERMANS PENETRATE THE FRENCH TRENCHES

Win a Footing on Massiges Front After Many Attacks—Fail to Gain Elsewhere.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Furious German attacks on the French lines in Champagne continue almost without a break, especially in the region north of Massiges, where Joffre's soldiers still hold the strong fort, La Courtine. Tonight's official bulletin from Paris admits that the Germans were able to "push a few elements into our first-line trench at Hill 199."

Berlin asserts that French attempts to regain positions lost in that area have failed, and it is further stated that a trench northeast of Le Mesnil has been retaken from the foe.

A new offensive has been started by the Germans between the Aisne and the Oise, but Paris says the assaults there were futile.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

Artillery actions have continued during the day in Artois, especially in the Loos sector.

In Champagne fighting is going on with the same violence in the region to the north of Massiges. During the recent attacks, delivered with the same methods and with heavy effectives, the enemy was able to push a few elements into our first-line trench at Hill 199. Everywhere else the enemy was stopped or completely repulsed by our counterattacks.

In the Vosges one of our mines has destroyed at La Capelotte (east of Badonvilliers) a German blockhouse.

The day bulletin of the Paris War Office says:

Between the Aisne and the Oise in the sectors of Pulsaleine and Quennevieres, the enemy, after having attempted to surprise the men in our trenches by a spirited fusillade, directed against our positions a very violent, but at the same time a futile, bombardment.

In the Champagne district we have completely checked two fresh German attacks against our trenches in the position known as "La Courtine." These attacks were conducted with hand grenades, and supported by the throwing of inflammable liquid.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of this front.

In Alsace a French aviation squadron has flown over Dornach and bombarded certain buildings, used by the Germans for the manufacture of suffocating gases.

The Belgium War Office statement says:

The enemy's artillery has been very active and violently cannonaded our positions to the northeast of Oostkerke and to the south of Saint Jacques Capelle.

Wulpen, Pervyse, Avecapelle, Oostkerke, Roudenaime, and Saint Jacques-Capelle have been bombarded. Our batteries have replied vigorously and have executed fires of retaliation against Leke and St. Pierre Capelle.

This communication from Field Marshal Sir John French was made public here tonight:

Yesterday five air fights took place, resulting in a German aeroplane being brought down in our line.

Since the 1st of November the weather has been very wet. Mining activity continues on both sides:

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Recapture of a trench northeast of Le Mesnil in the Champagne district, which the French had held since Oct. 24, was announced by Army Headquarters today.

A counterattack by the French against positions captured by the Germans to the north of Massiges, called, it is said with heavy losses to the attacking forces.

Capture of three French officers and ninety men, with eight machine guns and twelve small mine throwers is reported. The statement adds:

Field Marshal French said in an official report: 'It can be deduced from the casualty lists of seven German battalions which participated in the Loos battle that their losses were 60 per cent. of

ARMY INCREASE TO COST A BILLION

Garrison's Program Calls for $1,034,399,234 in the Next Five Years.

DEFENSE TOTAL, 2 BILLIONS

Secretary Outlines His Plan and Appeals to the Nation's Patriotism.

CHANCE FOR THE MILITIA

May Join New Continentals—Large Sums for Supplies and Coast Fortifications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The military policy proposed for the army and its adjuncts in the national defense plans adopted by Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and approved by President Wilson, call for appropriations totaling $1,034,399,234.88 during the next five years. This will be in addition to the grand total of more than $1,000,000,000 contemplated in the five-year naval program adopted by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and also approved by President Wilson. Thus more than $2,000,000,000 will be called for by the national defense plans in the next five years.

If no new projects were launched the army and navy, as they stand today, would cost $1,000,000,000 for maintenance during the next five years. In a nutshell, the plans of the Administration for national defense call for approximately an extra billion dollars during that period.

The official outline of the army plans was made public tonight by Secretary Garrison. It shows that under the Garrison plan, which has been approved by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Representative Hay of Virginia, who are, respectively, Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, Congress will be asked to make the following appropriations:

Fiscal year 1917	$182,717,036.08
Fiscal year 1918	212,815,879.70
Fiscal year 1919	228,315,879.70
Fiscal year 1920	228,315,879.70
Fiscal year 1921	182,234,559.70
Total	$1,034,399,234.88

Annually, after 1921, it is estimated that the cost of the army, the National Guard, a citizen army of 400,000 men, and other features of the proposed new military system, will be $182,234,559.70.

Regular Army of 141,707.

The Garrison plan contemplates a first line of defense consisting of an enlarged regular army, a proposed new citizen army, and the National Guard of the country. The regular army now consists of 5,023 officers and 102,985 men, a total of 108,008. Secretary Garrison's plan contemplates that the regular army shall be increased to 7,086 officers, 50 veterinarians, and 134,707 men, or a total of 141,707.

The citizen army of 400,000 is to be raised at the rate of 133,000 a year for three years. After that it would be maintained at 400,000. For convenience this force is designated by Mr. Garrison as the Continental Army. It would be recruited territorially, according to population. Its members, though enlisted for six-year terms, would be required to report for intensive training only for short periods each year for three years and during the remaining theee years would be furloughed subject to call in time of war or threatened invasion.

The State Militia consists of 129,000 men. This can only be increased by the States themselves. Under the Garrison plan it is contemplated that the first line of defense would, accordingly, consist of 141,707 regulars, 400,000 continentals, and 129,000 guardsmen, or a total of 670,707 men. At present the National Government appropriates an average of $6,814,532 annually for the National Guard. It is proposed to increase this apropriation to $10,000,000 annually.

The cost of the citizen army will be $15,000,000 for the first year, $29,500,000 for the second year, and $45,000,000 the third year, when it is expected, it will comprise 400,000 men.

The plan submitted by Mr. Garrison contemplates an expenditure of $81,677,600 as an irreducible minimum for additional seacoast defenses, and coast defense accessories and ammunition during the next four years, or an average of $20,000,000 annually for this part of the program. For reserve material the Garrison plan calls for an expenditure of $104,326,281 during the next five years, or an average of $26,081,320 a year. The largest item in the reserve material plan is ordnance, for which the sum of $74,-$82,287.85 is proposed to be spent during the next four years.

Yearly Cost of New Army.

Epitomized in figures, the Garrison plan contemplates the following appropriations:

1917.	
For the regular army	$111,635,716.08
For the citizen army	15,000,000.00
For the National Guard	10,000,000.00
For reserve material	26,081,320.00
For seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$182,717,036.08
1918.	
For the regular army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	29,500,000.00
Reserve material	26,081,320.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$212,815,879.70
1919.	
Regular army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Reserve material	26,081,320.00
Citizen army	45,000,000.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$228,315,879.70
1920.	
Regular army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	45,000,000.00
Reserve material	26,081,320.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$228,315,879.70
1921.	
Regular army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	45,000,000.00
Total	$182,234,559.70

Basis of the Plan.

"In proposing a military policy to be adopted at this time," says Secretary Garrison in his outline, "the very first thing to do must be to agree upon the proper basis. The subject could, theoretically, be approached without regard to existing constitutional and legal provisions and existing institutions and sentiments. Undoubtedly, this method would result in proposals that would be sound from a military point of view and would theoretically approach perfection. The necessity of making such a system practicable, however, would require constitutional amendments, a reversal of existing institutions, and the changing of existing sentiments to such an extent as to make it a safe prediction that little, if anything, would be accomplished, and that only after the passage of a great length of time.

"The other possible method of approaching the subject is one which recognizes existing constitutional and legal provisions, existing institutions, and the sentiments of the people in so far as they concern vital portions of the system.

"As between the two methods of approach, it seems so clearly the part of wisdom to choose the one last stated as not to require elaboration of reason.

"The essential, the imperative thing, is to make such wise military preparations and take such wise precautions as are presently possible. These reasons dispose of many suggestions which are entirely worthy of consideration from a military standpoint, but which could not be made effective under existing conditions. Military systems based upon universal military service and conscription, or upon national control of the public school system, fall under this head, as also does any policy which can only be made operative by a constitutional amendement or by identical, contemporaneous legislation in the forty-eight States of the Union. In any policy proposed, moreover, the matter of the cost of its maintenance has much to do with its acceptability, not that there should be any legitimate objection to the necessary expense of a proper policy, but that there would be legitimate objection to the adoption of any policy which was unnecessarily expensive.

"The policy proposed, therefore, proceeds upon the basis of existing conditions of a legal constitutional nature and recognizes existing institutions and the feeling of the people concerning the general subject matter.

Legal Situation Involved.

"The Constitution provides that Congress may raise and support armies, and under that provision the regular standing army exists. It likewise provides that organized militia may be maintained in the different States; that the National Government may provide arms for this force, may decide upon the nature and character of its organization, and may prescribe the discipline to which it must conform. It reserves to the respective States the right to govern this force, to appoint the officers thereof, and to train it.

"In time of peace this force is available to the President of the United States, under the Constitution, to aid in enforcing the laws of the Union, to aid in suppressing insurrections, and in repelling invasions. There is no constitutional provision which makes this force otherwise available to the nation in time of war, and therefore no law can be passed by Congress making it so available. In order to obtain whatever is possible to be obtained in this respect, the act of Congress concerning the raising of volunteers provides that such organized regiments of the National Guard as volunteer may be taken over into the service of the United States intact and not merely as individuals

"It will be seen, therefore, that under the Constitution there is contemplated two kinds of military forces—one a national force raised and maintained directly by the acts of the National Congress, and the other a force raised entirely by the States, to be governed, officered, and trained by them and to be available to the national authorities in certain specified instances.

"If the determination arrived at by those whose knowledge, skill, and experience make their judgment practically conclusive is accepted, we should have in this country a force of at least 400,000 men ready for instant response to a call in the event of war or the imminence of war. It is surely not necessary to state the many reasons why this force may not be supplied by a regular standing army of that number constituted by understrength. For reasons which have just been pointed out, it is equally impracticable to suggest that this force should consist solely of the National Guard expanded to that number. There is no legal way that the National Guard can, in time of peace, be governed, officered, or trained by the national Government; and there is no legal way, excepting by volunteering, that it can be made available to the nation in time of war to any greater extent than specified in the Constitution, which confessedly falls short of the necessary force to which an army may have to be put in the event of a war with a foreign nation.

"It becomes necessary, therefore, to devise some method of making available for the use of the nation in time of war a national force in supplement of that part of the national force, to wit, the regular army, which is constantly under arms; a part of the army, in other words, to be raised and maintained by Congress and governed in all respects in accordande with its directions. When this system is devised and made operative the nation would militarily be in this situation: It would have, as the Constitution provides, an army raised and maintained by it, composed of a certain number constantly under arms, and a very much larger number definitely identified in personnel, provided with equipment and organization, possessed of some training, and subject to instant call. The States would have the organized militia, developed with Federal assistance to the highest practicable point of efficiency, available for the purposes specified in the Constitution, and so circumstanced that, in the event of a war with a foreign nation, they could, by their own volition, immediately take their place with the other military force of the nation.

Chance for National Guard.

Secretary Garrison pays a high tribute to the National Guard and adds:

"The plan offers to the membership of the National Guard every alternative which a full recognition of their position suggests. With respect to the National Guard system under the Constitution there is to be not only continued but increased Federal co-operation and assistance. With respect to the personnel of the guard opportunity is offered, either in units or individually, to come into the Continental Army whenever by the action of their State they are free to do so."

With regard to coast defenses, material, and supplies, Mr. Garrison says:

"For the purpose of ascertaining the requirements with respect to the coast defense fortifications, the Secretary of War some months ago created a board composed of the heads of all departments having to do with this subject matter. Under their instructions they were to report upon any needed fortifications at places where they do not now exist, any change at existing fortifications, and any supplements thereto. They have prepared elaborate reports, covering all these points and have suggested a total expenditure during the next four years of $80,000,000 in annual increments of $20,000,000 each.

"In similar manner the heads of the various departments which have to do with equipment and supplies have studied the situation with a view to ascertaining what material should be on hand for use by a force of 500,000 men in addition to what would be in their hands at the outbreak of hostilities. The result of this study was an aggregate of approximately $104,000,000, to be accumulated throughout the period of four years by the expenditure annually of $26,000,000.

"Many other subjects have been studied and provision made with respect to them which can not usefully be dwelt upon in this statement. With respect to such important subjects as aviation, its equipment and personnel, the necessity for large guns which may be moved from place to place, field guns and machine guns in sufficient quantities, coast-defense guns of proper size, proper reserves of ammunition for all arms, and motor transportation, careful study has been devoted to the consideration thereof, and the recommendations to be made are the results of the best thought and experience with respect thereto.

Appeals to Patriotism.

"It has been proposed to make available in time of need the services of those in certain kinds of employment requiring special knowledge and skill, such as railroad men, bridge builders, engineers of all description, &c., and leading men in these lines and professions have been collaborating with the War Department in an endeavor to formulate, by legislation or administrative action, an acceptable and useful plan with respect thereto.

"In this connection, and because of the patriotic spirit thus displayed, it seems desirable to say that if those who are the employers of the young men of the country cannot, by reason of age or situation in life, give their personal service, they can do that which will be equally useful by encouraging in every way the participation of those in their employ in the plan of national defense. If they would so arrange their business that a certain proportion of those whom they engage could undertake this national service without sacrificing their personal interests, those who did this thing would be acting in the most public-spirited and patriotic manner possible."

TAFT OPPOSES BIG ARMY.

Ex-President Decries Any "Rushing Into Militarism."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Ex-President Taft declined to make a speech on "National Preparedness" this afternoon at a luncheon given in his honor at the City Club, but he did go so far as to say that he did not favor a large standing army, as he believed it would result in conscription. He made it plain that he opposed the policy announced by President Wilson. He made these among other statements:

"We are not justified in rushing into militarism. The spirit of the people is certainly at variance with the spirit of militarism. The financial condition of the Government will not permit the raising of a large army. You can't have any military policy that does not make for a large standing army. The navy is not a militaristic instrument for aggression. We cannot have a large army without conscription. We are having all we can do today to raise the 80,000 men in our own army. If you are going to induce men to go into the army in time of peace you'll have to double the pay."

WOOD VISITS GARRISON.

General and Secretary in Conference—Army Plans Indorsed.

Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, was in conference at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army. The conference lasted more than an hour, and neither Secretary Garrison nor General Wood had anything to say regarding the matter that was discussed. It was surmised, however, that army reorganization and increase was the matter discussed. Later in the afternoon Secretary Garrison received S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, and it is known that they talked of national preparedness and the work of the National Security League. The League is to give the Administration's preparedness program its enthusiastic support, and, after his conference with the Secretary of War, Mr. Menken said it was his opinion that all citizens interested in a wise and adequate program of military preparedness must feel greatly encouraged over President Wilson's speech at the Biltmore on Thursday night.

FOOD REGULATIONS EXTENDED IN GERMANY

New Price Schedule on Live Hogs and Pork—Strict Control of Milk Supply.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (via London.)—A new schedule of prices for hogs and pork in Berlin has been adopted by the Federal Council, in connection with the measures now being taken to regulate prices and distribution of food supplies throughout the country. Maximum prices are designated for live hogs, which are divided into certain classes according to weight. Quotations are adjusted in such a manner as to encourage the raising of heavy hogs instead of making it profitable to slaughter them before they mature. For this purpose the rates are increased on a sliding scale for hogs that weigh more than 220 pounds.

The maximum wholesale price for fat pork is placed at 140 pfennigs per kilogram, (about 16 cents a pound.) For hog fat (unrendered lard) the maximum wholesale price is 180 pfennigs per kilogram, (about 20¼ cents a pound.)

The Federal Government measure regarding milk contemplates primarily giving preference to children, nursing mothers, and sick persons. The control is through the municipalities and other local authorities. Towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants are required to fix maximum prices and smaller towns are permitted to do so. All towns are allowed to open municipal milk shops or establish a commission of special dealers to sell on behalf of the authorities.

It is optional with the authorities whether they introduce milk tickets or confine the sales to certain hours. Charlottenburg solved the problem by selling milk only for children, nursing mothers, and sick persons during the early hours of the day and later to general customers.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that arrangements have been made between the German and the Bulgarian Government to bring in food supplies from Bulgaria. A German purchasing commission, which has gone to Sofia, is being assisted by the Bulgarian Government, which has declared its readiness to facilitate the purchase of large quantities of fodder and beans.

EDISON DESPAIRS OF PEACE

And Says War Will Be More Destructive Every Year.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 5.—"The day of universal peace is a long, long way off," declared Thomas A. Edison, en route East here last night. "There's got to be a great deal more war, and it's going to be more destructive every year.

"Science is going to make war a terrible thing—too terrible to contemplate. Pretty soon we can be mowing men down by the thousands—or even millions—almost by pressing a button. The slaughter will be so terrible that the machinery itself will virtually have to do the fighting.

"I don't look for electricity to play such an important part in this newer slaughter. It's going to be a struggle of explosives. That will be the all-important element.

"As to the question of America's preparedness for war, no man can say when war will be forced upon us. So we must be prepared—just the same as a man insures his home against fire.

"Ammunition is our one great need. We must be capable of turning out twice as much ammunition every day as all the other nations combined. There is no necessity for making this ammunition today and storing it. But we should build the plants for manufacturing the ammunition, and have so many of them and such big ones that nobody could hope to equal us. These factories would not cost a great deal, and there would be virtually no machinery in them to rust or spoil."

Mr. Edison then spoke of coast fortifications that should be impregnable, and the need of further improvements for submarines and air craft, and he stated that the country must have "many more battleships—slews of 'em."

One inventor on the new Naval Board, he said, had perfected a machine that would dig 225 feet of trench six feet deep and three feet wide in an hour.

DENY GERMAN SHIPMENTS.

Barber & Co. Cable British Official, Contradicting Commons Hint.

Members of the shipping firm of Barber & Co., Inc., of 17 Battery Place, said yesterday that the question, asked in the House of Commons on Thursday, charging with shipping German goods to New York and then reshipping them to London, was absurd. The company's books show that it has not sent any steamers to English ports.

Herbert Barber, president of the company, sent this cablegram yesterday to London:

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentry Under Secretary, London:

Referring to question asked yesterday in Commons, we have had only two steamers from Rotterdam since the war and none since March. We imported nothing on either steamer and therefore reshipped nothing to Great Britain and know nothing of any such shipments. The German dyestuffs imported on the steamers came under permits issued by the British Government to reputable American firms. Our steamers are engaged carrying supplies to France, Russia, and Serbia. BARBER. INC.

The firm is one of the largest in the ship brokerage business in New York and has the Union-Castle and other steamship lines on its books as agents for freight in this country.

PRESIDENT PLEASED BY RECEPTION HERE

Considers Preparedness Address One of Most Important He Ever Delivered.

MEETS NO POLITICIANS

Goes Motoring with Mrs. Galt and Attends Luncheon at House of Cleveland H. Dodge.

President Wilson left New York for Washington at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with his fiancée, Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt. During the day he had refused to discuss politics or see politicians, and the attack upon his address before the Manhattan Club by his former Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, was permitted to go unnoticed.

It was said unofficially that Mr. Wilson was greatly pleased with the manner in which his address, in which he outlined the program for preparedness which he is soon to put before Congress, was received by the members of the Manhattan Club and their guests. Colonel E. M. House, the President's close friend, who went to the Pennsylvania Station to see him away, said the President had commented upon the reception of his speech. The President, said Colonel House, felt that it was one of the most important he had ever delivered.

Mr. Wilson was up early yesterday morning, although it was well after midnight when he finished his address at the Manhattan Club, and at 9 o'clock he went from the home of Colonel House to the St. Regis Hotel, where Mrs. Galt was stopping while in town. A few minutes later they left for a long automobile ride.

The President had intended to leave at 10 o'clock in the morning for Washington, but he put off his departure to attend a luncheon at the home of Cleveland H. Dodge at Riverdale. Among the guests at this luncheon were Mrs. Galt, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Miss Gertrude Gordon, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson.

After the luncheon Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt left the Dodge home for the Pennsylvania Station in different automobiles. Mrs. Galt arrived there first and was about in the private car Ideal before a crowd collected. The President arrived about ten minutes before the train left. With him were his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty; Colonel House, Dudley Field Malone, and Mr. Dodge. As he walked through the station the President was heartily cheered. He removed his hat and bowed to the crowd.

In Seventh Avenue, just outside the station, the automobile in which the President was riding narrowly escaped running over Mario Pashi, a boy of 10, who was crossing the driveway. The boy dodged just in time, but his left arm was bruised quite badly. However, Mr. Wilson ordered his car stopped, and it was not until he had heard the boy shout that he was all right that the President proceeded. The boy had been told who was in the car, and he stood on the curb, grinning and rubbing his arm, as the automobile went on its way.

Mr. Wilson devoted his entire day in town to the entertainment of Mrs. Galt. A big crowd had collected about the St. Regis when he went there in the morning to call, and remained for some time hoping to see Mrs. Galt. After an hour, however, they were informed that Mrs. Galt had left by a side entrance and was then on her way to the home of Mr. Dodge for luncheon.

It was said yesterday that the President had absolutely refused to see anyone at the dinner, which was attended by Democrats of every faction, was commented on by many yesterday, and the fact that Tammany Hall was so well represented was not permitted to pass unnoticed. There was nothing said or done by the President or any member of his party to indicate that they considered the dinner of any political significance. Others expressed the opinion that it was an indication that the great majority of the Democratic Party was behind Mr. Wilson in his plan for preparedness, and would stand behind him when his program was given to Congress. Still others saw in it also a reunion, which promised ultimately to iron out any differences which might exist among factions in the party. But at the dinner no word was said on the subject of the political future or the coming Presidential election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Wilson, with Mrs. Galt and members of their party, arrived in Washington shortly after 8 o'clock tonight. On the trip Mr. Wilson showed concern for Mario Passi, the boy who narrowly escaped being run over by the President's automobile. Arrangements were made at the White House for inquiring about his condition tomorrow.

HEARS NAGEL MAY RUN FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Providence Journal Tells of Alleged Republican Plan to Capture the German Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Charles Nagel, former secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Taft, will be the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency, if the plans already made by Dr. Heinrich Albert and a number of prominent German-Americans in New York do not miscarry.

"These plans have been laid with great care, and it is believed that certain Republican leaders, including at least two United States Senators, have been in conference for the past week with men representing the German interests, who are willing to pledge very large sums of money toward the Republican campaign fund in return for the party's action in placing ex-Secretary Nagel on the ticket.

"For some months past Mr. Nagel has been one of the most outspoken and bitter of pro-German enthusiasts. The desirability from the German point of view of having his name on the ticket as a rebuke to President Wilson, and in order to solidify the German-American vote, has been talked over both in the German Embassy at Washington and at a luncheon at the German Club in New York last Sunday, at which latter function a prominent German-American brewer is declared to have said that Germans in the United States would match the contributions of Dr. Albert, dollar for dollar, in order to bring about this result.

"It has been common knowledge for several weeks that shrewd Republican leaders have felt the growing strength of President Wilson as a second-term candidate, and they have made up their minds that the only way to offset such strength is for the Republicans to make their appeal to the country on questions of preparedness and Americanism even more strongly than the President is now doing. Another and very strong proportion of the leaders, however, have taken a different point of view, and it is believed that these men will make every possible effort to combine with the German propagandists in seeking to place Mr. Nagel's name on the Vice Presidential ticket to certain phases of the propaganda work in this country. At any rate, he has been selected by the Bernstorff-Albert combination, with or without his own knowledge and consent, as the German candidate for the office of Vice President on the Republican ticket."

BRYAN ASSAILS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

fense. It is a false philosophy, and, being false, it inevitably leads into difficulties.

The spirit that makes the individual carry a revolver—and whoever carries a revolver except for defense?—leads him not only to use it on slight provocation, but to use language which provokes trouble. "Speak softly but carry a big stick" is one of the delusive maxims employed by those who put their faith in force. There are two answers to it—first, the man who speaks softly has not the disposition to carry a club, and if a man with a soft voice is persuaded to carry a club his voice changes as soon as he begins to rely upon the club.

If there is any truth in our religion, a nation must win respect as an individual does, not by carrying arms, but by an upright, honorable course that invites confidence and insures a place in the world without resorting to the habit of toting a pistol or carrying a club. Why reverse our policy at this time? The President himself admits that there is no reason for a change. He says:

"The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources and her self-respect and capacity to care for her own citizens and rights are well known." And to make the statement more emphatic he adds: "There is no fear among us."

Deplores Imitation of Europe.

If we're not threatened by any nation, if our relations with all nations are friendly, if everybody knows that we're able to defend ourselves if necessary, and if there is no fear among us, why is this time chosen to revolutionize our national theories and to exchange our policy for the policy of Europe? Why abandon the hope that we have so long entertained of setting an example to Europe? Why encourage the nations of Europe in their fatal folly by imitating them? Why impose upon the Western Hemisphere a policy so disastrous?

May we not expect all Latin America to be stimulated to preparation if we enter upon a new era of preparation? And will not such a policy make conflicts between these republics more probable? We shall do infinite harm to the neighboring nations as well as to ourselves if we are drawn into this policy which provokes war by a preparation which is impossible without a large increase in taxation and the arousing of a military system which sets up false standards of honor.

We are now spending more than $250,000,000 a year on preparedness—ten times as much as we are spending on agriculture—and I feel sure that the taxpayers are not in favor of increasing this sum at this time when a change is not only unnecessary, but a menace to our national ideals.

There has not been a time in fifty years when there was less reason to add to the expenses of the army and navy, for we are not only without an enemy, but our preparedness is increasing relatively as other nations exhaust themselves. And there never was a time, and there never has been a time, in our whole history when our duty to the world more imperatively demanded self-restraint and the counsels of peace.

I hope the President will not be deceived by the atmosphere of the Manhattan Club. That is the one place in the United States where the Mammon-worshipping portion of the Democratic Party meets to exchange compliments—there is no group further removed from the sentiments of the masses, whether you measure that sentiment by economical, social, or religious standards.

Administration Ignores Attack.

Members of the Administration who are in Washington were unwilling tonight to make any answer to Mr. Bryan's attack. Everywhere there was a disposition to ignore the news that the former Secretary of State had taken pains to get before the country as soon as possible after the President's disclosure of his plan for increasing the effectiveness of the military and naval forces of the nation.

The Administration view of the Bryan attitude toward the President's purposes, however, was well understood here before Mr. Bryan came out in the open today. Nothing which he said in his statement was a surprise to Administration officials. One member of the Administration said this evening that it had been no secret where Mr. Bryan stood, and it was not expected that he would conceal his sentiments after the President's program had been given to the country. Altogether the President and his supporters in the Government, while they may be displeased over the course of Mr. Bryan, will not find anything unexpected in the criticism.

SUPPORTS DEFENSE VIEWS.

Senate Committee Chairman in Accord with Pre ident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Senator George L. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in a statement on President Wilson's preparedness plan, tonight said:

"I am in accord with President Wilson on national defense, and have for a number of years been advocating better preparedness, not only for the army to be increased, but that munitions of equipment ought to be accumulated sufficient for an emergency involving us with any power on earth. I have not only advocated since I have been on the Military Affairs Committee a larger appropriation for this purpose, but an enlargement of the Government arsenals and factories, so the United States would not be dependent on any individual or corporation for anything necessary to strengthen our position as a world power.

"I believe in peace as strongly as does Mr. Bryan, and I am sure that President Wilson believes in an honorable peace. His conduct during the whole Administration, which has brought some criticism to him, proves that he believes in peace. Any one but a peace-loving man might have precipitated our country in war on more than one occasion during the last three years.

"It will be time enough for us to lay aside the question of preparedness when the nations of the earth have entered an agreement for disarmament. As long as Japan in the Orient and Germany and Great Britain and other powers on the Atlantic side continue to build dreadnoughts, the United States, if it intends to maintain the liberty of its citizens, must constantly be in a position to defend itself against invasion or aggression. That we are wholly unprepared to do this now I think is generally understood by the American people."

Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma expressed these views:

"There are four classes who favor an increase of preparedness—those owning munition plans, who favor preparedness in order that they may follow arming; those who favor militarism as a fixed policy, who favor militarism as against democracy; those who favor increased preparedness through hysteria or temporary fright, and those who favor preparedness as a matter of prudence and precaution. I hope that I belong to the latter class. I discount the feelings and views of the first three classes.

"Fortifications and battleships cannot be improvised. A battleship can be destroyed in a day, but it cannot be built in a day. For this reason I favor the strengthening of our navy. We ought to have a navy so strong that no hostile country can land an army upon our shores. If this be done a large army will be unnecessary. If this cannot be done we ought to concentrate rather upon the navy than the army.

"Our preparation should be reasonable and moderate. The principles and ideals of democracy should hold sovereign sway over the spirit of militarism. There should be no shadow of the man on horseback. Nothing is more unfortunate than to embark upon a policy which the country after taking thought and recovering from any temporary fright would oblige the Government to abandon. It is my hope that the war will be followed by a policy of guaranteed peace and arbitration that will render all schemes of preparedness unnecessary."

CALLS PLAN INSUFFICIENT.

H. A. Wise Wood Urges Rejection of President's Proposals.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 5.—Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, a member of the Naval Advisory Board, in a formal statement issued here tonight as Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, advocated rejection of President Wilson's naval and military proposals "as wholly insufficient." Mr. Wood came to Portland to address a meeting called to discuss plans for the establishment of an aerial coast patrol station in Casco Bay.

"In the name of the defense movement," Mr. Wood said, "I unhesitatingly call for the rejection of the naval and military proposals of the President as wholly insufficient to give us that degree of protection which insures peace. In this critical hour of world unrest it would be the supremacy of folly did America permit itself to remain weaker in sea power than the only nation that is causing it to rearm at all.

"Therefore, the defense movement holds it vital to the preservation of the sovereignty of this nation that steps shall at once be taken to restore America to the position of second naval power, from which through the unwisdom of weak advisers it was permitted to fall, and that the military plans adopted shall be those of the General Staff of the army, not of the civilian Secretary of War."

HIGH NAVY OFFICER PRAISES DANIELS

Rear Admiral Edwards Stamps His Course as One of Distinct Accomplishments.

COMMENDS LIQUOR BAN

Former Commandant at Honolulu Declares That Time Has Justified It.

Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U. S. N., until recently commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, is the first flag officer of the service to publicly acclaim Josephus Daniels as a great Secretary of the Navy. He characterizes Mr. Daniels's course as one of distinct and important accomplishments.

Writing on "Our Navy and Our National Defense" in the November issue of The Engineering Magazine, the Admiral says:

"The loyalty and splendid example manifested by Admiral Dewey in his desire to sustain and support Secretary Daniels stand out in bold relief. The action of the Admiral of the Navy should be emulated by all his juniors, since it would not be possible to develop an efficient service unless due homage and respect to superior officers were rendered by all. He has upheld the highest traditions of the navy as regards his official relations with the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States.

"The varied and important duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Navy pre-eminently and unmistakably make for splendid service," continues the Admiral. "And yet of all the Cabinet portfolios this office appears to be the field which invites the most calumny as well as the most savage criticism and attack upon its incumbent. When there is considered the varied, numerous and important activities devolving upon the Navy Department, it ought not to excite surprise that exigencies are constantly arising which cause this department not only to be a storm centre, but a special field for attack upon the executive head, and even at times upon the President.

Admiral Edwards commends, among other things, the present method of awarding contracts for vessels, Mr. Daniels's solution of labor problems in the Government navy yards, discontinuance of the old system, and the ban on the use of intoxicants on board ships of the navy.

"It now appears," he says, referring to the liquor order, "that this order or regulation simply anticipated the trend of military control of intoxicants, for such control now in force in the law in Great Britain as well as upon the Continent. The belief is now prevalent in the navy that the order of Secretary Daniels will never be annulled by any future Secretary of the Navy. Surely time has therefore justified Mr. Daniels in his action upon this matter, and also proven that he was in advance of the navy upon this question."

Under the sub-caption, "Important constructive work done by Secretary Daniels," Admiral Edwards says the Secretary has advanced the strength and the efficiency of the navy along these lines. The Secretary, he says, has provided a very material increase in the tonnage of the Navy and has succeeded in having passed through Congress an appropriation that provides for a large tonnage increase "than any naval bill that was ever enacted into law by the Congress of the United States."

The Admiral points out that the Secretary has extended the work of the Naval War College, and increased the possibility of developing naval officers possessing the "resourcefulness, knowledge, and genius that are associated with the names of Drake, Farragut and Nelson."

He credits Mr. Daniels with having succeeded in doing what other Secretaries could not do, in restoring the ranks of Admiral and Vice Admiral, and the establishment of the office of Chief of Operations. He also refers to the improved industrial management of navy yards, and the organization of the Naval Advisory Board.

"It should be a matter of ineffable satisfaction," concludes Admiral Edwards, "to the nation that not only the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, but likewise the President, are exceedingly appreciative and receptive of conscientious and thoughtful information and counsel relating to matters pertaining to national preparedness. "The spirit and confidence of the military services go forth to the President at this critical hour. There are periods when the courage of conviction, founded upon the consciousness of a high sense of duty and the weight of a great responsibility, brings forth results which may mean more to a nation than any action which invites the courage of the crisis."

DEINARD ACCUSES TURKS.

Scholar and Collector Will Ask Washington to Obtain Redress.

Complaint of ill-treatment and false imprisonment on the part of the Turkish Government is to be made in Washington in a day or so by Ephraim Deinard of 86 Windsor Street, Arlington, N. J., who has just returned from Palestine.

Mr. Deinard expects to complain against Turkey not only for harsh treatment of him personally, but also because he says its officials confiscated a valuable collection of ancient Hebrew books which he had gathered at great trouble and expense. The venerable scholar, for he is 70 years of age, had made two collections of Hebrew volumes, which, through the generosity of Jacob H. Schiff of this city, had been presented to the Library of Congress.

Although Mr. Deinard had no direct commission to acquire more of these literary treasures, it was believed that those which he was assembling would eventually find their way to the shelves of the great national library. He had also obtained some old silver and several cases of antiques, with the view of disposing of them to the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Deinard said last evening that he arrived last August at Jaffa in Palestine, having with him the material obtained in his travels through various countries in Europe and Asia Minor. Owing to the turbulent conditions, Mr. Deinard had made his arrangements to leave Jaffa on the steamship Vulcan, when he was arrested and thrown into prison. He was brought several times before a court martial and his books were turned over by his accusers, who tried to find something in them derogatory to the Turks. Finally they permitted him to go after they learned that he had appealed to Mr. Morgenthau, the American Ambassador at Constantinople and to the American Consul in Jerusalem. The Turks seized seventy-one cases of his books and five of relics and articles of art, however, and told him that they intended to burn them. Mr. Deinard said that there was in the collection one Bible alone which was worth $4,000.

The Librarian of Congress said last evening in Washington that he regretted to hear of the misfortune of the scholar whose collections were the backbone of the Hebrew department in the library. The State Department has not as yet received any formal complaint from Mr. Deinard.

HEMPTINNE STILL ALIVE.

Amsterdam Hears That the Belgian Nobleman Has Not Been Executed.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5, (via London.) —Count Joseph de Hemptinne, reported executed at Ghent on Oct. 26, has not yet been put to death, according to a dispatch from that city to the Telegraaf.

A Rome dispatch of Oct. 19 said that Pope Benedict, at the request of the British and Belgian Legations, had interceded with Emperor William on behalf of Count de Hemptinne, who had been condemned with five others by the German authorities in Belgium on a charge of espionage.

MICROBES MAY FEED HUNGRY GERMANS

Private Soldier Said to Have Found One That Changes Sugar to Fat.

"GUIDED BY HAND OF GOD"

Dr. Schweitzer Says Germany's Enemies Can't Starve Her Into Submission Now.

Germany has a new food, discovered by a soldier in her trenches, which she believes will be a powerful ally against famine. Had the amazing story of its discovery appeared in any other publication than the Chemiker Zeitung, regarded by many scientists as the leading organ of chemistry in the world, it would be received with a shrug of incredulity. The last number of this journal, which was received yesterday by chemists in this city, tells of the finding of a new microbe which changes sugar to fat and thus produces a substance of high nutritive value which is readily assimilated. The organism supplements the work of another used in transforming sugar into albumen.

By these two agents, according to German science, the abundant crop of beet sugar now in Germany can readily be transformed into vast quantities of new foods which will supplement the dwindling stores of natural products. As the children of Israel were fed by manna in the wilderness and the prophet of old was nourished by the black-winged ravens, so the microbes will now go to the aid of the beleaguered Fatherland as servants of that chemistry which made her famous. In Germany this new means of utilizing her red harvest is regarded as having been shown by an overruling Providence.

According to the account in the Chemiker Zeitung, a young bacteriologist named Schrettenseger, who is a private soldier, was crouching in a trench waiting to get his chance at the enemy when his eye rested upon a peculiar growth on the earthen barrier in front of him. The scientific mind asserted itself over the military sense and he began wondering what it might be. He decided that it was something which he had never seen before. He gathered up a quantity of it and sent it to his preceptor, Professor Delbrueck, in whose laboratory he had worked, and asked if the growth had ever been identified. That was the start of an investigation which resulted in the announcement that a "fat microbe" had been found. This microbe was found to contain cells in which was a pure, bland oil which is the product of a fermentation process. The microbe, acting on a solution of beet sugar, produces a ferment or yeast which contains 17 per cent. of fat, 43 per cent. of hydrocarbons, and 31 per cent. of albumen. The yeast is first turned out in the form of a dry cake from which the fat is then extracted. The oil is of a rich golden color and not unlike that of the olive in appearance. It is of delicate and pleasing flavor and is very nutritious. It can also be used as a lubricant.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a well-known chemist of this city and past President of the Chemists' Club of New York, when asked concerning the announcement made by the Chemiker Zeitung, said that he regarded such a discovery as being guided by the hand of God.

The Institute for Fermentation in Berlin has already established a small experimental factory, and arrangements are being made for turning out the new product on a large scale.

Closely allied with the new process is the other one which depends upon another microbe—the conversion of beet sugar into a cheap and new food yeast, rich in albumen.

"The making of this food yeast," said Dr. Schweitzer, "is one of the most remarkable results achieved by modern agricultural chemistry. The substance in first produced can be used as fodder for cattle. This means the production of meat and of milk by means of an inexpensive substance which will take the place of cottonseed cake, corn oil cake, and similar byproducts called concentrated feeds which Germany had been importing from the United States.

"Thus from 100 parts of sugar 100 parts of water-free, dry yeast were obtained. Yet even this enormous yield would have availed noth

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VILLA FREES MEN HE REPORTED SLAIN

Says He Erred About American Surgeons Being Killed—Perhaps Wanted to Use Them.

HE HINTS OF OTHER VICTIMS

Washington Denies His Request to Move His Wounded Soldiers Across Our Territory.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 5.—General Villa has ordered the release of Drs. R. H. Thigpen and James Miller and their American chauffeurs, J. D. Pylant and A. K. Wilson, whom he reported dead yesterday, according to a message received this afternoon. The men were prisoners at Cananea. The doctors will remain at Cananea to care for wounded, but the chauffeurs will return to the border.

General Villa said he was mistaken when he reported the four killed by General Calles, and added that he believed the men slain southwest of Agua Prieta Wednesday were four American teamsters who came with him from Chihuahua.

The only American teamsters, reported to have followed Villa from Casas Grandes, were Mormons of that colony. A recent report said James Whipple, Lynn Hatch, and Charles Turley drove for Villa in the hope of getting their stock back when they reached the Chihuahua-Sonora line. It was reported and later denied that they had been killed by the Villa forces.

Villa is said to be in urgent need of surgeons to care for his wounded. The belief was generally expressed that he reported the death of Miller and Thigpen as a ruse, so that he might use them to attend his troops without being subject to inquiry.

Dr. Thigpen was chief surgeon of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company. Dr. Miller was his assistant. Company officials today, assuming that General Villa had made his report through a mistake, sent to the Mexican chief a request for the release of the men. They did this on the ground that the company had agreed to care for seventy-five of Villa's wounded and could not carry out its contract if deprived of the services of Thigpen and Miller.

George Snow, driver of an automobile truck, who arrived at Naco, Ariz., today, brought a report that the surgeons and chauffeurs were prisoners of Villa at Villa Verde, twenty miles from Naco. Snow said he could not learn the nature of the charges upon which they were held.

That Villa's plans failed, as far as they concerned Agua Prieta, was due to two factors, it is said—the recognition of Carranza by the Pan-American powers and Funston's statement to Villa Tuesday that if the Agua Prieta fighting caused further loss of American lives and property there would be the United States Army to reckon with.

It is said that Villa is now prepared to attempt carrying out the rest of his programme. He will abandon the border and attempt to strengthen his control of the interior of Sonora and Sinaloa, by driving Carranza troops under General Dieguez out of those States. Guaymas and Mazatlan, now held by his foes, probably will be points of attack.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—General Villa's request for permission to move his wounded from Naco to Juarez over American territory was denied today by the State Department. Such a privilege, the department held, could not be granted to forces in arms against the de facto Government of Mexico.

An investigation has been ordered by the department of the reported killing of two American surgeons and their chauffeurs between the Carranza and Villa lines at Agua Prieta. Advices to the department today said that the men were seen alive yesterday.

Announcement is made by the Carranza Agency that General Carranza's Government has issued a decree forbidding the Governors of the States of Mexico from granting special privileges of any nature to any individuals, firms, or corporations, and revoking all that have been granted in the past. This decree also forbids the collection of local taxes in gold and forbids the placing of any administrative obstacles in the way of free importation and exportation of merchandise between the States.

CONFESSES HUERTA PLOT.

Col. Orozco Quoted as Saying Church Financed Planned Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 5.—Colonel José Orozco, cousin of General Pascual Orozco, has made a confession to United States Assistant District Attorney R. E. Crawford regarding the plot which he says General Victoriano Huerta formed to invade Mexico from the United States, establish his provisional capital in Juarez, and march on Mexico City.

The confession followed the arrest and conviction of Colonel Orozco on a neutrality charge. He is now in the county jail awaiting departure for Leavenworth Prison to serve eighteen months on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, and his confession is said to have followed the refusal of prominent local Huertistas to give bond for him pending his appeal.

According to him, the plot originated while Huerta was in New York after his return from Spain. The Church is said by Orozco to have been concerned in the financing of the revolution. General Pascual Orozco was selected as the Commander in Chief, and General José Ynez Salizar, now in jail at Santa Fé, N. M., was to have been second in command.

Colonel Orozco, according to the report of his confession, was to organize the troops, equip them from among the refugees on this side and send them against Juarez from the American side. He admits having armed 20 0of these men with a part of the first shipment of 6,000 rifles, which were sent here, together with 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 60 machine guns, and unlimited supplies. The arrest of Orozco and Huerta spoiled the plan, and it was never sufficiently revived to make it operative.

A number of prominent civil officials here, in San Antonio, and in New York are declared to be implicated in the Huerta plot and to have arranged for the financing and for the equipment of the invading army.

Indictments are expected to follow here, at San Antonio, and New York as soon as the confession can be corroborated.

FIRST CHIEF IN COUNCIL.

Carranza Consults His Cabinet and Receives Reports from Consuls.

Special to The New York Times.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Coahuila, Mexico, Nov. 5.—General Carranza spent the entire day consulting with members of his Cabinet and various Consuls who have arrived here to make official reports. Among his many callers was the widow of Evaristo Madero, who was, however, unable to gain an audience owing to the pressure of official business.

The death of Rafael Muzquiz, General Director of Customs, has cast a gloom over the proposed fiestas, and many social gatherings organized in honor of the First Chief have been postponed. General Carranza, answering the invitation of American women to attend a dinner and dance this evening at Eagle Pass, expressed his regret that he could not leave Mexican soil, but said he would be represented by General Aguilar and his staff. He added that he was very much pleased to note evidences of a growing feeling of friendship, which he hoped would grow so strong as never to be broken.

Governor Mireles reports that the Villistas have left Sierra Mojada, the centre of a rich mining district in the State of Coahuila, which is now entirely free from Villistas. The Governor has started on a trip to the districts of Allende and Morelos to study the actual working of the municipalities.

Coahuila is the only State in which there is a civil Governor. All the other States are as yet under military Governors, who, however, will soon be removed. Orders have been issued to return all confiscated property, except in cases where the owners are subject to the law for offenses committed against the Government. Governor Mireles says that Coahuila will not need a loan to carry on its public business, as a valuation of property there is rapidly nearing completion.

Equitable taxation, he says, will produce more than sufficient funds to run the State. All State funds, he says, will be applied to improvements within the State, excepting those allotted to the national contribution. He expects that with an economical Government Coahuila will be the most progressive State in the republic.

General Castro, head of the Constitutionalist cavalry, has started with a division for Mexico City, where he will be military commander of the Federal District.

HID NO K-2 FACTS, SAYS ADMIRAL LITTLE

Retired Naval Officer Testifies in His Own Defense at Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—A denial of charges of carelessness and neglect of duty in connection with the inspection of the submarine K-2 was made today by Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, at the court-martial at the navy yard. Taking the stand voluntarily, he accepted responsibility for the test of the submarine's batteries on Jan. 21, 1914, but denied that he had any reason to believe that there was defective workmanship in the batteries on that date.

He also denied that he had hidden or attempted to hide any facts from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, adding that he made a full report to the Board of Inspection and Survey in Washington. The service record of Admiral Little, introduced at the morning session, showed that for nineteen years, up to 1915, he had no mark lower than "good."

On taking the stand, Admiral Little was asked as to the whereabouts of the written agreement given to him by S. A. Gardner of the Electric Boat Company pledging the company to stand back of the work on the batteries. The fact of such an agreement was established earlier in the day by Lieutenant Warren G. Child.

"I wish I knew where the agreement was now," said Admiral Little, adding that he had searched the files at the Fore River offices in vain. Three papers had been lost or mislaid, he said. One was the contract for the Cushing and the others were the K-2 agreement and a paper of his own. The Cushing contract, he said, had been found.

"Did you recommend on Jan. 21, 1914, that a test of the batteries of the K-2 be accepted?" he was asked.

"I did," he replied.

He explained that the test was in accordance with specifications, and there was no reason, in his opinion, why the batteries should not be accepted.

"On that date did you know of any effective work remaining in the batteries?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you purpose hiding anything from the Bureau of Steam Engineering when you made the report accepting the battery test?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you hide any facts from the Bureau?"

"No, Sir."

The witness went on to say that on Jan. 29 word came to him that the future commanding officer of the K-2 felt that inasmuch as some lead drops had been found in the battery cells, a search should be made for more.

"I was surprised," said Admiral Little, "that such a request should come so late, especially as the K-2 had been cleaned, painted, and was practically ready to go out, and more especially because the work on the batteries had been done under the inspection of the prospective commander.

"Mr. Gardner of the Electric Boat Company came to see me and made representations regarding the batteries and hastened to do what he stated on the stand. The promise of Mr. Gardner apparently satisfied everybody present, I was already satisfied, so was Lieutenant Child, and I thought that the prospective commander was satisfied, too."

The court completed the taking of testimony today, but voted at the suggestion of the Judge Advocate to meet tomorrow. Lieut. Commander Johnson said that he was expecting an answer to a telegram which he had sent to Washington. The subject of the message was not made known in court. The court will probably draw up its finding here and forward them to Secretary Daniels.

REORGANIZATION ATTACKED.

Minority Bondholder Allowed to Intervene in Railroad Foreclosure.

Permission to intervene as a minority bondholder in the foreclosure suit pending in the Federal Court of New Orleans against the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad Company was granted yesterday by Judge Foster in the Federal District Court to Jule Simon, a merchant of Milwaukee. His counsel, W. L. Gold of Milwaukee, received until Nov. 10 to give proof as to the proper upset price of the mortgaged property, but the court refused to grant a stay to its sale on Nov. 15.

In arguing the case Mr. Gold made strong insinuations concerning the reorganization plan. He asserted that for two years before it defaulted in 1913 on the interest on its bonds the company had not earned this interest, but it had been paid by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, which in return had obtained an issue of $2,500,000 bonds, which the Interstate Commerce Commission had since reported to the United States Senate to be invalid.

His client, said Mr. Gold, had bought first mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad to the amount of $50,000 on the representations in 1911 of William Salomon & Co. of this city, and C. H. Walker & Co. of New Orleans, that they were a safe 5 per cent. investment, but two years later the foreclosure suit was brought, and the decree was granted in July, 1914. It was not, however, entered until Sept. 15, 1915, and his client had not learned of the reorganization plan until October. This plan proposed that a committee of bankers should buy the property at their own price and form a new company which would issue $21,000,000 in bonds and $15,000,000 in stock.

The cash received from the sale of $6,000,000 of the bonds was to be used, the lawyer said, for reorganization purposes and the payment of receivers' certificates, and $550,000 would go to the underwriters. Altogether, Mr. Gold charged, the men who were handling the reorganization would make a profit of $11,150,450.

NEVADA'S TESTS A SUCCESS.

Superdreadnought to be Overhauled Before Completing Final Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5. — Despite a high gale late today and heavy weather throughout her try-out, the superdreadnought Nevada today successfully underwent her twelve hours' top speed test and tests for oil consumption, making better than contract specifications in both. Tonight she is lying in Massachusetts Bay, ready for a trip to Provincetown tomorrow, where she will be given an overhauling prior to her final trials.

Word of her success in her most difficult tests came tonight in a radio message to her builders. It was said that the Nevada's oil-burning engines had driven her for twelve hours through the waters of Massachusetts Bay at an average speed of 20.54, her contract speed calling for not less than 20½ knots. In the tests of oil consumption, the radio message declared, the big battleship had proved her worth, measuring up well within the limit of fuel allowed.

The Nevada's fastest single mile today, though not specifically mentioned in the message, is believed to have been less than her record made Wednesday off Rockland, when she ran 21.4 with ease. As today's were the last top-speed tests, it seems likely tonight that the Rockland figure will stand as her speed record.

SENDS NAVY ORDER BY WIRELESS PHONE

Secretary Daniels, at Washington Desk, Instructs Rear Admiral Usher in Brooklyn.

VOICE IS HEARD CLEARLY

Conversation with Ships at Sea the Next Step Hoped for in Development of New Communication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, late this afternoon sent to Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the first naval order ever dispatched by wireless telephone anywhere in the world. The text of the order was as follows:

Washington, Nov. 5, 1915.
Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant, Navy Yard, New York:
Report as soon as practicable after arrival of the New York how soon the repairs recommended can be completed.
DANIELS.

Secretary Daniels was sitting at his desk in the Navy Department and personally dictated the order into the mouthpiece of a telephone transmitter. The message traveled over a land telephone wire to the main telephone office in Washington, whence it passed over a telephone wire to the naval radio station at Arlington, Va.

Automatically the message was transferred from the telephone wire at Arlington to the antennae of the radio station and sent through the air to New York City. The message was picked up by the antennae of the radio station on the building of the Western Electric Company in New York, where it was automatically picked up by land telephone wires, and transmitted by land wires through the long distance office in New York to the office of Rear Admiral Usher in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Admiral Usher had his ear at the other end of the receiver and personally received the order. Admiral Usher's office was connected with Secrtary Daniels's office by a long-distance telephone wire. By means of this direct land wire connection the commandant, talking to Secretary Daniels, acknowledged the receipt of the order.

For an hour after the transmission of the order by wireless telephone there was an almost continuous exchange of wireless telephone conversation between the offices of Secretary Daniels and Admiral Usher. All of the conversations went from Washington to the Brooklyn Navy Yard by wireless telephone. All the conversation coming from the Brooklyn Navy Yard was sent by long-distance land telephone wires. The only reason the wireless telephone was not used in both directions was that one of the special types of wireless telephone transmitters, such as was used at the Arlington station today, has not been installed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which only had the use of the wireless telephone receiver in the building of the Western Electric Company in New York. More than fifty persons witnessed and took part in the experiment, which was a great success. All the Naval Bureau chiefs and officers on duty in the Navy Department were present. Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and her sister, Miss Ethel Bagley, were interested spectators, and both sent wireless telephone messages from the Secretary's office to Admiral Usher.

Lansing Talks by Wireless.

Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, was informed of the successful progress of the experiment, and with several officials of the State Department was invited to visit Mr. Daniels's office. While there Mr. Lansing carried on a brief conversation with Admiral Usher.

"What was the occasion for the experiment?" Secretary Daniels was asked.

"Only this," said Mr. Daniels. "Captain Bullard had informed me that the time would come when I might sit at my desk here in my office and be able to talk by wireless telephone to officers of the fleet on vessels of the navy at sea. After the successful experiment of talking by wireless telephone from New York by way of the Arlington radio station, to San Francisco and Honolulu, and the subsequent successful experiment of talking by wireless telephone from Washington by means of the Arlington and Eiffel Tower radio plants to Paris, there was no doubt that similar conversations might be carried on between my office and naval vessels at sea. Captain Bullard merely wished to convince me of that fact today.

"The Brooklyn Navy Yard represented a ship at sea. Later I expect to have the pleasure of talking with officers of the fleet at sea by wireless telephone. This was not done today because no naval vessel is yet equipped with this apparatus. Captain Bullard informs me that the special receiving apparatus will be installed for experimental use on some of the battleships, and that within two months I will actually be able to talk by wireless telephone to Admiral Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, while he is out in the Atlantic Ocean."

The experiment was begun at 4 o'clock and continued until 5 o'clock. During that period the Arlington station was temporarily placed out of commission for naval business and was used only in transmitting the radio telephonic messages. The system used was that of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company, which was utilized in the previous experiments. Dr. F. B. Jewett, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company, was present in Secretary Daniel's office during the experiments. John Mills and R. A. Heising of the research department of the Western Electric Company, were stationed at the Arlington station. The same company was represented at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by E. H. Colpitts, and at the building of the Western Electric Company in New York City by H. D. Arnold.

The double automatic transmission system was used today. That is, the messages talked into the land wire from Secretary Daniels's desk to the Arlington station were automatically delivered to and transmitted from the radio antennae at Arlington and at the other end the messages as received by the antennae of the radio station at the Western Electric Company's building in New York City were automatically received and transmitted over land telephone wires to the office of Rear Admiral Usher at Brooklyn.

At the demonstration of the use of the wireless telephone, given yesterday by the American Telephone & Telegraph and the Western Electric Companies, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it was remarked that the voices of Secretary Daniels and the others who sent messages sounded as clear as though they came only from Manhattan instead of a distance of more than 250 miles. Ten receivers had been connected with the telephone wire, in addition to that which was used by Admiral Usher. Of these, two were used by Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo and his aid, Lieutenant H. W. MacCormack. The other receivers were used by newspaper reporters, who heard clearly every word that was said.

Admiral Usher described the demonstration as "most wonderful."



VANDERBILT NAME AIDS ALLEGED FRAUD

Mrs. Anna Minuth, Who Says She Is a Baroness, Has Architect Draw Theatre Plans.

GETS HIM TO CASH CHECK

Dummy Poses as Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, Who Is Said to be Building the Amusement Place.

Mrs. Anna Minuth, who said she was formerly the wife of Baron von Hatsfeldt of Germany, was arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of passing a worthless check for $68 in a transaction in which she posed as the representative of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt. She denied the charge, but was held in default of $1,000 bail for examination on Wednesday. The complainant was Benjamin W. Levitan, an architect, of 20 West Thirty-first Street.

The Superintendent of the apartment house at 7 West Ninety-second Street was notified five weeks ago by one of his best tenants that she intended to sublet her furnished apartment to a woman who had been highly recommended.

"The woman who is to take my rooms is of a very fine family—in fact, she is an aristocrat," the tenant informed the Superintendent. "She is of the highest social standing and connections here and in Washington, and comes here from the Waldorf."

A few days later the tenant left her key with the Superintendent and started for California to look after a financial investment there, and shortly afterward a woman who said she was Mrs. Minuth presented credentials and moved into the vacated apartment, where she lived with her son until yesterday morning, when she was taken from her rooms by Detective Bauerschmidt of the Second Branch Bureau on a warrant charging her with grand larceny.

According to the police, Levitan in his complaint against Mrs. Minuth accused her of representing herself as an agent for Mrs. Vanderbilt, who she alleged had commissioned her to negotiate for plans for the construction of a theatre to be known as the Vanderbilt Theatre on a plot adjoining the Astor Theatre on Broadway. She is alleged to have told the architect that Mrs. Vanderbilt had obtained a sub-lease from the Shubert Brothers and desired him to prepare plans for a theatre costing $200,000. In reply to a telephone message from the architect, the Shubert office informed him that Mrs. Vanderbilt had taken an option on the sub-lease. Thereupon the architect began work. A few days later Mrs. Minuth appeared at his office accompanied by a woman whom she is alleged to have introduced to the architect as Mrs. Vanderbilt. The dummy Mrs. Vanderbilt thereupon discussed details with him regarding her ideas for the new amusement place. Mr. Levitan said he had done work for Annie T. French, the father of Mrs. Vanderbilt, for his Huxedo home, and did not doubt the identity of the woman introduced as Mrs. Vanderbilt until a check which he had cashed for Mrs. Minuth was returned.

He had gone to 7 West Thirty-fourth Street to cash the check for Mrs. Minuth a few days after the call of the supposed Mrs. Vanderbilt. With the return of the check he went to the Shubert office, where a representative of the firm telephoned to Mrs. Vanderbilt, who denied any knowledge of the proposed theater transaction. Mrs. Vanderbilt subsequently proved to their satisfaction that she was out of the city on the day of the visit to the architect by the woman calling herself Mrs. Vanderbilt. The police are trying to find the dummy Mrs. Vanderbilt, and also are investigating the record of Mrs. Minuth to see if there are any other similar complaints against her.

Mrs. Minuth told the police that she expected a legacy of $35,000 from an estate in process of settlement, and would soon be able to pay all claims against her. Her previous financial difficulties were the cause of several suits against her in the courts. She says she is 42 years old, and claims to have married Baron or Count Edmund von Hatzfeldt, twenty-five years ago and divorced him. In 1899, she says, her marriage to the late F. A. Minuth, an architect, took place here.

153,000 FOR CANAL BONDS.

Unofficial Tabulations Show City's Majority Was 68,002.

New York City at the election on Tuesday gave a majority of 68,002 in favor of the $27,000,000 canal bonds referendum. The official canvass of the vote will be begun next Tuesday in the Board of Aldermen chamber, but representatives of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation made their own tabulation yesterday. The figures are: New York County, 35,972; Bronx, 11,117; Kings, 12,914; Queens, 7,248, and Richmond, 751.

Welding Ring of the Chamber of Commerce said yesterday reports he had received from up-State gave the canal referendum a majority of 85,000 outside of this city. Unless these figures are changed the referendum will have a majority in the entire State of about 158,000.

The canal referendum lost in Cattaraugus County. The vote was 3,384 in favor to 7,108 against.

10,000 to-day

The Butterick Company receives considerably more than three million letters a year. This means more than 10,000 letters every working day.

This very hour some 1,000 people will be writing to Butterick. This, of course, refers only to American mail; nearly all foreign correspondence is cared for at the various European offices.

Each issue of the Butterick monthly magazines is read by more women than there are in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark and New Orleans all together.

BUTTERICK



JURORS REGRET VERDICT.

Plead for Slayer of Mrs. Nichols as He is Sentenced to Die.

Onnie Tallas, the pantry boy whose trial as an accomplice in the robbing and killing of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, resulted in a conviction for murder in the first degree, was sentenced to die in the electric chair by Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday.

In an eleventh hour attempt to save the boy's life, the jurors who convicted him presented a petition to the court begging for clemency and admitting that they considered Tallas only a "minor and unwilling participant" in the crime and that they would have found him guilty of a lesser degree of murder than the first if the Judge had permitted them to do so.

Judge Malone allowed the petition, wholly unprecedented in the history of murder trials in this county, to be entered upon the record of the court, but took no further notice of it when he sentenced Tallas to die in the week of Dec. 12

In the courtroom Tallas stood friendless except for Mr. Le Barbier, who urged the Judge to set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence, and called attention to the petition from the jurors. This extraordinary petition, signed by each of the twelve jurors, follows:

The defendant above named was indicted for murder in the first degree and convicted of murder in the first degree. Under the charge of your Honor, only one of the two verdicts could be rendered, either that of murder in the first degree or not guilty.

The case interested us greatly.

In view of the youth of the defendant we believe that it will not be against the interests of justice if we should all implore, as each one of us does, your Honor to take such action as may result in the commutation of the sentence.

We hope that your Honor will see your way clear to help, and we also hope that the District Attorney will do so, too.

Your Honor will remember that when we came in late in the evening for instructions we asked your Honor whether we could not agree upon a lower degree.

We think the defendant had a very minor part in it and was a very unwilling participant in that minor part.

For all the foregoing reasons we respectfully beg that our prayer for commutation and relief for the defendant may be granted.

Despite the admission of the jurors that they did not believe the boy equally guilty with the three men, Arthur Waltonen, Eddie Lehto, and an unknown Italian, who actually committed the crime, Judge Malone declined to set aside the verdict.

Judge Malone concluded his remarks with a warning to all domestic servants who might be tempted to betray the lives of their employers. He then pronounced the death penalty, after which Onnie Tallas, with the air of a drowsy schoolboy about to be punished for misconduct, was led back to his cell in the Tombs to await transfer to the death house in Sing Sing.

In the meanwhile the three men who strangled and robbed Mrs. Nichols are still free.

GEN. RIGGS RESIGNS FROM PHILIPPINE POST

Commissioner Told the President He Could Not Agree with Governor General Harrison.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—General Clinton L. Riggs of this city, a member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of Commerce and Police on the islands, today announced that he had resigned his post, and that his resignation had been accepted by the President. General Riggs said that he took this step because he found it impossible to submit his views and actions to the apparent wishes of the Administration as expressed by the Governor General.

General Riggs, who returned to Baltimore last May for the benefit of his health, sent his resignation to Washington in June. He was notified in a letter from President Wilson a few days ago that it had been accepted.

In his letter, the President expressed his appreciation of General Riggs's acceptance of "this difficult post, so far removed from your personal and business connections, the devotion to your duty and the excellent quality of official work done by you while thus serving."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The resignation of General Riggs as a member of the Philippine Commission, and its acceptance by President Wilson came as no surprise to official Washington. While it was intimated that his health was the main reason for General Riggs's return last May, it was known that differences of opinion had arisen between him and Francis Burton Harrison, the Governor General of the Philippines, and that it was not likely that General Riggs would return to his post, because Governer General Harrison had been sustained by the War Department.

Details of the disagreement between General Riggs and Governor General Harrison were not obtainable today in the absence of Secretary Garrison and President Wilson from Washington, but it is understood that it related to the failure of the Governor General to accept certain views of the Commissioner regarding the police and constabulary of the Philippine Islands.

CHARGES 3D AV. ROAD BROKE ITS PLEDGES

Hayward Says Railway Officials Have Defied the Service Board.

REPAIRS TO TRACKS PUT OFF

Commissioner Protests Against Granting Further Time and Urges Court Action.

Commissioner Hayward denounced yesterday at the meeting of the Public Service Commission the Third Avenue Railway Company and asserted that it was deliberately defying the commission and that the commission was submitting to it.

The breeze arose over the question of the repairs, which the Third Avenue has delayed in making to its tracks throughout the city. On May 21 the commission, after a hearing and survey of the tracks laid down a schedule for the completion of these repairs, by which some should be finished on Oct. 1, some on Nov. 1, and some on Dec. 1. Yesterday A. Maher, Jr., appeared for the company and requested another extension for the work set for Nov. 1, stating that the company had already completed that which was to be finished by Dec. 1.

This aroused Colonel Hayward and he pointed out that he had called to Chairman McCall's attention the fact that it was a physical impossibility for the Third Avenue to comply with the order with the staff of men and machines it possessed. He said:

"It was as hard as trying to get Mr. Maher to pay the national debt as to get him to buy more machines, but he did consent to buy two more grinding machines. Judge McCall put him on his honor to see to it personally that the order was obeyed, and he gave his personal word, if we would keep the complainants at bay, and he said our demands were in every way reasonable and fair.

Commissioner Hayward then said that Commissioner Wood had stated in open meeting that the Third Avenue had been false to the promises it had made to him, and told how he had at any rate got the switch, which had aroused the attention of Governor Whitman, repaired. He showed that the company had simply neglected to carry out the work it was pledged to put through, and now that the application for an extension of time had come up, he said:

"I contend that the commission has no jurisdiction. It has no right to make retroactively an order that will give these people immunity from prosecution. The other night I told Judge McCall that the theatre people in Forty-second Street, west of Seventh Avenue, would, some of them, file a criminal complaint against Edward Maher, Sr., and Edward Maher, Jr., and that, if they did not, I would do it. The next day the commission retroactively extended their time under the order, thereby making it impossible for any citizens or Commissioner to resort to the remedies given us by the law to correct the wilful and contemptuous abuse of this commission by the railroad company.

"I am told that the President of this road has publicly said that he had kicked this commission from the steps of every court, and I think he has, from what the records show. Now we turn round to be kicked again by letting this railroad go on, and I want to protest. I think the commission should instruct its counsel to resort both to penalty actions and mandamus proceedings."

WILL SEND WINNECONNE OUT

Firm Chartering Vessel Will Defy British if It Can Get Full Cargo.

Philip Graham, head of the firm of P. H. Graham & Co. of 17 Battery Place, who chartered the steamer Winneconne from the American Transatlantic Company for a trip to Gothenburg and Copenhagen, said that he had sent a protest to Secretary Lansing against the action of the British Admiralty in threatening to seize his ship if she went outside Sandy Hook.

"I am waiting now," he said, "for Mr. Lansing to tell me what rights an American has to send domestic goods to a neutral country under his own flag. I have about 1,300 tons of freight on board the Winneconne now, and if I can get another 1,700 to fill her up, I will plaster the sides of the steamer with American flags fore and aft and put to sea. Then if the British cruiser, waiting outside, pounces on the Winneconne and tows her into Halifax, then the commander of the cruiser will not be able to say that he picked the steamer up by mistake."

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS $982,754

Highest Total of Any Day Since June, 1914.

Receipts at the New York Custom House yesterday amounted to $982,754, the highest total for one day since June, 1914. Of this amount the withdrawals from the bonded stores totaled $497,444, mostly for sugar.

The shutting off of the supply of beet sugar from Germany and Austria had caused a big demand in the rest of Europe for American refined sugar, officials said, and big shipments were going from New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS.

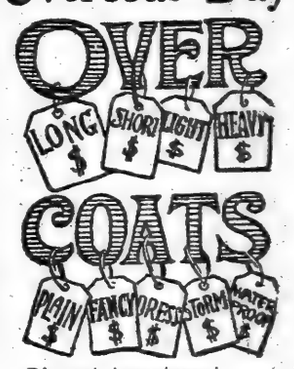
The advent of the Social Season gives prominence to the *Luxurious Furs, Millinery* and *Outer Apparel* especially featured by this establishment.

Styles in accord with those now being introduced in Paris—and especially suitable for the Horse Show, Opera, Debutante Teas, Weddings, Receptions, and other social affairs.

SUITS COATS WRAPS
GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES
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For immediate selection—or to Order

AT NUTTING'S
Saturday
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FOR MEN
10.00 to 35.00
FOR YOUNG MEN
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FOR BOYS
2.95 up

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BROOKLYN

The Play and The Petticoat

That so much laughter—with tears in the middle—should spring from a petticoat is a paradox you won't understand until you see

ETHEL BARRYMORE

in "Our Mrs. McChesney" at the Lyceum Theatre. A play built around a petticoat suggested by

HEATHERBLOOM
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The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.
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BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Is a tooth preparation of unquestioned merit. The best buy in a practical safeguard for the teeth. Keeps the teeth clean, white and beautiful. Burrill's Tooth Powder is widely known for its exceptional purity, fineness and flavor. Burrill's is recommended by Prof. Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield. An absolute guarantee of merit.



Insist that you get BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER (Or Paste)

25c. in powder or paste form, at all good drug and department stores.

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has 1000 sheets to the roll. That's your quantity guarantee. It is soft, white and absorbent—that's your quality guarantee. 10c a roll.

Sani-Tissue. Treated with Canadian balsam. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 25c. Ask your dealer.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street, New York
Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels

HARPERS BOOKS

The Money Master

By Sir Gilbert Parker

From every point—America and England—the critics are rejoicing that Parker has returned to his native Canada in his big new novel: "Like Thomas Hardy and many another writer, his skill comes from and his reputation stands by the tales he has told of his own country," says The Boston Transcript. "Sir Gilbert Parker has drawn many interesting and lovable characters, but never perhaps one quite so quaint as this Jean Jacques Barbille . . . 'The Money Master' is a novel which is not only worth reading but worth keeping," says The New York Times. "This is Sir Gilbert Parker at his best and happiest. It is a tale to which the easy word charming is readily applied, but Jean Jacques is more than a picturesque figure. He lives."—London Daily News and Leader.

Acres of Diamonds

By Russell H. Conwell

In many ways this is the most remarkable book we have ever published. It tells the strange story of a lecture (delivered more than 5,000 times) and of a fortune of $4,000,000 made from this talk. It tells moreover of the amazing man who did all this (he is still doing it) and of many, many more astounding things he has accomplished. A wonderful book—a miracle come true!

Plashers Mead

By Compton Mackenzie

An idyllic romance—rare in its beauty—set by the foremost of England's younger novelists—in a perfect frame. Mr. Mackenzie is best known in this country by his novel "Carnival." The London Punch says of him: "I am prepared to wager that Mr. Mackenzie's future is bound up with what is most considerable in English fiction."

Over Paradise Ridge

By Maria Thompson Daviess

A love story of to-day, full of the emotional quality of this author's best work, and of the buoyancy and enthusiasm of youth. Not since "The Melting of Molly" has Miss Daviess given to the public a book so full of charm and drama. A delicious sentimental idyl.

H. R.

By Edwin Lefevre

Here is a book which will compel attention by its brilliancy, audacity, and satire. H.R.—nominally a bank clerk, actually a genius—upsets the conventions of the bank, expresses his love at first sight for the President's daughter, and goes forth to conquer New York. He advertises his intentions to marry her by the sandwich-men. But in spite of his methods a real love story and a vein of romance run throughout.

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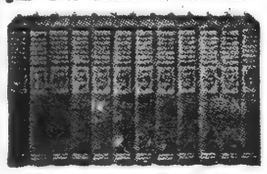
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MIKADO DEPARTS FOR CORONATION

Empress Not with Him, as She Is Expecting the Birth of Another Child.

WONDERFUL TRAIN BUILT

Car That Carries the Emperor from Tokio to Kioto a Masterpiece of Japanese Art.

TOKIO, Saturday, Nov. 6.—Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan and the one hundred and twenty-second head of the Japanese imperial house after the first Emperor, Jimmu, whose reign began 2,575 years ago, left Tokio today for Kioto, to make his state entry into the capital of his forefathers and there formally ascend the throne of the Empire of the Rising Sun. The principal ceremonies at Kioto are to be on Nov. 10. The monarch was to be accompanied by the Empress Sadako, but the nearness of the period when her Majesty is expected to give birth to another heir prevented her from participating in the ceremonies.

As the Emperor emerged from the palace he was greeted by 200,000 school children, who paid silent homage to the ruler. There was no cheering, the authorities bearing in mind the accident which happened to King George recently on the western war front, when his horse was frightened by the cheers of the soldiers and threw him, causing painful injuries. Soldiers and bluejackets were drawn up in the streets ten lines deep. American and other foreigners viewed the procession from a reserved section, waiting two hours before the Emperor appeared.

"Kashikodokoro" Goes to Kioto.

The imperial carriage was preceded to the railroad station by the "Kashikodokoro," or Divine Mirror, which represents the spirit of the grand imperial ancestress, or Sun Goddess, Amaterasu Omikami, and was accompanied by the two other sacred treasures which symbolize the sanctity and power of the throne of Nippon, the Sacred Sword and the Sacred Jewel. They have been handed down from Emperor to Emperor through untold generations.

The whole City of Tokio is in joyous fête unexampled in Japanese history since the triumphant entry of Emperor Mutsuhito nearly fifty years ago. Hundreds of thousands of people are here from the provinces, most of them to remain until the great celebration in Tokio at the end of the month, when the Emperor returns from Kioto. Flags and paper lanterns are suspended over every door to mark the inauguration of the coronation period. Streets, parks, and public buildings are decorated. Even the street cars are garlanded.

In the early morning the hall wherein is enshrined the imperial sanctuary was decorated by court ritualists in a manner appropriate to the occasion. This being finished Prince Higashi Fushimi, Chief Commissioner, and other members of the Coronation Board, all in ceremonious Japanese dress, took their seats. The doors of the sanctuary were opened amid Shinto music, and after offerings were made before the altar Prince Iwakura, the chief ritualist, read a religious address or prayer announcing to the spirit-soul of the imperial grand ancestress, Amaterasu Omikami, the commencement of the auspicious coronation ceremonial and the transfer of the imperial sanctuary and the Court to Kioto for the celebration of the same. Then a Chamberlain and a maid of honor, in ancient court robes, and respectively representing the Emperor and Empress, proceeded before the presence of the holy of holies and made obeisance on behalf of their Majesties.

The ceremony having closed with solemn chords of music, the holy of holies, which is the Sacred Mirror, was slowly borne outside the palace to be taken to Kioto, together with the Sacred Sword and Gem.

The "Kashikodokoro" was transferred in this way: An ancient palanquinh, which is called the Feathery Wheels of Heaven, was brought to the southern porch of the imperial sanctuary, and the Sacred Mirror was placed therein. Then the palanquin was slowly borne to the station on the shoulders of villagers from a suburb of Kioto—a village to which this honor has fallen from time immemorial. They wore the ancient kimono costume of the sanctuary guards.

The Imperial Procession.

As the imperial cortege left the palace the thunder of saluting guns from the public parks notified the multitudes of the metropolis, and this was the signal for silent prayer for the joyous departure of the Emperor for his beatific accession and his safe return to the capital. For all to witness the royal departure was physically impossible. Thousands had arrived along the line of progress last night to await patiently throughout the long hours.

The Emperor rode to the railway station through lines of troops from the household guard. The procession moved slowly by a somewhat circuitous route, so that it might be viewed by as many people as possible. First rode mounted police inspectors, then cavalry of the Imperial Guard in their new glittering coronation uniform. Next came the Imperial ancestral shrine, which was guarded by the imperial ritualists and high officers of the Imperial Guard.

Then came the Emperor in his coach drawn by six horses, with postilions. Finally came a squadron of cavalry of the Imperial Guard and more mounted police officials. Like all other imperial carriages which formed the retinue, the regal coach had been especially built for use during the accession at Tokio and Kioto. It is in the general form and lines of a ship. The color scheme was chestnut on the exterior, while the interior was lined with white brocade, upon which the imperial chrysanthemum crest was woven. Both sides of the coach bore the imperial crest embossed in gold. The Emperor was able to look from the carriage through thick glass panes from which white brocade curtains were draped. The coach was surmounted by a golden image of a phoenix, the mystical bird of ancient China, whose presence symbolizes a wise sovereign. It was drawn by six steeds which for months had been trained in the imperial stables. The axles, screws, leather, and other appurtenances were specially made in Great Britain and France.

The Crown Prince, the other imperial sons, and Princes and Princesses of the imperial house had driven to the station previous to the Emperor, and the Ministers of State, Elder Statesmen, peers, and other dignitaries had done likewise, in order to receive his Majesty and be present at his departure for Kioto.

After an exchange of salutations, the Emperor and Court passed over a carpet of beautiful tapestry especially woven for the function to the railroad train, which moved slowly from the station while cries of "Banzai!" filled the station and were taken up by the great crowd outside.

The Special Railway Cars.

The imperial railroad cars were built for the occasion at the works of the Railway Board. The internal decoration is of cloisonne ware, textile fabrics, and raised lacquer of the most exquisite quality. The compartment for the use of the Emperor is situated in the middle. It is of Japanese style of the Fujiwara era. The ceiling is composed of multitudinous tiny panels of polished teak cunningly and beautifully laid and draped with rare silk brocade.

The car in which reposes the imperial sanctuary has six compartments, one for the sanctuary itself, one for the soldiers of the Imperial Guard, one for the ladies in waiting of the Court, and three for the priests of the imperial household, the sanctuary compartment being in the middle. All the skill of the Japanese imperial workmen was devoted to attaining an ensemble which would express solemnity and sacredness. The seat of the hold shrine was built in the form of an altar, with steps leading thereto. The material of construction in this holy compartment is pure white wood, natural in color.

MURDER TRIAL STIRS BERLIN

Case of Women Christian Science Practitioners Arouses Much Interest

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—A Christian Science case which is on trial before the Criminal Court in Berlin is promising to be the most sensational case since the start of the war, all the newspapers featuring the first day's proceedings. Two German women practitioners of Christian Science, Frau Elisabeth Huelsen, thirty-eight, and Fraeulein Elisabeth Ahrens, fifty-two, are accused of the "negligent murder," of the royal court theatre actress, Frau Nuscha Butza, an idol of the Berlin theatre-goers, and Fraeulein Alice von Arnauld. Both women died, the first of diabetes and the second of cancer of the skin, after receiving Christian Science treatment by the accused practitioners, who have pleaded not guilty to the murder charge.

Twelve medical specialists, including several famous professors, will figure as experts in the trial, as well as one professional expert on "Christian Living." At the first session of the trial today Frau Ahrens asserted that she had thirty cures to her credit and not a single failure. She indulged in a long dialogue with the President of the Court, giving an eloquent exposition of Christian Science.

BERLIN WOMEN DIG SUBWAY.

Employed as Laborers in the Friedrichstrasse Tunnel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Berlin telegram states that women are now employed at excavating the Friedrichstrasse tunnel which is being constructed in connection with the underground railway in Berlin.

The utilization of women for this work is so successful that it is now intended to employ them on other big undertakings.

Statue of Capt. Scott Unveiled.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A statue to the late Captain Robert F. Scott, the antarctic explorer, was unveiled this afternoon in Waterloo Place by ex-Premier Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty. The statue was executed by Lady Scott, widow of the explorer, who had previously designed a bronze memorial to Dr. Edward Wilson of the Scott party, who died with Captain Scott on the return journey from the south pole.

Chilean Deputies Pass Arbitration Bill.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill providing for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes arising between the United States and Chile.

SAYS AUTOLYSIN HAS FAILED

Dr. Richard Weil Declares Proposed Cancer Cure Is Useless.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Dr. Richard Weil of New York, in this week's issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association, declares that the treatment of cancer with autolysin has proved a failure. The cure was first brought to the attention of the General Memorial Hospital in New York by Dr. A. Horowitz. Dr. S. P. Beebe volunteered to carry on the study, and was permitted to do so after he had assured the Medical Board of the hospital, in accordance with the rules, that he had been informed of the exact composition and formula of the preparation.

"Since Jan. 1," Dr. Weil reports, "twenty-three cases have been treated in the hospital by Dr. Beebe with autolysin. Fourteen of these patients died in the hospital and eight were discharged unimproved. Only one, to the best of my knowledge, is at the present time in a condition which could be described as an improvement on that presented at the time of admission to the hospital."

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VERY SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY:

Men's Sack Suits at $24.50

Regular values $30.00, 35.00 and 37.50

All new models, in the fashionable fabrics and colorings. All sizes but not in every model.

Walking Coats and Vests, - - - at $19.50
Regular values $30.00 and 35.00

Sack Coats and Vests, - - - - at $15.00
Black and Oxford; Regular value $25.00

Men's Winter Overcoats

in an unusual variety of styles, materials and colorings.

Priced from $15.00 to 40.00

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Exceptionally well equipped. Usual prices and unusual service.
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Free Information about Winter Resorts and Winter Travel Routes, Rates and all details.
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For All Occasions



Correctness in dress is assured to every well dressed man who buys his clothing in our Men's Shop. We create, select and sell Men's Clothing which gratifies the different good tastes of a discerning clientele.



Men's New Fall Sack Suits
$18.50—$22.50—$25.00 up to $40.00

A business or morning suit to fit you and your personality both figuratively and literally. Two, three or four button models in the new materials and colors. All hand-tailored to assure continued service.

An Answer to the Overcoat Question

We can satisfy every whim and idea about overcoats; whether it is to be a single or double breasted coat, form fitting or loose, comfortable, room-for-action style, in mixtures, tweeds, broadcloth knitted "warmth without weight" materials.

Your overcoat is here priced from $17.50 to $50.00.

Cutaway Coats Are Not Braided This Season

For the man who demands the last word in an afternoon coat and vest, we unhesitatingly recommend these new models. Fashioned in rich dark Oxford grays and blacks of soft fine materials. Full silk lined and the equal in style and the way they fit to good custom-made garments.

Cutaway Coat and Vest—$25.00

Evening Dress Clothes for Men

To know that one is appareled in the smartest evening clothes, yet inconspicuously in the best of taste, adds ease and naturalness to the wearer of a "claw-hammer" or an informal dinner coat. Lord & Taylor evening clothes are so finely tailored by hand of the best materials that your suit selected here will be far removed from the ordinary ready-made suit.

Dress Suits $30.00 to $60.00—Tuxedo Suits $25.00 to $45.00.

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The "Cordwainer"
The Best Wearing Men's Shoes Made.
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Strictly Hand-made Shoes
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Ground Floor

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VELVET SMOKAROLS and SMOKAROL PIPE have caused men to "rub their eyes" in surprise! And the better acquainted a smoker becomes with these two *new* ideas, the *more* he marvels.

Convenient to Carry as a Cigar

VELVET SMOKAROLS are VELVET tobacco, but in an entirely different and more convenient *form*. You can carry them in your vest pocket like so many cigars.

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You can "load" your pipe with a VELVET SMOKAROL quicker than you can *open* a bag or tin. No spilling and waste of tobacco.

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Double paper wrapping keeps the tobacco *clean* and in prime condition. VELVET SMOKAROLS reach your pipe as fresh and smokable as a cigar from a humidor.

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There are no fine particles of tobacco to mix with moisture in the pipe stem or bowl and cause pipe odor. The form of the VELVET SMOKAROL prevents this and keeps your pipe "*sweet.*"

The SMOKAROL PIPE Is Handy

For *convenience alone,* VELVET SMOKAROLS appeal to every pipe smoker—but the inventor took another big step and evolved the *SMOKAROL PIPE*—the pipe that is as handy as a cigar holder.

New Delight From Your Old Pipe

You can use VELVET SMOKAROLS in SMOKAROL PIPE, or your ordinary pipe. Either way, VELVET SMOKAROLS make smoking even *more* enjoyable than before. Start today.

Both VELVET SMOKAROLS and SMOKAROL PIPE are patented and owned exclusively by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



4 packages (2½ oz. 24 smokes) 10c
The same weight of tobacco as in a standard 10c tin.
Drum of 72 Smokes, 30c

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French Briar Solid Rubber Bit 25c

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The soul-struggle of a girl-singer between her desire to marry the man she loves or to pay a debt of honor. It is a refreshing combination of philosophy, quaint humor, romance and love passages.

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A new "If I Were King" romance. A story of the incomparable Villon by the inimitable Justin Huntly McCarthy. Moreover, it is a story of Villon's golden youth—the youth of a great poet, a great rascal, a great fighter, and a great lover.

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A story filled with dramatic situations, with heart-arresting fights, with delicate romance, with the never-ceasing boom of the long surf on the coral shores of the circular isle; in fact, with all the elements that go to spice a tale of that sort, but handled by the thoroughly skilled pen of this popular author.

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"A really great and contagious humorist"

Author of "Nonsense Novels," "Literary Lapses," "Behind the Beyond," etc. Cloth, $1.25 net.

Mr. Leacock's latest book is aptly named and consists of sketches, satires, take-offs, etc. The author is singularly wise to the little fancies and foibles of our day, and he hits them off in a way that will make you laugh without being ashamed of it.

Optimism and Its Reward

THE ROSE OF YOUTH

By ELINOR MORDAUNT

Author of "Bellamy," "Simpson," etc. Cloth, $1.35 net.

"Teddy" is another "Fortunate Youth," for the sordid surroundings of his boyhood are powerless to cramp his soul—to hamper his spirit in its flight, and its flight is a very far one. A novel of extraordinary brilliancy and power.

Do You Believe in Witches?

A SOUL ON FIRE

By FRANCES FENWICK WILLIAMS

Author of "The Arch-Sattrist." Cloth, $1.30 net.

Theodora Carne has a mystery, surely, and the reader hurries on to its solution without pause. The author has in this book thrown considerable light on certain supernatural manifestations, the closing chapters being tense in their development of mesmeric healing.

South African Adventures

THE GREAT UNREST

By F. E. MILLS YOUNG

Author of "Valley of a Thousand Hills," "The Purple Mists," etc. Cloth, $1.30 net.

Upon leaving Oxford, the hero, a sensitive boy, after quarreling with an irate old father, is seized with the spirit of wanderlust and repairs to Africa. Here he plunges into adventures galore. Hard work and lovely, intriguing English women make up his environment until he finally comes to himself when a message from home calls him to love and duty.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

JOHN LANE CO., NEW YORK



OWEN JOHNSON'S most popular novel

MAKING MONEY

A story of love and money that will bring thrills to all who know ambition and romance.

Published by STOKES

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illus 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea premature gray hair and its Treatment by the Quarrelamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 Illustrations. Price $1.50. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., Sixth Ave. and 48th St., New York.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

The Younger Set

Saturday the younger set meets at the house of De Pinna.

It is the shopping day for girls and boys.

There are many new things for the young ladies from 4 to 14—as well as for their debutante sisters.

De Pinna Girls' Coats

Always the headquarters for girls' coats, a complete line is to be expected.

But the present assortments surpass the customary De Pinna completeness.



Every individual girl will find her individual coat—the straight military style, or adaptations from the Parisian modes, or the more serviceable coat for school and street and motor car.

Velvets, corduroys, mixtures, chinchillas, and one delightfully soft and warm navy blue coat.

White and black plaids and checks for girls of every age.

Dresses for Girls of 4 to 14

The imported English smocked dresses, in white or colored crepe de chine or mullcords—entirely different from the ordinary smocked dresses.

Serges, velours, velvets—for school or afternoon wear—and a variety of practical serge and velvet dresses with detachable guimpes, assuring constant freshness.

Exclusive new styles in white pique, white and colored linen—all the correct wash fabrics.

Hats for Every Coat and Costume

New shapes in velvet, cloth, fur and velour—a smart hat designed to go with every De Pinna coat, dress or suit.

De PINNA Boys' Outfits

To furnish your son his complete outfit, from head to foot, and exactly as he wants it himself, is the province of this establishment.

Coats for School Boys



For the young boy, from 3 to 8, here is everything you would find for him in London.

De Pinna chinchilla reefers, in navy, brown or tan—or the loose-back coats in mixtures and the soft plain-colored goods.

School Coats for Boys of 8 to 16

Cut on the English lines—the manly-appearing, loose back coats in specially selected materials.

Prices, $18 to $22.

Navy blue coats, for dress occasions—an unusually attractive model at $28.

Mackinaws in colors used by college men—for boys from 8 to 18; of the genuine waterproof and windproof mackinaw material—for skating and Winter sports—specially priced at $9.

Also the exactly correct things in suits, hats and shoes.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

SCULPTURED HEADS FROM RHEIMS HERE

Parts of Art Works Found in the Bombarded Classic Cathedral Reach America.

COLONEL DU PONT BUYS ONE

Although Broken at the Neck, the Features Are in a State of Perfect Preservation.

Several sculptured heads purporting to be from the cathedral at Rheims, France, the classic Gothic pile bombarded by the Germans, it was learned yesterday, have been offered by American art dealers to wealthy connoisseurs.

Colonel Alfred I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., Vice President of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, the munition manufacturers, has within a month purchased from a dealer in this city the head of an angel which once adorned the storied edifice.

The work is an exquisite example of thirteenth century art, and, it is understood, was sold with every evidence of its authenticity and under the guarantee of a house which has been in touch with amateurs in all parts of the world for many years. The head was brought from Paris, where the dealer also has an establishment. It is of the peculiar limestone which was used in many sculptures of the period. Although broken at the neck, as though it had been dislodged or knocked away from the body to which it was attached, it is in a perfect state of preservation as far as the features are concerned. The lips are parted in a smile, and the chin and the cheeks are wonderfully modeled. The face is framed in thick and heavy curls.

At the establishment in Fifth Avenue M. A. Kelekian, a brother of the Dikran G. Kelekian, said that the transaction was one that he could not discuss, and that he could not even mention such a matter as the price of the work of art. It is known, however, that the head cost thousands of dollars, and that it is considered by collectors as being of unusual merit. A photograph of it, which was obtained by THE TIMES, shows a remarkable example of sculpture. It suggests that transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic art which distinguishes the thirteenth century, hailed by historians as one of the great flowering times of the world's civilization. There is a strength and exuberance in the handling which are typical of the period in which the object had its origin.

No information could be obtained as to how it was brought to this country. George Grey Barnard, an American sculptor, who has himself made extensive researches among the Gothic ruins of France, expressed surprise when told that the work had been sold here.

"The greatest precautions," he said, "have been taken in France to prevent the taking away of such objects from the bombarded cathedral, and I am informed that the edifice has been under strict guard for months to prevent the removal of any relics."

One of the most interesting phases of the coming of Gothic art to the United States is that nearly all of it represents the destruction wrought by war. The churches and monasteries built in the Middle Ages were assailed by the foes of France or by the successive revolutions which convulsed the country. The stately Gothic structures were dismantled and their treasured images were often converted into garden walls. Mr. Barnard, who has on Washington Heights a building filled with Gothic art in the form of a monastery, was one of the first to start the interest in the period in this country. He brought here many fine examples which he had obtained from the French peasantry. Since then the homes of many connoisseurs in the United States are decorated with the figures of saints and martyrs carved in the naïve manner of the early craftsmen and often colored in primitive hues.

BRINGS $3,000,000 IN GOLD.

Arizona Research Investigator Also Returns on Cameronia.

The Cameronia of the Anchor Line arrived yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool with 8,500 sacks of mail and $3,000,000 in gold for various New York banks.

Among the 240 cabin passengers was Godfrey Sykes of the Carnegie Institute's Arizona Research Corps, who in London searched records in the British Museum for information applicable to conditions existing at the Salton Sea in Arizona. He said that what water is there is receding and opening up a vast tract of arable land. Mr. Sykes was sent to England to find out if there was any historical record of such action followed by a return of the waters.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Opera!

WITH the opening of the season less than two weeks away devoted opera-goers will want to brush up on some of this year's list of operas, and new devotees will want to familiarize operas completely before attending any performance. These books will help you appreciate the musical treats promised for this season.

Standard Opera Glass, *Annesley.*	$1.34
Stories of Famous Operas, *Guerber.*	$1.21
Stories of Popular Operas, *Guerber.*	$1.21
Opera-goer's Complete Guide, *Melitz.*	$1.34
Guide to Modern Opera, *Singleton.*	$1.34
Standard Operas, *Upton.*	$1.58
Opera Synopses, *J. W. McSpadden.*	.68
Wagner Stories, *Filson Young.*	$1.34
Book of Operas, *H. E. Krehbiel.*	$1.58
Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians,	$2.69
How to Listen to Music, *H. E. Krehbiel.*	$1.12

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

$115 FOR JEWISH SHEKEL.

Rare Coins Bring $2,428 at the Burton Sale.

William Cowler paid $115 for the extremely rare Jewish shekel in the coin collection of John E. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. A great many copies of this noted coin are found, but rarely the original. On the obverse is a cup and "Shekel Israel," on the reverse "Aaron's rod budding," triple lily design, "Jerusalem the Holy," (Shenath Sheiosh.) The year is 8.

Thomas Bell paid $116 for the private $50 gold piece of the octagonal type, issued in 1851 by Augustus Humbert, United States Assayer, San Francisco. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia gave $55 for a perfect die of the large United States cent of 1799. It is extremely difficult to get this date in perfect condition. Mr. Chapman also paid $34 for a broken die of the 1804 cent, reverse with small stain spot. It is a rare coin.

Thomas L. Elder obtained for $22 a Mexican gold coin with the bust of the Emperor Maximilian to the right. Mr. Chapman gave $24.25 for a five-sovereign piece of 1887, bust of Victoria to left; reverse St. George and the dragon.

An English five-guinea piece of 1711, bust of Queen Anne to left, went to the New York Coin and Stamp Company for $28. C. E. Milmine gave $28 for a $20 gold piece of 1907. Saint-Gaudens's figure of Liberty standing holding torch and brand. James F. Drake paid $24 for a $10 coin of 1795, Liberty head to right with flowing hair. On the reverse is a small eagle, the first American eagle standing with open wings on a branch.

The sale realized $2,428.20. The total thus far for the Burton library is $10,664.15.

SEE BROTHER FOR 'SONNY.'

Neighbors Believe Shepards Are About to Adopt Another Child.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Nov. 5.—Because a bright little boy, four years old, has been seen around Lyndhurst for the past few days, rumors are current that Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard intend to adopt another son.

Some men who have had occasion to visit Lyndhurst have reported seeing "Sonny," as Mrs. Shepard calls her adopted child, playing with a pretty little blue-eyed boy.

When inquiry was made at Lyndhurst tonight about the little stranger the reply was that he was just there temporarily.

"Is he a little playmate for Finley?"

"We can't say."

"Do Mr. and Mrs. Shepard intend to adopt another child?"

An evasive answer was given.

"Is the boy from St. Christopher's Home?"

"No."

"Will you say where he is from?"

"I don't know. He is just here temporarily. That's all I can say."

Neighbors who have seen the boy say that they believe he is on trial, and if he proves acceptable he will be adopted.

ELOPES AFTER AUTO RIDE.

Miss Parkinson of Beacon, N. Y., Weds Frank Van Houten.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Miss Ruth Natalie Parkinson, 20 years old, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parkinson, surprised her friends here today by announcing that she had been married last night to Frank Van Houten, Jr., son of the President of the Dutchess Tool Company, here. She and Mr. Van Houten went for a ride last night, and he suggested that they elope. They went to Poughquag, a hamlet in the interior of Dutchess County, woke up the Town Clerk, and then the Methodist minister. The ceremony was performed after midnight.

The young couple returned today, and received parental forgiveness. They left tonight for a honeymoon trip through the South. Their marriage occasioned all the more surprise because it was thought that Miss Parkinson was to have married Daniel Le Roy Dresser, a son of Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, who was formerly Miss Burnham of this city.

THE RIO LAGES AT HALIFAX.

Fire on British Freighter Is Still Burning Briskly.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 5.—The British steamer Rio Lages, reported on fire at sea, arrived here tonight. The fire, which is in No. 2 hold, is burning briskly.

The Rio Lages left New York, Oct. 31, for Queenstown, with a cargo of sugar. The fire was discovered yesterday morning, and as it was found impossible to get it under control, the steamer was headed for this port. She was anchored off Quarantine tonight.

DR. SHAW RECEIVES A BAG AND A RHYME

Suffragists Find Their Gift to Veteran Leader Contains a Powder Puff.

THEIR PRESIDENT TO REST

Intends to Work for the Federal Amendment Later—Plans for National Convention.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the veteran President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, will be able, now that the campaign in the four Eastern States is ended, to take a little time for frivolities. In her recent hard days of campaigning Dr. Shaw is said to have injured her health, and used up the little black handbag which was her constant companion in her travels. Her health it is hoped may be restored, but the little black bag has gone beyond repair.

The young women at the National Headquarters yesterday made this good and presented to Dr. Shaw the best bag that they could find in the shops. It was lined with lavender and—it was really accidental, for they had not looked for it—inside the bag was a beauty outfit, a mirror and a powder puff. "The girls" in the office wrote a presentation poem for the occasion:

TO DR. SHAW.

From "your girls" in "the shop"
Please accept this small bag
In the place of the one you have worn to a rag
In campaigning for suffrage
By day and by night
And piling up votes
With all of your might.

After a short rest Dr. Shaw will resume campaign work, part of which will be working for the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution. This is the one that the national organization has been standing behind for forty-five years. Two years ago the Congressional Committee of the national association developed the Shafroth amendment, but it was much more complicated and never popular.

The matter will come up for general consideration in the national convention, which will take place in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, from Dec. 14 to 19 inclusive. The delegates are expected to drop the Shafroth amendment. The Suffrage Congressional Committee, which has headquarters in the Munsey Building in Washington, has opened new offices on the ground floor in F Street, near the Treasury Building. These will be under the direction of Mrs. Winston Churchill, who is Chairman of the Convention Committee, and they will be open to the women who stand back of her in the preparations for the convention.

ANTIS MEET AT LUNCHEON.

Mrs. Dodge's Guests Discuss Convention at Washington Dec. 7.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge gave an informal luncheon at her home, 563 Park Avenue, yesterday to the speakers and workers of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which she is President. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State organization, was a guest.

The national organization will have its annual convention in Washington on Dec. 7, when a large representation from the twenty-two States in which it is organized is expected.

Miss Chittenden's work in the State will include seeing the different Congressmen, if definite action will be decided upon at an executive meeting of the State officers next Wednesday at the headquarters, 37 East Thirty-ninth Street.

At Mrs. Dodge's luncheon were Mrs. M. E. Loomis, Miss Marjorie Dorman, the Misses Helen and Clara Marieson, Miss Margaret C. Uhl, Miss Charlotte E. Rowe, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. J. W. Crumpacker, Miss Minnie Bronson, Miss Frances Benson, Miss Lucy Price, and Mrs. O. D. Oliphant.

SENT TO JAIL BY MOTHER.

Anna Schei, Nearly 20, Left Home After Engagement.

Anna Schei, nearly 20 years old, was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday on the complaint of her mother, Mrs. Sophie Schei of 137 Hopkins Avenue, Jersey City, and will have a hearing in court today. She is engaged to Louis Warring, a chauffeur. Her parents disapproved, and two months ago Tbade Warring to come to the house.

When her parents learned she was meeting Warring elsewhere they scolded her sharply, and Miss Schei disappeared. They reported her disappearance to the police, who found her boarding at 22 Sherman Place, Jersey City. The parents had feared an elopement

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Overcoats

for the late Autumn and early Winter Seasons are now being shown in the Men's Wear Department (First Floor). The assortment is unusually large, and represents the best materials and models that could be procured from foreign and American manufacturers.

The newest and most desirable styles suitable for Dress, Motoring or Driving may be obtained at very moderate prices.

MOTOR ROBES, Sweaters, Caps and Scarfs are in stock in interesting and comprehensive showings.

Young Men's Suit Department

Concentration on models and fabrics that appeal to the young man of cultured tastes enables this Department to offer in its regular stock authoritative styles, excellently tailored, in the following attractive price assortments: $23.50, 25.00 and 28.00.

Correct Evening Dress Suits, also Cuta-way Frock Coats are included in regular stock. Moderate prices obtain.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

MARKS WILL AID DOWLING.

Borough President Thinks Alderman Will Get McAneny's Place.

Alderman Frank L. Dowling, who may be elected Vice Chairman of the new Board of Aldermen, and as such have a seat in the Board of Estimate, received a letter of congratulation yesterday from Borough President Marcus M. Marks. The Alderman is a Democrat, and the Borough President a Republican. In his letter President Marks said:

"Your re-election and the new complexion of the Board of Aldermen will likely assure you of Mr. McAneny's place on the Board of Estimate. The responsibility that will be placed on you will be very great, and I hope you will be given strength to carry out plans that will help the masses of the people. For my own part, I am writing this letter to pledge you hearty co-operation in all such good work."

CLOSE CLEARY'S POOLROOM.

Haverstraw's Indicted Town Clerk Dispossessed in New York.

William V. Cleary, former Town Clerk of Haverstraw, N. Y., who was acquitted last January of the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene Newman, on July 23, 1914, and who after dodging detectives since May, was arrested in Washington on Thursday for misappropriation of funds, has been dispossessed of two rooms at 25 West Forty-second Street, which he had leased since May 15, 1914. The rooms were leased for the Cleary Art Metal Company, but it is said they have been used as a poolroom for betting on races.

The dispossess notice, which was tacked on the door on Thursday by City Marshal W. J. Kelly of 306 West Fifty-fourth Street, was obtained by the Central Leasing Company, the landlord, after learning of a police raid on the premises.

DUGAN QUITS COMMITTEE.

Albany Democrat Resigns in Disgust, Assailing McCabe.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Daniel J. Dugan tonight sent to Chairman William Church Osborn his resignation as Democratic State Committeemen from the First Albany District. He succeeded Patrick E. McCabe as State Committeeman. In his letter he says that the conditions in the Democratic Party in Albany County are deplorable and that Mr. McCabe is responsible for them.

When the Democratic factions here were united, two years ago, Mr. McCabe, it was asserted, promised to withdraw from active politics, but he has failed to fulfill the promise. The poor showing of the party in Tuesday's election has disheartened many old-line Democrats. The city's vote was: Republican, 18,359; Democratic, 5,669. The county vote was: Republican, 27,329; Democratic, 11,531.

TO GIVE 3,000-CAR ORDER.

Michigan Central Decides on Cars with Automobile Doors.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company today decided to order 2,500 forty-foot box cars with "automobile doors" and 500 gondola cars, according to information given out by E. D. Bronner, General Manager of the road.

The Michigan Central ordered 1,000 automobile cars last month.

LEONARD BENEDICKS SALE.

Rare Books from Mount Vernon Library Bring $1,951.

The sale of the library of Leonard Benedicks of Mount Vernon at Charles F. Heartman's, 36 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, realized $1,951. Daniel R. Kennedy was the auctioneer.

Louis Thompson paid $810 for the first edition of the "Voyages" of Samuel de Champlain, a duodecimo, published at Paris in 1619, and in binding by Riviere. Mr. Thompson also obtained for $90 a fine copy of the rare original edition of the "Impartial History of the War in America," published in London in 1780.

A first edition in Irish of the Bible, printed at Cambridge in 1681-85, went to the Boston Public Library for $20.50. Lathrop C. Harper paid $32.50 for John Brickell's "Natural History of North Carolina," octavo, Dublin, 1737. Mr. Henderson gave $46 for an "Account of the Province of Carolina in America," quarto, London, 1682.

"Journal of a Voyage to North America," by P. F. X. de Charlevoix, octavo, London, 1761, the first English edition, was knocked down to Mr. Thompson for $21. Mr. Tarbell gave the same amount for "Geographische," by Nicols Denys, printed in Amsterdam in 1688.

"The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation," three volumes in two, by Richard Hakluy, printed at London in 1599-1600, went to Mr. Harper for $65. Yale University bought for $23 Captain Charles Johnson's "General History of the Pyrates," London, 1726. "An Account of Two Voyages to New England," by John Josselyn, London, 1674, brought $57.50.

Mr. Pickersgill paid $45 for Samuel Smith's "History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New Jersey," Burlington, N. J., 1765. Brander Matthews's "About the Ballet," extra illustrated, brought $27, and James Ogden's "The British Lion Roused," a poem, printed at Manchester in 1762, sold for $16.25.

OFFER NEW TRAFFIC RULES.

Safety First Society Wants Greater Authority Given to Police.

The Street Traffic Committee of the Safety First Society at a meeting yesterday afternoon decided that for the better safeguarding of pedestrians greater authority should be given to the traffic police to regulate and direct foot travel upon the public streets and that it should be unlawful for any person to cross a street in the middle of a block. The Detroit ordinance, which gives the Police Commissioner power to direct both foot and vehicular travel, was approved.

With this authority given to the Police Department by legislation, if necessary, it was agreed that the isles of safety on Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street and Forty-fourth should be eliminated. It was reported that since the installation of the safety isles at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, on the north side, seven persons had been injured at that point while none had been hurt on the south crossing.

In connection with the operation of the new street traffic semaphores on Fifth Avenue, it was recommended that a new traffic regulation be promulgated eliminating the left hand turn on Fifth Avenue.

The committee was presided over by Frank G. Webb, Chairman of the Street Traffic Committee. The other members in attendance were: Hadley Olcott, 2d, Edward L. McManus, George H. Robertsoin, David Beecroft, George H. Pride, George P. LeBrun, and Frederick H. Elliott.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Auto Furs Will Cost More a Few Weeks Hence

THIS is the time to buy Auto Furs. The demand for pelts exceeds the visible supply, and for this reason the price of furs is bound to advance.

If you need fur garments for Auto wear you will be acting the part of wisdom if you make selections from the following:

Men's Raccoon Coats

They are the best wearing and the most practical of all Fur Coats. They cost a little more, but in the long run they are the most economical because they keep their good looks long after inferior coats have become shabby.

All of Macy's Raccoon Coats are made of full skins in the natural color. All are cut on general lines ensuring a full auto sweep to the garment. The quality of the skins is reflected in the price.

$54.75, $79.75, $98.75, $149.00.

Brown Russian Calf $24.75

A hardy long wearing Fur Coat made of full skins. Roomy cut coat, wool lined throughout.

Black Manchurian Dog, $19.75

Made of full skins, although today it is difficult to get dog coats made of small pieces of skin.

Irish Frieze Ulsters, $19.75

Perhaps you prefer a fabric coat to a Fur Coat. If so, take one "tip" and buy an Irish Frieze Ulster, durable Worsted Military model, full lined, with belted back slash pockets and wind shield in cuffs. It keeps out the cold.

Macy's—Auto Apparel Dept. 5th Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Union Suits for Men

They Are in Medium and Winter Weights

WHITE Cotton Union Suits, Winter weight, long sleeves and ankle length; closed crotch. These suits have been $1.49.

Special at 98c a suit



Cotton Union Suits, ecru color, made of fine Egyptian cotton and medium weight, long sleeves and ankle length; closed crotch. These suits have been $1.49.

Special at 98c a suit

Worsted Union Suits, medium weight, in natural color, long sleeves and ankle length; closed crotch. Regular and stout. These suits have been $1.79.

Special at $1.39 a suit

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

DID YOU READ
THE CASE OF MISS CAVELL
By James M. Beck,
which appeared last Sunday in the Magazine Section of The Times?

DID YOU READ
Mr. Beck's two preceding contributions to the literature of the war, entitled "The Dual Alliance vs. the Triple Entente" and "The Case of Belgium," both of which have been translated into many languages and circulated by the million copies throughout the world?

DO YOU KNOW
that these two articles were subsequently expanded by the author, who was formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States and is now a prominent member of the New York bar, into a book called

THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE

THIS BOOK
consists of over 300 pages and has been pronounced by John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State and the leading authority in the United States on international law, a "The most able and comprehensive of the many papers produced by this terrible war."

DO YOU KNOW
that no work on the war has made so deep an impression throughout the world as this masterly book, and that no man or woman who wishes to consider intelligently both sides of the greatest controversy of modern times should fail to read it, as a statement which the leading publicists of England have characterized as the strongest presentation of the cases of the Allies?

DO YOU KNOW
that two former Prime Ministers of England have made the following comments on this book:

"It seems to me in every respect a most able and admirable statement of the case. A masterly analysis of the diplomatic records. I have read it with great admiration." Arthur James Balfour.

"The book is a masterly statement of the case for the Allies." Lord Rosebery.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

G. P. Putnam's Sons

New York: 2-6 West 45th St. Publishers, London: 24 Bedford St.

ABOUT BOYS AND GIRLS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Edited by Florence Converse

The Journal of Education (Boston) says:

"No series of stories has a more interesting personality. . . . Each is about the child you might have been had your father and mother lived in Greece or Spain or in whatever country the book describes . . . and makes every paragraph vivid, every character very real, every incident genuine."

KATRINKA By Helen E. Haskell
(New volume in "The Little Schoolmates" Series)
Describes vividly life in a snowbound Russian village under the shadow of the dreaded Cossacks and among the simple, warmhearted and credulous folk of the countryside. Then later the little heroine makes her way to Petrograd and grows up there, so that practically the whole picturesque range of Russian life can be thoroughly realized.

IN SUNNY SPAIN By Katharine Lee Bates
UNDER GREEK SKIES By Julia D. Dragoumis
A BOY IN EIRINN By Padraic Colum
THE LAIRD OF GLENTYRE By Emma M. Green
GENEVIEVE French Child Life By Laura S. Portor
ELSBETH German Home Life By Margarethe Muller

EACH $1.25 NET. AT ANY BOOKSTORE. Send for a descriptive circular.

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WAR LETTERS
FROM THE LIVING DEAD MAN

FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS
FROM "X," WRITTEN DOWN BY
ELSA BARKER

"When I tell you the story of this war as seen from 'the other side' you will know more than all the chancelleries of the nations."

MITCHELL KENNERLEY PUBLISHER NEW YORK

LILLIAN D. WALD'S
FASCINATING BOOK ABOUT A GREAT SOCIAL SERVICE

THE HOUSE ON HENRY STREET

As the head of the Henry Street Settlement on the East Side of New York City, Miss Wald has for twenty years watched the transforming miracles which have contracted centuries into years and made American citizens of Jew and Hun, Armenian and Slav.

This book fuses the interest of an important contribution to our social literature and an absorbing personal narrative.

"The record of one of the most valuable services to the nation."—*New York Tribune.*

"Fiction, even at its best, could hardly hold the attention more closely."—*Baltimore Evening News.*

Illustrated from etchings and drawings by Abraham Phillips, and from photographs. $2.00 *net.*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES MONDAY
HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY 34 W. 33d St. New York

A novel of the South — *Just Published*

The STIRRUP LATCH

A story of love and duty, temptation and defeat, sacrifice and triumph.

By Sidney McCall
author of
"Truth Dexter"

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' $1.35 net

Publishers LITTLE, BROWN & CO. Boston



The Hope of the House

By Agnes and Egerton Castle.

The story of a man who sacrificed all for others and in the end won everything his heart desired.

At all bookstores.

Illustrated. *$1.35 net.*

D. Appleton & Company
Publishers New York



Ethel Barrymore

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INSISTS NEW HAVEN TREATED HIM FAIRLY

Dunbaugh Testifies He Made a Satisfactory Deal for Sale of Joy Line Steamers.

MELLEN MADE NO THREATS

Counsel for Accused Railroad Officials Admit They Lobbied to Kill Charter for Rival.

Counsel for the defense in the trial of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other ex-directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company before Judge Hunt in the Federal Court on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law professed themselves as well satisfied with the course the proceedings took yesterday. Frank M. Dunbaugh, ex-President of the Joy Steamship Line, was on the stand and was questioned by James W. Osborne of counsel for the Government with the idea of showing the ruthlessness with which the New Haven crushed a weaker competitor and captured its business.

Mr. Osborne did succeed in showing that the New Haven had for a couple of years continued to run the line ostensibly as an independent, but he could not prevent Mr. Dunbaugh under cross-examination from destroying much of the effect gained by his examination in chief. Under the quiet questioning of Charles F. Choate of Boston, the steamship man showed that he felt no animosity against the New Haven. He left the impression that he had been a keen competitor of the railroad as long as he could hold out and had rather enjoyed the fight, but when he was forced to capitulate he had managed to obtain fairly good terms for himself and was not disposed to accuse the New Haven Directors of any hard treatment.

Made Terms with Mellen.

Mr. Osborne began the examination of Mr. Dunbaugh by asking him about the sale of the Joy Line to the New Haven, which took place in December, 1905.

"President Mellen," he said, "sent for me about the end of November, 1905, and asked me what I'd sell the Joy Line for. I named a figure, which he said was entirely too much. We argued back and forth for an hour, and in the end I agreed to take $775,000 for the controlling stock. There were some additional payments, which brought the sum up to $809,000."

"What happened after that?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Mr. Mellen said I was to continue as President and General Manager at $12,000 a year."

"Were you to keep the sale of the line secret?"

"When that matter came up, I told Mr. Mellen that I did not see any reason why all the world should not know of the deal. Mr. Mellen, however, said: 'I think the less you say about the sale at this time, the better.' I said: 'But suppose somebody asks me if the New Haven has got the Joy Line?' 'In that case,' said Mr. Mellen, 'we don't expect you to lie.'

Osborne Catches a Tartar.

"I want on running the Joy Line as an independent. I had been giving the people of New England freight rates at water points from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than the all-rail route, and I continued to do so. I shouldn't have kept the management of the line under any other conditions."

Mr. Osborne then turned to the Enterprise Transportation Company, which began to operate steamships in 1905 between New York, Providence, Fall River, Narragansett Pier, and Newport, and was one of the companies which the Government has alleged the defendants drove out of business by the concealed ownership of the Joy Line.

"What became of the Enterprise Company?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Why, it failed," replied the witness innocently.

"Well, how did it fail?"

"Well, it was this way. In the first place the line was started by a man by the name of Whitcomb, who didn't know the first thing about the steamboat business—"

"I move to strike that out," interrupted Mr. Osborne, and the defense laughed at his discomfiture.

When Charles F. Choate of Boston began his cross-examination he took the witness for a time through a maze of intricacies about freight rates, and then gave him permission to tell in his own fashion the story of his agreements with the New Haven. Mr. Dunbaugh insisted that he had worked in harmony with Percy R. Todd, Vice President of the New Haven, and said:

Says New Haven Was Fair.

"I want to say this to the jury that there may be no misunderstanding about it: I was absolutely fair to the New Haven, and the road was just as fair to me. If we had some little thing that annoyed one party or the other, Mr. Todd and I talked it over amicably and worked it out."

Then Mr. Dunbaugh described how he started in 1910 the Colonial Line, with which he is still connected, and how he discussed it with Mr. Mellen.

"I talked it over with him," he said, "and he said we had always been friends and he was sorry to see me start in such a hazardous undertaking. 'Of course I'm President of the New Haven,' he said, 'and must protect our interests, but no matter how you come out, I wish you luck personally.' Well, I'm in business yet. There was room for an independent line, you see."

"Did Mr. Mellen threaten to put you out of business?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Never a threat," was the steamboat man's answer.

Mr. Dunbaugh received as his own share of the money given for the Joy Line $125,000. Then he went on to tell why in his opinion the Enterprise Line had been a failure. He told his story in such an animated way that William Rockefeller left his seat and strained to catch every word he said.

"I don't think," he said, "the Enterprise people knew anything about the business. You've got to know something about steamboats to run them successfully. My father was a steamboat Captain, and I was brought up on a boat. But those folk began all wrong. We used to charge 25 cents a hundred between New York and Providence, but they began to cut the rate to 5 cents. Of course that didn't pay, and they got their docks choked with freight they couldn't handle, so that no one could find his shipments.

New Haven Admits Lobbying.

"Then their boats hadn't any speed, and they had to fill their passenger decks with 'paper'; that is, passes. They made no net profits from freight or passenger business, and they bought the wrong kind of boats for the Sound. There was the Kennebec. With the wind, she would come down in fine shape to New York, but without the wind she wouldn't come at all. She was built for European traffic."

In redirect examination Mr. Osborne tried to show that with the absorption of the Joy Line the old steamboat freight rate of 20 per cent. less than the all-rail rate had been abolished.

"I don't know," said Mr. Dunbaugh slowly, "that this jury has to know what is the rate that we charge now, but I will say that it is substantially the same."

The Government returned to the reading of documents and Directors' minutes. Many of the letters referred to the activity of the New Haven in 1907 to prevent the grant of a charter by the Connecticut Legislature to the Montville Electric Railway, which it feared would parallel its line.

As this series of letters was read John G. Milburn protested against their intolerable length and Richard V. Lindabury said:

"We acknowledge that our clients tried to obstruct the building of the road because it paralleled our lines. We wrote to lots of legislators openly and aboveboard to safeguard our interests. We might tell of the real lobbying that went on for that road by those who supported it. We protest against further letters being read. They are only cumulative."

The court said he did not wish to say that any unfavorable inference could be drawn from these letters, but if there could be any he thought enough had been put in to show it.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

INDICTED FOR SUGAR THEFTS

Two Accused of Stealing French and English Line Shipments.

Albert Ver Kayck, a junk dealer of 618 West Forty-eighth Street, was indicted for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods yesterday as the result of his connection with the wholesale thefts of sugar from French and English liners. When he was arrested it was at first supposed that he was implicated in a plot to put dynamite in sugar in order to cause the destruction of French and English vessels, some of which actually did catch fire in mid-ocean.

Another man indicted for grand larceny yesterday in connection with the same sugar thefts was Richard Meyerhoefer, Captain of the lighter Trial, which transferred sugar cargoes from Yonkers to French and English boats moored in the North River. According to the complaint, Ver Kayck purchased great amounts of stolen sugar through the agency of John Styrms, a checker at the dock of the French Line, who has pleaded guilty to his share in the thefts. Meyerhoefer, it is alleged by the police, also operated through Styrms.

On Aug. 18 last, Meyerhoefer brought 32,000 bags of sugar to the French Line dock and presented a manifest for the full amount, which Styrms receipted, although he knew that Meyerhoefer withheld 160 bags.

The police now believe that Meyerhoefer, Styrms, and Ver Kayck perpetrated the thefts on the assumption that the ships were bound to be blown up and the larcenies would, therefore, never be discovered.

$3 for "Old Man's Toy Shop."

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $3 for conducting the "Old Man's Toy Shop," for which the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made an appeal. This contribution was sent: "In memory of my mother, whose thoughts were ever for the needy."—Rosa Hirsch.

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WILL SUE TO STOP NEW JERSEY'S FUMES

New York's Attorney General to Start Action in Federal Supreme Court.

CALLED A PUBLIC NUISANCE

Dr. Biggs Reports That Smoke and Gases Menace Health, and Whitman Orders Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, who was directed by Governor Whitman to make an inquiry as to the smoke and fumes from New Jersey, which annoy residents of Riverside Drive, in a report filed today said:

"I hereby find and certify that the conditions arising from the emission of smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors from certain plants located in the Borough of Edgewater, County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, constitute a public nuisance, which affects the comfort and repose and also indirectly, if not directly, the security of life and health of a considerable number of persons in the County of New York."

Governor Whitman this afternoon transmitted Dr. Biggs's report to Attorney General Woodbury, accompanied by a letter in which he said:

"I have considered the facts set forth in the said report, and as the Executive authority vested in me under the public health law for the abatement of nuisances does not extend to those which have their origin in another State, I submit the matter to you in order that such legal proceedings may be taken as may be found advisable for the protection of the interests of our citizens."

Attorney General Woodbury announced tonight that he would immediately commence an action in the United States Supreme Court on behalf of the State to restrain the offending factories on the New Jersey shore from contaminating the atmosphere of the upper side of Manhattan.

Dr. Biggs made an exhaustive inquiry. His findings follow:

"From a careful review of the facts and evidence presented by this investigation, and the statements of complainants, I hereby find and certify:

"1. That in the Borough of Edgewater, County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, there exist and are being maintained and operated a number of industrial and manufacturing plants engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, foods, oils, and other products and in other operations.

"2. That from the stacks, buildings, and premises of certain of these manufacturing plants, more especially the Corn Products Company, General Chemical Company, Barrett Manufacturing Company, Bull's Ferry Chemical Company, Midland Linseed Products Company, and the Valvoline Oil Company, smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors are emitted continuously or intermittently, which, under certain atmospheric conditions, are carried across the Hudson River and descend and pass upon or over New York County.

"3. That the smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors are generally of an offensive, disagreeable, and otherwise objectionable nature.

"4. That when the smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors pass over and descend upon New York County they are clearly evident and distinguishable and to a marked extent offend the senses of sight and smell, cause irritation to the nose and throat, at times cause coughing, and are offensive, and thereby affect the comfort and repose of residents of New York County.

"5. That since the smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors at times affect the nose and throat and cause coughing and are offensive they do affect, at least indirectly, if not directly, the security of life and health of the residents of New York County, but the extent and measure of this effect it is almost impossible for any one to determine."

MISS WILSON'S VOTING PLAN

President's Daughter Would Employ School Principals as Clerks.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, told the Wisconsin State Teachers' Convention here today that the majority of voters cast their ballots with "as little forethought as they give to buying a suit," and proposed as a remedy the use of school buildings as meeting places for citizens and as voting booths, and the employment of school principals as election clerks. She said the people should be organized according to the voting precincts, with the school buildings as their centres.

"Let us make the vote mean something—all of us, men and women together," said Miss Wilson. "It is disgraceful the way the majority of voters vote. I am told that when a man gets a suit he gets what the tailor tells him to wear. That is what most voters do in the primaries. They vote for the man who 'they say' is the man—'they' being in this case the political bosses. We know this but have done little so far except talk about it."

Miss Wilson said it "surely is America's opportunity before all other nations to prove that the ideal of democracy is more than a dream, that it is a principle that works." She added that self-government "is nothing more or less than a process of education."

Miss Wilson said that her proposal to use school principals as election clerks and secretaries of community social centres were not impractical, most of them having been tried successfully in Wisconsin. She said she realized democracy could not be obtained through a machine, but that "we must have the means of expressing ourselves as citizens in a more vital way."

D. A. R. AID TO FRANCE.

Mrs. Story Tells State Conference About War Relief.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, addressed the conference yesterday in the closing meetings of the New York State Chapters of the D. A. R. Mrs. Story told the delegates that the members of their chapters need not go outside their own organization to contribute to the aid of the sufferers in the war zone.

"We, who preserve the memory of the Revolution," said Mrs. Story, "feel the great debt that this nation owes to France, and in her hour of need we ought to help her as once she aided in making us a free nation."

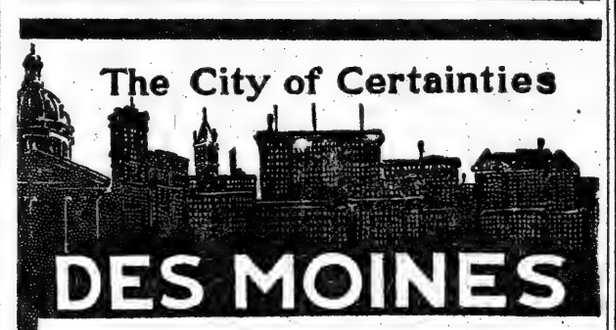
Mrs. Story called attention to the quotation from an address of Washington at Valley Forge when he said, "France by her supplies has saved us from the yoke so far; and a wise and virtuous perseverance would, and I trust will, free us entirely."

The Ambulance Fund for the Daughters which was started last May has, according to Mrs. Story, already sent a large bathing machine to the French Government, together with quantities of clothes and other supplies.

Mrs. T. H. Boorman called attention to the fund of $10,000 which the D. A. R. is raising with the idea of sending a Filipino girl to school in this country. The student will be educated as a trained nurse. The conference, which has lasted for two days, ended with the meeting yesterday afternoon, and was described by the delegates as the most successful ever held.

Alderman-Elect Farley Indicted.

Thomas M. Farley, the Democratic Alderman-elect from the Eighteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, and Andrew Eagan, Business Agent for the Elevator Constructors' Union, were indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury on a charge of attempted extortion. Both were arraigned before Judge Hylan in the County Court, and held in $2,500 bail each for trial. Farley is the Business Agent for the Cement and Concrete Workers' Union. He and Eagan are accused of attempting to extort money from William B. Shaw, who is in charge of the construction work on a new building at 11 Bond Street, Brooklyn.



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SUES HALF-BROTHER OF THE MAYOR'S WIFE

P. A. Warner Admits Furnishing the Evidence for His Wife's Divorce Action.

SHE OWNS $100,000 HOME

Engineer and Club Member Tells of Arrangement Whereby Detective Led Wife to Hotel.

Trial of the divorce suit of Mrs. Helen Potter Warner against Philip Augustus Warner, a half brother of the wife of Mayor Mitchel, has been set down for Nov. 18. The complaint was filed last December, and Mr. Warner answered it by a general denial. Later he filed an amended answer saying that he supplied the grounds for the divorce with the knowledge and consent of his wife. Neither George C. Bach, attorney for Mrs. Warner, nor John J. Lordan, who represents Mr. Warner, would talk about the suit.

The Warners were married on May 13, 1913. Mrs. Warner is well known in society. She owns Box Hill, a Summer home in New Rochelle, and is said to be worth $100,000. Her husband said that she also owned $100,000 worth of jewelry and stocks and bonds of the market value of $125,000. The papers in the suit are sealed, but it was learned that Mr. Warner is charged in the complaint with having misconducted himself in the Hotel Theresa, 10th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Mr. Warner used to be a railroad contractor with a good business, but during the last few years he has been employed as a special engineer in the office of the Second Vice President of the New York Central Railroad. His salary is $183 a month. Mrs. Warner first asked the court to allow her alimony pending the trial of the suit, but the application was withdrawn later. When she asked for alimony she said that the only property she owned was her Summer home. Her husband told of her jewelry and her stocks and bonds, and said that she paid the rent of $107 a month for their apartment at 605 West 113th Street.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Warner said yesterday that they began quarreling very shortly after their marriage, and the bitterest of the quarrels occurred when Mrs. Warner made a fuss because her husband wanted to entertain his uncle in their home.

The bitter feeling between them led to a discussion about Mrs. Warner beginning an action for a divorce. According to a statement contained in the amended answer of the husband, an arrangement was made by which a detective was to be employed to follow him.

Mr. Warner said the detective was on hand on the evening of Dec. 5 when he left his office and that he went with a young woman to the Hotel Theresa. After he and his companion had been assigned to a room the detective and Mrs. Warner knocked on the door and were admitted. Mrs. Warner is alleged to have said to the detective, "That is my husband." Then she and the detective went away.

Mr. Warner is a member of several clubs. He is about 35 years old, and his wife is a few years his junior.



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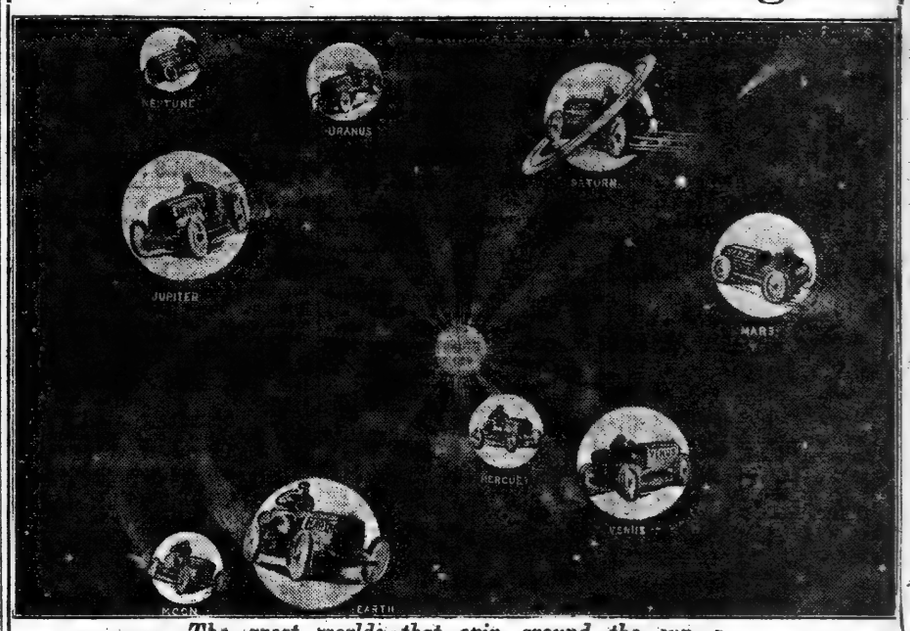
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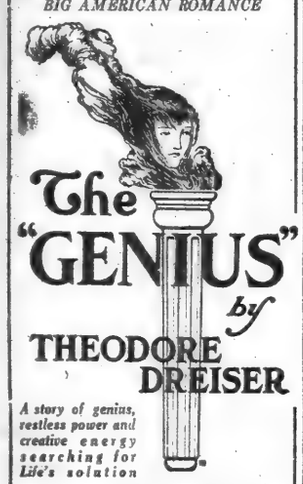
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AWAIT REPORT BY EXPERT

Representative of Complainants Against Odors of Garbage Says 750,000 Are Suffering.

A meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Neponsit, L. I., organized to obtain relief from the odors created by the garbage disposal plants on Barren Island, will be called to consider the next steps to be taken in the campaign, after the report of Irvin T. Osborn is received by the committee.

Mr. Osborn is an expert on disposal plants brought here from Toronto to study the problem. After some months of investigation he submitted recommendations to the Department of Health for certain changes at the plants, and these the proprietors asserted they had carried out. The changes were supposed to have been completed Sept. 20, but at a conference held in the Health Commissioner's office a few days later the citizens' committees and Dr. John W. Brannan said that the odors had been as appreciable as before Mr. Osborn's visit. It was suggested to Leo Arnstein, who represented the Street Cleaning Committee of the Board of Estimate at the conference, that Mr. Osborn be recalled to give his opinion as to whether his recommendations had been followed or not. Last week D. C. Tracy, Chairman of the Neponsit Citizens' Committee, sent Mr. Arnstein this letter:

Mr. Osborn visited New York some time ago. We have been anxiously waiting to hear from you in regard to his report on the Barren Island situation.

It is this report the committee is awaiting and until it comes it can only mark time. But the citizens are determined to get relief, Mr. Tracy said yesterday, and, if necessary, will carry the matter to the courts. As Chairman of the committee, Mr. Tracy has collected $22,000 from residents of Neponsit to be used in prosecuting the fight against the alleged violations of the law by the three disposal companies on Barren Island. In a letter written to Mr. Tracy by Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Health Commissioner, last month, he said:

"I wish to call your attention to a note recently sent to you indicating that the department was prepared to commit itself to prosecution of the companies wherever evidence could be obtained in a form which would be effective before the courts. You must appreciate that written and verbal complaints do not constitute legal evidence. An inspector has been assigned to the Rockaway Peninsula permanently, and he has been carefully instructed, after conference with those of the department who are familiar with this case, and will co-operate in every way with us."

On Oct. 27 Mr. Tracy sent Dr. Emerson a letter in which he said:

"On Friday, Oct. 8, from 10 P. M. to 7:30 A. M. we had alternating odors from the Products Manufacturing Company and the White plant. Investigation during the night proved that the New York Disposal Company's plant was not working that night.

"On July 15 you sent me copies of correspondence between yourself and your Inspectors. Among these was one dated July 14 on the White plant, which read as follows:

"'This plant is drying tankage, leaks, and dryers repaired. This plant will discontinue operation some time during July. (Lack of material no cause' for complaint from this plant.')

"This statement was not true then, never has been true, and is not true now. This plant has been working practically night and day all Summer long. The odors are far more objectionable than the odors from the Disposal company. They are drying the old tankage, and really make no effort to abate the nuisance.

"It seems that your department really ought to take this matter up and that you should be able to stop them. They have no contract with the city for the disposing of garbage. They are simply running in violation of every law."

Mr. Tracy said yesterday:

"If the department really wishes to learn the true condition of affairs they should place several inspectors on the peninsula instead of one. There is no choice among the three plants; one is as bad as another. There are conservatively 750,000 persons within a radius of eight or ten miles of Barren Island who suffer because the proprietors of the plants are not made to keep within the law.

"Mayor Mitchel told us his hands were tied and that he would not permit the Department of Health to bring suit against the companies until he had some other alternative for disposing of the garbage, and he could not press the companies further, because they had threatened to forfeit their bonds and contracts if he did.

"The citizens, however, will keep up their fight."

EXPOSITION CLOSES DEC. 5.

San Francisco Officials Say Show Will Not Be Extended.

Charles B. Alexander received a telegram yesterday from his brother-in-law, William H. Crocker, Vice President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, asking him to emphasize the fact to New Yorkers that the exposition will positively close on Dec. 5. Mr. Crocker said:

"I am somewhat disconcerted to learn, as are several other officials, that a good many people are planning to visit San Francisco later in December on the off chance that the exposition may be kept open. This is impossible. The attendance at the exposition on Nov. 2, San Francisco Day, was 348,000."

$10,864,861 ON TAX ROLL.

More Than $621,000,000 Personalty Marked Off So Far.

The Tax Commissioners examined 410 persons on the 1916 tentative personal property tax lists yesterday. Their tentative assessment was $23,222,900. Those not able to swear off numbered 109, and they were held for a final assessment of $1,558,500. Forty-three were exempted on the ground of non-residence and three were reported dead.

Since the Manhattan books were opened 7,411 have been examined on a tentative assessment of $632,675,800. Of the number 2,824 have been held on a final assessment of $10,864,861.

ADVERTISEMENT

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So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve any stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case today from your grocer or druggist? Remember the money back guarantee. Man-a-cea Water is most helpful, too, in gouty or rheumatic conditions, and in many kidney disorders.

12 FIREMEN OVERCOME.

One Man May Be Dead in Blaze in a Bronx Tenement.

In a fire which started in the basement of a tenement at 245 Willis Avenue, between 138th and 139th Streets, the Bronx, early this morning, twelve firemen were overcome and three engine companies were called out to save the building. Sergeant James Mooney of the Walton Avenue Station discovered the fire and got the tenants out over roofs.

At 3:30 A. M. it was reported that Fireman McCuen, attached to Engine Company No. 50, had been overcome in the basement and it was feared that he was dead. Ambulances from St. Francis's Hospital took charge of those overcome by smoke.

WANT MORGAN RETAINED.

Leading New York Citizens Ask Wilson to Reappoint Postmaster.

A strong movement is on foot to prevail upon President Wilson to reappoint Edward M. Morgan Postmaster of this city when his term expires on Dec. 9.

A number of bank Presidents and prominent business men have written to the President asking that Mr. Morgan be retained in the service, many of them taking the position that a precedent was established for such an appointment by the late President Cleveland, who reappointed Postmaster Henry G. Pearson, a Republican, on account of his expert knowledge of the business of the Post Office.

In their letters Mr. Morgan's supporters have directed to the attention of the President the fact that the Postmaster has been an employe of the Post Office here for more than forty-two years. Mr. Morgan started in 1873 as a letter carrier.

William R. Willcox, a former Postmaster and Public Service Commissioner, said last night that it would be a calamity to lose an expert like Mr. Morgan to leave the service and appoint in his place a man who had no experience in the Post Office.

"Mr. Morgan is the best-equipped Post Office man in the United States," he said. "He has had a wide experience, and it is my opinion that he is the best man for the office, as no public department has had a higher efficiency than the Post Office under Mr. Morgan."

NIGHT SCHOOLS TO CONTINUE

Board of Estimate Votes Sufficient Funds for Regular Term.

Enough money is to be forthcoming to insure the continuance of the night schools throughout the regular term, it was decided yesterday by the Board of Estimate. Mayor Mitchel introduced a resolution in the board providing that unexpended balances, part of which are in the Board of Education's own funds and other balances in other city departments to the amount of $150,000, shall be transferred for this purpose, and the resolution was adopted. Under this arrangement it will not be necessary to issue the revenue bonds requested by President Churchill of the Board of Education.

The money raised by transfer will go to the day elementary schools, as it is required by law that funds for the day schools must be taken from the night school funds. Under the resolution there will be money for both day and night schools. When the matter first came up President Churchill reported that $287,000 would be needed. Shortly after $50,000 was raised by transfer from one fund in the Board of Education to another fund. Last week $87,000 more was transferred and yesterday, with the authorization of transfers of $150,000, the total sum was taken care of.

Controller Prendergast said he was confident that funds can be found to make up the necessary $150,000, a good part of it in unexpended balances of the Board of Education. The Controller added he had been informed from the office of the auditor of the Board of Education that there were considerable balances that might properly be transferred.

Ethical Culture Lectures Begin.

Professor J. T. Shotwell of Columbia University gave a lecture on English history yesterday morning before the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. This was the first in a series of talks on "The Science of Nations, Their Ideals and Their Contribution to Civilization as Shown in Their History, Literature, and Art." The other lectures are to be given on successive Fridays by representatives of the different European nations and scholars of distinction in each field.

WAR IS BOOSTING AUTO PRICES HERE

Scarcity of Materials Causes Makers to Predict a General Advance on Cars.

OLD CONTRACTS NEAR END

Other Manufacturers Expected to Follow Lead of Company Which Has Announced Raise.

Automobile prices are likely to go up before the first of the year. Already one of the largest companies in the industry has announced an increase over the original selling price of its new model. Predictions from several other companies indicate that a general increase, affecting cars of many grades, is to be expected. This condition is attributed to the stringency of the market for raw materials.

Never before in the history of the motor car industry have material prices been either so high or so uncertain. Never before has it been so difficult to get the needed materials at any price. If the war continues, it will be increasingly hard for companies whose contracts for material do not run far into the future to obtain what they require. The huge drain on the metal producing resources of the country created by the demand for munitions by foreign Governments will thus, in a sense, take money from the pockets of American motor car buyers.

Some six weeks ago the Packard Motor Car Company announced that, due to the mounting price of raw materials, it would be forced to raise the price of its larger twelve-cylinder model $200 and that of the smaller model $150. W. C. Poertner, agent here for National cars, said yesterday that the factory had notified him that the price would have to be increased.

"Of course, the contracts for materials run on, some of them, well into next year," he said, "but the factory is not getting enough material to meet the demand now. Therefore, material will have to be purchased soon from producers with whom we have no contracts, and the prices for this new material will be much higher. Prices on commodities that have been considered staple heretofore now jump from 2 to 20 per cent. in a week. Even at the higher rates certain classes of material, aluminum castings, for example, are hard to obtain."

B. W. Twyman, general manager of the Interstate Motor Company, issued a statement yesterday in which he also predicted an increase in motor car prices to the consumer.

"Many people wonder," he said, "why manufacturers did not anticipate the material shortage or this increase in prices. It is only fair to state that the manufacturers have realized that a material shortage was impending and have tried to the best of their ability to get as large a stock in their factories as possible to eliminate the necessity of advancing prices. However, they have only been able to get a small portion of what they really needed. There would have been 50 per cent. more business done this year if the material situation had not been so acute."

The failure of the Ford Motor Company to announce any profit sharing plan with the consumer, similar to that which returned $15,000,000 to buyers in the form of $50 bonus checks last Summer, has been interpreted to mean that it, too, was affected by the difficulty of getting material.

Automobile makers are affected not only by scarcity and high cost of material, but also by the difficulty in securing machinery, such as lathes and finishing machines.

Another phase of automobile selling which interested the trade yesterday was a plan announced by the Acceptance Corporation of this city to extend the purchase of motor trucks on credit. The corporation has opened a department for the purchase of notes taken in part payment for motor trucks. This will enable the dealer to pay cash for his product and obtain the commissions, discounts, and freight allowances usually made to cash customers. It will relieve him, however, of collecting the notes from the customer or financing any part of the transaction. Among the Directors of the corporation in question are bankers and automobile men, including R. M. Owen, Roy A. Rainey, Robert H. Montgomery, Henry B. Leary, Richard H. Swartwout, John Farson, E. D. Bird, and David B. Mills.

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HORSE SHOW IN GARDEN TODAY

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW SEASON HERE

Madison Square Garden Beautifully Decorated for Week's Exhibition.

The National Horse Show Association will make its thirtieth annual show, which opens in Madison Square Garden at 11 o'clock this morning, a complete departure in decorations from any of the shows which have preceded it. At a private exhibition to the Directors yesterday there was revealed a scheme for beautifying the long, bare reaches of the Garden, such as has never before been attempted, and one that is an artistic success. The idea of the decorative architect, Charles Slayter, seems to have been to bring into the mammoth structure the landscape gardening effects of an English country estate.

The keynote is the members' box at the Madison Avenue end of the Garden located directly over the main entrance to the arena. This is a reproduction of an English country house with vine-covered white stucco walls. A thatched penthouse roof shields the occupants of the box from the rays of the electric lights above, if they need such protection.

From this bit of veranda-like roof springs the upper story of the cottage with its dormer window and straw-thatched roof rising at an acute angle, a bit of distinctive country scenery transferred into the heart of the city. Opposite, at the point where the horses will enter the ring, that gateway is very like the main driveway leading to a country estate, the tall white pillars and posts being almost lost in a mass of greenery, ivy, and smilax, backed by tall fir and spruce trees. This will give the effect of a procession of horses or teams leaving a country place for a hunting meet or a trip to a county horse show as the animals enter the arena. The idea is further carried out by a back curtain painted in the high reds and yellows of a sun-lighted Scotch moor, with glimpses of highlands and lakes, all artfully concealed by the lavish use of greens.

Basket work of red and black on a white background stretched along the front of the galleries helps to carry out the general country house idea of the decorator, who uses May pole effects for concealing the ungainly supporting roof pillars, with the crimson of the poinsettia interlaced with smilax, and occasional strips of gold colored ribbons to get the needed color effect. There is a lavish use of white bunting in the box decorations, with faint stripings of crimson, and a plentiful use of smilax and ivy in both sprays and graceful festoons. It is all daring in execution, and strikingly effective in results. It will probably create about as much comment among visitors as will the horses themselves, for it is going to make such a fine background for the display of costumes as the fair wearers have not had at any previous show, for, as usual, gowns will be as much a feature of the show this year as they have been in years past.

As is fitting and necessary, admission to this wholly novel Garden by way of the Madison Avenue doors, is through an arbor of shrubs, ivy and flowers. This serves to prepare one for the "back to Nature" stuff in which Fashion and its pets will show their good clothes and their best paces respectively. The few women who saw the decorations yesterday pronounced them to be in good taste and "perfect form." So strikingly novel is it all that the decorative scheme alone seems to be one of those things that are classed as "alone worth the price of admission."

The basement of the Garden, where many of the contestants for coveted blue ribbons will be housed through the show, was a busy place yesterday, as the sleek, well-groomed, and high-spirited animals found their temporary homes in the box stalls prepared for them. From ponies not much larger than a St. Bernard dog, to hunters standing 17 hands in height, the animals were led in by grooms, and by night were contentedly munching their carefully selected feed. The lot which created the most interest was the stable of twenty-six head which have just completed a trip across the continent in a special express train. They are the property of George A. Heyl of Washington, Ill., an amateur breeder of ponies, and come from a campaign at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, which brought them a plethora of blue ribbons and a modicum of cash.

Getting those ribbons is going to be rather hard work this year in most of the classes. With the exception of the trotting and hackney divisions the classes have filled remarkably well, most of the winners at the Summer shows being nominated to fight to a finish for the honors of the year. One of the contests "for blood" will come this morning when Lady Beck of Canada will be called on to decide in class 81, between the merits of Mrs. George Chipchase's saddle horse Scepter, and Lewis Newgass's Jessica, the "swapper" horse the latter picked up in a trade at a valuation of $150, only to have her turn out a winner of a championship at the White Plains show. This is going to be one of the side issues of the show which will create a lot of interest among the lovers of saddle horses, and the ringside is sure to be packed at noon when the question is to be adjudicated.

Judge Moore, who will be the largest exhibitor during the show, was critically examining the tanbark ring yesterday so as to familiarize himself with the peculiarities of the course over which he will drive his horses during the week against entries which come from all sections of the country, and most of the other exhibitors gave the ring the "once over" during the afternoon. The program for today follows:

MORNING SESSION.

Judging 3 stallions for getting polo ponies, Class 19.
Judging 3 pony mares suitable for breeding polo ponies, Class 20.
Judging 2 trotters, fillies, Class 7.
Judging 2 trotters, stallions, Class 3.
Judging 2 saddle horses, Class 84.
Judging 10 saddle horses, docked or undocked, Class 81.
Judging 2 Shetland ponies under saddle, Class 103.
Judging 11 horses suitable to become hunters, Class 111.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Judging 6 pairs of harness horses, (novice,) Class 42.
Judging 21 saddle horses, (novice,) Class 80.
Judging 11 ponies in harness, children to drive, Class 78.
Judging 4 trotters in harness, Class 29.
Judging 11 ponies under saddle, children to ride, Class 131.
Judging 8 ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 86.
Judging 20 harness horses, (novice,) Class 39.
Judging 7 pony tandems, Class 60.
Judging 8 pairs of harness horses, (novice,) Class 38.
Judging 28 hunters or jumpers, (first section,) Class 131.

EVENING SESSION.

Judging 26 hunters or jumpers, (second section,) Class 131.
Judging 21 saddle horses, (novice,) Class 79.
Judging 7 tandems, Class 62.
Judging 7 horses shown to broughams or victorias, Class 50.
Judging 16 ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 92.
Judging 7 qualified hunters, Class 116.

Dinner to Horse Show Judges.

The annual dinner which is given by the Directors of the Horse Show to the judges was held last night at the Biltmore. There were thirty-four guests present, including Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Lieutenant E. L. Gruber, Captain Frank Parker, Captain Charles Harvey, John E. Madden, George Willing, E. R. Bowne, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., John J. Dixon, George B. Hulme, Charles A. Baudouine, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, David T. Matlack, John McE. Bowman, James G. Marshall, Foxhall P. Keene, G. L. Boissevain, Robert A. Fairbairn, J. W. Harriman, Alfred B. Maclay, William H. Moore, I. J. R. Muurling, E. T. Stotesbury, B. L. Skofield, Joseph W. Ogden, E. von der Horst Koch, E. S. J. McVicer, Harry Contens, James McLean, James J. Fox, Lewis E. Waring, Captain Gordon Johnston, J. L. Bushnell, and J. Kerr Branch.

Yale Crews in Fall Regatta.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—The features of the races constituting the annual Yale Fall regatta on the harbor today were the strength displayed by the Freshmen and the good watermanship shown by all the crews. The first freshman eight defeated the second and third 'Varsity boats by half a length over a course of one and one-quarter miles. The closest race was the victory of the second 'Varsity over the third 'Varsity by six feet. The 'Varsity did not race, but went over the course of one and one-quarter miles in an exhibition spin. No time was announced in any of the events.

BERRY OF PENN IN 'PRO' ATHLETIC NET

All-Around Track and Field Champion Quits Football Team —To be Haled Before A. A. U.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The net of professionalism, which on Wednesday ensnared three of the University of Pennsylvania's star football players, Walsh, Grant, and Stack, had been spread over Howard Berry, the greatest all-around athlete in collegiate circles, according to information reaching Amateur Athletic Union officials here. On Wednesday Berry declined to take part in a football scrimmage when ordered to do so by the Penn coaches, and when reproached informed Chairman Wharton Sinkler of the football committee that he was through with athletics.

Accusations against Berry, which are said to be in the hands of Secretary Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union in New York, assert that he played semi-professional baseball before he came to the University of Pennsylvania. This information was conveyed to Mr. Rubien, it is said, by Peter J. Carney, former handicapper of the Middle Atlantic Association of the A. A. U., who has made charges against a number of prominent athletes and officials of the Middle Atlantic Association.

According to the best information Carney asserts that when Berry went to Muhlenberg College about three years ago it was known at the time that he had played on semi-professional baseball teams around Philadelphia. After leaving Muhlenberg Berry went to Pennsylvania, and then applied for admission into the Amateur Athletic Union. He received his card, but it is said only after a bitter fight, in which he is supposed to have been aided by President Pawling of the Middle Atlantic Association, who is now the centre of a battle in which Carney is one of the attacking forces.

The information which Carney is said to have given Secretary Rubien will be acted upon at the meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in New York on Nov. 15.

Berry came into prominence as an athlete when he won the all-around championship in the Pennsylvania relay sports here last April. He was by far the best of the field, and by his high scores in all the events earned the title of "strong man." He is proficient in almost every branch of sport, especially athletics, baseball, and football. His work on the gridiron squad has been excellent.

Berry alleges that he has not received fair treatment from the football coaches at Pennsylvania.

Tigers Win Cross-Country Run.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Princeton defeated Pennsylvania in a dual cross-country run today over the Fairmount Park course by a score of 24 to 31. Ralph Colton of Pennsylvania finished first, covering the 5½ miles in 28 minutes and 47 seconds. Sloto, Princeton, was second, and his teammate, Glover, third. The other runners finished as follows: McMichael, Pennsylvania; Shotwell, Princeton; Zunio, Princeton; Lieberman, Pennsylvania; Copeland, Princeton; Elsie, Pennsylvania; Humphries, Pennsylvania.

Maine Cross-Country Victory.

ORONO, Me., Nov. 5.—The University of Maine defeated Bates, Colby, and Bowdoin today in the fourth annual cross-country run of the Maine colleges, adding to its string of victories of the three previous years. The scores: Maine, 19; Bates, 45; Colby, 84; and Bowdoin, 86.

Victory for Morristown by 13 to 0.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 5.—The football team of Morristown School defeated Carteret Academy of Orange this afternoon by a score of 13 to 0 in a well-played game. Morristown earned its first points early in the game, and after that used many substitutes. Carteret was weak in defending against the open style of game.

Silence and the starlight and damp wheat. . . . We heard at our backs faintly snatches of talk from our trenches and faintly in front the talk from theirs. It sounded rather inviting and friendly from both sides, like that around some campfire on the plains.

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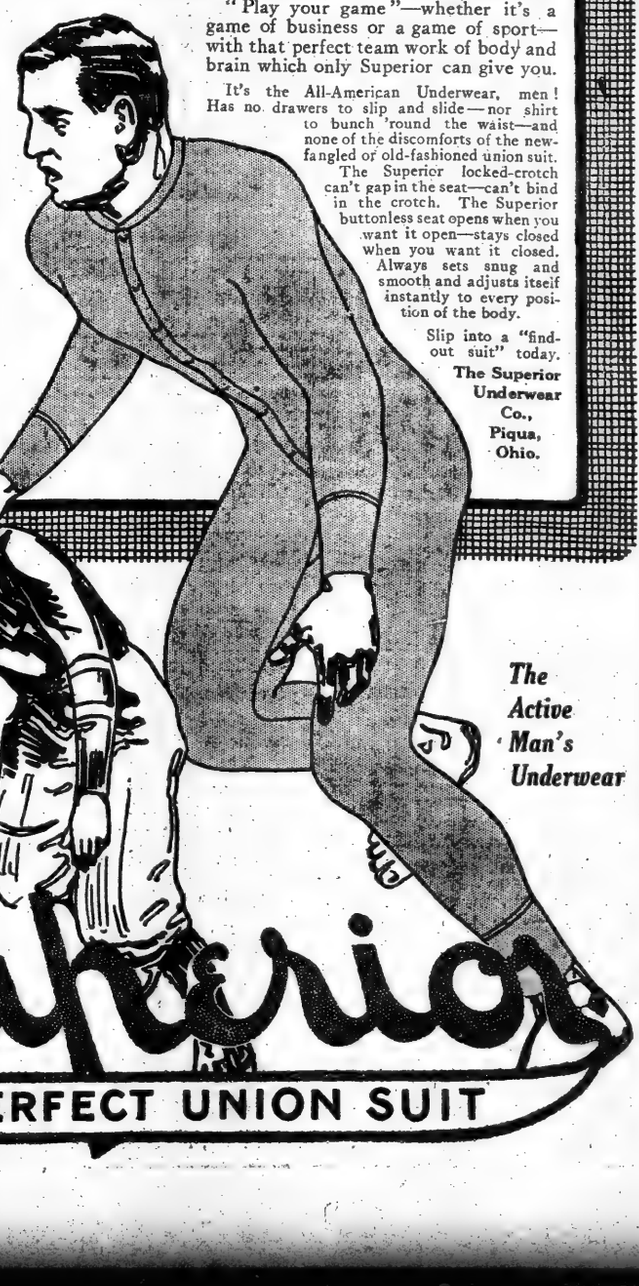
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HARVARD AND PRINCETON TO PLAY IN BIGGEST FOOTBALL GAME TODAY AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON'S YEAR TO BEAT HARVARD

Tigers' Best Team Since 1911 Expects to Lower Crimson Pennant Today.

BETTING ON GAME IS EVEN

Old Nassau Has Second String of Backs Almost Equal to the Regular Four—Brown at Yale.

When Harvard invades the Palmer Stadium at Princeton this afternoon to battle with the Tiger eleven, it will be with the full realization that a dangerous foe lies in waiting. Not since Princeton won in Tigertown in 1911 has the Orange and Black presented such a formidable opposition as Captain Frank Glick's team this season. Princeton won in 1911, when Sam White got the ball after Hollister's punt was blocked and raced 95 yards to a touchdown. It was Sam White also who hurled Gardner back of his own goal line for a safety and won for Princeton 8 to 6.

Princeton has no Sam White this year, but there are Princeton players in the line-up who have shown the same tendency of following the ball and taking advantage of unlooked for chances. Harvard won in 1912, 1913, and last season, and at Princeton they think that this is Princeton's year again. The Tigers on form confidently expect to win. During the preliminary games Princeton has shown better than Harvard. In fact, there are those who think that Princeton looked too good during the October games, and that their reserve power had been brought out too soon for them to have very much left for their big contests.

The betting on the game is even., it is a question of choosing between two different football systems. The Haughton system is the steadier of the two. It clings to old-fashioned tactics in a way, and does not delve too much into the chances and mysteries of aerial football. Haughton still believes in plunging through the line a few yards at a time, and also believes in a conservative kicking game, with the "booter" carefully covered from attack. Harvard, perhaps more than any other team, still clings to the old-end plays, and in Captain Mahan has one of the best half backs in the country for just this sort of a play. King is the old-fashioned type of line smasher, and Boles, who will probably play the other half back, is another fair gainer.

Harvard will miss the services of Tom Enwright, who will be out of the game with injuries. Enwright was a great aid an interference to Mahan's ends runs, as Bradlee was on last year's eleven. Harvard's defense is not what it was last year, and many minor colleges have had little trouble in crossing the Crimson goal line. In no game this year has Harvard shown what the coaches consider top form. With the finishing touches which have been put on during the last week, tomorrow's game should reveal a greatly improved Harvard team. The plan of development is slow and the team of the eleven is not expected to reach its highest point until about this time in the season.

Princeton has shown more speed and a greater scoring ability than Harvard. The Tigers' attack is sure to be more varied than Harvard's, and much will depend on the ability of the opposing ends. The Harvard pair, Soucy and Harte, have not done anything to lead the critics to think that they are top notchers. Princeton's pair showed up well about mid-season, but then their improvement stopped. Brown's work has fallen off so much that today he will give way to "Red" Lamberton. Highley will play the other end. Harvard's ends are expected to show much reserve ability in today's contest. The best of end play will be needed to stop Princeton's speedy backfield.

The Princeton line seems to be a bit stronger than Harvard's. Gennert is a good centre, and will be pitted against Wallace. Nourse and Hogg, the Tiger guards, will be against Taylor and Dadmun. McLean, the best of Princeton's crop of forwards, will face Parisette at tackle, while on the other side of the line Joe Gilman, the Harvard tackle, will be against Parisette. Halsey has not recovered his form after a needed rest, and will not start the game.

One of Princeton's biggest assets is Captain Glick, the Tiger quarterback. He has the advantage of experience and generalship over Watson. The Princeton backfield, with Driggs at fullback, and Shea and Tibbott in the halfback positions, is probably evenly matched with the Harvard backfield, with Mahan at fullback and King and Boles at the half back positions. With Tibbott, a dangerous drop kicker, and with Driggs to do the punting, Princeton is banking on an advantage over the Crimson in the kicking game. Captain Mahan of Harvard will do the kicking, and during the past two weeks he has shown much improvement. The Harvard contingent is confident that Mahan will hold his own in the kicking game, and will outclass any one of the Princeton backs in carrying the ball. If Mahan repeats his performances of the past two years in the big games, he will surely come up to the expectations which Harvard places in him.

Princeton is unusually fortunate in having a second back field which is almost as good as the first. Moore, Law, Eddy, Dickerman and Ames constitute a string of reserve men which can be depended on to play almost as well as the regulars.

Much interest will also be centred on New Haven today, when Yale's reorganized team will show whether a week's work under new coaching conditions will enable the Ells to down the strong Brown team.

The Washington and Jefferson team will play the University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh in a game which should be one of the best contests of the year.

While it will have greatest interest among the Pennsylvania colleges it will also interest football enthusiasts all over the East because of the remarkable strides both of these institutions have made in the game during the past few seasons.

Cornell has gone to Ann Arbor to play Michigan and should have an easy victory because the Wolverines were downed last week by Syracuse.

A game which is of unusual interest among New England colleges is the contest between Williams and Wesleyan at Middletown.

The crippled Pennsylvania eleven is in Boston ready to play the Dartmouth eleven. The game is the big event of the season for the Hanover institution and the whole student body will go to the Hub to see the contest.

The Army will entertain Notre Dame, the team which showed the East the possibilities of the open game a few seasons ago. Notre Dame, although it isn't as strong as in former years, expects to beat the cadets again.

"HELL DEVIL" SEES VICTORY.

Princeton Prophet Says Tigers Will Defeat Harvard by 12 to 7 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Princeton awaits with bated breath the struggle between the eleven that has finally been chosen to represent the Tigers on the gridiron, and the best that Harvard can send down from Cambridge. The last little touch has been put upon the team by the coaches and now all that remains is a few low spoken words by Speedy Rush, and a whisper from Captain Glick, after that the 'Varsity adjourns to the turf of Palmer Stadium to decide the issue.

The developments of the day bring out two shifts in the Princeton lineup, two shifts that have been somewhat expected, and but that still retain something of the eleventh-hour variety. At right tackle, where Halsey has had the ascendancy for the last three critical weeks of the season, Parisette will start. In place of Brown, who has been the regular right end all season, there will be seen the red hair of Lamberton. Barring these two changes the eleven will be the same as that which lined up against Dartmouth two weeks ago. The coaches believe, however, that the combination is at least 20 per cent. stronger now than it was then.

The students, the "grads," and the visitors, who are crowding the little town to the limit, know that the team that represents the Tiger institution is stronger by far than that of recent years, and are ready to back it to the limit. A football championship lies within the grasp of Captain Glick and his men when the two teams clash in the stadium.

The main asset on which the Tiger adherents base their claim to a "fighting chance" lies in the men who have been under the personal supervision of "Jimmie" McCormack for the last two weeks. McCormack, captain of the Princeton team in 1908, has specialized on interference in his study of football, and it was this feature of the game that induced Rush to call for his services in the final stage of the season. One began to note the results of his efforts almost as soon as he had started.

Captain Glick at quarter back will be the attacking unit, the guiding hand, and a large part of this combination. Upon his head and his running ability the Tigers depend much, but most of all indispensable is that personality of his that welds his men together.

Predictions on the game are almost non-existent. The only authoritative one is given by "Hell-Devil" Skillman, whose professional business is prophesying, but who manages to eke out an existence by moving the furniture of Princeton students. Skillman states that Princeton will win by a score of 12 to 7.

The coaches met to discuss the prediction, but most of them thought that there was a fighting chance for Princeton, and were unanimous that the struggle would be close.

Urged by a stirring appeal from the pen of Mme. Sembrich, President Hibben has consented to allow a collection to be taken up between the halves for the benefit of the Polish Relief Society.

The officials: Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity; Umpire—Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania; Field Judge—E. S. Land, Annapolis; Head Linesman—H. R. Bankhart, Dartmouth.

HARVARD TEAM IN TOWN.

Crimson Believes It Has Equal Chance with Princeton.

Three Harvard football teams, the 'Varsity and scrubs and the soccer players, invaded New York last evening, but will start for Princeton early this morning. There were about 100 desperate looking athletes at the Vanderbilt in the early evening, and if their coaches are not overoptimistic concerning the Crimson's chances in today's big football match against the Jerseymen, the players themselves believe they will return as winners from old Nassau about dinner time tonight.

Percy Haughton, a dozen or so coaches, and their entire first-string of players, comprising a 'Varsity squad of forty men, rushed over from Boston on the Limited train yesterday afternoon, preceding by an hour the less important scrubs, who will be off for Princeton immediately after breakfast today, as their game against the Tiger scrubs this morning will be a curtain-raiser for the 'Varsity performance in the afternoon.

The 'Varsity team is said by Coach Haughton and Trainer Potsch Donovan to be in particularly fine shape. This week it has been possible to get a lot of work out of the regular rush line, which will start together for the first time this season at Princeton today. Not only do the Harvard coaches believe that Parson will be better at right tackle today than in any previous game, but Gilman is expected to show the same ability both on offense and attack which he displayed against Yale and Princeton in 1913. These two tacklers have made great progress during the week's hard drill at Cambridge.

Behind the line Boles has suddenly "arrived" as the man to fit in with King and Mahan in the running attack both in carrying the ball and interference. Boles will aid in sweeping the way for Mahan's end running game, and on defense he has been showing greater ability than either Enwright or McKissock, both of whom, however, can be used if needed. Watson at quarter back at last is in shape, Harvard needing his generalship, which is far keener than that of any of the other quarter backs.

The Harvard coaches say that, while Harvard has made great strides this week, the team does not approach last year's, Princeton is believed to be unusually strong, and therefore the Cambridge strategy men will make no predictions, although they feel that the team has an even chance. Harvard wants a dry field for Mahan, and, as usual this Fall, pins its faith on his running and kicking game.

The official line-up for today's game will be: Left end, Soucy; left tackle, Gilman; left guard, Dadmun; centre, Wallace; right guard, Taylor; right tackle, Parson; right end, Harte; quarter back, Watson; left half back, King; right half back, Boles; full back, Mahan.

Lawrenceville Wins a Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 5.—Playing their best football of the season, Lawrenceville defeated the Kiskiminitas team of Saltsburg, Penn., here today by a score of 28 to 16. The game was replete with spectacular plays. Two of Lawrenceville's touchdowns were scored on a blocked kick and an intercepted forward pass, the runner in each instance running 30 and 35 yards for a touchdown.

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Football Games Today.

Princeton vs. Harvard at Princeton.
Yale vs. Brown at New Haven.
Dartmouth vs. Pennsylvania at Boston.
Michigan vs. Cornell at Ann Arbor.
Columbia vs. Connecticut "Aggies" at South Field, New York.
Boston College vs. Fordham at Boston.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Haverford at Lancaster.
Hamilton vs. Rochester at Clinton.
Holy Cross vs. Carlisle Indians at Worcester.
Johns Hopkins vs. Gettysburg at Baltimore.
Lafayette vs. Swarthmore at Easton.
New York University vs. Stevens at New York.
Springfield Y. M. C. A. College vs. Amherst at Springfield.
Syracuse vs. Mount Union at Syracuse.
Trinity vs. Tufts at Hartford.
Union vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Schenectady.
Army vs. Notre Dame at West Point.
Navy vs. Bucknell at Annapolis.
Pittsburgh vs. Washington and Jefferson at Pittsburgh.
Virginia vs. Vanderbilt at Charlottesville.
Wesleyan vs. Williams at Middletown.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Brooklyn Prep vs. Erasmus Hall at Hawthorne Field.
Commercial H. S. vs. Flushing H. S. at Commercial Field.
De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. Stamford H. S. at Manhattan Field.
New Rochelle H. S. vs. Yonkers H. S. at New Rochelle.
New York Military Academy vs. H. S. of Commerce at Cornwall.
Peekskill Military Academy vs. Morris H. S. of Peekskill.
St. Paul's School vs. St. John's Prep. at Garden City.
Stuyvesant H. S. vs. Bay Ridge H. S. at Lenox Oval.

DEFICIENT FRESHMEN HURT YALE CHANCES

Few of Last Year's Cub Eleven Available for 'Varsity This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—Yale is likely to have a welcome addition to its eleven early next week in Walter McGrath, guard of the freshman eleven of last season. He has been under the Faculty ban all Fall, but worked off several scholarship conditions today, and it is expected that a Faculty order reinstating him to membership on the eleven will be issued immediately. He will be placed at right guard, and, with "Cupid" Black, will furnish Yale with the sturdiest pair of flank players in any Eastern college. They were fellow guards at Exeter, Black captaining the eleven.

Practically all the freshman eleven of last Fall finished the season with scholarship deficiencies because their schedule took them from New Haven for most of their games. During the Winter Head Coach Hinkey was urged to prod them to remove their back school work, but refused to do so, and his failure to supervise the freshmen's efforts has been one of the severest criticisms which have been made of his régime this Fall. Yates, the star of the stellar team, fell hopelessly behind in his studies, and was dropped. He is being colonized at Princeton for next season. Black, McGrath, Hutchinson, Van Nostrand, Wiser, and Bingham have been on the side lines most of the Fall because of conditions, but Van Nostrand, Bingham, and Black have been declared eligible, and it is likely that McGrath's case will be settled at once. There is a possibility of Hutchinson becoming eligible next week, but the chances are only slight for such favorable action.

Before ordering this afternoon's practice Captain Alec Wilson made two changes in the program outlined for tomorrow's game against Brown, on recommendation of Trainer John Mack it was decided to start Don Blodget at left end instead of Jim Higginbotham. The latter received a slight ankle bruise on Tuesday and has done only signal work since then. It was deemed wise today to withdraw him till next week. Blodget has been substituted in several games this and last season. The other change ordered today was to decide not to take scrimmage practice. The coaches last night felt that the team needed more work, but today's wet and slippery field led them to abandon their idea of anything but signal drill.

Since the team began to find its speed the last two or three days everybody at Yale has stopped worrying over a possible defeat by Brown tomorrow. If Brown is not set back by as adverse a score as last year's 14 to 0 record the coaches will regard the outcome of the match as a decided upset.

Aside from left end, the only position which remained doubtful till today was left guard, and it was decided to start Gates, but to use Baldridge for one of the middle periods.

Yale's policy, as finally outlined, calls for a whirlwind attack of such straight football as that which carried Tom Shevlin's eleven to victory over Harvard and Princeton a decade ago, with Howell Van Nostrand heaving long passes, punting, and coming to the rescue with an occasional drop kick, while Art Gates will get a chance to show the results of his recent work in place goal kicking.

Yale will use a substitute team toward the close of the game, sending more reserves into the play than in most Brown matches.

The line-up will be: Left end, Blodget; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Kent; centre, White; right guard, Jim Shelton; right tackle, Way; right end, Wiedeman; quarter back, Van Nostrand; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Captain Wilson; full back, Scovil.

The officials will be: Referee, Frank Bergin, Princeton; umpire, William Morice, Pennsylvania; linesman, Ed Thorp, Columbia; field judge, William Hollenback, Pennsylvania.

Yale's delegation which will go to Princeton will include Frank Hinkey and Dr. Bull of the coaches and "Chub" Sheldon, "Cupid" Black, and Jim Higginbotham, 'Varsity players, who are on the hospital list.

Harvard-Princeton Games.

1877—Harvard, 2 touchdowns, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown. Winner, Harvard.
1877—Harvard, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 1 touchdown, 1 goal. Winner, Princeton.
1878—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 1 touchdown. Winner, Princeton.
1879—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 1 goal. Winner, Princeton.
1880—Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 goal; Princeton, 2 touchdowns, 2 goals. Winner, Princeton.
1881—Harvard, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 safety. Draw.
1882—Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 field goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown, 1 goal—touchdown. Winner, Harvard.
1883—Harvard, 7; Princeton, 26. Winner, Princeton.
1884—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 34. Winner, Princeton.
1885—No game.
1886—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 12. Winner, Princeton.
1887—Harvard, 12; Princeton, 0. Winner, Harvard.
1888—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 18. Winner, Princeton.
1889—Harvard, 15; Princeton, 41. Winner, Princeton.
1890-1894—No games.
1895—Harvard, 4; Princeton, 12. Winner, Princeton.
1896—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 12. Winner, Princeton.
1897-1910—No games.
1911—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 8. Winner, Princeton.
1912—Harvard, 16; Princeton, 6. Winner, Harvard.
1913—Harvard, 8; Princeton, 0. Winner, Harvard.
1914—Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0. Winner, Harvard.

Harvard, 6 victories; Princeton, 12 victories; 1 draw.

*Harvard's goal in this game was from the field; Princeton's goal was a place-kick following touchdown. The referee awarded the game to Harvard.

Team Records for 1914.

HARVARD.			
Harvard	39	Colby	6
Harvard	7	Mass. Aggies	0
Harvard	29	Carlisle	7
Harvard	9	Virginia	0
Harvard	3	Cornell	10
Harvard	15	Penn State	0
Total	97	Total	23

PRINCETON.			
Princeton	13	Georgetown	0
Princeton	10	Rutgers	0
Princeton	3	Syracuse	10
Princeton	40	Lafayette	3
Princeton	80	Dartmouth	7
Princeton	27	Williams	0
Total	123	Total	10

KINGSLEY LOSES AT LAST.

Hamilton Institute Beats Team Which Has Not Lost in 3 Years.

Kingsley School's football team went down to defeat yesterday afternoon at Essex Fells before the strong Hamilton Institute eleven of New York by the score of 14 to 0. Yesterday's defeat was the first that Kingsley has suffered in three years and is the first time that the Kingsley goal line has been crossed this year.

It was in the first period that Hamilton made the touchdowns that lowered Kingsley's colors. Three minutes after play had started, Clapp, Hamilton's sturdy half back, plowed his way through Kingsley's line for a touchdown. After Kingsley had kicked off, Clapp and Formoso smashed and battered their way through the Kingsley line and circled the Kingsley ends until the ball was on the 5-yard line, and then Clapp went over for a touchdown.

The suddenness of the score was a big surprise to the Kingsley players, and they were unable to get the gridiron machine working properly during the remainder of the game. After eight minutes of play Hamilton's second touchdown was made. Hamilton kicked off to Kingsley, and Kingsley fumbled on its own 40-yard line. Then Hamilton started another series of attacks on Kingsley's line, and carried the ball down the field for the second touchdown.

After the second score the Kingsley defense rallied and held the slashing Hamilton backs in check. When the fourth period opened, Hamilton started an aerial attack and used the open style of play. With fifteen seconds to play, a long forward pass, Crovat to Clapp, put the ball over Kingsley's line, but a 15-yard penalty was inflicted for holding, and before Hamilton could make another play the game ended. The line-up:

Hamilton.	Position.	Kingsley.
Cann	Left end	Newell
McGraw	Left tackle	Vandrell
Merrill	Left guard	Goggin
Peters	Centre	Marsh
Darrah	Right guard	George
Parks	Right tackle	Underwood, Captain.
Moran	Right end	Alfaro
Crovat	Quarter back	Bingham
Clapp	Right half back	Field
Formoso	Left half back	Arnold
Captain.		
Stackpole	Full back	Randall

Score—Hamilton, 14; Kingsley, 0. Touchdowns—Clapp, (2), Crovat. Goals—Clapp, (2).
Referee—Mr. Hennessy, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Moller Springfield. Head linesman—Mr. Wittpenn, Rutgers. Substitutes—Hamilton, Eastman for Merrall, Wilson for Stackpole.

CORNELL AT DETROIT.

Footballists Practice at Country Club for Michigan Game.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Cornell's football squad of twenty-five players, including the 'Varsity and second team, reached Detroit today on its way to Ann Arbor for the game with Michigan tomorrow. The players went to the Country Club, where they indulged in light practice this afternoon. They will remain at the club until tomorrow forenoon, going to Ann Arbor on a special car time for the game.

All the men were in prime condition tonight, and few Michigan followers were ready to dispute their prediction on victory over the Wolverines.

Brown All Primed for Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—"The Yale team that Brown will meet tomorrow will not be the Yale team that lost to Colgate last Saturday," said Head Coach Ed. Robinson of Brown this afternoon. "No college in the country has better material than Yale, and realizing that every effort has been made this week to correct the mistakes that have been made, I look to see tomorrow one of those old-time fighting Yale teams that never say die."

Despite the feeling that exists here that it will be a different Yale eleven that will go against Brown, an atmosphere of confidence prevails among players and students alike. The local eleven is primed for the game, preparations being brought to a close tonight with a signal drill in the gymnasium. This afternoon both the first and second teams went through signals at the field, the cold rain not even dampening the enthusiasm of the players. For a short time the elevens lined up in dummy scrimmage, special stress being placed on the offense to be used tomorrow. All of the players are in first-class condition, and Brown looks better than it has for several seasons. The squad of twenty-five players and Coaches Robinson, Whittemore, and Spradling leave for New Haven early tomorrow morning. Later a special train with 500 enthusiastic Brown students will leave for the game. Tonight a mass meeting was held at the Union. Addresses were made by President Faunce, Coach Sprackling, who was quarterback of the Brown eleven that defeated Yale 21 to 0; "Hoppy" Hunt, and G. E. Buxton, a prominent alumni.

New Back Field for Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 5.—Head Coach Ingram of the Naval Academy football team has selected an entirely new backfield to use against Bucknell tomorrow and has also made several changes in the line. Martin is the only back who has been playing regularly and who will start tomorrow, but he has been changed from half back to full back. Davis and Mullinix, who have been doing well in practice, will play the halves, and Orr, a slight, but speedy, fourth class man, will be at quarter back. The others in the line up will be: Left end, Kenworthy; left tackle, Ward; left guard, Kercher; centre, Goodstein; right guard, Holtman; right tackle, Gilman; right end, Blodgett.

Columbia Tennis Semi-Finals.

The semi-finals in the doubles of the annual Fall tennis tournament at Columbia University were finished yesterday and the final match will be played this afternoon. In the two remaining games of the third round yesterday Conger and Bogle defeated Funcke and Brown, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4, and King and Guiler defeated Cooper and Parsons, 8—6, 6—2. In the semi-finals George King, runner-up in the singles tournament last year, and his teammate, Guiler, had little difficulty in putting out of the race Conger and Bogle by the scores of 6—2, 6—3. King and Guiler will today play Carnall and Von Bernuth, who completed the third round and entered the semi-finals several days ago.

Trinity School Lawn Tennis.

The annual Fall tennis tournament at the Trinity School was completed yesterday after two weeks of playing. G. A. Zabriskie was the victor in the senior singles by defeating Champion, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Smith won in the intermediate singles over R. Hanson, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1, and Rockafellow won in the junior division over Patterson, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2. Final scores in the doubles for the three divisions were as follows: Seniors—Zabriskie and Raymond defeated M. and R. Foster, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1. Intermediate—Haff and Bellinger defeated Lewis and Buechner, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. Junior—Smith and Rockafellow defeated McEwen and Hopping, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

PENN STATE BEATS LEHIGH ELEVEN, 7-0

Ewing's Forward Pass to Higgins Results in Only Touchdown in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 5.—Before a holiday crowd of 10,000, the Penn State football team downed Lehigh this afternoon by a 7 to 0 score. Outweighed fifteen pounds to the man, the Blue and White team displayed an attack that could not be stopped, and showed once more that speed is superior to weight in the modern football game.

The game was by far the best exhibition of football seen on Beaver Field this year and gave the Pennsylvania Day crowd plenty of excitement from start to finish. State sent Higgins across the line for the only touchdown of the game in the first period on a pass from Ewing from the fifteen-yard line. The ball had been advanced from State's forty-yard line to Lehigh's fifteen-yard mark when Ewing decided to try the pass. Ewing kicked an easy goal.

At no time in the first half was Lehigh in a position to score, while State on three different occasions had the ball within Lehigh's fifteen-yard zone, and once right under the shadows of the goal posts. Lehigh played an impenetrable defense when in a dangerous position, and Cahall's punting took them out of danger. In the first half the State eleven outgained Lehigh three to one on runs, though on kicks Cahall had a slight advantage. State's gains were made chiefly on runs by Berryman.

Lehigh opened the second half in a way that would not be denied, and had they been able to keep up their wonderful attack a different score might have resulted.

Receiving the ball in their own territory they advanced it by terrific plunging to State's ten-yard line. A brace by the Blue and White enabled them to take the ball on downs, and Clark kicked out of danger.

It was in the last period that Cahall's sterling work nearly scored for the South Bethlehem eleven. On long runs and wonderful plunges he was instrumental in carrying the ball to within ten yards of the State goal post and gave the State rooters several anxious moments.

The real feature of the game, which was marked by only five penalties, two for State and three for Lehigh, was the work of Berryman and Higgins and the State secondary defense. The line-up:

Penn. State.	Position.	Lehigh.
Higgins	Left end	Green
Wood	Left tackle	Tate
Miller	Left guard	Grumbach
Painter	Centre	Scruggins
McDowell	Right guard	Pons, Ostrum
Czmeckle	Right tackle	Sawtelle
Ewing	Quarter back	Cahall
Berryman	Left half back	McGinnis
Yeager	Right half back	Keady
Clark	Full back	Halstead

Touchdowns—Higgins. Goal from touchdown—Ewing. Referee—Mr. McCarthy, Germantown Academy. Umpire—James Cooney, Princeton. Linesman—Mr. Godcharles, Lafayette. Field judge—Dr. Bennis, Pennsylvania. Assistant linesman—Mr. Wardwell of State. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

NOTRE DAME AT WEST POINT

Hard Battle Between Cadets and Hoosiers Expected Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Army camp is astir tonight on the eve of the biggest home football battle of the year, that with Notre Dame tomorrow. Coach Jesse Harper, Assistant Coach Rock, and twenty-two Notre Dame players arrived at noon today, coming direct from South Bend, Ind. The Hoosiers went to their quarters in Cullum Hall and later took lunch in the cadet mess. At 3 o'clock Harper took his men out on the "Plains" gridiron for a final workout. The Westerners ran through all their plays and did a lot of passing and kicking of the ball.

The Army's final preparations for the game consisted of a signal drill, but the coaches kept the men at top speed and the practice lasted a full hour. The cadets will present a formidable line-up against the visitors tomorrow. Both teams are in the pink of condition, their coaches said tonight, and are ready to fight hard. When asked to say something about tomorrow's prospects Coach Harper would only state that "the men are in fine trim and expect to give the Army a hard battle."

The coaches gave out their respective line-ups as follows:

Army—Neyland, left end; Parker, left tackle; Meacham, left guard; McEwan, centre; O'Hare, right guard; Captain Weyand, right tackle; Redfield, right end; Murrill, quarter back; Ford, left half back; Oliphant, right half back; Coffin, full back.

Notre Dame—Edward, left end; Stephan, left tackle; Keefe, left guard; O'Donnell, centre; Captain Fitzgerald, right guard; Rydzinski, right tackle; Bauman, right end; Phelan, quarter back; Cofall, left half back; Bergman, right half back; Bachman, full back.

Columbia's Soccer Schedule.

Columbia's soccer team will play six league games this year, and will open the season this afternoon in Philadelphia in a match with the University of Pennsylvania. Manager R. D. Franklin announced the following schedule yesterday: Nov. 6, Columbia at Pennsylvania; Nov. 8, Harvard at Columbia; Nov. 16, Princeton at Columbia; Nov. 27, Cornell at Columbia; Dec. 1, Columbia at Haverford; Dec. 4, Columbia at Yale. The Blue and White will be represented in today's game by the following eleven men: Leedel, Stone, Roneo, Hamilton, Williams, Nevitt, Loutski, Fernandez, Captain H. H. Shanholt, Schwartz, and Leung.

Military Show Events to be Closed.

In order to avoid any chance of a clash with the Amateur Athletic Union the few athletic events that will be features at the Military Show, during the week of Nov. 15, at Madison Square Garden, will be classed as closed events. Only military athletes will compete in these events, thereby relieving the A. A. U. of any jurisdiction. At the same time most of the men that will compete in these events will be the prominent athletes who happen to be members of military organizations.

Greek Strong Man to Wrestle.

Dimitrius Tofalos, the Greek athlete, actor, and holder of the world's record for heavy lifting, is the latest entry in the second international wrestling tournament which opens at the Manhattan Opera House Monday night. Tofalos has never wrestled in New York, although he has been seen in the ring in Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere in the West. Tofalos weighs 245 pounds, and has a dumbbell lifting record of 375 pounds.

STEVENS ON OHIO FIELD.

N. Y. U. In Fairly Good Condition To Play Hoboken Engineers.

With all of the regulars again in the line-up the New York University football eleven received its finishing touches yesterday for the game with the Stevens Tech. warriors today on Ohio Field. Although many of the Violet players are still nursing injuries received in the clash with Bucknell on Tuesday, all of these have recovered sufficiently for today's contest except Erwig, the right half back, who took his place in yesterday's workout for the signal drill, but is not expected to be able to last for the full time of today's game.

Coach Reilley drove the 'Varsity through a signal drill which lasted over an hour. Much attention was devoted to correcting the form of the offense, and in order to accustom the 'Varsity backs to running low, all of these players as well as the linemen came in for a drill in which the jumping standards and horizontal bar were used.

The quarter back problem is one which is giving Reilley much trouble, as neither the generalship of Manly, who has been directing the attack this season, nor Olswang, the veteran of last Fall, has proved entirely satisfactory. In the signal drill Reilley spent much of the time in coaching Manly, who apparently will begin today's contest, in the selection of plays and in the direction of the offensive. Another signal drill was calculated to develop speed, and accordingly Reilley gave the 'Varsity its full quota of this work with few intervals for resting. Open formations played an important part in the practice, and it was evident from the emphasis that Reilley placed upon that style of attack that he has not been satisfied with the Violet's work in this respect in the past. The compiete répertoire of formations was tried out, including several passing plays which the New York team has failed to use to advantage in most of its games this Fall.

With the single exception of Erwig the Violet is in good shape for its game with the Hoboken players and looks for a repetition of last year's victory when it defeated the Stevens team by a score of 31 to 0.

The probable line-up for today's game is as follows: Waldman, left end; Williams, left tackle; Zimmerle, left guard; Haines, centre; Sokolower, right guard; Somers, (Captain,) right tackle; Egan, right end; Manly, quarter back; Cann, left half back; Erwig, right half back, and Bernstein, full back.

Fordham Plays in Boston Today.

After three days of work by Coach Vaughn to get his team back into shape after its severe tussle with Georgetown last Tuesday, Fordham's reorganized eleven left for Boston early last night to play Boston College in their annual battle. The last of the preliminary work yesterday was spent in a brief signal drill and a thorough workout of the interfering tactics. No scrimmage was held, but the scrub team lined up so that the exact duties of every man on each play could be easily demonstrated. McGuire, who will probably start today in Corriden's place at left end, showed an aptitude at grasping the full details of his work, and if he lives up to expectations today he will be kept on the regular team for the remainder of the season. McGuire, besides being speedy on his feet, ranges well over 6 feet in height, with a proportionate bulk to his advantage against Boston, where he only played in the last quarter, but it was his work that counted for several of the Maroon rallies toward the end of the game. Fordham expects a hard fought victory today, as Boston held Holy Cross to one touchdown last week. On the other hand, since its victory over Holy Cross the Maroon has been shot to pieces and will be much weaker today. The squad of Fordhamites by which left yesterday included J. Conklin, P. Conklin, McGuire, Stall, Corriden, May, Mulcahy, Kendrick, Benson, Kane, Treanor, Delehanty, and Morcald. Butler, Cantwell, Yule, Golden, Doherty, Grantfield, Coach Harry Vaughn, Manager Joe Dodin, Trainer Webber, Billy Lush, and the Faculty Director.

Columbia Plays Farmers.

Connecticut Agricultural College will be the opponents of Columbia this afternoon on South Field for the third game on the Blue and White's schedule. Although Coach Metcalf's men have two victories over St. Lawrence and Stevens to their credit, they will not enter today's game with much advantage over the men from Connecticut. Injuries have deprived Columbia of its two star players, Littauer, full back, and Jeff Healey, left tackle, and have also left the team without a dependable right half back as Wadleton, Doncho, and Mansbach will be nursing bruises and dislocated bones for a week or more. Buermeyer, the 'Varsity right end, may be assigned to play a part of the game, but Reeder will start at this position on account of Buermeyer's injuries. Kennedy will move from left guard to Healey's position and Donaldson will play in Kennedy's regular place. Cochrane, who returned to practice last week after a two weeks' absence because of ineligibility, will be at right half back and will alternate with Captain Simonds in doing the punting. Monroe will start at full back and may be replaced by Rosen late in the game.

Tigers' Fourth Crew Wins Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Princeton's fourth 'Varsity crew finished the Fall practice season of the Tiger crews here today by winning the main event of the Fall regatta. The first 'Varsity eight trailed in a poor third, two lengths behind the winners. The winners of the event had a handicap of 67 seconds, but more important was the fact that they picked a course through smooth water, while the first crew had a rough sailing. The second 'Varsity was second, a length and a half behind the winners, while the junior 'Varsity was last. In the novice race, the second event of the afternoon, three freshman crews rowed against an upper class crew. One of the combinations formed from first year men won the race by a length and a half. The upper class men were second. No times were taken for any of the races, which were held over a course of 1¼ miles.

Notes for the Boxers.

Buck Crouse of Pittsburgh and "Soldier" Johnny Shaw will be the principals in the ten-round wind up tonight at the Fairmont Athletic Club. Crouse recently defeated "New" Al McCoy in eight rounds. Shaw hails from Fort Hamilton. A return match has been arranged for Johnny Fisse of New Orleans and Frankie Daly. One week ago they boxed an interesting ten-round draw. The third ten-round contest will be between Pinty Burns and Johnny Russell.

Two ten-round bouts are scheduled tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Soldier Bartfield, the United States Army welterweight champion, and Young Dave Kurtz of Newark are booked for the wind up, while Jimmy Murray, the battling Italian, and Teddy Jacobs of the east side will furnish the semi-wind up. Bert Spencer and Jack Dunn will appear in the curtain raiser.

Mike McTigue, the Irish middleweight boxer, and Sailor Maher of Long Island will clash in the feature event next Monday night at the Olympic Club of Harlem. In the second ten-round contest Willie Jackson of Harlem and Billy Fitzsimmons will be the contestants. Eddie Smith of Yorkville and Bobby Collins of Philadelphia are booked for the first bout.

Manager Weismantel of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will run a double bill on Monday. In the afternoon he will stage the fourth series of semi-professional tryout bouts, with ten-round engagements between Josh Matthews and Young Bruno and Young Brady and Young Gorman. Joe Borrell of Philadelphia and K. O. Sweeney will figure in the leading bout in the evening show. Dutch Brandt and Battling Lahn and Jack Toland and Johnny (Kid) Alberts will complete the attraction.

RISLEY AND STEINER OPPONENTS IN GOLF

Victor in Semi-Final Likely to Win Lakewood Tournament Today.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 5.—Maurice E. Risley, the Atlantic City golfer, continued his winning streak in the Lakewood Fall tournament by disposing of J. H. Ford of Buffalo in the first round of match play 3 up and 2 to play, and in the afternoon he beat Frederick Snare, the President of the Havana Golf Club, by the margin of 3 and 2.

Risley got the jump on Ford by laying him a dead stymie on the first hole, and turned for home 4 up. After the sixth hole Risley failed to win another hole during the round and had his margin reduced by one hole when Ford won the twelfth with a par 4. At the turn in the afternoon match with Snare, Risley led by 3 holes, but Snare won the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth holes in succession and squared the match. On the fourteenth hole Snare laid Risley a dead stymie, and in going around it Risley's ball hit a piece of eel grass and rolled in the cup for a win. This so unnerved Snare that he took three putts on the next green and Risley clinched the match by sinking a mashie shot for

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TO GUARD A NATION'S RIGHTS.

The substance of the plans for strengthening our land defenses has now been placed clearly before the people. The bills which are to be presented at the opening of the next session of Congress will contain no matter that is not included in the comprehensive and coherent statement issued last night by the Secretary of War. This comprises not only a complete summary of the plans, but a reasonable explanation of the form they have taken and their limitations. In preparing to strengthen the land defenses of this country it was, first of all, needful not to weaken those of its outlying possessions. The garrisons at Panama, Porto Rico, and the Philippines must be maintained and their possible need of reinforcements kept in view. Constitutional and other legal restrictions also must be taken into consideration. It would not be advisable, if it were possible at this time, to amend the organic law of the nation for military purposes. Immediate identical legislation in forty-eight States is out of the question. Secretary GARRISON frankly admits that by disregarding all legal impediments and taking no heed of popular sentiment it would be possible to devise a military program as sound in theory which might promise the best results. Obviously we cannot have such a program. We must recognize facts. In the circumstances, no apology whatever is required for the Administration's program. It provides amply for preparedness; it misses no precaution to be taken under existing conditions.

Already the preposterous complaint has been heard that the Administration is inclined to sneer at the regular establishment. Some of the weaker Republicans, it seems, cherish the foolish idea that a demand for a large permanent army can be made a political issue. But the nation is traditionally hostile to such an establishment, while it will cordially support the plan of President WILSON to provide for only such an increase in the regular army as is actually needed. Its total membership will be 141,843, and this number will include all the branches, the Quartermaster, Hospital, and Medical corps, as well as the fighting troops, and the officers as well as the enlisted men. It has been customary to omit the noncombatants in estimating the numerical strength of the army, and that omission has Congressional sanction. But the full number is necessarily given when the increase in the appropriation is to be considered. The numerical strength of the army at present, including all branches and grades, is 108,000. With the larger number we can have ten additional regiments of infantry, making forty in all, four of Field Artillery, making ten in all, and fifteen new companies of Engineers, making twenty-six in all. The present Coast Artillery companies, when reinforced according to the plans, will constitute fifty-two regiments, while provisions are made for four aerial squadrons. These additions to the forces will be made within two years. When they are completed our coasts will be well guarded and there will be a workable mobile force of more than 50,000 thoroughly trained soldiers within the continental United States. Details of the plan for the second army of citizen soldiers, to be recruited throughout the country and organized in geographical divisions, are already familiar. This is the nearest approach to the extolled Swiss system which we can hope to reach in a country in which compulsory service is out of the question, in which the Federal Government can exercise no control over the common schools, and in which there are now, and always have been, State soldiers trained for national service in an emergency. The organization of the Continental Army of trained citizens will not interfere with the development of the National Guard. The annual Federal appropriation for the Guard is to be increased by nearly $4,000,000 and there will be no relaxation of such Federal supervision over its training as the laws permit. Continental Army men are to enlist for six years, but their brief periods of intensive training will be limited to the first three years and they will be thereafter furloughed on call.

No detail of importance has been overlooked, and provisions are to be made for the necessary additional officers and for bringing influence to bear on employers throughout the country to encourage the participation of young men in the plan of national defense. More than this can not be done. If the spirit of patriotism cannot be stirred from farthest East to farthest West, if the people cannot be made to comprehend the necessity of sacrificing some of their comfort and gains for the sake of the nation, the work of preparing for adequate defense will be sadly hampered. But authentic advices from many of the States indicate that the nation is thoroughly alive to the needs of the situation. The estimated cost of the reinforcements and the provisions for a permanent supply of munitions will reach $182,717,056 the first year and be somewhat increased in the second and third years, but thereafter the annual requirements will not greatly exceed $182,000,000. The present annual appropriation for the army is about $101,000,000. Knowledge that the co-operation is assured, in case of emergency, of skilled engineers, bridge builders, and transportation experts in civil life, that steps have been taken to secure a rapid mobilization of such men when needed, is most encouraging. One of the compromises made, doubtless after careful consideration, is the decision to retain for the present all the existing garrisoned posts. Many of them could well be spared, and in that way it would be possible to save $5,000,000. The undesirable location of some is freely admitted. But Mr. GARRISON says that under the new arrangement he can find use for them all and we must be content. The plan is otherwise wholly reasonable and it is one that can and will be put into execution with very little, if any, alteration.

To the few remaining, but vociferous, pacifists it will, of course, be a bitter pill. Mr. BRYAN will continue to rage and imagine a vain thing. He began his campaign of opposition yesterday, and began it with the assertion that this simple military plan for defense only is "a reversal of our national policy." President WILSON last Thursday night declared that it was "in accordance with our national traditions," and the President spoke advisedly. With Mr. BRYAN'S "sorrow and concern" we deeply sympathize, but he must stick to facts if he expects to get a sober hearing.

THE DRYS.

A prohibition amendment was beaten in Ohio Tuesday by a majority estimated at only some 40,000 votes. In view of the fact that Ohio communities are able to have prohibition or license under local option and of the additional fact that the State has a large population of German origin, the strength of the Buckeye prohibitionists this year seems remarkable. That prohibition can ever be enforced steadily in cities like Cleveland and Cincinnati will hardly be believed by anybody not an enthusiastic Dry, careless of little matters like local habit and sentiment and human nature. A revivification of prohibition activity has been expected as a reflex of the Russian prohibition of vodka and various restrictions on drinking adopted in other European countries. A campaign for total abstinence as a promoter of health and efficiency and a reducer of the cost of living would be intelligible and sensible; to apply in the United States something of the summary methods of Russia in dealing with the favorite amusement of the mujik seems more than a little incongruous. But our prohibitionists are always convinced and hopeful, and their vote in Ohio and the increased, though still meagre, vote of their candidate for Governor in Massachusetts fill their hearts with joy.

They can "point with pride" to the growing number of Dry States. Nine, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, are already Dry. Four more, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, become Dry next year. It is to be remembered, however, that prohibition is a name rather than a fact in some of these. In Maine, unless many natives and visitors have been deceived by their own noses and palates, that which profiteth not is not hard to find. And some of the new "prohibition" laws simply fix a man's or family's allowance, so much hard, and so much milder, stuff in a month. A sort of license prohibition, prohibition limited.

THE SEAMEN'S LAW AT WORK.

An Executive order has been issued suspending, as regards foreign-built ships admitted to American registry, the safety at sea provisions of the seamen's act. Also Secretary REDFIELD goes to the limit of his discretion to save the law by enforcing it only nominally. The other day he was suitably scornful regarding those shipowners who would not wait to see how the law would work. Now he is equally scornful regarding those who think that he can tell how the law will work on the first day of its operation. The gift of prophecy is not his, he says, and his limited experience with a law still in its first week prevents his speaking fluently about it. There are others less backward. Certificated seamen are scarce, and, therefore, worth more money. The Seamen's Union thinks that deckhands previously worth $30, and glad to get it, are worth $35 to $40 when certificated. Since uncertificated seamen are unlawful the union is in a good position to enforce its demands. Of course, if crews cost more, freight and passengers must pay more for the service. "We are contemplating raising passenger rates," says the President of a leading lake transportation company.

Nobody need be surprised. These are the objects and results of the law. It appears to be based on the theory that wages can be raised by making men scarce and jobs dear in the manner of certain requirements of licenses in other trades. It never has been shown that these requirements benefited anybody except those whose wages were raised at the expense of others prevented from working, and with the incidental advantage of making it easier to win strikes. No such laws are designed to cheapen transportation or promote commerce.

There always are objectors to such beneficent laws, and it is a rare day now when some of them are not put on the record. There was published yesterday the dissent of the Chamber of Commerce, after remarks by SETH LOW with special application to the Administration's Government Shipping bill. Private capital will not compete with the taxing power, he said, and perhaps $50 of private capital may be deterred for each $1 that the Government contributes. The chamber is preparing an alternative bill for presentation to Congress as a rival of the Administration bill when it is revived with the frank admission of its chief promoter, Secretary MCADOO, that if Government shipping cannot be run profitably the Government ought to assume the loss for the sake of the general good. Congress has never shown any particular interest in what is said or done by Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce and other conspirators against what politicians propose. For that reason it is possible that the recommendation of a politician may be more influential.

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is of the opinion that this Democratic law should be repealed. In his view, after conversations with shipowners and seamen, the law puts "an unwarranted burden upon shipping interests at the time of all times when American shipping should be encouraged so that fresh capital would be induced to enter the shipping business." There are better authorities about shipping than Chairman MCCOMBS, but there are few better judges of what a law is worth in votes. Congress might be willing to see shipping prostrated for the sake of seamen, but not at party expense. When the bills for bad laws are to be paid in votes lost Congressmen can tell a hawk from a handsaw when the difference is pointed out by experts. They were thinking of votes when they passed the LA FOLLETTE law, and they may think about votes when they repeal it. The "union card group" has its work cut out for it at the next session.

THE RUDE INTRUSION OF J. R. MANN.

Into the happy, innocent, prattling parade of the favorite sons, the Little Lord Fauntleroys of the Republican Party, there bursts a coarse, grown-up person, and their pretty, piping little flutings are drowned out by a bass voice—one of the few bass voices that the Republican Party has heard in recent years. It emerges from the sturdy lungs of JAMES R. MANN, one of the few men in public life who acts invariably as if he believed that common sense is a better political asset than taffy. If that virile voice does not wake the party up from its dream and make it stop its favorite-son nonsense, take serious thought to itself, and send its crop of Little Rollo favorite sons about their business, it has another lesson to learn in 1916 like the one it learned in 1912.

The Republican Party, its House leader harshly informs it, has "no walk-away" and "cannot win with a two-spot." Mr. MANN being an Illinoisan, he selects the Illinois favorite son, Senator SHERMAN, as an example of what he means, but his description is inclusive of the whole score or more of favorite sons. There was a boom for MANN himself, and he himself squelched it. "The bee never got into my bonnet," he truthfully says. He is not talking for Illinois, but for the party in the nation, whose official leader in the House he is.

He has seen many Presidents at close range. In ordinary times, he says, it does not take rare wisdom or statesmanship to be a President; "but when the next President is elected he must be a leader of men and the leader of the nation." These are not ordinary times. "What we ought to do is to be out trying to find the man who will make the best President for the country." Astonishing doctrine; not to find the best candidate, but the best President; we happen to be living in a time when that really is the right politics, for once.

Beneath this blast of icy common sense the little orchestra of favorite sons shrivels away into murmurs. "This is not the silly season," says MANN of Chicago; "we have got to do our best." He specifies, as examples of the kind of men he means, men who are not "two-spots," such names as ROOSEVELT and ROOT, adding, however, that ROOSEVELT is "ineligible at this time." Listening to this true talk from the one Republican on whom Uncle Joe CANNON'S horse-sense seems to have descended, one wonders whether the Republican Party has wisdom enough left to listen to him, and whether the favorite sons have enough civic spirit and desire for party success to pack up their tea-things and their Teddy bears and subside into a becoming and patriotic silence.

THE NEW AMERICA.

"There is too much of a tendency today" in the United States, says former President TAFT, "to despise and criticise conditions and to speak of an atmosphere of injustice in the country. This is not justified. Conditions are better than certain people are trying to make them." That there has been, and still survives, such a tendency, that much of the last fifteen years has been characterized by bitter, destructive, often unjust criticism of many American institutions, cannot be denied. The American people have been housecleaning. The process has been accompanied with a good deal of scolding, but much good, as well as some harm, has been done.

For some years the regulation of "big business," the putting of a hook into the jaws of corporations, engaged the energies of Congresses, Legislatures, and politicians. In Congress and in many States there was, in some there may yet be, the will to follow the fierce and dismal preachments of the professional "muckrakers," to treat successful enterprise as a crime, to regard dishonesty as the normal accompaniment or inspiration of business, to fetter transportation and trade. To put some capitalist "in jail" was the watchword of many demagogues and newspapers. Pretty much everything in the United States was examined hastily and denounced roundly by the oracles of the saffron press, the sociologists, economists, and minor prophets of the magazines, by the orators and public men who never fail to try to "give the people what they want."

Well, for a good while the people seemed to want to get a sensation out of the supposed abounding corruption of their business and politics. There was a sort of national spree of exaggeration, suspicion, and self-humiliation. Americans like to "do a thing up brown." They almost took a pride in their own wickedness. Everything had gone or was going to the worst. Political platforms thundered. Congresses harpooned the leviathan of "monopoly." Politicians looking for votes stole one another's "issues," outbid one another in the collection of evils and reforms, introduced, or tried to introduce, "direct" government, bewhacked the courts, did their best to persuade the people that plutocracy, injustice, and robbery of the poor prevailed. The Federal Constitution was a piece of hopeless Bourbonism. The country's destination was perdition.

Meanwhile many actual abuses were corrected. The ethical standards of "big business" were notably improved. If, in the passion for regulation and restriction, some unwise or excessive legislation was put upon the statute books, the courts and a returning sense of justice in the people were the correctives. In time, even "big business" found friends. In lawmaking and administration the old, hot, ignorant, crusading spirit is grown perceptibly lukewarm. "New occasions" have brought "new duties." Since the war began the gravest interests of national self-respect and self-preservation have been uppermost in the public mind. The problems of the new United States are almost entirely of business, foreign and domestic. To promote in every honorable, practical way that business is become the necessary American policy. Moreover, the war has enforced upon the nation the indispensability of preparedness. There has been a national revival of patriotism. That goes with an increased feeling of national pride. The critics have given up criticising, or, if they can't give it up, nobody heeds them. Gone is the depressed America that in sackcloth and ashes bewailed its sins, sitting meekly under the pulpits of the muckrakers. Instead there is a proud, confident, united America, which has won a greater place in the world, which puts by her lingering provincialism, which means to be equal to all the opportunities and readjustments that are to come.

The tendency of which Mr. TAFT speaks has been too common. It has passed, or is passing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Looks Like a Persecution.

So persistent as well as so vigorous have been the efforts to remove THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE from his position as Warden of Sing Sing Prison that it is natural to seek the motives of those who are conducting these activities. With a single exception, they are not known as men with any particular knowledge of or interest in the problem of prison reform, but it is of course conceivable that, whether wisely or unwisely, they are endeavoring to end a management of Sing Sing sincerely believed by them to be wrong in principle and injurious in its effects. If this is true, however, the opponents of Mr. OSBORNE are unfortunate in that all they do gives, not only to his avowed friends and supporters, but to many others who view with distrust and apprehension his methods of prison management, something between a suspicion and a conviction that he has been and is the object of a persecution much more closely related to politics than to penology.

This is apparently the impression that has been made upon the mind of Governor WHITMAN, for he, while not protecting the Warden from frequently recurring annoyances and interferences as firmly as would a Governor thoroughly confident that all is well at the prison, nevertheless has repeatedly declared himself on Mr. OSBORNE'S side rather than against him. The Governor's latest statement on the subject, as reported, is: "I think that the whole plan of Mr. OSBORNE should have a full trial. Until many more things than have been thus far brought out have been proved, it is far from a failure."

This is a little vague, and the Governor, like so many others, seems to labor under the delusion that Mr. OSBORNE'S "plan" is one quite new and is getting its first "trial" in Sing Sing. It is nothing of the sort, but one that for years has been followed in other prisons with varying degrees of success. Supt. RILEY knows that, even if the Governor doesn't, and perhaps the most serious ground for criticising Mr. OSBORNE is that he has not been able to "get along" with a superior whose reputation as a prison reformer is generally considered well earned. That he could not may say something as to the Warden, but it tells nothing as to the merits or demerits of the "plan."

As for the Diedling report, the rumors as to its contents are not of a nature to indicate that it is anything more serious than an overemphasized account of ordinary and inevitable prison episodes.

Untrained, But Not Incompetent.

When BRAND WHITLOCK was made Minister to Belgium, the appointment was probably viewed by most observers who gave it any consideration as illustrating anew the queer American habit of selecting men for diplomatic positions for reasons quite other than the possession of known capacity, acquired through training and experience, for performing the duties and meeting the requirements of such posts.

Mr. WHITLOCK had made his name known pretty well all over the country before he went abroad, but it was as a Mayor of "advanced" ideas, and none of his activities had been of a sort in which diplomats are supposed to engage. Whoever had thought it worth while to seek the reason for his selection would probably have looked for it in the complexities of politics, State and national. Yet Mr. WHITLOCK went over to Belgium and within a few months he was confronted with a situation that demanded the exercise by him of much diplomatic skill, properly so called and of the very highest quality. That he has shown it from the very beginning of the war is a matter of unanimous agreement by all who have had occasion to test his abilities, and it was not till the other day that even the German press found excuse for speaking critically of a man whose every instinct must have led him to entertain the strongest disapproval of practically everything done by Germany in that unhappy country.

Somehow Mr. WHITLOCK managed to earn the enthusiastic admiration of the Belgians and the high appreciation of those in charge of relief work in which, among others, avowed enemies of the Germans were participating, while at the same time he won something more than the tolerance of the invaders, naturally suspicious in the beginning of his motives and acts. This was truly an amazing achievement—or would have been if every now and then, in the past, an American Ambassador or Minister, the product of a selection no more promising than the one that sent Mr. WHITLOCK to Belgium, had not manifested a like ability to meet difficult emergencies without help from anything except natural endowment.

That not all of them have done so we know lamentably well, but the failures are forgotten, and the successes, beginning with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and ending with the Toledo Mayor, are remembered.

Facing a Grave Charge Now.

It will be highly interesting to see what happens to the sometime Town Clerk of Haverstraw, now that his long evasion of the police is ended and the authorities of Rockland County have a chance again to bring him into court.

Why CLEARY should have deemed it necessary to flee so far and to stay away so long is more than a little mysterious, at least to others than the inhabitants of that county, for it seemed unlikely that where such a killing as that of young NEWMAN could go unpunished, anything was to be feared because of an "irregularity" in town accounts amounting to only $10,000.

But CLEARY may know his neighbors better than outsiders do—may know that while the Rocklanders see no great harm in the use of a pistol by a political boss in the settlement of his family affairs, they do not view with like composure the discovery that tax money had been going astray.

That is, indeed, a different matter. It would be held serious anywhere.

A Quotation in Doubt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During my absence from the city, while attending the National Council of Congregational Churches at New Haven, you published a letter from John J. Burke, editor of The Catholic World, in which he challenged me to give the volume and page of The Catholic World from which I quoted: "Education must be controlled by Roman Catholic authorities, even to war and bloodshed."

I naturally suppose Father Burke's only object is to find out whether I really have the volume and page of The Catholic World in which the quotation from it is found. I will state directly that I have not. I have written for it. I have three different books and pamphlets which contain this special quotation, but none of them gives the volume or page reference. I quoted from a small book entitled "The Church of Rome in American Politics," a book sent me some years ago from Washington, D. C., by a friend. On its cover are these words: "With permission to reprint, in whole or in part." On Page 8 of this little book you will find the quotations I made. There are a number of others on Pages 7 and 10.

WILLIAM MILTON HEGIS.
New York, Nov. 5 1915.

GERMANY!

The earth and its fullness were thine!
Not a place so remote,
Not a vessel afloat,
But welcomed the sons of the Rhine.
In science and music and art,
All thy banners, unfurled,
Caught the eyes of the world,
And found a response in each heart.

Now, caged by the limits of war,
Thy soul, like a beast,
Rages West and then East,
With horror and hate in its roar;
And, led by the demon of Gain,
In the height of thy power,
With thy commerce in flower,
Thou hast reaped but a harvest of slain!

MABEL URMY SEARLE.

ENGLAND CAN AFFORD NO MORE MEN, SAYS ARNOLD BENNETT.

Food Prices No Doubt Will End the War, Not Decisive Battles in the Field, and England's Duty Is to Preserve Her Economic Fabric by Limiting the Number of Her Soldiers.

By ARNOLD BENNETT.

The six weeks' trial recruiting campaign has now begun. The demand was for 30,000 recruits a week, subsequently increased to 35,000 a week. If these numbers are obtained, however, the conscriptionists will not be a whit more satisfied than they were before. Mr. Amery started the first week of the campaign by a letter, prominently situated in The Times, stating candidly that even if Lord Derby's efforts collected 75,000 recruits a week, or even half a million in the six weeks, the voluntary system would still be a failure, and demanding that the machinery for conscription be set up—not at the end of November, but at once. Without making any reply to my criticisms of his previous article in The Times, in which he held that from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 more men could be obtained without interfering with munitions or crippling any essential industry, Mr. Amery blandly renews this strange contention, and in effect argues that if Lord Derby cannot produce the whole lot in six weeks, voluntaryism is condemned and conscription must take its place. It is difficult to realize that a responsible Member of Parliament should write this kind of thing, or that a responsible newspaper should print it, but there it is—published! Only one word could successfully describe it, and I will not use the word.

Lord Derby's energy, enthusiasm, and common sense deserve nothing but sympathy. The campaign is the expression of the national will, and therefore I hope for its success. Nevertheless, I hope also that by the end of November, or soon after, the country will have come to see that further recruiting is a grave mistake, and a method not of winning the war but of botching it. A fortnight ago I said that in the opinion of very competent authorities—an opinion which I shared—the army was now quite as large as it ought to be. Some correspondents seem to have been staggered by this statement and to suspect that at heart I desire an inconclusive peace. Hence, I will give the arguments in favor of the view. If some of them are trite, at least they cannot be too often repeated.

We are spending five millions a day on the war. We are paying less than a million a day toward the war. This state of affairs might continue almost indefinitely if (1) our confidence in victory remained absolutely unimpaired, and (2) the State was getting all the required goods from its own citizens. But the State is not getting all the required goods from its own citizens. It is notoriously getting goods in immense quantities from foreign countries, chiefly from America.

These goods have to be paid for. If they are not paid for the supply will cease and there will be a financial catastrophe.

How are they to be paid for? Ultimately they can only be paid for by our exports. They are not being paid for by our exports. In the first half of this year (and since then things have assuredly not improved) imports had increased by £53,000,000, or 14 per cent., and exports had decreased by £72,000,000, or 28 per cent., while reexports had decreased by £8,000,000, or 13 per cent. In the first half of 1914 we imported £72,000,000 worth of food alone. In the first half of 1915 we imported £109,000,000 worth—an increase of £37,000,000. It is plain that we are more than ever dependent on foreign countries, and chiefly on America, for the mere continuance of life. If the first half of the year is any guide there will be an excess of imports over exports of £400,000,000 on the year. This difference, allowing for our contra account for shipping, has to be found somehow. We can't simply ignore it. It is made up of a number of invoices sent out by creditors who want their money and will insist on receiving it. How has the account been squared hitherto?

Well, take America. The account has been squared partly by the sale to Americans of securities. A prominent firm of Anglo-American bankers puts the transfer of securities to America since the opening of war at £200,000,000 on balance. This way of squaring can not go on for long, and it is now almost at an end. The account has been squared also by the new loan. But the account has not been fully squared, as is proved by the tremendous depreciation of the pound sterling in America; and it will be less and less squared as time passes. The new loan, large as it is, has not improved the value of the pound sterling in America. A pound sterling was worth $4.68 five weeks ago, and it is worth $4.68 today. Our debt to America is steadily and rapidly increasing.

You point to our vast reserves of capital estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand millions. But if the reserve was a million millions it wouldn't help us to pay America unless it could be liquidated in a form which America wanted. I am a capitalist. I possess a house. But the house is of no earthly use to an American creditor. Such securities owned by us as America has a fancy for America has already, in the main, bought, and the rest of our capital is useless for the purpose of paying debts to her. Could we not raise another loan in America? We might, but it is extremely doubtful. We wanted £200,000,000 on the first loan; we tried for £200,000,000, for £150,000,000, for £140,000,000; we could not get more than £100,000,000, do what we would. Could we not send gold to America? In the first place, America does not want English sovereigns. They are useless to her save as a security; she cannot employ them. And even if it were not so, our available gold is relatively a trifle. Last week the Bank of England had under £60,000,000 in stock. And in order to part with that it would be necessary to suspend the Bank act, an operation which would send prices flying. As things are we know what our paper is worth, because all of us who hold it can go to the Bank of England and exchange it for a fixed quantity of gold. If you suspend the Bank act you remove this privilege and bulwark; the consequences would be ghastly; they would about equal the capture of Paris by the Germans.

Conclusion! the situation is very grave. All that can be done is to make every effort to keep imports as low as possible, and to increase exports to the utmost of our power. And the way to do this is to reduce the consumption of imports by the strictest economy, to work our hardest industrially, and to set free both labor and savings for the benefit of the country.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, made the most important speech on the war that I have read for months. It was much longer than the present article, but no London newspaper gave it even a column. It should be read in full. (See the official "Parliamentary Debates," Oct. 13; price, 3d.) It dealt exclusively with finance, which, for Britain, is, if we could only grasp it, the paramount aspect of the war. Mr. Montagu told the truth, and he told it plainly and fully. He showed that the war is costing two-thirds of our entire national income.

Mr. Montagu's remedy for the inevitably approaching crisis was that every citizen should set aside half of his income for the national use. This was the best Mr. Montagu could do. And it was exceedingly futile. For the majority of citizens the total of their income is the total of their expenditure. At least half of them could not live and maintain their physical efficiency on less than their present expenditure. As regards the rest, what would the reduction of expenditure by one-half mean? It would mean, among other things, taking a very much smaller house or flat, with a fat time for furniture removers and a rapid dearth of small houses and flats. (This phenomenon has already occurred to a certain extent in London.) It would mean margarine for butter, rabbit for meat, threadbare clothes, hourly stinting, hourly discomfort. I seem to hear the middle-class citizen saying: "My lease isn't up, and even if it was, why should I move into a smaller house?" The answer is that he should move into a smaller house in order to save Belgium, and to "do in" German militarism. The answer is not convincing enough. Perhaps it ought to be. But it isn't. It might be, if every citizen could be convinced that every other citizen would join him in self-sacrifice; but he cannot be so convinced. Citizens will economise a little, and taxation can force them to economize a lot more, but no conceivable device will force them to economize in a degree at all commensurate with the need, so long as the British fleet exists and this island is secure. That is quite certain. Thus there is no remedy for the catastrophic evil. The best we can hope for is to palliate it, and by so doing to endure longer than Germany.

And at this tremendous juncture the recruiter supervenes. His minimum demand is 35,000 men per week, his maximum is 2,000,000 in six weeks. Let us take the minimum. According to calculations, a soldier costs the State about £183 a year, on the average, and an industrial worker produces £100 of goods or service a year, on the average. Thus for every man recruited the State is reducing its earning power by £100 a year and increasing its expenditure by £183 a year. And if 35,000 recruits are obtained weekly, the national balance at the end is robbed of £8,155,000 weekly, or £424,000,000 a year. You seldom or never see these figures or any reference to them in conscriptionist literature or in voluntary recruiting literature either. What you see is references to slackers. It would be too much to say that there are absolutely no slackers among us. There may be a few, but their number is infinitesimal, and they are the worst sort of slackers—the incorrigible. They may safely be neglected. No voluntary system of recruiting would catch them. To recruit them forcibly would merely be to transfer to the State the cost of maintaining their conscienceless inefficiency. Further, although all luxury trades are suffering intensely, there may be, I admit, a few good men working in them who ought to be working elsewhere. But the least expensive way of shifting these men is to ruin luxury trades by taxation. It may be asserted positively that every new recruit means increased expenditure for the State, and that nearly every new recruit means a loss of income to the State.

The State cannot afford new recruits; that is the naked truth. The proof that it cannot afford new recruits and that a continued stream of new recruits will hasten a calamity is in the imports and exports figures, and it cannot be gainsaid. Why, then, are new recruits demanded? For two reasons. First, voluntaryists have to compete with conscriptionists, and there is a general shortsighted and fatal tendency to find safety in numbers, to count heads, without looking beyond the heads. The other reason is a departmental reason. Lord Kitchener is head of a department. As such he views the war from one aspect only—the purely military aspect. If you talk to him about rates of exchange and rises in price, he naturally answers: "I know nothing about that. I want men, and I must have them." At this point the influence of the Cabinet as a whole must come in, and a modus vivendi be established. And the influence of the Cabinet as a whole will be governed by the feeling of the country as a whole—that is, by public opinion, which is the sole source of the authority of Lord Kitchener and of every member of the Government. Let us hope, therefore, that public opinion will instruct itself.

What citizens have to grasp is that no nation can do more than it can. If the French Minister of War were to say: "I want 2,000,000 more men of military age to win the war, and I must have them," nature's response would be: "You can't have them, because they don't exist." In Britain the men may exist, but they cannot do more than they are already doing to help in the war. It would be as wise to recruit infantry from artillery as to continue recruiting from our population. You can cut a piece from one end of a yard of cloth and sew it on to the other end, but the result will be less than a yard of cloth, and patched cloth at that. It is now admitted that with a population of 45,000,000 we are maintaining an army of 3,000,000 of our own soldiers, and (by our supplies) 3,000,000 allied soldiers as well. No other nation is doing as much in proportion to population. The war is costing Germany, with a population of 70,000,000, £4,000,000 a day, or 1s. 1½d. per day per head. It is costing us, with a population of 45,000,000, £5,000,000 a day, or 2s. 3d. per head. Our burden is thus double Germany's already. For heaven's sake, let us absorb this simple fact into our intelligence, and then remember that the recruitment now being asked for involves ultimately a further discrepancy between income and expenditure of considerably over £1,000,000 a day!

If it be urged, as it everlastingly is urged, that military necessity must dominate everything else, I agree. But military necessity is a large and comprehensive term. Our first military necessity is a national civilian determination not to make peace until the objects of war have been attained. Without this, all else is useless. Our second military necessity is munitions for the allied armies, and food and other necessaries of life for British civilians. It is utterly certain from the figures that in so far as you now increase the army, either you will decrease munitions or you will decrease food and other necessaries for civilians (by decreasing the power to pay for them), or both. And incidentally you will court a financial panic. Apart from any panic, prices will rise and continue to rise—partly because the supply will be inadequate for efficient existence, and partly because an atmosphere of excessive credit always inflates prices. Prices will rise more and more quickly until they reach a point which entails actual privation and acute inconvenience. Then the national volition to win will be impaired; peace will be desired; and the bottom will inevitably fall out of the whole military machine, for the bottom is moral. The essential character of the war, after fourteen months, is plain. It is a war of obstinacy. It is a war of sticking it. It is not, and will not be, a war of smashing and decisive victories in the field. Quite probably food prices will end the war. Quite probably the grand strategy is to keep our prices lower than Germany's. Anyhew, if you overthrew our financial system, already strained to the limit of safety, you burst up the whole show for all the Allies.

THE EAST SIDE VOTE.

Suffragists Got Their Best Support from the Foreign Born.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An interview with Mrs. Blatch has appeared in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Nov. 4, in which there appears to be criticism of the support given by the foreign-born voters in the election of Nov. 2 to the suffrage amendment. It is possible that, in the exhaustion following the extraordinarily active and capable campaign which she led, she did not thoroughly analyze the vote that was cast on the east side. I feel that I am in a position to speak with probably greater authority on this subject and beg for a place in your paper to correct any false impression that may have been created through the interview.

The women who watched or took part in the election of Tuesday are unanimous in their appreciation of the great courtesy that was extended to them. During the day nothing but consideration was shown in the polling places on the lower east side. There was no humiliation whatever in the position in which the women found themselves other than the general humiliation that educated, adult people must feel when they are disfranchised.

Analysis of the vote on the east side, from the First to the Twelfth Assembly District, shows a comparatively favorable acceptance of the extension of democracy and one that those who know the east side fully expected. With the exception of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, which gave a majority of 70, no other part of the city did as well. In fact, the Sixth gave us the highest majority in the city. The First Assembly District, largely American-born, of Anglo-Saxon descent, did vote a majority against us of 1,464. But the eastern section of the Second Assembly District gave in many polling places a majority for the cause, though this was offset by the western section of the district, where the native and the Anglo-Saxon naturalized citizens live. The Fourth Assembly District, on the other hand, which is considered "very foreign" was lost by only 231 votes, and the Eighth Assembly District, "a solid anti-sign vote," was lost by 64 votes only, the Tenth by 551, and the Twelfth by 325.

I feel quite sure that all of the women who participated in the election have a reassurance of their faith in democracy because of their experience on Tuesday. The people on the east side who voted for the suffrage amendment in such large numbers were ready to begin the campaign after the polls closed. And none of us is disheartened, but, on the contrary, inspired to put forth greater effort in the future.

LILLIAN D. WALD.
New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

What Is an Honorable Discharge?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have served in the United States Army and received two honorable discharges. Now that I have been trained in all branches of the service I thought I had enough and have been trying to get a position in civil life, which seems hopeless. I appeal through your paper for thousands of others who are in the same position as myself. I have come across several honorably discharged soldiers. When I asked them if they would return to the service their answer was, "Never again." Some make the remark that they would rather starve first. And I don't blame them in the least, as after you serve your Government, whether in war or peace, you get no preference in securing a position.

A few days ago I applied to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for a position and asked the man in charge if there was any preference for honorably discharged soldiers. He said, "No." I then remarked, "That's what credit you get for serving your country." He laughed and said, "It serves you right for enlisting," or words to that effect. This is one good reason the Government has such a hard time to get men to fill the ranks of our small army. What are they going to do about the proposed larger army?

EDWARD UNGER.
New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

MERELY BONE BLACK.

The Animal Charcoal of German Science Is Really Very Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I noticed an article headed "Animal Charcoal Absorbs Bacteria." This is claimed to be a discovery of German chemists. While it may be new to the Germans it is well known here, and quite some data has been available upon the subject for a number of years.

Animal charcoal is known commercially as bone black. It is a good absorbent of bacteria up to a certain degree, after which it simply harbors bacteria and actually seems to breed them. For this reason a powerful cathartic is necessary after having taken the charcoal. For many years old sea Captains have used bone black in their drinking water when they have been making Southern ports, for if it is changed often enough it is quite effective as a preventive of typhus, cholera, and these diseases prevailing in the tropical climates.

The German professors have translated the knowledge of all nations into their own language, and the Germans have oftentimes made improvements upon the basic ideas or patents of other nations. But when I see advertised a great German discovery or patent I look for the source elsewhere.

It is easy to count the great inventions or discoveries which have revolutionized our ways of living, such as steam power, electricity, telegraph, telephone, wireless, and, last but not least, the fact that germs are the cause of disease. Not one of the above is the discovery of a German.

C. A. S.
New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

Where the Germans Will Come Out

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does Gertrude Atherton think the Germans consider this war when she writes: "What of the armies that go in, but never come out?" They will come out—at the other end. They evidently do not believe in the policy of the Russ

TUXEDO COLONISTS VIE IN FLORAL SHOW

Mrs. John M. Mitchell Wins Gold Medal for Best Two Chrysanthemum Blooms.

PRIZE TO MRS. H. H. ROGERS

Her Exhibit of Orchids the Best—H. M. Tilford Takes Trophy for Group of Miscellaneous Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The annual flower exhibition of the Tuxedo Horticultural Society opened at Tuxedo Club this afternoon. The exhibition in chrysanthemums was the largest ever seen here and the competition was keen. Every class had a large entry from the park greenhouses. There were more than 100 entries, including vegetables and fruits.

A special prize presented by C. H. Totty of the Wells gold medal was won by Mrs. John Murray Mitchell for the best two chrysanthemum blooms in the show.

G. G. Mason won the silver medal and H. M. Tilford the bronze medal in this class.

The special prize offered by Julius Roehrs for a round group of miscellaneous plants grown in pots or tubs arranged for effect in a space of 75 square feet was won by H. M. Tilford and George F. Baker, second, and the Scott Brothers' special prize for side group of chrysanthemum plants arranged for effect in a space of 7 feet by 11 was won by George G. Mason; H. M. Tilford, second.

The Weber and Don Prize for best six ornamental foliage plants in six-inch pots was awarded to George F. Baker, with C. B. Alexander, second.

Mrs. Amory S. Carhart won the prize for the best standard chrysanthemum plants in all colors. Other awards were evenly divided between Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, G. G. Mason, Richard Delafield, and H. M. Tilford for the best chrysanthemum blooms, all colors. While Mr. Tilford carried most of the honors for the carnation and roses, best single violet honors was won by Mrs. Ambrose Monell.

Tomorrow the best dinner table decorations of cut flowers and foliage will be judged, also best centrepieces. The judges will be Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. A. S. Carhart and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman. This class has an entry from every greenhouse in the park and keen competition is anticipated.

Mrs. H. H. Rogers won first prize in the orchids class. The vegetable awards were divided between the Arden Farms, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Alfred Seton and Charles E. Alexander.

The show was held in the large circular ballroom of the Tuxedo Club and was a beautiful scene. The tables were arranged very artistically by Frederick Bentley, manager of the show.

The judges were Alexander McKenzie, gardener for Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Highland Falls; Alex. Herrington, landscape gardener of Madison, N. J., and Thomas Page, of Great Barrington, Mass., gardener for Mrs. W. H. Walker. Thomas Wilson, gardener for Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, was Secretary.

Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. George G. Mason.

MISS DIELMAN TO WED.

Engaged to Murray Pinchot Corse, a Son of Late Gen. John M. Corse.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dielman of 41 West Tenth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lilla Elizabeth Dielman, to Murray Pinchot Corse, a son of the late General John Murray Corse, U. S. A. Mr. Corsé was graduated from Harvard in 1907 and studied architecture at the Beaux Arts, Paris, entering later the offices of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. His father was Chief of Staff under General Sherman in the civil war.

Mr. Dielman was formerly President of the National Academy of Design and later President of the Fine Arts Federation of New York, and is the head of the Art Department of the City College of New York and Art Director of Cooper Union. Miss Dielman on her mother's side is a granddaughter of Major Gen. H. W. Benham, United States Engineers. She is a sister of Ernest B. Dielman.

MISS EVA MALI ENGAGED.

Daughter of Belgian Consul General to Wed D. Chester Noyes.

Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General in New York, and Mrs. Mali, of 8 Fifth Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eva Mali, to D. Chester Noyes, son of the late David W. Noyes of Boston.

Miss Mali is a granddaughter of the late John Taylor Johnston, who was the first President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and also one-time President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Mr. Noyes is with the real estate firm of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. of this city. He is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '07, and belongs to the Harvard Club and the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Bramhall Playhouse's New Season.

The little Bramhall Playhouse in East Twenty-seventh Street, which opened for a brief season last Spring, will begin its new season Wednesday night. The bill will consist of a satire entitled "The Courtship of Then, Now, and Tomorrow," by Anna Wynne, and a playlet by Butler Davenport, entitled "Depths of Purity." The players will include Anna Wynne, William Raymond, Doris Hardy, Frank Patton, Muriel Hope, Butler Davenport, and Catherine Proctor.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

WE have never understood why so many banks take the trouble to make a customer uncomfortable. As a bank, we don't like the idea, and we're pretty sure the customer doesn't.

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BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

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—AT—
White Sulphur Springs
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
THE GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest Bath Establishment in America, Connected Directly with the Hotel.
Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants
Digestive and kidney disorders, obesity, neuritis, rheumatism and kindred diseases specially treated.
Physicians:—DR. G. B. CAPITO. DR. OSCAR KNIFFLER, (of Wiesbaden.)

WED BY MAYOR MITCHEL.

Mrs. Annie S. Baxter Marries Edward M. Cooke of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Annie Strong Baxter of 164 West Seventy-fourth Street and Edward Marsden Cooke of Philadelphia, Vice President of the Keystone Telephone Company, were married here yesterday at the City Hall by Mayor Mitchel, who is a friend of the bride and bridegroom.

Mrs. Baxter was attended by her little daughter, Barbara Baxter. Morris Llewellyn Cooke, who is Director of Public Works in Philadelphia, acted as best man for his brother.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Edwin Strong of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Cooke is a son of Mrs. William Harvey Cooke of East Orange, N. J.

After a tour in the South Mr. and Mrs. Cooke will reside at Overbrook, in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

Mr. Cooke, before he took up his present work, about three years ago, lived in Denver, Col. He served as private secretary to three Governors of Colorado, among whom was Governor Cooper. He was born in Carlisle, Penn., and at one time worked as a reporter and editorial writer on a Philadelphia newspaper.

Milliken-Kellogg Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Milliken of 524 West End Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edythe E. Milliken, to Daniel Fiske Kellogg, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Kellogg of 54 East Sixty-eighth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Loughry-Barrett Wedding Nov. 26.

The wedding of Miss Madeleine M. Barrett, daughter of the late Anthony Barrett of Brooklyn and Mrs. Barrett of 790 Riverside Drive, to Lieutenant Howard Kendell Loughry, U. S. A., will take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 4:30 o'clock at the Hotel Plaza. The Rev. Dr. Stuart Chambers of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament will officiate. Miss Barrett's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. Albert N. Atkinson of Brooklyn. Lieutenant Loughry is stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y.

ARNOLD—KIRCH.

The Rev. C. P. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold of New Lenox, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Henrietta Arnold, to Joseph Kirch of New York. The wedding will be celebrated in January next. The Rev. and Mrs. Arnold are in this city for the present, at 310 East 197th Street.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy T. Francis are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday at their home, The Crossways, in Convent, N. J. Mrs. Francis was formerly Miss Frances Castles, daughter of Mrs. John W. Castles of Morristown, N. J.

Marquis d'Eskens de Frenoy, who came to this country at the beginning of the European war, has returned from Philadelphia, where he spent some time, and will be at the Waldorf-Astoria for a couple of months.

The wedding of Miss Jane Ogden and Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will take place today in Albany. A dinner for the bridal party was held last night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury and the latter's daughter, Mrs. Walter F. Brooks, Jr., are at the Ritz-Carlton for the Horse Show week. Mr. Stotesbury is President of the show, which opens today at Madison Square Garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dickson of Katoma, Morristown, N. J., will be at 123 East Fifty-third Street for the Winter.

A musical comedy entitled "Thalia" is to be presented by society amateurs at the Ritz-Carlton on Dec. 11 and 12 for the benefit of the Grosvenor Settlement House in East Fifteth Street, of which Miss Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth is the manager.

Miss Dorothy Bigelow, a daughter of Mrs. Edith Jaffray Bigelow, will arrive shortly from England to spend the Winter with her sister, Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, at 4 East Eighty-first Street, who has just returned from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gillespie are also closing their Newport villa and are due to arrive tomorrow at their town house, 11 East Eightyeonth Street.

Dance at Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr.'s

A subscription dance is to be held tonight in the coachhouse on the estate of Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., in Old Westbury, L. I., for the benefit of the National Kindergarten Association of 250 Madison Avenue, of which Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University is President. Mrs. C. C. Rumsey is a Vice President of the association, and the dance is being held under her direction.

Miss Lucie G. Elkin Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elkin of 315 West 106th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucie G. Elkin, to F. Kenneth Stephenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stephenson of 854 West End Avenue.

"Back Home" at Cohan Nov. 15.

"Back Home," the play made by Bayard Veiller from Irvin Cobb's series of stories of that title, will be presented in the Cohan Theatre Monday night, Nov. 15. The cast will include John W. Cope, Willis P. Sweatnam, Phoebe Foster, Sydney Booth, Richards Hale, Miriam Doyle, Robert Middlemas, Charles B. Wells, Violet Howard, Fred Goodrow, and John Warnick.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool).—E. H. Arnott, Mrs. C. B. Bealeson, Mrs. H. Blake, Miss Marjorie Blake, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cabell, S. G. Childs, R. C. Cope, H. Drage, Robert Evett, Miss Mildred Farrar, H. Heather, Miss M. Hunt, G. C. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mackay, E. Mellor, Mrs. H. M. Payne, Mrs. A. Rose, Mrs. E. Steven, J. Taylor, Mrs A. W. Taves, P. R. Walters, Mrs. R. Wood, E. T. Woodward, Mrs. M. E. Marony.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Angel Aragon, Miss H. Amand, Mrs. Lucie Bey, Mrs. A. de la Baise, Walter Cunningham, A. H. Decker, T. O. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Franklin, Miss E. V. Gardiner, W. S. Gage, Miss B. S. Hicks, Mrs. F. B. Hill, Stanley King, Mrs. F. W. Keck, Miss L. Mayor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pages, Miss E. E. Pearce, W. S. Stevens, B. Winthrop, J. H. Wright, Mrs. K. M. Wallace, and the Rev. L. F. Wood.

DUCA DI GENOVA, (Genoa.)—J. L. Smith, Cont de Carapelua, Mrs. Rosa Anselmo, Dr. Albert T. Webb, Mrs. J. Webb, M. Wilber, J. G. Whitelaw, and Jean Rossin.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—V. Arbogast, Dr. and Mrs. Adolf Barkan, Miss C. Dagmar, Dr. A. N. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Haynie, Charles Haynie, J. H. Merwain, Miss B. Olsen, and C. A. Shearn.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cameronia from Glasgow and Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Allen, Miss C. Bollman, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bushly, Mrs. D. G. Gibson, Dr. John Hewat, G. E. Kennish, J. T. Murphy, E. H. Robinson, Godfrey Sykes, and C. I. Lorkin.

DUKE'S EXHIBIT WINS FLOWER SHOW HONOR

Captures Horticultural Society's Gold Medal for the Best Special Display.

SILVER CUP TO LEWISOHN

Largest Bush Chrysanthemum Wins Sweepstakes Contest—30,000 See Exhibits.

More than 30,000 attended the flower show of the Horticultural Society of New York at the Museum of Natural History yesterday, when the prizes were awarded for the finest exhibits. The show this year, according to George V. Nash, the Secretary, is the most elaborate which the society has attempted.

The gold medal of the society was awarded yesterday to James B. Duke for a special exhibit showing the flowers, vegetables, and fruits grown upon his estate at Somerville, N. J. This exhibit proved one of the biggest features of the show and has been viewed by many thousands of visitors. It was not entered in any class. The gold medal is the most coveted honor of the society and has only been awarded for exhibits of unusual merit.

The show will be open to the public today from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7 in the evening until 9 at night. Tomorrow the hours will be from 1 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The feature of the exhibition today will be the contest for the best table decoration, the table to be set for eight persons. Chrysanthemums are the only flowers to be used, although any appropriate foliage may be part of the exhibit. This contest will be opened to the public at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Five persons are entered. They are Mrs. Pauline Boettger, Riverdale; H. Gaut, Glen Cove; Samuel Untermyer, Adolph Lewisohn, and Mrs. Payne Whitney.

The prizes awarded yesterday in the amateur classes, the commercial growers exclude" were:

Lewisohn Leads Winners.

Chrysanthemums, plants—Yellow, white, and any other color, Adolph Lewisohn, Ardsley; anemone or single, any color, Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mamaroneck. Same in not more than fourteen-inch pots: Yellow, white, and any other colors, Samuel Untermyer, Greystone, Yonkers. Same in odd shape, any color, Adolph Lewisohn.

Chrysanthemums, cut flowers with stems not less than two feet in length—Six white and six pink, Adolph Lewisohn; six yellow, Mrs. F. A. Constable; six red, Adolph Lewisohn; six of any other color and vase of one or more varieties, arranged for effect with any other foliage permitted, Mrs. F. A. Constable.

Chrysanthemums, cut flowers, twelve vases in twelve varieties, three bloom of each—Edwin Jenkins, Lenox, Mass.; collection of twenty-four varieties, one of each variety, Adolph Lewisohn; collection twelve varieties, one of each variety, with growers of 2,500 square feet of glass not eligible, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Manhasset.

Chrysanthemums, five vases, three sprays to a vase, not less than five flowers to a spray—Collection of singles, twenty-four varieties, Mrs. F. A. Constable; collection of singles, twelve varieties, Adrian Iselin, Jr., New Rochelle; collection of pompons, twelve varieties, Frederick Sturges, Fairfield, Conn.

Roses, cut flowers—Twelve American beauty, J. B. Duke, Somerville, N. J.; eighteen red, Samuel Untermyer; eighteen white, Henry C. Sturges, Fairfield, Conn.; eighteen pink, J. B. Duke; eighteen any other color, J. B. Duke; vase of fifty assorted, arranged for effect, Henry C. Sturges.

Carnations, cut flowers—Eighteen white, eighteen enchantress shade, eighteen Lawson shade, and eighteen scarlet, James A. Macdonald, Flushing; eighteen crimson, Henry C. Sturges; eighteen yellow, Mrs. Payne Whitney.

Foliage and Decorative Plants—Three plants of begonia, gloriere de Lorraine type, Adolph Lewisohn; three palms, fine classes, Mrs. F. A. Constable; ferns, two classes, Mrs. Pauline Boettger.

Orchids, plants—Collection not less than twelve species and varieties, covering twenty-five square feet of table space, George Schlegal, Bay Ridge; six plants, not less than three varieties in bloom, three plants, three varieties in bloom, and six cypripediums, in bloom, not less than three varieties, George Schlegal; display of brassocattleyas to cover twenty-five square feet, Clement Moore, Hackensack. (This exhibit was so large that it was with great difficulty placed in the building.) Collection to cover ten square feet, arranged for effect, (suitable green permissible,) Clement Moore.

Prizes for Professionals.

The exhibit of yellow chrysanthemum plants entered by Mr. Lewisohn won the sweepstakes contest for the finest and best bush plant, which carried with it the society's silver cup, valued at $100. This bush was seventeen feet in diameter, and is said to be the largest ever grown. Part of a doorway had to be removed to get it into the building. The eighteen white carnations entered by Mr. Macdonald won the sweepstakes in that class, for which a silver medal was offered.

A special prize was awarded to Mrs. H. Darlington of Mamaroneck for an exhibit of dahlias and to Mrs. Constable for an exhibit of ferns and palms.

A number of prizes were also awarded in the commercial classes. In both commercial and amateur classes money awards were given to each successful contestant, the prizes ranging from $2 to $75.

INSTITUTE SHOW CLOSES.

100 Prizes Awarded in the Eighty-seven Classes.

The eighty-fourth fair and flower show of the American Institute of the City of New York at the Engineering Building, 25 to 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, was closed last night after more than 100 prizes had been awarded. There were eighty-seven classes.

Among the special prizes awarded were the following: Silver medal for the best collection of chrysanthemum varieties, one bloom of each, tendinch stem. Percy Chubb, Glen Cove, L. I.

Silver medal for the best specimen of chrysanthemum plant shown in competition, Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, Orange, N. J.

Medal of superiority for the best vase of chrysanthemums on exhibition, Mrs. M. F. Plant, Groton, Conn.

The exhibit of chrysanthemums was one of the big features of the show. Other exhibits included roses, violets, and begonias.

"The Love of Three Kings" Again.

The Boston Opera Company repeated its production of "The Love of Three Kings" at the Manhattan Opera House last night with the same cast that gave it a noteworthy presentation the second night of the engagement, including Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana as Avito, Luisa Villani as Fiora, George Gaklanoff as Manfredo and José Mardones as Archibaldo. Roberto Moranzoni again conducted and again made a deep impression with his sympathetic readings of Montemezzi's impassioned and beautiful score. After the opera, Mlle. Pavlowa and her ballet, with Maria Gay and Phyllis Peralta, gave the Elysian Fields scene from "Orfeo and Euridice." The engagement of the Boston company closes with performances of "Pagliacci" and "Coppelia" this afternoon and "Madama Butterfly" and "Snow Flakes" this evening.

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THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Carpenter's "Adventures in a Perambulator" Is Played.

The second afternoon concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, given yesterday in Aeolian Hall, introduced to New York for the first time an orchestral suite in six movements by John Alden Carpenter, entitled "Adventures in a Perambulator." It delighted and amused a large audience and gave a convincing showing of the originality and skill of a talented American composer whose work has not been widely known here. Mr. Carpenter, who is 39 years old, has divided his life between business and art; he is Vice President of George B. Carpenter & Co. of Chicago, dealers in railroad and vessel supplies; but no merchant traffics in his soul, which is clearly that of a musician. He has been known in New York heretofore by a number of songs and a sonata for pianoforte and violin. This suite shows a remarkable talent for all that is implied in writing for orchestra on an extended scale.

It is a symphonia domestica, humorous in intention, and more than humorous. Of course, as symphoniae domesticae are expected to be, it is program music, and details a varied series of incidents, emotions, and aspirations. There might be learned and passionate disquisition on the nurse theme; the perambulator theme, rotary in character; the policeman theme; the power of music to describe the yapping of dogs; the suggestive value of "Sweet Marie," "Ach, due lieber Augustin," and "Where, oh, where has my little dog gone?" in varied orchestral color, and even in fugato treatment, to evoke a mood and expound a situation. Fortunately, Mr. Carpenter has precluded the possibility of uncertainty or dispute by furnishing a very full and elaborate program, as it has been pretty well agreed that all program musicians should do. To fail in this is to deprive the listener of something he is entitled to. There need be no doubt as to the full significance of the "Adventures in a Perambulator" on the literary side.

Still more fortunately, Mr. Carpenter has written music that is good to hear; that is delightful in its quality of grace and charm, and that achieved a difficult purpose in being brilliantly humorous, with an exuberant fancy and ingenuity there is something also of distinction in this music. It is something truly felt, and the composer shows an ability to express cogently what he felt and a facile command of his material. He uses a large orchestra and many unusual and dexterously manipulated instrumental effects, in which are enlisted celesta, xylophone, pianoforte, and for a first attempt in writing for orchestra, if it is such, it shows a remarkably sure touch. Mr. Carpenter is most obviously successful in the episode of the street piano playing a waltz, which is managed with amusing skill and developed into something really charming. The tone picture of the lake is not without touches of real poetic beauty; the description of the dogs and their doings was found abundant in comic spirit and acute musical ingenuities. At the end, in the section called "Dreams," there is a more serious note. The piece was heartily applauded, and Mr. Carpenter, who was present in the audience, was called to the platform to acknowledge it.

Program music of a different genre was heard in Debussy's exquisite and poetic fantasy, "The Afternoon of a Faun," and the concert was begun with a stirring performance of Weber's overture to "Oberon." Miss Frieda Hempel was the soloist. She sang, as Mozart's music should be sung, with exquisitely pure and even warm tone, the air "Martern aller Arten," from "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," to which Mr. Saslavsky played the violin obbligato; the "Slumber Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," and an arrangement for solo voice with, orchestra, of Johann Strauss's entrancing waltz, "The Beautiful Blue Danube," to which the words are Italian and the solo part is ornamented with considerable coloratura. Such passages in this and her other songs Miss Hempel sang with brilliancy and the clearness and definition of a cameo carving, and the waltz had its proper insinuating rhythm.

GERMANS GIVE OPERETTA.

A Spirited Performance of "Hoheit tanzt Walzer" at Irving Place.

Rudolf Christians's German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre proved its versatility last night by appearing in an operetta instead of in the customary drama. Nearly a generation ago the operetta "Hoheit tanzt Walzer," the book and lyrics of which were by Julius Brammer and Alfred Gruenwald and the music by Leo Ascher. In Berlin and Vienna the piece has met with great success.

Mr. Ascher's score is of the richly melodious quality that grows on the banks of the Danube. Every number is tuneful to a degree that seems almost old-fashioned in these syncopated days, and there is a waltz played in the first act and repeated frequently that is particularly alluring.

The company gave a spirited performance much to the delight of one of the largest audiences of the season. Emmy Nicklass, Hans Unterkircher, and Angelo Lippich played the principal roles, and there were Willy Frey, Ernest Reret, Flora Arndt, Curt Manthey, and Margarete Christians, with her Dresden beauty, in other parts. Mr. Lippich proved the best singer of the lot.

Film in a Catholic Church.

Motion pictures will be used in a new way Sunday when a feature picture entitled "Destiny; or, the Soul of a Woman" will be shown in the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, 224 East Fourth Street. The following Sunday the Rev. Father Henry Sippel will preach a sermon on the story the picture tells. The picture was produced by Rolfe Photo Plays, Inc., and Emil Stevens and George Le Guere acted the principal roles. One of its scenes shows the House of Lost Souls, where congregate Lust, Rum, Passion, Avarice, and Beauty. The picture will be shown under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Biltmore Musical Morning.

At the first of the season's Biltmore's Friday morning musicals yesterday, the soloists were Marie Rappold, Antonio Scotti, and Josef Hofmann. The audience completely filled the large ballroom of the Biltmore.

Zuro Opera Company in "Carmen."

The Zuro Opera Company opened an engagement at the Thalia Theatre on the Bowery last night with a performance of "Carmen." Maude Santley sang the title rôle and the conductor was Ignaccio del Castillo.

CLASH OVER CUT-RATE RULE.

Managers' Agreement Likely to be Upset by an Alleged Violation.

A rumor was afloat in the theatrical district last night that the agreement entered into by the managers early in the season governing the sale of seats was about to be set aside because of the discontent of one group of managers over the alleged abuse of the terms of the agreement by another group.

It is alleged that a firm of producers who recently brought a new musical play to town sold the house out for a term of weeks in advance to the hotel agencies. This was one of the evils to correct which the managers organized, and it is said some of the other firms say they will no longer be bound by the contract since this firm, which was one of the most active in framing the rules, has allegedly not lived up to the agreement.

When the managers decided to abolish cut-rate tickets and to fix a fifty-cent maximum premium for the outside agencies there were many who said all the signers would not live up to the terms of the contract. Many meetings were held to iron out various difficulties that were encountered, but up till now the arrangement has worked fairly well.

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681 FIFTH AVENUE

ART MUSEUM SHOWS QUAINT PICTURES

Four Panels of an Altar Piece from Church of San Pier Maggiore, Florence.

WERE REMOVED IN 1784

One Represents the Fall of Simon Magus, Who Represented Himself to be God.

Four charming and quaint old pictures that are to be seen for the first time in the Recent Accession Room of the Metropolitan Art Museum are the panels of an altar piece by Benozzo Gozzoli, lately acquired by the museum. They are small pictures painted for the chapel of the Alessandri family in the Church of San Pier Maggiore, Florence. There they remained until the building collapsed in 1784, when they were taken to the Casa Alessandri in the neighborhood of the Borgo degli Albizzi.

The pictures are given with the quaint conception of the artists of the time. The first represents the fall of Simon Magus, who, representing himself to be God, was borne aloft, as is shown in the picture, by tiny devils, but the prayers of a saint ended his presumption and below the flying figure is shown the fallen one flattened to the earth. In the picture of the "Conversion of St. Paul" the intolerant Saul is shown as the ray of light from the holy one strikes him directly in the eyes, while his companions flee in terror. There is the picture of the young child brought to life by the Saint Zenobius, the resurrected child, and the dead body side by side, and the fourth picture shows "Totila Before St. Benedict." The pictures are all charming and interesting, and the artist has painted the people in the costumes of the Florentines of history.

A fine statuette of Herakles—a drunken Herakles—an exceptionally good representation of the hero in his hours of ease—is a recent acquisition. It is 6½ inches high and now covered with a beautiful patina. Parts of the legs and arms are missing, but the conception of the pose of the figure remains. Sixteen fine Korean paintings have been acquired by the Museum and a Welsh harp has been presented to the department of musical instruments by J. George Mordey of London.

Following are new members to the museum, which recently made an appeal for an increased membership, a development of interest of New Yorkers in the museum, and help for its support: Zenas Crane and John F. Talmage, Fellows for Life, a payment of $1,000 each; John F. Fry and Sidney A. Kirkman, Fellowship Members, (annual contribution, $100;) Sustaining Members, (paying $25 annually,) William R. Begg, Mrs. Joseph A. Flannery, George H. Gould, Francis Kleinberger, William H. Moore, and Curt G. Pfeiffer. Twenty-seven persons were elected Annual Members, paying $10 a year.

An exhibition of much interest to be held in the Gallery of Special Exhibits, beginning the last of this month and lasting until February, will show textiles for the benefit of designer and gownmaker, to illustrate the possible application of different textiles. There will be costumed figures and a notably fine exhibit of Coptic garments.

WIFE SUES GONZALEZ.

Seeks a Separation from the ex-Consul General for Costa Rica.

August C. Streitwolf, attorney for Mrs. Josephine de Gonzalez, wife of General Don Manuel Gonzalez, ex-Consul General of Costa Rica, got permission from Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday for his client to file a summons and complaint to ra separation from her husband. The plaintiff is an American woman and is living with her mother at 920 Manhattan Avenue.

Mr. Streitwolf said that the ground for the action would be cruel and inhuman treatment. In March last the General and his wife agreed to separate, the defendant promising to pay for his wife's support, and she was surrender to him the furniture in their apartment. A reconciliation was effected later and was followed by another separation and the present action.

It was in March that Mrs. Gonzales tried to commit suicide by taking bichloride of mercury in her apartment in Manhattan Avenue. She explained the attempt upon her life by saying that her husband had left her, and that the children of her husband by his first marriage did not like her.

GERMAN OFFICERS PROTEST

But Navy Department Won't Grant Shore Leave to Interned Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—German officers on the interned naval auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich have complained to the Navy Department against their continued confinement, which is the result of the decision of that department to permit no more leave of absence to officers on those vessels on parole on account of the disappearance mysteriously of eight officers of the Kronprinz and the Eitel. It was learned today that several applications of the officers for shore leave had been refused.

Despite the protest of the German officers it is learned that it is the present intention of the Navy Department to continue indefinitely in force the order which directs Rear Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, not to grant further leave of absence to the German officers.

The officers asserted that their paroles would be observed. As the men who disappeared on the Eclipse were officers, it was decided not to take any more chances.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Eva Swain, who danced at the Metropolitan during the season of 1913-14, has been engaged as premiere danseuse of Oreste Vassela's new comic opera, "Tit for Tat." Another addition to the cast is Alfred Latell, the animal impersonator.

T. Stuart Blackton talks on preparedness to an audience in the Vitagraph Theatre last night that included 200 members of the D. A. R. and 600 members of the American Legion. The talk followed a showing of the picture, "The Battle Cry of Peace."

A professional matinee of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" will be given Tuesday afternoon at the Century. More than 3,000 persons employed in various capacities in the theatres of the city have been invited to see the revue.

It is estimated that more than 2,000 musicians playing in theatre orchestras in all parts of the United States will join in the tribute to John Philip Sousa this afternoon by playing his new march in honor of his birthday. At the Hippodrome the occasion will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

The special performance of Beulah Poynter's play, "The Unborn," will be given next Friday afternoon. In the cast will be John Saintpolis, Emily Ann Wellman, Geoffrey C. Stein, Alice Lindahl, Howard Hall, Lucy Beaumont, Dorothy Millette, and A. B. Clark. Edward Elsner has directed the rehearsals.

Word was received at the offices of Charles B. Dillingham late yesterday that Rhea Stewart, a member of the chorus of "Watch Your Step," which began a week's engagement at the Colonial Theatre in Boston Monday, was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis yesterday and was removed to the Peter Dent Brigham Hospital, where an operation was performed. It was said her condition was critical. Dorothy Charlestown, a sister, lives at the Hotel Wentworth.

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FIREMEN IN LADDER RESCUE.

People of Note Watch Heroic Work at Residence Fire.

Well-known people living in the Stuyvesant Square neighborhood watched firemen make several rescues of persons from the home of Oscar Herrmann, a wealthy furniture manufacturer, at 230 East Fifteenth Street, early yesterday morning. The fire started from a basement fireplace and did $5,000 damage, besides ruining some valuable paintings.

William M. Chase, the artist; Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall; Senator James A. Foley, and Justice Joseph F. Moss were among those who stood on the sidewalk and saw the firemen at work.

Mrs. Josephine Wenige, Mr. Herrmann's mother-in-law, had recently returned from Mount Sinai Hospital, where she had undergone an operation. With her was her nurse, Miss Margaret Marron. They were on the third floor. Fred Viaui, the butler, and Mary Maxa, the cook, were on the top floor.

Miss Marron detected smoke and awoke Mrs. Wenige, the cook, and the butler. The cook and butler attracted Patrolman Burns, who turned in an alarm and summoned Sergeant O'Connor and Patrolmen Siegel and Conway.

An extension ladder was put up, and Fireman Jensen, with several others, helped the butler down, but the cook ran back into the building, refusing to be taken down the ladder.

Firemen made their way up the stairway and carried down Mrs. Wenige and the nurse. They were all taken next door to the home of Dr. Gustave Adolph, the nurse and Mrs. Wenige being almost overcome by smoke.

It took the firemen an hour to put out the fire.

SIR ROBERT LAIDLAW DEAD.

President of World's Sunday School Association Dies in London.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—A cablegram announcing the death in London of Sir Robert Laidlaw, President of the World's Sunday School Association, was received here today by H. J. Heinz, a member of the Executive Committee of the association.

Sir Robert was in his sixtieth year, and was born in Bonchester, Roxburgshire. He was educated at Kirkton and Denholm Parish Schools. In 1906 Sir Robert was British Commissioner to the International Opium Commission in Shanghai. He was Chairman of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., and of Duncan Durian Rubber Estate, Ltd. From 1906 until 1910 he was a member of Parliament from the Eastern Division of Renfrewshire, and was a Liberal in politics. Sir Robert was knighted in 1909. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

EDWARD PRIME DIES AT 82.

Retired Banker Was a Member of an Old New York Family.

Edward Prime, a member of one of New York's oldest families, died last night in his apartments in the Hotel Buckingham, in his eighty-third year. He was a son of the late Nathaniel Prime and a descendant of Mark Prime, who came to this country and settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1688.

Mr. Prime was born in this city and after receiving his education at private schools entered his father's banking business of Prime & Co., of which he later became the head. He spent much of his time traveling abroad and was a member of the Westchester Country and Good Government Clubs and the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Prime was also a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, with which he served for six months near Washington during the civil war.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Annie Rhodes Gilbert, and by one daughter.

The Rev. Dr. Amos Skeele.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Amos Skeele, who recently resigned from the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, (Protestant Episcopal,) after a service of thirty-four years, died this morning. He was born in Chicopee, Mass., was graduated from Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, and took degrees from the Philadelphia Divinity School and Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. Early in the forty-seven years of his ministry he had charges at Providence, R. I., and Holyoke, Mass.

One of the most interesting phases of Dr. Skeele's personality was the comfort he extended to Arthur Lynch, the two clergymen in the Episcopal ministry who were unfrocked on heresy charges.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY STODDARD OKIE, 68 years old, widow of Daniel L. Okie, a fruit and produce merchant of Manhattan, died on Thursday after a short illness at her home, 191 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. Mrs. Okie formerly lived in Freeport, L. I., where she was prominent in church work. Her home was at 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, Manhattan.

JOSEPH ARTHUR BEBBINGTON, an expert accountant living at the Mansion House on Hicks Street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in the Long Island College Hospital, from typhoid fever. Mr. Bebbington was 35 years old and a native of Birmingham, England.

FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN, 52 years old, a contractor and builder, died on Wednesday at his home, 163 Court Street, Brooklyn. Mr. O'Brien was born in Monmouthshire, England, and was a member of the Old New Yorkers, the Manhasset Club, and the Holy Name Society of St. Charles Borromeo Church.

Mrs. MARY McGARVEY HICKS, wife of B. R. Hicks, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 288A Ninth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 71 years. Besides her husband, he left four sons.

FREDERICK A. KAMPFE, who with his two brothers invented the first safety razor in 1880, died recently at his home in Washington, D. C. Mr. Kampfe was born in Dresden, Saxony, and formerly for many years lived in Brooklyn. He was a member of the firm

QUESTION M'CALL ON POWER STOCK

Commissioner Says He Transferred Shares of an Edison Company to His Wife.

THOMPSON SEARCHES BOOKS

Fails to Find Record of Transaction Described by Public Service Chairman.

The Thompson Legislative Committee, which is investigating public service corporations and the Public Service Commissions in the city and State, emphasized the fact yesterday that Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, held 387 shares of stock at one time in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, a subsidiary of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and that, according to Mr. McCall's own statement, he had transferred this stock, upon assuming his present office, to his wife. Mr. McCall held the stock in the name of his court secretary, John J. Mackin, and a search by Senator Thompson of the transfer books yesterday failed to reveal a record of the transfer to Mrs. McCall.

Chairman McCall was a witness before the committee in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, and Senator Thompson asked him about his holdings in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company when he was on the Supreme Court Bench.

For more than five years the City of New York endeavored to have the Edison Company take down its wires and poles in the Thirtieth Ward in Brooklyn on the ground that the franchise under which it was operating was illegal. On June 23, 1910 the Board of Estimate ordered the wires to be taken down and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Amsterdam Light, Heat & Power Company, an allied company, jointly brought action to restrain the city from interfering with the wires. The case came before Justice McCall in December, 1911. It came up before him again in February, 1912, when it was adjourned to April, 1912. In February Justice McCall discovered that, as a stockholder in the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company he was disqualified from handling the case, so it was then put over and Delancey Nicoll, with the sanction of Archibald R. Watson, then Corporation Counsel, was appointed referee in June, 1912. The case is still pending before him. The matter came up in the Supreme Court yesterday and further extension of time was granted.

McCall Fails to Recollect Details.

On the stand yesterday Mr. McCall said he could not remember clearly the details of the matter, although he remembered the action brought by the two companies to restrain the city from enforcing the Board of Estimate's order.

"I do not remember much about the action," said Mr. McCall. "I do not remember what the pleadings were, as I was trying another case at the time."

"It appears that it came before you in January," said Senator Thompson.

"Yes," replied the witness, "but I found myself disqualified because I owned stock in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company."

"But you remember that at the time your name had not be found among the stockholders?" asked Deputy Attorney General Smith.

"I know they could not find my name as a stockholder," replied Mr. McCall. "When I said I was disqualified they said 'My did not think so.'"

A moment later Mr. McCall said he remembered the stock was in the name of his court secretary, John J. Mackin, and that he, Mr. McCall, had been a stockholder for eight or nine years.

"What was the value of your stock?" asked Senator Thompson.

"That I cannot tell," replied the witness. "I bought a small block of it and its value fluctuated. I don't know what its value was."

Asked about the action brought by the electric company, Mr. McCall said it was not tried by him.

"I don't know what became of it," he said. "I think it went to a referee."

In answer to a question, Mr. McCall said:

"I transferred the stock to my wife, who is still the owner of it."

Searches Vainly for Transfer Record.

After the hearing Senator Thompson went to the office of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and made a search of the stock transfer books. According to the books, Senator Thompson said, the 387 shares were still registered in the name of John J. Mackin. No record of transfer to Mrs. McCall was found, Senator Thompson said. The books, he said, showed that the 387 shares were transferred on Dec. 21, 1908, from Andrew Freedman to Mr. McCall.

Le Roy T. Harkness, attorney for the Public Service Commission, asked Mr. McCall if he had exercised any control over the stock since Mrs. McCall had acquired it. The witness answered in the negative. Senator Thompson wanted to know if Mr. McCall did not believe he was now disqualified from sitting in any case involving the company in which Mrs. McCall held stock. Mr. McCall replied that while he did not believe he would sit in any case in which she held stock, he did not believe he was legally disqualified from so doing.

Senator Thompson said later he thought Section 9 of Chapter 840 of the Laws of New York State in relation to the Public Service Commission would apply to the case. The law reads:

No person shall be eligible for appointment or shall hold the office of Commissioner or be appointed by a commission or by counsel to a commission, or hold any office or position under a commission, who holds any official relation to any person or corporation subject to the supervision of either commission, or who owns stocks or bonds of any such corporation.

Mr. Harkness said last night that entirely too much was being made of the affair.

South Brooklyn Asks Investigation.

The West End Allied Boards of Trade of South Brooklyn, which oppose the franchise to the Edison Company, met on Oct. 26 and passed resolutions censuring the "unreasonable delay in the case" and asking the Bar Association of Kings County to investigate the entire matter with particular reference to the referee's connection with the case.

At yesterday's meeting of the Thompson Committee Chairman McCall was also asked about an order of the Public Service Commission in 1914 requiring the South Shore Traction Company from operating, after a seven hours' notice. Mr. McCall said he was personally responsible for the order.

The South Shore road was in competition with the Belmont interests and was taken over by the Manhattan & Queens Railroad Corporation, but had difficulty with the Public Service Commission from the start. The company once received twenty days in which to improve its rolling stock, and despite this was notified later to replace or repair cars within seven hours or stop service.

"The reason for that," said Mr. McCall, "was that this road was a danger to the public. I took action after going over the route, and I wish you would go over the route also."

"I have been over it both for business and pleasure," said Senator Thompson.

"Well, the evidence regarding the cars came from the engineers' department of the commission," said Mr. McCall.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Panama Hats, Dress Goods, and Dross Among Things Classed.

Valenzuela & Clavijo of Barranquilla, Colombia, shipped Panama hats to an importing firm in this city. Three cases were ordered by the importers, but the shippers sent a fourth without orders. The three cases were not entered but the fourth case was, apparently to obtain an appraisement in order to learn what values would be put on the goods by the customs officials. The hats in the fourth case were entered at values higher than those on private invoices. Judge McClelland took an average value and held that the hats were properly dutiable at $12.50 per dozen, although the goods had been invoiced at prices ranging from $14.50 to $21.60 per dozen. As the hats in the case entered were in unusual assortments, the General Appraiser said he did not see how the appraisement of these goods could serve as a guide in the returns to be on made on the contents of the other cases.

Several reappraisements were made dealing with cotton and wool dress goods. Judge Fischer had before him white cotton mull with imitation transparent finish, 54-inch width. The goods were manufactured by Stein, Doblin, Kaufmann & Co., St. Gall. It appeared that the invoice values really represented only the cost of the cloth in the gray and the cost of finishing. No profit was included in the invoice prices for the finished articles before the General Appraiser. He accordingly added 8 per cent. to make such profit. This addition, it was held, brought the goods up to the market values in the country of exportation. Muslin organdies from Wegelin & Schweizer, Elgg, Switzerland, were advanced by the addition of 8 per cent. to invoice values.

Wool dress goods from W. H. Arnold, Jr., Griez, Germany, were the subject of reappraisement by Judge Brown. The goods were invoiced as fancy E'garn, rain satin, rain volle gabardine, and plain coating. It was claimed by the New York customs officials that market prices advanced between the date of purchase and the actual time of shipment to this country. Accordingly, invoice prices were advanced and duty taken on the higher level. The General Appraiser, reviewing the returns of the appraising officers, held that the entered value of 1.94 marks per meter on the rain satin goods was correct. The local Appraiser was reversed in raising values on this line, but affirmed as to the remaining merchandise.

The Appraiser at Buffalo was reversed in raising entered values on unwrought dross of zinc shipped into this country by the Page-Hersey Iron Tube and Lead Company of Toronto. It was shown at the trial that the merchandise was in fact sal ammoniac skimmings. Judge Fischer said that the commodity is sold in the United States at a price which sustained the invoice value. That value was also confirmed by documentary evidence introduced at the hearing. It was held that the dross was properly entered at $37.50 per ton.

To List "Mop" Securities.

Application was made to the Stock Exchange yesterday by committees representing Missouri Pacific securities to list certificates of deposit for $19,867,800 common stock, $8,040,000 refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $4,018,000 5 per cent. gold loan due 1945, $2,356,000 collateral mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and $2,390,000 5 per cent. trust bonds, due 1917. The listing application said that more than $11,200,000 gold loan bonds and $10,500,000 refunding mortgage bonds had been deposited under the readjustment plan.

C. & E. I. Earnings Decrease.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company reports gross operating revenue of $14,210,601 in the year ended June 30, a decline of $1,423,022 from the preceding year's record. Operating expenses were reduced $1,480,584 and the net operating deficit after providing for all charges was $1,844,497.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., Nov. 5: Patrol.—J. H. Adams, 171, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed July 31, 1886.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 6: Sergts.—W. A. Gray, 16 to 167, bicycle duty; W. Ries, 74 to 10, assign. to bicycle duty discon.; J. J. Waters, 167 to 74, from motor cycle to bicycle duty; J. P. Coutant, 167, from bicycle to motor cycle duty; Patrol.—W. C. F. J. Murphy, 32, clerical duty; T. L. Hoctor, 63 to 156; J. Hummel, 156 to 160; J. J. Govern, 157 to 154, temporarily assigned to D. O. duty in corridors, Headquarters Building, Manhattan, 14 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 7; A. Unverzagt, 160 to 63; G. Farrell, 172, bicycle duty. Mutual, 4 P. M., Nov. 6: Bicycle Patrol.—G. W. Hamilton, 82 to 283, assigned at booth, Woodhaven and Jerome Avs.; B. M. Treiber, 283 to 62, assigned at booth, Westchester and Elder Avs.

Temporary assignments: Inspector H. Cohen, 11 I. D., to command 12 I. D., in addition to his own, 2 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 5. Patrol. J. Sullivan, 15, to D. B., 3 days, noon Nov. 4; G. Moran, 43, to D. B., 10 days, noon Nov. 4; A. Reisses, 143, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 8; W. H. Scott, 148, duty in plain clothes, 14 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 8; J. J. Sexton, 156, to D. I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 7; W. J. Saffer and W. F. Cox, 36, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 5; S. Obraytys, 161, and O. G. P. Eppler, 165, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 7.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol, J. J. Scannell, 32, to clerical duty, 4 P. M. Nov. 6; J. P. Timony, 172, bicycle duty, 4 P. M. Nov. 6.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Inspector T. J. Kelly, 12 I. D., 2 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 5. Sergt. J. Reardon, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M. Nov. 5. Patrol. W. J. Garvey, 69, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Nov. 14; A. Kolson, 273, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 6; F. Wangerman, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 3.

Sick leave: Capt. A. W. Thor, 29, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 5.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. H. J. Kohler, 26, 8:35 P. M., Oct. 27, to noon, Nov. 1; L. Mallander, 63, 1:20 P. M., Oct. 17, during disability; H. Murphy, 69, 2 A. M., Oct. 28, during disability; F. Dicke, 99, 12:30 P. M., Oct. 29, to 12 P. M., Nov. 1; C. E. Foye, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 7:45 P. M., Oct. 30, during disability; A. Suhr, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 5:30 P. M., Oct. 29, to noon, Nov. 2.

Reprimanded: Patrol. W. W. Wohlafka, 156, (improper patrol;) G. W. C. Colp, 164, (absent from post, in vacant lot;) B. Rorke, 167, (absent from post;) J. J. Kenny, 279, (loitering and in conversation.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. F. C. Mohrmann, 145, (improper patrol;) W. F. Quinn, 145, (struck prisoner with revolver;) G. W. Read, 145, (spit in face of two women;) H. A. Wood, 150, (walking and talking with woman and girl;) S. Hirsch, 274, (absent from flag station.)

Resignation: Patrol. A. Blass, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 12 P. M., Nov. 4.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. F. Seebald, Eng. 64, $1, (loss of fire alarm box key;) Fire. 1st gr. C. J. Wolfe, Eng. 34, $5, (loss of cap badge;) Fire. 1st gr. P. A. Pragenzer, Eng. 223, $5, (loss of coat badge;) Fire. 3d gr. W. Hansen, 12 & L. 108, $1, (loss of fire alarm box key.)

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines:

Nov. 8 at 9 A. M.—J. A. Kaiser, Eng. 7; R. J. Meehan, Eng. 80; S. A. Gandolfi, Eng. 201; F. W. Moebius, Eng. 270; D. J. Drout, H. & L. 32, 10 A. M.; T. F. Enright, Eng. 39; E. E. Rosso, Eng. 44; A. Brasconnier, Eng. 57; F. L. Tulaff, Eng. 246; J. Steffens, Eng. 283. At 12 noon: F. W. Burns, Eng. 41; R. Riescher, Eng. 66; G. Mohrmann, Eng. 227; W. Kraft, H. & L. 47; J. Rheinish, H. & L. 81. At 2 P. M.—J. Roche, Eng. 31; J. B. Dale, Eng. 93; J. J. Butler, Eng. 79; M. Lawlor, Eng. 82; G. W. Derby, H. & L. 125.

Nov. 9, at 9 A. M.: J. E. Gunn, Eng. 7; T. V. Croake, Eng. 52; T. I. Higgins, Eng. 55; R. Bowe, Eng. 285; M. J. Weinman, H. & L. 34. At 10 A. M.: W. Thompson, Eng. 41; J. J. Honahan, Jr., Eng. 90; F. C. O'Neill, Eng. 154; W. Schafer, Eng. 231; J. D. Sullivan, No. 3, Eng. 241. At 12 noon: C. P. Hearon, Eng., 66; D. S. Long, Eng. 68; H. Cyriacks, Eng. 248; J. B. Jorn, Eng. 264; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.) At 2 P. M.: A. M. Roach, Eng. 32; C. H. Hockwald, Eng. 77; E. A. Maskell, Eng. 92; G. H. Rehder, H. & L. 45; H. C. O'Neill, H. & L. 142.

Special leaves (without pay): Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Burns, Eng. 41, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 9; Fire. 1st gr. G. Miller, No. 2, Eng. 216, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 7.

GOULD BALKS BUSH BY SAVING JEFFERY

President of the Denver & Rio Grande Had Slated Himself for Chairman of the Board.

HE SAYS HE WAS BETRAYED

Asserted That Both Factions Agreed to the Program and the Sudden Change Was a Surprise.

The successful coup of George J. Gould in ousting Benjamin F. Bush as President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and in placing H. U. Mudge, the operating head of the Rock Island system, in Mr. Bush's place, was coupled with a secondary fight which centred on E. T. Jeffery, Chairman of the Board of the Denver Road.

According to a Director of the Denver & Rio Grande, it had been planned to give Mr. Jeffery's place to Mr. Bush. Such an arrangement, it was contended, would have relieved Mr. Bush of the details of active management of the Denver, while still keeping him prominent in its councils. This arrangement, it was said, originally had the sanction of Mr. Gould himself. In other words, the Bush faction, with Gould's consent, planned this change.

"It should be made plain," said this Director, "that Mr. Bush had expected to retire as President of the Denver. That was well understood. The things that happened, however, were a complete surprise. They happened because George Gould changed his mind.

"Trouble in the Denver's board started about two months ago, and for a time it appeared as if there would be a proxy contest for the annual stockholders' meeting. But by arrangement with Mr. Gould this trouble was patched up. Nothing was thought of the matter when two new Directors friendly to Mr. Gould were placed on the board. Mr. Gould apparently made up his mind to retain Mr. Jeffery and to get rid of Mr. Bush, and also to leave Finley J. Shepard, his brother-in-law, off the Executive Committee. I guess he had his own way about it."

In banking circles the new Gould demonstration was much talked of yesterday. It had not been expected, it was said, that Mr. Gould would sacrifice his old friend, Mr. Bush.

Mr. Gould would not see reporters, but it was stated at his office that reports of the board meeting on Thursday and of the alleged motives of Mr. Gould had been misstated. There was nothing personal in the fight, it was said, and Mr. Gould had not broken any promises.

Mr. Bush, for his part, said that he could only repeat that Mr. Gould had broken his word with him. There was nothing more to say, he added, and he regarded the incident as closed. Mr. Bush said that he would continue to act as a Director of the Denver. Mr. Shepard will also continue to act as a Director of the Denver, and will not resign as a Director of the Missouri Pacific. In the Denver controversy Mr. Shepard sided against his brother-in-law, but he does not regard it as a personal quarrel.

SHEDD NEW R. I. CHAIRMAN.

W. H. Moore Quits as Director and Amster Heads Executive Committee

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The new Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company today elected John G. Shedd Chairman of the board and chose Nathan L. Amster Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The resignations from the board of H. U. Mudge, who is to become President of the Denver & Rio Grande, and W. H. Moore were accepted, and E. F. Cerry of Chicago and Francis L. Lelan of New York were elected to the vacancies.

The following were chosen members of the Executive Committee: Nathaniel French, N. L. Amster, John R. Morron, Charles G. Dawes, Edmund D. Hulbert, John G. Shedd, and Charles Hayden. Election of a President was deferred, and the meeting adjourned subject to call of the Chairman.

Mr. Shedd, head of Marshall Field & Co., is one of Chicago's most prominent business men, and his selection is said to reflect the desire of Mr. Amster, who at the recent stockholders' meeting had proxy control of the property, to make Chicago the financial as well as the operating headquarters of the road. J. E. Gorman, who has been in charge of traffic for the Rock Island for the last six years, was named as chief executive officer by the receiver, Jacob M. Dickinson, this afternoon. Mr. Mudge has been filling this position since the receivership.

PLAN BIG MUNITION FIRM.

Proposed Bridgeport Corporation Will Have $50,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 5.—That a gigantic manufacturing corporation with a financial backing of $50,000,000, representing some of the biggest steel interests of the country, is being organized for the purpose of erecting plants to manufacture shrapnel and other munitions of war for the Allies was the announcement made in Bridgeport tonight.

William R. Brown, former State Senator and for some years a prominent official of the Remington Arms Company, was mentioned as one of the men who is to hold a position with the new concern. Ex-Senator Brown was asked for details regarding the new corporation, but said that he could give no details at this time.

"We have nothing ready for publication yet," he said.

It is asserted that agents of the new corporation have returned from Europe with signed contracts for millions of dollars worth of munitions to be shipped to the front as fast as they can be manufactured.

Four plants are to be erected, according to the present plans, one of them to be built in Bridgeport, two in Providence, R. I., and one in either Waterbury or Hartford.

COMMUTER SUES RAILROAD.

Court Holds Company Responsible for Ticket Agent's Error.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Although a railroad company may direct its patrons "to examine tickets and change before leaving the window," it cannot thereby escape liability for mistakes made by its agents, according to a decision of the Supreme Court today affirming a verdict for damages obtained by Miss Ida H. Gerety against the New York & New Jersey Railroad Company.

Miss Gerety, a commuter, presented her ticket for July, 1914, to a ticket agent, accompanied by a request for a similar ticket for August. The new ticket read "Mr. I. H. Gerety" instead of "Miss I. H. Gerety." Miss Gerety accepted the ticket and change, using the ticket until Aug. 29, when it was taken up by a conductor who noticed the mistake. The railroad contended that a non-suit should have been granted at the trial, resting this claim upon decisions in similar cases.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and price changes were more or less irregular and somewhat feverish. Shorts were active buyers on the decline, and prices advanced sharply, with the December position in Chicago at one time selling at a premium of ⅝c over May. Late in the day the market developed an easier tone, with increased pressure, and final figures were ⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.16 free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.00, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.12 cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Export sales for the day were estimated at 700,000 bushels.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.12½	1.12⅝	1.24⅜
May	1.14⅛	1.14⅝	1.30⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.07	1.04⅝	1.04⅞	1.05⅝	1.17⅛
May	1.06⅝	1.05	1.05⅞	1.06⅛	1.23⅝

CORN.

The corn market showed a very steady undertone throughout the day, and while prices lost part of the advance owing to the late decline in wheat, final figures were ¼ to ⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76¼c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	60¾	59¾	60⅛	59⅝	70½
May	62½	61⅛	61⅝	61⅝	73⅛

OATS.

Oats were moderately active, and, after moving within a narrow range, prices closed net unchanged for the day. Receipts were larger at interior points, but these were offset by rumors of export demand. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 41½@42c; No. 4 white, 40½@41c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40½@44½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	35¾	35¼	35¼	36⅛	50
May	39¾	39½	39½	39½	53¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and while prices rallied from an early decline and closed steady, there was little snap to the buying, and the trade seemed to take a rather bearish view of the situation, owing to evidences of large numbers of hogs throughout the country. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Saturday, 10,000; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 2,900.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	9.02	8.92	9.02	8.97	11.50
May	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.15	10.55
Ribs—					
January	9.00	9.85	8.92	8.87	10.52
Pork—					
December	14.25	14.10	14.25	14.15	19.97
January	16.42	16.20	16.32	16.30	20.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, but very unsettled, with nervous price changes. Early in the day prices were firmer, with quite active buying by leading houses. The market eased off later, and at the close values were 1 to 6 points below the final of Thursday.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			7.70	7.65
November			7.70@7.76	7.65
December	7.75	7.69	7.68@7.70	7.69
January	7.80	7.69	7.68@7.70	7.69
February	7.84	7.82	7.74@7.77	7.75
March	7.93	7.80	7.79@7.80	7.84
April	7.94	7.94	7.83@7.85	7.89
May	8.01	7.93	7.91@7.93	7.96
June	8.07	8.00	8.00@8.02	8.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a reactionary tendency yesterday, with longs inclined to take profits, but after declining 6@9 points, there was a partial rally, and final figures were 1@9 points net lower. There was considerable liquidation on the part of December longs, and out of a total day's business of 73,500 bags, 33,500 bags were in the form of switches from December to the later months. The local spot market was only moderately active but prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November			6.92@6.94	7.01
December	7.00	6.92	6.95@6.96	7.01
January			6.91@6.92	6.92
February			6.91@6.92	6.92
March	6.95	6.85	6.91@6.92	6.92
April			6.94@6.95	6.96
May	7.08	6.94	6.98@7.00	7.00
June			7.08@7.05	7.06
July	7.13	7.04	7.08@7.10	7.10
August			7.13@7.15	7.15
September	7.25	7.13	7.18@7.20	7.21
October			7.23@7.25	7.26

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was more active and prices were firmer, closing at 2 to 8 points net higher. Total sales were 6,150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	3.45	3.40	3.40@3.42	3.38
December	3.34	3.27	3.31@3.33	3.23
January	3.15	3.10	3.13@3.15	3.10
February	3.08	3.08	3.04@3.07	2.99
March	3.10	3.08	3.06@3.08	3.02
April			3.09@3.12	3.04
May	3.18	3.17	3.16@3.17	3.12
June			3.19@3.21	3.15
July	3.25	3.25	3.22@3.24	3.18
August			3.24@3.27	3.21
September			3.27@3.30	3.24
October			3.30@3.33	3.27

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,236 packages. Some further shortening up of the receipts, coupled with a fairly good demand, gave us a higher and firm market for the better grades of fresh creamery. On 'Change 100 tubs creamery extras sold at 29¾c; 80 tubs, September make, 93 score, at 29c; and 25 tubs, 94 score, at 29½c. The street price for extra fresh goods was 29¾@30c, and the fancier lots were so scarce that they brought 30½@31c. A moderate movement in the secondary grades. No change in renovated, ladles, or packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29¾@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½@24½c; State dairy, finest, 29@29½c; fair to prime, 26½@28¼c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21½c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,088 cases, including 375 cases in transit for export. The market is generally quiet. High qualities of fresh gathered are scarce and firm, but the supply seems to be sufficient at recent prices. Medium and lower grades rule very slowly with a wide range of values, according to the proportion of fresh and stale eggs contained. Storage eggs more urgently offered, and while exceptionally fancy goods are still held with some confidence, the market for average prime and medium grades is slightly in buyers' favor, and concessions are generally being made from previous asking prices when important sales can be effected. Near-by white eggs are rather quiet at the recent range of values, but fancy new-laid source is scarce and commands full former quotations; mixed and irregular qualities move slowly at a wide range. Fresh-gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 27@30c; thirds and poorer, 23@26c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23½c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@22c; culls and inferior, 18@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 23@23½c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; dirties, 18@22c. State, Penna., and near-by henmery whites, fine to fancy, 58@60c; ordinary to good, 40@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@53c; Western gathered whites, 38@45c; State, Penn., and near-by henmery browns, 41@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@40c; near-by refrigerator whites, 26@30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sat.; light variable winds, mostly n.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun., light variable winds.

La. and Ark. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., light n. winds.

West Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. to e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate s. e. to e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; light e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate s. e. to e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy in n., fair in s. Sat. and Sun.; warmer in n.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued mild temperature.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer in s.

Minn. and Iowa—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE PAY CASH for tile fabric coats. Cohen Bros., 127 West 17th St.

ATTENTION!—Contractors on athletic underwear wanted. Davis Manufacturing Co., 1,161 Broadway.

TWELVE PIECES good quality pink messaline to close out. M 172 Times.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS. in plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

MANUFACTURER has 75 pieces of Jullliard French serge No. 4408, all colors; sell at 43½c net cash. M. H., 223 Times.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush corduroy and zibeline coats, also velvet suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

BUYERS wanted for a job of suits and coats; $20 value at $10. I. Scheidlinger & Co., 314 7th Av.

PLUSH CORDUROY and mixture coats cheap. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS of better class; immediate delivery. Fauer, 160 West 29th St.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MILLINERY BUYER. — BLAUNERS REquire the services of a number of millinery buyers; one who has had experience with popular priced merchandise preferred; apply by letter or in person to Blauners's, 833 Market Street, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN.—Baltimore suit and skirt manufacturer, making high-grade, popular price line, desires a live, energetic salesman, with established trade, to travel State of Pennsylvania. Z 267 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...5@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Concerns Bearing Investigation.

What is thought to be a ring of swindlers formerly operating in St. Paul and Minneapolis has now transferred its base to Cleveland, and manufacturers, particularly those making ready-to-wear, are warned to make thorough investigation before doing business with unknown concerns in that city. The method pursued by this ring has been to incorporate under some name or other, and then write to manufacturers in this market asking for samples. When a quantity of merchandise has been secured, the goods are sold and the concern declared bankrupt. The operations of these swindlers have been remarkably successful in the other cities mentioned.

Making Clothing Reservations.

A concern making young men's clothing expects very good results to follow a plan introduced whereby the retail clothier may place part of his order for immediate delivery, and an additional quantity to be drawn upon as needed. The advantage accruing to the buyer is evident, especially in a season when prices are likely to advance before he has an opportunity to place his duplicate orders. The advantage of a longer period during which to make up the merchandise on order is obtained by the manufacturer. The plan disposes of the difficult two weeks' delivery question which has been saddled on the manufacturer by changed conditions in the industry. It further enables the manufacturer to prepare ahead, buy his materials more cheaply, and save the retailer the premiums that must be paid in purchasing to supply an order for rapid delivery.

Has Minimized Returns.

One thing that has been done for the cutting-up industries by the scarcity of several kinds of merchandise, delays in deliveries, and consequent retarded shipments of the finished garments this season, is the minimizing of the evil of returning goods. This is not attributed to any change of heart on the part of the buyers along this line, but rather that most of them realize for once, at least, that they had better take what they can get and keep it when they get it. As a result of this situation it is said that the bargains the ready-to-wear departments of the various stores of the country will offer this season will be much more bona fide than usual. In other words, the offerings will be composed pretty generally of goods bought in the regular course of business, and sacrificed where necessary, rather than being composed of "jobs" especially bought for sales.

Exporters Were Not Overworked.

Exporters of cotton goods in this market were not overworked during this week in recording the orders they received, in spite of the fact that the cotton situation put a check on the price advances which were said to be holding this business back. The demand for duck was quite good, both for war and commercial use. Some of this business came forward from China, and Manila also took some heavy goods. The West Indies continued to absorb goods well, while South American countries placed a fair amount of business, all things considered. This was true also of the antipodes, but there was nothing to brag about in the orders that came forward from India and the Red Sea district. An increased demand from Mexico is reported on low-end goods, but the credit situation militates strongly against business with that country.

Colored Cottons Hold Firm.

There was no reason for sellers to complain of the price position of colored cotton goods in the week just passed. The announcing of prices on napped goods for the cutting-up trades by the leading factor at advances of a cent to a cent and a half a yard over last year's figures came as no surprise, unless it be that the advance was not larger. Percales have been advanced during the week, while one of the leading printers has sent out a list of advances which will become effective shortly. Staple ginghams are firmly maintained at the resent rise and dress ginghams are also solid at recent price levels. Denims are growing scarcer every day, and prices on available supplies are very firm. The same is true of plaids, chambrays, tickings, and other colored stock, which are enjoying a seasonable movement.

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

There was a pretty fair inquiry in the market yesterday for gray goods, in the staple end of which printcloths and sheetings figured most. In the former goods spot sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made at 6⅛ cents, while 72-76s and 68-72s in that width sold for immediate delivery at 5⅝ and 5 cents, respectively. In the 38½-inch goods there were spot sales of 64-68s at 4⅝ cents reported, while 60-52s and 60-48s were said to have moved at 4⅛ and 4 cents, respectively. Business on 60-48s was also reported, for delivery in December, January, and February, at 4 cents. Sizable bids at 5 cents for 68-72s for delivery in the first three months of next year were reported declined. Quite a good movement of sheetings was told of, both the bag trade and the converters asking for goods. There was not much change in the situation as it affected drills and fancies. Spot prices on standard printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅞c

*Asked.

Suspicious of Good Offers.

To say that the credit manager for an association of women's wear manufacturers is dissatisfied with the usual attitude of creditors in bankruptcy matters is to put it mildly. After working hard on one case, he was able to get an offer of 42 per cent. The creditors delayed their answer on the proposition so long that it was withdrawn, and the concern is now going through bankruptcy, with the probability that not one-quarter of the original settlement will be made in the end. It seems to be the common rule to accept an offer of 25 per cent. without question, whereas anything above this sum generally raises the suspicion that the debtor is hiding something, and that more can be paid. In short, the creditors are inclined to discourage honesty by doubting the good faith of a debtor who is willing to pay more than the nominal 25 per cent.

Prices Hurt Yarn Exports.

With the recent announcement through the Department of Commerce that Brazil is in

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The low pressure that occupied the lower lake region Thursday evening has passed off to sea over the Massachusetts Coast. It has caused some rain in New England, but elsewhere fair weather continues with but small and unimportant temperature changes. Temperature continues high in the Rocky Mountain and plateau region and also in the plains States.

Rain is indicated in the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake region Saturday and probably Sunday. In remaining districts fair weather will continue. Temperatures will rise slowly in the Ohio Valley and the lake region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong north to northwest, diminishing; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Southern New England—Unsettled, with rain on the Coast Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Cloudy and unsettled Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	52	45	4 P. M.	52	46
6 A. M.	48	40	6 P. M.	52	45
8 A. M.	52	45	9 P. M.	49	42
12 M.	57	51	11 P. M.	47	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the cor esponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.82 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:50—425 4 Av.; Mary E. Lucas.....None
3:08—230 E. 15 St.; Mrs. Oscar Herrmann.....000
5:45—2,960 3 Av.; Weiner & Weiskoff.....Slight
10:40—5,816 Park Av.; Ignatz Rosenberg.....Slight
P. M.
3:05—315 W. 47 St.; Bryant Auto Painting Co.....Slight
3:30—447 E. 13 St.; Benj. Wasserman.....Slight
5:00—3 Morris St.; Basil Stethamonn.....$5
7:00—48 Jefferson St.; Solomon Selgel.....$500
7:45—94 Attorney St.; Jacob Ulberg.....Slight
7:00—131 Suffolk St.; Gordon Iggulis.....Slight
8:10—206 E. 124 St.; Harry Blank.....Slight
8:30—316 E. 88 St.; Charles Berman.....Slight
9:30—23 Montgomery St.; Meyer Rubin.....Slight
9:30—Clinton and Delancey St.; police garage.....Slight
9:55—51 Canal St.; Joseph Bergen & Sons.....Slight
9:55—1,224 Vyse Av.; Wm. Sennett.....Slight
9:45—315 E. 24 St.; Charles Hibson.....Slight
10:00—Buchanan Pl. and Grand Av.; Norton Contracting Co.....$100

INSTRUCTION.

BERKELEY SCHOOL
72d St. and West End Ave.
36TH YEAR
Prepares Boys Thoroughly for all Colleges and Technical Schools.
Individual instruction, all light rooms; obligatory gymnastic and outdoor exercise. Special department for primary boys. 700 graduates have entered colleges.
Illustrated Catalogue upon application.
Telephone Columbus 1415.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School & Office, 241 West 75th Street. Girls' School, 239 West 75th Street. Phone Col. 8894.
Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher; enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools, but none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision.
"A School With an Atmosphere of Work."

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year
The Groff-Clark School
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

CENTRAL Y. W. C. A.
7 E. 15th St.
DAY and EVENING Business Courses, Correspondence, Languages, Dressmaking, Designing, Millinery, Home Management, Home Nursing, Cooking, Commercial Art, Decorating.
Register Now.

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
17th year. Booklet on request. Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to Commercial Engineers' Building 37 WEST 39TH STREET.

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.
Boarding and day school at 657 Madison St., Brooklyn, for children from 4 to 16; has a few vacancies; music, languages, private tutoring and private, special instruction for backward children.

FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
961 Madison Av., 200 W. 72d St.

SPEND THE FALL AT LENOX, MASS. Where your children may keep up with their classes in the city—AT TRINITY SCHOOL

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Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. 347 Kingsbridge.
INSTRUCTION—Musical.
Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av New York City Box 125.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

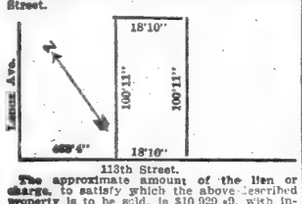
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY BENNETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant easterly four hundred and twenty-eight feet and four inches from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox (formerly Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; said land lying in Section 6, Block 1697, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.
DULON & ROE Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 41 West 113th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,020.49, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.82, with interest from October 21st, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,241.40 and interest.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Maj. R. F. Metcalfe, M. C., now on temp. duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., is relieved from further duty at Ft. Porter, N. Y., and will report to Comdg. Officer, Ft. Sam Houston, for duty, and by letter to Comdg. General, Southern Dept.

Transfers of 1st Lts. of Inf., ordered: J. W. H. Reisinger, Jr., 30th to 24th, and H. H. Pritchett, 24th to 30th.

Maj. S. D. Rockenbach, 11th Cav., to service in Q. M. C., effective Dec. 2.

Orders of Sept. 30 relating to 1st Lt. O. H. Schrader, C. A. C., amended to take effect about March 1, instead of Jan. 1, 1916.

Lt. Col. H. L. Deakyn, C. of E., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 5 to take special course for field officers at Army Service Schools.

1st Lt. E. H. Jordan, M. R. C., to active duty on account of an emergency, and will report to Comdg. General, Western Dept.

Capt. J. Hayes, 1st Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Nov. 22, will report to Comdg. General, Hawaii, for duty as Asst. Dept. Q. M.

Following 1st Lts. of inf. are assigned to regiment indicated: L. J. Phillipson and G. W. Harris, to 29th.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. R. Lyon, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. T. I. Steer, C. A. C., 1 months; 1st Lt. A. G. Campbell, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days; 1st Lt. J. P. McCaskey, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired, recruiting officer, 4 days, and 1st Lt. W. D. Frazer, C. A. C., 2 months.

Lt. Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Atlantic torpedo flotilla, to connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Lts.: J. F. Daniels, aid on staff of Commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic fleet, Dec. 4, to connection fitting out the Nevada and duty on board when commissioned, and J. H. Blackburn, to Navy Recruiting Sta., and Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore.

Jr. Grade Lts.: H. P. Le Clair, the Wyoming, to Division Radio Officer, 4th Divn., Atlantic fleet, and R. R. Smith, Portland, Ore., recruiting Sta., to the Wyoming.

P. A. Surgn. R. W. McDowell, the Ozark to the Fulton.

A. Surgns.: F. J. Riordan, the Tonopah to the Ozark, and R. L. Crawford, the Nashville, to the U. S. for treatment.

As. Paym: H. G. Bowerfind, the Tonopah to Recg. Ship at Norfolk, Va.

Bosn. E. R. Wroughton, the Chattanooga to the St. Louis.

Chf. Gunr. J. J. Clausey, the Chattanooga to the Pittsburgh.

Chf. Mach. F. G. Randall, the South Dakota to the West Virginia.

Mach. P. E. Nelson, the Chattanooga to the South Dakota.

Pay Clerk H. F. Gallagher, the Tonopah to the Fulton.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. D. Williams, to Washington, D. C., upon arrival in U. S., duty, General Board.

Maj. C. Gamborg-Andresen, the Saratoga to the Brooklyn, on arrival of the Brooklyn in Asiatic sta.

1st Lts. W. C. Powers, Jr., the Saratoga, to the Brooklyn on arrival of the Brooklyn at Asiatic Sta.; A. A. Racicot, Jr., the Brooklyn, to Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, on arrival of the Brooklyn, Asiatic Sta.; R. S. Geiger, Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, to the U. S.; J. D. Murray, the Rhode Island, to naval prison, Portsmouth; L. A. Clapp, naval prison, Portsmouth, to marine barracks, Pearl Harbor, and H. S. Green, marine barracks, Pearl Harbor, to the U. S.

2d Lts. L. M. Bourne, the Saratoga, to the Brooklyn on arrival Brooklyn, Asiatic Sta.; M. S. Berry, the Brooklyn, to the Wilmington on arrival Brooklyn Asiatic Sta.; J. A. Gray, the Wilmington, to the Saratoga on arrival of Brooklyn; H. S. Smith, marine barracks, Phila., to marine barracks Port Royal; J. T. Underhill, the Arkansas, to 2d Co., Phila. Barracks, and G. W. Hamilton, Phila. Barracks, to the Arkansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda at Cavite, D-1, D-2, D-3; Drayton, McCall, and the Ozark at New York Yard, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, and Reid at Charleston, Machias at New Orleans, Neptuna at Norfolk, Proteus at Shanghai, Nero at Mare Island, and the Tonopah at New London.

Sailed—Prairie, Port Royal, for Port au Prince; New York, Hampton Roads, to sea; Prometheus, Cordova, for Mare Island, via Sitka; South Carolina, Delaware Breakwater, for Hampton Roads, and the Texas, New York Yard, to sea.

The Hector, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to Norfolk.

The Eagle, now en route from Guantanamo Bay, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, has been authorized to spend two weeks at New York en route.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Prizes have been awarded to P. S. 84, Boys, Brooklyn, in the street cleaning poster contest. The individual prize, a gold medal, was awarded to Dano Usilan.

There will be an examination at the Education Board Building on Nov. 8 for those persons who filed applications prior to Feb. 15 1915, to teach trade mathematics in evening high schools. Those who filed applications prior to Oct. 21 to teach trade mathematics in day vocational schools will be examined on the same day.

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction will make an address at the meeting of the Brooklyn Heads of Department Association at Grant Hall, 489 Washington Avenue, that borough, on the evening of Nov. 10.

The monthly meeting of the Washington Irving High School alumnae will be held on the evening of Nov. 8. Mrs. Emma S. Fry will give a recital from "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I 15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

NEW JERSEY.

Academy House, Lakewood, N. J., 300 Monmouth Av.—Rooms, with and without baths; homelike; excellent table. George Lautensack.

OAK COURT HOTE Lakewood, N. J. Now Open. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES, Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; running water in all rooms. I. Woehr.

NEW JERSEY.—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World
Recent Restaurant Tragmore

WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave., Near Beach.
CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

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The Ideal Tour To Mexico, Panama or the California Expositions is via
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"The Paris of America."
Offering delightful variation from the Winter abroad, with all the attractions of a Continental city.
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props. Send for Folder.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf Tennis Club House. Now open.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature, 248 5th Av., New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:35|Sun sets..4:53|Moon rises..5:50

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:21	6:45	12:05	12:49
Governors Island	6:38	7:01	12:33	1:18
Hell Gate	8:28	8:51	2:13	2:58

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 5.

SS Cameronia, Liverpool, Oct. 27.
SS Evandale, Glibraltar, Oct. 13.
SS Montevideo, Havana, Oct. 30.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, Oct. 30.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Nov. 3.
SS Pinar del Rio, Calbarien, Oct. 30.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Nov. 2.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, Oct. 30.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Nov. 2.
SS Peninsone, Naples, Oct. 18.
SS Rio Colorado, Santos, Oct. 5.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Oct. 30.
SS Arkansas, Shields, Oct. 10.
SS Rio Preto, Santos, Oct. 12.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 30.
SS Trongate, Huelva, Oct. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Guyane	St. Nazaire	Oct. 19
Brisbane River	Rotterdam	Oct. 20
Lord Ormonde	Barcelona	Oct. 20
Ville de Paris	Havre	Oct. 22
Grossholn	Sharpness	Oct. 20
Morini	Oporto	Oct. 22
Richmond	London	Oct. 22
Camaguey	Cienfuegos	Oct. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Czaritza	Archangel	Oct. 23
Atherstone	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Birkhall	Augusta	Oct. 27
Taormina	Genoa	Oct. 20
Fridland	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 4

DUE MONDAY.

Lafayette	Bordeaux	Oct. 31
Venezuela	Curacao	Oct. 25
Pennsylvanian	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 31
Bermod	Cristobal	Oct. 31
Caleova	Bahia	Nov. 1
Veches	Galveston	Nov. 2
Stampalia	Naples	Oct. 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 6
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 3
Calamares	Cristobal	Nov. 1
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 3

DUE TUESDAY.

United States	Christiansand	Oct. 28
Rappahannock	London	Oct. 28
Algol	St. Michaels	Oct. 23
Brantford	Fowey	Oct. 25
Calabria	Gibraltar	Oct. 27
Fram	Shields	Oct. 20
Patria	Palermo	Oct. 28
Miguel Jover	Gibraltar	Oct. 25
Havana	Havana	Nov. 6
Alamo	Tampa	Nov. 4
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 3
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Borde'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca di Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Westerdyk, Rotterdam	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Melderskin, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples	———	2:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Strabo, Manchester	———	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Montevideo Cadiz	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Dinnamase, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

N Jeuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dominic, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bayamo, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 5.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,300 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 9th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Taormina, Genoa to New York, was 329 miles E. at noon; due 7th, late, or early 8th: Italian Lines.
SS Moreni, Lisbon to New York, was 164 miles E. at noon; due 6th, forenoon.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 162 miles N. of Cortugas at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 246 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Camaguey, Cienfuegos to New York, was 86 miles E. of Cape San Antonio at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 121 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, was 101 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 144 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 185 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 443 miles S. at noon.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 434 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 519 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 886 miles S. at noon.
SS Henry T. Scott, Galveston to New York, was off Miami at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Baltic, at Liverpool, Nov. 5.
SS Ancona, at Naples, Oct. 29.
SS Esrom, at Lerwick, Oct. 31.
SS Bergstad, at Kirkwall, Nov. 2.
SS Advance, at Colon, Nov. 5.
SS Hargarus, at Marseilles, Oct. 28.
SS Auchendale, at London, Nov. 4.
SS Borderer, at London, Nov. 4.
SS Phidias, at Manchester, Nov. 4.
SS Pathan, at Suez, Nov. 4.

Sailed.

SS Birkhall, from Oran, Oct. 28.
SS Ioannis, from Oran, Oct. 29.
SS Atahuelpa, from Barbados, Nov. 5.
SS Bristol City, from Swansea, Nov. 4.
SS Etonian, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS City of Para, from Colombo, Nov. 2.
SS Denbigh Hall, from Oran, Nov. 3.
SS Muncaster Castle, from Singapore, Nov. 3.
SS Indrakuala, from Singapore, Nov. 4.
SS Ramfos, from Teneriffe, Nov. 4.

Passed.

SS Confidenza, New York for Savona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Frimley, New York for Vladivostok, passed Perim.
SS Palermo, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ile de Reunion, New York for Cette, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 6, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 6, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Nov. 16, SS Canopic.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Norway—Close 8:30 A. M. Nov. 6, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 6, SS Duca di Genova.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....Nov. 7
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Nov. 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed)—Sonoma.....Nov. 11

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Physical examinations have been held for the following positions:

Milk Inspector, male, 189 persons passed, 36 failed.

Milk Inspector, female, six passed, three failed.

Auto engineman, eighty-nine passed, eight failed.

Resident physician, female, two passed, four failed.

Promotion to attendant, male, eight passed, four failed.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for machinist, electrical, on Jan. 1, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The pay is from $3.28 to $4.24 a day. No educational test will be given, and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. The test will consist of physical ability, training, experience, and fitness. Age, twenty years or over. Applications will be received until the hour of closing business on Dec. 17. Further information may be obtained from the Labor Board, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT THE TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M., "Baptism." 8 P. M., "Perfect Poise of God's Justice and Love."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 12-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 8 P. M., Discourse. 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, Preaches 11 A. M.—8 P. M. CALVARY CHORUS CHOIR. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Friday Bible Lecture at 8. Subject—"Resurrection of the Dead."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the swedish Methodist Church, 86th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach, 11—"A Soul's Passion for God." 8—Third in popular course in "Little Journeys with Great Hymn Writers." "FANNY CROSBY AND HER HYMNS."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton. } REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., will preach tomorrow at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"THE TABERNACLE; OR THE PERSON OF CHRIST." FIRST IN A SERIES OF SERMONS ON THE TABERNACLE, THE PRIESTHOOD AND OFFERINGS, ILLUSTRATED WITH A MODEL OF THE TABERNACLE. 8 P. M.—"THE SEVENTY WEEKS OF DANIEL; OR, GABRIEL'S REMAINING SEVEN PROPHETIC YEARS, AND THE TERRIBLE TWELVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DAYS BEFORE THE APPEARING OF CHRIST."

Friday Night, Nov. 12, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will answer the question: "Is the Devil in Heaven, and What is His Work There?"

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 124-128 Wadsworth Av. Rev. ENOS J. BOSWORTH. 11 A. M.—Rev. L. C. Barnes, D. D., Field Secretary of the Home Mission Society, will preach. The new building will be dedicated at this service. 8 P. M.—The Pastor will preach. Topic: "From Lus to Bethel."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. Rev. Wm. N. Hubbell, 11; Rev. A. R. Petty, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation." 8 P. M.—"The Church on a War Footing."

Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 10 A. M.—Lecture by Hon. Oscar Straus. 11 A. M.—"In the Place of Silence." 8 P. M.—Musical Service. "STABAT MATER"; soloists; Margarite Ringo, soprano, Marie Morrisey, contralto; Don Carlos Burel, tenor; Albert G. Janpolski, baritone.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.—11 A. M.—Rev. William Ross of London, England.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 84 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,981 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 55th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. The Pastor will preach, subject: "THE LIGHTED MIND." Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Pastor Dr. Jefferson Davis Adams will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. on the "Perils of Preparedness."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"WE KNOW IN PART."

Ethical Culture.

HENRY FRANK, Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, Professional League Hall, 109 Broadway; entrance on 68th Street. "Europe's Clash of Psychological Forces."

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11, DR. WISE: "WHAT CAN CHRISTIANS DO TO END PREJUDICE?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. at 76th St. Sunday, 11:00 A. M.: Dr. SCHULMAN on "THE STILL SMALL VOICE IN OUR STORMY TIME." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Synagogue and the Community." Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The Religion of Love." Monday, 11:00 A. M., sharp—Dr. Enelow on "The Poetic Beauty of the Psalms." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.

ADVENT, B'way at 93d St. Rev. W. M. HORN, Pastor. Burning of Mortgage of Parsonage at 11 A. M. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Preacher. No evening service. Congregation will unite in great Union Lutheran Reformation Service at Holy Trinity, Central Park West at 65th, at 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. James Lutheran Church, Madison Av. and 73d St. Dr. Remenandyer. Service 11.

Moravian.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

Methodist Episcopal.

CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Pastor, F. C. HARDING.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vested choir.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col.—CHRISTIAN F. REISNER; 11, "Unanswered Prayers"; 7:45, "The N. Y. Boy." Police Band plays.

J. BASSETT MOORE, LL. D., Authority on International Law, speaks Sunday, 10 A. M., on AMERICAN NEUTRALITY, PARK AVENUE CHURCH, corner 86th St. Dr. Jameson preaches 11; 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, Sixtieth Street. REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., PASTOR, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Men's Class, Prof. George A. Coe; Women's Class, Miss Douglas, 10 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—8 P. M., Com. J. T. Featherstone. Brass Band, Trio, and Motion Pictures of D. S. C. Ser.: "The Church and Streets."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Sunday School Centennial Anniversary. 11 A. M.—Sermon, Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D. 8 P. M.—Reunion Platform Meeting Addresses, Herbert L. Hill and others. 8 P. M.—Sermon, Rev. H. E. Woolever, D. D.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—"The Battle with Apollyon."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Professor W. J. Thompson of Drew Theological Seminary. 8 P. M.—Rev. Sumner R. Vinton of Burma will give an address, illustrated by stereopticon lantern slides of Burma, the wonderland of the East.

16TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

New Thought.

CHURCH OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION. Dr. JULIA SETON, Founder. Sunday Services, 11:15 A. M. Hotel Empire, 63d St. and Broadway. Subject: "The Great Awakening."

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

DIVINE SCIENCE, Hotel Astor, 45th St. and Broadway. Service, 11 A. M. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "LIFE."

HARRY GAZE. "Prosperity Through Spiritual Efficiency." HOTEL MAJESTIC, Central Park West, at 72d Street. Sunday, 8:15 P. M. All welcome.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St. Sunday service, 11 A. M. Healing meeting, Friday, 8 P. M. Chapel and reading room open daily, 10 to 5.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 EAST 41ST ST., Sunday 11 A. M. Subject: "Freedom from Bondage." SPEAKER, WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Public Invited.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Saturdays, 11 A. M., Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. Subject today: "The Home Beautiful." ALL ARE WELCOME.

MRS. CHAPIN, Pres. Boston Metaphysical Club, resumes services and classes Nov. 7 and 14 at the Biltmore.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS. INCORPORATED, 1914. 150 WEST 79TH STREET. Service Sunday afternoon at 4; also every morning except Saturday at 11.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 Madison Av.—Sunday, 11, Mrs. Van Marter, subject: "The Boomerang." Evening, 8. Speaker, Mr. D. W. Pye. Soloist at both meetings, Mme. Bettinnetti. Monday, 8, Mrs. Van Marter.

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November Bond Circular

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the CHATILLON CO., Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 30th day of October, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 231 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the [Seal.] City of Albany, this thirtieth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND ROCK REMOVAL.—U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 8, 1915, and then opened, for dredging and rock removal at Miami Harbor and St. Lucie Inlet, Fla. Further information on application.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline—Much Foreign Selling—Home Trade Expanding.

The sources of the decline on the Stock Exchange yesterday were largely technical and professional, but the market indicated that the public, which is still interested on a large scale, was less inclined than at times in the past to resist reactions, which are the natural sequel of large or rapid advances. Continued rumors of peace movements being under way in Europe played their part or were made to play their part in the reaction, the argument among many Wall Street traders being that peace at no distant date was likely, and that the coming peace would mean necessarily a decided readjustment in the market from the conditions brought about through the placing of enormous war orders in this country. Actually there seemed to lay at the bottom of the day's decline chiefly the fact that since trading was diverted to a considerable extent from certain of the war stocks into a wider number of issues, including notably some of the leading railroad stocks, the market had again become perhaps too well supplied with stock for the comfortable handling of speculative accounts in brokerage houses. That was a situation which naturally led to an easing up of such accounts, the outward reflection of which was the fairly general setback yesterday following irregular price movements earlier in the week. At the same time the breadth of the market, revealed both in the great number of stocks dealt in and in the fact that transactions once again exceeded a million shares, denoted a continuance of very active trading interests.

The increased number of stocks which daily figure in Stock Exchange transactions is in some respects typical of the new period into which this country's financial activities have passed. We are exporting gold to Holland while we are importing gold from London, which again is typical of our new state in the world of finance. So, too, are the credit transactions which are now being negotiated here in behalf of London banks. All of these things connote increased importance as a financial centre, and all in all they go to support the confidence which is felt in the existence of a great opportunity for American finance and of the ability to profit by it. The continued inflow of American securities from Europe, and the movement this week has been unusually heavy, carries similar inferences, for at no time in the past would we have been able to absorb so readily so great an amount of our securities held abroad. These things, with the exception of the foreign selling of stocks, had perhaps little to do specifically with the course of prices yesterday, but they have not a little to do with the great breadth of the market. Further evidence of that growth in domestic business and from one point of view, is an outgrowth of the enormous trade which we have done with other countries since the outbreak of the war, and which in another aspect offers the best possible offset against a possible large curtailment of war-born trade, is supplied in the weekly resumés of trade conditions which once more tell of broaden.ng commercial activity in most if not in all lines. And it should be borne in mind in this connection that the favorable effect of a broadening of home trade is commensurate with the growth already seen in foreign trade will be less restricted. Many more things are consumed at home than we export to other markets, and conditions which greatly stimulate the domestic demand for goods imply necessarily widespread influence upon the whole business fabric.

The financial influences of the day found reflection, besides the reaction in the stock market, in a decided strengthening of foreign exchange rates, which responded both to the plans for the creation of new credits here and to the demand for exchange growing out of the continued sale of American securities by London as well as by Holland. The premium on Dutch exchange, which is bringing about gold shipments to that country at a time when sterling exchange is at a large discount, illustrates very well the disorganized state into which international financial transactions have fallen. It will no doubt fall to the lot of this country to take a constantly increasing part in dealing with the adjustment of the exchanges and with their eventual restoration to normal conditions. The latter, no doubt, is something which will have to wait on the establishment of peace, and even after that has come it may take a long time to accomplish the necessary readjustment. That, as well as the present, will be a period of great opportunities for our bankers, and through them for the whole country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	5
Phila.	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond.	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½
Kan. City	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.65¾	$4.64¾	$4.64¾	+ .00⅝
Cables	4.65¾	4.65¾	4.65¾	+ .00⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64¾	$4.65¾
Paris	5.96	5.95
Switzerland	5.33¾	5.32¾
Scandinavia	26.10	26.20
Berlin	.81⅝	.81⅞
China—		
Hongkong	48.35	49.50
Shanghai	50.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.41⅞	.42⅛
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.43¾	6.42¾
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.42¾	.42¼
Rio	23.40	23.45
Spain	.18⅞	
Austria	14.75	14.80
Russia	32.75	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60½	$4.58½	$4.59⅝	$4.57⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $540,813,412; balance, $33,260,981; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,187,559.

The local banks have gained $13,158,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24½d, off 1-16d. New York, 50c, unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A "Small Day in Stocks"

So quickly has Wall Street accustomed itself to a big market that it was inclined to find fault with yesterday's activity. The day's turnover barely passed the million mark; the total was 1,002,000 shares. There had not been such a small day's business since Oct. 20. A great many of the younger men in the Street, and not a few of the older ones, too, decided that trading had quieted down so that they could go to the game at Princeton today with clear consciences. They would have gone any way, but it was comforting to think that in closing their desks Friday night for the week-end the indications were that their associates who remained at the office would in all probability have a light Saturday.

***

No Credit Announcement.

When negotiations are being carried on by cable unexpected delays result. The group of London bankers formed to act in concert in arranging new bank credits in this country have come to an understanding, and the New York group are near one, but the promised announcement as to names, amounts, and terms was not forthcoming yesterday. It is possible the English bankers thought that the sacredness of their week-end might be involved if they attempted to close matters on a Friday.

***

Peace, and Its Terrors.

When the Ministers of War for Great Britain, France, and Italy say the only peace that can be considered is one based on a decisive victory by the Allies the holder of war stocks takes heart, but when he learns a day later that some one supposed to be close to the Kaiser is journeying to a neutral country with power to suggest a settlement, the poor shareholder is again cast down. He devoutly hopes for peace, but he wants to get out of his stocks before it comes in sight. In the meantime, the men who are convinced that the war must go two years more are taking advantage of the recessions to get stocks that they sold when the enthusiasm over war business was at its height.

***

American Woolen Problem.

The present situation of the American Woolen Company's plan for taking out a new charter in Massachusetts gives an illustration of the effect of widespread speculation in a non-dividend paying stock. The Rechartering Committee thought when the plan was undertaken a few weeks ago that there would be slight difficulty about it because of the obvious benefits to common stockholders. The announcement was made that the company under Massachusetts laws would save between $400,000 and $500,000 a year, the equivalent of 2 per cent. on the junior shares, that had to be paid out under New Jersey jurisdiction. This was reiterated in a statement yesterday by Albert H. Wiggin, a member of the committee. It was supposed that the stockholders would quickly deposit their holdings in support of the plan, but this did not prove to be the case. Three-quarters of the preferred shares came in, but the common lagged because it was scattered widely in this country and in Europe, being in the names of brokerage firms to a large extent, or held for others by banks abroad. The company's stock books do not show the names of the real owners of the bulk of the issue, and the problem is to find out who they are and gain their assent before Nov. 14, when the time for depositing stock expires. The legal advisers of the committee state that the assent of two-thirds of each class of stock will be necessary for the success of the measure. The committee has announced that two-thirds of both classes have been deposited, but this will not be sufficient.

***

As to the Market.

There are many ways of looking at current stock markets. Here is one point of view, set forth in a bond circular issued by the Broadway Trust Company: "Speculation in securities is rife and many issues have become active which were formerly unknown to the general investing public. In the security market it is not usually the good that is the most advertised; on the contrary the bad gets the best advertising, as it needs it the most."

***

October Steel Earnings.

Steel men expect that the United States Steel Corporation's October earnings will be the largest for the ten months of the year, with a substantial margin over the month approaching closest. Prices are higher than in preceding months, and the rate of output was as great if not greater than in September. That is, in both months the mills were running close to capacity, making all the steel they could. The September income is estimated at a figure slightly higher than $13,500,000, and one estimate in conservative sources is that October will prove to have brought a return close to $16,000,000. This would not be a new high record, as the corporation in October, 1907, had a net in excess of $17,000,000. October has always been the month for tonnage records at the mills, and this year pressure was increased by pressing war business.

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Amster Reaches Goal.

An absorbing topic of conversation in the financial district yesterday was the ascension to fame of Nathan L. Amster of Boston. Mr. Amster, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, thus stepping into the office once controlled by Daniel G. Reid and into the shoes formerly worn by B. F. Yoakum and Robert Walker. The honor would be more marked if the Rock Island were not in receivership, but Mr. Amster hopes to vacate the receivership soon. While it was generally believed that Mr. Amster would be a member of the Executive Committee, it was thought that Charles Hayden would be Chairman. Much surprise was expressed when Mr. Amster's name appeared on the ticker. In his new capacity Mr. Amster will be depended on to look around for money when the Rock Island is in need. Having antagonized the banks which used to furnish Rock Island funds, Mr. Amster will probably have to find new banks to draw on, and he is fortunate to have a few new bankers on the board to help him. The insurgent Director fought everybody, even his old friends; he chased every Reid-Moore Director off the board; he brought suits against some of the Directors, and he remained optimistic about the Rock Island and talked of the road's merits when everybody else talked of foreclosures and bad earnings. Apparently only two of the thirteen Directors on the board are out-and-out Amster men, and how Mr. Amster ascended in the face of such odds is not quite clear.

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New Haven Earnings.

The September earnings of the New Haven, showing a gross increase of $510,000 and a net increase of $187,000, were not as large as had been expected. When New Haven started on its recent rise it touched 89, but in connection with this rise went rumors that the Pennsylvania Railroad was buying the stock. It appears that these rumors were more influential in sending the stock up than was the bullish argument of increased earnings. The Western railroads are just coming into their own because of the moving of crops, but roads like the New Haven cannot look forward to an extensive crop movement. The New Haven must depend for a great part on the prosperity of manufacturing concerns.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,002,516
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	146,406,374
Same period last year	40,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.23 —1.21
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
106	109	500	Adams Express	105	106	105	106	+1⅜
32½	32⅝	3,400	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33½	32½	32⅝	— ⅝
12⅞	13	7,600	Alaska Juneau	13¼	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
36½	36¾	17,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	40	40	36½	36½	— 3½
73½	74¼	2,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74½	75¼	74	74	— ¼
71⅞	72	3,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	72⅛	73½	71	71⅜	+ ⅜
66	66½	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69	66	66¼	— 2½
99	101	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	59⅝	10,900	Am. Can	61	61⅝	58⅞	59½	— 1½
106⅜	106¾		Am. Can pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
85	85½	10,800	Am. Car & Fdry	87¼	87¾	85	85	— 2
116⅜	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	
145½	146	300	Am. Coal Products	146	146⅞	145½	145½	+ ¼
61	61½	2,500	Am. Cotton Oil	62	62	60¼	61	— 1
101		200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102¼	102¼	100¼	102¼	+ 2¼
111	125	1,300	Am. Express	111	114	111	114	+ 3¼
11⅞	12⅛	700	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅛
54	55	2,425	Am. H. & Leath.pf	56⅞	56⅞	54	54	— 3½
26¼	26⅜	2,800	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
26	26⅜	2,400	Am. Linseed	26⅜	26⅜	25¾	26	— ½
44½	45	1,600	Am. Linseed pf	45	45½	44¾	45	
66	66⅜	6,400	Am. Locomotive	68¼	68½	66	66½	— 1⅝
98½	99⅛	200	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅞	99⅛	98	99	— ⅜
10	10¼	200	Am. Malt	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
31	34	100	Am. Malt pf	33	33	33	33	— 1½
94⅛	94¼	39,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅞	93½	92¾	94⅛	+1½
109⅞	110¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	110	110	110	110	
86½	89	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf.A	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86½	— ⅝
83	84	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
107	110½	100	Am. Snuff pf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅛
61¼	62	5,400	Am. Steel Fdries	64⅜	65	61½	61¼	— 2⅛
116½	117	4,500	Am. Sugar Ref	119⅜	119⅞	116½	116½	— 2⅝
116	117	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
127⅞	128	8,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129½	129¾	127⅜	127⅜	— 1⅞
231½	233	850	Am. Tobacco	232	234½	232	233	+2
50⅝	50⅞	3,380	Am. Woolen	52⅜	52⅞	50¾	50¾	— 1
51⅛	51¾	400	Am. Woolen t. r.	50⅜	51⅞	50⅜	51	— 1
97	97½	1,200	Am. Woolen pf	97⅛	98	97½	97½	— ½
12	13	1,000	Am. Writing P. pf	14	14⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
85⅞	86	73,130	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅜	87	85⅜	85⅜	— ¼
108¼	108⅝	10,300	Atch., T. & S.F.x d	109⅞	109⅞	108⅛	108¼	— 1¼
101½	102	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	— ⅛
127	127½	21,850	Baldwin Loco	131	131	126¾	127¼	— 2½
108½	109½		Baldwin Loco. pf	100	109	106	109	
95¼	95⅝	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95⅜	— ⅜
77	77¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅝
...	...	16	Bank of Commerce	184	184	182	182	
438	445	1,610	Bethlehem Steel	440	450	435	435	— 5
90	90¼	4,000	Brklyn Rapid Tran	91⅝	91⅝	89¾	89¾	— 1¼
89	90	100	Brown Shoe pf	89	89	89	89	— ½
11	12¼	3,100	Brunswick Ter. & Ry.S	13¼	13¼	11⅜	12	— ⅞
66⅞	67¼	900	Butte & Superior	68	68	66¾	67	— ½
29⅞	30	200	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	
20¼	20⅜	6,200	California Petrol	19½	21½	19½	20	+ ⅜
45	45½	2,800	California Pet. pf	44	47	44	45	+1¼
185	185½	11,100	Canadian Pacific	185½	188⅜	185	185⅜	— 2¼
58¼	58½	4,900	Central Leather Co	59⅞	60¼	58¼	58⅝	— ⅛
108	110	300	Central Leather pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅝
108	110	19	Do., odd lot	108	108	108	108	
134	135	10	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	134½	134½	134½	134½	
61½	61⅞	9,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	63⅜	61½	61½	
16¾	16¾	1,950	Chi. Great Western	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
40	40¼	2,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40	40⅜	40	40	— ⅛
95¼	95¾	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96	96¾	95½	95½	— ½
130¼	131	450	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	131	131	130⅝	130⅝	— ½
134	135	400	Chi. & Northwest	135	135	134¾	134¾	+ ¼
19½	19⅝	8,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅜	20⅜	19¼	19½	— ¼
53⅜	54	18,400	Chino Copper	54½	55⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ½
68	69	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	68	68	68	68	— ½
55	55¼	6,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	57	57	55	55	— 1½
37½	38⅛	100	Col. & Southern	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ¾
50	60	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	50	50	50	50	+1½
143½	144	2,400	Consolidated Gas	146	148	143¾	143¾	+2¾
93	94	500	Continental Can	95	95	94	94	
19¼	19½	2,500	Corn Products Ref	20	20¼	19¼	19¼	— 1¼
90	90½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	— ½
75¼	75½	24,400	Crucible Steel	75	77⅛	74½	75¼	— ¾
105¼	106½	100	Crucible Steel pf	106	106	106	106	— ½
152½	153½	500	Delaware & Hud	154½	154½	153½	153½	— ⅞
152½	153½	40	Do., odd lot	154¼	154¼	154¼	154¼	
221	230	200	Del., Lack. & West	226	226	226	226	+6
12¼	12½	1,300	Den. & Rio Grande	14	14½	12	12	—1⅛
16	21	1,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	23	23½	22¼	22¼	—1
16	21	25	Do., odd lot	22	22	22	21	...
130	133	19	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	
45	45¼	8,200	Distillers Secur	46½	46⅝	44¾	45	—1½
25	25½	900	Dome Mines	25	25⅝	25	25	
15	16	100	Duluth S. S. & Atl.	15½	15½	15	15	— ⅛
70	71⅝	100	Elec. Storage Bat	71	71	71	71	— ⅜
43	43¼	21,050	Erie	44⅛	44⅞	43	43⅛	— ⅞
57½	58	5,210	Erie 1st pf	59	59	57⅝	57⅝	—1⅛
48	49	500	Erie 2d pf	50⅜	50⅜	49	49	—1½
51	52	200	Federal M. & S. pf	52½	52½	52	52	...
330	340	10	General Chemical	335	335	335	335	
177	179	1,800	General Electric	180¼	180¼	177	177	—2⅞
370	388	500	General Motors	371	371	368	368	—7
113½	114	300	General Motors pf	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝	+ ⅛
73½	74	4,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75	75	73⅝	73⅝	—1⅛
112	113	100	Goodrich pf	112	112	112	112	—1
127¼	127⅝	4,900	Great Northern pf	127⅝	128⅜	126⅝	127⅜	+ ⅛
50⅞	50⅝	13,300	N. Iron ore prop.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛
39½	41	1,500	Greene-Cananea	39½	41¼	39½	41	+1⅝
72	72¼	9,800	Guggenheim Explor	72⅜	73	72	72	...
120		31	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	...
108	109	300	Illinois Central	109⅝	109⅝	109	109	—1
45¼	45⅝	45,900	Inspiration Copper	45⅝	46⅜	45½	45¼	— ½
24	24½	600	Inter.-Met.	25	25	24	24	—1
82	84	500	Inter.-Met. pf	82	82	82	82	...
24½	24⅝	11,300	Interboro Consol	25½	25⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
80⅝	80¾	4,950	Interboro Con. pf	81½	82	80⅝	80¾	— ⅝
25⅞	26⅛	400	Int. Agricultural	25⅝	26⅜	25½	25⅞	— ⅝
62	64½	1,600	Int. Agricultural pf	64⅜	64⅜	63	63	—1
110	111	3,700	Int. Harvester, N.J	110¾	111⅜	110	111	+ ⅛
102½	103	425	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	105⅝	105⅝	104	104½	—1½
12⅛	12⅜	5,800	Int. Paper	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	50	Do., odd lot	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
47⅜	47½	2,900	Int. Paper pf	47	48	47	47½	+1½
84	84	3,700	Kansas City South.	84	84¼	82½	82⅝	—1⅜
65½	65⅝	400	Kan. City South. pf	65½	65⅝	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅝
5	6	200	Keokuk & Des Mo.	5	5¾	5	5¾	— ⅛
40	50	40	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	130	130	130	130	—10
240	249½	100	Kresge (S.S.) Co.pf	240	240	240	240	—10
76½	77	5,100	Lackawanna Steel	80	80¾	76	76½	—2⅝
13	14	400	Lake Erie & West	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅝
31	32½	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	31½	31½	30¾	30¾	— ¼
81	81½	3,500	Lehigh Valley	82¾	82¾	81	81	—1
247	249	1,000	Liggett & Myers	248	248	247	248	+ ⅛
118	119	200	Liggett & Myers pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118⅞	+ ⅛
23	24	100	Long Island	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ½
27½	27⅝	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27½	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ½
94	95½	200	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	95½	95½	95	95	...
183½	184⅜	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	183	183½	183	183⅜	+1½
114	116	200	Loril. (P.,) Co. pf	115	115½	115	115⅝	— ⅜
129	130	200	Louis. & Nash	130	130	130	130	— ¼
83	84	500	Mackay Cos	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
65⅞	66	300	Mackay Cos. pf	65½	65⅞	65½	65⅞	+1½
129	130	100	Manhattan Elev	129	129	129	129	— ½
129	130	65	do., odd lot	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	...
72½	73	6,300	Maxwell Motors	77	77	72	72½	—4⅜
98⅜	99	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	99⅜	99⅜	98½	98½	—1¼
58¾	59	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	61½	61½	58⅝	59	—2¼
50	53	100	May Dept. Stores	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
88⅜	89½	12,800	Mexican Petroleum	89	91⅞	89	89	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	4,700	Miami Copper	34½	35⅜	34½	34½	— ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	2,550	Minn. & St. Louis	17¾	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
39	40	680	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	39	40	38¾	40	+ ⅛
124	125	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126	126	125¾	125¾	— ⅛
128	131	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	130	130	130	130	—2½
7¼	7⅜	1,850	Mo., Kan. & Tex	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16	17	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
6¼	6⅜	5,300	Missouri Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	—1⅛
60	60⅝	1,500	Montana Power	60¼	60½	60	60½	+ ¼
108		100	Montana Power pf	110	110	110	110	+1½
		10	Nat. City Bank	470	470	470	470	...
125½	126½	400	Nat. Biscuit Co	128	127	126	126½	—1½
80½	82	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	82	82	82	+ ½
108	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110	110	110	110	...
31⅝	32	2,300	Nat. En. & St. Co	32⅜	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—1
91	92	10	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	92	92	92	92	...
67¼	67	5,400	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	68¼	66½	66½	+ ⅛
...	...	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛

COTTON SENTIMENT STRONGLY BEARISH

Big Decline in Three Weeks Has Resulted in Building Up a Large Short Interest.

PRICES UP 3 TO 4 POINTS

Small Into-Sight Figures Indicate That the South Is Not Willing to Sell at Present Level.

Although cotton made a slight net gain yesterday, the selling by timid bulls and the ring element toward the close indicated that there was no disposition to take any positive stand on the long side. The extensive decline of the last three weeks has discouraged buyers and emboldened sellers, with the result that a big short interest has replaced the overbought condition existing early in October.

The influences which have led to this reversal of opinion consist of the fine weather, which is believed to have added materially to the crop; the absence of export demand, which has encouraged American spinners to delay their purchases, and the belief that the South would have to throw overboard its holdings of spot cotton.

Yesterday's figures on the into-sight for the week were only 476,000 bales. This is the smallest weekly movement of cotton for the first week in December in a great many years. The only explanation for this restricted movement is holding of cotton by the South. The abundance of money enables country merchants who have bought from the farmer to obtain credit from the banks with cotton as collateral. Farmers are not inclined to press sales, largely because abundant cash is furnished to them by the sale of their cottonseed, which amounts to $20 for every bale of cotton turned out from the gins. Moreover, the foodstuffs and forage crops raised by the farmers this season have placed them in a more independent position than usual.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged, Norfolk 19 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, middling, 11.90. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	11.77	11.60	11.63@11.64	11.60@11.61
Jan	11.82	11.76	11.77@11.78	11.74@11.75
March	12.13	11.97	11.98@12	11.94@11.95
May	12.27	12.10	12.11@12.13	12.08@12.09
July	12.31	12.16	12.18@12.19	12.15@12.17

Total port receipts, 36,819 bales; last week, 39,013 bales; last year, 35,173 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	.....	4,984	2,772
Galveston	6,655	10,784	21,310
Mobile	1,135	2	1,832
Charleston	1,901	1,259	2,279
Savannah	3,000	8,705	10,503
Wilmington	985	1,708	1,329
Norfolk	2,447	3,198	2,418

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	.....	2,913	2,050
Memphis	.....	11,131	7,937
St. Louis	.....	81	1,478
Houston	.....	8,698	13,421

Exports, 13,441 bales; total thus far this season, 1,385,026 bales; total last season, 676,088 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,254 Galveston	11.60	291,108	289,009
2,170 New Orleans	11.37	266,406	134,153
175 Mobile	11.12	18,778	31,797
2,420 Savannah	11½	202,957	129,901
— Charleston	11½	00,209	56,814
— Wilmington	11½	31,429	28,336
— Norfolk	11.44	62,030	35,081
2,908 Augusta	11.50	169,540	123,777
1,650 Memphis	11.75	191,627	183,079
— St. Louis	11½	7,419	21,903
1,605 Houston	11.50	175,703	122,393

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 1 point decline at 6.91. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 29,000 bales, including American, 23,000. Market closed steady.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$11,231,953	+$2,933,861
Two roads	1,039,394	— 79,581
Total (12 roads)	12,271,347	+ 2,854,280

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$268,355	$258,452	$322,658
Net	77,900	90,779	125,767
Def. after chgs.	26,138	3,929	42,191
3 mos. gross	781,148	763,642	765,571
Net	176,075	181,003	211,079
Def. after chgs.	121,788	91,577	54,051

*Surplus.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for September—

Gross	2,443,638	2,288,259	2,388,191
Net aft. taxes	1,007,747	717,313	736,686
3 mos. gross	6,689,249	6,851,746	6,793,670
Net aft. taxes	2,281,196	1,654,686	1,703,045

NORFOLK & WESTERN for September—

Gross	4,769,627	4,102,751	4,076,342
Net aft. taxes	1,896,500	1,340,113	1,322,573
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,629,373	1,125,765	912,533
3 mos. gross	13,986,463	11,849,054	11,832,527
Net aft. taxes	5,398,296	3,747,150	3,555,141
Surp. aft. chgs.	4,514,765	2,967,582	2,601,138

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for September—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	158,334	183,355	25,021
Net	57,272	63,494	6,222
Sur. after chg., depre., &c.	11,952	19,856	7,904
9 mos. gross	545,797	611,210	65,413
Net	201,151	250,512	49,361
Sur. after chg., depre., &c.	65,666	119,152	53,486

CHINO COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Milling profit	1,503,846	516,435	*987,411
Miscel. income	51,568	50,060	*1,508
†Total income	1,555,414	566,495	*988,919
Dividends	852,455	455,400	*219,055
Surplus	902,959	133,095	*769,864

†Based on 16.003-cent copper.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for September—

Gross	268,435	256,125	*10,310
Net after tax	112,052	107,640	*4,412
Sur. after chg.	71,852	68,401	*3,451
12 mos. gross	3,066,603	3,063,698	*2,905
Net after tax	1,246,979	1,128,302	*118,677
Sur. after chg.	775,119	651,290	*123,829
Bal. after pf. divs.	480,996	366,167	*123,829

EL PASO ELECTRIC for September—

Gross	78,887	87,061	8,674
Net after tax	36,323	38,323	2,000
Sur. after chg.	32,126	34,120	1,994
12 mos. gross	971,204	1,013,753	44,555
Net after tax	450,270	448,320	*2,750
Sur. after chg.	399,914	395,226	*4,688

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for September—

Gross	435,789	435,844	55
Net after tax	250,021	252,194	2,173
Sur. avail. for inc. bonds	33,726	41,592	2,866
8 mos. gross	1,290,899	1,290,324	8,425
Net after tax	724,086	747,659	23,573
Sur. avail. for inc. bonds	89,553	110,233	20,680

*Increase.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	1,590,621	422,725	926,711
Dividends	749,796		749,796
Balance	840,825	422,725	176,915
Plant deprec	143,879	106,078	136,990
Ore exting	84,583	57,503	135,082
Surplus	612,732	259,244	*95,157
Product, lbs	18,516,121	11,258,421	15,835,563

*From mine investments; &c. †Deficit.

PORTLAND RAILROAD for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Sept. gross	102,069	95,122	6,947
Net aft. taxes	44,778	41,600	3,178
Surp. aft. chgs.	25,528	22,045	3,488
Twelve mos. gr.	1,050,120	1,038,223	11,897
Net aft. taxes	395,265	396,359	*1,294
Surp. aft. chgs.	184,068	140,010	*6,942

*Decrease.

UTAH COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mill profits	3,663,708	1,286,323	1,811,354
Rent, &c.	28,668	28,413	11,457
Nav. Con. div.	375,188	.....	357,188
B. & G. R. div.	350,000	.....	.....
Total net prof.	4,414,564	1,312,739	2,206,399
Dividends	1,624,490	1,218,398	1,186,893
Net surplus	2,790,074	94,371	1,019,704

Earnings are based on 16.252 cents per pound for copper against 12.48 cents previous year.

$500,000 GOLD TO EUROPE.

New York Shipment to Pay Dutch Sellers of Stocks.

The steamship Rotterdam is carrying $500,000 to Europe, dispatched by Boissevain & Co. to the firm's office in Amsterdam. The transfer supplies the unusual occurrence of a gold shipment to Europe at a time when Europe is a heavy shipper of the metal to the United States. At the office of the banking house it was said yesterday that the transaction was being carried out through the Netherland Overseas Trust, which guarantees to the allied governments that shipments received through it shall be for Dutch consumption.

It was understood in banking quarters that the gold was shipped in payment for American stocks and bonds sold on the local market in recent days for Dutch account. Stocks of the Steel Corporation are held in substantial amounts by investors of the Netherlands, and heavy sales of these holdings have been reported this week. The Dutch are also broadly interested in our railway stocks and bonds, and these have been coming on the market for several weeks. The liquidation of Holland's investments in our stocks has worked to keep Holland exchange rates above parity, and the shipment of gold was facilitated by this fact. The Dutch exchange rate is the only one now above parity at this centre.

Ordinarily it might be suspected that if the Dutch were seeking gold it would be shipped to Amsterdam from London for New York account. Amsterdam exchange rates on London have been in position for a long period to facilitate the operation, but the fact that the metal goes directly from New York seems to emphasize England's determination to prevent the movement of her gold in any direction except to her Colonial possessions and to the United States.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for U. S. Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	 97	..
2s, c, 1930	98	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	 101	..
2s, r, 1918	101	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	....101¼	102¼
2s, c, 1918	101	..			
4s, r, 1925	109	..			
4s, c, 1925	110	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	 97	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf	.....	98½	Kan C, F S & M pf	62	..
Am B Sug pf	.....	92	Kayser (J) & Co	.....	88
Am Br S & Fdry pf	.....	190	Lo 1st pf	.....	104
Am Cpal Co pf	.....	110	K & D M pf	.....	35
Am Smelt pf	.....	103	Kresge (SS) Co pf	.....	110
Am Steel F	61¼	62	Lacle Gas	.....	103½
Am T & C	63	65	L-W Bls 2d pf	.....	60
Am Tob pf	.....	110¼	Man Beach	2	8
Am Woolen pf	.....	97	Man Shirt	.....	54½
Assets Real	8	9	Do pf	.....	103½
Assoc Mer 1st pf	.....	95	May D G pf	.....	100¾
Atl C Line	.....	115	Mex Pet pf	.....	103
Bates Mfg	.....	1¼	Mich Cent	.....	110
Booth Fish	.....	40	Minn, St P & S S M 1	.....	71
Do pf	.....	79	Mont-W pf	.....	112
Beth S pf	.....	102	Mor Ess	31	..
Bkl Un G	.....	157	M & B pf	.....	65
Brown Sh	.....	41	N C & St L	.....	132
B, R & P	.....	90	Nat Bis pf	.....	121
Burns Bros	.....	85	Nat Lead pf	.....	112
Do pf	.....	104	N Y, C & St L 1st pf	.....	80
Canada Sc	.....	54½	Do 2d pf	.....	63
Case (J. I.) pf	.....	86	N Y, L & W pf	.....	86
C R of N J	.....	300	Nor So	.....	112¾
Chi & Alt	.....	10½	Norf So	.....	20
Do pf	.....	22½	N W Tel	.....	51
C & N W pf	.....	170	Pettib-Mul pf	.....	93
C, St P, M & O	.....	120¾	Pitts, C & St L pf	.....	96
Cent Leather pf	.....	104	Pitts, Ft W & C	.....	154½
Crex Carpet	40	60	Pitts S pf	.....	97½
Cuban-Am Sug pf	.....	96¼	Rdg 1st pf	.....	42
Dy P & L	36	50	Do 2d pf	.....	42½
Deere & Co pf	.....	96	Rumely (M) pf	.....	43
D, M & Ft D	6	8	Sears-R pf	.....	124¾
Det Un Ry	70	72	S-S S & I pf	.....	91
Dul, S S & A	7	8	Shattuck	.....	32
Eastm'n K	500	510	Sloss-S S & R pf	.....	104
Fed M & S	28	33	Sou Ry pf	.....	87
Gen Chem pf	.....	112½	Studebaker pf	.....	114
Havana El R, L & P	84½	88	U S C I pf	.....	53
Do pf	.....	93¾	U S Alco pf	.....	104
Hocking V pf	.....	112	U S R & R pf	.....	3¼
Inter Harv pf	.....	117	Vulcan Det	12	15
Int H Corp	68	70	Do pf	.....	82
Do pf	.....	116	W W P pf	.....	48
Int Nick pf	.....	104	W & L E pf	.....	12
Iowa Cent pf	.....	17	Westinghouse pf	.....	75
Jones & Laugh pf	.....	103	Woolworth (F W) pf	.....	120

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	.....	16	Illinois	.....	255
Atlantic Refining	.....	620	Indiana	.....	260
Borne-Scrymser	.....	250	Indiana Pipe Line	.....	109
Buckeye Pipe Line	.....	109	Ohio	.....	160
Chesebrough Mfg	.....	720	Prairie Oil	.....	415
Colonial Oil	.....	155	Prairie Pipe Line	.....	206
Continental Oil	.....	250	Solar Refining	.....	280
Crescent Pipe Line	.....	97	Southern Pipe Line	.....	230
Cumberland P. L.	.....	60	South Penn Oil	.....	344
Eureka Pipe Line	.....	245	South Penn Pipe	.....	125
Galena Signal Oil	.....	158	Southwest Pa.	.....	158
Galena Signal Oil pf	.....	140	Standard Oil of Cal	.....	315
Illinois Pipe Line	.....	155	Standard Oil of Ky	.....	320
Indiana Pipe Line	.....	111	Standard Oil of Neb	.....	340
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	.....	9½	Standard Oil of N. J	.....	488
National Transit	.....	21	Standard Oil of N. Y	.....	260
New York Transit	.....	225	Vacuum Oil	.....	500
Northern Pipe Line	.....	105	Washington Oil	.....	125

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	.....	111	Lorillard	.....	111
American Cigar pf	.....	98	Porto Rican-Am	.....	100
Conley Foil	.....	350	Reynolds Tob	.....	400
Johnston Tin F. & M	.....	120	Do pf	.....	120
J. S. Young	.....	165	Do pf	.....	105
J. S. Young pf	.....	105	Tobacco Prod	.....	50
MacAndrews & F	.....	140	Do pf	.....	100
MacAndrews & F. pf	.....	97	Weyman-Bruton	.....	50
Porto Rico-Am	.....	95	Do pf	.....	100

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con	.02
Alpha Con	.02	Mexican	.37
Andes	.12	Occidental Con	.78
Best & Belcher	.07	Ophir	.36
Caledonia	.68	Overman	.12
Challenge Con	.08	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.04	Savage	.10
Con. Cal. & Va	.21	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.34
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con	.77
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con	.04
Julia	.02	Jacket Con	.18

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.65	Booth	.33
Halifax	.55	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.75	Comb. Fraction	.07
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. Blk. B.	.05
Midway	.12	Florence	.44
Mizpah Ext.	.24	Goldf. Con. M.	.30
Montana	.25	Goldf. Merger	.19
North Star	.11	Jumbo Ext.	1.30
Rescue-Eula	.08	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Ext.	2.80	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.35	Simmerone	.15
Victor	.30	Nevada Hills	.06
West End	.61	Rochester Mines	.40

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.24	Big Four	.06

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¼	9¾	Isabella	16¼	17
Elkton	26¾	27	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	75	90	McKinney	44	49
Findlay	4	4½	Portland	170	173
Gold. Cycle	177¾	178¾	Vindicator	169¾	171
Gold Dollar	2½	4	Bav. B. H.	3½	4
Gold Sov	5	6			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Downward in the Industrials, but Hold Firm in the Mining Stocks.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 430,960 shares of stocks and $110,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 228,100; oil, 9,585, and mining, 193,275. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,350	Am.-Brit. Mfg	35	38	35	38
2,875	‡Am. Wr. Fap	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
1,100	Am. Zinc	69¼	69¾	69	69
8,000	A. G. & W. I.	35¼	35½	30	31
1,500	A.G.& W.I. pf	46¾	46¾	43	44
350	‡Can. C. & F.	105	105	101	101
135	‡Can.C.&F. pf	119	119	118	118
185	‡Carbon Steel	72	73	72	73
2,100	‡Car, L. & P.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
1,300	‡Central Fdy.	18	19	17½	17½
1,385	Chandl'r Mot.	93½	95	93½	94½
280	Driggs-Seaby	140	141	130	140
80	Emerson Phon.	12	12½	12	12½
115	Guanta. Sugar	64¾	65	62	62
100,000	†Int. M. Mar.	22¾	23	18¾	18¾
49,000	†Int. M. M. pf	58	59	53	56½
1,500	Kath. Br. pf	4¾	4¾	4	4½
25	Kelly Sp. Tire, new 1st pf	96	96	96	96
200	‡Kelly Sp. Tire w. i.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
705	‡Keystone Ord.	11¼	11¼	11	11
500	S.S.Kresge, w.i.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
7,300	Mex. Tran.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,600	Marconi of Am.	4½	4½	4½	4½
10,000	‡Midvale Steel	87½	88	84½	85½
14,000	Peerless Mot.	45¾	49	48	48
1,500	Corp. of R.&H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	‡M. Rumely, w. i.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
2,500	‡Stand. Mo.	12	12	11¾	11¾
2,980	St. Co. of Can.	43	47	43	43
2,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	14	14½	14	14¾
5,000	Submarine Boat, v. t. ctfs	41	42	40½	40½
750	‡Tob. Products	36	37	35	35
800	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs	6¾	**7	6¾	6¾
1,200	Un. Prof. Sh.	2½	2½	2	2½
2,500	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	5½	*6	5½	5½
2,500	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf	5¾	6¾	5¾	6
1,600	‡World Film	4½	4½	4½	4½

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10	Buckeye P. Line	110	110	110	— ½
800	‡Cos. & Co.(oil)	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
20	Gal.-Sig Oil	156	155	155	..
2,000	‡Houston Oil	19¾	19	19¼	+ ⅛
400	Midwest Ref.	47	47	47	..
50	Ohio Oil	162	161½	162	— ¼
10	So. Penn Oil	348	348	348	— 4
75	S. O. of Cal	322	315	317½	— 7½
60	S. O. of Ind	489	488	488	— 2
150	S. O. of N. Y	205	204	204	..
10	Union Tank L.	84	84	84	+ 1
6,500	Victoria Oil	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	††A.-C. M. Co.	15	15	15	15
16,800	††Am. Comm.	8½	10	8½	9½
3,000	††Atlanta	25	25	24½	24½
1,200	Big. L. D. Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
20,700	Braden C. (12%	13¼	13¾	12¾	12¾
200	Buffalo Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18,000	B.C.&Z.,v.t.ctfs.	5⅝	6¾	5¾	5¾
4,500	Can. Copper	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
5,000	†Cashboy	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾
5,800	Cer. de	40	40¼	39¾	39¾
15,000	††Chile Copper	26¾	26¾	26	26¼
5,000	††Comstock T.	18	16	14	15
6,125	Con. A. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,600	†Con. Ariz.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,500	Con. N.-Utah	¾	¾	¾	¾
4,900	††Emma Cop.	30	32	30	32
2,500	F. Nat. Cop.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
2,400	Goldfield Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	††Goldfield M.	20	21	20	21
400	Hecla Min.	3	3	3	3
200	Howe S.	4½	4½	4	4
4,000	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼
4,400	Kennecott Cop.	53¾	54	52	52
8,000	††Kewanas	31	31	30	30
100	La R. Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Mag. Copper	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
100	†Majestic M.	75	75	75	75
4,000	†Mex. Gas	29	31	29	30
2,000	††Marsh Min.	34	34	33	33
12,000	††Moth. Lode	32	38	31	32
2,100	††Nat. C. & L.	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
100	New Utah M.	3	3	3	3
500	†North B. Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
8,700	††Ore	6	7	6	6¾
2,500	††Rev. Con.	44	44	44	44
3,100	††Sierra Nev.	4¼	4¼	4	4½
2,000	††Sandstorm K.	11	11	11	11
1,500	††Silver Pick.	9	9	8	8½
1,500	Standard S.-L.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
4,800	Success	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	††Success Min.	65	67	65	65
3,400	†Sup. Min. Co.	26	28	28	28
350	Ton. Belmont	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,800	Tonopah Ext.	2¼	3	2¼	2¾
200	Ton. Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
4,200	Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	†West E. Con.	63	63	63	63
800	†W. K. Cop. pf	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

BONDS.

$20,000	Brad. Cop. 7s	260	260	260	260
40,000	C. de P. 6s	122	122	121	121
30,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	170	171	170	170

*Odd lots. †Sells-cents per share. ‡Unlisted. **Crossed.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf	85	80	..	..
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord	14	15	14	15
Br.-Am. T., ord.b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. General Elec	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf	90	90	90	90
Carbon Steel 2d pf	65	75	65	75
Carriage Fact., Can	48	52	48	52
Central Foundry pf	30	32	30	32
Chevrolet Motor Car Co., W. I	131	135	131	135
Cramp Shipbuilding	83	85	83	85
Crocker Wheeler	102	105	102	105
Dominion Steel	51	52¾	51	53
Eastern Steel	37	39	37	39
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pat. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal	27	29	27	29
Hall Signal pf	45	50	45	50
Hendee Mfg	30½	31½	30½	31½
Hopkins & Allen A	57	59	57	59
Internat. Motors	54	57	54	57
Internat. Motors pf	64	67	64	67
Inter. Petroleum	9¾	10	9¾	10
Kelly Springfield T.	290	295	295	300
Lake Torpedo Boat	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
Lake Tor. Bt's pf	16	17	16	17
Man. H. P. Marine	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9	9	9¼
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg.	16	16½	16	16¾
Sherman Carbide	7¾	8¼	7¾	8
Sherman Carbide pf	8	15	8	15
Sterling Gum	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Studebaker Corp.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Wayland Oil & Gas	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16¼
Inter. Petroleum	9¾	10	9¾	10
Pierce Oil	16¼	16½	16	16½
Ventura Cons	11¾	12	11¾	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Booth	38	38	38	38

BONDS.

Inter. Mer. Marine, new, 5s	86	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s	86	88	88	88

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	157	160	155	160
Aetna Explosives pf	84	87	84	87
Atlas Powder	255	262	260	265
Atlas Powder pf	95	99	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox	130	134	139	142
Bliss (E. W.)	370	390	390	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf	70	80	72	80
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	862	890	863	890
Du Pont Powder	415	425	420	428
Du Pont Powder pf	101	104	101	104
Hercules Powder	412	426	420	428
Hercules Powder, pf	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord	87	88	87	88
Niles-Bement-Pond	180	185	185	190
Niles-Bement-P'd pf	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	370	390	375	400
Sovill Mfg.	450	475	450	475
Winchester Rep. A	2675	2775	2675	2775

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.95	36.37½	36.25	37.00
Lead	.....	5.00	.....	4.90
Spelter	*15.27½	.....	*15.25	.....
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksil'r	$100.00	.....	$100.00	.....
Alumin'm	56.00	58.00	56.00	57.00
Iron, 2X fy	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 16@18¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Friday. £.	s.	d.	Thursday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	74	0	0	74	0	0
Copper, futures	74	7	6	74	10	0
Tin, spot	162	0	0	163	10	0
Tin, futures	161	15	0	162	15	0
Spelter	77	0	0	77	0	0
Lead	24	15	0	24	6	8

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Month.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(a) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—64—Tremont Lumber Co. v. Mrs. N. Reagan.—Passed temporarily.

65—G. W. Norton v. R. B. Whiteside.—Argument continued.

66—Town of Essex v. New England Telegraph Co of Mass.—Argued.

67—D. C. Andrews v. H. V. Osborn.—Argued.

68—S. Porter v. O. A. Wilson.—Submitted for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

69—Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pac. Ry. v. D. F. and T. C. Rankin.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Nov. 8.—Nos. 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, Post Office Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Spring v. Webb.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — First Department.—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.

DECISIONS.

J. F. O'Brien, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

G. Cazzola, as admr., &c., applt., v. T. J. O'Brien, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

S. Lasky, respt., v. I. Offenberg et al., appts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

O. Nielsen, respt., v. George A. Just Co., appt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs; motion to set aside verdict granted and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

G. G. Williamson, respt., v. E. Williamson, appt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Ohr J. Stephens, Inc., applt., v. Laykenack Realty, Inc., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

E. Fabori, respt., v. A. C. Meyer, applt., and H. Taylor, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and judgment ordered as directed in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

I. Weisman, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Order and judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered as directed in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

United States Rail Co., respt., v. E. Wiener et al., appts.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, and findings numbered "V." and "XIX." reversed, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the judgment as stated in opinion, in which event judgment as so modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Pugsley Av.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

M. Solomon, respt., v. Brotherhood of Painters, &c., et al., appts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

C. Sartori, applt., v. J. Canova, respt.—So much of the order as set aside the verdict affirmed; so much of the order as directed a settlement of the complaint and the judgment dismissing the complaint, are reversed, and a new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

H. E. Flynn, as admr., &c., respt., v. A. H. Woods, as Commr., &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

C. S. Barclay, as trustee, &c., applt., v. R. G. Barclay respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

G. B. Leighton, applt., v. N. Y. Rys. Co. et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and original order for examination reinstated. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

M. Compari, as admr., respt., v. Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing Co., Inc., appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

G. S. Hayes, respt., v. American Bridge Co., appt.—Order modified as directed in opinion and so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Semra et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

B. L. Weaverson, respt., v. C. W. Frame, appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. E. Simms, respt., vs. Carter & Weekes Stevedoring Co., appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Re S. J. Hyde, dec'd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

I. Kohn, respt., v. P. & D. Publishing Co., appt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

I. De Courcey, respt., v. R. U. Delaponha et al., impd., appts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

M. D. Baehr et al., respt. v. S. A. Smith, impd., appts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

W. Lester, respt., v. Otis Elevator Co., appt.—Determination affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

D. N. Carvalho, applt., v. H. E. Sudderly, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (McLaughlin & Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re B. Altman, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs on opinion of Fowler, S. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J., Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

Demetrius B. Botassis, as admr., respt., v. G. A. Thanasulos, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, without prejudice to an action by the defendant to determine whether there was a partnership and for an accounting as between the parties. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

J. S. Herman, respt., v. J. C. Jeffe et al., appts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Blumberg, applt., v. J. Corday, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. F. Dinnean, applt., v. C. Dinnean, impld., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

G. N. Reinhardt, respt., v. E. Bottonus, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. McDermott Dairy Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed. People v. Frudenberg, 155 App., Div. 199; affd. 209, N. Y., 218.

J. Beck, applt., v. The Only Shirt Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc., respt., v. National Surety Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Stambul, respt., v. Estate of Henry C. Minor, decd., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting on Miller v. Wallark Realty Co., 159 App., Div. 49, and Myers v. Dean, 132 N. Y., 72.) Order filed.

Chas. Schneider Co., appit., v. the Aetna Accid. & Liab. Co. et al., respts.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions denied, with $10 costs, of each motion, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs. —Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

N. Maki, applt., v. Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc., respt.—Judgment and orde affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. P. J. McKenna, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re E. Connor, dec.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. D. Caldrella, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (Scott and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

H. G. Vogel Co., respt., v. G. N. Reinhardt, appit.—Determination affirmed, with costs, and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on defendant's stipulation. No opinion. Order filed.

W. von Wangenheim, appit., v. N. Y. Stock Yards Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

E. D. Peters, applt., v. Ruud-Nilson Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. N. Y., respt., v. N. Y. Trust Co, appit.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. G. Malos, appit. —Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re F. King, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

L. Wall, respt., v. Sanborn Map Co., appit. —Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

A. Bonnett, as infl., respt., v. L. J. Chayes, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

M. Albanese, respt., v. Pittsburgh Con. Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Levy, respt., v. Bklyn. Hts. R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the judgment as entered to the sum of $604.71; in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Hudson Building, appit., v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, respt.—Judgment reversed with costs, and demurrer sustained with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

B. Schnitzler et al., respts., v. H. Waldos et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re D. Klauber, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Farmers Loan and Trust Co., plff., v. W. H. Allen as admr., respt., impld. with H. T. Huntington et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

N. Walkoff as trustee, respt., v. H. C. Fox et al., appits.—Determination affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the defendants on their stipulation, with costs in all courts. No opinion, (Ingraham, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

P. Landers, respt., v. U. S. Realty and Imp. Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

N. Conte, respt., v. Rivoli Realty Co., impld., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Elson et al., respts., v. C. A. Baudouine et al., appits.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term, and judgment ordered dismissing complaint, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

G. C. Van Tuyl as supt., &c., respt., v. S. H. Kress et al., appits.—Judgments and order affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Strasburger, respt., v. P. J. Kangley, impld., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

D. Cahill, respt., v. Star Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. G. Cushman, appit., v. G. D. Coak et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

G. D. Cook, respt., v. National Surety Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs, without prejudice to a new action as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

H. J. Fitzgerald, respt., v. W. C. Kelly, appit.—Determination modified as directed in opinion and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting, as stated in opinion.) Settle order on notice.

J. F. Purcell, as admr., &c., respt., v. E. Hickey, as admx., &c., impld., appit.—Same v. same, same v. same, same v. same.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

H. Rapp, respt., v. T. Rapp, appit.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., appit., v. J. Levy, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

A. Woolicott, respt., v. L. Shubert et al., appits.—Order modified, as stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

By Clarke, McLaughlin, Laughlin; Scott, JJ.:

Re F. McNamara.—Referee's report approved and proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re Louis M. Cohen.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Joseph Lichtenberg.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Augustus G. Vanderpool.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re James A. Gray.—Respondent censured. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Anna L. Evans.—Respondent suspended for two years. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Samuel E. Neuman.—Respondent suspended for one year. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Moses A. Sachs.—Respondent suspended for two years. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re J. Quintus Cohen.—Respondent censured. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re John P. O'Brien.—Respondent suspended for two years. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Jacob Cebulsky.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re James C. Lenney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Harry Lever.—Respondent suspended for one year. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Edward S. Napolis.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Justin S. Galland.—Referred to Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, Official Referee. Settle order on notice.

Re Paul Abrahams.—Referred back to Official Referee to take proof of facts referred to in the affidavits submitted on the motion. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J., Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ.

Re Junius C. Ayler.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Eugene Moskovitz.—Admission revoked. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Alfred B. Osgoodby.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Michael H. Harris.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Abraham Kalisky.—Respondent suspended for one year. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Alfred T. Rowe.—Referee's report approved and proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re Alfred J. Rifkind.—Referee's report approved and proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re Max D. Steuer.—Referee's report approved and proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re Bernard F. Cecire.—Referee's report approved and proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re Jacob Rouss.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re James Forrester.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Isaac Weill.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

Re Louis M. Vicker.—Charges dismissed. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Charles S. Simpkins.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Edward Lauterbach.—Respondent censured. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

Re Otto A. Glasberg.—Respondent censured. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Gilbert R. Hawes.—Respondent suspended for one year. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

Re William A. Hayes.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, JJ.:

Re Henry C. Burnstine.—Respondent censured. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

Re Abram M. Framberg.—Referee's report approved and proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Harned< Hobby—Joseph D. Kelly. B'klyn Sav. Bk.< Paterno Bros.—Henry A. Friedman. Mahony<Lyons—Francis S. McAvoy. Jacobs< Rosenbaum—Percival H. Gregory. Hines< Oppenheim—Richard C. Murphy. Albertson <Gillespie—Algernon S. Norton. City R. E. Co.<Carney—Edward L. Parris. Flagg< Flanery—Maurice Dieches. Re Wender—Thomas K. McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Wright & Son <Clouyken—Maurice S. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Germania Life Ins. Co.<London—Phoenix Ingraham. Puck Pub. Co.<Keppler & Schwartzman—Philip J. McCook. Sanberg<Greene—Michael J. Scanlon.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Bowman—Alex. I. Rorke.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Lewis< McCarthy—William C. Arnold. Edyth Totten Film Co.<Sawyer Film Corp.—Wm. Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Harper< Babcock—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Empire City Iron Wks.<Thespian Bldg. Corp.—John S. Heep.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Kent<Lavell Construction Co.—Arthur N. Giegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

S. G. Banner, respt., v. J. S. Fraser, applt. —Motion denied, on condition that plaintiff perfect the appeal, place on the Dec. calendar and be ready for argument when reached, otherwise motion granted, with costs.

T. A. Clarke, respt., v. 1,175 De Kalb Av. Co., Inc. et al., appit., (Appeal 1.)—Motion denied on condition that appellants perfect the appeal, place the case on the Dec. calendar and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with costs.

1,175 De Kalb Av. Co., Inc., appit., v. T. A. Clarke, respt., (Appeal 2.)—Same as appeal No. 1.

Granite City Soap Co., Inc., plff., v. Harmony Supply Co. et al., deft.—Motion for stay granted on condition that deft. perfect appeal, place the case on the calendar for Nov. 19, 1915, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re J. F. Fournier, dec'd., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re Mary Oates, dec'd.—Motion granted on condition that appel. perfect the appeal, place the case on the Dec. calendar, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re application of Charles D. Joslyn, for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

B. Lashinsky et al., plt., v. Ellen Sloan et al., defts., (Appeal 1 & 2.)—Motion for stay denied, with costs, and motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs.

H. Martin, respt., v. A. Kranz, deft., and R. T. Buttelman, applt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs, and motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

M. Skarwinklewicz, applt., v. Warden of the City Prison, respt.—Motion granted.

L. Silverstein, rel., v. Officer in charge of Bedford Reformatory, deft.—Motion granted.

C. Walsh, Committee of E. J. Walsh, an incompetent person, respt., v. B. Q. Co. & S. R. R., appit.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

S. T. Williams et al., respt., v. Peter Keeler Bldg. Co. et al., defts., J. G. Abramson, appit.—Motion denied, without costs, and without prejudice.

DECISIONS BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE.—On application to appeal from the appellate term.

Robert Adamson, as Fire Com., &c., applt., v. Shelbourne Hotel Co., respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. Chernow, respt., v. Nassau Elec. R. R., appit.—Application denied with $10 costs.

M. Gurfein, respt., v. B. R. R. R., appit.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

E. Muller, respt. v. Natl. Surety Co., appit. —Application for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division granted.

H. W. Barker, as admx., &c., of Mary E. Reynolds, dec'd, respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

L. v. Barker, as admx., &c., of Gertrude M. Barker, dec'd, respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

R. H. Hunt, respt., v. Knickerbocker Ice Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Re J. F. Grindrod, &c.—Order affirmed, without costs.

A. E. F. McCorry and J. Welden, respts., v. J. C. Wiards, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Parshelsky Bros., Inc., appit., v. F. Dhuy et al. respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People of the State of N. Y., respt., v. R. Bova, applt.—Judgment of conviction and order affirmed.

M. Sutkar, by J. Sutkar, her guardian ad litem, appit., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., respt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. Sutkar, respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

The Town of Cortlandt, plff., v. N. Y. C. R. R., deft.—Reargument ordered and case set down for Thursday, Nov. 11, 1915.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 174 to 180; Samuel Levin against Corcoran Realty Co., owner and contractor $45

GREENWICH ST, 304; Yale Iron Works against Estate of Serena Rhinelander et al., owners; Avie Elevator Co., contractor..$170

HUDSON RIVER, e s, 239.4 ft s of Dyckman St, near Riverside Drive; —x—; Pheon Contracting Co. against Vermont Hygeia Ice Co., owner and contractor, (renewal)..$1,987

LENOX AV, s w corner of 145th St, 100.10x 450; 5th Ave. Lumber Co. against John D. Crimmins, owner; Daniel J. Tone, contractor $58

2D AV, n w corner of 8th St, 48x120; Maxrose Realties, Inc., against 57 St & Park Place Corp., owner; Emil Kiss, lessee; Jacob Rosenthal, contractor $11,500

29TH ST, 230 and 232 East; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against Capace Realty Co., Inc., owner; John Kelly, contractor $45

116TH ST, 60 and 62 West; Henry Scharnberger against 62 West 116th St, owner; Tager Co., Inc., and George Gotthelf, contractor $147

SAME PROPERTY; same against 62 West 116th St, owner; Tager Co., Inc., contractor $175

133D ST, 216 West; Samuel Ginsberg against Hannah Grohman, owner and contractor..$190

21ST ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11; William Cannon against 204th Street Corp., owner and contractor $400

204TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x 100; Andrew Larson against 204th Street Corp., owner and contractor; Julius Kawace, contractor $181

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, s s, 250 ft s of 234th St, 50x100; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against James A. Mahony, owner; John J. Kelly, contractor $55

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 166th St, 48.9x 95; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against Fahgo Construction Co., Inc., owners; John J. Kelly, contractor $55

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,190; Andrew Larsen against Julius Kawacs, owner and contractor $181

WASHINGTON AV, w s, whole block front between 160th and 161st Sts, —x—; American Iron Supply Co. against Young Men's Christian Association, owners; Edward Mc-Kleyer, contractor $678

161ST ST, 496 East; Berger Manufacturing Co. against Peter Daly, owner; William and Benjamin F. Greenthal, lessees; Metal Shelter Co., contractor $128

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 15 and 16, map of 12th Ward; Seaman Av, s e s, Lots 156 and 157, 12th Ward; Seaman Av, s e s, Lots 128 and 129, 12th Ward; Seaman Av, n w s, Lots 223 and 224, 12th Ward; four actions; Mary M. Stagg against Provincial Realty Alliance et al. (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, T. F. Keogh.

ELIZABETH ST, 22 to 28; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Petry.

7TH AV, 812 and 814; Tresco Realty Corporation against 812 and 814 Seventh Avenue Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Bloch.

7TH ST, 332 East; Beni Asch against L. Gewirtz Co., Inc., (specific performance;) attorney, S. N. Tuckman.

21ST ST, s w s, Lots 170 and 171, 12th Ward; Mary M. Stagg against Mary J. Hardy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. F. Keogh.

Bronx.

LOTS 480, 481, 482, and 488, map of property known as Lohbauer Park, 24th Ward; Jeremiah A. O'Leary against Annie Malcolm et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. F. Kennedy.

3D AV, 3,049; Manhattan Railway Co. against Thomas B. Holland et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 3,114; same against George W. Eggers et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

3D AV, 3,048; same against Margaret M. Daly et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

3D AV, 3,042; same against Haffen Realty Co., (action same;) attorney, same.

3D AV, 3,000; same against Catharine Meighan et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

3D AV, 2,995; same against Henrietta F. Gerken et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

3D AV, 2,823 to 2,827; same against Charles B. Gleason et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

3D AV, 2,805; same against Henry Wallenstein et al., (action same;) attorney same.

3D AV, 2,799; Manhattan Railway Co. against George M. Bennett et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 3,400 to 3,406; same against Adella A. Linnell et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

3D AV, 3,199; same against John Corbett et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

WILLIS AV, 461; Interborough Rapid Transit Co. against Chrystine M. Rascheret et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

WILLIS AV, 478 and 480; same against Anna W. Schwarz et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

WILLIS AV, 477, 479, and 481; same against Emma L. Mahoney et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

BERGEN AV, 521 to 525; same against John Nimphius et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

148TH ST, s w corner of Bergen Av, 63.5x 83.4; same against Fredericka Loeffler et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

BERGEN AV, 504; same against Angelka Glifrich et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

BERGEN AV, 532 and 534; Interborough Rapid Transit Co. against John Nimphius et al, (action same;) attorney, same.

WILLIS AV, 482; same against Dorothea Ludder et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

BERGEN AV, w s, 63.5 ft s of 148th St, 8.5x 62.8; same against Anton Loeffler et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

BERGEN AV, 492 to 498; same against James L. Van Sant et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

BERGEN AV, 530; same against Henry A. Nimphius et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

WILLIS AV, 462; same against Isidore Greenbaum et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

WILLIS AV, 442; same against Kate Muller et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

WILLIS AV, 458; same against Mary Moser et al., (action same;) attorney, same.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investors Buy Two More Parcels in Old Greenwich Village Section for Improvement—Trade in William Street Deals—An Auction Room Bargain—$262,500 for Bronx Marble Plant.

Two good deals yesterday in the old Greenwich Village section, where buying has been fairly active of late, indicated the continued interest in realty in that locality. One of the sales involved the old three and four-story buildings at 494 and 496 Hudson Street, running through to 107 to 117 Bedford Street, 43 on Hudson, 83 on Bedford, and 150 deep on the southerly line. The property was sold by Saul W. Levy for the Utility Realty Company to the Marmon Realty Company of Brooklyn. It was held at $60,000 and is just south of Christopher Street, adjoining the new building for Public School 3.

The second deal involved the sale by the New York Life Insurance Company as Trustee to a client of William Cruikshank's Sons of the three-story building and stable at 571 and 573 Washington Street, 50 by 75. The buyer contemplates an early improvement.

Trade in William Street Deals.

The two William Street deals announced within the last week have been a trade deal. The property reported sold yesterday at 103 and 105 William Street was given in part payment by the William Street Offices, Inc., represented by Charles B. Van Valen to the South Manhattan Realty Company for the latter's plot on the northeast corner of William and John Street, covered by six old buildings. The deal was closed by the Charles F. Noyes Company, Charles B. Van Valen, and William A. White & Sons.

13th Street Dwelling Resold.

Richard S. Elliott has resold to E. James the three-story dwelling on lot 20.6 by 100.3 at 137 West Thirteenth Street. Edward S. Foley was the broker. The house adjoins the rectory of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church. Mr. Elliott bought the property about three weeks ago.

An Auction Room Bargain.

For a consideration of $37,750 Joseph F. Cullman of Cullman Brothers, wholesale tobacco dealers, secured at the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly in the Vesey Street Auction Room the five-story loft building, occupying a plot 32.5 by 93.3, on the southeast corner of Front and Fletcher Streets.

The Charles F. Noyes Company, which represented Mr. Cullman in the purchase, considers this one of the auction bargains of the year. The property, which is assessed at $48,000, was bought in some time ago by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York, the present sellers, for something like $60,000.

Cullman Brothers, who are now located at 174 Water Street, will reimprove the site with a two or three story marble building.

$262,500 for Bronx Marble Plant.

In the Bronx Auction Room the old marble plant with buildings at 280 Locust Avenue, 255 feet north of 138th Street, fronting 280 feet on the avenue and 325 feet deep, with a frontage on the East River of 261 feet, was sold at auction by T. H. Mayer and purchased by Edward M. James for C. D. Jackson & Co. for $262,500.

The buyers are marble dealers. The sale was due to a foreclosure action brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against R. C. Fisher and others to recover a judgment of $240,000, with taxes amounting to $2,984.

Uptown Dwelling Sales.

The three-story dwelling at 148 West 131st Street, 20 by 100, has been sold by Senior & Stout to the Rev. W. W. Brown.

Ennis & Sinnott have sold the dwelling at 432 West 154th Street to a client of Knapp & Wesson. The sellers recently acquired the property from the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Fleming & Co. sold for Michael W. Rayens 174 West Ninety-fourth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 17 by 91.

Johnson Syndicate to Take Over Broadway Block Front.

Negotiations are pending that will probably result in the property on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, just improved with a twelve-story building, being turned over to Charles E. Johnson and associates, who sold the site last Spring.

Baumm & Everdell purchased the property from the Johnson syndicate, erected the building which is now about completed, and leased it for twenty-one years to Sol Bloom. It is reported that the Johnson interests will take over the lease also.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Kane Construction Company the vacant plot on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue, adjoining the northerly line of Washington Bridge, fronting 50 feet, 70 in the rear, and 140 deep, known as Lots 51 and 52 on the Ogden map, and for the estate of Katherine S. Dubois the four-story flat with stores at 617 Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100.

Samuel Cowen has sold the four-story double flat on plot 25 by 100 feet, at 874 Trinity Avenue, for E. Robitz.

A Staten Island-Bronx Trade.

H. Hornstein sold to Frances Meiner the private dwelling situated at the corner of Fingerboard Road and Grant Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., on a plot of 92 by 100. In part payment the seller received the two-family house at 223 West 178th Street, on a plot of 21 by 96.

Long Island City Deal.

Terence F. Smith has sold to Antonio Campanello and Rosario Rises of Manhattan the five-family apartment house with store, known as 133 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City. The property is located in Greenpoint Avenue, 125 feet from Bradley Avenue, and adjoins Public School 80, in the Blissville section of Long Island City.

Long Island.

R. E. Pendergrast has sold at Queens Manor, Queens, L. I., to George J. Klockert two lots on Poplar Street, to Margaret Penders two lots on Poplar Street, to William Hess three lots on Spruce Street, to A. C. & E. E. Kramer three lots on Spruce Street, and to Adolph H. Witschieben two lots on Spruce Street, corner of Jackson Avenue.

Philbrick Estate Sold.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has sold to a Mr. Meigs for Mrs. Mary M. Philbrick her country estate, situated in the townships of Rye and Harrison, Westchester County, consisting of fifty-five acres. This property has over 3,000 feet road frontage on Lincoln and Harrison Avenues, and is directly opposite the estate of Mr. R. T. Wainwright.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Mrs. P. E. Bisland of Bronxville an improved property on Tangiewylde Avenue, at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, consisting of a Colonial house and grounds. The purchaser is J. Paul Taylor of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company. The property was held at $18,000.

The same firm of brokers have also sold for the Lawrence Park Realty Company a tract of land at Lawrence Park West. The land overlooks the fair green of the Lawrence Park Country Club, and has been purchased by a New York banker, who will improve the property for residential purposes.

Buy Theatre Site in Asbury Park.

Henry and Walter Rosenberg of Manhattan have purchased from the Henry Wyatt estate of Nutley, N. J., a plot 166 by 100 feet, corner of Cookman Avenue and St. James Place, Asbury Park, N. J., on which they will immediately erect a modern fire-proof theatre, costing approximately $150,000. The theatre will be completed on or about May 15 of next year and will be devoted to high-class productions during the Summer months.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for the estate of A. S. Zabriskie a plot of three acres on Paramus Road to Frank Clark of Ridgewood.

Recent Buyers.

James Kane is the purchaser of 2,290 Crotona Avenue, sold recently by the Empire City Mortgage & Holding Co.

The Gotham Engineering Company is the purchaser of 136 West Thirty-fourth Street, sold recently for the 136 West Thirty-fourth Street Company.

$660,500 for Queens Buildings.

Applications for building permits in Queens Borough for the past week totalled $660,500, which was divided up as follows: Applications for new buildings, 91, estimated cost, $575,000; 62 applications for alterations, estimated cost, $54,000; and 54 applications for plumbing, estimated cost, $31,500.

Among the more important operations is an additional seven story building for the American Druggists Syndicate in Borden and Starr Avenues, Long Island City, to cost $100,000. The building is to be 100 by 200 feet, and a factory building, 300 by 200 feet, to cost $130,000 to be erected by Mann Bros., of Manhattan, manufacturer of refrigerators, on a plot of ground in Grand Street, west of Garrison Avenue. Maspeth, to which the company will move its plant as soon as the building is completed.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Company have leased 19 East Sixty-sixth Street, a four story dwelling for the Pentalpha

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
50 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price, $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y., Room 65. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

A Home to Your Liking.—We are starting a number of beautiful cottages in select section on Brighton Beach Road, and will build one to suit you for less money than you can buy elsewhere; plans and specifications furnished free; 10% down, balance monthly installments. Call, write, or phone Clearfield Development Co., 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 9861.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Binger, on premises, East 12th St. and Av. C, Brooklyn. Avenue J station. Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Apartment house for sale or exchange; rent $5,440; price $44,600; one mortgage $34,000. Owner, 30 East 42d St., Room 1317.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Will sublet part or entire office, 90 West St., corner Cedar; unobstructed light, overlooking river; entire space about 750 square feet; highest class office building; rent very reasonable. Apply Room 511.

Store, occupied restaurant for 15 years; vacant; good location; rent reasonable. P. Dillon, 234 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

Florist will rent greater part of his unique store for tea room or dancing. 10 East 60th St.

BROADWAY AND 42D STREET
Furnished Private Office or Desk Room
801-6 Longacre Building.

Parlor to let, furnished or unfurnished, or light business. 126 West 41st St.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk, reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,178.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BOARDS OF TRADE, ATTENTION.

Metal manufacturer, employing 75, wants about 40,000 square-foot factory; preferably one floor, with railroad siding, and within 10 miles of 42d St. Address David Michaelsen, 62 Broadway, New York City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE SALE,
NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern, completely equipped tan-room residence; directly accessible cars, station, and water; specially good location in best street in the town; owner compelled to live in city; will sell $12,500 property for $9,500. M 91 Times.

107 North Broadway and 148 and 188 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 118 North Broadway, Yonkers.

For Rent.—Handsomely furnished nine-room house with Winter sleeping porch, steam heat, electric light, Oriental rugs, piano and Victrola; $125 per month. Address H. J. Prudden, 7 Oneida Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., or 456 Fourth Av., New York City.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

New modern house, semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and large porch, gas and electricity, parquet floors, large trees; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 4 minutes from express station; 100 trains daily; restricted and refined neighborhood; price $6,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.
Need $150 cash at once; balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot. Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. Madden, 325 E. 31st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished; fit for the honeymoon of the first lady of the land; price, $200 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garage, garden, best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars and photograph.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100,
on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL,"
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$17 MONTHLY

and small amount down, buys my pretty 7-room cottage, with modern improvements and nice garden plot; good neighborhood; 30 minutes out. Mrs. B. Paton, 5 Hanson Place Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,
long or short leases,
east or west side, high class only.
E. DE FLOREZ,
FURNISHED APARTMENT SPECIALIST.
501 Fifth Avenue, Murray Hill 3850.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—DAVID EPSTEIN, complainant, against HYMON ROSENBERG, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM, as receiver in equity of the assets of the above-named defendant, will and hereby does offer for sale, through Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, all of the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the property, assets, and effects of the said defendant, HYMON ROSENBERG, contained in a two-story building at 91 Centre Street, in the village of Hollenville, County of Ulster, State of New York. The property to be sold consists of real estate, stocks of merchandise of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, candies, stationery, notions and kindred articles, together with delivery wagons, one (1) automobile delivery wagon, office furniture, safe, horses, harness, and also all the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the good will of the business, including outstanding accounts receivable of HYMON ROSENBERG and of the receiver of the said HYMON ROSENBERG.
WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM,
Receiver in Equity of Hymon Rosenberg.
MORRIS I. LEWIS, Attorney for Receiver,
299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Will buy 3d and 2d mortgages to any amount. Rent money advanced. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

East 40th St.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 9970. 6th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Beautifully furnished new apartment in dentist's residence; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; quiet, exclusive, unusual, reasonable; telephone. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Five to nine rooms, $100-$350 upward; private families subleasing, furnished, chiefly new buildings, west side. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Col. 3974.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 40th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

Two rooms, kitchenette apartment; electricity, gas, service; $40; subway. Smith, 8080 Cathedral.

GRANT COURT.
113th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., 42d St.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

Apartment, 2 sunny rooms, bath; newly furnished and built, with meals, $35 weekly. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d.

94th, (West of Broadway.)—Five sunny rooms, $100; Particulars, 208 West 96th St.

1 WEST 85TH ST.
Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, facing park.

119th, 400 West.—Will divide beautifully furnished (5 large, outside rooms) apartment.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d. N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Concourse, 2,028, and Burnside Av.—5-6 large rooms; southern exposure; all improvements; moderate rent; convenient to cars.

West Side.

THE NEWPORT,
52d Street, 200-206 West, s. s. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms; $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

113TH ST., 315 WEST.—$35 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

Sublet.—Four large rooms, bath, foyer; elevator; vacuum; immediate possession; decorate to suit; seen any time. 454 Fort Washington Av., cor. 181st St., Apt. 31.

THE SELKIRK, 308 West 82d St.—Two rooms and bath, unfurnished; southern exposure; elevator; restaurant in building; rent $50. Inquire Young, Apt. 64.

Will sublet newly decorated six-room apartment; new fixtures; fine location. Harrington, 616 West 116th St. Morningside 6704.

183d St., 554 West.—Five large rooms; private house; all improvements; rent $52; near subway; references required.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $38-$38.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 157th St. and Grand Concourse.

98th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

124th St., 584 West, (Rhineland.) — Seven rooms and bath; special concessions now.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

804 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 4-room elevator apartment; improvements.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

Why live in Manhattan? High class apartments. Beautiful location. "The Clarendon," Bedford Av. and Clarendon Rd. 28 minutes to Manhattan City Hall. $28.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A BUSINESS WOMAN living alone desires to rent a two room apartment (furnished) for the Winter. A cheerful, sunny atmosphere and comfortable surroundings essential. Will pay reasonable rent; location preferred 28th to 55th St., between Lexington and 6th Av., or Washington Square District. References. Please give complete description and when quarters can be inspected. M 184 Times.

Any reasonable price for comfortably furnished apartment; immediate occupancy. Telephone 4520 Murray Hill, or write Blight, M 191 Times.

Gentleman desires neatly furnished bachelor suite, two or three rooms and bath, two months or longer, centrally located. K 300 Times Downtown.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $600 month. Clark Realty Co., 80 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Gentleman desires small apartment, five or six rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; not over $125 a month. M 174 Times.

5-room, uptown preferred; rent not exceeding $75; references. Keller, Hotel Albert.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 25 Fenimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 136.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"COLONIAL," 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—All-year home; beautiful surroundings; healthful; select; easy commutation; moderate prices. Phone 687.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful yearly home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

THE FRANKLIN,
180 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Winter rates; exceptional table. Phone 2498.

New Jersey.

211 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland station; moderate rates; reference.

Connecticut.

Rockledge Villa—Lady owning large country house desires to share same with young married couple. Rooms, single or en suite, for adults. 50 minutes from New York. Garage. References necessary. Address K., General Delivery, Stamford, Conn. Telephone 2000.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 859 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; excellent table board.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

48 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable large room, private bath; refined, homelike appointments; tasty, nourishing cooking; very reasonable; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Exceptional accommodations for gentlemen.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable second-floor room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 237,239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, front, sunny room; second floor; excellent table.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, well-heated, large room; southern exposure; small room; handsomely appointed house; excellent home table; reasonable.

77TH, 891 WEST. (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST. (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

82D, 19 WEST. (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; electric light, steam heat.

88D, 17 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front room; electricity; good meals; moderate; references. Mrs. C. Safferson.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

87TH, 352 WEST, Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—One beautiful large room attractively furnished, in well appointed house; also medium sized room.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 316 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; excellent home cooking; quiet, elegant home for single gentleman. Riverside 6427.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Large beautiful room, dressing room, bath, private family; home cooking. Reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable large room, dressing room; electricity; two gentlemen; table guests.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and service; social surroundings; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757—Audubon.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; excellent table; moderate.

BROADWAY, 3605.—Attractive, newly furnished front suite; single room; elevator, subway; excellent table. Treleaf.

TABLE GUESTS.
56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent cuisine; service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Two splendid rooms; detached house; opposite park; hot water heat and supply; block Brighton Beach "L," Church Av. Station. 1,622 Caton Av.; Flatbush 8519J.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, eighteen years old, wants room and board with private family; can give best of references; willing to pay about $5.00 per week. Box A 2 Times Annex.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY wishes sunny room with board in pleasant family, below 110th St., west. Whitney, 414 West 56th St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D, 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

40TH ST., (94 Park Av.)—Large rooms, bath, private house; gentlemen; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Fastidious gentlemen may find suitable accommodations, large and small rooms; private bath; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

65TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms, comfortably furnished; conveniences; ideal location; telephone; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Desirable large front room; steam bath; running water; $5.

MADISON AV., 520.—Beautifully furnished room, with, without private bath; phone; gas, electricity.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., (corner, 38 East 36th.)—Sunny front room; all conveniences. McDonough.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $2.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

12TH, 215 WEST.—Front parlor, large rooms heated, running water.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Large front or back parlor; private bath; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST. — Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; convenient L and subway; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Splendid sunny accommodations; private bath; electricity, phone; elegant house.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; $4; front parlor. Larose.

62D, 105 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences; moderate rent; private family; references.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, perfectly kept room, (or suite,) very moderate; references.

115 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautiful room; Central Park West; unusual conveniences; phone 8280 Columbus.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished room, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

71ST, 103 WEST.—Nicely furnished, southern exposed, medium room; splendid location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, front, sunny room; second floor; excellent table.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, well-heated, large room; southern exposure; small room; handsomely appointed house; excellent home table; reasonable.

77TH, 891 WEST. (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST. (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

82D, 19 WEST. (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; electric light, steam heat.

88D, 17 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front room; electricity; good meals; moderate; references. Mrs. C. Safferson.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

87TH, 352 WEST, Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—One beautiful large room attractively furnished, in well appointed house; also medium sized room.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 316 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; excellent home cooking; quiet, elegant home for single gentleman. Riverside 6427.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Large beautiful room, dressing room, bath, private family; home cooking. Reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable large room, dressing room; electricity; two gentlemen; table guests.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and service; social surroundings; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757—Audubon.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; excellent table; moderate.

BROADWAY, 3605.—Attractive, newly furnished front suite; single room; elevator, subway; excellent table. Treleaf.

TABLE GUESTS.
56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent cuisine; service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Two splendid rooms; detached house; opposite park; hot water heat and supply; block Brighton Beach "L," Church Av. Station. 1,622 Caton Av.; Flatbush 8519J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; modern elevator apartment; conveniences; one block from subway. Brunswick.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive outside room; all conveniences; private family; references. Thompson.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, light front room; 6th floor west.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In beautiful apartment, large, light single room; bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life. Apt. 11.

113TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; one, two gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Large room for lady; references; call Sunday. Apartment 54.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Two clean, airy, light rooms; telephone; shower; $8, $2.50. Manning.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South room; elevator building; beside Columbia, Morningside Park. Apartment 3.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; $8, $5. Hungerford.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cosy, warm room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $4. Overbury.

129D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

134 WEST 86TH.
Room; private bath; kitchenette; private residence.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated attractive room; elevator apartment; no other roomers. Carroll.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 62.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings, 2B.

152D, 511 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath, in refined home; convenient.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 5515.

A desirable room in refined home. 986 West End Av., (106th.) McNamee.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3908 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 191.—Small room; private family; all conveniences; subway. Apt. 2.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106. Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Park. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 99.—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; suitable two, with breakfast; private family. Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive large outside single room. Apartment 86.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

611 WEST END AV.
Rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 467.—Pleasant room; business woman; exclusive apartment; references; $4. Apt. 21.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A clean, small room, heated, in a nice neighborhood; between 80th and 90th, East, Monday; $2.50. P 19 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; experienced; high school education; reference. Miss Rosen, 302 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

CASHIER.—Young woman, competent, experienced; reference; under bond. Pilkington, 2,186 Clinton Av.

CHAPERONE, companion or mother care for child; American lady, who has had experience with young and with older people; references exchanged. M 67 Times.

DRESSMAKER, competent, home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 8,575 Broadway, (corner 147th.)

GOVERNESS.—French (diplomes) visiting governess; English, German, music, wishes engagement; highest references. Paris, L 145 Times.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of experience and ability desires a position as managing housekeeper; can give eleven years' reference from last place. Address G. J. R., 1,123 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

MASSEUSE.—Educated, graduated Swedish masseuse wishes position in busy place, doctor's office, hotel; is good worker; excellent references. M 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Beginner; graduate full course; excellent penman; energetic, interested worker; neat appearance; no agency; $7. K 871 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Bright, experienced; salary $8. A 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French-American, experienced, assistant bookkeeper, desires position; $11. C. N., 270 West 23d St.

SWEDISH MASSAGE and medical gymnastics given at ladies' residences; Stockholm graduate. Answer by letter. H., 1,085 2d Av.

WOMAN, middle aged; competent cook, laundress; by day, week, or half days; excellent references; sleep home. Mrs. Damman, 112 East 54th St.

YOUNG LADY, with 2 years' clerical, automobile experience, seeks position; understands filing systems, also typewriting; am willing and undustrious; can furnish excellent references as to character, honesty, and ability. Address M. Carroll, care Mrs. Armstrong, 301 East 41st St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 86th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 125d. 6016 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BILLING CLERK AND STENOGRAPHER. Want rapid operator with established reputation for accuracy; must also be capable stenographer; experience in wholesale millinery line would be helpful; state experience in detail and salary desired. Address "Permanent," 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
Thoroughly versed in expert modern methods; capable controlling accounts and credits; quick and accurate on financial statements and trial balances; experience with wholesale millinery house desirable, but not absolutely essential; state experience in detail, age, and salary desired. Address "Permanent," 74 Times.

CASHIER.—Drug store; vicinity west 151st; references. Apply by letter, M 168 Times.

GOVERNESS wanted. French, English, or German, able to te

WILL MEET GRAFT CHARGES.

School Board Summons Its Superintendent to Answer.

Following a public statement by Dr. John W. Carr, Superintendent of the Bayonne public schools, the Board of Education, by a vote of seven to two, yesterday adopted resolutions summoning the Superintendent to a special meeting of the board Monday night to answer to charges contained in the resolutions. They were introduced by President Aaron A. Melniker, and all but two of the trustees voted against referring the matter to the State Board of Education for investigation.

The resolutions say that Dr. Carr in his statement reflected on the integrity of some members of the board whom he alleged to be guilty of grafting in connection with the appointment as school architects of Fagan & Briscoe of Hoboken. He is charged with having told Samuel Kovacsky, one of the Trustees, that he had evidence in his possession that would convict some of the Trustees in a $60,000 graft scheme.

Dr. Carr is charged also with pernicious activity in politics, with hampering the board in the proper discharge of its public duties, and with injuring the discipline of the school system.

Because of Dr. Carr's statement the City Commissioners have not sold $520,900 worth of bonds for the purchase of school sites and the construction of schools.

The Evening Mail Friday, October 29, 1915, said:

"At the **COLUMBIA THEATRE** the regular weekly changes of performances are given with such complete adherence to propriety and with such attractive and orderly environment generally that the most sensitive man or woman may attend without the slightest fear of embarrassment, and these conditions have resulted in a character of patronage equal in quality to that encountered at any place of amusement in the country. It is no unusual sight to observe ladies and children in large numbers occupying box and orchestra seats at the daily matinees."

Always Bright, Clean, Wholesome, Lively Fun, Music and Dancing, presented with magnificent scenery, Costumes and Brilliant "Effects."

COLUMBIA THEATRE
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET
Seats reserved as far in advance as desired.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2. LAST 2 TIMES. Wm. Gillette Sherlock Holmes. Next Mon.—"SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Tel. 3692 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP. Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

After the Play Visit Danse de Folies. ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD"

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

CAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 210. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA

HUDSON West 44th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Under Fire. With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ROLLING STONES

ELTINGE West 42d St. OPENING TONIGHT at 8:15. "FAIR AND WARMER." A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION. LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. Last 4 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS. with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang

FULTON West 46 St. Mon. Night Beginning NOW. SEATS ARNOLD DALY ANNOUNCES "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 2 P. M. to 12 P. M., 10c and 25c. Natural Color Motion Pictures. Europe's Fighting Forces

POLISH DAY

Marcella SEMBRICH pleads TO-DAY for Her Desolated Country, POLAND

Polish Babes and Mothers Are Dying for the Want of Food

Help Us to Save Them

Send Your Thanksgiving Gifts to American-Polish Relief Com., 14 East 46th Street

44th Street THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY.

WOMEN ONLY 2:30 & 4 P.M. | MEN ONLY AT 8 & 9:15 P.M.

TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE BY DR. SCHLOSSINGK. —ADMISSION 25c.—

DR. SCOTT NEARING

Will Give 5 Lectures Entitled "The Human Element in Economics" Beginning Next Wed. Wednesday Eves. 8:15 P.M.

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL. Irving Place and 17th Street. Admittance by Membership Card. For information apply to the RAND SCHOOL, 140 E. 19th St.; Phone 1022 Gramercy.

TRIANGLE PLAYS Next Week "A Janitor's Wife's Temptation," Willard Mack in "Aloha Oe," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose." Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats., 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION

Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Art Gifts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15. NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS. "The Success of The Century." CONCERT SUNDAY—18 ALL-STAR ACTS

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. LILLIAN RUSSELL, HARRY GREEN & CO., Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Courtney Sisters, Craig Campbell, Bert Levy, others. Daily Mat. 25c to $1

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS. | ALL SEATS Meadowbrook Orchestra. 10 others. | RESERVED Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. 10:30 AM. to 11:30 PM. REGULAR PRICES, 10c TO 50c. Geraldine Farrar in "CARMEN" Next Week: Mary Pickford in "Mme. Butterfly."

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30 Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 Cry of Peace & $2a Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1 School Children's Mat. Today 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way at 47th St. Seats as far in advance as desired. 2:15—15c., 25c., 50c. & 75c. at 8:15—25c. to $1.00. Sporting Widows

LONGACRE W. 48TH ST. BRYANT 23. Evs. 8:20. Matinee 2:20. Last 2 Times Today & Tonight. YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT. THE GIRL WHO SMILES. Musical hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele." WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10. Seats Now. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a Romantic Comedy, "The Great Lover."

81ST STREET THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. BEGINNING Mon., Nov. 8. First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with Splendid Vaudeville. Complete change of program Mon. & Thurs. Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c. Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Eve. Prices

Hippodrome. Mgnt. Charles Dillingham. Mat. Today Best Seats $1.50. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50. GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray. 10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People. SOUSA and His BAND. Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES. Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT SOUSA AND HIS BAND. "HIP" STARS Orville Harrold, Nat Wills & Features—500 People. ENTIRE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.

Madison Sq. Garden. MORNING AFTERNOON AND EVENING. 30th Annual Exhibition. Today Saturday, (Children's Day) ADMISSION $1.00. Balcony Seats Not Reserved. Box Office Phone, 1502 Madison.

Cort The Princess Pat. W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. "Bringing Up Father" Mat. Today 25 & 50c. Next Week "A Pair of Sixes"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. "EXPERIENCE" Mat. Today 25c to 75c. Next Week "Potash & Perlmutter"

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3. FRIEDA HEMPEL. Weber, Mozart, Debussy, J. Strauss, Carpenter. Seats at Box Office, also Rm. 1202 AEOLIAN HALL

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO., with PAVLOWA BALLET | LAST 2 RUSSE TIMES. To-day Mat. at 2: "Pagliacci," with Zenatello, Teyte, Baklanoff, Moranzoni; "Coppelia," with Pavlowa, Volinine & Ballet. To-night at 8: "Madama Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Cond. Jacchia. "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine, Ballet & Chorus.

GODOWSKY. Carnegie Hall, Sat. Afternoon, Nov. 13. ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM. Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL. 1st Concert, Tues. Eve., Nov. 9, 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Asst. Artist—CARL FRIEDBERG. Seats, $2 & $1.50. *Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.*

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 12, at 8 P. M. SPALDING. 2d Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

AEOLIAN HALL, Today 3 P.M. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch RUSSIAN PROGRAM. SONG RECITAL. Man'g't London Charlton.

Harris Theatre, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7th, at 3. ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF N. Y. MAX JACOBS, Conductor. DAVID HOCHSTEIN, Soloist. Tickets $1.00, 50c., 25c. Now at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. JOHN McCORMACK. Seats Now at Box Office

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3. VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO De GOGORZA. (STEINWAY PIANO). Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Evening at 8:15. Song Recital by ARTHUR HERSCHMANN. 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. DR. KARL MUCK ..... Conductor. THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30. ALL SEATS SOLD FOR THE SEASON.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Today Mat. 2:15, EIN IDEALER GATTE. Tonight, HOHEIT TANZT WALZER.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Mat. Sat. Washington Square Players $1.00 & 50c

TO RENT.—Grand Tier Box, Metropolitan Opera House, best location, left horseshoe, for Monday evenings. Apply to C. E. PINE, 38 East 22d Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Two Metropolitan Opera orchestra seats, T 5 and 7, Thursday evenings, whole season. Tel. 6490 Hanover.

Metropolitan Opera House.—Two choice seats for sale for season. M 161 Times.

OSBORNE PREPARED TO DEFEND HIS WORK

Has Affidavits That Charges Were Paid For by Thwarted Politicians and Grafters.

EX-PRISONERS' CLUB HERE

Former Convict Tells of Improvement Over Old Sing Sing—Many Assaults Excused.

Political plotters, thwarted grafters, and prisoners deprived of special privileges were blamed yesterday by friends of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne for inspiring many of the attacks which have been made on the Warden and his methods in Sing Sing. Lies, bribery, and intimidation, it was said, have been employed to discredit the Osborne régime and force Mr. Osborne from his place. Evidence in the form of affidavits and testimony to show that many of the charges against the Warden and his system are based on perjury that has been bought and paid for has been collected by the Warden and others, according to unqualified statements, and will be made public when the time seems opportune.

Some of this evidence, it is expected, will be revealed this morning by Warden Osborne himself in his address at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the League for Political Education. When he engaged himself to make this lecture Mr. Osborne announced his text as "Prison Reform," but, because of recent attacks, the Warden has changed his subject to "The Truth About Sing Sing," and, although he would not forecast his talk last night, he admitted that he expected to make sensational revelations. The lecture will begin at 11 o'clock.

While the Warden is talking to the audience in Carnegie Hall, District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County will be making final preparations in White Plains to put witnesses before the Grand Jury commissioned to investigate conditions in Sing Sing Prison.

Ex-Prisoners' Club Here.

In the midst of this heat of controversy in and out of court, former prisoners of Sing Sing who were members of the Mutual Welfare League, about which much of the controversy centres, are arranging for the organization of an outside branch of the league to supplement the work of the league in the prison and co-operate with it in carrying out "the Osborne idea."

Among those most active in this direction was Philip Abbe, who came from Sing Sing a free man less than a week ago, after serving eighteen months.

"We are going to organize an outside branch of the Mutual Welfare League," Abbe said, "which will have a club house and headquarters in New York. Its purpose will be to assist released prisoners who have shown, while in Sing Sing, that they want to make good. When any man has finished his term in Sing Sing, the Prison League will advise us and, if the league makes recommendation, the man will be invited to take up his quarters at the outside branch and live there until he finds work. Also the outside branch will assist men in getting jobs and it will provide social recreation for those who have jobs and continue to maintain good standing."

Two men who, according to report, will testify before the Westchester County Grand Jury are William J. Cummins, sentenced to prison for wrecking the Carnegie Trust Company, and John Qualey, the lawyer who was sent to prison in 1913 for swindling Mrs. Mary Nevins Bull, widow of Dr. William T. Bull, out of $35,000. These men are now in Comstock Prison, but were in Sing Sing when Warden Osborne went there, and, according to Abbe and others, have consistently plotted Mr. Osborne's downfall because he deprived them of special privileges which they had enjoyed under other authorities. Abbe, who was with Mr. Osborne at the Hotel Belmont last night, attacked Cummins in particular.

Osborne Discourages Cummins.

"When Warden Osborne took charge of Sing Sing," he said, "Cummins enjoyed influence and privileges in the prison that made life easy for him. He was not always confined to his cell, and, because of his pull, had a good deal to say about the management of the prison. As soon as Mr. Osborne assumed office Cummins set about ingratiating himself with the new Warden. I was in Mr. Osborne's office one day when Cummins volunteered to be Mr. Osborne's stool pigeon, saying he would be the Warden's inside man. Mr. Osborne cut him off short, saying that he did not want any stool pigeons. Cummins was displeased and he and Qualey soon attempted to get control of the Mutual Welfare League so that they might use it against Osborne. When the Warden saw the effect of their influence in the prison he obtained their transfer. He wanted them sent to Clinton Prison, where for all of the prisons in the State life is the hardest, but the Superintendent sent them to Comstock.

"Working for Cummins and Qualey was a fellow named Alger. He was their lobbygow, and did their dirty work for them. He was transferred to Comstock, too, but was soon brought back to Sing Sing, where he is now working in the interest of Cummins and Qualey and against Warden Osborne. He can be relied upon to give evidence against Mr. Osborne to any one who asks for it."

Regarding assaults in the prison, Abbe had much to say, and Warden Osborne, who was interviewed independently of Abbe, substantiated much of what he said. The Warden was especially displeased with what he termed the gross exaggeration of the accounts in yesterday's newspapers of the two assaults committed in Sing Sing on Thursday.

"Richard Vanderhayden, one of the men assaulted," he said, "was seriously injured—I do not deny that—but he is in no danger of dying, and the published report that he will not recover is not only unfounded in fact, but may do much harm. The other man injured suffered only a scalp wound. His condition is not at all serious."

The Warden was reminded that publication of the exaggerated reports might be due, in part, to the failure of Sing Sing officials to make public the actual facts in a case of assault, to which he replied:

"But we don't want to advertise every assault that occurs in the prison, because whenever news of one reaches the newspapers it is played up as a sensation, and used as evidence that conditions in the prison are demoralized. As a matter of fact it is impossible to confine 1,500 men in one prison and not have occasional fights. Why do so many newspapers make such a sensation of every little fight among Sing Sing prisoners? No one has ever pretended that Sing Sing is free from fights. Fights occur in every prison and, as far as my experience goes, we have them much less frequently than in other similar institutions. Is it fair to make a sensation of every fight in Sing Sing and ignore the fights among prisoners on Blackwell's Island, for example?"

Attack Follows Badgering.

One of Warden Osborne's confidential representatives, who was in the prison when Vanderhayden was assaulted said the attack was made by a prisoner named John Murray, who was now confined in a punishment cell for his breach of prison discipline. But the representative, while not justifying Murray, pleaded extenuating circumstances for him.

"Vanderhayden is one of the worst bullies in the prison," he said, "while Murray is one of the quietest and best behaved of the prisoners. Because Murray made an effort to be a model prisoner he was the constant subject of Vanderhayden's derision. Every time the two met Vanderhayden made insulting remarks to Murray, which, until Thursday, Murray bore without retaliation. Finally, however, Murray could stand it no longer. Vanderhayden became especially abusive, and Murray, in a fit of temper, stabbed him with a pair of scissors. That's all there was to it."

It was said at the prison last night that Vanderhayden had been able to leave the prison hospital.

Abbe was authority for the statement that the fights and assaults in Sing Sing since Warden Osborne took charge had been much more frequent than under previous wardens.

"Since Mr. Osborne became Warden on Dec. 1 1914, nearly a year ago," he said, "there have been thirty-six fights in the prison. Why, do you know that before Mr. Osborne went to Sing Sing there used to be about twenty fights among the prisoners every Monday morning? Under the old system the men were kept confined in their cells from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning, and by the time they got out they were half crazy from confinement, alcohol, and dope. In the days when I first went to Sing Sing it was easy to get whisky and drugs.

"Well, when that bunch of half-wild men were turned out on Monday morning there was generally the devil to pay. I've seen fights all over the place. And some of them were serious, too. On one occasion Tony Marino, known as 'Tough Tony,' was slashed by another prisoner so badly that twenty-two stitches had to be taken in his throat. Another prisoner I could name murdered a negro near the prison gate. Neither of these assaults, each of them more serious than any under Warden Osborne's régime, was made public.

"Tough Tony" Reformed.

"Incidentally," Abbe added, "Tough Tony swore vengeance against the man who assaulted him. When he came from the hospital he told me that he meant to kill his assailant. But before he got his chance Mr. Osborne came along, organized the Mutual Welfare League, let Tony into it, and within a few days Tony offered to shake hands and declare quits with the man who had nearly killed him. Tony is now one of the best workers in the league. That's what Osborne's method has done in his case."

Abbe said there were men in Sing Sing who would testify to brutal punishments inflicted upon them when Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of the State Prison Commission was physician at the Elmira Reformatory. The arms of some of these men were broken, Abbe said, and others still bore scars of wounds received from guards and keepers.

"Dr. Diedling had nothing to do with the inflicting of these tortures," Abbe said, "but as prison physician he must have known about them. If he knew about them, why did he not speak out about them as he is now speaking out about alleged conditions in Sing Sing? And I may add that Dr. Diedling never passed beyond the Warden's office at Sing Sing to get evidence for the report he has made to the Prison Commission. He was in the prison last July and made a favorable report. Now he has made a contradictory report with no new evidence. At least he has not published any new evidence from the inside nor a subject of suspicion and dislike to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. as well as to other bankers."

After reciting that the charge against Mr. Lauterbach was professional misconduct, it recites in brief the evidence laid before the Association. The opinion then explains that David Lamar, alleged to have represented himself as Congressman Palmer, got into telephonic communication with Lewis Cass Ledyard, who, although not attorney for the late J. P. Morgan, was the banker's close personal friend, and interviews between the lawyer and Lauterbach were arranged.

In one of these interviews with Mr. Ledyard, the opinion says Lauterbach, after again reciting his disappointment at having been ignored by the Morgan house, stated that he easily authorized and empowered to lay certain matters before Mr. Ledyard.

When asked by Mr. Ledyard, the opinion says, to name his authority, Lauterbach said that it came from Speaker Clark, not personally, but indirectly from Senator Stone, whom he had seen personally and who had told Lauterbach that he was acting for Speaker Clark.

Threatened Steel Corporation.

The opinion recites that Lauterbach then told Mr. Ledyard that the United States Attorney General to be appointed by the Wilson Administration would be controlled by Speaker Clark. Further, Lauterbach said that probably the radicals in Congress would attempt to do certain things affecting the Morgan interests, such as obtaining control of the properties of the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, and that this might be accomplished through receiverships, criminal proceedings against Directors, and the obstruction of any dissolution plan, should such a plan be desired.

At this juncture the opinion of the court refers to Mr. Lauterbach as follows:

"He then stated that he was instructed to say by authority that all these matters could be controlled upon certain stipulations being made and certain conditions agreed to, which he thereupon proceeded to state."

One of these conditions, the opinion recites, was that Mr. Lauterbach be appointed the intermediary through whom the desired results were to be brought about. The court says:

"Respondent was careful to state that he was anxious to be retained by the Morgan and Steel interests mainly as a means of vindication and rehabilitation, and that the payment of a fee for his services would be necessary, but would not necessarily be a condition if deemed to be undesirable. Respondent admits that Lamar, with whom he kept in close touch while these interviews were going on, assured him that he had Senator Stone's authority for proposing the conditions, and from that it was but a single step to mentioning Stone's name to Ledyard. There are other reasons which lead us to accept Mr. Ledyard's testimony on this point."

The opinion continues:

"The whole thing was a fraud and a sham. Lamar was the person who impersonated Congressman Palmer, who had nothing to do with the matter, and did not know that his name was being used.

Rights of a Lawyer.

"Speaker Clark and Senator Stone knew nothing about the matter until long after the incident was closed. Respondent had at no time been in communication with either of them and had no authority from either of them to make any representations to anybody. In fact, he had no acquaintance with either, except that he had on one occasion met Speaker Clark. The whole thing appears to have been a scheme concocted and carried out by Lamar and the respondent to induce the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. to employ respondent professionally. Whether Lamar had any more personal interest in view can only be surmised. The evidence does not show it."

The court says on the point of the professional conduct of a lawyer, in answer to the contention that Lauterbach had not been guilty of any wrongdoing in a professional capacity:

"With this contention we are unable to agree. Conceding that a lawyer is well within his rights in seeking to extend his clientele and to induce the intrusting of business to himself, still he is guilty of professional misconduct if he seeks business by false representations or by fraudulent practices. Clearly it was by this means that respondent sought to have himself employed by Morgan & Co. Not only did he seek to mislead them as to his ability to serve them, but he at least consented to the misuse of the names of gentlemen holding important and responsible positions in the Administration. Such practices are, as it seems to us, clearly professional misconduct.

"While respondent sought to deceive the Morgan firm, they were not then his clients and were not reposing any confidence in him. In fact, they were dealing at arm's length. Nor was there any attempt at blackmail, as that word is commonly understood. No money was demanded. If money was expected, it was to be in return for services rendered."

In conclusion the court says:

"On the whole, we have concluded that the respondent should be severely censured, rather than suspended or disbarred. For certainly some penalty must be imposed, as we cannot allow such practices to go unrebuked. He is censured accordingly."

WHITMAN DEFENDS OSBORNE.

Says He Is Doing Good Work and Will See That He Gets Justice.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Luther D. White of Tarrytown, recently dismissed as Superintendent of Industries in Sing Sing Prison, met Governor Whitman at the Executive Mansion late today and discussed conditions at the institution. The Governor refused to talk of the conference.

Later the Governor said his attitude toward Warden Osborne was unchanged. It was learned that the Governor had read the report of Dr. Rudolph Diedling and felt that it was based entirely upon hearsay evidence and the testimony of convicts who for various reasons disliked the Warden.

The Governor also took the view that Dr. Diedling's charge that the Warden had refused him permission to see certain convicts was silly. Dr. Diedling was not sent to the prison officially and had no authority to demand information from the Warden.

Governor Whitman said he was not trying to aid Osborne. He felt that while there may have been some mistakes in the management of the prison, the Osborne plan was a step toward improving conditions that needed the improvement. He reiterated his belief that the plan had not been proved a failure.

As to charges of mismanagement, the Governor said many allegations had been made that Warden Osborne had violated the law, and that if any one had evidence of such violations it was his duty to produce it before the Westchester County Grand Jury.

Governor Whitman said he had told District Attorney Weeks he would aid him in any way possible, but that he also intended to see justice done to Warden Osborne. "The attacks on Warden Osborne are very largely political," declared the Governor, "and I don't propose to countenance that."

COURT CLEARS DR. MARVEL.

Mrs. Folsom Said He Sewed Up Forceps in Her Body.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision sustaining the verdict of a jury which exonerated Dr. Emery Marvel, a physician of Atlantic City, who was defendant in a suit for $35,000 damages, in which it was charged that after performing an operation upon Mrs. Eva A. Folsom he had sewed up a pair of forceps in her body. Mrs. Folsom, who has since died, sued for $20,000, her husband, John E. Folsom, joining in the action and asking for damages of $15,000. The case was tried before Judge Clarence E. Cole.

It was contended that the negligence of Dr. Marvel necessitated a second operation for the removal of the forceps, and that this added to the suffering of Mrs. Folsom and the further weakening of her physical condition. The jury failed to sustain the charge of negligence.

Security League Branch in Flushing

The Flushing Branch of the National Security League has been formed with James A. Macdonald, capitalist, as Honorary Chairman; Charles Lee Andrews, Chairman; Alexander Gordon, Vice Chairman; Theodore T. Lane, Secretary, and Harvey K. Lines, Treasurer. Directors: C. G. Arnold, Captain T. J. Dooley, Marion J. Verdery, Alfred M. Barrett, H. L. Bennett, F. W. Belknap, James A. Dayton, S. Edson Gage, Gordon Gordon, W. L. Hodges, Ernest C. Hunt, William W. Kiesel, Dr. George Lawrence, Patrick J. Mara, J. F. B. Mitchell, Burdett Phillips, Colonel A. E. Sholes, Dr. William M. Stone, John J. Sullivan, and C. G. M. Thomas.

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FLAY LAUTERBACH FOR LAMAR PLOT

Appellate Court Justices Censure Lawyer for Intrigue with "Wolf of Wall St."

TAKE HIS AGE INTO ACCOUNT

Review Effort of Accused to Rehabilitate Himself with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Edward Lauterbach, the lawyer, was censured severely yesterday by the Appellate Division for his efforts, through David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," to rehabilitate himself in the good graces of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other financial institutions.

The Appellate Court, which is the sole tribunal to pass finally upon the professional conduct of members of the bar in the First Judicial Department, recites that the case is an extraordinary one because of the fact that Mr. Lauterbach is 70 years old and because of his distinguished connections in this community. The court lays its finger on the lawyer's troubles in these words:

"That respondent hoped to derive profit by way of fees in case he should succeed in his desires goes without saying, and this doubtless was the main inspiration of his acts."

The Appellate Court's decision, in not disbarring or suspending the lawyer from practice, written by Presiding Justice Ingraham and concurred in by Justices Laughlin, Scott, Clarke, and Dowling, refers to Mr. Lauterbach's connection with David Lamar when the latter was endeavoring to convey by telephone messages that it would be to the advantage of certain Morgan interests to retain Lauterbach as their attorney in regard to certain legislation that might affect the Steel interests.

Used Statesmen's Names.

Among the names assumed by Lamar over the telephone was that of Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania. The names of United States Senator Stone and Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, are also brought into the court's opinion.

The court recites the history of the Lauterbach case in part as follows:

"The charges against him grew out of his efforts to rehabilitate himself in the good graces of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., with whom he says he had had in the past friendly and profitable relations. These relations, however, had been broken off in consequence, as he believed and as is doubtless the fact, of his known intimacy with a person named Lamar, David Lamar, whose practices had made him a subject of suspicion and dislike to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. as well as to other bankers."

After reciting that the charge against Mr. Lauterbach was professional misconduct, it recites in brief the evidence laid before the Association. The opinion then explains that David Lamar, alleged to have represented himself as Congressman Palmer, got into telephonic communication with Lewis Cass Ledyard, who, although not attorney for the late J. P. Morgan, was the banker's close personal friend, and interviews between the lawyer and Lauterbach were arranged.

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13 LAWYERS DISBARRED.

Appellate Court Suspends Seven Others and Censures Six.

Justices of the Appellate Court yesterday disbarred thirteen lawyers, suspended seven from practice for one year or more, censured six and referred to the official referee charges against two others. Charges against nine lawyers were dismissed.

Among the practitioners who were cleared of charges were Samuel S. Whitehouse and Max D. Steuer. Mr. Whitehouse, once Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Committee and three times a candidate for the Supreme Court bench, was charged with wrongdoing by William S. Hurley, a former friend. The latter's charges caused the State Banking Department to inquire into Mr. Whitehouse's connection with a $400 transaction. Mr. Steuer's troubles arose from allegations that he had told Edith St. Clair, the actress, to testify falsely in a suit which he, as her lawyer, had brought against Abraham L. Erlanger, the theatrical producer.

Among those disbarred was Jacob Rouss, well known as a police lawyer. He was charged with paying a witness against Eugene Fox to remain out of the State, and Fox was dismissed.

Another disbarred lawyer is James C. Lenney, charged with conspiring with George Edward Jones of Chicago to obtain money from Jones's sisters, Mrs. Harriet C. Sabin and Mrs. Mary O. Newell.

The New York Times



MRS. SUMNER WELLS, Bride of the Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokio, in the Gown Which She Will Wear at the Coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Japan on Next Wednesday.

(*Photo © by Bain.*)



(*Photo © by Campbell Studios.*)

COLONEL AND
MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT
AND THEIR ELDEST GRANDSON, RICHARD DERBY, SON OF DR. AND MRS. RICHARD DERBY, FORMERLY MISS ETHEL ROOSEVELT. THE CHILD IS TWENTY MONTHS OLD TODAY.

From a recent and hitherto unpublished photograph, here reproduced by special permission.



Ukrainian Girls, Former University Students in Vienna, and Now Austrian Soldiers. One Has Been Decorated for Gallantry.

Misses Mildred Kellerman and Kathryn Work Unveiling the Statue in Philadelphia to George McKenzie Poinsett, First American Killed in the Capture of Vera Cruz.

(*Photo from Underwood & Underwood.*)





THE NEVADA, NEWEST, LARGEST AND LONGEST DREADNOUGHT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AND CONSIDERED THE MOST POWERFUL WARSHIP AFLOAT, ON HER OFFICIAL SPEED AND ENGINE TEST OFF ROCKLAND, MAINE.

(*Photo © by International Film Service.*)



GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN SPEAKING AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS, WHEN A GUN RECOVERED FROM THE BATTLESHIP MAINE WAS UNVEILED. (Photo © by American Press Assn.)



(Photos by Mr. & Mrs. Braden.)

MISSES ALICE AND MARIE THAYER,
Bridal Attendants of Their Sister,
Mrs. Douglas Gibbons.



MRS. GEORGE ELTON PARKS, FORMERLY MISS HELEN YORK JUDSON, AND LITTLE NANCY HECKSCHER,
Flower Girl and the Bride's Only Attendant.



MISS ESTHER LOUISE DENNY,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Denny, Who Will be Presented This Season.
(Photo by Ames Studio.)



MISS MARY SAVAGE CLEVELAND,
Whose Engagement to Enos Troop Geer, Son of the Rev. William Montague Geer, Has Been Announced.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)



MRS. DOUGLAS GIBBONS,
Formerly Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer.
(Photo by Mr. & Mrs. Braden.)

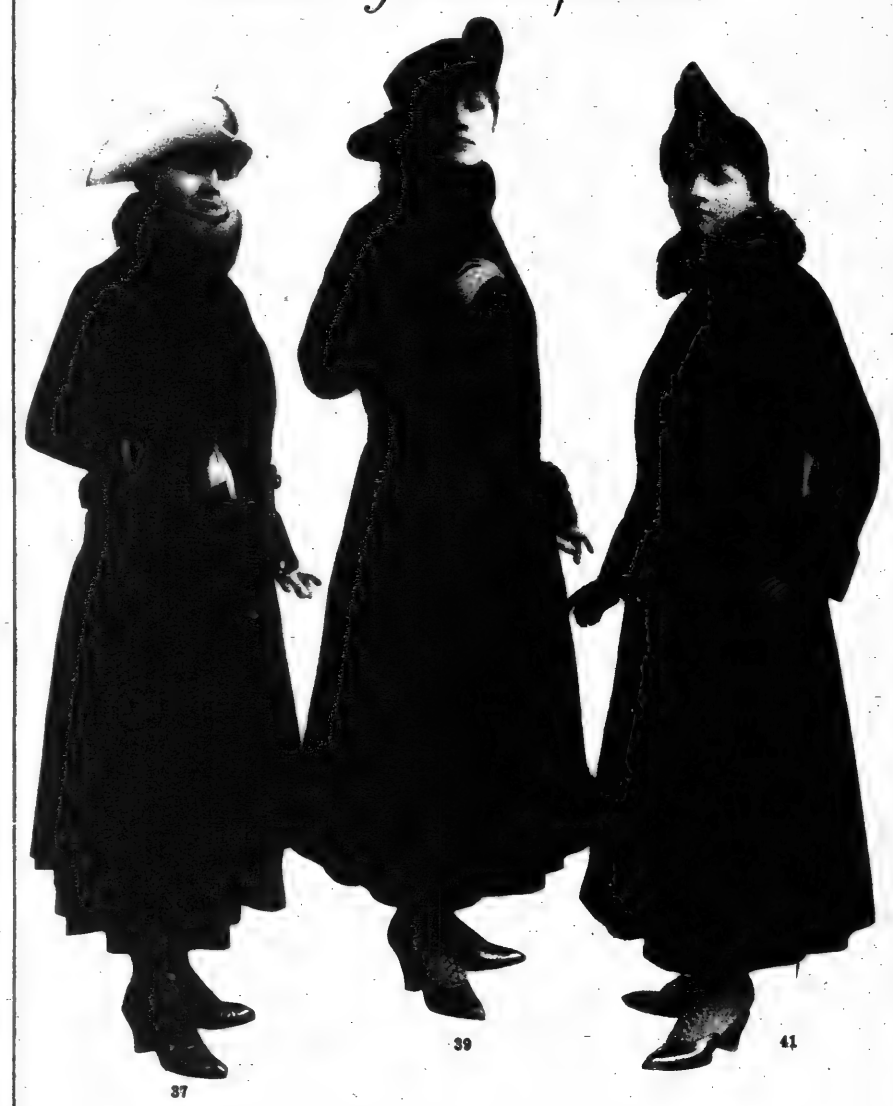
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"Demain"—FUR-TRIMMED CHIFFON BLOUSE—The fichu-like collar is edged with narrow plaiting and across the back with a band of Kolinsky fur finished in silver braid. Tiny plaits are laid in both the front and back of the blouse. In white, maize, pink and Nattier blue, **12.50**

"Louise"—SILK CREPE BLOUSE—An inner collar; surplice folds and turn-back cuffs of Georgette crepe add to the soft becomingness of this blouse of silk crepe. A group of flat pearl buttons either side of the front opening contribute to its attractiveness. In flesh and white... **7.50**

"Jou Jou"—COSTUME BLOUSE—Soft cream net over flesh colored chiffon forms the body of this dainty blouse. It is trimmed with lace entre deux, embroidered net and soft frills of lace..... **5.50**

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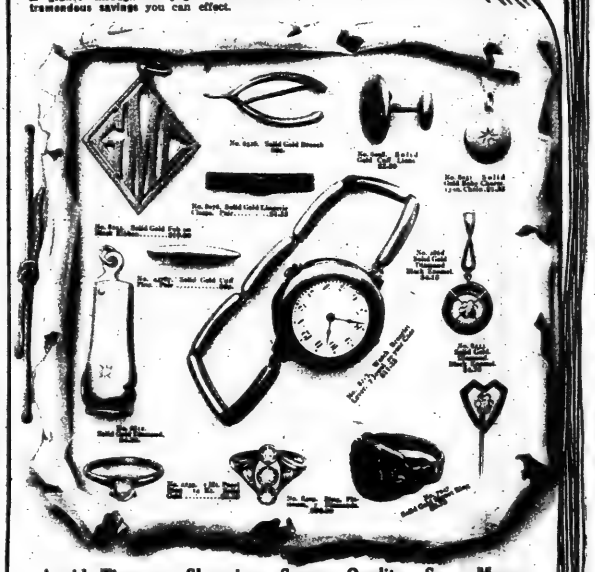
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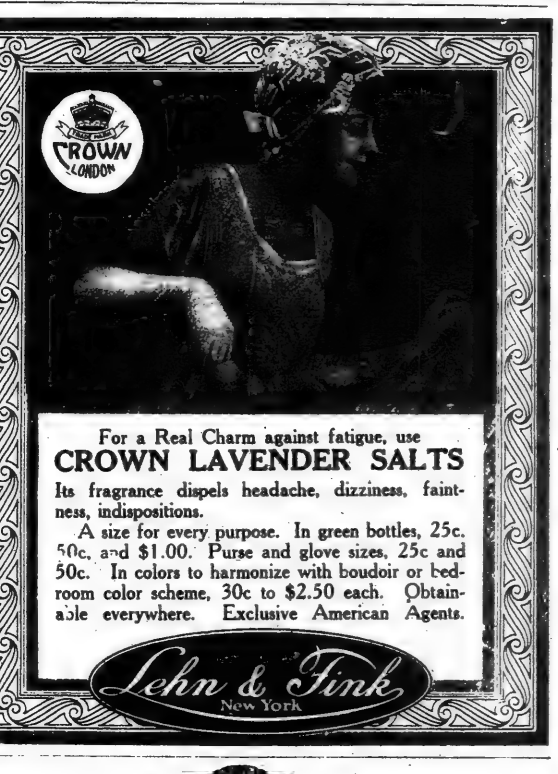
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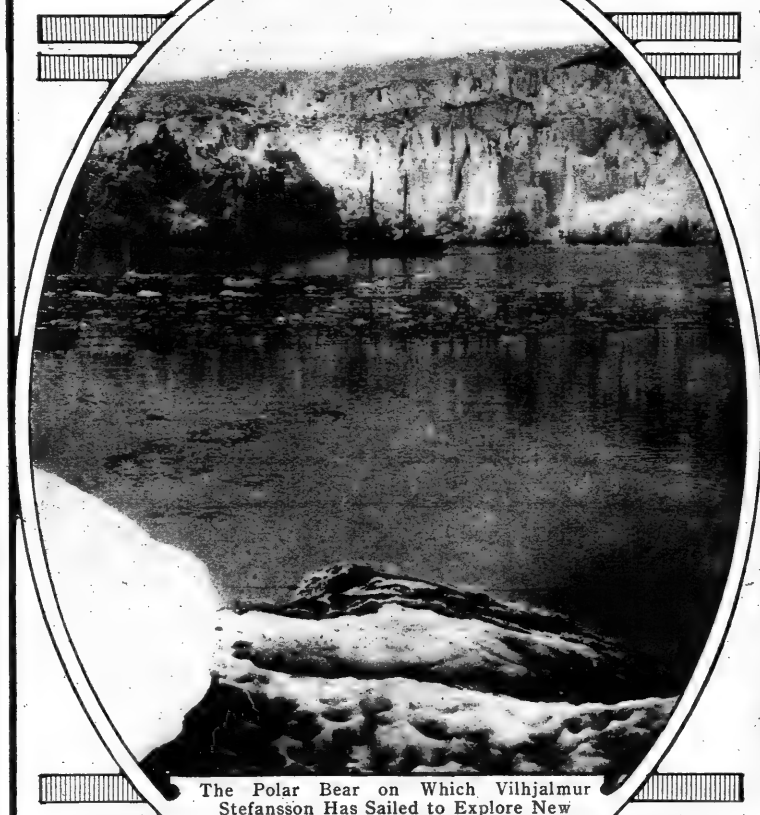
The New York Times



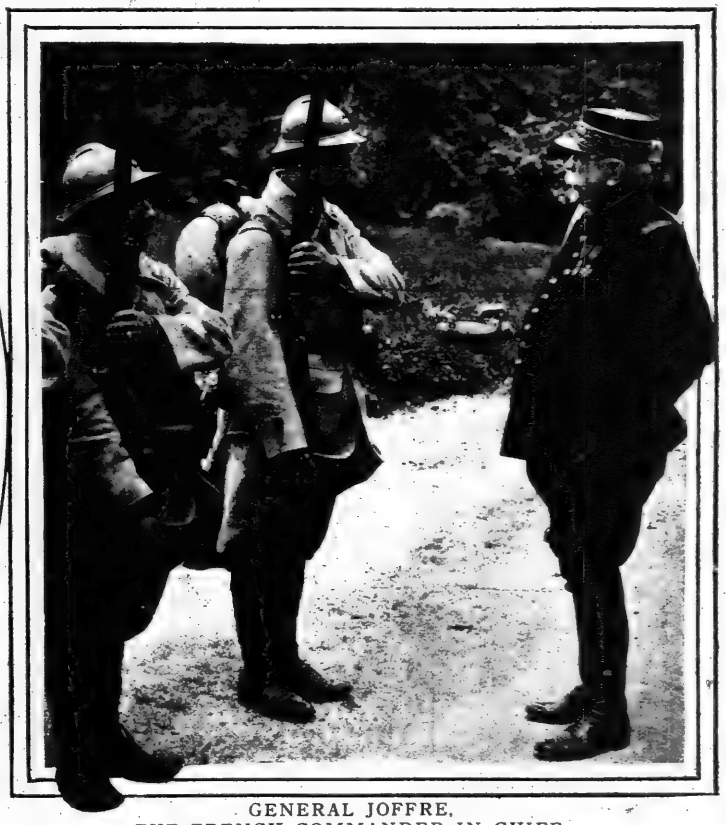
ITALIAN SOLDIERS PROCEEDING TO AN ADVANCED POSITION IN THE TRENTINO MOUNTAINS, DRAGGING THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY WITH THEM.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



AUSTRIAN ARTILLERYMEN USING A NOVEL OBSERVATION POST IN THE TYROLEAN ALPS.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



The Polar Bear on Which Vilhjalmur Stefansson Has Sailed to Explore New Arctic Land Discovered by Him. The Muir Glacier Can Be Seen in the Background.



GENERAL JOFFRE,
THE FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
Asking a Sergeant if the New French Helmets are Satisfactory Even Though a Little Heavy for Marching.



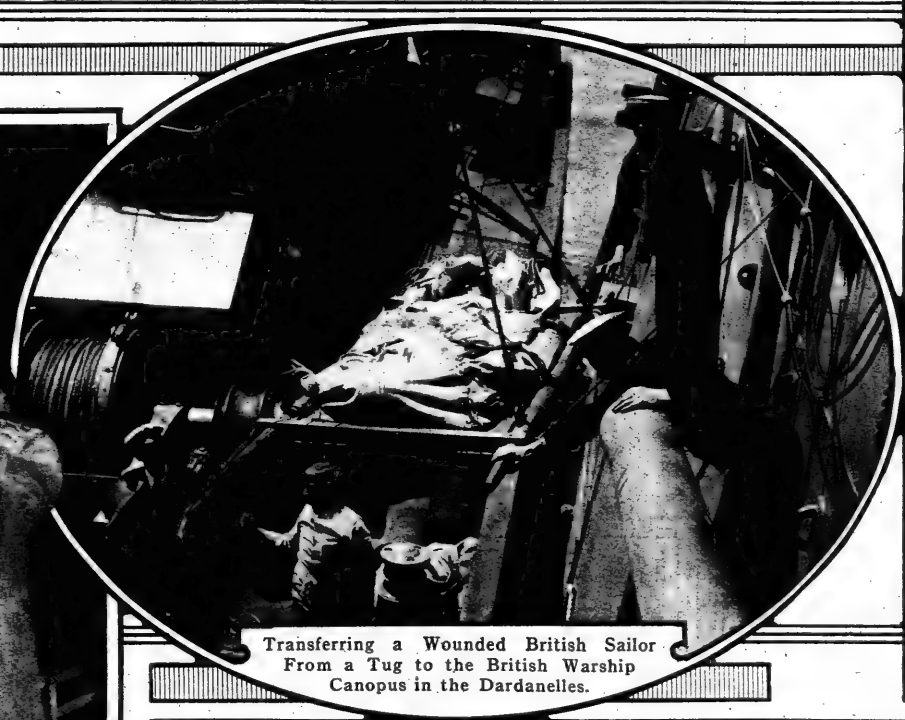
T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY (second on the left), FORMER CONSUL GENERAL AT MUNICH, WHOSE RESIGNATION WAS ASKED FOR BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, AND, ON THE RIGHT, SIR ROGER CASEMENT, WHO SOUGHT TO FOMENT A REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.
At the Tables are Members of the American Colony in Munich. *(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)*



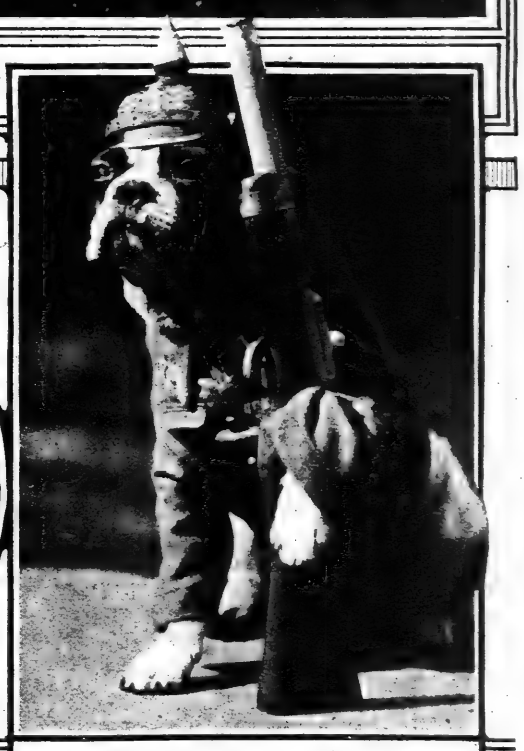
LANDING OF FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE DARDANELLES, WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN THE BACKGROUND, AND, IN THE DISTANCE, THE HILLS OF GALLIPOLI.
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)



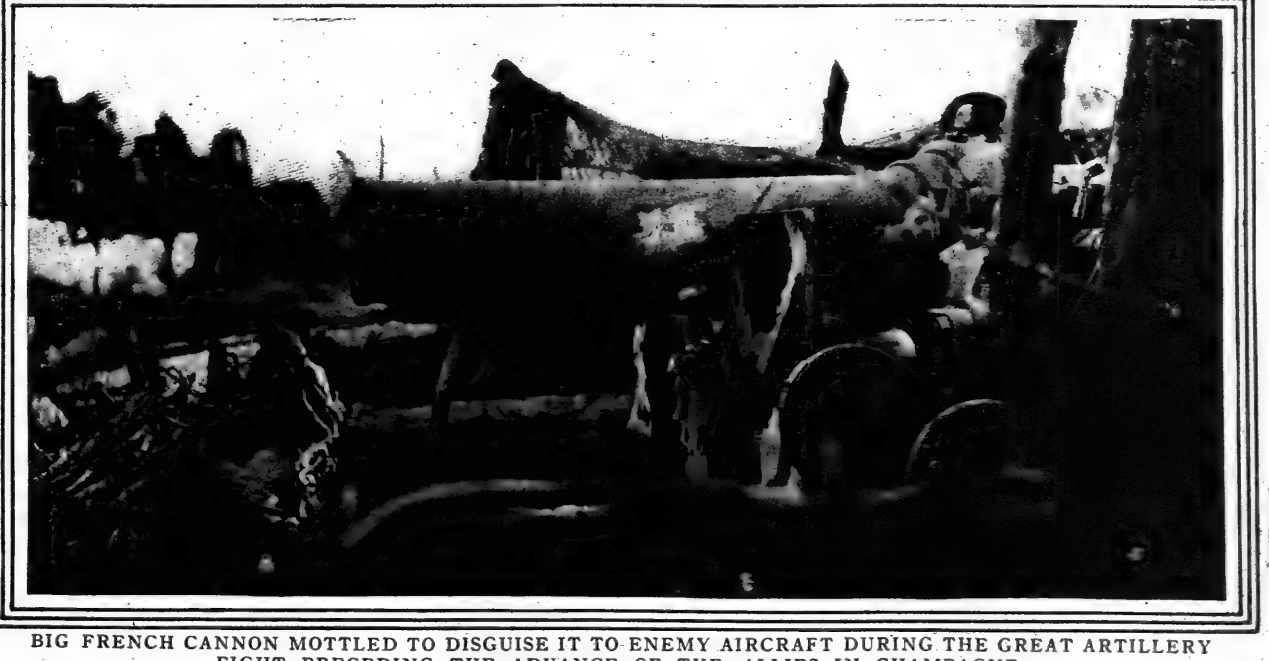
THE GIANT WOODEN STATUE OF FIELD MARSHAL von HINDENBURG, Half Covered With Flowers and Surrounded by War Trophies, Illuminated on the Evening of Berlin's Celebration of His Sixty-eighth Birthday.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



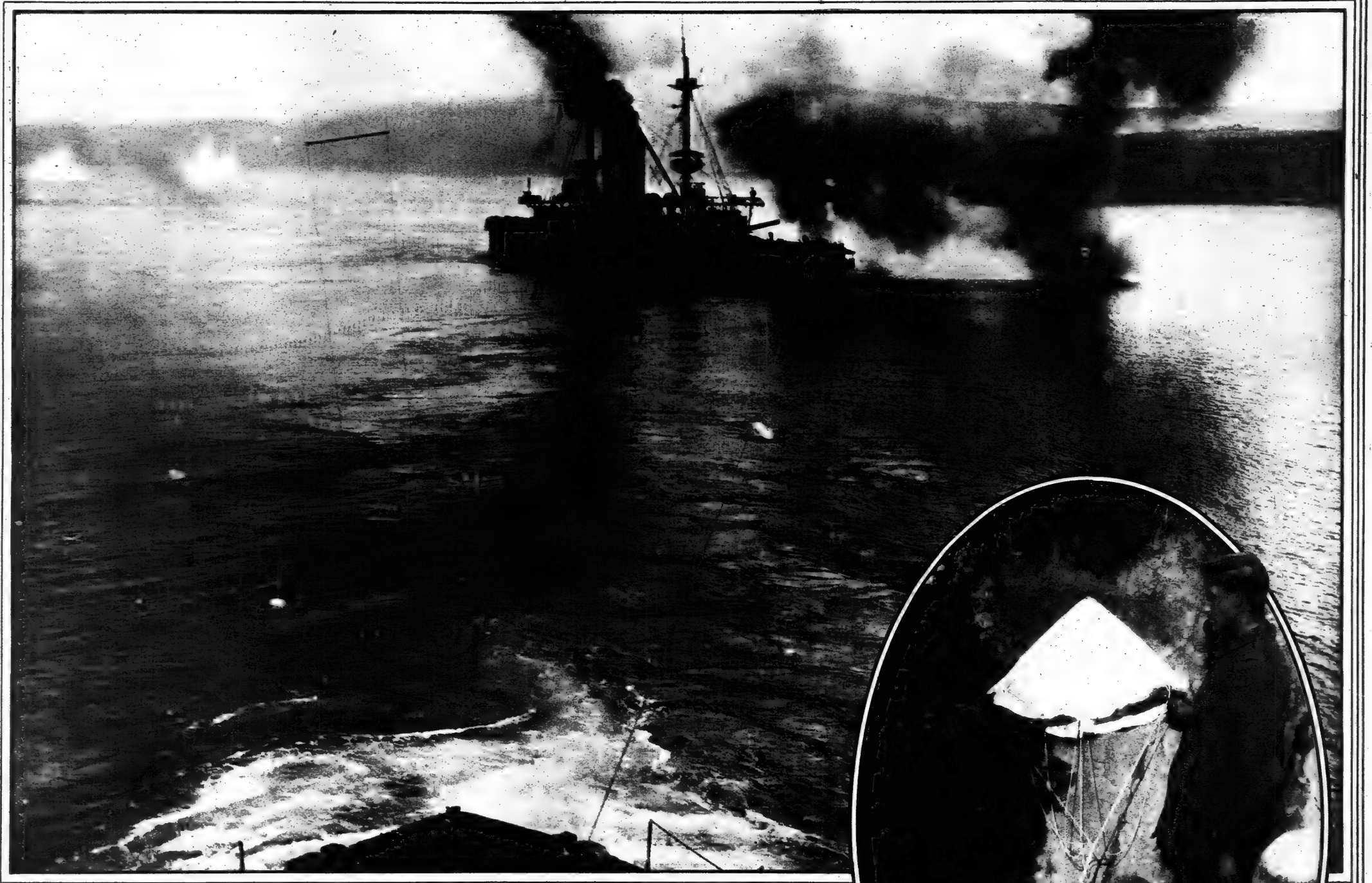
Transferring a Wounded British Sailor From a Tug to the British Warship Canopus in the Dardanelles.



German Military Dog Captured by the French and Dressed Up as a German Landsturmer.



BIG FRENCH CANNON MOTTLED TO DISGUISE IT TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT DURING THE GREAT ARTILLERY FIGHT PRECEDING THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES IN CchampagNE.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



THE BRITISH WARSHIP ALBION, SUDDENLY GROUNDED IN THE DARDANELLES, BECOMES A TARGET FOR TURKISH SHELL FIRE FROM THE HILLS, THE FORTS NOT OPENING UP UNTIL THE SHIP WAS SEEN TO BE DISABLED.

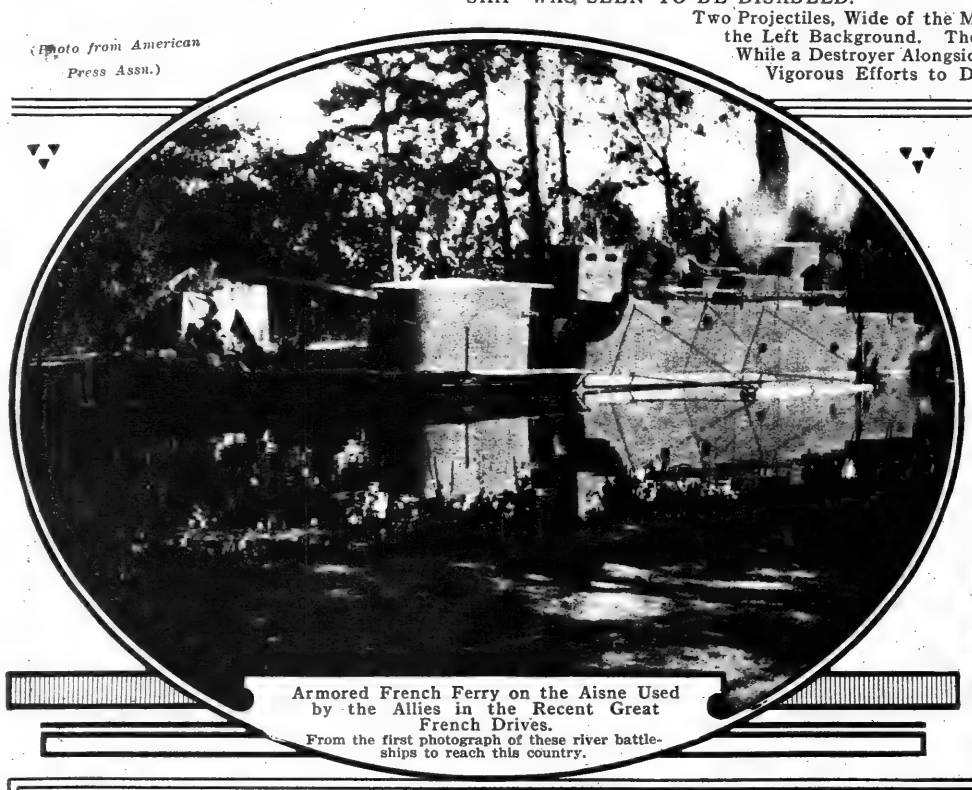
Two Projectiles, Wide of the Mark, Have Fallen Into the Water in the Left Background. The Albion Can Be Seen Replying, While a Destroyer Alongside and a Sister Ship Are Making Vigorous Efforts to Drag Her Into Deep Water.

(Photo from American Press Assn.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS PREPARING TO SEND UP A KITE TO TEST THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND BEFORE USING POISONOUS GASES.

(Photo © Universal Press Syndicate.)



Armored French Ferry on the Aisne Used by the Allies in the Recent Great French Drives.

From the first photograph of these river battleships to reach this country.



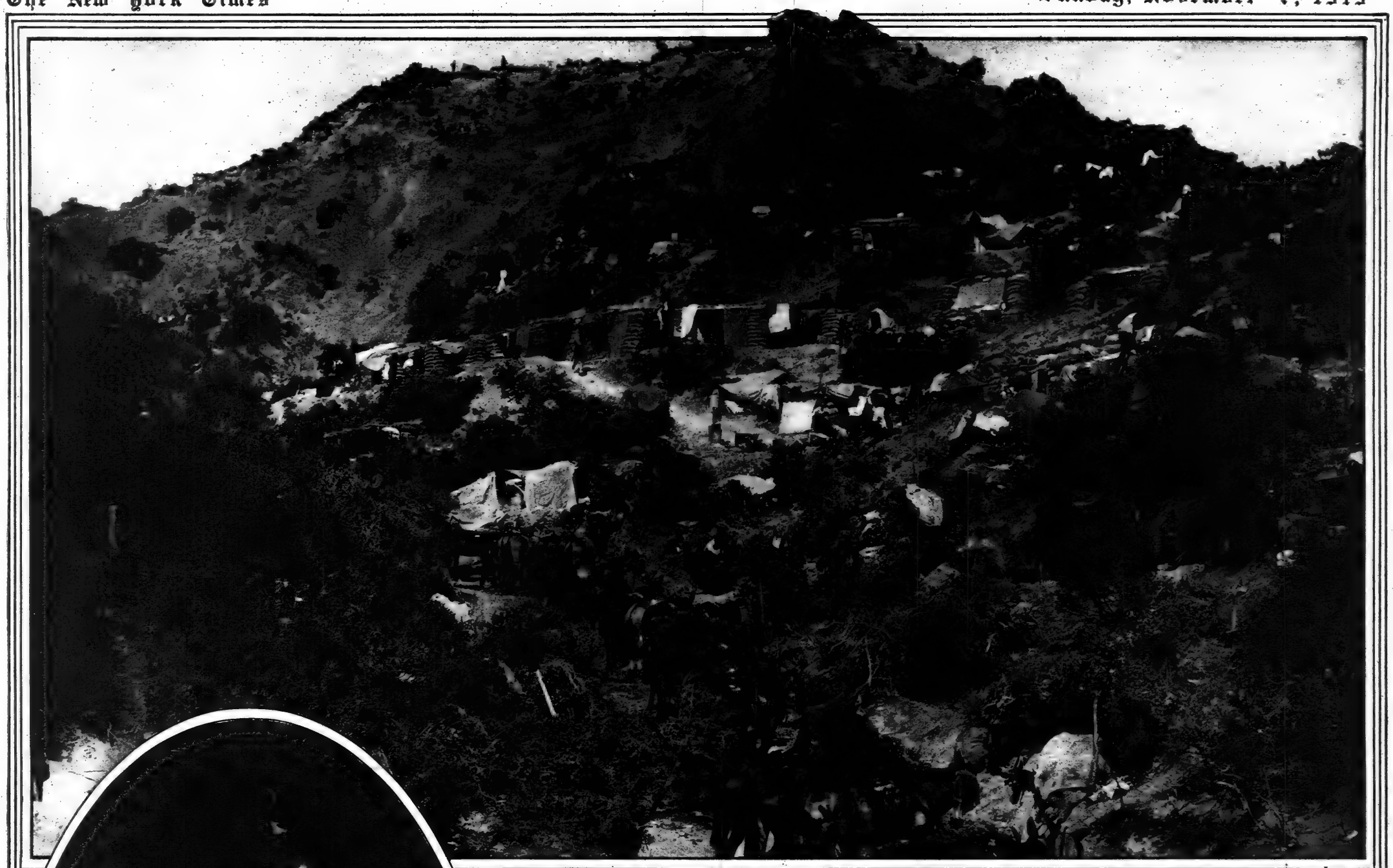
THE NEW ARMORED AND DOUBLE-MOTORED BIPLANE JUST ADDED TO THE FRENCH AIR FLEET TO SUPPLANT THE MOSQUITO MONOPLANE OF THE EARLIER MONTHS OF THE WAR.

(Photos from Medem Photo Service.)



BRITISH SOLDIERS AND A NATIVE FIGHTING A BUSH FIRE SERIOUSLY THREATENING A TEMPORARY AMMUNITION STORAGE IN THE AFRICAN THEATRE OF THE WAR.

(Photo from American Press Assn.)



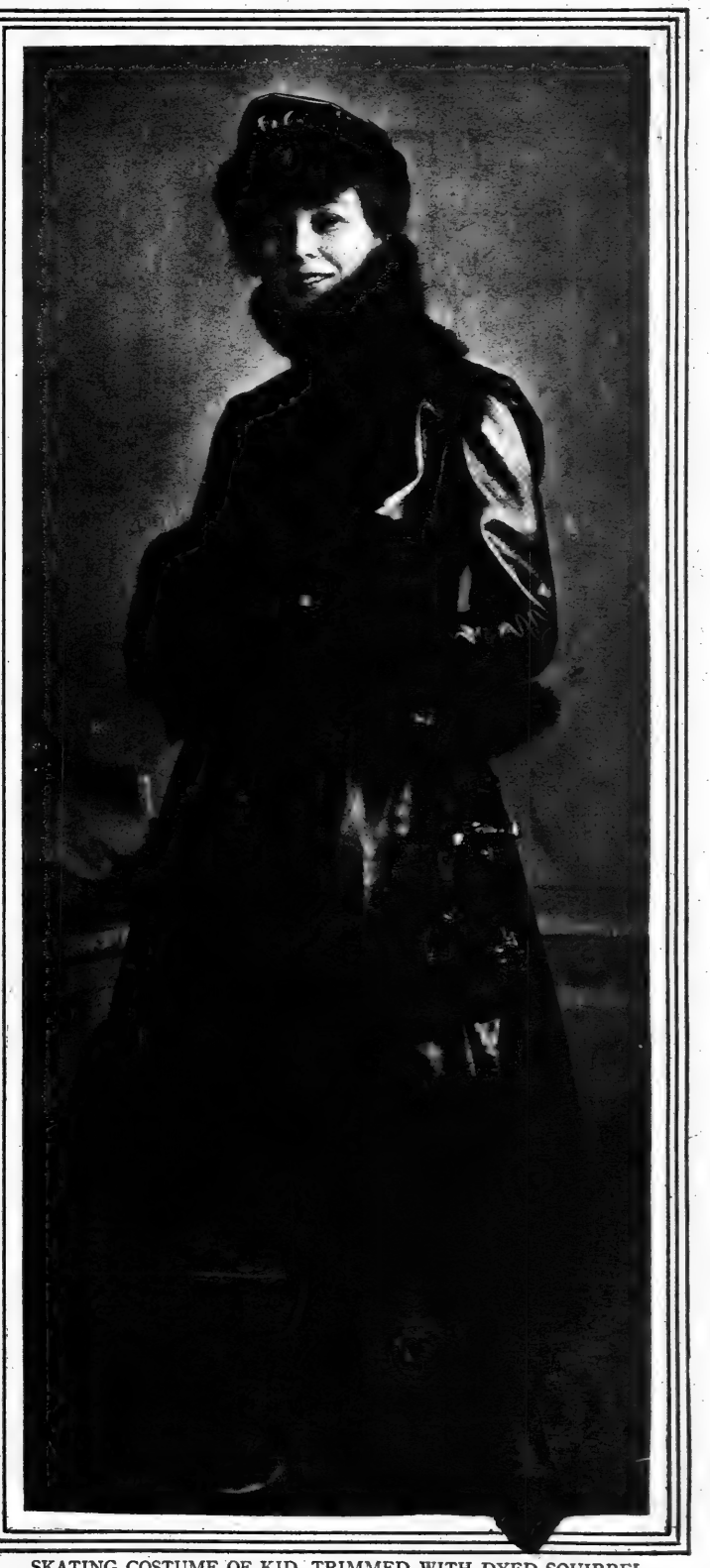
DUGOUTS IN THE HILL AT GABA TEPE, DARDANELLES, WHICH WAS STORMED BY THE AUSTRALIANS.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



(Photo by Ames Studio.)

MISS DOROTHEA CAMP,
Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McKesson Camp.





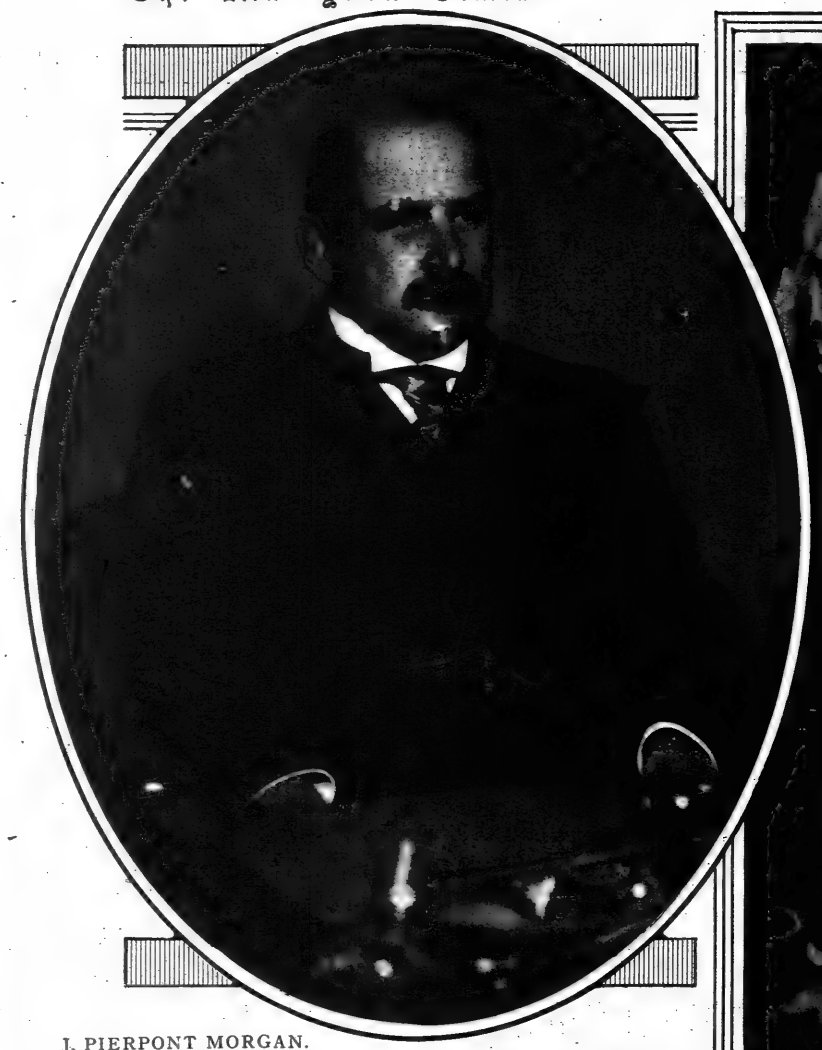
LA PERROQUETTE—BY SERGEANT KENDALL,
DIRECTOR OF THE YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.
From the Exhibition of the New York Water Color Club Now Being Held at the Fine Arts Building.

(Photo by Juley.)

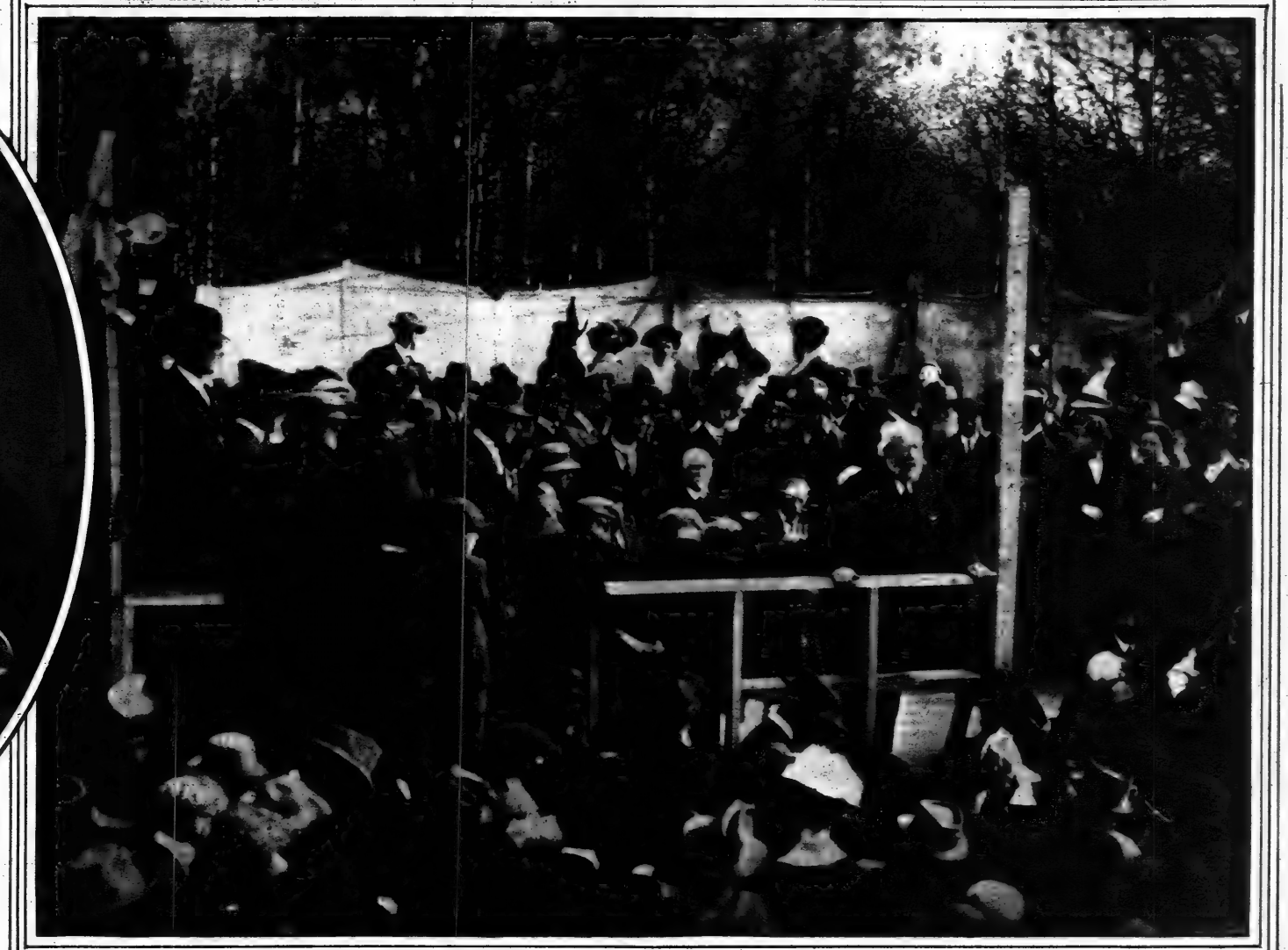


ONE HUNDRED ALASKAN DOGS FOR SERVICE WITH THE FRENCH FORCES IN ALSACE LEAVING NOME FOR TRANSPORTATION BY WAY OF SEATTLE AND QUEBEC TO EUROPE.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)

SKATING COSTUME OF KID, TRIMMED WITH DYED SQUIRREL,
Which Brought the Highest Bid, $325, at the Bazar de Charite and Revue des Modes Given for the Benefit of the French Wounded Emergency Fund.
(Photo © International News Service.)



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
From a Photograph Taken While He Was Testifying Before the Thompson Legislative Committee a Few Days Before He Was Operated on for Appendicitis.
(Photo © International Film Service.)



JAMES J. HILL, WHO CELEBRATED HIS SEVENTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY ON SEPT. 16 LAST, ADDRESSING FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES AT THE OTTERTAIL COUNTY FAIR, FERGUS CITY, MINN., TEN DAYS AGO.



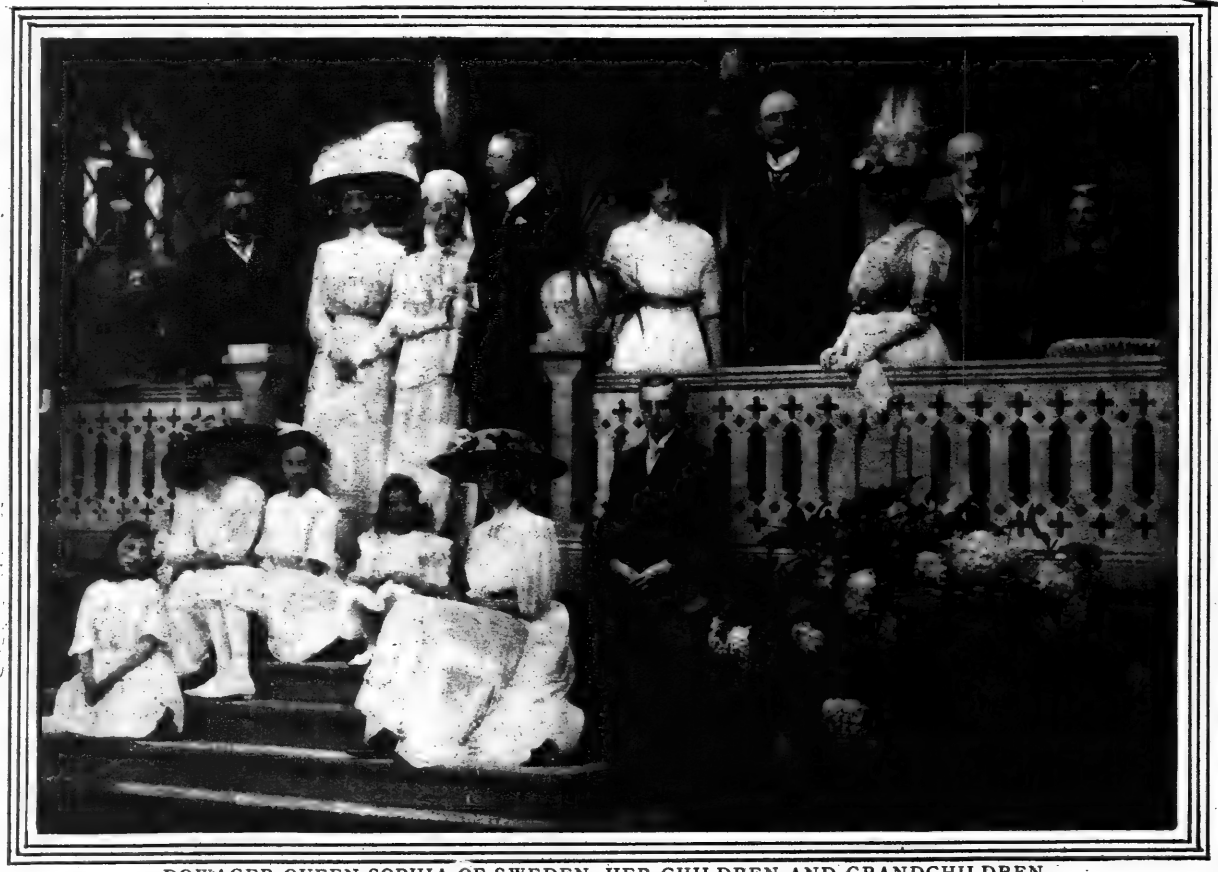
Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson Congratulating Samuel W. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on the Breaking of Ground for an Office Building for the American Federation in Washington to Cost $200,000.
(Photo by International Film Service.)



EMMY DESTINN,
On Her Arrival for a Trans-Continental Concert Tour Before the Opera Season Begins.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY"
At the Lyceum Theatre.
From a photograph taken two weeks ago and hitherto unpublished.
(Photo by Hayes & Co.)



DOWAGER QUEEN SOPHIA OF SWEDEN, HER CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN.
From a recent photograph which has just reached this country.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



JULIA ARTHUR IN "THE ETERNAL MAGDALINE"
At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.
(Photo by White Studio.)

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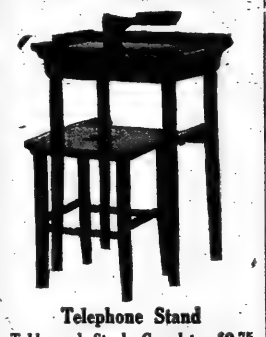


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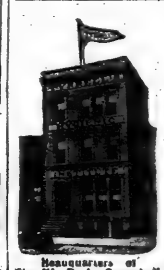
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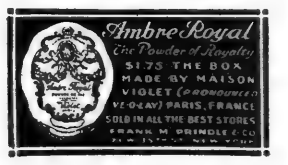


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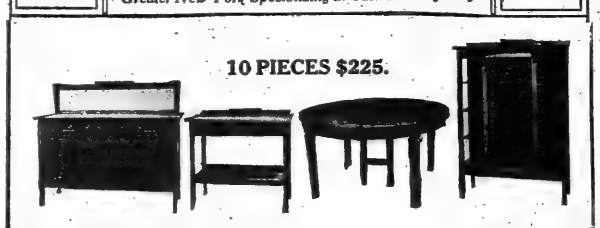
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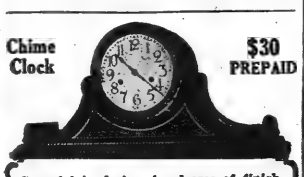
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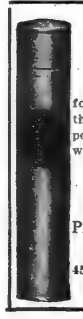
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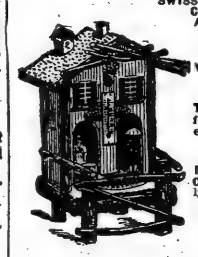
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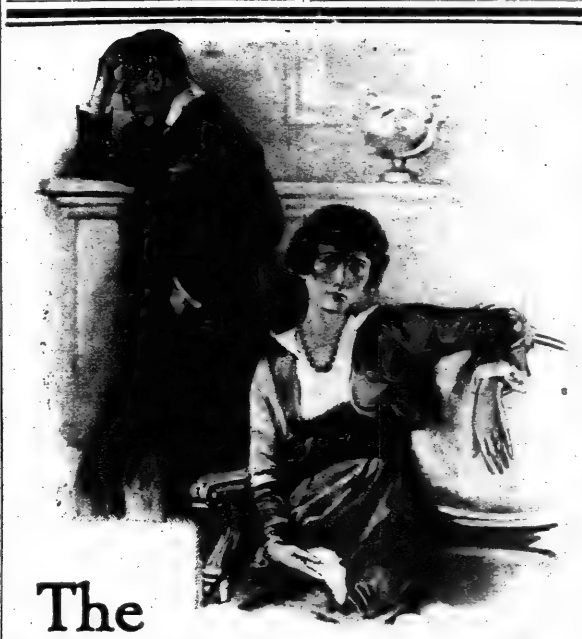
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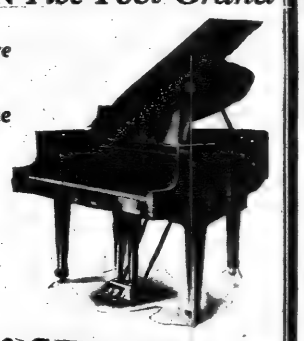
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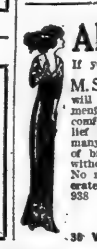
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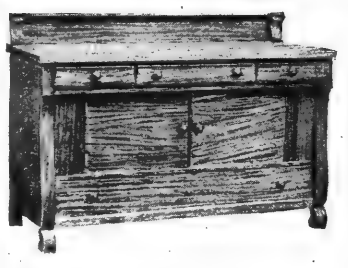


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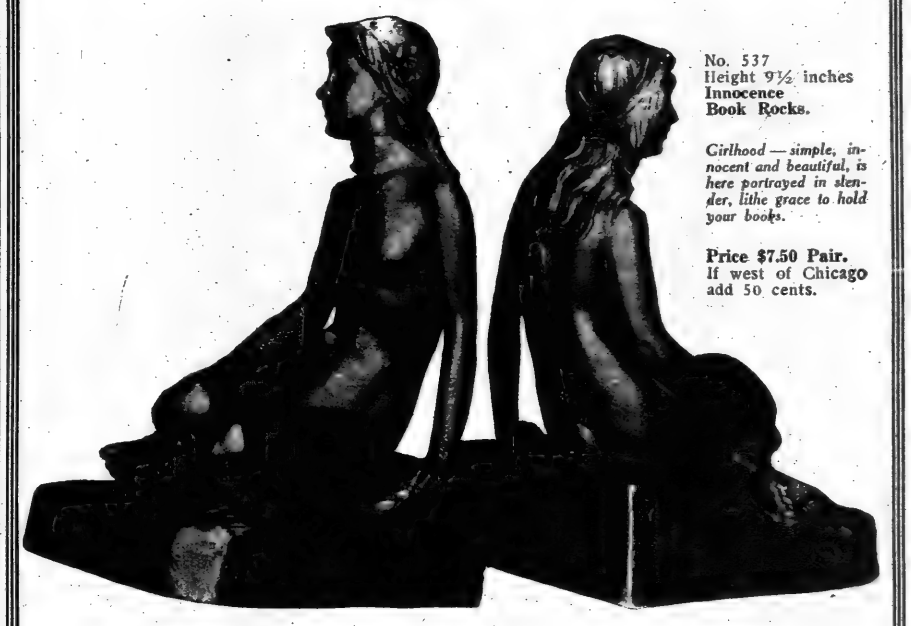
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DRESSES ... 5.00 to 20
SUITS .....10.50 to 35

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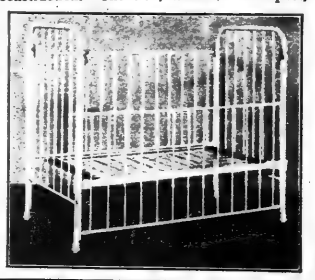
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38 W. 38th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 790.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,106. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1915.—104 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

12 BURN TO DEATH IN FACTORY AS 200 FIGHT ON THREE FLOORS TO REACH SINGLE FIRE ESCAPE

36 INJURED, 15 MISSING

Blaze Starts in Elevator Shaft and Cuts Off Stairs at Every Landing.

GIRLS LEAP FROM WINDOWS

Women Burn Like Torches on Red-Hot Grill That Had Been the Fire Escape.

EIGHT DIE ON ONE PLATFORM

Owners of Williamsburg Building Held Without Bail for Ignoring Fire Orders.

Where a big double factory building that rose five stories from the street stood yesterday at 281 and 283 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, there appeared last night, illumined by the rays of three Fire Department searchlights, a heap of débris, surmounted by the shell of what had been the walls.

In the ruins firemen and policemen dug for the bodies of men and women who were missed after flames had swept through the place yesterday afternoon, after men had fought girls to reach the single fire escape that last night hung, still hot, down the front of the building, and after there had been an accounting of the building's inmates that showed twelve persons killed and thirty-six injured.

As in the case of the Triangle Shirt Waist fire, when the girls threw themselves from windows, so yesterday many of the injured received their hurts when, driven by the flames, they sprang from window ledges and the fire escape.

The dead were found in the building and on the fire escape, which almost at once had become a huge grill on which the unfortunates were roasted to death. Eleven had been identified last or fifteen reported as missing one may be found later in the single charred body of a girl resting in the Kings County Hospital Morgue, but the diggers last night worked with the assurance that some time they must come on the bodies of other victims. Here are lists of those found so far and of those sent to hospitals:

THE DEAD.

BERGER, HENRY, 45, 14 Rutgers Place, Manhattan; identified in the Morgue.
BRICKER, SOLOMON, 1,775 Prospect Place; identified by John Ginsburg.
BROOK, CECILIA, 19, 463 Rodney Street.
DOTTY, IRENE, 19, 161 Holt Street.
GOLDMAN, ROSE, 16, 244 Wallabout Street; identified by John Ginsburg.
GOLDSTEIN, LENA, 20, 339 South Second Street.
GRASS, JENNIE, 21, 356 South First Street.
NAPOLITANO, MARIE, 21, 210 New Jersey Avenue.
ROSSMAN, BERTHA, 15, 275 North Sixth Street.
SKANDRE, GEORGE, 165 Ten Eyck Street.
WALLACK, A., 326 Bristol Street; died in the Williamsburg Hospital.
ONE UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, body in the Morgue at the Kings County Hospital.

THE INJURED.

In St. Catharine's Hospital.

BOBSKY, WILLIAM, 41 Stagg Street.
GELLIA, JENNY, 26 Monitor Street.
KATZ, GUSSIE, 469 Marcy Avenue.
SHESTER, ESTHER, 617 Metropolitan Avenue.
SKYOK, AGNES, 49 Ten Eyck Street.

In Cumberland Street Hospital.

LISTER, BELLA, 348 Bristol Street.
SCHMEXELLA, STELLA, 21, 68 Eckford Street.
STASERENES, ANTON, 26 Hope Street.

In Greenpoint Hospital.

COHEN, LENA, address unknown.
GRACE, EDNA, 27, 103 Freeman Street.

In Eastern District Hospital.

ASTRYKAS, MARCELLA, 24, 99 North Sixth Street.
GREENBERG, MORRIS, Metropolitan Avenue and North Sixth Street; may die.
HARTMAN, CHARLES, 32, 435 New Jersey Avenue.
LONESTAN, LOUIS, 48, 162 Riverdale Avenue.
LUNOVICS, FRANCES, 25, 230 Gill Street, Hicksville, L. I.
WARNACHS, GEORGE, 30, 164 Holt Street.

In Williamsburg Hospital.

ARMAN, JOHN, 26, 65 Ten Eyck Street; injuries mortal.
BERMAN, IKE, 41, 175 Hopkins Street.
BOKBASS, JOSEPH, 23, 241 Broome Street, Manhattan; injuries mortal.
BUSH, JOSEPH, 49, 105 South 4th Street.
KRISCUINAS, A., 28, 233 Berry Street.
LASK, HELEN, 21, 22 Garden Street.
MENIK, HYMAN, 32, 134 Boerum Street; injuries mortal.
MORASKY, JOHN, 40, 407 Rodney Street.
NELLANCO, CRECENI, 22, 57 Columbia Street.
POLSKI, WILLIAM, 30, 100 Ten Eyck Street.
RAVINAS, JOHN, 23, 573 Lorimer Street.
SHUEBERS, SELIG, 40, 93 Bedford Avenue.
ANDRUZEVIZE, JOHN, 20, 146 North Third Street.
BERGER, ANNIE, 18, 51 Cannon Street, Manhattan.
BERGER, MARIE, 17, 51 Cannon Street, Manhattan.
BRADSKY, ROSE, 64 Moore Street.
LUONIDO, LOUIS, 23, 4 Mauger Street.
SAVOULA, EVA, 22, 259 South Second Street.
SILVERMAN, LOUIS, 31, 175 Madison Street.
SILVERMAN, ROSE, 17, 64 Tompkins Avenue.

Owners of Building Arrested.

That the State Labor Department, by precautionary orders for fireproofing, endeavored as long as three months ago to forestall just the tragedy that occurred was a fact developed when Coroner Ernest C. Wagner held an immediate inquiry, in conjunction with Assistant District Attorneys Reuben Wilson and Louis Goldstein, in the assembly room of Public School 143, only half a block away, at Havemeyer and North Sixth Streets. As a result, the Coroner ordered the arrest of Edward L. Dia-

Continued on Page 19.

State Labor Department Had Ordered Owners of Burned Factory to Fireproof the Stairs

The law which the owners of the burned Williamsburg factory building, in which twelve persons perished yesterday, are charged with violating is Article 2 of Section 79 of Chapter 31 of the State Labor law as amended in 1913, and reads:

All interior stairways serving as required means of exit in buildings more than four stories in height, and the landings, platforms, and passageways connected therewith, shall be inclosed on all sides by partitions of fire-resisting material extending continuously to the basement. Where the stairway extends to the top floor of the building such partitions shall extend for three feet above the roof. All openings in such partitions shall be provided with self-closing doors constructed of fire-resisting materials, except where such openings are in the exterior wall of the building. All such partitions and the doors provided for the openings therein shall be constructed in such manner as the Industrial Board may prescribe by its rules and regulations.

Fire Commissioner Adamson said last night that the State Labor Department had charge of the enforcement of this law, which was added to the Code on the recommendation of the State Factory Investigating Commission, which was created after the agitation caused by the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire. It was the State Labor Department that issued the order to the Diamonds to fireproof the factory stairs.

ITALIAN CONSULATE SHAKEN BY A BOMB

Explosion Occurs Just After the Consul General Enters Office —Many Windows Broken.

POLICE FAIL TO FIND CLUE

Dynamite May Have Been Intended, They Think, for Count G. Fara Forni's Room.

For the third time within a year an attempt was made yesterday to blow up the offices of the Italian Consulate at 226 Lafayette Street. A dynamite bomb was set off near the street entrance to the building a few minutes after Count G. Fara Forni, the Consul General, had gone to his office on the third floor.

A dozen windows were broken on the side of the structure nearest the explosion, but greater damage was caused to the shops and tenement apartments in the four buildings immediately to the south of the Consulate, at 218, 220, 222, and 224 Lafayette Street. No one was injured, although there were many persons near the explosion.

The concussion was heard and felt at Police Headquarters, two blocks distant. Fifty detectives, headed by Captains Deevy and Tunney, Deputy Commissioners Dunham and Scull, and Sergeant Barnitz of the bomb squad, followed by the reserves from the Mulberry and Elizabeth Street Stations were at the place in a few minutes, but they could not find anything to show what form of an explosive had been used. Not a scrap of metal or anything like the piece of a bomb was to be found.

Two patrolmen, Otto F. Bruns and Thomas Mulhall, and two traffic policemen were within fifty feet of the explosion, but they saw no one run away after the explosion or any one near the spot where it took place before it occurred. In the hallway leading to the elevator of the Consulate building was Policeman Joseph Caravette, who had been detailed there as a special guard since the Consul had been registering the Italian reservists. He saw the explosion, but knew no more about it than the others.

The explosion occurred on the pavement, about two feet from the curb, midway between the entrance of the Consulate building and the Italian bank of A. Alvino & Son, on the street floor of 224 Lafayette Street. While the shock destroyed the plate glass in the shop and every one of the forty windows in the two tenements next the Consulate, and broke many of the windows in the two houses to the south of them, it left scarcely a mark on the pavement. Only a little of the filling around one or two of the paving blocks was forced out. The bomb was placed at a point where the Consul usually leaves his automobile in front of the building, it was said. Yesterday, however, he went to his office by the subway a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and the explosion occurred at 10:50.

The detectives believe that the explosive was in the form of a fuse-cap dynamite bomb, and was intended to be placed in the Consul's office, but was exploded prematurely. According to this theory, the man with the bomb was not aware that the Consulate was guarded by a policeman, and as he saw the officer in the hallway behind the street door, he dropped the lighted bomb in the gutter and escaped in the street crowd a moment before the explosion.

Count Forni and his assistants said there had been no recent trouble at the office which could account for any such attack. The detectives made inquiries among the tenants of the two shattered tenements, where twenty families live, and were convinced by them that the explosive had not been thrown from one of the windows or the roof of either building.

Mrs. Carmella Nuzzio of Sterling, N. J., who was visiting her mother, Mrs. P. Sparandera, and was sitting in her rooms on the fourth floor of the house at 222 Lafayette Street, told the police she had seen a man place something in the street just before the explosion. His back was toward her, and she said she could not give a description of him.

Several pieces of torn paper scattered at the edge of the sidewalk were picked up by Captain Deevy. One was part of a draft representing $25,000, bearing the name of "E. S. Seevey, 3,062 C Street, Santiago, Cal." On the reverse side was this memorandum written in ink, "Prince George, 14 East Twenty-eighth Street."

This name and address will be investigated, but they are not regarded by the police as of much importance. They supposed the paper was part of the rubbish of the Italian Savings Bank at the corner of Lafayette and Spring Streets, which is situated on the first floor of the Consulate building. The paper, it was suggested, had been thrown out of its receptacle by the explosion.

One of the frightened tenants, all of whom fled to the street, told the police that the bomb might have been intended for John J. Soldo, proprietor of a grocery store at 222 Lafayette Street, the entire front of which was demolished. Soldo's daughter, Bessie, had been married a week ago, it was said, and as her father drove away another suitor a few days before the wedding the bomb might have been meant to avenge this action. The young woman, her husband, and her father, however, denied this statement.

FLORIDA, CUBA, SOUTH—Best Service. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Office removed to 1,185 B'way, Cor. 26th St.—Advt.

FAY'S BLACK BOX UNDER SUSPICION

He Carried It When He and Scholz Were Arrested at the Navy Yard in Washington.

BUT IT WAS NOT EXAMINED

Authorities Seek Evidence of a Conspiracy in Attempt to Enter Machine Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Robert Fay, who is said to be a Lieutenant in the German Army, and Walter Scholz, alleged to be his confederate in bomb plots under investigation in New York, were arrested in the Washington Navy Yard in September. The two men tried to enter the yard in the morning with a crowd of workmen, but were held up by a sentinel. By the time they tried another entrance an order had been passed for their admission, and they were permitted to walk in.

Before they could reach the machine shops, however, they were halted, taken before the commandant and compelled to leave the yard. They had with them a black box, but the yard authorities did not ascertain what it contained.

Various attempts have been made to damage the American naval equipment. An attempt was made to dynamite the dry dock in Philadelphia, it is said, and another to blow up the cruiser Prairie, and mysterious fires broke out on the battleship Oklahoma.

The Department of Justice was informed today that Sergeant Frank E. Jackson of the Marine Corps, on duty at the navy yard here, and a civilian employe had positively identified Fay and Scholz in New York. The department is considering the advisability of pressing for indictments. It is not known positively, however, whether evidence before the New York Grand Jury will support a charge of conspiracy.

Tried to Enter Munition Works.

A man who said he was Joseph W. Stahl of Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, was committed to the Hudson County Jail in Newark yesterday by Justice Branegan of Harrison, while the police investigate him. He tried to get into the Crucible Steel Works in Harrison yesterday morning, and, repulsed at one gate, he tried at another. The plant is engaged in munition work. The prisoner could not account for his desire to get into the plant, and it was said he denounced the United States for allowing ammunition and supplies to be made for the Allies.

AEROPLANE LAUNCHED FROM MOVING WARSHIP

Navy Perfects Catapult and Tests It Successfully Aboard the North Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, announced tonight that the aeroplane launching device that had been under test at the aeronautic station at Pensacola for some time had finally been installed on the cruiser North Carolina, and that on Friday an aeroplane was successfully launched from this device while the North Carolina was under way.

It was the first time an aeroplane ever had been launched from a ship under way, and represented the culmination of a series of experiments which started in 1912. The launching device, or catapult, was first suggested and tried out by Captain W. I. Chambers, U. S. N., who was then in charge of aviation. The first device was made and tested at the Washington Navy Yard, but was purely experimental and rather crudely built, simply to demonstrate the principle.

Two successful flights were made from this launching device. A new and improved device was constructed and shipped to the aeronautic station at Pensacola, where it was installed on a barge and put through a complete series of tests before being placed aboard the North Carolina. Several successful flights by different aviators were made. The flight from the North Carolina was made in navy aeroplane AB-2, with Lieutenant Commander H. C. Mustin as pilot.

The launching device is in the form of a car propelled along a track, the aeroplane being secured to the car until it reaches the end of the track, when the car stops the aeroplane is released and proceeds under its own power in flight. The aeroplane is landed on the car, fastened in place, and the motor started. The aviator takes his place in the aeroplane, and when all is ready the car is propelled along the track at a gradually increasing speed up to about fifty miles an hour, when the car is brought to a standstill and the aeroplane released.

THE AUGUSTA SPECIAL.
Aiken and Augusta via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Lv. New York daily 1:08 P. M. Descriptive literature. Apply N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

German Submarines Sink Four Ships in Mediterranean

ALGIERS, Nov. 6, (via Paris.)—The steamship Sidi Ferruch was sunk yesterday forty miles off this port by a German submarine. The steamer's crew of twenty-eight men arrived today at Algiers. The Sidi Ferruch carried no passengers.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Strait of Gibraltar again has been passed by German submarines, which on Thursday sank two French and one Italian steamships. The crew of one vessel is missing.

The following statement was made by the Marine Ministry today:

"The enemy's submarines, coming from the Atlantic, passed through the Strait of Gibraltar on the night of Nov. 2. They sank on Nov. 4 the French ship Dahra, off Arzeu, Algeria, and the French ship Calvados and the Italian ship Ionio, near Cape Ivi.

"The crews of the Dahra and Ionio were saved. There is no news from the crew of the Calvados."

REFUSES TO BRING 900 IRISHMEN HERE

Cunard Line Acts After Rioting at Liverpool and Threats of a Strike.

200 SAIL FROM GLASGOW

London Paper Demands Inquiry as to Who Is Paying Passage of These Men of Military Age.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Nine hundred Irishmen who intended to sail for New York today on the Cunard Line steamship Saxonia were prevented by the steamship company from taking passage. The company declined to permit them to sail after there had been several stormy encounters with street crowds, which took the view that able-bodied men should not be permitted to evade liability to military service in this manner.

The arrival of the Irishmen in Liverpool drew a crowd outside the steamship offices. Two of the Irishmen were knocked down by women. Others were set upon and decorated with white feathers.

Ignoring cries of "Cowards! Traitors!" and refusing to listen to the appeals of recruiting sergeants, the Irishmen marched to the dock. When they arrived there the Saxonia's firemen, witnessing the street encounters and catching the spirit of the crowd, informed the steamship company that they would not leave with the Saxonia if the Irishmen were permitted to sail.

The company, after a brief meeting, upheld the firemen and refused permission to sail to all British of military age. It was stated in addition that the same course would be followed in future on all Cunard liners, and that it was hoped other lines would follow the same procedure.

Five of the detained men afterward enlisted.

GLASGOW, Nov. 6.—About 200 Irishmen, eligible for military service, sailed today by the Anchor Line steamer California for New York.

The most strenuous efforts of seven recruiting Sergeants, who were authorized to promise a refund of their fares to those who enlisted, resulted in the enlistment of only two men.

The public were not allowed on the quay and there was no demonstration.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Daily increasing crowds of youths of military age are besieging the passport department of the Foreign Office, seeking permits which they hope will enable them to escape the conscription they anticipate and fear. Most of them apparently have discovered relatives in America and elsewhere whom they are obliged to visit.

The rush has been so great since Lord Derby's recruiting scheme was promulgated that in the last three days more than 300 applicants of military age have been put back while the authorities decide how to deal with the situation.

The Saturday Review, referring to the crowds of Irish emigrants, demands a strict inquiry as to where the money comes from to pay the fares of these men, who are of the poorer classes, and the additional $50 which each must have on landing in America.

KING PICKS SKOULOUDIS FOR GREEK PREMIER

But Members of the Former Zaimis Cabinet Will Remain in Office.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says:

"The King has charged M. Skouloudis with the formation of a Cabinet.

"The ex-Ministers are to retain office, M. Skouloudis taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs."

A previous dispatch from Athens, which reached Paris, stated that the newspapers insisted that King Constantine had definitely accepted the resignation of the Zaimis Cabinet.

Other Athens advices stated that Parliament would be dissolved by King Constantine, and M. Zaimis would probably reconsider his determination not to retain the office of Prime Minister in the interval which must elapse before a general election would be called, according to the opinions expressed in authoritative quarters.

The M. Skouloudis, mentioned in the Reuter dispatch is probably Stephanos Skouloudis, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of M. Rhallis in 1897. On behalf of Greece, he signed the peace treaty made in 1913 between the allied Balkan States and Turkey in the London Peace Conference. As Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Rhallis Cabinet, he was able to mitigate greatly the terms of peace which were imposed on Greece by the victorious Turks after the war of 1897.

THE FAR FAMED "LAND OF THE SKY."
New train leaves New York daily 1:08 P. M. for Asheville, via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Superb service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

KITCHENER OFF TO AID IN BALKANS; RETAINS POST AS WAR SECRETARY; NISH CAPTURED BY THE BULGARS

KITCHENER RUMORS SPREAD

Government Strongly Denies That He Is Out of the Cabinet.

FITTED FOR THIS TASK

Has Knowledge of the East—May Go On to Egypt to Study Its Defenses.

LONDON PAPER SUPPRESSED

The Globe Seized for Insisting That War Secretary Had Offered His Resignation.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary, has gone to the eastern theatre of war at the request of his colleagues, apparently to study the situation in that now critical field of conflict.

Disturbing rumors concerning the departure of Kitchener from the country and stories that he had resigned from the Cabinet, or was about to do so, filled London all day. To settle these reports two official statements were issued during the day and another tonight, the latter stating in behalf of the Cabinet that the War Secretary's journey was being made at the express wish of his colleagues.

This official statemnet was issued early in the day.

"Earl Kitchener, at the request of his colleagues, has left England for a short visit to the eastern theatre of war."

At night this additional bulletin was issued:

"The statement that Earl Kitchener has resigned his post as Secretary of State for War has already been authoritatively denied. It is equally untrue to suggest that Earl Kitchener has tendered his resignation or that his visit to the King had any relation to any such subject, or that his visit to the Eastern theatre of war in any way betokens that such resignation is contemplated.

"On the contrary, this visit is undertaken by him in discharge of his duty as Secretary of State for War, which duty he has no intention of abandoning."

May Visit Egypt and Gallipoli.

The announcement that Lord Kitchener was to visit the East did not come as a surprise in well-informed circles. It was generally believed when it became known he was about to undertake a mission that the Balkans would be his destination, for there is no man in the British Empire better equipped with a knowledge of near Eastern affairs, military and political, then he.

It is thought that his activities will not be confined to this theatre of the war, however, but that he will visit Egypt to inspect the defenses of the Suez Canal against a possible German or Turkish attack. Mesopotamia, where the British expedition is doing bigger things than was expected of it, and is now nearing Bagdad, and the Dardanelles, where steps are being taken to push the operations to a conclusion.

Besides this, it is understood that his duties will include efforts to co-ordinate the work of the general staffs of the Allied Armies.

It is thought impossible for Premier Asquith to hold both offices of Prime Minister and Minister of War for any length of time. The Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting, has been mentioned as a possible incumbent during Earl Kitchener's absence.

When the vote of credit is introduced by the Premier in the House of Commons on Wednesday there will be full opportunity for debate and for the extraction of such information as the Government is then in a position to furnish.

The Globe Seized; Resignation Denied.

The London Globe, which has been bitter in its attacks on the conduct of the war and which announced yesterday that Kitchener had resigned, was seized and suppressed by the police today. In today's issue it stuck to its guns and again asserted that Kitchener has resigned because of "manoeuvres and machinations" of politicians. It added that King George had refused to accept his resignation.

This reiteration brought forth another authorized categorical statement to the contrary, as follows:

"Not only is it untrue that Earl Kitchener has resigned, but it is equally untrue that his Lordship ever tendered his resignation to the King."

This action against The Globe is the first action of the kind taken by the authorities since the outbreak of the war against a daily paper in the United Kingdom. Some weekly papers, both in England and in Ireland, including The Labor Leader, were similarly treated some time ago, but The Labor Leader, after a secret trial of the case, was allowed to resume publication.

Linked with Joffre's Visit.

Comment in the morning newspapers indicated a belief in some quarters that the sudden development regarding Earl Kitchener related to the visit of General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, to London recently. In this connection The Weekly Nation made an interesting revelation.

"General Joffre's visit," it says, "has been one of the personal sensations of the war. Our politicians expected to

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THRU KEY WEST (HAVANA) SLEEPER FLORIDA EAST COAST RESORTS on Seaboard Air Line's "FLAMINGO," 9:15 A. M.—Winter Resort Bureau, 1,185 B'way. —Advt.

Kitchener Took Trip at Colleagues' Request, The Cabinet Announces After Asquith Sees King

LONDON, Nov. 6.—"Lord Kitchener, at the request of his colleagues, has left England for a short visit to the eastern theatre of war."

This announcement, made this evening after a Cabinet council, (an unusual meeting for Saturday,) and a long audience which Premier Asquith had with the King, set at rest the rumors which were current as to the War Secretary's present intentions.

SAYS ENGLAND IS DOING HER DUTY

J. L. Garvin Defends Her Conduct of the War Against Roosevelt's Criticisms.

VAST LOANS TO HER ALLIES

$2,000,000,000 Placed at Their Disposal—1,000,000 Men for France, Munitions for Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—In an interview dictated to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, vigorously defends England against Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's criticism of her conduct of the war. While he wishes it to be understood that he is a warm personal friend and admirer of the Colonel Mr. Garvin explains that he is forced to take direct issue with him.

"The trouble is," he says, "that Colonel Roosevelt has failed to give England credit for her real achievements in a war that started with fearful odds in favor of Germany. I wish the Colonel would come over here and see this war and the part England is playing from this viewpoint. I am sure if he did he would change his mind about things that from the viewpoint in America may seem all wrong. I do not mean that we have not made some mistakes; but there are many things that, when seen in the light of Great Britain's relation to the Allies and all the other circumstances involved, give a different aspect."

Mr. Garvin, after reading Colonel Roosevelt's criticism, reprinted from The Metropolitan Magazine, from a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, started his reply by the observation that it was unfair to accuse Great Britain of not taking the war seriously, and also of not doing her part, as France and Russia had done theirs.

"No country in the history of the world," he said with emphasis, "has in its essence taken up its duties in the present crisis more seriously than England and more nobly discharged them. Without a show of boasting, proclamation, advertisement or display of our deep feelings, we have gone on with the war, fighting the bitterest struggle of our existence.

"Tempting Offers" to Join Germany.

"To look at the essence of the matter, we were not prepared for war because we didn't want war. As all the world knows, the most tempting offers and suggestions came to England before the war to desert her allies, and there is not the smallest doubt that at any time within the last fifteen years we could have formed arrangements with Germany that would have been very profitable to ourselves if we would have joined in a war of conquest against France or South America. There is no doubt that after the Spanish-American War and at the time of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Germany feared the ascendency in the world of the English-speaking peoples who at that time had become knit together by ties of intimacy and cordiality that had never existed before. Germany was looking abroad for colonies where she could plant her own power overseas. She wanted to dominate South America. England not for a moment considered joining Germany.

"In this war our arrangement with our allies is clear, and faithfully have we carried out our part. At first it was thought that it would be sufficient for us to hold our sea power; but as a duty apart from that we offered to go to the aid of France with what I might call the spearhead of a small but disciplined army, an expeditionary force of 150,000 men. Let us see how we have discharged that duty. We have come to the aid of France with not 150,000, but 1,000,000 men. We have spread our men along the western front and supported our French allies with a force that is nearly ten times greater than that originally offered. We are ready to do ten times more—yes, twenty times more—than we bargained to do. In all the history of the world that example of support to an ally has never been equaled.

"As to Belgium, we unfortunately could not save Antwerp, as our forces were too small; but through our navy we succeeded in landing sufficient men in Belgium to march on to Ghent, in great peril though they were, so that we joined King Albert's troops and

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RUSSIANS CAPTURE 8,500 IN GALICIA

Surprise Attack Demoralizes Gen. von Linsingen's Austrian Forces on the Stripa.

STRIKE AGAIN NEAR DVINSK

But Berlin Reports 6,000 Prisoners Taken and Attacks in North Repulsed.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, via London, Sunday, Nov. 7.—The official communication issued tonight reports the capture by the Russians of 8,500 prisoners as the result of a surprise attack near the village of Semikovitze [Siemikowce] on the Stripa River.

The text of the statement follows:

West of Riga, near the village of Uchine, we repulsed several attacks.

German counterattacks continue south of Lake Sventon. Further south, as far as the Pripet region, there is no change.

According to supplementary reports we took twenty-two officers and 712 men prisoners and captured seven machine guns and two guns in the fight near the village of Kostioukhova, west of Rasslovka. We repulsed enemy attacks in the direction of the village of Budki, driving him back in disorder to his trenches.

The period of extremely desperate fighting in the region of the village of Semikovitze and on the western shore of Lake Ischkuve has now ended. Swift frontal surprise attacks undertaken some days ago, including the crossing of the River Stripa near the village of Semikovitze, justified all our expectations. We took over 8,500 men prisoners, besides capturing a number, not yet determined, of officers and machine guns. Our valiant troops had to overcome the greatest difficulties while sending the enormous number of Austrian and German prisoners to the rear and across the River Stripa and Lake Ischkuve.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austro-German forces in Galicia are said by the War Office today to have won a further victory over the Russians in the fighting along the Stripa River. The Russians were thrown back to their old positions on the east bank of the river. The official report follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Russians repeated their attempts to break through our lines near Dvinsk, with the same bad results.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation remains unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Further Russian positions were captured northeast of Budka. At Sienikowce quiet reigns. The enemy has been driven back into his old positions on the eastern bank of the Stripa River. In the now completed battles the Russians have lost in prisoners fifty officers and about 6,000 men.

VIENNA, (via London,) Nov. 6.—The Austrian War Office today gave out the following statement:

Yesterday the Russians made two strong attacks southeast of Wisniewzyk against our Stripa front, (in Eastern Galicia.) His attacking columns collapsed under our fire, sustaining heavy losses. Finally the Russians retired here and east of Burkanow and Bieniawa to their main positions. We have captured fifty officers and 6,000 men in battles around Sienikowce.

On the lower Styr our attacks made slow progress.

WITH THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Business-like Routine of the Czar and His Military Advisers.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, (via London.)—In a white two-story building in a town of perhaps 40,000, but resembling more nearly an overgrown village than a city, is stationed the staff which directs the defense of Russia against her enemies. The Director in Chief is the Czar, and to this forlorn town from the Imperial Palace of Tsarskoe Selo he has banished himself for the time being, in order that he may live in daily touch with the affairs of his armies in the field, advise with the officers and supervise the conduct of the war.

Although many hours' journey by train from the nearest battle line, the Emperor and his staff are in almost instant communication by telegraph with all points along the thousand-mile front, and nothing of importance occurs that is not immediately flashed to this controlling centre. It is in this building, which was formerly used for local Government purposes, that the daily official communications to the world are written.

The Chief of Staff, General Michael Alexieff, is a modest man, about 60 years of age, who shuns self-glorifi-

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WHERE TO GO THIS WINTER.
A book of complete information on the Resorts South issued by SOUTHERN RAILWAY. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

SERBS' WAR CAPITAL FALLS

Bulgarian Army Marches Into Nish But Gets Little Booty.

TEUTONS ALSO SWEEP ON

Form Junction with Main Bulgar Force and Quick Advance Is Looked For.

ALLIES RUSHING UP TROOPS

Those Already in the Field Defeat the Bulgars in the South.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 7.—Bulgarian troops have occupied Nish, the Serbian war capital, which gives them complete control of the railway from Prahovo, on the Danube, and thus opens a through route for the central powers to Sofia and Constantinople.

In addition to this Teutonic success, which caused the more gloom in London yesterday because of the coincidence with the disturbing rumors about Lord Kitchener, the main Bulgarian and German armies have effected a junction at Krivivir, northwest of Nish.

As a result of the union of forces the campaign against Serbia, which has been somewhat slower than expected, will probably move at a faster pace. In fact, the invasion of King Peter's domain is already gathering more headway. Official reports from Berlin and Vienna indicate that all the invading forces are making progress against Serbia's resistance, except in the south, near the Greek frontier.

In that region, however, according to reports coming from the German Legation at Athens and also from Serbian sources, the British, French, and Serbians, who are evidently in superior force, have inflicted a severe defeat on the Bulgarians at Izvor, ten miles west of the Vardar River, and at the entrance to Babuna pass, where the French left wing joins the right of the Serbian southern army. The Bulgars are reported to be retreating toward Veles. British cavalry and French infantry are said to be engaged in this battle.

Allies Rushing Up Troops.

More allied troops are being sent from Saloniki to the scene of the fighting, in the hope that they will be able, by the capture of Veles, to compel the Bulgarians, who advanced west of Uskub and Veles, to retire and clear the Saloniki-Mitrovitza railway so that assistance can be sent to the Serbs' northern army.

All assistance that reaches the Serbians must apparently be sent by the British and French, for, despite the defeat of the Zaimis Government and the triumph of Venizelos in the Greek Chamber, there is no evidence yet that Greece intends to change her policy of "benevolent neutrality" and join the war on the side of the Allies.

Meanwhile Rumania, like Greece, is remaining neutral in the face of agitation in favor of intervention to aid the Allies.

No news is forthcoming concerning the Russian expedition, which was reported early in the week to have been massed on the Rumanian frontier. Russian attacks are, however, preventing the Austro-Germans from dispatching any additional troops from her front to the Balkans.

There is evidence of renewed allied activity on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the impression prevails here that another big attempt will be made to open the straits before the German ammunition reaches the Turks.

The Petit Parisian's correspondent at Saloniki takes a cheerful view of the situation in the south. He cables under date of Friday:

"The Serbian situation has improved in the view of the British and French staffs at Saloniki. British troops, in splendid form, now have taken their place in the first line.

"The Serbians are still holding on at Prilip, according to a wireless message. The Bulgarians subjected the French at Krivolak to an intense bombardment for forty-eight hours. The net result was one man wounded.

"Fresh troops left today for the Serbian front as well as convoys of arms, munitions, and provisions."

Teuton Report of Successes.

The official bulletin issued in Berlin says:

In the valley of the Western Morava fighting goes on. To the southeast of Cacak the town of Krdljevo has been taken. The enemy is being pursued to the east of Kraljevo, and Etubal has been reached.

The Zupanyevac sector has been crossed. In the valley of the Morava our troops pressed on after the enemy as far as Obrez-Sikirnica.

By means of a clever stroke our troops took possession of Varvarin during the night. More than 3,000 Serbians were taken prisoners.

At Krivivir a connection between the fighting German and Bulgarian main forces has been established.

The army of General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian) has defeated its opponents near Lukovo and near Sokobanya. More than 500 prisoners were taken and six cannon were captured.

After battles which lasted three days the fortified capital of Nish was captured yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Serbians. During battles in the

headlands 350 prisoners and two cannon fell into the hands of the Bulgarians.

The Austrian official report on operations in the Balkans says:

Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the Montenegrin border stormed on Thursday Ilinobordo Mountain, east of Trebinje, thus breaking through the Montenegrin main position. Yesterday the enemy was thrown back near the Klobuk Runs.

The Austro-Hungarians of General von Koevess's Army gained the defile of Kilisura, south of Arilje. Another column drove the enemy across the Jelica and southeast of Cacak.

German troops occupied Kraljevo. Further southeastward German and Austro-Hungarian detachments crossed the Western Morava.

General von Gallwitz's Army is approaching Ravini, north of Krusevac. Nish is in Bulgarian hands. They also took Banja and the heights west of Lukovo.

This bulletin of the Bulgarian War Office, which reached London last night, apparently refers to Thursday's fighting:

On Thursday in the direction of Aleksinac (about twenty-three miles northwest of Nish) our troops reached Soko-Banja. After heavy fighting we captured the advance positions of Nish on the northern and eastern front of the fortress, taking 2 guns, 2 ammunition cars, and 400 prisoners.

On the railway between Kuiajevats and Sorlitje we captured 1 engine and 103 wagons with a great quantity of material for troops.

South of Strumitza our troops were attacked by numerically superior Anglo-French forces. We repulsed them by heavy counterattacks at the point of the bayonet, inflicting severe losses. The fighting against the French is developing favorably for us on the front of Krivolak-Sonitchi-Glava.

An official bulletin issued by the Montenegrin Consul at Paris says:

Since Nov. 1 the activity of the enemy has been most pronounced on the entire Herzegovinian frontier. Furious infantry attacks against our positions have been supported by intense fire from heavy artillery. Fighting has been going on day and night all week.

Our troops are vigorously repulsing every assault of the Austrians, who have succeeded in occupying only one unimportant point on the frontier. Their losses are enormous. Ours are light.

SERB CAMPAIGN WON IN BERLIN OPINION

Newspaper Think the Fall of Nish Has Settled Conflict In Teutons' Favor.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The occupation of Nish again gives the German press occasion to hymn praise of the Bulgar ally, the principal cause of rejoicing being the fact that this capture gives the Teutonic forces possession of all the important railroad junctions.

All the papers prophesy that the last link of the railway from Belgrade to Constantinople will soon be in the hands of the central powers. The Berlin Gazette says:

"The opening of the Danube resulted in direct connection between the central powers and Turkey, and now the fall of Nish will soon give us a direct rail line, since only a few isolated stretches north of Nish are still held by the Serbs. It will not be much longer before the Orient express again runs from Berlin and Vienna to Sofia and Constantinople. With the loss of Nish, the Serbs are forced to give up not only an important base of operations, but also numerous magazines and immense war supplies, thus greatly lowering the Serb armies' power of resistance."

The military expert of the Vossische Zeitung estimates the length of railway from Belgrade to the Bulgar border as 214 miles. He says that the Bulgarians have occupied 61 miles and the Austro-Germans 98 miles between Nish and Papatchin. He goes on:

"We may soon expect the junction of the Austro-German with the Bulgarian main forces, when the way from Belgrade to Constantinople will become free, a complete victory over the Serbs.

"For the present we do not hold the theory that the decision of this world war will be in the Balkan theatre, as our opinion is that the decision has practically been reached on the battlefields of Central Europe. But one can state with all certainty that the Oriental campaign as such has been won for us by the fall of Nish. There are only fifty-five miles to go and we are as good as finished with our task."

Major Moraht in the Tageblatt writes:

"Now that Nish has fallen, this part of the Bulgarian line will likewise press forward toward the Morava Valley in faster marches. Apart from the effectiveness of the Bulgarian artillery, the principal factor, hastening Nish's end was probably the demoralization of the Serb Army.

"There is nothing more in the way to prevent the complete union of the entire Bulgar east army with Mackensen's left wing. Undoubtedly the Bulgars will know, as we have done in Belgium and are still doing in West Russia, how to convert a Serbian fortress to our own use, thereby materially strengthening the Bulgarian fronts on this side.

"The immediate result is ever-lessening prospect of the Anglo-French expedition being able to defer the fast approaching finish of Serbia.

Count Reventlow, in the Tagesseitung, looks beyond Nish to Egypt, and says:

"The way to Constantinople through Serbia will soon be open. Thereby one object of the Balkan campaign is achieved, which, to be sure, is only preparatory to a greater object and goal."

A well-informed Sofia correspondent wires:

"Regarding reports that Bulgaria is undertaking new steps at Athens, protesting against the landing of the Entente troops, I was informed in the highest source that the reports are without foundation. The Bulgarian Government does not need to undertake such steps, as the troops already landed by the Entente Powers already are beaten, and a further landing is highly improbable. One cannot ask the impossible of Greece.

"If Greece tried forcibly to prevent the Entente Powers' action she would be drawn into the war, which, as a result of her geographical position, would be a catastrophe, but the Entente, on its part, will take care not to irritate Greece further so as not to lose it entirely. On the other hand the Greek Government spontaneously declared to the Bulgarian Government that it was in no way assisting the already landed troops and that shortly it would send a new note to the Entente, protesting sharply against the violation of its neutrality."

HAS NO FAITH IN GREECE.

London Paper Fears She Might Intern Allied Forces if Beaten.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—"Are we justified in using Saloniki as a military base?" asks The Morning Post in an editorial urging the Government to make a definite decision regarding Great Britain's relations with Greece.

"Our position," says The Post, "is that Saloniki is a neutral port and leads into a neutral country through which our armies must advance or retreat. This neutral Government has changed its mind once, therefore it may change it again. If benevolent neutrality suits its interests now strict neutrality will suit them later. All will probably depend on the course of the Serbian war, and the enemy armies far outnumber the Serbo-Anglo-French forces.

"It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the Serbian Army will be rendered ineffective as an organized body before our expeditionary forces reach the scene of hostilities. Then the Bulgarian force will be available to push the Anglo-French contingent back into Greece, whereupon Bulgaria undoubtedly would demand from Greece fulfillment of the strict obligations of her neutrality—namely, the disarmament and internment of the Anglo-French army. This demand would be supported by three factors—international usage, the influence of the Central Powers, and the threat of Bulgarian invasion. There is every likelihood that Greece would comply.

"Is the Government prepared for such a possibility? We are engaged in throwing forward our army over a surface which may crack at any moment and engulf it."

RUSSIAN SHIPS DISARMED?

Reported Action of Rumania Concerning Vessels Carrying Arms.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Rumanian authorities have taken steps to bring into Rumanian harbors and disarm vessels flying the Russian flag, which are loaded with arms and ammunition for Serbia, according to a wireless message from Berlin, quoting what is said to be a semi-official statement issued at Bucharest.

This action has been taken, it is said, because of the Austro-German occupation of the Serbian bank of the Danube.

Russian men-of-war, which fled into the Rumanian Harbor of Grula, have been disarmed, the dispatch adds, and the crews, numbering 800, interned at Kustendje.

Other reports from Bucharest have stated that Rumania had taken action directly the reverse of what is here stated.

BULGARS HAVE LOST 100,000.

Official Statement of the Killed and Wounded Thus Far.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 7.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency, dated Friday, says that an official statement, issued by the Serbian Legation, estimates that the Bulgarian losses in killed and wounded have reached 100,000.

SERBS' HOPE IS PUTNIK.

Representatives Here in Gloom, but Have Faith in Military Leader.

The report of the capture of Nish by the Bulgar forces caused deep gloom among the representatives of the Serbian Government who are in New York. At the headquarters of the commission, 141 West Twenty-second Street, Colonel Jevrem Popovitch, the chief, was so upset by the news that he could not attend to any business and went out to take a long walk.

Captain R. Maystorovich, one of his aides, said that Serbia was in a difficult position now, but they felt their cause was just, and believed it would triumph in the end. Speaking of the Serbian Army, the Captain said that the hopes of his countrymen were centred on Marshal Radumi Putnik, the Commander in Chief.

"The Marshal is worshiped in Serbia," the Captain added, "and has won many victories for his country. He is in his sixty-fifth year and for ten years has suffered from asthma and has not been able to go out much in the open air.

"During the recent Balkan war, when Serbia was victorious over Bulgaria, the Serbian Marshal conducted all his operations from a small hut, in which he lived, with a telephone beside his bed.

"The early operations in the present war, when the Austrians were driven back by the Serbian Army, were conducted by the Marshal from a well-heated tent, in which he had to remain on account of his asthma.

"Marshal Putnik has been Minister of War three times, and after the war with Bulgaria the Chamber of Deputies offered him $50,000 in recognition of his services. In refusing the gift Marshal Putnik stated that he was a poor man, and hoped that if anything happened to him the country would take care of his widow and his five children. The Marshal is very democratic in his manner."

The Captain added that Marshal Putnik never displayed any medals or decorations, but wore only the gold shoulder straps, crossed by guns, to show his military rank.

NISH SCENE OF MANY BATTLES

Once the Abode of Roman Emperors —Was Strongly Intrenched.

Nish, which the Bulgarians have occupied, and which when the Government moved from Belgrade at the time of the first Austrian invasion a year ago was made the temporary capital of Serbia, is at the junction of four railways—from Belgrade, Kniasyevac, Sofia via Pirot, and Saloniki. Although considered by military experts the weakest of all the Serbian fortified towns, it was strongly intrenched, and from hills rising only 150 to 200 feet high its artillery was able to sweep the surroundings through a radius of fifteen miles.

There were as many fortified sectors as there were spaces between the railways, although that on the west having for its base the Saloniki-Nish-Belgrade line ranged through 180 degrees, and on the west the place was approached by a highway quite as well defended as were the railways.

The first mention of the City of Nassius is to be found in the writings of Ptolemy of Alexandria. The Emperor Julian lived there, as also did Justinian for a while. It was the birthplace of Constantine the Great.

Nish has been the scene of many great battles and much slaughter. Under its walls in 269 the Emperor Claudius annihilated the army of the Goths. Attila the Hun destroyed the city in the fifth century. In the ninth the Bulgarians captured and held it for two centuries, when they ceded it to the Hungarians, who, in turn, lost it to the Byzantine Emperor, Manuel I., in 1173. Its next possessor was the Serbian Prince, Stephen Nemanya, who in 1190 received here the Germanic Emperor Frederic Barbarossa and his crusaders.

The Turks first came into possession of the place in 1375, only to lose it sixty-eight years later to the allied armies of the Hungarians under Hunyada, and the Serbians under George Brankovich. It again came into the possession of the Turks in 1456, and for more than 300 years it remained the most important military station on the road between Hungary and Constantinople. In the Austro-Turkish wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it changed hands several times, and after the Serbian repulse with great slaughter in 1809 the Turks built a tower of human skulls in celebration of their victory.

Nish is only surpassed by Belgrade in commercial and strategic importance; the administration of the Serbian railways has its factory here for repairing engines and principal stores of material. Prior to the removal of the capital here from Belgrade the King and the Government resided in Nish for about three months every year; the National Assembly also had its sessions in Nish before the Constitution of 1901 was adopted.

LULL IN TRENTINO FIGHTING.

Inclement Weather Holds Up Austro-Italian Operations.

VIENNA, Nov. 6, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today by the Austrian War Office:

Yesterday quiet prevailed generally on the southwestern front, probably due to unfavorable weather conditions. Isolated enemy attacks were repulsed.

In the sector of San Martino hand-to-hand fighting is still proceeding.

ROME, Nov. 6, (via London, Nov. 7.)—The following official communication, received from General Headquarters of the Italian Army under current date, was given out here tonight:

"In the Daone Valley one of our detachments passed the left bank of the Chiese and attacked the positions of Malga Stabolono, north of Monte Lavanesch, driving away the enemy with loss. In the Ledro Valley the enemy's artillery recommenced a bombardment of the villages in the basin of Bezzeca, causing damage and conflagrations.

"The artillery duel continues along the Isonzo front. Except a morning attack on Zagora, which was immediately repulsed, the enemy infantry gave no cause of activity. Notwithstanding the heavy rain our infantry continued untiringly to strengthen its positions.

"In the San Michelle zone a brilliant attack gave us possession of a strong enemy entrenchment. We made 150 prisoners and took many boxes of machine gun ammunition and much other war material."

BOTH SIDES SHELL WESTERN TRENCHES

Many Artillery Engagements from Northern France to the Vosges.

SPIRITED GRENADE FIGHTS

Combats with Hand Bombs in Le Pretre—German Champagne Attack Fails.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Reciprocal cannonading and trench bombardments have been the principal features of today's fighting on the western front. Both French and German official reports claim the advantage in last night's infantry engagements near Massiges, in Champagne. The fighting there today was confined to the big guns.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

Cannonading has again been very lively on both sides in Artois, in the region of the Bois en Hache and the Givenchy wood.

To the north of the Aisne our batteries have concentrated their fire with particular effect on the German organizations in the region of Vingre, and on the enemy cantonments in the Nouvron wood and at Commelans-court.

In Champagne a reciprocal bombardment with shells of large calibre has occurred in the entire district between Tahure and Hill 199, but no infantry action.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre violent combats with grenades and bombs have taken place on several occasions in the trenches.

In the Vosges the fighting with trench guns has likewise been spirited at La Chapelotte and at Violu, to the north of the Col du Bonhomme.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

From the Champagne district there was reported last night a fresh German attack against our trenches at the position known as "La Courtine." It has resulted in complete failure.

During the fighting with mines, which is going on almost without interruption between the Argonne and the Meuse, the blowing up this morning of one of our collections of explosive materials damaged seriously certain German detachments in the sector of Malancourt. The night passed with relative calm on the remainder of the front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The enemy artillery has been almost inactive today. Our batteries dispersed military pioneers to the north of Dixmude and in the direction of Drei Grachten.

The text of the official statement given out in Berlin by the Army Headquarters Staff follows:

After a hand grenade engagement, the French forces which penetrated the eastern part of our new trenches to the west of Massiges (in Champagne) were driven out again. Otherwise, except for somewhat lively artillery battles, the day passed without important incident.

CLEMENCEAU GETS 2 POSTS.

Former Premier Will Preside Over Important Senate Committees.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Georges Clémenceau has been elected President of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and also to the Chairmanship formerly held by Charles Freycinet, now Vice President of the Cabinet.

The former Premier thus will preside over two of the most important Senate committees.

GALLIENI'S FARM ORDER.

Soldiers to Till the Soil on 15 Days' Leave of Absence.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 7.—The first important measure of General Gallieni, the new French Minister of War, deals with agricultural laborers who are in military service. Minister Gallieni has arranged with the Minister of Agriculture so that from now on all such disposable men will be divided into two groups, each group in turn getting fifteen days' leave of absence.

The practice hitherto has been for depot commanders to make individual selections for such leave.

TO FIX PRICES IN FRANCE.

Cabinet Plans Maximum for the Necessaries of Life.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Cabinet has decided to present a bill to the Chamber of Deputies authorizing Mayors of towns and Prefects of departments to fix maximum prices upon the necessaries of life.

The prices are to be based upon opinions of special commissions appointed to investigate the market.

POPE DENIES BUELOW STORY

Says Papal Delegate Did Not Meet German Diplomat in Switzerland.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, prints an authorized denial that Prince von Bülow, the former German Chancellor, and Mgr. Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland, have met in that country.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 8,500 IN GALICIA

Continued from Page 1.

cation. To a correspondent who asked him to relate the routine of his day's work he replied in substance that, since the Emperor was Commander in Chief, and he merely a subordinate, nothing that he did from day to day could in his opinion be of the slightest interest to any one outside the army.

A casual visitor to the town in question finds little to induce him to prolong his stay. Accommodations at the hotels, of which there are several—the best leaving much to be desired—are pre-empted, and one may canvass all without finding lodging unless he comes recommended by some one in military authority. The town is crowded with strangers, who have come from the territory overrun by the Germans. The streets until late at night are filled with streams of promenaders, civil and military.

It is only at night that the place wakes up. Until nearly midday the many little shops that crowd one another along the two main thoroughfares keep their doors locked and their windows shuttered. Antiquated "izvosschiks," as the public hacks are called, shamble out of the way of screeching high-power automobiles carrying officers, the cars appearing incongruous in the century-old setting of cobbled streets and high-windowed and dingy shops.

Around the white staff building there is a solemn stillness. Sentries guard the entrance and open space in front, and no one without official business may pass.

A civilian approaches, hands a card explaining his business to one of the sentries, then waits at a distance until permission is given to enter. His reception is courteous. Everything moves with military precision within the walls. No dilatory tactics are permitted, and one is made to feel that the time of the officers is valuable. The Associated Press correspondent had occasion to consult the same officer at headquarters at 10 o'clock in the evening an 10 o'clock in the morning without previous appointment, which may be taken as an indication that the staff officers' business hours are long.

The distress of the people growing out of the war is apparent on every hand. The floors of the railway waiting room at night serve as a sleeping place for scores of weary wayfarers. Old men, women, and children lie closely huddled, leaving a narrow aisle for the stream of traffic to and from the trains.

Further up the line the lights from campfires at night disclose hundreds of people living in wretchedness in crude board shelters which only partly protect them from the freezing winds.

DETAILS ZEPPELIN DAMAGE IN LONDON

German Official Report Says Docks Suffered Most in the Last Raid.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL HIT?

Airship's Commander Says He Inflicted "Much Damage" There —Bombarded the Tower.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 5.—I am able to send these details from a confidential official report embodying what is known here about the damage done by the last Zeppelin raid on London on the night of Oct. 12-13:

The East India Docks were attacked and a large shed full of ammunition was burned to the ground.

At the London Docks a warehouse was destroyed and several ships hit by bombs and some destroyed.

At Victoria Docks a large cotton warehouse was burned to the ground. In the same neighborhood blocks of houses were destroyed or damaged in St. George Street and Leman Street.

The city, and particularly the newspaper quarter, were bombarded with especially good success.

The Tower of London and London Bridge, which were armed with guns, were bombarded.

Houses—sometimes whole blocks of them—were damaged or destroyed in Liverpool Street, Chancery Lane, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, Aldgate, and the minories.

The London and Southwestern Bank was burned to the ground. Much money, valuables, and papers are believed to have been destroyed.

The Morning Post building was seriously damaged, and a branch of the London Bank was reduced to ashes.

Subway and railway traffic was interrupted for a time, owing to the bomb damage.

Much damage was done at Woolwich Arsenal.

In Enfield a battery with a searchlight was silenced.

Hampton power station was hit.

In Croydon extensive factories were hit, and great fires were noticed.

In Kentish Town an especially strong searchlight battery was noticed and bombs dropped on it. A whole row of searchlights went out.

At West Ham and East Ham the railway was bombarded.

At Ipswich a battery was bombarded, and its fire became noticeably weaker.

The German airship's object was to do an unusually hot fire, but was not damaged. Four aeroplanes attacked the airship without success.

CANADIAN TROOPS COOL UNDER ZEPPELIN FIRE

Thirteen Men and 38 Horses Killed in a Kent Camp—Bombs Loaded With Scrap Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 6.—A vivid description of the Zeppelin air raid on Otterpool Camp, near Shorncliffe, Kent, England, is contained in a letter from an Ottawa officer who is now with the Canadians in England. Thirteen soldiers were killed, the letter says, which bears out the official statement of the casualties of the raid. Fourteen were wounded, one of whom has since died. Thirty-eight horses were killed.

An idea of the terrific force of the Zeppelin bombs can be gained by the fact that they make a hole in the ground fifteen feet across and anywhere from four to eight feet deep. The conduct of the Canadian soldiers on the occasion was splendid, according to the letter. The writer was only about 120 yards from the spot where one of the bombs burst. He writes:

"Wednesday night we had an air raid on our camp, and on the brigade lines at ——. At 9:05 P. M. our trumpeter blew the call 'Lights out,' and repeated it. We were slow in putting them out, because the regulation is 10:15. Eventually all the lights in the huts were out, but the lights in the bathhouse and kitchen were still burning. Then there was a flash, and after an interval the crash of a bomb. No more orders were necessary. All lights went out and stayed out. By counting the seconds I surmised that the bomb had landed in or near ——. In quick succession there were two more flashes and crashes and then silence; silence you could feel; silence that wrought the nerves and made one's heart jump and flutter.

"Only a few seconds elapsed, then a blinding flash and a frightful roar sounded just behind our stables, 300 yards away. In quick succession four more followed. Then we could hear the hum of the engines, and all that was left to see were five pillars of black smoke, standing ghostlike in the yellow fog. I stood about 120 yards from where the bomb fell. I heard its sing as it fell through the air. The bombs fell in a straight line just 100 yards from the edge of the camp in a vacant field, and did us no damage; not even the fence was injured.

"Alas! the other camp did not escape, and as quickly as possible I got a few lads together and started for —— to see if we could give any assistance. It was awful. One bomb struck the guard tent, and one fell in the horse lines. Thirteen men were killed almost instantly, and fourteen wounded. Thirty-eight horses were either killed outright or were injured so that they had to be shot. I will never describe the scene. It was terrible. I knew one of the lads who was killed. They were literally blown into fragments.

"I was delighted at the general demeanor of the men. It is true that for a moment some were scared and wildly excited, but they were certainly wonderfully steady and ready for instant service.

"Many fragments of the shells were picked up. In one place a small piece of iron was thrown about twenty yards right through the side of a steel tank about three-sixteenths of an inch thick. A small fragment of shell cut through a spoke of a wheel of the water cart. Evidently the bombs weigh from 200 to 300 pounds. They are filled with an explosive about six or eight times as powerful as dynamite. They have heavy metal cases and a load of scrap iron, so they are a dangerous weapon."

NEW BRITISH EXPEDITION STARTS AGAINST TURKS

A Flying Column of Three Regiments Off From Aden Into the Arabian Hinterland.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 23.—A new and relatively big movement against the Turks is on foot, with Aden as the base. The Malay States Guides (Sikhs) left on a British India Steam Navigation transport today, full strength, for Aden. Two Punjabi regiments are reported to be proceeding to the same place from India.

It is understood here that the three regiments are to form a flying column, which will radiate from Aden, to subjugate Arab tribes and Turkish forces in that vicinity, and that it will probably eventually strike to the north and place as much of the surrounding country under British sovereignty as possible. Turkish reinforcements have been reported in that vicinity, and every one expects the force to have a lively time of it. A camel corps from Egypt is to join them. The Guides are under the command of Lieut. Col. Borton. There is some speculation as to what Indian officer will be made commanding officer.

With the Guides out of the Straits Settlements, the last regular has left. Military matters hereafter will be entirely in the hands of the volunteer corps, which are mobilized now at all points. A conscription (ordinance law) has been passed, and every male British citizen of pure European descent is forced to serve. Arrangements are made so as to permit business being carried on by allowing only part of the office staff of any firm to be on active duty at the same time. However, business has become more or less of a hodgepodge affair as a result.

SEES GERMANY BLEEDING TO DEATH

Loses 8,850 Men a Day—Prussians Alone Have Lost More Than 2,000,000.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Keen interest and much speculation has been aroused here by Stockholm reports that, according to a new order, which goes into effect at once, Swedish merchantmen are to be convoyed during war time. The Vossische Zeitung comments:

"From the brevity of the reports the extent of the new order cannot be guessed, though, presumably, dealing with details as to convoys. It is to be expected that the Swedish Government will employ the convoys to protect her legitimate commerce with Germany against the attacks of English submarines."

SICK GERMANS LEAVE GUAM.

Two of Interned Sailors en Route to Norfolk Are Insane.

HONOLULU, Nov. 6.—Lieutenant Vonelpon of the Germany navy, one of the officers of the German gunboat Cormoran interned at Guam, was a passenger on the army transport Logan, which arrived here today.

Vonelpon and three of the Cormoran's sailors, two of them insane and one ill, are on their way to report to the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

LUXEMBURG CABINET OUT.

Grand Duchess Marie Accepts Resignations of Her Ministers.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg today accepted the resignation of the Luxemburgian Cabinet, and charged Dr. Deutsch, a lawyer, to form another Ministry, says a dispatch from Geneva to the Paris Temps.

BLAMED BY MARCONI.

He Says Some Classes in England Seem Uninterested in the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 6.—William Marconi has returned from London and a visit to the Anglo-French front.

Interviewed by the Giornal d'Italia, he said the recruiting of volunteers in England proceeded well enough, although a considerable number of people were cold, almost uninterested in the war. The leading classes, however, were ready for any sacrifice in order to conduct the war to an honorable issue, and public opinion was determined to continue it to the end.

Mr. Marconi said that while the war continued he could not enumerate the advantages obtained with wireless, but it was not a secret that with a small wireless apparatus aeroplanes could now communicate with headquarters without landing—indeed, could remain in the enemy's zone and continue their scouting operations while still in touch with their own army.

The inventor added that many steamers, including that on which he himself crossed from America, escaped submarines by being warned in time by wireless.

BERLIN HEARS SWEDEN WILL CONVOY VESSELS

Vossische Zeitung Interprets It as a Step to Prevent British Attacks.

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KITCHENER GOES TO AID IN BALKANS

Continued from Page 1.

find a strategist; they saw, rather, the orator and enthusiast. It would not be right to say they were carried off their feet, but the air has been magnetic, and resulting decisions have been rapid. Who, on such authority, can dispute them?"

The Daily Chronicle editorially points out the various possibilities of the situation. First, the probability of a marked addition to the importance of the General Staff in London, the tendency of which would be to separate clearly the administrative responsibilities of the War Minister from the strategic responsibilities of the Chief of Staff, and make the War Minister's rôle different from that which Earl Kitchener hitherto has filled. Secondly, it added, there was a remote possibility of some kind of joint staff being constituted by the Allies at Paris for the purpose of pooling military councils.

"If this were done," says The Chronicle, "the head of the British section would manifestly occupy a very important position.

"Thirdly, it is possible that in view of the importance of our Near Eastern armies, some higher eastern command might be constituted to co-ordinate their action. For such a post Lord Kitchener's peculiar authority in Oriental matters might be thought to mark him out. Fourthly, there are a number of problems centring more closely on India."

The Daily Mail also points out that General Joffre's visit was concerned with the decision to secure closer co-operation of the Allies. "It was recognized," says The Mail, "that time was being lost and decisions delayed by references from London to Paris and vice versa, and that Germany had a great advantage in centralized staff control of military operations. What is wanted is a General Staff under the ablest available soldier to co-ordinate British operations and provide equipment equal or superior to the German."

Praise for Kitchener.

Nearly all the morning papers pay high tribute to Earl Kitchener, acknowledging the debt which the nation owes him. Even The Mail, which formerly had attacked the War Minister, says that he "is entitled to claim all the credit of the considerable achievements accomplished under his unfettered direction, and he must also bear all the blame for shortcomings.

"Whatever regrets the public may feel at the temporary absence of an old and trusted servant may be assuaged by the prosecution of the war with greater vigor. * * * For the conception of new armies running into the millions, Lord Kitchener deserves the greatest credit."

The Times, remarking that circumstances lately have freed the Field Marshal from the whole business of recruiting, which had been his great preoccupation during the first year of the war, says:

"Lord Derby's scheme now is in full progress and Lord Kitchener's presence at the War Office cannot materially assist it. He is therefore at liberty to divert his attention to other matters. Of these, by far the most urgent is the new development of the war in the Near East, a theatre of which Lord Kitchener possesses long standing and first hand knowledge. It would not be unnatural, therefore, if for the time being he were to devote himself entirely to consultation with the Allies for a settlement of that tangled problem."

"It is generally believed," says The Post, "that Earl Kitchener's business will necessitate a stay so prolonged that it will be necessary to fill his place at the War Office before long. It is true that he has not resigned, but the importance of his present errand makes it certain that his resignation is only delayed.

"The suggestion has been made that Lord Haldane be brought back to the War Office, but this is probably unfounded."

The Graphic, urging the Government not to delay disclosure of the actual facts, suggests that Lord Derby, who is now in charge of British recruiting, would make an excellent War Minister.

The Graphic says it is conceivable that Earl Kitchener has arrived at the conclusion that he can serve his country better in the field than in Whitehall.

"A new and important campaign," the newspaper continued, "is opening in the Balkans, and the country would gain renewed confidence if it knew that Earl Kitchener would assume the chief command. His administrative work at the War Office is practically ended. The new armies he raised are trained and in the field. The work of collecting still further armies can safely be entrusted to other hands. Lord Derby has done splendid work in this respect, and it may be that Lord Kitchener feels that now the soldier's task is more pressing than that of the administrator."

Sign of Government Weakness.

The Post says editorially:

"The news that Earl Kitchener has left the War Office will be far from encouraging confidence in the present Government. So sudden a change can hardly be regarded except as another example of an unstable, vacillating policy. Much depends, however, on the arrangements made to replace Earl Kitchener. The assumption of the portfolio by Premier Asquith is to be profoundly regretted, for the office of Secretary of War exacts the whole time and energy of the appointee. How is it possible to suppose that Mr. Asquith can thus add to his already onerous duties as Premier? He must neglect either one set of duties or the other. We confess that we are unable to understand the situation, and a large proportion of the public must share our apprehension."

The Evening News makes the definite assertion that Earl Kitchener will not return to the War Office, and adds that his great abilities and long experience in the Eastern theatres of war will be usefully employed. It suggests that the Field Marshal may become Chief of the General Staff or head of a joint staff in Paris, or possibly that he might undertake supervision of the expeditionary armies on the Gallipoli Peninsula, in Macedonia, Egypt, and Mesopotamia.

[Much of the foregoing comment was filed in London in time to reach this country for publication yesterday morning. The delay in its receipt until yesterday afternoon was evidently due to the British censorship.]

SEES WIDER SPHERE FOR KITCHENER

If He Leaves Cabinet, Says Garvin, It Will Be to Meet Big Allied Need.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 7.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer this morning, says:

"If Lord Kitchener withdraws from the War Office it will be for several obvious reasons, because the main part of the work he came to do there is done with historic success, because there are other spheres, and, above all, because the struggle has entered upon an entirely new phase. That phase involves a complete reorganization of the whole conduct of the war by all the Allies working for the first time on a fundamental plan which will henceforth be carried out with unflagging vigor and an unwavering determination.

"Though we shall not be past the pinch for weeks and perhaps months, yet this is for all permanent purposes the best and surest factor in favor of the Allies that has emerged from the war since last Spring. This fundamental plan and decisive agreement mean a resolute adoption of means to conquer. To that purpose and to no other, all the changes conform, and to think that Lord Kitchener will play a lesser part, because he may play another part, would be entirely misunderstanding the past necessities of the struggle and its future requirements.

"We assert without hesitation that public opinion at home will now safely adapt itself, not only without shock, not only without surprise or misgiving, but with intelligence, confidence, and approval to the situation which will exist if Kitchener fills, as we expect, a different rôle in connection with the present far-reaching arrangements for the future of the war.

"The Balkan crisis and the whole view of next year's struggle, which it opened up, proved that there must be a division of functions. The responsibility for the war plan had to be radically divided from the responsibility for the maintenance and recruiting of the armies. We needed on the military side a new General Staff, composed of the ablest, strongest and freshest minds, whom we could find among our soldiers, and especially by giving some of our younger soldiers something like the same chance which at an equal age men have in the Navy.

"That the General Staff would have to give its thorough, concentrated, and undivided attention to the study of the strategical safeguards and opportunities, to the provision of contingencies, offensive and defensive—in a word, to the preparation of the war plans, and even the creation of a General Staff for the military side of the work, can only be part of a further reaching change. The General Staff, in these conditions, must necessarily have independent access to the inner Cabinet, forming a real war executive within the national Ministry.

"It is clear at a glance that these new arrangements are as important as the creation of the Ministry of Munitions. They are purposes which would have to be carried out for the proper organization of the Government of a country in war. Whoever was Secretary of War, there is the obvious result. There would be left only a residue, though a great residue, of the functions which, by insular tradition in the days of our small armies, belonged to the Ministry of War, when Kitchener was first invited to fill that post. In these circumstances he might well prefer another post, and, though he has not resigned, it would not be surprising if, in order that his services might now be more advantageously employed for the empire, he did resign.

"But public opinion at home must know and the army abroad must know that in any case everything will be done to make the war go better, and nothing will be done to make it go worse. Our allies will thoroughly understand the same thing.

"In some quarters the suggestion is made that Kitchener should become for the purposes of the war a Military Viceroy, whose supervision would stretch over Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India alike. Future conditions in all that region must become more and more interdependent. The suggestion is grandiose and need by no means to be thought impracticable. Kitchener spent forty years of his life almost wholly in the East before he was called home to organize the new armies.

"He knows the East as a continental soldier knows Europe. Its problems are and may be such that there he may himself hold his true sphere to lie without derogation to himself and with signal advantage to the empire."

LONDON GLOBE SUPPRESSED.

Police Seize Plant, Acting on Orders of the Military Authorities.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The printing plant of The London Globe, together with copies of the issues of yesterday and today, were seized by the police this afternoon.

The following official statement was issued:

"This afternoon Chief Inspector Fowler, with other police officers, acting under the authority of Sir Francis Lloyd, K. C. B., a competent military authority, entered the premises of The Globe newspaper and seized all copies of the newspaper for yesterday and today, together with the printing plant and type."

The Globe had been inviting trouble for some time, virtually daring the authorities to take official notice of its disregard of some of the wishes of the Official Press Bureau and of its unrestrained denunciation of members of the Cabinet who incurred its wrath.

An attack made by The Globe yesterday on certain Ministers in connection with the administration of the War Office, and its positive reiteration today that Secretary Kitchener had resigned, notwithstanding official denials, seem to have decided the authorities on the suppression of the paper.

The police officials who seized the newspaper made a very thorough job of it. They cut off the electric power by which the machines are driven, removed all the stereotype plates, withdrew the vital parts of the linotype machines and presses and seized all the standing galleys and even the manuscript, which had been prepared for the printers.

The Globe was sold by the late Sir George Armstrong and his partner, William Thomas Madge, in 1906, to Hildebrand Harmsworth, a younger brother of Lord Northcliffe, who changed it from a Conservative to a Liberal paper as he was trying to get into Parliament. Mr. Madge remained on the Globe as publisher until 1908, when he retired, as he disagreed with the proprietor on the question of political policy.

Mr. Harmsworth had bought The Globe against the advice of his elder brothers, as he had had no experience in conducting a newspaper. It lost circulation and went rapidly downward until 1912, when it was bought from Harmsworth by a syndicate of Birmingham capitalists, with Mr. Madge as Managing Director. The newspaper then returned to its former Conservative policy and strong anti-American views.

LIEUT. DODGE HONORED.

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WHEN THE LEGION DIED FOR FRANCE

Corps of Foreign Volunteers Was Practically Wiped Out in Charge in Champagne.

BEGGED LEAVE TO ATTACK

Through the Torrent of German Fire It Broke Into Fort and Comrades Followed.

FEW LIVED FOR ROLL CALL

But a New Legion Will Now Arise to Perpetuate the Deeds of Famous Command.

By PAUL ROCKWELL,
A Former Legionnaire.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers. There was dearth of woman's weeping, there was dearth of woman's tears.

Since the first little band of Legionnaires, consisting mostly of political exiles who had sought in France a refuge from tyranny and oppression, set out for Algeria in 1831, the very year of the creation of the Foreign Legion, the blood of soldiers of this immortal corps has crimsoned the soil of every continent.

Scarcely a palm tree rears its lofty top toward the clear sky of Northern Africa but its roots are nourished by the rotting bones of a Legionnaire. In Mexico, on the hard-fought battlefields of Oajaca, Santa Ysabel, and Cameron, the dust which rises at the passage of peon revolutionaries may be that of one of the hundreds of brave men of the Legion who died, trying to sustain the ill-fated Maximilian on his short-lived Mexican throne. The miasmatic mists of the Tonkin marshes wind gray wreaths about the gravestones of the wearers of the blue sash who gave their lives that French dominion over Indo-China might be assured.

The Legion has fought and bled and conquered in Dahomey, Madagascar, the Sudan, French Guiana, the isles of the South Seas; in fact, everywhere that France has needed brave men and true to uphold her tricolor.

In no campaign of its brilliant history, however, has the Legion rendered such valiant and distinguished service as in the present one. The European battlefields of 1914-15 have seen many gallant actions by gallant corps of men, and the feats of the Legion are among the most noteworthy.

This is not the first experience of the Legion on European soil. First brought from Algeria, its cradle, to take part in the Crimean war, its men won by heroic conduct at the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol promotions and medals galore, and a naturalization en masse for the survivors. Some time later it was loaned to the royal family of Spain to quell the civil disturbances in that land and to make secure the crown of the house of Bourbon. In 1859 at Magenta and Solferino the Legion gave many of its best to free Italy from the yoke of the Austrian oppressor.

First as a part of the Army of the Loire, and later with the Army of the East, this corps of fighting men did its utmost to check the Prussian invaders of 1870, inflicting losses on them which the Germans have never forgotten.

Gladly Heard War Call.

After an absence of forty-four years, the Legion was again, in August, 1914, called to Europe to face those who threatened the independance of France. The corps received the call with gladness. Since the organization of the Legion, Germany has been its implacable foe. Hated, because from the beginning a large percentage of the men enlisting is its ranks have been Alsatians, Lorraines, and Germans, who joined the corps to escape the monotony and brutality of the Hohenzollern military system; feared, because the mechanically perfect German Army has been unable to produce any corps that can stand against an onslaught of the Legionnaires, the Legion has been the subject of diplomatic messages between Germany and France. In the country's dramatic campaigns have been waged against it, and war has been threatened with France if it were not disbanded.

But it was all to no avail; August, 1914, found the Legion stronger than ever. Enough of the 16,000 men of the old Legion to keep order among the natives were left in the African depots and the remainder were brought to France. Here the old Legionnaires found their ranks increased by some 60,000 recruits, lovers of France and freedom, who had put on the blue-gray coat, red trousers and broad blue linen sash of the Legion.

The volunteers were of every nationality and color, all classes, creeds, and conditions—gentlemen, thugs; millionaires, paupers, doctors, sneak thieves, university graduates, day laborers, lawyers, clerks, artists, priests, professors, writers, adventurers, ex-sailors, professional fighters—all trades, callings, and professions were represented. Actuated by a myriad of impulses, the volunteers of 1914 signified their willingness to die for the ideals of France and the Allies in rallying under the banner of the Foreign Legion.

Because of the great number of volunteers, several "regiments de marche" were formed of both the original regiments of the Legion. Each "regiment de marche" had a full effective of 4,000 men, divided into four battalions, and commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. At a special training camp for each "regiment de marche" the recruits were mixed in with old Legionnaires, and received a few weeks of training. A liking for barracks life has never been a characteristic of the Legion, and there was much impatience among both the old men and the new to be off for the firing line.

Restive in the Trenches.

In mid-September, directly after the battle of the Marne, the divisions of the Legion began arriving at the front. At important points along that long battle line, reaching from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, the Legionnaires went into the trenches.

Trench life did not sit well on the Legion, ever lovers of action. Lying in cold, muddy ditches for long stretches of days and nights, with dirty hunks of shell casing, balls of shrapnel, and snipers' bullets, taking a daily toll of life and limb, the Legionnaires eagerly awaited the order to advance. It was of no consolation to know that the French batteries, cleverly concealed behind the lines, were giving the Germans as good as they sent. The Legionnaires wished to advance on the enemy and avenge their fallen comrades in the time-honored fashion of the Legion—with the cold steel of the bayonet.

There were few opportunities for bayonet charges during the Fall and Winter, however. The Garibaldian regiments, which were regiments de marche of the Legion, made several successful assaults against the German lines in the Argonne in December, but in the other sectors, where the Legion was placed, the French were strictly on the defensive.

The arrival of Spring found the ranks of the Legion lessened not only by the men lost from shell fire, bullets, frozen feet and disease, but also because several thousand English and Italian volunteers had been liberated that they might join their own armies. The Alsatians and Lorraines had been allowed to transfer to the regular line regiments by a special ruling of the War Department.

Late in April 4,000 men of the First Regiment were taken out of the trenches at the foot of Rheims Mountain, where they had spent the Winter, and detrained for the north. A great offensive in the region of Arras was rumored, and the other divisions of the Legion heard with envy that their comrades were to participate.

Detraining at Mont St. Eloi, the Legionnaires went into cantonment for several days of rest. The country around swarmed with troops, and the plains were dotted with tents. Long convoys of wagons rumbled off to the east, loaded with munitions for the batteries of great and small calibre cannon, already in position, and waiting only the word of command to begin knocking to pieces the German intrenchments.

At Last the Word and Charge.

A few days of repose and the Legionnaires marched to the trenches, twelve kilometers away. The French and German lines were very close together, and on both sides the trenches were fortified and equipped in every manner known to modern warfare. At night men crawled out from the French lines, digging boyaux toward the German trenches, to be used the day of the attack. The Germans kept up a steady rifle and machine gun fire and many men were killed and wounded at this work.

On May 8 all was ready for the attack. At midnight the preliminary bombardment began, and for ten hours the roar of the great guns and the ear-splitting explosion of hundreds of thousands of powerful shells were all that could be heard. The German earthworks were knocked to pieces.

The infantry was ordered forward at 10 o'clock on the morning of May 9, the Legion leading the assault in its sector. The first battalion to climb out of the trenches was swept away almost to a man by the terrific machine gunfire. Other battalions were close behind, however, and, leaping over the bodies of fallen comrades and following the paths plowed by the shells through the barbed-wire entanglements, the Legionnaires sprang into the enemy trenches.

The combats in the trenches were sanguinary but short. The few Germans left alive attempted to escape to their rear trenches or threw up their hands with cries of "Kamarade! Kamarade!"

Past the second and third lines of trenches the Legionnaires pushed on, surrounding and capturing the village of La Targette. Sections of the Legion were scattered all along the line of attack, taking part in everything, from the house-to-house fighting at Neuville-St.-Vaast to the tooth-and-nail combats in that maze of trenches known as the Labyrinth. Fighting side by side with the soldiers of the Legion were men from the line regiments—Zouaves, Turcos, Tirailleurs—all delirious with joy at the sight of the fleeing troops of the Kaiser.

Holding the Conquered Ground.

At midnight the French were facing the enemy's fourth line, where huge forces of fresh reserves opposed them. Too fatigued to advance further, the Legionnaires and their comrades dug in and throughout the night, and the following day successfully resisted the frantic counterattacks of the Germans. The Legionnaires had gone into the attack with empty water bottles, and during the rapid advance had thrown away the musettes containing reserve food supplies, so they suffered terribly from thirst and hunger. Fortunately on the night of May 10 fresh troops relieved them.

Seven hundred of the 4,000 Legionnaires who had gone into battle answered the roll call upon arrival at the cantonment. The losses were terrible, but in addition to the Germans they had killed, the Legion alone captured more than 1,000 unwounded prisoners, including a Colonel, many cannon and rapid-fire guns, and a vast quantity of munitions and supplies.

The regiment was cited in the Order of the Day in the following terms: "The Second Regiment de Marche of the First Foreign Regiment: ordered May 9 under the command of lieut. Col. Cot, to take with the bayonet a very strongly intrenched German position, has gone into the attack, the officers at the head of their men, with a superb gallantry, gaining without a stop several kilometres of ground, in spite of an extremely lively resistance of the enemy and a violent fire from his machine guns."

The Legion remained in the same sector, but in reserve, for several weeks. New men were brought up from the depot at Lyons, a Greek battalion came up from the Bois le Pretre, and the regiment regained its original effective strength of 4,000 men.

"Dies but Never Retreats."

On June 16 the Legion once again led an attack against the German lines, this time around Souchez and the Cabaret Rouge, several kilometers north from the scene of the brilliant action of May 9. The attack began successfully, and the first two lines of the foe's defenses were brilliantly carried. Through some misunderstanding of orders, the supporting regiments were slow in arriving, and the attacking troops found themselves several kilometers in the enemy's country, with the Germans closing in on both flanks.

"The Legion dies, but never retreats," and the faithful Legionnaires fell in heaps rather than yield the conquered ground. One entire battalion was surrounded and wiped out, and when finally relief came the other battalions were cut to pieces.

After this action the entire Legion had a long period of repose. The remnants of the First Regiment went into camp at La Valbonne, near Lyons, while the Second Regiment was taken out of its trenches in the Aisne and Champagne districts, and sent behind the lines in Alsace. Six weeks were spent in drilling, exercising and military marches, with no trench service.

Many changes were made in the formation of the corps. The remaining men of the Greek battalions were sent to the Dardanelles to fight their hereditary foes, the Turks. The Belgian volunteers were transferred in a body to King Albert's army. The several thousand, Russian, Polish, and Serbian Legionnaires were incorporated into regular French infantry and artillery regiments. There was some talk of allowing the Americans to enter the line regiments, but no official action was taken.

The Legion, after these liberations, was re-formed into two regiments of two battalions each, the four battalions to work together.

Ready for Big Offensive.

Early in September new uniforms and equipment were issued, and the middle of the month the Legion started north. About Sept. 20 the two regiments found themselves together at Chalons-sur-Marne, a unit of the Army of Morocco. For the first time during the present war the entire Legion was together in the same army corps.

That something unusual was on foot was evident. Chalons was overrun with soldiers, and more batteries of big cannon were passing through the city en route for the front than had been seen north of Arras in May. Every inch of available space in and about Chalons had been requisitioned by the army. The larger buildings were ready for use as base hospitals; in the smaller ones were quartered the first arrived soldiers, while later arrivals had built tent villages on the outskirts of the town.

Courtyards and squares were packed with artillery caissons, Red Cross ambulances, ammunition wagons, ex-Paris motor buses rushing troops to various points along the line. On the streets stood pack mules for the machine guns, horses for the batteries and wagon convoys, automooiles, wagons and carts, some empty and others loaded with ammunition and all kinds of supplies.

Herds of lowing cattle, driven up to provide fresh beef for the army, filed past warerooms, piled high with huge loaves of army bread. Quartermaster Sergeants were at other warehouses drawing supplies of hard tack and tinned meats, to be distributed among the men as reserve rations. All was bustle and commotion. The impediments of a huge modern army on the eve of a great battle was in evidence.

Every hour marching lines of uniformed men swung out on the eastbound roads from Chalons, each regiment followed by its train of supply wagons. All the varied branches of the army were represented: Field and heavy artillery; hussars, dragoons, mounted light infantry, and other cavalry divisions; actives, reserves, and territorials of the line regiments; colonial infanrry; coal-black Senegalis; swarthy Arabs and negroes from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis; Zouaves—all were there ready to go into action by the side of the Legion.

The stupendous bombardment, preceding the attack, was already in progress when the Legionnaires arrived at their camp a short distance behind the French lines. The camp was in the hilly, sparsely wooded district between Souain and Perthes-le-Hurlus. A few companies of Legionnaires were stationed in Souain itself, but most were camped in the open, sheltering themselves as best they could in the scrub pines and hollows.

The din of the bombardment, which continued without pause for over seventy hours, defies description. The French batteries rained hundreds of thousands of shells of all calibre on the German lines, and the guns of the foe replied as well as they could.

At night the view toward the German positions was magnificent. The hours of darkness were made brighter than day by the dazzling glare of the illuminating rockets, bursting high in the sky; the weird flashes of light, following the explosion of shells, filled with all varieties of powerful chemicals, and the flames from burning woodwork. If the wild maze of colors could be reproduced on canvas, one looking at the picture would say that the artist had drawn too strongly on a vivid imagination.

The Legion Advances.

On the 25th of September the Legionnaires broke camp and moved into the second line of trenches. The first line trenches were filled with colonial regiments, who were leading the attack. The Legion was instructed to act as a reserve until further orders. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th the Colonials climbed out of their shelters and charged the German lines. The distance was short, and the enemy's defenses almost demolished by the bombardment, so the first line was taken without serious loss.

As the Colonials left the German first line to pursue the fleeing foe, the Legion advanced under a heavy shell fire and occupied the newly captured trenches. The Germans were in full retreat, and many prisoners were already being escorted toward the rear. One of these prisoners recognized the Legion, and cried out to the men:

"The Germans know you are in this attack and are determined to wipe you out. I am an old Legionnaire."

Some cavalry now issued from the woods behind the French lines and started to aid the Colonials in the pursuit of the Germans. In hurdling the trenches held by the Legionnaires a number of horses fell in on the men, causing numerous casualties. Asphyxiating bombs also fell among the Legionnaires, blinding and strangling others.

Toward evening the Legionnaires were ordered to advance. The Germans had been driven from their second and third lines of defense, and the fighting was now in open country. The German batteries were sending quantities of shells and shrapnel over the territory held by the French and most of the advancing had to be done crawling on all fours.

A heavy rain began falling, and lasted all night. The Legionnaires lay flat on their stomachs, wet to the skin, forbidden even the consolation of a cigarette, for fear that the glow would be seen by the enemy, who were expected to counterattack at any moment. There was no warm food or drink, the kitchens having been left in safety several kilometers behind. So the men nibbled at bits of hardtack and opened cans of beef.

The same crawling advance, always under shell fire, was continued throughout the day of the 26th. Fresh troops had relieved the Colonials during the night, and the Germans steadily fell back. Twilight found the Legion in a stretch of woods, where the men spent a quiet but wet night.

The morning of the 27th was foggy and misty, and fighting was temporarily suspended. About noon the fog lifted, and an enemy aeroplane, flying over, discovered the hiding place of the Legionnaires. Smoke bombs were dropped indicating their position, and a heavy shelling of the woods followed. Many men were killed, but it was impossible to leave the woods.

At midnight, everything being quiet, the rolling kitchens were brought up to within a kilometer of the bivouac of the Legion, and hot soup, beans, and steaming coffee were served out to the men. The watches were so arranged that each man got about two hours' sleep, the first rest for more than three days and nights.

Gets Leave to Make Assault.

The dawn of Sept. 28 ushered in the fatal day in the history of the Legion. The Colonel in command of the corps, grown impatient at being always held in reserve, had requested the General of the army to permit the Legion, as a special favor, to lead the grand assault against the fourth and strongest line of German fortifications.

The Legion was instructed to charge the earthwork or fortin in the Bois Sabot, on the right of the famous Ferme Navarin. This fortin is of almost a horseshoe shape, and spreads out along the foot and sides of a gently sloping hill. It was prepared with much care and skill, and was regarded by the German engineers as one of the strongest in their entire line of defense. A heavy bombardment had been directed against it, but tthere was such a network of wire entanglements and deep underground trenches that the shelling had not been very effective.

The Legionnaires were to make a blind assault on the front of the fortin, and while the defenders were occupied with them, another division was to attack from the flanks. About 3:30 in the afternoon the Legionnaires lined up and left the shelter of the woods. Twenty per cent. of their original effective had fallen under the hail fire without a shot having been fired by the Legion, and they were eager to charge.

In columns of two, under a heavy rain of shrapnel, they started for the position they were ordered to take. The trenches immediately before them were filled with French troops, and cheers and shouts of encouragement reached the ears of the soldiers of the Legion as they leaped over the heads of their hidden comrades.

Changing into single file and quickening their pace into a rapid trot, the Legionnaires charged across the devastated no-man's-land between the two lines, straight into the mouth of the horseshoe.

A heavy stream of lead from machine guns and rifles caught them from in front, and rifled cannon from the sides. With a whining, tearing sound, shells loaded with shrapnel burst overhead on the right and left among the sections, but the line never faltered. Whole sections fell as if mowed down by one sweep of a scythe, but others leaped forward into their places.

Men pitched forward into graves, newly dug by bursting shells, to be immediately covered deep with earth by a fresh explosion. A veritable death trap seemed to have been set for the Legion, but no man who went down fell facing forward.

Legion Wins, but Dies.

Nothing could check the onslaught of the Legionnaires. At points in the line the stream of lead was so thick that falling men were turned over and over and rolled along the ground like dead leaves driven before a late Autumn wind. Somehow other men lived through it and reached the barbed wired entanglements. The wire cutters were lost or thrown away, but with butts of rifles a way was pounded through. Of the battalion, leading the assault, only one man got through the entanglements and he fell headlong into the trench with a bullet through his knee. Other men were at his heels, however, and leaped into the desired trenches.

Those who reached their goal were few in number, but enough to clear out and occupy the position. The Reinforcements followed and found that not many were alive of the defenders or the assaulting forces, but the Legion had taken the Fortin of Bois Sabot.

Thus died the Legion, that corps to which General Deligny said more than fifty years ago: "Soldiers of the Legion, the folds of your flag are not board enough to hold your claims to glory."

But this death is not for long. Already has come the word that other volunteers are coming forward and that the Legion will be re-formed. Like the phoenix of the fable it will arise from the ashes of its golden past, mightier and stronger than ever for the battles of the future.

EXPECTS BAGDAD TO FALL.

Major Moraht Warns of the Coming Victory by England.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6, (via London.)—"The fall of Bagdad may be expected," writes Major Moraht in the Berlin Tagebiatt. "England's base of operations is the sea and India, and therefore she has managed to advance around Bagdad, thanks to her gunboats on the Tigris, in the Euphrates and the Tigris Canal. While the Turks were concentrating at Bagdad they were weakened by the treason of several tribes bought by English gold.

"Bagdad is not a fortress and can with difficulty be held against a superior force. Little military significance would attach to its fall, but the impression that it would make on the Arab and Persian frontier tribes must not be underestimated. Arabia is unreliable; Persia vacillates and is weak. The Russians, moreover, are still in the Caucasus."

FAR IN THE WAKE OF HINDENBURG

Times Correspondent Tells of Difficulties in Reaching the Russian Front.

MEETS MANY WOUNDED

Railroads Blocked with Troops, Highways with Refugees, and Soldiers Limping Homeward.

GERMANS' CAMPFIRE TALES

Russian Soldiers Said to Court Capture—A Russian Lieutenant with Three Weeks' Training.

From a Staff Correspondent.

VILNA, Oct. 4, (by Courier to Berlin.)—"Perambulating in Poland; or, a Warless Week in a War Correspondent's Life," is diffidently offered to THE NEW YORK TIMES readers, and only because the protagonist, like the pork packer, has to convert all of the hog into merchantable by-products—including, the squeal.

Going to the front is not what it used to be. There was a time when the de luxe correspondent could spend a pleasant week-end in the east. Taking a sleeper from Berlin, you landed in anywhere from sixteen to twenty-four hours at a first-class hotel, and next morning (after bathing and dressing with minute care) you motored out in a handsome limousine or well-upholstered touring car to have a look at Uncle Wilbur's boys in action or inaction—usually the latter—returning to your hotel in time to dress again for dinner. If you were an enthusiastic fight fan, you motored to battle the next day and the next, and so on until they started you back toward summoned Berlin. Those good days are over

Neutrals to the Front.

You knew they were, when, after lying in the trenches of the Aisne ever since your last week-end visit to see Novo Georgievsk totter and fall, your telephone rang one afternoon, and Dr. Roediger, the guardian angel of American correspondents, whose native habitation is the Press Division of the Auswärtiges Amt in the Wilhelmstrasse, requested you to catch the midnight train at the Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof for the front, rather hesitatingly adding that the General Staff suggested you should bring along a loaf of bread, a sausage—one of the hard, durable kind that could at a pinch be used as a weapon of defense was prescribed—some chocolate and a bottle of cognac, "as the accommodations might be rather primitive." This was to be real war corresponding at last, you thought; but knowing the natural conservatism of the Germans generally and the Oberste Heeresleitung in particular, you wisely took along two sets of the prescribed nourishment in your knapsack, even though it meant leaving most of your lingerie out.

You got off with a good start on what was to prove a hopeless handicap race to catch up with the front. You woke up the next morning at the fortress of Königsberg, and dozed off again, to be resuscitated by the polite German porter (wita the whiskered dignity of a Field Marshal) at Gumbiennen, where you sighted your first ruins, grim souvenirs of a time when the misguided Russians thought the way to make war was to invade the enemy's country and beat him on the premises. Here, too, you made your first change of trains. You were afterward to change trains rather oftener than a woman changes her mind. At noon you reached the Russian border and saw more ruins. Here, at Eydtkuhnen, and again shifted, this time to a military train, but from now on luck deserted you. The military train balks every few miles, then crawls on as if under protest, then seems to take heart again and sprint for a few hundred yards, then stops entirely. Your war correspondential note book begins to fill with such gems as "Polish peasant women tilling fields in bright orange petticoats," "no scarcity of cows here," "potatoes seem plentiful," &c. A forty-car hospital train with every berth taken crawls slowly past on its painful way to Germany, reminding you that there is a state of war somewhere.

At 10 P. M. the heavy military train gingerly crosses the Niemen on a patched-up bridge. "Moonlight on the Niemen"; "lone Landsturmmann guarding bridge," you note. You watch catch the twinkling lights of Kovno, where signs of war begin to multiply. Flaring acetylene torches light up the long platform of the railroad station, on top of which flies the Red Cross flag, for the waiting rooms have all been turned into resting rooms for slightly wounded soldiers, and the waiting rooms are crowded. A long freight train—fifty or sixty boxcars—is pulling in from the general direction of Vilna. It brings a mixed consignment of wounded and refugees. The westbound traffic on this overtaxed line, you note later, consists chiefly of refugees and wounded.

Hunting for a Night's Lodging.

Our troop of trained goats (as American correspondents sometimes whimsically think of themselves) goes out into the night, guided by a Captain of the Great General Staff, our joint objective being the Kommandantur. Whenever you arrive in a town in a German war zone, the first thing you do is to visit the all-powerful Kommandantur, which gives you an essential paper assigning you to lodgings. Nobody seems to know at this time of night where it does business. A score of officers, returning to the front, half a hundred soldiers loaded down with heavy marching equipment, are all looking for it before daylight, and the wounded who came in on that freight train are looking for the hospitals to which they have been told to report. There being no conveyances, the poor fellows have to walk, and those who can't walk limp, and those who can't limp are dragged along by their less damaged comrades. This strange nocturnal procession starts on a good mile hike, through dark, deserted streets. But if we can't see Kovno we can smell it, for the Russians had hit upon the admirable scheme for saving municipal funds by letting the gutters discharge the function of expensive sewers. There is also another smell peculiar to Kovno—a war hospital odor that you can't get away from unless you leave town.

We find the Kommandantur; we draw permits entitling us to bed and board in the Hotel Lewinson on the Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, as the Germans have even named the main street. A German Sergeant is running the hotel in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lewinson. He ushers you to a Star Chamber, the principal feature of which is a bed without any bedding. The Sergeant says you may have the drapery, but it will cost a mark extra. You announce your willingness to plunge to the extent of twenty cents; whereppon the Sergeant-manager cheers you up by remarking: "I can guarantee it will be free from vermin." This is good news; for one night at least you will be spared one of the real horrors of war with Russia.

And then Captain G——, our genial goatherd, takes all the joy out of the guaranteed bedding by remarking by way of good night:

"Tomorrow morning, meine Herren, we will look at some churches."

Your war correspondential jaw drops.

"The orthodox Greek Cathedral contains an old masterpiece over the altar before which, I am told, his Majesty the Kaiser stood for some moments in thoughtful meditation on his recent visit here," my Captain cheerily adds.

Suddenly, all in a flash, it seems a long way to the east front—longer than even to Tipperary.

When a German staff officer announces that you will look at churches in the morning, it is almost a sure thing that you will look at hospitals in the afternoon, a dynamited bridge (which either has been or is just being rebuilt by miracle-working German pioneers) the next day, and, if there is one in the neighborhood, an old battlefield thrown in.

For the next three days we ran true to form, looking at five churches, two hospitals, four bridges and a battlefield, which brought my total score for the war up to twenty-three churches and cathedrals, eighty-seven bridges, and four old battlefields—the latter, however, including the battlefield of Waterloo and the battlefield of Sedan, war of 1870-1, which from their timely news interest deserve to count double.

Twenty Miles in Four Hours.

On the morning of the fifth day out from Berlin, according to my logbook, we weighed anchor and started toward the front, in a third-class carriage—the kind with those hard, wooden benches, because the other kind with soft upholstery is little used here because of the vermin—hitched on to a troop train a quarter of a mile long, as it seemed. We made the very good time of twenty miles in four hours before we stopped dead. We stopped beside a pretty Russian cottage, with a tempting well in the front yard. Your thirst quickly disappears when you looked at the wooden sign fastened to the well—just the one word, "Cholera."

After we had waited an hour, some one in authority announced that our train would go no further; that, in fact, it was going back. An engine was found, however, which consented to switch our car around a bit and hang it on to another troop train stalled on the next track. Opportunity was now offered to study the bucolic beauties of Russia, with later a sunset and moonrise thrown in free of charge. Two hundred Russian prisoners, armed with picks and shovels, returning from their day's work, passed down the road chanting a melancholy dirge—one of those "Song of the Boatmen on the River Volga" tunes. Here, too, you discovered in a neighboring field a new use for horses' graves. Some genius of a Russian peasant had fastened old rags and castoff garments to the crosses, converting them into most serviceable scarecrows. Here, too, was justified the farsightedness of the General Staff in advising you to take along certain prescribed nourishment, for you were now able to enjoy a tasty supper of hard sausage, milk chocolate, and cognac.

Our progress toward the front had assumed somewhat the aspect of a Canterbury pilgrimage for men only, since we were mixed company thrown together by chance, and all bound for the same objective, and this company kept itself from boredom throughout the night, camping around a blazing fire, by telling uncensored war stories and occasionally spilling some real information.

There was among them an infantry Captain, now commanding a battalion. [Brief excision by the censor.] He had been among those "furthest east" and taken part in the desperate fighting beyond, in and around the Swampy Narocz Lakes.

"We got so far into Russia that we had no more General Staff maps to go by," he said, "and the Russian maps for the swamp region are poor and inaccurate. It's a hard enough country to fight in, even with good maps, for there are hardly any features in that dreary waste land to get your bearings by. The Russian artillery is shooting at the top of its form now. Stories that they are suffering from lack of ammunition are nonsense." But worse than the Russian, he said, were the Russian fleas, worse even than the vermin, to which you get accustomed. They were, he said, of a size hitherto unknown even in Italy.

The talk drifted to the tendency the Russians have occasionally to surrender when the going is too hot. An artillery officer, who had been through the Carpathian campaign and had later taken part in the storming of Przemysl, said:

"One night the Russians opposite us sent over a note to our trenches reading: 'Please attack at midnight and take us prisoners; our officers will all be away in the village then.' The company was particularly amused by his tale of the military career of a young Russian Lieutenant, who had fallen into German hands near Lublin.

"'This youngster, according to what he told us, had had all of three weeks' theoretical training for his job. At the end of that training period he was started with 119 other new officers from Petrograd to the front. Of the 120, 40 arrived at Cholm, 39 of them the worse for vodka, which they had bought in transit for twenty rubles a bottle. Our friend, the only sober one in the party, was laudably anxious to get to his regiment as quickly as possible, so he hired a farmer and his panje wagon to transport him to the front. But the farmer got him there only at night and drove right into a Prussian regiment. That ended the young officer's career as far as this war is concerned. But he didn't seem to be at all downcast by it. The first question he asked was: 'May I write home?' 'Of course,' he was told. 'Thank God!' he said. 'How glad my family will be to hear that I'm safe!'"

German Explanation of Bread Cards.

It was a [word excised by the censor] officer who imparted the information that General von Moltke was the genius responsible for the introduction of the famous bread card in Germany. That was at the time when the London press was rather triumphantly stating the simple proposition that if all food supplies were prevented from reaching Germany she would in time be starved into submission. Now German Generals read English papers, and these particular articles are said to have "got the Moltke goat."

"Germany cannot be starved out—ausgeschlossen; but shall have more bread than we need, if it isn't wasted. But we'll show the English," is said to have been the substance of his comment. Whereupon he conceived the daringly brilliant scheme of putting all Germany on a limited daily bread ration to be controlled by the coupoued bread cards, which was, perhaps, worth more to Germany than a great battle won.

There was also a young hussar Lieutenant who deserves a mention if only for the fact that, as he said, he had walked by his wife every day from the field since the beginning of the war. This faithful hussar-husband sadly told of a war ruse that failed. A traditional feature of his regiment was that it was mounted exclusively on white steeds. Now, white is the right tint for peace parades, but it proved to be a decidedly bad color in the field. Their horses made them painfully conspicuous. Some ingenious soul accordingly hit upon the bright thought of dressing the white horses in gunny sacks, sewed together. This was actually done, but proved impracticable in the long run. The regiment had to be remounted on horses more suitably colored for modern warfare.

There was also a young Lieutenant of a grenadier guard regiment who had gone into the flying game as observer and occasional bomb dropper. He evidently had a charmed life, for he had been flying in the East from the very beginning of the war. He had been shot down twice by the Russians, and his machine had been smashed both times on landing. He had repeatedly flown over Vilna while the Russians were still there, dropping bombs on the railway station. When the Germans entered, and his whole squadron flew over Vilna, dropping flowers on the city—a typically German sentimental touch. He was returning from a two-weeks' vacation, but was rather sorry that he had to go East again.

"I want to go to England," he said, and meant it.

There was also a "Luftschiffer" captain, commander of a captive balloon troop; he, too, was coming back from a brief vacation. Quite thrilling, he said, was a fight between captive balloon and fighting aeroplane, though the odds were decidedly in favor of the balloon. After having been shot down once (the punctured balloon acting fortunately as a substitute for a parachute), he now believed in playing safe. When he saw a hostile flier coming he telephoned to his men on the ground to have them reel him in to a height of about 600 yards, when he and his balloon were fairly immune. It was practically impossible for the aviator then to hit the balloon with a bomb, flying at a height of 8,000 feet, and he would not dare come down to within striking distance himself for fear of being hit by the anti-aircraft guns. It was unpleasant to be in a captive balloon exposed to shell and shrapnel fire, the commander added, and his general policy was to climb down when the enemy's artillery seemed to be getting his range. This captain had from his captive balloon directed the fire of the 42-centimetre mortars before Kovne, but when asked for details he became reticent.

Belgian Rolling Stock in Russia.

When conversation flagged, hungry war correspondents could be seen rooting around an abandoned potato field with their spurred boots in search of potatoes for baking purposes. At 9 the next morning—six days out from Berlin, with a fat 100 miles still to go to the front—our train decided to move on, but only for five miles, where it stopped in a station with the euphonious name of Koschidari. [Brief excision by the censor.] At the end of an hour we learned that our troop train would go no further that day, and nobody would guarantee that it would ever go further. Disembarking, we made the rest of the rail journey in a first-class passenger coach of the Belgian State Railways. The Germans find Belgian rolling stock most useful, even here in Russia. I was later to see 1,200 Russian prisoners loaded into a freight train and started on their long ride to Germany in Belgian box cars.

By afternoon we reached what was then the terminus of the important strategic railway at a place called Landravolo, twenty kilometers west of Vilna. The reason it terminated there was that the Russians had made a most thorough job of destroying the tunnel between there and Vilna, as well as completely wrecking the railroad bridge over the Vilja. German railroad detachments, working night and day, had managed to clear one track through the tunnel, but the pioneers had not yet finished building a new bridge. The result was that the world's maddest street traffic extended for twelve miles between there and Vilna, and for another sixty or seventy miles to the front beyond, as I was credibly informed. We made the last lap of our journey in a Russian farm wagon that imparted to you all the motions of a small ship at sea in a storm as it tossed over the frightful roads. And here, too, you learned vividly what it means when a fighting army outruns its railway communication and operates a hundred miles or so beyond.

Imagine the traffic congestion at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street or Thirty-fourth Street, double and treble it, and stretch it for miles and miles, with no traffic policemen to untangle it, and you get a faint idea of the narrow highway to Vilna. Heavy motor ambulances with trailers, all full, churn up the sand road and creep slowly past us. It must be a painful ride for the inmates. We pass picturesque groups of wounded struggling slowly along afoot; thousands of refugees in every sort of conveyance—the more well-to-do in droschkes; whole families piled on top of their bedding, and household goods piled on "panje" wagons or native carts, many afoot; Russian prisoners, German troops on the march, column after column of empty ammunition and provision wagons, until the very variety becomes monotonous. We are soon swallowed up in the traffic, crawling along at three miles an hour between two full ammunition wagons.

Weird Night Wagon Journey.

Nothing could be more picturesque than the road to Vilna at night, when the drivers lit flaming torches. When you passed over the crest of a ridge you could see this weird torchlight procession for miles before and behind you. There were rickety wooden bridges to crawl over, stretches where there seemed a fair sporting chance of rolling over an embankment into a dark river, a dangerous point in the road where an ammunition wagon would turn turtle. The night was rang with harsh sentiments addressed to tired horses by equally weary drivers. Officers in charge of columns galloped ceaselessly up and down, followed by cheering orderlies, to keep the traffic moving. Dead horses by the roadside for milestones and hundred-yard stones, you noticed, and further that the thrifty Germans had soldiers to spare to skin those dead horses by the light of the flaring torches. For hours this night you saw the same strange moving picture—refugees babies sleeping in the arms of their mothers, the cheerful Russian prisoners, the German slightly wounded staggering along.

At Vilna you gave up the hopeless obstacle race to the front. They said the nearest point was 100 kilometers beyond, and by way of conveyance offered you the choice between an ammunition wagon and your neutral feet. Either way it would take five days to get there and five more to get back, if luck was with you. Alleged war correspondents sadly admitted there was nothing to do but master fully retreat. You secretly envied your luckier colleagues on the Russian side, who had had nothing to do but hang around and wait until the front came to them. You turned violently pro-Russian, rooting for Russki and hoping he and his armies would at least come to meet you half way next time. On the whole, you decided not to try and visit the east front again until it came within easy taxicab riding distance of Berlin.

JOB FOR KOEPENICK MAYOR.

Victim of Shoemaker's Trick Now Burgomaster of Lomza, Poland.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (via London.)—Burgomaster Langenhaus of Koepenick has been appointed Mayor of Lomza, Poland. The Burgomaster is well known for his experience in 1906 with the "false Captain von Koepenick."

William Voight, "the false Captain von Koepenick, gave all the world cause for much amusement as the result of a trick played on the authorities of Koepenick, a small town near Berlin. Voight, a shoemaker, was parading the streets of Berlin on Oct. 16, 1906, in the uniform of a Captain of the Guards when he met a detachment of twelve soldiers. He produced a forged order authorizing him to take command and the men recognized his authority. He then ordered them to march to Koepenick, where they arrested the Burgomaster, Herr Langenhaus, and the Treasurer, and took possession of the cash, $1,000. Voight explained that the Government had discovered irregularities in the municipal administration.

Voight detached some of his men to conduct the prisoners to Berlin and ordered the remainder to hold the Town Hall for half an hour. He then rode off alone with the money. Voight was arrested on Oct. 26. He was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, but later was pardoned by the Emperor. He came to the United States in 1910, but was deported.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Diamonds

Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

H. S. KENNEDY

15 MAIDEN LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Those Who Want Electric Light in Their Homes And to Those Who Are Paying Too Much for It Now.

We have secured the American rights of the famous Bruston Unit System of England for light and power.

An absolutely automatic plant by which you generate your current in your own home at a cost of less than one-third the charges of public lighting corporations.

Labor and care almost entirely eliminated. Does not require an engineer or even experienced attendant.

One thousand plants in successful operation for three years furnishing light and power for the modest fishing camp up to the complete lighting of a small town.

The Bruston System is making the isolated electric plant popular, and is filling a long-felt demand.

Send for catalogue, or call at our office and see a plant in actual demonstration.

BRUSTON AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC LIGHTING & POWER COMPANY, INC.,
136 Liberty Street, New York City.

BLOCKADE PROTEST DELIVERED TO GREY

Ambassador Page Hands Over 10,000-Word Note on British Interference with Trade.

PUBLIC TO GET IT TOMORROW

Exhaustive Communication Sums Up the Whole Situation Resulting from War Zone Decrees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the note to Great Britain, dealing with trade interference, was delivered to the Foreign Office in London by Ambassador Page yesterday. Today copies of it were delivered to the British, French and Italian Embassies here. By agreement, the note will be given to the press tomorrow night for publication on Monday morning.

The note—a document of 10,000 words—deals generally with commercial matters which have been subjects of diplomatic controversy between this country and England for nearly a year. This correspondence began on Dec. 26, 1914, when Secretary

OBREGON ARRIVES TO ATTACK VILLA

Carranza's Principal General Takes Charge of Campaign in State of Sonora.

PROTEST TO GEN. FUNSTON

Objects to Presence of Carothers, State Department Agent, in Mexico.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 6.—General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's principal military commander, reached Agua Prieta today to prosecute a campaign to drive General Villa out of Sonora.

The coming of Obregon to Agua Prieta caused Villa to postpone his plan to leave Naco. Instead of abandoning the border, Villa is said now to be planning to fortify Naco, which is twenty-five miles west of here.

Obregon will make no move against Villa until more soldiers arrive to reinforce those under General Calles at Agua Prieta, according to one of Obregon's staff officers.

Military observers on this side of the line expect Villa to make a stand against Obregon at Villa Verde, a water station twenty-two miles south of Naco. Villa has most of his men concetrated there.

Major General Frederick Funston, commander of the Southern Department of the United States Army, today made an informal call upon General Obregon. Means of protection for the twenty or more Americans remaining in Sonora territory under control of General Villa were discussed. General Funston will leave tomorrow morning for his headquarters at San Antonio.

General Obregon, in a conference with General Funston tonight, protested against the presence in Mexico of George C. Carothers, an agent of the American State Department.

Carothers, according to a statement made by General Obregon tonight, is regarded by Mexicans as an active agent of General Villa.

Carothers for a long time represented the State Department at the headquarters of General Villa. General Obregon declared his presence was a menace to the military interest of Carranza.

Obregon declared today that if General Villa would only come back to Agua Prieta he would promise to leave the defenses of Agua Prieta and meet his forces south of the border.

"If Villa is short of arms and ammunition," Obregon added, "I would supply the lack and then beat him."

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 6.—All Turkish merchants in Cananea, Sonora, have been arrested and held for ransom by Villa authorities, according to advices received here late today.

H. R. Thigpen and Charles H. Miller, American doctors, and two chauffeurs, Al Wilson and J. D. Pylant, who were reported by General Villa to have been shot by General Calles's men, arrived here today from Villa Verde.

Weary from long marching and suffering from the strain of having been three times condemned to die by Villa, the four Americans were exhausted after crossing the line and were at once put to bed. Thigpen said they were taken for spies when they arrived Wednesday on the Agua Prieta battlefield without credentials. Villa, they said, declared them Carranza agents despite their protests that they had come to aid his men, wounded by the hail of bullets and shells from the Agua Prieta garrison. The order for their immediate execution was rescinded only after General Rafael Naive of Villa's staff, who knew the doctors, had interceded for them.

Their watches and coats were taken from them by Villa soldiers, while that chief himself confiscated the automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston notified the War Department today that the crisis on the Arizona border has passed for the present, and for that reason he was returning to his headquarters in Texas. His message read:

"There being no longer any necessity for my presence here, I will leave tomorrow morning for my headquarters, Fort Sam Houston. The squadron Tenth Cavalry has been returned to Naco. The provisional squadron Thirteenth Cavalry will return to Douglas Monday. The Seventh and Twentieth Infantry and two batteries Sixth Artillery will be retained here until conditions are found more settled in North Sonora.

"Everything indicates Villa is moving on Hermosillo via Cocospera Valley, and that very few of his troops will go via Nogales.

"The two medical officers and two chauffeurs heretofore reported as being held prisoners by Villa were sent across international boundary at Naço at 4 o'clock this morning."

General Funston has been informed that Villa demanded and received $25,000 in gold from the Cananea Copper Company, with ten tons of flour and other supplies, and called on the Montezuma Copper Company for $25,000. The company, an American concern, refused to comply, and Villa stated that unless it did he would destroy its property. The Montezuma Company has a plant valued at upward of $1,000,000.

General Villa told the Cananea Cattle Company that he proposed to take its entire herd of 30,000 cattle for use of his army.

3,000 ZAPATISTAS YIELD.

Surrender with a Leader to General Pablo Gonzales at Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—Gilberto Magana, who was the Zapatista Governor of the Federal District, has been granted amnesty by General Pablo Gonzales and is now in this city. Three thousand Zapatistas have surrendered with him.

The Zapatista forces are crumbling so rapidly that it is believed that soon there will no longer be any Morelos campaign.

At a special meeting on Monday the Board of Health will plan measures to combat the spread of typhus, which is assuming a serious character.

CARRANZA TO RESUME TRIP.

Railroad Men Leaving Army and Going Back to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mex., Nov. 6.—General Carranza will resume his trip tomorrow morning en route to Nuevo Laredo.

Carranza has issued a decree to the effect that officers who had been railroad men and who had, after serving in the army, returned to work with the different railway systems without obtaining their discharges from the army would receive one month to decide as to whether they would continue in the army or with the railroads. Officers not asking for discharge will be dropped from the army rolls without further notice.

WE GUARD CARRANZA MONEY.

Injunction Holds $45,000 Deposited by Cantu in California Banks.

EL CENTRO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The United States border patrol kept a close watch today to prevent the soldiers of Estéban Cantu, Governor of Lower California, from crossing the international line and taking Mexican funds approximating $45,000 on deposit in two banks in Calexico.

An injunction preventing Cantu from withdrawing the money, which was deposited some time ago by him in the name of the Mexican Government, was obtained in the Superior Court late last night by representatives of General Carranza, head of the de facto Government of Mexico.

Recently Cantu declared himself independent of both the Carranza and Villa factions in Mexico. Carranza then brought suit to prevent the Lower California leader from withdrawing the money from the banks.

Huerta, Ill, Leaves Fort Bliss.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 6.—Upon advice of the attending physician, the Department of Justice, through United States District Attorney J. L. Camp of San Antonio, has given permission for the removal of General Victoriano Heurta from Fort Bliss to his home in El Paso. His condition, while not necessarily dangerous, is said to be such that he must have careful nursing and the comforts of home.

SAYS A BOMB CAUSED FIRE ON RIO LAGES

Captain of Vessel Asserts German and Austrian Stevedores Loaded Ship at Yonkers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 6.—The fire in the cargo of sugar on the British steamer Rio Lages, which put in here late last night with the flames still smoldering, was caused by an incendiary bomb, according to a statement today by Captain Bell of the steamer. The fire is now virtually out, after having been fought with steam and water continuously since it was discovered early Thursday, the fourth day out from New York.

Captain Bell said the cargo, which was consigned to the British Sugar Commission at Queenstown, had been loaded by Austrian and German stevedores at Yonkers, N. Y., and that there was ample opportunity for a spy to place an incendiary bomb in the sugar bags. He added that spontaneous combustion in such a cargo as his vessel carried was almost unknown.

ANNA HELD STILL AMERICAN.

Nationality Settled in Paris After Wild Chase for Passport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—How the British Consulate definitely established the fact that Anna Held was an American citizen, instead of Russian or French, was revealed here yesterday.

Wishing to return to America from Rome, via Paris, at the end of this Summer, she got a French passport from the Embassy there, on the assertion that she believed she was born in Paris. Arriving in Paris, she learned from friends of her family that she really was born in Warsaw. Accordingly she obtained from the Prefect of Police what is called a "homeless stranger's" passport, stating that the French authorities recognized her as a Russian subject. Miss Held next went to the American Consulate, whose visé on a passport was necessary in order to leave France for America, and asked whether the officials there preferred to fix up her French or her Russian passport.

C. P. Pressley, Vice Consul in Charge of Passports, said:

"Oh, but you became American by marrying Ziegfeld. Unless your divorce contains an express clause about citizenship, you are still American, under the law of 1907. I cannot visé any but an American passport."

Miss Held had her divorce papers in her pocket, and they contained no clause revoking her citizenship, so Mr. Pressley sent her to the American Embassy to get a passport, which the officials there refused, and told her to return to the Consulate and have her Russian passport visé by Pressley, who complied, under protest.

Thinking the matter settled, Miss Held took her Russian passport to the British Consulate to have it visé for the journey, via England, but the officials there flatly declined to visé any but an American passport.

At this point Miss Held declared she almost decided to settle in Paris for life, but finally she returned to the American Embassy and managed to obtain a passport, which the Prefecture and Mr. Pressley, and the British Consul all visé.

MACKIN STILL GETS M'CALL DIVIDENDS

Testifies He Has Given Them to Wife of Public Service Commissioner Since 1913.

NO CERTIFICATE TRANSFER

Thompson Committee to Ask If Other Members of Board Hold Stocks of Local Corporations.

In an effort to find out more about the stock held by Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission in the Kings County Light & Power Company, John J. Mackin, former secretary to Mr. McCall, was put on the stand yesterday by the Thompson Legislative Committee, sitting at 165 Broadway. Chairman McCall had testified that he owned 387 shares of stock, valued at $50,000, but that he transferred them to his wife as soon as he was appointed Chairman of the Public Service Commission. The committee has not been able to find any record of this transfer, but the fact has been established that the stock is still held in the name of Mr. Mackin.

The committee will recall Chairman McCall to the stand. Other Commissioners will be asked if they hold stock in corporations that come under the jurisdiction of the commission. The committee will also try to find out whether Chairman McCall has acted officially on questions involving the Kings County Light and Power Company or any companies associated with it.

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, was also a witness yesterday, and recited figures and dates for several years back to show what action the commission took on numerous occasions when the electric light question in Brooklyn was before it.

Mackin Contradicted by Wife.

Process servers for the committee could not find Mackin on Friday night, and they subpoenaed his wife instead. Scarcely had she taken the stand when Mackin himself appeared voluntarily. They were examined separately, and appeared much embarrassed when their conflicting stories were compared.

Mackin said he had been at home all the time, but his wife told the committee he was absent and she did not see him until yesterday morning. It was brought out that Mackin was no longer a Court attendant, but was in the real estate and insurance business and had an office in the Tribune Building, where the Public Service Commission is located. He receives a pension of $900 a year from the county. Previous to March 1, 1913, Mr. Mackin said, all checks from the Kings County Light and Power Company were drawn in his name and he endorsed them over to Justice McCall. Since that time the checks have been indorsed over to his wife, Ella Gaynor McCall. The witness said he received a check for $750 every three months from the lighting company.

A number of checks made out by the lighting company to Mr. Mackin were placed in evidence by Paul R. Atkinson, treasurer of the lighting company. Three of the checks were for the three quarters of the present year. On the back of each check was written: "Pay to the order of Ella Gaynor McCall." This was signed "John T. Mackin." Under this, in a woman's hand, appeared this writing: "Pay to the order of the Produce Exchange Bank," with the signature "Ella Gaynor McCall."

Mackin's Income Irregular.

"Now, Mr. Mackin," said Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, "Will you swear that you ever really had these 387 shares of stock in your possession?"

"Yes, I have held it," was the reply.

"How long have you held it?"

"I may have held it for a minute or two," said the witness.

Mr. Mackin at first said he could not remember how he had indorsed the checks, but under Mr. Lewis's questioning he admitted knowledge of some of the transactions. He said that for several years he had been in the habit of seeing Mr. McCall at least once every day. When he was Court Secretary to Justice McCall he said he was in the habit of acting as the Justice's body guard. He would go to Justice McCall's home in the morning, accompany him to court and would generally accompany him back home at night.

"How much was your annual income from your salary and your fees?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"I don't know," replied the witness. "It might have been $2,000 or $3,000, or it may have been $5,000. I don't remember."

"Do you still render service to Mr. McCall?"

"I am not in his employment," said Mr. Mackin, "but I still go after Mr. McCall in the mornings and take him back home at night. For this service I receive no compensation. I do it out of pure gratitude."

Other Justices Favored Mackin.

Mackin said Mr. McCall was not the only Justice who had appointed him to receiverships. He had also been appointed to receiverships by Justices Guy, Leventritt, Davis, Blanchard, and Bischoff.

"Do you know whether Judge McCall asked the other Judges to appoint you?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Yes, I believe he did," was the reply.

Taking up the check of March 1, 1913, the first to be paid by the Kings County Light and Power Company since Mr. McCall became connected with the Public Service Commission, Mr. Lewis asked the witness:

"What did you do with it?"

"I cannot tell."

"Did you give it to Mrs. McCall?"

"Maybe I did."

"Did you give it to Judge McCall?"

"I don't remember."

"Did Judge McCall ask you to deliver it to his wife?"

"I don't remember."

"Didn't you go to his home and give it to Mrs. McCall?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you know Judge McCall's stock in the Kings County Company was in your name?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever sign any power of attorney for Judge McCall?"

McCalls Belittle Inquiry.

"I don't believe I did."

"Don't you know the stock stands on the books of the company in your name?"

"All I know is what I read in the papers."

"I suppose you would sign anything the Judge asked you to?"

"Yes, I guess I would."

Senator Thompson wanted to know if Chairman McCall had advised the witness to avoid subpoena service. Mr. Mackin replied in the negative. Senator Thompson then wanted to know what conversation had taken place between the witness and Mr. McCall when the latter left the committee after testifying on Friday. The witness said he had accompanied Mr. McCall to the ferry in his car, as Mr. McCall was going to Baltimore over Sunday to play golf, and that all Mr. McCall had said was this:

"I have been before the investigating committee and they asked me about the stock in the Kings County Company, but it didn't amount to anything."

Senator Thompson said he would not ask Mrs. McCall to testify unless it was absolutely necessary, and that he expected to get all the information he needed from Chairman McCall later. The hearing will be resumed on Monday morning.

ORGANIZE MACHINE GUN CO.

Wanamaker Employes Co-operate in Wilson's Defense Scheme.

As a step toward the co-operation of prominent business men in President Wilson's policy of national defense it was announced yesterday that the Seventy-first Regiment Infantry, N. G. N. Y., has begun to enlist in its ranks a machine gun company made up exclusively of young men employed in the Wanamaker store.

Many of the men enlisting in this company have already received preliminary training as cadets in the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, an organization of the Wanamaker store that includes military training in its curriculum of commercial and educational courses for employes. Among the new recruits are many stars of the Millrose Athletic Association.

ORGANIZE CHARITY FUNDS.

Federation of Jewish Contributors Proposed by Strong Committee.

The organization of a federation of the contributors to Jewish charities was suggested in a circular sent out yesterday to 25,000 persons by more than 200 prominent professional and business men of the city. When 1,000 persons have indorsed the plan the federation will be formed.

It would not imply the consolidation, or federation, of charitable organizations, as they would retain their autonomy, but it would relieve their Directors of the burden of soliciting funds. Moreover, it is believed that a far larger amount of money for charity would be collected by the federation plan than by present methods.

"The general plan of such a federation," says the circular, "will involve the contribution by each of those who join it of a sum determined by himself, and payable to the federation quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as each contributor shall prefer, the whole to be disbursed by the federation as directed by the individual contributors so far as they shall specifically direct; the residue of their contributions to be distributed among different institutions by the Board of Directors of the federation, according to its best judgment, based on its own impartial investigation of the facts."

Some of those signing the circular are Max Adler, Louis Auerbach, Nathan Bijur, Maurice Brill, Abram I. Elkus, Newman Erb, Howard S. Gans, Henry Goldman, B. J. Greenhut, Daniel Guggenheim, Louis M. Josephthal, David Leventritt, Herbert R. Limburg, Moses Mendelsohn, Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Samuel M. Newburger, Harry Sachs, Jefferson Seligman, Dudley D. Sicher, Elias Spingarn, Louis Stern, Percy S. Straus, Felix M. Warburg, and Jacob Wertheim.

154 SWEAR OFF TAXES.

To Date 2,360 Have Been Assessed on $12,060,361.

Tax Commissioners in the Manhattan office yesterday made 190 examinations on a tentative personal tax assessment of $31,337,506. All but thirty-six were exempted, nineteen owing to non-residence and two who were reported dead. The final assessment of those held amounted to $185,500.

Of the many persons assessed for $1,000,000 or over, Commissioner Shipley holds the record up to the present time for being able to hold the largest amount for a final assessment. On Friday he examined Felix Herzfeld of 147 West Eighty-sixth Street, a stock broker, who had been tentatively assessed for $1,000,000. He succeeded in holding Mr. Herzfeld for a final assessment on $570,000.

Since the tax books were opened on Oct. 1 the Tax Commissioners have examined 7,601 persons on the tentative 1916 lists. Their tentative assessment was $664,013,300. Of the number 2,360 were held on a final assessment of $12,060,361.

In a statement concerning the efforts of the Tax Department to eliminate uncollectible personal taxes from the 1916 roll, President Lawson of the Tax Board last night said:

"At my request the Mayor has asked the Commissioner of Accounts to lend the department part of his staff to make a field investigation to eliminate the names of persons who are dead or who have moved away or from whom no collection has been made. The department has had no staff for such field investigation and frequently names of persons were retained on the rolls for two or three years before evidence was secured justifying their elimination from the tax roll. We know that on the present roll there are names of persons carried over from previous years who ought not to be assessed for the reasons given. Every effort will now be made to ascertain the facts which will justify the commissioners in canceling such assessments."

John P. O'Brien Makes Explanation

Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien, in charge of the Tenement House Bureau, said yesterday he wanted it understood that he was not the John P. O'Brien who had been suspended for two years by the Appellate Division. "I was disposed to allow the item to pass without notice," he said, "but many friends have urged me to correct a possible wrong impression on the part of the public."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Franklin Simon & Co. *direct particular attention to a representative assemblage of Evening Apparel illustrated in their full page advertisement in the Pictorial Section of To-day's New York Times*

Presenting Exclusive Models of

Evening Apparel for Women and Misses

Evening Gowns — *Evening Wraps*
Evening Furs — *Evening Underwear*
Evening Slippers — *Evening Hosiery*

AT SPECIAL PRICES

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

America's Foremost Specialists

Are Now Showing an Impressive Collection of

Women's Fur Trimmed Velveteen Suits

The season's most fashionable models, belted, flare, tailored and blouse effects; various coat lengths. Richly lined and interlined.

39.75 48.00 68.00 75.00 and upward



Women's Cloth Suits

Desirable styles in high class materials; fur trimmings predominate; also smart custom tailor models.

29.75 39.75 55.00 79.50

Women's Tailored Suits

Attractive flare, belted and tailored models of Broadcloth and Whipcord; fur, braid and velvet trimmed.

Special 29.75

Women's Velveteen Suits

Superior Velveteen in Black, Brown and Green; smart models with trimmings of various furs and braid.

Special 39.75

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Women's Fashionable Coats and Wraps

Models suitable for afternoon, evening, street, motor, sport and general wear, featuring a wide range of the materials, trimmings and colors now in vogue.

29.75 35.00 55.00 75.00 and upward

Women's Street Coats

Fur trimmed models of Broadcloth, Checks, Whipcord, Plush and Corduroy; silk lined and interlined.

Special 25.00

Women's Dressy Coats

Flare model of Chiffon Broadcloth; collar, cuffs and bottom of fur. Silk lined and interlined.

Special 35.00

Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns

A magnificent collection of handsome gowns suitable for Theatre, Restaurant, Afternoon Calling, Dancing, Formal or Informal Affairs and Street Wear.

39.75 55.00 65.00 95.00 and upward

Women's Afternoon Dresses

Redingote, Surplice and Coatee models of Charmeuse, Georgette Crepe, Plaid Silk and Velveteen.

Special 29.75

Women's Evening Gowns

In combinations of Chiffon Velvet, Silk, Net and Lace; sequin, iridescent jet and metallic embroidery trimmed.

Special 65.00

Sale of Misses' Suits and Coats

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for Women to 36 Bust Measure.

Misses' Suits of Broadcloth, Whipcord and other fashionable materials, this season's best tailored and semi-dress models; braid, velvet and fur trim'd. Special — 20.00

Misses' Velveteen Suits, several very attractive models in Black, Brown, Green, and Navy; fur and braid trimmed; richly lined and interlined. Special — 29.75

Misses' Utility Coats of Mixtures and Zibelines, belted, braid bound and fur trimmed models, for street, motor or general wear. Special — 15.00

Misses' Fur Collar Coats, attractive models of Corduroy, Mixtures and Gabardine; collars of fur, some silk lined throughout. Special — 19.75

Misses' Dressy Coats of Broadcloth, Plush, Velour Cloth and Corduroy; silk lined throughout and wool interlined; trimmings of fur. Special — 29.75

Misses' Higher Cost Suits and Coats

Flare, Belted and Military Models of Velveteen, Broadcloth, Velour Cloth and Duvetyne; Velvet, Braid and Fur trimmed.

35.00 39.75 45.00 55.00

P. A. B. WIDENER, CAPITALIST, DIES

Traction and Tobacco Financier Expires at 80 at His Home in Elkins Park.

LEFT ABOUT $35,000,000

Philanthropist and Patron of the Arts Began His Career in Philadelphia as a Butcher.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 6.—Peter A. B. Widener, capitalist and philanthropist, art collector and lover of children, who climbed from the humble station of a butcher to that of a leader in the world of finance, died today at his home, Lynnewood Hall, Elkins Park. Mr. Widener was 80 years old, and had been in poor health for three years. Physicians said old age and deep sorrow caused by the loss of his son and his grandson in the Titanic disaster were contributing causes. Within the last week his weakened condition sapped his vitality, and he was seriously ill three days before his death.

His son, Joseph E. Widener, who has been the active manager of the vast Widener estate, and other members of the family were at the bedside when death came. He was conscious at the end and conversed with those about him.

Mr. Widener left behind him probably the largest individual fortune in the city, an art collection containing many of the most valuable paintings in the world, and a score of costly monuments in various sections of the city, erected by him during his active days.

Estimates of His Wealth.

There is a wide range in the estimates of the Widener wealth, some placing it as high as $50,000,000, others naming $15,000,000 as the maximum. His closest friends say he was worth about $35,000,000.

His interest in the securities of the American Tobacco Company and its underlying companies amounted to something like, $15,000,000. The extent of his holdings in traction securities is said to have been almost as large as those in American Tobacco issues. Ten or twelve years ago, the bulk of his fortune was invested in traction stocks.

His holding of local street railway securities aggregates millions. He was a large owner of Philadelphia and Union Traction and some of the underlying companies, while his holdings of Philadelphia Rapid Transit stock have been estimated as high as 150,000 shares. Mr. Widener was heavily interested in the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, of which he was a Director. He had long been a shareholder of the Standard Oil Company, he and William L. Elkins, owning together about 10,000 shares of the stock. Mr. Widener's interest in the stock, however, only amounted to 2,500 shares, which, at $50 a share, would make his investment in the stock $1,272,040. He also owned a large block of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, was interested in Philadelphia Electric, Electric Storage Battery, and General Asphalt.

Mr. Widener and the William L. Elkins estate, owned jointly the Land Title Building at Broad and Chestnut Streets, and they are understood to own a controlling interest in the Land Title and Trust Company.

His Holdings in U. S. Steel.

Mr. Widener has other large investments, including an interest in an Ohio trolley system and a mammoth office building in Cincinnati. Financial interests were of the opinion tonight that the death of Mr. Widener would not seriously disturb his large holdings in United States Steel or other corporations in which he was identified. In recent years it was generally understood that Mr. Widener closed out the bulk of his speculative commitments and concentrated his holdings in stocks classed more as standards or non-speculative issues.

His interests were so varied that until an inventory is taken his closest associates are unable to say just how extensive his stock holdings were. That there will be no dumping of his securities on the market, however, seemed to be the positive opinion of those in a position to know.

The Widener art collection is regarded as one of the most important in the country. Its commercial value has been estimated at more than $2,500,000. It has long been believed that Mr. Widener would bequeath his art treasures to the City of Philadelphia. He advocated the erection by the city of a large art gallery, where works of art donated to the city could be properly housed.

CAREER OF P. A. B. WIDENER.

Son of a Brickmaker, His Breadth of Vision Brought Him Fortune.

Breadth of vision, the wonderful faculty of making up his mind what he wanted and getting it, brought fortune to Peter A. B. Widener, financier, philanthropist, and patron of the arts.

His ancestry was German; in character and disposition thoroughly American. Born in Philadelphia on Nov. 13, 1834, he came into life in a formative period of the national existence. His early education was received in the public schools, and after a little high school work he looked about him for an occupation. His father was a brickmaker, and not burdened with the goods of this world. Peter A. B. Widener saw no future in making bricks without straw, and turned his attention to supplying something which he was sure that the world would need—that was meat. At first he was a butcher boy, and then by saving his money and borrowing a little, he was able to start a mutton shop. It was said of him that he handled the cleaver with celerity and that he could trim chops in a way which was the admiration of skilled benchmen. Whatever he did he did well.

He foresaw that organizations of capital would one day control food supplies, and he started one of the first chains of meat stores in the country. In the days when he stood at the chopping block he had a vision of a grid-ironed city—a city with well-equipped traction lines to take the place of the antiquated horse cars of his time. The expansion of the city, as he drew out radiating lines with his knife on the ruddy wood before him, depended upon how soon the people could get from home to business and from business back to their own hearths. To become a master of traction one must have franchises, to get franchises one should know political leaders.

His Entry Into Politics.

So it was that Peter A. B. Widener, putting his chain of stores on a good basis so that they needed little help from him, went into politics. He was a Republican all his life, for that party is strongly intrenched in the City of Philadelphia. He was elected to several minor offices and eventually became City Treasurer. The salary was very high and there were also liberal fees. For years Mr. Widener had been buying small blocks of street railway stocks. It was his theory that if he could acquire only a few shares they would be the nucleus of a fortune. He would buy more stock with the dividends, and industriously pile upon his earnings all his large salary as City Treasurer.

He also had the opportunity of getting intimately in touch with what Philadelphia needed in the way of transit and he sensed far in advance where the city was going. He saw hundreds of blocks of new streets and beheld suburbs yet unbuilt, all of which would have to be reached by new systems of transit.

Mr. Widener had built a modest home in an outlying section of the city and occasionally he met William L. Elkins, who was then a prosperous oil dealer. The two young men became friends and business associates. The ramshackle cars on which they traveled about the city suggested to both of them the possibilities of a more rapid transit.

Joins with William L. Elkins.

Mr. Widener persuaded Mr. Elkins to join him in the development of the street car system of Philadelphia. They bought in cautiously and kept their own counsel, and before many years had control of many lines. Mr. Elkins had the larger capital and Mr. Widener the more complete mastery of the city, its problems and its political powers. Mr. Widener has been called the Richelieu of the street railway systems of America.

It was nearly half a century ago that he first impressed his personality on transit in Philadelphia, in the days of horse drawn cars. In seeking better power Mr. Widener was sent to San Francisco, where he witnessed the use of cables in moving the cars about the hilly streets. The steep inclines had as much as anything suggested this method to the people at the Golden Gate. Afterward, when the cable system was introduced in Chicago, Mr. Widener, who was enthusiastic over it, induced his associates to go there to see it in operation. Then came a new corporation in the City of Brotherly Love, which overcame conservatism and introduced the new system.

The cable idea in rapid transit failed to meet the added strain, and the traction group headed by Mr. Widener adopted electricity as the great motive power for cars. The traction kings, for such they had become, now extended their operations beyond their native city, and in 1885 they became factors in the transit situation of Chicago. They became interested in the transportation problems of New York in 1886, where, with William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan, they appeared in the old Metropolitan Traction Company, later known as the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which by 1893 had taken to itself a network of the nondescript and unrelated lines of the city. It was years before that that Mr. Widener had seen the possibilities of street car development in New York City and had asked William M. Tweed if it would be possible to have a franchise for a street car line in Broadway, through which the buses lumbered and a jam of vehicles always roared.

"That is one thing I dare not do," replied the boss. "Broadway is New York. It is the main artery of the city. The whole country comes here to see its hurly-burly, and everybody believes that every other street is just as busy. I cannot do anything that would make it look less crowded."

The franchise came finally through Jacob Sharp and the Boodle Aldermen, and the Philadelphia syndicate of Mr. Widener was crowded out of the project. Retribution came, and the flight of the corrupt officials, and finally the accession of the traction kings. At first the horse cars and then the cable, and after that the swiftly moving electric trolley.

Baltimore, Washington, and other large American cities underwent the same transformation in their transit facilities.

A Power in Other Fields.

Mr. Widener meanwhile became a power in other fields of finance. He Steel Corporation, and was also a large blocks of the stock of the United States Steel Corporation, and also a large holder of the Standard Oil stock. He owned a substantial block of the Pennsylvania Railroad shares.

His extensive interests took him to all parts of the country in special cars. It is told of him that on one of these tours of inspection with a group of capitalists the party was marooned on a siding at a small Middle Western town. Mr. Widener and several of his friends went into the place on a foraging expedition, for the stock of food was low. They first stopped at a butcher's store, where they ordered lamb chops.

The butcher was rather awkward, and Mr. Widener made some jesting remark at which the man took offense.

"Maybe," said the knight of the cleaver, "you would like to do it yourself."

Off came the hat and coat of the millionaire, up went his sleeves, and for a few minutes he performed miracles in cutting and trimming chops.

"You are a better man than I am at that," said the butcher. "That's the finest work I ever saw."

Mr. Widener was always simple and democratic in his ways. He was always cordial to the friends of his youth, and he had many friends in all walks of life. One of his best friends in the financial world was the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who years ago when the bears were making a determined onslaught on Metropolitan went to the aid of Mr. Widener at a critical time.

His Gifts in Memorials.

Mr. Widener, in 1858, married Miss Josephine Dunton, a woman of high intellectual endowments and fine character. She died ten years ago, and in her memory he carried through several important benefactions. A splendid memorial to Mrs. Widener is a million dollar residence in the heart of Philadelphia which her husband gave for the Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The house, which is at the northwest corner of Broad Street and Girard Avenue, was originally built by Mr. Widener as a residence. Her influence, too, was the inspiration of the Widener Home for Crippled Children, which Mr. Widener built and endowed at a cost of $2,000,000.

One of the great griefs of Mr. Widener's life was the loss of his son, George D. Widener, and his grandson, Harry Elkins Widener, who went down with the steamship Titanic. Following the probate of their wills he set aside $4,000,000 as an endowment for the Home for Crippled Children, the fund to be known as a memorial to his son. The grandson in his will left a library to Harvard University, and Mr. Widener gave $1,000,000 to Harvard University for a building in which to keep the books. It is known as the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. It is said that Mr. Widener has, since his wife's death, given more than $11,000,000 in memorials.

The home of Mr. Widener, Lynnewood, in Elkins Park, is one of the most beautiful houses in the United States and within its walls have been entertained many distinguished personages. His private library and his art collections made the house a mecca for amateurs who had the good fortune to be invited to see its treasures.

When he was a very young man scanning the future Mr. Widener used to say that when he got a million he would retire. When he was asked about his resolve in later years he laughingly replied that he had made that vow before he had the million. He devoted much of his time, however, to the enjoyment of leisure surrounded by congenial friends.

HIS NOTED ART COLLECTION.

A Raphael Among the Many Treasures in Mr. Widener's Home.

Mr. Widener's art collections are comparable in value and importance only to four or five other collections in this country, such as those of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the late Benjamin Altman, ex-Senator Clark, Henry C. Frick, and Mrs. J. L. Gardner of Boston. It is impossible to place any money value on his treasures. In one season alone, that of 1914, he is said to have spent $1,250,000. In that year he bought the tiny but exquisite "Small Cowper Madonna," by Raphael, for a sum said to have been in the neighborhood of $700,000; five superb pieces of Chinese porcelain for $300,000, the "Morosini" helmet, and a marble portrait by Desiderio da Settignano.

"The Mill," by Rembrandt, the marvelous though gloomy landscape that was one of the heirlooms at Bowood, Wiltshire, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, had previously been acquired by Mr. Widener for $500,000. Lord Lansdowne had long denied that he intended to part with this painting, but finally, according to statements made at the time, Lloyd George finance forced him to sell it.

It was reported that for three Rembrandts that belonged to Lord Wimborne Mr. Widener paid $1,000,000. They are "The Circumcision," "St. Paul," and "Portrait of a Gentleman."

The purchase of three Van Dycks from the famous Cattaneo collection of Genoa by Mr. Widener was announced in 1908. These portraits are among the finest things Van Dyck ever did. He painted them for the Cattaneo family in the course of his stay in Genoa. They were very little known to the public, the family refusing to put them on general view because of the policy of the Italian Government toward works of art. In 1902, in consequence of the large and increasing number of exportations of works of art, a law was passed, called the "Pacca Law," establishing an official list of objects of art, and forbidding the sale out of the country of any which were put upon the list. If a family desired to realize upon its heirlooms, it could sell them to the Government museums, which offered only very low prices.

Access to their collection was refused by the Cattaneo family to the Government officials, and a rumor that it was to be sold reached them too late. After the sale the fact that the pictures were not on the prohibited list prevented the prosecution of the sellers. Perhaps the finest of the Cattaneo Van Dycks is the portrait of the Marchesa Brignola Sala and her son. The two others are also splendid specimens of the painter's art. They represent the little Marchesa Clelia Cattaneo, daughter of Marchesa Elena, and the Marchese Gian Vincenzo Imperiale, Genoese Ambassador at the Court of Spain.

There are no fewer than six Van Dycks in the furthest room of Mr. Widener's great picture gallery in his home at Elkins Park, near Philadelphia. In the same room is a glorious Titian, a portrait of the sisters Emilia and Irene of Spilimberg, among the very few portraits of women that the great Venetian painter executed.

There is an exquisite Botticelli among the Widener pictures—the "Madonna of the Thorns," sold by Prince Chigi in 1900 and smuggled over the Italian border. It is said to have cost the purchaser $63,000. At a sale in New York in the same year he paid $12,500 for a portrait of a Marquis of Landsdowne by Gainsborough and $5,850 for a portrait of the Duke of York by John Hoppner.

Mr. Widener was catholic in his tastes, collecting pictures of almost every period and school. He possessed a number of fine specimens of the work of the Barbizon painters, including a group of remarkable Corots. Diaz is also represented in the Barbizon group, and Troyon with especially good examples, Dupré with a characteristic picture, as well as Rousseau and Daubigny.

Among the examples of the English school are masterpieces by Constable and Turner, and there is also a group of eighteenth century English portraits, with, among others, a lovely head of Mrs. Graham by Gainsborough, and Romney's "The Sisters," daughters of Sir William Mordaunt. Sir Joshua Reynolds is represented by a "Nelly O'Brien," and Hoppner, besides the picture already mentioned, by a group of children, called "After the Bath."

In an adjoining room is one of the principal treasures of Mr. Widener's collection, El Greco's magnificent "St. Martin." Mr. Widener had three examples of El Greco's art, one of the others being the "Virgin with Saints," from the altar of San José in Toledo. The third El Greco is of much earlier date, but even more interesting, as it is thought to be the only family group painted by the artist, and is probably also a record of his own family. It belongs to his second period, between 1585 and 1590.

Near this picture hang some specimens of the work of Velasquez. One is called "Satyr and Traveler." Another is a study for the picture of "The Topers," painted in 1629, the year the artist sailed for Italy. Another noteworthy work is Murillo's painting of two women looking out of a window at some incident below. There are two color studies by Rubens and Paul Veronese, one of the "Rape of the Sabine Women," the other the "Rape of Europa," two interesting examples of Jan Steen's work; Ver der Meer's "Weighing Hands," and fine specimens of the art of Hobbema, Cuyp, Adriaen Van de Velde, and Isaak van Ostade. Other Dutch masters represented are Paul Potter and Pieter de Hooghe, the latter by two particularly good examples.

Apart from the art galleries, Mr. Widener's marble mansion at Elkins Park is full of art treasures. The ceiling of the library is a painting by Tiepolo, from an Italian palace. In this room are hung two pictures by Puvis de Chavannes, entitled "Le Travail," and "Le Repos"; an interior by Courbet, a Maris, an excellent De Neuville, and an 1889 Exposition picture by Fromentin, "Audience Chez un Kalif."

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The Following Special Sales

Women's Walking Gloves — One clasp tan walking gloves or gray mocha. .95

Women's Slip-on Gloves — Practical street glove of white chamois; guaranteed washable. .95

Women's White Pique Gloves — Selected skins, button and button holes, black spear points. 1.50

Silver Underbodices — Entirely new and attractive model, silver ribbon shoulder straps. 1.95

Satin Nightgowns — Josephine Empire model, bands of Georgette, French rosebuds. 8.95

Silk Zenana House Coats — Hand scalloped shawl collar and cuffs or large collar and cuffs of batiste and Valenciennes lace. 16.50

Moufflon Trim'd Matinee Sets — Made of heavy crepe de chine, smartly trimmed with moufflon. 11.75

Satin Evening Petticoats — Superfine satin with deep flounce of heavy cream lace over net. 3.95

French Silk Tricot Corsets — Handsome silk Tricot laced at the front or back. 5.95

Pure Thread Silk Hosiery — Superfine quality, lisle lined garter tops and soles. Colors: Black, white, gold, silver, bronze, navy, three shades of gray, pink, champagne, covert. .85

Glove Silk and Lisle Combinations — Glove silk top, French band finish, mercerized lisle drawers, reinforced. In white or pink. 1.50

Knit Silk Mufflers — Pure thread silk in rose, white and purple, with Scotch borders. 7.25

Shell Frame Handbags — Black moire silk, shell frame, with bracelet or bracelet and links of shell. 2.25

Satin and Velvet Stocks — High stocks with flare wings of hand-embroidered organdie. .75

VERDICT ON LITTLE IN THIRTY MINUTES

Quick Decision by Court-Martial Means Acquittal, Say Admiral's Friends,

GOES TO DANIELS TODAY

Defense Insists Alleged Agreement on the K-2's Batteries Did Not Bind the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—It took the court-martial before which Rear Admiral William N. Little, Jr., retired, was tried at the navy yard just thirty minutes to agree on a verdict today.

Whether the verdict is for acquittal or conviction is not known, but the friends and counsel for Little are predicting acquittal. Other naval officers at the yard made the same prediction, basing this upon the short executive session following the last testimony and the summing up.

If there had been a long secret session, they point out, it would have meant that the Board had found Little guilty of carelessness and neglect of duty in "passing" the storage batteries on the Submarine K-2, the charge upon which the defendant was haled before the Navy Court.

The Court-martial Board is made up of Rear Admirals Bradley, Fiske, Helm, Parks, Worthington, Cleaves and Dunn, and Paymaster General Thomas J. Lewis. They will meet informally tomorrow afternoon at a Boston hotel to sign the records of the court-martial and their verdict. This will be forwarded to Secretary Daniels at Washington, who will make public the verdict at his own discretion.

In the summing up Commander James L. Latimer, counsel for the defense, spoke first, and after discussing the alleged agreement between Admiral Little and the Electric Boat Company, the crux of the case, said:

"No sane or reasonable man who had been a terror to shipbuilding concerns for the past ten years would enter into a contract that would bind the United States so that it could not bring suit. I ask a complete and honorable acquittal for my client, not a partial one."

Judge Advocate Johnson for the prosecution said:

"As for the agreement between Little and the Electric Boat Company, it is unfortunate that the paper on which it was written has not been found. The main question in this case is whether such an agreement was made and whether it bound one party to do something if the other refrained from doing something."

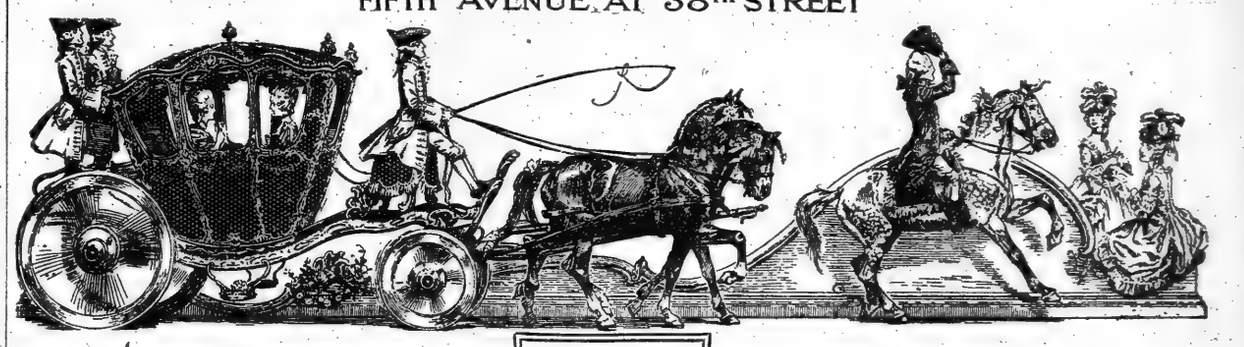
The Judge Advocate announced he would like to have Lieutenant Woods on hand. Rear Admiral Fiske, President of the court, asked Commander Latimer if the latter had any objections, Latimer said he had none, as he wanted all the light possible thrown on the case.

Commander Latimer made a long and earnest plea on behalf of Rear Admiral Little. He laid great stress on the fact that the K-2 had been accepted by the Board of Survey of the Navy.

A statement by Graham Egerton, solicitor for the Navy Department, that the Government had no valid claim on the builders of the K-2 for any battery defects discovered six months after the acceptance of that vessel, was presented at the closing session of the trial.

BONWIT TELLER & CO. *Direct Particular Attention to Their Advertisement of WOMEN'S BLOUSES in the ROTOGRAVURE SECTION of Today's New York Times.*

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New & Exclusive Modes for

The Social Season

For the Horse Show, the Opera, Luncheon, Dinners, Country Club Meets, Soirees, Dansants, the Theatre and Five o'Clocks — Apparel of Individuality.

Women's Tailleur Suits and Costumes Tailleur

New Models—
In Callot satin, English velvet, chiffon velvet, duvetyn and velour developed in Russian and Godet styles, with "muff" collars, deep cuffs and wide borders of the fashionable furs.
98.50 110.00 125.00 to 350.00

Fur Trimmed Suits—
Unusual types in velours de laine, duvetyn, broadcloth, velveteen. Enriched with the fashionable furs—beaver, mole, skunk, skunk-raccoon.
29.50 39.50 45.00 to 75.00

Skating Fashions

Complete Costumes from Chapeaux to Boots

Skating Suits and Frocks—
A striking tailleur costume of velveteen has a Godet flare coat with high collar and bell cuffed sleeves of fur—the coat in solid color, the skirt in vari-colored awning stripe tapestry velvet, 75.00. Skating Frocks of chiffon velvet with Hudson Seal pellerine. Frocks of white and colored Georgette crepes with high funnel collars and deep borders of fur.
On view in the Sports and Misses' Departments, Third Floor.

Separate Skating Skirts
Individual types in striped velvets, red and green flannels, black-and-gray Meltons, designed for indoor and outdoor skating.

Skating Caps and Hats
Chic types in fur, velvet and soft velours—close-fitting turbans, scarf hats, Tams.

Fur Pellerines for Skating
Callot Pellerines and Bouverie Capes in Scotch mole, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), fox and raccoon, with high funnel collars.
48.50 to 110.00

Sweaters and Skating Sets
Distinctive sweaters in new silk knit weaves, West End cloth, cashmere, brushed zephyr and angora, fur-trimmed or plain. Individual sweaters or sets of cap, scarf and sweater.

Women's Daytime Coats and Evening Manteaux

Daytime Coats
Flare silhouette coats of travel tweeds, velours de laine, duvetyne, Bolivia cloth; Dracord and velvet coats for the limousine, calling and general wear, with high funnel collars, deep borders and cuffs of beaver and other fashionable furs.
29.50 to 250.00

Evening Coats and Wraps
Sumptuous, enveloping coats and wraps in Russian and Oriental types in the new blue, rose and wine shades, black velvet with white fox, metallic brocades; cape mantles, gold and silver emblazoned silks, with high enmuffing collars, cuffs and borders of fur.
69.50 to 350.00

"Originations"

Bands of ribbon hold in place the oddly designed cuffs and graceful collar of this hand-embroidered colored linen "set" by Jenny.

* * *

A new inspiration in the "flare" collar is hand-embroidered and edged with real lace.

* * *

"Madam Butterfly" tells the story of a very new French back collar, ribbon tied and exquisitely hemstitched. The big butterflies at either corner are hand-embroidered.

* * *

There's an interesting simplicite to a white satin vestee, crossed surplice fashion and softly collared in satin.

* * *

Hand-embroidered and hand-hemstitched, there's a new "cape" collar with a back stock and moire ribbon ties.

* * *

Perhaps it is the deeply plaited turnover of this French organdie stock that gives to it such charming dignity, or it may be the hand-embroidered, picot-edged revers!

* * *

Broad velvet bands with cast steel buckles and clasps — or narrower velvet necklace-bands steel clasped and steel bead designed—create a new interest in the becomingness of a band of black velvet at the throat.

* * *

A handkerchief linen stock with a deeply pointed flare is hand-embroidered. The net jabot is edged with real lace.

* * *

Quaintly old fashioned, in spite of its newness, this collar and cuff set of Val. lace and net.

* * *

Laced to the throat with silk cord, there's a new vestee with a stock of taffeta and deep points of white satin.

* * *

Both the silk faille lining and the crystal mounting of a shirred velvet bag harmonize with the bag's new coloring.

* * *

Chiffon velvet of a dusky pansy-purple is the background for the embroidery of steel beads that gives to this handbag its distinction. The mounting is sterling silver, the lining pansy-purple and white corded silk.

* * *

The beauty of soft folds of brocaded velvet is all that is needed to give to this bag its charme distinctife.

* * *

A gate top bag of fine silver mesh has a safety bracelet with a sliding clasp. There's a compartment in the top for a Dorine puff.

* * *

Of lizard skin, gray moire silk lined, and with a double inside compartment, a new pocket book.

* * *

Enameled in bouquet design, or in plain colors, new Dorine boxes of sterling silver, gilded, are from 3.50 upward.

* * *

An interesting origination in the individual ash tray is of sterling silver, highly polished.

* * *

To contribute the wanted touch of gold or silver, there are roses fashioned of gold or silver cloth, with matching foliage.

* * *

And imported roses in flat effects — yellow, blue, rose colored, have foliage to match. 1.35

"Jeunes Filles"

Specialized Types for School, College, Skating, Sport Wear, Formal Functions and the Debutante.

Extraordinary Special Values

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
29.50
A collection of about twenty distinctive models in broadcloth and velour cloths, in Russian, Godet and flare types. Debonnaire and chic of line, and charmingly fur-collared, fur-cuffed, fur-edged and fur-buttoned. Sizes 14 to 18.

New Misses' Suit Modes of Burma and Nicola Cloth and Velveteen—Skunk and Beaver Trimmed
55.00

Misses' Costumes Tailleurs
Reproductions of Cheruit, Jenny and Lanvin models, especially designed for the younger set. Sizes 14 to 18. In satin, velvet and Burma cloth.
65.00 to 250.00

Misses' Satin Evening Coats
Collared, cuffed and bordered with white moufflon. The satin in dainty pastel colorings. *59.50*

Misses' Plain and Fur Trim'd Coats
Made of blanket cloth, tweeds, corduroy, velours de laine, duvetyn and Bolivia cloth, in a large variety of smart, youthful models. Sizes 14 to 18.
20.00 29.50 35.00 39.75

Misses' Frocks and Gowns
Simple little serge frocks for class wear and general service; charming afternoon gowns, debutante and evening gowns in appropriate styles and materials.
15.00 to 150.00

Furs of Fashion & Quality

Extraordinary Special Values

Trimmed Caracul Coats and Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
85.00
The caracul coats are 45 inches long, the Hudson seal coats (dyed muskrat) are 40 inches long, designed on full flare lines. Funnel collars of skunk.

Hudson Seal Coats — Flare model, 42 inches long, of selected dyed muskrat. *75.00*

Hudson Seal Coats — Cossack model, 45 inches long, sailor or convertible collar. *95.00*

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats — Border, collar and cuffs of natural skins. Flare model. *110.00*

Trimmed Caracul Coats — Border and funnel collar of natural skunk. Selected pelts. *125.00*

Reproductions of Model Coats — Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) border, collars and cuffs of contrasting furs. *225.00*

Baby Caracul & Mole Coats
185.00 to 850.00
A large collection of original Paris models, reproductions and adaptations, with borders, collars and cuffs in contrasting furs.

Whole Skin Animal Scarfs

Natural Skunk	12.50	18.50
Battleship Grey Fox	24.50	29.50
Natural Lynx	14.50	19.50
Baum-Marten Fox	24.50	27.50
Afrique Fox	25.00	27.50
Natural Blue Fox	....	69.50
Cross Fox	39.50	45.00
Blue Dyed Fox	39.50	45.00

A collection of rare cross, natural blue and silver fox sets up to $2,850.00

The new barrel, melon and novelty muffs to match scarfs at correspondingly low prices.

WESTCHESTER MEN TO BEAUTIFY COUNTY

James G. Cannon Heads Commission Which Will Seek to Guide Its Development.

SURVEY DISTRICT'S NEEDS

Roads, Parks, and Water Supply Are to be Improved—No Pay for Commissioners.

James G. Cannon, the former President of the Fourth National Bank, yesterday spoke of the plans of the commission for the development and beautifying of the County of Westchester, the first body of its kind ever constituted by law in the United States. As Chairman he will call a meeting for organization in a day or so. He is a resident of Golden's Bridge, and his associates are Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York and a resident of Scarborough; E. M. Yerkes of Yonkers, Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, and Charles E. Tibbetts of White Plains.

The appointment of this commission was largely due to the activities of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, and the Commissioners, who are men of wealth, and deeply interested in the development of the county, will serve without salary. They were selected by the Board of Supervisors, and have authority to employ landscape architects, surveyors, engineers, and other experts.

They will submit to the Supervisors a survey of the county with a map, showing the proposed improvements, and they may recommend changes in the width or route of highways, the construction of new trunk line roads, and the acquisition of public lands for parks and playgrounds. They may also suggest the subdivision of the county into drainage areas and alterations in the system of water supply.

Westchester's growth in the last few years both in the matter of population and of estates and country houses has caused the leading citizens to take serious thought as to the best manner in which its natural beauties might be preserved.

"Several of the towns," said Mr. Cannon last night, "already have systems of street planning and are seeking to make their part of the county as pleasing to the eye as possible, and one of the first things the commission will do will be to take these efforts into account and to correlate them. It is necessary that the rapidly growing communities should have adequate park space, and that their streets and principal highways should be considered with reference to the appearance of the entire county. Westchester is a pioneer in this line.

"Then there are in the county many reservoirs, and it is proposed that they should be approached by suitable roads, and that picturesque and convenient paths be built about them. The great Kensico reservoir is one of the finest bodies of water in the country.

"The new Bronx River Parkway, of the cost of which New York City pays three-fourths and this county one-fourth, will naturally become part of the general plan. It runs for fifteen miles on either side of the Bronx River.

"The county also contains much forest land, and the commission will consider how its natural appearance may be retained as much as possible, and while there is yet time the provision of park spaces will be considered with reference to those already existing.

"Such towns as Dobbs Ferry and White Plains have already done much in laying out municipal parks and in making their surroundings pleasing. To obtain the co-operation of every town in the county is part of the general scheme."

Citizens of Westchester are enthusiastic over the project to make their county a "garden of the gods." Parks and lawns will be established at the railroad stations, steps will be taken to destroy unsightly structures, and the traveler will see about him everywhere the natural beauties of the woods and the fields preserved by the skill of landscape architects.

There are many beautiful country homes in the county, especially along the Hudson, and the estates of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and of Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard are among the show places. The commission hopes that its efforts will increase the pride of all Westchester property owners in the adornment of their grounds and in the appearance of their homes.

WOMAN SUES ELKS LODGE.

Alleges New York No. 1 Posted Notice Reflecting on Her Credit.

Because of a notice posted on the bulletin board of the New York Lodge No. 1 of the B. P. O. Elks, Mrs. Nell Claire Pryer sued the lodge in the Supreme Court yesterday for $20,000 damages. She said in her complaint that the notice was posted on Aug. 20 last, and read:

"Members of the order are hereby warned not to cash or indorse drafts issued by Charles A. Pryer, or his wife, Nell Claire Pryer. These two have been traveling through the Eastern States and have, in many instances, taken advantage of the hospitality of the members of the order by having them cash or indorse drafts that are no good. Pryer has been expelled by this lodge and secretaries are requested to take up any Elk credentials he or his wife may present."

The notice was sent out by the lodge in Bartlesville, Okla., with a request that it be posted on the bulletin boards of the various lodges.

RABBI OPPOSES GARY PLAN.

Sees Danger to Liberty in Teaching Religion in Schools.

In the course of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman in Temple Rodeph Sholom at Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday on "The Gary System and Religious Instruction," he said:

"I deem it my solemn duty to protest against the religious instruction feature of the Gary system, that I at least, cannot but regard as un-American, undemocratic, and, as it seems to me, subversive of the fundamental principle of American liberty.

"I am opposed to the religious instruction feature because the mere recognition by the Public School of religion and religious differences at once introduces the baneful spirit of sectarianism and weakens, if it does not nullify, that great and mighty principle that is basic to our American life and happiness—the complete separation of Church and State.

"I am opposed, because it would inevitibly tend to divide our children into groups according to their religious affiliations. Think of it! At certain times during the school day, a group of children denominated Catholic would go its way to its religious school, another group, called Protestant, and still another group, named Jewish, would go each its own particular way to its own denominational school. Can you not see the unfortunate result that would ensue from this process of segregation according to creedal beliefs?

"I am opposed because I see in it a vehicle that might be utilized for purposes of proselytism.

"Let religion be taught where it rightly belongs, at the domestic altar, in the church and synagogue, in the denominational school, but let our public schools be and forever remain free and untrammeled to the utmost degree, the bulwark of our liberty, the fashioner and the inspirer of civic and national unity."

DANIELS'S PLANT WRECKED.

Fire Wipes Out Establishment of The Raleigh News and Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 6.—The entire plant and building of The News and Observer, owned by the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, was destroyed by a fire which started shortly before 6 o'clock this morning. The large printing establishment of E. Muzzell & Co. was also destroyed.

W. H. Bagley, Business Manager of The News and Observer, was painfully but not seriously injured by a falling piece of machinery while attempting to get books out of the building. First estimates of the property loss, with the fire still burning, were said to be $250,000. It was the second time The News and Observer had been burned out since Secretary Daniels has been at the head of the Navy Department, the first fire having occurred April 24, 1913.

The fire started in the plant of Muzzell & Co. Practically nothing was saved from either plant. Two fireman were injured.

Temporary offices of The News and Observer have been established in the plant of The Raleigh Times, and the newspaper will be issued as usual tomorrow morning. Secretary Daniels was notified by telephone and immediately left Washington.

STUDENT JOBS GO BEGGING.

N. Y. U. Bureau Has Demand for Men It Cannot Fill.

All pleas for jobs by students working for their education have been met in the last few months by the Efficiency Bureau of New York University, which has had little difficulty in finding places. According to the report of Eric A. Miller, Director, the bureau had at its disposal fifty-five more jobs than it could fill.

In all 129 students and alumni have got work through its efforts. Salaries offered ranged from $10 to $35 a week, although the average was $20.

Mr. Miller urges young men who contemplate working in the financial district to learn stenography. The bureau has many places for men stenographers, especially if they know foreign languages.

FOR A LARGER WEST POINT.

War Department Appoints Board to Consider Plans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The War Department today named a board of general officers to consider plans for enlarging the capacity of the Military Academy at West Point.

Major Gen. Scott, Brig. Gens. Bliss, Crowder, and McCain, Colonel Clarence T. Townsley, Superintendent of the academy, and Captain Douglas MacArthur of the General Staff will consider what extensions should be made to provide for a larger number of students and officers.

MORE MARINES FOR HAITI.

Force Already on Island Again Clashes with Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—American marines in Haiti have had two more engagements with revolutionists. An American force has occupied Fort Capios, near the northern border. A patrol was attacked at another point. No American casualties were reported.

One hundred marines are being sent from Charleston, S. C., to the island.

GEORGIA EXPORTS GROW.

Customs District Reports an Increase of More Than $1,000,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 6.—Exports from the customs district of Georgia for October show an increase of more than a million dollars over September, according to a statement today by Deputy Collector George I. Morris.

Domestic merchandise exported through the Port of Savannah during October amounted to $4,818,528, and through the Port of Brunswick $911,024.

CHICAGO 'WETS' PLAN A PROTEST PARADE

Big Demonstration as Objection to Thompson's Sunday-Closing Order.

NO LIQUOR SOCIETIES IN IT

Mayor Declines to Review the Marchers and Denounces the Movement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Officers of the United Societies for Local Self-Government say that the parade to be held tomorrow through the downtown streets of Chicago as a protest against Mayor Thompson's action enforcing the State law closing saloons on Sunday, will be the largest demonstration of its kind ever seen in this country. More than 2,000 organizations of various kinds will participate, it is said.

No organization directly or indirectly representing the liquor business will be allowed in the column, sponsors for the demonstration announcing that brewers, saloonkeepers, distillers, and bartenders who desire to march will do so as individuals or as members of other organizations. An effort has been made to provide automobiles for all the women who desired to appear in the demonstration.

Mayor Thompson has declined an invitation to review the procession, sending a letter in which he denounced the demonstration as showing disrespect for law and as an attempt to intimidate officials sworn to enforce the statutes. A further evidence of hostility to the parade on the part of the city administration came in the refusal of the Building Inspector's Department to permit erection of a reviewing stand on the La Salle Street side of the City Hall.

The police department has issued a permit for the parade, but has not been asked to guard the line of march. Instead this police work will be done by members of the German, Polish, and Bohemian Turner Societies.

TO ENLARGE STEEL PLANTS.

United States Steel Corporation Contemplating Heavy Expenditure.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—While details have not been given out, it became know here today that the United States Steel Corporation, in line with the promises made by its President, James A. Farrell, in an address to business men here last Winter, has in contemplation many important improvements and extensions at the plants in the Pittsburgh district.

Mr. Farrell, who spent several days in the city conferring with officials of the corporation's subsidiary companies, said late last night, before boarding a train for New York:

"We have under contemplation extensive additions to the company's interests in this district. Just what is under consideration I am not prepared at this time to make public. It will involve a heavy expenditure, and our plans when matured will be given out. The steel outlook is very assuring, and I see no reason for fearing that general business improvement will not be permanent. I am quite sure that what may appear to be an abnormal activity will develop into a steady and sustained degree of prosperity."

Mr. Farrell, who is expected to return here next week, spent much of his time while in Pittsburgh inspecting the company's principal plants, including the model mills at Homestead, where, it was reported, some of the most important steel operations ever carried on in this country are now going forward.

TO MAKE SHELLS FOR ALLIES

Morgan's Firm Closes $7,000,000 Contract with Rochester Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Through a contract made today between the General Railway Signal Company and J. P. Morgan & Co., the big plant of the railway company at Lincoln Park will be diverted to the manufacture of war munitions, and an additional plant will be erected at once. The contract is said to be worth $7,000,000.

W. W. Salmon, President of the Signal Works, said this afternoon that the principal output would be nine-inch howitzer shells, which must be delivered before Dec. 1, 1916.

It is planned to have the housing structure of the additional plant completed in twenty days. Sixty days are allowed for installing the new machinery and other equipment. More than five hundred machinists will be given employment night and day. President Salmon said the contract was not closed by the Signal Company until it had been assured that no labor disturbances would intervene to hamper the fulfilling of the engagement with the Morgan Company.

It is said that at the conclusion of the munition contract for the Allies the Signal Company will be in a position to tender its services to the Federal Government.

A VICE PRESIDENT'S SON.

Young Man Accused of Fraud Identified as Jorge Villanueva.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A young man of pleasing address, who complained bitterly that there was no real freedom in the United States and who today was bound over in bail on several charges of operating confidence games, was identified tonight as Jorge Villanueva, son of Benito Villanueva, Vice President of the Argentine Republic. He was arrested as B. De Clayet, and, according to the police, he has used a number of other names throughout the country.

When bail was provided on two charges the young man was rearrested on a complaint of the Trenton (N. J.) police, who said they had a forgery charge against him. Misuse of bank checks was alleged to be the basis of all the charges. The young man said he could easily disprove the Trenton charges, as he was in Philadelphia at the time the forgery was alleged to have been committed. He said an annual allowance of $6,000 his father had made him while at Harvard University had been cut off for a year.

LEPROSY CASE IN BOSTON.

Victim Had Been Working as Dishwasher in a Local Restaurant.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Discovery that a young man who has been working as a dishwasher in a small west end restaurant, had been afflicted with leprosy for at least seven months, was announced by the City Health Department today. According to the officials, the victim had been going to a hospital for treatment for months, the nature of his ailment not being recognized immediately. The victim is a Greek who came to this country three years ago, landing at New York.

Chairman Mahoney of the Health Board said that the case emphasized the need of legislation giving the board power to license all persons handling food.

THE NEVADA OUT AGAIN.

Big Battleship Leaves Provincetown on Fuel-Economy Test.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 6.—The acceptance trials of the battleship Nevada, which were interrupted on account of the gale and rough seas off Cape Cod, were resumed tonight, when the dreadnought started on a run of twenty-four hours at ten knots speed as a part of her fuel economy trial.

The wind moderated in violence late in the day, and by sunset conditions were regarded as fairly suitable for the test.

KIOTO A FAIRYLAND IN MIKADO'S HONOR

Electric Garlands and Huge Pillars of Light—Paper Lanterns Everywhere.

RULER DUE THERE TODAY

Remarkable Display of Loyalty During His Progress to Nagoya and in That City.

NAGOYA, Japan, Sunday, Nov. 7.—Emperor Yoshihito, attended by the whole Court, who passed last night at the Nagoya Palace on his way to Kioto for the ceremonies of coronation, left Nagoya this morning. He received an enthusiastic and impressive greeting from the people. The city was in brilliant festive garb. The streets were decorated with festoons of flags and lanterns and garlands of flowers.

The imperial sanctuary was followed to the railway station by the carriage of the Emperor, and those of the Princes and Princesses of the blood and other members of the retinue. The imperial train conveying the Court departed amid the strains of the national anthem, played by a military band, and shouts of "banzai" from the populace.

KIOTO, Nov. 6.—The progress of Emperor Yoshihito from Tokio to Nagoya, the first stage of his journey to Kioto for the coronation ceremonies, was marked by a remarkable display of national loyalty.

In every city and town through which the ruler passed the entire population assembled at the railway stations and in the adjacent highways, paying homage to the Emperor and bowing low in worship to the Kashikodokoro, or Divine Mirror, which represents the spirit of the Imperial ancestress or Sun Goddess, Amaterasu Omikami.

In the rice land the peasants, abandoning the mattocks, led their children along the railroad and worshipped the Sanctuary. Everywhere the horizon was black with school children, grown people, and troops, mounted and on foot. As the Emperor entered Nagoya at dusk, the ancient castle burst into a bewildering illumination visible from afar.

Kioto is now an enchanting fairyland. There is a mammoth electric design at the railway station, and the long, wide avenue leading from the station is dazzling with electric garlands. The narrow side streets are a mass of yellow and red paper lanterns, while huge pillars of light guard the city here and there like giant modern Samurai.

The Emperor is expected to arrive here on Sunday afternoon.

BOYS FORM THIEVES' CLUB.

Two Members of the "Terrible Fifty-eight" Arrested in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 6.—The arrest of two lads, 9 and 10 years old, in this city today brought to light the existence in West Orange of a club of small boys banded together as the "Crooks' Athletic Club, or the Terrible Fifty-eight." The object of the club, as ascertained by Police Chief John Drabell, is to promote petty thieving among its members.

George Durr of 2 Orange Place, West Orange, and John McNerney of Elm Street, that town, were paroled today to appear before the Juvenile Court on a charge of larceny. They were arrested for shoplifting in Henry F. Schmidt's store at 200 Main Street, this city. They had taken pen knives, cigarettes, flashlights, and other loot.

SOUSA BIRTHDAY JOY.

Bandmaster's 61st Celebrated at Hippodrome—A Gift from Staff.

John Philip Sousa's sixty-first birthday was celebrated yesterday with festivities that centred at the Hippodrome and echoed across the continent to San Francisco. After the ballet of the States, the finale to the second act of "Hip, Hip, Hooray," in which Sousa and his band participate, William Courtleigh, Shepherd of the Lambs, came on the stage and Mr. Sousa stepped down from his dais to the fore stage.

He stood there unflinching in a spotless white uniform, while Mr. Courtleigh in a neat little speech told him what a fine fellow and band leader he was. Then he handed him a gift from the 1,274 members of the Hippodrome staff—a handsome silve humidor with a gold medallion bearing Sousa's picture on the top. Then the stageful of players cheered. Mr. Sousa gave every indication of wanting to voice his appreciation, but before he could utter a word the circular curtain went up, which, as every one knows, at the Hippodrome is equivalent to going down.

While these things were transpiring in New York, theatre orchestras in the larger cities, the Marine Band at Washington, which Mr. Sousa used to conduct, and bands at many army posts were playing the New York Hippodrome March, written by the bandmaster for the opening of the big playhouse under Charles B. Dillingham's management.

More than 400 telegrams were received by Mr. Sousa from musicians and public men in all parts of the world. Walter Damrosch, who represented the musicians of America at the festivities, told Mr. Sousa, after seeing him conduct, that he refused to believe it was his sixty-first birthday.

"Your enthusiasm has kept you young," added Mr. Damrosch, "and you are a wonderful example of the power of music over such a purely arbitrary thing as the working of time."

SEEK BLOOD TO SAVE CHILD.

Many Doctors Volunteer for Transfusion Operation.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 6.—The life of Louise Campbell, the 8-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan G. Campbell of 5 White Terrace, is slowly ebbing in Muhlenberg Hospital, while appeals are being made through advertisements for blood that may be transfused to save the child. She is suffering from anaemia, following an attack of pneumonia.

Dr. William H. Anthony, an uncle of the girl, is in direct charge of the case, and among his associates is Dr. Lindeman, discoverer of the transfusion process which bears his name. Mr. Campbell, the girl's father, who is in the executive department of the Central Railroad, has been deluged with offers from men in his office. The child's life, in the opinion of the specialists, depends entirely upon their ability to get sufficient healthy blood.

Thus far the only source of a supply has been Dr. William B. Gray, an interne at the Plainfield Hospital, who has twice submitted to transfusion operations. Many persons, including several Plainfield physicians, submitted to tests to determine whether their blood was of the sort required for transfusion.

BROKERS GROW LEAN HUNTING PICRIC ACID

Yellow Crystal Explosive Most Elusive of All the Coveted War Munitions.

TALK TONS, DELIVER OUNCES

Spies and Plotters Beset Every Move in a Sale, and Only Spot Cash Brings Spot Picric.

That highly explosive, yellow crystalline substance known as picric acid, the stuff which hurls shells twenty miles and causes untold havoc by the explosion of shrapnel-shell heads, from all accounts, is the most elusive substance with which the war order brokers have to contend. Some brokers say positively that it is a mythical substance, and that any one who pretends to handle it is wasting his time and making trouble for others. The lure of picric acid lies in the fact that it has advanced in price from about 30 cents a pound to $2.20 a pound. Fabulous sums are reported to have been made by manufacturers and commission brokers, and these reports have brought to the city scores of would-be traders who are looking for new millions.

A TIMES reporter, talking to a number of recognized brokers in picric acid, learned of some amazing business tactics which prevail in the hunt for picric buyers and sellers. If there are any dupes in the business, it appears, the foreign Governments which need the picric acid have been the chief sufferers.

The thing which stands uppermost in the scramble for picric, according to the stories told by brokers, is that many of the alleged brokers and dealers are not in business for "legitimate purposes." It is alleged that the field is full of secret agents, spies, and plotters, each trying to block the legitimate sale of picric to foreign Governments and to American ordnance concerns which have war contracts. In all of the stories which came to the attention of THE TIMES reporter there was the intimation that German agents were at work. None of the brokers, however, was in position to charge that German secret agents were violating any law. The agents, they admitted, were wholly within the law but were making the work of picric acid brokers so hard and disagreeable that many brokers had already quit the field in disgust.

"If you hear that you can lay your hands on a thousand tons of picric acid," said one broker, "you had better discount the amount before you go any further. It is by far more likely that the amount is 1,000 pounds or even 1,000 ounces. Picric acid is the most elusive stuff I ever heard of. If all the reports that I have heard were true, every warehouse in New York would be stocked with it. As a matter of fact, spot picric, ready for immediate shipment, is the scarcest thing in the market.

"Fly-by-night manufacturers of picric acid are cropping up everywhere, but nine-tenths of these I have found are still looking for money to build factories.

"On the surface it seems simple enough to bring two principals together in a transaction. As a matter of fact, however, there may be a dozen intermediaries between principals. In the final analysis, often, the manufacturer does not learn to whom he sold his picric. Usually he ships it to New York and bills a bank for the net price plus all commission charges. The bank, in turn, doles out the commission checks."

"On a number of occasions," said another broker, "I succeeded in arranging for a meeting at a prominent bank between seller and buyer. On each occasion one of the supposed principals failed to show up and the deal fell through. On other occasions I have been informed at the last minute that all negotiations were off. How the secret agents locate the manufacturers is simple enough, but how they keep track of the buying agents is more than I can understand. When news of a prospective deal leaks out you can take it for granted that the deal will be blocked.

Negotiations for the sale of future deliveries in picric are somewhat simpler. This involves the signing of contracts and the presentation of bonds which are a guarantee to both contracting parties. The prices of picric for future delivery, moreover, are considerably lower than for spot picric. The prevailing price for spot is in the neighborhood of $1.85 to $1.95 a pound, while the prevailing price for January deliveries is as low as $1.35 a pound.

Prices are governed somewhat by the specifications. The French Government specifications are said to be the highest on the market, being even higher than the American specifications. The English specifications come next and finally the Russian.

SUICIDE TO AVOID ARREST.

Farmer Makes Orphans of Six Children While Constable Waits.

MATAWAN, N. J., Nov. 6.—While his accuser and a constable waited for him to change his clothes that they might take him before a Justice of the Peace, Monroe Boyce, a farmer living about a mile out of Matawan, went to his room today, put the muzzle of a shotgun in his mouth and killed himself by pushing the trigger with his toe.

Boyce worked a farm on shares for Wood A. Arrowsmith of Long Branch. Notes bearing the forged signature of Mr. Arrowsmith came to his attention and he accused Boyce and went to the farm today with Constable John Mulsoff.

Boyce leaves a wife and six small children, the oldest six years old.

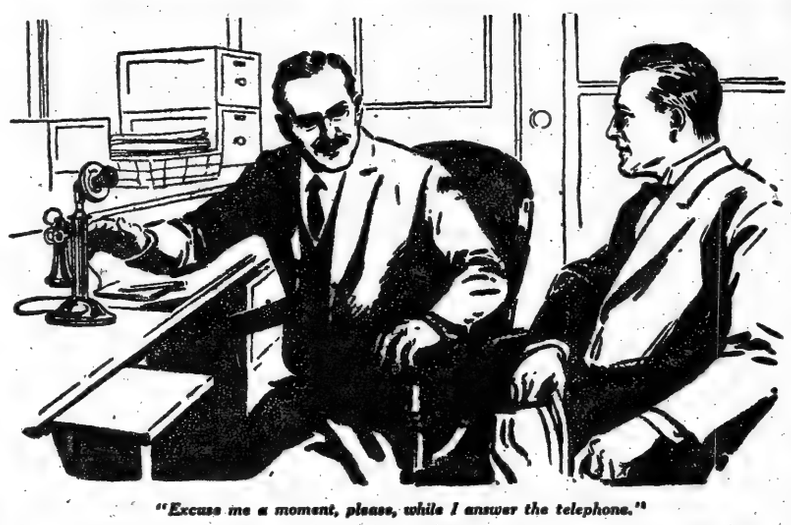


Arnold, Constable & Co.

announce that they will carry in their new store a complete line of

Mc Callum Silk Hosiery

including plain stockings in black, white and the fashionable colors, from $1.00 a pair up, as well as the latest novelties as fast as they are originated by the McCallum Hosiery Company. Special orders for hosiery to match samples of gowns will be filled on a few days' notice.



"Excuse me a moment, please, while I answer the telephone."

Answer Your Telephone Promptly

One habit that will do much to help improve the quality of your telephone service is the habit of answering your telephone promptly.

Promptness in answering is a courtesy that your telephone caller appreciates—delay may cause him to abandon the call.

In New York City records show that on nearly seven out of every 100 telephone calls there is a delay of more than a minute before the called party answers. This occurs 140,000 times daily, and in 35,000 cases the party calling ***does not wait.***

To help yourself and others to receive a better quality of telephone service, why not make it an invariable rule to ***answer your telephone promptly?***

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET



Direct Especial Attention to an Important Display & Sale of Richly Fur Trimmed Attire in the New Modes for Midseason at Remarkably Low Prices

Newest Fur Trimmed Suits

Developed in wool velour or broadcloth, lavishly trimmed with Skunk Opossum, real Beaver or Hudson Seal.

Extra Special **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Silk Chiffon Velvet Suits

Striking y beautiful models, with high collar, cuffs and buttons of handsome furs; may be had in green, plum, black, navy, brown.

Extra Special **39.50**

SPECIAL OFFERING MONDAY

Fur Trimmed Flare Coat Suits (Odd Sizes and Broken Lots).

New flare coat models, in various favored fabrics, richly fur trimmed. Coats are lined with soft silk and warmly interlined. An unusual opportunity to secure a timely bargain, if you can be suited. *Reduced to* **18.50**

Fur Trimmed Corduroy Coats

Trimmed with Skunk Opossum, Raccoon and other handsome furs; lined with soft silk and interlined.

Special **18.50**

Fur Trimmed Velour Plush Coats

New Flare models, full length, lined throughout with Skinner's satin and warmly interlined; collar of Natural Raccoon or Skunk.

Special **29.50**

Silk Velvet Evening Wraps (Fur Trimmed)

High-class dressy Wraps of silk chiffon velvet or mother-of-pearl velvet; may be had in reseda green, sky blue, Jack rose, white or maize, collars and cuffs of Iceland Fox or Skunk Opossum; flowered silk lining and heavily interlined.

29.50 Special **39.50**

Fur Trimmed Silk Dresses

One model of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe, collar, cuffs and bottom of flare tunic trimmed with fur, also a skating dress of Charmeuse and Georgette Crepe, fur trimmed.

Special **19.75**

Evening Gowns

of Radium Lausanne silk in all the delicate pastel shades, also a model of Georgette Crepe, fur and lace trimmed.

Special **24.50**

Sport Dresses (For Skating or Outdoor Sports)

Fashioned of extra heavy Gros de Londres Silk or Gabardine, handsomely fur trimmed. *Special* **19.75**

Extraordinary Special Sale of Winter Coats

Imported Silk & Wool Duvetyn Coats	Collar, cuffs & Pockets fur trimmed	Special	29.50
Fur Trimmed Wool Velour Coats	Flowered silk lined	Special	24.50
Fur Collar Broadcloth Coats	Soft silk lined	Special	19.75
Fur Collar Mannish Mixture Coats	Belted model	Special	16.50
Fur Trimmed Silk Velour Coats	Soft silk lined	Special	39.50

THE OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE



1827
The Original Store at Canal and Mercer Street and continued on this site until 1868-a period of Forty one years.

1868
The Second Store at Broadway and Nineteenth Street, from 1868 to 1915. Forty seven years of successful Merchandising.

Arnold Constable & Co.
invite you to honor them with your presence at the opening of their new home
Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street
Monday November the Eighth
1915

DOORS OPEN AT 10 A. M.

Telephone Number 5000 Murray Hill

Arnold Constable & Co.

Notable Inaugural Offerings

Telephone Number 5000 Murray Hill

Women's Outer Apparel

Tailor Suits—Handsome Long Coat Suits of Chiffon Broadcloth, with new flare at sides, fur collar and cuffs. Also Suits of wool velour in all the favored shades. *Hereafter $37.50* — Inaugural Sale Price **28.50**

Velveteen Suits in various fashionable shades, presenting a smart new long coat model, full and flaring, typical of the Russian silhouette, and fur trimmed. *Hereafter $42.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **32.00**

Tailor Suits—Of handsome, lustrous Broadcloth, in Black, Russian, Concord, Navy, Brown and Mouse, reproducing a new Lanvin model, with high fur collar. *Hereafter $52.50* — Inaugural Sale Price **40.00**

Charmeuse Frocks—In Black, Navy, Green, Copen, Brown, Rose and Gray, combined with Georgette Crepe in two unusual models, handsomely embroidered. *Hereafter $35.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **26.50**

Afternoon Gowns—Handsome models originated by Lanvin and other artistes, in Chiffon Velvet and Georgette Crepe, richly embroidered in silver and trimmed with fur. *Hereafter $45.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **32.50**

Opera Wraps—Long, luxurious coats of Chiffon Velvet, in all evening shades and black. A Cheruit design of generous width and decided flare, finished with wide fur collar and cuffs. *Hereafter $90.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **58.00**

Afternoon Coats—Copy of a Bernard model, in fine Broadcloth, in various shades, with seal plush collar and cuffs, also afternoon coats of wool velour, trimmed with beaver. *Hereafter $33.50* — Inaugural Sale Price **26.50**

Evening Coats—Exquisite wraps of Panne Velvet, with all the features of the latest mode—trimmings of White or Gray Moufflon—linings of Pompadour Silk. *Hereafter $50.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **42.50**

Oriental Rugs

In the most Favored Weaves and Sizes.

Prices: $85 to $500 — Inaugural Sale Price 25% off

Prices: $600 to $5,000 — 30% off

Women's Fur Coats

Hudson Seal, made to our special order, in the newest ¾ length flare model, with high self collar, richly lined with heavy satin. *Hereafter $125.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **85.00**

Hudson Seal of beautiful quality, presenting a fashionable new model, ¾ length, with ripple back and skunk collar and cuffs. Linings are unusually handsome. *Hereafter $150.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **115.00**

Poiret Fox Sets

Unusually handsome sets of this extremely fashionable fur, consisting of large full Animal Scarf and smart round Muff. *Hereafter $85.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **68.00**

Feather Neckwear

Ostrich Boas, one yard in length, beautiful fine flue, finished with heavy silk tassels. *Hereafter $6.95* — Inaugural Sale Price **5.75**

Handsome Ostrich Feather Boas in flat collar effect, arranged with three ostrich tips in centre, finished with heavy silk tassels; in white, black, black and white and white and black. *Hereafter $8.25* — Inaugural Sale Price **6.50**

Women's Imported Gloves

Glace Real Kid—Overseam sewn with stitched back; 2 clasp, in various shades; also 2 clasp, pique sewn glace gloves, with three rows heavy embroidery. *Hereafter $1.50 pair* — Inaugural Sale Price **95c**

Biarritz Glace, particularly soft and flexible and most desirable for present wear. In tan, pastel shades, black and white, with embroidered backs. *Hereafter $2.25 pair* — Inaugural Sale Price **1.25**

New Lace Veils

French Novelty Lace Veils, extremely fashionable this season. One and one-quarter yards square, in black, brown, navy, taupe and prune; in various smart designs. *Hereafter $4.50* — Inaugural Sale Price **2.75**

Women's Silk Underwear

Glove Silk Undervests of very desirable quality, in pink or white, with plain fronts and tailored tops, or exquisitely embroidered fronts and beaded tops. *Hereafter $2.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **1.50**

Misses' Outer Apparel

Tailor Suits—Six of the latest and smartest models in Broadcloth, Callot checks, Velveteen, Whipcords and Gabardines, richly trimmed with furs. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Hereafter $40.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **28.50**

Tailor Suits—Two especially chic models in Velour Cloth in the most favored shades and black, smartly trimmed with fashionable furs. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Hereafter $59.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **35.00**

Danse Frocks—Unmistakably of the latest mode, fashioned from Charmeuse, Net, Gros de Londres, Taffeta and Tulle in white and evening shades. 14 to 20 years. *Hereafter $39.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **27.50**

Evening Dresses—Reproduced from a Worth model, in Satin combined with Tulle; in White, Coral, Flesh, Maize, Turquoise, Orchid and Apricot. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Hereafter $60.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **37.50**

Evening Coats of Chiffon Velvet in six shades, silk lined and warmly interlined. Trimmed with bands of Marabout and old silver or embroidered in silver. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Hereafter $79.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **49.50**

Afternoon Coats of imported gray striped Corduroy or Duvetyne, in a smart full length semi-belted model with cuffs and collar of Raccoon. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Hereafter $60.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **42.50**

Children's Apparel

Winter Coats—Of diagonal Velour; fur trimmed collar and satin lined throughout; also smart coats of imported corduroy in brown and Labrador. Sizes 2 to 4 years. *Hereafter $16.50* — Inaugural Sale Price **10.50**

Women's Handkerchiefs

Women's Sheer Irish Linen Handkerchiefs — Beautifully hand embroidered in various exquisite designs. Price per box of one dozen. *Hereafter $3.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **1.75**

Women's Silk Hosiery

Introductory sale for one day only of our exclusive "Acco" Pure Thread Black Silk Hose, of brilliant lustre and most desirable Fall weight. Extra spliced, in regular width only. *Hereafter $1.75 pair* — Inaugural Sale Price **1.25**

Women's New Blouses

White Corduroy Sport models with detachable collar and cuffs of Poiret Velvet; also an array of smart Tailleur styles in Crepe de Chine, washable Satin and Pussy Willows. *Hereafter $7.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **5.00**

Featured among the midseason styles are Tailleur models of Pompadour Radium Silk with white crepe collars; Georgette with new beaded effects and the latest of Satin in pastel shades. *Hereafter $8.75* — Inaugural Sale Price **6.50**

Embroidered Robes

Unmade Robes of fine French Batiste, presenting unusual examples of most beautiful handwork, both in embroidery and drawn effects. *Hereafter $22.50* — Inaugural Sale Price **16.75**

Women's Furnishings

Lounge Robes—Of velvet finish Corduroy in White, Pink, Amber, Salmon, Rosewood, Turquoise, Belgian and Cerise, presenting a luxurious new model of exclusive design, silk lined throughout. *Hereafter $8.75* — Inaugural Sale Price **6.00**

Silk Petticoats—Three distinctive models of the newest cut, made from the finest Chiffon Dress Taffeta in subdued and brilliant colorings, for day and evening wear. *Hereafter $6.75* — Inaugural Sale Price **5.00**

Lace and Net

Black Chantilly Lace in effective designs on fine filet mesh, 15 inches wide. Specially adapted for dress trimmings, blouses, etc. *Hereafter 75c yard* — Inaugural Sale Price **28c**

Colored Silk Dress Nets, 40 inches wide; high in favor and difficult to obtain. This collection includes a great variety of scintillating effects in charming hues. *Hereafter $1.95 yard* — Inaugural Sale Price **55c**

Gros de Londres Silk

One of the highly favored weaves for afternoon and evening frocks is presented in all the newest and most fashionable shades, also changeable effects. 36-inch. *Hereafter $2.00 yard* — Inaugural Sale Price **1.35**

Imported Broadcloth

Handsome, lustrous Broadcloth of the finest quality imported, in all the new Fall shades, including African, Russian, Burgundy, Navy, Plum and Taupe, also black. 54 inches wide. *Hereafter $3.50 yard* — Inaugural Sale Price **2.50**

Men's Furnishings

Heaviest Winter Silk Shirts, firmly woven and especially designed for extra long service. The assortment of colorings is the smartest of the season. *Hereafter $6.50* — Inaugural Sale Price **4.65**

Silk Scarfs—Fine "Slip Scarf" Cravats, from the richest and newest holiday silks, in a wide range of colors and designs, made in wide folded-in shapes. *Hereafter $1.50* — Inaugural Sale Price **85c**

Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs of medium weight, hemstitched ¼ or ½ inch hem, with hand-embroidered initials. Per box of one dozen. *Hereafter $6.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **3.00**

Fine Comfortables

Figured Silk Mull Tops, plain dotted silk back and border in various dainty colors. Pure lamb's wool filling. Double bed size. *Hereafter $7.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **5.65**

Fine Imported Japanese Silk Comfortables in desirable colors, double bed size, fine lamb's wool filling. *Hereafter $13.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **10.75**

Pure Wool Blankets

Of the finest pure white wool, with pink or blue borders and plain white, cut and bound singly with silk ribbon. Double bed size. *Hereafter $15.50 pair* — Inaugural Sale Price **11.50**

Table Linen

Linen Table Cloths—Satin Damask of very superior grade and beautiful finish, in a variety of new designs, 2½x2½ yards. *Hereafter $10.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **7.50**

Satin Damask Napkins in patterns to match the above assortment of Table Cloths, in the preferred dinner size only. Per dozen. *Hereafter $10.00* — Inaugural Sale Price **7.50**

Bigelow Carpets

The finest grades Bigelow and English Wilton in new exclusive patterns. *Hereafter $3.25, $3.50 and $4.00 yard.* — Inaugural Sale Price **2.65** and **3.00**

CITY'S DEATH RATE LOWEST RECORDED

Commissioner Goldwater Reduced It to 13.40, Health Department Report Says.

MANY MORE INSPECTIONS

Sanitary Bureau Makes Regular Search for Nuisances—Babies' Blindness Checked.

The work of the Department of Health in protecting New York against disease and in bettering sanitary conditions during 1914 is shown in its annual report. Not only did it keep within its appropriation, but it entered this year with a substantial balance. In many ways the department was reorganized by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, who has just resigned as Health Commissioner, and the Sanitary Code was rewritten and enlarged.

The appropriation for the Department of Health for 1914 amounted to $3,584,240.50. Of this $3,363,767.85 was expended, leaving a balance of $170,472.65.

The general health of the city has improved, and the death rate for 1914 was the lowest on record. There were 74,803 deaths reported, or 13.40 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 73,902 deaths and a rate of 13.76 in 1913. If the 1913 death rate had prevailed in 1914 there would have been 2,010 more deaths recorded. Only three large cities in the United States showed a lower death rate than New York in 1914; Seattle, a new city, 8.11; Los Angeles, 11.27, and Cleveland, 12.72.

Organic heart diseases caused the greatest number of deaths, and tuberculosis of the lungs ranked next, with 8,918 victims. Pneumonia of the lungs accounted for 5,145 deaths, chronic kidney trouble 5,107, bronchial pneumonia 4,533, cancer 4,467, diarrhoea of children under 2 years of age 3,432, hardening of the arteries 2,368, diphtheria and croup 1,491, diabetes 979, cirrhosis of the liver 784, and appendicitis 710.

Suicide caused 935 deaths during the year, 687 of the victims being men and 248 women. Of these the native American formed the greatest number, 304. There were 197 Germans who died in this manner, 91 Russians, 76 Austro-Hungarians, 53 Italians, 52 Irish, 28 English, and 15 French. By far the greatest number of suicides, 385, were committed by means of illuminating gas.

On the other hand, 140,647 births were reported in the year, or 25.19 per 1,000 persons for the entire city, with the rate in Manhattan 25.77 per 1,000, the highest, and 23.07 the lowest, in Queens. The importance of the registration of birth was proved by the war. In regard to this the report says:

> The legal importance of complete registration has been brought home to us even more keenly than ever by the European war. Numerous requests for birth certificates have been received by the Bureau of Records from Americans abroad, and the inability of the Department of Health to furnish transcripts in some cases has in several instances worked great hardships upon the unfortunate persons whose births were not on record.

Statistics of the nationality of the children born in the city are:

	Nativity of Both Parents.	Nativity of Mother Only, Mixed Parentage.
Austria-Hungary	11,450	3,352
Bohemia	325	139
British America	699	366
England	510	991
France	160	177
Germany	2,177	1,443
Ireland	4,977	2,316
Italy	31,023	575
Russia and Poland	24,759	2,102
Scotland	232	336
Sweden	908	395
Switzerland	51	125
United States	35,558	10,498

The number of children born to parents from the countries of the Quadruple Entente, 62,350, is about four and a half times that of children born to parents of Germanic origin, who numbered 13,950. Parents both of whom were born in the United States had 35,558 children, while parents both of whom were born in a foreign country, had 90,872, or two and a quarter times as many children.

In order more thoroughly to protect the public the city was divided into inspection districts, which were regularly covered by inspectors from the Sanitary Bureau. From 277,661 inspections made, 18,883 complaints of nuisance resulted on the inspector's own initiative. Citizens complained of nuisances in 32,571 instances. Personal effort, instruction, and persuasion resulted in the abatement of nuisances in 20,008 cases. In 24,742 cases police or legal action was required. Barber shops caused the inspectors considerable trouble. In only one-half of the 5,000 barber shops inspected were the regulations complied with.

"Recognising that the stables of the city were the chief source of fly-breeding," says the report further on, "an intensive study was made of all such places throughout the city, with the result that 10,616 stables, accommodating 110,144 horses, were found. Conditions warranting action were found in 4,693 cases."

Investigation into the manufacture of butter and cheese showed that unpasteurized milk was used in 1,728 creameries, which received approximately 4,351,000,000 pounds of milk and 167,000,000 pounds of cream, and manufactured 122,225,000 pounds of butter and 95,000,000 pounds of cheese. The milk used was generally poor, and the sanitary conditions were bad. The procedure to deal with this situation is being studied.

All cases of sore eyes in newly born infants reported have been followed up, and, so far as the department is aware, only one case of blindness resulted last year. "It is evident from repeated investigations that midwives almost universally are reporting their cases of sore eyes, while private physicians and institutions for eye diseases are very lax in their observation of this section of the Sanitary Code," says the report.

The number of permits issued allowing women to board babies from foundling hospitals is steadily increasing, the report goes on. It has been found that the death rate is excessive in the foundling institutions, even where the care is of a high order. On the other hand, boarding these children out in private homes results in a marked decrease in the death rate. The department, therefore, encourages the boarding out system.

TO TEST BOYS' CHARACTERS.

Supt. Sears Wants to Find the Right One for the Right Job.

To fit the right boy to the right job, Supt. Walter L. Sears of the City Public Employment Bureau will make the first attempt at scientific character analysis ever made in this country by a public employment bureau. He has devised a "vocational guidance application" blank, to be filled out by minors applying for employment. Here are some of the questions:

Has any one ever suggested or advised you as to what your future course should be with regard to a vocation?
What is your greatest ambition?
Are you willing to pay the price in hard work to obtain success?
Who has shown the greatest interest in your welfare?
Does your mind concentrate or skip around?
Are you inclined to be lazy?
What limitations or defects have you?

Altogether there are eighty-six questions, and the answers must be filled out by the applicant for a job in his own handwriting. The form will then be filed with the vocational placement clerk, who will make a study of the applicant and record his observations in the space left for them. Supt. Sears believes that any one familiar with the nomenclature of scientific character analysis can form a mental picture of a person from this data.

After a vocation is decided upon the boy will be advised regarding the studies he should pursue to increase his qualifications. In the meantime the Bureau will try to find him an opening in his chosen line. He will not be advised to enter an overcrowded business.

"Unemployment has become chronic," said Supt. Sears, "and to prevent its increase it must be checked in the incipient stage before it develops beyond the hope of cure. The formative period in the boy's life is the time for this. If this vital matter is taken care of at the root there will be less misfits and inefficients."

CATHOLIC ALUMNAE PLANS.

Convention in Chicago Will Adopt a Constitution.

The second annual convention of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, will be held in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Nov. 26, 27, and 28. Cardinal Gibbons has become Honorary President of the Federation, and the Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., S. T. D., of the Catholic University of America, has been appointed active Director, with the Very Rev. Edward A. Pace, Ph. D., LL. D., S. T. D., as his assistant.

The coming convention is called primarily for the adoption of a constitution, the result of a year's deliberation and work on the part of the Permanent Organization Committee, of which Mrs. James J. Sheeran is Chairman. Prominent Chicago clergymen will participate in the opening session on Friday evening, Nov. 26, which will be for a reception to delegates and friends.

Among those who will speak at the convention are Very Rev. Edward A. Pace, Ph. D., LL. D., S. T. D., of Washington, D. C.; the Right Rev. Mgr. Francis C. Kelly, P. A., D. D., of Chicago, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society; the Rev. Richard H. Tierney, S. J., of New York City; the Rev. John L. Belford of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. Thomas Burke, C. S. P., of Chicago.

HELD FOR SWINDLING POETS

Kohler Alleged to Have Duped 1,500 Hopeful Song Writers.

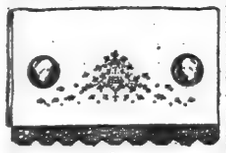
Harry B. Kohler, who is alleged to have been associated with J. Victor Green in running the Knickerbocker Harmony Studios at 13 West Forty-second Street and John T. Hall of the Hall Music Company of 2 Columbus Circle, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspector Howard B. Mayhew. He had just returned from Cuba and, as were Hall and Green, who are to be put on trial in Federal District Court tomorrow, he was charged with using the mails to defraud.

Hall offered prizes for the best songs capable of being set to music, and it is alleged received 6,000 compositions. He then, it is charged, informed the competitors that he could not award the prizes until the songs had been set to music, which would be done by the Knickerbocker Harmony Studios for a fee of $10. In this way, it is alleged, 1,500 poets were swindled. Kohler was arraigned before Commissioner Houghton and released on a bond of $2,500.

MAX FERTIG

MADEIRA
Hand Embroidered Linens
LACES

I am anxious to have women know that they can buy beautiful and serviceable Hand Embroidered Linens here for almost the same price that just the stamping and materials would cost them when they do the work themselves—in fact, sometimes for less.



PILLOW CASES (*as illustrated*). Madeira hand embroidered with insets and Edging of Real Filet lace. Fine Irish linen. Size 22x36. *Reg. $12.50 per pair.* $7.85

LUNCHEON NAPKINS (*as illustrated*). Real Madeira hand embroidered corners and Real Filet lace trimmed. *Reg. $18.50 per dozen.* $12.75



LUNCHEON NAPKINS. Real Madeira hand embroidered and hand scalloped. Fine blind and eyelet embroidery. *Reg. $6.50 per dozen.* $3.95

LUNCHEON SET. 13 Pieces. Real Madeira hand embroidered and hand scalloped. *Reg. $7.50 per set.* $4.50

GUEST TOWELS. Real Madeira hand embroidered and hand scalloped. *Reg. $2.00 each.* $1.25

CURTAIN PANELS. Most artistically designed. Made entirely of Real Filet, Cluny and Madeira hand embroidered motifs and laces. *Reg. $12.50 to $25.00 each.* $7.85 to $13.50

Included in this sale are Real Filet and Cluny Laces and Motifs.

30 East 34th Street (Opposite B. Altman)
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Interesting Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

ORIENTAL RUGS

$140,000.00 Stock

at Reductions of 25% to 33⅓%

An Unusual Opportunity to Purchase Beautiful Oriental Rugs at about Wholesale Prices

Two Thousand Small and Medium Size Oriental Rugs

Beluchistan Rugs.....9.00 regularly 14.50
Lustrous Mosul Rugs.....19.50 regularly 30.00
Persian Kurdistan Rugs; large hearth sizes. regularly up to 40.00, 25.00

Persian Buluk, Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs,—unusually beautiful colorings and designs. 32.50, 49.75 to 85.00 regularly 50.00 to 125.00

Special Importation—Genuine Chinese Rugs

Direct from Tientsin—Beautiful rich gold and blue effects in a variety of desirable sizes, from 5x8 to 9x12 feet. regularly 145.00 to 250.00, 85.00 to 195.00

Persian Mahal Rugs

Room sizes; rich colors in small all-over patterns; suitable for any room. 87.50 to 450.00 regularly 125.00 to 600.00

Persian Gorevan Rugs

Room sizes; the most durable floor coverings made; striking designs; rich colors. 137.00 to 195.00 regularly 195.00 to 300.00

Royal Persian Kirmanshah Rugs

Room sizes. For centuries the "Art Rug of the Persian Shahs"; exquisite pastel colors. 195.00 to 275.00 regularly 300.00 to 450.00

Persian Sarouk Rugs

Room sizes. More knots to the inch than any other hand-woven fabric; rich, dark colorings. 165.00 to 285.00 regularly 250.00 to 475.00

Persian Carpets

Extra Large Sizes

An extraordinary range of sizes, weaves and colors to suit any requirement—Buluk, Kirmanshah, Sarouk and Bijar weaves. Sizes from 9.6x15 ft. to 14.4x25 ft. 250.00 to 1,800.00 regularly 375.00 to 2,500.00

Exceptional Values—DOMESTIC RUGS

Royal Axminster Rugs,—size 9x12 or 8.3x10.6 ft.....regularly 24.50, 19.50
Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs,—size 9x12 ft.....regularly 30.00, 24.50
French Weave Wilton Rugs,—size 9x12 ft.....regularly 65.00, 49.50

Unusual Values
HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths,—superior quality; 2x2 yds..regularly 5.00, 3.50
2x2½ yds.....regularly 6.00, 4.25 | 2x3 yds .....regularly 6.75, 5.00
Napkins to match:
22-inch.....regularly 6.00, doz. 4.25 | 24-inch.....regularly 7.00, doz. 5.00
300 Dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels.....regularly 3.75, doz. 2.95
400 Dozen Turkish Bath Towels.....regularly 5.00, doz. 3.75
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,—size 22½x36.....pair 90c, 1.25 and 1.75 regularly 1.25, 1.75 and 2.50
Hemstitched Linen Sheets,—single size.....regularly 8.50, pair 5.90
Hemstitched Linen Sheets,—double size.....regularly 10.00, pair 7.50
Madeira Hand-embroidered Towels.....each 2.95, 3.95, 4.25 to 5.75 regularly 4.00, 5.00, 5.75 and 7.50
Madeira Hand-embroidered Guest Towels.....each 1.50, 2.75 to 3.95 regularly 2.25, 3.75 to 5.00
Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Towels.....each 1.50, 1.75, 1.95 to 2.50 regularly 2.25, 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50
Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Guest Towels..regularly 75c and 1.00, each 50c and 75c
Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Pillow Cases.....pair 2.50, 3.50 and 4.00 regularly 3.25, 4.50 and 5.00
300 Real Madeira Luncheon Sets,—hand-embroidered; 13 pieces....regularly 5.00, 3.75
400 Dozen Real Madeira Tea Napkins.....regularly 6.75 and 7.50, doz. 5.25 and 6.25

Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases—*Decidedly Reduced*

Sheets;	54x90 45c	63x99 55c	72x99 65c	81x99 70c	90x99 80c each
Cases;	42x36 13c	45x36 15c	50x36 17c	54x36 19c each	

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces

Complete assortments of the newest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets, especially adapted to reproducing foreign demi-season Model Gowns and those worn at the various fashion functions.

Recent Importations of elaborate Parisian Carnival and Pageant Designs in gorgeous color combinations especially suitable to this season's Stage productions. Additional assortments of Imported Chiffon Velvets in the new, scarce Opera, Pastel and Evening Tints, as well as the more subdued street colors.

On Monday the following special values will be offered:

The quantity on sale will not exceed 5000 yards. At these prices early selections will be advantageous.

Double Width Novelty Black Chiffon Velvet.....2.35 a yard
Double Width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet.....2.45 a yard
Black Chiffon Dress Velveteen,—46 inches wide.....2.45 a yard
Extra Wide Width (54-inch) Black Dress Satin.....1.38 a yard
46-inch Black Silk Poplin Faille.....1.38 a yard

COLORED DRESS GOODS

5,000 Yards of All-wool Dress, Coat and Skirting Fabrics, including Plain Kersey Suiting, Gabardine, Black and White Stripe Skirtings, White Chinchilla, Plain and Fancy Coatings. 54 inches wide. regularly 2.50, yd. 1.50

Chiffon Broadcloth Suiting,—satin finish; all the wanted colors; sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. yd. 1.85 regularly 2.50

White Broadcloth Suiting,—superior quality; sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. regularly 3.00, yd. 2.25

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Black Chiffon Broadcloth,—satin finish; sponged and shrunk.
54 inches wide..regularly 2.75, yd. 1.85
54 inches wide..regularly 3.50, yd. 2.50
Wool Velour Suiting,—54 inches wide. regularly 3.00, yd. 2.25

ART NOVELTIES

(Third Floor)

Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,—covered with satin striped silk. Special 1.00

Doll Pin Cushions made of Silk and filled with fancy pins. Special 3.50

Round Shirred Pillows..... Special 2.50 & 3.50

Tapestry Pillow Tops...Special 1.00

Pillow Slips in various combinations of Velour and Tapestry or gold embroidery. Special 1.35

Scarfs to match.....Special 2.65

Folding Work Stands,—White or Mahogany color frame; cretonne pocket. Special 1.00

Sandwich Baskets,—French bronze or Enamel. Special 1.50 to 1.75

Considerably Reduced—CURTAINS & CURTAIN STUFFS

Fancy Figured Net Curtains.....pair 3.50, 4.25 and 5.75 reduced from 5.25, 6.25 and 7.50
Fine Brussels and Period Lace Curtains.....Special, pair 17.50, 22.50 to 35.00
Lace Panels.....reduced from 4.00, 6.75 to 15.75.....each 2.75, 3.75 to 8.75
Arabian Lace Panels in Ecru,—50 inches wide.....each 22.50 and 35.00 reduced from 50.00 and 65.00
Pretty Bordered Scrims,—White, Cream or Ecru.....yd. 22c and 35c reduced from 35c and 60c
Fancy Scotch Nets,—White, Cream or Ecru.....yd. 35c, 55c and 75c reduced from 75c, 1.10 and 1.45
Egyptian Nets,—beautiful designs; White or Ecru.....reduced from 1.50, yd. 95c

PORTIERES—REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS

Armure and Silk Tapestry Portieres in a large variety of designs and colors. pair 2.50 to 15.00 reduced from 6.75 to 22.50
Embroidered Velour Portieres with plain velvet reverse side; various colors. pair 11.75 reduced from 22.50
Fancy Silk Velour Portieres with plain velvet reverse side; extensive variety. pair 22.50 reduced from 39.50

DINNER SERVICES

Considerably Reduced

American Porcelain,—conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces; also Austrian China, dainty floral decorations; 100 pieces. regularly 20.00, 15.00

Limoges China,—pretty floral decoration with coin gold handles; 100 pieces. Also American Porcelain, conventional border design with coin gold edge and handles; 107 pieces. regularly 25.00, 20.00

English or Amercian Porcelain with Persian or Blue Grecian border or coin gold band and handles; also black and white open stock pattern; 101 pieces. regularly 32.50, 25.00

Limoges China,—pretty conventional border with floral relief and coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 50.00, 35.00

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China,—dainty floral border design with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 75.00, 60.00

BED COVERINGS

At Reduced Prices

White Wool Blankets

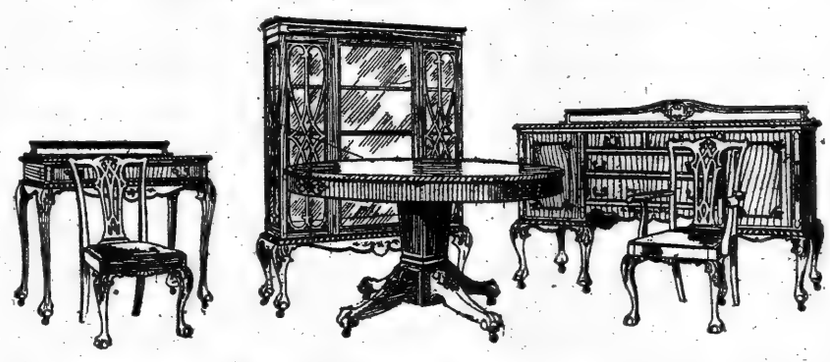
Single size.....pair, 4.75 and 6.25
Double size....pair, 5.50, 7.00 and 9.00

Bed Spreads

Satin finish; scalloped edge;
Single size.....each 3.00
Double size.....each 3.75
Comfortables,—silk mull tops; plain border; cotton filled.....each 2.75
Comfortables,—silk mull tops; plain colors; wool filled.....each 5.00
Comfortables,—Novelty Silk Mull; plain back and border; wool filled...each 6.00

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Special Sale of Dining Room Furniture



Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of selected Mexican Mahogany, in a rich brown finish. Suite includes Buffet 72 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 1,000.00, 699.00

Ten-piece Adam Model Dining Room Suites, designed and made especially for James McCreery & Co. 435.00 regularly 600.00
Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Dining Room Suites, finished in Jacobean Oak. regularly 450.00, 325.00
Mahogany Dinner Wagons.....15.00 regularly 25.00
Ten-piece Sheraton Model Dining Room Suites with satinwood inlay. 250.00 regularly 325.00
Ten-piece Adam Model Dining Room Suites. regularly 315.00, 245.00
Nine-piece Fumed Oak Dining Room Suites, including Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, five Sidechairs and one Armchair regularly 160.00, 125.00

At ½ Price
$20,000 Worth of Odd Furniture, in discontinued Models
Taken From Regular Stock

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Excellent Values

Solid Mahogany Electric Boudoir Lamps with fancy silk shade, in any desired color; fitted with wire drawn Tungsten bulbs. regularly 4.00, 2.25

Carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps with fancy 10-inch silk shade; any color; fitted with wire drawn Tungsten bulbs. 3.50 regularly 5.00

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—hand-rubbed finish; 18-inch flat or straight silk Empire shade; silk lined, silk fringe; 26 inches high. regularly 10.00, 6.75

Hand-carved Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—two lights; 18-inch flat silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 15.00, 10.00

Metal Table Lamps,—two lights; 18-inch art glass shade; Verde green finish. regularly 17.00, 12.00

Hand-carved Gold Wood or Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—two lights; 27 inches high; 18-inch silk Empire shade with silk fringe; complete. regularly 18.00, 12.50

CLOCKS

Specially Priced

Solid Mahogany Desk Clocks, eight-day Seth Thomas movement. regularly 6.50, 3.95

Solid Mahogany Mantel Clocks, eight-day Seth Thomas movement; hour and half-hour strike. regularly 15.00, 9.50

Gold Regulators,—beveled glass doors and sides; eight-day Seth Thomas movement. regularly 18.75, 12.75

Imported Mahogany Mantel Clocks,—Westminster chime movement; chime every fifteen minutes and strike the hour; engraved dial; various styles. Prices range 25.00, 29.00 to 45.00

GOLD AND REFUGEES COME FROM ENGLAND

Cymric Also Brings 225 Young Men Said to be Fleeing to Escape Conscription.

TWO GERMAN BOYS HELD

Girl Passenger Was Arrested Twice in Berlin Trying to Aid Her Imprisoned Father.

The White Star liner Cymric arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 351 passengers, 4,500 tons of cargo, 2,750 sacks of mail, and $1,850,000 in gold for various New York banks. The gold will remain in the Cymric's specie room under guard until tomorrow morning.

Of the 351 passengers, the officers of the ship said, there were 125 Englishmen and 100 Irishmen under twenty-five years of age who are thought to have come to America to escape conscription. While the Cymric was at the landing stage at Liverpool a number of young men were lined up by one of the recruiting sergeants. After looking them over he said:

"You may go to the United States because you are no good to us. Men of your type are liable to look down the end of a gun to see if it is loaded, and are no use to any country in the hour when help is needed."

Among the cabin passengers were two German boys, Hans and Richard Raigel, 9 and 7 years old, respectively, who had com efrom London to join their father. He went to the pier to meet them with his sister, who lives in New York, but as the boys were unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian they were not allowed to land. They remained on the liner for the night and will go to Ellis Island early today. A board of special inquiry will consider the case.

Mr. Raigel said he had been in business in London and Berlin for many years, but was on his way to New York when the war started and was not allowed to return to England. His wife is in London with three other children, he told the Immigration Inspector.

Another passenger was Miss Natalie Saloman, 16 years old, who is on her way to her mother at Seattle. She says her father is a Dane, who represented a Copenhaken firm in Berlin. During the war he was arrested on a charge of sending supplies to Russia through Denmark, and was put in jail, where he is now lying seriously ill. She was arrested twice in Berlin on the charge of being implicated with her father, but eventually was allowed to leave the country.

The Cymric's cargo consists of dry goods, herring, Scotch whisky, pickles, jams, biscuits, beer, &c. As soon as the gangway was lowered at 5 o'clock 100 longshoremen went on board before the passengers were allowed to go on shore, in order to rig the gear for working cargo all night. The Cymric has to load 17,500 tons and leave for Liverpool next Friday without passengers.

TRACE OBNOXIOUS FUMES.

Jersey Concerns Agree to Try to Abate Nuisance.

As the result of the recent inspection conducted by investigators of the Department of Health among manufacturing plants along the Jersey shore of the Hudson River in an endeavor to discover the source of the offensive odors which have recently been the subject of numerous complaints from residents of the upper west side, Health Commissioner Haven Emerson announced yesterday that the objectionable fumes had been traced.

The principal offenders, according to Dr. Emerson, were found to be the plants of the Corn Products Company, the General Chemical Company, the Valvoline Oil Company, the Barrett Manufacturing Company, and the Bulls Ferry Chemical Company at Edgewater, N. J. Seed oil odors, from the works of the Spencer-Kellogg Company, the Midland Oil Company, and the Sinclair & Valentine Company, while noticeable on Riverside Drive, are not, Commissioner Emerson stated, of such a nature as to be nuisances.

Representatives of the offending companies were summoned to the Health Department late yesterday afternoon and agreed to make every effort to abate their respective contributions to the existing nuisance without awaiting action by the Attorney General.

DINNER TO DR. GOLDWATER.

Tribute by Old Associates to the Late Health Commissioner.

Employes of the New York City Health Department tendered a farewell dinner to Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, late Health Commissioner, at the Hotel Savoy, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. William A. Guilfoy, Register of the department, presided. About fifty directors and division chiefs of the department attended.

Speeches praising Dr. Goldwater's work as Commissioner were made by Dr. Haven Emerson, the new Commissioner; Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port of New York; Dr. Charles Bolduan, William T. Fetherston, counsel for the Health Department; Floyd W. Fiske, Secretary of the Health Department; George A. Roberts, William J. O'Connor, and others.

Fields



We've just received many New and Brilliant Adaptations of Parisian Ideas in Afternoon Dresses, Dancing Frocks, Evening Gowns, Opera Capes and Walking Costumes.

Among them are youthful black Dancing Frocks

17 West 45th St.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH. *5th Avenue*

Remarkable Sale of Women's and Misses' Smart Apparel



A—28.50 regularly 38.50
C—24.50 regularly 35.00

TAILORED & FANCY SUITS

Balkan or Novelty Fur-trimmed Suits in Chiffon Broadcloth or Gabardine,—the newest fall colors. One model illustrated. regularly 38.50, **28.50**

Tailored and Fancy Fur-trimmed Suits in Broadcloth, Velveteen or Gabardine,—the season's best colors. One model illustrated. **24.50** regularly 35.00

Attractive Broadcloth, Gabardine or Poplin Suits,—fur trimmed; numerous smart styles reproduced from high-priced models. regularly 40.00, **32.50**

Handsome Suits,—three-quarter length or smart tailored models; the season's newest styles; braid or fur-trimmed. regularly 50.00, **38.50**

Tailored Suits of Gabardine, Poplin or Mannish Serge, in a variety of the season's most desirable models; braid or fur trimmed. regularly 29.50, **19.75**

Fur-trimmed Suits,—reproductions of a number of high-priced models, in Velvet, Wool Velour, Imported Broadcloth and Novelty Materials. **48.50** regularly 65.00

TO CLOSE OUT

At Enormous Reductions

The remaining stock of handsome Dressy Suits, also Dinner, Reception and Evening Gowns.

AFTERNOON & EVENING DRESSES

Style D,—Handsome Afternoon or Dinner Dress, as illustrated, in Chiffon Taffeta trimmed with silk net and lace; pastel shades and new fall colorings. regularly 29.50, **19.75**

Style E,—New Russian Street Dress, as illustrated, of rich Satin Meteor, trimmed with deep bands of Belgian Coney; newest colors. regularly 48.50, **35.00**

Afternoon or Bridge Dresses in Crepe Meteor or Satin Charmeuse; a number of the season's smartest models. New fall colors. regularly 39.50, **28.50**

Tailored Street Dresses in All Wool Serge, Crepe de Chine or Satin, attractive models; wide range of colors. regularly 19.75, **12.50**

Smart Afternoon or Dancing Dresses in Crepe de Chine, Satin Charmeuse or Silk Net; pastel shades and new fall colors. regularly 35.00, **24.50**

Beautiful Afternoon and Evening Dresses in Georgette Crepe, Crepe Meteor, Satin Francaise, Laces and Nets; also many combination effects. **35.00** regularly 50.00

Handsome Dinner and Dancing Dresses in large assortment of rich and appropriate materials, including Chiffon Velvet, and many high class Novelty Fabrics. regularly up to 75.00, **48.50**



D—19.75 regularly 29.50
E—35.00 regularly 48.50

FUR COATS, MUFFS & SCARFS

Style J,—Hudson Seal Coat, as illustrated, with collar, cuffs and border of Natural Skunk; smart model. regularly 165.00, **135.00**

Style L,—Persian Lamb Coat, as illustrated, made from selected skins; with Skunk collar. 40 inches long. regularly 175.00, **145.00**

Hudson Seal Coats for misses and small women; trimmed with Skunk, Beaver or Krimmer. Special **85.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, made in extra large sizes ranging up to 50-inch bust. 42 inches long. Special **145.00**

Persian Lamb Coats of lustrous skins; richly lined. 40 inches long. Special **135.00**

Women's Fur-lined Coats,—made of various Mixed Fabrics, lined with Muskrat or Hamster. Special **65.00**

Real Skunk Muff, made from choice skins. regularly 35.00, **27.50**

Beaver Muff	regularly 35.00,	**28.50**
Dyed Blue Fox Muff	regularly 65.00,	**55.00**
Red Fox Muff	regularly 37.50,	**27.50**

	Muffs	Neckpieces
Natural Lynx	Special 32.50	**27.50**
Dyed Silver Fox	Special 45.00	**32.50**
Red Fox	Special 27.50	**22.50**
Cross Fox	Special 45.00	**37.50**
Dyed Skunk	Special 22.50	**15.00**
Taupe Wolf	Special 22.50	**12.50**

Fur trimming in various widths at lowest prices.



J—Hudson Seal Coat, 135.00 regularly 165.00
L—Persian Lamb Coat, 145.00 regularly 175.00
F—Velour Coat 35.00 regularly 45.00
H—Brocaded Velvet Wrap, 39.50 regularly 59.50

CLOAKS AND WRAPS

Style F,—Dressy Coat of Velour, as illustrated,—collar and cuffs trimmed with bands of Skunk Opossum; attractively lined. regularly 45.00, **35.00**

Style H,—Evening Wrap of Brocaded Velvet, as illustrated,—collar and cuffs of moufflon fur; lined and warmly interlined. regularly 59.50, **39.50**

Automobile Coats of Imported Tweed,—mannish model; silk lined throughout. regularly 29.50, **18.00**

Dressy Street Coats in various materials and colors. regularly 39.50, **29.50**

Smart Street Coats of Broadcloth,—attractively trimmed and lined. regularly 29.50, **19.50**

Semi-evening Coats of Plush,—excellent quality; pretty models. **25.00** and **32.00** regularly 35.00 and 45.00

Smart Coats in Corduroy Velvet,—attractive model with fur collar. regularly 39.50, **29.50**

Afternoon Coats in Soft Materials; silk lined,—collar and cuffs of Natural Raccoon. **49.50** regularly 65.00

Street Coats of Black Broadcloth, trimmed with an edging of fur around bottom, collar and cuffs. regularly 39.50, **29.50**

Motor and Traveling Coats in Smart Mixtures; half lined. regularly 22.50 and 29.50, **15.50** and **19.50**
Raincoats of Rubberized Materials,—guaranteed. **7.75** regularly 9.50

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Smartly Tailored Blouses in All-over Tucked Crepe de Chine, with convertible collar. White, Flesh or Maize. Special **2.95**

Effective Blouses in Superior quality Crepe de Chine,—collar and cuffs trimmed with fur; White, Maize, Flesh and the new shade of Bisque. Special **5.00**

Semi-tailored Blouses in Dresden Taffeta,—dainty pastel shades; two-in-one collar. Special **5.95**

Dressy Blouses in All-over Cream Lace with flesh color chiffon cloth lining and pink satin collar; trimmed with fur. Special **6.50**

Blouses in Fancy Embroidered Cream Net over flesh color cloth lining; dainty model. Special **8.95**

HAIR GOODS SALON

First Quality Hair Switches.....Special **3.95**
First Quality Hair Pompadours.....Special **3.95**

All the usual colors, as well as many of the rarer shades. Perfect match guaranteed.

WOMEN'S SILK PETTICOATS

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, made with double graduated Van Dyke ruffles; exquisite colorings. Special **4.95**

"Klosfit" Petticoats,—distinctive models, with silk Jersey top and taffeta or messaline flounces....**3.95** regularly 5.00 and 6.00

Pompadour Taffeta Petticoats, superior quality; attractive colorings. Special **3.95**

All Silk Jersey Petticoats,—deep pleating of Jersey, with two small ruffles of silk. Special **3.95**

Peau de Cygne, Taffeta or Silk Jersey Petticoats,—copies of high priced models. Special **2.95**

Black Wool Jersey Petticoats with deep taffeta flounce. Special **2.95**

Black Wool Jersey Petticoats with deep messaline flounce, finished with ruching. Special **2.25**

3590 Pieces WOMEN'S SILK & KNIT UNDERWEAR

Extraordinary Low Prices

Glove Silk Vests,—band top; reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 1.45, **1.15**

Glove Silk Vests,—band top; embroidered yoke. White or Pink. regularly 1.65, **1.35**

Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 2.75, **1.95**

Glove Silk Bloomers,—reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 1.95, **1.45**

Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; reinforced; embroidered yoke. White or Pink. **2.65** regularly 3.75

Medium-weight Ribbed Cotton Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length. **75c** regularly 1.00

Medium-weight Ribbed Wool Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length. **1.35** regularly 2.00

MISSES' & GIRLS' APPAREL

Remarkable Values

Misses' Suits,—high grade models in superior quality Broadcloth, Wool Velour or Velveteen, in Navy Blue, Black, Brown or Green; handsomely fur-trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years.
35.00, 39.50 and **48.00**

Misses' Suits,—fifteen very smart models in Wool Poplin, Gabardine, Whipcord, Broadcloth or Velveteen; braid or fur-trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years.
23.50, 26.50 and **29.50**

Misses' Coats,—practical models in Wool Plush, Zibeline, Duvetyne, English Wool Check Fabrics, Mixtures and Corduroy. Size 14 to 18 years.
14.75, 18.50 and **24.50**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—pretty models in Crepe de Chine, Meteor, Taffeta or Georgette Crepe. All White and the latest evening and street shades. Size 14 to 18 years. **18.50** and **26.50**

Small Misses' Suits,—exclusive models in Gabardine, trimmed with braid or beaver. Size 13 to 17 years. **16.75**

Girls' Three Piece Suits,—youthful models in Wale Cheviot, Gabardine, Poplin or Broadcloth; shoe-top length skirt. Size 12 to 16 years.
14.50 and **24.50**

Girls' Coats,—school or dressy models in Chinchilla, Zibeline or Broadcloth; lined throughout with twilled serge; warmly interlined. Size 6 to 14 years.
6.95, 9.75 and **14.75**

Girls' Party Frocks,—pretty models in Chiffon, Crepe de Chine or Taffeta. Size 6 to 16 years.
5.75, 9.75 and **16.75**

Girls' Dresses of Serge, Corduroy or Wool Batiste; practical and serviceable models. Size 6 to 16 years. **4.50**

WOMEN'S HOSIERY—*Exceptional Values*

Thread Silk Hosiery,—extra reinforced. Black, White or Colors. pair **1.50**

Thread Silk Stockings,—hand embroidered clox. Black or White. pair **1.25**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge. Black, White or Colors. pair **85c**

Lisle or Medium-weight Cotton Hosiery, in Black or White. pair **35c**, 6 pairs **1.90**

NEGLIGEES & HOUSE GOWNS

Negligees of Satin Charmeuse,—coat model, trimmed with fur; silk lined. regularly 14.50, **9.50**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—dainty models with lace coatee. regularly 12.50 and 15.00, **7.50** and **9.50**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—graceful models..... regularly 9.75 and 14.50, **6.95** and **8.50**

House Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—attractive models; prettily trimmed. **9.50** and **12.50** regularly 12.50 and 19.50

Boudoir Gowns of Albatross, trimmed with fur; attractively lined. regularly 9.50, **6.50**

Corduroy Robes,—lined; variety of colorings..... regularly 6.25 and 7.50, **4.25** and **5.95**

Quilted Robes in various colors. regularly 7.50, **5.95**

Blanket Robes in dainty patterns and colorings..**2.95** regularly 3.95

Negligees of French Flannel; satin and embroidery trimmed. regularly 9.75, **7.50**

Negligees of Albatross,—variety of colorings..... regularly 5.95 and 6.50, **3.95** and **4.50**

GLOVES

Special Values

Women's 1-clasp Mocha Gloves,—Gray and Black. Special, pair **1.00**

Women's 1-clasp Gray Mocha Gloves,—silk lined. Special, pair **1.50** and **2.00**

Women's 2-clasp Imported Glace Gloves,—pique sewn; Paris point embroidered. White, Tan or Gray. regularly 1.50, pair **1.15**

Children's 1-clasp Mocha and Capeskin Gloves; silk lined or unlined. Tan or Gray. Special, pair **1.00**

WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" SHOES

For Fall and Winter

Exclusiveness in design, quality of material and workmanship distinguish "Sorosis" Shoes.

The assortment of Boots and Slippers is unparalleled in variety, and includes many charming Novelties.
Ranging in price.....**4.00** to **15.00**

A large stock of Boys' and Girls' "Sorosis" Shoes for dress, school or general wear, at moderate prices.

FIVE BIG SHIPS SAIL WITH WAR CARGOES

Forty Thousand Tons of Munitions and Food Get Away from New York in a Day.

1,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES

Col. George Harvey Goes Abroad to Get First-Hand Ideas of Conditions in Europe.

Five steamers sailed yesterday for European ports carrying 2,210 passengers and 40,000 tons of provisions and war munitions consigned to the Allies.

The American liner New York left at noon for Liverpool and, according to her officers, had no difficulty in getting a sufficient number of able seamen and boat handlers with certificates. Among her 88 first class passengers was Colonel George Harvey, who said he was going to Europe to get some first-hand ideas of what war conditions were like. He said he had no fixed plans about his return. Another passenger was Mrs. A. W. Taves, wife of Dr. Taves of 77 West Eighty-fifth Street, who said she was going to nurse her brother, Captain Brydon, of the British Army, who was severely wounded in France, and is now in one of the military hospitals. The New York had 410 passengers, 3,100 sacks of mail, and 2,200 tons of cargo.

One of the 350 passengers who left yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau for Bordeaux was Henri Le Franck, the French aviator, who was severely wounded in the left leg in the Argonne. He came here six weeks ago to buy aeroplane parts for the French Government, and had several cases with him on the Rochambeau. On account of the bomb scare, all baggage was examined on the pier before it went on board, and Mr. Le Franck feared he would have to have all the cases unpacked. He had a special pass from the French Consul General attached to the bills, which amounted to several thousand dollars, and he was allowed to have the goods put on board without examination. The Rochambeau carried about 10,000 tons of cargo.

W. R. Haynie, manager of the American branch of Bolinders Limited of Stockholm, Sweden, makers of marine oil engines, sailed yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord to make arrangements to facilitate the delivery of engines in the United States. He said that 80 per cent. of the oil supply of the world is produced in the United States and American ship owners are beginning to realize the economical advantages of oil fuel. In addition to 351 passengers the liner had about 7,000 tons of cargo for Bergen and Christiania.

In addition to 150 cabin passengers on the Italian Liner Duca di Genova, 950 reservists sailed yesterday to Genoa to join the colors. No one was allowed on the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourt Street and all farewells were exchanged outside the gate. On account of the delay in examining passports the Duca di Genoa was several hours late getting away. She had a big consignment of provisions among her 7,000 tons of cargo.

The Atlantic Transport Liner Minnehaha sailed for London at 2 o'clock with 14,000 tons of cargo for the British Government, but did not take any passengers. The greater part of it was grain and tobacco and 1,000 tons of high explosives were taken on board in Gravesend Bay.

TO AID WIDOWED MOTHERS.

Association Plans Elaborate Entertainment at Delmonico's.

At the dance and festival to be given at Delmonico's on the afternoons and evenings of Nov. 14 and 15, by the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, little children will appear as manikins in up-to-date fashions for adults. Models of the gowns worn will be made by fashionable American dressmakers. Another novelty will be a lucky number hat check.

Mrs. William Einstein is President of the Association, and Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer is its Chairman. The entertainment has been arranged by Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Miss Florence Stern, Mrs. Dave Joseph, and Mrs. Morris Gest. There will be dancing, flower and candy booths, and many other attractive features. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Julia Seligman, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Mrs. Saling Baruch. The opening address will be made by Borough President Marks.

Big Chrysanthemum for Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

ARDSLEY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—A chrysanthemum, grown in the Adolph Lewisohn greenhouses, was shipped today on a specially constructed flat car from Dobbs Ferry to Cleveland, Ohio, where it will be exhibited next week. It is similar to the one exhibited at the New York Flower Show last week, which is 17 feet in diameter, but is only 14 feet 10 inches in diameter and contains between 1,200 and 1,300 blooms. It is of the Wellad Pink variety and is of a bronzy pink.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

The following cablegram has been received from Mr. Charles C. Kurzman who is now in Paris:

"Have secured large shipment of models for midseason and Southern wear. New November collection of prominent milliners and dressmakers. First importation and exclusiveness guaranteed by individual letters from Paris houses."

These models have just been created and were shown in Paris last Thursday. They are of a later design and execution than any heretofore exhibited or to be exhibited in the near future. They may be obtained in America only from the House of Kurzman.

Simcox Inc. Presents for your inspection a magnificent display of

Gowns, Wraps and Furs

Suitable for the

Horse Show and Opera

535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Yuletide Shopping

With the month of November now well across the threshold, shopping for the Yuletide enters upon the busy Mid-season, and the manifold advantages of early shopping once more present themselves. No shopping center in the world responds more quickly to the holiday spirit than New York, and the early shopper may make selections with every assurance that assortments are complete. For, from the most fascinating shopping marts abroad, as well as from the most interesting fields of American industry, has been assembled a varied collection, noteworthy in every phase, and replete with interest for the Yuletide shopper.

Throughout the entire establishment every facility is provided, and every service will be rendered to make early shopping all that its many advocates claim for it; while for out-of-town Patrons, the Mail Order Service will meet every shopping requirement in this highly specialized field—Shopping by Mail.

Special and Imported Costumes — In the Department for Special and Imported Costumes (Third Floor) are shown a number of Fashionable Tailor-made Suits in styles especially becoming to those requiring extra sizes (46 to 54 inches bust measurement). Superior materials and workmanship.

The Celebrated Marvex Gloves — The correct style and pre-eminent quality of the Marvex Gloves are universally recognized by a large and discriminating clientele. Recent shipments have been received from Trefousse et Cie. of Chaumont, France, who make these gloves exclusively for B. Altman & Co.

Riding Habits and Skating Costumes — In the Department devoted exclusively to Riding Habits and Sports Suits (Third Floor) the smartest models of the season are being displayed. The prices will be found most attractive.

The Department for Imported Underwear — In a section of this Department is now displayed hand-embroidered Underwear from the Philippines, the large shipment which was received the past week including most attractive assortments of Nightrobes, fashioned from sheer Nainsook, each garment exquisitely embroidered in floral designs.

MONDAY SALES OF TIMELY AND INTERESTING MERCHANDISE

An Exceptional Sale of Evening Gowns

will present charmingly-designed Dresses of Chiffon Velvet or Satin Mousseline, variously combined with Embroidery, Net or Cloth of Silver

Very special at $37.50

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

A Sale of Tailored Suits

(attractive models)

of Satin, or Velour de laine, stylishly fur-trimmed . . . special at $68.00

Fur-trimmed Hats

In the Millinery Department on the Third Floor a special selection includes the smartest of Winter Hats, expressive of the most authoritative styles. Included are a number of Fur-trimmed Hats at the attractive price of $16.50

Women's Separate Skirts

A special Offering will present Tailored Skirts of Black Broadcloth, fur-trimmed, at the very unusual price of $9.65

These Skirts are of a fine quality of French Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk.

A Special Purchase of Broadcloth

(sponged) 54 inches wide

in black and a large variety of the most desirable shades of late Autumn and early Winter will be placed on sale at the exceptional price of . . . per yard $1.65

Appropriate for the smart street Suit.

It is suggested that orders be placed now for engraving of stationery and silverware, and the embroidering of handkerchiefs.

In the Velvet Department

additional invoices of French Dress Velvets have just been received. Included are all the fashionable colors of the season, while the assortments are most complete.

English Velveteens and Corduroys are also shown in extensive selections and prices are very moderate (quality considered).

An exceptional Offering will present

IMPORTED BLACK CHIFFON DRESS VELVET

41 inches wide at . . per yard $3.85

also

24-Inch Imported Black Velveteen, per yd. 1.35

The Dep't for Black Dress Silks

is completely equipped with generous assortments in the latest weaves of silk fabrics, including the new sheer Crepes, Satin Suitings, soft Moires, Taffetas Pekin Raye, and Taffeta Damas.

An extraordinary Sale will include

2,000 YDS. OF BLACK SATIN SUITING

of a choice quality, 54 inches wide

at . . . . . per yard $1.78

A Remarkable Sale of Silk Hosiery

50,000 Pairs of Silk Hosiery in desirable qualities will be placed on Sale at the following special prices:

Women's Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton tops and soles . . per pair 75c.

Women's Black Silk Hose, per pair . . . . . 90c.

Women's Black Silk Hose, with hand-embroidered black or white clocks, per pair $1.50

MEN'S BLACK SILK HALF-HOSE

with cotton soles and tops, per pair 35c.

Imported, Hand-made and Embroidered Dresses and Skirts FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

afford exceptional opportunities in the following interesting assortments and prices.

All of these garments are of dainty Nainsook, and are of ample width:

Yoke and Collar Dresses (6 months to 2½ years) . . . . at $1.25 & 2.15

Empire Dresses (1 to 3 years) at . . . . . $2.65 & 3.00

Scalloped Skirts . . . . . 75c.

The Department for American-made Underwear

is featuring in washable Satin, in crepe de Chine, and in exquisite lingerie materials fashionably designed Undergarments, possessing all the attributes of grace and daintiness.

For Monday and Tuesday the following exceptionally attractive assortments will be presented at extraordinarily low prices:

Gowns of Crepe de Chine, $3.85, 4.75, 6.75

Gowns of Washable Satin . . 6.75

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine at . . . $1.90, 2.85, 3.75, 5.00

Envelope Chemises of Satin, 2.85, 5.00

Vests of Crepe de Chine . 1.90, 2.90

Combinations of Crepe de Chine, 3.85, 5.90

Knickers of Crepe de Chine, 2.25, 3.50, 3.85

Knickers of Satin 3.00

Bodices of Crepe de Chine, 1.00, 1.45, 1.90

Bodices of Satin . . . 1.45, 2.85

In sheer Nainsook and dainty Batiste, the following, equally expressive of the mode, will be offered at special prices:

Gowns of Nainsook or Batiste at . . . $1.00, 1.45, 1.90 to 4.00

Plain or Envelope Chemises of Nainsook or Batiste . . $1.00, 1.45, 1.90, 2.50

Combinations, 1.00, 1.35, 1.90, 2.50, 3.25

Drawers . . 68c., 85c., 1.10, 1.45

Corset Covers 85c., 1.25

NELSON LIBRARY TO BE AUCTIONED

Includes Only Known Copy of New Jersey's First Thanksgiving Proclamation.

BOOKS ON EARLY NEW YORK

Anderson Galleries Will Sell the Eighth Part of the Adrian H. Joline Collection.

Two sales of importance will begin on Nov. 22, the William Nelson library at the American Art Galleries, and the eighth part of the Adrian H. Joline library at the Anderson Galleries.

One of the rarities in the Nelson collection is the New Jersey broadside proclamation by Governor William Livingston, appointing a day of public thanksgiving. It is a folio printed at Trenton by Isaac Collins, and is believed to be the only known copy. It is not mentioned by either Sabin or Evans. Although all the Governors of the original thirteen States issued proclamations appointing a day of public thanksgiving for the success of the American arms, Mr. Evans mentions only five issues, those by the United States Government and the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

Another scarce item is John L. Sullivan's "Description of a Cheap, Durable Rail Road and Certain Routes in the States of New York and New Jersey." It is one of the earliest plans for an elevated railroad in America, printed on Dec. 17, 1827. The author, in combatting the influences behind the scheme for building the Delaware and Raritan Canal, devised his method of transportation and applied his theory in connection with a proposed railroad through New Jersey from the Hudson to the Susquehanna, showing how it might be combined with the State Road. In 1814 he invented a steam towboat, for which he received a patent in preference to Robert Fulton, who applied for it at the same time.

An important Revolutionary item is "The Ancient Testimony and Principles of the People Called Quakers," by John Pemberton, published at Philadelphia in 1776. It is the first official public testimonial of the Society of Friends in opposition to the acts of Congress addressed to the people in general. An apparently forgotten document, of the greatest interest and of excessive rarity, is a contemporary manuscript copy of the original "declaration of the Governor and Council of New Jersey at a sitting in Elisabeth-town, Nov. 5, 1681," with a copy of the letter by Governor Philip Carteret to Jonas Wood.

An autograph letter of Alexander Hamilton to the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, Paterson, N. J., is noteworthy.

In the Joline collection is a letter from Benedict Arnold to General Nathanael Greene regarding his trial presumably on the charges in which Arnold insists that his character "has been most cruelly and unjustly aspersed." George Clinton, Governor of New York, writes to General Wadsworth on supplies for the starving army.

There is a letter from Thomas Cushing to Elbridge Gerry reporting the success of the troops under General Thomas on the heights of Dorchester. Two fine war letters by General Greene complain that some of his suggestions have been coolly received, asserts his love for civil liberty and praises the Continental Congress as "the United Council and Strength of America."

General Heath writes to Gerry regarding the cannon brought from Ticonderoga, a letter of Sir William Howe to General Rees speaks of Napoleon, the Directory, and the possibility of a French attack on Ireland; General William Irvine writes on the "Whiskey Rebellion," and refers to two famous Indians, Brant and Cornplanter. A letter by Andrew Jackson to William H. Crawford vindicates the Tennessee soldiers from the charge that they were responsible for depredations on the Indians. Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to James Madison, speaks of the treaty with Great Britain and expresses his views on the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi.

There are letters of Chancellor Livingston to George Washington on the preliminary treaty of peace, and to Oliver Ellsworth on the plan for a Federal judiciary. General Macdougal writes to Governor Clinton on the departure of British troops from New York. Mrs. Madison is represented by a diary which she sent to her husband.

EPISCOPALIANS PLAN TO PENSION CLERGY

New York Diocese to Consider Scientific Method of Accumulating a Fund.

TO ASSESS CONGREGATIONS

Churches Will Be Required to Contribute 7 Per Cent. of Rectors' Salaries Annually.

The convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, meeting in Synod Hall next Wednesday, is to have before it a clergy pension plan that is said to be the first and largest of its kind in any American religious body. As a rule churches endeavor to raise big sums for pensions by gift. The Episcopal Church tried that plan but dropped it for the one now to be presented to New York. Some of the best actuaries in the country have assisted in drawing up this Episcopal plan.

Affected by the arrangement in New York and its suburbs are 739 Episcopal clergymen, or more than an eighth of the 5,808 in the entire Church. The plan simply is that parishes pay, in addition to the salary of their rectors, 7 per cent. of that salary into an authorized Church Pension Fund.

An account is kept by the fund with every individual clergyman. No matter where he may go, how long he may stay, whatever sums are paid in by congregations of which he was rector go to him or his family in the event of death or disability, and at sixty-eight years of age he will receive the total. The plan is simply deferred salary carried by the Church as a whole.

In New York Diocese, not counting the suburbs in New Jersey and in Long Island, which are in other dioceses, there are 431 Episcopal clergymen to be affected by action of the New York convention.

The combined salaries of all Episcopal clergy in the United States is $9,000,000. If the pension plan is operative in behalf of all of them $600,000 a year would go into the pension fund. The salaries of New York clergy on the average are far above the $1,200, which is the average for the country; Episcopal congregations of New York and vicinity will be called upon to pay each year if this plan goes through approximately $150,000 more than they now pay for salaries of their clergymen.

In order to get the plan started, and to pay pensions to clergy who will reach the age of 68, or who may die within the next few years, a nest egg of $5,000,000 is proposed. An effort to raise this sum, begun ten years ago and now abandoned, brought in $300,000. This sum has been turned into the fund, and if New York and other dioceses adopt the pension plan as a whole, a campaign is to start at once to obtain the $5,000,000. That sum raised, the pension plan will thereafter go on automatically, and, it is declared, cannot fall on its financial side.

All principal Protestant bodies in America have these pension plans on hand, and the sums they unitedly ask for reach an even $50,000,000. Actuaries say that an additional $15,000,000 will be required. There are in all 175,000 ministers to be cared for. Methodists lead in amount of money asked for. Most of these bodies are seeking to raise these large sums by gift and so far only the Episcopal authorities have taken up the deferred salary plan.

Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts is at the head of the Episcopal pension plan, and J. Pierpont Morgan is its Treasurer.

HOUSEKEEPER SUES ESTATE

Woman Seeks $16,760 from John F. Pattersen's Executors.

Frances A. Elliott began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the estate of John F. Patterson for $16,760. The plaintiff said that she was housekeeper for Mr. Patterson for twenty-six years and earned during that period $1,000 a year, and that all she received was $9,240.

Mr. Patterson died on May 13 last. He was for many years in the employ of Marshall O. Roberts and was one of the executors of his will. He lived at 220 West Fifty-third Street and was unmarried.

GIRL WINS HERO MEDAL.

Miss McNeeley Gets $2,000 in Cash Also from Carnegie Fund.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Nov. 6.—Miss Ruth E. McNeeley of this place has been notified by the Carnegie Hero Commission that a silver medal and $2,000 in cash have been awarded to her for saving the lives of Miss Dema Nelson and Miss Isola Azlin at St. Petersburg, Fla., on Jan. 20. The cash is to pay for her education.

The three girls were students in the Southland Seminary at St. Petersburg, Fla. Miss Nelson was the swimming instructor. With Miss McNeeley and Miss Azlin, Miss Nelson went bathing in Coffee Pot Bayou, opposite the seminary. The Misses Nelson and Azlin were in danger of drowning while swimming in a deep hole, and Earnest Henderson, a seminary employe, went to the rescue.

Henderson dived from the bayou pier and was killed by striking his head on the bottom. Then Miss McNeeley went to the aid of the drowning girls, and, after a hard struggle, in which she narrowly escaped being drowned, she succeeded in bringing them to shore.

SEEKS MISSING HUSBAND.

Wife Comes from Ireland and Asks Police Aid in Search.

Mrs. Julia Houlihan of 61 West Ninety-eighth Street called at the Mayor's office yesterday in an endeavor to get some information of her husband, James Houlihan, whom she married eight years ago in St. Cecilia's Church, 106th Street and Lexington Avenue. The Houlihans lived in Harlem until they went to Ireland three years ago, in the hope that a change of climate would benefit Houlihan and one of their children, of whom there are two, May, aged 7, and Rita, aged 4.

Houlihan returned to America in July, 1913, and boarded for a time at 61 Columbus Avenue. Then he disappeared and his wife has heard nothing from him. Mrs. Houlihan came to this country a month ago, and has since been hunting for her husband. He was last seen, she said, seven weeks ago at Third Avenue and Forty-third Street, Brooklyn. The police will try to find him.

PARK and TILFORD

COFFEES

At unequaled Prices

MARACAIBO Special selection	per lb. .19
PLAZA A superior blend of selected coffees	.22
FAVORITA Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. per tin	.28
JAVA AND MOCHA Finest quality	.38

TEAS

of fragrance and fine flavor

India and Ceylon, per lb. pkg.	.50	.60	
½ lb. pkg.	.28	.35	
Orange Pekoe Ceylon, Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.60	.80
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.35	.45
English Breakfast, Per lb. Pkg.	.60	.75	.90
½ lb. Pkg.	.33	.40	.50
Formosa Oolong, Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.75	1.00
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.40	.55

SUGAR

H.&E. FineGranulated, 5lb.bags	.28
H.&E. FineGranulated, 25lb.bags	1.38

OLIVE OIL, Italian

Pure Lucca, Park Tilford Quart cans	can .90
½ gal. cans	1.65
1 gal. cans	3.10

FRESH FRUITS

Fancy Baskets packed to order $2.75 and upwards

HONEY

Comb, glass front boxes ..... .20

LIQUEURS, ETC.	Bot.
Creme de Menthe, Cusenier's	1.30
Creme de Cocoa, Cusenier's	1.50
Pousse Cafe, Cusenier's	1.50
Kummel, crystalized, Cusenier's	1.50
Creme de Menthe, Nuyen's	1.25
Curacao, Red, Nuyen's	1.25
Maraschino, Wynand Fockink	1.50
Curacao, Wynand Fockink	1.50
Benedictine	1.95
Chartreuse, Yellow	2.45
Grand Marnier	2.25
Apricot Liqueur, Morel Bros.	2.50
Creme Yvette	1.40
Apricot Liqueur, Simon Aine	1.85
Vermouth, Italian, M. & R.	.50
Vermouth, French, Noilly Prat	.60
Dubonnet, J. B. Martin Imp. Co.	.90
Forbidden Fruit, L. Bustanoby	2.00

STORES IN NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
Madison Ave. and 58th Street
Madison Ave. and 76th Street
Broadway and 41st Street
Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave. 72nd Street
Lenox Ave. and 126th Street

Send for complete catalog to
339-349 West 42nd Street, New York

A Special Offering, tomorrow of

Women's Fur-trimmed Silk Chiffon Velvet Suits at $39.50



MODEL I $39.50



MODEL II $39.50

The fabric is particularly noteworthy as to its FINE QUALITY, and also because of its great SCARCITY and high cost.

We were able only to secure enough of it for 100 suits, so that this OPPORTUNITY is LIMITED.

Up-to-the-moment in every smart and smallest detail. Superb Suits at a very remarkable price.

Model I, Reproduction of a "Jenny" model

Silk Chiffon Velvet Suits, $39.50

Crushed collar and generous band at bottom of skunk opossum. Black, navy, brown, green or prune.

Model II, Reproduction of a "Bulloz" model

Silk Chiffon Velvet Suits, $39.50

The new muff collar is edged with skunk opossum. Black, navy, brown, green or prune. Detachable belt on skirt.

Fourth floor

Attention is directed to a Special Offering of

Women's Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats at $69.50

Garments of exceptional style. Wide-flared skirt; full 40 inches long.

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats (45-inch) $125.00

Collar, cuffs and border around bottom of flared skirt of fine quality skunk. In the newest model.

Caracul Coats at $115.00

Beautifully marked, rich, glossy skins. Collar, cuffs and border of skunk dyed raccoon.

Persian Lamb Coats at $199.50

Very choice skins. Collar, cuffs and border of fine skunk.

Red Fox Scarfs	$22.50	*Skunk Muffs*	$27.50
Poiret Fox Sets	$55.00	*Blue Fox Dyed Sets of Wolf*	$37.50
Black Lynx Scarfs	$19.50	*Black Wolf Animal Scarfs*	$12.50
Black Lynx Muffs	$27.50	*Black Wolf Muffs*	$12.50
Skunk Scarfs	$25.00		

Tomorrow, a Very Special Offering of

Women's Dancing and Party Frocks

Dancing or Party Frocks of taffeta with fluffy net overdress. Special at **$18.50**

Black Silk Net Dresses, quite fluffy at the hips and waist line; underbodice of waist trimmed with beads or chiffon velvet; skirt trimmed with sequins. Sizes 36 to 44. Special at **$29.50**

Evening Dresses of two-tone, ombre shades of tulle. Newest ideas in color combinations, such as turquoise with orchid; peach with turquoise; American Beauty with purple; two shades of blue, etc. Also very fluffy Dresses of net; pointed yoke in skirt, trimmed with gold or silver lace. Waist also trimmed with metallic lace. Sizes 34 to 44. Special at **$35.00**

Black Net Dinner Gowns, trimmed with sequins. Special at **$29.50**

Rich, Lustrous Soiree Dresses in semi-Princess effect. Draped waist combined with silk net and iridescent trimming. Pink, blue, orchid, or white. Sizes 34 to 40. Special at **$25.00**

Net Tunic Dresses in pointed handkerchief effect, edged with iridescent sequins; underdress of taffeta. Pink, blue, orchid, or white. Sizes 34 to 42. Special at **$18.50**

Especial attention is directed to A new Importation of

Women's Japanese Quilted Garments

Sleeveless Vests at	$1.00
Vests with sleeves at	$1.98
Quilted Robes at	$4.98

Women's English Motor Coats

Just from London

at **$35.00**

Mannish effects in soft Scotch fleeces; overplaids, checks and heather mixtures. Warmth without weight. Single- or double-breasted.

Motor Apparel Shop—6th floor.

Tomorrow, we specially feature

Women's Washable Satin Nightgowns special at $4.50

Picot edge; square neck; ribbon-drawn.

Washable Satin Bodices, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00

Lace-trimmed; some with ribbon straps.

A particularly interesting offering of

Evening Petticoats of Crepe de Chine & Taffeta

some lace-trimmed

at **$2.98, $3.98** *and* **$4.98**

Introducing two entirely new

High-Cut Shoes for Women at $8.00

expressing the mode of the moment



THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION is of an extra high Boot of glace kidskin, tobacco brown, midnight blue or black. Top measures 10½ inches from beginning of heel or 12½ inches from the ground. A very smart last. Hand-turned, square edge sole. Louis XV heel.

THE LOWER ILLUSTRATION is of the "Printzess" Boot in glace kidskin, tobacco brown, midnight blue, steel gray or black. Measures 10 inches from ground to top. Hand-turned, square edged sole. Fits like a glove. Gives the foot a smaller, neater appearance than any Shoe of the season.



Children's Plush Coats at $4.98

Ages 2 to 6. Excellent quality; belted model; warmly interlined; roll collar; turn-back cuffs.

Children's Galatea Dresses at $1.39

Striped or plaid; white or solid colors. Belt, collar, cuffs.



The two Hats here illustrated are merely specimens from among more than three hundred of the

Most remarkable Hand-Made, Paris-Inspired

Trimmed Hats at $10.00

ever shown in New York City, home of wonderful millinery as it is

THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION is of a hand-made gold net Hat, brim and top of crown edged with Jeannette fur. Fur-edged colored velvet flowers.

THE LOWER ILLUSTRATION is of a hand-made black panne velvet Turban with draped transparent maline crown. Jet ornament and black ostrich trimming. Brown ostrich or brown velvet Hat substituted if desired.



Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street — 'Phone Greeley 2626

Tomorrow, remarkable Offerings in a Special Distribution at Special Prices of

WOMEN'S COATS and WRAPS

***Coats of Silk Plush or Salt's "Sealette," special at* $39.50**

Three-quarters or seven-eighths length, in several new and distinctive models. Belted or flare effects. Several have fur at bottom. Lined throughout with peau de cygne or Skinner satin.

***Coats of Vicuna, Duvetyne, or Wool Velour, special at* $36.50**

A number of three-quarters and full-length models. Chin-chin, choker or rolled collar of natural or skunk raccoon, opossum or beaver furs, or of velvet or plush. Lined and interlined.

***Coats of Fine Chiffon Broadcloth, special at* $27.50**

Several new models, one a loose ripple effect, set-in sleeves, Chin-chin collar, cuffs and bottom border of beaver plush. Other models trimmed with velvet or plush. Lined with peau de cygne; warmly interlined.

***Coats of Salt's "Pomarie" "Furtex" or "Kurltex," specially priced at* $19.50**

Several up-to-the-moment models. Belted or flare effects. Richly trimmed with skunk opossum, plush or self fabric. One model has belt of plush. Lined throughout with peau de cygne or satin; warmly interlined.

***Afternoon or Evening Wraps, Very exceptionally priced at* $25.00**

Near-silk plush; seven-eighths length; ripple effect, caught at side with braid ornament of self fabric. Kimono sleeves. Collar and deep cuffs of simulated ermine. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. Warmly interlined. Copenhagen, rose, plum, or sapphire.

A Special Sale tomorrow only, of

CORSETS *(regularly $3.00 to $7.50)* **at $1.75**

Many styles and models of the well-known, approved brands. Odd sizes greatly lowered in price for immediate clearance

Tomorrow, a particularly Interesting Presentation of the newest modes in

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

SHADOW LACE over foundation of chiffon; vestee of flesh color taffeta. Front and back trimmed with hemstitched bands of chiffon. Deep cape collar and frilled cuffs finished with hemstitched border. White or flesh. Special at **$2.98**

FUR-TRIMMED BLOUSES of fine black Chantilly lace over foundation of white chiffon with underbodice of chiffon in contrasting color. Broad collar with band of fur. Special at **$3.95**

CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES, smartly tailored. Collar, vestee and cuffs of white crepe de Chine. White with satin stripes of black, navy, green or maize. Special at **$5.00**

FUR-TRIMMED BLOUSES of heavy quality crepe de Chine. Two broad box pleats and hemstitched panel front; corded yoke in back with single pleat. High, turn-over collar edged with brown coney. White or flesh. Special at **$5.95**

HAND-SMOCKED BLOUSES of Georgette crepe and crepe de Chine in several box-pleated and plain tailored models. High convertible or flare collar. Long sleeves with hemstitched turnback cuffs. White or flesh. Special at **$6.95**

The Saks Hair Goods Shop

Serves an extremely critical clientele to the complete satisfaction of every customer. Expert attendants aid in matching exactly. The newest coiffure effects are always available. Only high-class Hair Goods are sold, and prices are especially low.



Wavy Switches, 18 inches	$3.75	*Gray Wavy Switches, 22 ins.*	$10.00
Wavy Switches, 20 inches	$5.00	*Half Pompadours*	$4.50
Wavy Switches, 22 inches	$7.50	*Transformations*	$7.50
Gray Wavy Switches, 18 ins.	$4.50	*Gray Half Pompadours*	$5.50
Gray Wavy Switches, 20 ins.	$7.50	*Gray Transformations*	$9.50

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826 — *38th Street*—FIFTH



Smartest of New

"Sport Scarfs"

Picturesque mufflers and quite as practical as they are pretty. Gay colored, preferably, and so soft and bright and warm that many women prefer them to furs. For motoring, sport wear, a brisk country walk or to wear with the strictly tailored suit, just the thing.

Silk Sport Scarfs
in plain, barred, striped, plaid and other novelty effects.
$2.50 to **$8.95**

Angora Sport Scarfs
in plain or fancy effects.
$1.00 and **$1.50**

Ground Floor.

Handkerchiefs
Specially Priced

Hundreds of dozens of them, novelties if you like them best and the staple sorts, of course. Very economically priced.

Imported Novelty Silk Handkerchiefs
in white and pretty colors. Usually $1.50 a half dozen. Special 75c

Novelty Handkerchiefs of sheer Shamrock linen with colored border and colored embroidery initial. Usually 75c a half dozen. 60c

Men's All Linen Handkerchiefs. Usually $3.00 a dozen.
Special **$2.00**

Ground Floor.



WELCOME!
to Our Old *Broadway Neighbors*!

Who Announce the Opening of Their New Store Tomorrow

Fourscore and eight years the firms of Lord & Taylor and Arnold, Constable & Company have been neighbors, in New York retailing; the business of Lord & Taylor having been founded in 1826 and Arnold, Constable & Company one year later. The people of New York remember the many years that these two stores, on adjoining blocks, formed the nucleus of New York City's shopping center during those days when Broadway was in its glory.

A roster of the business names then found between Union Square and Madison Square, would match up well with those within a stone's-throw of Fifth Avenue and 38th Street, today—Tiffany, Gorham, Mark Cross, Vantine, Hardman, Peck & Co., McGibbon, Knox, Slater, Altman, McCreery, Lord & Taylor, and now our oldest and most intimate neighbors, Arnold, Constable & Company.

Today, Fifth Avenue, between 34th and 40th Streets, is the finest and busiest retail district in America—the American Rue de la Paix—and we welcome our old neighbors into the distinguished mercantile guild which now composes

The Shopping Center of New York.

Chickering Hall
MUSICALES
Soloists
November 9th, 11th, 15th
Margel Gluck, *Violinist*
Hugh Allan, *Baritone*

The Winter Mode In DAYTIME DRESSES

Charmeuse, supple and lustrous, filmy crepes and soft bands of fur! These make the fashionable Afternoon Gown. Featured are three especially clever new models, in black and the richest of new colorings.

Dresses Special at $19.50
Satin charmeuse—an overblouse model as smart as it is simple; the bodice opening over a surplice draped vestee of white Georgette crepe. From pointed panels at the hip, the skirt falls in full folds, its draperies caught upon the girdle in novel fashion with tiny buttons.

Dresses Special at $25.00
Charmeuse of superior quality makes a graceful Russian blouse model, notable for its simplicity and the beauty of its lines. Buttons and pendant ornaments of soft silver coney fur finish the girdle, and the collar, quite military in its lines, is of white satin.

Dresses Special at $29.50
Charmeuse in the most charming of overblouse effects, the bodice of Georgette crepe, veiling silver embroidery. Bands of dark skunk opossum fur edge the long tunic, beneath which falls a graceful skirt.

Third Floor.

SILK PETTICOATS
Pretty and Practical

With the flare, the swing, that the mode demands. Three special values in Petticoats with tucked, ruffled and scalloped flounces and fitted elastic tops.

Changeable and Plain Taffeta Petticoats—the deep flounce finished with scalloped ruffles. Special, **$2.95**

Taffeta Petticoats—of excellent quality, with sectional, finely tucked flounce and silk underlay. Special **$3.95**

Washable Satin Petticoats—in pink or white, a model with shirred ruffle and broad hem with wide silk hemstitching. Special **$4.95**

Second Floor.

EVENING COATS
Of Broadcloth, Fur-Trimmed

$35.00

Coats That Should Be $45.00

A model of unusual distinction, as illustrated, fashioned of high lustre chiffon broadcloth in lovely shades of eminence, rose, peacock, Copenhagen, gold, porcelain, fawn, wistaria and black. The high muff collar of soft fur contrasts smartly with the rich hues of the fabric. Luxuriously lined with self colored peau de cygne and warmly interlined.



Evening Wraps
A most superb collection of marvellously effective garments of the richest Chiffon Velvets and Plushes in gold, sapphire, peach, the lovely new rose and melon shades, turquoise, old blue, Copenhagen, purple, amethyst, green, taupe, beige, Burgundy and black. Lined with the most exquisite silks and warmly interlined. Huge collars of the fashionable furs add to their elegance.
$60.00 $65.00 $75.00 to $255.00

Fur-Trimmed Coats
A collection of models appropriate for street, motoring and afternoon wear. In mixtures, broadcloth, velour cloth, sharkskin velour, wool plush and silk plush; with deep collars of fur or fur-trimmed in effective fashion.
Warmly interlined and richly lined garments.
$25.00 $29.50 $39.50 $50.00 to $75.00

Third Floor.

FUR SETS
Win Fashion's Favor

Fox has achieved a tremendous vogue and is especially featured in the Lord & Taylor collection. The pelts of exceptional quality are perfectly matched and distinguished by their soft colorings.

Matched Sets—Specially Priced

Black Fox Sets	$49.50
Red Fox Sets	$56.00
Cross Fox Sets	$95.00
Dyed Blue Fox Sets	$97.50
Seal dyed Muskrat Sets	$27.50
Natural Beaver Sets	$37.50
Skunk Sets	$47.00
Black Lynx Sets	$59.50

Fine Fur Coats
Smart but conservative models in the most fashionable of furs.

Natural Muskrat Coats	$72.50
Black Caracul Coats	$85.00

Seal Dyed Muskrat Coats, plain or trimmed with contrasting furs. Richly lined, **$110.00** and **$165.00**

Third Floor.

SILKS and VELVETS
The Accepted Fabrics

Daytime and Evening Dresses, Wraps and Coats are fashioned of these lovely, supple fabrics. Featured for this sale are three of the most remarkable values it has been our privilege to offer;—

Imported Black Chiffon Velvets
Richest of the season's fabrics; exquisite in texture. Width 40 inches. Very special, a yard $2.85

Imported Black Dress Satins
Of superior quality and texture; appropriate for dresses and wraps. Width 54 inches. Usually $8.50 a yard $5.50

Novelty Velvets
Richest of imported fabrics in scores of exquisite colors and effects. Reduced for this occasion to, a yard $5.95

Ground Floor.

THE NEW ARTIFICIAL FLOWER SECTION
Opens Tomorrow, Monday

But not all the gardens and greenhouses of the continent could boast of so many marvellously varied and beautiful flowers. The world's most exquisite blossoms have been reproduced so perfectly that it is difficult to distinguish between the real and the artificial.

Corsage Flowers
The Piccadilly Bouquet—a reproduction of the famous London nosegay, of tiny English garden flowers—forget-me-nots, mignonette, English daisies, little rosebuds, clustered around some larger flower. Each individual, each distinctly different.

Ground Floor.

Decorative Flowers
California Poppies—as bright as gold. Nasturtiums—that nod a cheerful greeting. Scotch Heather—in its lovely purple. Tiny California Baby Rosebuds—so exquisitely tinted. Huge American Beauties—the finest decorative flower France produces.

Mezzanine Balcony.

FOR HOME MAKERS
Plenty of Upholstered Furniture
For Immediate Delivery

Early this year when our large orders were placed for beautiful rich lustrous velours, we had in mind the certain shortage of these wanted coverings for upholstered furniture. In planning to be able to say

"For Immediate Delivery"

when advertising Lord & Taylor upholstered furniture it was necessary to take a large part of the output of the manufacturers, to protect our customers against the advance in prices. The season finds us amply repaid for this service. Our stocks are large and the assortment of colorings in every conceivable harmonious effect is most complete. Lord & Taylor upholstered furniture is built as finely as we have learned how to make it in eighty-nine years of merchandise experience.

Quality Furniture That Will Endure



The Two-Piece Adam Mahogany Suite illustrated has a cane back and loose cushion Spring Seats
$275.00

Velour Suite (2 pc.) in black and gold	$195.00	Large Velour Arm Chair	$55.00
Mulberry Velour Cane Suite (2 pieces)	$260.00	Large Velour Davenport	$165.00
Velour Cane Suite (2 pieces)	$265.00	Large Velour Davenport	$220.00
Mulberry Velour Suite (4 pieces)	$345.00	Mahogany Davenport Table	$75.00
Blue Velour Cane Suite (2 pieces)	$400.00	Mahogany Davenport Table	$95.00
Velour Suite (2 pieces)	$485.00	Mahogany Davenport Table	$100.00
Blue Velour Suite (3 pieces)	$565.00	Mahogany Davenport Table	$110.00
Blue Velour Cane Suite (2 pieces)	$245.00	Mahogany Davenport Table	$125.00
Blue Velour Cane Suite (3 pieces)	$460.00	Mahogany Davenport Table	$275.00

Sixth Floor.

THE NEW LINGERIE
Distinguished by Simplicity

The utter absence of elaborate trimming effects makes the new Lingerie wonderfully dainty. Laces are fine and narrow, finishing details quite tailored; fabrics soft and lovely.

Domestic Gowns—in scores of models; nainsook with embroideries, laces, ribbon-run beadings. Flesh batiste in hemstitched styles.

Eight Styles at	98c
Ten Styles at	$1.45
Seven Styles at	$1.95

French Hand-embroidered Gowns
Of soft nainsook; many lovely models, at **$1.95, $2.95, $3.95** and **$5.95**
Extra sizes ..... **$1.95** and **$3.45**

Crepe de Chine Gowns
Lovely garments of this soft, shimmering silk. Copies of the latest Paris novelties.

Tailored and with hemstitching and eyelets	$2.95
Empire model with dainty lace edges	$3.95
Lace-trimmed Empire model with wide lace bands	$4.95

Washable Jap Satin Gowns—with tiny tucks and sheer filet lace **$6.95**

Envelope Chemise and Camisoles
Of crepe de Chine in tailored and lace-trimmed models **$1.95**

Second Floor.

CORSETS
At Unusual Reductions

Seldom are corsets of such famous makes offered at less than standard prices. The models included in this offering conform absolutely to the fashionable figure requirements and are designed for every type of figure. Sharply reduced because the size range is incomplete.

Madame Irene Corsets ..... **$4.95** to **$12.75**
Formerly $10.00 to $25.00

Elente Corsets ..... **$3.95** and **$5.00**
Formerly $8.00 to $12.00

Smart Set Corsets ..... **$1.95** and **$5.00**
Formerly $5.00 to $8.75

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets
A complete range of sizes and models.

Girdle top model—in coutil with elastic inserts; for slight figures	$1.50
Coutil—stout figures	$2.50
Fancy Brocade—in pink or white; well boned model, medium bust and length	$2.75
Fine Coutil—in model with medium bust and long skirt	$2.95

For Stout Figures—An Elente model
In brocade **$5.00**

Second Floor.

Semi-Ann ORIENT

Augm

A Second Shipm To Be Sold at

Chinese and Indo-Chinese Ro Persian Serapis, Persian Mal

"How is it possible for you to retail these beautiful rugs at Importer's prices?" a rug connoisseur said to us when he had seen the first shipment of this immense order.

We explained to him, as we do now to you, of our early agreement made with the Importers:—To have first selection of the finest rugs received from the Orient, whenever the bales arrived. This contract was made when conditions abroad made the supply of rugs here greater than the demand now. The rug business is booming and there is a scarcity of Chinese and Indo-Chinese Rugs. Our foresight in placing orders early makes these

Reductions of 25% to 50%

doubly interesting. Comparative prices are not quoted, as the rugs will be sold at the importation cost and of course with the usual Lord & Taylor guarantee.

The Best Weaves from Persia, Asia Minor, China and Amritsar.

A Partial List of the Values Offered

Royal Kermanshah Rugs

Sizes.	Prices.
9.0 x 9.0	$165.00
9.1 x 11.5	$210.00
10.5 x 8.8	$225.00
9.6 x 8.10	$240.00
12.4 x 10.5	$375.00
14.0 x 10.8	$425.00

Taylor

AVENUE—39th Street *Greeley 1900*

Greeting Cards

A beautiful assortment of seasonable cards of exclusive designs artistically executed by our master engravers. Orders now will assure early deliveries.

Ground Floor.

WOMEN'S SUITS

Of Velour Cloth Fur-Trimmed

$39.50

Suits That Should Be $50.00

A model of extremely smart style, as illustrated, the coat cut on the newest of new lines with very full ripple effect. Broad bands of skunk raccoon fur make collar and cuffs and serve to emphasize the coat's flare at its edge. Pointed hip panels are inset in the skirt.

In green, African, navy, field-mouse, wistaria and black, with matching peau de cygne linings. Warmly interlined for winter wear.



Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Suits

Exceptional Values

$25.00

Usual Price $35.00

Bands of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) trim the high "choker" collar, the cuffs and the triangular pockets of the cleverly cut coat of this model. Fashioned of fine quality Broadcloth in black, navy, African, field-mouse, green and dark wistaria, these suits are interlined and peau de cygne lined for winter wear.

Both of these Special Suits are made exclusively for Lord & Taylor and are copies of much higher priced models.

A Collection of New Models in fur-trimmed suits features the latest fabrics and fashions. Suits of Sharkskin, Broadcloth, Velour Cloth, Velour effectively fur-trimmed are featured at

$29.50, $35.00, $50.00, $60.00

Third Floor.

The Annual Sale of WOMEN'S GLOVES

Another exemplification of Lord & Taylor efficiency and its resultant economies.

Despite existing conditions abroad, the scarcity of fine leathers, the closing of many French factories, delayed deliveries and constantly soaring prices, our Glove assortments are as complete as ever. Quality has not been lowered nor have prices advanced.

Washable Suede Lisle Gloves

2 clasp style, in white with two toned fancy embroidery. Usually 50c a pair. Special.....**35c**

1500 Pairs Two Clasp Kid Gloves

In all white, all black, black embroidered with white and white embroidered with black; also one clasp walking gloves in tan kid. Usually $1.25. Special **95c**

Two Clasp Real Kid Gloves

Paris point embroidered; in black, white and colors. Usually $1.50 and $1.75 a pair. Special.....**$1.35**

Lord & Taylor Kid Gloves

Made exclusively for us and to our special order. Two clasp pique and overseam sewn gloves in black, white and colors. Also 8 button length gloves in all white and white with black stitching. Usually $2.00 and $2.25 a pair. Special.....**$1.80**

12 and 16 Button Length Gloves

In black and white kid. Usually $2.75 and $3.25. Special.....**$1.95**

16 Button French Kid Gloves

Superfine quality in black, white and tan. Usually $4.00 and $4.50. Special.....**$2.95**

20 Button French Kid Gloves

Of superfine quality (a Lord & Taylor specialty). Black and white. Usually $5.00 a pair. Special **$3.90**

Ground Floor.

IN THE FABRIC SECTIONS

Scotch Flannels

In neat striped effects; width 27 inches. Special, a yard.....**18c**

Dress Lengths

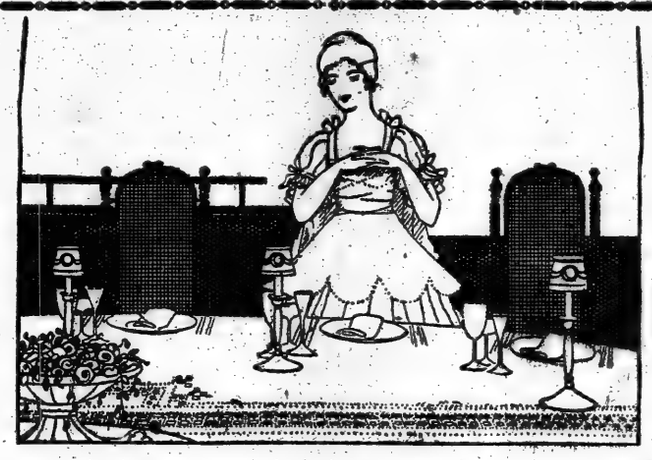
Of silk-and-cotton wash fabrics in pretty figured and striped effects on white and colored grounds. Usually 50c a yard.....**28c**

Second Floor.

Lining Satins

Wear guaranteed for two seasons; complete range of colors. Yard wide. Special, a yard.....**58c**

Ground Floor.



An Impressive Exhibition of *LINENS of ELEGANCE* for *Thanksgiving Day Service*

A Display That Will Delight Connoisseurs as Well as Women Who Entertain

Lord & Taylor have been famous for a generation, or more, among best-informed New Yorkers, for sumptuous Linens, for trousseaux and feast-days. But there are thousands of women who are going to play the part of hostess to family gatherings on Thanksgiving Day, who have no conception of the superb masterpieces of the loom that our stocks provide for this most important family function of the entire year.

In order to make it possible for lovers of fine linens to see these flaxen wonders to the best advantage, we have prepared

An Exhibition in the Fourth-floor Salon

And we have unfolded the treasures of a wonderful collection and hung them like paintings, so that all their beauties may be easily seen.

Here are the finest pictures in flax that the looms of Europe have produced—to give worthy setting to the elegant china and crystals, with which the turkey and its accessories are to be served—Linens that will give the final distinguishing elegance to the tables that they shall adorn.

A group of native lace workers will be in attendance and you may see some of the artistic handiwork of their deft fingers in the making.

Many of these Linens you would never know as existing, for they are to be found only at Lord & Taylor's.

Rich, lustrous Table Cloths and Napkins, of the finest flax ever spun, in exquisite art patterns. Priced from $28.50 to $132.25.

Magnificent Banquet Cloths, of Italian Filet and rare embroidery. Priced $2750.00 to $4250.00. Superb Luncheon Sets, of embroidery or handmade laces, in Fil Tire, Filet and Venetian Point. Priced $125.00 to $600.00.

Rare Lace embroidered Handkerchiefs; nine examples of antique and modern kerchiefs. Four were made in the early 18th century. The others are later pieces. We place a valuation on the set of $40,000.00.

Many of these fine pieces are almost priceless; for the war has destroyed the looms that made them and turned to grim coarse work the skilled hands that did the wonderful art needlework upon them.

All marked at the prices that ruled during the fortunate days when we secured them.

You are invited to view and enjoy the exhibition This Week.

Fourth Floor.



Hand-Embroid'd

Neckwear

At Half Usual Prices

A specially purchased collection from a manufacturer whose neckwear novelties have achieved an enviable reputation for their

Daintiness
Originality
Smart Style

Collars, Vestees, Guimpes, Fichus and Sets of sheerest organdie, of Georgette Crepe and fine net, adorned with the most exquisite handwork. Specially priced, 38c to $2.95.

Real Irish Crochet Lace Neckwear

An importer's entire stock of the most effective collars and sets—purchased at such concessions that we offer them **at less than half usual prices.**

Ground Floor.

RIBBONS

At Special Prices

Continuing the greatest sale of Ribbons that New York has known. Ribbons plain and Ribbons fancy. Ribbons wide and Ribbons narrow. Ribbons for trimming, for fancy work, for every purpose for which Ribbons are used.

Widths 5 to 10 inches, colors and patterns that baffle description. Usually 39c to $1.50 a yard.

Special 25c, 39c, 68c

Ground Floor.

ual Sale of AL RUGS

ted by

nt Just Received Importer's Cost

l Kirmanshahs, Royal Sarouks l and Khiva Bokhara Rugs

Indo-Chinese Rugs

10.2 x 10.2	$175.00
12.0 x 8.9	$180.00
12.0 x 9.0	$185.00
13.4 x 8.10	$205.00
15.10 x 9.10	$270.00
18.8 x 11.0	$365.00

Chinese Rugs, Peking Weaves

x 10.8	$150.00
5.0 x 11.0	$155.00
12.0 x 8.7	$175.00
11.6 x 9.0	$180.00
11.9 x 8.9	$178.00
12.0 x 9.0	$190.00

Splendid Selection of Small Sizes

Ranging 3x5 feet to 4.7x7.7, prices $30.00 to $150.00

Khiva Bokhara Rugs

Sizes.	Prices.
5.0 x 8.0	$50.00
9.1 x 7.2	$55.00
8.8 x 6.9	$59.00
9.4 x 6.9	$70.00
10.1 x 7.8	$75.00
10.0 x 8.0	$85.00

Persian Serapi Rugs

11.4 x 9.7	$165.00
13.4 x 10.5	$193.00
13.4 x 10.2	$200.00
12.8 x 9.4	$200.00
17.5 x 12.0	$350.00
17.6 x 11.6	$475.00

Persian Mahal Rugs

10.3 x 7.2	$87.50
12.0 x 8.8	$95.00
13.3 x 8.3	$110.00
12.3 x 8.6	$110.00
12.5 x 9.0	$125.00
13.0 x 9.8	$135.00

150 Extra Large Room Size Rugs

In sizes ranging from 12 to 19 feet wide and 16 to 37 feet long.

NEW BLOUSES

Enter the Fashion Arena

And demand the notice which their newness deserves.

New collars, new sleeves, new shoulder lines, new combinations of color and fabric that are simply irresistible.

Blouses of Georgette Crepe

In pale pink or white, with Venise and cream net laces. Special.....**$5.95**

Blouses of Striped Crepe-de-Chine

In white with navy, wistaria and black satin stripes. A tailored model exceptionally smart. Special...**$5.95**

Blouses of Colored Lace

Over Georgette crepe and with underbodice, collar and cuffs of contrasting satin. In blue with rose, green with gold, plum with violet, brown with ecru. Special.....**$6.95**

Blouses of Crepe-de-Chine

Copy of an imported model; in white or flesh. The smart wing collars, may be worn high or low, and the cuffs all have flaring points. Wide folds outline all seams and pipings and buttons are of taffeta. Special.....**$7.95**

Blouses of Georgette Crepe

With radium silk; the deep corselet, pointed collar and novel cuffs of the radium. In white or flesh color with jade and metal buttons. Special.....**$7.95**

Blouses of Radium Lace

That shimmering creamy silk lace so much in vogue, effectively combined with Georgette crepe in cream, navy, green, brown, plum, black.....**$9.75**

Blouses of Georgette Crepe

In brown, plum, navy and black with iridescent bead embroidery. Collar and vestee of silk net with silver Lame lace. An exquisitely effective model...**$14.75**

Third Floor.

REAL LACES

Rare and Exquisite

Laces that will find a place in many a lace lover's collection. Laces for the Bride's adornment. Laces so beautiful, so marvellously effective that the display will delight every woman who "knows" Real Lace.

Of Unusual Interest

Real Lace Bridal Veils—of delicate Limerick laces and filmy Point Applique. Oval styles that the high draped and cascaded effects, now in vogue, demand. Usually $50.00 to $250.00.....**$39.95** to **$150.00**

Real Limerick Lace Flouncings—very sheer and fine, beautifully patterned; width 30 inches. Usually $35.00 a yard.....**$19.95**

Real Carrickmacross and Point Applique Flouncings—in lovely des gns. Width 9 to 14 inches. Usually $10.95 to $12.50 a yard.....**$6.95**

Ground Floor.

THE NEW CUT FLOWER SHOP

Opening Monday on the Mezzanine Balcony

The Display—For tomorrow a gorgeous showing of rare Chrysanthemums in nearly every known variety and coloring. Here at all times you will find the Flowers you may fancy, whether they are the rarest exotic blossoms or those for which there is a constant demand.

The Service—Equal to that of the most exclusive Florist Shops in the city, although prices here are always lower. Facilities that assure the perfect condition and prompt delivery of all orders. Daintily packed and wrapped. No order too large and none too small for us to execute.

Special Offerings—From day to day will be displayed in a case on the ground floor near the front elevators.

PICTURESQUE PHASES OF *The Newest Negligee*

A collection of such charm and such comprehensiveness that it provides for every possible demand. Lounging Robes, cozy and comfortable. House Gowns, simple and pretty, delightfully dainty silk and crepe creations. All are here and at most moderate prices.

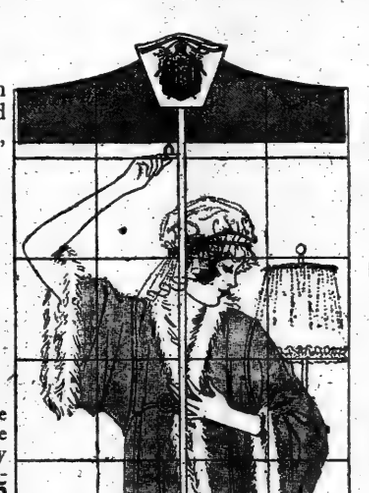
Corduroy Lounging Robes

Luxuriously warm and prettily lined with soft white silk. Models with wide collars and deep cuffs. In lovely shades of rose, pink, wistaria, delft blue.

Straight Line Robes. Usually $5.50. Special **$3.95**

Kimono or Raglan Robes. Very full cut and with silk cord ornaments. Usually $8.00. Special **$5.95**

Fur-trimmed Robes, of superior quality corduroy, copied from a Paris model. Empire yoke and Raglan sleeves; bands of soft white moufflon edge the entire garment. Usually $16.75. Special **$12.75**



Crepe-de-Chine Negligees

Three models in coatee effects; the picturesque little jackets hand-embroidered in rope silk and lace frilled. Skirts accordion and box pleated. In pretty shades of pink, blue, rose, peach, Copenhagen and wistaria. Usually $12.75.....**$7.95**

The draped coatee of creamy shadow lace is prettily trimmed with chiffon roses and is worn over a box pleated slip of crepe-de-chine with wide ribbon shoulder straps and lace band top. Usually $16.75.....**$12.75**

Albatross Negligees

A very practical and pretty model with hand-embroidered bodice and embroidered organdie collar and cuffs; accordion pleated skirt.**$3.95**

Zenana Robes

Of soft pastel tinted silk Zenana cloth, silk lined. Hand-embroidered and scalloped collar and cuffs. Usually $22.50. Special...**$16.75**

Second Floor.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Of Distinctive Originality

Not to follow Footwear fashions, but to create them. That is the Lord & Taylor policy. Here are launched the cleverest, smartest novelties; here are first shown the Shoes and Slippers which the most critical women adopt.

Featured Especially Are

Women's High Cut Boots at $8.00

Quite the most fashionable Boots for the new season, modeled on slender lines and with the very high tops that the abbreviated skirt demands.

Patent Leather with white tops. Glace Kid in blue, brown or black, stitched in white or self color. Tan Boots in laced and buttoned styles. Dull Calf with kid or cloth tops, Cuban or Louis XVI heels.

The "Coronation" Beaded Evening Slipper

Elaborately bead embroidered in beautiful designs on vamp and tongue, these are in Black Satin with steel or iridescent beads. Bronze Kid with bronze beads. White Satin with crystal beads. Bench-made and as fine and flexible as a glove.....**$8.50**

Boots and Slippers

Boots in patent and dull leathers with grey, fawn or black cloth tops, or dull kid tops. Slippers in pink, blue, black and white satin. Usually $5.00.....**$3.95**

Second Floor.

DRESS FABRICS

For the New Season

Winter's smartest Suits, Coat Dresses and outergarments are of black broadcloth or of velveteen; fabrics that at the moment vie with each other in popularity. Foreseeing their vogue, these very special values are featured:

Black Venetian Broadcloth

A rich black fabric of high lustre; winter weight; width 54 inches. Sponged and shrunk. Usually $3.50 a yard. Special.....**$1.95**

Finest Black Velveteen

A fabric of superfine quality; width 40 inches. Usually $6.00 a yard. Special.....**$4.85**

Semi-Made Skirts

A collection of 500 semi-made skirts in new flaring models; the most desirable colors and materials. Special.....**$3.75**

Second Floor.

BRYAN DEFENDS WILSON CRITICISM

Asks Why Friendship for President Should Be Questioned on Preparedness Issue.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION

And President Had Expressly Invited Expressions of Opinion—Commoner "a Country Editor."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—William Jennings Bryan issued another statement today in connection with his attack on President Wilson's policy of national preparedness. This pronouncement was intended apparently to show that Mr. Bryan could criticise the President's plan without properly subjecting himself to the charge of being unfriendly to Mr. Wilson. According to Mr. Bryan's statement, the President's appeal at the Manhattan Club celebration was to all Americans and not merely to members of the Democratic Party, and therefore no party disloyalty was involved in criticism by Mr. Bryan.

While Mr. Bryan argues in his statement that it is not disloyal for a Democrat to differ with a Democratic President on a non-partisan issue and asks many questions suggesting that it is proper for the American people to let the President know what they think of his preparedness programme, the ex-Secretary of State neglects to say affirmatively that he is still loyal to Mr. Wilson and the latter's Administration. Mr. Bryan's principal grievance, according to the view here, seems to be that he should be taken to task for expressing his opinion while the editors of metropolitan newspapers "who daily swing incense before the special interests" do not hesitate to express an opinion as to what the country needs.

Mr. Bryan's statement, which he prepared this morning, was given out at his residence here.

"What plans have you made for opposing the President's program?" the ex-Secretary of State asks himself, to furnish a text for the statement, and then proceeds to answer as follows:

"A Country Editor."

"I have no plans formulated. I am doing what I believe it the duty of every citizen to do. How can the President know what the people think unless individuals express themselves? Those who approve of his plan do not hesitate to express themselves. Why should those who disapprove be silent? The editors of metropolitan newspapers who daily swing incense before the special interests do not hesitate to express an opinion as to what the country needs. Why should a country editor like myself be denied the privilege? And why should a Democrat's friendship for the President be questioned because he differs from the President on an issue like this, which has nothing in the history of the country or the party to commend it?

"The President's appeal was not to members of his party, but to people of 'all shades of opinion.' When did it become unpatriotic for a citizen to differ from a President? When did it become disloyal for a Democrat to differ from a Democratic President on an issue which the President declares to be non-partisan? The President said he would ask those who differed from him to express their opinion. He certainly will be the last to complain because his request is complied with. A great many people—no one can definitely state the number, but they are quite a multitude—believe that we can not insure the nation against war by adopting the very policy which brought Europe into war. They believe that it is more reasonable to assume that peace can be promoted between nations by the same philosophy which promotes peace between individuals and communities.

"We are now spending $250,000,000 a year for preparedness. A great many think this is enough, and are opposed to any increase at present. The burden of proof is on those who say that an increase is necessary, and it will be hard to prove this in view of the President's statement that we are not threatened from any quarter; that our relations with all nations are friendly; that everybody knows of our capacity for defense, and that there is no fear among us."

Among interested persons here the most important assertion of Mr. Bryan in his statement is contained in the very first sentence: "I have no plans formulated."

This caused surprise, for it was supposed that Mr. Bryan was prepared to use his influence with his followers in the Senate and the House to kill the program which the President expects to present to Congress in December. That Mr. Bryan intends to step to the rear on the preparedness issue, now that he has had his say, is doubted here.

Will Ignore Mr. Bryan.

President Wilson, it is believed, will not make any direct response to Mr. Bryan's attack on his Manhattan Club speech. Throughout the Administration circle there is a disposition to remain silent; in fact, to ignore Mr. Bryan's criticisms. Today there was repetition of the explanation made yesterday that Mr. Bryan's attack on the Administration's preparedness program was no surprise and that opposition to the national defense policy had been considered in advance and had not changed the purpose of the President and his advisers in any way. The President intends to appeal to the country without any reference to criticism by Mr. Bryan. There is confidence in the Administration that the country approves the desire of the President to put the nation in a better condition to resist invasion, and, while it is expected that some Democrats in Congress will oppose the President's recommendations, no great fear is felt that the proposed legislation will end in failure.

Some idea of the amount and character of opposition that his preparedness program will encounter among Democrats in the House may be obtained by President Wilson next Monday, when he is to have a conference with Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, who is to succeed Mr. Underwood, now Senator, as the floor leader of the majority in that body. Mr. Kitchin is opposed to the expenditure of any large amount of money for national defense, and has said so. Recently, however, it has come to be understood among Mr. Kitchin's friends that he will not appear as the Democratic floor leader when he voices his opposition to the Administration policy. He will speak against the national defense legislation merely as an individual member. It is expected that in his conference with the President on Monday Mr. Kitchin will give assurances that he will not assume the rôle of trouble-maker.

NEW DEFENSE CAMPAIGN.

Navy League Will Labor for Preparedness Among College Men.

The Navy League of the United States, of which General Horace Porter is President and among the Directors of which are J. Pierpont Morgan, George von L. Meyer, A. B. Lambert, Emmet O'Neal, William A. Clark, and Perry Belmont, announces the commencement of a campaign to "educate the college and university men of the country" to the need of the nation for adequate defense. In furtherance of this campaign, letters have been written to the head or other high official of every university and college in the United States asking that a date be set on which the scope and reasons of the Navy League's work may be set forth by a representative of the organization.

"Active efforts," it is stated, "are also being made to organize sections in many of the larger universities and colleges, and college men all over the country are being interested in the work. Before the end of the present year it is hoped that sections will be formed in all of the educational institutions referred to, and that a beginning will have been made toward installing a proper understanding of the needs of the country for adequate defense in the minds of the students of our great institutions of learning."

The institution of this work in the colleges and universities was largely due to a suggestion of Mr. Lambert, one of the Directors of the league and one of the most prominent of St. Louis business men. Mr. Lambert, who is a former University of Virginia man, in speaking of the college movement, said:

"There is no more important work than educating the men of our institutions of learning to the necessity of adequate national defense and creating an interest among them in the appliances of war. I believe that in America we have among our young men some who are destined to rank high among the world's inventors, and if we can interest them so that they will give a part of their time and thought to the problem of creating offensive and defensive weapons of war, we need not fear that America will ever fall behind in the race for production of scientific and efficient engines of war."

Dr. J. J. Halsey, professor of political economy in Lake Forest University, who is a member of the Navy League, in a bulletin of the organization indorses the proposition of Secretary Garrison to raise and equip a force of 250,000 volunteers, and refers to the scheme as "a most timely and public-spirited" movement.

"I believe," says Dr. Halsey, "that such an organization would appeal to many of our best young men, who at present go into neither the regular nor the National Guard. The assurance that the sacrifice of one year—if it can be called a sacrifice—would be well paid for by the thorough training in efficiency afforded and exacted by the United States officers, would, in my judgment, appeal to many thousands of young men who are ambitious to spend each year of life in the most efficient way. I believe so confidently in such a result and in its beneficial outcome, not only to the man but to the nation, that if I were an education despot, who could shape the policies of every college, I would offer a degree at graduation to every young man who after three successful years in college would submit himself for an additional year to this man-making process at the hands of army and navy officers."

GARDNER CORRECTS MISTAKE.

Understated Michigan's Practice Score, He Writes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been active in criticising the naval administration in an attempt to show the need of better national preparedness, has made the amende honorable to Captain A. P. Niblack of the battleship Michigan in connection with a recent statement by Mr. Gardner that the Michigan scored only five hits out of fifty-six shots in the Spring target practice of the Atlantic fleet in 1915. Captain Niblack came out in an open letter denying Mr. Gardner's statement and asserting that the Michigan made an excellent showing. Mr. Gardner acknowledges his error in a letter which he sent to Captain Niblack today.

In a statement on Aug. 18 Mr. Gardner gave a table showing that seventeen battleships in the list had made 90 hits out of 826 shots in the Spring practice, the South Carolina and the Georgia being missing. At the same time he explained that such figures were subject to revision by the Navy Department, which "sometimes revises upward and sometimes edownward," according to its interpretation of the photographs which are taken of the splashes and of the target.

Mr. Gardner's letter to Captain Niblack reads:

Fort Hamilton, Mass., Nov. 6, 1915.

My Dear Sir: I should have answered your letter some time ago had it not been for the fact that I was obliged to obtain further information as to the umpires' scores for last Spring's target practice of the battleship fleet. You, of course, are quite right in saying that the Michigan's score allowed by the umpire in day individual target practice was not 5 out of 56 shots, as my published statement of the seventeen battleships shows. I am exceedingly sorry to have made this mistake. It now appears that the umpire allowed the Michigan 8 hits out of 56 shots, instead of 5. I am informed that the final examination of the data of the firing resulted in your ship being allowed 5 additional hits.

The only way I can account for my mistake is this: It is possible that in the preparation of my table the South Carolina was confused with her sister ship, the Michigan. Those from whom I had the information stoutly maintain the contrary, but the fact that the South Carolina was altogether omitted from my list and the additional fact that her score as allowed by the umpire is reported to have been 5 hits leads me to suppose them in error. I shall gladly correct the Michigan's score the next time I publish a target practice table.

I am inclined to think that the rest of the table which I published in August is correct, except that I debited the Wyoming with 84 shots, instead of 82. At all events, if any one of the other sixteen Captains has cause to complain of my figures, I hope that he will not hesitate to do so. Very truly yours,

A. P. GARDNER.

To Captain A. P. NIBLACK, U. S. N., U. S. S. Michigan, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

FIND BURGLAR TOOLS IN BAG

Men Who Tried to Check It to Philadelphia Are Arrested.

Betrayed by a black bag, two men were arrested yesterday in the Pennsylvania Station, charged with having in their possession burglars' tools. As they were requesting that the black bag, which they had checked the night before, be shipped to Philadelphia, they were seized by detectives and taken to Police Headquarters. There they described themselves as Philip Katz, 25 years old, a clerk, of 318 West Eighteenth Street, and Harry Green, 22 years old, of 314 East Thirteenth Street.

Inspector Cray received information Friday night that the black bag had been checked at the railroad station. He assigned Detectives Taczkowski and Harvey to watch it, so yesterday, when two men showed tickets to Philadelphia and asked that the bag be checked to the Broad Street Station, the detectives took the men into custody.

The police say that in the bag were two braces, thirteen drill bits, three pairs of new gloves, one flashlight, two sectional jimmies, and two ordinary jimmies.

President Wires Pasai Boy's Father

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. — President Wilson today sent a telegram to the father of Mario Passi, the boy who yesterday fell in front of the President's automobile and was slightly injured in New York. The President expressed solicitude and regret.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Fur Sets

For Immediate Delivery

Blue Fox	Chinchilla
Silver Fox	Hudson Seal
White Fox	Ermine
Cross Fox	Moire Persian
Kitt Fox	Leopard
Black Fox	Baum Marten
Taupe Fox	Skunk
Natural Fisher	Fitch
Black Lynx	Mole
Raccoon	Russian Sable

In the newest Models

Also in many artistic combinations

C.G.GUNTHER'S SONS 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NY.

M

Mme Najla Mogalgab

Fifth Avenue, Corner 50th St.

(Adjacent to St. Patrick's Cathedral.)

SPECIAL SALE

Monday, Nov. 8th, of Different Models in

EVENING and DANCING FROCKS

All latest and most charming styles, exclusive designs and ultra-fashionable fabrics; originally priced $125 to $160. On Sale Monday..... $65

Also an Elaborate Assortment of

EVENING WRAPS

of Chiffon Velvet in all the leading colors, trimmed with fashionable fur collars and cuffs; originally $135 to $165 ..... $85

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Are showing in all departments the most desirable class of seasonable merchandise in very extensive assortments, which receive daily augmentations from the best European and American sources. Reasonable prices prevail.

The Early Winter Fashions for Women

Are assembled on the Third Floor, in a new and charming selection of models for both formal and informal occasions, expressing the latest Parisian edicts in style, materials, trimmings and colorings at very low prices. Included in this comprehensive exposition are

Rich Fur Trimmed Tailored Suits, in both plain and elaborate models; Attractive Gowns and Coats for Afternoon and Dinner Wear; Smart Frocks and Wraps for Opera, Theatre and Horse Show; Costumes for Skating and Outdoor Sports.

TWO EXCEPTIONAL SALES IN THE READY-TO-WEAR SECTIONS, MONDAY, WILL COMPRISE

A Large Collection of Women's Smart Tailored Suits

plain and dressy models; in a wide choice of the newest styles and fabrics, specially selected from our regular stock and priced at

$18.50, 24.50 and 32.50

Unusual Price Advantages in Women's Street and Motor Coats

of velour de laine, Bolivia cloth, wide wale velour, chiffon broadcloth and broadtail cloth, handsomely trimmed with luxurious furs,

Very special at $35.00

Plated Silver Ware

For the Thanksgiving Table

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AT ONE-THIRD OFF.

Rogers' Table Ware

Tea or Coffee Spoons,	½ doz.	59c
Dessert Spoons or Forks,	" "	$1.10
Table Spoons or Forks,	" "	$1.25
Butter Spreaders,	" "	$1.38
Soup or Bouillon Spoons, with round bowls,	½ doz.	$1.25
Oyster Forks,	" "	$1.10
Dinner or Dessert Knives, with flat handles,	½ doz.	$1.60

Quadruple Plated Ware

Candlesticks, 8 inches,	$1.35
Pie Plates, 10 inches,	$2.00
Crumb Tray and Scraper,	$2.10
Pudding Dishes,	$4.35
Hot Water or Tea Kettles, with alcohol lamp,	$6.50
Serving Trays { 12 inches,	$2.25
Serving Trays { 14 inches,	$2.65

Reproductions of Sheffield Plate

Gravy Boat and Tray, Meat Platters,	$4.75
Double Vegetable Dishes, Meat Platters,	$6.85
Well & Tree Meat Platters, 17 in.	$9.75
Bread & Butter Plates { 6 inches,	70c
Bread & Butter Plates { 7 inches,	95c

Monogram of three letters engraved free of charge on Sheffield Ware

Smart and Luxurious FURS

are being displayed in the greatly enlarged Third Floor Sections, portraying the vogue in

Coats, Wraps and Sets

that embody only specially selected pelts perfectly matched for quality and color; also workmanship that is the highest expression of the furrier's art.

A MOST IMPORTANT EARLY SEASON OFFERING FOR MONDAY

Hudson Seal Coats, - - at $75.00 to 95.00
plain or with rich fur collars of Skunk, Natural Raccoon, Australian Opossum and Krimmer.

Hudson Seal Coats - - at $110.00 to 195.00
full flare models, all Seal or with border, collar and cuffs of Skunk or Beaver.

Handsome Caracul Coats, - at $75.00 to 125.00
plain or with collar of contrasting furs; others with border, collar and cuffs of fur.

Women's Fashionable Coats, $285.00 to 2500.00
of Ermine, Broadtail, Baby Caracul, Mole, Kolinsky, Natural and Sable Squirrel and Hudson Seal.

Fox Fur Pelts

Natural Red Fox Skins,	$25.00 to $65.00
Natural Cross Fox Skins,	$85.00 to 150.00
Natural Blue Fox Skins,	$85.00 to 500.00
Silver Fox Skins,	150.00 to 1950.00
Animal Style Fox Scarfs,	$11.50 to 75.00

Red, White, Imitation Silver, Black, Battleship Grey and Dyed Blue Fox.

Barrel Muffs to match, at correspondingly low prices.

"Chin Chin" Scarfs and the modish cape models of Kolinsky, Dark Raccoon, Natural Black Rat, Mole, Squirrel and Hudson Seal, at very special prices.

Household Linens

of superior quality, including every Thanksgiving requisite,

AT UNUSUAL PRICE INDUCEMENTS

Satin Double Damask Table Cloths,

2 x2½ yds.	- -	at $3.50, 4.50
2 x3 "	- -	" $4.25, 5.50
2¼x2¼ "	- -	" $4.25, 4.90
2½x2½ "	- -	" $4.95, 5.90

Regularly from $3.90 to 5.50

Napkins, to match,
Regularly $6.25 & 8.50 dz., $4.40, 5.75

Dinner and Banquet Cloths,

from 3 by 3 to 4 by 4 yards wide; extra long cloths up to 2½ by 6 yards are in stock, at reasonable prices.

Damask Luncheon and Dinner Sets,

Hemstitched, consisting of One Cloth and 12 Napkins. Cloths 68 by 68 inches to the extra long cloths, 2½ by 5 yards,

at $7.50 to 35.00

Satin Damask Table Cloths, round scalloped,	at $2.50, 3.00, 5.50
Tea and Luncheon Cloths, hemstitched,	at $1.50, 1.75, 2.95
Tray and Carving Cloths, hemstitched,	at 25c, 45c, 75c
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, lace trimmed,	at $2.25, 7.75, 10.00
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, scalloped,	at $1.95, 2.25, 3.75
Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, lace trimmed,	at 95c, 1.50, 2.25
Center Pieces, lace trimmed,	$1.75, 2.50, 2.95

Black and Colored Dress Silks

In a magnificent assortment of this season's richest weaves and colorings for every occasion of dress are being shown on the Second Floor, at the lowest prices consistent with high quality. Prominent in the display are Metal Effects on Chiffon, Satin and Taffeta grounds; Broche Frisette and Plaids, Pekin Pompadour and Reps satin stripes.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT OFFERING, TO-MORROW:

Crepe de Chine,
40 ins. wide; in white, ivory, cream, black and light and dark shades,
at 88c a yard
Regular price $1.50

Black Imported Satin,
40 inches wide; a very superior quality; soft finish; high lustre,
at $1.20 a yard
Regular price $2.00

Faille Francaise,
40 ins. wide; in a full range of evening and street shades; also white and black,
at $1.45 a yard
Regular price $3.00

An Unprecedented Offering

TO-MORROW, MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR, OF

Women's Genuine French Kid Gloves

Overseam sewn, in black, white, tan, grey, brown and pearl,

At the extremely low price of

78c a pair

Actual Value $1.50 a pair

Grey Hair

in every shade from iron grey to white, will be found on the Third Floor in the finest qualities and

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

Switches

20 inches,	- - at	$6.50
Were up to $10.00		
22 inches,	- - at	10.00
Were up to $16.00		
24 inches,	- - at	15.00
Were up to $24.50		

Transformations

Were up to $16.00, at 10.00

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

CONTINUATION TO-MORROW, ON THE FIFTH FLOOR, OF THE AUTUMN SALES

Mahal, Ghoerevan and Serebend Carpets
8¼ to 14ft. x 12½ to 18ft.
at $75.00 to 395.00
Formerly $115.00 to 625.00

Kirman and Sarouk Carpets
7½ to 12½ ft. x 10½ to 18ft.,
at $165.00 to 495.00
Formerly $250.00 to 600.00

Chinese Rugs
A special lot of room sizes,
at $78.00 to 310.00
in yellow, rose, blue and tan.

Persian Hall Runners
2 to 3¾ft. x 11 to 18ft.,
at $24.75 to 49.50
Values up to $75.00

Unusually Large and Odd Size Rugs in great variety, from an 18x22ft. India at $385 to 19¾x29¾ ft. Ispahan at $3850

Upholstery

(Fourth Floor)

A REMARKABLE OFFERING FOR TO-MORROW, MONDAY

Reversible Velour Portieres

in richly embroidered designs,

$19.50 and 22.50

Imported Lace Curtains
(Fine Net Applique)
at $3.75, 4.50 to 8.00
Values $4.75 to 11.50

SHOW TABLES DECKED WITH RARE FLOWERS

Adolph Lewisohn Carries Off First Prize at Horticultural Society's Exhibition.

LILAC BUSHES IN BLOOM

John Scheeper Forces Their Blossoms—More Than 60,000 Visited the Show Yesterday.

Adolph Lewisohn, exhibitor of the largest chrysanthemum plant ever shown, kept up yesterday his record as a prize winner at the exhibition of the Horticultural Society, which closes today at the Natural History Museum, by easily carrying off the first prize for table decorations. There were only three tables competing, and three prizes —$30, $20, and $10. Mrs. Payne Whitney took the second prize, and Mrs. Pauline Boettger the third.

Under the conditions of the competition all the flowers had to be chrysanthemums, but a choice of foliage was allowed, and part of the charm of the Lewishon table was the foliage used, sprays of barberry with their red berries, long slender branches and small deep red leaves. A very tall, very slender glass vase stood in the centre of the table, filled with medium-sized chrysanthemums, red-yellow or yellow-red, of indescribable but lovely Autumn shades, while the vase apparently sprang from a small garden of chrysanthemums of a very deep, dark red. From this the delicate branches of the barberry were sprayed over the white cloth. Four low silver vases were filled with lighter chrysanthemums and barberries. The warm, rich tones of Autumn were the prevailing note of the whole composition.

Mrs. Whitney's table showed lighter colored blossoms, massed more solidly in a tall central and in four small, slender vases. She won the second prize possibly on the strength of the decorations for the individual places, big sprays of maidenhair fern, with a small, pale yellow chrysanthemum, resting upon each.

Mrs. Boettger used the tiny chrysanthemum for the large vase in the centre of her table, with bright colored foliage plants, and she set large corsage bouquets of the same flowers at the plates of the women guests and single sprays at the places for the men.

Max Schling had a table of jolly decorations for Thanksgiving, a pumpkin basket in the centre, filled with bright-colored fruits and trimmed with flowers, and for the places small baskets cut from large apples, also decorated and filled with flowers. Mr. Schling was not in the competition, and so used roses as well as deep-toned chrysanthemums.

This has been the finest exhibition ever given under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, it was said yesterday. It had called forth a better quality in plants and blossoms —and there were many flowers besides chrysanthemums. It was among these other flowers, indeed, that the most unusual feature of the exhibition was found—white lilacs, six beautiful bushes in full blossom, a sight not a flower man at this or any other show had ever seen before at this time of the year.

Every one knows the lilac, that blooms in the Spring in the yard of every farmhouse in the country. Recently the florists have been able to force their blossoms, so that they have been coming out, looking a little fragile, as early as February for city use. The man who has made lilacs bloom in the Fall is John Scheepers of New York, a Holland man, whose specialty is bulbs.

Last December Mr. Scheepers decided to experiment with lilacs. He put these six sturdy, healthy little trees "to sleep." They were kept in cold storage all through the Spring, their regular time for blooming, and through the Summer, and then brought out and nursed into flower for this show.

They made one of the prettiest corners of the place. lilies of the valley and spirea filling in the space around the pots in which they were growing. A young girl, looking at other flowers at the show yesterday, got an unexpected whiff of the fragrance of the lilacs. She looked around excitedly, exclaiming:

"I smell them! I smell them! And there they are."

"Lilacs!" said another woman. "At this time of the year! What do you know about that?"

There was a big attendance yesterday —57,394 up to 5 o'clock, and that number was easily raised to more than 60,000 in the evening. Today is the last of the exhibition, which will be open from 1 to 5 o'clock. All the flowers that are in good condition tomorrow will be given to the Fruit and Flower Guild for distribution.

PEACE SOCIETY REFERENDUM

Members Voting on Proposal to Indorse League to Enforce Peace.

The members of the New York Peace Society have been asked to vote on the following question in a referendum which closes next Wednesday:

"Shall the organization of the League to Enforce Peace and the proposals or platform issued at the conference of June 17 be approved and indorsed in accordance with the recommendation of the Directors and Advisory Council of the New York Peace Society?"

Andrew Carnegie is President and Elihu Root, Alton B Parker, Jacob H. Schiff, Joseph H. Choate, George McAneny, Robert W. De Forest, and Francis Lynde Stetson are among the Vice Presidents of the society to the members of which the referendum is submitted. Ex-President Taft is at the head of the League to Enforce Peace, and among the other officers are Governor-elect McCall of Massachusetts, Bishop Greer, Myron T. Herrick, and President Hibben of Princeton.

The referendum if carried would pledge the Peace Society to support the proposal to enforce peace through an agreement among the nations of the world, which would pledge themselves to combine to compel signatory nations to live up to the obligation and to submit matters in dispute to arbitration.

A statement signed by Oscar S. Straus, John Bates Clark, Hamilton Holt, Alton B. Parker, and William J. Schieffelin, which was sent out with the ballots, contains the following:

"It may be proper to state that the League to Enforce Peace is already firmly established, with a charter membership of more than 1,000 prominent men and women throughout the United States, and that the idea for which it stands appears already to have taken precedence of all others in the public mind as a promising method for effecting, at the close of the present war, a settlement that shall be permanent and do all that human ingenuity can to avoid a repetition of the catastrophe."

FIGHT OCCUPATION DISEASES

Health Department Orders Safeguards in Fur and Felt Shops.

A report made yesterday by Dr. Louis I. Harris of the Health Department indicates that certain occupational diseases are frequent among the workers in fur and felt factories of this city.

Sanitary and clinical investigations recently made by Dr. Harris covered 133 shops, and more than 1,600 employes were examined. Eighty cases of chronic mercurial poisoning were found, sixty-five cases of chronic pharyngitis, ninety-five cases of hypertrophic rhinitis, besides many cases of sore gums, tremors, tuberculosis, skin diseases, asthma, and anaemia. In the factories in which hatters' fur is prepared the most dangerous conditions were found, as it is customary to treat the fur with a solution of mercury. Dr. Harris reports that another great source of disease is the dust in the shops.

The Department of Health has issued orders to seventy-one of the factories to install additional health protective devices. Dustless fur-beating machinery, protective clothing, rubber gloves, and the installation of hygenic floors are among the improvements which the department has demanded.

HOLDS UP HUTCHINS WILL.

Supreme Court Denies Petition Made by Widow for Its Probate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Justice McCoy in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today denied the petition of Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins, formerly Miss Rose Keeling of Baltimore, for the probate of the will of her late husband, Stilson Hutchins, who was a millionaire newspaper publisher of Washington. The will was executed in 1908. Justice McCoy refused to permit the probate of the will pending the disposition of the appeal that was taken some time ago from the verdict of a jury which broke a later will of Mr. Hutchins, executed in October, 1910.

The court held that while no supersedeas bond was given on the appeal, there is a collector acting, and that the estate is being conserved pending the adjudication of the litigation between Mrs. Hutchins and the sons of her late husband. Under these conditions the court held that no action should be taken on the earlier will until the Court of Appeals acts on the later will.

Mr. Hutchins left three wills, one dated 1902, another dated 1908, and the 1910 testament. Lee Hutchins, a son, filed a caveat to the last will. After a five months' trial a jury rendered a verdict that Mr. Hutchins was not mentally capable of executing a will at the time—in 1910. Walter Stilson Hutchins, another son, noted an appeal which is pending.

Train Hits Auto, Driver Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Edward F. Keepers, a broker at 1 Liberty Street, New York, escaped injury today when an Erie train struck and demolished his automobile at the Belleville Turnpike crossing, near Kearny. The engine hit the auto and carried it spinning along the tracks for fifty feet, throwing Mr. Keepers ten feet from the rails, where he landed safely in the waters of the marshland. The broker went to his home at 11 St. Paul Place, Nutley, N. J.

BAILEY WILL TO HIGH COURT.

Sister of Showman's Widow Attacks Appellate Division Finding.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—After a contest in the lower courts lasting two years over the will of Mrs. Ruth Louise Bailey, widow of James A. Bailey, the circus proprietor of Mount Vernon, brought by Mrs. Bailey's sister, Mrs. Anna Isabelle Hutchinson of Bridegport, the fight for the $5,000,000 estate will be taken to the Court of Appeals. The papers on behalf of Mrs. Hutchinson, who appeals from the order of the Appellate Division affirming the decision of Justice Keogh in sustaining the will, were filed with County Clerk Cashin today.

The contestant, who received an annuity of $10,000, charges that her brother, Joseph T. McCaddon, influenced their sister in cutting her off from a share in the residuary estate.

TO PAY LEGACIES AT ONCE.

Surrogate Modifies Mrs. Hitchcock's $3,000,000 Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Surrogate William A. Sawyer of Westchester County filed a decision at White Plains today in which he nullified a provision in the will of Mrs. Clara F. Hitchcock, who left a $3,000,000 estate, and provided that the bequests should not be paid until five or eight years after her death.

Surrogate Sawyer asserts that the suspension of payment of bequests for five or eight years is in violation of the statute against perpetuity, but he holds, on the other hand, that the intent of the testatrix is in no way changed by removing the five or eight year provision from the will and allowing the heirs to take their legacies immediately.

One of the heirs is James Heavey of White Plains, who was coachman for the Hitchcock family for twenty years, and will receive $10,000.

REFUSES A $5,000 BEQUEST.

William Nelson Cromwell Named In Mrs. N. M. Smith's Will.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Under the will of Mrs. Nina M. Smith of Larchmont, who left an estate of about $150,000, $5,000 was bequeathed to William Nelson Cromwell of 12 West Forty-ninth Street, Manhattan, but, according to his petition filed with Surrogate Sawyer today, he declines to accept the bequest. Mr. Cromwell, who is a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell of 49 Wall Street, Manhattan, was a friend and attorney for Mrs. Smith. In making the $5,000 bequest to Mr. Cromwell, she says in her will that it is her wish "that he will purchase therewith some work of art or other souvenir of my appreciation of his friendship and assistance."

Mrs. Smith left a life interest in $100,000 and a cash bequest of $5,000 to her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Mandelick of Larchmont, and upon her death the entire estate is to be divided between two brothers and a sister.

Mr. Cromwell, who is made executor of the estate, in renouncing his bequest says in his petition:

"The said William N. Cromwell, learning only of such bequest subsequent to the decease of the testatrix, while greatly appreciating the bequest as a token of her gratitude for professional services rendered her, prefers that said bequest fall into the estate and increase the residue for the benefit of those entitled by the will, and he accordingly hereby formally renounces such bequest."

MRS. SCHUYLER'S WILL.

General's Widow Divides $500,000 Among Her Family.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The will of Mrs. Harriet L. Schuyler, widow of General Philip S. Schuyler, was filed with Surrogate Sawyer today. It disposes of an estate worth about $500,000. Mrs. Schuyler died at her home in Irvington on Oct. 25. She leaves all her household effects, silver plate, horses and carriages to her two daughters, Marion L. Carroll, wife of Royal Phelps Carroll, and Anne L. Townsend, wife of Howard Townsend.

She directs that the wishes of her husband that some of his paintings should be left to the New York Historical Society are to be carried out as set forth in a memorandum she left.

The country house, Nevis, at Irvington, goes to Mrs. Carroll, and the residuary estate is divided among the children in equal parts.

MRS. BUTLER'S WILL FILED.

Sister of Titanic Victim Thought to Have Left $1,000,000.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 6.—The will of Mrs. C. Stewart Butler, a sister of James Clinch Smith, drowned when the Titanic sank, who made her home at St. James and had a New York residence, has been admitted to probate here. The petition makes no estimate of the estate other than that it is in excess of $10,000 in real and $10,000 in personal property, but it is estimated that the estate is worth more than $1,000,000.

The bulk of the property goes to the members of the family, the three children, Lawrence, Charles and Stewart Butler and Mrs. Susan L. Huntington, being the residuary legatees and getting specific bequests as well.

The Vestry of St. James's Church, St. James, receives a tract of land opposite the church, with the provision that it is to be used as a public park forever. No building not suitable for park purposes is ever to be erected upon the land. The church receives $5,000 outright, Grace Church, New York, receives $1,000 for general purposes. She left $500 to the Kips Bay Day Nursery, and the income of $1,000 goes to the Public School District of St. James to provide an instructive entertainment each Spring to the pupils. The Smithtown Library receives $500.

HAS GUN TO SAVE HER COWS

Mrs. Scott Durand Says She Will Shoot State Officers If Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Crabtree Farm was the scene of unusual activity yesterday, when Mrs. Scott Durand learned that State Veterinarian Dyson and his men were planning to kill her herd of prize cattle. She telephoned to her husband, who was at the Onwentsia Club golf links at Lake Forest. Then she armed the farm employes.

"I shall shoot the first person who attempts to harm any of my cattle," she declared. "I have a revolver of my own and I intend to use it. I have been informed that the State Inspectors are planning to invade my farm. When they arrive they will find me prepared. Attorney General Lucey promised me my herd would not be molested until a commission had examined them. Now I understand he is going to disregard this promise. It is a perfect outrage.

"It is contemptible the tricks these Inspectors and their allies have resorted to in order to make trouble for me. They know just as well as I do that there has not been a trace of the foot and mouth disease among any of my herd since last September."

In the meantime Mrs. Durand is conferring with her lawyer regarding legal proceedings to frustrate the threatened raid.

DIVORCED COUPLE REMARRY.

George Lord and Wife Reconciled by Their Son and Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Mary E. Miller-Lord and George Lord, who were married in 1896 and divorced in 1913, were remarried yesterday in the marriage chapel of the Municipal Building in Manhattan, and their original wedding ring was used for the ceremony.

"Our remarriage was inevitable," said the bride to Alderman James A. Milligan, after the wedding. "George simply couldn't get along without me."

"That's right," the bridegroom asserted. "Lord and his wife, who was Miss Mary E. Miller, were married first in New York. Mrs. Lord obtained a divorce on Aug. 23, 1913, which permitted her to resume her family name. She went to live with relatives on Springdale Avenue, in East Orange, N. J. Her husband was formerly in the provision business here, but is now employed by an Arlington manufacturing concern.

Their daughter, 18 years old, and their son, 17, brought about a reconciliation between their parents. Both of the children attended the wedding. Mrs. Lord is 36 years old. Her husband is 41.

Lambert Facts

for Buyers of

Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Watches.

Keep these facts clearly in mind if there is any hesitation to buy well made, stylish, high class jewelry through fear of expense:

Lamberts are large manufacturers of Diamond Rings, Diamond and Platinum Jewelry and Solid Gold Jewelry, which goes straight to the salesrooms from a busy, well-equipped factory in the same building with them.

We have no special sales, no marking down. Our prices are low to stay low and they are all marked in plain figures. Since 1877, when it was founded, the Lambert business has grown so that we are satisfied with one moderate profit which does not include tribute to any middleman.

Behind Every Purchase at Lamberts Is a Guarantee of Quality.

Comparison of Lambert Jewelry and prices with other Jewelry and prices is the strongest inducement to buy here.

We offer a variety of styles and price which is the joy of thousands of customers.

A short talk on Diamonds in the Lambert store, illustrated with such fine specimens as we import direct and mount in



Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings will drive away the notion that Diamonds of high grade, the only kind we buy or sell, are necessarily expensive. It is true that the output is short, that the Diamond mining industry has shrunk nearly to the vanishing point, but all the same

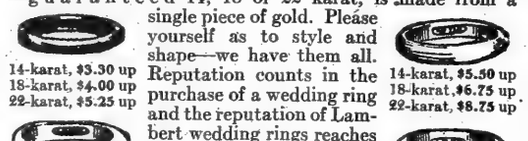
Lamberts keep on importing Diamonds direct and buying at the lowest spot cash prices. In our business "overhead" charges are low, so we need not swell the price of a diamond with part of a heavy store keeping rent and expense.

Engagement Solitaire Diamonds, mounted in the Lambert factory in Solid 14 karat and 18 karat gold and platinum.

Diamond Engagement Rings from $10 to $1,500.00.

All Styles of Wedding Rings, All Guaranteed

Lambert Seamless Wedding Rings are all solid gold, without solder and sell in 14 karat gold from $3.30 up; solid 18 karat gold, $4.00 up; solid 22 karat gold from $5.25 up. All are made with an exceeding care of which their simplicity gives little hint. Each of the Solid Gold Rings —guaranteed 14, 18 or 22 karat, is made from a single piece of gold. Please yourself as to style and shape—we have them all. Reputation counts in the purchase of a wedding ring and the reputation of Lambert wedding rings reaches back to the seventies. No charge for engraving. Solid Platinum Wedding Rings, $12.00 up.



14-karat, $3.30 up
18-karat, $4.00 up
22-karat, $5.25 up

14-karat, $5.50 up
18-karat, $6.75 up
22-karat, $8.75 up

14-karat, $4.40 up
18-karat, $5.50 up
22-karat $7.00 up

14-karat, $6.60 up
18-karat, $8.10 up
22-karat, 10.50 up

Brooches in Pleasing Patterns



Hand engraved solid 14 karat gold brooch, oval design; with real amethyst, $5.00

14 karat gold engine turned and engraved brooch with tourmaline & 2 Oriental Baroquepearls, $7.50

Brooch of solid 14 karat gold; real amethyst and 2 fine baroque pearls, $10.50.

This brooch is 14 karat gold with platinum leaves and fine Montana sapphire; four Oriental baroque pearls, $20.00.

Happy blending of sentiment, art and economy in Solid Gold Brooches captures the fancy of those who purchase gifts. Patterns by the hundred include the most charming lattice work designs such as are illustrated here. Others from $2.00 up.

Amethysts, tourmalines, garnets, opals, topazes, turquoise and other semi-precious stones mounted in gold Lavallieres in large assortments.

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches

Third Avenue, Cor. 58th Street

Store Open Saturday Nights Until 10.



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"The dark, passionate faces seem to rise from the keys"

Reproduced from DeTuby's famous painting owned by The Aeolian Company and on exhibition at Aeolian Hall, New York.

The Spirit of an Age-old Race that Lives in Melody

IT is an old story now—begun three-quarters of a century ago.

A placid valley in old Roumania shone in a crimson grandeur on that evening, touched by the setting sun.

Before a fire the gypsies sat. They laughed; they chattered; they sang—their wild dark faces, their tawdry tinsel gleaming to the fire. Slightly apart sat a man. Pale and lean and ascetic-looking he was—and yet about him seemed to cling the spirit of some vague, mysterious romance.

He was the great Franz Liszt—the darling of European Taste, of Fashion, of Beauty—come there on a strange quest. Years before he had heard a gypsy song. For years its weird and clinging melody had haunted him. Always had it been in his mind, thrilling him with its strange beauty. It had drawn him to that lonely spot, far from the triumph of courts and palaces. He had come to sojourn there—to share the gypsies' thoughts and lives—to learn the wondrous secret of their songs.

A Haunting Melody

Lower and lower sank the sun turning the gold to dusk. Yet still he listened. Out from the fire's red glow sounded some song that had within it the mournful wistfulness of a child—then held a burst of passion vivid as a flower.

Those gypsies' souls sang there before that fire—and floated on rythmic waves to him who listened transfixed and silent—in the dark.

That day was born the vision of an immortal beauty of music, conceived of that silent genius sitting there, which will never fade while music lives upon the earth.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

The Gypsy Song Immortalized

It was three years later. A great audience sat breathless, waiting for Liszt himself. He sat at the instrument. There was a minute's pause—and then a sort of magic came. The master played—and the mind went back to that peaceful Roumanian valley, to the gypsy folk whose voices had sounded forth those age-old songs to be transfigured by a genius mind. That music lived again infinitely beautified — infinitely adorned. All the pathos of that homeless, wandering race leaped like witcheries from beneath his hands.

The poor tinsel, the gaudy clothes, the dark passionate faces seemed to rise again from the keys. Mystery, lament, glad, mad gaiety became crystallized in one imperishable beauty of music—in the soul of immemorial gypsies enshrined upon the keys.

Suddenly—almost abruptly—he ceased. The master had completed the playing of his masterpiece. Liszt had given the priceless gift of his Second Hungarian Rhapsody to the world.

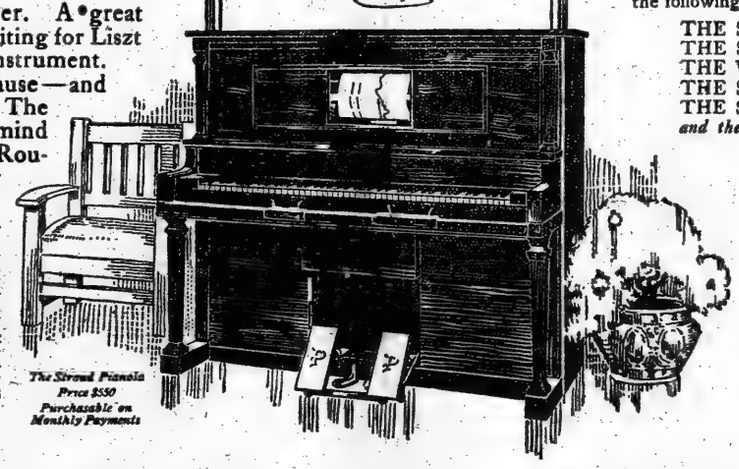
The Master's Triumph

For a moment the audience sat breathless—transfixed, bewitched. And then—a scene of indescribable emotion! Women fainted. Men wept for joy. They knelt at the master's feet. They kissed his hands—his clothes. They fought wildly for a thread of the very handkerchief of that wonderful genius, Liszt, who had just translated the spirit of a people to the ears and heart of all posterity.

They were overcome by an exalting emotion more apparent, perhaps, but no more deeply touching than that felt by men and women who hear that same Hungarian Rhapsody today.



I cannot conceive of any reason why the Pianola should not be in every home. As a pianoforte, when the keyboard is used, it leaves nothing to be desired, while for acquiring a broad musical education, for the development of the understanding of good music which modern culture demands, it is undoubtedly the most perfect and really great medium.



The Stroud Pianola Price $550 Purchasable on Monthly Payments

Is Music Your Inheritance?

And now! What is Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody to you? Or the Twelfth? Or the Sixth, or Eighth, or Fourteenth?

Or what indeed are all the immortal compositions of the masters of music—the choicest art-treasures that the world contains? Can you hear them when you like? Can you play them *yourself*?

If the Piano in your home is the Pianola—the most modern pianoforte—then music is the "available art" to you. You know the Second Rhapsody well. You have experienced the almost savage fascination of recreating this splendid music—you have felt its abandon, its pathos, its majestic mystery.

Aye, and Beethoven, Chopin, Wagner, Brahms, Grieg, and Mozkowski are much more than names to you. You know them and you know their noble works, as you know your Scott, your Thackeray, your Dickens and Bulwer.

The Piano for You

But suppose that your piano is *not* the Pianola? Can you not realize what you are losing? What you are denying yourself and your family and perhaps your children?

Why be satisfied longer with a piano which can be played only in *one way*—by hand? Why not exchange it for the Pianola—the piano that can be played in *two ways*—by hand and by music roll?

For understand this—if you purchase the Pianola you are securing the finest toned, most perfect piano you can buy, which can be played by hand just like any piano. And in addition, you are securing a piano, which, by means of its Pianola action, *everyone* can play with real musical feeling and effect.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

But the Pianola has a host of imitators—player-pianos so-called, with worthy piano names many of them. Do not think, if you see and hear one of these, that it is the genuine Pianola you have seen, however. There is a difference—a vital one—and it has to do wholly with the "art" of playing, not the merely mechanical striking of notes.

As a matter of fact, there is but one Pianola. It is made only by the Aeolian Company, and in the following models:

THE STEINWAY PIANOLA
THE STECK PIANOLA
THE WHEELOCK PIANOLA
THE STUYVESANT PIANOLA
THE STROUD PIANOLA
and the famous WEBER PIANOLA

Prices from $550.

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WE invite you to visit Aeolian Hall. One of our demonstrators will play for you any selections you may wish to hear. Or play the Pianola yourself—experience the joy of re-creating music. You will be most welcome any time.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL 29 WEST 42nd STREET BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

Manufacturers of the celebrated Aeolian-Vocalion and Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

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GIRLS GATHER CASH FOR POLISH RELIEF

Parade Streets in Costume and Carry Placards with Urgent Appeals to the Public.

ALSO INVADE THE THEATRES

Mme. Sembrich's Message Makes an Audience Weep—Football Crowd at Princeton Gives Aid.

A generous response was made all over the city yesterday to the appeal of the Polish Relief Committee, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the Chairman. Along Broadway, on Fifth Avenue, on many of the cross streets, at the Grand Central Station, and in other centres of population, young women and Boy Scouts stood with red-lettered white boxes seeking contributions from the public.

To the theatres was sent a telegram from Mme. Sembrich asking for contributions, and it was read between the acts. It read:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: All of my friends in America have for many years shown me so much affection and deep appreciation that this encourages me to appeal to your sympathy and your warm-hearted generosity. This is Polish Day in New York, a blessed day for the homeless and starving women and children of Poland. Pity, then, the innocent sufferers, and give them of your bounty. Whether it be much or little, it will be received with gratitude by Marcella Sembrich."

Bertha Kalish, who, with her little girl, took up the collections at the Liberty and Comedy Theatres, said that as she passed through the aisles she noticed that the majority of the people were weeping as they gave money.

College girls from Barnard, clad in black caps and gowns, also took up collections at the leading theatres. At the Manhattan Opera House they were headed by Miss Martha Maynard. At the Casino Mrs. Camilla Serrano Keating had charge. With the help of seventeen college girls and the little son of Mme. Racvynska, who comes of a distinguished Polish family, a large collection was taken.

Under the direction of Lillian Russell a corps of fifty girls from behind the footlights headed by Miss Belle Story of the Hippodrome, was gathered to invade Wall Street. Dressed in the Polish colors, they reaped a generous contribution. Dressed in mourning, six other young women, headed by Vida Millholland, carried placards through the crowded streets. On these placards were printed such appeals as "Hundreds of thousands of Polish widows, orphans, and old people are homeless and hungry wanderers in their desolate country," and "You are tired of giving for war sufferers, but what can we do? Can we let hundreds of thousands starve in Poland? Why not help?"

At Princeton President Hibben permitted a group of young women to pass collection boxes through the grandstands at the Harvard-Princeton football game. Collections will be taken in a number of churches today.

During the day several checks were received at the Polish Headquarters at 16 East Forty-sixth Street, the largest being for $1,500 from Funk & Wagnalls, the publishers. Other checks were received last night for sums of $100 to $500. A count of the returns from the collection boxes was started last night at the Polish Headquarters, but Miss Ada Sterling, Secretary of the committee, said it could not be completed before Monday because the money collected at the Harvard-Princeton game and at other points would not arrive at headquarters until then.

The field marshals in charge of the collections yesterday were Mrs. Walter B. Chambers, Mrs. Ethel Stebbins, Mrs. Stephen Linke, Miss Dorothy Hall, Miss Beatrice Lowndes, Miss Eleanor Hubbard, Miss Vida Millholland, and Mrs. Prescott Hoard.

Among the directors of the collection were J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Harold Villard, Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Emil Boas, Mme. Bertha Kalish, Hudson Maxim, John C. Coleman, Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Mrs. Alice Garr gue Mott, Mrs. Carrie Bridewell Benedict, Miss Winifred Ives, Mrs. Martha Maynard, Mrs. Florence Guernsey, Mrs. J. F. Yawger, Mrs. Mabel Wagnalls, J. L. Woldenberg, and Mme. Henryk Arctowska.

ARRESTED IN SUIT SWINDLE.

Alleged Organizer of Michigan Clothing Club Caught in Newark.

Wanted in Calumet, Mich., in connection with the swindling of more than 1,200 persons, Henry J. Weiss, known also as H. Wilson of 403 East Ninth Street, New York, was arrested in Newark yesterday afternoon by Detectives Brex and Daly of the Newark police, and Philip O. Sheridan of Calumet, Mich. The police say a Calumet suit and cloak club of which Weiss was the head quit business after obtaining between $8,000 and $10,000 from the patrons.

According to the story that came to the authorities here, the club, which was known as the Acme Suit and Cloak Club, began business in Calumet a year ago last February and continued there until August, when all connected with it left suddenly. There were more than 1,500 subscribers to the club, which conducted weekly drawings, giving a chance to its clients to get goods at reduced figures.

NEW SCHOOL AT COLUMBIA

To Train Students in Sanitary Science and Public Health.

A plan for a separate school of Sanitary Science and Public Health is being prepared at Columbia University through the Extension Teaching Department. The course, which probably will be offered in 1916-17, will be especially adapted for sanitary instructors, health laboratory assistants, and local health officers, and the completion of this course will be recognized by a certificate from the Administrative Board of the Extension Teaching Department. The plans have been turned over by Professor James C. Egbert to A. M. Buswell of the Graduate Engineering School.

The report of the Faculty Committee says:

"It is expected that graduates from this two-year course would become eligible for the State and municipal service in the positions of (1) public health laboratory workers, (2) public health statisticians, (3) sanitary engineers, (4) medical officers of health, (5) administrative officers or commissioners of health.

"A less complete course in similar subjects should also be developed to consist of at least one year's academic training for the education of sanitary inspectors and public health nurses. Admission to the course for sanitary inspectors, laboratory assistants and local health officers should be dependent upon the previous possession of a diploma of graduation from a high school, and should include high-school training in chemistry, physics and biology. The candidates for the course leading to the positions of public health nurses should have graduated from a high school and from a nurses' training school of approved standards which provides complete general hospital training."

TWO TAXI BRANCHES CLOSE.

125 Chauffeurs Employed by U. S. Motor Cab Company Strike.

The strike of the chauffeurs belonging to Local 267 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters resulted yesterday in the closing of the Manhattan and Brooklyn branches of the United States Motor Cab Company, which employed about 125 men. The 1,000 employes of the New, Riverside, Broadway, Renault, and Columbia Taxicab Companies are also organized by the union, according to union officials, but the officers of these companies yielded to the demands of the chauffeurs and no strikes resulted. The men demanded $2.25 for an eight-hour day.

The strike of the men employed by the United States Motor Cab Company was unique for its peacefulness and the amity displayed between employer and employes. On Friday night Joseph G. Glynn, Secretary-Treasurer of the union, notified George Duell, President of the company, that the men would strike yesterday morning unless the demands of the union were agreed to. Mr. Duell replied that he was unable to meet the demands, whereupon the union agent asked him to have representatives at the garages at 247 West Forty-seventh Street and in Pacific Street, Brooklyn, to see that the chauffeurs left everything in good order when they returned to the garages with their cars yesterday morning.

Accordingly, as each chauffeur took his taxicab into one of the garages he put it in its place and delivered to Mr. Duell's agent all of the company's property in his possession. There was no disorder at either garage.

The Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, one of the largest taxicab companies in the city, was not affected by the strike. Its employes are not organized, according to report, and have made no concerted demand upon their employers.

It was denied that the United States Motor Cab Company was a subsidiary of the Mason-Seaman Company.

UNDERWOOD FOR CLOTURE.

Would Apply That Rule to the Senate as a Minority Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—When Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, formerly Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, went to the White House today to make an appointment for a conference with President Wilson for Wednesday, he indicated that he was in favor of the proposal of Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, the chosen leader of the Senate Democrats, and other Senate Democrats, to adopt a rule permitting cloture to limit debate in that body.

"The Senate is distinctly a minority body," said the Alabama Senator. "It does not represent a majority of the people of the country. Take the State of Nevada, with two Senators, for instance, as compared with the great State of New York and other large States. Certainly the minority of a minority body should not be given the weapons to obstruct the legislation desired by the majority."

Senator Underwood expressed the opinion that Congress would adjourn next Spring before the national conventions of the two great political parties were held.

In his conference with the President Mr. Underwood will give his views on national preparedness and other important issues that will come before Congress.

Takes Hurt Boy Home and Vanishes

Harry Taylor, 15 years old, of 68 Warren Street, was struck by an automobile at Bank and Washington Streets in Newark last night. He was picked up by the chauffeur and carried to his home, two blocks away, and put on the porch. The chauffeur disappeared. Later the boy was found. A physician said the boy had been injured seriously.

COHEN RETURNED TO PRISON

Suspended Sentence on First Offense No Mitigation of Second.

Whether a person who pleads guilty of a crime and receives a suspended sentence has actually been convicted of a crime was the question which Judge Gibbs of the Bronx County Court was called upon to decide yesterday before he dismissed a writ of habeas corpus and ordered Hyman Cohen, 22 years old, to be returned to the Warden of Auburn Prison to serve the remainder of a sentence for robbery, fifteen years and one month, imposed on April 12, 1915.

Counsel for Cohen, E. Henry Rosenburg, asserted that Cohen's plea of guilty in General Sessions, followed by a suspension of sentence, was not in law a conviction, because no final judgment had been entered. Judge Gibbs held that the question raised had never before been adjudicated in its present form before the courts of New York State. He decided that it could not be reasonably argued that the suspension of justice wiped out the guilt of the offense or put the offender in his original position, as his guilt had been judicially ascertained and determined, and he remained for all time, even if pardoned, a convicted person liable to indictment as a second offender and to punishment as such.

As Cohen had admitted, before being sentenced by Judge Gibbs, that he had been convicted in 1909 in General Sessions of grand larceny and discharged on a suspended sentence, his counsel had hoped to obtain for him an abatement of the sentence as a second offender. Judge Gibb's decision will be appealed.

GIRL SHOT IN THIEF CHASE.

Jersey Police Think They Have Leaders of Freight Car Robbers.

While a score of detectives, firing their pistols in the air, were pursuing a gang of freight car thieves along the tracks of the West Shore Railroad, between Jersey City and Hoboken, yesterday, Mildred McCann, 14 years old, was wounded in the left wrist by a stray bullet. The detectives rounded up seven men, who are believed to have been implicated in robberies on the West Shore system.

The girl who was shot had her wound dressed at the Jersey City Police Station, and was sent home. When the prisoners were brought in the girl was taken any part in the robberies. The police of Hoboken and [illegible] however, are convinced they have caught the leaders of the thieves.



OUR showing of Furs for all occasions meets the unprecedented fashionable demand and includes a wide variety of Models to satisfy the discriminating. Moderate prices in all grades from lowest to highest.

A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue,
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.



Giant Darwin Tulips
50 FINEST BULBS for $1.00

CLARA BUTT

Whether you delight in having flowers with 2 to 3 foot stems for cutting, masses of color against the background of shrubs, planted in clumps of ten or twenty each in the herbaceous border, or in various shaped beds on the lawn, no other Tulip will provide such a wonderful display.

PLANT as late as December 15th and they will bloom from the middle of May to Decoration Day—fully two weeks after the Early Tulips

50 Finest Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs, $1.00.

In addition to the three varieties illustrated, there will be at least twelve other distinct varieties in this collection.

Cultural Directions in Every Box

Present this advertisement at our store or mail with check, money order, dollar bill or stamps, and secure this exceptional collection for only $1.00, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States.

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No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World.

WORTH
43 & 45 West 34th Street, Opposite McAlpin Hotel.

Full Length Flare Coats
Long Flare Coat Suits
At Exceptionally Low Prices

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Specially Priced Monday
22.50
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Of Silk Velour
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Vicuna
Duvetyn
Corduroy
Fur Trimmed
Peau de Cygne Lined
Interlined

Suits
Specially Priced Monday
25.00
In all the wanted fabrics; richly Fur Trimmed



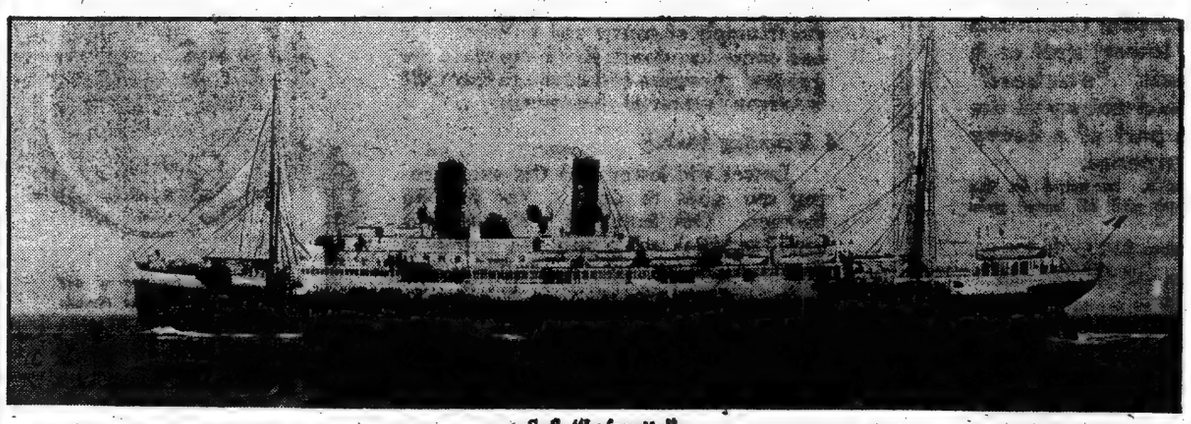
Corduroy Coat, Fur Trimmed: One of Our $25.00 Models
Broadcloth Coat Seal Plush Trimmed: One of Our $25.00 Models
Hindu Lynx Coat Fur Trimmed: One of Our $22.50 Models

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The Splendid New Quadruple-Screw S. S. "Lafayette" of the French Line



First Class Saloon



S. S. "Lafayette"



First Class Sun Parlor



First Class Smoking Room



Punch and Judy Theatre.



First Class Writing Room

THE arrival of the new quadruple screw Steamer "LAFAYETTE" of the NEW YORK-BORDEAUX service of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique is an event of which the American public may well take note, especially in view of conditions prevailing in Europe at the present time. Under adverse circumstances and with practically the entire resources of the country employed in defending its honor and existence, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, with the assent and concurrence of the French Government, have placed in service between the two great Republics, FRANCE and AMERICA, a quadruple screw express Steamer of 18,000 tons, 20,000 horsepower, 610 feet in length, with a beam of 64 feet, capable of transporting 500 first class passengers, 350 second class and 1,500 third class between Bordeaux and New York.

The S. S. "LAFAYETTE" left Bordeaux on Sunday, October 31st, at 8 P. M., and is expected to arrive at this port on Monday Morning, November 8th, which, calculating the difference in time, would average a speed of about 21 knots an hour.

Provided with six large suites, consisting of private bath, sleeping room and parlor, besides numerous cabins de luxe with bath, immense family rooms on promenade deck, the "LAFAYETTE" is unique in construction as far as accommodations are concerned, in that all the outside rooms on promenade and upper decks have lower berths only, while the large number of inside rooms are for one person only.

The public rooms on this Steamer are the SUN PARLOR, DRAWING ROOM, SMOKING ROOM, CHILDREN'S PLAY ROOM and THEATRE, all on the Bridge or Boat Deck; the Suites, Cabins de Luxe and outside single rooms and outside double rooms, besides the dining saloon, are located on the upper deck.

The "LAFAYETTE" has been constructed not only with a view to comfort and speed, but is especially well equipped with a great number of life-saving devices, in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the safety of human life at sea, providing accommodation in case of danger for every passenger and member of the crew.

Naturally the cuisine on board this new steamer of the French Line will be equal in every respect to the high standard established years ago by steamers of the type of "La Savoie" and "La Lorraine," and maintained and improved upon by steamers of the type of "La Provence" and "France."

General Agency of the French Line, 19 State Street, N. Y. Phone 4900 Broad.

COSTS LESS TO ARM THAN RANSOM CITY

Captain Angel Points to Huge Tribute an Enemy Would Lay Upon New York.

EASY TO LAND AN ARMY HERE

Preparedness the Cheapest Insurance Against Danger from Without the Nation.

"New York Held for Ransom" is the title of an article in the November Seven Seas, the new official organ of the Navy League, written by Captain Laurance Angel, U. S. A., retired a few months ago. That New York could be taken by an enemy and that once taken a huge tribute would be demanded is his conclusion.

"National insurance," says Captain Angel, "is protection from loss or destruction from outside the nation. Against ordinary risks we resort to insurance companies, the police, and to the judicial and other administrative departments of the municipality. Should we apply this same common sense and business prudence to securing insurance against loss from forces outside of the nation?"

Captain Angel estimates the taxable property in New York at $10,000,000,000, and of this amount he figures that at least $5,000,000,000 is subject to destruction by an enemy.

"It is probably neither correct nor fair," says Captain Angel, "to assume that all of this property must be insured against loss, but it is certain that an invader who occupies the city will demand a ransom and money contributions based upon the value of the property involved and upon his opinion—not ours—of what the inhabitants of the city can afford to pay.

Should We Be Insured?

"Let us ask ourselves frankly whether we really believe that the danger of such war is sufficiently probable to warrant us in insuring against it. Every civilized nation, including the United States, has been since 1898 engaged in at least one war, and most of them in several. The following list of wars of considerable magnitude will suffice to confirm this statement: The Spanish-American, South African, Russo-Japanese, Turko-Italian, the Balkan, and the present European war. This list does not include the minor wars, such as the Philippine insurrection, the Cuba and Mexican disturbances, and the English, French, and German colonial wars. We may feel reasonably safe," he adds, "therefore, in assuming that other wars are in store for us. We can likewise assume that, with the wonderful rapidity of travel by sea and land, we must prepare for war on a large scale, as evidenced by the millions of men who have been summoned to the colors and are actually fighting in trenches hundreds of miles long, and further, we must be prepared to meet these large bodies of trained men on short notice.

"Considering an invasion of this country from Europe, for example, we will not, of course, be required to mobilize our forces so quickly, since the invading nation will have to embark its troops and transport them across the ocean. This will require at least ten days, and to this must be added the time necessary to meet and overcome our own fleet. It is assumed that this time must necessarily be indefinite, and will depend upon many factors, the principal ones being the size, location, and fighting power of our fleet. If it be scattered or distributed between the Atlantic and Pacific, as will probably be the case, then it can be beaten in detail by the superior fleet of the enemy. It is believed that our coast can be safely invaded within sixty days (some experts claim a much shorter period) after war is declared.

A Landing in Brooklyn.

He then speaks of our commerce being carried in foreign bottoms and of foreign seamen knowing every bay and inlet in our harbor and nearby coast and the possibility of getting past our fortifications, and adds:

"As a matter of fact, are these fortifications so located that it is impossible for an enemy to effect a landing, very close to the city—on Long Island for instance? In so far as known there are no fortifications on the southern shore of this island, and yet there are several bays that might be used by an enemy, certainly for light draft transports carrying troops. Among these bays we may mention East Bay, Jamaica Bay and Rockaway Inlet, through which it is planned to cut a ship channel. This inlet could easily be entered during a fog and without danger from any fortification in that section. Once well inside this inlet, the invader would be within the limits of the borough of Brooklyn and have Greater New York in his grasp. Likewise, a landing could be safely accomplished on the eastern extremity of Long Island, where the invader would find not only splendid roads, but railroads leading directly into the city. There are many other places outside the range of our forts where a landing for the capture of New York City might be safely effected and where both roads and railroads leading to the city could be seized and utilized by an energetic and enterprising enemy—but we have mentioned enough to show that a landing for the capture and attack of this city can be successfully accomplished.

"Our next inquiry is, how can we insure against such capture? True, we have a navy and an army to which latter must be added our national guard or militia. Since, as we understand it, our navy must be relied upon first to meet the enemy, we ask what protection can be afforded by it locally? During the Spanish War our naval authorities insisted that our entire navy must be combined in order to meet and overcome Admiral Cervera's fleet, so that local defense by it was impossible. We next inquire, therefore, whether it is ready and capable of overwhelming the enemy's fleet?

Army and Navy Both Weak.

"We must assume that it is not properly or completely equipped when Admiral Blue in his official report asserts that we are short 18,000 sailors to man the vessels of the navy now in commission, with no authority to enlist them, and we have only eight destroyers, ten submarines, two dreadnoughts and a number of auxiliaries which will be ready for commission in eighteen months. But worse still, who is to command these ships? It requires some years to train sailors and many more to train officers. How are we to meet these conditions?

"Turning now to the army, we find from General Wotherspoon's report that we actually have 4,572 officers and 88,444 enlisted men. Of this total enlisted strength 22.50 per cent., including recruits and recruiting parties, belongs to the noncombatant or noneffective class, and 19.45 per cent. belongs to the coast artillery, with the special function of harbor defense, which leaves 58.05 per cent. of effectives for the mobile army. Deducting those in foreign possessions, we have in this country 30,481 enlisted men. Of this number only 9,317 are at their home stations. The remainder are still on the Mexican border."

Captain Angel points out that it is out of the question to suppose that all, or even a large part, of this small mobile force could be concentrated for the defense of New York. Other cities must be protected, and there is the demand of the Panama Canal and other insular possessions to be taken into consideration.

Heavy Demands of Modern War.

"In arriving at a safe and sane conclusion on this subject," Captain Angel concludes, "it must be remembered that the great majority of our militia and volunteer officers have had little or no experience in actual command of men in the field; that practically all of the enlisted men in the militia and volunteers have never been under fire; that it requires a minimum of 5,000 trained and disciplined men to occupy one mile long; that official reports show that we are short of equipment and ammunition, which cannot be secured on demand. We must realize that some countries have transports sufficient to embark at least 15,000 men in one expedition and let us again ask ourselves the question: Is the City of New York properly insured? Can we afford to pay for this insurance? What is our remedy?

HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Clerk Robbed of $133 While Crossing Bryant Avenue Bridge.

While walking across the Bryant Avenue Bridge over the New Haven Railroad tracks, near Garrison Avenue, the Bronx, late last night, Abe Graff, a clerk of 16 Bryant Avenue, was confronted by three men who levelled revolvers at him and ordered him to pass over all the money he had. He put up his hands at their command, and they went through his pockets, removing a wallet with $133. Then they backed away, saying:

"Don't follow us or we'll blow your head off."

Graff did not follow. When they disappeared, he hurried to the Simpson Street Police Station, where he reported the robbery and gave the police excellent descriptions of the hold-up men.

TESLA'S DISCOVERY NOBEL PRIZE WINNER

Transmission of Electrical Energy Without Wires, Which Affects Present-Day Problems.

TO ILLUMINATE THE OCEAN

Scientist Says Collisions Will Be Avoided and Unlimited Water Drawn to Irrigate Deserts.

Nikola Tesla, who, with Thomas A. Edison is to share the Nobel Prize in Physics, according to a dispatch from London, said last evening that he had not yet been officially notified of the honor. His only information on the matter was the dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I have concluded," he said, "that the honor has been conferred upon me in acknowledgment of a discovery announced a short time ago which concerns the transmission of electrical energy without wires. This discovery means that electrical effects of unlimited intensity and power can be produced, so that not only can energy be transmitted for all practical purposes to any terrestrial distance, but even effects of cosmic magnitude may be created."

Mr. Tesla said the discovery had a direct and vital bearing on the problems now foremost in the public mind. For instance, he said, wireless telephony would be brought to a perfection undreamed of through the application of this discovery. He added:

"We will deprive the ocean of its terrors by illuminating the sky, thus avoiding collisions at sea and other disasters caused by darkness. We will draw unlimited quantities of water from the ocean and irrigate the deserts and other arid regions. In this way we will fertilize the soil and derive any amount of power from the sun. I also believe that ultimately all battles, if they should come, will be waged by electrical waves instead of explosives."

Mr. Tesla refused to go further into the matter. He said he thought Mr. Edison was worthy of a dozen Nobel prizes. He knew nothing of the discovery, he said, that induced the authorities in Sweden to confer the great honor on Mr. Edison.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—Tired by his long journey from the Pacific Coast, where he and his party had been guests at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Thomas A. Edison passed through Omaha this evening on his way home. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Edison, Miss Gene Miller, Mrs. Edison's sister, and David, the large, smiling black who has cooked for them since they left New York more than two weeks ago.

When asked if he was aware of the fact that he, with Nikola Tesla had been selected for the Nobel Physics Prize this year, the inventor appeared surprised and replied that he had received no information on the subject. He declined to make any comment on being shown a copy of a London dispatch conveying the news.

The Superb, the party's private car, left Omaha at 6 o'clock, attached to the Northwestern's evening train.

Bronze Colic Victim a Suicide.

Peter Gaffga, 60 years old, of 125 Garrison Street, shot and killed himself last night in Branch Brook Park, N. J. Gaffga suffered from bronze colic, contracted while employed in the American Bronze Powder Mills, at Verona. He had gone to many hospitals in the hope of being cured. Recently he learned that the disease was incurable, and became despondent.

"AMERICA RICH AND HATED."

Joseph H. Choate Advocates Preparedness in Speech at Pittsfield.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 6.—Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain, described the United States as one of the richest and most hated nations in the world, in a speech on preparedness at a meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the National Security League tonight. He expressed the opinion that we should be adequately armed, not for war but for preventing it. At the close of the present European war, he said, a victorious nation, should it desire to invade the United States, would have a great army of trained soldiers available, before which this country would be defenseless.

The American Navy, he declared, is inferior to those of several European Nations in ships, men and equipment, and is lacking in submarines. As for the Army, said Mr. Choate, it would require half of the available force to defend our foreign possessions. For years, he asserted, the wants of the Army and Navy, as expressed by the boards of experts in Washington, have been disregarded by Congressmen.

FLED FROM ARMED WOMAN.

She Was Loading Revolver in West Shore Railroad Station.

Women fled in panic last night from the waiting room in the West Shore Railroad station at Forty-second Street and North River, when they saw a woman remove a revolver from a handbag and make an attempt to insert cartridges in it. Station Master Thomas Casey took the weapon from her.

"I want to be with mother," the woman told Policeman Gill. He sent for an ambulance. Dr. Poole took her and the policeman to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and after a charge of carrying a concealed weapon was made against her she was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital and sent from there to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue.

At the police station the woman said she was Mrs. Howard C. Kelly, wife of an attorney of 505 Tremont Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Kelly said she had been on a visit to a Mrs. Ellendorf at 550 Park Avenue, Nutley, N. J.

RAID GREEK RESTAURANTS.

Police Arrest 9 Men and 2 Women for Violating Excise Law.

Charged with excise violations and gambling, eleven persons, including two women, were taken prisoners in a raid made by detectives last night on six Greek restaurants in the Third Inspection District. The detectives, all of whom belong to Deputy Commissioner Dunham's staff, had to smash in the door of one of the restaurants in East Thirty-first Street.

In all the places raided last night, detectives say, wine was being sold without a license. In some of the restaurants, Greek dice games were being played. Evidence of violation of the law had been collected against these restaurants during the last two weeks.

The two women taken prisoners were Miss Josephine Brown, 23 years old of 209 East Sixty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Mary Elismis, 24 years old, of 517 West Forty-eighth Street. Both are waitresses.

Boy Skater Killed by Wagon.

Joseph Miller, 11 years old, of 639 East 137th Street, was killed yesterday at Bergen Avene and 149th Street, the Bronx, when on roller skates riding behind a wagon, the tailboard of which fell and struck him on the head. The boy was thrown heavily to the roadway. Dr. Sagowitz of Lebanon Hospital said death resulted from a fractured pelvis and internal injuries. The wagon, owned by Coine & Delaney, plumbers' supplies, 828 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, was driven by Daniel Tooher of 35 Charlton Street, Brooklyn.

CHINA VOTES FOR MONARCHY

Government's Statement to Japanese Charge—But May Delay Move.

PEKING, Nov. 6.—Fifteen of the eighteen provinces of China are said by the Government to have voted in favor of a monarchy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-Hsiang, made this statement to M. Obata, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, in explaining why, in its opinion, the Government could not legally defer the decision of the people concerning the proposal to re-establish a monarchy. M. Obata visited the Foreign Office and asked Lu Cheng-Hsiang to explain more definitely China's reply to the request for postponement of the decision, made by Japan, Great Britain, France, and Russia. He said Japan was uncertain whether the Government still intended to make a speedy change.

The Foreign Minister contended that China was misrepresented by reports that hasty action was contemplated, and pointed to the advanced stage which the elections already had reached. He assured M. Obata that the Chinese Government was considering the friendly advice of the powers in the same spirit in which it was offered.

It is reported from a reliable source that the Government may request the Council of State, acting as Parliament, to legalize a postponement of the monarchist restoration, should it be finally decided upon.

The French, British, and Russian Ministers have not asked China to explain her reply, as it was considered by them to be satisfactory.

Anthony Comstock Will Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 6.—The will of Anthony Comstock, the vice crusader, which was filed for probate today showed the personal estate did not exceed $2,500. The application was made by J. Franklin Haas, trust officer of the Summit Trust Company, for the appointment of an administrator, as he said the persons named as executors had refused to qualify and the residuary legatees had renounced the right to administer the estate. Surrogate Parrot, before whom the application was made, reserved decision. No mention was made of the value of the entire estate, which was said to be large.

WOULD SELL ISLANDS TO US.

Danish Councillor Suggests New West Indian Negotiations.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6, (via London.)—In discussing the Danish West Indies today, Councillor of State Hagemann said:

"If the question of selling the Danish West Indies should arise again, I am sure that the proposal would receive favorable consideration, as it is useless to continue spending large sums from which no improvement results."

He instanced Porto Rico as an example of the beneficent effects of American rule.

The Danish cruiser Valkyrien will leave for Santa Cruz, Danish West Indies, next Wednesday.

A cablegram received in Copenhagen on Nov. 4 from the manager of a plantation near Santa Cruz said that an agitation being carried on among the negroes of the islands was becoming dangerous, and that an uprising was imminent. The manager requested the Danish Government to send a warship and troops as soon as possible.

A later dispatch from St. Thomas said that there was no threatened rising among the negroes, and that the only event which might have given currency to such a rumor was the celebration recently held in the Island of Santa Cruz in honor of the first issue of a newspaper devoted to the negro cause. The negroes took part in a big procession and various fêtes. It was asserted, however, that perfect quiet prevailed throughout the islands.

Work Train Falls with Trestle.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 6.—Charles Reeves of Dover, engineer of a Lackawanna construction train, suffered a fractured skull today when a trestle built for use in altering the railroad grade at Hanover Avenue, Morris Plains, collapsed. The train was on a narrow-gauge railroad and dropped about twenty feet when the trestle gave way. Reeves was removed to the Memorial Hospital in a critical condition.

DEFICIT IN CANAL TOLLS.

Caused by Slide at Gaillard Cut—Liberal Railroad Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The slide at Gaillard Cut on the Panama Canal is costing the Government many thousands of dollars a day in loss of tolls. A serious deficit has already appeared which must be taken care of by Congress in the appropriations at the coming session. For four months the canal had been moking money over and above outgo for maintenance and operation. The excess of tolls over expenditures for these two items at the end of July was $117,570. In August came the slide, and in a fortnight a deficit of $63,177 had been made, so that the net earnings of the canal this year were at that time cut down to $54,392.

This small balance has been wiped out, and a good deal more since. The dredging this year in Gaillard Cut has cost $251,593. The whole cost of repairing the damage done by the present slide may run up to over $500,000.

The decision of the Government to suspend the graduated schedule of rates for freight crossing the isthmus by rail during the time the Panama Canal is closed by the slide at Gaillard Cut has been received with outspoken gratification by vessel owners. The railroad company has risen to the emergency in a liberal manner, and every facility is being placed at the command of shippers. The flat rate of forty-three cents a ton for the haul across the isthmus covers a great amount of work over and above the mere hauling on board the car. Wharfage, craning, stevedoring, and all handling are included in the rate. This is done to minimize the delay as much as possible.

The Panama Railroad Company has advised all transisthmian shippers that during the period that the present emergency rate is effective steamers will have free berthing at Cristobal and Balboa, and be allowed free use of the cranes at the piers there without regard to the rates in the railroad company's tariff. Cargoes are stevedored by the railroad company into and out of steamers and carried across the isthmus in sealed cars. No check as to quantity or condition is made, and no receipts are exchanged at receiving or delivering points, the railroad company asking to be relieved from all responsibility in view of the extremely low rate and the amount of service performed.

WOMAN'S BODY IN STREET.

Police Cannot Find How Mrs. Bertler Was Killed.

Abraham Miller of 72 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, saw the body of a woman lying in the street at the curb in Nostrand Avenue, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock last night. An ambulance surgeon, who was summoned from the Swedish Hospital, said her skull had been fractured.

Detectives from the Atlantic Avenue Station found blood on the ground between the rails of the Nostrand Avenue car tracks, which indicated that the woman had been knocked down there by a trolley car or by an automobile. The detectives could find no one in the neighborhood who had seen the accident or had seen the body moved from the middle of the street to the curb.

At the Atlantic Avenue Station papers were found which showed that the body was that of Mrs. Anna Bertler, 56 years old, of 531 Eastern Parkway. Relatives said that she had left home to do some shopping early in the evening.

BUYING CLOTH FROM JAPAN.

England Has Been Unable to Keep Her Hold on the Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The derangement of the textile industry by the war has led to some peculiar shifts to obtain supplies of goods. Consul General Scidmore at Yokohama advises the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that England is buying linen and hemp cloth in Japan to a large amount. The growing of flax has in the past two years been greatly advanced in Japan, and with the supply of raw material cut off by the war, England is unable to keep her hold on the industry. The linen trade in Russia has also suffered because of the lack of skilled workmen.

Mr. Scidmore says that, surprisingly, all buyers of hemp cloth and linen are now turning to Japan. The prices in England are much higher than in Japan, and the mills of Nippon are enjoying a very handsome profit. Orders from Russia and the Dutch Indies have had to be refused by Japanese mills because of the limited output and the pressure of previous orders from England.

Opening of the Season of 1915-1916

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING THURSDAY NEXT
NOVEMBER 11th AND CONTINUING DAILY
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED) FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. UNTIL
THE DATES OF THEIR UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALES

Old and Modern Laces

Also a large number of
Fine Camel's Hair, Silk and Lace Shawls,
Antique and Modern Fans, Lace and
Other Parasols and Miscellaneous Items

To be sold by direction of
Miss A. G. Larter and
Miss B. M. Kendall, Legatees.

On Monday and Tuesday Afternoons,
November 15th and 16th
Beginning each afternoon at 2:30 o'clock

By direction of the well-known connoisseur,

Dr. Pleasant Hunter

of Newark, New Jersey

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, Nov. 18th, 19th and 20th, at 2:30 o'clock

His Very Important and Choice Collection of

Old English and American China,

Rare Glass & Old Sheffield Plate

INCLUDED ARE

Rare and exceedingly choice specimens of Bennington, Genuine Soft Paste Lowestoft, Crescent Worcester, Dr. Wall Worcester, Square Mark Worcester, Colored Salt-Glaze, Whieldon, Chelsea, Tournal, Purple Lustre, Wedgwood Marble Lustre, Silver Resist Lustre, Canary Lustre, Blue Lustre, Spode, Turner, Wilson Hackwood, Creil, Neale, Herculaneum, Leeds, Liverpool, Castleford and Historical Blue China, Milk White Glass and Purple Glass, and other interesting items, all of which have been critically examined and catalogued by Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber, Director of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, and author of "Anglo-American Pottery" and other works.

Beautiful Old Silver Fine Antique Bronzes

and interesting Cabinet Objects
The Private Collection
formed during the past 20 years by
Mr. George Osborne Rudkin
OF NEW YORK CITY.

To be sold on the afternoon of
Wednesday, Nov. 17th, at 2:30 o'clock

Catalogue of the laces and the catalogue of Antique Silver, both prepared by expert authorities. Will be mailed to applicants on receipt of fifty cents.

And that of the Dr. Pleasant Hunter Collection, which has been written by Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber, Director of the Pennsylvania Museum, and profusely illustrated, will be mailed on receipt of 75 cents.

In the Book and Print Department

On Exhibition Beginning Wednesday, Nov. 17th, continuing until the dates of sale
The Extensive Library of the Late
William Nelson of New Jersey

Memorabilia and Rare and Valuable Books and Documents
To be sold by order of Salome D. Nelson, Executrix,
On Monday, November 22d, and Tuesday, November 23d
At 3 o'clock in the Afternoons and 8:15 in the Evenings.
The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

A Most Interesting New Note in Furniture

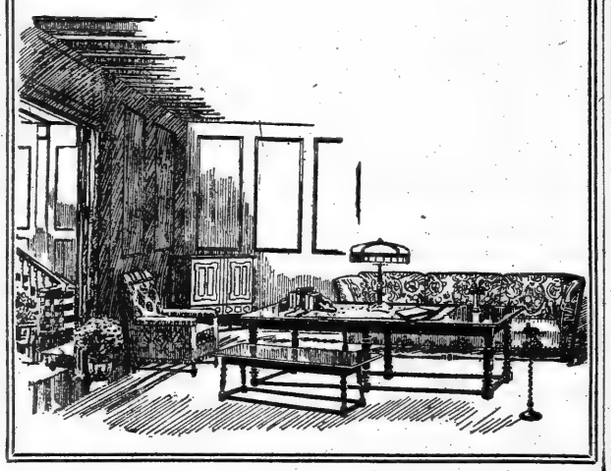
THE latest productions of GUSTAV STICKLEY'S CRAFTSMAN SHOPS mark as distinct an epoch in Furniture-making as may be found in the entire history of mobiliary art.

In this new Furniture the king of all cabinet-woods — beautiful, mellow oak, the wood which lent such distinction to the great Baronial Halls of Old England and to the Palaces of the Italian Princes of the Middle Ages—has been glorified and dignified by an *entirely new finish* of a richness and satin-like softness never achieved before.

You should see this new Furniture—suitable alike for simple and elaborate surroundings. Its charm will seize you—and impress you not a whit less because of the *moderate prices* at which we sell it.

SPECIAL—To provide space for the new Furniture arriving daily from our workshops, we have reduced the prices of some very desirable Painted and Mahogany Bedroom Suites, Mahogany Dining Room Suites and other excellent Furniture—*25 to 50 per cent.*

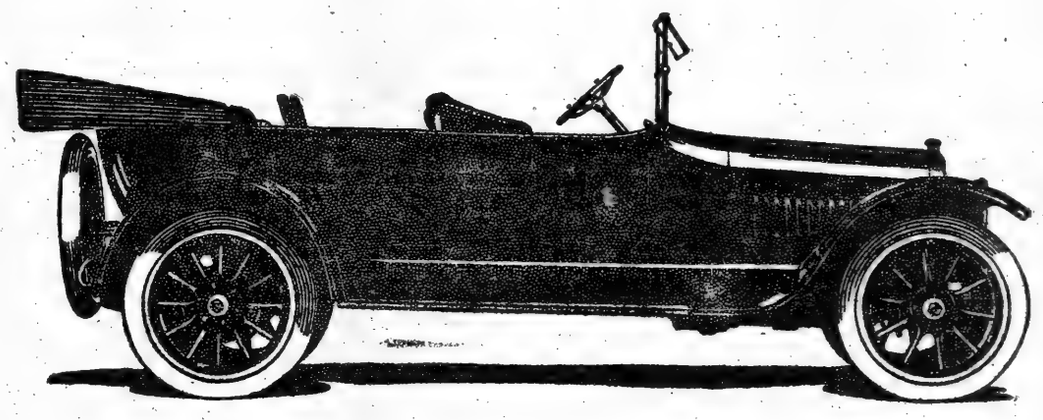
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Distinctive Furniture, Draperies and Rugs
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6 EAST 39TH STREET ~ ~ NEW YORK CITY
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This is the Car Men Talk About

CHANDLER SIX $1295

Pioneer Light Weight Six and Still the Leader



WHENEVER men talk of automobiles nowadays, they talk of the Chandler.

Men in the trade recall what a short time ago it was—only about three years—that the Chandler came into the market as the first six-cylinder car of light weight and low price. And they recall how it changed the whole trend of motor car manufacture.

Business men who have some touch with the motor car industry talk of the Chandler because they have seen in the Chandler business a remarkable development from a small beginning.

Motorists in general, those who *know* cars and comparative values, talk of the Chandler for its mechanical excellence, for its "Marvelous Motor," for the sturdy stamina that is built into it.

Women enthusiastically tell one another about *their* Chandlers or their friends' Chandlers. They admire its grace of line, its luxurious finish and upholstery. They like the really roomy tonneau. And many women, the country over, find the Chandler easy to drive because it is so responsive.

This nation-wide approval and admiration of the Chandler Six has sent Chandler production this year well upwards of the 10,000-car mark. And still we have been unable, during the greater part of the year, to meet the demand.

Vastly strengthened by enlargement of its capital; with factory facilities more than doubled; with the same capable and loyal managers and engineers and department heads, who have contributed so much toward the building of this great business, in charge of its production, the Chandler Company now enters an era of leadership which must stand unchallenged.

Thousands of enthusiastic Chandler owners in New York would tell you, from their own experience, that Chandler Success is based on Chandler Superiority. The right idea and right ideals have won.

In addition to the big 7-passenger touring car and the handsome roadster, we offer for your consideration this Fall a splendid line of closed car models, including the Cabriolet $1650; the Coupe $1950; the Convertible Sedan $1795; the Sedan $2250; and the Limousine $2450. Also the special Chandler Removable Winter Top, built for the touring car, $200.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

New York Distributors

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,

1890 Broadway, Between 62nd and 63rd Streets.

OSBORNE CHARGES PLOT TO RUIN HIM

Tells Carnegie Hall Audience He Will Fight Enemies to the Last Ditch.

CUT OFF PRISON GRAFT

This Led Cummins, the Banker Convict, to Conspire Against Him, Warden Says.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing delivered a scathing denunciation of those he alleged had conspired to blacken his reputation and misrepresent conditions in the prison in an address which he delivered yesterday morning before the League for Political Education in Carnegie Hall.

He read a letter he had received from a convict exposing an alleged plot of William J. Cummins, former head of the Carnegie Trust Company, to injure him, undertaken, the Warden said, because the banker prisoner had under the Osborne régime been deprived of the privilege of collecting graft which he had enjoyed under the previous Warden. Forgery, the juggling of papers, and many other similar acts were charged by Mr. Osborne to his enemies. He was applauded heartily, and the audience, which contained many women, showed sympathetic interest in his work. They manifested deep concern also as he spoke of the men who are now directing an investigation of his rule, and when the meeting was over groups remained to grasp him by the hand and assure him of co-operation and support. He assured them he would fight to the last ditch.

"The Truth About Sing Sing" was the subject of the speech.

Fights Exaggerated.

"We are not keeping a young ladies' boarding school up the Hudson," said Mr. Osborne, "and even in boarding schools I am told that there are sometimes scratch fights. Where there are so many men it is natural that there should be friction. Sing Sing is a receiving station for the other prisons. Convicts are sent up there, and after a few days transferred. Every one of the fights, which is chronicled, gives the idea that Sing Sing is a place of wild confusion. More attention than in former years is focused on the discipline, for all the troubles are being constantly aired under the Mutual Welfare League. Taking into consideration that all the statistics are really against us, there have been a far smaller number of assaults than in previous years. Many of the injuries which men received before this régime were not reported, as those who had suffered often preferred to nurse their own wounds. The prison surgeon, however, is obliged to make a sworn statement of those who have been treated in the hospital. Comparing the last few years you may get a good idea of the present state of discipline."

The statistics of the number of wounds treated in the prison hospital in the last three years were quoted by Mr. Osborne as follows:

	Average No. of Inmates.	Wounds.
1912-1913	1,442	253
1913-1914	1,466	363
1914-1915	1,616	156

"You will note," continued the speaker, "that the average of the previous two years shows a population of 1,454 and the average number of wounds dressed as 373. In the same proportion this year the number of wounds would be 414. This means a decrease in wounds or in assaults of 64 per cent.

"It is also interesting to see the number of inmates transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital as insane. There were 32 in 1912 out of a population of 1,488; 48 in 1913, when the population was 1,442; 27 in 1914, when there were 1,466 inmates of Sing Sing, and so far this year, which is drawing to a close, there have been 19 cases." [Applause.]

Convict Collects Graft.

He read a communication from one of the convicts in Sing Sing who was himself part of the old system through which special favors were obtained from others for a consideration. It declared that William J. Cummins had been a stool pigeon and a collector of prison graft under the administration of Warden McCormick, although the writer expressed the belief that Mr. McCormick did not know about the conditions. Cummins and a man close to the Warden were referred to as in charge of the system, through which men who could afford to pay were able to get special rations, good accommodations, and light jobs. There were those who represented to the Warden that Cummins was a very respectable prisoner and therefore the man had obtained considerable influence. One man, who had been a banker and had been there only a few days, was approached by one of the representatives of the ring who said that for $500 he could obtain for him certain comforts.

"About this time," to quote from the missive, "the sum of $500 was inclosed in a letter and sent to Cummins. This was the price for a special position given by a man now here. This letter was the cause of much uneasiness on the part of Cummins, for, pending the coming of an attorney to make an investigation of the affairs of a certain official, it could not be taken from the place where it had been deposited when received by Cummins. Cummins finally did get it, however, but in fear of exposure he was compelled to return it."

The writer informed Mr. Osborne that the new administration had interfered with the income of Cummins as a dispenser of soft and attractive jobs.

Stopped Special Privileges.

"I stopped all special privileges," continued Mr. Osborne. "I have put a stop to the sale of whisky and drugs. I have driven from Sing Sing those prisoners who were corrupting its decent men. For every man who goes there there is now equal treatment. If a prisoner had a good education and position, all the more shame to him for being in a cell. He is entitled to no more than any one else, and indeed less, for he had his chance in life, and many a man who is behind bars never had any chance at all. The meanest and most contemptible cur that I ever met in Sing Sing was a college graduate. He was crooked all the way through."

Mr. Osborne said that Cummins and other prisoners had at his suggestion been sent away from Sing Sing, and that on the testimony of such as these, now mostly at Great Meadows and Clinton, he had been accused.

The Warden asserted that he was also at odds with political powers because he was in favor of building a new prison to take the place of Sing Sing, but at the lowest possible cost to the State, in which there should be no graft for anybody.

Some one asked him who Dr. Diedling was, and he responded, "The joke member of the Prison Commission." He read testimony showing that a representative of the State Superintendent had been employed in a gambling house.

"Where there are schemes so dastardly," Mr. Osborne exclaimed, "I am prepared for any assaults upon my personal character, and I expect every effort to frame me up. They think that it will be necessary for them to take away my character before dismissing me from the service of this State. But this shall not be. I look to you to aid me in every way, that I may continue to do this work. This conspiracy shall not go on. I have been in politics from my youth and have taken plenty of hard knocks. This is greater than a personal question. We must all of us become educated to the great needs of prison reform, you and I, and then we shall be able to sweep away the old prison system, which is one of the wickedest things ever seen on God's green earth."

OSBORNE WANTS TO BE HEARD

Will Ask Weeks for Permission to Go Before Grand Jury.

The centre of action in the State-wide controversy over Sing Sing Prison and the results of Warden Osborne's methods will switch tomorrow to White Plains, where District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks will open the Grand Jury inquiry into the causes of certain fights and assaults that have occurred within the walls of the prison since Mr. Osborne took charge. Mr. Weeks said yesterday that this inquiry was not an attack on Mr. Osborne personally, but was simply a judicial investigation of felonies that were alleged to have occurred within the jurisdiction of Westchester County.

Friends of Mr. Osborne consider that the inquiry is more or less directed against the Warden because, according to information coming from Mr. Weeks's office, Mr. Osborne will not be permitted to testify. The Warden may go to White Plains and demand that he be allowed to give his testimony in the assault cases. Professor George W. Kirchwey may also ask to testify.

One of the witnesses before the Grand Jury will probably be William Willet, who is serving sentence for attempting to buy a Supreme Court nomination in Queens County from "Curly" Joe Cassidy. He was a prisoner in Sing Sing, and was for a time a Judge on the Judiciary Board of the Mutual Welfare League, but was later transferred to the Great Meadows Prison at Comstock. He is now in the County Jail at White Plains by order of Mr. Weeks.

"Mr. Willet," said Mr. Weeks yesterday, "is a very bright man, and is giving the State great assistance in this prison investigation. He has given much inside information which the Grand Jury will have to consider."

When asked what Willet would gain by his testimony a Westchester County official said yesterday that possibly the Governor would be asked to pardon the man.

Among the other witnesses who will testify are five prisoners taken from Sing Sing to White Plains on Thursday. Warden Osborne believes that the testimony of these men will not injure him. One of them, according to report, is so friendly to the Warden that while on the way from Sing Sing to White Plains he volunteered to break out of the White Plains Jail and return to Sing Sing as an evidence of his preference in prisons.

With Warden Osborne at the Hotel Belmont for a conference yesterday afternoon was Isadore Blum, known also as "Izzy." He was released from Sing Sing a month ago after serving a six-year sentence. On one occasion, before the advent of Mr. Osborne, he escaped from the prison and was in Canada six months before being captured. Mr. Osborne made him a trusty and, according to the Warden, "Izzy" had many opportunities for a second escape, but rejected all of them. "Izzy" is one of the organizers of the outside branch of the League and, as soon as the branch's headquarters are opened, he will form evening knitting classes of ex-convicts who will make garments for poor school children and also teach the children to knit for themselves.

Warden Osborne will deliver another lecture next Tuesday evening at Columbia University in which, he said last night, he will tell more of "The Truth About Sing Sing."

CALLS SING SING A CLUB.

Dr. Deidling Says Convicts Are Coddled Too Much.

Special to The New York Times.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Nov. 6.—In his home here, where he is prominent as a physician, Dr. Rudolph Deidling, a member of the State Prison Commission, who investigated Sing Sing Prison, said tonight:

"Much has been said about the right of the Prison Commissioner to inspect the prisons and investigate the manner in which they are conducted. A study of Section 47 of the Prison laws will show that authority is conferred on them, and that it is a misdemeanor to interfere with their work. The convicts in the State Prison today are being coddled too much. I do not mean by this that I advocate violent treatment of them; in fact, it was due to my complaints to President Sturgis of the Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory that paddling and the other forms of punishment there were abolished."

With reference to Abbe's story of conditions in the prison, told in THE TIMES this morning, Dr. Deidling characterized it as a tissue of lies from start to finish, and commented on the fact that Abbe, a habitual criminal, who has spent years in prison, is evidently not being greatly reformed by Warden Osborne's present methods. If the story told by Abbe can be taken as an indication of his truthfulness, Dr. Deidling said, instead of being a corrective institution where criminals were punished for crime, Sing Sing was a club where criminals were anxious to be sent now.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Dr. Rudolph F. Deidling was born in Catskill forty years ago, and was graduated from Union University and the Albany Medical College. He was appointed physician and surgeon at the Elmira Reformatory under competitive examination, where he served two years. He was appointed Commissioner of Prisons by Governor Sulzer, and reappointed by Governor Glynn, and by Governor Glynn as a Commissioner of New Prisons. He is a member of the American Prison Association, and stands high in Masonic circles.

LACKAWANNA OPENS $12,000,000 CUT-OFF

Two Locomotives Now Do the Work of Five Over the Tunkhannock Viaduct.

A MONUMENT TO ENGINEERS

Shortens Distance Less Than Four Miles, but Cuts an Hour from Freight Running Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NICHOLSON, Penn., Nov. 6.—The new Lackawanna Railroad cut-off between Clark's Summit and Hallstead, Penn., with the Tunkhannock Viaduct, its most impressive engineering feature, was formally opened today by President Willim H. Truesdale of the railroad in the presence of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Mayor Louis P. Fuhrman of Buffalo, N. Y., former Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, and a large number of other public officials and railroad executives, besides a considerable gathering of residents of the neighborhood.

The new cut-off, which reduces the distance between Clark's Summit and Hallstead from 43.2 to 39.6 miles, has been under construction since 1912, and cost the Lackawanna $12,000,000. While the reduction in distance between New York and Buffalo is slight, the reduction of curves and cutting down of grades means a saving of twenty minutes in the time of every passenger train and an hour in the time of every freight train, between the two cities; and it means, besides, that trains which formerly required five engines to pull them up the heavy grades between Scranton and Binghamton can now be dragged up by two engines.

First Passenger Train.

A special train leaving Hoboken at 9:15 this morning brought up President Truesdale and a number of high officials of the road. At Scranton it was joined by a special from Harrisburg carrying Governor Brumbaugh and other officials of Pennsylvania, and the trains combined into one and went on to the West, being the first passenger train to cross the great viaduct over Tunkhannock Creek.

At Nicholson station, just at the western end of the viaduct, the train was halted, and the party got off and greeted Mayor Fuhrman and other officials and citizens of Buffalo, Binghamton, Corning, Elmira, Ithaca, Syracuse, Cortland, Utica, and Norwich, who had come down on a special train from Buffalo. The party got into automobiles and drove for a mile or so up the Tunkhannock Valley, inspecting the great viaduct from a distance, and then returned to the railroad station, where the formal dedication exercises were held with the rear end of President Truesdale's car serving as a rostrum.

The speakers were introduced by George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna. The first speaker was Governor Brumbaugh, who recalled the recent dedication of the Walnut Lane bridge in Philadelphia, at that time the largest concrete bridge in the world; "but," he said, "you could bury half a dozen bridges like that under the Tunkhannock Viaduct." After tracing something of the connection of the Lackawanna with the commercial life of Pennsylvania the Governor added: "This railroad has shown an exemple of commercial integrity to the entire country."

Building for the Future.

President Truesdale recalled the opening sixty-four years ago of the fifty miles of railroad between Scranton and Hallstead, then known as the Liggett's Gap Railroad, which became the nucleus of the Lackawanna system, and referred to the fact that two of the men who had made the trip on the first passenger train over that line, J. E. Purdy and W. C. Lathrop, were in the crowd at Nicholson today. "Like every other railroad," he said, "we have to build for the future, and this cut-off which has cost so much and which will save so much is only one instance of this work that we are carrying on. It is worthy of note, besides this, that there is not a single grade crossing on the Lackawanna Railroad."

Mayor Fuhrman briefly expressed the appreciation of the citizens of Buffalo for the services rendered by the railroad. After his speech the parties returned to their trains and started back to New York, Harrisburg, and Buffalo.

The cut-off, which was planned and executed by George J. Ray, with F. L. Wheaton as chief engineer of construction in immediate charge, leaves the new railroad line in sight of the old almost all the way, but, nevertheless, has involved engineering problems of such difficulty that had it not been for the disturbance caused by the war several European Governments would have had engineering representatives there to inspect it. Though the total saving of distance is small, the elimination of grades and curves has resulted in a remarkable diminution of friction and side pull. Among its principal features, besides the great viaducts, are a cut near Clark's Summit, two miles long and 115 feet high near Dalton, an embankment near the south branch of Tunkhannock Creek 140 feet high, 2,000 feet long, and containing 1,600,000 cubic yards of material, and a double-track tunnel 3,630 feet long—the only one on the cut-off between the north and south branches of the creek.

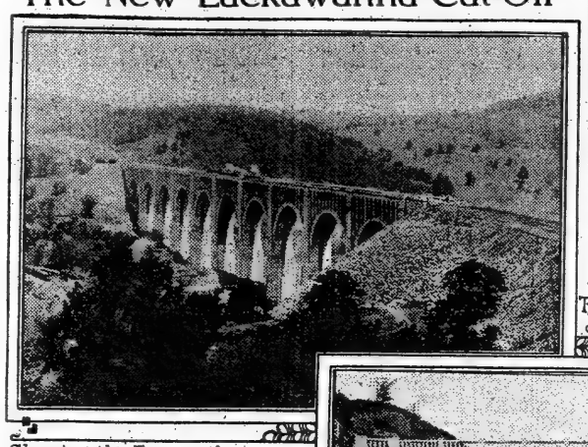
Colossal Dimensions of Viaduct.

The Tunkhannock Viaduct, which carries the double track of the railroad over the valley of Tunkhannock Creek, with Nicholson station at its western end, is 2,375 feet long and 240 feet high above the surface of the stream. It consists of ten spans of 180 feet each and two spans of 100 feet each, with additional expansions on either end, and on the large spans smaller arches are superimposed, with the concrete roadbed above them. It contains 4,500,000 cubic feet of concrete and 2,280,000 pounds of reinforcing steel. The work was executed under the personal supervision of F. M. Talbot.

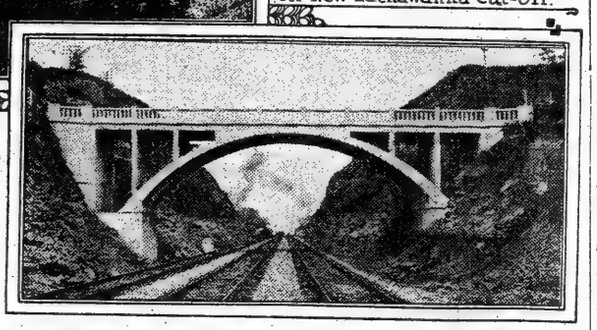
Nine miles west of the Tunkhannock Viaduct is the Martin's Creek Viaduct—not much more than half as large, but, with the single exception of the Tunkhannock work, the largest concrete viaduct in the world. It is 1,600 feet long, 150 feet above the bed of the creek, and 88 feet above the old line grade. Its construction required 2,032,500 cubic feet of concrete and 1,600,000 pounds of reinforcing steel.

Among the members of the parties which attended the opening today were the Mayor and President of the Chamber of Commerce of Binghamton, Chairman W. B. C. Ainy of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, W. E. Bailey, J. C. Deininger, and Colonel E. J. Stackpole of Harrisburg; Al E. Turner and L. J. Kolb of Philadelphia, and the following officials of the Lackawanna Railroad: W. H. Truesdale, President; E. E. Loomis and P. J. Flynn, Vice Presidents; G. A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager; J. H. Crawford, Freight Traffic Manager; E. M. Rine, General Superintendent; C. J. Phillips, Division Superintendent; W. F. Griffiths, Assistant General Passenger Agent; C. P. Barrett, General Western Passenger Agent; J. L. Smith, General Eastern Passenger Agent, and Charles K. Rath, General Agent.

The New Lackawanna Cut-Off



Showing the Topography over which the Lackawanna Cut-Off has Triumphed.



Type of Overhead Highway Bridges on New Lackawanna Cut-Off.

TRIEST SAILS TO GET SON.

Boy Held as Spy in Tower of London to be Delivered to Father.

Wolfgang Gustav Triest sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner New York to bring back his nineteen-year-old son, Kenneth Wood Triest, who has been held a prisoner for three months in the Tower of London on the charge of being a German spy. The father had made reservations to take several witnesses with him to give testimony regarding the actions of his son when a student at Princeton University, but he cancelled the reservations on Friday after receiving a cablegram from London stating that the young man would be released without trial on his arrival.

Mr. Triest, who was accompanied to the pier by his wife, tried to dodge the reporters and photographers waiting for him. After placing his baggage in his cabin he exchanged his hat for a very English-looking traveling cap, which he pulled over his eyes, and stood on the upper promenade deck with Mrs. Triest, who appeared to be upset over his departure. Just before the New York sailed Mr. Triest was asked if he had anything to say about his trip, and replied that he had nothing to add to what appeared in THE TIMES yesterday morning. He did not expect to have any trouble with the British Government, he said, and added that he would return to New York on the first steamer available.

NO DOCTOR CALLED FOR DYING CHILD

Parents, Christian Scientists, Gave Only Eddyite Treatment to Son Burned Mortally.

HE LINGERED FOR TEN DAYS

Physician Called In After Jersey Lad's Death Refused to Give Death Certificate.

Special to The New York Times.

PALMYRA, N. J., Nov. 6.—With the flesh burned from his chest and arms, five-year-old Millard K. Atkinson, Jr., lay for ten days without medical attention at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Atkinson, at 515 West Sixth Street. Because they are Christian Scientists they refused to summon a physician. Only after the boy's death was a doctor called in, and then only that he might issue a death certificate.

These facts, which have set Palmyra and near-by towns in Burlington County afire with indignation, were established by Coroner James Gallagher, to whom Dr. E. H. Bauer, after his refusal to issue a death certificate, referred the case. The truth of the charges were admitted in every detail tonight by the father and mother of the dead boy at their home in Sixth Street. The father told how the boy had fallen into a bonfire, and with his clothes ablaze had run from door to door of the house seeking admission and crying for his mother. When he finally got in the house to where his mother was working the clothes had been burned from the upper part of his body. Instead of sending for a physician the parents telephoned for a Christian Science practitioner.

"The boy didn't suffer after we sent for the practitioner," said Mr. Atkinson, who is Secretary of the Christian Science Church at Burlington. "He was just as calm as a normal child and wanted to come down stairs, so I wrapped him in a blanket and carried him down in that."

Mr. Atkinson was asked if any home remedies to relieve the pain had been applied. "None whatever," he said. "We just laid all over him so that his clothes would not stick to his body, but that was all."

"There was nothing in the lard, no medical properties whatever," interjected the mother, who seemed anxious to make it clear that there had been no deviation from the practice of the Christian Scientists. Mr. Atkinson said he was satisfied the boy had not suffered except at occasional intervals.

"He was conscious, and talked with us up until the time he passed beyond," said the father; "we fully expected his recovery."

Coroner Gallagher said he had issued a permit for the burial of the body yesterday. He said he had not arranged for an inquest under instructions from County Prosecutor Kelsey, who thought the court had no jurisdiction over religious beliefs and practices. It is said the case will be carried to State Attorney General Westcott by the medical societies.

Not Directed to Live Alone.

The will of Solomon Bicks bequeathed $10 weekly to his widow, Mrs. Chana Dora Bicks, and gave her the residue. A part of the will reads: "And I direct that she occupy a room separate and apart during the remainder of her natural life, unless she will desire to reside with any of her children." It had been erroneously stated that she was directed to live "alone."

$496,000 TO MRS. ROSE BLUN

Her Husband Also Left $165,000 Legacies to Their Children.

Ferdinand S. M. Blun, who, at the time of his death, Dec. 4, 1913, was a member of the exporting house of F. S. M. Blun & Co., left a net estate of $546,269, according to the appraisal of his estate, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Sweeney.

The widow, Mrs. Rose Blun, receives $2,500 in cash and the income for life from a trust fund of $496,371. The son, F. Melville Blun, receives a $2,500 cash bequest and the income from a fund of $165,123 until he is 40, at which age he receives the fund in full. The daughter, Miss Anita R. Blum, receives a life income from $165,123. At the widow's death her trust fund is to be divided equally between the two children.

Simon M. and Jacob M. Blun, brothers of the decedent, receive life annuities of $1,000 each, while Henry and Dorothy Herrmann, great nephew and great niece, receive $5,000 each. Michael Brennan, an employe, receives a bequest of $500. There are several minor bequests to friends.

Mr. Blun's largest holding was stock in the exporting house, its valuation being put at $656,735. He also owned 200 shares of the St. Lawrence Steel and Wire Company stock, appraised at $98,254, and 135 shares of the Marble Hill Real Estate Company stock, appraised at $23,822. His mortgages and claims are appraised at $31,764; two lots at the junction of Cambridge and Riverdale Avenues are appraised at $25,000, and there are bank deposits amounting to $5,897.

Eno $250,000 Gift Unconditional.

According to a statement by the university authorities yesterday, the bequest of $250,000 to New York University by Amos F. Eno was an unconditional gift. It is not known yet exactly for what purpose the bequest will be used.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Society for the Instruction in First Aid to the Injured is forming classes for instruction at 105 East Twenty-second Street, Room 412.

The Canadian Club of New York will give a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore next Tuesday night in honor of Colonel J. A. Currie, M. P., Commander of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, recently returned from the front. Rustom Rustomjee, editor of The Oriental Review of Bombay, and D. A. Thomas will speak.

A solemn vesper service will be sung in the Church of the Incarnation, at 175th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, this evening, under the auspices of Corrigan Council 705, K. of C. Patrick H. Dunn is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and William P. McGuire is Grand Knight.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, President Howard Elliott of the New Haven Railroad, and President Peters of the Long Island Railroad will be the speakers at the dinner of the Railway Development Association at the McAlpin Hotel on the evening of next Wednesday, Nov. 10. The semi-annual meeting of the organization will be held in New York Nov. 9, 10 and 11.

Feeling that the Bronx Borough is at a disadvantage in the matter of postal facilities because it has no separate post office of its own, the Bronx Board of Trade has started a campaign for the installation of a pneumatic tube service from the General Post Office in this borough to the lower branch postal stations in the Bronx. The matter has been discussed with the Postmaster General at Washington.

The Labor Forum of the Labor Centre Association will hold its opening meeting this evening at the Washington Irving School, Seventeenth Street and Irving Place. Carl Beck, Secretary of the association, will preside. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, will make the opening address.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit has awarded the contract for the construction of the second section of the Jamaica Avenue elevated railroad to the Connors Brothers Company, Incorporated, for $726,169.40. They were the lowest of seven competitive bidders, and the Public Service Commission has approved the award. The contract takes in the steel work from Walnut Street to Cliffside Avenue.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the Ladies' Aid Society of the German Hospital and Dispensary entertainment and vaudeville will take place on Wednesday of this week at the Waldorf-Astoria. Tickets may be obtained of the Financial Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, 460 West 142d Street.

A Timely Close-out of Early Models



wrought expressly for this establishment by such Stylists Extraordinary as *Cheruit, Paquin, Jenny and Doucet*, as well as our adaptations and original creations in

Suits Tailleur
of Velour de Laine, Velvets, Velveteens, Broadcloths and other ultra-smart stuffs,
formerly $75 to $225,
at $55, $65 to $145.

One-Piece Street Frocks
Serge and Serge-and-Silk Combinations,
formerly $65 to $175,
at $45, $55 to $95.

We advise an early selection, because, though we have between 75 and 100 models to choose from, we have only one of each style.

MAISON MAURICE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 43d STREET NEW YORK

George Bernard Co
Importers—Creators

SOME exquisite innovations lend added beauty to our superb showing of exclusive

EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS

Fastidious women will find here a most pleasing combination of beauty and economy.

Fifth Avenue at 31st St.



TOYS

Specializing for over 53 years has made our establishment the largest

Toy Store

in the world. Anything produced, either in America or abroad, with the view of bringing happiness to children, will be found in our collection, and the prices are known to be the lowest consistent with best quality.

You are cordially invited to visit this year's Christmas Exhibit, beginning

November 8th

Children of all ages are most welcome, the older ones finding many interesting novelties in our largely extended Sporting Goods and Book Departments.

F.A.O.Schwarz
Established 1862
FIFTH AVENUE at 31st STREET
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"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT."

A SWEEPING CLEAN-UP
Men's Winter Overcoats
Suits & Balmacaans
$15.00, $18.00 and $20.00 Values, Now $11.65

This Season's Styles, Fabrics and Models

AMONG THE OVERCOATS			AMONG THE SUITS		
$20.00	Blue Chinchillas	NOW 11.65	$15.00	Plain Blues	NOW 11.65
20.00	Oxford Meltons	NOW 11.65	15.00	Plain Blacks	NOW 11.65
18.00	Woolyheads	NOW 11.65	18.00	Blue Pencil Stripes	NOW 11.65
20.00	Zulu Cloths	NOW 11.65	18.00	Green Stripes	NOW 11.65
18.00	Scotch Mixtures	NOW 11.65	18.00	Overplaids	NOW 11.65
18.00	Brown Cheviots	NOW 11.65	18.00	Tartan Checks	NOW 11.65
20.00	Gray Overplaids	NOW 11.65	20.00	Glen Urquharts	NOW 11.65
20.00	Gray Mixtures	NOW 11.65	15.00	Blue Flannels	NOW 11.65
18.00	Brown Mixtures	NOW 11.65	20.00	Cambridge Grays	NOW 11.65
18.00	Heather Mixtures	NOW 11.65	18.00	Pin Stripes	NOW 11.65
15.00	Brown Overplaids	NOW 11.65	20.00	Brown Club Checks	NOW 11.65
15.00	Black & Oxford Kerseys	NOW 11.65	20.00	Heather Mixtures	NOW 11.65
15.00	Balmacaans	NOW 11.65	18.00	Scotch Mixtures	NOW 11.65
20.00	Form Fitting Coats	NOW 11.65	15.00	Black Pencil Stripes	NOW 11.65
18.00	Loose Fitting Coats	NOW 11.65	18.00	Fancy Cheviots	NOW 11.65
20.00	Box Coats	NOW 11.65	15.00	Fancy Worsteds	NOW 11.65
15.00	Velvet Collar Coats	NOW 11.65	15.00	Gray Worsteds	NOW 11.65
18.00	Self Collar Coats	NOW 11.65	18.00	Brown Worsteds	NOW 11.65
18.00	Plaid Backs	NOW 11.65	18.00	Blue Worsteds	NOW 11.65
20.00	Patch Pocket Coats	NOW 11.65	15.00	Green Mixtures	NOW 11.65
15.00	Flap Pocket Coats	NOW 11.65	18.00	Patch Pocket Suits	NOW 11.65

On Sale Tomorrow (Monday). Stores Open at 8.

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th St., near Broadway 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich St.
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue—Open Evenings.
And Our New Store in Brooklyn, ON FLATBUSH AVE. AT FULTON ST.
Union Square and Brooklyn Stores Open Tomorrow Night.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT."

MRS. BLATCH IS NOW IN FEDERAL FIGHT

With the Women's Political Union, She Will Join Forces with Congressional Union.

ASKS FOR SUFFRAGE PLANKS

Dr. Anna Shaw Requests Chairmen McCombs and Hilles to Give Women Full Hearing.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, and her organization decided formally yesterday afternoon at an executive meeting to throw in their fortunes with the Congressional Union and work for the Susan B. Anthony Federal amendment. The Congressional Union has a couple of women whom it calls "Women Voters' Envoys," coming by automobile from the Pacific Coast, on their way to Washington to present to the President and Congress a petition signed by 500,000 women voters, asking that the S. B. Anthony amendment may be passed by the Sixty-fourth Congress.

The union, of which Miss Alice Paul is Chairman, has been considered the most militant of American organizations on account of its methods of appeal to the President and politicians. Some of the members of the Women's Political Union have gone over to it from time to time, and others have worked with it as individuals, but the organization as a whole has hitherto held itself aloof.

It will now, Mrs. Blatch said yesterday, take part in the reception to be given to the Voters' Envoys at Sherry's on Nov. 26, and will send a contingent to the procession of women, who will march to the outskirts of the city to receive them. The W. P. U. will also, through its branches, arrange receptions and demonstrations for the envoys when they arrive in any of the cities in which the union is organized. Mrs. Frederick Hazard, a member of the Executive Board of the union, went home from yesterday's meeting to arrange for a reception in Syracuse.

The Susan B. Anthony amendment, which has been known as the Bristow-Mondell bill, will be introduced for the Congressional Union this year by Senator Sutherland, and will be known in future as the Sutherland-Mondell bill. It will also this year have the support of the National Woman Suffrage Association, which for the last two years has been standing behind a substitute, the Shafroth-Palmer Federal amendment.

The Women's Political Union was until a few years ago associated with the National Association, but it severed its connection, giving some nominal reason. The Woman's Suffrage Party and the Empire State Campaign Committee are affiliated with the National. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who was at one time a strong backer of the National, is now working in the Congressional Union.

In open letters sent yesterday to William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and to Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican Committee, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, asked for hearings for her associations when the committees meet in Washington on Dec. 7 and Dec. 14, respectively.

At these meetings she says she wishes to discuss the possibility of securing for the question of woman suffrage a "real and not perfunctory hearing" at the national conventions of the two parties. Woman suffrage, she contends, has ceased to be a remote and academic question and has now become a live political issue.

Dr. Shaw speaks of the million votes given to woman suffrage in the "conservative East" on Nov. 2, and the 8,000,000 men and women voters in the suffrage States in the West, which make it "specially does rouse that there shall be a discussion on one point—the justice, propriety, and expediency of having a plank in the Democratic (Republican) platform in favor of woman suffrage."

These letters were sent according to the agreement at the Chicago conference of suffragists last Spring that the national association should make extraordinary efforts next year to have planks inserted in the platforms of all parties. State suffrage organizations are already bringing pressure to bear upon the State committees of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

In writing to Mr. Hilles, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Dr. Shaw says that if it is agreeable to the committee the women will present as spokesman "the daughter of a former distinguished Chairman of your committee, Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick."

The Women's Political Union spent its last day yesterday in its headquarters, 25 East Forty-fifth Street. From now on it will occupy what has been known as the "Suffrage Shop," at 663 Fifth Avenue, which was opened for campaign work and meetings.

WOMEN START FIGHT ANEW.

Meeting Called to Start Campaign of Reconstruction.

The first important meeting of suffragists in their reconstruction campaign will be held tomorrow at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street by the City Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party. With them will be the Chairmen of the five boroughs, the leaders of Assembly districts, organizers, and workers. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the party Chairman, will preside.

The meeting of the Manhattan Borough members will be held at headquarters on Nov. 16, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, the borough head, presiding. The leaders and Captains of Assembly and election districts will be present. Many of the Assembly district leaders are planning to have permanent headquarters in their districts to become better acquainted with the voters in them.

Work in revision, substitution, and standardization is going on. The returns of the voters on the suffrage amendment are being carefully studied and election districts analyzed to get at the reasons for the result. Fresh lists of voters are being tabulated for future use.

College Day, on Dec. 18, will be an important one in the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which opens in the New Willard Hotel in Washington on Dec. 14. The National College League is one of the largest associations affiliated with the National Suffrage Association, and will have fifty delegates for its forty branches of 4,000 members. It has chapters in most of the women's colleges.

An exclusive suffrage button, designed and made especially for the men voters for woman suffrage, is one of the first things that is to be brought out by the suffragists as soon as they begin to get their new campaign in running order. The men themselves have made a demand for such a button.

12 BURN TO DEATH IN BROOKLYN FACTORY

Continued from Page 1.

mond and his wife, Celia, owners of the building. They were locked up in the Raymond Street Jail, held without bail on charges of criminal negligence in having failed to obey the State Labor Department's orders and thus having caused the deaths of the victims.

The absence of fireproofing, the lack of fire escapes, and the fact that the main stairway led directly past an unused elevator shaft, up which the fire ascended as though a flue, were declared by the Coroner, Borough Inspector James E. Dillon, and other officials who investigated, to be responsible for the loss of life.

How the fire started had not been determined last night. Deputy Chief Lally said he had not decided to his own satisfaction whether its origin was suspicious, and Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy declared he would have to continue today an inquiry which he began yesterday afternoon.

For none could be found who seemed to know just where the first wisp of flame had made its appearance. All that was known was that at just 1:50 o'clock a boy in the rooms of the Diamond Candy Company on the ground floor, owned by the owner of the building, saw smoke issuing from the elevator shaft and rushed into the hallway shrieking an alarm.

Nearly 200 in Building.

The candy company occupied the ground floor and the one above it. Usually some seventy girls are employed there. Yesterday, a half holiday, there were only Mr. Diamond, Sarah Selden, the cashier, and eight girls.

In the Essex Shirt Company factory on the third floor there were sixty girls and a few men. There were forty or fifty more girls in the quarters of the B. L. & B. Tailoring Company on the fourth floor, and another forty in the Barasch Cloak Company on the top floor.

There were a few dozen men in the building also, bringing the total of those in the place up to about 200, and most of them above the first two floors.

Although only a wreath of smoke had appeared in the elevator shaft when the alram was shouted flames had burst out on all the floors when the first of the frightened occupants ran for the stairs. These led up from the entrance at the east side of the building, running directly toward the rear of the building in a long continuous ascent of four flights. The first flight passed the elevator shaft.

For months, it was said, the elevator had been unused and none knew last night what waste might have gathered in the foot of the shaft to start the fire. It was up the shaft, however, it ascended, and it burst into all the workrooms from the elevator doors.

It found woodwork which blazed like tinder beneath the flames, and almost simultaneously the blaze reared out over every floor, spreading by leaps and bounds like a prairie fire might rush along. It drove before it the terrified girls and men who first had sought to reach the stairs. It herded them closer and closer to the west wall and closer and closer to the windows which instantly had been jammed.

Only One Fire Escape.

Up the front of the building ran a single fire escape. There was none in the rear and, with the stairways impassable, this slender structure of iron ladders and tiny platforms offered the only remaining path to safety. Girls and men rushed to it.

From the first it was black with clinging figures, which hung to it like bees to a hive. Behind them, in wild panic, men and girls fought for the chance to jam their bulk on the already crowded structure. On the first floor the frightened crowd were having trouble with the drop ladder which they could not get into place.

Policeman Michael J. Rouse of the Bedford Avenue Station, who had heard the screams, had turned in a fire alarm and then had rushed for the building, clambered over the entrance doorway, and reached the fire escape. He drove the men and women back until he could release the ladder, and then he directed them down it to the sidewalk and safety.

There had been delay, but even then all might have been saved, despite the panic in the floors above, had not the flames suddenly leaped to the windows. They had filled the rooms behind and now licked upward from each opening. Instantly the fire escape was enveloped in flames and smoke. For moments a full head of steam was put off from the nozzles of the hundreds that had gathered in the street below, and through the blackness sounded the cries and wails of girls only frightened and the shrieks of those whom the flames had reached already.

Engines 213 and 216 and Truck 104 had come tearing down on the blaze at the first alarm, and a block away Deputy Battalion Chief Maher, realizing the extent of the danger, dropped from his wagon to send simultaneously a second and a third alarm. Then he hurried on to the fire.

Flames Pour from Windows.

Extension ladders were raised, but even the firemen could not ascend them. From every window now flames were pouring like liquid fire, and through them and the pall of smoke which hung so heavy it all but dimmed the glare of the blaze still came the cries of the dying.

Gusts of wind now and then parted the curtain which hung over the front of the building, to reveal for momentary glimpses the scenes on the fire escape, where girls stood with their clothing ablaze and their arms upraised to shield their faces; where others fought and struggled with men who tried to hurl them from windows, that they themselves might reach the fire escape, red-hot and gridiron though it was.

And then, with a shriek which sounded above the chorus of despair which rose from almost every window in the building, a girl sprang from the top floor.

Her body crashed to the sidewalk and had scarcely struck when another girl followed her. Below the firemen, working like mad the while, shouted orders not to jump. They were setting their nets. Presently they had two of these spread beneath the building, and with a dozen streams of water playing on the fire escape, against the iron of which it hissed and steamed, they called to the girls to jump.

By twos and threes, all with cries that raised a din of horror, the girls launched themselves from windows and from the escape. Some struck the nets. Others fell on firemen and policemen who strove to catch them or at least break their falls. Others struck with heavy thuds against the stone of the pavement.

Hospital in Public School.

They fell senseless, some with fractured legs and arms, but at least they had escaped the flames, and there was a corps of ambulance surgeons ready to attend them when the firemen passed them over. A hospital was established in the public school. Doctors from the Williamsburg, St. Catharine, Greenpoint, Eastern District, Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, Swedish, and Kings County Hospitals received the girls and men, passed on their condition, gave a first dressing to their wounds, and started them off, one after another, to the various hospitals.

It seemed hours, but it was a matter of moments only, when the last living thing had left the blazing factory. Within the flames roared and pumped as though the water made no impression on them. The floors gave way and crashed downward. The roof fell in and added its wreckage to the debris, which filled the ground floor and cellar. And somewhere in there were men and girls; how many, none seemed to know, though it agreed that ten or fifteen persons were missing.

On the fire escape opposite the third floor the firemen, when they could ascend the red-hot network, found the bodies of eight young women. Close to a window on the same floor were the other four bodies. They were all that had been found late last night.

In the streets about the blazing building, though reserves from all the nearby police stations established close lines, men and women went momentarily insane. Many had relatives working in the building, and all were eager for news of them. Mrs. Gussie Rossman of 275 North Sixth Street heard Diamond read over the names of the girls saved. The name of her 15-year-old daughter, Bertha, was not among them, and, almost crazed, Mrs. Rossman rushed to the Clymer Street Station, where she found the body of her child so burned she could hardly recognize it.

Young Men's Heroic Rescues.

In the first minutes of the fire, before police lines had been formed, every one in the neighborhood rushed to the place, and many young men aided the police before the firemen arrived.

John Connello of 614 Grand Street climbed to the third floor and dropped two girls, holding them far down and hanging to their hands. Other men caught them. Patrick Dolby rescued three from the same floor in the same way.

Captain Daniel J. Gallagher of Truck 104 and Captain John Callahan of Engine 218, with Lieutenant McGrath of Truck 108 were among the first to undertake rescues. Gallagher and his crew tried scaling ladders to reach the trapped girls, but were forced to join Callahan at the nets. McGrath, with Firemen John Ziegler and John McGlynn of his company, got to the third floor with scaling ladders and dropped three girls into these nets, which Policemen Rouse, Lanman, and Weiss helped to stretch taut.

Jacob Zuckerman of 460 Metropolitan Avenue climbed the fire escape when the fire started and saved Jennie Grell, who had started to descend from the third floor.

Frederick Grese, foreman of the Ansbacher Paint Company, whose building backs on the blazing structure, stuck a ladder from his window to a rear window on the third floor and saved several girls by carrying them over it.

Michael Yonkus, chauffeur for Mr. Diamond, and John Ferraro of 284 North Eighth Street, a friend, ran Mr. Diamond's automobile up on the sidewalk under the windows when the fire first started, and then, standing on the seat cushions, helped girls from the second-story windows, catching them as they dropped. According to the young men, they could see men battling with girls inside the building, dragging them back from the windows by their hair, and four girls who rushed to the window and jumped into the car, landed with every inch of clothing but their shoes and stockings torn from them.

Emily Lusardi of 14 Jackson Street, who worked in the Essex plant, said that of the sixty girls there only one had lost her life, because of the fire drill which Samuel Barken, the manager, had taught them. There was an old stairway which led down the west side of the building from their floor to an automobile entrance into which the candy trucks backed, and it was down this that the girls marched to safety.

The police reserves and police officials to the scene from all over the city. Besides Inspector Dillon, Deputy Police Commissioners Scull and Godley hurried there and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson answered the second alarm in person.

Knew Building's Danger.

Coroner Wagner and Assistant District Attorneys Wilson and Goldstein arrived soon after the blaze started and the lawyers began an inquiry at once. They called Diamond before them and Fire Marshal Brophy examined him. He admitted that Inspectors of the Building and Fire Departments as well as a Labor Department had been visiting his building for weeks and had ordered him to make his halls fireproof. He said he had begun this work on last Thursday and the third floor had been completed yesterday.

Mr. Barken was called then and explained that he was in this floor that had received first attention because he had threatened to break his lease if the work were not done. He said he had known of the orders of the State Labor Department, and when Diamond had shown no inclination to obey them he had insisted in having the work done.

Then Isaac Solomon, a tinsmith of 892 Myrtle Avenue, was called as a witness. He said:

"I started work on the third floor on last Thursday, and up to noon today had worked two and a half days. The third floor was finished, and I would have gone on with my work on Monday."

In answer to a question, he said he knew Diamond had been ordered to have the work done as long as three months ago.

Nevertheless he got the order only on last Thursday and was still at work yesterday when the fire began. He was asked if he knew where the fire started and said he did not.

"The smoke first came from the elevator shaft," he testified. "None came through the walls at first, and I got a hammer and ran to the windows, smashing them open."

Were Windows Locked?

"Were they locked?" demanded Coroner Wagner, who had been summoned by Messrs. Wilson and Goldstein and invited to conduct the hearing.

"I don't know whether they were locked or not," answered Solomon. "I didn't wait to see. I got a hammer and smashed them. Then I got three people out and got out myself. There was too much smoke in the halls to go that way and we got down the fire escape. We were just in time."

Coroner Wagner determined to hold Diamond on his own admissions and on the testimony of Mr. Barken and Solomon. Diamond said his wife was the real owner of the house, holding a heavy mortgage on it, and the Coroner had her arrested also.

The Coroner had not completed his investigation, he said, but would continue it today, and until it was determined just how and where the fire began and who was to blame, if any one.

Bodies of Dead Moved About.

The bodies of the dead were taken to the Clymer Street Station, where four were identified, and then Coroner's Physician Wuest ordered them removed to the Kings County Hospital Morgue.

Inspector Dillon criticised the order, saying that all might have been identified had they been left in the station, which is in the neighborhood of most of the workers' homes.

Five more were identified after the bodies reached the Morgue. The three still unidentified were bodies of two women and a man. The identified dead consisted of three men and six women, and a majority of the injured were women.

The fire continued until late yesterday afternoon, firemen keeping it from spreading to surrounding tenements and small factory buildings, and last night the ruins, in which firemen and police delved for more bodies, still smoked, though reserve engines kept them wet down all through the night.

Flame-Swept Factory Where 12 Perished

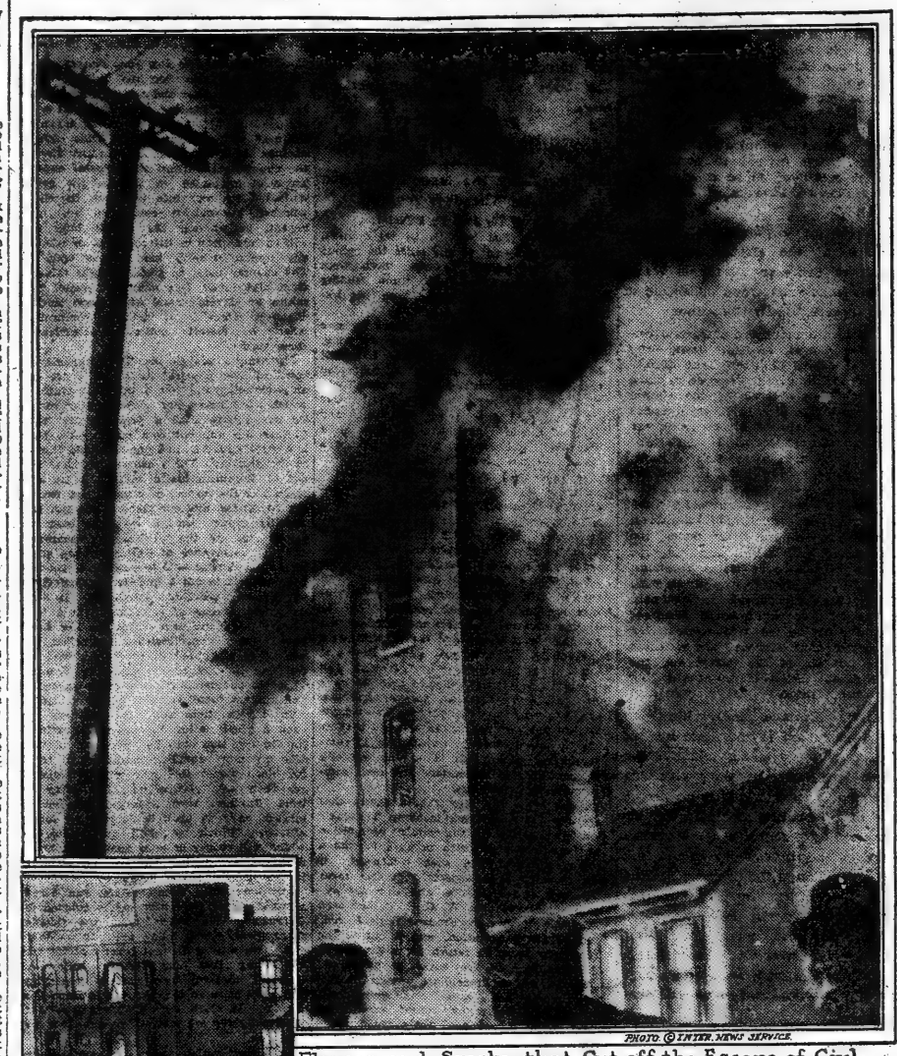


PHOTO. © INTER. NEWS SERVICE.

Flames and Smoke that Cut off the Escape of Girl Workers in the Diamond Candy Factory Building.



PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

Ruins of the Diamond Candy Factory, Showing Fire Escape Upon Which Many Died.

147 DIED IN TRIANGLE FIRE.

Girls Unable to Reach Fire Escapes Jumped 100 Feet to Sidewalk.

The largest number of lives lost resulting from a similar disaster here occurred at the fire of the Triangle Shirt Waist Company, at the corner of Greene Street and Washington Place, on the afternoon of Saturday, March 25, 1911, where 125 girls and 22 men were suffocated and burned to death or killed by jumping from windows. The girls who first jumped to the pavement, falling 100 feet, went through the heavy glass plates set in the sidewalk above the vaults on the Greene Street side, and after them came many more until the victims' bodies were piled high upon the walk from the street to the building line.

On the eighth, ninth, and tenth floors of the building 500 girls, most of them between the ages of 16 and 25, and about 100 men were at work when the fire was discovered in materials on the eighth floor. The fire spread rapidly, and within guished in half an hour after it started, at 4:40 o'clock. The firemen had difficulty in getting their apparatus in position because of the bodies which covered the pavement and sidewalk when they arrived.

When the employes tried to reach the stairway to descend or to gain the roof they found the doors locked. After these were broken open the exit was choked with the panic-stricken workers, and then flames closed their only chance of escape. There was no fire escape on the front or rear of the structure. The one interior fire escape on the Green Street side was soon filled, and then those behind began to leap from the windows. Thirty bodies of the girls were found in the elevator shaft.

WALSH HOLDS WAR WILL AID WORKERS

Wages, Which Have Gone Up in Europe, Will Never Come Down, He Says.

NO INFLUX OF LABOR LIKELY

Chairman of Industrial Commission Also Says Seamen's Act Will Not Be Repealed.

There is as much chance of a relaxation of the La Follette Seamen's act by the next Congress as there is of a relaxation of the laws against murder and burglary, and as much chance of its repeal as there is of the repeal of the Ten Commandments, according to Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, at the dinner held in his honor by the Labor Centre Association at Webster Hall last night.

The dinner was originally to have been held at Washington Irving High School, but permission to hold it there was canceled by the Board of Education. Mr. Walsh, however, will speak at the Washington Irving High School before the Labor Forum tonight.

Mr. Walsh said that he had read the suggestions that the bill should be repealed in The New York Sun and The New York Herald.

"The New York Herald," he said, "held that it should be repealed, and coupled with it the suggestion that the act was not democratic. Not democratic? Why, that law was put there by labor itself."

His Solution of Land Question.

Mr. Walsh said that he had learned the "real work and worth of the New York press" through the wide advertising in news reports and editorial condemnation which had followed his speech more than a year ago in a schoolhouse in this city in which he had urged that the real solution for the land question in the South was to get the people back to the land by getting the land back to the people through taking it away from those who had "stolen and embezzled it from the United States Government."

"The work of the commission," he said, "has convinced me more than ever that all land should be held for the beneficial use of mankind.

"One thing that the work of the commission has proven to me is the futility of the talk that comfortable and well-circumstanced people can ever do anything for the worker. The deep-seated prejudice on the part of labor against the so-called welfare work and other efforts by the people of this class is rooted in bitter experience. Persons of this type who wish to uplift labor should labor themselves and join with their fellow-laborers in taking what belongs to them.

"We considered, before our hearings started, the postponement of them until after the war, which many then thought would last only a few months, but we decided that our work would be of value after the war in bringing out the background of labor in this country to show the reaction that will come here after the struggle in Europe is over. One of the important letters brought to light by our staff was from a man identified with a great industrial corporation, who wrote that he thought the war would settle the labor question by bringing a great influx of labor into this country after the war, flooding the labor market and causing labor to be interested in material things—that is, their bread and butter—instead of pursuing mere theories.

High Wages to Continue.

"This was brought forcibly to my mind by reading the prediction of Lord Northcliffe—which I believe to be a true one—that a great reaction will follow the war and will be felt powerfully in this country; that wages, which have been going up in Europe, will never again come down; that the men in the trenches in Europe who are fighting to save their countries will realize that the countries which they have saved belong to them, and will thereafter recognize no masters except themselves."

Mr. Walsh concluded by saying that the big lesson of the war for the laborer was that the power which had taken over the railroads, the industrial concerns, the agricultural and other resources for the purposes of war could just as well take charge of those agencies in time of peace for the benefit of the people.

Basil M. Manly, Director of Research of the Industrial Relations Commission—the man who, according to Mr. Walsh, "did a greater work for the United States of America than any other one man in recent years"—said that not a single statement in the report of the commission had been questioned or challenged. He added that it was wrong in one particular—that it had said that one man in every twelve in New York City was buried in the Potter's Field or dissected. The truth was, he said, that one man in every ten came to such an end in this city.

Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, an appointee of President Wilson, said:

"I have read a great deal and heard a great deal of talk about preparedness, but I have never heard the question asked whether the cost of it was to be borne by the bended backs of labor.

"There is a great deal of talk of hyphenated Americans, but the only class of this kind whom I consider to be dangerous is the hyphenated patriots in whose case patriotism is united in unholy wedlock with profit."

Dr. Howe was applauded when he urged that the Government should enter the business of munitions making and should confine private manufacturers of arms and ammunition to an assured profit of 5 or 6 per cent.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Beethoven, Ravel, Loeffler, and Liszt Heard at Its Concert.

The afternoon subscribers to the Boston Symphony Orchestra's New York concerts heard an interesting recital yesterday in Carnegie Hall in which the matters of greatest significance were Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and Charles Martin Loeffler's dramatic tone poem, "Le Mort de Tintagiles." There were also Maurice Ravel's suite, "Ma Mère l'Oye," five "children's pieces," as the composer had called them, based on fairy stories, for the French Mother Goose differs from ours in that she tells of the "Sleeping Beauty," "Hop o' My Thumb," "Empress of the Pagodes," and "Beauty and the Beast."

These pieces are a rearrangement for orchestra of a set of duets for children, and were first played here by Mr. Damrosch three years ago. They were thought then to be moderately amusing, with some delicately charming effects of orchestration, and some others that are laboriously sought out and elaborately artificial.

The musical ideas on which they are based seemed then thin, and on a rehearing they seem even thinner; they are made plausible only through the ingenuities of the instrumental color in which they are presented. Indeed, it was a work of supererogation for Mr. Ravel, who has done so much that is of substantial originality, to spend his time making over these little pieces.

Mr. Loeffler's noble and tragically conceived tone poem has been heard here several times. It makes a profounder impression on repeated hearing, though its sustained imagination, its eloquent expression, the strong fibre of its musical substance and the remarkable finish and complete mastery of its workmanship, both as regards the form and the orchestration. Mr. Loeffler has intended his music to suggest to his listeners the grewsome story set forth in Maeterlinck's play; but he has not attempted to follow closely its incidents or its successive scenes; his music, therefore, moves, and is developed with freedom and unfettered power, as music; and speaks as such, even while it suggests the human passion, the vain struggle against fate, the terror, the agony that are the subjects of the drama.

It is music of high imagination and substantial and lasting beauty. The part for the viola d'amore, which symbolizes the timid, plaintive, pathetic child, was played in a masterly manner with much beauty of tone by Emil Férir, first viola player of the orchestra.

Dr. Muck's playing of Beethoven's Symphony had great beauties, as its rich, translucent tonal color, the clearness with which the melodic lines were drawn, and the plasticity of the phrasing, and especially the vigorous and unfailing rhythmic feeling. Some may have thought the tempo of the allegretto somewhat slow. The concert ended with Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes."

MR. HERSCHMANN'S RECITAL

A Program of Italian, French, and American Songs.

When Arthur Herschmann gave his song recital here last season he had the misfortune to be in bad voice as the result of influenza. He appeared last evening again in Aeolian Hall under more favorable circumstances without the affliction of the throat. Mr. Herschmann's voice is a baritone, light in quality and of no great power, resonance, or sweetness. There are certain excellences in his management of it, and his musical feeling and intelligence lead him to make the most of its resources. He went far afield in the composition of his program, which included many arias and songs not familiar in song recitals, in Italian, French, German, and English. Thus besides the well-known "Si, tra i ceppi" from Handel's "Berenice," he sang the superb "Del Mio Sacciar del Vento" from his "Ottone," and a charming one, "Il Pensier sta negli Oggetti" from Haydn's "Orfeo;" an air from Paladilhe's "Patrie," and one from Leoncavallo's "Zaza," the comic air, "Wie will ich lustig lachen," from one of Bach's secular cantatas, and songs by French, German, and American composers. Some of these were marked as performed for the first time in America.

One of the most praiseworthy features of Mr. Herschmann's singing is the flexibility of the voice, which enabled him to deliver the "divisions" or florid passages in Handel's airs with much clearness and precision. He sings in a sincere and unaffected manner, though sometimes lacking something in repose, and with intelligence in expressing the sentiment of the music.

Harvard Boys See "Town Topics."

Between 600 and 700 Harvard students on their way home from seeing their team beat Princeton in the afternoon attended the performance of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" at the Century last night. The theatre was decorated with pennants and between acts "Fair Harvard" from 600 or 700 undergraduate throats proved that there is nothing the matter with the Century acoustics. In the Polo Grounds scene the class Presidents sat with other students in the grandstand on the stage much to the joy of their comrades in the audience. After the performance the students gave a dance at the Hotel Vanderbilt for the members of the "Town Topics" company.

SINGS RUSSIAN SONGS.

Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitsch Appears in Aeolian Hall.

Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitsch, who was heard here on the concert platform last year after an absence of some duration, made her first appearance of the present season at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. She sang a program of Russian songs exclusively. It began with "Ah, Kindly Star," from "Russian and Ludmilla," by Glinka, the first commanding figure in modern Russian music, and continued more or less chronologically up to Aransky and Osip Gabrilowitsch, who again played the accompaniments for Mme. Gabrilowitsch.

Besides the intrinsic merit of the music, the program gained interest from being to a certain extent a survey of Russian vocal writing, although there were some omissions if the program be viewed from this aspect not avowed at all by its maker.

The singer's work is familiar here, and her singing seemed yesterday not to have departed in any appreciable way from what already has been made known, either in the advantages or the defects. As before, Mme. Gabrilowitsch's accompaniments were a unique and beautiful contribution to the recital, which was heard by a large audience.

Mark Twain's Stories in Movies.

Mark Twain's famous characters are to live in the movies. The Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company has completed arrangements with the Mark Twain Company and Harper & Brothers for the exclusive moving picture rights to the works of the famous humorist. Among the books that will be arranged for the screen are "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "Pudd'nhead Wilson," "Roughin' It," "Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," "Following the Equator," and "The Jumping Frog." Many of the shorter stories will also be used.

A Bas Relief of Whitney Children.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will have as an overmantel decoration at their home, 871 Fifth Avenue, a remarkable bas relief cast from solid tin, which is said to be the laregst work of art of that material ever made in this country. The relief bears the portraits of their children, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney and Miss Flora Whitney. The original work was modeled in 1907 by James Earle Fraser, the sculptor. The relief is six feet in length and five feet in height, and weighs more than 900 pounds. The material is so treated as to have the appearance of old silver. The boy and girl are shown mounted on ponies, and there is in the work the spirit of the out-of-doors life. Both are bareheaded. The relief has been highly praised for its grace and delicacy of outline.

Solicits Gifts for Garments.

The Needlework Guild, of which Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is the honorary President and Miss Grace Bigelow the acting President, made and distributed to various charitable organizations last year 15,500 new garments. Every Fall each member is expected to contribute at least two new garments. Any person desiring to help may send garments to Miss Grace Bigelow at 23 Gramercy Park. The collection will continue from Nov. 15 to 20, inclusive, in the Metropolitan Building.

Bronxville Artists' Exhibition.

An exhibition of paintings and sculpture of artists residing in Bronxville and vicinity will be held at the Hotel Gramatan Nov. 10 to 17, inclusive. Among the artists whose work will appear are Otto Bacher, Max Bohm, Walter Clark, Lawrence W. Grant, William H. Howe, Bruce Crane, Charles R. Knight, Spencer B. Nichols, W. T. Smedley, Bertus Pietersz, H. T. Schladermundt, Clara Hill, C. L. Hinton, Malcolm M. Jamieson, Alice Woods Ullman, W. C. Bates, C. M. Hill, and W. W. Kent.

Needleworks Guild Appeal.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, with headquarters at the Hotel Breslin, makes an appeal for contributions to increase its shipments of bedclothes, apparel, and surgical supplies for the hospitals of the Allies. Among the articles most urgently needed are sheets, pillow cases, pajamas, dressing gowns, handkerchiefs, sweater coats, knitted jackets, socks, mufflers, armslings, bandages, cotton, surgical dressings, and soap. Cash contributions are also gladly accepted.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Cymric were:

J. A. Adams, E. F. Alleyn, William Apfel, B. C. Ball, M. J. Barrett, Miss E. H. Balt, Miss N. Bragslaw, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brennan, G. J. Callister, Miss G. A. Carne, Miss H. M. Codd, Herbert Cooke, R. G. Court, A. E. Croke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dawson, J. T. Davies, Mrs. J. A. Davidson, F. Fauley, M. N. Frost, E. W. George, C. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Greenfield, Miss Hallam, Miss E. Hacherley, W. H. Hollington, Mrs. F. E. Hutchinson, Miss J. G. Lobb, Miss K. Marion, R. Marsden, Mrs. E. E. Mott, A. L. Nelson, Mrs. E. M. B. Payne, Miss Lucy Powell, Miss M. Price, D. E. Rowse, Miss M. K. Tester, Miss M. Tester, A. G. Stony, H. E. Spencer, J. Hughes, C. B. Capon, and Miss M. C. Davis.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 7, 1915.

MR. BRYAN'S SOLE INTEREST.

Of those who differ with him upon the vital question of preparedness President WILSON said in his Manhattan Club address: "I shall ask them "to make it clear how far and in "what way they are interested in "making the permanent interests of "the country safe against disturb- "ance." If that question should now be asked of Mr. BRYAN, and it is the very general belief that the President must have had Mr. BRYAN in mind when he spoke those words, and if Mr. BRYAN should answer with absolute truthfulness, he would reply that he was more concerned with the interests of BRYAN than with the interests of the country. That has been the Bryan position from the first. It was his position when in 1896 he sought to reach the Presidency upon the issue of repudiating debts by debasing the currency. That was his position when he advocated the Government ownership of railroads. It is his position now when, as a means of pulling down the Administration and with it the party that he brought so near to ruin, he opposes the President's policy of adequate preparations for national defense. It is gall and wormwood to Mr. BRYAN to see another succeed where he failed. It was the personal view, the personal interest, that controlled him when by flagrant act of disloyalty he sought to balk Mr. WILSON in his attempts to secure from Germany a due recognition of our rights upon the sea, by his intimation to the Austrian Ambassador that our notes to Berlin were not to be taken seriously. The interests of BRYAN hold first place in his mind, the many dangerous policies he has advocated furnish the measure of his regard for the interests of the country.

And now in opposing the President's purpose to put the national defenses in better order he attempts to justify himself with the statement that we are not threatened by any nation, that our relations with all nations are friendly, and that "everybody knows "that we are able to defend our- "selves if necessary." It is not within the power of Mr. BRYAN to foresee when or by what power or in what manner we may be attacked, but the smooth falsehood of his assumption that "everybody knows that we are "able to defend ourselves if neces- "sary" cannot be the fruit of ignorance, it must proceed from Mr. BRYAN'S resolve to gain his ends even at the cost of the most dangerous misrepresentations. Mr. BRYAN knows as well as anybody that if in the present state of our army and navy we were attacked by a nation possessed of a well-organized and efficient military force our powers of resistance would be overcome swiftly and with ease, we should be prostrate, defeated, and at the mercy of the conqueror within a few months. With the impressive lessons of the great war in Europe before him and before the country he has told us that a million men would spring to the nation's defense at the first warning of danger and that the foe would be repulsed. He knows as well as anybody that a million men could not be raised and trained in a year, could not be equipped in two years.

It is difficult to form any notion of Mr. BRYAN'S estimate of the intelligence of those to whom he appeals when he says that "we are now "spending more than $250,000,000 on "preparedness, ten times as much as "we are spending on agriculture." With the absolutely mindless that argument might be catching. War is wicked; agriculture, as Mr. BRYAN has always insisted, is the basis of our prosperity and happiness. Ought it to be necessary to point out that military preparedness is the nation's business, that armies must be maintained and equipped at the country's cost, while agriculture is the business of individuals? His comparisons would have force only if the Government owned the farms, furnished the seed, determined the rotation of crops, garnered the harvests, and paid the hired men. But the mind or the state of mind of persons who listen with rapture and assent to Mr. BRYAN ceased long ago to be subjects of inquiry or speculation—they are a mystery past all finding out.

When Mr. BRYAN took office in the President's Cabinet, and he was appointed not because he had any competence for administrative duties, but because it was necessary to put him under bond not to do mischief to the Administration—an obligation which he did not respect—it was the universal belief that he would not remain four years in office; he would seek and await some occasion for resigning which would strengthen him with his following for the inevitable attack upon the President. His plans went woefully awry, for he went out in disgrace, as one who had been false to his chief and to his country. But he is alert and watchful. He has seized upon the issue of preparedness as the most promising for his campaign to destroy the Administration. He appeals to a sentiment that is known to be very strong in this country, to the love of peace. It is universal among us, but there is a sentiment still stronger, a love deeper and more enduring than that of peace, the sentiment of patriotism, the love of country, to which everything is subordinate. It is as a patriot, as an American who would build solidly the enduring foundation of our national security, that the President makes his appeal for a reasonable and moderate but urgently needed strengthening of our means of national defense. If the President errs at all it is not on the side of militarism, that bogy of the pacifists, it is in confining within too narrow limits the proposed addition to our means of defense. The country is with the President. It has confidence in his wisdom, in his judgment of the needs of the hour; it sees, as he sees, that, with some present additions to our army and to our navy, preparations must be made for training in the military art a much greater number of men to the end that in the hour of sudden danger we may be able to hold our own until our great resources can be drawn upon and made available. It is in that way that "the permanent interests of the country" may be made "safe against disturbance." Mr. BRYAN squarely takes the position that we are not to be made safe against disturbance, that the permanent interests of the country may be left to take care of themselves. Americans who are neither blind nor devoid of all patriotism will give no heed to his words.

THE CROSSTOWN SCHEME.

We do not understand that the solution of the problem of crosstown transportation depends on the destruction of West Eighty-sixth Street. If surface car lines must be extended across that part of the city, there are plenty of other streets which would not be injured by the new traffic. Quite apart from the Eighty-sixth Street property owners, whose protest against the extension to the crosstown car tracks is perfectly justifiable, there are many thousands of citizens who have no property interests whatever in that neighborhood who would feel the deliberate sacrifice of that street of handsome residences as a personal loss. Is there no way in a city like this to have material progress without downright destruction? Not a word in extenuation of their onslaught have the pushing east siders to offer. They say they do not like to walk from the park westward as far as Broadway. Therefore West Eighty-sixth Street must go. Its two lines of trees must be removed. It must become a street of shops and cheap apartment houses. What matter so long as the east side can more conveniently get to Broadway?

This is all wrong. We do not understand that there is any job in this movement. It is merely the result of impulse developed with bad judgment. Assuredly, the Eighty-sixth Street people are entitled to cordial support in their efforts to save their homes. Have the Yorkville people nothing that they desire to save? Can they not put themselves in the place of their west side opponents? Probably a compromise can easily be effected by which the uncontrollable desire of certain east siders to ride as far west as Broadway can be satisfied and the homes and trees of West Eighty-sixth Street saved.

THE PHILIPPINES IN POLITICS.

There are indications that the political and industrial conditions in the Philippines will be subjects of heated debate in Congress this Winter. The Republicans have been collecting ammunition for a fierce attack on the Administration's colonial policy. Various Republican members of the House of Representatives have visited the Philippines since the last Congress adjourned, and among those who have taken notes upon which assaults on the administration of Governor General HARRISON may be grounded are CLARENCE B. MILLER of Minnesota, G. W. EDMONDS of Pennsylvania, and R. W. AUSTIN of Tennessee. These gentlemen have returned to the United States with their heads full of figures and with vivid first-hand impressions of the existing conditions in the islands. They are likely to report that they found doubt and uncertainty on every hand, industrial depression, dissatisfaction among all the residents with business interests over the removal of well-trained American officials from public service to make places for inexperienced Filipinos. It will be proclaimed that the Spanish war veterans have been shabbily treated, while former followers of AGUINALDO have been raised to power, and that "politics" have been introduced in the islands, as if the word "politics" never had a place in Republican lexicons.

Such charges may not prove very serious. They do not get at the root of the matter. It is not likely that Mr. HARRISON'S administration is quite as black as it will be painted. But there is industrial depression and there is political unrest. The resignation of General CLINTON L. RIGGS, who was Secretary of Commerce and Police until last June, which has been tardily accepted by President WILSON, indicates that the reports of dissensions in the Colonial Government are not without foundation. The Democrats, however, have had distinguished and influential representatives, too, among the recent American visitors to the islands. Perhaps Senator SHAFROTH of Colorado and Representative BRUMBAUGH of Ohio may have a word or two to say in rebuttal, while Brig. Gen. MCINTYRE, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department, has lately made an official visit to all the Philippine provinces and has as yet said nothing as to what he saw.

Obviously, what trouble there is in the Philippines that an American Government can remove is not wholly due to American political influences so much as to our national lack of experience in the management of colonial possessions. Skill in colonial administration has yet to be developed among our public men, and the need of such skill to be comprehended by our people.

A CITY OF CLEAN ELECTIONS.

If any athletic youth, watching at the polls last Tuesday, felt his strong right arm quicken with hope of smashing some "thug" or "gorilla"; if any of the charming maids and women who brightened brightest Tuesday, and rained influence on poll clerks, policemen, and voters, had read sinister tales of "colonization," ballot box "stuffing," and what not, deep must have been the wonder of that artless He and She. The election was as innocent as the unweaned lamb. No fights or rowdyism worth recording. Practically no fraud, no arrests. The Judges assigned to hear election cases vacant of business. Peace, order, honesty, politeness.

The truth is that in spite of a lingering superstition in rural settlements, New York City is and for a rather long time has been a sort of Arcadia of honest elections. The heated charges of "fraud," "colonization," "repeating," are mostly patter or tradition, scarcely made or heard without a genial wink. Wicked New York is the home of fair and orderly elections, whereas the true tales of corruption at elections come too often from small cities, from agricultural, and therefore virtuous, counties, from places but too much inclined to look upon New York as a magazine and clearing house of all the iniquities.

Even many New Yorkers, victims of a conventional idea to which modern fact has left no, or the smallest, basis, don't realize how clean, honorable, and tranquil are elections in their town.

A SKYSCRAPING MAYFLOWER.

In the Massachusetts Magazine Mr. HENRY W. WHITE makes a somewhat Brobdingnagian suggestion for a permanent "heroic" memorial of the tercentenary in 1920 of the landing of the Pilgrims. He would plant it in Massachusetts Bay, a more appropriate site for a memorial of the stronger, richer, and in every way more influential colony of that name, and he would have it big enough to be seen from every eminence in each village and town on the bay. He would have it of concrete and steel, the Pilgrim temper, and so enormous that men will compare it to "the Colossus "of Rhodes, the Olympian Jupiter at "Athens, or the eternal Pyramids of "Egypt," works somewhat diverse in size as well as other qualities, but all doubtless savoring to the Pilgrims of monuments of idolatry and abominations of the heathen.

It might be the figure of a Puritan—we protest against any such magnification of doughty little MILES STANDISH—but a monumental Mayflower would be better. As all the "old furniture" and most of the ancestors in this country came over in that elastic craft, there might be less objection to its titanic enlargement. Stick it on one little island in Boston Harbor. Build it on a low foundation, let it graze the skies at a height of 750 feet. At a distance it would look like a ship at anchor.

And what a fairy ship and art museum:

> I am not sure but that the sculptor's genius could plan a walled elevation which would allow spaces for mammoth pictures in bas relief, (or possibly in colored glass) depicting such scenes as WEIR'S admirable painting in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, showing the humble group on their knees in prayer, before the final departure from Holland; the signing of the compact, the landing, &c.
>
> The outlines of the ship could be lighted by electric lights at night and possibly the scenes in stained glass could be illuminated from within. These could be such works of art that one of the features of "doing Boston" would be a twenty-five cent trip down the harbor on special motor boats to see these pictures, and every excursion steamer would go out of its course to pass near, day or night.
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> The educational potentialities of this plan would be almost without limit because the interior of the enormous hull could be developed into one of the most interesting museums in the world. To begin with, a statue in right proportions of every man, woman, and child of the 101 passengers could be put aboard—STANDISH, BREWSTER, BRADFORD, CARVER, WINSLOW, being among the first; every Mayflower family organization in the country being invited to contribute what it conceived to be a composite family likeness of each of the other passengers.

A "colossal aggregation," in the language of the circus; and Mrs. JARLEY, or Professor ARTEMUS WARD with his world-renowned collection of "wax figgers," is in the annex:

> Then a still more dramatic and expressive means of impressing the minds of school children (who doubtless would pilgrimage to such a place in bodies every week of the school year) and the dimmest intelligences of even those who could not speak our language, would be to arrange tableaux in plaster or in wax figures, showing many of the thrilling scenes of hardship and adventure which the Pilgrims passed through after they had settled on New England's shores, such as building the first houses, the welcome of the Indian SAMOSET, the trip up the shore of MILES STANDISH and party in a shallop, the brush with the frightened Indians in ambush, finding of the dismantled Summer camp and the buried corn, some of the sad scenes that attended the sickness of all but six of the party, and the death of one-half their number during that first Winter.

Colossal, famous, improving; but Mr. WHITE'S art is too gigantic, too "German" for some of us. We are obliged to him for agreeing with THE TIMES that an exposition is no proper mode of celebrating the Pilgrim tercentenary. We regret that his plan is too grandiose, though we should love to see the composite likeness statues and the rest of it. An Atlantean conception. The worthy Pilgrims would probably be even more scandalized by their counterfeit presentments than MILES STANDISH was by THOMAS MORTON'S Maypole and revels at Merry Mount.

DIVERSIONS OF THE BARMECIDE CLUB.

There can be no gluttony, there may be some shadow of refined epicurean satisfaction and addition to the physiology of taste, in feasts of the Barmecide. Besides, their cheapness recommends them. The South continues to be "the bower of unimagined fruit and trees," wondered at, if not a little envied, by the more prosaic North. There are Southern names of things to eat that are almost a meal, and wholly a poem. "Pot licker," for instance. What a hearty sound! What a strong, lusty phrase! It has almost a corporeal substance. The repetition of it should still hunger as well as stimulate the aesthetic sense.

A Kentucky authority, The Lexington Herald, compounds before our eyes this strengthening juice whereon the frontiersmen and pioneers nourished their mighty spirits:

> Pot licker is the licker of shepherd's purse, lamb's quarter, polk shoots, dandelion, wild mustard, and other of wild greens, cooked with good bacon or hog's jowl, sometimes with ham hocks.

Shepherd's purse, polk shoots: mysterious botany, the former with a kind of Shakespearean look to it. Greens, medicinal and potent, rich in phosphates and iron. Hog's jowl and pot licker must be a supper of the gods. The name is refreshment enough for those of us who hold with the Barmecide.

What shall we drink with, before, or after pot licker with hog's jowl or ham hocks? Drink in dumb show, of course, Barmecidally, in a manner to offend no prohibitionist or total abstainer. The Louisville Courier-Journal shall pledge us in a cordial as yet unmade, untasted, best known in its undistilled form to the fattest of all 'possums, dwelling beneath the papaw bush. "Papaw": what a word is there, magical, alchemical, alluring. The Louisville connoisseur praises this brother of the mango:

> The flavor of the papaw sometimes is compared with that of the Jamaica banana. It really is much more like the mango, a fruit of the tropics which is highly prized by natives of the sections in which it grows, but rarely seen in the temperate zone. The mango looks somewhat like a papaw upon the outside, and more like it inside. Both the fruits are kidney shaped, and, when opened, highly perfumed. The rich, reddish gold meat of the two is much alike in texture and flavor. The one seed of the mango resembles in appearance the numerous and smaller seeds of the papaw.

Out of the rich, reddish, golden meat a distiller of Indiana, the Poet State, dreams of expressing "papaw brandy," papaws being abundant and apples scanty in his province. Brandy may be the drink of heroes, as Dr. JOHNSON said, but the name has been coarsened. Its sound is harsh and Volscian. The poet distiller, transforming the papaw into liquid gold, should call it "papawine" or "papawia." The Barmecides are sensitive of eye and ear as well as of palate.

The Palmetto Brillat-Savarin, The Columbia State, crowns the table with the perfect dish, which it pretends to have found in an "antebellum cookbook," and calls "pine top soup":

> Mince the white meat of four young roasted chickens. Boil it with three quarts of diluted beef stock. After boiling for fifteen minutes, pour in one peck of picked hickory nut meats. Add to this one sprig of pine leaf, taken from the very topmost spear of a long leaf pine. Serve with rice.

The peck of hickory nut meats is a little excessive and reveals the comic spirit, which should not force its way into these high matters culinary. Yet the Barmecide Club will put pine top soup on its bill of fare. The "sprig "of pine leaf from the very topmost "spear of a long leaf pine" symbolizes the last touch of art, the ideal and impossible perfection sought by the born and great, conscientious cook.

AMERICANISM THE VICTOR.

So That Was the Issue We Voted On Last Tuesday, Was It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The election just held is, in my opinion, the most significant of any since the second election of President Lincoln. Both were tests of Americanism. In three leading States the average voter said "no" to important proposals.

The proposed Constitution appears to have suffered defeat because it was too long, too elaborate, and too complicated to admit of its proper understanding. It suggested experiments and untried measures. These might be good; some might be evil. Our men are ceasing to trust schoolmen and ministers because they have been too often misleading. The common sense way out was rejection of the whole Constitution.

The case with woman suffrage was different. It had been tried and found wanting under circumstances where its good, if it had any, could be seen and tested. It had everywhere shown itself an un-American measure. This fact is shown by the election results in a most striking manner. The Socialists are rejoicing over notable victories in this city and State, and these victories are coincident with suffrage votes in city and counties. Witness the votes for the Assembly in this city and the majorities in Schenectady, Chautauqua, and Rockland Counties. And the success of Tammany Hall appears to be another evidence that the issue was largely Americanism versus socialism. Whatever may be thought of Tammany's methods, the average citizen believed that its body of voters could be relied upon to combat the radicalism that is making our city a menace to free institutions and their safeguard—liberty under law.

In one other way has it been shown that this was the underlying issue in Tuesday's election. Throughout the country prohibition has been monkeyed with because it was a measure that invited such treatment. It was, in many of its aspects, socialism under the cloak of temperance, and this the average voter saw. The W. C. T. U. has been a plaything ever since Frances Willard, contrary to its Constitution, sold it out to the Prohibition Party in return for suffrage aid.

Intemperance is the curse of our land; and now that our immediate pressure is lessened would that some clear-seeing and patriotic anti-suffragist might arise who would found a genuine, non-partisan temperance movement which the average legislator in State and city could be trusted to aid in forwarding. Here lies a work for the best effort of woman against which the average American would never vote.

HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON,
Founder and Honorary President Guidon Club Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

WHEN ADULTS MISBEHAVE

Things Which Annoy Far More Than Does Youth on Roller Skates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To have all the folk who would deny to children the rights of the street lined up and identified would be interesting. Among them doubtless would be some aged Scrooges, who have in a soured decline forgotten that there is sweetness and beauty in childhood—or out of it. There will be some maiden ladies whom fate has denied the opportunity of motherhood. There would be perhaps some bejeweled mothers whose own children have to find companionship on the street or else are cooped in nurseries under maids and governesses to keep them from troubling "mother." Doubtless there would be among them, too, some childless married folk who cannot understand why foolish people indulge in children, or, having them, learn to love them and seek their welfare even through self-sacrifice. And, of course, there would be dog-coddlers among them. All which is meant to say that a lot of the stuff written about children and their vicious presence in the streets is the veriest prejudice, grouch, and hardness of heart. The people who write it are incapable of understanding. Pity them.

But consider the misbehavior of grown-ups in public places—how they gang up street corners and crowd others off while drawing out their own trivial conversations; how they ignore the rules of the road in meeting others; how they endanger others' eyes by carrying umbrellas horizontal on subway stairs, and calmly force others under the very wheels of automobiles and cars by pig-headedly refusing to turn aside a foot or two at crossings; how they force themselves bull-like into subway and elevated cars before passengers from the inside have had a chance to get out.

As for the children on roller skates, often they are sufferers from the stubborn grown-ups, who feel that "kids" have no rights that we are bound to respect. I have watched them, and I know. Only a few months ago I had to call a surgeon to my thirteen-year-old boy because a man and woman with a child held the walk when they might almost without effort have cleared a passage for him. "I had to take it or hit the kid," was his report. He made a quick turn and suffered an injury that easily might have been disastrous. He had been taught to consider the rights of others. That occurrence gave me the text for a lesson in claiming one's own rights. He has been charged hereafter to let the other fellow take the consequences when he does not do his part in avoiding them.

If grown persons were never careless, indifferent, stupid, or ill-disposed there might be more shadow of justice in their complaints about the conduct of children. But grown persons are careless, indifferent, stupid, and ill-disposed—and especially so toward children: I don't enjoy the noise of other people's children especially, nor revel in pavements that are crowded with kid roller skaters. But one can try to be human in his sympathies.

ROBERT W. NEAL.
Amherst, Mass., Nov. 1, 1915.

The Suffragists' Resolution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the admirable story of last night's rally in today's TIMES there was an error in the transcript of the resolutions adopted. The paragraph of the resolution in which the error occurred should have read:

> Resolved, That, inspired by the number and the character of the supporters that have been drawn to the suffrage cause, and relying on our army of 520,000 strong already intrenched in the enemy's country, we start here and now a campaign for Presidential suffrage, which the Legislature has the constitutional right to bestow; for another referendum, and for the submission of a Federal amendment conferring the suffrage on women.

In THE TIMES story, the clause "which the Legislature has the right to bestow" was so placed as to modify the submission of the Federal amendment.

ROSE YOUNG,
Director Press Department of the Empire State Campaign Committee.
New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

A Suffragist Who Watched.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having served as a watcher at the Sixth Assembly, Second Election District, Kings, I realized a temporary defeat and experienced a permanent gain. Much talk has been heard that the polls are no places for women. But while I was there no kinder courtesy and consideration could have been shown anywhere to any woman. The system of counting is most efficient and trustworthy. In all my experience as an ardent suffragist I felt that the politicians were seriously against us, but while at the polls all day I had occasion to observe from a legal and political standpoint that they stand ready to give us the vote just as soon as they are convinced that women really want it, and by the next election our organization shall be as strong as even to convince the politicians.

PAULINE ORENSTEIN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1915.

RESULTS OF PREPAREDNESS

Will Force Upon Us a New Foreign Policy and Unnecessary Wars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One may assume that the writers of letters to the press for and against preparedness as a means of keeping our country at peace are sincere, but their statements are often confused and their arguments often easy to confute. It is relatively unimportant whether the country can afford the colossal expenditures contemplated, or whether the money will find its way into the pork barrel, or whether internal improvements are more urgent, or whether the vessels built now will be scrap iron in fifteen years, or whether any foreign country has designs upon us. The country must do some straight thinking on a high level. One must not shrink from taking an extreme stand when moral truth is engaged. There is no virtue in compromise when the historic policy of America is threatened.

Christianity stands for the superiority of spiritual over physical force. It is not only an abstract truth, but a practical truth, to which all history and progress bear record. To compromise with a principle for which Christianity and our own nation have stood is a serious matter, and one may well tremble at the prospect. For a century we have kept out of European broils without losing self-respect or the respect of others. Our wealth, our happiness, and our place in the sun have steadily grown, though we have been unarmed—just as the wealth, the commerce, and the importance of Germany have steadily grown during half a century of peaceful conquest. It is not a question exclusively of our present peaceable intentions. Is there on record a case of a nation with a well-equipped fighting arm which has not developed a class of professional militarists, men who have stagnated in peace and who lust for war if only to display their prowess? These blood lusters already exist among us, and against them we must be on our guard: ruin lies in their way. In their cry that such a great nation as ours must maintain its dignity, they will be joined by all those who are now providing munitions in return for blood money and who will not wish to see their new plants lying idle after this war. Further, with a large, but not the largest, navy we shall be courted for foreign alliances, which we shall not refuse, but which will sooner or later embroil us, as one nation after another has become embroiled in this present war of alliances.

Not long since Japan armed and became a world power, and now she is courted and distrusted. We know what the Occident fears should China follow suit. If we do the same, we cannot prevent other nations from concluding that our foreign policy has changed, that we have seen a great light, and have gone on the warpath to impose our dignity. Is there any European nation for whose dignity we would exchange our own just now?

An armed nation flings abroad a standing challenge. The chance of peace decreases as preparedness for war increases. We have been caught in the back wash of the European war. After our generosity and compassion with suffering, it is proposed to follow in precisely the methods which have brought on the war, and which we have but recently execrated. With the opportunity in our hand to lead the greatest movement in human history, a new dispensation, we are asked to go back to the Old Testament standards from which the European nations and the European Church have not yet emerged. We are the only nation whose hands were clean enough to attempt the heroic task, the only Government which Europe would trust.

Do our people realize that in every parallel case preparedness has led to war? We may be at a turning point in our career, when we are about to sell out our birthright for the mess into which preparedness will lead us. Most of us want to do the right thing in the wrong way. We are starting on a long road, for the experts take good care not to say just when they will be adequately prepared to maintain peace. They cannot tell us, because preparation for peace by preparation for war is a contradiction of eternal law.

W. W. COMFORT.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1915.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

What the Gary System Will Do to Give Them a Better Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement of Mayor Mitchel at the public hearing on the school budget that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would appropriate $5,000,000 in addition to the annual budget allowance, in order that part time may be eliminated through reorganizing over 200 schools on the Gary work-study-play plan, is most gratifying. The educational and financial authorities are to be congratulated upon thus getting together on a constructive program to eliminate an evil that has long been a blot upon the public school system.

It should be borne clearly in mind, however, that the Gary plan is not essentially a device for relieving part time. That is only a by-product of its real purpose. Its real purpose is to provide for all the children in the city schools a longer school day and richer educational opportunities than are possible under the traditional five-hour program. The elimination of part time simply follows from the increased capacity created by alternating the traditional academic classroom work with the activities offered in the shops, laboratories, studios, libraries, auditoriums, playgrounds, swimming pools, and such other supplementary facilities as can be made available in the school itself or secured through co-operation with outside neighborhood agencies. The primary object is to secure a richer course of study and a more flexible program.

While it is natural, therefore, that the introduction of the Gary plan into the New York schools should be concentrated at the beginning upon relieving part time because of the seriousness of that situation, this should be looked upon simply as the first step in a more comprehensive program for extending it throughout the entire school system.

It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to effect the reorganization contemplated in the Mayor's announcement as rapidly as possible. Although funds were made available several months ago for reorganizing several congested Bronx schools on the Gary plan, none of the facilities proposed have thus far been provided. While there may be justification for this apparently undue delay, the part-time situation is so acute that every means should be employed to cut unnecessary red tape and afford prompt relief, not only for the children in those schools, but also for the entire 150,000 children in the city who are attending school less than five hours daily. The public will follow with interest the efforts of the authorities along these new, progressive lines, and will welcome every effort to expedite matters.

HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director Public Education Association of the City of New York.
New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

A Plea for Evening Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to add my protest against the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in failing to provide the funds for the continuation of the evening school courses. As one of those who have benefited by the evening schools, I know that to deprive thousands of students of the opportunity of attending such schools will be a great blow to the cause of education in this city. Let the Board of Estimate economize in other directions, but by all means continue the evening school courses.

OTTO HENSCHEL.
New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

Sauce for the Gander.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to your readers to know how Karl Meyer voted—then again it may not. However, since it seems to be the style to vote for or against names instead of for men and principles, it would be of great interest to Americans to know how many refused to give their vote to men with German names.

LOUIS IMBERT.
New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

THE TEUTON AIM IN THE BALKANS

A Powerful, Desperate Attempt to Reach and Tap the Vast Human Resources of Asia Minor and the Minerals of Serbia.

By JEVREM I. POPOVITCH,
Colonel Serbian Artillery.

New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The main attention of the whole thinking world is concentrated on the great and bloody struggle now going on in the Balkans. The awful human slaughter-house which the Teutons, with much system and treachery, have opened is slowly shifting to that part of Europe which forever has been the predestined arena of wars.

In this shocking carnage of nations the Teutons have, with pride and demoniac satisfaction, stained in blood and desecrated all the scientific inventions, transforming them into frightful, murderous instruments. For more than one year they have been destroying, like Huns, the greatest and most costly achievements of the civilized world and the objects of peaceful human activity.

Much has been written, and in different ways, about the causes and the intentions of the latest Teutonic aggression in the Balkans and their haste in the direction of Asia. There were even certain military experts who saw in this aggression the realization of their political formula, "Drang nach Osten." Some saw in it only a quick aid to the Turkish Army at the Dardanelles and the platonic desire that Constantinople be saved from ruin. Many have proclaimed the intention of the Teutons to be to approach Egypt across Asia—the Achilles heel of Great Britain—and to attack her there.

I take the liberty to explain, as I conceive, the causes and the intentions of the desperate Teutonic haste to the Balkans and Asia, and to analyze and throw light upon it from a purely military point of view.

Whosoever has been able to follow with the attention of a professional soldier what has been published and is now becoming known of the internal military conditions of Austria and Germany, and who calmly and patiently could bring that into logical connection with the interesting signs of their weakness on the eastern and western fronts, as well as with the very symptomatic and very important facts that the Teutonic troops, in the latest days, in several sections of one or the other front have not had sufficient ammunition, or even have not had any ammunition at all, and that their enemies in attacking were decimating them—he must have observed two things: (1) Teutons have no copper, without which the manufacture of modern munitions cannot be thought of, and (2) they have no more men for filling the gaps in the army and for refreshing the fatigued and broken-down units.

As men who cannot be reproached for not thinking about everything in due time, the Teutons have noticed very well that the heroic Serbian kingdom can give them two very great, useful, and, for them, indispensable necessities.

Across Serbia, through the fertile and beautiful Morava valley, a great railroad leads to Constantinople and Asia Minor. Serbia has a large and resourceful copper mine at "Bor," with ultra-modern installation, which already has fallen into the Teuton hands, thanks to the treacherous and bloody Judas of Slavdom—the Bulgarians.

And how much attention the Teutons have paid to this rich copper mine can best be seen from the telegram of the commander of the troops which occupied it, sent to Berlin, that mining engineers and coke for melting be at once sent, "so that operation of the mine might be resumed immediately," as well as from the telegraphic answer from Berlin, which reads: "Engineers have been waiting for several days at Belgrade, expecting your attainment of the mine. Carloads of coke are already moving from the coal mines in Hungary. * * *"

As extraordinary organizers, the Teutons are hastening to Asia Minor, because that great human reservoir will give them sufficient numbers of men for ending the war whom they will scientifically hurl in front of the enemies' guns.

In face of such a situation it becomes imperative for the allied powers of heroic Serbia to earnestly throw, as soon as possible, large contingents of soldiers into the Balkan battlefield, and in that way to erect a great, invincible barrier against the Teuton movement toward Asia, and also to extricate as soon as possible from their iron fist, hard-mailed like that of a drowning man, the large and abundant "Bor" copper mine, with its inexhaustible source of metal.

It would be desirable that the responsible factors of the great entente powers do not forget these remarks of a common and humble man and officer of a friendly and allied nation, since they, to our regret, have turned deaf ear to the petitions and proposals of the two great Serbian men, Nikola Pachitch and Radomir Putnik, who have plainly called attention to the danger and to the means by which the same could have been avoided.

The pathetic and sonorous Parliamentary phrases in London and Paris, the lamenting of their slow and inconsiderate politics in Athens, Sofia, and Bucharest, and the luxurious lavishness of praising words for the splendid and heroic Serbians, will not bar and repulse the Teutonic avalanche in the Balkans. That can be accomplished only by thick legions of British, French, and Russian troops, sent as soon and as fast as possible.

The centre of gravitation of the European war is being transferred today to the Balkan Peninsula, and from it the Teutons are straining themselves to draw the resultant of all their forces. It is up to the Allies to destroy it by counter force.

In the Balkans there will be laid the foundation for the end of the great war, and one can with mathematical accuracy affirm in advance that victory and glory will crown that side which shall prove stronger in the military calculation of time and space.

In their Balkan political combinations the Allies have not been good and clear-headed calculators, and have suffered a complete failure. Armed with this difficult and painful experience, they can, in the Balkan battlefields, correct their political mistakes.

The victory will, as always, bend itself before that side which shall be faster and more resolute. I think that nobody will blame me if I wish to see on that side the great and powerful Russia, the proud England, the beautiful France, and their small, infinitely faithful, and in blood submerged allies, Serbia and Montenegro.

JEVREM I. POPOVITCH.

EAST SIDE AND WEST.

Why There Should Be Proper Transit Connections Between Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the extension of the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown surface car line through West Eighty-sixth Street to Broadway is the fairest which has appeared in any of the daily papers and which has even intimated that there may be a good case for this extension. Whether it is due to the wealth and influence of the residents of West Eighty-sixth Street or not, the large dailies of the city have not seen fit to give our side of the case proper presentation, although the extension is universally demanded by the people.

Nearly 1,000,000 people living on the east and west sides of the park and that section of Astoria tapped by the Ninety-second Street Ferry are demanding this extension. There is no through crosstown transit connection between Fifty-ninth and 116th Streets, a space of over two miles, although other sections of the city are served in this respect every dozen blocks, and with the transfer system the working people are enabled to travel back and forth for one fare. Under present traveling conditions the people on the one side of the park are practically eliminated from the use of the main sources of traffic on the other side, except at great inconvenience and round-about travel, walking, or at the cost of two fares. This latter condition bears heavily particularly on the people of the east side, where there are approximately 300,000 working people.

In our opinion there is no excuse for the city authorities not having provided better traveling facilities for these people, and while we sympathize with the property owners of the west side who are opposing the extension, we are forced to urge prior rights for the multitudes of the poorer class who cannot use automobiles or taxicabs.

We are agreeable to any practical solution of the problem, such as the suggestion for an extension through Eighty-fifth Street, provided it gives us a through connection which is convenient and enables the people to travel north and south for one fare.

JOHN S. HAMILTON,
Secretary the Yorkville Association.
New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

Making the College Girl Perform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Barnard College has been considered in the past a haven of protection, wherein young women would be under chaperonage and protected from deleterious influences. One of the latest fads and frills is the compulsory (or suffer social ostracism and ill-will of the Faculty) organization of these girls into so-called "social worker" groups, taking them, practically unprotected, into tenements and neighborhoods, placing them in jeopardy, performing trips which are silly and without any result save the danger to which they are exposed.

I, as a parent, strongly object to this nonsense, believing their curriculum is already crowded to the limit of human endurance. And now they have forced upon them the additional demand of pairing off and in cap and gown accosting strangers in hotel halls and lobbies for relief for the victims of war.

Is it not high time these foolish, hysterical, humiliating activities cease and that slumming be abolished? If the students have any time to spare apart from their studies, let them have domestic science, at least to know how to cook for themselves or sew on a button.

A PROTESTING PARENT.
Mount Kisco, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1915.

Selling a Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sneezing powders and other articles of their kind are freely sold. Is there nothing to prevent their sale? They are the cause of all kinds of trouble, and often cause some youngster's arrest. I once witnessed the disturbance caused by sneezing powder in a moving-picture

BERNHARDT AGAIN ON PARIS STAGE

Appears in a Patriotic One-Act Play—Rises from a Chair Only Once.

BIGGEST OVATION OF CAREER

Great Audience Made Up of the Leading Men and Women of France—Play Remarkable One.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The reappearance of Sarah Bernhardt on the Paris stage and her début with her wooden leg took place this afternoon at her own theatre in a one-act play in verse, "Les Cathédrales," by Eugène Morand, with music by Gabriel Pierne.

One of the greatest audiences ever assembled in any theatre gave Mme. Bernhardt the biggest ovation of her career. Members of the Academy, artists, actresses, society women, leaders of the Government, Generals of the army, cheered, sobbed, and threw flowers on the stage, several times completely stopping the performance.

The wooden leg, however, did not enter into the action of the piece, for Mme. Bernhardt sat throughout in a big chair, rising only during the dramatic climax at the end, when, with the line "Weep, Germany, weep! Thy Prussian Eagles have fallen bleeding into the Rhine!" she brought the entire audience cheering to their feet.

At the end the curtain was raised a dozen times, but the actress remained standing before the chair, not taking a single step. She looked heavier and in better health than for years, but the many lines about her mouth gave her face an appearance of having been ravaged by suffering.

The piece was somber in conception. It showed a scene in the clouds between heaven and earth, when at night the spirits of cathedrals talk with each other. There were the Cathedrals of Notre Dame of Paris, Laon, Bourges, Amiens, and Arles, all portrayed by women. Rheims was portrayed by a woman of that city, the cloud showing flames rising from the ruins of the cathedral. Mme. Bernhardt took the rôle of the Cathedral of Strassburg. The only other character represented a dead French soldier. There was also an unseen chorus.

The theme is intensely patriotic. The spirits of the cathedrals weep over the little churches of the invaded provinces. When the soul of the soldier appears, he asks, "Where is Strassburg?" Then, in a sudden flash of light, Bernhardt is seen sitting on a cloud far above her sister cathedrals, a shaft of light resting on her throughout.

She calls upon the cathedrals to show no pity. She bids the living to cease to mourn the dead, who are not dead, for she calls upon the dead themselves to rise and throw the Germans out of France.

Her voice was still marvellous—the voice of the Divine Sarah of other years. As the spirit of the venerable Cathedral of Strassburg, in the hands of France's enemies for forty-five years, she made no effort to conceal her age, but sat upon her throne bowed, dignified, tragic, wonderful, a picture that those who saw will never forget.

Dances at Cosmopolitan Club.

A series of six small dances will be held this year at the Cosmopolitan Club on Tuesday evenings. The first is to be Nov. 16. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt, Mrs. Frederick De Witt Wells, Mrs. Allen Wardwell, Mrs. George de B. Greene, Mrs. Tracy Hoppin, Mrs. Allen Tucker, Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, and the Misses Constance and Elizabeth Curtis.

A Tea Dance for Miss Fanet Hein.

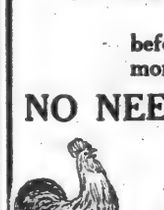
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hein of 320 Central Park West, gave a tea dance at the Hotel Gotham yesterday for their daughter, Miss Fanet Clive Hein, whose engagement to M. U. Wallach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Wallach, of this city, was recently announced. The marriage of the couple will take place late in the Winter.

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Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or, as follows:

Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . . $16.50
Cap . . $2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00

Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22

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BROADWAY at 49th ST.

'PAGLIACCI' AND 'COPPELIA.'

Baklanoff Sings Prologue in a Black Mask—Boston Opera Farewell.

The Boston Opera Company on the closing day of its engagement at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday gave its first presentation of "Pagliacci" at the matinée performance, followed by Delibes's ballet, "Coppelia," in which Mlle. Pavlowa and her ballet were seen for the first time during the present engagement. In the evening "Madama Butterfly" was repeated, with Tamaki Miura in the title rôle and the same cast as was heard before. The ballet for the night performance was "Snow Flakes." As has been the case before when Pavlowa bid temporary good-bye to New York, there was much enthusiasm for the Russian dancer during her performance, many curtain calls and many flowers.

The performance of "Pagliacci" in the afternoon was one of the best the organization has given. In the beginning, when Mr. Baklanoff appeared before the curtain to sing the prologue, it was seen he wore a black cloak that concealed his figure and a black mask that concealed the upper portion of his face, possibly his idea in doing this was to dissociate himself at the moment from the character he plays in the opera, or perhaps it was so as to let the audience see his unusual make-up as Tonio for the first time when he appeared on the stage. Either way it gain its full effect. The expedient of the mask, which is not unprecedented, deprived him of the aid of facial expression in singing the prologue, but it also served to concentrate the attention purely on his singing.

Mr. Baklanoff could afford to have this so. There are baritones who look upon this prologue as the chance of a lifetime to demonstrate to the audience the power of their lungs. Not so with him. His fine, evenly developed vocal gifts were always in evidence but never insisted upon, and he was satisfied with letting the audience infer, instead of actually proving, that he could have held the final high note half a minute longer if he had wanted to.

This same element of continence in an opera that is often vocally abused held for the work of the other singers. Maggie Teyte, who has been heard here in only a few opera performances, appeared with the company for the first time, and was an excellent Nedda. There was a trace of caution in her forming of the high notes early in the "Bird" song, but this quickly vanished, and after that she sang delightfully. Her acting was spirited enough, and she had the advantage of looking the part thoroughly. In the rôle of Canio, Mr. Zenatello again demonstrated that he is a singer of intelligence and an actor of force. How his voice could have been in as good condition as it was yesterday after he had sung seven times within twelve days is a mystery.

Giorgio Fuhti, as Silvio, was uneven. There were moments when his singing was excellent and his acting vivid, and there were lapses from this state. The interest which Romeo Boscacci displayed in the trifling part of Beppo deserves mention in a world where small-part singers are generally enforced slaves of routine. Mr. Baklanoff, through the action of the opera, playing Tonio in "citizen's clothes," a blond comic wig and much embonpoint, succeeded in making the part different and interesting. Mr. Moranzoni did as much as is necessary with the not exacting score, and was probably responsible to some degree for the self-restraint of the singers.

Miss Dorothy T. Morgan Engaged.

Postmaster and Mrs. Edward M. Morgan announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Dorothy Tattersall, to David Roy Arundel of Minneapolis, Minn. Miss Morgan is a graduate of Syracuse University, class of '15. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mrs. Lillie Keller of 200 Riverside Drive announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edna Keller, to Alfred J. Liebmann, formerly of Zurich, Switzerland. Mr. Liebmann has lived in New York for several years.

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Hannah Marie Barry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barry of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Dr. Herbert Reeves of Yonkers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Von Kunze of 21 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, announced the engagement at a tea yesterday afternoon of their daughter, Miss Mildred Von Kunze, to E. H. Harris, son of Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Harris of 33 West Ninety-third Street. Mr. Harris was graduated from Cornell last June.

OPERA BOXHOLDERS AT METROPOLITAN

Many Newcomers in Stalls, but Otherwise the Personnel Is Much as Last Season.

MOURNING CAUSES CHANGES

Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., Has Sub-Leased Her Box 31 for the Four Subscription Nights.

The authoritative list of boxholders at the Metropolitan Opera House for the season of 1915-16 was issued yesterday. The season begins on Monday night, Nov. 15.

The occupancy of the boxes, as usual, has been much cut up and divided into leases and sub-leases, but the personnel remains much the same as last year, with a few boxes affected by mourning. Box 31, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., who is in mourning for her son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, lost in the Lusitania disaster, has been sub-leased for the four subscription nights. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin has it for Mondays, William B. Thompson for even Wednesdays, Dallas Bache Pratt for even Thursdays, John D. Beals for odd Thursdays, and Charles E. Sampson has it for odd Fridays, the same as last year.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor will retain her lease for Box 22 for odd Mondays, the box owned by W. Seward Webb. Mrs. Henry M. Flagler has it for the opening night. Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler has Box 5 for the opening night, and Mrs. E. H. Gary has Box 15, owned by Miss Iselin, for the opening. John Markle is a newcomer in Box 34, which M. Taylor Pyne had last year on Mondays. Box 30, owned by Harry Payne Whitney and Payne Whitney, has been leased to Mrs. Henry D. Brookman of 5 East Seventieth Street and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart for even Mondays.

Nicholas F. Brady has Box 32 for the open ng night, and Clarence W. Mackay has Box 28, owned by Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, for Mondays. Miss Annie Leary retains Box 2 for Wednesdays, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig having taken it for the first night. Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer this season will have Box 10 for odd Fridays, and Walter Graeme Ladd has it for odd matinées.

Box 18, owned by Charles B. Alexander, is largely sub-divided this season. Besides Mr. Alexander and Miss Helen O. Brice, E. Rathbone Bacon has it for odd Mondays; Mrs. Frances Roche for even Thursdays; Miss Almirall and W. MacNeil Rodewald, odd Thursdays, and Benjamin Thaw and Dr. J. Henry Lancashire, even Thursdays. Box 9, shared alternately by Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Willard D. Straight, this season will have Charles Thompson Matthews for odd Fridays.

The following gives the names of the boxholders in full:

Parterre Boxholders.

1—Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

3—M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, alternately; Mrs. E. Reeve-Merritt, Wednesdays.

5—George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Harold Brown; Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, opening night; Clarence W. Bowen, odd Mondays; Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, even Mondays, odd Thursdays, and odd matinees; General Howard Carroll, odd Wednesdays; J. B. Cobb, even Wednesdays; Lewis G. Morris, odd Fridays; F. S. Witherbee, even Fridays.

7—Vincent Astor.

9—Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Willard D. Straight, alternately; Charles Thompson Mathews, odd Fridays.

11—A. M. Huntington, Arthur Curtiss James, F. Louis Slade, odd Wednesdays; Joseph Eastman, even Thursdays.

13—H. A. Taylor, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce; Otto H. Kahn, even Mondays; Griswold Thompson, even Thursdays.

15—Miss Iselin, C. O. D. Iselin, odd Mondays; E. H. Gary, opening night; even Mondays; Herbert L. Pratt, Wednesdays; Stuart Duncan, Fridays.

17—Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. William D. Sloane, alternately.

19—Henry Clay Frick.

21—Charles Steele, odd Mondays, odd matinees; H. P. Davison, William H. Porter, even Mondays and even Wednesdays; Albert H. Wiggin, odd Thursdays, and Lamont, even Thursdays; Mrs. C. H. Coster, Fridays.

23—Elbridge T. Gerry, Louis T. Hoyt, Wednesdays; Edward J. Berwind, Fridays.

25—Mrs. G. G. Haven, Miss Mary Parsons, Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, even Mondays; Finley J. Shepard, Thursdays.

27—John T. Pratt, R. Fulton Cutting, alternately; John M. Bowers, even Fridays; Percy R. Pyne, odd matinees.

29—Mrs. Richard Gambrill and J. Stuart Barney, Mondays and Fridays alternately; Sherwood Aldrich, Wednesday; A. Murray Young, odd matinees.

31—Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mondays; William B. Thompson, even Wednesdays; Dallas B. Pratt, even Thursdays; John D. Beals, odd Thursdays; Charles E. Sampson, odd Fridays.

33—Henry R. Hoyt, Miss Rosina S. Hoyt, Rufus L. Patterson, even Mondays; E. Francis Hyde, Wednesdays; Edwin Gould, Fridays.

35—J. P. Morgan.

2—A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. P. M. Lydig, opening night, even Mondays; Adrian Iselin, Jr., part Mondays, part Thursdays; Miss Leary, Wednesdays; Captain W. C. Beach, odd Thursdays; Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Fridays.

4—August Belmont, Lewis L. Clarke, even Mondays; Daniel Guggenheim, S. R. Guggenheim, Wednesdays; Miss Della Gurnee, part Fridays, part matinees; Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, even matinees.

6—W. K. Vanderbilt.

8—C. N. Bliss, Jr., B. H. Borden, H. S. Borden, Mrs. D. S. Lamont, Wednesdays; Mrs. H. D. Whiton, Fridays.

10—George F. Baker, William Fahnestock, alternately.

12—Henry Clews, George J. Gould, alternately.

14—George Henry Warren, Mrs. William Starr Miller, even Mondays, odd Thursdays; Mrs. William Lowe Rice, odd Fridays; Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, even Fridays; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, even matinees.

16—Walter P. Bliss, James Speyer, odd Mondays, even Fridays; Mrs. Newbold Morris, even Mondays; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, odd Fridays; Walter Graeme Ladd, odd matinees.

18—Charles B. Alexander, Miss Helen O. Brice; E. R. Bacon, odd Mondays; Mrs. Frances Roche, even Thursdays; Miss Almirall, W. MacNeil Rodewald, odd Thursdays; Benjamin Thaw, Dr. J. Henry Lancashire, even Thursdays; Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, odd matinees.

20—Ogden Mills, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

22—W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, opening night; Mrs. J. J. Astor, odd Mondays; M. Taylor Pyne, even Mondays; George L. Rives, Fridays; Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, odd matinees.

24—R. W. Goelet, Egerton Winthrop, odd Fridays; Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, odd matinees.

26—William Ross Proctor, Arthur Ryle, odd Wednesdays; Mrs. Charles H. Senff, even Wednesdays; odd matinees; George Grant Mason, odd Fridays; Lewis Cass Ledyard, even Fridays; Dallas B. Pratt, even matinees.

28—Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Clarence H. Mackay, Mondays; J. H. Schiff, Wednesdays; George D. Pratt, Fridays.

30—H. P. Whitney, Payne Whitney, Mrs. Henry D. Brookman, Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, even Mondays.

32—Luther Kountze, N. F. Brady, opening night, even Mondays; W. D. Kountze, odd Wednesdays; Mrs. E. S. Harkness, even Wednesdays; Charles H. Sherrill, even Fridays; George B. Post, odd Fridays, even matinees.

34—John Markle, odd Mondays; Perry Belmont, even Mondays; William A. Clark, Wednesdays; Charles H. MacNeill, Thursdays; John D. Ryan, Fridays.

Grand Tier Boxholders.

38—C. W. Chapin, Mondays.

40—Robert C. Clowry, Mondays.

42—William Nelson Cromwell, Mondays.

44—Edward Randolph, Mondays; Hubert T. Parsons, Wednesdays.

46—Mrs. Doelger, Mondays; C. C. Griswold, C. B. Winslow, H. A. Moody, Wednesdays.

48—Giulio Gatti-Casazza.

50—F. W. Woolworth, even Mondays; B. G. Work, odd Mondays; Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, odd Wednesdays; A. D. Boardman, even Wednesdays; Mrs. Lauterbach, odd Fridays; J. Hornblower de Witt, even Fridays.

52—Isaac D. Fletcher, Mondays; Dr. William H. Nichols, Wednesdays.

54—Frank S. Jones, Mondays; Mrs. Benjamin Prince, odd Wednesdays; Charles Courtenay Hoge, even Wednesdays; Kenneth Van Riper, Fridays; F. A. Coffin, Saturday matinees.

57—Albert Edward Smith, Mondays.

39—B. G. Work, even Mondays; Theodore Boettger, odd Mondays.

41—Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mondays.

43—Mrs. E. L. Breese Norris, Mondays.

45—F. S. Landstreet, E. J. Stehli, George B. Hurd, Mondays.

47—George J. Jackson, George McNeir, Mondays.

49—James B. Dickson, Mondays.

51—W. Dixon Ellis, odd Mondays; Karl Eilers, even Mondays; Dr. Willy Meyer, Wednesdays.

53—Edmund L. Baylies, Mondays; E. E. Smathers, Wednesdays.

36—Herbert H. Dean.

Stall Boxholders.

B—Mrs. F. Cook Bronson, Mondays; Miss Mary Campbell, Wednesdays; Warren E. Burns, Carl Schaetzel, Fridays; John C. Breckenridge, Saturday matinees.

C—Frank Scott Gerrish, Mondays; Dr. W. W. Gilfillan, Mrs. A. H. Washburn, odd Wednesdays; Myron B. Metcalfe, even Wednesdays.

D—Mrs. W. H. Ellsinger, Mondays; A. B. Meyer, Wednesdays; Mrs. Victor M. Tyler, Saturday matinees.

E—C. W. Dixon, Mondays; William H. Walker, Wednesdays; Ernest T. Carter, Thursdays.

F—Mrs. von Juch Wellman, Mondays; J. Robinson Duff, Wednesdays; J. H. McClement, Thursdays; Ralph L. Shainwald, Fridays; E. A. Fisher, Saturday matinees.

G—E. S. Ullman, Harry Angelo, Mondays; Philip S. Dyer, Wednesdays; Edward Everett Hall, Thursdays; Miss Marion Gilleder Lane, Mrs. Milan H. Goodwin, Saturday matinees.

H—Jonathan Bulkley, Mondays; H. S. Snyder, Wednesdays; Mrs. C. A. Bryan, Mrs. R. E. Deed, Miss M. Spadone, Mrs. S. T. Mitchell, Thursdays; Joseph Wittmann, odd Fridays; Mrs. Oscar F. Zollikoffer, even Fridays; Mrs. Robert Benson Davis, Saturday matinees.

J—Mrs. George C. Clausen, Mondays; Frank R. Ford, Wednesdays; G. Vintschger, Thursdays; J. Burling Lawrence, Fridays.

V—John W. Herbert, odd Mondays; Henry Spadone, even Mondays; E. Toumanianz, Wednesdays; E. Toumanianz, Fridays.

W—Jacob Langeloth, Mondays.

There are many newcomers among the stall boxholders.

CHAIRMAN TANNER MARRIES MISS OGDEN

Head of Republican State Committee Weds in Albany—Many New York Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Bright skies favored the nuptials of Miss Jane Ogden, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Ogden of this city, and Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York, this afternoon. The wedding ceremony took place in the State Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Charles E. Sewall, pastor, officiating, and was the most brilliant society event in this city in some time.

The bride was attended by Miss Barbara Trego of New York City as maid of honor, and her bridesmaids were Miss Alice Williams, daughter of General Chauncey P. Williams, and Miss Ruth Peabody, daughter of Frederick Peabody. Little Olive Whitman, the five-year-old daughter of the Governor, was flower girl. From her shoulder hung a basket of white rosebuds. Kenneth Charles Ogden, Jr., the small nephew of the bride, bore the ring to the altar rail on a white satin pillow, which was decorated with orange blossoms.

In the bride's attire was some Brussels lace which was worn by Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, the former's cousin, when she was presented at St. James's Court, England, and the Austrian Court at Vienna.

Esra P. Prentice of New York attended Mr. Tanner as his best man, and the ushers were Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Kenneth C. Ogden, brother of the bride; Dr. Henry L. Schelling, Robert McC. Marsh, William Lester Wemple, and Lauren Carroll.

The large church was completely filled, a special train reaching here early in the afternoon bringing a large number of guests from New York.

A reception, attended by more than 400, followed the ceremony at the Ogden home in State Street.

The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a string of pearls. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner will reside at 12 Gramercy Park, New York. Mrs. Tanner will be at home on Wednesdays in January. Tonight Mrs. Ogden made up a theatre party of the guests who remained in town.

Hoffman-Markowitz Wedding.

The wedding of Lillian V. Markowitz, daughter of Mrs. S. Markowitz, of 631 East Ninth Street, to Arthur Hoffman of this city will take place on Sunday, Nov. 14, at 5:30 o'clock, at the Hotel Savoy.

Thomas-Applegate Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Clara Marguerite Applegate, daughter of Mrs. Octavius Applegate, of Morristown, N. J., to Egbert Eldridge Thomas of this city, has been announced. No date has been set for the wedding.

Southern Society Dance Thursday.

The Southern Society will give its first dance of the season on Thursday evening in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Neapolitan singers will entertain the guests in the intervals between the dances.

Widow Needs Help.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, appeals for aid for a widow with five children. The woman has seen better days, and has made a sincere struggle to remain self-supporting. She is now in need of help, and donations for the support of the family will be welcomed by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York, or may be sent to the office of the association.

Charles of London

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They say "iron corsets" were a la mode in the time of CATHERINE DE' MEDICI. Who cares! The BINNER CUSTOM-MADE CORSET to-day contributes comfort and true grace to the form.

Binner Corsetière

Fittings by Mme. Binner.

561 5th Av.

CHARITIES.

WON'T YOU HELP?

1. A 75-year-old lady needs $14.50 for two tons of coal. Too old to earn money, and church which gives food and rent cannot aid further.
2. Mrs. G., recovering from confinement. Husband suffering with broken ankle and unable to work. Two children, youngest only one month old. $36 needed for food.
3. Mrs. Q., deserted by husband, has heart trouble. Three children, youngest only 8 years of age. $40 needed for food and rent.

SMALL GIFTS WELCOMED

Please mark case you wish to assist, and mail check with clipping to Room 8,

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 60 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. A. BRADY WANTS ERLANGER EXPELLED

Accuses Owner of "Around the Map" of Violation of Managers' Cut-Rate Agreement.

HIS COMPLAINT IN LETTER

Charges to be Made to Association That Erlanger Sold Blocks of Seats to Agencies in Advance.

The split that many predicted was bound to come when the theatrical managers got together early in the season to correct certain evils that had crept into the selling of tickets arrived yesterday in due form after ominous rumblings the previous day. It came in a letter sent by William A. Brady, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Managers' Association, to A. L. Erlanger of Klaw & Erlanger. Mr. Brady's letter read:

Nov. 6, 1915.

Abraham Erlanger, Esq., New Amsterdam Theatre Building, New York:

Dear Sir: It has come to my knowledge that, in violation of the agreement entered into between the Managers' Association of the City of New York and Tyson & Co., you have deliberately entered into a sell-out of the tickets of the New Amsterdam Theatre for a period of eight weeks.

I am, therefore, constrained to bring charges against you, and ask for your expulsion from the Managers' Association on the ground not only of the violation of your written agreement, but of your personal word, given to the New York theatrical managers time and again in the matter.

I intend to institute this proceeding against you on Monday, Nov. 8, 3 P. M., at the meeting to be then held by the Managers' Ticket Association, and my purpose in notifying you is so that you may be present to defend yourself.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM A. BRADY.

When the managers organized late in August to abolish cut-rate tickets and fix a maximum premium to be charged by hotel and other agencies for tickets one of the provisions made was that no manager should sell large blocks of seats to the agencies in advance. This was a practice, indulged in extensively in recent years, by which a manager sold several hundred of the best seats a night for a period of four, six, or eight weeks at a figure lower than the agency would ordinarily pay. This insured the producer a profit during the early weeks of his production, and shifted the risk to the shoulders of the speculator who did not have the privilege of returning unsold seats.

This method of disposal was considered unfair to the public because it placed large numbers of the choicest seats in the hands of the agencies, leaving the less desirable seats in the box office. For this reason the practice was abolished under the contract of Sept. 6, which made Tyson & Co. the distributing agents, and established a 50-cent maximum premium. Tyson & Co. were sold orchestra seats for $2.20, resold them to the distributing agencies for $2.25, which in turn disposed of them to the public for $2.50 each, with the privilege of return.

It is charged that Mr. Erlanger arranged with a number of agencies to sell the best seats in the New Amsterdam, where "Around the Map" was produced Monday night, for a period of eight weeks. It is claimed that the alleged "sell-out," as it is termed in the language of the box office, is a clear violation of the agreement. A meeting of the association has been called for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at which time the alleged violation of the contract will be considered.

Neither Mr. Erlanger nor Mr. Klaw could be communicated with last night. They were not at the New Amsterdam, and they adhere to a strict rule among their employes that they are not to be disturbed after business hours.

A prominent manager said yesterday afternoon that if the charge were true the situation would probably revert to the chaotic condition of last Spring when the agencies were allowed to sell seats at any premium they could get while the less successful plays issued cut-rate tickets. This manager said that the very managers who were in favor of cut-rate tickets and who were most seriously affected by their abolishment had apparently adhered more closely to the terms of the contract than some of those who, by reason of their greater resources, were less seriously affected.

HENRY P. KIRBY DEAD.

Architect of Many Prominent New York Buildings Succumbs at 61.

Henry P. Kirby, for years a noted architect, who designed the New York Stock Exchange, died last night at his apartments at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, in his sixty-second year. He had been in ill health for the last year, and came here recently from his home in South Orange, N. J., intending to spend the Winter in town.

Mr. Kirby was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., and received his education here and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, France. He was associated with George B. Post, the architect, for twenty-five years, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Henry P. Kirby & John J. Petit, architects, of 101 Park Avenue. Mr. Kirby had a studio home on the Island of Capri in Italy, where he spent a number of years until about a year ago. Among the buildings he designed here are those of the American Bank Note Company, the Doubleday, Page Company, and the homes of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue and of the Carrolls in Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. Kirby married Miss Adelia Browne, an opera singer and former member of the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company, who was a member of the San Carlo Opera Company in Italy at the time of her marriage, which took place in London on Nov. 21, 1913. She survives him.

Dr. Sylvanus Stall.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 6.—Dr. Sylvanus Stall, noted as the author of many books on sex, which have been translated into all languages, died here today in his sixty-ninth year. He was borne in Elizaville, N. Y., and at an early age went to New York. In 1866 he entered the Hartwick Seminary, later attending both Pennsylvania State College and the Union Theological Seminary, and was finally ordained in the ministry of the Lutheran Church in 1874. Dr. Stall was editor of the Lutheran Observer and Statistical Secretary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

Michael Ryan.

Michael Ryan, for many years a leader in Democratic politics in the First Ward of Brooklyn, died from apoplexy on Friday at his home, 15 Willow Place, that borough, where he had lived for the last fifty years. Mr. Ryan was born in this city 76 years ago, and in his youth he removed to Brooklyn, where he became active in politics. He was a close associate of the late Hugh McLaughlin, Alden S. Swan, Supreme Court Justice Cullen, and other prominent leaders in politics of past years. He was appointed a member of the Tax Board when Daniel D. Whitney was Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn and held that position for sixteen years. Mr. Ryan was a member of the old cooperage firm of McCrea & Ryan. He was a member of the Produce Exchange in Manhattan, the Jefferson Democratic Club, the Volunteer Firemen of Brooklyn, the old Constitutional Club of Brooklyn, and of St. Charles Borromeo's Church. Mr. Ryan left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 2 P. M. to 12 P. M. 10c and 25c. Natural Color Motion Pictures Europe's Fighting Forces

OPERA TICKETS PHONE 4133 Greeley | Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs' Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St.

WAR'S EFFECT ON RACE.

Red Cross Doctor Says Europe Will Feel It for Ages.

Dr. Edgar L. Gilcreest, who served with the American Red Cross in Europe, has returned to New York. He believes the effects of the conflict will be reflected in Europe for ages.

"When the war started the best blood of England went to the front immediately," said Dr. Gilcreest. "The gallant and the chivalrous saw their duty early, and the mortality among them was terrific. The drones and the doubters stayed behind. This is a lamentable situation, because the unfit should not be left behind to perpetuate the race. The preponderance of women at the end of the war will be amazing because there already were a million more women than men in England at the beginning of hostilities. England already is devising ways to meet this unusual problem."

DIES OF ELECTION STRAIN.

Alderman-Elect P. J. Barry, Victim of Pneumonia, Collapsed at Polls.

Philip J. Barry, Democratic Alderman-elect in the Forty-first Election District, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 3,143 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a contractor and continued campaigning during the Aldermanic fight while he was suffering from a serious cold.

On election day he collapsed at the polls, and pneumonia developed. His wife and daughter survive him.

Dr. George Richard Kuhn.

Dr. George Richard Kuhn, a practicing physician in Brooklyn for almost forty years and Medical Examiner in Chief for the Catholic Benevolent Legion, of which he was the founder, died on Friday night at his residence, 122 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, from paralysis. He was 68 years old. Dr. Kuhn was born in East Berlin, Penn., and was graduated from Calvert College at Baltimore, Md., the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and the Long Island Medical College. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and Physicians' Mutual Aid Society of New York, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Sacred Heart Council, C. B. L., and of the Supreme Council of that order in this country. Dr. Kuhn is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Hussey Kuhn; a son, John Sutherland Kuhn, and three daughters, Mrs. Peter J. McGoldrick and the Misses Pauline J. and Ruth Agnes Kuhn.

Benjamin Strong Dies at 81.

Benjamin Strong, father of Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of this city, died yesterday morning at his home, 251 West Eighty-fourth Street, in his eighty-second year. He was a descendant of Elder John Strong of Nottingham, England, who came here in 1630, and his grandfather, Benjamin Strong, was one of the founders of the Seamen's Bank for Savings. His father, Oliver Smith Strong, was a merchant and rated for $1,000,000. Mr. Strong was one of the oldest alumni of Columbia College, having graduated with the class of 1854. He was a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity and the St. Andrew's Club of this city. For many years he was associated with the late Morris K. Jesup, for whom he was secretary for many years, and was connected with many of his charitable and public interests. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Adeline Torrey Schenck of Philadelphia, and whom he married in 1864.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL JOSEPH DWYER, for the last thirty years with Parker, Stearns & Co. of Brooklyn, and in his youth a member of the old Hooley Minstrels in Brooklyn many years ago, is dead at his home, 367½ Pacific Street, from apoplexy. He was 68 years old and a member of Amaranth Council, Royal Arcanum; Court Amaranth, Foresters of America, and of the Holy Name Society of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

HARRY C. WHITCOCK, proprietor of the Churchill House in Newton, Iowa, and a former resident of Brooklyn, died in Newton on Friday at the age of 48 years. He left a widow.

FREDERICK B. HILL, who died in Monticello, N. Y., on Wednesday, was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and of Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, F. and A. M.; Long Island Council, Royal Arcanum, and of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. He was born in this city first, and lived at Valley Stream, L. I. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Clara E. Curtis Hill.

Mrs. LEONORA WILLIS MOSTOW, widow of George Mostow and formerly for many years a teacher in Public School 3, in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 1,220 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. She was formerly active in the Sunday school work of the old Nathan Bangs Methodist Church.

GUSTAV A. RICHMAN, the New York agent for a large manufacturer of aluminium ware, with an office at 483 Broadway, and a member of the Temple Beth Elohim, Cassia Lodge, No. 445, F. & A. M., and of the Jewish Federation of Charities, died on Thursday at his home, 778 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, aged 44 years. He was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and left a widow and a son.

HERMANN SAGEMOHL, 77 years old, a well-known ship carpenter of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 453 Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. Mr. Sagemohl had been a resident of that borough for almost fifty years, and was one of the oldest members of the Brooklyn Shipwrights' Association. He left a widow, a son, and four daughters.

Mrs. EBEN J. KNOWLTON of 87 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, died at her Summer residence in Woodmere, L. I., on Friday from heart disease. She was born sixty-six years ago in Bridgeport, but had lived in Brooklyn since childhood. She is survived by her husband, a son, and daughter.

GEORGE HORTON GLOVER of the San Remo Hotel, who was formerly with the Standard Oil Company for twenty-five years, died on Friday at the Polyclinic Hospital in his sixty-sixth year. His widow and son survive him.

Mrs. MARY THOMPSON CARY, widow of Edward Martin Cary of Detroit, Mich., died on Friday at the home of her son-in-law, Charles B. Rowland, in Greenwich, Conn., in her seventieth year. She was born in Liverpool, England, and came to this country with her parents when a child. Two sons survive her.

Mrs. LETITIA W. VAUGHAN, widow of Samuel E. Vaughan, is dead at her home, 70 East 116th Street. She was born in Chicago and is survived by a daughter.

RICHARD T. IRWIN, a plumbing contractor, died on Friday at the Knickerbocker Hotel in his fifty-third year. He lived at 7 Sylvan Terrace and is survived by his widow, four sons, and a daughter.

FRANCIS B. WHEELER, formerly associated with the H. B. Claflin and the George E. Evans Companies, is dead at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year. A daughter survives him.

JOHN KEYS, for many years Justice of the Peace of Paterson, N. J., died on Friday at his home, 417 River Street, in that city, in his sixty-first year. He was Justice for twenty years in the Sixth Ward, and after removing to the Third Ward was elected Justice for ten years.

Colonel ARTHUR B SPINK, Assistant Adjutant General of Rhode Island, is dead at his home in Bristol, R. I., in his forty-fourth year. He was a member of the Spanish War Veterans and Commander of the Sons of

HORSE SHOW OPENS IN GARDEN—CORNELL WINS—LATE SPORTS CONTINUED FROM SECTION 3

HORSE BACK AGAIN IN THE GARDEN

Old Arena More Beautifully Decorated Than for Any Previous Show.

FIRST DAY FOR THE "KIDS"

Two Thousand Orphans Mingle with Society and Watch Children in Ring.

WOMEN NOW RIDE ASTRIDE

Old Side-Saddle Tradition Gives Way to Modern Equestrianism —Lady Beck as a Judge.

In surroundings wholly unconventional the thirtieth annual show of the National Horse Show Association was ushered in at the Madison Square Garden yesterday. The decorators had done a perfect piece of work in converting the wide reaches of the big structure from its customary barnlike form into an exposition building.

When lighted at night it was a veritable bit of fairyland in appearance, with shimmering lights dancing through the wilderness of greenery and flowers which the decorator had used so lavishly and with such exquisite taste. The women in their resplendent evening gowns were delighted with the setting, the barrenness removed from the boxes with their drapings of white picked out with stripes of crimson and framed in ivy and smilax. It was a perfect setting for the pictures they made, lolling in the spidery chairs of gilded bent wood shapes. An abundance of lights of high power made the ring as bright as if bathed in sunlight, and the electroliers above, with their groups of lesser lights set in masses of green and crimson, made a soft and brilliant light which fetched out at their best the coats of the sleek horses and the vivid gowns of the women in the boxes or strolling about the parade. All this with the soft music made the Garden a delight to the senses and a perfect condition under which to conduct the show.

Small Crowd at Opening.

The rival attractions of the football games served to draw so many people from the city that there was nothing approaching a crowd at any time during the day or evening, but there was a sufficient attendance of "the right sort of people" to indicate clearly that the show is going to be a success from the point of society patronage, as the exhibits in the ring proved it would be a success from the "horsey" standpoint. While but few of the classes on the opening day were crowded, there was quality sufficient to atone for any lack of quantity. The latter could hardly be expected in such a show as the National Show has become, a sort of crucible where all the prize winners of the Summer shows are tried out to a finality, West meeting East and South vying with North for the coveted ribbons which mean so much to the breeder and owner of saddlers and harness horses.

During the afternoon the Garden had much the gala appearance of the house in the old days when society surged within its portals and made it the medium of a display of the fashions of the year. But it was not the wearers of fashionable apparel or owners of competing horses which gave it that coloring. It was the presence of 2,000 orphans from sixteen different asylums, whose childish voices and vociferous outbursts of applause gave it that tone. The "kiddies" were the guests of the association, carrying out the idea of its late President, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who introduced the custom of giving the homeless ones a day of pleasure. Mrs. Vanderbilt was there to see that they enjoyed it, and through her representative, Charles E. Crocker, each of the youngsters received a box of candy and a toy Fire Department truck, drawn by three horses, all in iron and resplendent in garish colors.

Youngsters in Show Ring.

Their joy was complete when they found that the afternoon program had been made up for their especial benefit, with pony classes driven by boys and girls of their own age as the feature. These young riders and drivers had more than their share of applause in consequence, and were quite the heroes of the opening day. These youngsters were skillful horse handlers as a whole, and what they lacked in form they made up in enthusiastic showing of the fine points of the animals they were handling.

Lady Beck of Canada, the first woman to be intrusted with such a responsible task, made her first appearance in the ring in the evening, when she assisted in judging the class for undocked ladies' saddle horses, and acquitted herself with credit and the aplomb of a veteran at the game. With her husband, Sir Adam Beck of London, Ontario, she was a spectator at the afternoon show, and expressed her delight at the high character of the horses shown in the ring and exhibited in the stables beneath the arena, where she spent a good portion of her time. She also took occasion to go to the galleries and see the orphans and chat with some of them, being especially interested in the group of pickaninnies which occupied a large section of seats in the gallery on the south side of the Garden.

Interest which centred in the ring was disturbed but once during the afternoon, when there was a considerable commotion in front of the box occupied by E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia and his party. One of the promenaders who stopped to chat with his party was Miss Lota Robinson, who wore a pendant containing several emeralds, and which, so the gossips had it, had a value of about $50,000. In some way the trinket became broken and a shower of emeralds dropped to the promenade. Fortunately, Miss Robinson noted their falling, so that she and the members of her party managed to recover them all.

Women Ride in Modern Style.

For the first time since shows have been held under the auspices of the National Association women were this year permitted to ride cross-saddle when exhibiting their horses in the saddle classes. It is an innovation which has been sought for for some time and which a few years ago led to a notable altercation because of the refusal of the managers to allow an actress, who was looking for a bit of publicity, to ride astride, and for the subsequent rejection of all her entries. Miss Marion du Pont of the Virginia family of that name was the first woman to take advantage of the change in the rules and appeared astride her entry for the ribbon in the class for novice saddle horses, a handsome chestnut named Twenty-four Carat. He seemed appropriately named, for he carried off the blue ribbon in this class and later carried off another when Miss du Pont, appearing in the class for ladies' saddle horses, wore the customary riding habit. As Miss du Pont is an enthusiastic horsewoman, as well as popular in social life, and has been a frequent exhibitor at shows all over the Eastern country, the double victory was a popular one with the crowd which watched the awards.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

Work of the Judges Is Generally Approved by the Crowd.

In the ring the judges worked with rapidity, and with very general satisfaction, though some of the railbirds were a bit critical over Foxhall Keene's awards in the polo breeding classes. There he gave the ribbon to a stallion which seemed large enough to breed saddle horses, and to a mare small enough to be the mother of nothing but ponies. Still the consensus of opinion was that the award to Stalwart Model as a fit sire to get polo mounts was a fitting award to the son of such a good race horse as Stalwart was, and a fitting tribute to his grandsire, Meddler, one of the grandest of thoroughbreds.

One of the hardest tasks for the judges was in the class for ladies' saddle horses, in which eight high-class animals appeared, with Twenty-four Karat, fresh from a victory in the novice class, contending against John A. Hartford's famous mare, Gossip, which has had an almost triumphal career in the ring, with few, if any, defeats in recent years. The choice narrowed down to this pair very quickly, as both outpointed their competitors so easily that even a novice could tell that. There was ten minutes' deliberation over the conformation of the two, their closeness to perfection in action making them nearly equal. After minute inspection the blue ribbon was pinned to Twenty-four Karat, and the decision was greeted with applause from the severest critics, those huddled alongside the rail.

Miss Loula Long of Kansas City made her first appearance in the ring, driving Revelation, a dashing bay, in the class for novice harness horses, over 15.1 and 15.3. It was her first clash as an exhibitor with Judge W. H. Moore, who handled the reins over a novice which he calls Micah. He was the surprise of the class and took the house by storm, so perfect was his action and carriage. Micah, however, kept under just as completely as a dark horse in a thoroughbred race out for a "killing," and none of the followers of the heavy harness horse cult knew of him. But he was the sort of which champions are made, and after the big entry of seventeen had been weeded out it was plain that the ribbon lay between him and one of the pair belonging to Miss Long, for she had two entries, either of which would have been sure of a prize against anything but a "phenom." Here was the "phenom," and there was no adverse criticism when the judges pinned the blue on Micah's bridle.

Miss Long appeared again driving a pair in the novice class for pairs. These were bays, hitched to a spider Stanhope with top, and seated with Miss Long were her pair of prize winning French bulldogs. The dogs attracted a deal of attention from the crowd and her team came in for some favorable comment. But such appointments as dogs did not count in the class and there was general approval of the decision of the judges which gave the blue to a snappy pair of perfectly matched chestnuts, owned and driven by A. Atkinson of Merchantville, N. J., who first appeared in the game at the "Charity" Horse Show of last year. Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Merion, Penn., showing a clever pair of chestnuts, with a trifle less action, got the second honors, from still a third pair of chestnuts from the string of John L. Bushnell of Ohio. Miss Long had to be content with V. H. C. It was a class of exceptional merit and gives promise of some sharp competition when the open classes and championship competitions are on later in the show.

George A. Heyl of Illinois, who brought his string of horses here from the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, where they had been very successful, saw one of his pet teams, a pony tandem, "get the gate" in a class in which he himself was a pair of little fellows from the Willisbrook Farm won the honors. Model Fire and Shinfield Antelope, as the winning pair are christened, were an unusually level-headed pair for such diminutive bits of horseflesh, and worked in a fashion which would have delighted those masters of tandem driving in days gone by, Burton Mansfield or Suffern Tailer. They were full of fire and action, the two things the Heyl pair seemed to lack, which may have been due, so their driver said, to the fact that they had not recovered sufficiently from the effect of their trip across the continent to show at their best or anywhere near their Frisco form.

As usual the opening session in the morning was devoted to getting rid of several of the small, necessary, but not spectacular classes. Little interest centred about these, except when the open saddle class brought the important and much talked of Sceptre, a long-tailed horse, and Jessica, a docked animal, into competition in the one class open to both types. Both horses have been frequent winners in saddle classes at the Summer shows. Sceptre has ribbons won at the Garden Charity Show of last year to her credit, but Jessica is a development of this season and created a decided sensation at White Plains, where she won as the best saddler in the show, but she didn't catch the judge's eye yesterday.

While there was a jumping class at the morning session it amounted to but little from a spectacular point, or any other for that matter, as the eleven entries were green ones, "suitable to become hunters." Very green they nearly all were with Morton L. Schwartz's St. Patrick, which has been hunted in New Jersey, easily making the best showing. There was, however, plenty of action and several tumbles, fortunately without accident to the riders, in the first trial of the horses over a course of eight obstacles.

As this class had fifty-seven entries it was divided, half being tried out the last thing in the afternoon and the rest the first thing in the evening. This put the evening schedule an hour behind time. But it furnished a lot of amusement and some regret that the representatives of the United States Army made a rather sorry showing, seemingly riding at a disadvantage with their "military seat" as against the men of the hunting field. The latter escaped with fewer blunders pro rata, and won all the ribbons, the chief prize going to the brown gelding Lansdowne, a veteran at the ring jumping game, owned by Gerald T. Hanley of Providence, R. I., who has a commission as a Lieutenant in the National Guard of that State, and rode his mount cleverly.

After a hot competition Wasp, an inmate of the stable of E. B. McLean of Washington, who shows under the nom de course of "Belmont Plantations," beat out Strathclair of Crow & Murray's string from Canada. The winners of the first two prizes made clean performances over the sticks, something that was done by but two others of the whole field of performers.

Seventeen long-tailed saddlers faced Lady Beck on her first appearance in the ring as a judge. She was modestly and quietly gowned in dark clothes, went at her work in businesslike fashion, and with her associate judge, James G. Marshall of this city, gave the blue to the chestnut mare. The Minx, an animal bred by her owner, Miss Clemence Crafts of Ridgefield, Conn. The winner was sired by Reginald Vanderbilt's hackney Tiger Lily, and is out of a thoroughbred mare, a breeding cross which is proving of exceptional quality for service in the British Army "somewhere in France" just now. Miss Crafts's father is a professor at Harvard University, and uses the dam of the Minx as a saddle mare. The Minx was the champion of the Newport show in 1914.

It took an hour and repeated trials for Judge W. H. Moore to acquire the blue ribbon for tandem teams in a field of eight competitors, which was the most closely matched lot shown in the Garden in years. His pair had very little to spare over either Mrs. Edward B. McLean's pair, headed by the famous harness horse, Lady Dilham, or Miss Constance Vauclair's pair, which represented the Quaker City most creditably. Judge Moore handled the ribbons over his pair, the other two teams being driven by professionals.

The awards in the principal classes:

Saddlers—Open Class, Docked or Undocked, 14.2 to 15 hands.—Mrs. G. H. Chip-hase's b. m. Sceptre, won; Miss Marjorie Hubb's ch. m. Nidalia, second; L. W. Newgass Co.'s ch. m. Jessica, third.

Horses Suitable to Become Hunters, (Heavy Weight.)—Morten L. Schwartz's b. g. St. Patrick, won; W. R. Coe's blk. g., Ronald, second; Harmony Farms' gr. g. Fear Not, third.

Harness Horses—Pairs Over 15.3.—Miss Louis Long bays Consternation and Hesitation, won; J. Campbell Thompson's browns Nestledown Counsellor and Nestledown Chancellor, second; Wild Rose Farm's bays Wild Rose and Wonder Rose, third.

Saddlers—Open Class, Over 15.2.—Miss Marion du Pon't ch. g., Twenty-four Carat, won; W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant, second; W. H. Hanley's b. g., Moonbeam, third.

Ponies, in Harness, not exceeding 12.2 hands, driven by boys or girls.—Willisbrook Farm's b. m., Shinfield Antelope, won; Delchester Farm's b. s., Supreme, second; Miss Jean Sala Regan's b. g., Bantamrite, third.

Trotters, in Harness.—E. T. Stotesbury's br. m., Minnie Allerton, won; same owner's br. m., Balala, second; Michael Morris's ch. g., Koroni, third.

Ponies, under Saddle, not exceeding 12.2 hands, ridden by boys or girls.—Luther Tucker's br. g., Swagger, won; Miss Jean Sala Regan's b. g., Bantamite, second; J. Temple Gwathmey's b. m., Sunset, third.

Saddlers, over 15.2, ladies mounts, ladies to ride.—Miss Marion du Pont's Twenty-four Karat, won; John A. Hartford's b. m., Gossip, second; Emil de Ryss's ch. m., Fisherman, third.

Jumpers, Open Class.—Gerald T. Hanley's br. g., Lansdowne, won; Belmont Plantation's b. g. Wasp, second; Crow & Murray's b. g. Strathclair, third.

Saddlers, Novice Class, for Horses Between 14.2 and 15.2.—Miss Clemance Craft's ch. m. The Minx, won; George A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor, second; Miss Marjorie Hubbs's ch. m. Wildflower, third.

Tandems, Horses Between 14.2 and 15.1.—W. H. Moore's Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn, won; Mrs. Edward B. McLean's Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham, second; Miss Constance Vauclain's Princess Sheila and Pandora, third.

DANCING AT THE SHOW.

An Innovation Which Is Popular Among Society Folk.

There were many original creations in fashion seen last night at the Horse Show against the admirable background for the display of the latest word in modes. Many jewels were worn and an abundance of wonderful furs were shown.

Society came late and then stayed until the last class was over. An attractive feature was the privilege of dancing in the restaurants and clubrooms, which may be popular all week.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury wore a pearl gray costume last night, trimmed with silver and pearls, under a long coat of chinchilla, with a small purple hat. Her jewels consisted of a dog collar of diamonds and pearls and a string of pearls. Her daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., was in black, under a superb coat of ermine, with a large black plush hat.

Mrs. Oren Root was in black jet, and Mrs. J. W. Cross, who came with her, was also in black. Mrs. William H. Moore was in black jet, under a purple cloak embroidered in silver. Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, who had Mrs. J. Milton Mabbott with her, wore a cloak of white brocaded velvet, with a black fur collar, over a gown of white embroidered in palest blue and pink. Mrs. Mabbott was in mauve and lace.

There was considerable social animation during the afternoon session. The society people who dropped in for a stroll found the "clothes-walk," or to entertain their friends in the boxes, were all impressed with the decoration features of the Garden, which was a revelation, and which gave the arena an air of distinction, outrivalling the decorations which have always been the wonder of foreigners who visited the Olympia Show in London.

Many took advantage of the Members' Club, approached through an almost real English thatched cottage, where especial attention is being devoted this year to the entertainment of the guests, dancing being one of the attractions.

The children were there in numbers, and they marched around the promenade in twos and threes, in dainty and modish costumes, just like their mammas, while the less fortunate children looked down upon the scene with wondering eyes. Some of the children hugged the silver cups they had won, all afternoon, particularly little Luther Tucker of 733 Park Avenue, who was with his sisters and a governess, and little Miss Jean Sala Regan, who sat in a box with her mother, Mrs. Thomas J. Regan.

Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs was there with her children. She wore a stunning long black velvet coat, edged with white fox, a large black velvet hat, white fox furs, and boots of black and white suede.

Social interest naturally centred around Boxes 44 and 46, owned by E. T. Stotesbury, the President of the association. Mrs. Stotesbury entertained in Box 46 and her daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., had the adjoining box. There was a flow of visitors at these boxes all afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman and Miss Lota Robinson were guests of Mrs. Stotesbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson dropped in late in the afternoon.

Mrs. Stotesbury wore a costume of dark blue satin, with a short circular skirt of chiffon, with bands of satin, under a long close-fitting coat, and a small black hat, the crown being encircled with Paradise feathers. Her ornaments were pearls and her furs brown fox. Mrs. Hoffman was in a plum-colored costume with a small velvet hat of the same shade and sables. Miss Robinson wore a frock of black velvet and tulle edged with fur, and carried sables. Her coat was long and made on paddock lines. Mrs. Brooks was in a dark blue tailored cloth, with a blue beaver hat having a feather band and touches of gold. Mrs. Thompson wore a short-length gray taffeta gown, topped with a large black velvet hat and veil.

Mrs. William H. Moore, in Box 45, wore an afternoon costume of black and deep purple, with a small purple velvet hat. Mrs. William du Pont was in brown cloth and sables, with a large black velvet hat.

Seen on the promenade during the afternoon were Reginald Vanderbilt, Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haight, who occupied one of the boxes during most of the session; Mrs. David Wagstaff, Edward N. Tailer, Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Harry S. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, who had a box on the north side of the arena; Philip La Montagne, F. S. von Stade, Henry C. Beadleston, Jason Waters, Dongan de Peyster, Foxhall P. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Beavor Webb, John McE. Bowman, Fletcher Harper, and Lieutenants F. S. Snyder, W. Erwin, and G. M. Russell of West Point, and Captain R. G. Alexander, whose uniforms of the United States Army lent the necessary color and military aspect.

Miss Loula Long of St. Louis has Box 55 for the week, and will entertain frequently. Miss Isabella Wanamaker, daughter of W. H. Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who has many entries, will also entertain during the week. Miss Adele S. Colgate, daughter of the Countess of Strafford, was a spectator from the boxes during the afternoon. Other women of prominence included Mrs. James Cox Brady, Mrs. J. Macy Willets, Miss Marion du Pont, Mrs. Herbert L. Camp, Mrs. Catharine W. Fletcher, and Mrs. Paul Moore.

Will Discuss New York Invasion.

The invasion of New York will be one of the principal topics of discussion when the Federal League holds its annual meeting at Indianapolis Tuesday. The prediction that there would be a Federal League baseball club on Manhattan Island next season was made several months ago by James A. Gilmore, and there will probably be some definite action taken at the annual meeting. It has been said that Harry F. Sinclair, owner of the Newark franchise, would have the controlling interest in the New York Club.

Reports from all Federal League cities will be made on the effect of reduced rates of admission. As a war measure, popular prices are said to have been effective against organized baseball, especially in the West. There will be no special rates of tariff for any city of the circuit, the league as a whole agreeing on some definite policy.

George S. Ward of the Brooklyn Club will attend the meeting in Indianapolis. Reports of scouts who have been seeking minor league stars and some in the majors will be heard. The player list will not be made public because of the Federal League's belief that such procedure might lead to contract jumping.

Winners with the Cue.

Dr. H. D. Jennings successfully conceded a handicap of thirty points to Charles Worcester last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn, and won by the score of 215 to 114. Jennings needed 215 points to win, while Worcester had only to tally 185 for victory. The former was in excellent form, and his consistent playing enabled him to maintain an advantage throughout. Jennings completed his string in fifty-one innings, with runs of 36, 28, and 18 as his highest marks, and made an average of 4 11-51. Worcester's best high run was 16 points, and he averaged 2 14-50. Tomorrow night Charles E. White, the scratch player of the tournament, will attempt to score 200 points before Charles E. Matthews can tally 200.

A handicap of four points accounted for the defeat of Dr. H. Stern by Dr. H. Pope last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, by the score of 28 to 20. Stern was playing for 33 points, while Pope had only to score 24 to win, and completed his necessary number of tallies in eighty innings. He had a run of three points which he scored three times during the contest.

Belt for Wrestling Champion.

In order to make the finish at the international wrestling tournament, which starts at the Manhattan Opera House next Monday night a memorable one, a gold belt will be presented to the final winner, which will carry with it the championship of the world. The giving of the belt is according to the European idea of sport. On the other side of the ocean a victor who has defended his title is always presented with the belt to celebrate his conquest. The advantage of this special first prize means that the winner will be well recompensed for his strenuous work during the tourney. A meeting will be held this afternoon to draw lots to decide the competitors in the opening performance on Monday evening. At least seven competitors will participate, and the majority of them will be finish matches.

Indoor Track Season Plans.

Preparations for the indoor track season have been completed by nearly all the Metropolitan District clubs, and the prospect of a splendid Winter of sport is roseate. More than a dozen meets have been sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, and a like number probably will be added within a week. The season was opened informally last week with the games of the Salem Crescent A. C. in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, but the real inaugural will take place on Nov. 27, when the Irish-American A. C. stages its annual sports in Madison Square Garden.

New Pigeon Flying Club.

New Jersey pigeon fanciers are forming a new pigeon flying association to be called the New Jersey Tippler Flying Association. It differs from the present organization in that the flying dues are included in the yearly membership dues, which will induce much more competition in races between the members. William Kacin of 18 Swight Street, Jersey City, is receiving the applications for membership.

All-Nationals Win Again.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 6.—The All-National League baseball team, touring the West with a team made up of players of several American League clubs, called the All-Americans, scored another victory in a close and interesting game here this afternoon by a score of 4 to 3. This is the third consecutive victory the National League players have registered against their opponents.

Cincinnati Takes a Brace.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The University of Cincinnati showed a complete reversal of form today and defeated Ohio Wesleyan, contenders for the Ohio Conference title, 17 to 6.

CORNELL SWAMPS 'KING' YOST'S MEN

Runs Up 34-to-7 Victory Over Michigan Before 23,000 Rooters.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 6.—In the worst defeat since the first year of "King" Yost's reign, the University of Michigan football eleven curled up before the fierce rushes of Cornell on Ferry Field today and died, 34 to 7. One touchdown of the Maize and Blue was the only bright spot in the State of Michigan tonight. It came in the third period as the result of a surprising reversal of form in the game.

The seven points, in addition, were earned, as the Wolverines, getting the ball in the centre of the field, marched down the chalkline lane like a regular football team. After that one spasm they again became unconscious to the frantic appeals of 23,000 rooters, and were in danger of having another touchdown chalked up against them just as the game ended.

Michigan never had the slightest chance to win, and that third period flash will go down in gridiron history as one of Michigan's great mysteries. That one onslaught, before which Cornell's splendid machine crumpled and disintegrated, gave some evidence of what the Wolverines had concealed about their person, but which they were reluctant in putting on exhibition.

Cornell came west with a fearsome aggregation of football giants, and several thousand rooters are more certain than ever that the Ithacans' victory over Harvard was no fluke. They are wondering how the Crimson ever recovered. There was Barrett, a demon in moleskins. At his side was Shiverick, who must be a second cousin to Jesse James. Among other destroyers of delight were Collins, who only made two touchdowns. Add to the list of maneaters the names of Mueller, Shelton, Eckley, Gillies and a few others, roll the bunch into one, and there you have one of the greatest teams in the country.

It was only a few minutes, or rather seconds, and Barrett had registered the first touchdown on straight football, the wavering line of Maize and Blue going down like tenpins. Those Red Men played no favorites. They all looked alike. Hardly once was any Cornelian thrown for a loss, and a fifteen-yard penalty was an appetizer. Barrett punted now and then, but he didn't have to many times. They were good healthy kicks, all right, but apparently he failed and let go of all he had.

On Michigan's side Benton and Dunne handled the punts, and in the majority of cases they were short but high. Then there were fumbles, a plucky Cornelian, with a visitor always sitting down on the ball. It was a discouraging job for the Michigan backfield, which is above the ordinary. Maulbetsch, playing a great offensive game as well as being strong on defense, was invariably smothered before he reached the forward wall. A similar fate befell Smith and Catlett.

It was "Mauley" who tore through that Cornelian stone wall in the third period, but it almost turned out disastrously. The ball rested on Cornell's 3-yard line. There were plenty of trials left, but just then one of those promised land the ball shot out of the arms of its keeper and landed under a Wolverine hide. Roehm only had to advance it a couple of inches.

The system employed by Cornell was simplicity itself. It was based on five-yard gains. But half of the time Barrett, Shiverick, and Collins transgressed by doubling the distance.

Michigan also had a system, likewise similar as it was effective. It was to permit the Red Backs to keep going, and that accounted for the passes. Usually it took six Wolverines to down one visitor. Occasionally the whole team took a hand with indifferent success.

Yost was right: it was a paper line and a glass arm attack. The line-up:

Michigan.	Position.	Cornell.
Benton	Left end	Shelton
Watson	Left tackle	Jameson
Reiman	Left guard	Miller
Nieman	Centre	Cool
Cochran, (Capt.)	Right guard	Anderson
Norton	Right tackle	Gillies
Staatz	Right end	Eckley
Roehm	Quarter back	Barrett, (Capt.)
Maulbetsch	Left half back	Collins
Catlett	Right half back	Shiverick
Smith	Full back	Mueller

Score—Cornell, 34; Michigan, 7. Touchdowns—Barrett, (2,) Collins, (2,) Shiverick, Roehm. Goals from touchdowns—Barrett (4.) Cochran. Substitutes—Cornell, Ulder for Eckley, Jewett for Gillies, Welles for Jameson, Van Horn for Shelton. Michigan, Dunne for Benton, Bastian for Catlett. Referee—Mr. Hackett, West Point. Umpire—Mr. Holderness, Lehigh. Head linesman—Mr. Okeson, Lehigh. Field judge—Mr. Eckeressall, Chicago. Time of quarter—Fifteen minutes.

TENNIS RANKING DEFERRED.

Hard to Separate Johnston and Williams in the Rating.

So arduous has become the task of scientifically rating the lawn tennis players for the season that the committee composed of Frederick C. Inman, Chairman; Walter L. Pate, and Walter Merrill Hall requested a postponement of the presentation of the list, which had been scheduled for Thursday, Nov. 18. After a conference held with Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, last week, the date set for the reviewing of the ranking list for the season was advanced to Friday, Dec. 3, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Edwin Fuller Torrey, Secretary of the national body, notified the members of the Executive Committee of the change last week.

Members of the ranking committee admitted that the difficulty of naming the No. 1 of the list was again centring up around the old a year ago over the rating of Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Norris Williams, 2d. The controversy this time is between William M. Johnston, the California boy who on successive days defeated Karl Behr, Williams, and McLoughlin to win the championship, and Williams. The records of each is so involved with victories and defeats as to cause the committee to carefully weigh every detail as to the condition of courts, weather, and surroundings which might help or handicap. Walter L. Pate, secretary of the committee, stated emphatically that the scientific record of the matches alone would count in determining the honors to be awarded to No. 1, as the delegates at the annual meeting of the national association last February voted unanimously against arbitrarily rating the champion at the top of the first ten.

The majority of unofficial lists submitted name William M. Johnston, R. Norris Williams, 2d; Maurice E. McLoughlin, and Karl H. Behr, in the order mentioned, as the four players to head the list. It is from the No. 5 position to the end of the top ten that the greatest difference of opinion is shown in the selection of the men to fill the positions.

Investigation by association officials as to the rumor that young Johnston had suffered a lesion of the heart due to the strain of his terrific contests against Behr, Williams, and McLoughlin proved the report to be imaginary. Johnston reported that he was in perfect physical condition following a rest after his season on the courts. He celebrated his twenty-first birthday anniversary last Tuesday.

Mrs. William H. Pouch has been appointed to succeed Mrs. Barger-Wallach as chairman of the women's ranking committee. Mrs. Wallach did not wish to take over because of her great activity in tournament tennis this season. Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, who was Miss May Sutton, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs, formerly Miss Greene of Philadelphia, will act with Mrs. Pouch. It is expected that they will hand in their report within two weeks to the men's committee so that the ranking lists may be reviewed together by the national executives at the meeting early in December.

Break World's Casting Records.

Casting records were broken at an open meet, held recently by the Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, at Weequahic Park, Newark. The half-ounce bait cast record was broken by F. S. Gruver, whose single cast was 251 feet, beating the previous world's record of 243 feet 9 inches, made in 1912 by C. E. Lingenfelter. A. J. Marsh made a cast of 217 feet and averaged 208 feet for five casts in the fishermen's distance bait event. There are no official world's record figures in this event, but the distance is considerably more than any known record. The three highest contestants in the various events follow:

Distance Fly, Unlimited Rod.—Perry D. Fraser, 100 feet; T. F. Mapes, 99 feet; Mr. Schinn, 93 feet.

Fishermen's Distance Bait.—A. J. Marsh, average, 208 feet, single cast, 217 feet; F. S. Gruver, average, 178 feet; single, 208 feet; J. S. Schwinn, average, 158; single, 168 feet.

Half Ounce Distance Bait.—F. S. Gruver, average, 201 feet; single cast, 251 feet; A. J. Marsh, average, 178 feet 9 inches; single, 211 feet; P. J. Muldoon, average, 178 feet 9 inches; single, 200 feet.

Distance Fly, Five Ounce Rod.—C. T. Champion, 96 feet; P. D. Frazer, 93 feet; J. S. Schwinn, 86 feet.

Accuracy Wet Fly.—D. F. Mercer, 98 11-15 per cent.; P. D. Frazer, 98 10-15 per cent.; A. J. Marsh, 98 9-15 per cent.

Accuracy Bait Half Ounce Lait.—A. J. Marsh, 98 2-15 per cent.; P. J. Muldoon, 97 5-15 per cent.; F. S. Gruver, 96 10-15 per cent.

Star Bouts at New Harlem Club.

Three boxing bouts, which should offer interesting sport, will be on the program when the new Harlem Sporting Club opens on Nov. 19. Six of the leading lightweights will compete in three ten-round events. Matt Wells, the Englishman, will box Young Brown of this city, who has already given the Englishman one hard match. Joe Azzeredo, the clever Californian, will be pitted against Benny Leonard, who is being coached by Billy Gibson for championship honors. In the final bout Leach Cross will oppose Johnny Harvey. The latter has made wonderful progress, if all shown in his bouts with Matty Baldwin, Johnny Griffiths, and Charley White, and will undoubtedly give Cross a hard battle.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS DEFEATED IN WEST

William M. Johnston and Miss Bjurstedt Lose Their Games —Griffin Beaten, Too.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Van Dyke Johns of Stanford University defeated William M. Johnston of San Francisco, the national tennis champion, here today in the semi-finals of the tournament for the Pacific Coast championship. Johns's victory required five sets, the score being 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

The elimination of Johnston came as a great surprise. Johns played, according to spectators, the best game of his career.

Another surprise came when Herbert Hahn, also of Stanford University, defeated Clarence Griffin, national doubles champion. This match also took five sets to decide, the score being 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 6—5. These matches leave Johns and Hahn in the finals, which will be played tomorrow.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, women's national champion, lost also, her conquerer being Miss Anita Myers of San Francisco, who qualified for the finals by winning, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, former national champion, also qualified for the finals by defeating Miss Helen Baker, the San Francisco champion, 6—0, 6—1.

Andover Eleven Shut Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 6.—Worcester Academy defeated Andover today in a well-fought game by 14 to 0. The Andover team fought desperately in the first half and kept the Worcester boys from scoring. In the second half the Worcester team could not be stopped, and touchdowns were scored by each of the Robertson brothers. The work of J. Robertson, Kelley, and Shaw featured for Worcester, while that of Ashley and Waters stood out for Andover. Previous to the football game, Worcester Academy defeated Andover in the annual dual crosscountry run by 21 to 14. Higgins of Worcester captured first place.

Worst Defeat for California.

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 5.—The University of Washington's steam roller crushed the University of California's football team here today, 72 to 0. California, which switched this year from Rugby, apparently did not know how to play the American game. The game was largely a procession up and down the field, with Washington doing all the marching. It was the worst beating that California has ever received.

Louisville Loses to Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—The University of Louisville's football team was eliminated from the contest for the championship of Kentucky here today when it lost to the University of Kentucky, 15 to 0. Kentucky's points were scored on two touchdowns, a safety, and a goal from touchdown. Kinney's eighty-yard run through the entire Louisville team for a touchdown featured the game. Louisville's aerial offensive did not prove of value against the experienced Kentucky players.

Good Bouts at Sharkey A. C.

Three interesting ten-round bouts were witnessed at the Sharkey Athletic Club, Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night, by a crowd which comfortably filled this old clubhouse. The best bout was the one between Sailor Bobby Hubon and Harvey Crosby, both of the west side. They boxed aggressively and willingly. Crosby, by his lightning-like jabs to the face, gained an advantage in the majority of rounds, so that at the final bell he had a clear lead. Crosby alternated his jabs to the face with heavy blows to the body, and in the seventh session he forced Hubon to the ropes, where he pummelled him without receiving a return. Frankie Callahan of this city, who was substituted for Willie Doyle, a Harlem boxer, quit in the fourth round of his bout with Frankie Conifrey of Harlem, claiming that a boil on his neck interfered with his ability to box. Conifrey had a decided advantage. In the other ten-round bout Al Thomas of the east side, outpointed Harry Condon of Brooklyn.

OUTDOOR VOLLEY BALL.

New Game for Youngsters in Which the Ball Is Kept in the Air.

The game of volley ball, the latest outdoor competitive exercise invented, is the product of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has introduced many novelties in the world of sport. It was originally intended as a wholesome indoor pastime, but during the Summer just closed it was adopted to outdoor conditions. The game is in reality a combination of handball and tennis. The rules do not limit the number of players, and a team may be composed of any number of persons. During the Summer several tennis clubs in the vicinity played volley ball, using the ordinary tennis racquet and small ball instead of a larger ball and bare hands.

That there is no better safeguard against indulgence in vicious amusements than a healthy interest in athletic sports is a truth that is beginning to demand national recognition. This is indicated by the fact that many large cities are establishing play zones on certain streets so that both children and adults may enjoy unmolested play in the cool hours of the late afternoon or early evening. These zones have been adopted by New York without any serious interference with traffic. This is the idea that is conveyed in volley ball.

Starting a contest the player on one team serves the ball over a net to the opposite side. The ball must then be returned without being allowed to strike the floor. In this way the leather sphere is constantly kept in the air until one side fails to return it. If the service side drops the ball it counts an out, and the opposing team is credited with a point and becomes the server, while if the receiving side fails to return the ball to its opponent's court the service side scores one point.

The ball may be kept on one side as long as it is being hit from one player to another, every time receiving the player must immediately pass the ball to one of the other players on his team or serve it over the net into the opposing team's court. The first side scoring 21 points wins the contest.

Skill and cunning figure prominently in volley ball. Usually at the beginning of a match the members of a team will drive the ball at each player on the opposite side as hard as they can. By this artifice it is easy to find the weakest player. Another favorite trick is to watch for an open space on the opposite court, and then drive the ball as hard as possible to that spot.

Features of "Athletes' Night."

To make "Athletes' Night" at the coming Military Show more than interesting it has been decided to put an obstacle race on the program. This feature will follow the regular program and will be open to all the athletes who are members of the various State military organizations. In addition to a regular obstacle race this event will have a great bearing on military training, for it is intended to add new entanglements so as to give the soldier athlete a fair idea of what is expected in warfare. "Athletes' Night" probably will be Friday evening, Nov. 19.

La Salle Basket Ball Five Wins.

The La Salle Institute basket ball five defeated All Hallows Institute yesterday afternoon by the score of 30 to 23. La Salle was ahead at the end of the first half, 16 to 3. In the second period Referee Lyons called thirteen fouls on the La Salle players and Kenny of All Hallows tossed in nine of the foul goals in this half. The score: Field goals for La Salle—Miller (7,) Hickey (2,) Cusack (2,) Burns. Foul goals—Hickey (6.) For All Hallows field goals—Lennon (4,) Kenny (3.) Foul goals—Kenny (9.) Referee—H. Lyons. Umpire—B. Ward.

Meadow Brook Hunt Chases Fox.

Fifty members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, starting from East Norwich, L. I., participated in an exciting fox chase over two miles of country yesterday. The fox was raised on the estate of H. L. Nicholas, and the trail led over the Totten, Underhill, Jackson, and Pratt estates, until Reynard was finally lost in some underbrush into which the hounds could not penetrate. Several high fences were taken, but there were no serious falls.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAYS WAR WILL END DAY OF CHEAP LABOR

Belgian Holds Reconstruction Abroad Will Require Every Able-Bodied Survivor.

NEW BUSINESS FOR AMERICA

F. C. Cornet Believes Europe Will Buy from Us Every Labor-Saving Machine Known.

Cheap labor will no longer exist in Europe after the war, according to the views expressed by F. C. Cornet, one of the most prominent Belgian engineers, in the forthcoming issue of the American Machinist. He says typewriters and labor-saving equipment for office uses will be in great demand and that domestic labor-saving machinery will also come into its own. The United States, which has specialized in both these branches, will most probably be called upon to supply these demands.

Further, M. Cornet is of the opinion that the lack of skilled male labor will result in "women coming into their own," and there will be a great demand for them to do the work hitherto reserved for their husbands and brothers. He says in part:

"Do American manufacturers realize what an enormous amount of machinery of all kinds will be needed in Europe during the reconstruction period that will follow the war? I have especially in mind the intensely industrial regions of Belgium and Northern France, where the daily fighting will soon complete the annihilation of anything that perchance may still be standing.

"Behind the German lines in Belgium, the country has suffered comparatively little so far, although the destruction of property has been great. While all Belgians are eagerly looking forward to the time, (which they hope is not far off,) when the invaders will be driven back, they are very much afraid that the fighting that will then take place will leave but little standing of what escaped destruction in September, 1914.

"When the European horror comes to an end, reconstruction in the devastated regions will not be long in starting in earnest. Money in abundance will be forthcoming, no matter what amount is required. Those who know by whom the Belgian and French industries are controlled have no doubt on this point. It is probable that even now plans have already been made by some to repair the damage as soon as circumstances will permit. So far as the coal industry is concerned I would not be surprised if they began hoisting coal out of their deep shafts and making coke long before the last gun of the war has been fired. The steel plants, foundries, machine shops, and glass works will not be far behind.

The Beginning of Reconstruction.

"Let me explain. It is not meant that these industries will be in shape to do much business immediately, but they will patch up things, using makeshifts wherever practicable, or gathering the remnants of several plants to partly rebuild one, or drawing some old and obsolete machinery from some parts of their country that did not suffer from the war. In the meantime they will start rebuilding. What will follow will be an era of reconstruction, of transformation—something we might call an industrial renaissance.

"Before proceeding further I want to give it as my opinion that European manufacturers, will after the war, attach more importance to labor-saving devices than they have done heretofore. In fact, that labor saving was ever considered by them as of little moment. Labor never was as cheap in Europe as we have been accustomed to think it was. It never was cheap enough, at any rate, to justify manufacturers in disregarding it as an item of cost. During the last eighteen years the labor question has gradually grown in Europe until it is now one of great magnitude. Statutory reductions in the number of working hours, the ever increasing demands of the working people and the considerable increase in the cost of living have brought about this situation. Have not the same causes been productive of the same results in this country during the same period?

"Although the European manufacturers have always recognized the importance of labor-saving machinery, they never did it to the point of maintaining their plants in the same state of uptodateness their American brethren have always been in the habit of doing.

Labor Will Be Scarce.

"After the war labor in Europe will be scarcer and of infinitely poorer quality than at any time since the close of the Napoleonic wars. If, as prophesied here, the industries restart before the war is over, while the men are still with the army, the manufacturers will have to be satisfied for the time being with no other labor but the women and the poorest class of men—the old and the crippled.

"In writing these lines attention has been paid only to the mining and manufacturing industries. But it is not hard to understand that the same economical conditions that will affect the shop and the mine will bear as heavily on all places, high or low, where man or woman is employed—public and private offices, banks, and stores, hotels and private houses. Woman will come into her own. The more educated ones will find the public and private offices, and the banks no longer closed to them. They will move up from the stores and the shops, where they had been confined before. To fill their places, the storekeepers and shop owners will offer such attractive wages to the class from which domestic servants are recruited that this most unpopular branch of employment will soon be deserted. Then it will not be long before domestic help costs as much in Brussels or Paris as in New York or Chicago. The housekeepers will have to do with fewer servants or no servants at all.

"Franco-Belgians, like all people under the sun, have their peculiarities, one of which is to make it hard for anybody to stay in business, no matter how rich he may be, who wilfully omits to fulfill his share of a contract. But they will help him all they can once they are convinced he is straight and his wares honest. No other people on earth are more prone to talk among themselves of their business, their failures, and their successes. If any one among them is very much pleased with a purchase he has made, he will not be satisfied until he has told it to all his friends in the same line of business. It is easy to understand how such a class of customers may provide an immense lot of free publicity to a deserving dealer, and how quickly a dishonest one will be ruined."

SUPREME COURT VOTE CLOSE

Victor in Ninth Judicial District Still Uncertain.

Never before in the history of the Ninth Judicial District, have the politicians been so disturbed as in the last three days. They are trying to decide whether County Judge William Popham Platt, (Democrat,) of White Plains or County Judge Albert H. F. Seeger, (Republican,) of Newburg, has been elected to the Supreme Court bench in that district. On election night it was easily determined that Judge Seeger's Republican running mate, former District Attorney J. Addison Young of New Rochelle, had been elected a Justice of the Supreme Court over Senator John C. Taylor of Middletown, Democrat, by 5,000 plurality, but ever since the politicians have been figuring out the pluralities of the other men. First one day the figures from Orange County show that Seeger is elected and then the next day the Democrats at White Plains announce that Judge Platt is a winner by 1,400 plurality. Yesterday the Democrats asserted that they were sure Judge Platt had won by a big vote and word came from Newburg that Seeger still claims election.

On next Tuesday the official canvass in all five counties in the district will take place and then it will be known who gets a seat on the bench. It was reported today that if the vote is close a contest in the courts will be made.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Judge James F. Dolan, in the First Criminal Court here, yesterday found Isadore H. Schlesinger guilty of breaking the law in having his moving picture theatre open last Sunday evening. This was a test case to establish the validity of the closing ordinance.

NEWARK.—Benjamin Lewis, 10 years old, of 480 Warren Street, had his leg pulled off at the knee yesterday by the wheel of a wagon to which he had hitched.

CAMDEN.—William A. Worthington of Philadelphia yesterday began suit in the Supreme Court against the West Jersey & Seashore Railway Company for $100,000 for the loss of both arms. He fell down the steps of the Franklinville depot recently and his arms were crushed by the wheels of an electric train.

PLAINFIELD.—At the morning service today the Rev. Henry Mesier of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church will announce that the church property is now owned by its congregation, after thirty-five years. A. G. Hagerdorn of this city bought the property from a corporation and transferred it to the church.

MONTCLAIR.—Emerson Brooks led 140 boys on a visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. They are members of the Pioneers of this city and traveled in special cars on he Lackawanna Railroad.

AIMED AT PRESIDENT.

Boys with Bean-Shooters Stopped and Cheered on Seeing Who It Was.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A group of small boys, armed with bean-shooters, were unable to resist temptation this morning when they saw a dignified gentleman swinging along a Washington street. The dignified gentleman seemed very happy. He was dressed in a new suit of gray cloth and wore a soft gray hat. He carried a walking stick, which he swung vigorously as he went along. He looked so good-natured that the boys chanced a few shots at him with their bean-shooters. None of the shots took effect.

There seemed to be something familiar in the appearance of the dignified gentleman. Suddenly the youngsters recognized him as the President of the United States. They set up a cheer. President Wilson responded with a smile and a swing of the walking stick.

The incident occurred at New Hampshire Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The President was on his way to call on his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, at her residence in Twentieth Street between N and O Streets. He walked from the White House, a mile away. He did not give notice to his Secret Service guards that he was going, and they did not catch up with him until he had crossed Lafayette Square, the park facing the White House.

The President took luncheon with Mrs. Galt at her home. Afterward they went for a motor trip.

Carrying a cane is a new thing with President Wilson. It was said that the walking stick that he swung during his stroll today was purchased for him by Mrs. Galt in New York this week.

D. A. THOMAS UNDER KNIFE.

British Munitions Agent Recovering from Two Operations.

D. A. Thomas, the Commissioner of Munitions who was sent to this country and Canada by Lloyd George to look after all contracts made by the British Government, has successfully undergone two operations in a private sanitarium in New York, and is expected to return to the Hotel Plaza today.

Mr. Thomas returned to this city from Ottawa on Monday and entered the sanitarium on Wednesday and had the operations performed the same day. The surgeons informed the manager of the Hotel Plaza last night that Mr. Thomas was doing very well. As soon as he has sufficiently recovered, the Commissioner will sail for England to consult with Lloyd George.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The weather Saturday in the East and South was featureless in the extreme Southwest, Southern California, and Arizona moderate rain fell. Temperature in the Rocky Mountain region and in the Mississippi Valley continues remarkably high for the season, the maximum at Kansas City being 82—the highest November temperature since the record began.

Pressure distribution indicates a continuance of fair weather east of the Mississippi Sunday and Monday. Rain is probable in the middle plains States Sunday, the middle Mississippi Valley Monday, and in Eastern districts Tuesday or Wednesday. The rains will be followed by somewhat colder weather, but the cold will not be pronounced.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the north Atlantic Coast will be moderate north; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to north, south Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Western New York—Cloudy Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	43	39	4 P. M.	47	48
6 A. M.	43	37	6 P. M.	44	44
9 A. M.	44	43	9 P. M.	43	40
12 M.	48	47	11 P. M.	42	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39, at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature 49 degrees at 2:50 P. M., minimum 37 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity 75 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.23 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.19 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
3:00–245	Willis Av.; Bernard Stiftenberg.	$1,000
8:20–34	Lewis St.; Morris Dubis..	Slight
11:40–242	Division St.; L. Lewin.....	Slight
P. M.		
12:40–312	E. 78 St.; J. Levine.....	Not given
1:20–46	Greenwich St.; May Sheehy...	None
1:30–33	W. 138 St.; Adelaide Ford...	Slight
2:35–502	E. 50 St.; D. Kane.....	Slight
3:35–209	E. 58 St.; J. Mosfeider.....	Slight
3:40–2,862	Park Av.; A. Baselice.....	$100
4:00–263	1 Av.; Anna Paiello.....	Slight
4:15–882	Columbus Av.; T. Dangler..	Slight
5:00–152	W. 28 St.; Jennie Coppoler..	Slight
5:10–8	Av. and 172 St.; O. J. Gude & Co.	Slight
5:45–308	W. 28 St.; Margaret Gleason.	Slight
6:00–1,541	1 Av.; J. Feuerstein.....	Slight
6:55–41	W. 21 St.; N. Y. Ornament Co..	Slight
9:25–Front 300	E. 22 St.; (auto truck.)	
	John Wanamaker'.....	Slight
11:15–204	W. 23 St.; Abe Rukiko.....	Slight

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...6:36 | Sun sets...4:51 | Moon sets...—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:08	7:25	12:52	1:40
Governors Island	7:24	7:54	1:16	2:08
Hell Gate	9:14	9:44	2:58	3:48

Arrived—Saturday, Nov. 6.

SS Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 27.
SS Nubian, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
SS Brisbane River, Rotterdam, Oct. 20.
SS Bloomfield, London, Oct. 20.
SS Grosholm, Sharpness, Oct. 20.
SS Malmanger, Ardrossan, Oct. 12.
SS Morone, Oporto, Oct. 22.
SS Kanaris, Oran, Oct. 18.
SS Yasari, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 22.
SS Ruppera, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
SS Belgian, Marseilles, Oct. 19.
SS Hapemoer, Leghorn, Oct. 19.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Nov. 3.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Nov. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Czaritza	Archangel	Oct. 25
Guyane	St. Nazaire	Oct. 19
Lord Ormonde	Barcelona	Oct. 20
Ville de Paris	Havre	Oct. 22
Richmond	London	Oct. 22
Atherstone	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Birkhall	Augusta	Oct. 27
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 4
El Alba	Galveston	Nov. 1
El Norte	Galveston	Nov. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Stampalia	Naples	Oct. 27
Taormina	Genoa	Oct. 23
Camaguey	Cienfuegos	Oct. 29
Venezuela	Curacao	Oct. 25
Pennsylvanian	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 31
Bermod	Cristobal	Oct. 31
Canova	Bahia	Oct. 15
Neches	Galveston	Nov. 2
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 6
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 3
Calamares	Cristobal	Nov. 1
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 3

DUE TUESDAY.

United States	Christiansand	Oct. 28
Noordam	Rotterdam	Oct. 30
Lafayette	Bordeaux	Nov. 1
Algol	St. Michaels	Oct. 28
Brantford	Fowey	Oct. 25
Calabria	Gibraltar	Oct. 27
Fram	Shields	Oct. 30
Patria	Palermo	Oct. 28
Miguel Jover	Gibraltar	Oct. 25
Havana	Havana	Nov. 6
Alamo	Tampa	Nov. 4
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 3
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 6

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Ardgair	Havre	Oct. 20
Fridland	Rotterdam	Oct. 23
Escalona	Avonmouth	Oct. 26
Frixos	Piraeus	Oct. 24
Polarstjernen	Lisben	Oct. 25
El Mundo	Galveston	Nov. 4
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 7

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Sibiria	Naples	Oct. 20
Rappahannock	London	Oct. 28
Chios	Oran	Oct. 28
Exeter City	Swansea	Oct. 27
Newstead	Havre	Oct. 27
Retlaw	Brixham	Oct. 26
Lord Sefton	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Philadelphia	San Juan	Nov. 8
Florisel	St. John's	Nov. 6
Carrillo	Kingston	Nov. 6
Bocony	Port Arthur	Nov. 2
Jomanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 8
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Missouri	London	Oct. 30
Oriflamme	Havre	Oct. 28
Matura	Grenada	Nov. 5
Colon	Cristobal	Nov. 6
Sabana	Cristobal	Nov. 4
El Cid	Galveston	Nov. 6
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 6
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 9

DUE SATURDAY.

Indraghiri	Gibraltar	Oct. 29
Jelling	Shields	Oct. 29
Chepstow Castle	Swansea	Oct. 30
Boniface	Port Talbot	Oct. 30
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Dinnamase, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	——	5:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Molderkin, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Marival, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dominic, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London	——	12:00 M.
Nubian, London	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Falk, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Montoso, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Denis, Barbados	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Ferrona, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Havana	——	10:00 A.M.
Matanzas, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaque, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Argentina	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manhatan, London	——	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 6.

SS Lafayette, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 8th, forenoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Camino, Colon to New York, was 365 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M. 15th.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 188 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Fletcher, Sparrow's Point to New York, passed Hog Island at 10 A. M.
SS Camaguey, Cienfuegos to New York, was 78 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, was 204 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 257 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 267 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 296 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 533 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 87 miles E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 255 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 108 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 163 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 274 miles S. W. of Gay Head at noon.
SS Glenpool, Tuxpan to New York, was 105 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 173 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 540 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 68 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 10 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Oct. 8; Sydney, Oct. 9; Auckland, Oct. 13, and Wellington, Oct. 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Nov. 4, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 15, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Lafayette.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Nov. 14, SS Canopi.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 25, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 9, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 13, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Nov. 11, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 13, SS Taormina.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Verona, at Genoa, Nov. 5.
SS Jungshoved, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 6.
SS Ryswyk, at Rotterdam, Nov. 4.
SS Capac, at Valparaiso, Nov. 4.
SS Ennisbrook, at Dartmouth, Nov. 4.
SS Hillbridge, at Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Sailed.

SS Saxonia, from Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....Nov. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed)—Sonoma.....Nov. 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Nov. 12
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.....Nov. 15
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Nov. 18
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Nov. 18

PETER SCOTT TAKES TROT.

Raises Season's Winnings to $49,760—Murphy, III, Drives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6. — Tommy Murphy of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., piloted Major Ong and Peter Scott to straight victories at the Panama-Pacific Exposition harness meet today, despite the fact that he still is under a doctor's care as the result of an operation performed on Thursday.

Peter Scott's capture of the 2:05 trot, valued at $5,000, was his sixteenth win out of seventeen starts this season, for a total of $49,760. Major Ong set a new track record, stepping the mile in 2:04¼ in the second heat of the 2:07 pace.

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If you wait until you begin to cough and sneeze, it may take longer.
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Further particulars from
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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

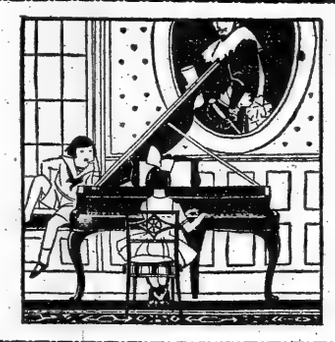
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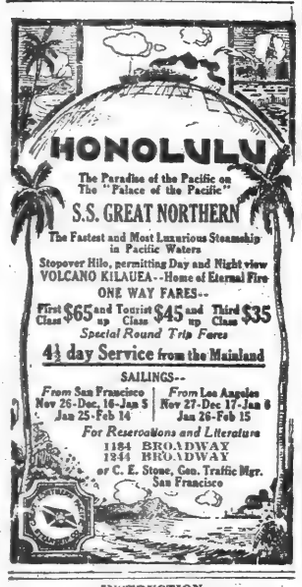
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From the wonderful Chickering Quarter Grand to the larger conservatory styles and finally the supreme concert size, Chickering Grand Pianos afford a choice to enrapture the heart of the music lover.
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RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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Easy for Anyone
Lessons in Your Home, 12½c a Week!
People who entertain are the people whose company is always wanted. You can now learn to play your favorite musical instrument easily, to entertain others, to entertain yourself, to make money if you so desire. Over 200,000 people, of all ages, from 7 to 70, have learned, by our marvellous new method, how to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Mandolin, Cornet, Cello or Sight Singing. Although new, compared with old-fashioned methods, our system is in no sense an experiment, as our many students testify. And instead of the lessons being a drudge, they are as fascinating as a game and become more and more interesting as you progress.
Send No Money! Just Mail Coupon!
The secrets of this new way to learn music are fully explained in our Free Book. Read it and convince yourself that the gift of music is within your grasp. You need only reach out to have it. Let us prove, by thousands of actual cases, that teaching music in your own home is years ahead and very much easier than the old-fashioned private teacher way. Read how we have taught thousands who couldn't tell one note from another before receiving our instruction and who are now expert musicians—many having themselves become teachers.
If you are a beginner, read how we teach you to play, by notes, with a method that will make you eager for each new lesson. If you know the rudiments of music or have taken lessons before and know how to play, we will make you an expert musician with our special instruction. Before you start, we grade you and fit your instruction to your special needs.
Don't Be a Wall Flower!
Learn How to Play!
Don't deprive yourself any longer of the gift of music. If you act quickly, we will make no charge for the instruction. We will give you the lessons free. The only cost will be for sheet music, which averages 1½c weekly. We make this offer because we are anxious to quickly increase our present large student body, and we know you will be so delighted that you will tell your friends about us. Then they will enroll on our regular terms. You get the same instruction as though you paid the full price.
Don't judge our instruction by the low cost of this special Free Tuition offer. If we asked ten times more, we couldn't make the lessons better, we couldn't give you better service. About 25,000 people every year prove that our plan of instruction is correct.
Get Our Free Book & Special Offer!
Send no money. Just mail us the coupon or a postal card. Let us send you our book, "A New Way to Learn Music." Read the secrets of our marvellous system from beginning to end. Read what our pupils say. Read all the details of the Master Musicians who were associated with us in our successful efforts to teach you how to play your favorite musical instrument. Clip the coupon now—or just send a postal. Simply say "Send free book." Do it right now—use the coupon or a postal.
U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Dept. T, 225 Fifth Ave., New York
Read What Pupils Say
"Since I've been taking your lessons I've made over $60.00 with my violin. Your lessons surely are fine." — MELVIN VREELAND, Macepin, N. J.
"I finished your course of 48 lessons on Cornet. Some time ago I intended writing to let you know how I got along. When I started them I knew nothing about the Cornet or Music, but now I can play almost any piece of Music." — KASSON SWAN, Denmark, Col. Co., Nova Scotia.
"I just got home from my vacation, and the folks at home are delighted to hear me play the Organ so well. They say you have a wonderful system of teaching music." — M. F. ALLARD, Caraquet, N. B.
COUPON Dept. T. U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC 225 Fifth Ave., New York.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....
Gentlemen: Please send me your free book explaining how I can learn to play for 12½c weekly.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons in Your Home, 12½c a Week!
People who entertain are the people whose company is always wanted. You can now learn to play your favorite musical instrument easily, to entertain others, to entertain yourself, to make money if you so desire. Over 200,000 people, of all ages, from 7 to 70, have learned, by our marvellous new method, how to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Mandolin, Cornet, Cello or Sight Singing. Although new, compared with old-fashioned methods, our system is in no sense an experiment, as our many students testify. And instead of the lessons being a drudge, they are as fascinating as a game and become more and more interesting as you progress.
Send No Money! Just Mail Coupon!
The secrets of this new way to learn music are fully explained in our Free Book. Read it and convince yourself that the gift of music is within your grasp. You need only reach out to have it. Let us prove, by thousands of actual cases, that teaching music in your own home is years ahead and very much easier than the old-fashioned private teacher way. Read how we have taught thousands who couldn't tell one note from another before receiving our instruction and who are now expert musicians—many having themselves become teachers.
If you are a beginner, read how we teach you to play, by notes, with a method that will make you eager for each new lesson. If you know the rudiments of music or have taken lessons before and know how to play, we will make you an expert musician with our special instruction. Before you start, we grade you and fit your instruction to your special needs.
Don't Be a Wall Flower!
Learn How to Play!
Don

$200,000 IN DEBT AND IN JAIL AT 73

Court Lets Old Man Out of Prison, but He's Penniless and His Wife Wants Alimony.

MARRIED ONCE TOO OFTEN

Second Venture So Painful He Won't Discuss It, Even to Win a Judge's Mercy.

"I find myself at the age of seventy-three more than $200,000 in debt and in jail."

This statement was part of the plea made to the Supreme Court by Samuel B. Wellington, who spent four months and sixteen days in Ludlow Street Jail because he could not pay $705 he owed to his wife, Maude W. Wellington, for alimony. Wellington was at one time the Vice President of the Bailey Gold Mining and Milling Company. In the panic of 1907 he dropped about $70,000, then he lost considerable money by the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company. Then came old age that prevented him from getting a new start.

But his matrimonial troubles were even worse than his financial troubles. On Feb. 16, 1897, he married Maude W. Gardener, and lived with her only two days. Three weeks after the wedding his wife began suit for a separation. Wellington answered the suit and that was the last he ever heard of it. His wife disappeared and for twelve years he tried to find her. Failing to get any trace of her he concluded that she was dead and on April 27, 1909, married Florence M. Cushing. In his application to the Court Wellington said:

"Of the second marriage I desire to say very little. It was distressing and unfortunate for me to have again married."

His first wife heard of the second matrimonial venture and, reappearing upon the scene, had Wellington arrested and indicted for bigamy. A statement of the case was submitted to the District Attorney and the indictment was quashed. Then his first wife began proceedings against him for a divorce, naming his second wife as the co-respondent. Alimony was awarded to the plaintiff pending trial of the suit, and because he could not pay Wellington was sent to jail.

Yesterday Justice Greenbaum signed an order discharging Wellington from custody. He was released, but he is penniless.

AS ROCKEFELLER'S GUESTS.

Oil Man Asks Cleveland's 92,338 School Children to Flower Show.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—John D. Rockefeller is to give a party at the Cleveland Flower Show next week in Wigmore Coliseum. He has invited all of Cleveland's 92,338 school children to attend. If all of them accept his invitation, it will cost him $23,084.50, for he has agreed to pay the 25-cent admission to the show for each school child.

The children will go in three big groups on different days. The street car lines will run extra cars for the children. Schools will be closed from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. on the mornings the pupils attend the show.

DEMANDS $1,000,000 LOAN.

Tells Commissioner Woods He Owns Three of the Balkan States.

Elias Weinberg, a bookkeeper born in Rumania and living at 51 Norfolk Street, was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon in the belief that he was going to borrow a million dollars from Police Commissioner Woods. He said he owned Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania, and after the war was going to divide them among his relatives. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Dr. Herrs for observation.

Commissioner Woods received a six-page letter from Weinberg on Oct. 30 saying that the half-million dollars the Commissioner sent him had been stolen from the mails before he received it. He asked the Commissioner to send a million, saying he would pay it back with compound interest when he received an expected inheritance of $7,000,000.

Instead of the money, Commissioner Woods sent Detectives Quirk and Healy. When they found Weinberg at the Norfolk Street address, where he lives in the basement with his cousin, S. Lewin, he readily admitted writing the letters, and asked if the detectives had brought the million. They persuaded him to call in person at Headquarters to get it.

TRIED OFT TO KIDNAP GIRL.

Persian Finally Gave Up His Quest and Agreed to Quit Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 6.—On the promise that he would no longer bother the girl whom he loved and whom he had tried to kidnap many times, Isaac Abraham, a Persian, of Chicago, was released today from the custody of the police. He was arrested at the home of Katie Sargis of 313 South Park Street, the girl to whom he insisted upon paying court. In the police station he promised he would return to Chicago at once. The police then let him go.

Miss Sargis first met Abraham in Chicago. Her father objected to Abraham's suit, but he persisted in his attempts to induce the girl to run away with him. More than a month ago, the police say, he hired a taxi and when the girl came out of her home he carried her away. He was caught, however, and placed under $500 bond to keep the peace. Then he hired an auto and made another attempt, which failed. Yesterday he called on her again, and when arrested he said he had merely come to bid her farewell for good.

Hurt Mortally When Van Upsets.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6.—As a result of injuries suffered last night when the automobile moving van in which he was riding overturned and caught fire, W. J. Aylward of Stapleton, Staten Island, owner of the truck, died at St. Joseph's Hospital here late this afternoon. Aylward and his chauffeur were moving a load of furniture from Stapleton to Pompton, N. J., and were on the Pompton-Paterson turnpike at Little Falls, N. J., when the van got beyond the control of the driver and ran into a ditch. Both the van and the furniture were destroyed. The driver was not injured.

Kills His Daughter in Play.

Special to The New York Times.

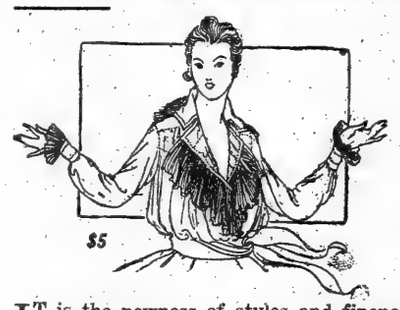
ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 6.—Laughing at her father as he brandished a pistol in their home, Elsie Eger, 4 years old, of 408 Meadow Street, Lorraine, dared him to shoot at her this morning. He pulled the trigger and the child fell to the floor with a bullet in her head. She died this afternoon in the General Hospital. It is said that one of Eger's sons put a .22-calibre cartridge in the pistol yesterday. The father, Herman Eger, was arrested after the shooting and was held without bail on a charge of manslaughter.

GIMBELS—"Progress" Now and Always

CHRISTMAS Gift Suggestions abound throughout the GIMBEL Store, and many people are taking advantage of the opportunity to make their selections in a leisurely manner now. May we suggest early Christmas shopping to you?

"Progress"

Two Blouse Sensations, at $5 and $8.95





IT is the newness of styles and fineness of materials that make these Blouses overshadow all others and merit the prominence of being "real masterpieces" of the season.

Convertible Collar Frill Blouses, $5

No better quality Crepe de Chine and Crepe Georgette than used in these very Blouses of flesh pink, maize color or all white.

Hand-Embroidered Crepe Georgette With Draped Revers, Forming Surplice Blouse, $8.95

Simple elegance is the keynote of its charm. Very dainty is the colored embroidery of rose, Copenhagen blue or heliotrope on the pure white Georgette.

New in GIMBEL Blouse Shop—Special Section reserved exclusively for size 46 Blouses, at $2.95 to $10.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"

Women's Fur Coats, Specialized at $25 to $295

GIMBELS are acknowledged leaders in Furs of Quality; present all the season's fashionable pelts, new styles, and even introduce new ideas in trimmings—especially trimmings of contrasting fur, which is one of this season's innovations.

Persian Lamb Coats, $150

One stunning model, 36 inches long and distinguished by a high side pointed fur collar of skunk.

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, $72.50 to $295

Arctic Seal (French Dyed Coney) Coats, $55 to $135

Pony Skin Coats, $25 to $42.50

Note—Many of these Coats are trimmed with contrasting fur.

Extra Special! Arctic Seal (French Dyed Coney) Coats, $95

Forty inches long, with large collar, cuffs and border of skunk.

Fur Scarf and Muffs—Specially Priced

SCARFS	MUFFS	SCARFS	MUFFS
$22.50, $32.50. Taupe Fox.	$25.00, $32.50	$29.50, $35.00. Skunk	$19.50, $29.50
$29.50, $42.50. Red Fox.	$25.00, $32.50	$25.00, $35.00. Mink	$35.00, $67.50
$29.50, $35.00. Black Fox.	$33.50, $45.00	$32.50, $59.50. Black Lynx	$32.50, $45.00
$32.50, $42.50. Pointed Fox.	$35.00, $49.50	$14.50, $17.50. Beaver	$24.50, $32.50
$25.00, $42.50. White Fox.	$39.50, $55.00		
Cross Fox Sets $57.50, $75.00	Blue Fox Sets $295.00	Fisher Sets $75.00, $125.00	Hudson Bay Sable Sets $295.00

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"

Young Women's Debutante or Dancing Frocks, at $25

ONE model that has caught the fancy of more than one little society Miss is a dainty combination of flesh pink chiffon draped with yards and yards of pointed tulle draperies. The modish Bouffant flare at the hips is accentuated by a silvered lace hoop dotted with tiny French flowers, and is slightly visible through the draperies. This model has been copied in other colors—Adair Blue, Flame and Emerald Green—also all Black. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"

Women's Black Evening Gowns, $37.50

THAT black is the keynote to smartness for exquisite evening gowns can be assumed with certainty when such well-known French couturieres as Callot Soeurs and Jenny selected black for several of their most famous gowns this season.

Black Gowns of Various Materials, $37.50

Nets, Velvets, Georgette Crepes

The favored trimmings include wide, glistening sequin bands, fur, rhinestone bands and ornaments, large velvet flowers and rich draperies of tulle or velvet in contrasting colors. As for styles, only those expressive of the new season are here.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"

Women's Glove Silk Underwear, $1.15

PINK or white. Silk taped vests, with beading around neck and armhole.

Women's $1 and $1.25 Knit Underwear

Silk-and-cotton, silk-and-wool and merino; vests, pants and tights; white and cream color; medium and heavy weight, at..... 85c

Women's Silk Vests—pink or white, in "Peco" finish. Silk tape drawn around neck and armhole. at..... $1.50

Women's Union Suits—in winter weight, knee and ankle length. White cotton and fleece-lined cotton. at..... 70c

GIMBELS—Main Floor



Very Extraordinary Special News Concerning a

Sale of 3,000 Ostrich Plumes and Untrimmed Hats at Virtually Wholesale Prices

The Entire Main Floor Rear Aisle Will Be Devoted to This Wonderful Display and Sale—Largely Increased Salesforce

French Plumes in white, black, light blue and pink; 16 inches long and 8 in. wide, 95c	Ostrich Bands that make complete trimmings; finished with beautiful tip, $1.05	Double Ostrich Pompons in black, white and colors, $1.15	Ostrich Plumes, in sizes 18 to 21 inches long and 10 to 12 inches wide, at $1.95	Specially Selected Ostrich Plumes, $2.95	Couras in beautiful fan effects, with or without tips, $3.50 & $5	Paradise, fountain effects in black and natural, $5 & $8.50

Untrimmed Black Velvet Hats—In the Smartest New Shapes—at $1.65 and $2.35

They include Sailors, Tricornes, High Crowns and Turbans.

At their prices, the Plumes are wonderful values, having extra heavy heads and being in the latest effects.

The Hats at their prices are splendid specials.

But for the liberal concession made by the manufacturer we could not sell the Hats and Plumes at such low prices. The manufacturer was eager to be helpful, for we do a vast lot of business with him. "Take all at cost to make," he said. We did. We have added a small percentage of profit to cover partially the handling cost.

Each Plume is packed in an individual box to preserve its freshness and beauty. GIMBELS—Main Floor, Rear

"Progress"

Two Wonderful Window Displays

To be seen on our Broadway front.

In One Window

—a wonderful collection (original with GIMBELS and never before seen in America) of portrait models made by a celebrated German artist, of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, von Hindenburg, von Tirpitz and other notabilities. They are EXACT and striking likenesses and are clothed in uniforms, etc., exactly representing those of the living wearer.

In Another Window

—an exhibition of French toys, calendars, cushions, sketches, etc., direct from Paris, where they were produced by French and American artists, to be exhibited and sold in support of the families of French artists now at the front.

We will cable your order to Paris for reproductions of these toys.

"Progress"

50c Camisole Embroidery, 28c Yd.

DAINTY floral designs or all-over embroidery on fine, soft, white batiste—beautiful, even at the higher price. GIMBELS—Main Floor

Tours—Tickets

All Railroad and Steamship Lines Thanksgiving Tour to Washington—3 days; all expenses included—$20.

Let our Bureau help you plan any contemplated trip and attend to all the details coincident with Tourist Travel.

GIMBELS—Information and Travel Bureau, 3d Floor.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS—The "House of Fashions"

Ready for Horse Show Week

TOMORROW, the opening of the Horse Show, also the formal social season, has not only been anticipated by GIMBELS, but both Foreign and Domestic markets have co-operated with us in providing the most exclusive styles that could possibly be desired for this auspicious occasion.

GIMBELS—Authority on Correct Horse Show Costumes and Dress Accessories

Although we have specialized Horse Show costumes for several years—never have we been able to present such a complete and magnificent collection.

Women's Original Paris Gowns $100 to $200.
Women's Original Paris Suits $100 to $150.
Copies of Paris Original Gowns $37.50 to $47.50.
100 Gorgeously colored Velvet Dresses at $37.50 to $57.50
Original French Hats also perfect Copies at $15 to $38.
Handsome Fur-trimmed Velvet Evening Wraps $69.50 to $195.
Broadcloth Wraps in Gorgeous Pastel shades $25 to $39.50.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Tomorrow---the Anniversary of a Wonderful Sale

A year ago we held the greatest sale of Trunks that this country has ever seen. Tomorrow we meet it with another great disposal of

1915 Model INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

AT least to equal, if not exceed, last year's phenomenal volume of sales for one day—the largest amount of trunk business done by a single store in one day—GIMBEL BROTHERS, the sole agents of the INNOVATION Trunk Company for Greater New York, have planned this fine Trunk event. These are the very latest 1915 models, with the newest requirements:—

$15.00 INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunk, style M, full or medium size, regularly $20.

$32.50 INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunk, style H, full size, regularly $45.

$38.50 INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunk, full size, K model, regularly $50.

$50.00 INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks, style "F", regularly $65.

And a particularly interesting lot of INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks, some with all drawers, others have four hangers and six large drawers, usually $30 to $75; specially priced at $15 to $40.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor and Subway Balcony

"Progress"

Thousands of Dollars Saved in This

Great Sale of Blankets, Comfortables, Bed Spreads and Sheets

FOREHANDED BUYING long before the war forced prices up has placed us in the position of being able to offer the best of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Comfortables, Sheets, etc., at prices not only far below what to-day's wholesale cost compel, but even less than our old prices. Our purchase for our three great stores in combination not only makes the assortment almost limitless, but assures you savings amounting to many dollars on an average purchase.

$10 to $12 High-Grade All-Wool Blankets

Only 75 of these 72x84 inch double warmth on account of all-wool weaves; wide colored silking binding on edge; also all-wool colored blankets, each..... **$7.50**

$10 to $12.50 New Silk and Satin Comfortables

Dainty figured brocaded satin with wide, plain satin borders to match; also plain satins and figured silks; all pure lamb's wool filling; full size..... **$7.50**

$4 White Satin Finish Bed Spreads **$2.75**

GIMBEL Special Spreads, in new Fall Marseilles patterns; cut corners; full size; scalloped all around.....

$12.50 California White Blankets, Pr., $10
Size 78x90 inches; fine California wool stock; cut and bound separately.

Our Special $6.75 Family Blankets, Pr., $5
72x90 inches; fine wool stock on a cotton warp.

$9 White California Blankets, Pair, $7.75
Size 72x90 inches; plenty of width and length for large beds; pink and blue borders.

$5 New Indian Blankets, Each $3.75
Navajo Blankets; all cotton, but exact copies of the wool; size 66x80 inches.

$3 Silk Mull Comfortables, Each $2.25
Our special design, in dainty colors; borders to match; cotton filled; full size.

$5 New Wool Filled Comfortables, Each $3.75
Dainty silk mull covering, with 9-inch plain borders to match; pure lamb's wool filling; full size.

$7 Special Down Filled Comfortables, Each $5
In floral and Persian designs and 9-inch plain sateen borders to match; cut size 6x6 feet.

$2.25 White Scalloped Crochet Bed Spreads, $1.50
No dressing. Closely woven; daintily scalloped all around with cut-out corners for metal beds; full size.

Famous "Utica" Bleached Sheets Much Reduced

Size.	Reg.	Now.	Size.	Reg.	Now.	Size.	Reg.	Now.
54x 90 inch..	75c	50c	72x 99 inch..	95c	75c	81x 99 inch..	$1.05	80c
63x 99 inch..	90c	65c	72x108 inch..	$1.10	85c	90x 99 inch..	$1.15	90c
72x 90 inch..	85c	65c	81x 90 inch..	90c	70c	90x108 inch..	$1.25	$1

Sizes before hemming.

Utica Bleached Pillow Cases

Size.	Regular.	Now.	Size.	Regular.	Now.
42x36 inch.....	20c	14c	45x38½ inch.....	24c	18c
45x36 inch.....	22c	16c	50x38½ inch.....	28c	20c

$1 Dainty Scalloped Sheets, 68c
Fully bleached; torn size 81x90 inches.

22c Scalloped Pillow Cases, 16c
Torn size 45x36 inches.

GIMBELS—Main and Second Floors

"Progress"

$2 Rich 54-in. Broadcloths, $1.45 Yd.

THOROUGHLY sponged and shrunk, and of the correct weight for tailored suits and skirts. In the popular Fall shades, including dark brown, dark green, silver, taupe, cadet, wine, navy blue. Also black.

5,000 Yards of All Wool Dress Goods, Yard, 85c

Including French serges, whipcords, broadcloths, suitings, zibelines, Bedford cloths, etc., in navy, black, brown, green, etc.

$3 Imported Gabardines, Yard, $1.85
54 inches wide, all wool; in plum, brown, green, taupe, navy blue and black.

$2 All Wool Poplins, Yard, $1.35
54 inches wide, in a fine, firmly woven cord; dark brown, dark green, Belgian, plum, medium and dark navy blue and black.

$1.75 Black Tailor Serges, Yard, $1.10
54 inches wide, all wool. A splendid fabric.

$2 Colored Dress Goods, Yard, $1.25
About 3,000 yards in this lot, in all the new Fall colorings, including velours, zibelines and diagonal serges.

$4 All Wool Peau de Soies at, Yard, $2.25
54 inches wide, in the new dark shades of brown, green, plum, navy blue and black.

Second and Main Floors

Extra Special—48-In. Black Seal Plushes, $4.50 yd.

Very scarce. At this price we could sell the lot to coat manufacturers, but we prefer to give them to our regular customers. This is an excellent quality.

GIMBELS—Black Dress Goods Section—Second Floor

"Progress"

Room Size (9x12 ft.) Royal Wilton Rugs, $37.50

A SPLENDID showing, including representatives from three of the best-known makers in America. All are "selected" Rugs—the pick of a group already above the average—and are offered at prices FAR BELOW the standard. Brighten the home for Thanksgiving at a cost out of all proportion to the value obtained.

Room Size 9x12 ft., Wool Royal Wilton Rugs.....$33.50
Room Size 9x12 ft., Axminster Rugs.....$25 & $30
Room Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Axminster Rugs, $22.50 & $26.50

Rich Oriental "Ghorevan" Carpets Much Reduced

Size.	Was.	Now.	Size.	Was.	Now.	Size.	Was.	Now.
11 x 9 ft.	$215	$175	12.2x 9.3 ft.	$310	$250	13.6x 9.6 ft.	$355	$295
12.4x 9.5 ft.	270	210	12.2x10.2 ft.	330	265	16 x11.6 ft.	370	295
15.8x12 ft.	$465	$375						
15.5x12.6 ft.	560	450						

Superb Chinese Rugs at Lower Than Usual

Size.	Was.	Now.	Size.	Was.	Now.	Size.	Was.	Now.
4 x 7 ft.	$75	$57.50	11 x 7.1 ft.	$170	$135	12.7x10.5 ft.	$295	$185
8.10x 6 ft.	140	100.00	10.8x 9 ft.	225	185	13.2x10.7 ft.	410	325

Carpets

Whittall's $2.25 Oxfords, yard, $1.85.
Whittall's $2.50 Plushes, yard, $2.
Whittall's $3.25 Wiltons, yard, $2.25.
Dobson's $1.60 Wilton Velvets, yard, $1.35.
Dobson's $1.85 Wilton Velvets, yard, $1.60.

Linoleums

75c Printed Linoleums, square yard, 50c.
Width four yards—enabling one to cover an average kitchen without a seam. Slight imperfections in the print.
$1 Inlaid Linoleums, square yard, 80c.
Heavy $1.25 Inlaid Linoleums, square yard, 95c.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

The New York Times.

R. H. Macy & Co.

IF you are interested in apparel for chauffeurs, send for our booklet showing samples of materials with the newest styles (illustrated). Prices quoted are "Lowest-in-the-City"—verified.
Macy's—Fifth Floor.

MACY'S Personal Shopping Service consists of a staff of expert shoppers selected to be of assistance to our customers. On request a shopper will be assigned to aid you in your shopping. No charge is made, and our shoppers render every service possible.
Macy's—Third Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

IF you are going to travel, Macy's Public Service Bureau will do everything for you except take the trip. It will secure the tickets, make reservations, check baggage, and obtain hotel accommodations anywhere. No fee for service.
Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony.

OUR Optical Department is equipped with modern examination rooms, where you may have your eyes tested by a registered Optometrist. If glasses are needed we make them on the premises for 20% less than you would pay at other reliable specialty shops.
Macy's—Optical Dept., Main Floor, Balcony.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Tickets for the Horse Show



The Executive Committee of the National Horse Show Association of America, Ltd., has designated the Information and Public Service Bureau of R. H. Macy & Co. the official agency for the sale of Horse Show tickets.

This means that visitors to the city, as well as New Yorkers, may obtain the best seats as well as box reservations at Macy's at the regular box office prices. Orders received by mail, telegraph or telephone—Greeley 6100.

The Show which opened yesterday will last throughout the week. Our Public Service Bureau is on the Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street side.

Fashion Favors Furs

And Everyone favors Macy's furs after seeing them. They are all superior in quality and style for the moderate prices quoted.

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)—7/8 length flare models; made of good quality pliable skins. With double fur Chin-Chin collars of real skunk; fancy linings. $89.75

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)—7/8 Cossack model. Real skunk collar and wide border. $119.00

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)—7/8 length model; made of selected skins. Smart collar, deep cuffs and wide border of real skunk or beaver. $149.00

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)—Full length model, having extra wide flaring skirt. Skunk collar, cuffs and border. $189.00

Caracul Coats—3/4 length full ripple model; made of choice flat curl skins. With or without skunk or beaver collars. $124.00

Leopard Coats—7/8 length model of beautifully marked skins. Collar, cuffs and belt of beaver. $179.00

Scotch Mole Coats—7/8 length flare model; made of selected skins; unusually full quality skunk or German fitch collar. $189.00

Black Wolf Scarfs—Double fur animal with head and brush trimming. $13.74

Black Wolf Muffs—Smart melon shape; trimmed to match scarf. $19.74

Skunk Muffs—Large melon shape. $18.74

Beaver Chin-Chin Collars—Very smart, broad model. $15.74

Beaver Muffs—Large melon shape. $24.74

Black Lynx Scarfs—Long, double fur models. $22.74

Black Lynx Muffs—Melon or bell shapes. $29.74

Rose Wolf Scarfs—Long double fur models. $19.74

Rose Wolf Muffs—Large melon shapes. $19.74

A Most Complete assortment of children's and misses' fur sets ranging in price from $1.49 to $49.75.
Macy's—Third Floor.

Novelty Skirts

In Smart Effects

The popularity of separate blouses and skirts will increase in favor with the delightful models being brought forth in Macy's skirt department.

Striped Velveteen in fashionable colorings is used in one model of a circular skirt. The stripes "dip" to a slight point at the back and front seams. A wide, adjustable belt fastens with two jet buttons. $8.94

A Similar Model in plaid velveteen. $8.94

Black Broadcloth skirt, plainly tailored with shallow yoke, and skunk opossum heading the hem. Wide novelty patch pockets at the side fronts, button trimmed. $7.94

Black Velveteen circular skirt—adjustable belt and deep fur-trimmed muff pockets at each side. $9.74

Black Chiffon Broadcloth Skirt with deep fitted yoke and new peg-top drapery. Self-covered buttons down front seam. $12.74
Macy's—Third Floor.

Glace Kid Boot

in Gray, $5.94



For dress wear the gray glace kid boot is quite correct and it harmonizes beautifully with any color costume.

Made of finest imported kid, it has light, flexible sole, and gray Louis Quinze heel.

200 Pairs Cloth Top Shoes $1.98

Macy's Usual Price, $3.96.

In order to dispose of these colored cloth top shoes quickly, we have reduced them sharply. Most of them have patent leather foxings and gray or fawn colored uppers of cloth. Welted soles. Size range incomplete.
Macy's—Second Floor.

More of Those

Paradise Feathers

The opportunities to secure Paradise Feathers at exceptionally low prices are becoming less frequent as the season advances. There is no trimming which compares in elegance with Paradise Feathers. A lot of absolutely superior Paradise Plumages at an exceptionally low price, as compared with the market price of today, has just been secured through Macy's far-reaching cash policy, and here it is for the coming week.

We quote the following prices in black and natural:

Small Paradise, consisting of two long strands and finished with ostrich at the base. $2.79

Selected Paradise Trimming in high aigrette effect. $5.94

Stylish side-sweep Paradise. Black only. $7.89

Selected Paradise Trimming in full aigrette and side effects, in black and natural color. $10.89

Other larger and fuller effects in Paradise. $21.89 to $69.50
Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

Velveteen Suits

For Formal and Informal Wear

Velvets always make for "elegance" in a costume, and the following four models may be used for many occasions.

Russian Blouse Coat Suit with plain circular skirt. Coat buttons close to the throat. Fur collar and cuffs. Heavy silk cording finishes the belt of the coat. Black, Afrique, green. $34.75

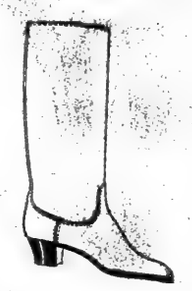
Belted Coat Model of three-quarters length; convertible collar, cuffs and edge of coat fur-trimmed. Circular skirt fitted to narrow yoke. Black, brown, green. $34.75

A Copy of a Bernard model in velvet has a semi-long coat, Chin-Chin collar of natural beaver and bands of the same fur trimming front of coat and cuffs. A unique touch is a row of buttons down the centre back seam of coat. Semi-circular skirt. Black, wine, blue and brown. $52.75

Two-Toned Novelty Velveteen with tailored skirt and detached belt. Norfolk jacket, belted, and Chin-Chin collar edged with natural raccoon. Gray and brown. $27.75
Macy's—Third Floor

Calf Riding Boots

for Women $9.94



Fastidious horsewomen like the "dash" that is characteristic of these boots of fine calfskin.

Shapely and snug fitting, they are the correct boot for the smarter riding habit. And finished perfectly.

Black or Tan.
Macy's—Second Floor.

Low Prices and Great Variety Characterize Macy's Stock of

Oriental Rugs

The extent and inclusiveness of Macy's stock of Oriental Rugs is a surprise to all who see it for the first time.

That a store that deals in many other articles of merchandise should outstrip specialty rug stores in quantity of rugs, quality and price is a revelation that many wonder at, but the tangible evidence of one's own eyes cannot be denied.

Macy's stock comprises over 3,000 authentic Oriental Rugs in all sizes and weaves, and at Macy prices—all of which are much lower than prices for similar rugs elsewhere.

At One-Third Less Than Usual

Many Room-Size Indo-Chinese Rugs of our own importation. Sizes average 8.6x11.6. Price last year for similar rug, $138. New shipment just received priced $92.50

At Typical "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

Royal Kazok Rugs in large sizes for den and small libraries. Sizes range from 5 to 6 ft. and 6.6 to 8 ft. long. $49.50

Kirmanshah Rugs, averaging 4 by 6 ft.; a few choice specimens at $47.50

Persian Moussoul Rugs of the best grade, made of the finest mountain sheep's wool and vegetable dyed. Scatter sizes. $14.48, $17.49, $19.89, $22.89, $27.50 and $34.50.

Ladik and Anatolian Mats. Average size 1.10x3.3. Over 200 to choose from $6.74
Macy's—Oriental Rug Bazaar, 4th Floor

China Painting

Every afternoon from one o'clock till six expert china decorators give individual instruction in the entertaining and useful art of china painting. Classes are in session at all times during these hours on the Fifth Floor, 35th St. side.

No charge is made for instruction.

China ready for decorating and china painting outfits furnished at moderate cost. Finished work will be "fired" in our own porcelain kilns.

This opportunity presents a splendid chance to make Christmas gifts that are individually personal, so much more desirable to give and acceptable to receive.

Classes open for admission now. Apply Artists' Supply Department.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St. Side.

Dressy Coats in Pile Fabrics

FOR the woman who does not care for the weight of a fur coat, but desires the effect of fur, these coats answer the purpose exactly. The manufacture of pile fabrics has developed into such an art that the materials are sufficiently handsome to use for the most exclusive models.



Plush Coat, (*D—illustrated,*) long, straight line in front. Gathered at waist line in back under wide belt fastening at side front. High collar and cuffs of natural beaver. Silk lined throughout. $48.75

Shadow Velour Coat in a model suitable for formal wear. Gathered in back at low waist line under wide belt which extends to the front and forms an attractive little semi-waistcoat with tiny pockets. Kimono sleeves, banded just above the wrist, then flaring over hand. Cuffs and big collar of natural raccoon. Lined with Peau de Cygne. $54.75

Plush Coat with full circular skirt, (*A—illustrated.*) Waist line belted with novelty braid on plush; wide banding of natural raccoon around hem of skirt. Wide cuffs and collar of the same fur. Handsomely lined with satin throughout. $54.75

Women's Long Coats of plush, (*C—illustrated,*) full flare model. High pointed cuffs. This coat may be obtained with the large collar of skunk raccoon or natural raccoon. Silk lined throughout. $39.75

Fur Plush makes an unusually handsome coat in a full flare garment, with deep collar and cuffs. Set-in sleeves; satin-lined throughout. $39.75

Another Plush Model has set-in sleeves, all-around belt, flare skirt. Deep collar of natural raccoon or skunk raccoon. Lined throughout. $29.75

Baby Lamb Cloth Coats. Belted model, with large collar of natural raccoon. Self-covered buttons. High cuffs; satin-lined throughout. $27.75

Plush Coats in two models. One in full flare from shoulders. The other, (*B—illustrated,*) has all-around belt to confine fullness. Convertible collar; turn-back cuffs. $24.74

Llama Lamb Coat, full lines, set-in sleeves. Deep band around hem of skirt, deep cuffs, and Chin-Chin collar of plush. Satin-lined throughout. $18.74
Macy's—Third Floor.

Women's Petticoats

Keeping Pace with Fashion

To be smartly gowned is not sufficient. Milady's Petticoat is an all-important matter, and care must be taken to select one that harmonizes with the Gown. The gay plaids, emerald greens and two-toned effects are a delightful combination with suits in Autumn shades. We describe nine specially priced models.

At $2.89—Two styles; one of taffeta with deep sectional flounce having six rows of pin tucks and scalloped ruffle with corded edge; silk underlay. Black, colors and changeable effects. Another with Milanese Silk Jersey top has deep messaline flounce finished with three pleated ruffles. Silk underlay. Black and street shades.

At $4.69—Two very handsome models: one of superior quality taffeta in black and all the new shades, including two-toned effects. Scalloped edge flounce has six tiny pleated ruffles. Also at this price, stripe Dresden Petticoats; circular flounce with scalloped ruffle over a pleated silk underlay. Beautiful color combinations.

Petticoats—Three models at $3.74—Heavy quality of taffeta in black and colors; flare flounce composed of three sections; lower section scalloped at edge, finished with silk ruche; another with Milanese silk Jersey top has deep taffeta flounce with two scalloped ruffles edged with fine pleating. Black and colors. The third model may be had in bright plaid combinations; deep sectional flounce with scalloped edge.

Wool Jersey Petticoats, $1.89—For all-round, every-day wear—and warmth — these Petticoats cannot be equaled. In black only, with deep flounce of messaline or taffeta silk.

White Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $3.49—For the Danse; a very charming skirt with deep flounce of chiffon cloth, having three tailored folds; satin ribbon and rosebud trimming.
Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Fire Place Fixings

For the Cozy Cottage Home

Now that the chill November evenings are here we can appreciate the comfort of the ingle nook. With house coat, slippers and pipe, let us settle back to enjoy the glow and warmth of its cheerful blaze. The fireside may be converted into the most tasteful adjunct of the home if its accessories are bought at Macy's.

Brass Andirons, in polished or old brass finish, Colonial, Mission or Empire designs. $6.61, $9.08 up to $47.25.

Fire Sets to match, $9.49, $14.89 up to $22.49.

Brass Coal Hods, designed in English helmet, French helmet, Colonial; polished or all brass finish. $10.49, $11.89 up to $17.89.

Imported French Wood Boxes in hammered antique brass, $10.49, $12.69 up to $14.49.

Wrought Iron Andirons, reproductions of old Colonial designs, $4.49, $8.94 up to $41.25.

Fire Sets to match, $6.74, $8.94 up to $21.89.

Wrought Iron Wood Holders, black finish, $6.74, $8.94 up to $14.89.

Wrought Iron Coal Hods, hand hammered, $7.49.

Cape Cod Fire Lighters, $3.24

National Fire Lighters, $2.89

Driftwood Blaze — The Powder imparts to the open wood fire a combination of beautiful color. 49c tin.
Macy's—Basement, 33th Street.

American "Scotch" Flannel

Special 12c yd.

15 different patterns of stripes—blue, lavender and black on light gray ground. 32 inches wide.
Macy's—Second Floor.

Just Arrived!

The Ruche Veil—A novelty from abroad—attracts much attention. Fashioned of fine black hexagon mesh with appliqued floral design; bordered with a ruche of pleated white maline and shirred black satin ribbon, which fits snugly around the neck, simulating a ruche or neck-boa. $10.49
Macy's—Main Floor.

Pantalette Garters are displayed in our Notion Department. Made of Dresden Taffeta Ribbon in floral and striped design, shirred on elastic band; to be worn at the ankles $1.44
Macy's—Main Floor.

Metallic Effects in the new Ribbons are very handsome. Sash widths in taffeta or satin finish have the silver and gilt woven in with the design, which may be a large rose or conventional pattern; some plaid ribbons are elaborate, with Chinese embroidery in gold on dark grounds. Prices vary according to style and width—$1.98, $2.24 and $2.97 yd.
Macy's—Main Floor.

See our Grocery Advertisement on the other side of this page.

Crepe Poplin, 79c yd.

Macy's usual price would be 98c.

Cream, light blue, pink, old rose, Copenhagen, purple, brown, green, maize, gray, taupe, navy and black. 32 inches wide.
Macy's—Second Floor.

Unusually Smart Styles in Women's Frocks



A collection distinctly representative of the prevailing modes in women's Afternoon Frocks. Developed in all the new shades, enriched with furs, emphasizing the masterly designing of the foremost couturiers; all at Macy's usual low prices.

Composee Frock of Velvet and Charmeuse, $36.75. *As illustrated,* the coatee is edged with fur and trimmed with gilt ball buttons; note the new-shaped sleeve of Charmeuse; the slightly draped skirt has velvet panel back and front. The fur collar may be worn high or low. Brown, black, green and taupe.

Copy of an Imported Model. Developed in faille silk; has a quaint bodice elaborately trimmed with large ball buttons covered in silk; bodice and sleeves edged with pleating of silk braid. The circular skirt is button-trimmed with shaped yoke in front. Contrasting color chiffon at neck. Brown, navy and gray. $26.75

Afternoon Frocks in Several Styles at $18.74.—Combinations of velvet and charmeuse. Others of Georgette Crepe and Charmeuse in navy, brown, black and taupe. The trimmings consist of fur bandings, colored embroidery, steel beaded girdles, tinsel braid, contrasting silk pipings, buttons, large and small. The skirts are semi-circular, full flare, and draped effects. Altogether a charming assortment for semi-dress wear; also serges in black and navy.
Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Touches of Gold and Beads in the New Blouses

THE effective trimming of gold or beads of various descriptions is again in fashion. It is a style of trimming which is unusually welcomed, as it may be used in so many ways that it can always express individuality.

Georgette Crepe Blouse, embroidered in gold and white; the gold is used very delicately to retain the daintiness of the blouse. The raglan sleeves run up into the shoulders by means of an attractive arrangement of rows of entre deux, which is repeated in the cuffs and convertible collar. In white and flesh. $4.89

Deep Cream Radiance Lace over white chiffon fashions a very dressy blouse. The collar, front and cuffs have inch-wide bands of Georgette crepe. Jet buttons fasten the blouse in front and at the cuff bands. $5.24

Delicately Trimmed in opalescent beads is a Georgette crepe blouse with bishop sleeves and chin collar. In white and flesh. $5.49

Handsome Blouse (*illustrated*) of Georgette crepe in all suit shades. The crepe, of an extra fine quality, is embroidered at intervals in delicate gold squares. The vest, collar and cuffs are of white Georgette crepe with application of squares of the dark colored crepe with a repeat of the gold embroidered design. $10.74
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.



SQUASH TENNIS WITH NEW RULES

Ranking Players Compete in Opening Tournament of Season at the Columbia Club.

CHAMPION WINS BY DEFAULT

Football Game at Princeton Attracts Many Players, Who Postpone Matches.

STRAIGHT-GAME VICTORIES

Noyes Defeats Hackett After Close Contest—Knapp Falls Against Attack of Davis.

The squash tennis competitive season for 1915-16 opened yesterday at Columbia University Club, 18 Gramercy Park, with an invitation scratch tournament held under the auspices and rules of the National Squash Tennis Association. Owing to the Harvard-Princeton football game, which attracted several of the college players, three of the matches were decided by default and four were postponed; these latter will be played today in order to keep up with the schedule.

The introduction of the new playing rules made the tournament of unusual interest. The rules governing the scoring were tried and met with general satisfaction. Under the old rules the games were 15 aces with three set, but under the revised rules the player scoring 21 aces wins the game, but the player must be hand in to score the game ball. Each match consisted of the best three out of five games instead of two out of three, while either scorer or receiver was able to score an ace.

Several interesting matches were decided by close scores. D. R. Noyes, Squash Club, defeated W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard, at 21—16, 21—17, 19—21, 21—19. It was Hackett's first appearance in competitive squash tennis since 1914, and he was not in his usual form. It is, however, an open question whether the result would have been changed had he been in good playing shape, as Noyes played a strong, consistent, steady game and scored repeatedly from the back and side walls. He dropped the third game by the narrow margin of two aces.

The match between A. C. Scott, Columbia, and S. H. Johnson, Yale, was the only one in which aces were set. With the score 20-all Johnson captured the three aces and the game. Scott then increased his speed and ran away with the next three games, but not before Johnson had made a plucky and determined effort to recover his lost ground. Scott, however, kept up an aggressive attack to the end. In the same round Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, and E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, ranking players, qualified by default, G. W. Mead failing to show against Irving and D. Scott declining the issue with Bull. R. E. Wigham, Harvard, showed much of his last season form in defeating M. Stevens, Yale, in straight games.

In the second round three Heights Casino players came through. A. J. Cordier won by default from Frank Kidde, Montclair. R. E. T. Riggs was forced to an extra game to win from R. E. Fink, Englewood, 21—14, 21—14, 18—21, 21—18, and R. Goepel eliminated D. McClare, Columbia, in straight games. The national champion, Eric S. Winston, was not required to play as E. V. Schley of the Squash Club was unable to play his match.

The defeat of W. J. Knapp, Squash Club, by F. H. Davis, Harvard, was unexpected. The Squash representative was considered a dark horse in the tournament, but was distinctly off his game and fell down on a number of comparatively easy shots. The summary:

Columbia University Club Fall Invitation Tournament.—First Round—A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated S. H. Johnson, Yale, 21—20, 21—15, 21—18, 21—19; E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated G. W. Mead, Squash, by default; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated D. Scott, Harvard, by default; R. E. Wigham, Columbia, defeated M. Stevens, Yale, 21—17, 21—15, 21—19; Eric S. Winston, Harvard, defeated E. V. Schley, Squash, by default; R. Goepel, Heights Casino, defeated D. McClure, Columbia, 21—15, 21—19, 21—18; F. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated W. J. Knapp, Squash, 21—13, 21—15, 21—12.

Second Round—A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated Frank Kidde, Montclair A. C., by default; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated R. E. Fink, Englewood Field Club, 21—14, 21—14, 18—21, 21—18; D. R. Noyes, Squash, defeated W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard, 21—16, 21—17, 19—21, 21—19; Eric S. Winston, Harvard, defeated E. V. Schley, Squash, by default; R. Goepel, Heights Casino, defeated D. McClure, Columbia, 21—15, 21—19, 21—18; F. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated W. J. Knapp, Squash, 21—13, 21—15, 21—12.

Novelties in Lawn Tennis.

One of the novelties of lawn tennis is the "women's ladder tournament," a continuous event, played on the A-re-co courts on the Watson estate in Westchester. It was first started three years ago with seventeen competitors who were tentatively rated.

Any player was allowed to challenge either of the two next above her, and should she win her name replaced that of the defeated player in ranking. Should the challenger lose, the ranking remained as before and the defeated player could not challenge the winner again until the following month. There were no handicaps and all matches played were the best two out of three sets. Matches were played within one week after the challenge, or the challenger won by default. Only beginners were eligible thereafter to this ladder. This proposition has furnished a continuous tournament.

There are now over forty names enrolled on the "ladder" and the past season has produced most satisfactory results.

The final tournament for 1915 has just been completed. There were two classes, A and B, those in the latter class never having played tennis before this season. Miss Jennie La Noce won the silver cup. Miss La Noce was runner-up in the ladies' singles tournament, which was won by Mrs. Percy Wilbourn. There were forty-four entries in the tournament, open to all residents of the Watson estate.

Miss La Noce defeated Mrs. Kalkhof in the "ladder" semi-finals, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, and Mrs. Wimfheimer of Class B in the final "ladder" tournament by a score of 6—3, 6—1. Mrs. Smarp is No. 2 on the "ladder," having been defeated by Miss La Noce, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Another new departure in tennis methods has been found in "spike" tennis. This deviation of the game is played by three persons, one playing the other two, and if winning in the single court the score is two points. If those playing doubles win it counts a point for each. The players rotate, each playing singles in turn until the final score, 10 points, decides the winner of the set.

HARVARD SURPRISES PRINCETON WITH A 10 TO 6 DEFEAT—YALE LOSES TO BROWN 3 TO 0

HARVARD DEFEATS PRINCETON, 10-6

Crimson Get Touchdown Early and Mahan's Toe Makes Other Points.

TIBBOTT KICKS TWO GOALS

Failing in Line Attacks, Captain Glick Calls Upon Him for a Victory.

35,000 IN STADIUM SEE GAME

Struggle Lacks Expected Thrills, Tigers Failing to Show Improvement—Cambridge Attacks Puzzle.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Harvard eleven found itself today in the sun flooded Palmer Stadium and, like a giant slowly awakening from a long slumber, the Crimson team rubbed its eyes, stretched itself and then suddenly felt the gripping sensation of its own inherent strength. A closely welded machine, these sons of John Harvard rose to the heights of their latent power and won from the Princeton team, which was the pride and joy of every boy and man of Old Nassau, by a score of 10 to 6.

A gathering of 35,000 people banked in a setting of flaming crimson and orange and black watched the two teams battle on the faded green gridiron with conflicting emotions. It was the best and closest football game that has been played for years, and in her defeat, Princeton need not blush with embarassment of a vanquished foe. Princeton has reason to find a little consolation in her defeat, for a scrappier, more courageous band never played itself out to the last ounce of strength in Tigertown like Captain Glick's vanquished team did today.

Princeton outrushed Harvard and tore the stalwart wall of Crimson forwards to shreds in terrific drives which twice rolled over the field like great waves and pushed the team from Cambridge back yard after yard. It wasn't until disaster came right to the mouth of Harvard's goal that the Crimson men hunched up their back, rose in the glory of their dogged resistance, and boldly barred the way to Princeton victory. On both of these occasions Dave Tibbott, when the Tigers were unable to pierce Harvard for another inch, dropped back and nimbly booted the ball between the posts for Princeton's six points.

Another Haughton Victory.

While Harvard's greatness today was built up around the irresistible Eddie Mahan, this was no one-man victory. Truly, Harvard's mighty half back towered above all the other players in the fray in the full bloom of his athletic glory, his team mates aided his progress with wonderful interference.

Harvard's fine team work was another feather in Percy Haughton cap, for nothing but capable coaching could have brought out the co-operation and smooth action that the Crimson showed this afternoon.

Harvard waged a campaign which was smarter, trickier, and more intelligent than Princeton's. Harvard was able to concentrate her strength at just the right time and deliver the "punch" with accuracy and precision. Harvard's touchdown in the first period showed the Crimson's ability to strike while the iron was hot. It was Harvard's ball in midfield, when Watson, the brainy quarter back, saw his chance. With a variation of the old criss-cross play, with a double pass in it, King, galloping toward the Princeton wing, suddenly thrust the ball into Mahan's stomach. The Harvard Captain, head down, leaped into the centre of the line. There was a hole there big enough to drive a hay wagon through. The Tiger defenders were bewildered, with their attention on King and Watson. Mahan shook off the Princeton tacklers and was finally buried deep under a pile of Orange and Black jerseys.

But, look where he was tumbled! On the 25-yard line. The mass of athletes unraveled, and the Crimson players were on their toes. Little Watson was barking out signals before the players were up. He knew what to do. He grasped this opportunity like a flash. He had Princeton on the run, and knew that this was just the place to outwit his Tiger foe, if he could ever do it.

The Harvard stands were alive with color and every mother's son was on his feet yelling himself hoarse over Mahan's great run. Princetonians yelled back and the roar of Harvard's enthusiasm was lost in their deafening appeal to the eleven strong young men on the field to block the Harvard onslaught.

Captain Mahan dropped back to the 35-yard line as if to try for a goal from the field. The Princeton defense opened a bit and the husky forwards are ready to dash through to block the attempt. Here is where Watson outguessed his adversaries. He grabbed the pass from Wallace and had it for what seemed a minute. It wasn't that long, however. Watson just delayed the pass long enough to permit the Tiger linemen to charge savagely and find them off their balance. The Harvard line stepped aside and allowed the Princeton men to come through. Then Watson shoved the ball under Hal King's arm. King is a short, chunky lad, but he leaps ahead like a hurdler. He tore through the big gap which had been left by the Princeton forwards, and, with the goal line twenty-two yards away, he started on his triumphant journey. Once through the line King was surrounded with Crimson players. They formed a cordon about him, and, although the Tiger tacklers jammed and shoved and galloped toward him, they could not reach him. King and his interference was forced far over toward the side lines, but he raced for dear life and was over the goal line for a touchdown before he felt the punishing hands of his foemen.

When the Balloon Went Up.

Into the air shot a hundred Crimson balloons. The cheering, joy-crazed Harvard hordes were hidden under the flame of Crimson banner. "King, King, King" was in every Harvard yell. "Long live King!"

The gloat of Harvard's achievement rolled and echoed over all of Princeton town. Then the noise was hushed, and all was still while Mahan kicked the goal. Then Princeton began to tear down into Harvard's territory, but Mahan booted the ball out of danger every time. Driggs was no match for this Harvard kicker, who, with the wind to favor him, sent his soaring spirals 50 and 60 yards toward Princeton's goal line. In the kicking game Harvard was a lot smarter than Princeton. Driggs failed to take advantage of the wind as Mahan did. They were seized with a great desire to plow through the Harvard line and romp around the ends. They could do this in midfield, but not within striking distance of the goal.

Princeton showed what she was made of and made her followers swell with pride early in the second half when another spectacular dash by Mahan brought the ball down to Princeton's five-yard line. Mahan was on his way to a sure touchdown, and the only man who stood between him and the goal line was Dave Tibbotts. Mahan's straight arm shot out to push Tibbott aside, but he refused to stop. He edged the Crimson leader so closely that he drove him nearer and nearer to the side lines as he romped down the field, and finally shoved him out of bounds on the five-yard line. Watson then hurled Hal King at the Tiger line. He fell back a yard. Again King shot forward but stopped in his tracks. The mighty Mahan then grabbed the ball. Head down he dived into the seething mass of men. Foot by foot he advanced and the Princeton line gave way. Then he shook under the shock and stopped dead still. Mahan had been tumbled in a heap one yard from the Princeton goal.

From the Princeton side of the field thre came shouts of encouragement as they implored the Tigers to fight off the Crimson peril. Harvard had one more chance, and this time King was chosen as the catpult. There was a great jam, and the Harvard half back was lost from view. The players were piled six men high right on the goal line. One by one they were pulled off, and there was the ball six inches from the line

Here was a moment of unconfined joy for Princeton. Her eleven had been tested by the most gruelling ordeal a team can suffer, and with the goal posts casting their shadow on the broad backs, they rose bravely on the situation, and her men became as solid as Gibraltar. Harvard lost the ball with her fingers clutched to another touchdown. Princeton's defense went through the test and was not found wanting.

Driggs stood far behind his own goal line, and, although he had the wind with him, he booted the ball only to the 40-yard line. Watson was waiting for it, and he waved his hand in the air to keep the enemy away while he made a fair catch. Again comes the mighty Mahan into the breach. Watson held the ball, and Mahan took a good long look at the goal pots. His foot swung with the precision of a pendulum, and the pigskin turned over and over on its long course straight over the centre of the crossbar.

Harvard thought it was all over now and the crowd became bold and confident.

Where Princeton Scored.

Princeton wasn't beaten yet by any means. There were still sharp claws and teeth to this aggressive Tiger. Captain Glick then got his offense under way. With Eddie Shea and Driggs and Tibbots, he uncovered a furious advance which swept the Harvard team back 40 yards down the gridiron. It looked as if Harvard had gone to pieces. The Tiger forwards tore big holes in the Harvard line and the Tiger backs leaped through 5 and 10 yards at a clip. This march of triumph continued until Princeton was down on Harvard's 20-yard line. Captain Mahan patter his men on the back and they got together. The machine once more worked as a unit ,and when Driggs and Shea came tearing in they met with stubborn resistance. Twice more Tibbott was thrown into the line, but failed to gain, and then he fell back and from the 30-yard line brought hope and cheer to all the Princeton contingent by sending over a beautiful field goal. The first half ended: Harvard, 10; Princeton, 3.

Then came the duel of song and cheers which filled the concrete cavern with volumes of noise. Princeton's band and Harvard's band got busy. The Tiger's "Cannon song welled up and over the field." Wow wow, wow wow, hear the Tiger roar" filled the air, and Harvard came back with "Up the street" and the new Crimson chant "Red pepper." This is what the crowd enjoys. It is this demonstration which attracts the thousands of pretty girls each year to the football games. What do they care who is running with the ball and who is laid out, being splashed by the trainer's sponge. What do they care even if they don't understand the game or what it's all about as long as they can get the thrill which thousands of lusty young masculine throats give them.

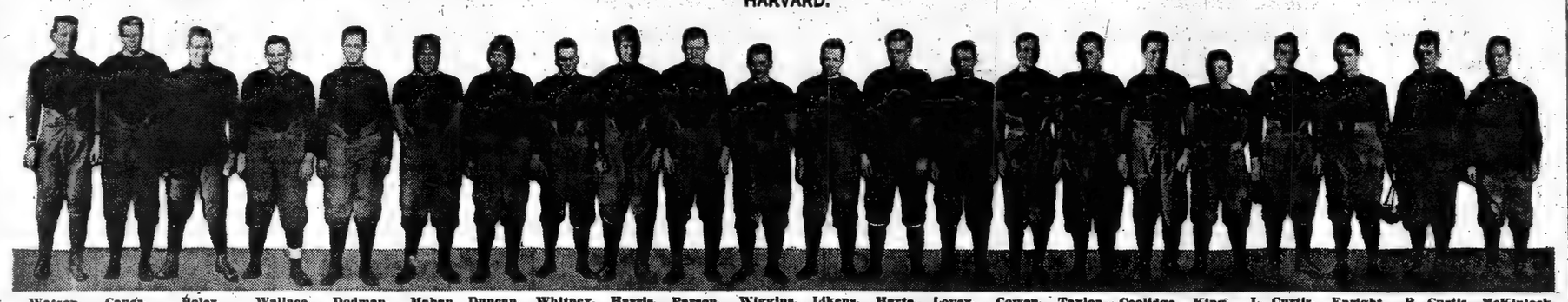
Princeton town had more than its share of prety girls today. They came in motor cars until Nassau Street was jammed so that you couldn't cross the street. Each year these girls get more stylish. With the chin chin collar of fur, the nifty, caucy hats draped modishly over one ear, with the pretty high boots of all shades, and with their swagger sticks they made this town a perfect beauty show today. If it wasn't for this overwhelming confusion of girlish grandeur each year football games would be nothing but just football games. This affair here today was a joyful spectacle.

Princeton dashed out of the opening in the concere wall in the third period

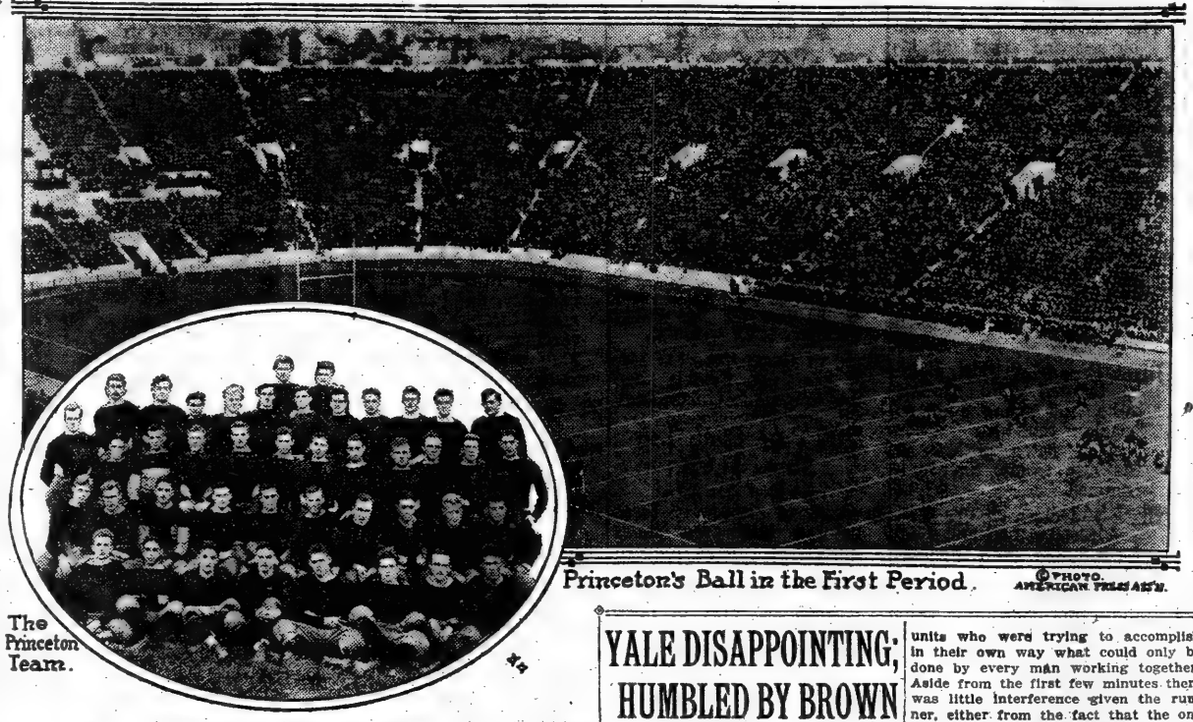
Continued on Next Page.

BIG CROWD IN PALMER STADIUM SEES HARVARD DOWN THE TIGERS

HARVARD.



Watson. Cauer. Boler. Wallace. Dodman. Mahan Duncan. Whitney. Harris. Parson. Wiggins. Likens. Harte. Lovey. Cowen. Taylor. Coolidge. King. L. Curtis. Enright. R. Curtis. McKinlock.



The Princeton Team.

Princeton's Ball in the First Period. ©PHOTO. AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N.

COLUMBIA'S THIRD VICTORY IN FOOTBALL

Connecticut "Aggies" Easily Vanquished in Game Marred by Roughness.

Columbia made its three straight victories by defeating the Conecticut Agricultural College yesterday afternoon on South Field by a 17 to 6 score. Playing an open game with an abundance of punting and forward passing, the Blue and White combination was able to score a touchdown in each of the first two periods and to clinch the victory in the last quarter by a field goal. The men from Connecticut made their only score in the third period when McCarthy intercepted a forward pass and, with the use of the straight arm and helped by brilliant interference, raced fifty-one yards to cross the Columbia goal line.

Although open playing was the feature the contest was the roughest of the season on South Field, and as a culmination to several penalties, Referee Kilpatrick put Rosen of Columbia and Anderson of the Aggies out of the game in the beginning of the fourt period. The playing of both teams was at times slow and listless, and time was taken out frequently with apparently little need. The game was more than a half hour late in starting, caused by the tardy arrival of Referee Kilpatrick.

Crippled by the absence of several regulars, the Columbia team was under orders to play an open game with frequent aerial passes. The results were gratifying to Coach Nelson Metcalf, for in seven attempts at forward passing the Blue and White worked three successfully for a tota' of ninety-three yards. Three were incmplete and the other was intercepted and furnished the means for Connecticut's only score. The boys from the Nutmeg State failed to make a single yard by their passes.

First downs by both teams as the result of consistent line bucking were noticeably absent. On only four occasions did Columbia make the required ten yards in this manner, whereas the Aggies could only advance the ball once without resorting to forward passes. In the first two periods there was frequent fumbling. Columbia missed the services of Littauer, star full back in the St. Lawrence and Stevens games, and once in each of these periods the Blue and White lost the ball after it had been brought to easy striking distance of the Aggies' goal line.

After the first half, both elevens took a decided brace and Columbia's defense, which had been receiving more than usual attention at practice the last two weeks, stopped play after play until Connecticut was obliged to punt or lose the pigskin on downs. The Aggies made seven changes in its backfield, but each succeeding combination seemed weaker than the former. Captain Renehan at quarter back worked several successful end runs, and Anderson proved a reliable ground gainer until his rough tactics brought his removal from the game. Each side received forty yards in penalties.

Miller, quarter back for Columbia, disproved all stories about his injuries received in the last game, and ran his team with precision and excellent judgement. He tried two field goals and scored Columbia's last three points near the close of the game by a perfectly timed and executed drop kick. In the second period he made a try for a field goal from the centre of the field and although the direction was true, the ball fell less than five yards short. Hopwood, who substituted for Captain Renehan at quarter back for the Aggies, also tried two drop kicks, one of which was blocked, but the other was near enough to frighten the Blue and White.

Cochrane, who appeared in Columbia's backfield for the first time this season, played a brilliant game, but suffered a dislocated ankle near the end of the third quarter which will probably keep him from the remaining games. Columbia is unfortunate in having Donoho, Wadleton, and Mansbach, three other first string half backs, on the injured list. The lineup:

Columbia.	Position.	Conn. Aggies.
Calder	Left end	James
Donaldson	Left tackle	Fox
Kennedy	Left guard	Newmarker
Brown	Centre	Persky
Cleveland	Right guard	Hale
Wilber	Right tackle	Miller
Buermeyer	Right end	Davis
Miller	Quarter back	Renehan, Capt.
Simonds, Capt.	Left half back	Murdock
Cochrane	Right half back	Anderson
Monroe	Full back	Crowley

Score by periods:

Columbia	7	7	0	3—17
Conn. Aggies	0	0	6	0—6

Touchdowns—Simonds, Cochrane, McCarty. Goal from field—Miller. Goals from touchdowns, Simonds (2.)

Substitutes: Columbia—Noble for Brown, Van de Water for Cleveland, Reeder for Buermeyer, Rosen for Monroe, Elmer for Rosen, McCreery for Elmer, Monroe for Cochrane. Connecticut Aggies—Butler for Hale, Hopwood for Renehan, Clark for Murdock, McCarty for Clark, Sinclair for McCarty, McDonald for McCarty, Allen for Anderson, Renehan for McDonald.

Referee—Mr. Kilpatrick of Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Geer of Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Linesman—Mr. Hennessey of Brown. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At Princeton—Harvard, 10; Princeton, 6.
At New Haven—Brown, 3; Yale, 0.
At Boston—Dartmouth, 7; Pennsylvania, 3.
At Ann Arbor—Cornell, 34; Michigan, 7.
At New York—New York University, 7, Stevens, 0.
At New York—Columbia, 17; Connecticut Aggies, 6.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 73; Mount Union, 0.
At Pittsburgh—University of Pittsburgh, 19; Washington and Jefferson, 0.
At Easton, Penn.—Lafayette, 17; Swarthmore, 0.
At Annapolis—Navy, 13; Bucknell, 3.
At West Point—Notre Dame, 7; Army, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 20; Amherst, 7.
At Amherst—Massachusetts Agricultural College, 25; Middlebury, 0.
At Lewiston—Colby, 26; Bates, 0.
At Lancaster, Penn.—Franklin and Marshall, 13; Haverford, 0.
At Andover—Worcester Academy, 14; Phillips Andover, 0.
At Brunswick, Me.—Maine, 23; Bowdoin, 13.
At Cleveland—Carnegie Tech., 27; Case, 6.
At Hartford—Tufts, 6; Trinity, 0.
At Charlottesville, Va.—Virginia, 35; Vanderbilt, 10.
At Newton, Mass.—Boston College, 3; Fordham University, 0.
At Worcester—Carlisle Indians, 23; Holy Cross, 21.
At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan, 41; Williams, 6.
At Allentown, Penn.—Muhlenberg, 10; Lebanon Valley, 9.
At Schenectady—Union, 7; Rensselaer, 0.
At Baltimore, Md.—Johns Hopkins, 23; Gettysburg, 7.
At Chicago—Northwestern, 24; Missouri, 6.
At Cincinnati—University of Cincinnati, 17; Ohio Wesleyan, 6.
At New Haven—Princeton Freshmen, 21; Yale Freshmen, 10.
At Exeter, N. H.—Phillips Exeter, 22; Harvard Freshmen, 10.
Villanova-Temple game at Villanova, canceled.
Catholic University-St. Mary's game at Washington, canceled.
At Worcester—Worcester Tech, 6; Norwich, 0.
At Oberlin—Western Reserve, 38; Oberlin, 7.
At Columbus—Ohio State, 10; Indiana, 9.
At Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue, 19; Iowa, 13.
At Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky State University, 15; University of Louisville, 10.
At East Lansing—Michigan Aggies, 68; Marquette, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 35; Haskell, 0.
At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 7; Rochester University, 0.
At Kent, Conn.—Kent School, 48; Columbia Freshmen, 0.
At Ridgefield, Conn.—Ridgefield, 27; Danbury, 0.
At Lakeville, Conn—Hotchkiss, 21; Pawling, 7.
At Manilus, N. Y.—Manlius School, 18; Cascadilla, 2.
At Newark, Del.—Delaware College, 24; Dickinson, 7.
At Indianapolis—Depauw, 39; Butler, 0.
At Terre Haute—Winona, 7; Rose Poly, 6.
At Dayton, Ohio—Denison, 14; Miami, 0.
At Albion, Mich.—Albion, 35; Hillsdale, 0.
At Kalamazoo, Mich.—Kalamazoo Normal, 19; Ypsilanti Normal, 0.
At Burlington, Vt.—Vermont, 21; New Hampshire College, 7.
At Ames, Iowa—Ames, 7; Morningside, 0.
At Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska, 30; Nebraska Wesleyan, 0.
At Des Moines—Grinnell, 58; Drake, 0.
At Lawrence, Kan.—Kansas University, 41; Washburn College, 0.
At Beloit, Wis.—Carleton College of Northfield, Minn., 34; Beloit, 0.
At Tulsa, Okla.—Oklahoma, 14; Kendall, 13.
At Houston, Texas—University of Texas, 27; University of the South, (Sewanee,) 6.
At Shreveport, La.—Louisiana State University, 13; University of Arkansas, 9.
At Monmouth, Ill.—Monmouth College, 24; Lake Forest, 0.
At St. Louis—Lombard College, 10; St. Louis University, 7.
At Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon Aggies, 40; University of Idaho, 0.
At Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia Tech, 21; Alabama, 7.
At Jacksonville—Georgia, 37; Florida, 0.
At Greenville—North Carolina, 9; Clemson College, 7.
At Auburn—Auburn, 45; Mercer, 0.
At Kingston, R. I.—Rhode Island State, 47; St. Stephens, 0.
At Crawfordsville—Northwestern College, 67; Wabash, 34.
At Hanover—Hanover, 27; Kentucky Military Institute, 7.
At Franklin—Franklin, 64; Earlham, 0.
At Fort Dacoalt, Md.—Tome, 67; Penn. Varsity and Freshmen, 0.

YALE DISAPPOINTING, HUMBLED BY BROWN

Outplayed in 3 to 0 Game, the Blue Eleven Is Slow and Lacks Team Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—The Yale football team made a disappointing showing this afternoon in the annual game with Brown, the Providence eleven winning by 3 to 0 That another defeat had been added to the long list of this season was not so discouraging to Yale as that Tom Shevlin and all the other coaches who have been called in to bolster up the Blue's fading fortunes appear to have accomplished little in improving the play of the team. Yale today was little better than when she faced Colgate a week ago. The eleven was outplayed for nearly the entire time.

The last week was considered the critical period for Yale. It was freely admitted by Yale coaches that there must be rapid strides in football knowledge, from fundamentals to finished team work, if Yale was to be an important factor or even a worthy contender in the games with Harvard and Princeton. It would be unfair to coaches to say that Yale did not show signs of awakening, but the progress made, as indicated in the game today, carries no degree of confidence to those who predicted that Shevlin would bring with him some magic coaching system that would bring the Blue up to being a powerful fighting machine.

For just a few minutes this afternoon, just after the first kick off, it did appear that Yale had gained much, in offensive at any rate, but it was simply a flash that was almost clouded from memory after the erratic, uncertain play of the latter stages of the game. Yale apepared on the field looking like a real football team, and after the first line-up Brown appeared bewildered by the sudden shifty attack that was directed against each wing.

Minnesota Shift Varied.

Back in 1910 Shevlin brought the Minnesota shift, and it was a variation of this that was used for Yale's one consistent ground gaining offensive. Brown was taken by surprise, and Scovil and Bingham skirted the ends for long gains, so that the ball was carried right up to Brown's goal posts. There the attack weakened and the ball was lost on downs. A gain of sixty-two yards had been made in this attack, the best effort that the Blue had shown in any of its recent games. But there it stopped, and also the shift was abandoned until the last quarter, and then it proved unavailing.

In this play there was some good interference and Yale for once looked like the Yale teams of old. But it was a short-lived rejuvenation. All of the Blue's football knowledge seemed in some manner to have been lost after this one dashing effort to score and the team reverted to the loose game that it has been playing for several weeks.

When the Yale team went on the gridiron it was evidenced that Shevlin had made no radical changes in the first eleven. Wilson was in the backfield and Van Nostrand at quarter, while Blodgett had replaced Mosely at end. Aside from these changes the eleven was the same as that which lined up against Colgate. The policy, however, was apparently to give every one of the first string candidates a chance to display his ability, for substitutes were rushed in frequently.

The real find for Yale seemed to be Bill Savage, who was quarterback in the second half. Whether he is as good a general as Van Nostrand is an open question, but at any rate he has one qualification that should mean much to Yale in view of the wretched punting that has been done since Legore became ineligible. Savage did his good work in this line today, sending away kicks sometimes for fifty yards and, with coaching, it appears that he can be steadied so that he may punt consistently and be a big asset to the team against such men as Driggs of Princeton and Mahan of Harvard.

Lack of Teamwork.

For the most part the play of Yale seemed to be that of eleven individual units who were trying to accomplish in their own way what could only be done by every man working together. Aside from the first few minutes there was little interference given the runner, either from the fact that the one with the ball could not follow his team mates or that they left him to struggle alone. Sometimes it was the one and sometimes the other, but, in any event, Yale's gains were largely a matter of finding a lucky hole.

Possibly, on the basis of learning first the fundamentals there was no variation of attack, and this proved fatal against Brown, for the Providence men were quick to solve the little that was opposed to them. Occasionally a forward pass was interspersed with the straight plunging and sometimes lateral passes, so successful a year ago, were tried, but few were completed. There was just one of the lateral passes that went through successfuly and, strangely, that was completed, only to lose five yards. The wide margin by which these plays usually failed showed that Yale has much to learn before it can hope to accomplish much with the open type of football.

The one point wherein Yale men can find some encouragement is that the team showed better cohesion on defense. It was not the marked improvement that was hoped for, but there was more strength than in the Colgate game. While the defense was spasmodic, it welded itself together at critical moments and denied Brown the touchdown which her superior rushing seemed to justify. In the midfield, however, the line was shattered by Brown's attack, great rents being opened up.

This was not always due to the weakness of the Yale forwards. Brown had a tricky assortment of plays designed to bewilder any team that was not more perfectly schooled in following the ball than the Blue. A double and sometimes a triple pass figured in some of the formations. Each side of the Yale line gave way before Brown, but the right seemed to be particularly vulnerable to assault. The men were not so quick as their opponents in charging.

Back Field Also Slow.

Lack of speed was in evidence also in the play of the back field. The men in instances seemed almost as if they were waiting to be tackled. In tackling, too, the play of the Blue was still ragged. It was seldom that an opponent was downed without being able to wriggle along for extra yards, and occasionally the Brown men broke completely free.

Andrews won the game for Brown. In the third quarter he booted the ball over the cross-bar for a field goal from the 22-yard line, after Brown had marched fifty-eight yards following the kick-off in the second half. A 15-yard penalty against Yale aided Brown in gaining the distance. Two other field goals were tried by Brown, one in the second quarter and one in the fourth, but each went wide of the uprights. The line-up:

Brown.	Position.	Yale.
Ormsby	Left end	Church
Ward	Left tackle	Way
Stalf	Left guard	Kent
Sprague	Centre	White
Wade	Right guard	J. Sheldon
Farnum	Right tackle	Gates
Weeks	Right end	Wiedemann
Purdy	Quarter back	Van Nostrand
Poland	Left half back	Wilson
Andrews	Right half back	Scovil
Saxton	Full back	Bingham

Referee—Mr. Bergin, Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Field judge—Mr. Holenbach, University of Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Mr. Thorpe, Columbia. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Brown scoring—Field goal, Andrews.

Substitutes: Brown—Buttner for Wade, Murphy for Purdy, Wade for Buttner, Devine for Andrews, Andrews for Devine, Purdy for Murphy, Devine for Saxton. Yale—Taylor for Way, Waite for Scovil, Savage for Van Nostrand, Durfee for Kent, Neville for Bingham, Bingham for Neville, Way for Taylor, Von Holt for Durfee, Taft for Gates, Allen for Wiedemann, Blodgett for Church, Baldridge for Way, Gates for Taft.

Vanderbilt's Dpfense Frail.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 6.—Virginia's football machine tore through a frail Vanderbilt offense today and scored a decisive victory, 35 to 10, by playing straight football. One forward pass was completed for one of the five touchdowns. Curry, at quarter, ran eighty yards for Vanderbilt's sole touchdown after Virginia had fumbled the ball.

Ohio State Takes 10-to-9 Game.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Ohio State defeated Indiana by one point here today in a football game full of thrills. The final score was 10 to 9. Indiana's greater weight, silent signals, and frequent change of players could not overcome the Ohioans.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

FIELD GOAL BEATS FORDHAM

Flemming, Boston College Substitute, Earns Victory for His Team.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—Boston College defeated Fordham University at University Heights this afternoon 3 to 0, by a field goal kicked from Fordham's 38-yard line by Flemming, a substitute player, in the middle of the third quarter. A muffed punt by Fordham, dropped in midfield and recovered by a Boston College end, was the beginnig of a scrimmage advance which ended on Fordham's 30-yard line. Fordham's line braced and then Flemming was instructed to make the field goal.

The play was in the midfield throughout the periods, with the exception of the scoring episode. Fordham's defense was able to keep its goal line out of danger. Offensively, however, it failed and many forward passes attempted were incomplete or intercepted. The summary:

Boston College.	Position.	Fordham.
Fitzgerald	Left end	Carridan
Daley	Left tackle	May
Rooney	Left guard	Benson
Whall	Centre	Treanor
Dulles	Right guard	Kendrick
Brady	Right tackle	Mulcahey
Austin	Right end	Conklin
Dee	Quarter back	Dunn
Duffy	Left half back	Caldwell
Lowney	Right half back	Butler
Torrey	Ful back	Yule

Umpire—Mr. Dickinson of Brown. Referee—Mr. Butterfield. Head linesman—Mr. White. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Michigan Aggies' Score High.

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 6.—The Michigan Aggies found Marquette University eleven of Milwaukee too light to furnish spirited opposition today and the powerful Lansing team won, 68 to 6. The first period ended 34 to 0. Marquette braced during the second quarter and held the farmers to two touchdowns. Marquette crossed the Aggies' goal line in the third period when Quarter Back Heubel of M. A. C. fumbled and Lyons ran forty-five yards for a touchdown.

Missouri Eleven Outplayed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Northwestern showed Missouri something about modern football today. With Quarter Back Driscoll starring in long runs and contributing a field goal by a drop kick, the Purple outplayed the Tigers and won handily, 24 to 6. Missouri showed several flashes of form, and was especially strong in line bucking. Quarter Back Collins made Missouri's touchdown.

WEST POINT LOSES TO NOTRE DAME, 7-0

Long Forward Pass Defeats the Cadets, Who Narrowly Miss a Placement Goal.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Notre Dame vanquished the Army today by a single touchdown and goal, 7 to 0. It was another forward pass play that gave victory to the Hoosiers, although their skill in the overhead attack did not compare with that of their team of two seasons ago.

There was little comfort in the progress of the battle or its final result for followers of the Army eleven. The Westerners' line outcharged the Cadet forwards, and, although the line work of the soldiers showed flashes of strength at times, on the whole, their play was disappointing. Behind the line, Coffin and Oliphant both did good work for the Cadets, but only Oliphant's consistent ground gaining could be compared favorably with the slashing running game in which Bergman and Cofall starred. Coach Jesse Harper's men were well drilled and trained to the minute. Not a substitution was made by the visiting eleven and the game was hard and cleanly fought.

The Cadets' offensive strength got a jolt early in the first period when both Bob Neyland and Ford were taken out of the play, injured. Neither of these men was able to resume play. It was in this quarter, too, when the Cadets got closest to Notre Dame's goal. After Britton had relieved Neyland at end, Oliphant hurled a pretty forward pass to him, which was good for a thirty yard gain, and put the ball on Notre Dame's thirty yard mark. Murrill, who played poorly throughout the day, was thrown back for a big loss on the next attempt to launch an air line play, and the ball changed hands a moment later. It was the Army's last chance.

For three periods the teams went scoreless, but the advantage was with the Westerners most of the time. Once the redoubtable Oliphant heeled a catch on the visitors' 46-yard line and made a pretty try for a placement goal. The ball struck the crossbar squarely in the middle and bounded back into the field of play. This came toward the end of the fourth period, when everybody thought the contest would go on to the finish without any score. However, on an exchange of punts Notre Dame got the leather at midfield, and after Cofall and Bergman had ripped off a couple of short gains, this pair launched the forward pass that defeated the Cadets. It was a long heave that Cofall made to his mate, who caught the oval on the 30-yard line and ran to the goal line. Cofall kicked the goal. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Notre Dame.
Neyland	Left end	Elward
Parker	Left tackle	Stephean
O'Hara	Left guard	Keefe
McEwan	Centre	O'Donnell
Mcachan	Right guard	Fitzgerald
Weyand	Right tackle	Rydzinski
Redfield	Right end	Baujan
Murrill	Quarter back	Phelan
Oliphant	Left half back	Cofall
Ford	Right half back	Bergman
Coffin	Full back	Bachman

Score—Army, 0; Notre Dame, 7. Touchdown—Bergman. Goal from touchdown—Cofall. Substitutes—Army: Britton for Neyland, Hudnutt for Britton, Jones for Parker, Knight for O'Hara, Goodman for McEwan, Holmes for Meacham, Tully for Redfield, Walker for Ford. Barry for Walker. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each. Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams. Umpire—A. C. Tyler, Princeton. Head linesman—H. R. Heanage, Dartmouth.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

A Very Special Sale of Coffees and Teas FIFTH FLOOR

ONLY TWO OF THESE SALES A YEAR.

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MACY'S BEST COFFEE. When we label anything "Macy's Best" you may be absolutely sure that nobody has any that is better. Pound tin (beans, granulated or pulverized). Our usual price, 49c lb.; this sale, 42c; 25-pound sack (bean), $9.89.

"ORIENT" BRAND COFFEE—A flavorous, satisfying blend of Oriental crops; usually 37c a pound. 1 lb. tin, 29c; 5 lb. tin, $1.43; 25 lb. sack (bean), $7.04

"RED STAR" BRAND COFFEE—Our most popular Brand—fragrant full-bodied and mellow; usually 32c pound. 1 lb. carton, 26c; 5 lb. carton (bean), $1.27; 25 lb. sack (bean), $6.24

"GENESTA" BRAND COFFEE—Finer than so-called Mocha and Java blends at much higher prices; usually 29c pound. 1 lb. carton, 22c; 5 lb. carton (bean), $1.07; 25 lb. sack (bean), $5.29

"VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE—Rich and delicious blend of best South American; usually 28c pound. 1 lb. carton, 21c; 5 lb. carton (bean), $1.03; 25 lb. sack (bean), $5.07

"SULTANA"—Choice selection of high-grade South American Coffees; usually 26c pound. 1 lb. carton, 19c; 5 lb. carton (bean), 92c; 25 lb. sack (bean), $4.49

Sold in bean, pulverized or granulated form unless otherwise stated.

Macy's Tea Specialties

MACY'S FINEST CHOP TEAS—Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan and Gunpowder; usually 94c pound; 1-lb. caddy, 82c

"LILY WHITE" CHOP—Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan, and Gunpowder; usually 68c pound; this sale, 1-lb. carton, 54c; 5-lb. caddy, $2.59

CURIO CHOP TEAS—Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, and Japan; usually 34c lb.; this sale, 1-lb. carton, 28c; 5-lb. caddy, $1.32

AMARYLLIS CHOP—Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan, and Gunpowder; usually 48c pound; this sale, 1-lb. carton, 38c; 5-lb. caddy, $3.48

CURIO CEYLON TEA—Our usual price is 39c a lb.; this sale, 34c; 5-lb. caddy, $1.59

PEKIN CHOP TEAS—Mixed, Oolong, and English Breakfast; usually 29c; special 1-lb. carton, 24c; 5-lb. caddy, $1.14

"MAYFLOWER" CHOP TEAS—Mixed and Oolong, 2-lb. cartons; usually 64c for carton; Special for this sale, 49c

India and Ceylon Teas

"Rajah" Brand		"Punjab" Brand		"Durbar" Brand	
Usual	Special	Usual	Special	Usual	Special
1 lb. 96c	82c	1 lb. 68c	52c	1 lb. 48c	38c

Ceylon Orange Pekoe Teas

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE—Regularly 1-lb. can, 94c; this sale, 79c

AMARYLLIS CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE—Extra choicest quality; regularly 1-lb. carton, 48c; this sale, 38c

LILY WHITE CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE — Extra fancy quality, regularly 1-lb. carton, 68c; this special sale, 57c

CURIO CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE TEA—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 50c a pound; pound carton, 44c

Other Grocery Specials

DR. JOHNSON'S FAMOUS EDUCATOR WAFERS—Dainty whole-wheat wafers, large can; our regular price, 44c tin; this sale, 39c

A SPECIAL SALE OF GIANT SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, "LA SEVILLANA" BRAND—Selected large Queen Olives in 20 ounce glass jars, generally retails at 30c a jar; Macy's regular price, 24c; this sale, dozen, $2.24; each, 19c

CONCENTRATED SOUPS—A special sale of "Lily White" Brand Concentrated Soups, including Tomato, Vegetable, Chicken, Mock Turtle, and Ox Tail. These are the finest concentrated soups, packed in the sanitary cans, containing 10½ ounces; this sale, dozen cans, 89c; each, 8c

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND GRAPE JUICE—Pure and unfermented; made of the choicest Concord Grapes.
Macy's Reg. Price, pt. bot., is 22c; this sale, dozen, $1.84; each, 16c
Macy's Reg. Price, ½-pt. bot., is 12c; this sale, dozen, 99c; each, 9c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF ROYAL ANNE CALIFORNIA WHITE CHERRIES, "MARYVILLE" BRAND—In large 32-oz. jars; regular price, 59c; our price, this sale, jar, 49c

See our large advertisement on the other side of this page.

R. H. Macy & Co.

N. Y. U. BEATS STEVENS TECH NEAR END OF GAME—W. & J. LOSES TO PITTSBURGH

CANN'S 55-YARD RUN DEFEATS STEVENS

N. Y. U. Half Back Carries Ball for Touchdown, Then Kicks a Goal.

A touchdown and goal scored by Cann, the New York University's fleet-footed left half back, during the last period of play, defeated Stevens Institute yesterday on Ohio Field, 7 to 0. At critical times a lack of sufficient strength to follow up previous gains was evident, and as a result the game resolved itself into a kicking contest to a large extent. At the aerial game the Violet proved to have a slight advantage over the Hoboken Engineers, Cann's long spirals equaling in distance or slightly overreaching those of Cotter, the Stevens right, and who dropped back of the line for the punting.

When the New York players secured possession of the ball they showed good ability at times to gain ground through straight rushing, but were entirely outclassed in the passing game, which was the style of attack by which the visitors realized their largest gains. The Violet attempted the forward pass on several occasions, but was rarely successful except for one nice pass from Cann to Waldman, the left end, for a distance of thirteen yards. It was the passing game also which lost for the Stevens eleven an opportunity to even the score late in the final quarter, when the Hoboken team's quarter back signaled for a long forward pass from the New York twenty-yard line. The pass was incomplete, however, and the visitors thereby lost their only chance of scoring.

The first half of the game was fought almost entirely in the visitors' territory, the Violet's offensive proving more formidable than that used by the Engineers during the early stage of the game, and several exchanges of punts finally gave the local players the leather on their opponents' thirty-five yard line. The Stevens defense took a brace at this point, however, and Cann kicked to the Red and Gray on its fifteen-yard mark. This was returned almost immediately and Bernstein made nine yards for the Violet on a plunge through the line from a fake kick formation, while Erwig carried the leather for a first down. By means of a forward pass, the New York eleven advanced to the Stevens twenty-five yard mark, but it was not until the second period that Cann attempted to kick a field goal, which missed by several yards.

In the second half of the game, the visitors assumed a more aggressive attack, Webb, the Hoboken fullback, hitting the Violet primary defense for several good-sized gains. An exchange of kicks gave the local players their second chance to score in the third period, and Cann attempted a second goal from the field on the thirty-yard line, but his kick was blocked and Stevens secured the ball on its twenty-yard mark. After Stevens tried the Violet line for a slight gain, it again was obliged to punt and Cotter booted the leather out of bounds on the New York forty-yard line. Cann returned the kick almost immediately and punted to Musk on the visitor's thirty-yard mark.

Up to this point the outcome of the game was by no means to be foretold, and it looked as if neither eleven was to have an opportunity to register a tally. It was Cann, the Violet's backfield stellar performer, who was destined to upset all calculations, and after Cotter had punted to Manly on the New York forty-yard line, the left half back tucked the leather under his arm, circled his right end and by taking advantage of his interference sprinted a distance of fifty-five yards for a touchdown. After planting the ball between the two uprights he also kicked the goal.

The New York defensive playing proved stronger yesterday than had been expected and the visitors soon abandoned all hope of making any distance by straight football. The forward passing game troubled the Violet on several occasions and when the Engineers discovered their opportunity they were not slow to take advantage of these tactics. Little was to be realized, however, through the New York forwards and Egan and Waldman, who took care of the extremities of the Violet defense, proved capable in every way to the task of preventing the Stevens attack from gaining ground on end plays. Williams, the Violet left tackle, and Captain Somers were also of good assistance to the local eleven on the defense, and on several occasions their tackling for a loss obliged the Red and Gray to punt in order to prevent losing the ball through default.

Webb, the Stevens fullback, and Deghuee, the right half back, were the best ground gainers for the visitors, and the greatest part of the offense was centred around their efforts. The line-up:

N. Y. University.	Position.	Stevens Tech.
Waldman	Left end	Hopkins
Williams	Left tackle	Gennert
Zimmerle	Left guard	Oldis
Solokower	Centre	Middleton
House	Right guard	Moller
Somers	Right tackle	Grymes
Egan	Right end	Cotter
Manly	Quarter back	Musk
Cann	Left half back	Marshall
Erwig	Right half back	Deghuee
Bernstein	Full back	Webb

Touchdown—Cann. Goal from touchdown—Cann. Substitution—New York University, Olswang for Manly, Egan for Erwig, McCullough for Egan, Manly for Olswang, Noonan for McCullough, Schweidle for House. Stevens Tech., Peters for Marshall, Anderson for Peters. Referee—Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Williams, Oberlin. Head linesman—Mr. Saunders, Columbia. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

No Score in Trinity-Tufts Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 6.—Trinity played Tufts to a 0-to-0 tie on Trinity Field today. The game was marked by Tufts' unclean playing. Trinity outplayed Tufts in the first quarter, but was unable to make a touchdown. Nordstrom failed to make a place kick just before the end of the quarter. Trinity also outplayed Tufts in the second quarter. Tufts had the best of the third quarter, being within Trinity's seven-yard line three times. In the last quarter Trinity had the advantage, but failed to score when a drop kick by Jarvis was intercepted. Tufts had many dazzling plays and is the fastest team which Trinity has played this year. Westcott played the best game for Tufts. The line-up:

Tufts.	Position.	Trinity.
Stankard	Left end	Lambert
Brown	Left tackle	Castalor
Morrison	Left guard	Jackson
Pryor	Centre	Breslin
Abbott	Right Guard	Nordstrom
Thorndyke	Right tackle	Wooley
Sanborn	Right end	Maxon
Parkes	Quarter back	Kennedy
Mitchell	Left half back	Cole
Westcott	Right half back	Vizner
Nellis	Full back	Brickley

Referee—Mr. Newton, Penn. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter, Harvard. Head linesman—Mr. Kindgen, Columbia. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each. Substitutions—Algar for Abbott, Lambert for Castalor, Morris for Lambert, Jarvis for Morrison, Hyland for Jarvis.

EXETER PLAYS BRILLIANTLY.

Thrilling Runs Yield a Victory Over Harvard Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, Mass., Nov. 6.—Harvard's freshman team was defeated, 22 to 10, in a game marked by thrilling runs by Exeter this afternoon. The freshmen led in the third period, Phinney scoring a touchdown from a pass in the first, and Bond making a field goal early in the third. Davis had contributed a goal from placement for Exeter's only score up to that point. He added a touchdown after a series of powerful line plunges. Kempton ran eighty yards for a touchdown after catching a punt, and, to cap the climax, Braman scored another touchdown on a forward pass. The line-up:

Exeter.	Position.	Harvard, '19.
Martin	Left end	Brewer
Crane	Left tackle	Richards
Noyes	Left guard	Leach
Wesner	Centre	Bates
McNamara	Right guard	Clark
Braman	Right tackle	Linder
Hewatt	Right end	Howard
Kempton	Quarter back	Felton
Benedict	Left half back	Bond
Dooley	Right half back	Batchelder
Davis	Full back	Flower

Score—Exeter, 22; Harvard (1919,) 10. Touchdowns—Davis, Kempton, Braman, Phinney. Goals from touchdowns—Hadley, Bond. Goals from field—Davis, Bond.

Substitutes—Exeter: Harvey for Martin, Hadley for McNamara, Greene for Hewatt, Donnelley for Benedict, Gage for Dooley. Harvard: Phinney for Howard, Richards for Linder, Thorndyke for Leach, Flynn for Richards, Woods for Brewer, Hoffman for Woods, Casey for Batchelder. Officials: Umpire—Mr. Farmer. Referee—Mr. Stevenson. Field judge—R. R. Newton. Linesman—O. W. Pearson. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

WESLEYAN, 41; WILLIAMS, 6.

Defeats Berkshire Eleven for First Time in Nine Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Wesleyan defeated Williams on Andrus Field this afternoon for the first time in nine years, in their twenty-third annual contest, by 41 to 6. The Berkshire eleven was outclassed, its only score coming in the second period, when Laplante ran fifty-five yards for a touchdown.

Wesleyan made six touchdowns, Hammon making half of these. One of them was made in the last two minutes of play, when he snatched the ball on a forward pass from H. B. Wright of Williams, and ran ninety-five yards. The Purple had been tryin ghard for a touchdown, and for the first time had worked the ball down into Wesleyan's territory. Deetjen and Harmon were the particular stars for Wesleyan, repeatedly making runs of thirty and forty yards, while Captain Hingeley and Wilkinson also played well. Laplante and H. B. Wright starre dfor Williams. Williams used the open game for what few gains she made, while Wesleyan seemed able to gain both b yforward passes and straight football.

Union Defeats R. P. I., 7 to 0.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Union College defeated Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute here this afternoon at football by a score of 7 to 0. The game was featured by the stand of the Troy engineers, who played the best football of their season and proved strong opponents to Union. In the fourth period Goff, Union's quarter back, dashed through centre from the one-yard line for Union's solitary touchdown. Rosecrans kicked the goal. Toward the end of the third quarter Girling punted to R. P. I.'s fifteen-yard line. Johnson brought the ball back thirteen yards. Lockman could not gain through centre, and Rensselaer was penalized fifteen yards for holding. Captain Jenkins of Union threw Kriel for a slight loss, and a forward pass went out of bounds. Lockman made five yards through centre. It was the fourth down, with twelve yards to go. Johnson punted short to Gardner, who caught the ball on the R. P. I. eighteen-yard line and carried it to the eleven-yard line. Rosecrans plunged through the line for nine yards. Twice more he hit the line, and with the ball two feet from R. P. I.'s goal line the period ended. On the fourth down, at the start of the final period, Goff took the ball across on a fake skin-tackle play.

Rosecrans played a sterling game for Union. He was strong on defense and gained frequently on line-bucks. Girling made several spectacular runs, while Roof hit the line hard. Johnson of R. P. I. did yeoman work for his team. The line-up:

Union.	Position.	R. P. I.
Moynihan	Left end	Frank
Bowman	Left tackle	Mullen
Price	Left guard	Conneh
Gardner	Centre	McKenzie
Dubois	Right guard	Firth
Jenkins	Right tackle	Conant
Avila	Right end	McDonald
Goff	Quarter back	Johnson
Rosecrans	Left half back	O'Hara
Girling	Right half back	Kriel
Roof	Full back	Lockman

Referee—Mr. Reed, Springfield. Umpire—Mr. MacDonald, Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Bird, Yale. Periods—Fourteen minutes each. Substitutions—Hay for Dubois, Hunt for Avila, Anderson for Roof, Nash for Price, Dubois for Nash, Roof for Anderson, Young for Roof, Deleplante for Young, Mudge for Hunt; R. P. I.—Stores for Mullen.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
37—Maine	0	39—Colby	3
0—Virginia	10	7—Mass. Aggies	0
7—Lehigh	0	28—Carlisle	0
19—Springfield	0	7—Virginia	0
7—W. and J.	16	0—Cornell	10
0—Colgate	15	13—Penn State	0
0—Brown	3	10—Princeton	6
70	50	107	29
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
13—Georgetown	0	7—West Virginia	0
10—Rutgers	0	63—Albright	0
3—Syracuse	0	10—F. and M.	0
40—Lafayette	3	3—Penn. State	13
50—Dartmouth	7	7—Navy	7
27—Williams	6	7—Pittsburgh	14
6—Harvard	10	0—Lafayette	17
		3—Dartmouth	7
129	20	100	64
ARMY.		CORNELL.	
14—Holy Cross	14	13—Gettysburg	0
22—Gettysburg	0	34—Oberlin	7
0—Colgate	13	46—Williams	6
10—Georgetown	0	41—Bucknell	0
13—Villanova	16	46—Harvard	0
0—Notre Dame	7	45—Virginia P. I.	0
		34—Michigan	7
59	50	223	28
NAVY.		DARTMOUTH.	
0—Georgetown	9	13—Mass. Aggies	0
12—Pittsburgh	47	34—Maine	0
7—Pennsylvania	7	20—Princeton	7
20—Virginia P. I.	0	50—Penn State	0
12—N. Carolina Ag.	14	60—Vermont	0
13—Bucknell	3	7—Princeton	30
91	80	26—Amherst	0
		0—Pennsylvania	3
LEHIGH.		167	40
21—Ursinus	0	BROWN.	
14—Carlisle	0	53—Rhode Island	0
6—Yale	7	0—Trinity	0
27—Albright	0	0—Amherst	7
20—Muhlenberg	0	33—Williams	0
29—Gettysburg	0	0—Syracuse	6
0—Penn State	7	46—Vermont	0
		3—Yale	0
117	14	129	13
W. AND J.		RUTGERS.	
6—Geneva	0	53—Albright	0
6—West Virginia	0	0—Princeton	19
17—Lafayette	0	96—Rensselaer	0
34—Westminster	0	21—Muhlenberg	0
16—Yale	7	44—Springfield	13
41—Muskingum	7		
0—Pittsburgh	19		
120	39		
SYRACUSE.		PITTSBURGH.	
43—East Syracuse	0	82—Westminster	0
6—Bucknell	0	47—Navy	12
0—Princeton	3	45—Indiana	0
82—Rochester	0	14—Pennsylvania	7
6—Brown	0	42—Allegheny	7
14—Michigan	7	19—W. and J.	13
73—Mt. Union	0		
224	10	109	25
PENN. STATE.		COLGATE.	
26—Westminster	0	44—Susquehanna	0
14—Lebanon Valley	0	44—Rochester	0
13—Pennsylvania	13	13—West Point	0
27—Gettysburg	12	107—Rensselaer	0
28—West Virginia	0	15—Yale	0
0—Harvard	13		
7—Lehigh	0	223	0
		INDIANS.	
115	28	21—Albright	7
LAFAYETTE.		0—Lebanon Valley	0
14—Muhlenberg	7	0—Lehigh	14
13—Ursinus	0	7—Rensselaer	29
0—W. and J.	17	0—Pittsburgh	45
3—Princeton	40	0—Bucknell	0
46—Albright	0	0—West Virginia	14
17—Pennsylvania	0	28—Holy Cross	21
17—Swarthmore	0		
51	150	51	150
110	66		

WARNER'S ELEVEN SHATTERS W. AND J.

Pittsburgh Breaks Up Overhead Play and Triumphs by 19 to 0 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 6.—Glenn Warner's University of Pittsburgh football team stopped the overhead attack of the Washington and Jefferson College eleven and defeated it 19 to 0 this afternoon. W. & J. could not gain consistently with their forward passes, for the Pitt men either intercepted or broke up the pass before it was complete, and in most cases where the pass was complete the man receiving the ball was tackled before he could make any ground. Pitt's goal line was never in real danger. An attempted field goal by Heyman at a distance of 55 yards failed. Some ground was gained by W. & J. through the Pitt line, but for the most part their offense was weak. Pitt's strong defense was a surprise. Every man in the lineup figured in the breaking up of the visitors' attack, with Hastings, Peck, and Sutherland standing out prominently. The offense was of the same style used in the other games, very few trick plays being used.

The first half saw the ball seesawing back and forth with neither team scoring, but within two minutes after the start of the third period Pitt scored its first touchdown. Fry returned the ball 12 yards to the 39-yard line and on the first down it was carried to Pitt's 41-yard line. On the next play Hastings carried the ball around the end and by some clever dodging ran for a touchdown. Fry kicked the goal.

Another score came a few minutes later, when Herron recovered a W. & J. fumble and ran 70 yards. On the kick off, Hastings booted the ball over the goal line and W. & J. put it into play on the 20-yard line. A forward pass from McCreight to Nuss was incomplete and then Sutherland, Pitt's left guard, intercepted a pass on the 23-yard line and carried it back 10 yards to the W. & J. 13-yard line. On the first lineup Hastings plowed through the line to within a few inches of the goal and Fry carried it over on the next play. With the score 19 to 0 in their favor and the W. & J. attack successfully checked, the Pitt team played on the defensive almost entirely during the fourth period. Few attempts were made to carry the ball, and two of these resulted in fumbles when trick plays were tried.

The work of the whole Pitt team was good, but Andy Hastings was the greatest performer. He carried the ball through the line or around the ends for gains on every attempt and on the defense smothered the biggest end of the forward passes. He failed in two attempts at goals from placement, but both were against the wind. Bob Peck at centre for Pitt opposed Captain Wesbecker of the visiting team and easily outplayed him, making possible the large gains through the line by the Pitt backs, by making the hole and then taking the secondary defense man out of the play. McCreight, the W. & J. full back, and Stobbs, the quarter back, did most of the offensive work for their team, the former carrying the ball on all the line plays.

Heyman, who did the kicking for W. & J., was outdistanced by Ted Frey of Pitt, the latter's punts averaging more than 40 yards. The largest crowd that ever attended a football game in Pittsburgh was on hand. Every seat in Forbes Field was occupied, the extra bleacher seats were filled and the overflow crowd stood four deep around the field. Lineup:

Pittsburgh.	Position.	W. and J.
Carlson	Left end	Whitehill
Thornhill	Left tackle	Witherspoon
Sutherland	Left guard	McKean
Peck	Centre	Wesbecher
Sopplit	Right guard	Wimberly
Hockensmith	Right tackle	Henry
Herron	Right end	Heyman
Williamson	Quarter back	Stebbs
Hastings	Left half back	Nuss
Debart	Right half back	Moser
Fry	Full back	McCreight

Score by periods:

Pittsburgh	0	0	19	0—19
W. and J.	0	0	0	0—0

Referee—Mr. Merriman, Geneva. Umpire—Mr. Moffatt, Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. McCarty, Germantown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Touchdowns—Hastings, Herron, Fry. Goals from touchdown—Fry. Substitutions—Pittsburgh: McNulty for Debart, Sies for Sutherland; W. and J.: Ruble for Moser, J. Drew for Nuss, Shields for McCreight, Egan for Stobbs, Reese for Whitehill.

Erasmus Hall Defeated, 6 to 0.

Brooklyn Prep defeated Erasmus Hall High School at Howthorne Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 to 0. The elevens were fairly evenly matched, but Brooklyn Prep had the ball in her possession most of the time. During the first half the teams see-sawed up and down the field, with each side carrying the ball part of the time.

In the third period after the Prep. students had carried the ball 60 yards down the field, P. Carlin ploughed his way through left tackle for 6 yards and scored Brooklyn Prep's only touchdown. Erasmus carried the ball to Brooklyn Prep's 5-yard line in the third period, but lost the ball on downs. The line-up:

Brooklyn Prep.	Position.	Erasmus Hall.
R. Carlin	Left end	Dalton
Neylon	Left tackle	Fitzgerald
P. Etzel	Left guard	Griffith
Heligh	Centre	Forsythe
Ughette	Right guard	Medley
Duffy	Right tackle	Medley
McGrath	Right end	Wood
Kelly	Quarter back	Barasche
A. Etzel	Left half back	Evans
Sharpe	Right half back	Caro
P. Carlin	Full back	Anchterlonie

Touchdown—P. Carlin. Referee—Mr. Shearer, Dickinson. Umpire—Mr. Leary, Rochester. Head linesman—Mr. Kearney. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Harvard Scrubs Beat Tigers, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Harvard took first athletic honors in the games with Princeton this morning when her scrub eleven vanquished the Tiger scrubs, 6 to 0. Superior strength and better generalship defeated the Tigers, Murray, the quarter back of the victorious eleven, starring for his side. During the first half Harvard kept on the defensive, allowing the Princeton scrubs to hurl themselves aimlessly against the line. But they opened the second half with offensive work that gained them four first downs and a touchdown, Murray taking the ball over. Princeton gave a spurt in the last period, but was held for downs on the six-yard line. The summary:

Princeton.	Position.	Harvard.
Hamilton	Left end	Campbell
Nourse	Left tackle	Morgan
Bryan	Left guard	Lancaster
King	Centre	Derham
Warden	Right guard	Green
Given	Right tackle	Dewan
Keating	Right end	Brown
Haaron	Quarter back	Murray
McIlwaine	Left half back	Gelsumky
Vest	Right half back	Green
Mathiasen	Full back	Minot

Substitutions: Harvard—Cay for Durand, Crocker for Dean, Johnson for Dean, Gardiner for Johnson, Greene for Gelsumky, Derham for Day, Seldon for Derham, Leyton for Morgan, Appleton for Minot. Princeton—Wickes for Nourse, Pettit for Keating, Nourse for Wickes, Conine for McIlwain, Arrott for Haaron, Cotton for King, Keating for Pettit, Haaron for Arrott, King for Cotton. Touchdown—Murray. Referee—G. N. Bankard. Umpire—Dr. Williams. Field judge—Mr. Land. Linesman—Mr. Langford. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

DARTMOUTH'S PASSING WINS

Yields Touchdown in Last Period of Game with Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mas., Nov. 6.—Victory was snatched from University of Pennsylvania in its game at Fenway Park today with Dartmouth when two consecutive forward passes netted the Green team a touchdown, after a field goal had been registered for Penn by Hawley.

Up to the final period both teams went scoreless, but within a minute of its opening a mishandled punt by Holbrook in Dartmouth's back field was recovered by Henning for Penn, and was converted into the field goal from Dartmouth's 20-yard line by Hawley, who was sent in from the side lines to accomplish the trick.

The first of the two passes, each shot by Holbrook, covered 12 yards, advancing the ball from Dartmouth's 43-yard line. The second went to Penn's 10-yard line, where Emery gathred it in and ran to the goal line, over which he fell when tackled by Bell. After Holbrook had made the passes, Penn made a desperate attempt to score by the same means. No fewer than seven forwards were attempted by Penn, only one of which was successful. The last one settled into the arms of a Dartmouth player, and before Penn obtained possession of the ball again the whistle blew for the end of the game.

In the first period Dartmouth, aided by penalties inflicted on Penn, reached Penn's 13-yard line, but a forward pass on a third down went over the goal line for a touchback. In the second period Dartmouth was held for down on Penn's 16-yard line. Penn in this period recovered a blocked punt on Dartmouth's eight-yard line where the latter's defense braced, and Williams tried a forward pass which went over the goal line. The third period was very much of a punting engagement between Gerrish and Bell. Toward the end of the period Quigley, from Dartmouth's 35-yard line, attempted a goal from placement. The kick was too short.

Penn suffered the loss of many yards in the game by committing offences and Dartmouth was prone to many fumbles, nearly all of which were recovered by some alert Quaker. The game was watched by 10,000. Among the spectators were Governor Walsh and Governor-elect Samuel W. McCall, a Dartmouth graduate. The line-up:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Univ. of Penn.
Dustenberg	Left end	Hopkins
McAuliffe	Left tackle	Matthews
Merrill	Left guard	Henning
Baxter	Centre	Wray
Spears	Right guard	Neill
Cotton	Right tackle	Russell
Emery	Right end	Miller
Switzer	Quarter back	Bell
Gerrish	Left half back	Rockefeller
Fleischer	Right half back	Rowe
Tyler	Full back	Williams

Score—Dartmouth, 7; University of Pennsylvania, 3. Touchdown—Emery. Goal from touchdown—Spears. Goal from field—Hawley.

Substitutes—Dartmouth, Holbrook for Switzer, Worthington for Holbrook, Holbrook for Worthington, McDonough for Holbrk, Carlan for Fleischer, Colby for Merrill, Trier for Cotton, Hager for Emery, Emery for Hage, Gile for Baxter, Cotton for Trier, Fischback for McAuliffe, Pudrith for Caiby, Colby for Pudrith, Duhammell for Gerrish. Pennsylvania, Urquhart for Miller, Derr for Ross, Captain Harris for Matthews, Quigley for Williams, Hawley for Hopkins, Tighe for Rockefeller.

Officials—N. A. Tufts, Brown; referee, Dave Fultz, Brown, umpire; Fred Murphy, Brown, field judge; Fred C. Burleigh, Exeter, head linesman. Periods—Fifteen minutes.

LAFAYETTE AGAIN VICTOR.

Swarthmore Beaten, as Was Penn Last Week, by 7 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 6.—For the second time this season Lafayette defeated a Quarker team today by 7 to 0. A week ago Lafayette triumphed over Penn by this score, and today Swarthmore succumbed. The game was one of the most spectacular that ever has been played on March Field. Both teams used the forward pass incessantly. The constant interception of these and sudden runs in an opposite direction studded the game with thrills.

Through three periods both teams struggled without a score. It was in the second session that Lafayette made all the counts. In the opening number it was a pass from centre over the head of Weldon when the ball was on Swarthmore's two-yard line that averted a score. The erratic defense of the Lafayette team kept the ball away from the goal line the rest of the time.

On the second play of the second half, the scoring started when Lake scored a drop kick from the forty-two-yard line. Lafayette took the ball later, and in straight football carried it down to the two-yard line, from which point Scott carried it over.

The final touchdown got its impetus by a forward pass, Scott to Lake, which netted twenty-five yards and left the ball where another play of this kind, Lerch to Scott to Blackburn, netted six more points. Blackburn stood over the goal line, unguarded, when receiving the pass.

The prettiest play of the game was executed by Murch and A. Bush. It was a forward pass in the first period. Bush was running headlong for the Lafayette goal when Murch made the pass. Bush never turned, but took the ball over his left shoulder without slackening his pace.

Johnson played a wonderful game throughout for Swarthmore. He gained more ground through the Lafayette line than any other Garnet player. All the Swartmore back field were fast and clever. The line was not so good and very nearly the same criticism might be made of the Lafayette team. Weldon, during the few minutes he was in the game, played like a whirlwind. Scott ran the ball through the line with a power almost irresistible.

Carnegie Tech in Easy Game.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Case lost a one-sided contest to Carnegie Tech, 27 to 6, at Case Field today. The heavy visitors have not lost a game this season, and have rolled up more than 200 points in six games. Marshall and Finley were easily Tech's stars, the former scoring three touchdowns, and both gaining ground at will. Altdorfer scored Tech's other tally. Kutz scored three goals. Graves made Case's only score in the final quarter.

N. Y. M. A. Runs Up 50-0 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—New York Military Academy defeated the High School of Commerce in football here today, 50 to 0. Open plays and passes seemingly bewildered the High School lads.

Football Bleachers Collapse.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Just before the championship football game between New Britain and Hartford High Schools at Electric Field this afternoon the bleachers along the side lines collapsed, hurling several hundred women and girls to the ground. Mrs. R. H. Peck had her leg broken, and many persons were painfully bruised.

Prize Dogs Appear in Play.

Prize dogs are being introduced into Arnold Daly's play, "An Angel in the House," at the Fulton Theatre. There are two Pekingese and one Japanese Spaniels, which have as stage names Shem, Ham, and Japhet. The dogs are known by other names in the records of the American Kennel Club, and have been loaned from the kennels owned by Miss Katherine Prestwy of this city.

HARVARD DEFEATS PRINCETON, 10-6

Continued from Preceding Page.

as if they had been shot out of a gun. They were impatient to get at Harvard again. Harvard approached this stage of the battle with the same determination and steadiness that mrks all of Haughton's elevens. Princeton got the jump this time. Shea shot a forward pass to Highley and the Princeton man had it surely, only Watson interfered and Harvard was penalized for the offense. Tibbott then sent a dazzling lateral pass across the field to Captain Glick, who was thrown on Harvard's thirty-seven-yard line. This was Princeton's best outburst of speed of the day. They would not be denied. Glick plowed through for great gains and so did Tibbott. Soucy, the Harvard end, was playing a remarkable game and was downing the Tigers when they had shaken off many of the other Crimson tacklers.

To the accompaniment of a constant roar of cheers from the Princeton side of the field the Tiger's march went steadily on until Shea, Driggs, and Glick had battered the Crimson line so hard that it seemed groggy. How human forms can stand such smashing is more than spectators looking on from a comfortable distance can understand. It was a gruelling, bruising, killing journey for Harvard all the way, as they fell back before the brunt of the Tiger attack.

From their own forty-two yard line Princeton had carried the ball right down to Harvard's eight yard line and then the Tigers blundered in their judgment. Glick tried another lateral pass to Tibbott and Dave was thrown back for a loss by Soucy. But Tibbott did the next best thing and kicked another field goal for Princeton from the twenty yard line. It was an overwhelming disappointment to the Princeton followers to see the Tigers fail to get a touchdown after this great demonstration of ground gaining strength. It seemed to be bad judgment on the part of Captain Glick not to have used a play which might have outwitted the Harvard defense. As it was, Harvard guessed what was coming and the line battering stopped. Princeton's only solace was in the field goal. A team which had shoved Harvard back more than sixty-five yards was deserving of a touchdown, so ran the Princeton minds.

Poor Dave Tibbott was roughly handled by Harvard in his last play and when he was about to get up he found that most of his football suit had been torn off. The game had to wait several minutes while he got into a new pair of breeches.

Again in the last quarter Princeton got under way toward a touchdown. Billy Moore went in for Shea and gave new life to the back field. After an exchange of kicks Drigs won a great advantage and it was Princeton's ball on the 30-yard line, and Harvard's goal posts did not look very far away. Driggs charged into the line and fumbled the ball. Right there was the break of the game. Soucy fell on the pigskin and saved the day for Harvard. The end of the game was too near for Princeton to recover from that telling blunder, and never again did they get a chance to strike a telling blow. Harvard played the Tiger "safe" after that, and Princeton was gamely fighting a lost fight in the center of the gridiron when the game was over.

It is dark and dismal in Princeton tonight. Th efestival of joy which the students had planned was forgotten. No bonfires reflect their flaming rays in the dormitory windows. The gothic towers about the campus are dark. Somewhere the Tiger eleven is resting bruised and battered, and speedy Rush is telling himself what a great team that Harvard bunch was.

From a window high up on one of the old ivy-covered buildings, comes the strumming of a banjo and four or five youthful voices are mingled in close harmony.

"In praise of Old Nassau, my boys,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
Her sons will give, while they shall live,
Three cheers for Old Nassau."

THE COURSE OF THE BALL.

How the Points Were Made in the Game at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Captain Mahan of Harvard won the toss. Parisette booted the ball to Mahan, who juggled it for a moment and was then forced out of bounds on the 20-yard line. Mahan immediately boomed away a beautiful punt of nearly fifty yards, and, taking advantage of the breeze, the Crimson gained more than twenty-five yards on an exchange of kicks between the Harvard Captain and Driggs. With the ball on the Tigers' 40-yard line, Mahan shot a ten-yard forward pass to Harte, but when the Crimson was unable to penetrate the Tiger forwards, Mahan dropped back and tried a dropkick from the 42-yard line. The ball went wide of the goal posts. Harvard gained much ground on an exchange of punts and got the ball to the 50-yard line. Then Mahan made a spectacular dash through the line for twenty-five yards and planted the ball on the 25-yard line. On a kick formation King went through the centre of the Princeton line. There was a hole there fifteen feet wide, and he was aided by beautiful interference. Once free, King galloped twenty yards for a touchdown, and the Harvard crowd went wild. Mahan kicked the goal.

In the second period Shea fumbled on the 20-yard line and the alert Soucy recovered the ball. Mahan made another dash through the Princeton line and was forced out of bounds at the 5-yard line by Dave Tibbott. Then Princeton made a brilliant stand against the driving Harvard assault and held the Crimson for downs on the 1-yard line and took the ball. Driggs, from behind his own goal line, booted the ball out to the 41-yard line, where Watson, the Harvard quarter back, made a fair catch. From this point Eddie Mahan booted over a goal from placement, and the Tiger crowd was in the depths of despair.

Princeton saw the shadow of impending disaster and woke up with a start. Getting the ball on their own 37-yard line, the Tigers uncovered a driving offense, which swept the Harvard team before it. They smashed and battered their way down the field, Driggs, Shea, Tibbott, and Captain Glick taking their turn in the overwhelming drive. Down to the 20-yard line marched the Tigers, and then Harvard's forwards rose in their might and stopped the punishing rally. When Princeton could gain no more, Tibbott dropped back to the 30-yard line and kicked a field goal, making the score Harvard 10, Princeton 3.

The Tigers showed that they had an abundance of power and again paraded down the field, driving the Harvard team before them in the third period of the game. From their own 42-yard line the Tigers jammed their way down the gridiron through the Harvard line on terrific smashes by Shea, Driggs, Tibbott, and Glick, until the Tigers had a touchdown within their grasp with the ball on Harvard's 8-yard line. Glick sprung a lateral pass which bewildered the Crimson, but Haughton's men again stood solid under the shadow of their own goal posts. Tibbott dropped back on the third down as if to try for a field goal, but he tried to pierce the line instead and was thrown for a loss by Taylor. Tibbott kicked another field goal from the 20-yard line, and that ended the scoring for the day. Harvard 10, Princeton 6.

Princeton's hopes ran high in their third period when Driggs booted a well-placed bunt out of bounds on Harvard's 5-yard line. Mahan's kick went out of bounds on Harvard's 32-yard line, and again a touchdown was in the reach of the Tiger team.

Then Princeton became the victim of the worst kind of football luck, and Driggs fumbled the ball, Soucy fell on it, and soon Harvard was out of danger and far out of Princeton's reach. The Tigers hammered and fought gamely right up to the end, but the time was too short to make up for the one bad mistake and Harvard, all powerful, held them safe until the whistle blew.

Harvard. (10.)	Position.	Princeton. (6.)
Soucy	Left end	Highley
Gilman	Left tackle	McLean
Dadmun	Left guard	Nourse
Wallace	Centre	Gennert
Taylor	Right guard	Hogg
Parson	Right tackle	Parisette
Harte	Right end	Lamberton
Watson	Quarter back	Glick
Boles	Left half back	Shea
King	Right half back	Tibbott
Mahan	Full back	Driggs

Score by periods:

Harvard	7	3	0	0—10
Princeton	0	3	3	0— 6

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania. Field judge—E. S. Land, Annapolis. Head linesman—G. M. Bankart, Dartmouth. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Harvard scoring—Touchdown, King; goal from touchdown, Mahan; field goal, Mahan. Princeton scoring—Field goals, Tibbott, (2.)

Substitutions—Harvard: Weatherhead for Soucy, Harris for Wallace, Wallace for Harris, Cowan for Taylor, Coolidge for Harte, Rollins for Boles, McKintock for King; Princeton: Larsen for McLean, Moore for Shea.

CARLISLE IN CLOSE CONTEST

Holy Cross, Outplayed at First, Barely Loses, 23 to 21.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 6.—Carlisle won from Holy Cross on Fitton Field today by a score of 23 to 21. After being outplayed and outgeneraled in every department of the game in the first half, Holy Cross came back strong in the second half and scored all its points in this period. A fine field goal by Callac from the 23-yard line, in the second period, which gave the Indians three points, proved to be the deciding score.

Devlin, the Holy Cross quarter back, failed twice to

UMPIRE BILLY EVANS STARTS HIS SERIES OF BASEBALL STORIES—WALDO WINS LAKEWOOD GOLF

ALEXANDER FAILS TO SHOW SPEED OF WALTER JOHNSON

Phillies' Star Pitcher Has Remarkable Control in Pinches, But Doesn't Show Speed Used by American League Hurler.

By BILLY EVANS.
Umpire in American League.

Who is the world's greatest pitcher? That is a rather perplexing question. It is not my intention to try to settle such an argument. I simply want to go on record as expressing the opinion that Walter Johnson looks mighty good to me.

Prior to the recent world's series it was the opinion of most of the critics that Grover Cleveland Alexander had a shade on any of the other big league pitchers. In doping out the series a great many of the experts leaned toward the Phillies, simply because that club was fortified with so great a pitcher as Alexander. It was the belief that he would work in at least three games against the Boston Red Sox. Many people figured that he would win all three, and if he did it was pretty near a cinch that the Phillies would capture the series. No one had the temerity to concede him less than two victories. Once again the best brand of dope went wrong. The best Alexander could get in his two starts was an even break. When he was defeated in the third game of the series a crimp was put in the chances of Manager Moran's team to win.

In the opening game of the series at Philadelphia I saw Alexander in action for the first time. I had seen every other member of the Philadelphia staff work, but never Alexander. I had read so much about the Philly star that I followed his work with great interest. I had often read that his speed was even more dazzling than that of Johnson, that his curve ball was practically unhittable, that his control was even more perfect than that of the famed Christy Mathewson. Having read so many wonderful things about the great pitcher it is possible that I placed him on too high a pedestal. On form I expected him to make the Boston Club look cheap, just as I had often seen the great Walter Johnson make the best clubs in the American League look. In that one respect I was somewhat disappointed.

Pitted against Alexander in the first game was Shore, a pitcher finishing his first full season in the majors. While a trifle more unsteady in the box, it was Shore who had the terrific speed. Five hits were made off the tall Boston twirler, and every one of them was a scratch, four of them being infield taps, which the slow ground turned into base-hits, while the other was a Texas Leaguer just out of Hobitzel's reach. Boston made eight clean hits, had men on bases in practically every inning, and was always dangerous. In the pinches Alexander, however, showed his greatness, for when a hit was needed he was always at his best. It was evident to me that Alexander was a high-class performer, yet somehow I looked for a greater effort. Perhaps it was because I had read so much about the Philly star and had formed too high an opinion.

Since the close of the series I have often wondered if Alexander didn't suffer as a result of the many complimentary things written about him. Experts all insisted he was the hope of the Phillies. The burden of winning was always put up to him. Many critics figured that he must win three games to make Philadelphia's chances certain. Never in the history of baseball's classic has any pitcher gone into a big series with so much depending upon his showing. Certain pitchers have won three games, but prior to the start of the series no one looked for such a performance. With Alexander it was entirely different, for before the start that was the huge task that confronted him. It doesn't matter how much nerve a player has he is bound to be affected by such existing conditions.

Candidly I did not expect the Boston club to take the liberties it did with the Philly star. I knew the Red Sox had much hitting strength, but I held such a high opinion of Alexander that I figured he would hold the whip hand. Even though he won a 3 to 1 victory in the opening game, it was not scored in the impressive style I had expected. I felt certain that something must have ailed Moran's mainstay. In our dressing room after the game I remarked to Bill Klem, who had judged the balls and strikes in the opening contest:

"Alexander must not have been right today."

"What makes you think so?" asked Klem.

"Well, I didn't expect Boston to hit him nearly as hard as they did," I answered.

"Alexander had everything he ever had," was Klem's reply, "the Boston boys just seemed to get their bats in the right place. In only one respect did he seem off," continued Klem, "and that was in his control. Usually 'Alex' has the batter in the hole, but today in most cases he was up against it. Perhaps it was because, not knowing the Boston batters, he tried to make them go after bad balls, and perhaps it was because he was a trifle nervous and anxious, realizing what a big part his work would ultimately play in the chances of his team to win."

Tyrus Raymond Cobb, regarded by all American League pitchers as one of the greatest hitters in the game, also saw Alexander in action for the first time in the opening game of the series. Tyrus looked Alexander over from the stand. Now, Tyrus has always contended that Walter Johnson is just about the best pitcher he ever faced. Having also read much of Alexander, Tyrus watched his work closely, so as to make a comparison of the two big stars. I bumped into Ty the morning after the opening game in the lobby of a Philadelphia hotel.

"What do you think of Alexander, Bill?" was his opening salutation.

"He is a wonderful pitcher," I replied; "why, it is almost uncanny the way he keeps that low ball of his at the knee."

"I agree with you that he is some pitcher, but he didn't show me as good a fast ball as I had looked for. His speed is terrific, but you know I have been batting against Walter Johnson considerable this year. After all, he is the only pitcher I ever saw who could throw the ball by you."

To my way of thinking the great Cobb had paid Johnson a very unique compliment. Being able to buzz the ball past the batter before he can decide just when he should start swinging is quite an art, but all American League batters will freely confess that when Johnson goes into high speed he can turn the trick.

The records of the 1915 race in the two major leagues show Alexander up to better advantage, with thirty-one victories to his credit and only eight defeats, while Johnson captured twenty-eight games and suffered thirteen reverses. Records don't always prove greatness, for many conditions must also be figured in with the games won and lost. In just six of his thirteen defeats the Washington club was shut out, so that Johnson's chances of victory in those starts were mighty slim.

During the past three or four years Johnson's work has not been as impressive as in former years. His strikeout list has not been nearly so big, and his few hit games have been much scarcer. I attribute this to the fact that Johnson does not always work at top speed, as was his custom at one time. His sole desire is to win, and do it as easily as possible. Only when in the hole, or when the score is tied, is he putting all his stuff on the ball. A run or two advantage always causes him to ease up a trifle. Johnson's work in the two final games of the year gives one a real idea what he can do when pressed. He was sent in against the two leaders, Boston and Detroit, with instructions to cut loose. In the Detroit game, which he won 3 to 0, he struck out ten men in the first five innings. Then a two-run lead caused him to ease up. In his Boston game he was victorious 3 to 1, whiffing eight of the present world's champions.

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SEASON'S RECORDS OF GREAT PITCHERS.

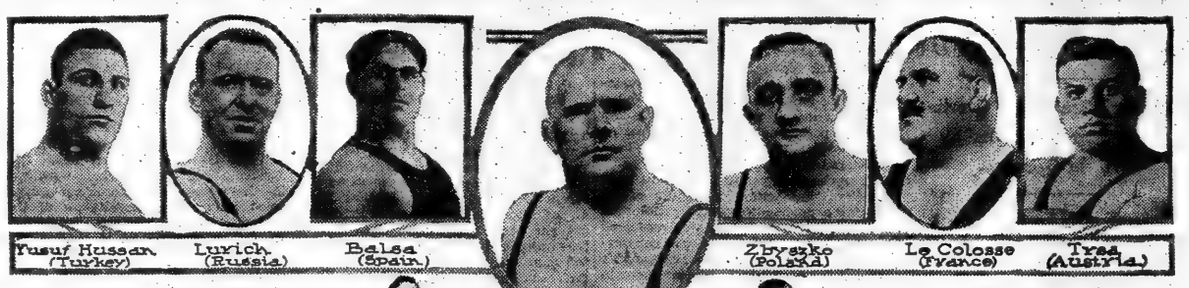
WALTER JOHNSON.

Date.	Opponent.	Where Played.	Score.	Hits.	S. O.	Innings.	Result.
Apr. 14.	New York	Washington	7 to 0	2	9	9	Won
Apr. 17.	Boston	Washington	5 to 7	1	0	1-3	....
Apr. 19.	Boston	Washington	4 to 2	6	5	9	Won
Apr. 24.	New York	New York	0 to 4	11	6	8	Lost
Apr. 28.	Philadelphia	Washington	1 to 0	7	4	9	Won
May 4.	Boston	Boston	4 to 2	4	1	8	Lost
May 9.	Detroit	Detroit	0 to 1	6	6	8	Lost
May 13.	Chicago	Chicago	3 to 4	9	5	8	Lost
May 17.	St. Louis	St. Louis	3 to 2	7	7	9	Won
May 23.	Cleveland	Cleveland	4 to 1	5	6	9	Won
May 27.	Detroit	Detroit	8 to 2	11	5	9	Won
June 1.	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	6 to 3	6	2	9	Won
June 5.	Cleveland	Washington	4 to 5	11	2	9	Lost
June 10.	St. Louis	Washington	8 to 2	8	5	9	Won
June 15.	Chicago	Washington	5 to 2	4	3	9	Won
June 19.	Detroit	Washington	7 to 0	2	4	9	Won
June 23.	Boston	Washington	6 to 0	7	7	9	Won
June 28.	Philadelphia	Washington	2 to 0	6	7	9	Won
July 3.	New York	New York	8 to 7	0	1	1	Won
July 3.	New York	New York	1 to 4	6	4	7	Lost
July 6.	Boston	Boston	1 to 4	12	1	8	Lost
July 10.	Chicago	Chicago	1 to 1	2	4	5	....
July 13.	St. Louis	St. Louis	0 to 3	4	5	8	Lost
July 16.	St. Louis	St. Louis	6 to 2	6	2	9	Won
July 18.	Cleveland	Cleveland	4 to 3	6	0	1	....
July 19.	Cleveland	Cleveland	3 to 4	6	2	9	Lost
July 24.	Detroit	Detroit	0 to 2	5	1	8	Lost
July 29.	Cleveland	Washington	2 to 1	8	0	9	Won
Aug. 1.	St. Louis	Washington	5 to 1	6	5	9	Won
Aug. 5.	Chicago	Washington	8 to 6	9	7	9	Won
Aug. 10.	Detroit	Washington	2 to 8	11	4	9	Lost
Aug. 14.	Boston	Boston	3 to 4	8	5	8	Lost
Aug. 18.	Cleveland	Cleveland	0 to 3	5	12	8	Lost
Aug. 22.	Detroit	Detroit	8 to 1	3	4	9	Won
Aug. 23.	Chicago	Chicago	7 to 4	2	2	9	Won
Aug. 26.	Chicago	Chicago	2 to 1	2	2	9	Won
Aug. 29.	St. Louis	St. Louis	1 to 2	7	6	8	Lost
Sep. 3.	New York	Washington	2 to 0	4	7	9	Won
Sep. 8.	New York	New York	1 to 0	5	10	9	Won
Sep. 15.	St. Louis	Washington	8 to 2	8	4	8	Won
Sep. 21.	Chicago	Washington	7 to 1	7	2	9	Won
Sep. 24.	Detroit	Washington	11 to 4	12	2	8	Won
Sep. 28.	Detroit	Washington	3 to 0	3	10	9	Won
Oct. 2.	Boston	Washington	3 to 1	6	8	8	Won

GROVER CLEVELAND ALEXANDER.

Date.	Opponent.	Where Played.	Score.	Hits.	S. O.	Innings.	Result.
Apr. 14.	Boston	Boston	3 to 0	6	5	9	Won
Apr. 17.	New York	New York	7 to 1	8	7	9	Won
Apr. 22.	Boston	Philadelphia	8 to 5	7	7	9	Won
Apr. 26.	Boston	Philadelphia	7 to 4	8	10	9	Won
May 1.	New York	Philadelphia	4 to 2	6	4	9	Won
May 7.	New York	Philadelphia	2 to 8	8	5	8	Lost
May 11.	Pittsburgh	Philadelphia	4 to 2	4	5	9	Won
May 15.	St. Louis	Philadelphia	11 to 2	7	12	9	Won
May 20.	Cincinnati	Philadelphia	2 to 6	11	5	9	Lost
May 25.	Chicago	Philadelphia	3 to 0	2	8	9	Won
May 28.	Boston	Boston	2 to 5	9	3	8	Lost
June 1.	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	4 to 3	4	3	7	....
June 5.	St. Louis	St. Louis	3 to 0	1	8	9	Won
June 9.	Chicago	Chicago	4 to 3	3	7	9	Won
June 14.	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	4 to 1	5	12	9	Won
June 19.	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	4 to 1	4	6	9	Won
June 22.	New York	New York	1 to 1	2	4	9	....
June 26.	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	4 to 0	1	6	9	Won
June 30.	Boston	Philadelphia	8 to 5	9	5	9	Won
July 5.	New York	Philadelphia	2 to 0	1	6	9	Won
July 9.	Pittsburgh	Philadelphia	2 to 1	2	6	9	Won
July 13.	St. Louis	Philadelphia	8 to 0	6	5	9	Won
July 17.	Chicago	Philadelphia	0 to 4	8	8	9	Lost
July 21.	Chicago	Philadelphia	1 to 0	2	4	5	Won
July 24.	Cincinnati	Philadelphia	8 to 1	9	4	8	Won
July 28.	St. Louis	St. Louis	1 to 3	7	7	8	Lost
Aug. 1.	Chicago	Chicago	1 to 2	4	4	10	Lost
Aug. 5.	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	0 to 1	5	6	8 1-3	Lost
Aug. 8.	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	14 to 0	11	3	7	Won
Aug. 13.	Boston	Philadelphia	5 to 3	6	6	9	Won
Aug. 20.	Pittsburgh	Philadelphia	4 to 3	2	1	4	Won
Aug. 21.	Chicago	Philadelphia	7 to 5	10	8	9	Won
Aug. 25.	Cincinnati	Philadelphia	8 to 0	4	5	8	Won
Aug. 30.	St. Louis	Philadelphia	4 to 8	7	3	7	....
Aug. 31.	St. Louis	Philadelphia	3 to 2	0	1	1-3	....
Sep. 2.	New York	New York	2 to 0	7	7	9	Won
Sep. 4.	New York	New York	3 to 2	1	1	1	....
Sep. 6.	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	3 to 6	10	4	9	Lost
Sep. 9.	New York	Philadelphia	8 to 0	3	4	9	Won
Sep. 12.	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	4 to 2	13	6	13	Won
Sep. 16.	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	10 to 3	9	4	9	Won
Sep. 19.	St. Louis	St. Louis	6 to 2	4	1	9	Won
Sep. 23.	Chicago	Chicago	3 to 1	5	5	9	Won
Sep. 29.	Boston	Boston	5 to 0	1	4	9	Won

WRESTLERS TO COMPETE IN A REAL INTERNATIONAL EVENT



Yusuf Hussan (Turkey) · Lurich (Russia) · Balsa (Spain) · Zbyszko (Poland) · Le Colosse (France) · Tyrell (Austria)

Cutler (America) · De Roller (America) · Lundin (Sweden)

CHAMPIONS OF MAT IN NEW TOURNEY

World's Best Wrestlers to Compete at Manhattan Opera House This Week.

Wrestling champions from all parts of the world will assemble at the Manhattan Opera House tomorrow night for the opening of the second international tournament for the Graeco-Roman championship, which title is now held by Alexander Aberg, the giant Ethonian. Samuel Rachmann, manager of the tournament, has brought together even a better class of mat artists than competed in the tournament held last June, the first of its kind ever decided in this country, and which was regarded by authorities as one of the most successful ever conducted in the world.

Swedes, Finns, Turks, Greeks, Poles, Huns, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, French, Germans, Swiss, Danes, English, and Americans will compete.

Pierre Le Colosse, the Frenchman, who weighs about 390 pounds, is anxious to take on the entire German contingent, and Renado Gardini of Italy is looking forward to a "go" with Ali Maskut of Constantinople, who, in turn, has selected Dimitrius Tofalos, the Athenian giant, as the plum he wants to pick.

Austria has entered Eduard Delivuk, Hans Feurst, Anton Jrsa, and Karl Pospisil, while Germany is represented by Herrmann Schilling, its Graeco-Roman champion, Adolfe Finke, and Hans Asam.

Aberg, the title holder, who recently gave Waldek Zbyszko his first taste of defeat in a championship match, will be one of Russia's standard bearers. George Lurich, Ivan Linow, the cossack, and Sulo Hevonpaa, the Finnish grappler, will also represent Russia.

Only one challenger, Charles Losson, is on the ground for England. The Spanish representative will be Andres Balsa, and Paul Alvarez will compete for Portugal.

The American entries are limited to Dr. Ben F. Roller, who made a splendid showing in the last tournament, and Charles Cutler.

YALE LEADS AT TRAPS.

Straight Strings and Ties Mark Shooting at Travers Island.

Perfect weather conditions brought out a large field of gunners at Travers Island yesterday. W. H. Yule won the principal honors of the day. In addition of being one of the few to return a straight string the winner tied for several of the trophies, losing the prizes in every shoot-off.

The excellent shooting that marked the day was first noticed in the race for the Monthly Cup. Both Yule and J. W. Simpson scored legs on the prize with straight strings of 25 targets. Although there were no straight strings in the shoot for the Club Cup, nine gunners scored on the prize with full strings of 25 targets, making their totals with handicaps.

The Accumulation Cup also saw a number of gunners tied with full scores of 25 targets. They were W. B. Ogden, G. H. Martin, C. J. Stein, C. W. Billings, J. W. Simpson, Conrad Stein, W. R. Delehanty, E. R. De Wolf, F. Fowler, W. J. Smith, and L. K. Bourne. In the shoot for this prize H. C. Welles, a professional gunner, broke 25 straight targets.

The shoot for the Travers Island trophy also ended in a tie. As the event is a weekly one, a shoot-off was necessary, and it was captured by C. W. Billings, who had a straight score. The race for the high scratch prize also ended in a tie, both W. H. Yule and Dr. Martin having 93 out of a possible 100 blue rocks. In the first shoot-off both again tied with 22 out of 25 targets. In the second shoot-off Dr. Martin beat Yule by 22 to 20.

HARVARD RUNNERS WIN.

Defeat Yale by Two Points in Cross-Country Race at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Harvard won the cross-country run with Yale today, 27 to 29. In individual finishes the Blue had the first and second places, with Captain J. W. Overton and R. S. Young. The course is one of six miles, starting from and finishing at the Yale Bowl.

The Harvard freshmen won their cross-country run with Yale freshmen by a wide margin, over the three-mile course.

Title for Central High Harriers.

The first interscholastic country run for the championship of New Jersey, contested yesterday over a course of about three and three-quarter miles in Branch Brook Park, just outside of Newark, was won by the team representing Central High School with a score of 20 points. St. Benedict's finished second with 49 points, and Barringer pulled up a poor third with 61 points. Donald Peck of Bloomfield High won the individual title in 21:05, beating by twenty-five yards J. Nulty of St. Benedict's.

High Schools' Country Runs.

Cross-country runners from the Boys' High School of Brooklyn defeated a team of harriers a three-mile course at Jamaica, L. I. The score was: Boys' High, 20; Far Rockaway, 36. Frank Jenkins, Far Rockaway, came in first in 15:30. The next Rockaway runner was seventh. R Green was second. His time was 15:42. Young, Weyman, Zealand, and Duescher finished in the order named. Clinton High cross-country team defeated East Orange High over the latter's three-and-a-half-mile course in East Orange. The score was 27 to 28. Segreto of Clinton came in first, his time being 16:36.

Illinois Cross-Country Victor.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 6.—Illinois was the winner of the triangular cross-country meet held here today over a five-mile course. Mason of Illinois was winner in 28:03. Large of Purdue was a good second. Purdue finished second and Indiana third.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF LINKS.

Oberndoerfer Wins Interscholastic Championship—Other Competitions

Herbert Oberndoerfer of the High School of Commerce won the interscholastic championship of Greater New York yesterday on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, defeating two opponents to do so. Through some misunderstanding, three players were left after the early elimination rounds. Oberndoerfer, Henry Guley of Hackensack, and Edward Hicks of Stuyvesant. It was decided to play something on the order of a roun drobin.

Oberndoerfer first took on Guley, and won by 5 and 4, going around at an 80 clip, despite the high wind. Then he met Hicks, and won by 3 and 2, with a medal score of about 86. Oberndoerfer, in the course of the seven matches in which he played, was never down, truly a remarkable performance.

A revision will be made in the method of running the team championship, instead of a round robin an elimination system beig adopted. The schedule of matches will be arraged later this week.

A. C. Pratt is now the champion of two clubs. He recently won the title of the Country Club of Glen Ridge, and yesterday annexed the crown of the Montclair Golf Club, defeating C. J. Turner in the thirty-six-hole final match by 8 up and 7 to play. In the second eight Ralph Starrett won over T. L. Gallagher by 1 up.

The usual sweepstakes was in order, J. Z. Baton winning in Class A, with 82, 11—71; A. W. Allen in Class B, with 87, 14—73, and Dr. O. W. Baton in Class C, with 110, 30—80. There also was a woman's putting competition, in which the winner was Mrs. J. B. Kremer, and Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe finished second. The sweepstakes sores follow:

CLASS A.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. Z. Baton	82	11	71
R. J. Redfield	82	7	75
R. H. Gregory	91	12	79
Francis E. Donohoe	90	8	82
W. L. Conwell	98	10	88
CLASS B.			
A. W. Allen	87	14	73
W. H. Clough	90	16	74
CLASS C.			
Dr. O. W. Baton	110	30	80

At the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday the semi-final matches for the borough trophies were finished. There also was a club handicap in two classes, L. G. Snyder winning in the first with 84, 9—75, and Benjamin Starkey, Dr. Robert Strobridge, and S. B. Parker tieing for Class B, each with 73 net. Dr. Strobridge won the play-off. The match play summary follows:

First Sixteen.—Richard R. Mamlok beat F. W. Speakman, 1 up; Hubert Gardner beat J. Just, Jr., 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Dr. Robert Strobridge beat A. W. Dole, 2 up and 1 to play; B. T. Allen and Thomas W. Pennock finished all even.

At the Ardsley Club yesterday the golfers began play in the competition for the trophy known as the "Championship Vase." This is run off under handicap conditions, and the member with the best thirty-six net score will be declared the winner. An eighteen-hole round was decided yesterday, and the second eighteen holes is scheduled for next Saturday. There was a tie between A. D. Lawrence and G. T. Smith, with net scores of 75.

During the day Cornelius Smith, Jr., one of the club's strongest golfers, had the distinction of making the thirteenth hole in one. This is a 150 yards long, and the green is well guarded. Smith was playing a round with R. F. Mundy, the club champion. Up to yesterday these two were on even terms in the selected score competition, but by getting the one mentioned Smith gained a lead of two strikes on his rival.

The leading scores yesterday were as follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
A. D. Lawrence	90	15	75
G. T. Smith	85	10	75
F. Haines	89	12	77
C. T. Russell	94	16	78
C. C. Nadal	101	23	78
H. G. Sanford	97	19	78
J. P. Clark	95	15	80
J. M. Shedd	92	12	80
C. E. Force	100	19	81
S. H. Ordway	101	20	81
O. E. Smith	97	14	83

Golfers identified with the Gedney Farms Country Club continue to turn out in goodly numbers for their weak-end handicaps, and the attraction yesterday was a ball sweepstakes, which resulted in Russell S. Neale, Jr., winning the first share with a card of 106, 33—73. So enthusiastic are the Gedney Farms members that they are planning to keep their competitive going until well into December.

The best scores in yesterday's sweep were as follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Russell S. Neale, Jr.	106	33	73
H. G. Dickinson	107	28	79
R. W. Warner, Jr.	98	19	79
H. D. Fish	98	18	80
F. C. McLoughlin	109	28	81
T. R. Lee	110	28	82
J. R. Howard	101	14	87
Dr. D. A. Sniffen	98	11	87
Dr. J. F. Black	127	35	92

E. F. Hunt, probably the most consistent player at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, won the competition against par over the Fort Hamilton links yesterday afternoon. Hunt with the aid of a 4-stroke allowance finished with a net score of 72, and was only 1 down, G. B. Hutton had 99, 15—84, and stood 7 down. Although a large field started comparatively few returned cards.

Walter Adams won the Seniors' Cup at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday. In the final round Adams defeated C. T. Whittier 2 up and 1 to play. There was also an 18-hole medal play handicap, in which a large field of golfers took part. F. Conell was the winner with a 72 net.

The scores were as follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
F. Conell	99	27	72
Henry Terhune	100	27	73
G. B. Wallace	90	15	74
C. Edwards	92	18	74
Frederick Grubb	98	23	75
W. P. Fogel	96	20	76
H. H. Brinckerhoff	103	27	76
E. H. Greene	102	23	79
V. McQuade	104	25	79
W. Adams	99	20	79
J. F. Van Riper	101	20	81
D. Greene	93	12	81
B. Allen	100	27	82
W. P. McVaugh	104	20	84
C. Whittier	103	21	82
W. Spedding	116	27	89
W. A. La Due	103	14	89

A sweepstakes was the only attraction at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. J. O. Newell won in the first division with 88, 12—76, and T. W. Yates in the second with 95, 18—77. The scores follow:

CLASS A.	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
J. O. Newell	88	12	76
George B. Martin	88	4	84
Ha M. Benson	101	17	84
CLASS B.			
T. W. Yates	95	18	77
L. E. McCoy	96	18	78
H. F. Bliss	99	21	78
H. B. Rogers	97	18	79
H. M. Walker	102	20	82

A. W. Haigh, finishing 6 down, won the handicap against par at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday, from W. Cobb was 7 down. There also was a ball sweepstakes in two classes, A. W. Haigh also leading with a card of 88, 8—80 in the first division, while M. L. Colburn showed the way in the second with 105, 22—83. The scores follow:

CLASS A.	Gross.	Hcp.	Net
A. W. Haigh	88	8	80
F. W. Cobb	94	10	84
C. W. Van Vlack	96	12	84
CLASS B.			
M. L. Colburn	105	22	83
H. W. Albro	103	17	86

Members of the Baltusrol Golf Club held their annual meeting in the clubhouse at Short Hills last night for the purpose of electing a Board of Governors and going over other club matters. In accordance with the new constitution, adopted recently, the Governors were divided into three classes, one for one year, another for two years, and the third for three years. The Governors will meet later and elect officers. Following are those chosen:

One Year—Max H. Behr, Sidney H. Browne, Samuel P. Davidge, Willis L. Garey, John R. Hardin, and William G. McKnight.

Two Years—James F. Bacon, Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Joseph P. Day, Howard W. Hack, Robert S. Sinclair, and Charles F. Watson.

Three Years—Louis P. Bayard, Louis Keller, William Fellowes Morgan, Parker W. Page, William Palmer Smith, and James P. Thomas.

The semi-final round for the women's Fall tournament was completed, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash defeating Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser by 1 up, much to the surprise of the followers of the competition, and Miss Violet Winning by 3 and 2 over Mrs. Marshall Geer.

Candor of a Scotch Caddy.

A golfer who recently played at Llandudno in North Wales, where the course is overshadowed by the grim walls of the ancient Castle of Conway, told a story to illustrate the candor of the Scotch caddy:

"A gentleman who believed thoroughly in his own methods of playing the game declined to permit his caddy to make his tees for him. He got a double handful of sand and, after carefully modeling it until it resembled a miniature tower, he placed his ball upon it, and turned to his caddy for a club. Instead of giving him his driver, the caddy, without the least hesitation, hauled forth a niblick, and, on being pressed for an explanation, said he had been taught to produce a niblick to play a ball from a sand bunker."

Leaders on Plainfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 6.—The leading scores in the weekly sweepstakes event at the Plainfield Country Club today were as follows: D. H. Rowland, 95, 21—74; G. A. Bomann, 95, 21—74; T. S. Wheeler, 92, 13—79.

Ball Sweepstakes at Arcola.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 6.—In a ball sweepstake at the Arcola Country Club this afternoon the following were the winners: G. A. Brinkerhoff, 90—18, 77; Judge Francis Scott, 94—16, 78; W. H. Hall, 82—12, 80; J. R. Marshall, 83—12, 81.

Field Trials for Police Dogs.

The German Shepherd Dog Club of America will hold a police day field trial next Sunday, beginning at 10 A. M., at Semler's Picnic Grounds, Dongan Hills, Staten Island. The officers will be: Judge—William Newhoff; Superintendent—L. I. De Wintere; Steward—J. Montford Schley, Jr. Entries close on Friday to J. M. Schley, 24 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York. Only dogs having won 110 points at some previous trials will be eligible. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of dogs at the Atlantic Inn, New Dorp, which is only a few minutes from the grounds.

20,000 at Ball Game in Japan.

Unusual success has greeted the University of Chicago baseball team in Japan, where the athletes are giving exhibitions before large crowds. The first game in the international series was played on Sept. 24 in Tokio. A crowd of 20,000 persons saw the Chicagoans defeat the Waseda University representatives, 5 to 3. The Chicago players won their second game, which was with the University of Keio, by 4 to 1. The team is accompanied on its trip by Coach Harlan O. Page, class of 1910, and Professor Chester Whitney Wright of the Department of Political Economy, representative of the university Faculty.

Mrs. Fiske to Judge Dogs.

Mrs. Haley Fiske of Overcross, Bernardsville, N. J., wife of the Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, will judge the cocker spaniels at the coming Boston show. Mrs. Fiske keeps up a large kennel of these dogs, also greyhounds and Pekingese at Overcross. She is fond of telling how she purchased a female of the last-mentioned breed for about $40 two years ago in England. Since, Overcross Lychee has produced many hundreds of dollars worth of puppies, including Overcross Sun Yen, a winner at Newport, R. I., and other important events, and, approximately, worth $1,000.

Dr. Huskinson to Lead Cricketers.

Dr. E. C. Huskinson, who has been President of the Kings County Cricket Club of Brooklyn for the last quarter of a century, was re-elected to serve another year at the annual meeting of the club yesterday. W. H. Williams, another veteran in the service, was elected Vice President, E. J. Atwood Treasurer, and H. W. Earl Secretary. L. R. Williams was elected Captain of next year's team, with J. Marjoribanks as Vice Captain. The meeting was well attended and several important matters were discussed. The season recently ended proved to be financially one of the most successful in the history of the club.

Feature for N. Y. A. C. Boxing.

The 158-pound novice will be the feature class at the New York Athletic Club's next amateur boxing tournament to be held on the evenings of Nov. 24 and 27. There are only a few that enter in the championships at this weight, and it is expected that a novice class will help to develop some good men. The other classes will be 115, 125, and 135 pounds. Entry blanks may be had from Paul H. Pilgrim, Central Park South, and from Benjamin Levine, 21 Warren Street.

'SENIOR' GOLFER WINS AT LAKEWOOD

C. G. Waldo of Brooklawn Defeats Maurice E. Risley in the Final at Nineteenth Hole.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 6.—C. G. Waldo of Brooklawn, sprang the great surprise of the Lakewood Fall tournament by defeating Maurice E. Risley of Atlantic City in the final round for the Country Club Cup, 1 up in nineteen holes. Waldo is one of the "seniors," and he was not figured to beat Risley. Waldo led Risley at the turn by one hole, and increased his lead by another hole by taking the twelfth with a good putt, while Risley took practically three putts. On the thirteenth Risley had a chance for a win in one under par, but Waldo laid him a stymie, and the hole was halved in four. Risley saw the cup slipping from his grasp, and began to put a little more length into his shots, and he succeeded in taking the fifteenth by sinking an easy putt for a 3, as he laid his approach shot dead to the pin. He squared the match on the sixteenth hole, when Waldo drove into the rough and was forced to play short of a bunker on his second shot. Even with this handicap the veteran golfer made Risley play the hole in par to beat him. On the seventeenth, the Brooklawn player seemed to be feeling the effects of his hard match, and again landed in the rough on his drive.

Coming out of the long grass, he put his ball into a deep sand pit, played out short, and was on the green in 4, with Risley just short in 2. Risley won the hole with a 5, putting him 1 up and 1 to go. Both got good drives on the eighteenth, and were short of the green in 2. On the approach shot, Waldo was about ten feet from the pin, with Risley a little closer. With this putt to decide the match, the veteran rose to the test of his nerve, and holed out in 4, one under par, while Risley missed his shorter putt by an inch, making the match all square. On the nineteenth, both were short in 2, and on their approach putt Waldo again was further away. Once more the coolness and courage of the veteran were displayed when he holed out in 4, while Risley hit the lip of the cup and rolled past, and the match was lost.

In the morning match of the semi-finals, Risley won an unexpectedly easy victory over Harold Steiner, the Inwood player. Steiner was off his game, and did not win a hole. His putting was very poor, and he usually took three putts on the greens. Steiner was in such poor form that the match only went to the twelfth hole, as Risley beat him 7 up and 6 to play.

The final of the second sixteen was keenly fought to the nineteenth hole by A. G. McClure of Montclair and A. W. Brand of St. Andrew's, McClure eventually winning by being erratic on the nineteenth, where Brand played worse than his opponent, after both men had played brilliant golf on the inward journey. Brand led McClure by three holes when only six had been played, but at the turn McClure had reduced this margin by two holes, and he squared the match with a par 3 on the tenth. Beginning with this hole, McClure made four 3s in succession, two of them being "birdies," and put himself 2 up. Brand was affected by this brilliant exhibition, and won the fourteenth with a 3, 1 under par, and squared the match by taking the seventeenth in 4, beating par again by a stroke. The eighteenth was halved in par 5, and both men had a total of 78 for the eighteen holes, the lowest scores that have been made in the tournament.

The Sleepy Hollow Country Club was represented among the winners by O. C. Macy, who beat E. J. Frost 2 up and 1 to play in the finals of the third sixteen. The other Sleepy Hollow finalist, H. E. Hayes, was beaten by C. L. Tappin of West Brook in the finals of the fourth sixteen.

In the eighteen-hole handicap medal play for all contestants who desired to play H. M. Forrest of the home club won both the gross and the net prize with a card of 82—6, 76, but he conceded the net prize to J. M. Byrne, Deal Country Club, who finished second with a card of 95—18, 77. The scores.

First Sixteen, Semi-Finals—Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, beat Harold Steiner, Inwood, 7 and 6; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, beat P. A. Proal, Rumson, 3 and 2.

Final—Waldo beat Risley, 1 up, 19 holes.

Second Sixteen, Semi-Finals—A. J. McClure, Lakewood, beat H. A. Rehn, Glenview, 6 and 5; A. W. Brand, St. Andrew's, beat J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Merion, 2 and 1.

Final—McClure beat Brand, 1 up, 19 holes.

Third Sixteen, Semi-Finals—O. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, beat O. D. Frost, Essex County, 1 up, 19 holes; E. J. Frost, Braeburn, beat Messinger, Spring Lake, 5 and 4.

Final—Macy beat Frost, 2 and 1.

Fourth Sixteen, Semi-

NOTES FROM DIARY OF AN ENGLISHMAN

Day-to-Day Problems of the War as Seen Near at Hand with the Sidelights On.

RECRUITING AND POLITICS

The Spy Question as Revived by the Cavell Case—Glimpses of News from Every Field of Conflict.

London, Sunday, Oct. 17, 1915.

This past week has seen one of the most extraordinary phenomena in English history within living memory. Throughout all classes, all sections of society, there has been marked disquiet. For the first time in this war an appreciable number of Englishmen have been asking themselves: "Are we going to lose it?" Is this the cumulative effect of a steady course of Northcliffiam, winding up with a series of untoward and disturbing developments in the situation?

Massingham, Hilaire Belloc, Gardiner, and others charge Northcliffe with treason. Other men who are close to him argue that Northcliffe's fetich is "efficiency"—that his own career has been the triumph of efficiency, and that he sees inefficiency all around him in the conduct of the war, and is thoroughly and single-heartedly striving to remedy matters.

American papers seem to have got mixed over the leadership of the British landing force at Saloniki. On the strength of an agency telegram from Rome they announce that Ian Hamilton was at Saloniki. Of course, it is Brigadier General C. B. Hamilton, who has been the chief embarkation officer at Southampton and has had plenty of experience in sending troops to both France and the Dardanelles, who went to the Greek port to spy out the land.

J— told me today that the exact figure of our casualties during the offensive at Loos and Hulluch was 53,000. This is less than the first reports of 60,000 to 70,000, but higher than the figure brought back from France last week by H—. J— says it is just about what Sir John French calculated he would have to lose in a successful offensive.

G—, just back from the front for a few days, thinks the riot act should be read to Kitchener and Robertson, French's Chief of Staff. It is these two men, according to G—, who are responsible for the inanities of the military censorship. French and Haig and practically all the other Generals of importance are in favor of giving full publicity (of course as far as compatible with real military necessities) to the glorious deeds of the army. They think it would be good, both for the nation and for the army itself, which would like to have its prowess recorded. Kitchener and Robertson forget that soldiers are men; they look upon them as machines. Their view is a survival of the old days, when wars were fought by bodies of mercenaries. Now it is the nation that is fighting.

What valid reason can exist for not telling the story of the pipers of the Black Watch? There may be good reason for throwing the cloak of secrecy over the episode of the Twenty-third Division, which resulted in the Camerons being left without supports and the following incident: The Camerons, on advancing to the German trenches on their front, captured 300 Germans, whom they left under a small guard. The Camerons went on, meeting no opposition for over a mile. Then the Germans who had surrendered, observing that no supports were following up the Camerons' advance, turned their guard, turned their machine guns on the Camerons from the rear, and, after shooting down the majority of them, compelled the surrender of the rest.

Caught a glimpse of Sir John French in Whitehall this morning. The papers have been warned not to say anything about his movements for the present. Naturally, it is not desired to let the Germans know that the British Commander in Chief is away from headquarters in France. His visit to London is naturally supposed to be connected with the Balkan question. B— suggests his opinion is wanted as to exactly how many men he can get along with till the Spring, when "the next great offensive" is to begin. It amuses one to recall how the "experts" gush on one with mysterious hints as to the source of their information, exactly when the "great offensive" was to begin. Those very people were the last to learn of the offensive of May last which failed. March next. X— solemnly said today, was when we shall really be ready with adequate supplies of explosive shells, gases, and so on."

Apropos of gases, U— said the other day that our new gas (I should say our newest, for it is common knowledge that we experimented with several kinds which were found wanting) had a basis of prussic acid, and killed more cleanly and painlessly than the German gas, which had a chlorine base. You will have noticed the use of gas was for the first time officially admitted by the British at the end of last week. It had, of course, been used during the offensive of September. The German wireless chronicled it, but for some inscrutable reason the British reports concealed the fact, though every wounded Tommy brought home news of it.

That censor who erased "the Kings" out of Kipling's phrase "The Captains and the Kings," as used in John Buchan's description of the battle of Loos, deserves a niche in the temple of fame alongside that other censor who altered the words "twenty-nine distinct damnations" in the Browning verse into "different damnations." W— tells me these "gaffes" were made by the military censors at G. H. Q. in France and not in the Press Bureau in London.

At G—'s at dinner tonight the talk turned on the shortcomings of the Government. G— regarded the public discontent as serious, and expressed the opinion that a serious reverse would bring the Coalition tumbling down like Humpty Dumpty from his wall. "Who would take their place?" was asked. Nobody could suggest a possible successor. Lloyd George is as dead as mutton for all practical political purposes. Haldane would carry the best opinion with him, but there would be such a feeling, bred by the Northcliffe-Leo Maxse-Lady Bathurst and Globe slanders that he would be impossible. Lord Derby was voted the most likely candidate for the succession. T— suggested Lever, the soap man, and another man said Botha.

At R.'s talk turned on Edith Cavell's fate. J— defended German action on the ground that, whatever the orders under martial law, knew the risk she was running, and that no protest could be made about it. This, of course, is the official view, but if she was not even charged with espionage and was merely guilty of a charitable action, as we may assume when evidence to the contrary is not forthcoming, wasn't death too severe a penalty?

J— admitted that we would not treat a woman so, and cited the case of a woman spy, who was being detained "during his Majesty's pleasure." Her male companion (or husband), who was shot, was, from what J— said, evidently a person whose fate will create a sensation when it becomes known. X— told me he was a South American.

Sir Percy Scott, it appears, got back from Paris Wednesday last, the very night the Zeppelins came. Mrs. P— met him in St. James's Park yesterday morning and they talked for a while as they strolled along. Sir Percy was fuming—the Government would not let him do what he wanted. He could safeguard London absolutely if he could have his way, which, among other things, was to proclaim martial law over the London area, shut off every light one hour after sunset, stop traffic, and close up everything.

"What would people do?" asked Mrs. P—.

"Let them go to bed and get up at daylight," said Sir Percy.

Willett's early rising movement isn't in it with Scott's plan.

Young Henry (Sir Charles and Lady Henry's only son) has been added to the long list of those who have given their lives for their country. "Who dies if England lives?" Neither of the parents knows of their loss yet; all they have been told is that the boy is "reported wounded and missing." Let us hope the blow will be somewhat broken to them. Lady Henry, as you know, was a New Yorker, a member of the Lewisohn family. Ever since the war began she has worked with might and main for war charities like so many others of the American women, married to Englishmen.

Paid a visit to — mortuary this afternoon, thanks to Dr. X.'s good offices. Twenty-one bodies, victims of Wednesday night's raid, were there. Among them was a girl of 16 or 17, with the most glorious head of hair one could set eyes on; it seemed to have lost none of the lustre of life. Another corpse had pink cheeks and a complexion that suggested sleep rather than death. The doctor gave me a scientific explanation which I cannot recall sufficiently well to record, but which indicated that death had been instantaneous. There were other things too gruesome even to mention.

W— told a story of how at the previous raid the nurses and civilian patients at Bart's Hospital, which narrowly escaped the bombs, crowded to the windows to see the Zeppelin, while the wounded soldiers who know something of war (those who were able to move) hurried down to the basements for shelter.

King Constantine is regarded with more than suspicion in certain high quarters here. W— compared him to King Charles II. of England. The two cases were exactly analogous, he said. Charles was in the pay of France and fooled the English; Constantine was, if not in the pay, under the spell of Germany, and was fooling the Greeks. F. B— says we are deluding ourselves about the Greeks. He has been out in the Balkans ever since the Spring, and ought to know something. He says the Greeks, like the Bulgarians, are convinced Germany is going to win, thanks to the excellent German propaganda, and tells how he, the French Military Attaché at Athens, and another allied soldier were hissed in a well-known café as an outcome of an incident which had attracted attention to the party. It was decided to let the incident pass without diplomatic notice, as the French Military Attaché was in civilian costume.

B— came back by way of Egypt, where he was told that German submarines had sunk the Ramadan and the Runic, an old transatlantic liner, now employed as a transport. Details, said B—, were being kept secret as far as possible. It is certain they have not been made public here. Although I know B— would not wittingly help a canard on its flight, I am not so sure that he could detect the difference between a duck and a drake.

Another of his "traveler's tales" was the King of Montenegro's secret arrangement. ("I wouldn't call it a treaty") with Austria, whereby Montenegro was not firing a gun at the Austrians and wasn't going to. He certainly had some striking circumstantial evidence in support of his theory.

My wife tells me that "sang des alles" is the name given to the latest hat invented in France. It is a special tint of red, and was displayed in shoes in a hat at —, (a French milliner's. My wife had bought the hat, but I thought the name given to the blood-hued roses in it horrid, and she sent it back.

Met Major — in Whitehall, coming out of the War Office, where he is in the — Department. He retired six or seven years ago, but when the war broke out returned to "do his bit," and was put into a War Office department. Since then he has had just one week's holiday. He is a keen sportsman, and with Colonel — and two other men some years past rented a certain shoot in Suffolk. This year he has been able to get two days' shooting only, (on the last two Saturdays,) and has had to be at his desk at 12 o'clock on Sunday.

An Italian came to see him the other day on business. Major — is the typical crack cavalry officer and is as undemonstrative as one of Ouida's heroes. His Italian visitor, who had come strictly on business and was unknown, save by name, to Major —, opened the proceedings by wringing the Englishman's hand effusively and exclaiming: "We are allies. We are fighting shoulder to shoulder." I am afraid, from the way T— recounted the incident, that the Italian's business was not assisted by the way he introduced it.

— Monday, Oct. 18.

From the point of view of the general public the features in this morning's papers must be the Home Office's official account of the Zeppelin raid of Wednesday last. It possesses all the characteristics of that military official at Newmarket's series, which became so much a laughing-stock that they had to be stopped. This one is not quite so bad as the article perpetrated after the previous air raid on London, but to all who know the actual facts, as so many thousands do in London, the official communiqué is a glaring example of how the thing should not be done. One of the few papers which comments on this "last Government Eyewitness" calls it "picturesque tomfoolery."

There can be no question that the Powers that be still fail to recognize that the British public can digest "meat for men" and is sick of being fed with "namby-pamby for babes." Conan Doyle argues strongly for reprisals; Lord Cromer deprecates them. The success which the Crown is having in its campaign seems to show a growing belief in favor of waging this war with bare knuckles, and even knuckle-dusters, and disregarding sentimental kid gloves.

So the French have again got possession of the Hartmannswellerkopf. There is an impression here that it is the strategical key of Alsace, and that its possession gives the French the most definite advantage gained during the present offensive. Is this correct? — who has just returned from a period of service with the American Ambulance in France and was for a month in Alsace, tells me that the possession of the Hartmannswellerkopf is really much more important for the Germans than it is for the French. That is, in German hands it commands more of the French lines than in French hands it does of the German lines.

Apropos of the reports that have been current as to German spies having found their way into the American Ambulance Corps in France, L— says there was little chance of this, as every applicant had to undergo a most searching examination before his services were accepted.

Was talking over the Dardanelles business with —. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, who is back from that quarter, is strongly in favor of abandoning the enterprise, which, he is convinced, can come to nothing. Most people who have come home from there seem to be of his view; that it is an absolute stalemate, but opinions are divided on the question whether to withdraw the troops now in the Gallipoli Peninsula. Ashmead Bartlett says they could be withdrawn easily—could, in fact, be got away openly in daylight, under cover of the fleet's guns, without serious loss.

The failure of General S— to link up with the Australians on the attack of Suvla Bay is, according to D—, the most costly blunder of the war. Achibaba would have been won and the whole course of the Dardanelles story changed. General S— thoroughly deserved his disgrace, if, as stated, the whole responsibility for the blunder was his. Other people, who are in just as good a position to know the facts as D—, say, however, that it was again a case of inefficient staff work, such as we had instances of at Neuve Chapelle, and more recently at Loos, where the unfortunate Twenty-third Division had been without food for nearly forty-eight hours before they were ordered to advance. Kitchener's new armies have sufficient of the inherent pluck to be entitled to the benefit of the doubt when things go wrong with them. The — division had had no experience of moving in the open under shell fire, and if their bellies were empty to boot, no wonder they failed.

"Curiosities of the Censorship" would already make a bigger volume than Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature." Its last blunder is undoubtedly its most serious one from a military point of view. If there is one piece of information that could really be of value to the enemy, it would be the exact knowledge of the size of the armies which K— of K. hopes to put into the field next Spring.

In order to give the voluntary system its fullest chance K. had to take into his confidence the labor leaders, who were going recruiting. He gave them the figures of the men that he wanted; with so many divisions to his hand next Spring, he said, victory was certain. I was told in the strictest confidence by — what K.'s figures were.

"Freddie" Guest in Parliament cited certain figures which evidently showed that he was in the secret, but he gave them on his own authority, not as Kitchener's. J. H. Thomas, the railway men's M. P., also dabbled in similar statistics in a recent speech. And now this morning a leading paper gives "the whole show away."

Happily there is a light side to the censorship. 'Tis better to laugh than to tear one's hair at ineptitude. After all the precautions taken to prevent the press giving the Germans any information as to the topography of their Zeppelin raid, we find the Court Circular reporting that the King and Queen visited the injured in Charing Cross Hospital, and half a dozen papers saying "the Lyceum Theatre is closed for reasons which may not be specified." A babe could draw deductions from these and other similar reports, let alone the German Intelligence Department.

There's no question that the Cabinet is sailing perilously near the wind, and may founder at any moment if anything goes amiss. Today's Manchester Guardian warns the Coalition in terms all the more impressive because of their restraint. The country is not in the mood to stand much more trifling.

Northcliffe's Evening News welcomes this new accession to the Government's critics jubilantly, but the difference between The Guardian's criticism and the Northcliffean attacks is that one is constructive and unselfish, while the other is purely destructive and bent on securing one particular object, compulsion.

The Guardian is ready to accept conscription if and when the voluntary system is proved a failure; the Northcliffe press has been trying all along to "crab" the voluntary system and prevent its being given its chance of proving a success.

Poor Sir Eyre Crowe. His colleagues at the Foreign Office are as sure of his patriotism as they are of their own, yet just because he was born of a German mother and took to himself a German wife he has been the target of all kinds of innuendo and veiled accusations. Lord Robert Cecil, who is the most kind-hearted of men, rather went out of his way to befriend Crowe by stating that "the permanent official" referred to by "Tommy" Gibson Bowles was not responsible for the advice given to Sir A. Markham, that answer having been framed by Sir Edward Grey and Lord Robert. Some people are so constituted they see a spy in every stranger.

Colonel X—, up in town for a day from the German prisoners of war camp at —, of which he has command, wants the Government to take a stern course in regard to Germany's treatment of British prisoners. Despite the evidence given by the men whom Ambassador Gerard sent to report on the German camps, reports still come in that the British officers and men are not treated as they are entitled to be treated under the rules of war.

"We ought to give Germany notice," said the Colonel, "that if by a certain date conditions in their camps are not reported as fully satisfactory by Gerard's representatives we shall regulate our treatment of our German prisoners by their example. We have now between 400 and 500 officers at Donington Hall, and between 25,000 and 26,000 soldiers and sailors in other camps, not to speak of the 50,000 or more Germans in civilians interned. Let us mete out to these the same treatment as Germany gives our men, first of all giving notice of our intention; that notice will probably have the desired effect. Churchill's threats regarding the officers and crews of submarines were too crude, and had to be withdrawn; conditions were not equal then. But how we can meet Germany on practically equal terms."

The good Colonel is personally the mildest of men, and I am convinced that he would not hurt a hair of the head of any one of his prisoners. His figures were interesting.

Wednesday, Oct. 20.

There is a deal of speculation as to the identity of the spy shot in the Tower this morning. M—, who knows, but tonight of his official position cannot tell, explained that the object of secrecy was to leave the Germans guessing which of their spies had been caught.

It is worthy of note that in the announcement made by the War Office no mention was made of the sex of the prisoners who were charged with espionage and tried by Field General Court Martial, one to be executed for death and the other to penal servitude for five years. The one who was shot in the Tower was a man; the other a woman. Some reports say that she was the chief agent, and that the slight penalty meted out to her is due to the British reluctance to follow the method taken by Germany, as in, for instance, the case of Miss Cavell.

F. W. told me the following story about Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Sir Herbert has in the dome at the top of His Majesty's Theatre a suite of rooms, where in peace times he has been wont to give pleasant supper parties after the performance. Some days ago Tree received through the post a letter, which had come from Berlin, and been passed by the censors, the translation of which was as follows:

"Dear Tree: I shall be on board a Zeppelin the next raid over London. Keep the light burning in the dome. Yours,

"Von Behnke."

When Tree had recovered from the shock this letter gave him he jumped into a taxicab and drove post haste to Scotland Yard, where he laid the letter before the authorities. Of course, nobody has entertained the least suspicion of Sir Herbert, but he thought he had better take no chances in these days. It is suggested the letter was a practical joke, in which case a considerable amount of time and energy had been spent by a person who might have been better employed.

London seems to have recovered its nerve by now. All the papers follow the lead given by The Westminster Gazette, which pointed out yesterday that the process of getting "rattled" was not calculated to advance the prosecution of the war.

Even The Daily Mail has ceased for the moment from troubling—in its editorial columns at least. It has an article this morning, promising to devote its best efforts to second Lord Derby's recruiting campaign, the success or failure of which in the next six weeks must determine the question of voluntarism or conscription for the future.

This is just what the saner section of the press has been calling for all along—that voluntarism should be given a fair trial such as Lord Derby's campaign promises to give it. If an organized effort of the kind cannot obtain the 30,000 men per week required, then it will be found that there is no conserable body of opinion in England which will oppose conscription as a necessary step to the winning of the war.

HAS EARLY RILEY WORKS.

Many Autograph Articles by the Hoosier Poet Held Here.

Gabriel Weis of 489 Fifth Avenue has come into possession of a number of early prose and poetic autographs of James Whitcomb Riley. It is not generally known that Riley, when he first began writing for the press, used the pen names of Lige Rockey and John C. Walker. Under these names his lucubrations appeared in The Kokomo Tribune.

It is these early contributions that Mr. Weis has. They are entirely in pencil. One of them was written under the name of Lige Rockey and was sent to The Kokomo Tribune with a prose story, "Make Home Attractive." Of the poems, signed John C. Walker, he has the manuscript of "Dreams"; of "Tom Johnson's Quit," with a note regarding it; the "Use and Abuse of Poetic Themes," in which Riley criticises Longfellow's "The Chamber Over the Gate" and tells how Longfellow should have written it; "Man Who Talks in Initials," a story; "The Ginseng Article," with two short notes; "A Bully Boy in Blue," which "has never been printed, with letters about it; "The Summertime"; "This Man Jones," with explanatory letter; "Martha Ellen," and "After Harvest."

Of the poems and prose written by Riley over his own name, Mr. Weis has "Just With Your Hands," "The Beetle," "Romanein," and proof sheet with Riley's corrections and a stanza altering the original copy; "Earl Schrong's Christmas Story," "Dot Leddie Poy of Mine," "Irrepressible Man at Bay," prose and poem; a parody on "Pinafore," "Luther Benson," "Editorial Paragraph," and "Babyhood." There is also in Riley's autograph "The Ballad o' Smiles and Tears," written jointly by Leo O. Harris and himself.

WAR HOSPITAL PLEA NEVER SO URGENT

Conditions in France as Bad as They Were After the Battle of the Marne.

WEEK'S GIFTS FOR RELIEF

Allied Committee Receives Thousands—Serbian Agricultural Fund Growing.

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, received a letter from Miss Anna M. Vail of the American Relief Clearing House, in Paris, yesterday, in which Miss Vail says the need for hospital supplies and medicines was never greater in France. Since Sept. 25, Miss Vail writes, conditions in hospitals in parts of France have been as bad as immediately after the battle of the Marne.

"One of my nursing friends tells me," she says, "that they have had cases far worse than anything from the Marne and that even seasoned nurses are appalled. They tell me they will soon have all the beds that they think will be needed, but that material will be very scarce, even in the large and wealthy hospitals. Gauze, and still more gauze and cotton."

At one hospital where there are 300 beds the head surgeon, Miss Vail writes, is ill with appendicitis and is barely able to sit up, but so urgently needed are his services that he is carried on a stretcher into the operating rooms to direct the operations. In another hospital, larger than the first one referred to, Miss Vail tells of a surgeon who performed 300 operations in four days, and during that time none of the doctors, nurses, or hospital attendants had any sleep.

"All bed linen is about worn out," Miss Vail adds, "and is prohibitive in price; wool is poor and bad at 33 a kilo. The real wool is $4 and $4.50 a kilo, and the poor people cannot afford to knit their boys' socks. We shall need sheets by the thousand this Winter, and pillow cases, 28 by 28, in equal number. For the love of humanity, send and keep on sending. It is a terrific problem that we are up against, and if the fighting continues at the same rate as in the month of May, I do not like to think what will happen."

In another letter received yesterday, from Mme. Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Draper is informed that conditions, due to malaria, are serious in all parts of Serbia and that all kinds of drugs and medicines are needed, including quinine, ointments, chlorate of potash, boracic acid, maltine, and cough mixtures.

Gifts to the Red Cross.

Contributions amounting to $3,282,22 have been received by the New York Red Cross, making the total to date $338,753.11.

W'chester Chap.	$1,000	F. S. Smithers	$60
Forged St. Wheel Co.	1,000	"Rally Day"	30
Middletown Car Co.	1,000	Mrs. H. Astor, col.	25
Mrs. A. Cunningham	50	T. B. Kerr	15
		Mrs. F. B. Carter	10
		S. P. Hessel	10

The Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, received last week these new gifts of $10 or more:

Br. Schools & Univ. Club	$842	Allsop & Allsop	$10
St. Andrew's Soc.	200	W. H. Davidge	25
L. S. Sanderson	150	Emp. Barber & Co.	14
Augustus Smith	100	E. F. Byrne	10
F. W. Frost	100	H. Kohler	10
H. N. Townsend	100	August Stumpp	25
N. G. Higham	100	P. Beresford	10
Herbert Barber	100	R. M. S. Wortley	10
Auxiliary No. 1	100	W. Thayer	10
Charles N. Edge	150	Charles Fox	12
E. J. Ridgway	50	John Whitmore	25
Samuel Elliott	25	Dr. W. S. Gotthelf	10
Gerald Sherlock	10	Miscellaneous	43
G. L. Fileman	19		

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head, with offices on the French Line Pier, acknowledges these new contributions of $10 or more:

Mrs. H. L. Wade	$25	Helen Olin	$10
Ethel Ellsworth	25	Miscellaneous	24

Persian War Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, of which Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, was increased the past week by the following new donations of $10 or more:

Assyrian-Persian Church, Chicago	$100	Ellensburg Wash., Presby. Church	$25
"The Watchers"	10	Boise, Idaho, Pres.	
Miscellaneous	10	Church	16
Mrs. E. C. Barr	10	Mrs. J. L. Potter	12
Emily M. Wheeler	100	Miss L. M. N.	
Mrs. J. M. Colton	100	Birnis	10
		Smaller donations	18

Kits for the French Soldiers.

The following gifts of $10 or more to the Lafayette Fund, the office of which is in the Hotel Vanderbilt and which sends comfort kits to the French soldiers were received last week:

J. K. Paulding	$50	"R. G."	$10
Martha R. White	20	M. Wack	10
E. A. Wilson	40	Mrs. G. A. Pope	20
Anna W. Lea	15	A. L. Gump	10
Leila Sherman	10	Frederika Edwards	10
A. O. Weill	10	Mabel Dick	10
R. L. Manning	10	W. S. Watriss	10
Mrs. J. R. McKee	10	Miss N. W. Williams	10
R. A. Curtis	20		

Gifts to Serbian Fund.

The fund of the Serbian Agricultural Committee of America, of which Murray H. Coggeshall, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, was increased last week to $138,965.31. The gifts of $10 or more were:

Rochester Com.	$1,727	Women's Club, Quebec	$325
Mrs. W. M. Kingsland	50	A. C. and A. T. Bradley	10
G. A. Hollister	100	Miscellaneous	50
A. C. Goddard	25	Mr. and Mrs. Hines	50
A. A. Hutchinson	20	John A. Garver	10
W. G. Graves	10	Mrs. W. M. Kingsland	50
Mrs. W. Orme Wilson	100	J. L. Williams	10
Henry Ferguson	100	John H. Palmer	10
I. D. Curtis	50	H. J. Harvey	10
J. W. Hewson	50	Miss Getzen-Dandelin	10
Baden-Powell Chapter, D. C.	50	Mrs. Hesemeyer	10
B. G. Goodhue	25	Mrs. Hathaway	10
Miss S. D. C. Francis	20	Mrs. C. Hoyt	10
		Miscellaneous	42

For French Women and Children.

The fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 684 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals $110,795.15. New gifts of $10 or more received the last week follow:

Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	$75	Mrs. J. Auerbach	$10
General J. Parker	25	R. P. Tunstall	20
U. S. A.	25	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	20
Mrs. W. Greenough	25	Mrs. R. Bacon	50
Mrs. W. T. Brewster	10	W. H. Davidge	10
A. B. Gulgon	11	W. S. Thayer	10
Mrs. D. Beckworth	60	Mrs. S. G. Flagg	10
L. P. Reed	10	Rose Dolan	30
		Mrs. McD. Hawkes	40

For Polish War Victims.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, was increased last week by the following new gifts of $10 or more:

Gerald Hughes	$10	Anonymous	$10
Mary F. Isom	25	Photos. Paderewski	20
W. A. Nellson	25	Mrs. J. H. Merritt	25
Louis Kempff	10	V. E. Whitlock	25
William C. Lane	20	Willis Tew	10
James Hedges	10	Sarah E. Parker	50
S. P. Hessel	10	Otto T. Bannard	512
W. H. Jaycox	10	F. M. Kirby	1,000
W. M. Irvine	10	C. R. Crane	100
Presby. Cong. Sewickley, Penn.	400	O. H. Kahn	500
Mrs. Satterlee	10	Andrew Carnegie	100
A. W. Meyer	10	Thos. Ney	10
Maria L. Hoyt	10	Henrietta Ely	25
Mrs. L. Verrill	25	S. Plaskowiecka	50
Marie Pfutzer	10	R. B. Jewett	100

Allied Relief Committee.

The National Allied Relief Committee, Lee Higginson & Co., depositors, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received during the week:

F. W. Van Wyck	$1,500	Mrs. J. M. Alexandre	$15
Miss E. F. Mason	500	James Byrne	100
Mrs. W. Reid	500	G. L. Bouller	50
Mrs. E. L. Ladlow	100	W. L. Stevens	25
W. A. Warnock	100	W. A. Sherwood	100
Mrs. E. A. Morgan	50	C. W. Oster	10
G. A. Hollister	50	Wm. W. Storrs	10
A. Sprague, Jr.	50	M. Van Cherf	10
F. J. Carpenter	50	Benjamin L. Webb	10
C. Robbins	50	Santoru Smith	25
Edwin Misel	25	S. V. Thomas	25
Mary Latimer	25	Mrs. A. L. Simon	20
P. La Mama	25	Samuel Elliott	25
J. V. V. Booraem	25	Mrs. L. J. Belloni	20
Genevieve S. Von Berge	25	F. A. Caswell	10
Mrs. A. Lewis	25	L. Daniels	100
J. G. Olney	10	Davidson Pub Co.	10
H. J. Burchell	10	H. L. Hilliard	10
N. B. Fox	10	O. H. Kabee	200
Mrs. A. Openhym	10	Miss A. M. Lapsley	10
A. Street	10	Helen W. Prioux	50
W. Sollmater	10	Walden Pell	25
A. E. Horn	10	W. H. Luppan	25
J. P. Bowman	10	F. E. Ide	25
H. Newton	10	T. B. McCune	10
J. F. Pitcher	10	A. J. Pricell	10
Mrs. E. Hassler	10	Frank A. Oliver	20
J. S. Merrill	100	W. H. Raupp & Son	10
Mrs. E. H. Carleton	15	Mrs. G. J. Welch	10
F. A. Purcnase	10	J. Johnston	25
C. D. Rouinson	10	Sheridan Meiln	50
Horace Houser	10	P. T. Sherman	10
Louis La Prade	10	A. J. Seasongood	15
James Knowles	10	R. Pierrepont	100
Anonymous	10	Mrs. M. W. Thompson	25
J. A. Patten	1,900	T. W. Weeks	100
W. L. Harkness	500	John W. Rapp	25
C. S. Jones	20	W. G. Candler	100
Helen C. Atwater	10	Jas. J. Barnes	25
Mrs. H. H. Eden	25	T. T. Roberts	100
Hiram T. Lay	25	Lila C. Wheeler	25
Henry H. Tay	10	John J. Tye	10
Edmund Penfold	200	F. N. Mayard	50
Robert I. Hunt	10	Jos. L. Vann	50
John Binnie	10	J. E. Mulheran	10
H. W. Sherrill	10	J. S. Osborne	25
G. W. C. Ferris	20	Edwin S. Hayer	25
E. H. Morris	50	Thomas H. Healy	25
Isaac Denby	50	Harold Demuth	10
Joseph S. Severs	10	H. B. Dominick	25
D. E. Lawrence	100	Caroline D. Clements	100
Joseph S. Shepard	250	Milford Spencer	10
Edwin S. Hayer	25	C. J. Simons	50
Thomas H. Healy	25	A. T. Kellyer	10
Harold Demuth	25	J. A. Baldwin	10
H. B. Dominick	25	L. Irwin	50
Caroline D. Clements	100	W. E. Doyle	20
Milford Spencer	100	F. B. Ogilvie	20
C. J. Simons	50	G. E. Colton	20
A. T. Kellyer	10	Mrs. G. P. Ide	25
J. A. Baldwin	10	H. B. Parson	25
L. Irwin	50	H. W. Warner	10
Daniel Leonard	10	Miss E. D. Swift	10
Horace Andrews	10	James W. Gunn	10
Mrs. S. E. Buchanan	10	Small gifts	84
J. Clemenci	10		
J. W. Barrett	25		
T. W. Adams	10		
Mrs. E. L. Rice	20		
C. W. Collins	10		
T. Fellinghuysen	50		
Mrs. G. G. de Witt	100		
W. H. Charles	10		
Mary P. Curtis	25		
Mrs. Lee Keedick	10		
W. M. Kennard	100		
Mrs. L. Kellbrouer	10		
Harry U. Maxfield	25		
G. F. McNear	10		
Joseph Hayn	10		
John Freeman	20		
Ellen Holt	25		
John E. Jones	25		

The Dardanelles Relief Fund.

The Dardanelles Relief Fund for the aid of the allied troops fighting in the Near East was increased last week by these new gifts of $10 or more:

C. M. Brooke & Sons	$75	K. L. Street	$25
U. S. & A. S. S. Co.	60	M. J. Donovan	10
Bowring & Co.	50	J. E. McLean	10
F. Barrell & Co.	25	Muller, MacLean & Co.	10
Franco Food Co.	25	J. McDougall	10

Gifts to this fund should be sent to 435 Fifth Avenue.

NEW JEWISH RELIEF BODY.

Meyer London Heads Committee Which Raised $15,000.

A new committee to raise funds for the Jewish war sufferers has been organized—the People's Relief Committee, of which Congressman Meyer London is Chairman. In the course of a few weeks this body, which is mainly to make its appeal to the Jewish laboring masses, succeeded in raising more than $15,000.

This sum was collected in pennies, nickels, and dimes from among the workers in shops and factories of the city. Headed by the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union and other labor organizations, sub-committees are being appointed by the various garment unions to collect funds for the relief work.

The committee's next appeal for funds will be directed to the small Jewish merchants and tradesmen of the east side. A canvass of homes, lodges, and unions is also being planned.

"The People's Relief Committee," Congressman London said yesterday, "is not intended as a rival to the two existing committees, the American Jewish Committee, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman and Felix M. Warburg is Treasurer, and the Central Relief Committee. It is to work in conjunction with them, the work being divided so that the American Jewish Committee will direct its efforts among the richer Jews; the Central Relief will work among the orthodox element, and the People's Committee will confine itself to the radical, laboring, and proletarian elements."

THE OLD MEN'S TOY SHOP

is conducted to give work to men handicapped by age or other infirmities, who have no chance in competition with the able-bodied. The working capacity of these men is not great. The tasks must be easy and the hours short. The shop thus has to be run at a loss, despite the income from sales.

Will you help to support the shop and so befriend those men? Contributions should be addressed to the Association.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

105 East 22nd Street, Room 310.

HOW THEY HELPED WIN LOOS FIGHT

Stories of the Great Drive Told by British Private Soldiers.

BANTAM "TOMMY'S" CAPTIVE

He Marched a Huge Bavarian Before Him, Bound Him, and Returned to Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Illuminating incidents of the great battle which gave the British possession of the stubbornly held German trenches about Loos are now to be gathered from those modest participants in the drive who are recovering from their wounds in London hospitals.

The First Charge at Dawn.

The speaker was a Territorial with six wounds in his right arm, the work of what is familiarly known as a "whiz-bang." He was in the battle in the northern sector of the British line, near Hooge, in Belgium, in the drive of the last week of September.

"We waited patiently," he said, "for the signal which was to set us free, talking and joking only in whispers. We knew that there was a fierce battle in front of us; and grim and serious though we were, we occasionally had our little joke. Before dawn our artillery began to pound the German position, and immediately the German guns replied. The noise of the guns and bursting shells was terrific. Star shells illuminated the sky, but the light was cut off from us by the dense smoke which floated over the trenches.

"Day had scarcely dawned when there was a cessation of artillery fire on our side, and the words, 'Get ready!' came rapidly down the long line, followed a few minutes later by the command, 'Get over!' and over the parapet we jumped. The men on the left wait momentarily for those on the right, and then the whole front move forward, quickly, I can assure you! The quick tapping of the machine guns and snipers' rifles in the Germans' front trench can be distinctly heard, and the bullets 'whis' through the air. Most of the Germans have retired to their rear trenches, leaving their machine guns and snipers to defend the front.

"We cover eighty yards in quick time, shouting as we go. We reach the enemy's first trench and bring the bayonet into operation. We find the Germans are eager to surrender. Some of our comrades have fallen on the way, so we wait a few minutes for supports. Then off we are again for trench number 2, into which many of the wily Germans have retreated. Now the fight becomes fiercer, and the ground appears to be swept by bullets. But we rush on. The German does not like steel, so we take trench number 2. Let me say here that while the German does not like the steel, the sight of a kilt just scares him."

Smoked Cigarettes in the Wait.

This is part of the story of a British private soldier's share in the drive on Sir John French's front:

"My company now bore off to the right, and barbed wire caused our first slight check. We lay on our stomachs as the party in front of us got over, glad indeed of a few minutes' rest. Many

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A DAY AT THE STOCK TICKER.
The Annalist this week contains an article describing scene in broker's customers' room. Open Security Market for Unlisted bonds and stocks. The Annalist, Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Investment. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Downward Swing Is Carried Further—Banks Report a Further Loan Increase.

The influences which dominated the course of prices during the week continued to hold sway in the week-end session on the Stock Exchange. The volume of transactions was only slightly reduced and again the net result was substantial losses in a large number of issues. In some instances gains were made, but the aggregate of selling by traders, by the public and by foreign holders overweighed the market. The movement this week may be regarded as a secondary reaction following upon the violent declines which occurred in many of the war stocks a short time back. This reaction was distributed over a wider area largely because of the shifting of much of the speculative interest from the war stocks to the list as a whole, including the railroads, but it was also of less pronounced character.

Yesterday, as on the earlier days of the week, use was made of the talk of possible early peace in Europe as a reason for the selling of stocks, but the real causes for this selling seemed to have lain in other directions. This surely would seem to be true of the foreign selling of our stocks, which it would be rather fantastic to attribute to Europe's possible belief in an early termination of the war. The fact is, the market's own recent course is probably fully accounted for by the violent rise which went before and which under an invariable rule called for such a readjustment as was seen to be under way last week.

The bank statement again showed an expansion of credits, an increase of more than $52,000,000 in loans bringing the aggregate loan account up to a figure just short of $3,100,000,000. In round numbers that is a billion dollars more than the members of the Clearing House were lending a year ago. But this expansion has occurred without putting any strain upon the money market and largely this is so because of the greatly increased facilities afforded by the country's new banking system A not unimportant factor in this situation, however, is the gold inflow from abroad which has much more than offset the outward movement which was still under way at this time last year. The ease in money in the face of a large expansion in loans is the outward evidence of the great underlying influence which has been exerted on the security market by the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank system.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
	Days.				
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

30 days	2¾@3	5 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months 3 @3¼ | 6 months 3 @3½
60 to 90 days 3

Other Names.
4 months 3¼@3¾ | 6 months 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.64⅝	$4.64½	$4.64½	—.00⅜
Cables	4.65⅜	4.65¼	4.65¼	—.00⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable
London	$4.64½	$4.65⅜
Paris	5.93½	5.96½
Switzerland	5.42½	5.43½
Scandinavia	.26.10	26.20
Berlin	.81⅝	.81¼
China—		
Hongkong	.43.35	43.50
Shanghai	.56.00	..
Singapore	.57.50	..
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.42	.42⅛
India—		
Bombay	.38.00	..
Calcutta	.38.75	..
Italy	6.44½	6.43½
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.42⅛	.42¼
Rio	.23.40	23.45
Spain	.18⅞	.18⅞
Austria	14.72	14.80
Russia	.32.75	32.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.60¾	$4.58¼	$4.59¼	$4.57¾

Clearing House Figures.
New York Clearing House exchanges, $497,684,801; balance, $28,122,889; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1[illegible],942.

Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c@20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.
Bar silver in London, 24 5-16d, off 1-16d. New York, 49¾c, off ⅜c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French 5	Oct.,	1920	97⅛	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't 6	Dec.,	1913	100¼	100⅞	2.00
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec.,	1916	101¼	101⅜	4.80
Argen. Gov't 6	Dec.,	1917	101½	101⅝	5.33
Argen. Gov't..6	May,	1920	99½	99⅝	6.20
City of Mont.5	Dec.,	1917	99½	100	3.00
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr.,	1920	98⅝	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.5	Aug.,	1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.5	Oct.,	1917	100	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't.5	Apr.,	1916	99⅜	99½	6.25
German Gov't.5	Jan.,	1916	100	100⅛	3.50
Italian Gov't..6	Oct.,	1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.6	Oct.,	1916	100	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.6	Oct.,	1917	100	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov't.6	Dec.,	1917	99	99½	6.50
Swiss Gov't...5	Mar.,	1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't...5	Mar.,	1918	96½	96⅞	6.45
Swiss Gov't...5	Mar.,	1920	95⅞	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb.,	1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	101	101¼	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.5	July,	1916	100¾	101⅛	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.5	Mar.,	1917	100¾	101	2.40
AnacondaCop.5	Mar.,	1917	101¼	101⅜	3.90
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June,	1917	100⅝	100½	4.18
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June,	1918	100¼	100⅜	4.80
B. R. T.....5	July,	1918	100⅜	100½	4.85
Can. Northern.5	Sep.,	1917	98	98⅛	5.75
Can. Pacific..6	Mar.	2,'24	102⅜	103	5.53
C. P. R. & L.6	May,	1918	100	101	5.56
Ches. & Ohio.5	June,	1919	97⅝	97¾	5.75
Chi. & W. I.5	Sep.,	1917	99½	99½	5.30
Chi. Ei. Rys.5	July,	1916	92½	94	14.00
Con. Pow. Co.6	May 1,	'17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Balt.5	May,	1917	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.....5	Apr.,	1916	100⅛	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R. ..5½	Apr.,	1917	101¼	101⅝	4.37
E. Pr. & Lt..5		1918	93	96½	6%
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec.,	1918	100¼	100⅝	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed..5	May,	1916	100	100⅜	3.73
Gr. Rap. Ry..5	June,	1916	100	100⅜	3.83
Hud. Co. Ry..6	Sept.,	1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val....5	Nov.,	1917	100½	100⅞	4.58
Int. Harv.....5	Feb.15,	'18	101¼	101⅜	4.40
Lack. Steel..6	Mar.,	1917	100⅝	101¼	5.00
Louis. G. & E.6	Apr.,	1918	98	100	6.00
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb.,	1916	92¾	93½	31.00
Minn. G. E...6	June,	1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr.,	1917	95	97½	7.95
Mich. Ry.....6	June,	1919	100	100⅜	5.76
N. E. Nav...6	May,	1917	98½	98⅝	7.35
N.Y.,N.H.&H..5	May,	1916	100⅜	101	3.50
North. S. P...6	June,	1917	99¾	100¼	5.65
Penn. Co.....4½	June.15,'21		100⅛	100⅞	4.30
P. S. C.....5	Mar.,	1916	100⅛	100⅞	2.85
Sea. Air Line.5	Mar.,	1916	100¾	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry..5	Feb.,	1916	100¼	100½	3.30
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	100¼	100½	4.70
Suis. & Sons.6	June,	1916	100⅝	101¼	4.40
U. S. Smelt..5	June,	1918	96¾	100	5.00
U. S. P. S.Co.8	Apr.,	1918	97¼	98½	6.40
Union Typw.5	Jan. 15,'16		97	100	5.00
United Fruit..6	May,	1917	101⅞	102	4.59
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	100¼	100¾	4.80
Utah Co.....6	April.,	1917	100¾	100⅝	5.55
West. E. & M.5	Oct.,	1917	101	101¼	4.85
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar.,	1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	95¼	99¼	6.68
W. Pr. Co...6	Mar.,	1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
W.V. T. & E.6	June,	1917	96	98	7%

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$3,186,789	$60,183,444
Ordinary internal rev.	5,686,836	128,438,472
Income tax	120,033	12,189,002
Miscellaneous	551,530	14,497,490
Total receipts	$9,545,189	$221,506,410
Excess of ord. disb'nts over ord. receipts	1,757,161	38,130,799
Excess of total disb'nts over total receipts	1,591,619	37,484,305
Expenditures	11,302,351	259,637,209

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	450,161
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	146,858,535
Same period last year	45,969,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.58 — .65
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.89	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
108	108	200	Adams Express	107	107	107	107	+1
32½	32¾	3,300	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
12¼	12⅜	3,300	Alaska Juneau	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
35¾	36⅛	6,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	36	37	35⅞	36¼	— ¾
73½	73⅝	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73½	— ½
73¼	73⅜	1,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	72	73¼	71⅝	73¼	+1⅝
66	66¼	1,225	Am. Beet Sugar	66½	66½	66	66	— ¼
92	94	50	Am. Beet Sugar pf	92	92	92	92	...
97½	100½	10	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr	100½	100½	100¾	100¾	...
190½	200	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r	190¾	190¾	190¾	190¾	—9¾
58½	58¾	7,400	Am. Can	58¾	59¼	58½	58½	—1
106⅜	106¾	300	Am. Can pf	106½	106¾	106¼	106½	— ⅛
82⅞	83	7,500	Am. Car & Fdry	84¾	85	83	83	—2
145	143½	100	Am. Coal Products	145	145	145	145	— ½
59⅜	60	100	Am. Cotton Oil	61	61	60	60	—1
11¾	11¼	200	Am. H. & Leather	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
52	52⅞	1,400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	53	53	52	52	—2
26	26⅛	400	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26¼	25	26⅜	— ⅛
25½	26½	1,200	Am. Linseed	25½	26¼	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
44¼	46	100	Am. Linseed pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½	— ½
65¾	66	5,700	Am. Locomotive	65¾	66⅜	65¾	65⅞	— ⅛
9¼	10	100	Am. Malt	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¾
92¼	92½	8,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94¾	94⅝	92¼	92½	—1⅛
109⅞	110⅛	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	110¾	110¾	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
86⅞	86⅞	200	Am. Smelters pf. A	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅜
81	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅝
152	157	100	Am. Snuff	153	155	153	155	...
60	60¼	4,500	Am. Steel Fdries	60¼	60¼	59	60¼	— ¾
113⅜	116½	3,800	Am. Sugar Ref	116¾	117½	115⅝	115⅞	—1⅞
116	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	—1½
128	128¼	2,900	Am. Teleph & Tel	127⅜	128⅝	127⅜	128¼	+ ⅜
231½	233	100	Am. Tobacco	233	233	233	233	...
48½	49	3,200	Am. Woolen	50	50	48	49	—1¼
48⅜	49	300	Am. Woolen t. r	49½	49½	48⅞	48⅞	—2½
13	13⅞	100	Am. Writing P. pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
85⅜	86⅜	24,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	86	86	85¼	85¼	...
108	108⅛	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	108¼	108¼	107⅞	108¼	— ⅛
115	117	100	Atlantic Coast Line	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅞
123½	123⅝	16,500	Baldwin Loco	126½	127⅜	123	123½	—3⅜
94½	94⅝	3,020	Baltimore & Ohio	95	95⅞	94¼	94⅜	— ⅝
77⅞	77¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	...
425	435	300	Bethlehem Steel	425	435	420	435	...
89½	90	3,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89⅜	90	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
132	137	300	Bklyn Union Gas	132⅝	132⅝	132½	132½	—1
11¼	12	600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	— ⅛
66½	67	400	Butte & Superior	67⅝	67⅝	66¼	66⅜	— ⅛
20	20½	1,400	California Petrol	20½	20⅝	19⅞	20	...
45	46	600	California Pet. pf	46	46	45	45	...
183	183¼	5,200	Canadian Pacific	184	184¼	183	183	—2⅝
183	183½	200	Do., odd lots	183¼	183½	182⅞	182⅞	...
...	...	300	Do., s. 30 f	183⅝	183⅝	182¼	182½	...
58½	58¾	2,200	Central Leather Co	59	59	58¼	58¾	+ ⅜
133	135	6	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	135	135	135	135	...
61⅜	61¾	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	62	61½	62	+ ⅛
16	16¼	1,100	Chi. Great Western	16⅛	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
39⅞	40	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40	40¼	39⅝	40	...
94½	95½	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¼	95¾	94½	95	— ⅛
133½	134	200	Chi. & Northwest	134½	134½	134	134	— ¾
19¼	19⅞	4,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅞	20¼	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
53¼	53½	3,900	Chino Copper	53½	53⅝	52⅞	53⅜	— ⅛
48	52	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	50	50	50	50	—1½
67	68	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	68	68	67½	67½	—1½
53⅞	54	5,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	54¾	54¾	53¾	54	...
143⅜	144	1,500	Consolidated Gas	143⅜	145	142¾	144	+ ¼
91½	93	200	Continental Can	91½	91¾	91½	91½	+2½
19½	19½	200	Corn Products Ref	19¼	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
73½	74	9,400	Crucible Steel	75	75⅞	72⅜	74¼	—1
152	154	300	Delaware & Hud	152½	153⅝	152¾	153	— ⅛
221	226	100	Del., Lack. & West	226	228	226	226	...
12	13	300	Den. & Rio Grande	12	12⅜	11⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	20	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
63	72	100	Detroit United Ry	70	70	70	70	—4
44½	45	3,950	Distillers' Secur	45	45	43⅞	44½	— ⅞
25½	25½	600	Dome Mines	25	25⅝	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
12½	13	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	13	13	13	13	—2
42⅝	42⅝	18,600	Erie	43	43½	42¼	42½	+ ⅝
56⅞	58	3,100	Erie 1st pf	57	58¼	56⅝	58¼	+ ⅞
48¼	49½	345	Erie 2d pf	48½	49	48½	49	...
177	178	1,100	General Electric	177½	177½	177	177⅜	+ ⅜
372	380	300	General Motors	370	376	370	370	+ ½
113⅜	114	300	General Motors pf	113⅝	113⅞	113½	113⅝	+ ⅛
72	73	6,400	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	72	73	71	71⅞	—1⅛
126	126½	1,900	Great Northern pf	127	127	125¾	126	—1⅝
50	50½	3,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	50¼	50¼	50	50½	— ⅛
71¾	71¾	1,900	Guggenheim Explor	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾	— ½
108	109	100	Illinois Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ½
44⅝	44⅞	11,600	Inspiration Copper	45¼	45⅝	44¾	44⅝	— ⅛
24	24	100	Inter.-Met.	24	24	24	24	...
23⅜	23½	7,900	Interboro Consol	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
80½	81	700	Interboro Con. pf	80⅞	81	80¾	81	+ ¼
25	25¼	300	Int. Agricultural	25½	25¾	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
11⅞	12	600	Int. Paper	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
46	46⅛	600	Int. Paper pf	47½	47¾	47	47	— ½
32⅞	33	1,400	Kansas City	33¼	33⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅜
64	66	200	Kan. City South.pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅜
76½	77	4,400	Lackawanna Steel	76⅞	76¾	73¼	74½	—2
103½	104	100	Laclede Gas	103½	103½	103½	103½	—1
30⅜	30¾	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	30⅜	30¾	30¾	30¾	...
81	81	1,900	Lehigh Valley	81	81	80¾	81	...
248	249	100	Liggett & Myers	248	248	248	248	...
23¼	23½	200	Long Island	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
182½	183½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	182¾	182¾	182½	182½	—1
129¼	130	200	Manhattan Elev	129¼	129¼	128	128	—1
72	72½	6,600	Maxwell Motors	72	72½	67½	68¼	—4¼
97¼	97½	900	Maxwell M. 1st pf	98½	98½	96¾	97¼	—1½
58	58¼	2,000	Maxwell M. 2d pf	58½	58½	57½	58	—1
88¼	88¼	4,100	Mexican Pet	88¾	89⅛	88¾	88¾	— ⅞
34¼	34½	2,600	Miami Copper	34½	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
17¼	17¼	450	Minn. & St. Louis	18	18	17¼	17¼	— ½
38½	39	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	38¾	38¾	38½	38⅝	—1½
123⅜	124	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124	124	123⅜	123½	—2¼
7½	7¾	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¾	8	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	5,300	Mo. Pacific	6⅝	7¾	6⅝	7¾	+1¼
60½	60⅝	600	Montana Power	60½	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	...
110	110	100	Nat. C. & S. pf	110	110	110	110	...
31¾	31¾	1,700	Nat. R. & S. Co	31¾	31¾	30	30	—1⅝
92	92	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	92	92	92	92	...
66¼	66¼	1,400	National Lead Co	66¼	66¼	65	65¾	+ ⅝
15⅞	15⅞	2,400	Nev. Con. Copper	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
135	135	600	N. Y. Air Brake	135	135	131	131½	—6½
103¼	103¼	2,100	N. Y. Central	103¼	103¼	102¼	102¾	— ½
44	44	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
80½	80⅝	3,200	N. Y. N. H. & H	80½	80⅝	80	80¼	...
32	32½	700	N. Y., O. & W	32	32½	32	32½	— ½
118⅝	119⅝	1,900	Nor. & Western	118⅝	119⅝	118⅝	119⅜	+ ½
73	73½	100	North American	73	73	73	73	— ¼
115½	116	1,600	Northern Pacific	115½	115⅝	115½	115⅝	+ ¼
3¾	4	1,200	Ontario Mining	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
33¼	33½	4,500	Pacific Mail	33⅜	34	33	33⅜	+1⅛
43	43	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	45	45	45	45	— ½
60¼	60⅝	3,300	Pennsylv. Railroad	60¼	60¾	60	60⅝	— ⅛
95½	95¾	100	P., M. & Co. 1st pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
44¾	45½	1,500	Philadelphia Co	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½	— ⅛
35¼	35½	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	36	36	35¼	35¼	—1
68	68	3,530	Pressed St. Car	68¼	68⅝	66	67⅝	— ⅝
104	104	100	Pres. St. Car pf	104	104	104	104	...
167	167	100	Pullman Company	167	167	167	167	— ...
5½	5¾	100	Quicksilver pf	5½	5¾	5¼	5⅝	...
47	47	1,700	Rail. St. Spring	47	47	45¾	46	—2
99½	99½	100	Rail. St. Sp. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛
26½	26⅝	7,300	Ray Con. Copper	26½	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
83¾	83¾	10,300	Reading	83¾	83½	82¼	82¼	—1¼
51	51	5,150	Rep. Iron & Steel	51¼	52	50¼	50¾	—1
103½	105	200	Rep. Iron & St. pf	104½	105	104¾	105	+ ⅛
⅞	⅞	500	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
...	6	100	Ru., (M.,) Co. t. r	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8¾	9¼	200	Ru., (M.,) Co. pf	9	9	9	9	— ¼
...	9½	200	Rumely 1st pf. t. r	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
7¼	7½	1,000	St. L. & S. Fran	7½	7½	7	7½	+ ½
10	10¼	3,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	9¾	10½	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅜
37	40	100	St. L. S. W. pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
18½	19¼	800	Seaboard A. Line	19¼	19½	19	19	— ⅜
41½	42¼	300	Sea. A. L. pf	42½	42½	42	42	— ⅜
156½	157¼	200	Sears, Roe. & Co	156¼	156⅜	156½	156⅝	— ⅛
59⅜	60	600	S.-S. St. & I. Co	59½	60	58⅞	60	+ ½
101¼	101½	5,600	Sou. Pacific	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	24	5,100	Sou. Railway	24	24¼	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
63½	63½	1,200	Sou. Railway pf	63¼	63⅝	61¼	61½	—2⅝
162½	163½	3,200	Studebaker Co	163	164	162¾	162¾	—1
112	113	200	Studebaker Co. pf	114	114	114	114	—1½
59¼	60	2,900	Tennessee Copper	61	61⅝	59¼	59½	—2
62½	62¾	700	Third Avenue	63½	63½	62½	62½	— ⅝
...	7	100

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

International Mercantile Marine Company

The rise in the International Mercantile Marine 4½% Bonds of over 12% this week, in our opinion, indicates that an announcement can be expected in the near future that this issue, amounting to $52,000,000, will be paid off.

The Company should have cash on hand and in banks by the end of this year sufficient to carry out this plan—this cash representing accumulated earnings.

If the 4½% Bonds should be paid off, upon such an announcement a very substantial enhancement in the value of the preferred and common shares can be looked for, as the shareholders will then come into full possession of a very valuable property, subject only to some small prior liens.

Closing quotations November 6th:

Preferred.....$54½—$54¾

Common.....$16½—$16¾

Special descriptive circulars will be sent on request.

E. BUNGE & CO.

44 Broad St., New York

'Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

When Will War Stocks Advance Again?

Rails-Coppers-WarStocks

Which are the best to buy?

That and all other stock and grain matters are correctly covered in our Daily Market Letter, the demand for which daily exhausts an ever increasing supply.

Free to prospective customers for a short time.

Send for it—it will aid you in your Investments.

Accounts accepted $100 and upward.

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Morris & Wilmarth

Tel. Broad 2538. 32 B'way., N. Y.

Members Chicago Board of Trade. Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y. N. Y. Coffee Exch. " N. Y. Produce Exch.

Established and in continuous existence over 19 years.

VICTORIA OIL

A conservatively managed Company with 20,000 acres of Ohio oil fields whose product is all sold before it comes out of the ground. The Company has not one dollar of funded or other indebtedness, and sufficient resources for the drilling of 200 or more additional oil wells, which will multiply its output many fold, and warrants the statement that Victoria Oil will, in all human probability, pay those extraordinary dividends for which oil stocks are famous.

WE RECOMMEND VICTORIA OIL FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.

Traded in on the New York Curb.

Waters & Birdsall

25 Broad Street

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CHANDLER MOTOR

The latest automobile combination that is shaping up plans for an enormous business expansion.

The new company has an excellent management and is in a very strong financial position.

Our latest Market Circular No. 959 tells about it, and also gives interesting information regarding

Int. Mercantile Marine Kennecott
Midvale Steel Steel Co. of Canada
Car Lighting & Power Cerro de Pasco
Canada Copper
and other active market issues.

Sent Upon Request

Harvey A. Willis & Co.

(Established 1901)

'Phones 127-8-9 Broad. 27 B'way, N. Y.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustees will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,822.29. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, November 1st, 1915.

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES,
Factories, Factory Sites
Floyd S. Corbin Tel. 9121 Hector. 18 Wall St. N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—DAVID EPSTEIN, complainant, against HYMON ROSENBERG, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM, as receiver in equity of the assets of the above-named defendant, will and hereby does offer for sale, through Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, all of the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the property, assets, and effects of the said defendant, HYMON ROSENBERG, contained in a two-story building at 91 Centre Street, in the village of Ellenville, County of Ulster, State of New York, on Monday, November 8, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. The property to be sold consists of real estate, stocks of merchandise of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, candies, stationery, notions and kindred articles, together with delivery wagons, one (1) auto delivery wagon, office furniture, safe, horses, harness, and also all the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the good will of the business, including outstanding accounts receivable of HYMON ROSENBERG and of the receiver of the said HYMON ROSENBERG.

WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM,
Receiver in Equity of Hymon Rosenberg.

MORRIS I. LEWIN, Attorney for Receiver, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 146,580 shares of stocks and $55,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 70,635; oil, 3,731, and mining, 77,220. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
470	Am. Br. Mfg..	38	39½	38	39½
3,500	‡Am. Wr. Pa.	2	2⅜	2	2⅛
800	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S....	31	31½	30½	31¼
25	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf...	43	43	43	43
75	‡Carbon Steel.	83	83	81	81
2,000	‡Car, Lt. & P.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
200	‡Cent. F'dry...	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
1,000	Chand. Mfg..	94	94	92¼	92¼
25	‡Dom. Steel...	51	51	51	51
125	Drigge-Seab....	140	140	139	139
240	Em. Phon.....	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
15	Guan. Sugar..	65	65	61	61
1,800	‡Hendee Mfg..	31	35	31	34½
20,000	‡Int. M. M..	17⅝	17⅝	16	16⅜
15,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	54	55½	53¼	54⅞
950	Kath. B'ge pf..	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞
100	Kel. Sp'd Tl.	200	200	200	200
80	Kel. Sp'd T. new 1st pf...	96	96	96	96
300	‡Kel. Sp'd T. w. i.....	75½	75¾	75½	75½
330	‡Keystone Cord.	11¾	11¾	11	11
400	‡Lake Tor. B't	15⅝	15⅝	15	15
8,000	Man. Transit..	⅝	1	⅝	1
1,500	Mar. of Am...	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜
4,500	‡Midvale Steel.	83	86	82¾	85
3,500	Perries Motors	48	48¼	47⅜	47⅜
200	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	‡M. Rumely w. i.	24	24	24	24
200	‡S. Co. of Can.	44	44	43½	43½
1,200	‡St. Jo. Lead..	14	14½	14	14½
300	Submarine B't. v. t. ctfs....	40	41½	40	40½
600	‡Tob. Products	36½	36½	35½	35½
1,000	Triangle Film,	7	7	6¾	7
5,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜
1,000	‡U.S.L.&H.pf..	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1,900	‡World Film..	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9	Atlantic Ref...	625	625	625	—15
100	Houston Oil....	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
50	Illinois Pipe L.	152	150	152	— 2
40	Ohio Oil	161	161	161	— 1
10	S. Penn. Oil...	348	348	348	..
22	S. Oil of N. J.	492	486	486	— 2
3,500	Victoria	2	1⅞	1⅞	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	††Am. Com'der.	9	9	9	9
3,120	Big L. D. Co...	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
12,000	Braden Cop....	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	12¾
3,000	Butte Copper & Zinc v.t.ctfs.	6¼	⁶⁸⅛	6¼	6¼
1,500	Butte & N. Y.	2⅝	2¾	2½	2⅝
500	†Cashboy.....	8	8	8	8
900	Cerro de Pasco	39½	39½	39½	39½
3,000	‡Chile Copper.	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞
10	‡Comst'k Tun.	15	15	15	15
1,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	‡Cons. Cop. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	††Emma Cop'r.	31	33	31	33
450	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
500	Goldfield Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	††Goldf'ld Mer.	21	21	20	20
300	Jumbo Exten..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Kennec't Cop'r	52½	52½	52	52½
5,000	††Kevanas Cop.	31	31	31	31
200	La Rose Cons..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	†McK.-Dar....	30	30	30	30
21,000	††Mother Lode	30	33	30	33
1,600	††Nat. Z. & L.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
150	Nipissing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	††Rex Consol..	44	44	44	44
600	‡Santa Fe.....	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
500	Std. Oil-Lead..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,000	††‡Success	67	68	67	68
2,800	†Superstition ..	28	28½	28	28
1,000	Tonopah Ext ..	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
100	Tonopah Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
600	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	†W. End Con..	64	64	64	64
400	‡W.KnobCop.pf.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛

BONDS.

$50,000	Braden Cop.6s.	256	258	256	256
5,000	K'cott Cop.6s.	168⅜	168⅜	168⅜	168⅜

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—Friday the last sale in Butte Copper & Zinc was 6⅜, and Nov. 3 Davis-Daly, 100 at 2 and 900 at 2½, and 1,000 Daly-West at 3½.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf...	55	80	55	80
American Zinc	67	69	69	69¼
Birk.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Br.-Am. T., ord.b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. Car & Fdry....	100	103	101	103
Can. Car & Fdry. pf.	117	119	117	120
Can. Gen. Elec....	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
Carbon Steel 2d pf..	65	75	65	75
Carriage Fact. Can.	48	52	48	52
Central Foundry pf.	30	32	30	32
Chevrolet Motor Co., w. i.....	131	135	131	135
Cramp Shipbuilding..	83	85	83	85
Eastern Steel.....	89	97	89	96
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect).....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal	28	28	27	29
Hall Signal pf....	45	52	45	50
Hopkins & Allen A...	57	59	57	59
Internat. Motors....	34	37	34	37
Internat. Motors pf..	64	67	64	67
S. S. Kresge, w. i...	13	13⅜	13	13⅜
Lake Tor. B't 1st pf.	16	17	16	17
Man. H. P. Marine.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar...	9	9½	9	9½
Fyrene Mfg.....	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
Sherman Carbide...	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Standard Motors	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
Sterling Gum.....	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Studebaker rights...	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
United Profit Shar..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Wayland Oil & Gas.	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Cosden & Co.....	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Inter-Petroleum	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Pierce Oil	16	16¼	16¼	16½
Ventura	11¾	12	11¾	12

MINING STOCKS.

Alta-Con. Min. Co...	14	17	16	20
Arizona Duquesne ..	37	40	37	40
Atlanta	24	25	24	25
Booth	35	39	36	38
Buffalo Mines	½	⅝	½	⅝
Hecla Mining	2⅞	3⅛	3	3⅛
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Majestic Mines	70	75	70	75
Marsh Mining	34	35	33	35
New Utah Bingham..	2¾	3	2⅞	3
North Butte Dev....	⅜	½	⅜	½
Ono	6½	7½	6	7
Sandstorm Kendall..	10	11	10	11
Silver Pick	8	9	8	9

BONDS.

Int. M. Mar. new 5s	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	83	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	155	158	157	160
Aetna Explosives pf..	87	89	84	87
Atlas Powder.....	255	260	255	262
Atlas Powder pf....	95	99	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox....	131	155	130	134
Bliss (E. W.).....	370	390	370	390
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	72	80	72	80
Can. Explosives	390	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	840	865	865	880
Du Pont P'wder, new.	412	418	415	425
Du Pont Powder pf...	101	104	101	104
Hercules Powder....	412	420	412	420
Hercules Powder pf	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	85	86	87	88
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	175	178	180	185
Niles-Bement-P'd pf..	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms.....	370	390	370	390
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	435	445	450	475
Winchester Rep. A..	2675	2775	2675	2775

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American.....	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining....	625	630	620	630
Borne-Scrymser	263	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line..	109	112	109	112
Cheseurough Mfg....	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	155	165	155	165
Continental Oil	255	260	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line...	44	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe Line	62	67	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line....	245	250	245	250
Galena Signal Oil....	155	158	155	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line....	151	154	152	155
Indiana Pipe Line..	108	111	108	111
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit.....	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line..	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	160	162	160	162
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas....	418	415	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	205	210	208	212
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line....	233	236	230	235
South Penn. Oil.....	345	348	344	347
South. West. Penn....	120	125	120	130
Standard Oil of Cal..	316	318	315	318
Standard Oil of Ind..	452	457	448	452
Standard Oil of Kan..	435	445	435	445
Standard Oil of Ky..	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil of Neb..	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	487	490	488	490
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	206	204	206
Standard Oil of Ohio.	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch.....	125	135	125	145
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	216	219	216	219
Washington Oil	43	46	42	46

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Nov. 6, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	†National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$40,787,000	$2,956,000	$951,000	$1,308,000	$2,000	$3,795,000	$40,101,000	$946,000	$797,000
Merchants' National...	31,782,000	2,004,000	193,000	1,135,000	16,000	2,451,000	31,513,000		1,916,000
Mech. & Metals Nat...	119,711,000	26,324,000	2,836,000	5,185,000	146,000	10,303,000	142,351,000	2,457,000	4,958,000
National City.....	352,172,000	96,964,000	4,782,000	4,672,000	138,000	32,178,000	423,004,000	1,322,000	1,799,000
Chemical National....	33,875,000	4,231,000	901,000	987,000	40,000	5,517,000	31,306,000		450,000
Atlantic National....	11,655,000	759,000	130,000	419,000	15,000	945,000	11,800,000	27,000	379,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	1,973,000	63,000	42,000	148,000	2,000	141,000	1,700,000	61,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat...	93,299,000	8,238,000	1,421,000	1,391,000	62,000	8,584,000	96,078,000	2,595,000	4,973,000
Nat. Bank of Com.....	214,442,000	15,984,000	4,886,000	3,467,000	15,000	17,097,000	211,339,000	125,000	3,184,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat...	55,330,000	3,573,000	719,000	2,356,000	380,000	4,017,000	54,435,000	5,491,000	1,185,000
Hanover National.....	124,106,000	22,305,000	3,097,000	5,542,000	12,000	10,719,000	147,157,000		305,000
Citizens' Central Nat..	28,487,000	1,154,000	207,000	1,040,000	68,000	2,485,000	25,621,000	1,197,000	1,639,000
Market & Fulton Nat..	9,465,000	1,047,000	390,000	423,000	46,000	982,000	9,703,000		76,000
Import. & Trad. Nat...	35,089,000	515,000	1,142,000	717,000	3,000	2,478,000	31,629,000		50,000
National Park	135,313,000	10,521,000	1,571,000	3,275,000	128,000	10,107,000	136,154,000	801,000	3,554,000
East River National....	2,187,000	71,000	41,000	171,000	9,000	222,000	2,322,000		50,000
Second National.....	15,919,000	931,000	404,000	833,000	56,000	1,110,000	13,972,000		674,000
First National.....	174,899,000	16,371,000	2,501,000	2,870,000	61,000	13,574,000	172,572,000	125,000	4,560,000
Irving National.....	60,101,000	8,223,000	2,006,000	3,181,000	11,000	5,261,000	70,628,000	122,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,801,000	409,000	88,000	628,000	128,000	695,000	9,749,000		198,000
Chase National.....	177,167,000	35,982,000	5,832,000	4,420,000	41,000	19,577,000	226,513,000	1,358,000	450,000
Lincoln National.....	16,683,000	2,024,000	1,336,000	1,935,000	54,000	1,763,000	20,269,000	32,000	889,000
Garfield National.....	8,775,000	1,034,000	350,000	675,000	34,000	793,000	9,502,000		349,000
Fifth National.....	4,511,000	187,000	107,000	202,000	13,000	822,000	4,541,000	72,000	248,000
Seaboard National.....	37,573,000	3,807,000	846,000	1,308,000	88,000	3,841,000	43,536,000	100,000	387,000
Liberty National.....	62,468,000	5,243,000	458,000	1,034,000	24,000	5,834,000	68,604,000	2,206,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National..	7,994,000	745,000	206,000	233,000	33,000	578,000	8,191,000		398,000
Union Exch. National.	11,221,000	317,000	251,000	900,000	23,000	816,000	11,137,000	17,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,084,000	325,000	286,000	365,000	35,000	586,000	8,416,000	10,000	267,000
Broadway Trust.....	16,635,000	1,890,000	191,000	518,000	102,000	1,350,000	17,522,000	83,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co..	48,700,000	11,272,000	2,225,000	914,000	100,000	.....	57,200,000	150,000	.....
Bank of America.....	38,904,000	5,097,000	1,858,000	1,523,000	109,000	.....	39,715,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,978,000	981,000	232,000	535,000	282,000	514,000	11,765,000	31,000	.....
Pacific	5,408,000	288,000	563,000	103,000	142,000	.....	4,945,000	.....	.....
People's	2,384,000	137,000	60,000	135,000	37,000	151,000	2,524,000	24,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,335,000	1,015,000	417,000	630,000	45,000	.....	10,379,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange.....	80,785,000	7,892,000	3,338,000	4,828,000	1,184,000	6,000,000	94,762,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,298,000	282,000	38,000	66,000	53,000	177,000	2,949,000	.....	.....
German-American	5,494,000	909,000	205,000	112,000	13,000	200,000	5,842,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue.....	36,588,000	1,795,000	687,000	1,247,000	43,000	.....	17,757,000	.....	.....
German Exchange.....	3,850,000	514,000	82,000	124,000	91,000	228,000	3,795,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,143,000	617,000	129,000	217,000	100,000	174,000	6,168,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	14,252,000	736,000	655,000	931,000	68,000	.....	13,569,000	.....	.....
West Side.....	4,502,000	236,000	181,000	90,000	34,000	268,000	4,470,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch...	12,571,000	2,093,000	823,000	618,000	119,000	.....	14,357,000	.....	.....
State	20,255,000	1,475,000	297,000	736,000	442,000	1,349,000	22,487,000	38,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust.....	31,555,000	1,345,000	131,000	736,000	153,000	1,102,000	22,046,000	7,684,000	.....
Bankers Trust.....	202,525,000	18,026,000	6,000	159,000	19,000	9,054,000	181,072,000	26,136,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust....	52,351,000	3,155,000	251,000	361,000	129,000	1,931,000	38,631,000	13,469,000	.....
Astor Trust.....	27,396,000	1,879,000	22,000	188,000	182,000	1,124,000	22,778,000	5,354,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust...	38,160,000	1,869,000	241,000	164,000	151,000	1,210,000	24,191,000	323,000	.....
Guaranty Trust.....	190,146,000	40,197,000	2,062,000	8,753,000	461,000	13,627,000	272,551,000	35,715,000	.....
Fidelity Trust.....	8,966,000	594,000	66,000	118,000	20,000	381,000	7,635,000	171,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	23,035,000	1,245,000	247,000	230,000	25,000	796,000	15,924,000	563,000	.....
Columbia Trust.....	71,435,000	4,681,000	137,000	560,000	206,000	2,787,000	55,744,000	14,680,000	.....
People's Trust.....	17,945,000	1,210,000	80,000	267,000	182,000	1,017,000	17,158,000	795,000	.....
New York Trust.....	60,312,000	5,002,000	678,000	65,000	31,000	2,302,000	45,928,000	8,437,000	.....
Franklin Trust.....	17,719,000	1,250,000	146,000	175,000	60,000	688,000	13,700,000	3,961,000	.....
Lincoln Trust.....	11,177,000	622,000	83,000	273,000	63,000	515,000	10,293,000	939,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust....	50,922,000	4,029,000	347,000	380,000	371,000	2,180,000	43,596,000	6,379,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank..	$1,901,726,000	$275,077,000	$37,690,000	$51,437,000	†$1,744,000	$165,321,000	$2,081,454,000	$19,142,000	$35,425,600
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	286,429,000	35,439,000	11,790,000	12,777,000	2,862,000	9,062,000	312,633,000	243,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	893,643,000	85,110,000	4,497,000	7,407,000	2,062,000	38,555,000	771,216,000	124,806,000	.....
Agg., 60 members.....	$3,081,798,000	$395,626,000	$53,977,000	$71,621,000	$6,668,000	$212,938,000	$3,185,403,000	$144,191,000	$35,425,000
Change	+42,129,000	—1,145,000	—3,239,000	+6,688,000	—740,000	+3,000,000	+45,590,000	+1,639,000	—268,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,903,243,000	$271,060,000	$38,608,000	$57,106,000	†$2,065,000	$164,930,000	$2,084,705,000	$19,014,000	$35,182,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	287,741,000	35,077,000	10,028,000	12,897,000	2,902,000	9,199,000	311,905,000	243,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	905,690,000	87,549,000	3,232,000	5,208,000	2,202,000	38,976,000	780,220,000	125,358,000	.....
Agg., 60 members.....	$3,096,674,000	$393,686,000	$51,868,000	$74,711,000	$7,169,00	$213,105,000	$3,176,830,000	$144,615,000	$35,182,000
Change	+52,445,000	—5,428,000	—3,688,000	+8,322,000	—22,000	+1,930,000	+51,270,000	+364,000	—419,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits.....	$374,661,720		
			Net time deposits.....	957,100		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$364,204,000	$165,321,000	Net demand and time dep.	$375,618,820	$153,906,180	—$11,851,490
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	62,988,000	9,062,000	Net demand deposits.....	56,273,940	17,636,060	+ 593,100
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	99,076,000	38,555,000	Net demand deposits.....	115,687,400	21,535,600	+ 9,049,700
Total.....	$526,148,000	$212,938,000	Total net deposits.....	$547,590,160	$191,495,840	— $2,208,690

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....	$375,246,900		
			Net time deposits.....	950,700		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$366,774,000	$164,930,000	Net demand and time dep.	$378,197,600	$155,506,400	— $3,858,910
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	60,404,000	9,199,000	Net demand deposits.....	56,142,900	18,460,100	+ 2,967,360
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	98,191,000	38,976,000	Net demand deposits.....	117,033,000	20,134,000	— 288,400
Total.....	$525,369,000	$213,105,000	Total net deposits.....	$549,373,500	$189,100,500	— $7,114,670

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 6, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

| Banks. | Loans. | Gold. | Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes. | Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere | With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos. | Gross De

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

After the great breadstuffs crops of last year began to loom up large in the outbound shipments and certain trade circles were excited over immense orders destined for armies in the field, the question was repeatedly asked, "When would this prosperity become diffused?" At the present time this question has become superfluous because the diffusion is apparent in practically every line, the notable exceptions being those having to do with building construction. And, even as to the last named, it is being generally recognized that they will make a good showing by next Spring. The matter that concerns those who look to the future is as to how long the prosperity is to last. On this point most observers are agreed, in view of the conditions and commitments, that it should continue until after the close of next year. This is regardless of the continuance or outcome of the war. The steel mills are operating to capacity and will be able to do so for a long period after export demands for belligerent purposes have ceased. Any slack will be taken up to fill the needs of the railways and for construction purposes. The textile mills are pretty well assured of a similar demand in view of the increasing domestic trade. When the time comes for the plowshare to take the place of the sword, metaphorically speaking, the agricultural implement industry will also again come to its own and help swell the list of export trade. At present, with mills and factories working to capacity in varied lines, with increased wages to many workers, with enlarged purchases at retail, and with greatly improved collections in all parts of the country, business is in a healthy condition.

***

Cotton and Cotton Goods.

Many explanations are forthcoming to account for the recent fluctuations in the price of cotton. Among them are a professed belief that, owing to the favorable weather conditions, the crop will be rather larger than anticipated, and the undoubted fact that exports have not come up to expectations. Whatever may be the case as to the first of these, it is not likely to result this year in the way that it used to. Of old, the planters would rush in to get what money they could for their crop, because they needed cash to meet their obligations. Now they are able to make banking arrangements to enable them to hold their crop until it can be marketed to advantage. This year, also, they have the added satisfaction of knowing that the lowest quotation thus far made exceeds the cost of producing the cotton. The hampering of the export trade is due somewhat to the disordered condition of sterling exchange, which would be still further disorganized by large cotton purchases, and then, in addition, as deterrents are the high freight rates and the war-risk insurance.

The irregularity in the price of the raw material has, however, had a very decided effect in curtailing the demand for cotton goods, particularly printcloths and the like, while it has helped the manufacturers to secure their supplies at some reduction. In fine and fancies and in colored goods the demand has kept up well, sometimes better than the supply.

***

Wool and Woolens.

Americans have been active bidders at the London auction sales of wool, and they have had many competitors for all desirable kinds, especially crossbreds. They have been also contracting for the last-named kind while still on the backs of sheep in New Zealand, in anticipation of the auction sales in that country, which begin on Thursday, and will go on from time to time at different towns until Feb. 25. The New Zealand crop is said to be smaller than that of last year, and, in some places, of not as good quality. Everywhere, however, both abroad and in this country, the demand for wool is large, and the market is active. Domestic wools have advanced in price, and the growers are pretty sure of getting what they ask. In the manufacturing field there has been some curtailment of staple fabrics because looms were busy on uniform orders, but there seems to be sufficient capacity available to take care of all reasonable demands and to provide for exports of certain kinds of goods in which quite a trade is developing. There have been advances from the opening prices, but hardly more than were expected in view of the added cost of wool and dyes. In the women's wear lines for Spring advances are looked for in dress goods and cloakings, especially for skein-dyed worsteds. The garment manufacturers have about all the work they can attend to. They are less worried about getting customers than about their ability to make and deliver the goods. This, in turn, has made it rather hard for those who seek "jobs."

***

The Opportunist in Business.

One result of the increase in demand for all kinds of things to wear has been to reverse to a considerable extent the positions of buyers and sellers in the market. For some years the disposition has been, all along the line, from the primary markets to the ultimate retailer, to buy from hand to mouth, as it is called. This meant, in the final analysis, that the mill was obliged to take all the risks and be prepared to meet quickly any and all demands made on it. To do this included the need of keeping on hand comparatively large stocks, some of which might not be called for. This year those who held back in giving their orders to the mills have sometimes found it difficult to get what they wanted when the time came that they could no longer postpone their purchases, and in other instances they could only fill their requirements at higher prices than were originally asked. This has been particularly true as regards woolens, where substitutes had to be taken in some cases because no other goods were available, the mills having enough to do to take care of those who ordered early, as well as to attend to foreign orders. Whether the present experiences will serve to bring about a change in the methods of ordering is as yet a question. It will only do so in case existing conditions are sufficiently prolonged. The opportunist is as much in evidence in business as he is in other and unrelated matters.

***

They Were Taken Unawares.

In the Kensington district of Philadelphia, which is one of the great centres of the textile industries, the mill owners and managers have a complaint. It is that they were taken unawares by the coming on of the great tide of prosperity. This they say in explanation when they are obliged to refuse orders for goods which have been pouring in on them in great volume. Yet it is only a few months since the neighborhood was a centre of gloom and pessimism. An organized group of politicians, with designs on the next Congressional and Presidential elections, had been holding up before them some tabulations of imports of cheap hosiery, mostly of kinds not produced here, and insisting that each extra dozen pair of stockings spelled ruin, despite the fact that exports of hosiery and knit goods generally were increasing at a larger ratio. After a while, however, the enlarged demand on both home and foreign account began to produce an effect, and the mill men thought that they might perhaps still make a living. They were sure, though, that under the present tariff they could not do much more. So they failed to make preparation for what nearly every one else saw and foretold, and when business came on with a rush it found them unprepared in materials, men, and equipment. Now work is going on overtime, in many instances day and night, and operatives are being sought for in all directions. This applies to every branch of the textile industry in the neighborhood, and includes the workers in cotton, wool, and silk. There are instances where the orders will tax the capacity of the mills up to the end of next year. The predicters of calamity are going to have a hard time in making an impression in the neighborhood of these mills when the next political campaign comes on.

***

Some Odd Things Shipped.

Not all of the interest attaching to exports is in those of munitions of war or other supplies for foreign armies. A glance at the outward manifests of vessels leaving here affords many surprises, while it gives a new idea of the diversity of products being shipped to foreign lands. Recently, on a single day, more than $125,000 worth of typewriters were sent to Russia, and with them went carbon paper and other needed accessories. To Great Britain the array of exports is surprising in its variety. They include automobile tires, electrical machinery, razors and other cutlery, laces and embroideries, cotton and woolen cloths, knit goods, and even bathtubs and soap. Tin plate is another article being shipped there in large quantity. The British West Indies are customers for a lot of things, including cotton goods largely, and are apparently not averse to taking American malt liquors. Soda and other chemicals, including acids, are being exported in constantly increasing volume, as are also perfumes and medicines. Peculiar American devices are also making their way to far-off places, as is instanced by the shipments of lawn mowers to New Zealand, laundry machinery to Tasmania, and fire extinguishers to British India. These and many other items are not as imposing in the columns of export figures as are the shipments of wheat and other foodstuffs, shells and explosives, and automobiles, but they hold out the promise of an expanding trade that will outlast the war.

***

New Commercial Treaties.

The tariffs of foreign countries are much less rigid than is the one here because they can be quickly changed to suit new and unexpected conditions. An instance of this was given in THE TIMES the other day which had to do with the importing of coal into Spain. Owing to the war, that country could not get its customary supply from England. There was a discriminating tariff against the admission of American coal. The need was such, however, that the tariff was quickly suspended or reduced, and shipments in large quantity from this country were at once forthcoming. The same thing was seen recently in the suspension of duties on American breadstuffs in France and other European countries. In both classes of cases the reason for removing or reducing the duties was to cut down the prices of the articles, it being conceded that a tariff tax adds to the cost of commodities. What the Spanish case does, however, is to call attention anew to the discrimination by many of the European nations against products of American origin. This indicates, as has been shown in this column hitherto, the need of this country revising its commercial treaties with the nations of the Old World, now that practically all of the treaties which they had with one another have been automatically abrogated by the war. There will be need of making more definite and certain the "most favored nation" clause and to give it a value to the exports of this country which it has not had up to date. This is especially to be desired should the nations now in arms endeavor after the war to group themselves in commercial preferences according as they are now allied in arms.

ADVANCES IN THE IMPORTS VALUES

Complications Caused by the Greater Costs Abroad, and How They Are Met.

Appraising imported merchandise in war time is a problem of many perplexities, as customs officials and importers alike can attest. Curtailment or stoppage in the importation of many lines of goods from some of the belligerent countries, Germany and Austria-Hungary in particular, not to mention uncertainties of delivery, high freight charges, insurance, and impaired ocean transportation service, are among the difficulties confronting merchants.

Customs officers, for their part, also share in the world-wide commercial upset, and are put upon their best mettle in trying to settle the values of foreign merchandise for dutiable purposes. Goods delayed many months in shipment, interference with regular advices from American Consuls, special Treasury agents,—and other sources of information depended upon by appraising officials, all combine to tax the resourcefulness and patience of Uncle Sam's revenue collectors to a degree never experienced before in the history of the customs service.

Shortly after the British authorities began to issue permits for the forwarding of considerable quantities of German-made merchandise owned by American importers, but held up at Rotterdam for many months, the Treasury Department issued an order to all appraisers of merchandise directing that invoices for goods purchased in Europe which, owing to the war conditions, had advanced in value should be made up at about the time of exportation.

Many merchants feared that a drastic construction of the Government's order might result in more or less high-handed action by the appraising officers. In other words, that heavy advances and ensuing penalties might be imposed on imported goods, thereby adding another item to the already long list of importers' difficulties at this time. These fears, however, cannot be said to have been realized to any great extent up to the present time, although a wide variety of merchandise has come in for reasonable advances.

One thing demonstrated by the war so far as the customs men and importers are concerned is that, irrespective of nationality or origin, manufacturing and producing costs on practically every line of imported goods have increased since the outbreak of hostilities fifteen months ago. Even British goods, which have maintained their ratio of normal production better than the product of any of the other belligerents, have gone up materially, thereby calling for readjustments upward in values for dutiable purposes when shipped into this country. Scarcity in many lines also has sent prices soaring.

John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, whose office, in normal years has the placing of values on imported merchandise for dutiable purposes closely approximating $800,000,000, told a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday that, while his staffs of assistant appraisers and examiners are facing a trying situation, there was no attempt to take unfair advantage of merchants in an extraordinary period like the present by making arbitrary advances, or otherwise hampering merchants by a hard and fast adherence to the letter of the customs administrative law. In brief, according to the Appraiser, the rule of reason prevails in the office in determining the proper basis for the assessment of duty on imports.

"Nothing that complicates commercial relations," said Mr. Sague, "disturbs appraisements. This, of course, is what the war has done. We have now to deal with changed conditions of production. Costs have increased materially and put difficulties in the way of ascertaining what correct foreign market values are. However, this office is meeting the situation in a conciliatory manner. We realize that conditions are abnormal and are not unduly relying on technical procedure in dealing with importations.

"Whether merchandise is of German or Austro-Hungarian origin and has been delayed in Rotterdam many months, or comes from other countries or ports, we endeavor to get all the information available regarding values at the time of shipment. Everything, in fact, is so demoralized commercially that many importers long in the business are at a loss to know at what prices to enter merchandise for dutiable purposes.

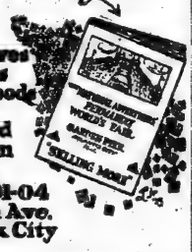
"Under these circumstances, merchants are coming to my office for the purpose of consulting with the officials. We seek the best information obtainable and in return are glad to give merchants such data as we happen to possess. Another development of the uncertainties of the situation is the disposition of importers to make voluntary advances on their goods when they have the necessary information from abroad to take such action. Since the administrative law calls for a penalty equal to each per cent. of advance made by the appraising officials, the advantage to importers making their own advances are apparent. It should be understood that this office is working in close co-operation at this time with importers in the endeavor to arrive at equitable solutions of the complicated problems arising out of the European war."

Reappraisements made by the Board of General Appraisers as the reviewing tribunal show that, notwithstanding the best efforts of appraising officials and merchants to reach an understanding relative to the correct values to be placed on imported goods, many disputes are recorded. This has been true of toys and other lines from Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as British linen, cotton, and woolen fabrics of all kinds. French and Italian products, including silks and canned products, also figure in the reappraisements, while the same situation prevails as regards neutral countries of Europe, including also South American, Asiatic, African, and Oceania entries.

So far as could be learned yesterday importers as a class are pleased with the conciliatory attitude of the local Appraiser's office in the existing crisis. Naturally they have had to stand many advances in market values, but the fact that the appraising officers are acting in reasonable latitude has done much to make good feeling all around, according to representatives of prominent importing interests in this city.

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GOOD BUILDING PROSPECTS.

These are Affecting Prices in Both Lumber and Paint.

The lumber business seems to have awakened from its long lethargy and to be on the eve of one of the greatest booms in its history. This is especially true of yellow pine, in which a sudden and unexpected demand advanced prices $2 per thousand in the past thirty days, and with an advancing tendency still in evidence.

The railroads and car companies are buying more liberally than for several years and the export demand is in large volume. The general expectation is for somewhat of a temporary lull during the Winter months with a strong market next Spring when, it is believed, there will set in a general era of building.

In sympathy with the life in lumber is the renewed activity in paint, which is almost entirely dependent upon a season of building for its best activities. The principal components of paint, zinc, lead and linseed oil, are ruling at high figures and a consequent stiff advance in paint is looked for early in January. Paint is one of those anomalies in commercial life where the manufacturer finds it difficult, if not impossible, to advance his selling prices after the season is well on, even though raw material may cost him much more. As the manufacturers this season have taken time by the forelock by refusing to book any orders for future shipments or to give what are known as "Spring datings." Paint must be taken now and paid for at prevailing figures, or else the purchaser faces the certainty of paying higher figures after the first of the year.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

A Quiet Week, with Little Interest by Buyer or Seller.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 6.—The week in print cloths has been rather quiet, little interest being shown by either manufacturer or buyer. One of the reasons for the indifference displayed by manufacturers is that some buyers wanted goods at lower prices than those prevailing in the open market. Cotton advanced and receded and this had the effect of causing uneasiness among manufacturers.

The demand for wide and medium was normal, while narrow goods were dull. Prices have remained firm, although there are a few instances where slight concessions were made. Reports from mills making fine fancies were to the effect that business is rather good, and some of the prices which were received mean a substantial profit to the mills. There was moderate call for sateens and twills and a fair amount of business was put through. Some manufacturers were approached with contracts to extend through the early months of next year, but they were refused in a great number of instances.

Reports submitted by mills at their annual meetings held during the week indicated that a fair amount of business was done during the year and some profit was made, although not large. Some mills very materially reduced their indebtedness, while others returned to dividend-paying fold.

The sales for the week are estimated at 135,000 pieces, of which about 65,000 pieces were spots. The week closed with the demand rather light but prices being fairly well maintained.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

All Are Active Except Japan's, and Prices Remain High.

The excitement in the Yokohama raw silk market has somewhat subsided, and buying is more moderate, although at unchanged and firm prices. It is expected that, as soon as the buying is resumed, prices will go much higher. The visible stock there is estimated at 9,000 bales.

The Canton market is active and reelers are asking very high prices. There is a serious shortage of silk on that market, and prices will rule high for the balance of the season. Shanghai reports good business in both tsatlees and steam filatures at constantly advancing prices. The tussah market is also active, and prices are going up.

In Italy, owing largely to a very good European business, there are no sellers at today's prices. Most of the reeling places are sold ahead for several months and do not care to make further contracts at present prices.

In New York business continues good, according to A. P. Villa & Bros.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

Gray goods and the football game at Princeton came into a clash yesterday, and from all accounts the latter had the better of it. Consequently sales were limited. In the printcloths some 39-inch 68-72s were moved at 5 cents for nearby delivery, while 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s sold for similar shipment at 4⅝ and 4 cents, respectively. A pretty good spot business was done on sheetings, in which 4-yard, 48 squares figured prominently at 5⅝ cents. Drills were without feature, and there was not much business done on fancies. Spot printcloth prices showed no change.

What Comes from London.

The total value of the articles invoiced through the American Consulate General at London for the United States during October was $11,645,565, compared with $11,819,822 for September. The shipments of rubber were valued at $3,000,720, against $8,000,796 for September; precious stones, $1,523,038, against $1,077,214; wool, $884,648, against $583,503; hides, $725,900, against $680,806, and furs, $676,750, against $452,729.

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PATTERNS AND THE READY-TO-WEAR

Why There Should Be No Antagonism Between the Two Branches of Business.

Ready-to-wear apparel has made such tremendous strides during the last few years that it would be natural to suppose a corresponding loss in the sale of patterns, dress materials and accessories. This, however, has not proved the case, according to an authority in the pattern business. If the demand had remained stationary over a period of years it is quite probable that trade would have been diverted to the ready-to-wear distributors from the sources supplying materials for home dressmaking. The increase in population, rapid style changes and other conditions have greatly increased the demand and made possible the wonderful development of the ready-to-wear business without at the same time holding back in any way the steady progress of pattern companies. Sooner or later, the production of ready-to-wear apparel will find its level, and when it does, home dressmaking is expected to show a more rapid growth.

Several factors in the retail situation are taken by close students of conditions to mean that dressmaking in the home may come to the fore again sooner than expected. The most important has to do with the rising cost of doing business in the retail trade. The statement has been made that the average merchant cannot afford to offer real values at the prices he asks. This, it is said, is especially true of ready-to-wear, in which an up-to-the-minute style may bring an exorbitant price. The mark-up on ready-to-wear in many cases is higher than that used in any other department, chiefly because the policy of "putting on all the traffic will stand," is necessary to overcome large expenses.

This distortion of values has not passed unnoticed by the women, and a reaction must come.

"In some stores," said the pattern man, "the mark-up on ready-to-wear may be over 100 per cent. The cost of doing business has gone up so high that values have become distorted. The ready-made garment is deteriorating in both the quality of the materials and the workmanship employed. To suit the passing fad of the moment in dress, cheap materials are simply thrown together and need immediate repair when the purchaser receives them at her home. This cannot go on forever without the women raising serious objection that will mean loss of trade to the ready-made garment manufacturers. The ready-to-wear department is often the 'goat' for other departments. It frequently is made to pay not only the cost of running it and a profit, but the expenses of other branches of the business which are run at a loss.

"There are signs to indicate," he continued, "that the reaction has already set in, and that the opportunity to develop dress goods and dress accessories departments is at hand.

"It is a feature peculiar to the pattern business alone, I think, that it has prospered despite all handicaps, many raised by the pattern manufacturers themselves. Ironclad contracts that prevented anything like fair competition, poor service, and distribution, and many other obstacles have not stepped in the way of progress. The companies that were originally in the business are larger, and there have been many new companies started. But there will have to be a general house-cleaning before the pattern manufacturers are prepared to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them.

"The Clayton act will restore fair competition. It will not be necessary for the pattern manufacturer desirous of business to blast out his competitor as in the old days. The retailer will not be saddled with burdensome contracts, a cumbersome stock, and a belated service.

"The readjustment will come; and then, when the business has been placed on an equitable basis, there is no reason in the world why there cannot be a wonderful increase in both the retailer's business and in that of the pattern companies as well.

"Styles change much more rapidly than in the past, and it is logical to suppose that all women would like to be dressed up to the minute all the time. Twice the amount of clothing can be obtained if the materials are bought and the dress made up than if it is bought ready to wear. The more clothes a woman has the happier she is, and the only thing that prevents her having twice the amount she does now is the poor service rendered by many of the pattern companies.

"If pattern designs were universally improved and a prompter service given there is no reason why the pattern, dress goods, and dress materials department of the stores should not do a greatly increased business. There has been almost an absolute lack of cooperation between the retailers and the pattern companies. The idea seems to rest in the minds of most retailers that the pattern is designed to take away business from them rather than help their sales. But such an opinion is far removed from the actual circumstances.

"Opposed as they are in the general belief of retailers, the ready-to-wear department and the pattern department should not work in opposite directions. They can be made to be of mutual help to one another, to the merchant's benefit. Properly conducted, the two departments should be operated along parallel lines. In the pattern department there should be displayed illustrations of garments sold in the ready-to-wear branch, and in the ready-to-wear department it should be brought to the notice of customers that patterns for garments in the stock might also be obtained in the store. A sale lost in the ready-to-wear department might be saved in the pattern department. Cooperation of this sort should greatly increase the sale of dress materials and at the same time, in an ably conducted store, lead to better results in the ready-to-wear business."

STABILIZING DUTIES.

Fixing Rates for Non-refillable Bottles and Wood Blocks.

New rules to govern the classification for dutiable purposes of non-refillable bottles, creosoted wood paving blocks, and surface-coated paper labels have been issued to Collectors of Customs by the Treasury Department. The non-refillable bottles are the containers for whisky. At some ports it has been the practice to assess such bottles at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 84 of the tariff act on the value of the bottles, including that of at least the non-refillable device; and at others at the rate of 30 per cent. under Paragraph 83 on the value of the bottles alone, the value of the non-refillable device as well as the capsules, stoppers, and labels being taken as a part of the value of the contents, which in the above cases are dutiable at a specific rate.

It appears that the issue is pending on protests before the Board of General Appraisers, but the department was informed that the test case had been postponed. Consequently, in the interests of uniformity, the department deemed instructions necessary. Assistant Secretary Malburn reached the conclusion that the bottles are properly dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 83, and that the bottles and the non-refillable device are to be regarded as dutiable as entireties. It was further held that the department's order No. 27,806, relative to bottle charges, is not applicable to the non-refillable device.

After an exchange of correspondence between Collector Malone and the Treasury Department, an order issued provides that hereafter creosoted wood paving blocks are to be held dutiable under the tariff at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood not specially provided for. Some customs officials have been returning these blocks as the "like blocks" enumerated in the free list of the present law. Assistant Secretary Peters holds that this classification is erroneous and should not be continued.

Relative to the paper labels, known as "Etiquettes," the department directs that ad valorem days from the date of the order merchandise of this kind be taxed 35 per cent. ad valorem as "articles composed wholly or in chief value of surface-coated paper." Classifying officers are instructed that the goods are not properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem as paper cut into shapes as has been the practice at Chicago and some other ports.

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Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St. | From $2.25 DRESSES to $3.75 MESSALINES—POPLINS—SILKS TAFFETAS—CREPE DE CHINES | Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St.

We cannot make all the dresses therefore we make the daintiest. Rose Dress Co. 25-29 West 31st

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Duties on a Variety of Imported Articles.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company proved its claim, before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday, that importations returned by the Collector at Baltimore as "manufactures of paper," were in fact the blank books specified in the tariff act, and as such properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 25 per cent.

For the second time the board gave a verdict in favor of the Bethlehem Steel Company in its controversy with the Government regarding the classification of safety fuses imported under the tariff act of 1909. The Collector exacted duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, whereas the company claimed the goods dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for "safety fuses." This issue was decided last April favorably to the company, but the Assistant Attorney General asked for a re-hearing. While this request was granted, the additional testimony put forward by the Government attorney was not sufficient to change the earlier conclusion of the customs tribunal.

It was held that silver cloths in long lengths of about fifty yards, suitable for use in the manufacture of rosaries or neck chains and valued at over 30 cents per yard, were dutiable under the old tariff at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry. This was the claim made by K. Bestar, the importer. It was shown at the trial that the material, besides being used in rosaries, was made into so-called matinée chains, fan, locket, and opera chains. The Collector was reversed in classifying the merchandise as articles of personal adornment with duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem.

Wheeler, Elder & Elder, Los Angeles, imported brass spring dress fasteners on tape. They were returned for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem as articles or wares plated with silver or gold. The claim was for entry at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not plated with either of the precious metals named above. A report by the Government chemist at New York showed that the white snap fasteners were plated with silver, but the black fasteners were not. The assessment on the white snaps was accordingly affirmed, the Collector being reversed as to the black snaps.

M. J. Corbett & Co. were partly sustained in a contention relating to parts of net making machines. Duty was levied at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for net machines. The board decided that an item designated on the invoice as "barre piqueur" shown to represent an adjustable attachment of the net making machine and imported therewith, was dutiable as claimed at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal. Certain other parts were held dutiable as assessed.

Birch flooring, returned by the customs officials as "birch lumber, planed two sides, tongued, grooved, and bored," was assessed for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood. W. A. Gleason, the consignee, claimed free entry as lumber partly prepared. It appeared that nail holes were made in the flooring by the same machine doing the grooving, tongueing and plating. Judge McClelland held that the correct duty had been taken.

"Made in U. S. A." Label.

On account of the restriction of certain of the Governments engaged in the European war, writes Vice Consul Gustave J. Barrett from Shanghai, China, local firms in some cases found it necessary to certify to the country of origin or manufacture of foreign merchandise which they desire to re-export from China to other countries. For the general purpose of simplifying commercial relations in this particular, it has been suggested by local merchants that so far as possible manufacturers in the United States appropriately mark or label their goods so they may readily be distinguished as of American origin or manufacture. Some firms have already adopted the slogan "Made in U. S. A.," which seems to have met with general approval by American commercial representatives in Shanghai.

Roggen Bros. & Co., 653 and 655 Broadway, New York,

"IMPERIAL" Shirts

are open for a salesman to cover Brooklyn; one with experience only need apply. Good opportunity for right party.

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COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9765. Accounts Financed.

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"What the Male can sell the Mail can sell."
SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.

BANQUETS
Paper hats and dinner favors for Christmas and New Year's. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E. 23d.

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Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods.
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Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices.
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CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE.
Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. Sanitex Co., 501 E. 22d St.

COATS AND WRAPS.
We SHIP on receipt of your order—you SELL on receipt of our goods!
LEO. F. STURM,
48 W. 35th St., Tel. Greeley 876. N. Y. C.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS.
SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ.
Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 B'way.

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Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices.
EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DANCING FROCKS
and PARTY DRESSES. Exceptional value, $6.75 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 126 W. 26 St.

DRESSES.
Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values.
MARK & PAUL, 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

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N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

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Attractive Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Xmas line. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th.

FURS.
Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 20th St.

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BLACK CAT HOSIERY
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140 Fifth Avenue, cor. 19th Street.

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THIS SEASON'S BIG HIT!
Knitted Overcoats. Immediate Delivery
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Cottons $2.00-$8.00. Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N. Y.

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Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th St.

SHOW CARDS—Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SILKS
Phone 2866 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy
Attn.! Soldiand, 19 Madison Ave.
SILKS

SKIRTS.
$18 doz. to $3 each. Best values, best styles.
Gustave Baer, 310 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

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BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—C. J. Benson & Co.; C. J. Benson, furniture, carpets; Imperial.
BOSTON—Cushing & Bliss; E. P. Bliss, upholstery goods; Remington.
BOSTON—A. L. Sweetser Mfg. Co.; A. L. Sweetser, mfrs. children's clothing; Grand.
BOSTON—Standard Neckwear Co.; O. Weinstein, mfrs. neckwear; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—W. Lewis & Co.; W. Lewis, gen'l mdse.; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; J. D. French, notions, hair goods; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. A. Clark, young men's, boys,' children's clothing, (basement,) men's clothing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Perry, women's suits; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—J. M. Smyth Merchandise Co.; J. E. Parker, coats, suits, waists, furs; Gregorian.
COLUMBUS—Richman Tailoring Co.; S. M. Richman, mfrs. clothing, raincoats; New Victoria.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—D. Hunt & Son; J. M. Hunt, dry goods, carpets; Gregorian.
OTTUMWA—Canada Mercantile Co.; C. L. Graham, mfrs. overalls, shirts; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 631 B'way.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.
TACOMA—Stone Fisher Co.; E. Bennett, dry mestics, blankets; 20 West 22d.
TRENTON—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 631 B'way.
WATERBURY—Waterbury D. G. Co.; H. Franken, dry goods, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ATTENTION!—Contractors on athletic underwear wanted. Davis Manufacturing Co., 1,161 Broadway.

OUR MR. L. RUBEN WILL SEE YOUR SPRING LINE OF SILK AND COTTON DRESSES (FROM ABOUT $2.00 TO $15.00 EACH) ANY MORNING FROM 8:15 TO 10:30 A. M. AND 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST.

JOBS IN CORDUROY DRESSES. COLORS, NAVY, BROWN AND WINE. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST., MR. L. RUBEN.

WE BUY all kinds merchandise for South America; what have you to offer? Whether your stock is $1,000 or $1,000,000 quantities no object; price must be low; send us a line. Z 235 Times Annex.

1,000 SNAPPY FUR TRIMMED PLUSH Corduroy and Mixture Coats for immediate delivery and to close out.
36 WEST 31ST ST., 7TH FLOOR.

PLUSHES, 27-inch Peerless, for sale. Telephone Orchard 6426.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2881.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters, Summer, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 894.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Baltimore suit and skirt manufacturer, making high-grade popular price line, desires a live, energetic salesman, with established trade, to travel State of Pennsylvania. Z 207 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, fancy and leather goods, 10 years with present house, covering Western territory, strong following among large wholesale and retail buyers, seeks reliable connection for 1916. Z. Times Annex.

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50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
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S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST
Offer Special Values in Ladies' FUR TRIMMED COATS for Immediate Delivery.

Waldorf Building,
2-16 West 33rd Street.
Choicest showroom to sub-lease from December 1st. Apply
A. S. WILMURT,
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100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
'Phone Chelsea 5682.

Burroughs Adding Machine
$150. COST $350. PRIVATE SALE.
John E. Hanson, Auc'r, 187 Greenwich St., Cor. Dey.

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
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FUR TRIMMED SUITS $5.00
Ladies' and Misses' sizes.
A few other numbers higher priced.
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GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

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HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Van Praag & Co., 13-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'k'n 4848. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 562 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, 2nd.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to She

$2,500,000 INCREASE IN NET DEPOSITS

Every Reserve Bank Except Kansas City Shows an Increase for the Week.

GAIN IN TOTAL RESERVES

Weekly Report Also Shows $13,300,000 Increase in Gold Holdings—Additional Note Issues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement shows a gain of $7,800,000 in the total reserves of the Federal Reserve banks and a gain of $13,300,000 in their combined gold. These net gains are more than accounted for by the increases in gold and total cash shown for the week by the New York banks. The Minneapolis bank reports an increase of $1,400,000 in its gold reserve, having increased its note circulation during the past week by over $1,000,000. The present gold resources of the Federal Reserve system total $448,700,000, compared with $433,200,000 reported a week ago, $415,400,000 about a month ago and $345,900,000 about three months ago. Of the total gold holdings, $154,000,000 are held by the Federal Reserve agents either in vault or as credits with the Federal Reserve Board.

Considrable liquidation of commercial paper is reported by the three Southern banks, the combined figures for these three banks showing a decline for the week of over $1,200,000, or an amount slightly in excess of the total decrease shown in the amount of commercial paper held. Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, on the other hand, report larger bill holdings than the week before.

Bankers' acceptances on hand show a gain for the week of about $155,000, mainly at the New York and Philadelphia banks. Of the total bills held bankers' acceptances constitute at present almost 32 per cent. Owing to the large increase in the holdings of paper maturing after ninety days, the average maturity of all the paper held by the banks is apparently longer than for the previous week. Thus the proportion of paper maturing within ten days decreased during the week from 15.8 per cent. to 13.6 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion of paper maturing after sixty days and within ninety days increased from 19.2 per cent. to 19.7 per cent., while the proportion of paper maturing after ninety days (practically all agricultural and live stock paper) went up from 4.8 to 6.3 per cent.

United States bonds on hand increased about $28,000, and constitute at present about 14 per cent. of the total earning assets of the banks. The statement indicates also considerable liquidation during the week of municipal warrants. The total on hand shows a decrease of $2,900,000, all the banks except Atlanta reporting smaller figures than the week before. As a result of the general liquidation the ratio of earning assets to capital shows a decline to 138 per cent. from 145 per cent. for the previous week.

Net reserve deposits increased about $2,500,000, all the banks except Kansas City reporting larger figures under this head than the week before. For the past three months these deposits are shown to have increased about $40,000,000, or about the same amount of increase as is shown for the total reserves of the Federal Reserve banks.

Federal Reserve agents report net additional note issues of about $2,000,000 for the week. Against a total of $170,300,000 of notes outstanding they hold $154,000,000 of gold and $16,700,000 of commercial paper. The banks renort a total note circulation of $152,500,000 and a net liability thereon of about $13,700,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$282,678,000
Gold settlement fund	60,810,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,227,000
Total gold reserve	294,715,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	31,567,000
Total reserve	326,282,000

BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

Maturities—Within 10 days	$5,863,000
From 11 to 30 days	10,436,000
From 31 to 60 days	15,606,000
From 61 to 90 days	8,468,000
Over 90 days	2,724,000
Total	43,127,000
Investments, United States bonds	10,383,000
Municipal warrants	2,245,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	15,184,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	12,483,000
All other resources	2,962,000
Total resources	432,719,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,848,000
Government deposits	15,000,000
Reserve deposits, net	346,063,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	18,661,000
All other liabilities	3,147,000
Total liabilities	432,719,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	81.4%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	90.1%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	92.0%

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$18,244,000
Total reserve	18,607,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,037,000
Reserve deposits, net	21,281,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$148,280,000
Total reserve	173,880,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,393,000
Reserve deposits, net	175,252,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$10,859,000
Total reserve	13,891,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,917,000
Reserve deposits, net	19,168,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$15,773,000
Total reserve	16,735,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,138,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,707,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$13,174,000
Total reserve	13,278,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,382,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,802,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	4,754,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$9,158,000
Total reserve	9,382,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,414,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,721,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	3,817,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$37,877,000
Total reserve	38,002,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,051,000
Reserve deposits, net	49,096,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,678,000
Total reserve	7,825,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,245,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,066,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$6,048,000
Total reserve	6,055,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,813,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,496,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$5,779,000
Total reserve	5,945,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,479,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,904,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	836,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$11,825,000
Total reserve	12,021,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,463,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,531,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	4,254,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$10,040,000
Total reserve	10,052,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,605,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,940,000

A statement of Federal Reserve agents' accounts at the close of business on Nov. 5 follows:

Federal Reserve notes:	
Received from the Controller	$78,480,000
Chargeable to F. R. agent	78,480,000
In hands of F. R. agent	7,520,000
Issued to F. R. banks, less amount returned to F. R. agent for redemption	70,960,000
Amounts held by F. R. agent—In reduction of liability on outstanding notes—On hand:	
Gold coin and certificates	70,700,000
Commercial paper	170,000
Total	$70,960,000
Amount of commercial paper delivered to Federal Reserve agent	170,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MARTIN M. MARCUS, salesman, 310 West Ninety-fifth Street, formerly a dealer in women's apparel at 1,591 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,966. He assigned on Nov. 4, 1914, and the assets realized $445.

CHARLES ROTHMAN, woolen goods, 87 Eldridge Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $11,383 and assets $3,331.

JOSEF KLEIN, cloaks, 107 Division Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $10,091 and assets $1,098.

ATLAS ENGRAVING COMPANY, 208 West Fortieth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $10,462 and assets $2,511.

STAR POUND CAKE COMPANY, INC., 415 West Thirty-seventh Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,528 and no assets.

THE PURE DYE SILK COMPANY, INC., 111 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Max Rottman.

BELLE MILLINERY SHOP.—Birdie and Rene Levy, the Belle Millinery Shop, 1,366 St. Nicholas Avenue, have assigned to Benjamin J. Kramer. The deed was signed only by Birdie Levy.

EUGENE LEVY, cigars, 246 West Fifty-ninth Street, has assigned to Nathan Ballin.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Apisdorf, Bernhard—J. Bloom et al....$102.48
A. & W. Gray Co. and Andrew Gray—
West Side Bank.....142.81
Ashley, Robert W.—J. J. Kittel.....1,004.91
Same—same 498.52
Same—same 498.52
American Board Co., Inc., Blanche Kinsman, Arthur J., Kinsman, Leopold E. Oliver, and Emanuel N. Oliver—
Nassau Finance Co.....240.69
Bodenheim, Amanda—City of New York, costs 127.39
Burstein, Max—A. Sockloff.....2,607.71
Baskin, Dora, and Dora Albert—W. R. Golden 347.92
Bole, Allen—Shackelton, Inc.....230.81
Colvin, Grattan—Shackelton, Inc.....119.80
Chaimowitz, William—Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.....280.99
Carpenter, Henry T. E.—Walker Hughes Market Co.....113.24
Cooper, Annie—F. C. Jennings et al....180.46
City of N. Y.—M. F. Loughman.....1,543.11
D'Ambrosio, Anna—F. Fatinal.....460.72
Donnelly, William, and Albert L. Sirl—
G. H. Camp.....319.90
De la Garza, Jr., Emeterio—B. Schwartz et al.....887.64
Elmore, Edw. N.—Klebold Press.....199.81
Fitzgerald, Harry J., and Chester M. Stratton—owe Pub. Co.....406.76
Feldman, Jacob, and Feldman Plumbing Co.—Modern Tile Marble Co., Inc.....355.93
Froehlich, Albert J.—R. Heineman.....251.84
Fox, Hannah—W. J. Farrell Co.....196.15
Fleck, Herman—R. Heineman.....306.12
Fifty-ninth Street Real Estate Co. and Albert I. Sirl—G. H. Camp.....321.40
Fifty-ninth Street Real Estate Co.—G. H. Camp 112.87
Griffin, William W.—S. C. Crans et al...123.91
Haviland, Ann—H. Anderson.....128.70
Heineman, Isaac—Daniel P. Boehm Co..497.92
Herba Laboratory, Inc.—A. Loewy....162.72
Hart, Frieda—M. W. Norman.....214.28
Jagels & Bellis, Inc.—G. Murphy, costs.102.81
John Mano, Inc.—S. Wolf's Son.....189.01
Kamm, Herman—M. Hein.....102.56
Levine, Jacob—P. M. Kleinfeld.....113.85
Levine, Elias, and Everett D. Winters—
G. O'Brien 335.41
Lagen, Marc—H. Schoider.....230.92
McGarry, Daniel—A. A. Berg.....123.24
McKenzie, Lady Grace—Park & Tilford.121.57
Martin, William F., and John B. Hanley—Same 324.82
Metzler, Inc.—Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. 740.91
Murray Hat Works and Max M. Hart—
S. Glatstone et al.....114.30
McCloskey, John—" Joseph " 512.02
Noonan, Edw. W., and Edgar D. Waterbury—Bowker Fertilizer Co.....559.05
Plummer, Artemus C.—" Joseph " 327.22
Opsahl, Andrew—Tremont Payne.....107.15
Parr, Harris—R. Klingher.....772.41
Pergolizzi, Salvatore—C. Pergolizzi....712.41
Pendleton, Richard H.—L. A. Dropp et al. 536.77
Rapid Building Co.—Hull-Grippen Co..101.44
Rotberg, Morris—F. Neilson.....101.29
Rapps, Herman, and Julius E. Feinstein—
Cash Register Co.....350.11
Schwenke, Henry C. and Max J.—Park & Tilford 101.06
Schneer, Jacob B.—W. Schmidt.....178.00
Skoog, A. Fred—Elias Gussaroff Realty & Construction Co. 137.60
57th St. Theatre Co., Inc.—S. Bluestone.938.17
Schmick, Conrad, and Eugene D. Waterbury—Bowker Fertilizer Co.....125.01
Vercelli, Marie Lucy—L. Franken.....197.11
Van Deusen, Walter H.—J. W. Blockledge 442.41
Waterbury, Edwar D., and Henry Lust—
Bowker Fertilizer Co.....102.05

In Bronx County.

Brady, Peter J. and Annie E.—M. D. Phelan, ...684.00
Cerussi, Michael—Cambridge Tile Mfg. Co. 527.78
Etrar Realty Co., Abram Isear, and Meyer Isear—Germania Bank of the City of N. Y. 1,184.62
Glassman, Lues—H. Blumberg.....115.72
Goldberg, Gabriel and Bessie—M. E. Hazelton et al. 1,481.84
Georze, C. Sirico Ass'n—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co. 268.68
Kellogg, Clara L.—J. Kapfstein.....27.92
Konlik, Joseph—Metropolitan Tobacco Co. 71.87
Kessler, David—C. Wortsman.....65.55
Market, Nathan and Mary—Levin, Kronenberg & Co. 147.00
Mercantile Mills .....—F. H. Mack.....36.11
Marino, Alfred—C. J. Carroll et al.....45.06
Nesl, Joseph—Wood & Selick.....132.50
O'Donnell, Joseph F. A.—H. Dworkin...125.29
Same—Same 81.63
Schuyler, Charles E.—T. J. Harris.....161.25

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.—N. Y. Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, March 10, 1915, (reversed).....$1,643.17
Benny Saric Realty Co.—J. Pollatschek, Sept. 21, 1915 .....626.57
Snedeker, Theodore A.—F. J. Allen, May 20, 1912 .....248.43
Broderick Haskell Threshold, Nov. 1, 1915..405.41
Ideal Heat and Draft Regulator Co., Inc.—J. Ahrweiler, Oct. 5, 1915, (vacated)..116.84
June Realty Co. Abraham D. Weinstein and Albert Schaldenbrand—J. B. Owens, Oct. 15, 1915, (vacated).....285.36

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Justice	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.01	Mexican	.37
Best & Belcher	.07	Ophir	.33
Bullion	.02	Overman	.11
Caledonia	.68	Potosi	.04
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.08
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.20	Sierra Nevada	.61
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.73
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con.	.04
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.18
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.60	C. O. D.	.04
Halifax	.61	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.76	Diam'field B. B.	.05
McNamara	.02	Florence	.40
Midway	.13	Goldfield Con.	2 2½
Mizpah Ext.	.24	Gold'd Merger	.18
Montana	.27	Gold'd Kewanas	.30
North Star	.11	Jumbo Ext.	1.30
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Ext.	2.75	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.53	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Victor	.30	Nevada Hills	.15
West End	.61	Rochester Mines	.76
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.41
Atlanta	.24		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¼	10	Isabella	16¾	17
Elkton	27	27¼	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	79	85	McKinney	45	47
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	171	172¾
Gold Dollar	2½	4	Vindicator	167	168
Gold Cycle	177	180	Rav. B. H.	3½	4½
Gold Sov.	5¾	6			

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 6.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	57½	..	..
Arkwright Mills	..	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	40	..	..
Border Mfg. Co.	107	..	107½
Chace Mills	102½	..	..
Charlton Mills	98	..	100
Cornell Mills	140	..	..
Conanicut Mills	90	..	..
Davol Mills	90	95	..
Flint Mills	100	..	..
Granite Mills	85	..	..
Hargreaves Mills	..	42	..
King Philip Mills	112	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	..	100
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	80	..	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	82½	..	82½
Mechanics Mills	78	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	92½	..
Osborn Mills	94	..	..
Parker Mills	..	41	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	85	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	140	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	185	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	..	72	..
Stafford Mills	..	72½	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	127	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	109	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	172	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	10	..
Westamoe Mills	52½	85	..

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
10	Androscoggin Mills	100
10	Arlington Mills	44½
7	Art Metals Constn.	12
2	E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.	123
13	Fiske Rubber Co. pf.	103½
10	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	187½
15	Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. pf.	97¾
1	Lyman Mills	121
5	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	121

ROADS PAY HIGH PRICES FOR STEEL

Have Begun Ordering Equipment When Prices Are at Highest Level.

UNABLE TO TAKE ORDERS

Steel Mills Now Refuse to Consider Inquiries for War Supplies to be Delivered Before Next June.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—The high price of finished steel has caused the withdrawal of several large projects. In spite of this, quotations continue to be advanced. Each producer is making his own price. As most of the demand is from the East, higher prices prevail near the seaboard. Further West and South freight rates influence prices. The railroads are making inquiries for large tonnages and in some instances orders have been placed which would have been welcomed last year and would have saved these latter-day buyers considerable money.

Pig iron consumers have run amuck. Buying during the past week has been excessive. In the Pittsburgh district alone fully 250,000 tons have been sold for delivery next year. Buffalo furnaces report sales aggregating 100,000 tons, sales of Southern iron aggregating 225,000 tons were made in October and the yards in which a good stock had been carried over from last year are bare.

The Jones & Laughlin Company, with all their furnace capacity running full tilt, has purchased 60,000 tons of basic iron. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company has contracted for 75,000 tons of basic and bessemer. The American Rolling Mill Company at Middletown, Ohio, secured 20,000 tons; the Andrews Steel Company, Newport, Ky., has taken 20,000 tons, and Follansbee Brothers are asking for 15,000 tons for their plant at Follansbee, W. Va.

As a result of this heavy buying, basic has advanced $15.50, Valleys; foundry and malleable, $15.50, Valleys. The latest sales of Bessemer were made at $16.50. Chicago furnaces have put prices up $1 a ton. Higher quotations have been made by Eastern Pennsylvania and Virginia furnaces. Sales of Southern iron are being made on the base of $13, Birmingham, for Foundry No. 2.

Steel mills are unable to consider orders for steel bars for war munitions for delivery short of next May or June. They are unable to accept an order for another ton for delivery sooner than the next three months. Inquiries aggregating 400,000 tons of rounds, billets, and blooms are going begging.

Italy is inquiring for 120,000 tons of any kind of steel to be manufactured into shells. Spain has asked tenders for a large consignment. Inquiries at the Pittsburgh mills aggregate 75,000 tons; at Youngstown demand has been made for 80,000 tons. Railroads have also come into the market, aggravating conditions.

A differential has been established on billets and blooms for war material as against these forms of semi-finished steel used in other lines of rolling. Open hearth billets are quoted at $28, Pittsburgh. For the manufacture of war material as high as $48 to $55 a ton has been asked. The same conditions has existed in steel bars for the past six months. Bars are nominally quoted at 1.50c., but when they are to be used for shells the price is advanced to 3c. and 3.25c. Forging billets are quoted at from $32 to $34 a ton at mill; the same steel when used for war goods has sold from $40 to $50 a ton. Eastern Pennsylvania. In Pittsburgh forging billets show a spread from $35 to $40. But none can be had at these prices, as the mills are sold up for the year and far into 1916.

Steel plates have advanced to 1.60 and 1.65 cents, Pittsburgh, in Eastern Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh mills continue to quote at 1.50 cents. Buyers are offering premiums for prompt delivery on existing contracts. The mills are getting into their high-priced business. They all had considerable cheap tonnage orders to fill, so that profits have not been as high as they will be from now on.

Contracts for additional ships continue to be placed as rapidly as shipyards can accept them. The Standard Oil Company has contracted with the Maryland Steel Company to build two tankers requiring about 5,000 tons of plates. The American Shipbuilding Company has contracted to build two additional steamers for Norwegian owners for delivery in 1916. The Franklin Steamship Company has contracted for a 12,000-ton vessel, and a coal barge is to be built by the same company at Detroit. The 10,275 tons of steel required for the six vessels will be rolled by the Carnegie Steel Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad placed an order for several thousand tons of plates, the full requirement being 10,000 tons. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is inquiring for several thousand tons of shop plates, as is the Southern Railway for its shops at Lenoir, Tenn. Buying of railroad cars has also boosted requirements. There seems to be a differential charged for plates for cars, as against that of ship plates, the latter offering higher prices for delivery.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has distributed its order for 175,000 tons of rails. The Steel Corporation received 77,000 tons, Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel Companies, each 38,500 tons, and the Bethlehem and Lackawanna Steel Companies, each 10,000 tons. The Norfolk & Western ordered 3,000 tons from the Bethlehem Steel Company and receivers for the M. K. & T. will place an order for 15,000 tons, probably with a Western mill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued inquiries for 9,000 steel cars. Six thousand are for the lines East and 3,000 for lines West. Rail orders placed during October aggregated about 600,000 tons, and car orders placed during last month were for 22,500. The Baltimore & Ohio is in the market for 30,000 kegs of spikes. Railroad spikes have been advanced $1 a ton, being quoted at 1.70 and 1.75 cents, Pittsburgh. In some instances as high as 1.95 cents has been paid.

Most of the wire manufacturers have withdrawn from the market entirely and additional orders cannot be accepted for delivery until after April, 1916. Prices will undoubtedly be advanced $1 to $2 a ton. There is also a stretch in quotations on wire as between war goods and those for domestic use. This is especially true of barbed wire.

Smaller sizes of structural shapes have been advanced over heavier sections in the East. Pittsburgh quotes shapes at 1.50 cents. One peculiar contract placed in this city has been for 450 tons of shapes for a blast furnace for the Han Yeh Ping Iron, Coal and Coke Company of China, taken by the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company. One of the largest inland projects which will be carried forward by the recent election will be the building of a union station at Cleveland, to cost $12,000,000. In addition the Barber subway and the Cleveland and Youngstown terminal and grade elimination at Cleveland will be built.

The National Tube Company advanced prices on standard steel pipe $2 a ton Nov. 2, and on boiler tubes $4 a ton. These are due to the higher cost of raw material and not to any increase in output. With the increase of 50 cents a barrel on crude oil since Aug. 13, development of new oil and gas territory will probably increase demand for oil goods.

Getting the Business Now.

The stores that refused to put on continual cut-rate sales during the period when economy was the rule with consumers are now benefiting the most by changed conditions and the return to prosperity. In times of economy the number of bargain hunters is very large, but when the improvement comes the consumers are inclined to purchase their goods at stores that maintained their prices, believing that they can get better value this way.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE.

Opportunity There for Americans if They Will Only Take It.

There is a splendid chance for American exporters to get business in New Zealand, if they act at once, according to Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, Auckland. Telling of the opportunities there in a commerce report, Mr. Winslow says in part:

"American manufacturers and exporters have been securing an increased amount of New Zealand business, but they do not seem to be awake to the possibilities and present demands of this market. They have been letting the business men of this country go after the supplies instead of bringing their goods here or coming after the business. A few active American salesmen, with samples, could do wonders toward increasing American shipments to this dominion. During the past week three steamers arrived at Auckland from New York loaded with American goods, and two are now loading on the west coast of the United States and Canada for New Zealand, to say nothing of the regular steamers from that coast every two weeks.

"There is a splendid opening here, and it behooves Americans to make the most of it. The large cost of exports over imports makes it easy for the New Zealand people to buy what is necessary. The decline in imports has not been due to a shortage of money, but to the disturbed source of supply. Orders have gone forward as a general thing to English houses; only when turned down for the present, often with a promise to fill them in the near future, if possible. The New Zealand merchant has waited until his warerooms and stores are depleted, and now hardly knows where to turn. This situation calls for prompt action on the part of American exporters if they are to make the most of it."

New Materials for Paper Making.

In widely scattered portions of the world investigation to find materials to take the place of those now used in papermaking are getting results. In Argentina a commercial pulp has been obtained from the pitred of Neuquen territory. In India the Hedychium coronarium yields good papermaking material, and has been suggested as good to be planted in swamp land, where it exterminates other weeds and shrubs that might seed into cultivated areas. In Germany the hop vine, when put through certain processes, produces an excellent paper pulp, and the roots of the vines yield an especially long fibre. Wire grass, growing on the Pacific slope in this country, has also been suggested as good papermaking material.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, so far as the bulk of the list was concerned, was in retreat during the greater part of the two hours of business. Final prices, however, generally reflected rallies from the lowest. Prices of many prominent stocks receded sharply, industrials and railroads, as a rule, being both weak. Here and there there were stocks that held up better than the rest of the list.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
1,080	Allis-Chal.	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾
120	Am. B. Sugar	66⅝	66⅝	65¾	66¼
1,240	Am. Can	58¾	59⅞	58½	58⅝
270	Am. Car & Fy.	84⅞	85¾	82	83¼
20	Am. H. & L.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Am. Ice Sec.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
20	Am. Linseed	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
150	Am. Loco	66	66¼	65¼	65⅝
1,340	Am. Smelting	94	94⅞	92½	92¾
20	Am. Sugar	116½	116½	116½	116½
1,560	Anaconda Cop.	85¾	86⅜	85⅛	85⅞
180	At., T. & S. F.	108¼	108¼	108	108
210	Baldwin Loco.	127	127	123½	123½
60	Balt. & Ohio	95	95	94¾	94¾
900	Beth. Steel pf.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
130	B'klyn R. T.	89⅜	90⅛	89½	89⅞
90	Cal. Petroleum	20¼	20¼	20	20¼
60	Can. Pacific	184	184	183	183¼
140	Cent. Leather	58½	58⅝	58	58⅛
250	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
20	Chi. Gt. West.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
40	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	40	40	40	40
130	Chi., M. & S. P.	95	95	94¼	94¼
230	Chi., R. I. & P.	20¼	20½	19½	19½
410	Chino Copper	53⅜	53⅝	53¾	53¾
500	Col. Fuel & I.	55	55	55⅝	54
30	Corn Products	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
830	Crucible Steel	74⅞	75½	73	74¼
70	Dist. Secur.	44¾	45¼	42¾	42¾
1,300	Erie	42⅞	43¼	42¼	42¼
10	Erie 1st pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
360	Goodrich Co.	72½	72½	71¼	71½
190	Gt. Nor. Ore.	50½	50½	49⅞	50¼
70	Guggenh. Exp.	72¾	72¾	71¾	72⅜
230	Inter'at'n Cop.	45½	45¾	44¾	44¾
480	Interboro Cons.	24	24	23⅝	23½
20	Inter. Cons. pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
30	Kan. City So.	32½	33	32½	33
100	Lack. Steel	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜
50	Lehigh Val.	80⅜	80⅜	80½	80⅞
250	Maxwell Motors	72	72	68	69¼
160	Mexican Pet.	88⅝	89	88¾	88¾
60	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼
140	Mo. Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
10	Nat. En. & Sta.	31½	31½	31½	31½
50	Nevada Cons.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
100	N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾	102¼	102⅜
170	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¾	60¾	60	60
80	N. Y., O. & W.	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝
20	Nor. Pacific	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
90	Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33⅜	33½
150	Pennsylvania	60¼	60¼	60	60
20	Pr. Steel Car	36	36	35½	35½
20	Pr. Steel Car. pf.	68	68	68	68
180	Ray Copper	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
1,780	Reading	83½	83½	82½	82¾
300	Rep. I. & S.	51¼	51¾	50¾	50¾
510	So. Pacific	101½	101¾	101¼	101½
200	Southern Ry.	23⅞	24	23⅝	23⅝
210	Tenn. Copper	60¼	61	59½	59⅝
80	Third Ave.	62½	62½	62½	62½
820	Union Pacific	137¾	137¾	137	137
820	U. S. Rubber	57⅛	57⅜	55⅞	56½
8,270	U. S. Steel	86	86¾	85⅞	85⅝
300	Utah Copper	74½	74⅝	73¾	74
120	Va.-Car. Chem.	48½	48½	47¾	47¾
1,120	Westh. Elec.	70	70¼	68⅝	69¼
28,150					

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Atlantic	.25	.25½	.25	.25½
100	Belmont	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½
300	Florence	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	Gold'd Cons.	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
400	G'd'd Merger	.21	.21	.21	.21
400	Jim Butler	.77	.77	.77	.77
200	Jumbo Ext.	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
500	Montana	.30	.30	.30	.30
200	Ophir	.38	.38	.38	.38
300	Sierra Nev.	.86	.86	.86	.86
500	West End	.65	.66	.65	.66
4,500					

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
C. & Gt. W. pf.	—	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10
Cl. & Fitts.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10
Do sp. gtd.	1	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10

STREET RAILWAYS.

Am. Railways	1	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Cen. Ark. R. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Detroit United	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Ill. Traction pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Pacific G. & E. 1st pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	*Oct. 30
Do orig. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	*Oct. 30

BANK STOCK.

Mech. & Met.	3	Q	Nov. 9	Nov. 6

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Adams Exp.	1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Alaska Packers' Ass'n	1½	Q	Nov. 10	*Oct. 30
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 11
Do pf.	3	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 11
A. La F.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Loan of $25,000, 3 to 5 years, in the South on property valued at $75,000 to $100,000; nearly one-mile front on right of way of L. & N. R. R. and Alabama River; if interested will furnish full particulars. Address Gordon, P. O. Box 772, Montgomery, Ala.

Buick, Mercer, Chalmers, Cadillac, Overland, Studebaker, closed bodies; one-man tops. $25. 20th Century Co., 1,694 B'way, nr. 53d.

Will buy 3d and 2d mortgages to any amount. Rent money advanced. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH. 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RATALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., 710 Madison Av.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave,

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—171 East 78th; 4-story American basement house, remodeled, partly furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floor, southern exposure, large yard; rent for 1, 2, or 3 years, $1,200 per year. Inquire John Curry, southwest corner 78th-Lexington Av. 6553 Lenox.

$100,000 AT 4½ PER CENT. TO LOAN on well located properties.
JOHN FINCK, 198 BROADWAY.

Builder's or investor's opportunity. Lexington Av. near 65th. Frank Connor, 5 Beekman.

63 East 92d, Park and Madison; 3-story, private; $20,000. Epstein, 126 Liberty.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT
in South Brooklyn, about 40,000 square ft. on line of proposed marginal railroad and near the terminal of the barge canal; unequalled facilities for handling water freight; near Bush Terminal; most desirable property for factory or warehouse; a bargain for quick deal. J. F. P. O. Box 1,836.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For sale or To Let.

At Queens Station, 30 minutes from New York, I offer four lots in restricted section among beautiful homes; five minutes' walk from station; water, gas, electric light, cement walk, paved street; sacrifice price, $325 per lot; title guaranteed; reasonable terms. R. E. Pendergrast, Room 714, 47 West 34th St., phone Greeley 3050.

2 Jamaica lots at a sacrifice of $170 each; easy worth $450 each; positive bargain; good location; must have some cash quick. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn., opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot. Open Sunday.

Small old-fashioned cottage, with garden plot, near trolley; only 45 minutes from city; price $1,500; $75 down; $12 a month. Call or write, B. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, B'klyn.

Must dispose of my small farm, all planted and cultivated with 4-room house, in order to raise $200 cash at once, large town, 35 minutes out; few minutes from trolley and station. Farm, 121 Times Downtown.

WONDERFUL AT $3,000.
Detached; 6 rooms, bath; steam; $200 cash. Heprice, 361 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Apartment house for sale or exchange; rent $5,440; price $44,000; one mortgage $34,000. Owner, 30 East 42d St., Room 1317.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A five-story tenement near 40th St.; subject to first mortgage of $14,000; 5 years to run; equity, $6,000; owner wants two-family house, Brooklyn preferred. John Peters, 210 East 14th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—TO LEASE APARTMENT OR TENEMENT HOUSES; WILL GIVE CASH SECURITY AND REFERENCES; FULL PARTICULARS WANTED. BOX S 97 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Will buy old 18 to 20 foot house, East 61st St. to 80th St., between Park and 3d Avs.; principals only. Harris & Vaughan, 565 5th Av. Tel. 51 Murray Hill.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Four-story American basement residence, 15x100; Broadway-West End; sell $23,000; mortgage $14,000; rent $2,000. 235 West 100th.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE TO RENT.
Van Cortlandt Park and subway; homelike 12-room residence, remodeled throughout; steam, tiled bath; large, beautifully shaded grounds; attractive home; suitable boarding house; $780. Inquire Broadway and 234th St., or agent, WHALEY, Broadway corner 231st.

HOUSE, 105 W. 11TH ST.
Three-story, basement, 15 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat and hot water supplied by owners; good neighborhood; $1,800. 107 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A DISTINCTIVE HOME.
A private owner directs me to sell at a bargain price a 20-acre tract of superb Hudson River property as well as a 3-acre site; also a new concrete house of 12 rooms, with garage; views are wonderful; New York Central, main line, under one hour. John T. Scott, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., most desirable building plots for sale; in beautiful Hawthorne Park; just off Boston Post Road; excellent residential section; sewer, sidewalk, and all assessments paid; near water, trolley and station; the best and healthiest location in Westchester County. Apply to A. V. Hains, 26 East Boston Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 100 W.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.
Excellent country house, but two years old, consisting of twelve large, well-placed rooms and three baths, situated in exclusive section of Hartsdale, N. Y., twenty-five miles from New York City; plot 75x200. Address Box N 87 Times.

SACRIFICE SALE,
NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern, completely equipped ten-room residence; directly accessible cars, station, and water; specially good location in best street in the town; owner compelled to live in city; will sell $12,500 property for $9,500. M 91 Times.

125 acres, Westchester County, between White Plains and Tarrytown; great location; millionaire section; must be sold; trolley, 100 rods, to New York City; steam cars same; two sets buildings; like buying gold dollars for 50 cents. G. J. S., owner, No. 9 Front St., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

For Rent.—Handsomely furnished nine-room house with Winter sleeping porch, steam heat, electric light, Oriental rugs, piano and Victrola; $125 per month. Address H. J. Prudden, 7 Oneida Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., or 456 Fourth Av., New York City.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

A gentleman's country estate of 83 acres, beautifully situated, 1,100 feet above tidewater; two trout streams, healthful and finest of water entering house by gravity from never-failing spring; in sight of village and not lonesome; fine house built to last, and surrounded but not overshadowed by fine old trees; house has hot and cold water, baths, and gas, and is exceptionally sunny and cheerful; cost, over $75,000; will sacrifice for $17,500. Walter L. Kent, Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

Splendid 234 acres, high state cultivation, Dutchess County; fourteen-room house, farmer's house; best barns; tools, machinery, horses, cows; crops; piped water; big bargain for quick buyer. Martin Thew, Arthursburg.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—23 acres on Jericho Turnpike, Nassau Co., bounded on the east by motor parkway, south by turnpike, soil high and dry; might exchange for income property. A. H. McCann, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow; artistically and well built; beamed ceilings; paneled walls; open fireplace; brick fireplace; up-to-date fixtures; modern kitchen and bath; heat; spacious veranda; perfect in every detail; all large, airy rooms; overlooking bay and beach; hedge around large plot; easy terms. Write for photos and further details. Bungalow, Box 112 Times Downtown.

A FINE WATER VIEW, 28 ACRES.
Sweeping views of Sound and Conn.; roads on 3 sides; good soil; some shade; 1½ miles from Northport Station; choice neighborhood; $500; a bargain; easy terms; electric light and telephone lines. List. Codling, Northport, L. I., and 115 Broadway.

$4,750, perfect homelike cottage; seven rooms, bath, hot-water heat; modern improvements; excellent condition; desirable, healthful location; choice surroundings; 30 minutes out, near station; churches, schools, stores; $550 cash, $30 monthly. Personal, Suite 506, 200 Broadway.

SHORE DRIVE ESTATE.
One of the most beautiful estates in the vicinity of New York; facing water; trees, high ground; will sacrifice; price, $45,000; terms to suit; in five years should double your money. Executors, Room 1,806, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan. Phone 8324 Beekman.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches, and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. B., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot. Open Sunday.

Lady owning beautifully furnished 10-room house, 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, would rent same during Winter months at very reduced rental, or exchange same for furnished apartment in New York City. Z 272 Times Annex.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.
Need $1,500 cash at once; balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot. Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

Small farm, consisting of 3 acres of fine soil; near large town; schools, churches, &c.; price, $750; terms, $25 down, balance $10 monthly. FARM, Box 128 Times Downtown.

At Laurelton—30 minutes by frequent electric trains to Manhattan or Brooklyn; artistic homes for sale or to rent; reasonable prices. Purdy, 405 Lexington Av., Tel. 6307 Murray Hill.

To rent, within easy commuting distance of New York, for six months or a year, new house, seven rooms, and three baths; all modern conveniences. H. B. Crawford, Port Washington, L. I.

Firm owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Herald Square, will accept reliable family as tenant on particularly low terms, subject to two months' notice. S 33 Times.

200 acres, beautiful north shore front property on Long Island, Grosser, 82 Woodbine St., Brooklyn. Tel. 5115 Bushwick.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address
BENJ. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished, fit for the honeymoon or the first lady of the land; price, $100 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garage, garden, best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars and photograph.
S. S. STELL-GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Dutch Colonial cottage, 8 large rooms, 2 baths, screened porch, 10x30, solarium, and hall, oak floors throughout, electric lights; large plot; restricted neighborhood; $8,000; easy terms. K. Lalzell, owner, Maplewood, N. J.

For sale, fine modern residence on North Mountain Av., Montclair; eleven rooms, two baths; large plot; might consider exchange for East Orange property. Thomas J. Hicks, Central Avenue and Halsted St., East Orange, N. J.

Beautiful house; hills Northern New Jersey; 42 minutes Manhattan; 8 rooms, bathroom, every improvement, fireplace, veranda, "sun deck," pergola; convenient; low price; terms like rent. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and many terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Three acres, under cultivation, with 5-room house, water, fruit, chicken house complete, in Lakewood, N. J.; price, $2,000; terms to suit. S 57 Times.

Summit, N. J.—Sublet till May 1, 1916, unfurnished, large house, 1½ acres, nine bedrooms; three baths; present rent $150; will take $100. Address Crepny.

For sale or rent, Ridgewood, N. J., one mile from station, new seven room-house, improvements, one acre upward; suitable for poultry; $3,500; terms. Z 289 Times Annex.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Choicest residential section of the Oranges. Beautiful illustrated booklet upon request. Secretary, P. O. Box 424, Maplewood.

Farm 7½ acres, 18 miles from city, 8-room house, barn, accommodations for 1,000 chickens; fruit; terms to suit.
J. B. Wohlfarth, 507 Fifth Avenue.

South Orange—Attractive 9-room dwelling, every improvement, hardwood floors, large lot; worth $7,500; price, $6,750; easy terms. Eugene Hughes, opp. depot, South Orange.

BARGAIN $900; ROSELLE.
Fine building plot, all improvements; other plots, $400 up; acreage, $1,000; fine home for rent. P. S. Warman, Roselle, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH. Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—FARM PROPERTY.
A beautifully located farm of 268 acres on the celebrated Undermountain Drive, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass., is for sale because of the sudden death of the owner, a New York man, who had recently purchased it for a Summer home. There are orchards, old and young; a brook, and good buildings, including an attractive farm house in good repair, and new barn, ice house, and silo. Elevation from 800 to 1,500 feet. The whole can be had at a bargain by a quick buyer. Apply to LLOYD & MADDOX,
Attorneys for Executors.
92 William Street, New York.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Cottage in Daytona, Fla., finest location in the city. Address Real Estate Exchange, New London, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Exclusive Park Ave. Apartment, (New Building, Below 58th.)—4 rooms, 4 baths, 6 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms; will lease for 2 years, handsomely furnished, at $6,000 per year, or for shorter term; will consider leasing unfurnished. R. De Flores, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 501 6th Ave. Murray Hill 8850.

Park Av., (Fifties.)—12 rooms, 5 baths, furnished, for rent at unfurnished rate to Oct., 1916; $450 month; several other unusually attractive Park Av. furnished apartments. R. de Flores, 501 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 8850.

OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS
TAKE NOTICE.
Roof garden apartment, furnished, for rent at $175 per month, for six months or longer. Apply to janitor, 158 Madison Av., and 324 St.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 32d St.

Murray Hill section, new building, 6 rooms, 2 baths, magnificently furnished; also 5 rooms, 2 baths; Winter months; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 5382.

East 40th St.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

East 65th St.—Beautifully, completely furnished 8-room apartment, 4 months, longer, $250 month. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

West Side.

THE CHELSEA, West 22d St.—Stockholder's apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurants, both plans. Seen by appointment only.
MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys,
42 Broadway.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with or without kitchen; all high-elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

Overlooking Central Park, near Plaza Hotel.—Magnificently furnished 9 rooms, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths; duplex; $2,500 for season; several other unusually attractive furnished west side apartments. R. de Flores, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

An American singer will sublet for the Winter his artistic housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath, at a reasonable rate. For appointments address Apartment 54, 618 West 142d St., or telephone Audubon 8076.

Eight rooms, all outside; splendid view; 5 (fourth convertible) master's bedrooms; completely furnished; immediate possession; west side; thoroughly modern building. Phone Columbus 2790.

Artistic, charmingly furnished 6-room apartment, 2 baths; Riverside; southern exposure; new building; near subway; 4 months, longer; immediate possession; reasonable. Details Columbus 3974.

30 WEST 58TH ST.,
Opposite Plaza Hotel.
Two modern apartments, consisting 2 rooms and bath and washroom; service included. Apply on premises or own broker.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
8-room southeast corner apartment. Very high-class building, exquisitely furnished, or unfurnished, at bargain. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d. Mur. Hill 5726.

Sublet, 4 to 6 months, nicely furnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, bath, modern conveniences; all night elevator service; beautiful view of park; references required. Apartment 4-C, 448 Central Park West.

Ash. West. (214 Audubon Av.)—Handsome front 4-room elevator apartment, beautifully furnished, every detail; completes housekeeping; refined home; immediate occupancy; $65 monthly. Markham.

New and attractively furnished, high-class elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; one block from 79th St. Subway; $125. Schuyler 3960.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificently furnished apartment in seventies, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 11th floor; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms; possession Dec. 1; $600 month. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 49th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

High class, furnished apartments, some in new buildings, for the Winter season or longer; call for particulars, &c.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.—59th, overlooking Central Park; spacious living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; mail service; $150 per month. S 68 Times.

137TH EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION.
Beautifully furnished, light, 3-room apartment, elevator building; $16). Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

85th, 345 West, (near Riverside Drive)—Seven elegant furnished rooms, including piano; 6, 8, or 10 months; must be seen to be appreciated.

Magnificently furnished corner apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's 2 maids' rooms; 96th subway; immediate possession; phone, Murray Hill 5388.

Party going west offers apartment, six rooms, beautifully furnished; exceptional opportunity. Phone Riverside 7712 or address N 56 Times.

Beautifully furnished modern three-room housekeeping apartment; steam, electricity, cleanliness, completeness; $48 monthly; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

Apartment 4 light rooms; new, clean; every convenience; parquet floors; residential neighborhood; top floor; non-elevator; $50; subway. L. McNeil, 416 West 129th St.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, at $125 per month. 18 East 60th St.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150 per month. 38 West 59th St.

A lady going South, sublets magnificently furnished apartment; 3 outside rooms, 3 baths; 74th St.; 7074 Columbus.

Sublet apartment, six large rooms and foyer, 230 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.; all outside rooms; $100 monthly.

Want well-bred woman to share comfortably furnished apartment; all mornings and evenings; references. Danielson, 72 West 89th.

Two rooms and bath, newly and beautifully furnished; $17 per week. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St.

GRANT COURT.
113th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

Beautifully furnished 10-room apartment, overlooking Park; modern building. Columbus 3974.

91st Subway.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, living room, 25x18; rent to couple. Phone Murray Hill 8393.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Seven outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; four bedrooms; piano. Byrne.

95th, 330 West.—Seven-room apartment, newly furnished; elevator, phone; reasonable. Smith.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

Gentleman to share furnished apartment, Manhattan Av.; splendid opportunity. N 2 Times.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

Riverside Drive, 120, (north corner 84th.)—Ten and eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

Apartment, 2 sunny rooms, bath; newly furnished and built, with meals, $35 weekly. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d.

West 73d.—Salon parlor and large bedroom and bath; $50. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

54 West 39th St.—Furnished apartment to rent, consisting of three unusually large rooms and bath. Apply on premises.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished; elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens, kitchenettes; $12 up; references.

Superbly furnished apartment, private block; owners remodeled building; service. 25 West 74th St.

Couple desire small housekeeping apartment, furnished or unfurnished, or floor, strictly private house; reasonable; 72d to 116th, West.

High-class furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, to let; price, $250. Inquire Supt., 236 West 70th.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also double room; every improvement; $5-$8.

80th, 225 West.—Seven rooms, three baths; six rooms, two baths. Voltum.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y

New front apartment, 4 rooms and bath; $85. 434 West 120th, (5C.)

113TH ST, 507 WEST.—2 and 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, high class house.

1 WEST 86TH ST.
Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, facing park.

Elegantly furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; also 4 rooms, 225 West 80th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 6th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
8 rooms, Central Park West...Monthly, $250
9 rooms, Broadway-Seventies...Monthly, 300
6 rooms, 74th St.....Monthly, 250
8 rooms, West 86th St.....Monthly, 350
9 rooms, West Nineties.....Monthly, 325
6 rooms, West End Av.....Monthly, 150
10 rooms, East Sixties.....Term, 5,000
8 rooms, East Fifties.....Term, 2,500
14 rooms, Fifth Av.....Term, 7,000
4 rooms, East Fifties.....Term, 1,800
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42.)

EFFICIENCY
SERVICE.
Ninety-five per cent. of apartments in high-class west side elevator buildings are in my files, which are open to your inspection if you want a privately owned furnished apartment for the Winter or longer.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SUB-LEASING SPECIALIST.
269 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

New Jersey.

To adults, furnished apartment, until May 1, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, billiard table, and piano; $150 per month; automobile space in garage. 188 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE 12-ROOM APARTMENT TO LEASE, 525 PARK AV., N. Y. APPLY TO PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 MADISON AV., OR F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND 59TH ST.

715 Madison Av., (Near 63d St.)—Bachelor apartment, $60; three rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; valet and breakfast service; references required.

36TH ST., 180 EAST.—Elegant steam-heated apartment of seven large, light and airy rooms; rent $75. Apply janitor.

MODERATE-PRICED APARTMENTS.
Douglas L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.

West Side

BROADWAY,
S. E. cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St.—Stockholder's apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurants, both plans. Seen by appointment only.
MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys,
42 Broadway.

181 CLAREMONT AV.
Six-room apartments;
fine location and building;
$50 a month.
Apply Superintendent or
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO., 115 Mad. Av.

2 ROOMS, BATH & KITCHENETTE, $800. Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. Restaurant on premises; under ownership management.
HARPERLEY HALL, West 94th St.

113TH ST., 315 WEST.—$33 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 5, 6, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

Studios, 2 West 10th St.
Rents, $22-$30.
See Resident Housekeeper or
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc.,
Farr. 9494. 1,133 B'way, at 26th

Sublet, unfurnished, 8 rooms, 3 baths, dressing room, large foyer; living room 18x16. Apartment 2B, 131 Riverside Drive. Phone 5735 Schuyler.

39th St., 45 West.—Splendidly lighted studio apartment four rooms, bath, kitchen; apartment two rooms, bath, kitchenette; janitor. Owner, 28 West 96th St. River, 9682.

To rent, furnished, 8 rooms, 3 baths and large foyer, dressing room; living room 18x36. Apartment 2B, 131 Riverside Drive. Phone 5735 Schuyler.

Sublet.—Four large rooms, bath, foyer; elevator; vacuum; immediate possession; decorate to suit; seen any time. 454 Fort Washington Av., cor. 181st St., Apt. 31.

Broadway, Southeast Corner 103d.—Seven beautiful rooms; no leases; if not satisfied have everything done to please; $70-$75. See Huston.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 to $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

263 WEST 111TH ST.
An attractive, up-to-date three-room apartment, consisting of office, waiting room, and workroom; rent, $35.

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

120 WEST 94TH ST.
Seven-room apartments;
$35 a month.
Apply Janitor,

Broadway, 2,731, (103d subway.)—Six medium-sized rooms; 10 sunny windows; quiet, respectable elevator house; no infants or dogs; $50.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
21 West 8th St.
Three and four rooms, with bath, $35-$50 a month. Janitor on premises.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $32. Janitor.

A— STUDIO APARTMENTS. —A.
128-130 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath, skylights, kitchenettes; rent, $40-$50.
Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Will sublet newly decorated six-room apartment; new fixtures; fine location. Harrington, 616 West 116th St. Morningside 6704.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $40.
Broadway neighborhood; fashionable. 509 West 112th St.

183d St., 554 West.—Five large rooms; private house; all improvements; rent $32; near subway; references required.

90th, 119 West.—Apartment 7 rooms and bath; electric lights; rents $45-$48. Inquire janitor, on premises.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$38.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms; high-class elevator housekeeping apartments; $45, $55, $60. Superintendent.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

88th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

804 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 4-room elevator apartment; improvements.

78TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Riverside Drive, 587, at 136th St. — Seven rooms, $060; 8 rooms, $1,380.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

For apartments of from 5 to 10-rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; fine neighborhood; $45.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

One and two room and bath apartments, $26, $28; Heights; excellent location; three minutes Brooklyn Bridge, five Borough Hall subway; vacuum cleaning; house telephones; exceptional service included. 11 Monroe Place.

Beautiful seven-room apartment; bath, storeroom; steam heat; telephone; window every room; reasonable. Deutsch, 1,610 President St., Brooklyn.

Why live in Manhattan? High class apartments. Concessions. "The Clarendon," Bedford Av. and Clarendon Rd. 28 minutes to Manhattan City Hall. $28.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 883, Catherine apartments; seven all outside rooms, modern improvements, electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated. 161st St., 3d Av.; L, subway station block; rents, $33-$35.

1,665 Nelson Av.—One block from University Av.—5-6-room apartments, large, light, airy; new eight-family house; every improvement; rents $33 to $38.

Fox St., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768; Prospect Av. station; 4-5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6085.

Creston Av., 2,408.—5 large, light rooms; all modern improvements; rents $25 and $24. Apply Janitor.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FREE ADVERTISING
WITHOUT PUBLICITY.
List your apartment with me and I will advertise it free of charge, to my address, sending you only desirable clients.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SUB-LEASING SPECIALIST.
269 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

Wanted—Furnished studio apartment, or other apartment with large living room, three master's bedrooms, location Washington Square to 80th, east or west side, for four months from Dec. 1. Seymour, Hillside Place, South Orange, N. J.

Wanted well-furnished apartment or house, 10 rooms, 2 to 3 baths, Dec. 1 to April 15. Address Arthur Schwarz
Care of Princeton Worsted Mills,
Inc., 334 4th Av., New York.

Wanted, furnished apartment to May, June; 4 master's bedrooms; family adult; vicinity Central Park. Phone Murray Hill 1184.

Responsible couple want two or three room furnished housekeeping apartment for three or four months from Dec. 1; reasonable rental. Address A. C. Z., Box S 212 Times Downtown.

Wanted, furnished apartment 7 rooms, 2 baths; 2 or 3 master's bedrooms; below 80th St.; not over $300 month; to June 1. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

List your apartments with us. We have clients of unquestionable desirability.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

Want until May, well-furnished apartment, 2 master bedrooms; modern building; east side preferred; limit, $200. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Any reasonable price for comfortably furnished apartment; immediate occupancy. Telephone 4320 Murray Hill, or write Bigld, M 151 Times.

Wanted—5, 6, or 7 room apartment, completely furnished, to June 1; prefer new building. Send full particulars to Box S 52 Times.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $600 month. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Wanted, small furnished apartments; centrally located; moderate price; advise particulars. N 73 Times.

Wanted, near 80th, west side, furnished apartment three or four rooms, with kitchenette, for six months. N 72 Times.

Furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; west side; only A1 offers considered. B 248 Times Downtown.

Bachelor whose mother is to visit him wants small furnished apartment near subway; December, January, February. M 170 Times.

Wanted, Nov. 15 to May 15, well-furnished 7-room housekeeping apartment; not above 90th St.; state price. M 208 Times.

Gentleman desires small apartment, five or six rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; not over $125 a month. M 174 Times.

Gentleman desires small furnished apartment vicinity Broadway and 110th St.; references. B 227 Times Downtown.

Small furnished apartment, Winter; two business women; reasonable; references. N 64 Times.

**Unfur

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

70TH, 49 EAST.—Desirable rooms, comfortably furnished; conveniences; ideal location; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 132 EAST.—Private house; one nice room, running water, $3.

80TH, 104 EAST.—Connecting living, bedroom; one, two; single room; improvements; kitchen privilege; suitable teachers, business women. Peters.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,278.—With Jewish couple; large heated front sleeping room. Moers.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished room, with, without private bath; phone; gas, electricity.

MADISON AV., 802.—One large and small room; all conveniences. 6165 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., (corner, 38 East 35th.)—Sunny front room; all conveniences. McDonough.

West Side.

8TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 24 WEST.—Unusually nice rooms; southern exposure; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; steam, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; telephone; references.

12TH, 215 WEST.—Front parlor, large rooms heated, running water.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Very large, swell suite; private bath; scrupulously clean; reference required.

30TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; morning water, bath; $4.50-$7.

40TH, 26 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single or suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST. (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny hall room; bath on same floor.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Large front or back parlor; private bath; telephone.

64TH, 264 WEST.—One, two, three rooms, bath; furnished housekeeping; elevator apartment.

67TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

67TH, 108 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, running water; convenient subway; elevator, telephone; references.

68TH, 122 WEST.—Splendid sunny accommodations; private bath; electricity, phone; elegant house.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; $4; front parlor. Larose.

83D, 105 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences; moderate rent; private family; references.

86TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; other rooms; all conveniences.

86TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, perfectly kept room, (or suite,) very moderate; references.

86TH, 73 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suitable for bachelor or business people; near subway and elevated; phone and electric light; privilege; also doctor's office.

89TH, WEST.—Bright, sunny room; elevator apartment; nurse or business woman; references exchanged; $13. Nurse, N 25 Times.

90TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.

WEST HALL.

Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautiful room; Central Park West, unusual conveniences; phone 2280 Columbus.

70TH, (2,03g Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with elevator, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 34 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; bath, phone; private house; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished room; running water, electricity; conveniences; private house.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Sunny, well-furnished room with private washroom, bath, electric light. Phone 8843 Columbus. Lee.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; smaller room; electricity; reasonable.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium sized room; southern exposure; every convenience.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Nicely furnished, southern exposed, medium room; splendid location.

71ST, 220 WEST. — Medium-sized front room, with alcove; private. C. M. H. Columbus 6280.

71ST, 147 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, WARM ROOM; BATH; BREAKFAST.

72D, 248 WEST.—Elegant office accommodations for doctor or dentist; other rooms; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Very desirable, beautiful large room; inlaid floor; unsurpassed locality.

72D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

72D, 273 WEST.—Steam heated; double, single; private house; subway express; telephone.

72D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6936.

72D, 289 WEST.—Second floor, suite or singly; spacious, quiet, sunny.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Newly decorated house; small, large rooms; modern improvements; board optional.

74TH, 246-248 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms, suites or without bath; restaurant; table board at very attractive rates.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; elegantly furnished; electricity; private residence; gentlemen.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, front basement; near park; also single room.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 174 WEST.—Handsome second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

76TH, 24 WEST.—Attractive suite, private bath; physician's studio or bachelor's; references.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

76TH, 153 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath; references.

76TH, 49 WEST.—Elegant large room, adjoining bath; convenient subway and L.

76TH, 171 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 45 WEST. — Elegant furnished rooms, with bath if desired; also furnished apartment.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Floor private residence; also single room. Schuyler 10175.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; all conveniences; small kitchenette; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; reference.

102 WEST 77TH.

Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, home like rooms; quiet private house; references, telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large, warm, absolutely clean room, adjoining bath; references; $4.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front, back parlor; two gentlemen, business couple. Schuyler 3184. Robertson.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Pleasant front room; no other roomers; first-class apartment; telephone.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large rooms; private baths; southern exposure; electricity, steam; subway.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath; also small room for gentleman.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front, back parlor; two gentlemen or business couple. Robertson.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone, reference.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Master's front room; private bath; block 79th subway. Vollum.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; high class house; references.

81ST, 265 WEST, (B'way.)—Sunny suite, running water; attractive, warm; new apartment. Pearson.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway; elevated. Barney.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Suite, front, and bedroom; apartment; private family; quiet; electricity; $10 a week; breakfast optional. Rosier.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Newly furnished single rooms, $3 and $5.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room; immaculate bath; elevator; breakfast optional; $6. Sharples.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private family; elevator, electricity; telephone; moderate. Mueller.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; exclusive, home surroundings.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small room; gentlemen; private family; reference.

87TH, 133 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable large room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; Subway.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Medium-sized room; newly renovated house; transportation facilities; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Physician or dentist; beautiful light room, southern exposure; high-class, choice neighborhood; well-appointed house. 3034 Riverside.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; southern exposure; front room; references.

91ST, 38 WEST. — Newly furnished house, front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity; telephone; $8.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

93D ST., 140 WEST.—Beautiful, bright sunny rooms for first-class people; service exceptional; electricity; near elevated, subway.

93D, 40 WEST.—Private American family; attractively furnished room, with running water, steam heat, electricity; near park "L" station. Phone 2629 Riverside.

93D, 263 WEST.—Double room, with private washroom, adjoining bath; southern exposure; every convenience. Phone 8091 Riverside.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—Bright, sunny room; running water; heated elevator apartment. Leidiey.

94TH, 20 WEST. — Redecorated, large, bath rooms; private bath; first, second floors; references.

94TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; electricity, hot water; furnished or unfurnished. Riverside 1224.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Medium-sized room; all new furniture; twin beds; southern exposure; select house.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 122 WEST.—Large living room, bedroom; private bath; well furnished.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single rooms. Apt. 41. Phone, River 8488.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Bright, attractive, well-furnished rooms, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; at subway express; convenient theatre, restaurants; genteel surroundings. Apartment 3D.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Desirable warm rooms; baths; maid service; meals optional; references.

96TH ST., 9 WEST.

Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

96TH ST., 328 WEST.—Attractive room for business men; all improvements; telephone, electricity. Coile.

97TH, 316 WEST. (Next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references. Apt. 1B.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large room, single or double; all conveniences. Apt. 4D.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner. Paris, 1410.

97TH, 149 WEST.—Two large rooms; nicely furnished rooms; quiet house; phone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, twin beds; reasonable. Apt. 2D.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

100TH, 235 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor suite, two or three rooms and bath.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern apartment; telephone; electricity; housekeeping. $2.50-$4. McNamara.

101ST, 240 (corner Broadway.)—Single front room; all conveniences; gentlemen; references. Reilly.

102D, 305, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 202 WEST.—Desirable outside rooms gentlemen desiring refined surroundings; one block subway; private family; references exchanged. Halsted.

103D, 205 WEST.—Warm, comfortable single room; elevator, telephone, electricity; gentleman preferred; reasonable. Apt. 2B.

103D, 239 WEST.—Opposite Marseilles; large, pleasant room; no other roomers. Nahm.

104TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive southern rooms; electricity; board optional. Riverside 2935. Morse.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two very attractive rooms, park view; private family; 1 flight; reasonable. Information, phone Riverside 6989R.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Attractively furnished, light room, in family of two; $6 weekly. St. Aussa.

105TH, 229 WEST.—A lady, having high-class apartment, will take paying guest; references required. Apartment 66.

106TH, 211 WEST.—2 front rooms; suitable couple; piano, bath, steam. Miller.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; modern elevator apartment; conveniences; one block from subway. Brunswick.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room; refined surroundings; no other roomers; modern apartment; near subway; reasonable. Thompson.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Attractive room, sunny, running water, large closet; elevator. Stevens.

111TH, 535 WEST.—Large, sunny room; fastidious bachelor; American family two. Apartment 61.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure, elevator, telephone; quiet; reasonable. Fifth floor south.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Newly furnished room, all conveniences; elevator; gentleman; $4. Enoch.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, light front room; 6th floor west.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant outside sunny room in homelike, modern apartment home; conveniences; breakfast optional; moderate. Apartment 33.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In beautiful apartment, large, light single room; bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life. Apt. 11.

113TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; one, two gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive, large, light room; elevator, telephone; references. Mowbray.

115TH, 616 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, for gentleman, near subway. Apt. 4.

117TH, (228 Audubon,) Apt. 36.—Elegant room, private family; telephone, elevator; $4.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South room; elevator building; beside Columbia, Morningside Park. Apartment 8.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

118TH ST., 423 WEST.—One single and one double room; newly furnished; elevator, telephone; private family. Apt. 55.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Five beautiful, large outside rooms, bath, completely furnished, $55.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive room, well-appointed apartment; all conveniences; desirable. 6th floor.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, (110 Morningside Drive.)—Attractive, immaculate room; southern exposure; gentlemen; references. Winslow, Apt. 5.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, elevator, steam, moderate. M. C. Cagne.

121ST, 537 WEST.—In modern apartment, 2 in family, single or connecting outside rooms; very desirable. Apt. 21.

121ST, 301 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, adjoining bath; elevator; private. Apt. 54.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; $3, $5. Hungerford.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cosy, warm room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $4. Overbury.

122D ST., (1.0 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Palisades. Apt. 62.

122D, 137 WEST.—Private house; pleasant, sunny, front parlor; reference; subway, L.

122D, 540 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; well furnished; elevator; $5. Apt. 21.

122D, 500 WEST.—Outside rooms, double, single; large closets; kitchen; elevator. Whyte.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

132D, (450 St. Nicholas Av.)—Apartment 4E; attractive, sunny room; elevator; $5.

134 WEST 85TH.

Room; private bath; kitchenette; private residence.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated attractive room; elevator apartment; no other roomers. Carroll.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Cheerful room; windows on Broadway; bus, subway; elevator; reasonable. Peck.

136TH, 619 WEST. — Modern, beautiful, comfortably furnished two-room suite; two gentlemen; family of two; refined home; every comfort.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 34.

136TH 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

139TH, 251 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; beautiful, large, light, cheerful, homelike room; private house; every convenience; rental reasonable.

140TH, 604 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; modern apartment; private family; references. Rushe.

141ST, 402 WEST.—Beautiful, medium-sized room; southern exposure; heat; electricity; gentlemen.

143D ST., Near Broadway Subway, (185 Hamilton Place.)—Beautiful front room; new furniture; elevator; $6. Manheimer, Audubon 2780.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

143D (135 Hamilton Place.)—Large front room; private family; strictly modern; $4. Banks.

143D, 500 WEST.—Double outside; two windows; adjoining bath; elevator; $5. Steur.

143D, 500 WEST.—Outside, 2 windows, adjoining bath; elevator; $5. Stear.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also even rms. 2B.

145TH, 531 WEST. — Large, light room; steam, telephone; $4; B'way subway. Low.

147TH, 542 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, convenient bath; independent entrance; home privileges; single, double; reasonable; telephone. Wessel.

154TH, 524 WEST. — In private dwelling, large first-floor front room; adjoining hall room if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

163D ST., 645 WEST, 2-D.—Front room, new elevator apartment; modern conveniences; no other roomers; congenial surroundings.

163D, WEST.—Attractive room; river outlook; refined home; references; opportunity. Z 277 Times Annex.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Comfortable, outside room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; gentleman. Kehoe.

AN ATTRACTIVE, large, sunny room, facing street, near Riverside Drive and Subway. Large closet. Furnished or unfurnished. Light housekeeping. No other roomers. Call Sunday or evenings. 2B, 609 West 127th St.

A.—An attractive, light, clean room to rent in modern apartment; all conveniences; reasonable; references. 605 West 137th St. Apt. 5A.

A MARRIED COUPLE, LIVING ALONE in high-class elevator apartment, would rent nicely furnished room, adjoining bath, to gentleman with references. For appointment phone 757 Morning. Apt. 6.

Attractive large front room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; new elevator apartment house; one block 96th St. Subway; strictly private American family. M 166 Times.

BACHELOR secure quarters young man's apartment; phone Morningside 4500. Apartment 23.

BROADWAY, 1,672.—Lady, having corner apartment, will let one or two rooms, elegantly furnished; breakfast optional; high-class in every detail. Phone 1159 Circle.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 8903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,100.—Two very desirable rooms; quiet house; $4 up. Apt. 35.

BUSINESS WOMAN can secure comfortable quarters another business woman's apartment. Telephone Sunday or evenings 8540 Cathedral. Apt. 12½.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 191.—Small room; private family; all conveniences; subway. Apt. 2.

CONVENT AV, 371, (Near 145th.)—Two connecting front rooms; running water; telephone; comfortably furnished; private family; easily reached; car, subway; each $3 weekly. Burberg.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, occupying high-class apartment for term of years, would curtail expenses by renting large, outside room, adjoining bath, to a man of refinement; West 110th, near Amsterdam. American, N 71 Times.

LADY ALONE in modern apartment upper west side would like to rent room to business woman. $4 per week; references required. Box 75 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Refined gentleman; newly furnished, decorated; every convenience; reference essential. Smith, Apt. 35. Telephone 5905 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 108. Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Park. Apt. 21.

Overlooking Columbia Campus; small room in private family; very reasonable to right person. Z 264 Times Ann x.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Elegantly furnished suite, sitting room, bedroom; lavatory; river view; strictly private; reasonable. Apartment 8F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 99.—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; suitable two, with breakfast; private family. Riverside 1068.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—Living room, overlooking Hudson; piano; connecting outside rooms. Byron.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 115TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 398.—Large well-furnished room; steam heat, electric light, telephone; convenient all transportation; references requ ed.

THE BELLAMAR, 350 WEST 23D ST.

Rooms, single and suites; private baths; electricity; modern plumbing; refined, homelike surroundings; business people; reasonable rates; beautiful dining room.

Two beautiful furnished connecting rooms, running water, in elevator apartment, west side, 91st St. Subway; breakfast if desired; no other roomers; reasonable. N 15 Times.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—Large, sunny room, breakfast, private house; gentlemen. Tel. 3836 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 315.—Small private family; handsomely furnished front room; twin beds; excellent cuisine; suitable two gentlemen.

611 WEST END AV.

Rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

Brooklyn.

MONROE ST, 223A (Bedford 4457R.)—Medium and small room together or separately; private house, with owner; exclusive; references.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.

Large bachelor room; newly decorated and furnished; for one or two; bath; $5; telephone; smaller room, $3. 192 State St.

PACIFIC ST., 467.—Pleasant room; business woman; exclusive apartment; references; $4; Apt. 2L.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—One, two, or three large rooms; connecting or single; partly furnished or unfurnished; parquet floor, electricity, telephone; suitable for bachelors.

40TH ST., 6b WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bache.ors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG COUPLE having country home desire cheerful room in city this Winter; privilege of getting light breakfast; small private family; good neighborhood, west side; state lowest price; references exchanged. Box 594, Spring Valley, N. Y.

GOOD AIRY ROOM with running water and plenty of closet room, convenient to bath, west side, between 110th and 120th Sts.; price of room must be given with answer. M 136 Times.

Two rooms or floor in refined, well-kept house, by two quiet ladies for permanent home; light cooking; have some furniture; central location, below 125th St.; reasonable. N 42 Times.

Refined business couple require furnished rooms and kitchenette in quiet, select house below 58th St., west only; modern conveniences; moderate. N 5 Times.

A widower desires front room, strictly private family, vicinity Broadway and 116th St.; state full particulars; references. B 256 Times Downtown.

Dec. 1, without board, by gentleman, wife, and daughter, two bedrooms, sitting room, and private bath; ten minutes' walk Times Square; references. B 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG JAPANESE wants room, with breakfast, in small private family near 100th St., Broadway. K. O., 31 East 17th.

LARGE furnished room and bath wanted by lady; top floor; quiet and refined atmosphere. Address N 69 Times.

Young man, best of references, wishes room with small family; $3 weekly. B 277 Times Downtown.

Gentleman, in small family; no other roomers; between 96th and 110th, near Broadway. 1,042 Amsterdam Av.

Sunny room, refined people; elderly lady; west side, below 120th. N 97 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Circumstances induce me to sell my long-established novelty, toy and stationery business at a reasonable sacrifice. For particulars apply to J. B. Nielsen, Honesdale, Pa.

DEPARTMENT STORE, new building, in a modern little city, west coast of Florida, can be bought right; $15,000 stock; climate ideal. For further particulars, address A. D. K., 1,115 B'way, New York.

An experienced business man with capital will invest money with services in any established legitimate business; to receive attention state full particulars and nature of business. Capital, $3 80 Times.

For sale, children's specialty store; good paying; established 15 years in lively business section of New York; will stand full investigation; owner retiring; capital acquired $15,000. S. M., Times Harlem.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE ACTIVE INTEREST IN GOOD, LIVE, GOING BUSINESS; AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY; $5,000 REQUIRED; BIG RETURNS. ADDRESS D 212 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential; principals only. Wormser Co., 80 5th Ave., New York City.

Established N. Y. selling agency, offices Fifth Avenue Building, open for novelty line or specialty item for jobbing and syndicate trade on commission; only items for prompt shipment considered. N 55 Times.

Cut out the dead wood; modernize your business; if you are losing money, locate the cause; if you are making too little, let me look it over; no charge for looking. A 296 Times Downtown.

Automobile accessory has met every test; big natural demand; I can get sole agency Greater New York, but need man, some money, to join me. For full information address C. C. K., 761 Times.

Gentleman will invest, with his services, few thousand dollars in legitimate, wideawake business bearing fullest investigation. Full details necessary first letter as to nature and location. M 158 Times.

Will render financial and business assistance to owners of patents, processes, or articles having general market; reply by letter only, giving full particulars. Address Apartment 71, 464 Riverside Drive, New York City.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK CITY wants another good, high-class line; references exchanged. Suite 744-745, 33 West 42d St.

Wanted—$3,000 in manufacturing and marketing small, fast-selling household article; patented; no competition; big profits; references exchanged; no triflers need apply. B 242 Times Downtown.

Wanted, partner with practical knowledge of dressmaking and $5,000; business growing too big to handle alone; invite investigation by reliable party; no agents. Mme. Paon, 461 5th Av., (corner 40th.)

Six-room furnished apartment at very low figure to right parties; walk up; all conveniences; fine location. 1831 Circle.

Corset and lingerie store; near 5th Av.; elegant fixtures; suitable for dressmaker, furrier, tailor, or milliner; great sacrifice; owner must devote time to other business; will take mortgage. M 77 Times.

Corporation manufacturing article returning large profits needs business man with $5,000 to $10,000; strictest investigation invited if you have amount to invest, otherwise don't answer. B 237 Times Downtown.

An executive in real estate transactions sees opportunities making money legitimately; want to meet gentleman with $10,000 or more; my position guarantees my ability and honesty. Mortgages. B 251 Times Downtown.

Extraordinary Offer.—Exclusive, elegantly appointed boarding house, filled to capacity with permanent guests; profit over $300 month; will sell at fair valuation on account of other interests. N 68 Times.

Can invest $80,000 to $100,000 in growing business, or smaller sums in several propositions; wholesale preferred. State nature. No patents nor schemes. M 53 Times.

SALESMEN.—Aeroplane company wants A1 stock salesmen; easiest seller; biggest opportunity; highest commission. Mr. Ray, 1,270 Broadway, Suite 1214.

Four good-paying lunchrooms for sale in busy sections, must be sold at once. Inquire Michael Weiss, 7 Lispenard St. Telephone 2 847 Franklin.

Store for rent, newly fitted for poultry, meats, provisions, butter eggs; fine location; cold air boxes, new tanks, elevator. Inquire 446 West 14th St.

Wanted—Partner, with $3,000; can show large profits daily; simple and clean business; excellent opportunity. P 26 Times Annex.

Opportunity offered gentleman, good character, $5,000 services, for half interest in good-paying passenger and freight steamer. A 350 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—An old-established manufacturing concern wishes partner with $10.000 to $15,000; plant handicapped for want of working capital; no agents. P 25 Times Annex.

New York State Evening Daily; $7.000 cash payment, balance terms. Harwell, Cannon & McCarthy, Newspaper Properties, Times Building.

BROADWAY MERCHANT making trip to England will undertake any mission which needs strict attention and responsibility. S 41 Times.

Clean-cut man, 30 years old, seeks partnership, good legitimate business, gent's furnishings preferred; has $1,000. A 325 Times Downtown.

Account other business must sacrifice wholesale and retail beer and liquor business; lifetime opportunity; population 9,000. Call Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Patented machine for newspaper offices; first machine sold for $900; need man to manage business and invest small amount; handle own money. B 238 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$5 000 to $10.000 for interest old-established machinery and supply business; young blood preferred. A 203 Times Downtown.

Foundry and machine shop, Carbondale, Penn., suitable ammunition or general manufacture, for sale. Information, Walter M. Dickson, Scranton, Penn.

Patents we obtain are making fortunes. Write today for our free new books; established in 1869. D. Swift & Co., 341 7th St., Washington D. C.

Wanted.—Partner in long-established dress trimming manufacturing business; will stand investigation; about $2,500 required. S 58 Times.

Established manufactory now paying exceptional profits, wants reliable business man invest $2,000-$5 000; unlimited future. Address N 86 Times.

Sanitarium business, established 27 years, very well known, to be sold at sacrifice, $4,000 cash; always has made money; retiring on account of ill-health. B 90 Times.

Buyer and manager for women's ready to wear with a few thousand dollars can connect himself with a good paying proposition in city. Box S. G. 28 Times.

$5,000 capital needed to market remarkable new adding and listing machines; half price of others; factory and equipment complete; money secured. S 70 Times.

Motion picture theatre for sale; trial before paying a cent; house in excellent condition and splendid location; congested neighborhood; low expense. Jap, 119 Times.

Wanted—An advertising solicitor to invest in a paying proposition. B 267 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Industries wanted by New England City; no labor troubles; diversified industries; plenty of skilled mechanics; three independent railroads and steamship lines; living cost low; favorable public sentiment and laws; liberal inducements to right parties; available factory space at attractive figures; splendid banking accommodations. Z 254 Times Annex.

High-class business opening to represent manufacturers direct as exclusive distributor of new invention to be used by about two million people in the United States; wonderful business builder; permanent repeat business; positively should pay at least $2,500 to $15,000 first year, with unlimited possibilities for future; if you have good record and $500 to $1,000, you can invest in carrying goods and agency organization. Address Northern Manufacturing Co., Dept. 9-F, No. 1,790 Broadway, New York.

MODERN STEAM LAUNDRY.

Account going West will sell highly equipped modern, up-to-date steam laundry; perfect light, long lease; excellent location; unexcelled steam facilities; capacity, (including flat and starch,) $1,600 weekly; machinery cost, including autos, horses, wagons, $40,000; big sacrifice; excellent business opportunity. Horace Stripe, 18 West 34th St.

COLLAPSIBLE BARREL.

Ready for market; stronger and cheaper; unlimited demand; rights for all countries; $15,000 secures half interest; strictest investigation invited. Room 1,011, 1,478 Broadway, 42d St., Longacre Building.

Selling agent, who for more than ten years has marketed some of the best-known food and drug specialties, is now operating a small force of experienced salesmen, and could, at a saving of expense, increase sales of another established line; he offers his experience and advice without compensation where selling agency is placed in his hands. B 274 Times Downtown.

INVESTORS.

Brooklyn waterfront booming; values will double in next five years; docks are crowded; steamer berths in great demand; buy now while you can get the bargains; I have property near Bush Terminal to sell cheap on a quick deal; investigate at once. J. P., P. O. Box 1936.

COMPLETE DRESS FACTORY, WITH OVER 60 SINGER MACHINES, OFFICE FIXTURES, SHOWROOM FOR SALE; LEASE UNTIL FEBRUARY, 1917; TOP FLOOR. MAX MELNICK, 134-140 WEST 26TH ST.

ADVERTISING MAN.

A business getter with a little money can connect as partner with one of the best-known advertising men in the U. S., who has a medium of unusual merit to sell; not only a real advertising solicitor. Ready, M 224 Times Downtown.

Will invest $5 000 to $10.000 with active service, in a live going wholesale or manufacturing business that can show use for additional capital; principals only; must state full particulars in first letter; all communications strictly confidential. B., B., Times, Harlem.

Retired traveling young man wants live partner with $2,500 cash to take over paying bowling and billiard parlor in live city within commuting distance of New York. R. L. Thomas, Z 288 Times Annex.

A1.—I want to meet a man who is willing to invest $10,000 in an established business of real merit with a good future; investment will be secured; no services required. Z 293 Times Annex.

Man wanted, as partner, salesmanager, of high character and ability, to take charge selling end manufacturing business, based on patented articles of universal use; small investment required; rare opportunity for right man. Crawley, 171 Madison Av.

Wanted, from responsible manufacturers, information of household articles which can be obtained in large quantities, suitable for sale in a country-wide selling campaign by large corps of bright salesmen and saleswomen. N 59 Times.

PARTNER with well-known establ-hed detective and strike-breaking agency; one who has business experience among manufacturers and corporations; a good, profitable, paying business for a business man. M 122 Times.

For Sale—Old, well-established furniture in-stallment business in thriving Georgia town of 6,000 people; owner's death necessitates sale; capable of bringing handsome returns; splendid opportunity for investment. Address Z 257 Times Annex.

For sale, manufacturing business in mechanical line specialty; owner dead; established forty years; known everywhere; bargain. Z 270 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Dock building, contracting business, floating pile-driver, good will; $4,500; reason, other business; investigate. B 214 Times Downtown.

Evening Daily newspaper, New York State; $3,500 cash payment, balance easy terms. Harwell, Cannon & McCarthy, Newspaper Properties, Times Building.

Manufacturing business requires good, honest partner with capital; an well known, prosperous; excellent rating. Dun's, Bradstreet's. Z 280 Times Annex.

Party to associate with me and buy commercial business; profits large compared to investment; salary $50 weekly; $3,500 required. K 320 Times Downtown.

Children's shop; wonderful location; low rent; inventory $10,000; will sell $7,000; dissolution partnership; long lease. Children's, A 3 Times Annex.

Wanted, by responsible, conservative gentleman, who has good war contract, $3,000 to finance same; facts will be given in personal interview. Conservative, 150 Times.

Established business for sale outright, only because of disagreement of present owners; excellent opportunity for party with $5,000; investigation courted; no agents. N 38

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifty cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; excellent cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, laundresses, $25-$30; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housework, $22-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th.) Schuyler 9186.

EXCELSIOR EMPLOYMENT GUILD. Select Agency, 521 Madison Av.; three departments; high-grade domestic, commercial, nurses. Murray Hill 3971.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5859 Riverside.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 3022 Morningside.

FRENCH and IRISH MAIDS.—Efficient, trustworthy; experienced. Mrs. Kernaghan's Agency, 844 6th Av.

COOKS, chambermaids, house workers, waitresses. Campbell's Agency, 45 East 42d. Murray Hill 9389.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St., Third Floor. (Agency.)—Reliable domestic help. Telephone 8847, 8848 Murray Hill.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

WHITE, Southern, colored; male, female. Noel Agency, 481 6th Av. 9264 Bryant.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABLE TEACHER will pay 50 cents for every pupil secured; dramatic art, elocution, oratory, lecture work, speaking voice, gestures, stage, for song, and 25 cents for each lesson taken thereafter. Address Good Income, L 136 Times.

ADDRESSERS by publishing house; must be experienced; piece work. Apply 326 Hudson St., corner Van Dam St., 3d floor.

A BRIGHT WOMAN to travel a short distance out of New York City; experience unnecessary; salary and commission. Address S 62 Times.

BILLING CLERK AND STENOGRAPHER. Want rapid operator with established reputation for accuracy; must also be capable stenographer; experience wholesale millinery line would be helpful; state experience in detail and salary desired. Address "Permanent," 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
Thoroughly versed in expert modern methods; capable controlling accounts and credits; quick and accurate on financial statements and trial balances; experience with wholesale millinery house desirable, but not absolutely essential; state experience in detail, age and salary desired. Address "Permanent," 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, capable taking entire charge of books; splendid opportunity for bright, capable girl; salary to start, $15; state experience and experience in detail. N 12 Times.

BUYER AND MANAGER
FOR ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.
MUST be thoroughly experienced and a good business getter; state in first letter where previously employed, in what capacity, and salary expected.
THE HUNTER, TUPPEN CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

CANVASSERS.—Experienced young women can earn big money on established trade paper; suit and dress trade; commission only. Address Box S 74 Times.

CAPABLE GIRL, white, good cook, to take entire charge of small apartment; two in family; wages $30. Apply 10 to 1, Hoffman, 46 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A bachelor desires services of a thoroughly competent servant girl as chambermaid and assist on table; to sleep out; state references, nationality, wages to B 244 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, go home nights; the best references required. Call after 6 o'clock Sunday evening or before 12 o'clock Monday morning. 11 East 49th St., Apt. 1.

CREW MANAGER WANTED.—Experienced lady crew manager who is in touch with 12 or more lady solicitors for demonstrating in New York a well-advertised article; high salary paid to right party; references and former experience required; now applications. Address J. Collier, Manager, Box 41, Junction Station, Racine, Wis.

DESIGNER on kimonos and dressing sacques. S 63 Times.

FINISHERS and apprentices wanted. Mme. Paon, 461 5th Av.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for
WOMEN'S COATS.

Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience with high-class retail trade in New York City.

A good salary and permanent position to capable women.

APPLY MONDAY, 8:30 A. M.,
8 TO 14 WEST 38TH ST.,
6TH FLOOR,
OR BY MAIL,
stating fully previous experience. All replies held strictly confidential.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH & 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
FIRST-CLASS
WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS
FOR THEIR
ALTERATION WORKROOM.

Only those accustomed to
the finest work need apply.
8 TO 10 WEST 38TH ST.
FIFTH FLOOR.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Experienced white girl for general housework; good plain cooking; willing to go to the country, 26 miles from New York; two adults; no washing; $30; references required; call Monday, 10:30 A. M. to 12:30. 318 West 88th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman for general housework; family in suburbs; good home for intelligent, neat, and steady woman. Telephone Richmond Hill 1737-J, or write J. T., 815 Diamond Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman to come every afternoon, cook dinner, clean apartment, stay late with child three nights a week; wages $7. Write, including copy of references, with their addresses, to S 69 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent, white; no heavy cleaning, no laundry; must be good cook, understand waiting; give satisfactory references. Call after 3, Apt. 9 South, 264 Riverside Drive, corner 99th.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat white woman, general housework and take out baby; 2 in family; good references. Eshleman, 537 West 121st.

LEDGER CLERK.
Bright girl, capable of and accustomed to handling a large number of accounts; experience wholesale millinery line desirable but not absolutely necessary; state experience in detail and salary desired. Address "Permanent," 67 Times.

MODEL wanted, age 40, with plump white hand. 53 West 39th St. F. Boyer.

SEWING.—Several women to do fine sewing on silk shades; piece work; good wages; address stating references, experience, and age. Shademakers, 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young woman; quick on dictation; good speed, with knowledge of invoicing, filing; prefer one who has some knowledge of cotton yarns; must have good references; state age and salary, nationality; American preferred; permanent position. Address own hand, A. L., 426 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILLING CLERK.—YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED OPERATOR; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE ON DICTATION AND BILLING; GOOD SALARY. APPLY 9:30-11 MONDAY MORNING, ROOM 355, 200 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER, for publishing company; accuracy and smartness required; good opportunity for advancement. Write, particulars, for appointment, N 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, good penman, executive ability, permanent if satisfactory; small office; give salary desired and experience. N 46 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of taking Spanish as well as English dictation; state nationality, salary and past experience, also references. A 370 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED AT SWITCHBOARD; ONE WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE WORK PREFERRED. APPLY 9:30-11 MONDAY MORNING, ROOM 355, 200 5TH AV.

TRAINED BABY NURSE, by lady in Philadelphia, for infant six months old; preferably nurse trained at New York Babies' Hospital; highest references required. Address Mrs. Hugh S. Ireland, 6,351 Overbrook Av., Philadelphia.

WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY in editorial office of established technical periodical. Address, stating age, education, experience, if any, and salary desired. Opportunity. B 239 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, to assist in care of young children and about the house; must be able to take charge in mother's absence; pleasant home surroundings; 15 minutes by trolley from 13th St. ferry. Mrs. A. Rado, 117 Christie St., Leonia, N. J.

YOUNG LADY as stenographer and bookkeeper, by manufacturing concern; must understand double entry; be a good typist and stenographer, and furnish best of references as to character and ability; state salary. Address N 103 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to visit group respectable tenements for names of Protestants, three evenings after 5 o'clock; compensation $5. N 63 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street, New York.
STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; rapid and accurate; $15.
BILL CLERK.—Able to bill on Underwood machine; $10.
STENOGRAPHER, Spanish and English, for importing house; $100 monthly.
STENOGRAPHER, French; English not essential; will only consider French woman; $20.
TYPISTS for permanent positions; $10.
BOOKKEEPER for high-grade position; double entry; $75 month.
Call between 9 and 1.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d St.—Expert stenographer (disciplinarian) to take charge of stenographic department in motion-picture corporation near 6th Av. and 42d St.; $25 to start; stenographer experienced in cutting mimeograph stencil, $14 to start; other positions. Miss Budenbender, Prop., Murray Hill 7267.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU, 170 Broadway.
Telephone operator, brokerage experience only. Bookkeeper-stenographer, uptown, start $15. Demonstrators, appearance-personality essential. Other openings.

BOOKKEEPER — STENOGRAPHER, $15; bookkeeper, $12; stenographers, office assistants, $8. Owens's Agency, 108 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(1) $15, (1) $18, (1) speak and write Italian, $15. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHER, engineering, $18; dictaphone operator, $12. Registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

MORNINGSIDE AGENCY, 2,012 7th Av., (3855 Morningside.)—Cooks, nursemaids, chambermaids, waitresses, housekeepers.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions, Polish-American Agency, 209 East 17th. Orchard 5907.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES AT
a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., Known throughout the country for thorough work.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY.
Designing, grading, cutting, fitting thoroughly taught; largest, practical school in America; individual instruction; NIGHT CLASSES. Lynch's Art School, 2,804 3d Av., 148th St., 507 Willis Av. Subway, L, 149th.

U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542 Fifth Ave., (at 45th St.) The originators of secretarial training in America, college professors, assisted by practical business men. Approved by universities, &c. Private tuition. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Headmaster.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall 25 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, DRAUGHTING, TRACING.
Special day and evening classes for ladies starting. Personal information at New York Engineering College, 6 West 125th St.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Hudson Term. Bldg., 30 Church.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singe. Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—SALESMAN, (31,) National Cash Register training, desires high-class line Connecticut and Massachusetts; preferably a staple; at present connected; personal reason for making change; if you are contemplating placing salesman in above-mentioned territory it would pay you to talk with me; only reputable firms considered. Address D 215 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—A SALESMEN'S CO-OPERATOR.—Will help your salesmen open new accounts on old or new territory, or will be the salesman himself; broad, general experience. Can start immediately; must have year's contract with minimum salary of $50 per week; pays all one's expenses; unquestionable references; no postcards answered; write on your business letterhead. J. X. N., N 82 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.
OFFICE MANAGER, CREDIT MAN.
Young man with executive ability, excellent education, long and highly valuable business training, desires position; salary, $50 per week. M 148 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Installs systems; show your profits and expenses daily; business run like bank; leaks stopped immediately. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, office manager; thoroughly trained; 13 years' practical experience; energetic, hard worker; highest references. B 264 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Five years of practical experience in all phases of accounting; managerial ability; college graduate; permanent. M 76 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, public; audits made; financial papers prepared; books opened, closed, and examined. H. Fusfeld, 49 Manhattan St., N. Y. C.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT, (24,) thoroughly experienced modern methods; only responsible position desired. B 238 Times Downtown.

ALSATIAN, (26,) very bright, good ideas and suggestions, speaks, writes, and reads perfectly English, French, and German; 10 years in business all over Europe, especially France; willing to start for moderate salary; highest references. N 37 Times.

ARCHITECT wants opportunity to make good with architect's, building, or real estate corporation where broad experience and high order work is required. N 67 Times.

ASSISTANT TO
PRESIDENT OR MANAGER
Are you looking for an assistant?
Who has had the best of executive training — received in one of the largest corporations;
Who has successfully "worked up" through the positions of salesman, office manager, collection manager—collections averaging $500,000 a month—assistant to Treasurer, assistant to Vice President, assistant to President;
Who is accustomed to responsibility and has developed sound business judgment and initiative;
Would not such a man save you many hours of your time?
For interview, address
C. C., Box Z 273 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.
CAPABILITY+EFFICIENCY=RESULTS.
A young man of 30 is desirous of procuring a position in the above capacity, or that of secretary; well educated, possesses knowledge of office detail, correspondence, accounts, and executive duties, as well as stock, order, sample, and forwarding methods; excellent references, both business and social, furnished. A 339 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CASHIER, with prominent Stock Exchange firm for several years, desires, for satisfactory reasons, to make a change; competent and reliable. Address E. D., Box 40 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT, (23;) experienced in secretarial duties, accounting, &c.; would travel. M 59 Times.

ATTORNEY, secretary, stenographer, typewriter, business experience; young man, excellent character, open for position. M 152 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, 27, good address, desires position of trust, where integrity, personality, and brains are essential; generous supply of initiative, eight years' banking experience, with references, commendable letters of credit elsewhere. N 30 Times.

A CORRESPONDENT and SECRETARY, efficient, experienced, knowledge German and Spanish, seeks EVENING employment. M 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
At Present Employed.
Thoroughly versed in expert modern methods; understands controlling accounts and credits; quick and accurate on trial balances and financial statements; unusually forceful correspondent; very effective on collections; seeks permanent position with responsible house, and will sacrifice something to make right connection; American, (32;) salary $25. Progressive, 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MAN; 25 years, high school education, at present employed, fully experienced in general office work and as cashier, knowledge of foreign languages, seeks permanent and responsible position with chance for advancement, about Dec. 15; salary secondary importance. M 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, (24;) complete set double entry, trial balance, financial statements, credits, collections, bank discounts; manufacturing, export, import; bond; ambitious, willing; $20. Service, N 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (29,) eleven years' experience, thoroughly skilled accountant; filling executive position; references, Gelbert, 44 St. James's Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—25; accountant; seven years' varied experience; efficient, indefatigable worker; now employ large office staff; versed collections, credits; forceful correspondent. B. W., 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENT. — Experienced in costs, credits, and collections; executive ability; good education; thirty born; Christian; age 37; salary $30. M 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, about 40, linguist, experienced business man, understands preparing cost, efficiency systems, desires permanent position. B 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, executive, long, varied experience, seeking opportunity where he can prove his real worth; married. Address Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced all-around inside man, (27;) capable office manager, private secretary; excellent references. N 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, wide knowledge general business, competent take complete charge, seeks responsible position. LUSCHER, 535 West 171st St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in office work, wishes to make change, preferably to broker's office; first-class references, N 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—OFFICE MANAGER.
Head bookkeeper; 20 years broad business training; can take full charge of office; excellent references. M 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, well educated, thoroughly experienced modern methods; main consideration; a good record's future accomplishment. N 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) double entry, controlling accounts; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge; best references. B 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; 8 years; understand controlling system thoroughly; knowledge stenography. M 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; rapid and accurate; best reference. Wagner, 417 47th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—One year's experience on double entry books; best references. N 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; 7 years' record, highly indorsed, desires relocation. N 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; auditor, cost accountant; excellent reference; moderate salary. B 262 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (19;) 2½ years' experience; double entry; accurate, reliable; highest references. B 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; modern methods; references; $18. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKS KEPT, part time; statements issued, audited, systematized; moderate rates. N 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, general ledger experience, thoroughly competent, seeks new connections. M 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) five years' practical experience; thoroughly reliable and competent. Macdonald, 418 West 49th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18, experienced, desires position; moderate salary; best references. A 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, and Office Man, (27,) desires position; 7 years' experience; A1 references. A 363 Times Downtown.

BOY, 18, wishes position with chance for advancement. Agazzi, 109 East 107th.

BUILDER.—Young man, superintendent of construction, estimator, architect and general contractor, desires opening; six years' experience efficient executive, well connected. M 111 Times.

BUTLER.—Lady wants to place her butler in first-class position. His address, Taschler, 165 East 88th.

BUYER.—Printing and stationery buyer; thoroughly experienced in purchasing office and factory forms and stationery; excellent record for economy. A 374 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE, educated American, (38,) energetic, of good address, salary not important, wants employment and experience in almost any good line offering opportunities. N 90 Times.

CARPENTER. — First-class; union; wishes work with firm or on estate in or near city. M 169 Times.

CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER, experienced in stock brokerage and banking, seeks employment. Write C. P., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

CHAUFFEUR, single, age 40, wishes position with private family; five years' written and personal reference from last employer, who can be seen; city or country. Address Chauffeur, care McCauley, 201 West 77th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, American, good appearance, 37, married, five years' experience driving and repairing different makes cars, would like position; private party, country preferred; good references; salary moderate. Box 300, Orangeburg, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mr. Leo Levy, of 26 West 74th St., New York, would like to place his private chauffeur-mechanic in a position; white, reliable; eight years' experience. Tanhauser, 20 West 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; American, 26; married; six years' driving, two years' shop experience; best of private family references; does own repairs; city, country; salary moderate. K., 404 East 51st, care of Murray.

CHAUFFEUR, Experienced, colored, 22, wishes position with private family or commercial; sober, industrious man; drive any car; city or country; best references. M 182 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (30,) 12 years' experience, foreign, American cars; 5 years' personal reference. Address Chauffeur, 1,464 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; English; wishes position with private family; any car; 12 years' experience; age 28; references. Niven, 2,684 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single, wishes position; good careful driver; can do repairing, is of neat appearance; sinstaker; town or country. Owner, 441 Dean St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' experience, late of Sheepshead Speedway; references. Wenk, 527 East 150th St., Bronx. Tel. 8254—Melrose.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—English; single; wishes position to keep in repair and drive any car; city or country; 8 years' excellent references. Parrell, 206 East 85th.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, useful man, seven years' experience, desires position; highest reference; wages $50 month, board. N 14 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Refined, educated young man desires position as chauffeur; long experience; highest references last employer; moderate wages. M 171 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, single, wishes position with private family; makes own repairs; 14 years' personal reference from last employer; wages moderate. J. K., 126 E. 54th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, long experienced, Japanese, seeks permanent position; absolutely sober, reliable; best references. Kame, 205 East 60th St.

CHAUFFER-MECHANIC; single; honest; sober; careful driver; 8 years' private references; city, country. Muller, N 70 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, expert driver, good mechanic; private or commercial; personal references. Hall, 333 West 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Married, careful and competent driver, 8 years' experience; do all repairs. M 138 Times.

CHAUFFER, married, (35 years,) seeks position; have had one year's experience; possess reference. Address S 73 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, wishes position to drive car, experience on all makes; can furnish best references. N 10 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with long driving experience would like to hear from party seeking first-class man. E. E., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 5 years' experience; own repairs; references. 134 W. 117th St. Galligan.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 22, wishes position private; good reference; moderate wages. Oldfield, 48 Birch St., New Rochelle.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COLLEGE STUDENT, holding two scholarships, desires position evenings and Saturdays; good penman, quick at figures, knowledge of typewriting; excellent references. M 225 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 27, business experience, seeks opportunity progressive firm. J. K., Times Harlem.

COLLECTOR, real estate, (22,) desires position; experienced management. R. S., 604 West 146th.

COLLECTOR (34) desires position; trustworthy; city references; security furnished; $12. B 270 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Japanese, competent cook, butler, or general houseworker, seeks employment; intelligent; willing; first-class references. Honda, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Japanese; first-class French cook; family, club. T. K., 184 High St., Brooklyn.

COUPLE.—English; gardener and coachman, caretaker, utility man; wife, plain cook, excellent laundress. L. E. J., 352 W. 24th.

COUPLE.—German cook, butler; useful; best references. 208 W. 121st St., Morrisdale 1821.

CREDIT MAN, 28, FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, CONTEMPLATING MAKING CHANGE SOON; WOULD LIKE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH FIRM IN SIMILAR CAPACITY. N 89 TIMES.

DEPARTMENT MANAGER, adjuster, correspondent; excellent detail man; fourteen years' experience. Lawrence Lankas, 2,010 Arthur Av., Bronx.

DRAUGHTSMAN, A-1, technical, electrical-mechanical; 8 years' experience; shop practice. Practical, A 369 Times Downtown.

DRUGGIST, large experience, with every credential, wishes employment several evenings per week, Manhattan or Brooklyn. B 223 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, HIGH CLASS, WISHES POSITION INSTALLING OR OPERATION OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY; HAVE EXPERIENCE HANDLING LARGE FORCE OF MEN; BEST REFERENCES. N 27 TIMES.

FROM MANUFACTURERS wanting representative in the Northwest to jobbers and department stores (only reputable houses considered) I solicit correspondence; full information as to ability and trade connections furnished. T. C. Massey, Seattle, Wash.

GARDENER, single, wishes situation on gentleman's place; well up in greenhouse and outdoor gardening; good references. B 219 Times.

GENERAL ASSISTANT to busy man; able to look after correspondence, &c.; 28 years old; married; willing to work hard to gain advancement. N 65 Times.

HAVE four evenings weekly open to devote to some legitimate, remunerative proposition; best references. S. A., 200 E. 23d.

HEADWAITER or steward seeks position in hotel, club, or restaurant; highest credentials. N 101 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER.—Young man, good appearance, with hotel experience in all departments, has run houses successfully, wishes such a position in hotel or club; can furnish best reference, and security if necessary; go anywhere. B 271 Times Downtown.

I WANT A JOB; have never sought one before; I know accounting and credits; have reorganized several concerns more prosperous; have had large experience in foreign trade, both introducing and developing, especially in Spanish America; I am 50 years old but not a "has been"; I am not a pauper but a property owner; I offer good references and request them. Address C. W. G., 162 W. 72d St.

I AM LOOKING to the future. I am at present connected with one of the most active of the high-class semi-suburban real estate developments; sales this year greater than the total of the next four men; college man, 32 years old; trained executive, extensive experience in advertising and general publicity; references representing many millions. N 6 Times.

IF YOU SEEK A MAN to mold into responsible capacity, a fluent correspondent, circular and sales letter writer, a live assistant to sales manager or other executive, try me; am 25 and college graduate. B 222 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE YOUNG MAN, newly arrived, seeks place in family; any kind of work; wage not first consideration. Miya Mato, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER, AUDITOR, TREASURER, &c.
An American, former treasury official of the Philippine Government, with accounting experience, and for the past three years department manager for one of the largest American importing and distributing concerns in Manila, having recently returned to New York, desires to connect with a high-class concern as office or sales manager, auditor, treasurer, secretary, or other high-grade position; no objection to going to other city or State; speaks Spanish and understands dealing with Spanish-speaking people, and would consider offer to go to South America in the interest of manufacturer or exporter; highest credentials. B 229 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE, command large following, wants additional line for S and SW. store trade; commission. A 366 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Experienced graduate; recommendations; many gentlemen patients at residence. Deirick, 214 West 84th St.

Merchandise broker, calling on house furn., hardware, and dept. store trade, West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, desires to represent manufacturer of aluminum cooking utensils, one that advertises preferred. Address Box Z 275 Times Annex.

Merchandise Broker, calling on house furn., hardware, and dept. store trade, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, desires to add a few good items to his line; commission basis only. Address Box Z 274 Times Annex.

NURSE-ATTENDANT.—Eminently qualified for his duties; good masseur; unquestionable recommendations; over four years in last place. Address Nurse, 25 West 126th St.

OFFICE MAN, fully experienced bookkeeper, cashier, able to furnish bond, desires connection with reliable house; future advancement more important than present remuneration. N 98 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 20, ambitious, progressive, possessing initiative and tact. N 8 Times.

POSITION wanted by wide-awake young man of 27. M 173 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.—An ambitious, energetic young married man with 15 years' training in executive capacity as purchasing agent, systematizing and other branches of well-known mercantile house, is open for proposition, where future opportunity is offered; has common sense, progressive ideas and practical knowledge which he is confident can be applied somewhere in a good live organization to the mutual advantage of both parties. Responsibility, Box 189 Times Downtown.

SALES PROMOTION WORK
or New York City Representative.

Fifteen years' active business experience (up on my toes all the time) might well fit me to develop a department or phase of your business that would render my services very valuable.
Have that experience which comes from large volume purchasing, advertising, and sales promotion. Understand system and efficiency work; possess executive ability, initiative, and ideas; keenly alive and ambitious; highly recommended. Address Linn, 1,044 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.
CAN YOU USE
a business getter of brains and initiative? I am a salesman who can procure preference for your goods; a good correspondent and a business man of broad experience; I am 31; well educated, and of fine appearance and address; have been 16 years with two good houses; now employed, but seek a broader field; write and leave me call. Capable, N 41 Times.

SALESMAN, SOUTH, WITH LARGE ACQUAINTANCE AND TRADE DEPARTMENT STORES, IS OPEN FOR NEXT YEAR. N 9 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Sales Producer, N 11 Times.

SALESMAN-SALES MANAGER.—Clean-cut, progressive; Christian; (37;) well versed modern methods; 20 years' business experience; open for engagement; high-class house only. M 123 Times.

SALESMAN, fancy and leather goods, 10 years with present house, covering Western territory, strong following among large wholesale and retail buyers, seeks reliable connection for 1916. Z 285 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Lines to sell on commission, direct from mill to jobbing and large retail trade, over entire United States, lines selling drapery trade; large acquaintance; can handle entire output. B 267 Times.

SALESMAN, SALESMANAGER, (31,) experienced, desires high-class line; thoroughly acquainted with Eastern States; best references; salary and commission. Address Salesman, 1,791 Marmion Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, experienced, proven ability selling Eastern States, Pennsylvania, desires any reliable manufacturing line; city, road, or inside position. A. Geib, 108 West 141st St.

SALESMAN.—Six years' experience road and city drug specialties; can produce first-class reference. J. V. R., B 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, local, wants staple line; advance against commission; can manage office and advertising. Apartment 50, 143 West 140th St.

SALESMAN, traveling West and Coast, desires popular-price line of coats and suits or good skirt line; will show good results. M 147 Times.

SALESMAN, (28,) inside at present with large jewelry and silverware concern, desires to make change; any good line; salary, $18. Address N 81 Times.

SALESMAN.—Well known to dry goods and millinery jobbers from coast to coast, twenty years' experience, first-class references, open for position. N 39 Times.

SALESMAN, (29,) highest qualifications, references, desires connection for local trade. B 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Good life insurance closer wants additional leads; commission; confidential. M 145 Times.

SALESMAN.—Cuttings up, silks, chiffons, nettings, laces; following; hustler; commission. M 159 Times.

SALESMAN.—Waists; live wire; city, vicinity; high-class line; commission. M 160 Times.

SALESMAN, wide experience electrical business, wishes position with A1 house. N 13 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 23; five years' experience in gentlemen's furnishings and shoes. M 120 Times.

SECRETARY.
Alert, discreet, dependable; valuable assistant to executive; American; 28; highest references; $1,500. H. M, Schoonmaker, 194 Maple St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, (24;) thoroughly experienced; excellent knowledge of accounting; highest credentials. M 90 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, refined, cultured, would accompany gentleman as companion. M 141 Times.

SPANISH COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT seeks connection where conscientious work is required. A 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—TAKE FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; WILLING WORKER; $10. FRANCIS HERSINGER, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 W. 42D ST.; BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, Episcopalian, (22,) desires permanent position; 3 years' business experience; N. Y. U. student; member Y. M. C. A. and 7th Regiment; best references. B 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, expert, wishes part time work, mornings, afternoons, or two or more days per week. M 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able young man, (19,) high school graduate, desires to connect with progressive firm; salary secondary. B 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22;) experienced; live wire; rapid, accurate, reliable, capable, ambitious. B 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 27, experienced, rapid, accurate, desires position; best references. A 368 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT for high-class apartment; I have a system of my own, which I know is a saving and yet high class; only landlords need apply. G. B., 179 Times.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF SPECIALTIES. Salesman, highest qualifications and character, thoroughly familiar with English trade, about to take up permanent residence in England, open to represent you. M 176 Times.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, (Cornell, 1915,) age 26, at present employed, seeks opportunity with a progressive firm, where qualifications, intelligence, honesty, and ability are appreciated. M 68 Times.

VALET, butler, Japanese, 27, past 3½ years with New York lawyer, seeks engagement; wages expected, $50 up. F. A., 205 East 60th St.

VALET, COOK, bachelor's housekeeper, desires position; first-class references; Japanese, 2,481 Broadway.

VALET.—Young, refined, educated, good appearance; town or country; excellent references. S 78 Times.

VALET or attendant, neat, sober, reliable man, employed. Palmer, 62 West 66th.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—American; English, music; morning, afternoon engagements; references. S 75 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, American, (29,) good appearance and address, wishes position with reliable firm in any line where several years' salesmanship and general business experience in my own automobile agency, garage, and shop will be of value; salary to start low if there is a good chance of advancement when ability is proved. N 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, with eleven years' experience in the cloak and suit business, been in business for himself, and first-class cutter in trade, now desires to connect with some reliable house as all-around manager; will show best results. N 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, generally useful, city, country; understands livestock, garden, automobile; assist housework, wait, care furnaces; charge, country place, private family; small institution preferred; single; light-colored Southerner; personal city, country references. N 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—ENERGETIC, well educated young man of neat appearance and with five years' business experience would like to become associated with a concern where hard work of the "plugging" quality will be appreciated. Box 700 Times.

YOUNG man desires connections with export or import house; has traveled 2 years through Spanish America with fair knowledge of language; willing to start at bottom. Dr. Schneider, 326 E. 69th St.

YOUNG MAN, 4 years' experience on manufacturing coats, timekeeping, general office systems, &c., wants position with manufacturer with chance of advancement. H. R. C., 318 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, studying civil engineering would like an opportunity of commencing in the draughting or surveying department of an engineering or structural steel concern. H. Lazarus, 296 West 142d St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) college education; 2 years' successful executive experience assistant factory superintendent; accurate, intelligent worker. B 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, refined, wishes position with advancement; highest recommendation; 7 years' experience. Write J. C., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG AMERICAN, (21,) from Panama, desires position with export house trading with Latin American countries. Jesse Loeb, 1,791 Marmion Av. Tel. 3035 Tremont, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes position at anything; 7 years marble mfg. firm, both shop and building experience; can make details and drawings. N 45 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) employed in responsible bonded position, desires position at anything evenings; experienced accountant, cashier. McKenna, 457 East 138th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position; three years' office experience at clerical work, bill and order clerk. N 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN, presently employed importing house, desires to make change. N 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) five years cutting and factory, wishes position; excellent references. Max Rosenbaum, 295 East 3d St.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, intelligent, conscientious, desires employment. 204 East 80th St. Simmel Baer.

YOUNG man, Ford expert, wants position; moderate salary; best reference. N 1 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

COOKING, &c.—Competent colored girl wishes cooking or general work. 49 West 132d St. Miller.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Responsible territorial agents wanted for newly patented calculating device, highest merit; multiplies, divides, figures interest, discounts, proportions, quickly and accurately; not an adding machine; no complicated mechanism; advantageous to every merchant, manufacturer, banker, accountant, &c.; field unlimited; price reasonable, profits large. M 154 Times.

STATE AND DISTRICT MANAGERS wanted to organize and handle selling force for mar



Left to Right—George H. Mair, Owen Johnson, and Arnold Bennett at the front.

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1915.

SECTION FOUR TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

OWEN JOHNSON *at the* FRONT

Noted Novelist Visits the Firing Line and Rheims and Writes His Experiences Exclusively for The New York Times

By Owen Johnson

With Photographs Taken by the Well-Known Artist, Walter Hale.

FOR the last week, the obsession of the front trenches had been growing over us. Of the unconquerable tenacity of an awakened people and its clear, reasoning perception of the necessity of a decisive result, cost what it might, I had convincing testimony in a thousand directions. Gradually I had seemed to be approaching nearer and nearer the actual shock of the battle line.

I had begun to catch the spirit of the Army of the Republic in the dozen visits I had made, under the guidance of Dr. Pozzi, through the crowded corridors of the Val de Grach, and improvised hospitals. The resignation and abnegation of these mutilated victims, facing life as a long, distorted struggle, without reproach or recrimination, impressed me with the magnitude of the self-sacrifice, which could count nothing against the life and honor of the nation. At Aubervilliers, at two depots of the écloppés, I came even nearer to the grim actuality.

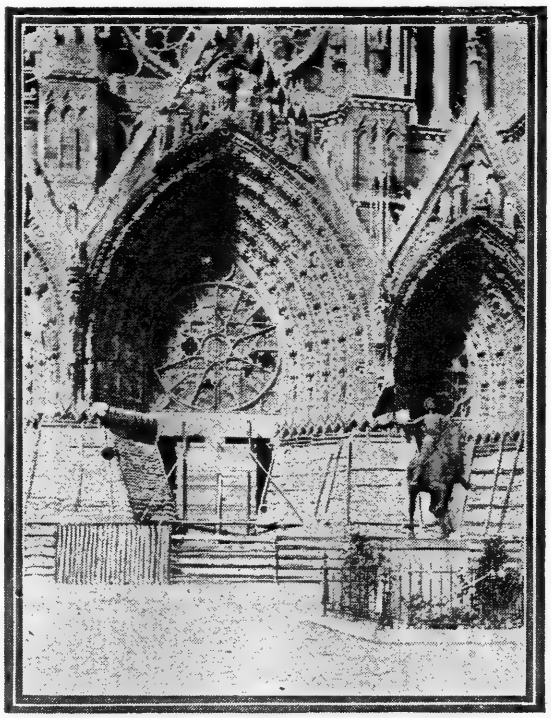
A great, improvised camp was tenanted by over a thousand soldiers back for a few weeks' recuperation. A group of thirty came in as we arrived—a group physically exhausted, with shattered nerves, and yet with an unquenchable spark of bulldog tenacity in their faces. They seemed drunk with sleeplessness, in need of a moral recuperation, as though the body had been too weak for the exaltation of the soul. For, remember, that until the 1st of July, these men had stood like rocks in the trenches, without a furlough.

Through canvas-roofed barracks, from crowded halls lined with beds, we passed into a great factory converted into sleeping quarters for the hundreds whose period of rest being completed, were ready for the summons to the front. There was no excitement, no boasting, no hilarity—it was a grim and oppressive stillness. A list had been posted of those called, and the crowd huddled about the placard, reading the names. Twenty-four hours later they would be back under shell and shrapnel.

I examined them curiously, feeling that here, if anywhere, among those to whom death had passed so closely, there would be signs of flinching. There was no bombast; the same grim feeling of duty was everywhere. What must be, must be.

At a second post we found a contingent of three or four hundred, re-equipped, waiting to entrain. Here, the certainty of going seemed to have released the spirits. Everywhere were groups, young and old, black, coffee-colored, and white, discussing the war, laying down their theories of attack and defense. A cluster was listening to a Spahi, laughing at his voluble, childish French, as he expounded his theory of war. He wished to suppress the marmites (high explosive shells)—each side. The fight should be man to man—then they would see! Even hand-to-hand—give them only rocks, and they would drive the Germans into the sea!

He was good natured, but quite excited at the teasing from his comrades. He began again from the beginning, while I listened seriously. Then we shook hands. I saw him again at Notre Dame de Lorette, passing in a company of Spahis. Here the morale was astonishingly ardent. In fact, the nearer we approached the front the higher we found the courage, imagination, and devotion of the troops.



Protecting the Base of the Cathedral at Rheims.

A dozen friends of mine, recuperating from wounds or on forty-eight hours' leave, fired my imagination with personal narratives of actual warfare. Those just back from the front seemed possessed with a frenzy of excitement, with an obsession to return, that brought me more and more eagerly to the days set for our first trip in the general direction of Rheims.

At length the day arrived and we were sent forward to Epernay, a party of four, under the guidance of Captain X. of the General Staff, and even before we realized it we were out in the station, ready for our first view of the front, which for the last weeks had so often risen before our imaginations in the vivid narrative of a returned friend.

At last, in automobile, we were rushing forward through the heart of the champagne district; through green valleys combed with vines; over the straight white roads where once, in the faltering days of mid-August, the German horde had poured, their tramp, like the iron fall of mechanical monsters, stamping domination and terror, whole villages lighting their ghostly advance. Again, a week later, they had returned; but this time in sullen, uncomprehending retreat, at a speed quickened by the terror of some unknown, withheld disaster, while beyond, over the crest of the fruitful slopes, in a breathless frenzy, the youth of France came surging in pursuit, the great Revolution reincarnated, triumphant and glorious!

Today this quiet, immaculate, disciplined country lay under our eyes, unshaken under this double shock. Now, on the threshold of actual war, our imaginations invoked the spectacle of those rapid, miraculous days; of the long trains garlanded with flowers, rising out of one horizon as another went thundering beyond the eye, running ceaselessly through a sleepless land, bearing the ready and impulsive youth of France singing on their way to the sacrifice; the exalted women lining the voyage in a surging, sublime unity of soul—incredible days, than which not even the great, patriotic outbursts of the Revolution held more self-abnegation.

With these dramatic high-lights in the memory, I wondered what my impressions would be in the face of the actual—the laborious war of today. For every great human or national crisis has its crises of immense dramatic significance, beyond which even the greatest tragedies relapse into a certain human routine. What would be the attitude of the warm, mercurial French temperament toward the now present necessity of cruel and unlovely self-discipline, of inglorious patience and abrupt and unseen death, denied the compensating trappings of martial glory? What would be their resolution in the face of a lingering conflict, the attitude of these laborers in the field, these soldiers in the very front trenches, condemned to underground prisons for month after month?

These were the questions which we put to ourselves, not without a little fear, wondering if this first trip would leave us with the rising spectre of German domination or convinced of the unshaken determination of a republican nation to survive or perish, proud and unafraid.

Already the sense of something new was about us. In every village was the repeated military note—the silent, grim concentration of reserves, territorial battalions returning from a day's work, a house spattered with shrapnel holes, a broken wall here, and next to it a wall that was once a house; and among all these quiet, uniformed crowds women and children, clinging to their homes, at their daily work, unterrified. As village after village succeeded, quiet and unamazed, I could not contain my astonishment at the fullness of the civilian activity.

"How far are we from the front?" I asked our guide, Captain X.

"Ten kilometers."

"And the women and the children are still here?"

"Wait," he said, with a smile. "Later you will see something very curious. Now look—Rheims!"

From the crest of the final hill a great, flat panorama spread out. In the distance, to the left, above a herding of houses, something bleached, deformed, and bleak towered over desolate Rheims—the desecrated cathedral. Along the rolling horizon faint lines chalked against the green extended mile on mile, as far as the eye was free to see.

"The trenches, French and German."

I continued to stare at them, incredulous that there, in the spread of the quiet

June day, lay such petty scars of the immense deadlock that ran from Switzerland to the sea. Yet these far-off, almost indistinguishable earthy scratches somehow changed the import of the sky. I began to understand the feeling of ominous quiet which had been gaining on me, the feeling of something unusual about to take place, the quiet that pervades a village on the eve of a holiday or a city during the funeral of a great man.

A moment to pay our respects to the General in command of the sector, General X., gaunt, silent, as most of the leaders whom we saw—all soldier and nothing else; and we were off again for a birdseye view of the sweeping battle front. Only now, as we were in reach of the German guns, we left the main road and crowded through alleys that were never meant for our rude shock. Again the feeling stole over us of hiding from some one—some one unseen but alert—the feeling of being watched, constantly watched, by some one, somewhere.

The cars stopped under safe shelter, and we went forward for the view to Château X. Our officers conferred and decided that we should remain on the esplanade. We could have gone up into the upper stories, but it was not very safe. The precaution seemed a little excessive. It is true that we had passed a great, ugly, gaping hole at the foot of the terrace, lately made by one shell; but even then it did not seem possible that our presence could be noticed at such a distance. Later on we hastily revised this judgment. A screen of trees protected us. We looked out, adjusting our field glasses. Rheims was a little nearer, and yet only a spot in the great plain. The green land, like the green sea, spread out to the horizon, where it rolled up into a long, undulating surf. Through our glasses, the ugly, chalky scars came out of the west, and traveled eastward, for all the world like pipe drains. Other communicating trenches came wriggling down the hills, boyaux, through which at night men would come stealthily down:



Marfaux as It Is Today.

"The very front, yes," he answered with a smile.

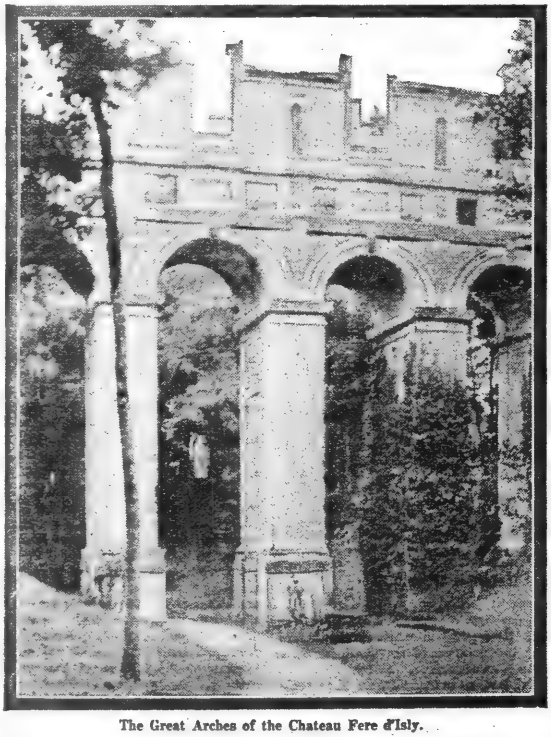
That gave us a thrill.

"Always as calm as this?" said one officer to another.

"Nearly always. But then, of course, it may break out at any time."

That meant calm in a military sense, of course—only a score of distant shots in the brief moments we were there—a score of white clouds suddenly released; sections of earth and human beings, perhaps, flung pellmell into the quiet of the calm June day. What fighting there was went on with hand grenades or bombs out of a trench mortar.

Rifle fire in this warfare plays small part; cartridges are all very well for machine guns, but for men, hand grenades and the long steel. From this spectacle we looked down on a more incredible one. Below, in the full sweep of the firing zone, regimented fields of heavy vines extended two-thirds of the way to the front, dotted with occasional huts and a note of moving cattle, directly in



The Great Arches of the Chateau Fere d'Isly.

the shifting guard; the provision carriers; or the wounded returning on stretchers to the back. We looked, unable to comprehend it, greedily seeking some sign of life, one human touch to visualize what we knew must be there. I turned to X.

"How many men are there, both sides, in all that we can see?"

"Seventy to eighty thousand."

Eighty thousand men before our eyes, swallowed up by the earth, relentlessly locked in fratricidal hatred!

"And shall we be taken there?"

"Tomorrow morning."

"Into the very front trenches?"

front of us, a hundred dresses—women moving among green things!

"What! They work here, they dare to?" I exclaimed.

Captain X. nodded.

"When a bombardment begins, they lie down on their stomachs. When it's over, they get up and go on with their work. You get used to all things. Certain batteries have habits, like men; they fire at certain hours, a certain number of shots. They get to know them. They adjust their life to it, that's all. There is no lack of courage there. Occasionally one is killed."

We went back by the hole that a shell had torn into the ground. It had a different look already—a rather disagreeable and impressive hole, big as the entrance to a cave.

"Quite a hole."

Captain X. shrugged his shoulders.

"The best about it is, when one lands, you won't know it."

Later on, we were to learn from personal observation what such explosions could mean.

On the way to Rheims there was a bad bit of road to pass, under direct exposure to the German batteries, so that we were cautioned to keep well apart. A few days before, I had lunched with the Minister of Fine Arts, and he had spoken bitterly of how powerless he was to prevent the work of desecration. He had not even dared to erect scaffolding, in order to remove the few fragments of treasured stained-glass windows that remained, relics of the Middle Ages, priceless as jewels, for fear the Germans would completely demolish the Cathedral under pretext that the French were using it as a point of observation. He asked me to note for myself the absurdity of their contention that the cathedral had served as a stronghold for cannon.

Despite every precaution to remove these monuments from the slightest suspicion of military utility, the Hôtel du Ville at Arras was now a crumbling mass of ruins; the cathedral at Soisson under implacable bombardment equally doomed; while at Rheims not a week passed without a scattering of shells. Nothing has sown more bitterness in the French mind than this incomprehensible destruction of the treasured monuments of the past. A thousand men dying under the barbarism of asphyxiating gases are nothing to burning Rheims and Soissons; for what is being destroyed there is France itself.

Sentries began to multiply, springing from every intersection of the road, out of every cluster of houses. A quick-flung countersign as we sped on, with only a momentary slackening, the last long exposed stretch of road, a final burst of speed, and we entered the city by the Vesle Canal, passing gingerly over a temporary bridge. To our right, half a dozen canal boats, sunk by shell fire, were turned lumberingly on their sides. Dozens of others, herded together, seemed like leviathans awaiting destruction. But for this reminder, we would hardly have known that we were in the city every portion of which was in the firing zone. Life was everywhere, shops open, people moving busily and unconcernedly, unexcited and resigned.

Again, out of precaution, we left the cars and proceeded on foot. Suddenly, ahead, down a long, deserted street, strangely hushed, the front façade of the cathedral appeared. Grass had overgrown the cobbled approach, every window shattered, on every wall the sprinkled scars of shrapnel and gaping holes; the desolation so complete, in the air such a hollow stillness, that it seemed as though a cyclone had passed.

At first sight the cathedral came to us as a surprise. Architecturally it seemed unharmed. Only when we entered the square, under the looming shadow of the great façade, buttressed with logs and sand bags to the height of forty feet, did we realize the devastation of the bombardment and conflagration, the effect of some suspended body that at a distance still shows a human outline and which only on approaching you perceive is a corpse horribly incinerated, a skull under a hat, hideous and yawning.

For the first time, gazing at the white calcined walls and the broken statues, we comprehended the mutilation that has been wrought across that fairy screen; a once transcendently beautiful face, robbed of its beauty by a cowardly dash of vitriol. Inside the impression deepened. No photographs can adequately visualize what has been wrought.

The great roof, reduced to ashes, had broken through the vault in spots; the interior stripped bare; two-thirds of the great stained-glass windows, the pride of centuries, reduced to dust. A vast profanation had been wrought; something that these ancient, mellow windows held from a ruder world fled forever, a whole history gone—the spirit of the Middle Ages, the heart of France, the France of Jeanne d'Arc, with the pomp of Kings and ancient legends! Rheims, as a living echo of the past, is gone. What remains is only a monument.

Yet today there is an ever-present danger that this monument, too, will disappear. For the cathedral is under intermittent bombardment, as we were to learn by actual experience. It is completely at the mercy of the enemy, who seems to vent his irritation in constant brutal reminders; who can destroy it utterly in an hour, whenever a forced retreat should rouse in him the passion of a last vengeance. Black as has been the stain upon the pages of history of this desecration performed, Heaven grant that the final chapter may not be the willful and futile blotting out of the ornamented past, as the conqueror has done at Arras and is doing at Soissons! As for military excuse, it would be as practical to place batteries here to shell the German lines as to station cannon in Wall Street for a bombardment of Harlem.

No one who has visited Rheims can have the slightest illusion as to the deliberate intent of the Germans to reach and destroy the cathedral. The ruined quarters run as ruthlessly and mathematically in the line of the German batteries to the cathedral and stop at that apex, as though they had been razed by a giant scythe.

If the colossal massiveness of the cathedral walls has saved the shell, the buildings at its side have been literally blown to pieces—the Palace of the Archeveque, with its historic Hall of the Kings. So complete was the spectacle of disembowled houses, naked walls revealing strange, profane intimacies, that whole districts seemed to have fallen down like the walls of Jericho at a single trump. We passed through street after street, littered with crumbling blocks, showers of glass, shreds of curtains. We peered down, not blocks but regions of ruins, in exaggerated distances, as tree trunks multiply the idea of depth. The destruction was too complete, the human note so entirely banished, that we seemed to be looking rather on a cataclysm of nature that had certain grandiose elements—a modern Pompeii.

Yet, strangest of all, we had but to cross the street to find life going on as usual; families, with the spectacle of havoc and desolation at their finger tips, clinging to their homes with that strange fatalism we were to find everywhere, a belief unshaken in human hope, that the forces of death and destruction that play about them are destined for others and not themselves, a feeling that increases with each escape. The children

even share this strange contempt for destiny. The moment a shell falls they rush from their cellars in a scramble for the coveted trophy. Many are killed thus, without the slightest effect upon the others.

A desultory cannonading was going on, far off, but still filling the air with its weird electricity to our unaccustomed ears, reminding us that this was not a record of the past, but the ominous menace of the present. The spectacle of children at play, running at their games down the distant ravaged vistas, or staring out at us from underground quarters with queer little rat-like faces, was an incongruous note. What a strange, distorted conception of the universe must lodge in these growing minds, trained in the daily spectacle of death, beginning their amazing voyages in the mysterious fairyland of knowledge in classes in underground cellars! For school, like every other activity, must go on, even twenty feet below the surface of the earth, in caverns from which the rats and vermin are momentarily expelled by the flicker of oily lamps.

The instinct for life is indeed so strong that it returns to constant conflict with the forces of death and devastation, just as obstinate, just as greedy. A block that has been shelled a week before is today occupied, swarming with life. A great dry goods store, with the upper floors blown away, bedraggled curtains drifting through the shattered windows, had reopened; women in sombre dress, defiant and reckless, at the counters serving the same returning customers. Among these indomitable scouts in the army of life I remember an old woman, still selling her postcards at a shop that a miracle had spared. Gazing out from the quiet shop at the rolling torrent of broken walls and scattered masonry I asked, amazed:

"What, you are not afraid?"

"Afraid? What is the use, monsieur? After all, death is an experience you do not have to go through twice."

We left in time to return to our headquarters, with a feeling of leaving a life that we could not comprehend in the least. It seemed as though we had not been visiting Rheims of today, but Rheims of the Middle Ages, when war was an accepted state of existence, and women and children were taught to look more steadily and stoically into the face of death than we moderns, who organize our existence in an almost fanatical disbelief that life can end, always surprised and frightened when the spectacle obtrudes.



Territorials at Work. The Man in the Foreground Asked to be Photographed Because He Had Been a Waiter in New York.

From Rheims to Epernay we passed several villages partly destroyed by the Germans in their terrorizing tactics of invasion, particularly Marfaux, where the Germans had set fire to everything, under the pretext that an aviator had been shot by the inhabitants.

From Marfaux we continued until over the hills Epernay sprang into view, a magnificent panorama of vineyards and slopes—Epernay, where, a little to the south, Foch, at the memorable battle of the Marne, flung his army between von Büelow and von Haussen and crumpled the Germans up, in the most brilliant operation of the war.

"No wonder the Germans want such a country as that," said Captain X., grimly, as we stopped for a moment to view the spectacle.

We found ourselves quartered in a little hotel of the third class—a hotel for commercial travelers. We asked our landlady about the Germans. They behaved very well, it seems. They drank up all the wine and paid for nothing, but for Germans they were quite exceptional.

Benoit, the boots, had a story to tell us. He was at Rheims during the German occupation, attached to a hotel where the officers were quartered. On the night before the evacuation they drank up everything they could lay their hands to. Two officers, a Major and a Captain, too drunk to accompany the rest, were left in his care, with orders to be called at 5 o'clock. At 4 o'clock they were up, astonishingly sober, and in a hurry, quite frightened at the news that the city had been evacuated during the night. Without waiting for breakfast, they started down the street. A pony cart, carrying a man and his wife suspected of German leanings, and equally in a hurry to escape, crossed the path. Despite protestations, the officers forced them to dismount, and, taking their places, started across the square. Midway a volley rang out, as a detachment of Zouaves burst from cover. The horse and the commander were killed instantly. The Captain, horribly wounded, cried from his eyes:

"Pardon, camarades, I have three children; pardon."

With which grim detail in mind, we went to bed.

We were back at Rheims by 8 o'clock the next morning. Shortly before, the Germans had bombarded the cathedral with five shells. Before going forward, we were taken back of the cathedral to witness a hole made by a German 155, which had landed in a garden scarcely thirty feet from a flying buttress. It had fallen an hour before our arrival, and the street where we stood was covered with its fragments, two of which I picked up and brought back with me.

"But why should they bombard it now?" I asked, at loss.

Our guide laughed, shrugging his shoulders. The ways of the Germans are incomprehensible to the French mind, but they fit their own reasons to them.

"We took a line of trenches from them, probably, toward Arras or in the Vosges; that—or too much beer."

(Next week Mr. Johnson will describe what he saw in the trenches beyond Rheims.)

The British Army Has Many Huge Repair Shops in France

ONE of the busiest and best organized industrial towns in the world has sprung up behind the British lines in France in the vicinity of the General Headquarters of the British expeditionary force. This town is composed of the buildings in which repairs are made to arms and equipment and the houses in which the thousands of workmen live.

There are now over 300 repair shops near the General Headquarters, employing more than 28,000 men—picked men from the best workers in various trades. These men and all repair departments are under control of the Army Service Corps, and thus each man is in khaki, whether he be mechanic, bootmaker, or tailor.

The shops are made of galvanized iron and timber, and contain the most modern and improved forms of machines. The motto is speed and efficiency.

One of the busiest sections is composed of the motor repair shops, of which there are a dozen. As many as sixty vehicles, ranging from a motor cycle to a huge transport automobile, have been repaired in twenty-four hours, including repairs to some vehicles badly smashed by shells. It is at the close of each day that the long lines of disabled motors begin arriving at the shops.

Two thousand men are engaged on repairs to aircraft. The aircraft come home to roost about 8 o'clock at night, after the day's work of reconnoitring the enemy's lines or fighting hostile aeroplanes or dirigibles has been done.

The aircraft repairing sheds cover two acres. Adjacent to them is an aircraft landing station or field some twenty acres in extent. This field is one of the chief landing stations for aircraft, whether damaged or not; but all damaged aircraft must come here, if they can, for repairs.

As they come home in the evening each is examined and overhauled by expert mechanics. The undamaged machines are got in order for the flight upon which they will start early the next day—the pilot has nothing to say to this work; he always finds his machine ready for him—and the damaged machines are carted off to the sheds.

Thousands of men are engaged upon repair work to shoes and uniforms. There are five vast sheds where soldiers' boots are put into order. Every day some half-dozen wagons arrive, bringing thousands of pairs of damaged boots gathered up by other wagons at different places near the firing line and upon the lines of communication.

The boots are tied together in pairs, and attached to each is a docket giving the name of the military unit of the soldier to whom it belongs—that is, as far as it is considered necessary to identify the boot; so when it goes forth from the repair shop it may, and probably does, serve to shoe a different person from the man who originally possessed it.

A regiment at the base is notified that every man in it, or a certain number in it, on a certain date will receive a repaired pair of boots and on that date the distribution of boots is made from the base depot. They are sorted out in sizes, and every Tommy, of course, knows his own size.

Repaired tunics and trousers are dealt with in the same way. It is sufficient for Tommy that he gets repaired garments. Who had them before is no business of his, and is a matter that does not trouble him in the least. Tons of garments that have suffered damage by shrapnel and bayonet, as well as in the course of the rough usage they are subjected to in the firing line, and on the lines of communication, have been redispatched from the repairs department as good, or almost as good, as new.

The armory repair sheds are the biggest of all. There are five of these, covering four acres. Here are repaired guns of all sorts, from the largest weapons to the lightest quick-firer.

The machinery of the heavy pieces of modern artillery is immensely complicated, and a slight thing will put it out of order. Apart from that these weapons want cleaning and overhauling at least once a week. A continual stream of guns may be seen passing to and from the artillery lines to the repairing sheds—an outward stream of shining, polished weapons, an inward one of smoke-begrimed and often battered engines of destruction.

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

IN Switzerland the toy industry has recently been developed to a considerable extent. Various organizations in different parts of the country have joined hands with a view of increasing its efficiency and of encouraging and facilitating the exportation of its products. Important orders have already been filled for France and England. Some firms alone have produced hundreds of new models in wood and in pasteboard, and more are being added daily. The industry is stated to be now in a position to take care of a large foreign demand and to supply many of the needs of the United States.

American ships registered for the foreign trade on June 30, 1915, numbered 2,768, of 1,813,775 gross tons, an increase of 737,623 gross tons over American shipping for foreign trade at the end of the fiscal year 1914. This is about triple the increase in registered tonnage for any previous year in American history. Our registered tonnage is now much greater than at any time since 1863, when we had 2,026,114 gross tons in foreign trade. It is many times more efficient, however, as the steam tonnage now amounts to 1,273,067 gross tons, while in 1863 it amounted to only 133,215 tons.

According to a recent ordinance of the Bundesrat, the Imperial German Chancellor is empowered to authorize the coining of 5-pfennig pieces out of iron to the value of 5,000,000 marks. These coins are to have a milled edge and will contain the words "Deutsches Reich" over the figure "5" and the word "pfennig" under it, followed by the date. The obverse will have the usual stamp of the imperial coat-of-arms. The new coins are to replace those now made of nickel and copper and they shall be withdrawn from circulation not later than two years after the conclusion of the present war.

Gambia is Great Britain's smallest West African colony, having an area of only 3,619 square miles. Practically all the trade of the colony is in the hands of French merchants. The population is 146,101, (census of 1911.) Trade is dependent almost entirely upon the cultivation of peanuts, which have made the colony one of the richest in West Africa, and the only one out of debt, with a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 to its credit. It has suffered along with the sister colonies as a result of the war.

The Ottawa (Canada) Electric Railway Company has maintained clocks in its street cars for twenty-four years. These are small wall clocks of Connecticut manufacture. They are regulated twice a day, and the Ottawa public finds them a great convenience.

The Eco de Aduanas, published in Madrid, states that the total number of private automobiles registered in Spain on Jan. 1, 1915, was 10,548. The Province of Madrid led with 2,405 registrations. The population of Spain is about 20,000,000.

There were 216,493 students in 567 colleges and technological schools in the United States in the year 1914. These included 139,373 men and 77,120 women.

Three Mighty Men in the New French Cabinet

Briand, Prime Minister; Freycinet, Vice President of the Council, and Gallieni, Minister of War, Have Records That Give Confidence in New Administration

By Charles Johnston.

I.—ARISTIDE BRIAND, PRIME MINISTER.

ARISTIDE BRIAND calls himself a Socialist. For years he was one of the leaders, aggressive, militant, triumphant, of the active Socialist Party. Mr. Victor Berger, who is willing to reform the American Commonwealth, assures us that the choice of Briand to head the new French Cabinet, and his willingness to undertake the job, show that France is getting ready to make peace—on Germany's terms. There could be no more radical error, no more complete misunderstanding of the spirit of Briand and the spirit of France. It is true that Aristide Briand is a Socialist; but for him the name means a humane and generous sympathy with mankind, a sympath, to be expressed not in words but in deeds, and, if need be, in the fiery sacrifice of war. He himself tells us the plain truth when he declares that the new Cabinet means one thing, and one th' only—victory!

Aristide Briand is a man of 53, comparatively young, therefore, among the statesmen who are directing the war. He was born at Nantes, the big industrial city at the mouth of the Loire, in Western France. He was not a struggling child of toil, born in poverty and misery, but the son of prosperous, well-to-do parents, good French bourgeois townspeople of the normal type. But from his very boyhood he was an enthusiastic dreamer, full of fine theories of human betterment, eager to work for the new golden age that should make a paradise of earth. He passed through the law schools, as a clever, diligent student; but his heart was not so much in law as in politics. And, finely endowed with what his friend and fellow-worker Georges Clemenceau calls "the clear and critical spirit of France," he burned to set forth his views and ideals in fiery, enkindling words.

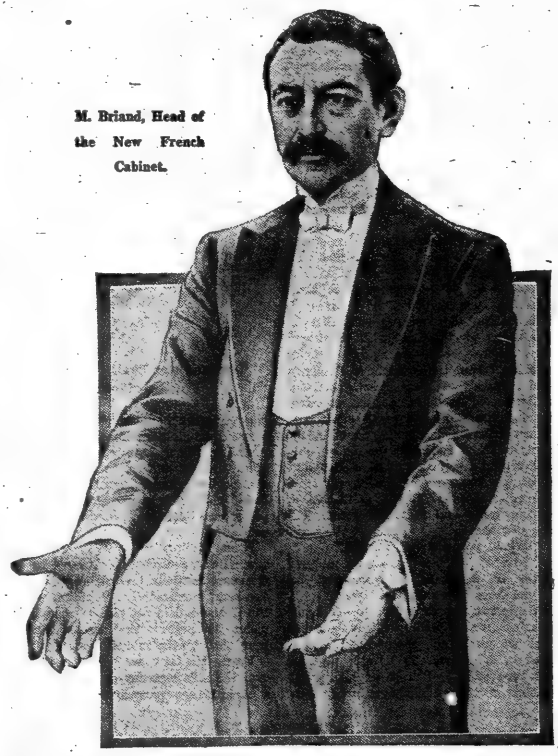
There was, in those days, when the Third Republic was struggling to its feet in France, menaced by the aftermath of the Communist movement on the one side and by the renewed hostility of Bismarck on the other, a journal called The People, which loved freedom with such a white-hot passion that it was not so much Socialistic—since Socialism is, in some ways, a kind of serfdom—as frankly anarchist; and to The People the young Nantes lawyer first contributed. Next, he held an editorial post on The Lantern, the purpose of which, like the lantern of Diogenes, was to find an honest man. From The Lantern he flitted to The Little Republic, and this in turn he deserted to found, in brotherly accord with the famous Jaurés, the ambitiously entitled sheet, Humanity. The two men were really in essence irreconcilable, destined from the first to take antagonistic sides on every vital question; but, for the moment, they toiled together like comrades, in the fullest Socialistic sense. Young Aristide Briand was passing through the process of "finding himself," and his association with Jaurés was a stage of the way.

It has been said that the typical Socialist is a man with a splendid imagination—but a weak will; so that, able to dream magnificent dreams, he cannot even take the simplest steps to turn them into actuality, and so ends by frothing at the mouth in impotent anger. But Briand has an exceptionally firm and vigorous will, and, while cherishing golden dreams of universal joy, he has always been determined, at the same time, firmly and courageously to take the next immediate step toward realizing them. So, while writing for Humanity his visions of things to come, he saw very lucidly that the first practical step in improving the conditions of the toilers lay in the development of trades-unions, which might build up, line upon line, here a little and there a little, winning, at each contest, some small practical advantage.

Without fully recognizing it, he took the most decisive step in his career when, at the great Congress of the Workingmen at his native city of Nantes, in 1894, he espoused the cause of the labor unions as against the Utopianism of the famous leader, Jules Guesde, who belonged to the school that regrets and decries all remedial legislation, every betterment of the condition of the toilers, because it puts off the day of "the Social Revolution."

From the day of the Nantes Congress, twenty-one years ago, the destiny of Briand was decided. He became one of the recognized and trusted leaders of the Socialists, but of that wing of the party which did not believe in waiting for the millennium.

Like all good Frenchmen, he felt the tremendous fascination and stimulus of the wonderful life and spirit of Paris. As a lawyer and politician, his ideal and goal in Paris was the Chamber of Deputies, and several times he offered himself as a candidate for the votes of his fellow-countrymen. He was finally successful in 1902, being then a man of forty. The bane of French Parliamentary life in those days was the splitting up of the popular Chamber into a dozen little parties—in striking contrast with the traditional English system of two great parties only; so that the task of a French Prime Minister who wished to keep a Parliamentary majority together was something like that of Eliza crossing the Ohio River, by jumping from one floating ice raft to another; with the result that no French Ministry lasted more than a few months.



M. Briand, Head of the New French Cabinet.

This had its good side, as all French Parliamentarians got an unrivaled training in practical tactics, and every able man among them got a chance to try his hand at the actual work of Government, as a Minister of the State. But it had its crying disadvantages, too; among them, extreme instability; and Aristide Briand first distinguished himself in the French Chamber by warmly advocating, and practically working for, a union of all the more Radical elements, to the end of obtaining practical legislation especially making for the amelioration of the working classes.

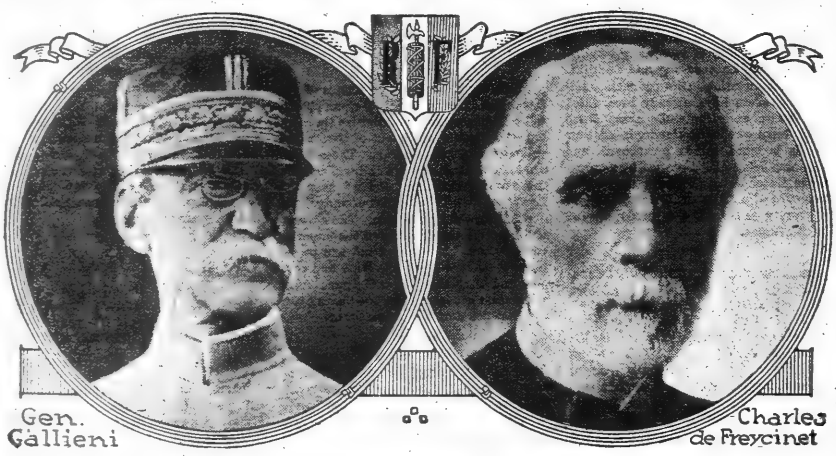
But one great question was then absorbing all the most active minds in France, to the exclusion almost of foreign and domestic questions alike: this was the relation of Church and State, or rather, of the churches and the State; for not only the dominant Roman Catholic Church, but also the Protestant, and even the Jewish religious organizations, had an official standing and were paid from the State Treasury. But it was practically a question of the Roman Catholic Church alone, and of the traditional continuance of the theory of Gregory VII.—the great Hildebrand—that the State must be subject to the Church; that Kings and even Emperors all hold their thrones from the Pope of Rome and are his vassals.

This tradition, that the Church should control the State, was complicated in France by the fact that the Clerical or Church domination party was also the royalist party, bent on attacking and overthrowing the French Republic; so that clericalism meant also an attack on popular government and the principles of democracy. This fact accounts for the bitterness of the struggle, which was in no real sense a fight against religion, or even against the Catholic Church in France, though it was a struggle against Roman influence and dictation in French politics.

Aristide Briand first became a world figure when, chosen to report the bill for the separation of Church and State, he made his report to the Chamber of Deputies with such power, such clearness, and, withal, such urbanity and gentleness, that his handling of the whole question has healed many ugly wounds. He was not only the principal author of the law of separation, which gave the Church in France much the position which it holds in the United States; he was also the chief executive of the law in the Sarrien Ministry of 1906; though his acceptance of office under the bourgeois Prime Minister led to his expulsion from the Socialist Party.

For one other great achievement the name of Aristide Briand has been celebrated. His war, his victorious war, against Syndicalism, as expressed in the great railroad strike, in which he gallantly, and with complete success, accepted and enforced the principle that the interests of the whole nation are supreme, and must and shall outweigh the interests of any class, section or body.

"Aristides became Draco," says Maximilian Harden, well summing up the part Briand then played, with magnificent courage and firmness. Briand himself



Gen. Gallieni

Charles de Freycinet

met the objurgations of his enemies with sparkling humor: "You call me a Dictator!" he said. "If I am to play the Dictator, I must learn to ride. I shall look out for a horse tomorrow!"

II.—CHARLES-LOUIS DE FREYCINET, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

WE have grown accustomed to think of General Joffre as "the Grand Old Man" of the present war, perhaps because his once blond hair has turned to finest silver; and all his soldiers speak of him with loving tenderness as "Grandfather Joffre." But, in comparison with the new Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Secretary of State, Charles-Louis de Saulses de Freycinet, to give the good gentleman his full style and title, General Joffre is but a youngster. This, with sheer literalness, for, when Joffre, as a gallant subaltern of eighteen, was fighting a battery in the girdle of Paris forts against the Prussian invasion of 1870, Freycinet, then a man of forty-two, who had made a high reputation throughout Europe as a scientist, a philosopher, an economist, a man of affairs, was cooperating with the fiery patriot, Léon Gambetta, in the work of reorganizing the armies of France, outside the walls of Paris, from which he escaped in a balloon, to lead the work of national defense.

Freycinet is literally venerable, splendid, even, through sheer force of age alone. Joffre, the Grandpapa, was born just about the time of Louis Napoleon's coup d'état. That dates the Generalissimo. But Freycinet was born in the reign of King Charles X., lived through the mean, disappointing years of Louis Philippe—whose grandson now rules over Bulgaria—saw the Second Republic of 1848, the Second Empire which blazed into glory at Magenta and Solferino and fell into ruin at Sédan, played a leading part in the reconstruction of France as the Third Republic—and is living still, even standing next to the Prime Minister, in the greatest Cabinet of notables France has ever seen. Yes, Freycinet is the fine flower and epitome of modern France; in him lives a whole epoch of her history.

The old gentleman will celebrate his eighty-seventh birthday in a few days—on Nov. 14. On that day he was born, in the little town of Foix, in Ariège under the Pyrenees—almost midway, as it happens, between Rivesaltes, where Joffre was born, and Saint-Béat, General Gallieni's birthplace. His kinsmen of the preceding generation had gained renown for doing the kind of work that Charles Darwin did in the Beagle; the kind of work associated with H. M. S. Challenger; a wide scientific survey of the Southern seas, in search of new truths in oceanography, geology, botany, cartography. So it happens that, in Western Australia, due south of Java, there is a Freycinet Harbor, while in botany a genus of pandanus bears the name of Freycinet.

He made a high reputation as a scientific writer years before the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, doing somewhat the same kind of work as President Poincaré's cousin, the mathematician. In the New York Public Library there is a formidable collection of his works, such as "A Treaty on Rational Mechanics," in two volumes, (1858;) "A Study of Infinitesimal Analysis, Being an Essay on the Metaphysics of the Higher Calculus," (1859;) "The Mathematical Theory of Railroad Gradients," (1860.) Only the last of these suggests the more practical side of Freycinet's work. Graduated from the Ecole Polytechnique in 1848, he had held an appointment as a mining engineer under the State; had passed from that, eight years later, to railroad work, and had gained a great practical success as manager of the Southern Railroad of France, a post he held for five busy years. He worked out there a scheme of operation which has been widely copied and which has left its stamp on the entire system of French railroads.

Beginning with 1862, when he was already eminent as a man of affairs and not less as a writer of singular force, he entered on a series of economic studies, the main purpose of which was the kind of thing Lord Shaftesbury accomplished in England—to secure the greatest measure of health and well-being for factory workers, and to reduce as far as possible the part played by women and children in industrial life, or at least to surround it with all possible safeguards. For seven years he studied these problems in England, France, Germany, Belgium. Two of the works in which he recorded the fruit of his researches were so excellent that they were "crowned" by the French Institute in 1869.

This brings us to the eve of the Franco-Prussian war, in which, as already recorded, he played a great part in conjunction with Gambetta, who speaks of him as "Charles de Freycinet, my colleague, whose devotion is equal to all difficulties, and whose resolution surmounts all obstacles." With Gambetta he left the French Government after the armistice with the Prussians was signed.

In 1876 Freycinet returned to public life in France, being elected Senator as an adherent of Gambetta. In the Dufaure Cabinet of 1877 he was Minister of Public Works, and in that position carried through a great scheme for the State ownership of railroads—a military necessity in France— besides constructing new lines at a cost of three billion francs ($600,000,000) and developing the canal system at a cost of $200,000,000. He retained this post in the Waddington Ministry, and succeeded his chief as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1879. This was the first of many times that he held the Premiership. Freycinet passed an act granting an amnesty to the Communists of 1871, and made a preliminary effort to solve the question of Church and State; but he was far too tolerant for Gambetta, whose watchword was "Clericalism is the enemy!" and their difference brought about the downfall of his Cabinet in September, 1880.

But, so quickly did the whirligig then turn in France, within fifteen months he was once more Premier, soon coming to grief again, this time because of a difference with England over Egypt. In April, 1885, he became Foreign Minister in the Brisson Cabinet, becoming Premier again in the following year, and playing a vital and highly honorable part in the development of the vast colonial empire of France—her greatest achievement in the years after the Franco-Prussian war. So firmly did he lay the foundations that, at the outbreak of the present war, while Germany had about 1,000,000 square miles of colonial territory, France had between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. Of course the disparity is vastly greater today, when, as a colonial power, Germany has practically ceased to count.

In 1887 Freycinet stood for the Presidency of the French Republic. Had he been elected this would have meant a practical retirement from active politics, since the French President stands aside from political struggle almost as completely as the sovereign of England; but he was too moderate for the Radicals, and Sadi Carnot reigned in his stead.

He had his revenge, however, for he became War Minister in the Floquet Cabinet of 1888, the first civilian to hold that post since Louis Philippe's fall, forty years before. Here he did his most valuable work for France, holding the War Ministry through five consecutive years and five Ministries, and passing the three years' service law, establishing the French General Staff, and organizing the Supreme Council of War, the committee of a dozen Generals who, under the Chairmanship of the War Minister, dictate the policy of the French Army. In August, 1914, Joffre, Gallieni, and Pau were the three best-known members of this council.

During one of the five Ministries just mentioned Freycinet himself was Premier, besides holding the war portfolio—a proof of his force and skill as a parliamentarian. In 1898 he was once more Minister of War in the Dupuy Cabinet; after that he devoted several years to the writing of his "Souvenirs," two volumes of memoirs; his book on "Egypt," (1905,) and the "Thoughts," which he contributed to The Contemporain.

In his memoirs, the most interesting thing is his account of the part he played in the formation of the alliance between France and Russia, in 1893, an alliance which is likely to determine the history of this and the next generation. The story is too long to tell; but, on the Russian side, the Emperor, Alexander III., and the Grand Duke Nicholas (father of the present Grand Duke) stretched out cordial hands which were clasped by Freycinet and the President of the French Republic. Bismarck and his Ambassador at Paris, Count Munster, tried, by all the arts known to them, to frustrate the Franco-Russian Alliance—and of this Freycinet tells an entertaining tale:

In 1889 Freycinet called on Count Munster at the German Embassy. The Count's daughter, Countess Marie, was present. Said the Count: "My dear Freycinet, what possible interest is driving you into the arms of Russia? Believe me, no good thing comes from the east!"—a rather stupid remark from France's eastern neighbor!

"My dear Count," Freycinet replied, "between Russia and ourselves there exists an old-time sympathy, which showed itself in Napoleon's days, and later under the walls of Sebastopol. And besides it is quite natural that we should seek a counterweight to your Triple Alliance! That you should not wish to attack us, I believe; but with your new Emperor, who knows what may happen?"

Countess Marie burst into the conversation: "Oh, undeceive yourself! I know Wilhelm well. I often played with him when he was a child. He has deeply religious sentiments. He will never take the initiative in making war!"

Freycinet records the elder Grand Duke Nicholas as saying to him, in March, 1891, "If I see clearly, the French and the Russian armies will form one in time of war. And this being well known, will hinder the war. For no one will desire to attack France and Russia united. This is what I repeat in my family."

And now the venerable Freycinet once more enters practical life, with the same ally, against the same enemy. Let us wish him "Many happy returns of his birthday," Nov. 14.

III.—GENERAL JOSEPH SIMON GALLIENI, MINISTER OF WAR.

GENERAL GALLIENI is twenty years younger than Charles de Freycinet, so that we may reckon him as one of "the boys." But, to speak justly, General Gallieni had completed, as he believed, a great and noteworthy career, and was preparing to pass the evening of his days in retirement in his villa at Saint-Raphael, when the war broke out and called him back again to active service.

In one sense, Gallieni was a much better known man than Joffre a year and a half ago. He had earned a high reputation as a soldier, a pioneer, an administrator, in France's great and growing colonial empire; he was exceedingly well known and admired also as an author, the writer of two very popular and graphic books on African travel and of a beautifully printed as well as finely written volume, "Nine Years in Madagascar," the great island, as large as France or Germany, which he practically added to the French domain; as a lecturer, too, as a scientist, as a charming figure in the social life of Paris, he was justly popular; while, outside the War Ministry, General Joffre was hardly known.

Joseph Simon Gallieni is, like General Joffre and General Foch, a Pyrenean; beginning with the Bay of Biscay end of the mountain chain, where General Foch was born, of stock in part aboriginal Basque, one passes, about the centre of the chain, Saint Béat, Gallieni's birthplace; then Foix, Freycinet's home; and, at the Mediterranean end, Rivesaltes, near Perpignan, home of muscatel wine, where Joffre's father was a vineyard owner and cooper.

While Joffre went to the Ecole Polytechnique—just a score of years after Freycinet had graduated from it, young Joseph Gallieni went to the military school of Saint-Cyr—once an "academy for young ladies," for whose benefit Racine's plays, "Esther" and "Athalie," were first played there.

Gallieni received his commission in July, 1870, just in time to enable him to take part—as did Joffre, Pau, and Kitchener—in the Franco-Prussian war. Pau fought in Alsace, Joffre in besieged Paris, Gallieni, seemingly, in the northeast. After the war, with the rank of Lieutenant of Naval Infantry, Gallieni went out to the French colonies in the Indian Ocean, being stationed for some time in the island of Réunion, just south of Mauritius. On his way home in 1875 he touched at some of the islands off the coast of Madagascar, which had belonged for periods of a hundred or a hundred and fifty years to France.

His next service was in West Africa, where, beginning with the small colony of Senegambia with its capital city Saint-Louis, France was preparing to build up the huge territory of the Western Sudan, while England, beginning at the other side of the Dark Continent, was extending through the Eastern Sudan, with which Earl Kitchener's name is so closely connected.

From the outset, Gallieni showed himself to be at the same time a daring explorer, a benevolent and resourceful negotiator of treaties, and a skillful and effective soldier; and his country, recognizing this, sent him on one expedition after another into the African wilds. During the interval between two of these West African expeditions, Gallieni served in the French West Indies, the island of Martinique being his headquarters; but, so far as I know, he has not recorded his experiences there. There are no "First Impressions of America" among his books.

With Africa, quite the contrary; indeed, one of the best, most entertaining, and most vivid books of travel in that much-traveled and much-described continent is his book on the Sudan, in which he tells the story of his great adventure, starting from the upper waters of the Senegal, piercing the forests and mountain ranges that form the watershed between that great river and the still greater Niger, until he finally reached that river, and, after months of difficult negotiations, succeeded in obtaining a treaty very favorable to the expansion of France.

General Gallieni was one of those who did much to build up an auxiliary army of Senegalese, which has given such a good account of itself in the defense of France against invasion. In 1891, Gallieni, who by that time had reached the rank of Colonel, was transferred from West Africa to the extreme east of Asia, to Tonkin, where, under the inspiration of men like Freycinet and Jules Ferry, France was already building up a valuable Oriental realm—a region which Commander Viaud (Pierre Loti) has enshrined in the literature of France.

In Tonkin, first as head of a regiment and later as administrator of newly acquired territory, Colonel Gallieni worked hard through four consecutive years, his name being bound up with the organization of territories along the Clear River and at Monkay. He cleared the country of bands of marauders, who had invested it for centuries, and established excellent relations with the neighboring Chinese authorities to the north, assisting in the building of the railroad from Phu-Thuong to Lang-Son.

From Tonkin he returned to France, hoping to enjoy a period of tranquillity at home; but the Minister of the Colonies, M. Le Bon, sent for him, and offered him a mission to Madagascar, which would make him the supreme arbiter, military and civil, of the fate of the great island. Gallieni accepted, and, sailing on the Yang-Tse, and touching at Aden and Zanzibar, he reached Madagascar, beginning the nine years of brilliant service of which he has given so good an account in his best book.

Gallieni's more recent history is better known. On his return to France he commanded successively two army corps, the second of which was stationed at Lyons, of which he was made Military Governor. Then he went to Paris, to the War Ministry, to serve on the Supreme Council of War, and that position he held, as well as the chief position in the Department of Colonial Defense, when the war broke out.

We all remember how, immediately after the Ministerial shakeup in the first weeks of the war—which made M. Viviani Premier and M. Millerand Minister of War—General Gallieni was appointed Military Governor of Paris; how, when the civil Government departed to Bordeaux, he took supreme charge of the city and prepared it for the expected siege, announcing his determination to "fight to the last" in a little address which has become a classic.

We know, too, how after the battle of the Marne when Paris was no longer in immediate danger Gallieni nevertheless bent all his energies to the task of making the city invincible, constructing new concrete trenches with impassable entanglements, placing larger and heavier guns, sweeping entire blocks of residences and shops away to make a clear field for the cannon; measuring with nice accuracy every possible range on all sides of the city. It is, in part, because he has brought this task to the utmost perfection that he is now free to take the Portfolio of War, joining, with the strongest Ministry France has even seen, in the work of "organizing victory."

Sees Greater Trade Between Australia and U.S.

Former New South Wales Cabinet Officer Says This Country Has a Favorable Chance to Get Much of Germany's Ante-Bellum Business

By the Hon. James A. Hogue,
Formerly Chief Secretary and Minister for Education in New South Wales.

THE present world-affrighting war, which owes its origin to Germany's need for expansion and her morbid dreams of land and sea dominion, is destined, however it may end, to recast many things other than the map of Europe. Art, science, education, philosophy, religion, defense problems, the outlook on life itself, are not unlikely to take new directions.

More especially will trade and commerce and international relationships come under the impulse of the new order of things already in process of development. Whether there will follow from this war a lasting peace no one can say. The probabilities are in favor of a better understanding among the great nations. But much will depend on the nature of the trade relations that will be established when the world's pulse returns to normal and its wheels of industry again go around.

Commerce, especially a commerce but little fettered by restrictive laws, is the mightiest of all factors for peace among different countries. The farseeing statesmen of the United States, accurately reflecting the considered thought of the Republic, have, in recent years, by removing many tariff restrictions on raw products, conferred substantial benefits upon their own manufacturing and commercial interests. This liberalizing of United States fiscal policy should be especially beneficial to Australia, whose fine wool, unequaled by that of any other country, to say nothing of other primary products, ought henceforth to find in America an ever-expanding market.

The question then naturally arises, What are the prospects in the future of closer commercial relations and extended trade operations between the United States and Australia?

On this subject the United States Consul General in Australia, Mr. Brittain, recently gave utterance to some rather significant remarks. Speaking at a reception on board an American steamer in Sydney Harbor on July 28 last, Mr. Brittain said:

"The policy of the United States Government is to reciprocate. We have said to the people of Australia and New Zealand: 'We will admit your wool, your hides, and your meats free of duty into the United States and admit other products at reduced rates.' In fact, we now admit free of duty into the United States 92 per cent. of the various sorts of merchandise you export.

"'In return for such favors, we naturally wish to trade with you. When our ships come for your wool, hides, meats, concentrates, we do not wish them to go back in ballast. Naturally, you favor the mother country; but do not forget that we have an equally large English-speaking population. We have lived at peace with Great Britain for over 100 years. Part of the empire bounds us on the north, and along that entire front of 3,500 miles no bayonets glisten, nor do soldiers march along that invisible boundary to keep order or prevent invasion. We hear the hum of reapers and mowers, we see the plowshares glisten in the sunlight, passenger and freight trains daily cross the invisible boundary, bent on their successful mission of commerce and pleasure.'"

Mr. Brittain mentioned that exports from Sydney to the United States for the year 1914 amounted in value to $8,531,629, while those for the first six months of the present year amounted to $8,854,875.

But these figures showed the exports from Sydney only. They did not include those from other States or from the great coal-producing centre, Newcastle, the second great port of New South Wales. They are instructive and highly satisfactory from an Australian point of view. They tell, as far as they go, of a sudden and substantial growth in the business dealings between the greatest Republic and the newest Commonwealth—an increase of over 100 per cent.

This increase may be regarded as America's share, for the time being, of the volume of German and Austrian trade with Australia diverted since the war. There is no reason why this should not continue. There are the strongest reasons why it should; nor need there be any doubt that the farsighted business men of the United States will take the fullest advantage of the opportunities now opening out to them in the Southern Pacific. These opportunities are far greater than



the comparatively small population occupying the greatest island continent would seem at present to offer.

Australia's sense of duty to the empire, to friendly nations—among which she counts the United States of America first—has already taken practical shape. Germany and Austria are now cut clean out of the Commonwealth's business books. The Dominion of New Zealand is equally determined to have no truck henceforth with countries whose despotic rulers and war worshippers have become the deadliest known enemies to humanity. A boycott, complete and far from ineffectual, has been established, which is designed to shut out from Australia all enemy productions whatsoever. A drastic law, forbidding trade in any form with enemy countries, has been passed, under which several prosecutions have already taken place, and heavy fines have been imposed.

Powerful unofficial influences have also been set to work in most Australian centres to stop purchases of goods of any kind made in Germany or countries friendly to her. The various Australian Chambers of Commerce and manufacturers are vigorously carrying on this commercial war. They are well backed up by the New South Wales Millions Club, a patriotic body established to encourage immigration. Agents of these organizations have been energetically preaching throughout country districts the doctrines of first preference to Australian production, next to the motherland, to her allies, and to the United States of America. The Australians have the utmost confidence in American fraternal feeling toward them and absolute faith in the sympathy of the United States with the cause for which the allied nations are fighting.

In order to bring before the eyes of our own citizens the magnitude of the trade which German enterprise had built up in the southern seas, the New South Wales Chamber of Commerce quite recently organized an exhibition of a very novel kind. This was a collection of German and Austrian products and manufactures marketed in Australia. To many this was a revelation. In recent years German-Australian trade had taken great forward strides. It had grown at a rate that opened the eyes of our people only after the war had forced the necessity of revealing and killing it.

In this field Germany was achieving a conquest which was to be the forerunner of that more complete absorption which contemplated the actual annexation of Australasia. This latter, as the world now knows, was one of the star items in the Kaiser's programme. German trade with Australia had made considerable strides within the past few years. In 1908 there were imported into Australia goods of German origin valued (in round figures) at $25,000,000; in 1912 this had risen to $35,000,000. Exports to Germany during the same periods were, respectively, $34,000,000 and $37,000,000. This, to be sure, was not a very startling increase, but since then the growth had been at an accelerated pace up to the outbreak of the war.

Germany has now lost that very lucrative branch of her trade. Her great ocean merchant liners, which used regularly to berth at the Circular Quay in Sydney Harbor, have been swept from the seas, her commerce has been destroyed, and the British flag now flies over her former island possessions in the Pacific. The material loss alone is not inconsiderable, and, save by a miracle, can never be regained. The loss of prestige must be a tremendous blow to Prussian amour propre.

The exhibition of many goods, organized in Sydney by the Chamber of Commerce, showed that Australia was a very large purchaser from Germany of such commodities as ale and beer, wearing apparel and textiles, hats, gloves, arms, ammunition and explosives, brushware, cement, chinaware, earthernware, drugs and chemicals, dyes, fertilizers, fancy goods, toys, furniture, glassware, hops, india rubber goods, metals, pipes and tubes, wire and wire netting, machinery, jewelry, leather, boots and shoes, musical instruments, pens, paper, inks, &c. All these commodities and many others will henceforth have to come from other countries when they cannot be profitably produced locally.

The United States should, among other competitors, get a big share of that trade.

Nine years ago the late Sir Harry Rawson, at the time Governor of New South Wales, confided to the present writer (then one of his constitutional advisers) that he had confidential advices from the home authorities apprising him that Germany had prepared plans for taking possession of Australia. It is quite needless here to point out what German domination in the South Pacific, through the possession of Australia, would mean. Before the war, Germany had a footing in the West Pacific which every year saw strengthened. With an important part of Papua, and the Marshall, Bismarck, and other strategical groups of islands in her possession, Germany had a monopoly of the trade of a great part of that region in her hands. She enforced her commercial advantages there, whenever it suited her, with characteristic thoroughness, as Australian shipowners know to their cost.

Now, next to Great Britain herself, it is obvious that no one of the great powers should have a stronger interest in the preservation of Australia as a British possession and keeping the great ocean routes open than the United States of America, so closely interwoven are the relationships of the Republic with the Australian Commonwealth, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

There can surely, then, be no more opportune time than the present for mutual efforts to extend and consolidate trade relations between the United States of America and the United States of Australia. The war has opened up new opportunities for America in the Western and Southern Pacific. Further, the Panama Canal has brought America into closer touch with Australia and New Zealand. No one needs to be told that the shortening of the great ocean highway must, among other changes, necessitate the construction of steamships of larger tonnage and greater speed.

From the Panama Exhibition of World Products an idea will have been given of what Australia produces and what America wants. A community of interest and identity of language and national ideals constitute a bond of union that should give the best guarantee for mutual amity and peaceful aims. Historical associations and a common origin form links that time only serves to strengthen.

In this connection the bold and masterful forward policy of naval construction now being adopted by the Government of the United States has a special significance for the people of Australia. It is being watched by many in the Commonwealth (and, I am assured, in New Zealand) with the liveliest interest. As to Australia, the most favorable and hope-inspiring construction is placed on these comprehensive measures for the defense of American interests at home and abroad.

The time may come when those interests will need to be defended. In such event the whole-hearted sympathies of Britishers the world over, and their active co-operation, if need be, would certainly be with the great English-speaking Republic.

American Tells of Kaiser as a Playmate

Poultney Bigelow Taught Germany's Ruler Ways of Wild West Indians as a Lad and Told Him a Russian Military Secret When He Grew Up

FORTY-FIVE years ago an American boy, who has since become a prominent man, used to play Indians, sail toy boats, and explore forbidden parts of royal castles with a German boy who has since become His Imperial Majesty Kaiser Wilhelm II. The friendship lasted so well after both boys had grown up that the American, impelled by a pro-Germanism that he feels no longer, actually obtained a Russian military secret and turned it over to his Imperial friend's Secret Service officials. Also, he visited the Emperor repeatedly at his palace in Berlin and was his guest at the manoeuvres of the German Army and on yachting trips.

The American in question is Poultney Bigelow, whose father, John Bigelow, was United States Minister to Prussia when the present Emperor was still in short trousers and knew war only as an amusing game without casualties. And now that Germany is a huge military camp behind hundreds of miles of firing line, Mr. Bigelow has been moved to write a book of reminiscences about that other pleasant Germany which he once knew, where William II., first as playmate and afterward as an amiable and outspoken grown-up friend, had a conspicuous part. "Prussian Memories" is the title of the book and it bears the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Bigelow went to Germany in 1864, when he was a boy of 9, so his earliest memories go back to when Germans were waging the first of the three wars that welded them into an empire. When the second of the series came, in 1866, bringing the triumph of Prussian arms over Austria, he was still a student at Bonn. In 1870, at the outbreak of the war against France, the Bigelow family went to live at Potsdam, seat of the Prussian Kings, and Poultney Bigelow was placed as a student in the household of the learned Professor Schillbach, who taught Latin and French at the Potsdam "Gymnasium," or high school. It was through the professor that young Bigelow became acquainted with the present Kaiser—then Crown Prince William—and other members of the Hohenzollern family. It came about in this wise:

One day the quiet little street of Potsdam reverberated with the clatter of a royal equipage. It stopped before our door, and no less a person than the great Dr. Hinzpeter, tutor to the royal Princes, alighted for a formal call. The upshot was that I was carried away to play with the prospective Prussian monarch and his brother Henry. This did not impress me as much as it did Schillbach, because I had in Paris made personal acquaintance of the Prince Imperial, whom I disliked because his hair was oily and his face pale and freckled. His clothes had so much of lace, velvet, and silk that I longed to pull them off his back.

Possibly revolving in his mind similar democratic breaches of etiquette, young Bigelow drove along the streets of Potsdam behind the splendid horses and liveried servitors of the Hohenzollerns. "I fretted more over my interrupted studies than over details of Court ceremonial," he remarks. But when he got to his destination and met the future Emperor the clouds rolled by.

What was my delight when the elder of the two Princes came forward with outstretched hand and laughing eyes, welcoming me in good English and suggesting that we play Indians or indeed anything that furnished scope for rough and tumble. Prince Henry was like his brother, ready for any manly enterprise, although presumably reminded often enough by the correct Hinzpeter that he was destined to be only second in command, whilst William was expected to take the initiative.

It might be supposed that Dr. Hinzpeter would have looked with uneasiness on the advent of an irreverent American boy into the sacred domain of the Princes. But he didn't. Mr. Bigelow informs us that, in the eyes of the tutor, he was "only an exotic, a passing stranger, interesting perhaps ethnologically and of course incapable of undermining the orthodox teachings proper to a future Emperor."

So, after his first rough and tumble game with Prince William and Prince Henry, the American boy was encouraged to come again. He and the Princes romped all over the beautiful lake and forest country about Potsdam, especially in and near the New Palace in the park of Sans Souci, sacred to the memory of Frederick the Great, where the Princes were staying. The New Palace, says Mr. Bigelow, was an admirable playground, above all on rainy days.

There was an immense empty attic running the whole length of the palace roof, and here on rainy days we kicked football until the broken panes of glass attracted Dr. Hinzpeter's attention. One day Prince William led me by a mysterious staircase into the theatre where Voltaire had acted in his own plays during the famous Potsdam days, and here we amused ourselves hauling scenery up and down and strutting about in imaginary rôles. Here, too, he showed me his mother's atelier, where paint-pots, easels, and canvases proclaimed the earnestness with which she cultivated the painter's craft.



Poultney Bigelow at His Home, Malden-on-the-Hudson.

Whether we had permission for these prowling adventures I did not inquire, but the secret was well preserved, and what I now divulge can do no harm. But when I recall the many times that William II. has been charged with harshness toward his mother I can for my part bear witness only to his oft-expressed admiration for her talents. He praised her pictures earnestly, and my first difference with him arose at supper that day, when he boasted regarding the quality of the cake, made, he claimed, by his mother's own hands, whereupon, of course, I insisted that the cake made by my mother was better still. At any rate no parents could have shown more interest in their children than the then Crown Prince and Princess. They were generally present during the simple evening meal, which consisted largely of the things I liked best—milk and nursery cake and stewed fruit. They had a smile and kind word for each of their little guests, and the mother in particular had a keen eye for napkins not properly tucked in or any breach in nursery manners. Needless to say they never failed to ask after my father and mother in Berlin and send a kindly message.

Twenty years later, when William II. dismissed his Chancellor, or rather accepted one of his many petulant resignations, he frankly discussed his reasons with me, and I was glad to note that, among the many which weighed with him, not the least of them referred to the manner in which the late Prime Minister spoke of his royal mother and even permitted the treatment given to her by his official press.

In those early Potsdam days the young Prince's thoughts were far from politics. All he wanted was a good romping game. The future War Lord, however, was already stirring in the light-hearted boy; in his games William leaned decidedly toward what was warlike. Says Mr. Bigelow:

One of our chief amusements, when the weather permitted, was to sail on a toy frigate which had been presented to the husband of Queen Louise by the English King who preceded Queen Victoria. It was a perfect model of a full-rigged three-master British man-of-war before the days of steam, and at a distance revived memories of battles under Rodney and Nelson. But when one came alongside it was only a plaything about the size of a man-o'-war's launch, albeit the yards and sails and halyards were in every detail complete, at least everything above the level of the deck.

On this toy frigate we cruised after imaginary buccaneers, and under the guidance of an experienced petty officer of the navy we trimmed the little yards, flattened in the sheets of the headsails, and manipulated the baby pieces of artillery with all the enthusiasm of boys playing at real war. William delighted in his work, and it would not be much of an exaggeration to call this little British plaything the parent ship of his latter-day navy.

No game interested him much that did not suggest war. Myself being fresh from America, I was credited, if not with Indian blood, at least with intimate knowledge of redskin tactics; consequently we talked much of Fenimore Cooper, the Deerslayer, and Chingachgook at our first meeting, and at our second I gave Prince William an Indian bow with gaudy tassels at each end and a bunch of arrows with blunt heads. These warlike reminders of America's first families had been a present from my mother, purchased probably from an alleged Mohawk chief who invariably presided in those days over the souvenir shops at Niagara Falls. But this is afterthought.

The moment William II. had these precious implements in his possession he radiantly suggested a war game on the Iroquois plan—and our victims were not far to seek. We elected ourselves exclusive members of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Red Men and declared all others to be palefaces; and as the outcasts were mainly of the much-drilled and very correct Prussian aristocracy, we took youthful pleasure in chasing them through the bushes of the great park, seizing them by the hair, lashing them to trees, and then metaphorically shooting them full of arrows.

Of course, we gave out blood-curdling war whoops and did such war dances as might have surprised even Sitting Bull. My poor young brain was heavily taxed to supply information regarding aboriginal custom on the Upper Missouri and the Rio Grande, but having once been placed in the chair of Redmanology I had to speak ex cathedra, for to have confessed that I had never seen an American Indian would have imperiled my palace prestige.

In parentheses I should add that the dress of my royal hosts was simple and workmanlike, in contrast to the costly and useless accoutrements of the French Prince Imperial on the occasion to which I have referred. Also do I cheerfully note here as part of the paradoxical career of a great war lord that during these Potsdam days a neutral observer could have distinguished but with difficulty who were the hosts and who were the guests, so considerate and natural were the manners of these boys, and so heartily did they enter into the spirit of man's sport.

Another feature of the palace grounds while I had almost forgotten was a gymnasium whose equipment consisted of three masts with good spars and rigging as of a fair sized clipper ship. The masts were planted in the sand, and in lieu of a deck there was stretched a vast net for the protection of such as might fall from the yardarms. This nautical playground was also dear to the Princes, although on account of a weakness in his left arm the elder of the two was much limited in his range of activity.

After Prince William had grown up he continued his friendship with Poultney Bigelow, and the latter had opportunities granted to few, natives or foreigners, to study the interior mechanism of the German Empire, especially its military organization.

In these days, when the name of the great German General Staff recurs constantly, Mr. Bigelow's remarks on that vastly important and powerful body are of particular interest. With us, he writes, when an officer is appointed to the staff, we are apt to think that he has political "pull" somewhere which has enabled him to obtain work more agreeable and easier than ordinary soldiering. This is by no means true of Germany, says Mr. Bigelow. Officers there work hard to get on the staff; only the best officers get there, and when they get there they work harder than ever. At regular intervals, too, they are sent back to their regiments, so they never become mere desk men. In this way "a constant current of understanding is maintained between the men who plan campaigns and those who do the rougher work of hacking their way into the enemy."

"Germany's University," Mr. Bigelow calls the great German General Staff, and he continues:

Here is a faculty for English, Russian, French, for every country with which Germany may come to be at war, and here are framed the plans for hypothetical invasions; and, dear fellow-countrymen, if you are so simple as to imagine that the Land of the Dollar is not included on this list your awakening may prove a rude one. Every language may be heard in this university, and there is not a canal, road, bridge, landing, or harbor of military importance that is not here mapped out in detail, whether on the Thames or the Seine, the Ganges or the Hudson.

The professors in this university study carefully the daily papers of a dozen tongues and chart from day to day every change that has military significance. Spies there must be, and dangerous work it is, but in countries like the United States and England the casual tourist and the trained student of printed matter can gather nearly every item needful to an intelligent enemy.

In Russia and France, where war is better understood, military secrets are more jealously guarded, and Germany has to select her explorers in this field with considerable care. Yet there were in my time forty-nine employes of the French War Department in Prussian pay, and in Russia perhaps more.

Once Poultney Bigelow took a hand himself in the Kaiser's Secret Service and scored a point against Russia for his imperial friend. He narrates the incident as follows:

In my second visit to Poland, in 1892, I secured by a chain of happy coincidences the plans of a Russian fort about which the Prussian General Staff had been kept in doubt. Part of these works happened to be on the estate of a large landed proprietor whom I had met at the Berlin Court, and who prayed for the day when Germany should invade Russia, put a stop to the Russification of Poland, and make Warsaw once more the capital of a great nation under Hohenzollern suzerainty.

This program appealed strongly to me and to all those who recall the offensive attitude of Russia in those days against the Germans of the Baltic provinces. Her military movements on the frontiers of British India and China were on such a scale as to draw the German General Staff into friendly relations with the Intelligence Department of the British Army.

The information I had brought from Poland was imparted to William II. in conversation at a Court ball, and he was keenly alive to its value, if confirmed. Count Waldersee, who later figured as Field Marshal of the Peking Expedition, stood at the other end of the great room surrounded, as was his wont, by a circle of officers paying court to him.

"You must make your report to Count Waldersee," said the Emperor. "No," answered I, "Count Waldersee has nothing in common with me; my relations here are personal with you alone."

The Emperor saw my point, and instead of my soliciting an audience of this Junker par excellence it was he who left his admiring circle and hurried across the floor to receive at my hands information which concerned his department and suggestions regarding exploitation of the same. William

II. was full of mischief without malice and relished a temporary check to Waldersee's soaring vanity.

As a result of these few words, the General Staff sent an admirable officer in disguise to inspect these works; and on my hint the British Government did the same. And as they made their inspection at different times, neither having knowledge of the other's work, I took a certain satisfaction in learning later that each report agreed with my original statement. It is pleasant now to think of a time so very recent, when British and Prussian officers worked together, but that was before the day of asphyxiating gas, submarine hellishness, and the desecration of cathedrals. * * *

The officer who was sent into Russia to verify the data I had hinted at regarding defensive works in Poland was a man in whom was not fear but plenty of guile. He told me afterward that in order to see what he wanted he disguised himself as a lumber dealer and left the train at an unimportant station whence he expected to work his way through the forests to the neighborhood of the new works. Of course he carefully carried about his person only such innocent papers as the Russian police might regard as confirmatory of his assumed rôle and trusted to a good memory for measuring off distances by counting telegraph poles by the roadside and other signs without which no spy is worth more than the common tourist.

A few data, however, he had intrusted in faint pencil to a little booklet of cigarette papers, and when he found that two Russian gendarmes left the train with him and told him he was their prisoner, he was greatly concerned regarding a prospective search. But the way was long, and cigarettes are matters of course, so my Prussian friend carelessly tore off the first leaf of incriminating manuscript and rolled it full of good tobacco, which one of the gendarmes gratefully reduced to ashes. Two other pages were soon disposed of in the same manner, and by the time these guardians of Russian military secrets had handed over their prisoner to the commandant of the fortress they had smoked up not merely most of my friend's tobacco, but every evidence on which he should have been punished as a spy.

The gentle gendarmes had, moreover, brought him into the very fort about which he had been in doubt and in the search after which he was prepared to spend weeks of laborious intrigue. It was with great glee that my friend told me of this adventure, for happy accidents of this nature do not often happen in spite of the fact that in Russia the good-nature and mental density of the lower classes frequently counteract the best laid plans of a crafty secret police.

Mr. Bigelow also narrates the following personal experience with German Secret Service methods:

An officer high in the Russian Department of the Prussian General Staff gave me one day 150 letters which I was to post in New York, all addressed to supposedly bona fide commission merchants along the western frontiers of Russia. These letters dealt nominally with strictly legitimate business offers from bona fide American houses that had an interest in getting first-hand information regarding the movement of certain merchandise from the interior of Russia into Europe. This work was purely statistical and of legitimate interest to many manufacturers or merchants desiring to do business between America and the Baltic ports of Russia. Should any one of these epistolary agents be arrested and searched his correspondence need not reveal anything which a public prosecutor could find useful, yet by means of an extensive network of shrewd agents, sending from day to day the character and quantity of every carload passing certain points, the German General Staff could readily combine these scattered facts so as to know at the earliest possible moment of any movement suggestive of mobilization or of any military enterprise requiring more than usual amounts of a certain type of goods.

It makes a soldier smile to read periodic revelations by alleged ex-spies who perform feats recalling Benvenuto Cellini or Jack Sheppard. In these days of international banking, telegraphs, and Orient expresses the spy business is a matter of widely ramified organization rather than of picking locks or waylaying Kings' messengers.

A Government whose general staff is so equipped that it can record the faintest fluctuation in the cotton, copper, steel, or wool market and register the movement of every extra load of oats, hay, or straw, especially when moving toward a cavalry post—such a Government does not wait until war is declared before collecting maps and selecting the siege guns necessary for battering down the cities in its way.

Naturally, a man so intimate with Kaiser Wilhelm II. as Poultney Bigelow was sure to be invited to witness the German ruler's favorite game of military manoeuvres, which filled in the interval between playing Indians and soldiers at Potsdam back in the '70s, and marching forth to the greatest of all real war in 1914. Mr. Bigelow was invited to be the Emperor's guest at the manoeuvres of 1888, and from then to 1896, he tells us, he was present under most favorable conditions at the exercises of every army corps from the Dutch frontier to the Russian and from the Danube to the Kiel Canal.

For the organization of the great military machine he has nothing but high praise. "Had I not witnessed the monotonous yet marvelous perfection characteristic of each military fragment, however much separated geographically," he says, "I could not have believed that a machine made up of humans could be taken apart and then brought together again by imperial command and operated with the smoothness of a great mail steamer or an express passenger train."

Mr. Bigelow pays this frank tribute to the Kaiser's personal charm:

The Emperor personally was something of a Prince Hal in conversation, with a happy manner of placing at their ease strangers and foreigners whom he interrogated with pleasure. Never yet have I met an Englishman, American, or even Frenchman who did not speak enthusiastically of the Emperor's personal charm and inquisitive vigor.

If it was a Parisian actress, he delighted her with a rhapsody on Molière and the Comédie Française; with an Englishman he was all for yachting, steeplechasing, or a day on the moors, and if the family of an American millionaire was found floating in a Norwegian fiord he would leave upon their minds the impression that he cared only for the New York Stock Exchange, the steel mills of Pittsburgh, or the cotton plantations of the Gulf States.

But all this was personal and limited strictly to the moment. He visited sculptors, painters, architects, bridge builders and ship designers; he offered them tobacco from his own pocket supply and joked with them over a glass of beer, but when it came to matters of Court ceremonial the principles of Prussian tradition were rigidly maintained, and Frederick the Great's dictum that only nobles are eligible to the corps of Prussian officers is still the rule whatever exceptions may occasionally occur.

Mr. Bigelow's book also contains interesting sketches of other prominent Germans and illuminating remarks on traits of German character. Of the great Bismarck he says that from being the Bismarck of German unity, the partner of Moltke, in a great national struggle, he became "a monster policeman prying into every family and punishing political opinions as though Germany had no Constitution."

"William II. always spoke to me in affectionate terms of Bismarck," writes Mr. Bigelow, commenting on the Kaiser's dismissal of the great statesman, "and in regard to this retirement of the crabbed old Chancellor his act was purely patriotic and impersonal as relieving from command a General no longer useful in the field."

He sums up his view of Bismarck with the remark: "A man may be a Napoleon, yet not be a gentleman."

He is even less complimentary to the Iron Chancellor's son, Count Herbert Bismarck, who, apparently, was a good example of what has come to be accepted as typical Prussian diplomacy. Once, we are told, Count Herbert was cruising with the Kaiser in Greek waters, Mr. Bigelow also being a guest. When a delegation of Greeks, in the most formal attire, came aboard the imperial yacht at Patras, Count Herbert, just aroused from deep slumber, rushed on deck, and, catching sight of the delegation, shouted: "Now come the Greek wine peddlers!" When remonstrated with, he roared still louder: "What's the difference? They don't understand a word of German."

Whereupon a most dignified Greek advanced, bowed, and began a speech of welcome in perfect German.

"If the people of Patras still talk of the Bismarck mission," says Mr. Bigelow, "it is with a fervent prayer that Prussian Kultur may always be handicapped by such bungling diplomacy."

Mr. Bigelow sounds this warning to Americans:

Germany has her plans for the invasion of this country. She has had these plans for a number of years past, and I have been called visionary each time that I have referred to the matter. It is our duty to be ready, for when Germany makes her raid across the Atlantic she will first exhaust every effort to secure the services of such patriots of the type of William Jennings Bryan. These "prophets of peace" preach peace and disarmament, and when their talking is over they will disappear with the money from their lectures and will next be seen on the Rhine or the Danube, carrying in their buttonhole a Red Eagle Order of the third class.

When this war closes, Europe will have many soldiers, but few dollars, and no nation will need those dollars more than Germany. America will have billions of dollars, but very few soldiers.

History teaches that sentiment counts for little in war and diplomacy, but it is a soporific for unthinking voters. In these past twenty years Imperial Germany has loudly proclaimed her desire for peace, yet has been the only one of the great powers to decline flatly any proposition looking toward either disarmament or arbitration. She has feverishly pushed forward a naval program out of all proportion to defensive needs, and in her diplomatic intercourse has assumed more and more the tone of a bully. This statement can be verified by any one who will take the pains to read the interchange of letters between the Cabinets of Berlin, Paris, and London during these past few years.

What share William II. has had in this crowning crime I know not, for I have not seen him since 1896.

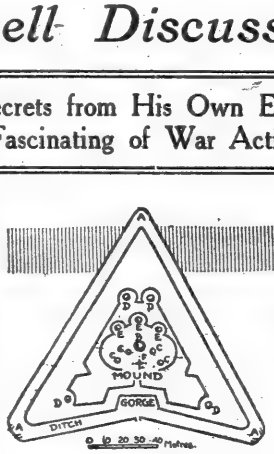
Baden-Powell Discusses the Art of Spying

He Tells Secrets from His Own Experiences of One of the Most Dangerous and Fascinating of War Activities---How Spies Conceal Drawings

SOME of the secrets of successful military spying—one of the most dangerous and exciting of human activities—are now given to the world by no less a figure in the field of arms than Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, hero of Mafeking and founder of the Boy Scout movement, who has been a spy in a dozen countries and is proud of it.

The wit and resource, the daring and initiative, the ingenuity and courage, the brains and versatility which are necessary to make a first-class spy are of such an order, thinks Baden-Powell, that the spy is not properly entitled to the odium which has attached to his calling in the public mind from days of long ago. Certainly as the reader turns the pages of "My Adventures as a Spy," just published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, ($1,) it is made quite evident that an A1 champion spy—a man who can, for instance, enter an enemy's fort under the enemy's gaze and map the positions, calibres, and details of all the guns—is a man of infinite resource and strategy, with the pluck to eye death throughout the adventure.

One of the chief problems of the spy is, having obtained his information, to place it in such a written form that he, or those who know the key of his plan, can use it, but that it will be unintelligible—innocent—to the enemy. Thus it is that efficient spies—and Baden-Powell was evidently of the number—make use of butterflies' wings and ivy leaves, of drawings of stained glass windows, and of moths' heads to conceal maps of gun emplacements and trenches, machine-gun stations and mortar covers.



Plan of Fortifications.



Same Plan Hidden as a Stained Glass Window.

And how can a butterfly wing be made into a map? asks the layman. Quite simply, answers the defender of Mafeking. A butterfly is spread out to the full extension of its wings. The head of the fly points north. Markings, varying in size and shape, indicate fortress guns, field guns, and machine guns. Marks between the lines of the wings are placed as a blind; marks on the lines of the wings are placed as the real map. Each mark on the line of a wing means one of the three classes of guns mentioned. The general shape of the fortified position mapped, in this instance, of course, had to conform to the general shape of a butterfly's extended wings. If the spot mapped had been of a general shape which could not be efficiently mapped on the wings of the fly, some other device would have been used.

But in this particular instance described by Baden-Powell, the fortified place did conform generally to the shape of such wings, and was thus readily susceptible of mapping. The mapped butterfly was carried by Baden-Powell as a specimen—for the time being he was a "crazy" English naturalist—and if something had happened to him, but his specimens had been forwarded to England, some of the officials in the War Office would have known just how to translate the butterfly's wings into a valuable war map, drawn to scale.

Thus with the ivy leaf. Here, explains the General, the point of the leaf indicated the north. The veins on the leaf showed the outline of the forts as seen looking west. Certain shadings, added to the leaf, showed "dead ground," where there was shelter from fire, while other markings showed where big guns were mounted, provided a natural vein of the leaf pointed to them. Machine guns were indicated by a third marking.

Another method used by Baden-Powell was that of the stained glass window. On the occasion he describes, he first made a sketch of the terrain on which he was seeking information. This sketch of the terrain showed (a) kaponiers with machine guns; (b) fifteen-centimeter gun cupolas; (c) twelve-centimeter gun cupolas; (d) quick-firing disappearing guns; (e) howitzer cupolas; (f) searchlights. After he had got the terrain mapped he considered it. "How can I best conceal this drawing?" he asked himself. Analysis of it showed him that it bore a certain resemblance to a stained glass window. Excellent idea! Under his skillful manipulation the map of the terrain was metamorphosed into a harmless drawing of a stained glass window of a cathedral which had struck the fancy of the eccentric English traveler.

On yet another occasion Baden-Powell found that his map of the terrain might well be translated into the drawing of a moth's head. Scarcely sooner thought of than accomplished. He writes:

This sketch was made, giving all the particulars that I wanted. I then decided to bury it in such a way that it could not be recognized as a fortress plan if I were caught by the military authorities. One idea which occurred to me was to make it into a doorway of a cathedral or church, but I finally decided on the sketch of the moth's head. Underneath it in my notebook I wrote the following words:

"Head of the Dulia moth as seen through a magnifying glass. Caught 19:5:12. Magnified about six times the size of life." (Meaning scale of six inches to the mile.)

During the Boer war Baden-Powell says that the English used the semaphore code a good deal for conveying information. This method of signaling

consists in swinging two arms in different positions, either singly or together. Each position signifies a letter. The English drew diagrams of the semaphore arms in the various positions to form the letters of the words they wished to spell, and divided the letters from one another by dots placed on the lines representing the semaphore arms. To the layman the result was a unintelligible jumble of lines and dots; to the man who knew the semaphore code the words were almost as plain as though printed.

In the Boer war Baden-Powell's spies employed native dispatch runners (especially, he says, the most astute cattle thieves, who proved particularly able as dispatch runners) to carry information to the General, or Colonel, as he then was.

These dispatches were written in semaphore, or secret code, or in Hindustani written in English characters. The dispatches were rolled up into pellets and pressed into a small hole bored in a walking stick the hole then being plugged with clay or soap. Sometimes the dispatches were put into the bowl of a pipe under the tobacco, and could thus be burned without suspicion if necessity arose, or they were slipped in between the soles of boots, or stitched in the lining of the bearer's clothing.

Other dispatch bearers—those who had to go through the enemy's lines—carried the dispatches tightly rolled up into little balls, coated in sheet lead, such as tea is packed in. These little balls they carried slung on a string around their necks. The moment that they saw an enemy approaching they dropped the balls, which then looked like so many pebbles, on the ground, and took bearings of the spot, so that they could find them again when the coast was clear.

There were fixed points, says the General, for hiding letters for other spies to find and carry forward. These points would be indicated by signs. For instance, a square scratched on the ground, inclosing a Roman numeral IV., or scratched on a tree trunk or gatepost, with an arrow pointing in a certain direction, would mean: "A letter is hidden four paces in this direction."

A cross scratched in the same way meant: "Not this way." It was a warning that the following spy, looking for the letter, was on the wrong scent.

A circle with a bullseye inside, scratched on ground or tree or wall, was a message from one spy to another, and meant, "I have returned home."

To indicate the right road, one spy would direct a following spy by a blaze on a tree, such a blaze as used to mark the trail in the old days of our own West, or by two stones, one on top of the other, or by the upper part of a sapling or bush being bent over in a certain direction, or by long grass being knotted and then bent.

The simplicity of some of the codes which are used by spies is shown by this code, invented by a station master friendly to the Boers, on an English railroad, to give information as to the movement of troops, and while he apparently was sending details of lumber shipments:

Beams meant brigades.
Timbers meant batteries.
Logs meant guns.
Scantlings meant battalions.
Joists meant squadrons.
Planks meant companies.

Baden-Powell discusses the disguises of spies, the way in which they conceal their physical characteristics, and writes in part:

Spying brings with it a constant wearing strain of nerves and mind, seeing that it involves certain death for a false step in war or imprisonment in peace. The Government promises to give no help whatever to its servant if caught. He is warned to keep no notes, to confide in no one, to use disguises where necessary, and to shift for himself entirely.

The matter of disguise is not so much one of a theatrical make-up—although this is undoubtedly a useful art—as of being able to assume a totally different character, change of voice and mannerisms, especially of gait in walking and appearance from behind. This point is so often forgotten by beginners, and yet it is one of the most important.

I was at one time watched by a detective, who one day was a soldierly looking fellow and the next an invalid with a patch over his eye. I could not believe it was the same man until I watched him from behind and saw him walking, when at once his individuality was apparent.

For mannerisms a spy has by practice to be able to show an impediment in his speech one day, whereas the next a wiggle of an eyelid or a snuffling at the nose will make him appear a totally different being.

For a quick change it is wonderful what difference is made by merely altering your hat and necktie. It is usual for a person addressing another to take note of his necktie and probably of his hat, if of nothing else, and thus it is often useful to carry a necktie and a cap of totally different hue from that which you are wearing, ready to change immediately in order to escape recognition a few minutes later.

I learned this incidentally through being interviewed some years ago at a railway station. A few minutes after the ordeal I found myself close up to my interviewer when he was retelling the incident to a brother journalist, who was also eager to find me. "He is down there, in one of the last carriages of the train. You will know him at once; he is wearing a green Homburg hat and a red tie and a black coat."

Fortunately I had a gray overcoat on my arm, in which was a traveling cap and a comforter. Diving into the waiting room I effected a "quick change" into these, crammed my hat into my pocket, and tottered back, with an invalid shuffle, to my carriage. I re-entered it under the nose of the waiting reporter without being suspected, and presently had the pleasure of being carried away before him unassailed.

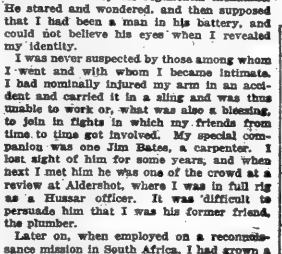
On a recent occasion in my knowledge a man was hunted down into a back street which was a cul-de-sac, with no exit from it. He turned into the door of a warehouse and went up some flights of stairs, hoping to find a refuge, but, finding none, he turned back and came down again and faced the crowd which was waiting outside, uncertain which house he had entered.

By assuming extreme lameness in one leg, hunching up one shoulder, and jamming his hat down over a distorted-looking face, he was able to limp boldly down among them without one of them suspecting his individuality.

In regard to disguises, hair on the face—such as mustache or beard—is very usually resorted to for altering a man's appearance, but that is perfectly useless in the eye of a trained detective unless the eyebrows also are changed in some way.

I remember meeting a man on the veldt in South Africa, bronzed and bearded, who came to me and said that he had been at school with one of my name. As he thrust his hat back on his head I at once recognized the brow which I had last seen at Charter House some twenty-five years before, and the name and nickname at once sprang to my lips. "Why, you are Liar Jones." I exclaimed. He said, "My name is Jones, but I was not aware of the 'Liar.'"

"In altering your face you must remember that 'improved' eyebrows alter the expression of the face more than any beards, shaving, &c. Tattoo marks can be painted on the hands or arms, to be washed off when you change your disguise. * * * Disguising by beginners is almost invariably overdone in front and not enough behind. * * * Be-



VEINS ON AN IVY LEAF SHOW THE OUTLINE OF THE FORT AS SEEN LOOKING WEST.
(POINT OF THE LEAF INDICATES NORTH)
SHOWS "DEAD GROUND," SHOWS WHERE BIG GUNS ARE MOUNTED
WHERE THERE IS SHELTER FROM FIRE. IF A VEIN POINTS TO THEM.
OO SHOWS MACHINE GUNS.

This Leaf Really Contains Plans of a Fort.

fore attempting to be a spy first set yourself to catch a spy, and thus learn what faults to avoid as likely to give you away." (Aids to Scouting, p. 136.)

It fell to my lot at one time to live as a plumber in Southeast London, and I grew a small "goatee" beard, which was rather in vogue among men of that class at that time. One day in walking past the Naval and Military Club in Piccadilly in my workman's get-up I passed an old friend, a Major in the Horse Artillery, and almost without thinking I accosted him by his regimental nickname. He stared and wondered, and then supposed that I had been a man in his battery, and could not believe his eyes when I revealed my identity.

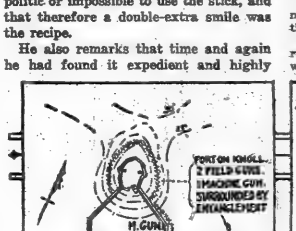
I was never suspected by those among whom I went and with whom I became intimate. I had nominally injured my arm in an accident and carried it in a sling and was thus unable to work or, what was also a blessing, to join in fights in which my friends from time to time got involved. My special companion was one Jim Bates, a carpenter. I lost sight of him for some years, and when next I met him he was one of the crowd at a review at Aldershot, where I was in full rig as a Hussar officer. It was difficult to persuade him that I was his former friend, the plumber.

Later on, when employed on a reconnoissance mission in South Africa, I had grown a red beard to an extent that would have disguised me from my own mother. Coming out of the post office of a small country town, to my surprise I came up against the Colonel of my regiment, who was there for an outing. I at once—forgetting my disguise—accosted him with a cheery "Hullo, Colonel, I didn't know you were here," and he turned on me and stared for a minute or two, and then responded huffily that he did not know who I was. As he did not appear to want to, I went my ways, and only reminded him months later of our brief meeting!

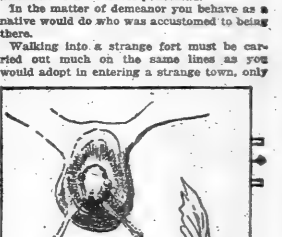
Undoubtedly spying would be an intensely interesting sport even if no great results were obtainable from it. There is a fascination which gets hold of any one who has tried the art. Each day brings fresh situations and conditions, requiring quick change of action and originality to meet them.

Baden-Powell says that his motto is that "a smile and a stick will carry you through any difficulty," but that in spying he has often found that it was impolitic or impossible to use the stick, and that therefore a double-extra smile was the recipe.

He also remarks that time and again he had found it expedient and highly



Drawing of a Fort.



The Same Drawing Concealed as a Head of a Moth.

useful to pass for an American. On occasion after occasion he was able to get facts of importance by being introduced as an American tourist of wealth. One of these American incidents occurred in Turkey, and on this occasion Baden-Powell perhaps got information about some of the very guns which are today being used against the British.

He says that reports had been spread of some wonderful new guns which had been installed in certain of the forts on the Bosporus and that much secrecy was being observed about their emplacement. Baden-Powell was detailed to get particulars.

He went to an American lady whom he knew in Constantinople and spent some time seeing the city under her guidance. They viewed all the sights usually seen by tourists. Was there anything more he would like to see? the American lady wanted to know. Yes, Baden-Powell thought he would like to see one of the forts on the Bosporus, one of the forts on which work was being done. He thought that might be a most interesting sight. The General continues:

She at once said she would be delighted to take me to see her old friend Hamid Pasha, who was quartered in one of them and was always willing to give her and her friends a cup of tea.

When we arrived at the gate of the fort the sentry and the officer in charge would on no account allow us to pass until the lady said that she was a friend of the Pasha, when we were at once admitted and passed to his quarters.

He was a charming host and received us with the greatest kindness, and after showing us his own quarters and the many curiosities he had collected he took us all around the fort and pointed out its ancient and modern devices for defense and finally showed us its guns. Two of these, in a somewhat prominent position where they could easily be seen from outside, were covered with canvas covers.

My excitement naturally grew intense when I saw these, and I secretly begged the lady to persuade him to allow us to look at them, and he at once acquiesced, thinking I was an American, and, grinning all over his face, said: "These are our very latest development."

I almost trembled as the covers were drawn off, and then I recognized guns, truly of a modern make, but not very new nor powerful, and then he gave way the whole secret by saying: "Of course, we are trying to impress a certain power with the idea that we are rearming our forts, and, therefore, we are letting it be known that we are keeping these guns a dead secret and covered from view of any spies."

For any one who desires to enter an enemy's fort as a spy, Baden-Powell has abme hints. He remarks that there is a certain amount of art required in making yourself not appear a stranger when you enter a new place, and he continues:

In the minor matter of hat, boots, and necktie it is well to wear those bought in the country you are visiting, otherwise your British-made articles are sure to attract the attention of a watchful policeman.

In the matter of demeanor you behave as a native would do who was accustomed to being there.

Walking into a strange fort must be carried out much on the same lines as you would adopt in entering a strange town, only more so. You walk as if with a set purpose to get to a certain part of it, as though you knew the way perfectly and without showing any kind of interest in what is around you. If you pass an officer or dignitary whom you see everybody saluting, salute him, too, so that you do not appear singular. When you want to observe any special feature you loaf about reading a newspaper or, if in a town, by looking at all you want to see as reflected in a shop window.

The penalty for spying in this country was five years, without the option of a fine or even of a trial.

Having walked in like this and having successfully walked out again—which is quite another matter—we felt elated with our success and hung about till nightfall and tried it again after dark. This was no easy job, as the place was surrounded by outposts very much on the qui vive for an enemy that was to make a manoeuvre attack during the night. By keeping to leeward of the general position one was able to quietly creep along, sniffing the breeze, until one could judge where there was an outpost and where there was open ground, and in this manner, smelling our way as we went, we were able to creep through between the outposts and so gained the fort.

Spies are divided by Baden-Powell into three main classes.

First, there are the strategical and diplomatic agents, who study the political and military conditions in peace time of all countries which might eventually be in opposition to their own in time of war. These also create political disaffection and organize outbreaks against the constituted authorities.

Second, there are tactical agents, military or naval, who look into minor details of armament and terrain in peace time. These also make tactical preparations on the spot, such as arranging for material for extra bridges, planning for gun emplacements, interruption of communications, and so forth.

Third, there are the field spies, those who act as scouts in disguise to reconnoitre positions and to report moves of the enemy in the field. Among these are residential spies and officer agents.

The duties of these three main divisions are again subdivided among agents of every grade, from Ambassadors and their staffs downward. Naval and military officers are sent to carry out special investigations, and paid detectives are stationed in likely centres to gather information.

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Manless Aeros May Now Bomb Distant Targets

Peter Cooper Hewitt of the Naval Advisory Board, Aerial Expert, Says Oceans and Mountains Have Ceased to be Safeguards from Attacks

By Edward Marshall.

AEROPLANES which will steer themselves and without aviators drop explosives at any point previously determined upon by the directing mind at the point of departure, even though the target be half a thousand miles away, are among the immediate—not possibilities, but certainties.

There will be, so to speak, torpedoes of the air with a range immensely greater than the most powerful sea torpedo ever known.

They are at once a threat against us and a weapon in our hands, but more especially they are a problem to be studied and an argument against the sort of phobia which has turned men's minds away from useful thinking into the channels of destructive thought.

Nor is this the only new development of aviation which must be of an especial interest not only to the nations now at war, but to the few remaining (of which we are the greatest) who are not infected by the world madness and are determined not to be.

Another is the practical success of a new stabilizer, making aeroplanes as safe, as far as upset is concerned, as any taxicab and safer than any little watercraft.

Indeed, extraordinary things have happened since the opening of the European war and now are happening in connection with man's navigation of the air.

Six weeks ago I talked with Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, and his statements carried me through known (and acknowledged) developments of the new art to that date; but a day or two since, when I had the very good fortune of an afternoon with Peter Cooper Hewitt, one of America's greatest experts not only in electric lighting but in aviation, he approached the topic, naturally, from a point of view divergent from that of Mr. Hawley—from the point of view of the investigative scientist.

That Mr. Hewitt was chosen as a member of the Naval Advisory Board principally because of his expert knowledge of aeronautics gives an added value to the statement of his views which follows.

The veritably startling statements which Mr. Hewitt here makes about the popularly unknown achievements of the aero builders and what they have in mind for the immediate future are news in the highest sense of the word and particularly at this time, just previous to the great fight for the expenditure of many millions on the national defense which certainly will mark this Winter's session at Washington, must be considered to be of paramount importance.

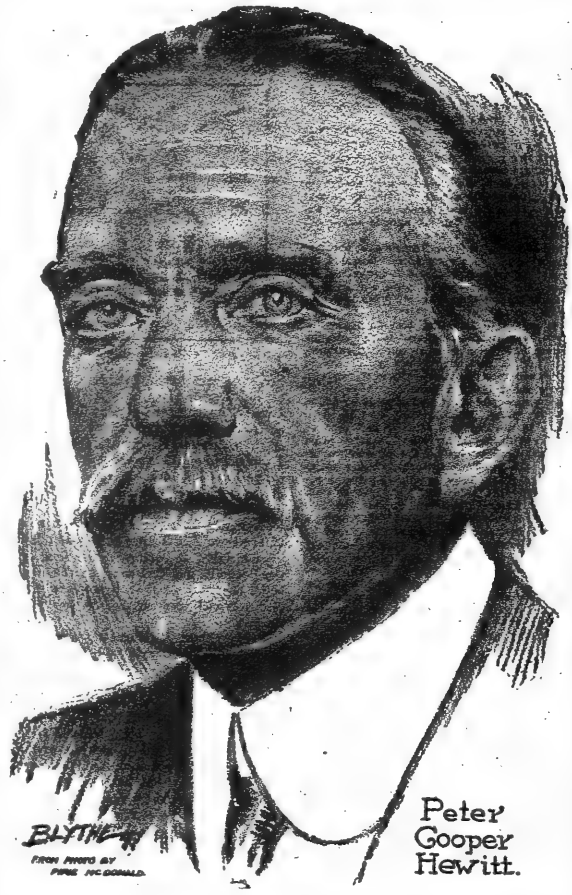
"Why should the aeroplane be seriously considered by those who are planning our national defense?" I asked.

"Because if we ever are attacked it will have been very seriously considered by the attacking parties as a weapon of offense," he answered, "and because the present war has shown it capable of accomplishing tremendous things. We can't keep peace without good aircraft until the glad day of general disarmament arrives.

"In the past man has been confined to the surface of the earth. Now man may plunge down into the sea or rise up into the air. Really it seems as if the promised 'dominion' had been achieved. He has left the surface of the earth. He has gone into the mediums.

"We are beginning, therefore, to realize that at a near time in the future alignments of intrenched troops, fortresses, fortified coasts, and surface-of-the-sea navies must be ineffective and natural obstacles of all kinds must lose their value as means of defense.

"The obvious conclusion is that future wars will be conducted by numerous small units, unassembled. Rising into the air at many places these will gather suddenly at a designated point as locusts rise and gather. Destroying, there, they then will disappear by separate routes as quickly as they came.



Peter Cooper Hewitt.

"This will give warfare a new terror for the non-belligerent, for it will rob him of the protection of his armies and his navies, and it will make the assemblage of large military forces impossible through making impossible the maintenance of communication lines necessary to the assemblage and maintenance of such large bodies.

"I have studied aircraft and coincident problems with some care, and I clearly can see aeroplanes and dirigibles going up from every part of one country to make inroads upon a hostile neighbor, perhaps very distant.

"Now let us consider the practical details of recent advance.

"When we endeavor to estimate the distance at which aeroplanes at present are operative we find figures, rough but sufficiently accurate to use, at hand.

"At present an aeroplane may be constructed which weighs ten pounds per horse power and which will carry twenty pounds per horse power, making a total flying weight of thirty pounds per horse power. The fuel consumption, roughly, will be one pound per horse power hour at sixty miles an hour.

"Thus an aeroplane which consumed all its carrying capacity with fuel weight could remain in the air twenty hours and travel, without stopping, 1,200 miles.

"Little difference would ensue in the distance which might be traversed if we estimated a different horse power. A lighter construction with the same carrying power would result in an increase of range.

"But if we admit that only half the carrying power is to be used for fuel, the other half being devoted to passengers or some other load, then the higher the power of the machine the greater the load it can carry.

"Skillful engineering and construction have more than power to do with distance, but load can be regulated only by distance traveled. That is, the shorter the stages between fuel replenishments, the greater the extraneous load which may be carried.

"A 100 horse power aeroplane traveling from New York to Chicago, a distance of about 1,000 miles, would need to remain in the air about seventeen hours and would require about 1,700 pounds of fuel.

"If it made no stop it could take the pilot and his baggage, weighing 300 pounds, and its fuel cost at 2 cents a pound, 100 pounds an hour for 17 hours, would be $34, which, exclusive of interest on the cost of and charges for wear and tear on the equipment, would be the cost of the journey.

"At present these charges necessarily would be high, for aeroplanes are not sturdy machines and cost upon an average about $7,500 each. Every part of an aeroplane is perishable except its motor, which mechanics know can be built to last.

"No data are available as to their wearing qualities—that is, I could not guess how many such trips a single machine might endure—but there is no question that eventually and rapidly aeroplanes, as other machines have been, will be brought to a state of perfection which will make them highly durable under reasonable usage.

"There can be no doubt that the aeroplane of the future will become an increasingly terrible engine of offense, while at the same time it will find many uses in peaceful life.

"Probably some definite speed, very likely ninety miles an hour or thereabout, will be found to be most advantageous for commercial aeroplanes, but I should not be surprised if machines built for speed alone would exceed two hundred miles an hour ere long.

"Let us somewhat technically consider what the aero of the future may be.

"At some speed the thrust from its propeller must be equal to the total weight of the aero. Thus, if the propeller's thrust were downward the aero could be lifted and held stationary in the air or might ascend and descend at will, very slowly if desired. Therefore landings could be made with ease and safety.

"Devices, described as helicopters, already are well known and work vertically, thus, effectively, and it is obvious that such a device, being inclined, would drift sidewise.

"If this sidewise drift were but controlled it is equally obvious that the device, once in the air, could be made to drift in any desired direction.

"A difficulty, however, arises in the fact that when a propeller is inclined that end projecting in the direction of progression will be steeper than the other end, so that at certain angles one side will act as a plane for support, giving little or no motive impulse, while the other, like an oar, will propel the device forward.

"The strains on the two blades become very different—but this discussion, carried far, would be too technical for newspaper use.

"The problem might be solved, however, by the construction of an aeroplane which would start with the propeller above it and lifting, with, when a desired height had been reached in vertical flight, a slow change in the angle of the propeller into horizontal, which would shift the weight of the machine upon the wings, altering them from vertical to horizontal and permitting it to proceed as aeroplanes at present do.

"Now, as to some further possibilities of aeroplane development.

"In the tasks of operation are none which cannot be accomplished automatically. This makes it plain that it is even now within the bounds of scientific possibility that a war vessel off the coast might attack a city in the Mississippi Valley. Here is a startling fact not generally understood, but which now cannot be denied. Development along this line may be expected very soon.

"Therefore the progress of modern warfare has put the interior area of nations into a peril almost as great as that which exists upon their boundaries.

"London's experience has proved that distance and fortifications are even now no barriers against invasion. As London has been attacked from Belgium, so might the Mississippi be attacked from the Atlantic Ocean.

"Aeroplanes may and can be built which will proceed to given destinations without pilots, with an accuracy unaffected by air currents or other outside influence.

"When the mechanically designated distance has been covered the tripping of an automatic lever will send the machine to earth with immense speed or will release whatever explosive missile it may be armed with.

"At the present moment such devices with an accuracy of within 600 feet in landing after a fifty-mile flight are in existence.

"And other things are rapidly developing. At present the management of an aeroplane demands the skill of experts, but in the future, not far distant, little more skill will be required than that called for today in the driving of a taxicab.

"Already the Sperry stabilizer promises this. It controls an aeroplane, maintaining its stability and the direction of its flight without any care whatever from the operator. He might go to sleep in flight without endangering his progress, or walk out on one of his machine's long wings without upsetting it.

"The developments of the gyroscope by Elmer A. Sperry and his son Lawrence are remarkable.

"An automatic fleet, perhaps but not necessarily piloted by men, might conceivably utterly destroy distant cities, even as aviation at present stands."

Panama Conference Splits Episcopalians

What the Discussion Is About That Caused the Dramatic Scene at the Recent Meeting When Five Dignitaries Resigned from the Board of Missions

ECHOES of the dramatic speech which preceded the resignation of five dignitaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church from its Board of Missions recently still ring through the religious world.

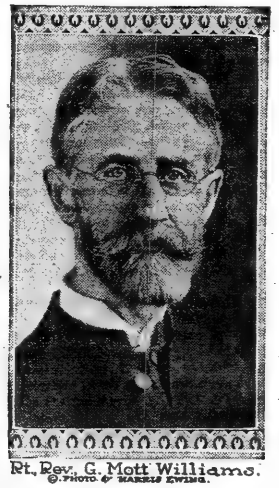
Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. McKim of Washington took issue with the head of the diocese of Washington, Bishop Harding, who was one of the quintette who withdrew because they believed that the board, by joining with other Protestant bodies in a missionary conference at the Isthmus of Panama, would affront the Roman Catholics.

That significant action opens anew the great subject of church unity and brings again to public notice the question: "Is the Episcopalian Church drifting to Rome?"

Occasionally a group of the ritualistic wing of the Protestant Episcopal Church do unite with the See of St. Peter, although they take with them few communicants.

The issue which was brought up before the Board of Missions was one which accentuated the basic differences between the Anglican communion and the other branches of the Protestant faiths, and also showed that however fixed many regard the gulf between the Catholics and the Episcopalians, there is still hope it may yet be closed. One of the cynics remarked the other day that had it not been for the split in the Board of Missions, the Panama Conference would never have been known. This does not happen to be more than hyperbole, for the proposed convocation had been discussed by other communions for months before its existence was so sharply brought to the attention of the general public.

There had been held a World's Missionary Conference in Edinburgh in 1910, where various Protestant bodies had sent representatives. It was felt then by some of the delegates that the needs of Latin America should be considered, and from those few words grew gradually the elaborate project of evangelization which



Rt. Rev. C. Mott Williams.
© PHOTO BY HARRIS EWING.

is engaging the attention of many Protestant leaders. In January of this year a Committee on Co-operation in Latin America issued Bulletin No. 1 from 156 Fifth Avenue, in this city, announcing the calling of the Latin-America Missionary Conference to be held next February at the Isthmus of Panama. This conference was to be followed by other meetings in the principal republics beneath the Southern Cross.

It was urged that the opening of the Panama Canal, the holding of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and the general focusing of thought upon Central and South America should concentrate upon those countries the religious thought of a Christian world.

In the original Bulletin it was set forth that such a conference would spiritualize the new era that was beginning to dawn in the South, and would give new heart and new force to the missionary forces throughout Latin America.

"It can enlist," to quote directly from the Bulletin, "the interest and the support of the growing number of strong men who believe that evangelical Christianity is the only hope of the American nations."

The organization was proceeding apace



Bishop Alfred C. Harding of Washington D.C.

The Rt. Rev. Reginald Herber Weller, D.D.

when certain Episcopalian clergymen who unofficially had joined the movement drew attention to the fact that the Americas of the South were not "heathen lands" and that for centuries they had been ministered to largely by the Roman Catholics. In fact, the Church of Rome claimed priority in that, when Christopher Columbus came to these shores to give to Castile and Leon a new world, he had brought with him certain Franciscans, and the mission to the people of the new continent had begun then and there.

The promoters of the religious enterprise had at the start sent circulars concerning the movement to the Catholic authorities and had received no reply. It was held by certain Episcopalians even then that there should have been something more than the mere announcement of the work, as far as notice to the Catholics was concerned.

The criticisms resulted in the announcement made in Bulletin No. 4, as follows:

> Acting on suggestions from the field, and after full correspondence with the interested boards, the Committee on Arrangements has decided to change the name of the Panama gathering from the "Latin-America Missionary Conference" to "Congress on Christian Work in Latin America." This name is much more acceptable and better understood by our Latin-American friends, and it is believed that it will immediately challenge sympathetic attention of a much larger number of people in those countries in whose interests the gathering is held.

The spirit of the conference was duly defined as recognizing all elements of truth and goodness in any form of religious faith.

> Our approach to the people shall be neither critical nor antagonistic, but inspired by the teachings and examples of Christ and that charity which thinketh no evil and rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth. In the matter of Christian service, we will welcome the co-operation in any part of the Christian program. We should not demand union with us in all our work as the condition for accepting allies for any part of it.

The Committee on Arrangements was chosen from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Christian Women's Board of Missions, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational), the World's Sunday School Association, and various other Protestant organizations.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee is Robert E. Speer, and W. F. Oldman, a Bishop of the Methodist Church, is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. A number of committees were formed to determine the best methods of work and co-operation, and the reports of those committees are being prepared and circulated in confidence for the criticism of the members of the proposed conference.

In arranging thus to take to Panama religious work for the upbuilding of Latin America the projectors of this great enterprise endeavored to meet every objection. In this they have not been successful, for the High Church wing of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which contains many members of the party which would bring about a union of all communions and is now in close touch with the Greek Church, objected most strenuously to the Board of Missions sending any delegates to the conference. This party held that the priority of the work of the Catholics in the Latin-American countries should be recognized in every sense and that, by holding a conference with Protestant bodies who were much more separated from the Roman Catholics than the Anglican communion, a breach was being widened.

How the proposal to have a Congress affected the Roman Catholics is shown by the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Panama in which he forbids all his followers, on the penalty of committing a mortal sin, from having anything to do with the Congress. He declares that the sending of the conference was nothing less than an insult to the Church of Rome, which in all its work had done much for the civilization of the countries of South America. It is also said that the President of Panama, on the advice of the Catholic Bishop, canceled the agreement to let the conference have the use of the National Theatre at Panama, although the Minister from that country in Washington had especially commended the leaders of this great Pan-Protestant movement.

The withdrawal of Bishops Weller, Harding and Williams, the Rev. Dr. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church in this city, and of Dean Delaney, who has recently come to New York to accept an appointment as a member of the staff of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, was the natural sequence of the refusal of the Board of Missions to rescind its action.

The board had decided to send delegates and the meeting of Oct. 26 intended to appoint the necessary representatives when it met the determined opposition of High Church and Church Unity. The board finally decided to send delegates, but with the express understanding that they were merely to confer and not to commit the board or the Church to any policy.

Even this was considered by the opponents of the movement as taking part in an ill-advised congress. In the view of the Right Rev. Reginald H. Weller, Bishop of Fond du Lac, the position of the board was a violation of an expressed wish of the House of Bishops and amounted to the arraying of the Episcopalians under a banner of hostility to the largest Church in Christendom.

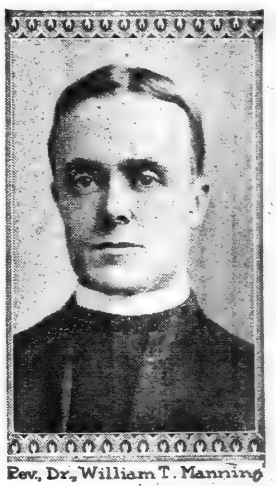
The objection of the minority in the board was not to send missionaries to the South American countries, for there are already five Episcopal dioceses in Latin-American countries, but in consorting with religious bodies which are more or less radically opposed to the Roman Catholics.

The High Church party believes that it can agree with the Roman Catholics on some things, but that at present there is serious conflict with other religious bodies and the followers of the See of St. Peter.

Bishop Weller, on his recent visit to New York, in a talk with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said that the Episcopal Church stood midway between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant churches, and as such it was the hope of all who believed in church unity that it would be the means of drawing Christendom more closely together.

"The Episcopal Church," said he, "has its orders, its ritual, its traditions which the Catholics can understand. The Catholics do not understand the other Protestant bodies. I do not believe that in my life and perhaps not in the life of any person now living, church unity will come, but it is my belief that some day there will be a united Christendom. It has been the position of the Anglican communion, that is of the Church of England, that it should not send missionaries to any other than heathen lands. It is a tactless and an inconsiderate act for us to send delegates to a conference or congress which proceeds on the assumption that the peoples of South America are in darkness and thereby offend the Roman Catholic authorities."

It is the position of a conservative element in the Episcopal Church that



Rev. Dr. William T. Manning

the field is very large in the Latin-American countries and that immigration from other lands has sent there many Protestants who should receive spiritual care.

Bishop Greer maintained before the Board of Missions that in Catholic countries the Catholic Church itself was stimulated and helped by the Protestant effort in the field.

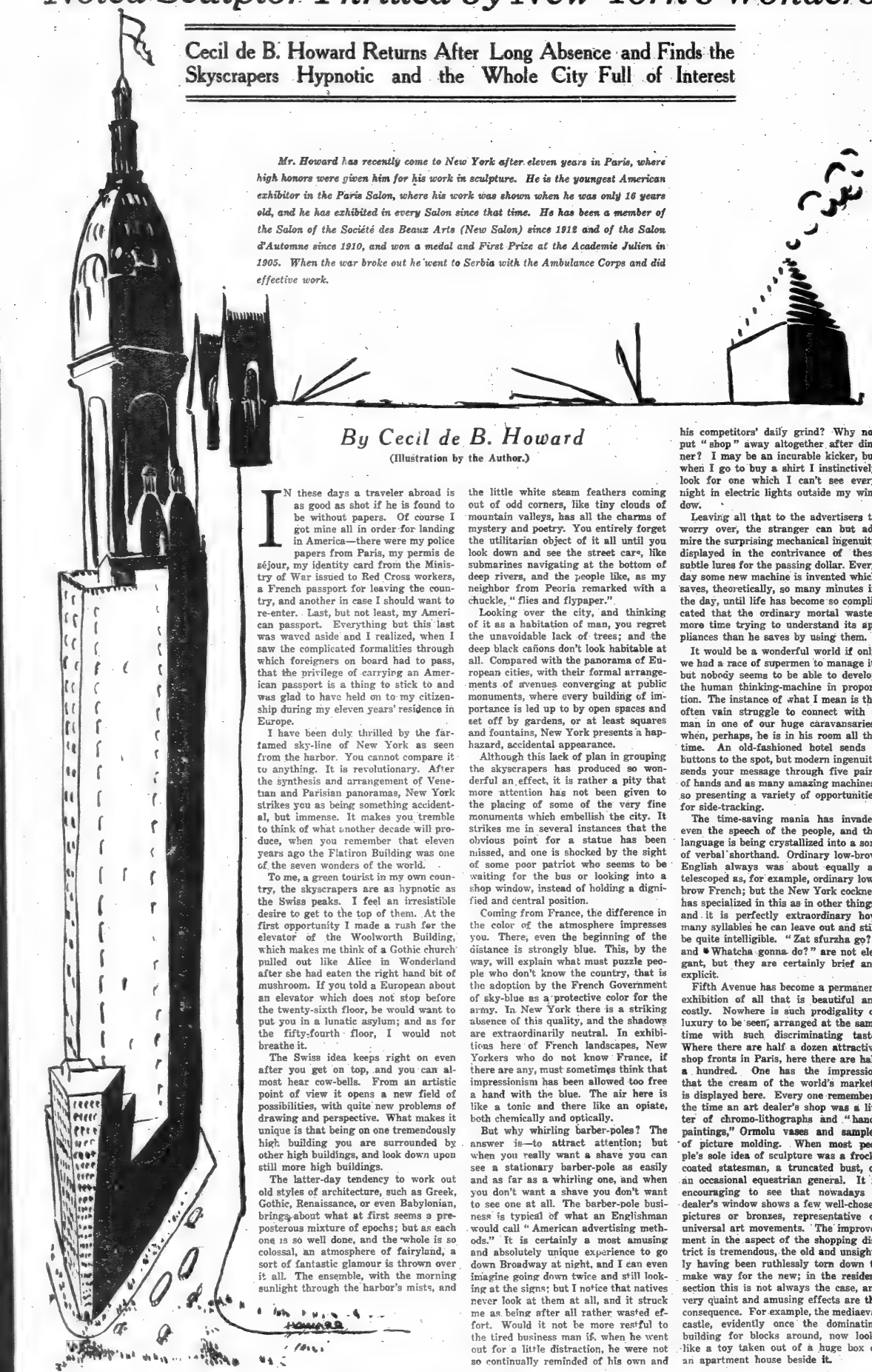
Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine has publicly expressed the same view and has told of his wish that it might be possible for the Roman Catholics to co-operate with the conference.

The great question of how the divided forces of Christendom may be united still remains unanswered.

Noted Sculptor Thrilled by New York's Wonders

Cecil de B. Howard Returns After Long Absence and Finds the Skyscrapers Hypnotic and the Whole City Full of Interest

Mr. Howard has recently come to New York after eleven years in Paris, where high honors were given him for his work in sculpture. He is the youngest American exhibitor in the Paris Salon, where his work was shown when he was only 16 years old, and he has exhibited in every Salon since that time. He has been a member of the Salon of the Société des Beaux Arts (New Salon) since 1912 and of the Salon d'Automne since 1910, and won a medal and First Prize at the Academie Julien in 1905. When the war broke out he went to Serbia with the Ambulance Corps and did effective work.



By Cecil de B. Howard

(Illustration by the Author.)

IN these days a traveler abroad is as good as shot if he is found to be without papers. Of course I got mine all in order for landing in America—there were my police papers from Paris, my permis de séjour, my identity card from the Ministry of War issued to Red Cross workers, a French passport for leaving the country, and another in case I should want to re-enter. Last, but not least, my American passport. Everything but this last was waved aside and I realized, when I saw the complicated formalities through which foreigners on board had to pass, that the privilege of carrying an American passport is a thing to stick to and was glad to have held on to my citizenship during my eleven years' residence in Europe.

I have been duly thrilled by the fartamed sky-line of New York as seen from the harbor. You cannot compare it to anything. It is revolutionary. After the synthesis and arrangement of Venetian and Parisian panoramas, New York strikes you as being something accidental, but immense. It makes you tremble to think of what another decade will produce, when you remember that eleven years ago the Flatiron Building was one of the seven wonders of the world.

To me, a green tourist in my own country, the skyscrapers are as hypnotic as the Swiss peaks. I feel an irresistible desire to get to the top of them. At the first opportunity I made a rush for the elevator of the Woolworth Building, which makes me think of a Gothic church pulled out like Alice in Wonderland after she had eaten the right hand bit of mushroom. If you told a European about an elevator which does not stop before the twenty-sixth floor, he would want to put you in a lunatic asylum; and as for the fifty-fourth floor, I would not breathe it.

The Swiss idea keeps right on even after you get on top, and you can almost hear cow-bells. From an artistic point of view it opens a new field of possibilities, with quite new problems of drawing and perspective. What makes it unique is that being on one tremendously high building you are surrounded by other high buildings, and look down upon still more high buildings.

The latter-day tendency to work out old styles of architecture, such as Greek, Gothic, Renaissance, or even Babylonian, brings about what at first seems a preposterous mixture of epochs; but as each one is so well done, and the whole is so colossal, an atmosphere of fairyland, a sort of fantastic glamour is thrown over it all. The ensemble, with the morning sunlight through the harbor's mists, and the little white steam feathers coming out of odd corners, like tiny clouds of mountain valleys, has all the charms of mystery and poetry. You entirely forget the utilitarian object of it all until you look down and see the street cars, like submarines navigating at the bottom of deep rivers, and the people like, as my neighbor from Peoria remarked with a chuckle, "flies and flypaper."

Looking over the city, and thinking of it as a habitation of man, you regret the unavoidable lack of trees; and the deep black cañons don't look habitable at all. Compared with the panorama of European cities, with their formal arrangements of avenues converging at public monuments, where every building of importance is led up to by open spaces and set off by gardens, or at least squares and fountains, New York presents a haphazard, accidental appearance.

Although this lack of plan in grouping the skyscrapers has produced so wonderful an effect, it is rather a pity that more attention has not been given to the placing of some of the very fine monuments which embellish the city. It strikes me in several instances that the obvious point for a statue has been missed, and one is shocked by the sight of some poor patriot who seems to be waiting for the bus or looking into a shop window, instead of holding a dignified and central position.

Coming from France, the difference in the color of the atmosphere impresses you. There, even the beginning of the distance is strongly blue. This, by the way, will explain what must puzzle people who don't know the country, that is the adoption by the French Government of sky-blue as a protective color for the army. In New York there is a striking absence of this quality, and the shadows are extraordinarily neutral. In exhibitions here of French landscapes, New Yorkers who do not know France, if there are any, must sometimes think that impressionism has been allowed too free a hand with the blue. The air here is like a tonic and there like an opiate, both chemically and optically.

But why whirling barber-poles? The answer is—to attract attention; but when you really want a shave you can see a stationary barber-pole as easily and as far as a whirling one, and when you don't want a shave you don't want to see one at all. The barber-pole business is typical of what an Englishman would call "American advertising methods." It is certainly a most amusing and absolutely unique experience to go down Broadway at night, and I can even imagine going down twice and still looking at the signs; but I notice that natives never look at them at all, and it struck me as being after all rather wasted effort. Would it not be more restful to the tired business man if, when he went out for a little distraction, he were not so continually reminded of his own and his competitors' daily grind? Why not put "shop" away altogether after dinner? I may be an incurable kicker, but when I go to buy a shirt I instinctively look for one which I can't see every night in electric lights outside my window.

Leaving all that to the advertisers to worry over, the stranger can but admire the surprising mechanical ingenuity displayed in the contrivance of these subtle lures for the passing dollar. Every day some new machine is invented which saves, theoretically, so many minutes in the day, until life has become so complicated that the ordinary mortal wastes more time trying to understand its appliances than he saves by using them.

It would be a wonderful world if only we had a race of supermen to manage it, but nobody seems to be able to develop the human thinking-machine in proportion. The instance of what I mean is the often vain struggle to connect with a man in one of our huge caravansaries, when, perhaps, he is in his room all the time. An old-fashioned hotel sends a buttons to the spot, but modern ingenuity sends your message through five pairs of hands and as many amazing machines, so presenting a variety of opportunities for side-tracking.

The time-saving mania has invaded even the speech of the people, and the language is being crystallized into a sort of verbal shorthand. Ordinary low-brow English always was about equally as telescoped as, for example, ordinary low-brow French; but the New York cockney has specialized in this as in other things, and it is perfectly extraordinary how many syllables he can leave out and still be quite intelligible. "Zat sfurzha go?" and "Whatcha gonna do?" are not elegant, but they are certainly brief and explicit.

Fifth Avenue has become a permanent exhibition of all that is beautiful and costly. Nowhere is such prodigality of luxury to be seen, arranged at the same time with such discriminating taste. Where there are half a dozen attractive shop fronts in Paris, here there are half a hundred. One has the impression that the cream of the world's markets is displayed here. Every one remembers the time an art dealer's shop was a litter of chromo-lithographs and "hand-paintings," Ormolu vases and samples of picture molding. When most people's sole idea of sculpture was a frock-coated statesman, a truncated bust, or an occasional equestrian general. It is encouraging to see that nowadays a dealer's window shows a few well-chosen pictures or bronzes, representative of universal art movements. The improvement in the aspect of the shopping district is tremendous, the old and unsightly having been ruthlessly torn down to make way for the new; in the resident section this is not always the case, and very quaint and amusing effects are the consequence. For example, the mediaeval castle, evidently once the dominating building for blocks around, now looks like a toy taken out of a huge box of an apartment house beside it.

War Will Restore England's Sense of Humor

P. G. Wodehouse, Noted English Novelist, Says That Class Prejudice, Which the War Has Destroyed, Has for Years Blighted the British Joke

By Joyce Kilmer.

IT has been said—in the United States, for example, in Ireland, and in France—that to get a joke into an Englishman's head a surgical operation is necessary. England is now undergoing a very grave surgical operation—the surgical operation called war. And the result will be, an English humorist recently told me, the restoration of England's long-lost sense of humor.

The English humorist who made this prophecy is Pelham Grenville Wodehouse. Formerly known as the author of whimsical tales of English life, especially of the life of the English schoolboy, he has during the last few years turned his attention to American subjects and scenes. And his work, into which there now always enters something which seems distinctively American, has been for some time appearing in magazines on this side of the Atlantic. The publication of his novel "Something New" has increased his American audience.

Of course, Mr. Wodehouse is not so unpatriotic as to say that the English are a humorless race. But he thinks that of late years English humor has suffered from a blight. And this blight, he says, the war will remove.

"Since W. S. Gilbert," he said, "England has had no humorist of first rank. Gilbert was an originator; he got a new angle on things. But the English humorists since his time have worked by a pattern; they have turned out, all of them, the same polished conventional sort of thing.

"There is nobody in England today to compare with George Ade, for example. George Ade is the greatest American humorist, I suppose. What a delight his work is! 'In Babel,' 'Archie'—everything he has written. And we have no one in England to match your great company of modern American humorists—Franklin P. Adams, Burt Leston Taylor, Booth Tarkington, (surely the Penrod stories were written by a humorist!) Ring W. Lardner, Harry Leon Wilson, Sinclair Lewis, George Horace Lorimer, Irvin Cobb—there are so many of them that I cannot name them all.

"Of course we have had our accomplished humorists, but their appeal has been special and limited. W. W. Jacobs is unique, he is in a class by himself. The most genuine humorist in England is Edward V. Lucas. He is a real humorist, but there is something delicate and restrained about his work. In fact, his humor nearly always is tinged with melancholy.

"There is Gilbert K. Chesterton, of course, with his wonderful essays. There is James Milne, there are many people who would be roughly classed as humorists, but there is no one in England with the general appeal of any of the American humorists whom I have mentioned."

"What is the reason for this condition?" I asked.

"I think," Mr. Wodehouse answered, "that one important reason is the peculiar character of the English magazine. You see, we have class publications. The only vehicle for expressing the best English humor is Punch. And Punch is circulated exclusively among the educated classes, among the people who have private incomes.

"And then we have papers which appeal only to the lower classes, to people who are almost illiterate. The humor, so called, which they print is the work of men who are carefully writing down to their audience, and the humor in Punch, too, is written with a special audience in view. No English humorist writes for a paper which is to be read, for example, by a prosperous business man and his chauffeur; to reach these two men it is necessary for him to write two different sorts of jokes for two different publications.

"Now, these conditions naturally hinder the development of English humor. The best humor is universal; a joke is a joke. And the humorist who writes special sorts of jokes with special sorts of people in view cannot write anything that is really funny. These conditions make a joke something deliberate and studied, instead of the spontaneous expression.

"You will understand what I mean when I say that so mirth-provoking a writer as Ring W. Lardner could not succeed in England today. The slang and bad English of his writings would shut them out from the appreciation of the English educated classes. This would be unfortunate for the English educated classes, but it would nevertheless happen.



P. G. Wodehouse.

"Now, over here Ring W. Lardner seems to appeal to every one, to people who never went to high school, and to people with university degrees. He is, of course, a real humorist, gaining his effect, it seems to me, by methods not altogether unlike those of Artemus Ward. But in England he would not be appreciated. And this lack of appreciation would be due principally to the English prejudice against slang. And this prejudice is so strong that there could never be an English George Ade."

"The English humorist," said Mr. Wodehouse, "leads a sheltered life. Generally he is born in the private income class; he goes to a public school, then to a university, and then he probably is called to the bar. He writes for people with similar experiences and traditions, and he is careful to write nothing that might offend them.

"The American humorist, I believe, has not been sheltered in this way. As a rule, he has been a newspaper man. He has knocked about, mixed with all sorts of people, and been in all sorts of places. And as a result he is not so careful about what he writes; he puts down on paper what seems to him to be funny, without thinking whether its appeal will be chiefly to the college professor or to the bartender. His humor is spontaneous; his jokes are real jokes.

"The class idea seems to dominate English humor. The best English humor always is rather upper class.

"The writings of Sir Francis Burnand were typically English. His 'Happy Thoughts' and other works of the sort, very amusing in their way, dealt with the adventures and misadventures of a young man well educated and well bred, in possession of an income sufficient to enable him to spend most of his time paying visits to big country houses. And the only people who could enjoy his humor were people who lived the same leisurely life as his hero.

"Jerome K. Jerome was the first English humorist of distinction to write in the person of a man who had to work for a living. His 'Three Men in a Boat' was, as a matter of fact, a phenomenon. No other English humorist would have used Jerome's method in writing 'Three Men in a Boat.'

"The conventional way for an English humorist to write 'Three Men in a Boat' would be for him to write in the third person, humorously but rather patronizingly and unsympathetically telling the adventures of these queer people on their humble holiday. But Jerome wrote in the first person, making the narrator one of the three men.

"I think that Mark Twain was responsible for Jerome K. Jerome's delightful violation of the sacred canons of English humor. Mark Twain was at the bottom of what was called, in the nineties, the 'New Humor.'

"English humor has gradually been growing more alert. The English humorist has been adopting a less patronizing attitude toward his readers; he has credited his readers with a certain amount of intelligence and has not considered it necessary to explain his jokes in detail as he used to explain them.

"You remember the old volumes of Punch, and Pierce Egan's hunting pictures. The point of every joke, however obvious, was put in italics, so that it might not possibly be missed. If the joke was about a child's bright retort, or something of the sort, there would also be given, after the italicized point of the joke, a phrase in parenthesis, showing the effect of the retort on the other character in the dialogue—'Consternation of Mr. Brown,' or 'Total Collapse of Mr. Brown,' or something like that.

"This has been done away with in comparatively recent years, certainly since Mark Twain's great vogue has been established. It is not that English humor has become less subtle, less in need of explanation; what has happened is that the English humorists have learned to place more reliance on their readers' intelligence. And I think that Mark Twain is responsible for this.

"A typical example of American humor is the eyeball story. The scene is a Western mining town. An Englishman enters the bar, where men carrying six-shooters are standing around talking and gulping down great slugs of clear whisky. He turns to the bartender and says, 'Will you give me a highball, please?'

"The bartender looks at him for a moment and then turns to the bar waiter. 'Jake,' he says, 'this gent wants an eyeball. I don't know what he wants it for. But run out and catch a Chinaman.'

"Now, that is an excellent story, and over here it has a general appeal. But in England it would be considered coarse and vulgar. The typical British joke of the best sort has to do with motor cars or butlers or Bishops or week ends.

"I think," said Mr. Wodehouse, reflectively, "that the chief characteristic of English humor is that it is cautious. American humor takes chances. That is the principal difference.

"The American humorist is single-minded; he wants to be funny. The English humorist wabbles; he would like to be funny, but he is haunted by the fear of being vulgar.

"The English humorist has had ten years' training in repression, and the worship of good form at public school and university, and this cramps him. The American humorist has probably developed his powers on the staff of a newspaper, and his reverence for good form has worn thin. He aims to have his work have the punch at any cost.

"But I think that the war is going to have a great effect on the attitude toward humor of the British public. People will be so depressed that they will become less critical of the methods used to cheer them up. The years that follow the war will afford a great opportunity to the new English humorist who works on the American plan. Hitherto he has only had to raise his head to have it bludgeoned.

"Jerome K. Jerome is a case in point. There was a large section of the public which received his early work as a personal insult. But the war is changing all this. The classes are getting to know each other. They are facing a common danger; they are animated by a common passion. Democracy is common; democracy, which breaks down the barriers between the classes, and when these barriers are broken down, the English humorist will no longer write for one little group, but for every one.

"Even before the war there were signs of a change. Punch, ever since Owen Seaman became editor and made it the best humorous paper in the world, has been a young man's paper. And it has become an ordinary thing for American farces to succeed in London. A few years ago it would have been a miracle.

"It may seem paradoxical that the tragedy of the war should restore England's sense of humor, but I feel sure that this will be the case. The classes are being forced to know each other better than ever before. They are discovering that they have many things in common, and one of these things is the sense of humor. This general sense of humor has been there all the while, but class distinctions have kept it from being recognized as a common possession."

Amos F. Eno a Unique Citizen of Old New York

Large and Unexpected Bequests to Public Institutions Revealed by His Death Focus Interest in One of the Last of the Washington Square Millionaires

By Richard Barry.

AMOS F. ENO, who died Oct. 22 last in his eighty-second year, leaving a fortune of many millions, was one of the last of the Washington Square millionaires. He carried the New York of the civil war period over into the twentieth century. As a strange and compelling type of Yankee parsimony, virtue, and endurance, and as a peculiar expression of static citizenry, he is well worth study in a moment when the talk of the day, with all its vogue and glamour, is given over to "progress," "change," "advancement," &c.

To be a millionaire in New York is not enough to make a man of mark, and to be a millionaire philanthropist in New York is hardly enough to engage much attention, but to be a millionaire philanthropist who was uniformly successful throughout a rather long life in evading and avoiding all manner of publicity does stamp a character with a certain piquant individuality. Such was Mr. Eno's history. During his life he persistently refused any information about himself or his activities for the public consumption, and since his death his family has consistently pursued this policy. However, this but adds an element of mystery and romance to the story of his life. It has at least impelled me to learn some curious details about his attitude toward a number of things that concern us all.

Many old New Yorkers knew Mr. Eno well. He was far from being a recluse. He was often at the Manhattan and the Union League Clubs, of which he was a member. He attended the opera and the theatre frequently, and often was a figure, modestly, in social affairs of the older and more select circle that existed before "the Four Hundred" was specified.

These activities formed avenues of approach which were often seized by people who had heard rumors of his peculiarities in the line of giving, but it is said that though he gave away many millions during the course of his life and bequeathed to public institutions nearly three millions, he never gave anything to any one who asked for it. To ask for money from him was the one certain way of not getting it.

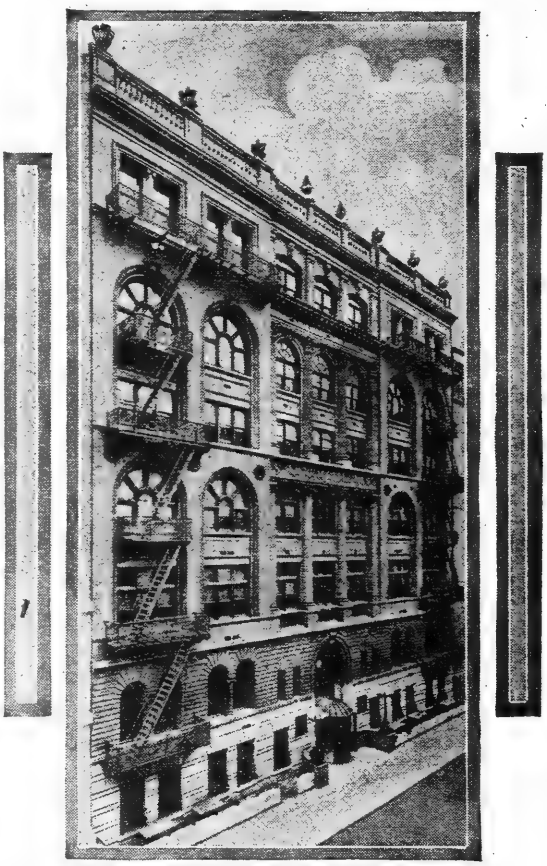
Many little stories are told of his dislike of the charitable or other "touch." At one time there was a certain society formed by the women members of a church he had attended. Mr. Eno evidenced an interest in this society and made inquiries concerning it. The fact that he was making these inquiries became known to the society and instead of watchfully waiting, one of the women chiefly interested approached Mr. Eno and solicited a contribution. He reached in his desk and drew forth a check which it appears he had made out only that day and which he intended mailing immediately, exhibited it to the woman and tore it up in her presence, declaring at the same time that he would never contribute to the society. Nor did he.

At another time his attention was directed by one of his friends, who knew that he must not be approached directly, to a certain foundlings' home. He said that he would investigate, and if he found the charity a worthy one would subscribe. A few days later he told the friend that he had been to the "home," had found that it had two Superintendents, ten nurses, a large number of servants, and four babies, and that the bill for food was $500 a month.

"The place," said he vigorously, "is run for the friends and relatives of the organizers of the institution, and not for foundlings. It will never get any of my money."

Though he belonged to the Episcopal Church, he did not confine his money gifts to that church, but occasionally would send a check to some other church of which he knew and whose need he recognized. One Christmas a certain church received from him, quite unexpectedly, a check for several thousand dollars. Delighted, the treasurer acknowledged receipt of the check, published news of the fact, and wrote a letter to Mr. Eno, expressing the great pleasure of the church in receiving his "annual contribution." He replied that if it were not too late he would stop payment on the check and that he would never send another.

It was his belief that most of the money spent on so-called charity was wasted. He often declared to his intimate friends that of every million donated by the rich men of New York for charitable purposes, he doubted if as much as a hundred thousand dollars ever got to the persons for whom it was intended. It was spent, he said, on the way, by the officers, the organization, the unworthy dependents, &c.



Present Home of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 16 West Forty-fourth Street, to Which Mr. Eno Left $1,800,000.

Most rich men recognize what some of them call "the obligations of wealth." They contribute regularly a certain sum through recognized channels, knowing full well that most of the money they give never reaches the places it is ostensibly meant to reach. However, they consider it easier to give than not to give, and ask no questions.

Mr. Eno recognized none of the "obligations of wealth." Every week of his life he was approached by some one or another of the multitudinous charitable organizations of New York. He gave to none of them when they asked for it, no matter how well buttressed they might be with lists of fashionable donors. He never considered that he should give because some one else did. If he gave it was for reasons of his own, often anonymously and always with the injunction not to tell.

His favorite walking place was Washington Square, within two blocks of his home, and there he used frequently to find cases of poverty which were deserving in his eyes. He would then dispatch a servant to the home of the person he had chosen to assist, with money or food or clothing, and strict injunctions not to tell the source of the gift.

Some one remarked to him once that he was a modern Haroun-al-Raschid, and he appeared to abhor the idea. Yet many an incident in his life might well fit a niche in the biography of that ancient merchant of Bagdad.

Philanthropically his aim and hope seemed to be to relieve genuine cases of distress among poor, ignorant people. He never had any sympathy with poor, refined people. It was this class that he said caused him to beware of the fashionable charities, as he believed that such institutions were maintained largely for the purpose of giving respectable employment to genteel poverty, moderate or extreme.

Nor would he ever contribute to struggling art creators. Many a worthy case was presented to him, and he uniformly declined to be interested, though his house was full of paintings, (mostly of the old European school,) rugs, china, prints, and bric-a-brac. He lumped artists and writers in one class and passed them all by with the remark that they were "dirty."

While Mr. Eno was always referred to as a self-made man, this is hardly true in the strict old American sense, for his father, one of the stanch merchants of old New York, left him about $750,000. This he turned over through buying and selling real estate until it amounted to probably fifteen times the amount.

Yet any modern speculator in New York real estate would scoff at Mr. Eno's methods. He seldom sold and he would always buy, provided the property were cheap. He hardly ever considered the location or the probable immediate future of the investment. All he wanted was to find property cheap. Thus in recent years he has invested heavily in property near Washington Square when it was depreciating and everyone was selling. He felt, however, that it would come back some day and be worth more than ever. It was his axiom that New York property doubled in value every ten years.

Yet he never did anything to make it increase. He was a consistent believer in the unearned increment, as firmly so as old John Jacob Astor himself. He declared that there wasn't a piece of property in Manhattan with heavy modern improvements paying 2 per cent. on the investment. So he let other people do the building, while he did the holding.

A shrewd, patient, far-seeing character like this was developed through the parsimony of the father, who, until his son Amos was 35, never allowed him to have more than $500 a year.

He never had any patience with any kind of fads, and in politics he especially abhorred reformers. Though nominally a Republican, and often a contributor to the campaign funds of Republican candidates yet he frequently voted for Tammany men. He was wont to say that while he knew Tammany was corrupt and expensive he did not consider the corruption of Tammany as expensive to the taxpayers of New York as the ignorance of the reformers. He contended that Tammany knew the business of government and conducted it more economically, despite their thefts, than did the political organizations which occasionally succeeded in unseating the Democratic machine.

Though he contributed many thousands of dollars to political campaigns he never permitted himself to be successfully solicited for funds. Every year the Republicans asked him for contributions and every year he declined, nor did he ever give anything to Tammany, but whenever he saw or heard of a candidate who appealed to him as a competent man he would send a check to assist in the election. The check, however, never went to a committee, but always to the candidate himself. It was nearly always unexpected and if, as was sometimes the case, the candidate presumed on the attention and later asked for a further contribution he was sure not to receive one, but if he merely acknowledged receipt of the money and made no further reference to it he was likely to get more.

He never married, but left the largest single bequest to a relative, to his grandnephew. Amos R. Eno, who is still under age, is to have only the income until he is thirty. For years Mr. Eno's favorite nephews were Gifford and Amos Pinchot and it was expected that they would come in for a goodly share of the estate, but their political activities estranged them from their uncle and they were cut off with a quarter of a million apiece.

Though a clubman and an attendant at the opera and the theatres he often complained at the lavishness of modern entertainment, despite the fact that he often gave splendid little dinner parties in his own house and was as often a guest at others.

He was once heard to remark that people in New York society ate too much and spent too much on food, and that a large part of the food served at their dinners was never eaten anyway, unless by the servants, and this was an inexcusable waste. It would be better for them, he added, if they would cut down their formal dinners, which were only held for purposes of show and social intercourse, to a single course, and let that be merely a dummy passed about to show that the host was competent to choose a dinner if he really desired to do so.

He was a veteran of the civil war, which he entered as a Lieutenant and left as a Colonel, but he always resented being praised for his service to his country. During the war his firm of Eno, Van Buren & Valentine, silk merchants, was obliged to go into bankruptcy because of the non-payment of Southern debts, most of the business of the firm being with Southern merchants.

What Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen Is

After 130 Years of Effective but Little Heralded Work It Is Thrown Suddenly Into the Limelight by a Bequest of Nearly Two Millions by Mr. Eno

WHEN the announcement was made that the will of the late Amos F. Eno included a bequest of $1,800,000 to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen it is safe to say not one person in a thousand who read the news had ever heard of that organization. Yet for 130 years it has carried on a charitable and educational work that has been effective and far reaching.

Mr. Eno was not a member of the society. He was, however, a native New Yorker, and the name of Eno, apart from the fact that his father built the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has been identified with many of its activities.

Mr. Eno had a keen sympathy with that great body of workers who by their ingenuity, inventive skill or physical labor contributed so much to the growth and development of the city. This evidently intensified his appreciation of the field so wisely covered by the Society of Mechanics of which he gave visible evidence a few weeks before his death when, last July, he transferred to the society the property at 418 and 420 West Broadway and 94 and 96 Thompson Street, valued at $82,000, accompanied by a cash gift of $25,000. With his recent bequest his gifts to the society approach close to $2,000,000.

The gift was discussed at a preliminary conference of the officers last week, but, as the President, Charles J. Richter, said, it is too early to formulate any definite plan for the use of the money, but it was intimated that the future policy of the society will undoubtedly be enlarged in many beneficial lines.

"This gift was not so much in the nature of a surprise, because Mr. Eno had often expressed a great desire to become a member of the organization, and his disappointment was great at not being qualified for election, never having had any mechanical training," said Richard T. Davies, the Secretary and Treasurer. "He expressed great interest in the society's work, and when a few days ago its officers were informed of the princely gift of $1,800,000, the active membership, which comprises upward of seventy men, most of whom are engaged in business activities, were profoundly stirred and somewhat appalled, as the wise administration of so large a fund is to tax their best energies for a long time to come.

"There is no doubt, however, as to the society's ability to enlarge its work, as in the past, along conservative lines, in such manner as to carry out not only the expressed desire of Mr. Eno which occurs in his will, but in the expansion of its various educational and humanitarian work. Of course, no definite plans can be announced at this time or until the bequest becomes available."

The request in Mr. Eno's will regarding his bequest is:

> It is my desire that a portion of said fund be used for elementary instruction and that such instruction be made available not only for those who are able to take extended but also for relatively short courses of instruction for those whose circumstances so require.

Andrew Carnegie is an active member of the society, but it is not generally known that he has given $500,000, of which $200,000 is an endowment fund for the school. Shortly after the society moved from Sixteenth Street to its Forty-fourth Street home in 1900 Mr. Carnegie gave over $200,000 toward the building and school equipment and on the occasion of his final gift of $200,000 seven years ago a bronze bust of the laird of Skibo Castle, by the sculptor J. Massey Rhind, was unveiled in the assembly hall. Until Mr. Eno's bequest this was the largest gift ever received by the society, although smaller amounts have been bequeathed from time to time and collections of valuable technical books.

The rules of the society stipulate that a President can hold office for only one year. Its roster of over 100 Presidents includes the names of many grand New Yorkers who have been prominent in its mercantile and industrial life. Among them are two former Mayors, Gideon Lee and Stephen Allen, the latter beginning life as a sailmaker. Others of note were Gabriel Furman, John Slidell, father of the Captain Slidell of Confederate fame; Sheppard Knapp, George Ireland, the first President of the Mechanics' Bank, which was organized in 1810 through the direct interest of the society; John McComb, architect of the City Hall; Benjamin De Milt, Jacob Lorillard and Jacob A. Westervelt, a famous shipbuilder in the days when the United States had a regular merchant marine and who, in 1870, gave the society all the models and pictures of the celebrated vessels he had built.

Twenty-two men formed the society, being representatives of the several trades having separate organizations in the city at the close of the Revolutionary war. Robert Boyd was the first Chairman, as the head of the society was designated until its incorporation in 1792, when Mr. Boyd was honored by being elected as the first President. Its primary object, from which it has never departed, was to provide for worthy artisans in case of sickness and distress, and to promote and encourage by mutual aid the mechanical interests of the city, being a modification of the old guilds of Europe.

The early meetings were held in the popular taverns of the day, many being in the famous Tontine Coffee House on lower Wall Street. The growth of the society led to the demand for permanent quarters and in 1802 the plot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Park Place was purchased from Colonel Richard Varick for about $6,500 and John McComb and Anthony Stoenbach were designated as the masons to build the walls of the new building. It was a neat four-story structure and as Mechanics' Hall it was celebrated for many years. The annual dinner was held in the new rooms in 1803, at which time Mayor Edward Livingston proposed the following toast, the sentiment of which remains true among the members today.

"The mechanics of New York. May industry and skill, patriotism and integrity be their characteristics."

In 1821 the society determined to broaden its usefulness by establishing a school for the benefit of apprentices, as the young men learning a trade were then known. With the school was established the Apprentices' Library. The school and the library, although the old name has been dropped, have always remained as the prominent educational system of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

The system of night classes was adopted at an early date to help young men working during the day. The object of the school is simply to give elementary instruction to the mechanic in such subjects as may be helpful to him in his trade and fit him for greater efficiency. By thus narrowing its purpose, all tendency to give a superficial smattering of engineering subjects or the vaguest outline of an architect's equipment has been eliminated.

The capacity of the school at present is limited to 2,300 students, with thirty-two instructors, teaching fifty-eight classes in the following subjects: Architectural drafting, estimating for builders, mechanical drafting, sheet metal drafting, carriage and automobile drafting, free hand drawing, decorative design, modeling, arithmetic, algebra and geometry, trigonometry, workshop mathematics, applied mechanics, physics, and industrial electricity.

The establishment of the public school system of New York was influenced, to a large extent, by the success of the society's apprentice school, which was opened in 1821 in a building erected on land at 10 to 14 Chambers Street, leased from the city for sixty years. The school, however, had been started the year before in rooms hired at the corner of Tryon Row and Chatham Street.

The Mechanics' School, as it was known, was intended for the gratuitous education of the children of indigent or deceased members only, but it soon grew in such favor that, upon application, other children were admitted upon the payment of a moderate sum for tuition. It was successfully continued until the increasing merits of the public free school rendered it no longer necessary, and in December, 1858, it was discontinued, and in January following the society established evening classes.

The Chambers Street building becoming inadequate for the needs of the library and school, the Society in February, 1832, purchased the High School Building on Crosby Street, near Grand Street, with its furniture, but before the building was ready for occupancy, the cholera scourge broke out and the society tendered the use of the building to the city authorities as a temporary hospital, which was accepted.

In the following October the library, the school and meeting rooms of the society were removed from the Chambers Street building. To obtain an entrance from Broadway to its Crosby Street building, the society purchased in November, 1845, the connecting house and lot at 472 Broadway.

In 1877 came another uptown move, when the society purchased the Suydam house at 18 East Sixteenth Street, and the new rooms were formally opened on Jan. 22, 1878. There the society remained until 1900, when, due to the northward trend of the residential centre and the need for larger accommodations for its educational work, the society purchased from Columbia University the large building it now occupies at 16 to 24 West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

In 1833, by amendment to its charter, the society was authorized to increase its usefulness by reserving a portion of its income for the purpose of "promoting and disseminating literary and scientific knowledge," which was done by means of lectures, and more recently another progressive step has been added in maintaining scholarships in the New York Trade School. These are awarded annually to such deserving applicants, who, by their position in life, would be materially benefited by acquiring a knowledge of a skilled trade.

The founding of the Mechanics' Bank by the society in 1810 created considerable excitement, for up to that time only three banks had been organized in New York, as it was difficult to obtain charters from the Legislature. The motive was to benefit mechanical interests, and the bank charter provided that a portion of the stock should be offered to mechanics of the State of New York in preference to any one else. For many years seven (a majority) of the bank directors were, by the terms of the charter, chosen from the members of the society.

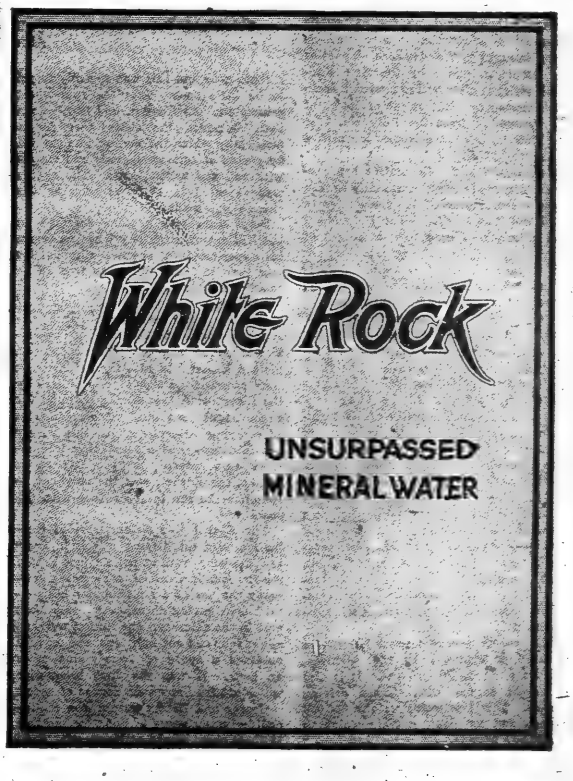
Among the many relics of old New York days possessed by the society is the American flag with seventeen stripes which was carried in procession at its anniversary celebration of Jan. 7, 1795.

Immediately after this the present standard of thirteen stripes and a star for each State was adopted by the National Congress.

The present officers of the society are: President, Charles J. Richter; Vice Presidents, Albert T. Strauch and James Boyd; Secretary-Treasurer, Richard T. Davies. Robert Christie is Chairman of the Finance Committee, James R. McAfee of the Pension Committee, Ernest Lauckhardt of the Library Committee, and William H. Oliver of the Trade School Committee.

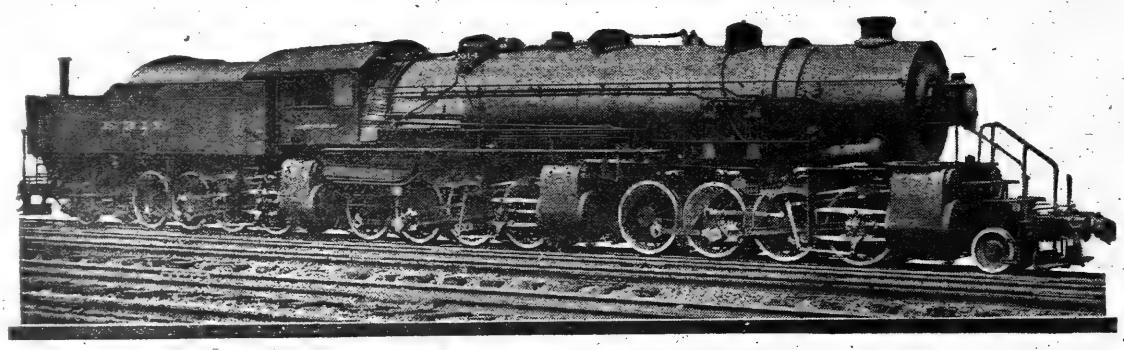
Of its early homes the society still owns the site of its first Mechanics' Hall at Broadway and Park Place and the Crosby Street property with the small plot at 472 Broadway.

The anniversary of the 130th year of the society will be celebrated with a dinner on Nov. 17 next, "Founders Day."



The Locomotive Is One Hundred Years Old

Just a Century Since Stephenson Built the First Engine with Direct Transmission, Which Was the Ancestor of Today's Monsters of the Rails



The Matt H. Shay, the Biggest Locomotive in the World in 1915.

THIS year of 1915 is the centenary year of the completion of the first locomotive to be operated upon a railroad by direct transmission of power to the driving wheels, as locomotives are driven today. It is just 100 years since George Stephenson, father of the locomotive, finished the Billy No. 1 and put it into operation at the Killingworth Colliery, near Newcastle, England, where it continued in service for more than forty years. The Billy No. 1 was the direct ancestor of all the illustrious line of locomotives which during the last century have brought civilization and commerce and agriculture to formerly uninhabited spaces of the earth.

Stephenson had the year before the completion of the Billy No. 1, constructed a first engine, the Blucher, which had succeeded in drawing eight loaded wagons of thirty tons each at four miles an hour on smooth rails, but this engine transmitted its power by means of spur wheels, a method which limited speed and finally proved impracticable. Then came the Billy No. 1 and with that creation there was born into the world the era of railroading.

The fact that this is the centenary of this important event in civilization's history—a fact which seems to have been generally overlooked as far as public comment or celebration is concerned—is being brought to the attention of part of the American public by the Erie Railroad, which is distributing souvenir booklets showing by pictures the evolution of the locomotive from the Billy No. 1 to the Matt H. Shay, the largest locomotive in the world today.

Just how far the locomotive has progressed in one hundred years may be seen from a comparison of the locomotive of 1815 and that of 1915. The Billy No. 1 had a length of nine feet, a weight of four tons, and its hauling capacity was ten wagons, with a total weight of 8,000 pounds. The Billy No. 1 had four driving wheels of twenty-four-inch diameter.

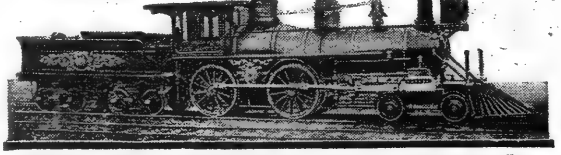
The Matt H. Shay has a length of 105 feet, a weight of 410 tons, and its hauling capacity is 640 gondola cars, with a total weight of 90,000,000 pounds. The Shay has twenty-four driving wheels of sixty-three-inch diameter. If the Shay were put at the head of a train of its maximum capacity, 640 cars, the train would be four and three-quarters miles long. The engine has never been called upon to do this work, but it has actually hauled 251 fully loaded gondola cars, the weight of the train being 35,284,000 pounds, at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The Shay is operated by the Erie in its pusher service between Susquehanna and Deposit, N. Y., on a heavy grade. It is a locomotive of the triplex compound type, combining three complete engines in one locomotive unit.

The world's second largest locomotive of 1915 is operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. It is also a freight engine, with sixteen driving wheels. This locomotive weighs 616,000 pounds and can draw a train weighing 60,000,000 pounds.

One of the most powerful passenger locomotives of 1915 is owned by the Missouri Pacific. It is of the mountain type and weighs 296,000 pounds. It can take a train of 1,640,000 pounds up a grade of more than 100 feet to the mile.

In Europe the largest passenger locomotive is the Baltic, operated by the Chemin de Fer du Nord of France. Its weight is 225,000 pounds.

From such contemporary monsters it is a long way to the Billy No. 1, yet these titans would not exist had it not been for the success of the principles embodied in the Stephenson pygmy. The direct transmission of power to the driving wheels in the Billy No. 1, however—and this is what gives the Billy its proud distinction in the world of the rail—was a change made after the locomotive was actually completed. At first it had a chain gear, but this was speedily found to be little better than the spur-wheel principle of the Blucher, and Stephenson then discarded the chain gear for a method by which the motion was carried by means of connecting rods and cranks with ball and socket joints. The engine was patented in 1815, as soon as the change was made.



This Highly Decorated Locomotive Was for Jay Gould's Personal Use. Built About 1870.

Stephenson was a mine foreman in the Killingworth Colliery when he began his experiments in engine building. He was born in 1781. When he was 18 he could not write his name.

Following the great achievement of the Billy, other experimenters in the railroad world left the field of locomotive invention largely to Stephenson and his son Robert. In 1829 the Stephensons were awarded the $2,500 prize offered by the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad for a thoroughly practical machine capable of carrying passengers. In this widely heralded competition four other locomotives were entered, but the Stephenson engine, the Rocket, was the only one to complete the run in accordance with the conditions.

The Rocket was a four-wheeled locomotive with the driving wheels in front and the rear trailing wheels just behind the firebox. It obtained its steaming power by the use of a multitubular horizontal boiler, having an exhaust steam blast pipe in the chimney. The Rocket weighed about four and one-half tons, and on trial obtained a speed of twenty-nine miles an hour. It was the first locomotive which attained any such degree of speed.

George and Robert Stephenson continued for many years to build locomotives at their great works at Newcastle. Robert became one of the foremost civil engineers in England, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Prior to the beginning of the elder Stephenson's efforts there had been other experiments in engine building. As early as 1802 Richard Trevithick constructed a locomotive which actually hauled a load upon a cast-iron tramway. Like Stephenson, he used smooth wheels running on smooth rails, but the machine was finally abandoned as a practical failure.

The smooth wheel was discarded ten years later by Matthew Murray, who constructed an engine for colliery service which was propelled by cogwheels engaging a rack rail extending alongside the running rails. The cogwheel principle was carried out somewhat differently by William Hedley in 1813. In his engine the motion was transmitted from the cylinder to the axles by a series of cogwheels, arranged something like a watch.

These experiments in engine building aroused a great deal of interest, but, like Stephenson's first effort, they did not stand the test of hard service, and it was not until he discovered the principle of direct transmission of motion to the driving wheels by means of connecting rods that the locomotive became a thing of practicability.

It was in the year of the great competition, 1829, that the first locomotive came to America. This engine was a queer contrivance called the Stourbridge Lion. It was brought over from England, and put into operation by Horatio Allen, who later became President of the old New York & Erie Railroad. Mr. Allen was one of a small group of far-sighted men who were convinced of the possibilities that lay in the "iron horse," as the locomotive was then called, and it was not long before he became interested in the efforts of American inventors who were already experimenting with the new contrivance.

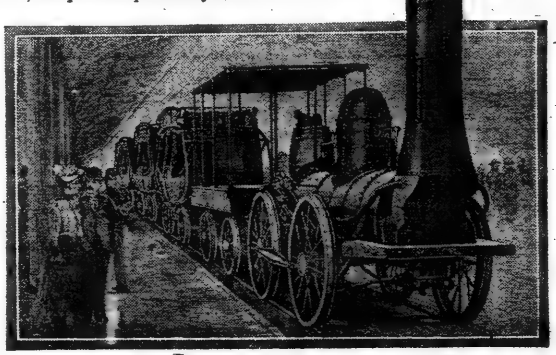
Peter Cooper designed the first locomotive to be built in America. It was a diminutive machine, weighing about a ton, named the Tom Thumb, and it was run once or twice only in 1830, for purposes of demonstration, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at that time in the early stages of construction.

Soon afterward the West Point Foundry in New York completed the Best Friend of Charleston, which was the earliest American-built locomotive to carry passengers in actual service. Its first trip was made under the direction of Horatio Allen, on the South Carolina Railroad, Jan. 15, 1831, when it ran six miles out of Charleston and back. After some mishaps the Best Friend went into regular operation and did duty for many years.

An engine intended for street locomotion had been built some time before, this being the Rack Rail, designed in 1825 by Colonel John Stevens of Hoboken. It was operated by means of cogged wheels and rails. It was actually used only for purposes of demonstration.

The third American-built railroad locomotive was the De Witt Clinton. It was designed and constructed at the West Point Foundry Works, and its first run was made on Aug. 29, 1831, on the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad. This locomotive became famous in the annals of early railroading by attaining the unheard of speed of forty miles an hour.

The earliest locomotive in the world to be equipped with bell, headlight, and cowcatcher, was the John Bull, built by George and Robert Stephenson in 1831. Sixty-two years later this famous en-



The De Witt Clinton, Built in 1831, the First Engine to Make Forty Miles an Hour.



First Passenger Train in America to be Drawn by a Locomotive in Actual Service. South Carolina Railroad, 1831.

gine, under its own steam and with its original train of cars, made the journey from New York to Chicago, where it was used to carry visitors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Old Ironsides was the first engine constructed by Matthias W. Baldwin, who founded the Baldwin Works. It was a four-wheeled model and weighed about five tons. It was built for the Philadelphia, Germantown & Morristown Railroad in 1832, at a cost of $3,500. Some of the great freight engines of today cost over $30,000, and some of the passenger engines of 1915 cost over $20,000.

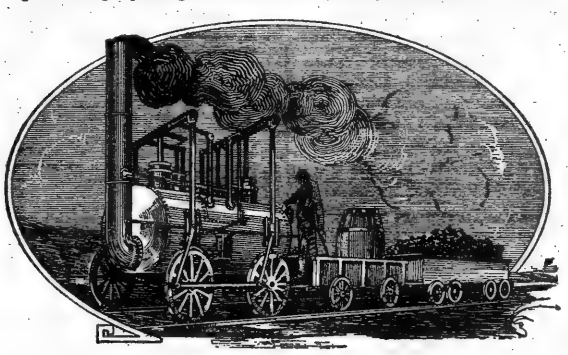
Andrew Jackson No. 7 was the original of the grasshopper type of engine locomotive. It was built at the Baltimore & Ohio shops in 1836, and weighed 7½ tons. This engine was one of the first to use coal as fuel, although the experiment at that time was not a success.

The Hercules was one of the earliest engines having equalizing levers and carrying trucks, which are now features of locomotive construction. It was put into operation on the Beaver Meadow Railroad in 1837.

In the Springfield, a locomotive built in 1845 for the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, the outlines of the present-day engine began to appear. It had four large driving wheels and a cab.

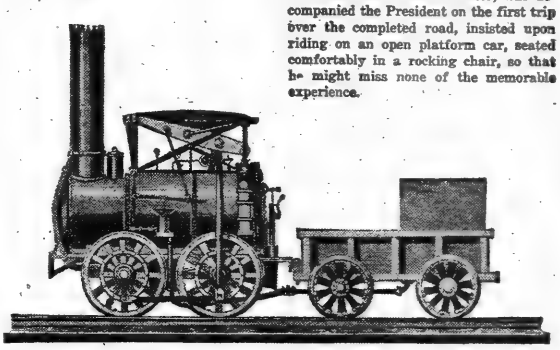
In the '60s highly decorated engines found favor in this country. Polished brass and elaborate scrollwork were used on both engines and tenders. One of the finest locomotives of the decorative period was the Jay Gould, built about 1870 for the financier's personal use. It had the State seals of New York and New Jersey emblazoned on the tender, while a silver-framed portrait of Mr. Gould was placed between the driving wheels. In later years this gorgeous private locomotive was reduced to the level of a common freight engine. It was painted white and hauled freight cars on the Erie for some time, being known up and down the line as the Gray Mare.

In the seventies coal came into general use as fuel for locomotives and after that vast improvements in locomotive construction were made. In the early eighties air brakes were put in widespread operation.



The Billy No. 1, the First Locomotive with Direct Transmission of Power to the Wheels. Built 1815.

Before the actual introduction of steam locomotion, railways were in use both in the United States and in Great Britain. Many of the collieries in England maintained iron tramways, over which horse-drawn vehicles carried the coal out of the mines.



The Stourbridge Lion, the First Locomotive to Turn a Wheel on an American Railroad. Began Running in 1829.

In America, several short railways of this type were in existence early in the '20s. One was the Phillipsburg & Juniata Railroad in the Alleghany Mountains and another was near Mauch Chunk, Penn., but the best known of these early railways was at Quincy, Mass., the road being used to transport granite for the Bunker Hill Monument. Horses generally supplied the motive power for these railways, although in one or two instances wind power was tried, but this experiment in sailing cars was not a success.

Americans had little opportunity to watch the development of engine building in England, yet they were not slow to see the possibilities of the locomotive, and the first railway in the world to be designed especially for steam locomotion was an American road, the South Carolina Railroad, which was chartered in 1827. The decision to use steam power on an English railroad built for general traffic was not arrived at until two years later, when the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad adopted this plan, following Stephenson's success with the Rocket.

The first American railroad to be actually opened for operation by steam was the Baltimore & Ohio, which had a section open for general traffic as early as 1830, although the road was not completed until 1852. The first great trunk line, connecting the East and the West, was the Erie, which was opened in part for general traffic in 1841, and was completed in 1851. President Fillmore and many Senators, Governors, and distinguished persons in all walks of life took part in the celebration of this event, which was hailed as the beginning of a new era in the development of the nation. It is said that Daniel Webster, who accompanied the President on the first trip over the completed road, insisted upon riding on an open platform car, seated comfortably in a rocking chair, so that he might miss none of the memorable experience.

Railroads were then built in all directions, and today the United States has in operation more than 260,000 miles of track. Last year there were carried over these tracks one billion passengers and more than two billion tons of freight. There are employed on American railroads 1,735,000 persons, the payroll being over $1,400,000,000 annually.

The total railroad mileage of the world is 640,000, of which 330,000 are in North and South America. Europe has 208,000 miles.

At the present time there are in the United States approximately 64,000 locomotives, of which 14,400 are passenger, 38,000 freight, and the rest unclassified. The total number of cars on United States railroads is approximately 2,500,000. The investment in roads and equipment in this country is approximately $17,000,000,000.

Extraordinary Medical Conditions Prevail in China

By R. C. Davis,
Past Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.
[From the United States Naval Medical Bulletin.]

WHEN we think of the extensive facilities and amount of energy put forth in the United States for 90,000,000 people, we get some idea of the needs in China, with a population of 400,000,000, where only a few Government hospitals exist. A short time ago the calls of a million people in one district met with no response, and it was only with the advent of the medical missionary that any intelligent service was rendered.

The opium habit is met with in all classes and is considered the major vice. The drug is liberally supplied by native practitioners as a panacea for all ills, even to lulling the fretful baby to sleep with the pipe smoke, which is the favorite form of use.

Eye diseases are common and are greatly aggravated from neglect. They are readily seen to predominate in the operative cases, especially entropion, trichiasis, corneal ulcer, anterior staphyloma, and cataract.

One of the great evils that China is attempting to eradicate is that of foot binding.

The process consists in the application of short, heavy bandages to the feet of growing girls, beginning at the age of 3 or 4 years. The large toe is merely compressed, while the other four are gradually bent under the foot and walked upon until the atrophy produced gives the appearance of flabby appendages compressed deeply into the sole of the foot. Extreme arching of the instep results from the heads of the metatarsals being drawn back against the tuberosity of the os calcis. The tarsal bones are almost bent out of existence and the os calcis is brought into direct line with the tibia and fibula.

Thus the individual walks on the tip of the heel, the distal end of the first metacarpal, the plantar surface of the great toe, and dorsal surface of others, producing a complete atrophy of the calf muscles. The constant pressure often causes a shortening of the foot to three inches, and locomotion is unsteady, giving the appearance of walking on stilts. The process is very painful in the beginning, and there is an old Chinese adage, "A pail of tears for every bound foot." Later the bandages become supportive and cannot easily be dispensed with. The deformity is irremediable and enforces a great lack of bodily exercise as well as producing favorable sites for tubercular deposits.

China is well supplied with medicine shops, and many concoctions are prepared in which firm faith is placed. The horns of a deer finely powdered form a valuable tonic, and other parts of animals are prepared with reference to the supposed needs of the patient; thus, tiger bones for the weak, since the tiger is so strong.

A common prescription for a cough contains baked barley, sugar, mashed beans, bamboo shavings, several roots, chalk, melon seeds, (fresh and fermented,) mashed pebble, wild flowers, and a broken clamshell. The average drug shop contains specimens of fresh and dried insects and reptiles, the centipede and scorpion being used for counter-irritants. Plasters are also used as counter-irritants and to seal up sinuses to prevent the escape of blood and pus. They are of two kinds, the cheap and expensive, the quality depending upon the kind of paper or cloth used.

The matter of Chinese therapeutics has been summed up as "anything that is thoroughly disgusting in the three kingdoms of nature is considered good enough for medical use."

Native surgery is quite limited. The long, thin acupuncture needle is the favorite instrument. It is used either hot or cold to penetrate any part of the body, including aneurisms, the eyeball, and the abdominal cavity. The knives used are of a crude nature, more designed for wood carving. Minor surgery is attempted, but only a few cases of any extensive procedure are noted.

The Chinese have a faint idea of physiology and anatomy and can locate organs and their relationship with fair intelligence, but dissection is never attempted and post-mortems are not done. Venous and arterial blood are not differentiated. Tendons and nerves are synonymous. Their general idea of anatomy can be best given by quoting Williams's Middle Kingdom, Vol. 2, Pages 180-182:

The brain is the abode of the yin principle in its perfection, and at its base, where there is a reservoir of the marrow, communicates through the spine with the whole body. The larynx goes through the lungs directly to the heart, expanding a little in its course, while the pharynx passes over them to the stomach. The lungs are white and placed in the thorax; they consist of six lobes or leaves, suspended from the spine, four on one side and two on the other; sound proceeds from holes in them, and they rule the various parts of the body.

The centre of the thorax (or pit of the stomach) is the seat of the breath; joy and delight emanate from it, and it cannot be injured without danger. The heart lies underneath the lungs and is the prince of the body; thoughts proceed from it. The pericardium comes from and envelops the heart and extends to the kidneys.

There are three tubes communicating from the heart to the spleen, liver, and kidneys, but no clear ideas are held as to their office. Like the pharynx, they pass through the diaphragm, which is itself connected with the spine, ribs, and bowels.

The liver is on the right side and has seven lobes; the soul resides in it, and schemes emanate from it; the gall-bladder is below and projects upward into it, and when the person is angry it ascends; courage dwells in it; hence the Chinese sometimes procure the gall-bladder of animals, as tigers and bears, and even of men, especially notorious bandits executed for their crimes, and eat the bile contained in them, under the idea that it will impart courage.

The small intestines are connected with the heart, and the urine passes through them into the bladder, separating from the food or feces at the caput coli, where they divide from the larger intestines. The large intestines are connected with the lungs and lie in the loins, having sixteen convolutions.

In a land such as China, teeming with people, the majority of whom bear the stamp of untreated disease, where there is no knowledge of modern therapeutics, there is an unparalleled field for the medical man.

Martha Washington Will, Stolen in War, Returned

It Was Found in the Collections of J. Pierpont Morgan and Surrendered to the State of Virginia, and Is Once More in the Fairfax County Court House

GUARDED as jealously as the Crown jewels of England, the original last will and testament of Martha Washington, wife of George Washington, is back once more in the vaults of the historic Fairfax County Court House at Fairfax, Va.

Taken by Union soldiers from the Court House during the civil war, the will has been an object of search by the people of Fairfax County for more than fifty years. Discovery of the relic among the effects of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, two years ago, led to a controversy between the State of Virginia and J. P. Morgan, Jr., who refused to surrender it. Not until two weeks ago, when the contention was about to be aired before the Supreme Court of the United States, did the New York financier capitulate.

With the coming of the victory to the people of Virginia, and particularly of Fairfax, has come for the first time the secret of the will's disappearance. For, pasted on the fly-leaf of the handsome folder which the elder Morgan had used to protect the will, was found the following signed statement by the woman from whom the late capitalist had purchased the document in 1903:

Lieut. Col. David Thomson, commanding the Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was, during the Spring or Autumn of 1862, stationed at Fairfax Court House, Va. His headquarters were in the Court House building. The safes had previous to this been broken open by the Blenkers, a command of men noted for their reckless vandalism. The papers were on the floor and had been destroyed in large quantities (and) used to kindle fires. My father, going into the office, found his men shoveling the material from the floor for this use—called them to stop, and, looking over them, found the document in question. Just preceding his death, in 1882, he gave the document to me to be done with as I thought proper.

(Signed) MARY ESPY THOMSON,
2,035 Irving Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

What price Mr. Morgan paid for the relic is not known, but that he prized it as one of the most valuable papers in his collection of historic documents is shown by the fact that he kept the secret of his possession of it up to the time of his death, and not once permitted a publication of its text.

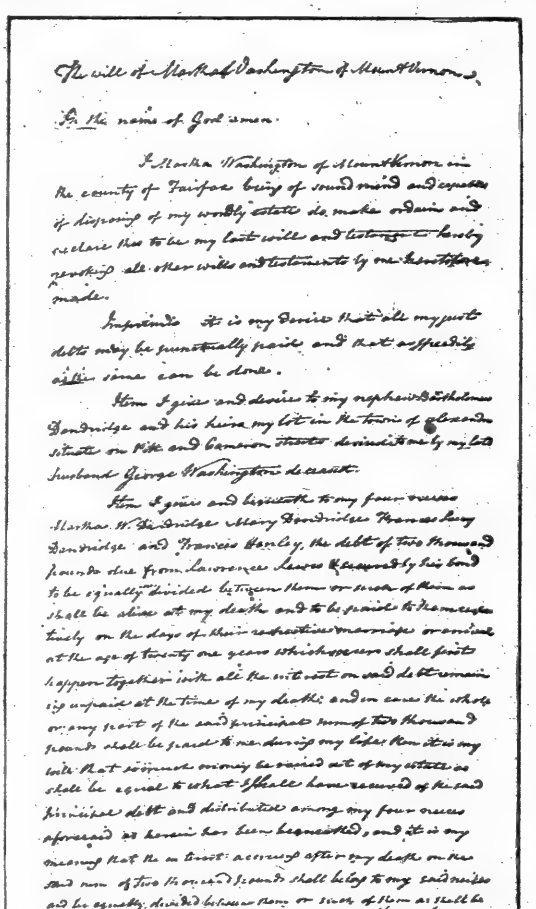
The fact that the present article is able to include this text is due to the persistence of the writer in obtaining a certified copy of it from the Clerk of the Court, and getting permission to take a photograph of the first page of the original, which contains the signature of Mrs. Washington.

For it is no mean task to get the court officials to let a stranger handle the precious document. Shortly it is to be placed in a fireproof, glass-front compartment in the record room beside a similar compartment containing the original last will and testament of George Washington, which was admitted to probate in the same court in the year 1800, two years before Mrs. Washington died.

From the time that the newspapers of the country published the fact that the missing document was among the elder Morgan's effects, Fairfax and Fairfax County began their fight to recover it, and they did not rest content until the Daughters of the American Revolution, the State Legislature of Virginia, and the Supreme Court of the United States had been resorted to. Mr. Morgan's answer to letters asking the return of the will was a refusal, although he offered to let Fairfax have photographic reproductions of the will provided the town would let him have similar reproductions of the will of General Washington.

This offer was declined and the Legislature appealed to, with the result that a bill was passed directing the Attorney General of the State to bring suit to recover the original document. The bill was filed in the Supreme Court a year ago and argument was to have been heard this month.

In the meantime, in correspondence with the State authorities, Mr. Morgan first objected to the manner in which he had been approached, then offered to return the will provided it was placed at Mount Vernon instead and in a vault to be constructed by him. This and all other conditions were refused, and finally Mr. Morgan capitulated unconditionally and the suit was dismissed without being heard.



Front Page of the Will of Martha Washington.

The will itself is a lengthy one, written in longhand on foolscap, and is remarkably well preserved. It reads as follows:

THE WILL OF MARTHA WASHINGTON OF MOUNT VERNON.

In the name of God, amen:

I, Martha Washington of Mount Vernon, in the county of Fairfax, being of sound mind and capable of disposing of my worldly estate, do make, ordain and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills and testaments by me heretofore made.

Imprimis: It is my desire that all my just debts may be punctually paid and that as speedily as the same can be done.

Item: I give and devise to my nephew, Bartholemew Dandridge and his heirs my lot in the town of Alexandria, situate on Pitt and Cameron streets, devised to me by my late husband, George Washington, deceased.

Item: I give and bequeath to my four nieces, Martha W. Dandridge, Mary Dandridge, Frances Lucy Dandridge and Frances Henley the debt of two thousand pounds due from Lawrence Lewis and secured by his bond to be equally divided between them or such of them as shall be alive at my death and to be paid to them respectively on the days of their respective marriage or arrival at the age of Twenty-one years whichsoever shall first happen, together with all the interest on said debt remaining unpaid at the time of my death, and in case the whole or any part of the said principal sum of two thousand pounds shall be paid to me during my life then it is my will that so much money to be raised out of my estate as shall be equal to what I shall have received of the said principal debt and distributed among my four nieces aforesaid as herein has been bequeathed, and it is my meaning that the interest accruing after my death on the said sum of two thousand pounds shall belong to my said nieces and be equally divided between them, or such of them as shall be alive at the time of my death, and be paid annually for their respective uses until they receive their shares of the principle.

Item: I give and bequeath to my grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, all the silver plate of every kind of which I shall die possessed together with the two large plated coolers, the four small plated coolers with the bottle castors, and a pipe of wine, if there be one in the house at the time of my death; also the set of Cinncinnatt tea and table china, the bowl that has a stop in it, the fine old china jars which usually stand on the chimney piece in the new room, also all the family pictures of every sort and the pictures painted by his sister and two small skreens worked one by his sister and the other a present from Miss Kitty Brown, also his choice of prints, also the two Girandoles and Lustres that stand on them, also the new bed stead which I caused to be made in Philadelphia together with the bed, mattress, bolsters and pillows and white dimity curtains belonging thereto, also the two other beds with bolsters and pillows and the white dimity curtains in the new room, also the iron chest and the desk in my closet which belonged to my first husband, also all my books of every kind except the large Bible, and the Prayer-book, also the set of tea china that was given me by W. Vanbram every piece having M. W. on it.

Item: I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Elizabeth Parke Law the dressing table and glass that stands in the chamber called the Yellow Room, and General Washington's picture printed by Trumbull.

Item: I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Martha Peter my writing table and the seat to it standing in my chamber, also the print of General Washington that hangs in the passage.

Item: I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Eleanor Parke Lewis the large looking glass in the front parlour, and any other looking glasses which she may choose, also one of the new side-board tables in the new room, also twelve chairs with green bottoms to be selected by herself, also the marble table in the garret, also the two prints of the dead soldier, a print of the Washington family in a box in the garret and the great chair standing in my chamber, all the plated ware not hereinbefore otherwise bequeathed, also all the sheets, table linen, napkins, towels, pillow cases remaining in the house at my death, also three beds and bedsteads, curtains, bolsters and pillows for each bed such as she shall choose and not herein particularly otherwise bequeathed, together with counter-panes and a pair of blankets for each bed; also all the wine glasses and decanters of every kind, and all the blue and white china in common use.

Item: It is my will and desire that all the wine in bottles in the vaults to be equally divided between my grand-daughters and grand-son, to each of whom I bequeath Ten Guineas to buy a ring for each.

Item: It is my will and desire that Anna Maria Washington, the daughter of my niece, to be put in handsome mourning at my death at the expense of my estate, and I bequeath to her Ten Guineas to buy a ring.

Item: I give and bequeath to my neighbour, Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, Five Guineas to get something in remembrance of me.

Item: I give and bequeath to Mrs. David Stuart five guineas to buy her a ring.

Item: I give and bequeath to Benjamin Lincoln Lear one hundred pounds specie to be vested in funded stock of the United States immediately after my decease, and to stand in his name as his property which investment my Executors are to cause to be made.

Item: When the Vestry of the Truro parish shall buy a glebe I devise will and bequeath that my Executors shall pay one hundred pounds to them to aid of the purchase, provided the said purchase shall be made in my lifetime or within three years after my decease.

Item: It is my will and desire that all the rest and residue of my estate of whatsoever kind and description not herein specifically devised or bequeathed shall be sold by the Executors of this my last will for ready money as soon after my decease as the same can be done, and that the proceeds thereof, together with all the money in the house and the debts due to me (the debts due from me and the legacies herein bequeathed being first satisfied) shall be invested by my Executors in 8 p. cent stock of the funds of the United States and shall stand on the books in the name of my Executors in their character of Executors of my will, and it is my desire that the interest thereof shall be applied to the proper education of Bartholomew Henley and Samuel Henley, the two youngest sons of my sister Henley, and also to the education of John Dandridge, son of my deceased nephew John Dandridge, so that they may be severally fitted and accomplished in some useful trade, and to each of them who shall have lived to finish his education or to reach the age of Twenty-one years, I give and bequeath one hundred pounds to set him up in his trade.

Item: My debts and legacies being paid, and the education of Bartholomew Henley, Samuel Henley and John Dandridge aforesaid being completed, or they being all dead before the completion thereof it is my will and desire that all my estate and interest in whatever form existing, whether in money, funded stock or any other species of property, shall be equally divided among all the persons hereinafter mentioned who shall be living at the time that the interest of the funded stock shall cease to be applicable in pursuance of my will hereinbefore expressed to the education of my nephews Bartholomew Henley, Samuel Henley and John Dandridge, namely among Anna Maria Washington, daughter of my niece, and John Dandridge, son of my nephew, and all my great-grandchildren living at the time that the interest of the said funded stock shall cease to be applicable to the education of the said B. Henley, Samuel Henley and John Dandridge and the same shall cease to be so applied, when all of them shall die before they arrive at the age of Twenty-one years or those living shall have finished the education or have arrived at the age of Twenty-one years, and so long as any one of the three lives who has not finished his education or arrived at the age of Twenty-one years, the division of the said residum is to be defined and no longer.

Lastly I nominate and appoint my grand-son, George Washington Parke Custis, my nephew Julius B. Dandridge and Bartholomew Dandridge and my son-in-law, Thomas Peter, Executors of my last will and testament, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of September in the year eighteen hundred.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. (Seal.)

Sealed, signed, acknowledged and delivered as her last will and testament in the presence of the subscribing witnesses who have been requested to subscribe the same as such in her presence.

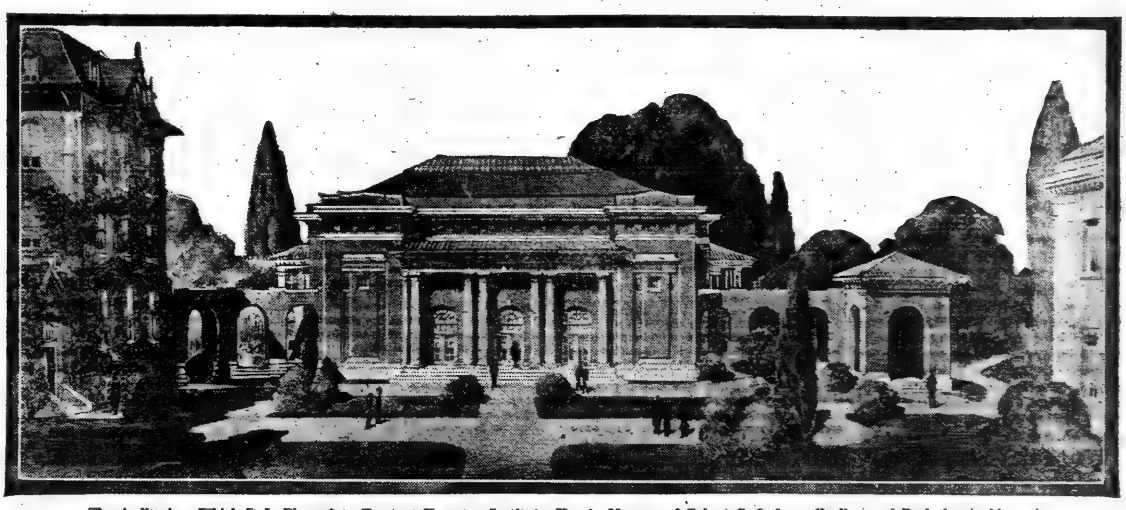
ROGER FARRELL,
WILLIAM SPENCE,
LAWRENCE LEWIS,
MARTHA PETER.

March 4th, 1802.

I give to my grand-son George Washington Parke Curtis my mulatto man Elijah that I bought of W. Butler Washington to him and his heirs forever. M. WASHINGTON.

At a Court held for Fairfax County the 21st day of June 1802 this last will and testament of Martha Washington, deceased, was presented in court by George Washington Parke Custis and Thomas Peter, two of the Executors therein named, who made thereto and the same being proved by the oaths of Roger Farrell, William Spence and Lawrence Lewis, three of the subscribing witnesses thereto, is together with the codicil or memorandum indorsed. Ordered to be recorded and the said Executors having performed what the law requires a certificate is granted them for obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Teste, W. M. MOSS, C. C.



The Auditorium Which It Is Planned to Erect at Hampton Institute, Va., in Memory of Robert C. Ogden. (Ludlow and Peabody, Architects.)

Memorial Auditorium to Memory of R. C. Ogden

His Work in Behalf of the Education of the South to be Fittingly Commemorated in a Handsome Building at the Hampton Institute

By H. B. Frissell.

TO A FEW thousand of Robert C. Ogden's friends of two sections and three races the following letter has gone out from a committee of those who labored and traveled with him, signed by the Hon. William H. Taft, his successor at the head of the Trustees of Hampton Institute:

It is proposed by many of his friends to erect a suitable memorial to Robert C. Ogden. His services to this country justify a fitting testimonial to a man well called "an unofficial statesman" because of the novel and unique character of his work for education in the South.

The Southern Education Board was constituted under his leadership. Its work marked a new epoch of national progress. It brought together men and women of the North and of the South able to further greatly the improvement, development, and progress of Southern schools, white as well as black, the former in even a larger measure than the latter.

For forty years Mr. Ogden was a Trustee of the Hampton Institute, and for twenty years President of its board. With this institution Mr. Ogden's work for Southern education began. Hampton Institute, the scene of the opening and the close of his labors at the South, is the fitting place for a lasting memorial to him.

A few of his friends have already subscribed one-third of the $100,000 necessary for a memorial auditorium at the school.

The undersigned have consented to serve as a committee to receive subscriptions, and hope that it may be agreeable and convenient for you to make early response to the opportunity now given to participate in this testimonial of love and thus show appreciation of Mr. Ogden's sagacious leadership and most gracious character, which was so instinct with hospitality.

The committee is representative of so many from the South and the North and of so large a number of alumni of the school that it emphasizes in this memorial the policy of co-operation which Robert C. Ogden began.

On a Spring day in 1860, when Robert Ogden was 24, an impulsive, keen-thinking youth of 21, Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the son of American missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands, called on him with a letter of introduction. These two high-spirited young men, a few years out of boyhood, joined hands then in a friendship that lasted thirty-three years, until the death of the younger, in 1893.

Young Armstrong left Williams College to fight for the Union, was given command of a negro regiment, at the close of the war became agent of the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia, and in 1868 taught fifteen negro students to make bricks and read books on an old plantation two miles from Old Point Comfort, Va.

Thus began the Hampton Institute, and thus, in 1874, Mr. Ogden received and accepted an invitation to become a Trustee of a far-reaching experiment in education. For forty years he was Trustee of Hampton, and for twenty years he was President of the Trustees. The school grew from the old plantation house with fifteen students and two teachers to an industrial village of 140 buildings along the shores of Hampton Roads, where 900 men and women of two races are trained as teachers, tradesmen, and farmers to serve and lead their people.

It was through Mr. Ogden's interest in Hampton and the education of the negro that this man of business and ideals came to understand the heavy burdens and peculiar educational problems of the South. Fifteen years ago Mr. Ogden threw himself into the great campaign of the Southern leaders to bring new life and light into the South; the work of building up old Commonwealths.

Within those fifteen years illiteracy in the South has been cut in half. The United States Commissioner of Education said in a public speech that through the influences Ogden brought together appropriations by Southern States for public schools have been increased $20,000,000 annually.

The country boy in Georgia, Virginia, or the Carolinas is not rushing to the cities today. Where he can learn to grow one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre and four crops of alfalfa in a season the boy of the South is proud of his land and sure of his future. Six hundred farm demonstration agents from Virginia to Mississippi today are showing him how.

The figures of the Department of Agriculture are more surprising than those from the Bureau of Education. Fifty per cent. decrease of illiteracy in fifteen years shows on the other side of the balance sheet more than 100 per cent. increase in the value of farm lands and farm property throughout the South.

In the early nineties Southern leaders of education were laboring earnestly in separate States to bring the light to all the people. But not until the Spring of 1898 was there an alliance of these rebuilders of old Commonwealths.

The Rev. Edwin Abbott, a devotee of the Mohonk Conferences, led by Alfred K. Smiley, suggested a similar conference at the South to the Principal of Hampton Institute in Virginia. They labored together for its accomplishment and through Dr. Abbott, Captain Sale of Capon Springs became the generous host of the first meeting.

A unique group gathered in the Spring of 1898 at the charming old white-pillared hostelry of Capon Springs in the mountains of West Virginia. Among them were a General of the Confederacy, a former member of President Davis's Cabinet, Dr. J. L. M. Curry; a former Cabinet member of President Cleveland's Administration, President Wilson of Washington and Lee University; the venerable Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, who opened the conference with prayer, and later, with a trainload of Northern allies of the cause of education, came the great genius of the movement which afterward bore his name—Robert C. Ogden.

It became clear in 1898, at this first Capon Springs conference, that to accomplish the greatest good in the Southern educational field the North and South must enter into closer relations. Northern delegates felt that the South had been bearing heroically a heavy burden in the establishment of a double set of common schools for the two races within its borders, and that since the Federal Government had given the South practically no assistance, the North should help in a fraternal spirit, not to meddle or interfere, but to "stand by" as fellow-citizens of a common country.

This feeling, first voiced by Mr. Ogden and others in the leisurely atmosphere and amid the quiet beauty of Capon Springs, continued to be the undercurrent of the Conference for Education in the South through the sixteen years of its existence, whether meeting in other quiet country places or amid the bustle and rush of large cities like Richmond and Memphis.

The battle cry of the conference became "a common school education for the children of all the people," and the meetings were given to practical planning for the accomplishment of this colossal task.

The genius of Mr. Ogden, early elected President of the Conference, fused and directed the ardent enthusiasm of the men of two sections for the betterment of the South until his death. Into his task the leader of the conference threw himself heart and mind. At his own expense and a cost wholly disproportionate to his means, Robert C. Ogden took trainload after trainload of Northern men and women, year after year, to the South, until most of the Southern States had heard a message full of help and hope.

To Winston-Salem, N. C., to Athens, Ga., Richmond, Va., Birmingham, Ala., Columbia, S. C., Lexington, Ky., Pinehurst, N. C., Memphis, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Little Rock, Ark., Jacksonville, Fla., and Nashville, Tenn., came the men who, with ever-increasing effect, generaled the long battle front of educational advance throughout the South.

From the conferences for education grew the Southern Education Board, largely composed of Southern men, with Mr. Ogden again as leader. These men whom Mr. Ogden gathered about him stand today at the head of universities, State and national systems of education, or high in Government and philanthropic movements of large accomplishment.

Edwin E. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Wallace Buttrick of the General Education Board, Wickliffe Rose of the Rockefeller Foundation, Bruce Payne, President of Peabody College; Charles Davney, President of the University of Cincinnati; Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to England, are but a few of the men of the South who worked with Mr. Ogden upon the Southern Education Board. They have witnessed the amazing fruit of their labors. They have seen the South come into its own again.

Into the highways and byways of Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia they went speaking at the villages and crossroads, pleading for better schools in those early days. Organized by such leaders as these almost every Southern State had its whirlwind campaign for education. The triumvirate of North Carolina did their work. J. D. Eggleston and Harry St. George Tucker roused Virginia, Claxton stirred Tennessee with eloquent appeal, and Dabney bombarded the South from Knoxville with educational literature.

From the Southern Education Board several of these strong leaders took their places upon the General Education Board, conceived and financed by Mr. Rockefeller.

There followed the magnificent organization of agricultural education called the Farm Demonstration Work, under the direction of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the wizard doctor of worn-out lands, resulting in the splendid increase of Southern farms and the richening of rural life at the South.

A system of rural schools, a system of university extension, a system of college community work has grown up in the South during the last fifteen years, which presents a record of progress in education surpassing in many aspects that of the school systems of other States. A new day has dawned for the white folk of the piny woods, the cotton patch, and the two-room shanty.



What Are American Ideals and Weaknesses?

One Hundred Men, Distinguished in Various Fields, List Our National Virtues and Defects, the Result Giving Some Cause for Optimism

TWO questions were recently put to 100 American men of prominence in various fields of activity. The questions were: (1) What in your opinion are the leading ideals of the men with whom you most frequently associate? (2) What do you consider to be the chief points of weakness in our contemporary American life?

Among the 100 men questioned were lawyers, doctors, clergymen, college professors, artists, editors, bankers, business men, scientists, farmers, politicians, and persons in two dozen other lines of endeavor. The questions were put by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, and Mr. Cooper has now included a considerable number of the answers, and a summary of the rest, in one chapter of a book, "American Ideals," just published by Doubleday, Page & Co. of Garden City and New York. (Price $1.)

Some of the men who replied did so at length, each mentioning several ideals in reply to the first question and several points of weakness in reply to the second. The following is the poll on the first question, showing the various ideals mentioned and the number of men mentioning each:

Ideal.	No. Times Mentioned.
To be of service to one's fellows	46
To make money for selfish enjoyment or personal power	28
The search for truth and justice, intellectual achievement, to contribute to human knowledge	24
To provide for a family, domestic happiness, and education of children	22
Efficiency, self-reliance	11
Honesty, integrity, fair play—the square deal	11
Confidence in democracy and its institutions	9
To attain reputation and high professional standing—i. e., personal ambition	8
Deeper religious life	8
Tolerance in religious, social, and personal matters; greater freedom of the individual	8
Love of beauty (art, music, literature, &c.) and the creation of beauty	6
Chivalry toward women and protecting of the weak	3
Education of the masses	2
Prohibition	2

The following is the poll on the second question, showing the various weaknesses mentioned and the number of men mentioning each:

Weakness.	No. Times Mentioned.
Materialism, dominance of money, worship of bigness, deference to material success	27
Want of thoroughness, superficiality	20
Extravagance and wastefulness	16
Self-indulgence and complacency	15
Lack of perspective and ignorance of foreign nations	14
Lack of public responsibility generally	13
Breaking up of home life and lack of home training for children	9
Shallowness in religion	8
Evasion of law when possible without being caught	8
Lack of respect for intellect	6
Class legislation and class solidarity	5
Imitativeness, lack of independence	4
Exaggerated opinion of the greatness of the United States	4
Intemperance in liquor, eating, &c.	3
Love of display	3
Lack of education for liberal leisure	2
Irresponsible journalism	2
Unemployment	2
"Organizations" for everything	2
Unequal distribution of wealth	1
Danger of our mixed population	1

Mr. Cooper draws the conclusion from the answers to the two questions that there is considerable ground for optimism as to the heart and soul of the residents of the United States; that "while we have not yet attained our ideals as a people, we have become increasingly conscious of them." American civilization has not reached the summit of its greatness, "but it contains the elements of that greatness. Our men and women are not as yet full statured, but they are growing."

In reply to the first question, that regarding ideals, the Governor of a large Eastern State wrote to Mr. Cooper:

1. Personal code in public service.
2. A higher education for the masses—to save our democracy.
3. A rumless nation.
4. The application of business efficiency to public service.
5. It never pays to be smart—i. e., "to put one over" on the other fellow.
6. Revival of religious belief in men of affairs.

A Mayor in a Middle West city replied:

1. An institutional expression of the humanitarian philosophy which is distinctive of American thought within the last ten years.
2. Some solution of the problem presented by the larger leisure which industrial development has brought, with the feeling that upon the use which we learn to make of this leisure will depend the soundness and sweetness of the development of our national life.
3. The creation of a national philosophy which will have the will to justice as a substitute for the will to power which has been tried and led us apparently to disaster.

A college President on the Pacific Coast wrote:

To leave things better than one found them.
To alleviate human distress.
To protect the weak.
To give each his chance.

The President of a New York bank answered as follows:

The ideals of the men of whom I see most are generally to live helpful lives and to build for posterity on foundations in which as much of the good in past experience is included and as much as possible of the bad eliminated. Furthermore, most of the men I know are conducting themselves in their business life as though they were bearing a great measure of public responsibility and had a great duty devolving upon them in the way of public service. This, I know, sounds idealistic and Utopian, but it is not. It is the truth, as I see it from day to day.

An American playwright replied:

My intimate acquaintanceship is made up largely of one class, ideally speaking. Most of the men I know are either doing, or trying to do, something that will add to the sum total of the world's beauty. In other words, they are artists of some sort, potential or actual.

The President of one of the largest life insurance companies answered:

In business—

To succeed. Success means more than mere money; it means the power to advance methods and thereby benefit others.

Socially—

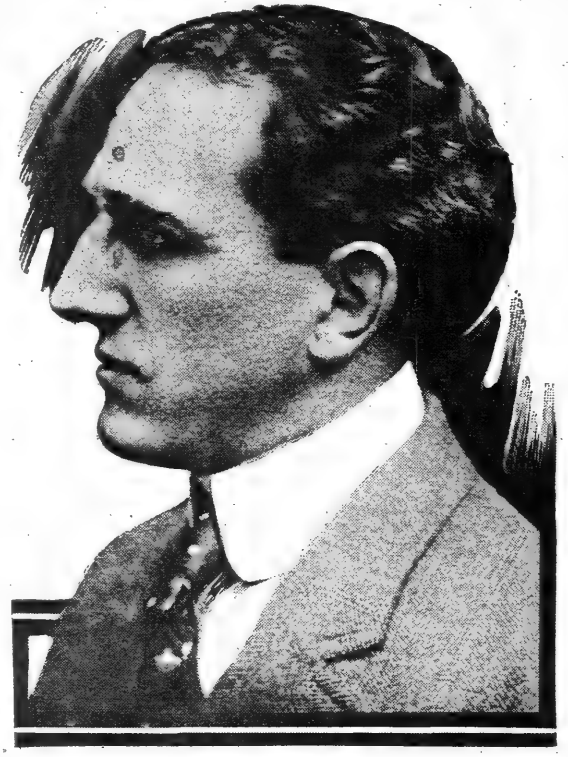
An utter contempt for "society" as that word is usually applied. No especial program that does not aim directly at intellectual quickening and social betterment.

A Wall Street financier and Vice President of a large trust company said:

I think that the leading ideals of the men with whom I associate are in general the ethics of Wall Street, where a man's word is of greater value than anywhere else in the country. I feel, too, that their attitude has become much less provincial than heretofore, and that often the good of the country, the State, and business at large is considered by them more than individual profit.

A prominent magazine editor replied:

Our ideals are
Honesty and integrity.
Intellectual achievement.
Beauty in art and music as a solace in life.
Domestic happiness.



Clayton Sedgwick Cooper.

Service to one's fellows.
Confidence in the great mission of our democracy.

A physician wrote as follows:

During the past ten years I have observed a decided rise in the tide of professional self-respect. At various physicians' associations and conventions there is purposefulness and conviction for greater things. The possession of basic principles proved by modern research and clinical experience has so clarified the minds of the professional leaders that the true spirit of the reformer is evident. The ideal seems little short of absolute perfection. Fifteen years ago it was publicly averred that the mercenary spirit dominated the profession. It is my observation that this spirit is on the wane.

A professor in Columbia University replied:

My associates are mostly students and teachers. The ideal of scholarship, the enlargement of knowledge, is very powerful with the university profesors, and perhaps equally powerful is the less definable professional ideal—the personal qualities that belong to a scholar and a gentleman. Students, too, (mine are all graduate students,) share in these ideals and also in the astonishingly powerful ideal of education.

It seems to me that the faith in education is really connected with the growing faith in our power to better things—an idealism which glorifies human energy. Hence the zeal to make money, to improve one's social station, to get an education, to be of service to others. These all rest on a profound faith in the power of human energy to create a better world.

With educated women there is no doubt that the ideal of a freer and more variegated life for women is nowadays very much alive. I think it has its roots in that same confidence in the ability of the human being to make the world over.

Coming to the second question, that regarding the points of weakness in contemporary American life, the answers show a similar wide range.

The President of a large college for girls wrote this significant paragraph:

Laxness in honor; slackness of moral fibre when not on parade; willingness to shirk the labor of honest detail; in a word, a willingness to dodge obligation. Out of this comes our attitude toward law, which is no further advanced than a schoolboy's, who plays hookey if he can.

A Congressman had this to say:

Extravagance in living. Most Americans prefer to spend money rather than not to spend it, and therefore very many spend money foolishly and upon things which were better not purchased.

The feeling that what we do ought to meet the approval of other nations, for example, rather than our own approval. This is because as a nation and as individuals we are still rather more vain than proud.

A well-known official of a city in New Jersey replied:

Selfishness—insincerity—jealousy.
Tendency to destroy rather than to construct.
Too little attention given individually to the serious side of life.
Ignorance concerning our public life and officials outside of knowledge gathered from the newspapers.
Too busy to live up to what we know is right.
Entertainment receives more consideration than education.

A widely known author listed these three weaknesses:

Excessive popular influence in politics.
Lack of information about European affairs.
Too much self-confidence and complaisance.

A religious director of 6,000 university students answered:

One weakness is that of indulgence. Our life is crammed these days with opportunities for relaxing: the picture show, the ball game, the theatre, the novel, and the canoe grip the lives of a great many and absorb their best energies.

A New York banker said:

I feel that present political consideration makes it difficult for individuals confidently to go into new ventures or to look forward to future prosperity, and that this unrest and tendency toward socialism is at the bottom of the present depression and lack of employment.

A Boston banker wrote:

The passion for "getting on," with accompanying failure to see what one is getting on toward.
Pride in power and in the ownership of things. Too great reliance on the finality of material.
The lust for spending and having others know that one spends.

A poet enumerated American weaknesses thus:

Lack of responsibility in public affairs.
Toleration of dishonesty.
Want of thoroughness and discipline.
Complacency with cheap ideals of comfort, luxury, and fashion.
Failure to understand the functions of intellectual influences.
Need of constructive imagination.

A bank examiner gave this list:

Materialistic tendencies.
Striving for effect at the expense of any or all ideals.
Lack of simplicity.
Lack of serious application to present or future problems.
Loss of early ideals through the breaking up of what formerly constituted "home life."
Lack of interest in religious thought.

The Secretary of a large foundation fund answered:

Personal preferment and pleasure at any cost.

The refusal of so many to think, to face the facts, and to come to a wise attitude toward life and to a determination of well-thought-out ideals.

A university President in California said:

Our chief national failing is made up of a union of fussiness, nervousness, hurry; "keeping up with the times"; reading the latest novel; seeing a little of everything, just enough to talk about it; general thinness due to admiration of versatility; "government" by bluff, a natural result of shallow equipment.

A public official in Cleveland wrote:

A belief in our national good luck which makes us assume rather light-heartedly that America cannot help turning out well, and, therefore, indisposes us to the labor of making it turn out well.

Our tolerance of such evils as sensational newspapers, debasing dramatic exhibitions, and overemotional motion-picture shows. These are probably due to our not having yet solved the problem of leisure.

Annual Exhibition of the Portrait Painters

The Collection of Pictures to be Seen This Year Is More Interesting than the Work Which Has Been Shown at This Exhibit for Some Time

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Number of Portraits Is Double That of 1914—Paintings by Davey and Lever, of a Genuinely American Type, on View at the Macbeth Gallery

THE exhibition of the National Association of Portrait Painters takes place this year at the same place and time as the exhibition of the New York Water Color Club, and the Fine Arts Building in consequence wears an unusually brisk and varied aspect.

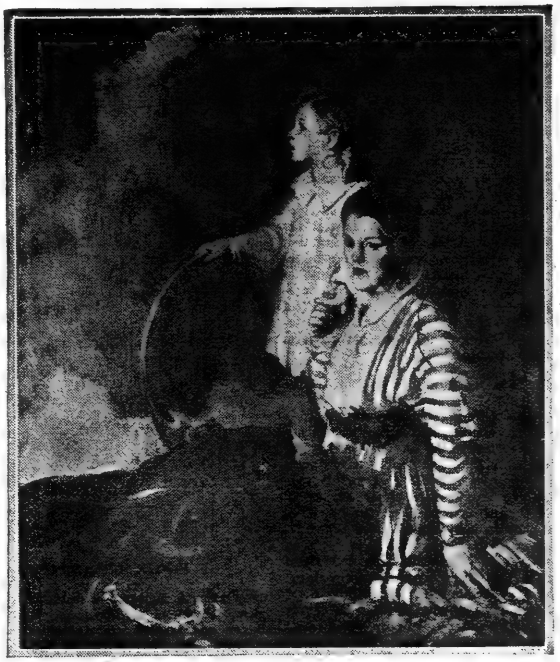
The portrait painters are much more interesting than they have been for the past two or three years. The membership has increased and the number of the exhibits is double that of last year, but neither of these facts accounts for the look not merely of competency but of adequacy to the aesthetic demand that pervades the exhibition. With few exceptions the painters have thought of their subject as material for a picture and have made clever and frequently distinguished use of their material.

Take the painting of Peter Olney by George Bellows. Nothing would have been easier than to make a conventionality of this man in an armchair, despite the more than ordinary force in the character of the head. Dressed with our happy modern disregard of the picturesque, in commonplace clothes, and seated in a commonplace chair of modern design, he would have been presented to future generations by nine artists out of ten as a human document in which a certain amount of experience and personal quality had been recorded with legibility. That is all we ask of a painter who does a man's portrait for us.

But Mr. Bellows has permitted his eye to rest on the chair and to travel to the background, and, presto! original ideas of combined and contrasted colors come to life in his brain. He paints his man forcibly and intelligently, with no disregard for an interesting individuality, but that does not for a moment deter him from dashing into his patch of yellow and making the chair arm blaze like an election bonfire, from carrying his yellow joyously through his fabric of color until he debouches upon a splendid green in his background, seen through the parted folds of billowy gray curtains. And under the chin of the sitter a ruby gleam in a silk necktie affirms the place of red in this daring scheme. No one having seen the portrait will forget it or the painter. In future exhibitions of "Masterpieces of American Portraiture, lent by prominent collectors" the portrait of Peter Olney by George Bellows will have something to say of the twentieth century standard in our peaceful country.

Near the "Peter Olney" is Henri's portrait of Emma Goldman, a not less salient performance, although reflecting a graver mood. Nothing is mitigated of the severity of the subject. The very blue eyes seen through glasses strike the one clear color note, and duller blues, the grays and browns of the picture borrow vitality from the purity of this note. The portrait contrasts oddly with that by William M. Chase of a gentle "tonal" lady in tawny white and wheat yellow, relieved by the black of her banded hair and a background of dull vermilion, a marvelous adaptation of Japanese influences to the Western taste for the third dimension.

Mr. Crawford hardly admits that compromise. There is depth in his picture, but it counts little in comparison with the closely considered and simplified linear pattern in his charming portrait of a young girl leaning against a screen or paneled wall. The color is white and green, cold white against warm white, and a cold strong green deepening to the value of black. A black girdle with a pattern of purple flowers is a knowing device to emphasize the filmy textures of the child's gown. The painter's signature in scarlet is the "touch of red" for which the grays and greens seem to call, but it would have served its purpose better could it have been repeated in the upper half of the design. Its tenuous thread is lost on so large a canvas. A lovely portrait without chromatic brilliancy, tender and ingratiating, a quiet, unpretentious union of nature and art. The painter's second canvas, an oval inclosing a young girl's head weighted and enframed by heavy braided hair, gives less scope for the introduction of linear rhythms, and the route of the design is more commonplace.

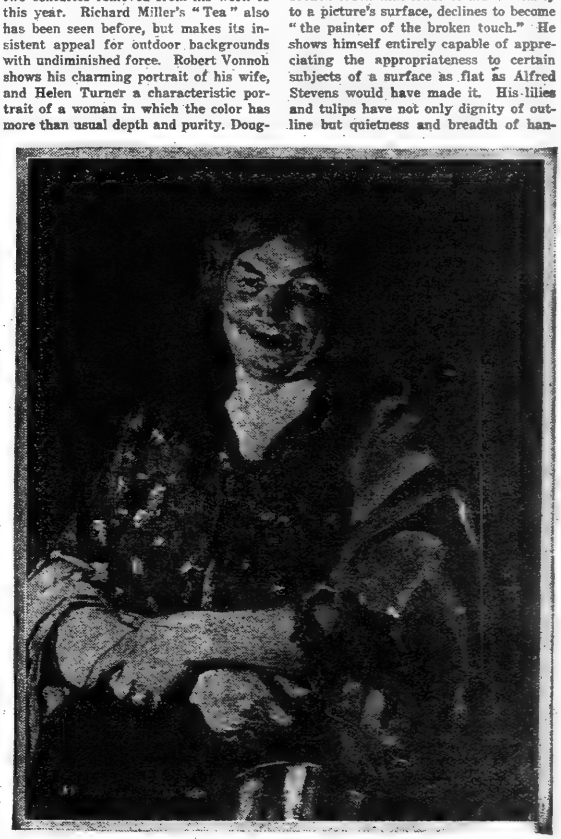


"Portrait Group," by John C. Johansen. (In the Exhibition of the National Association of Portrait Painters.)

John Sloan's departure into Gauguinesque fields with his double portrait of a fair girl and a dark, wears the aspect of conscious humor rather than affirmed conviction. It is difficult to believe that the cleverly improvised style is more than a temporary flourish of ability to do what any one else has done, and Mr. Sloan is, in truth, equal to nearly any technical exploit. He has not, however, made of his experiment anything of real value. The simplifications lack the intellectual force necessary to make them seem other than foolish imitation. The general effect is amusing but hardly interesting.

Another flash of gorgeous color is given by Henri's black-eyed boy holding a bowl of nasturtiums. William M. Chase is at his most persuasive in an umber sketch of "Mary Content," a child with a sweet smiling mouth and eyes, demure clasped hands, and a fugitive charm which any greater pressure on the medium must have sacrificed. Henry Salem Hubbell does straightforward portraiture with the touch of excess demanded by his subject in his "Mr. Whitford Kane as Mrs. Farrell in 'Press Cuttings.'" His "Woman and Baby" is conventional, but attractive. George Bellows appears again in "Mabel, Anne and Jean," a three-figure portrait of a colored nurse girl with a child and a baby in charge. The reading of negro character in the physiognomy of the nurse is admirable.

J. Alden Weir paints a woman in green with his striated brushstroke and less than his usual charm. There is sheer humor in the way he has used the "fancy" decorating the bonnet as a keynote for handling and color. His other portrait, of a man, suggests Fantin Latour. Mr. Johansen's double portrait of a woman and child reflects the brilliancy of the eighteenth century English school in the composition and the device of placing the figures out of doors relieved against a dramatic sky, but his vivacious handling is his own and the apparently riotous color scheme knowingly brought into subjection. Cecilia Beaux shows a woman in limpid blue, seated in formal park surroundings, Irving R. Wiles has a pretty girl looking at peonies, Jean McLane shows her portrait of "Virginia and Stanton," and Mr. Speicher his wide-browed child of 1914, two centuries removed from his work of this year. Richard Miller's "Tea" also has been seen before, but makes its insistent appeal for outdoor backgrounds with undiminished force. Robert Vonnoh shows his charming portrait of his wife, and Helen Turner a characteristic portrait of a woman in which the color has more than usual depth and purity. Douglas Volk, Adolph Borie, J. W. Seyffert, and Montgomery Roosevelt all show canvases that worthily represent them.



"Mr. Whitford Kane as Mrs. Farrell in 'Press Cuttings,'" by Henry Salem Hubbell. (In Portrait Exhibition.)

American Modernity.

In the paintings by Randall Davey and Hayley Lever at the Macbeth Gallery, the visitor with a passion for nationality in art and a belief in it not to be shaken by the famous teachings of Whistler will find his account and deeply enjoy himself. Nothing more American than these paintings can be imagined, and here it is necessary to throw in a word of explanation. When we remember that America is the most heterogeneous country in the world, with no fixed type in manner, physiognomy, or thought, a logical definition of the term American in this connection seems impossible. The best one can do is to define it as that quality which makes an American painting different from the paintings of other nations. Certainly there is no doubt that the group of which Mr. Davey and Mr. Lever are members produce work which could not be confused with that of France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Spain, or Italy. It is work that expresses the national spirit which has worked slowly around to being a youthful spirit. It expresses the modern interest in light and color and volume by ambitious experimentation and the eager adoption of theories evolved in the foreign studios. But it shows a young and cheerful independence of the systems built on these theories by foreign schools, a brave readiness to subject theory to personal tests.

Mr. Lever, although he loves the broken touch that lends so much vitality to a picture's surface, declines to become "the painter of the broken touch." He shows himself entirely capable of appreciating the appropriateness to certain subjects of a surface as flat as Alfred Stevens would have made it. His lilies and tulips have not only dignity of outline but quietness and breadth of han-

dling. On the other hand his nasturtiums lose their silhouette in the breezy tangle of line which is as characteristic of the flower's type as curly hair is characteristic of a certain type of human beauty. In a word, he sees the character of his subject and preserves it, whatever his concern for method.

Randall Davey's chief concern also is with character. He constructs form with light and dark and uses color for the fun of it. At least his canvases seem to say this to the casual observer. There is no great order in his color composition, but his feeling for the plastic quality in solid objects leads him toward an almost monumental treatment of common types such as the "Portuguese Grandmother" and the "Old Sea Captain." They are simple, natural, and solid, and while they awaken no profound interest in the art of the painter, they are more than illustrations of picturesque humanity.

Both Mr. Lever and Mr. Davey balk at arbitrary systems and deepen the significance of their work for the public by their subjective attitude of mind. The spectator feels their interest in their message as well as in their method. What they have to say is more important to them than the way in which they say it. While this may somewhat delay their technical advance it makes technical achievement worth while for them. Their present work must not be taken too seriously. It precurses performance of much greater importance if their permanent mood is one of sustained ardor.

American Ceramics.

At the Little Gallery is the eighteenth annual exhibition of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts. Both pottery and porcelain are shown in much variety and the general standard is high. The Byrdcliffe ware appears in new designs and coloring, a "chintz" decoration giving a welcome note of variety among the more or less monotonous blues, greens, and buffs. Something gay and casual about this new ware will claim popular liking, but the colors are neither shallow nor bold; they are, on the contrary, almost as mellow as the old Persian colors, and while they will grow old gracefully they are in no special need of the tone of time.

The Newcombe pottery is fully represented and shows development along the same lines on which it was started, the designs all having been drawn from the flowers and plants of the region in which the pottery is situated. An increasing tendency toward generalization and a freer line is to be noted in this charming ware, also a finer quality of color.

Among the ceramics the plates sent by the Newark school, with designs illustrating Mother Goose and other fables, are striking, and there is from the same school a single plate decorated with brown and black birds and a conventionalized blue flower that shows combined sobriety and force of color to a degree found in few of the other exhibits. The enameled decoration is done for the most part on Bellek porcelain, which insures a more durable result. In all the work the amateurish quality that once found easy admission to exhibitions of ceramics is entirely absent. The craftsmanship is careful and thorough; there is knowledge of color, harmony, and taste in the assembling of colors, the linear effects are subtle and the decorations appropriate. In fact the exhibition is on so high a plane that one is forced into a critical spirit by its very excellence. Its principal deficiency makes itself unduly felt on account of its general superiority. This deficiency is a lack of force in the feeling of the potters both for color and form. They seem to be using a language with weak endings to its words. There is a lack of vigor and depth in the decorations and the forms are seldom of those pure and noble proportions which can make an undecorated pot an object for poets to make odes about. Our potters and decorators have learned their grammatical constructions and their diction has elegance. We look now for significance in their message.

Etchings and Drawings by Dutch Masters.

At the Keppel Galleries a little troup of Dutchmen march along the walls headed by Rembrandt. A few of the impressions shown of that master's etchings are so splendid that one is enabled to marvel anew at the variety of touch and treatment, at the precision, eloquence, and significance of statement. It is a commonplace of criticism to call the little nudes ugly, but where is there ugliness in the flexible contours of this "Woman Preparing to Dress After Bathing"? The blaze of light, the tender dark, the emergence of the form round and firm and solid under the radiance that pours down upon it make absurd any comment on the subject matter of such discourse. The "Woman With Her Feet in the Water" also is a beautiful piece of plastic modeling beside which the little nudes of Anders Zorn are amusing children playing in the presence of adult grandeur.

After Rembrandt follow Lucas van Uden, Jan van Goyen, Pieter Molyn the elder, Hendrik Naeuwinck, Albert van Everdingen, Anton Waterloo, Jan Both, Nicholas Berchem, Zeeman, Van de Velde the younger, Willaerts, Van Ostade snapping out his breezy anecdotes, Dusart, hardly an inch behind his master; Jan Steen in a sepia drawing with less than his usual charm, a composition apparently not good enough for the introduction of the famous dog; Bega's lively "Three Drinkers"; "The Archers," by Baron Leys; "Storm," by Van Gravesande; Jongkind, Israels, Matthys Maris, and Marius A. F. Bauer—a distinguished group of whom the moderns, Maris, Bauer, and Israels, are rightly named "Rembrandt's first real pupils and disciples." The exhibition closes Nov. 20.



"Old Sea Captain," by Randall Davey. (On Exhibition at the Macbeth Galleries.)



Portrait of Miss Dorothy Leggett, by Earl Stetson Crawford.

The Gayety of Porto Rico.

At the Katz Galleries Otto Schneider celebrates a visit to Cuba and Porto Rico with oil sketches made out of doors in the blazing sunlight of the Southern day. In all these sketches the key is high and the color pure. There are long brown women with market baskets loitering by Moorish doorways, fruit peddlers trundling their orange carts across the marketplace, Porto Rican children with vermilion hats and coal black hair, palm trees bending before a coming storm; and, on the San Juan Plaza at night, bareheaded beauties in multitudinous colors strolling past the benches on which sit the lookers-on. Everything is gay, brilliant, sharply noted, and expressive of a personal pleasure in the scene recorded without too meticulous description of detail. The exhibition will be open to the 20th of this month.

The Print Exhibition at the Fogg Museum.

An exhibition of prints opens tomorrow at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, which is in many ways exceptional. It is assembled in honor of Francis Bullard, whose virtues as a collector are extolled in the preface of the very beautiful catalogue of the exhibition. Mr. Bullard, the writer of the preface points out, was the first American print collector to insist upon quality of impression even at the expense of "the minor virtue of completeness." In two instances he had the good fortune to combine completeness with quality of impression, in his "unparalleled set of Turner's Liber Studiorum and in the remarkable collection of Canaletto etchings, presented by the master to his patron Consul Smith." His special interest was in quatrocento Italian engravings, and a number of the very finest in the present collection are of his own choosing. The exhibition is arranged by Paul J. Sachs, Assistant Curator of the Fogg Art Museum, and Fitz Roy Carrington, Professor George H. Chase, Parker Winship, and William M. Ivins have collaborated in the preparation of the catalogue, which is fully illustrated and forms a valuable document for the use of students.

The examples shown range from Nielli and primitive Florentine engravings in the "fine manner" to the technical innovations of Giulio Campagnola. Among the prints that will have special archaeological interest for the public in addition to their aesthetic interest are the Tarocchi Playing Cards and the Prophets and Sybils from the famous series the authorship of which is still matter for debate, and which derived inspiration from the religious plays and pageants of Florence in the fifteenth century.

The Newark Posters.

The posters made for the 250th anniversary of Newark are to be exhibited through a selection of some fifty or sixty of the best examples at the Anderson Galleries, beginning tomorrow. After they have been seen in New York they will be sent to other cities.

The Bezalel Art Exhibition.

An exhibition of the fine art objects produced in the Bezalel Arts and Crafts Institute in Jerusalem, Palestine, opens tomorrow at 233 Fifth Avenue and continues until Nov. 24. The articles shown will consist of rugs, silver filigree, inlaid copper articles, and so forth, typifying a new and vigorous Hebrew style developed in a Palestinian atmosphere.

Catalogue of the New York Historical Society.

The catalogue of the works of art in the New York Historical Society, recently issued in an enlarged form with many illustrations, is in some respects a disappointment. The older attributions and notes to the pictures remain unchanged in spite of the attention that has been drawn to them from various expert sources since the old catalogue was printed. While it is desirable not to reconstruct attributions hastily, it would have been interesting to include as supplementary notes such intelligent discussion as was given to the collection a few years ago by Messrs. Lewis Einstein and François Monod in the Gazette des Beaux Arts, for example.

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The Little Gallery
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18th Annual Exhibition of the
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Exhibition of
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Continuing to Nov. 13.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Q. E. D.

One of the Faculty of a New England college tells of a freshman who was asked by one of the professors whether he had proved a certain proposition in Euclid.

"Well, Sir," said the freshman, "'proved' is a rather strong word —but I will say that I have rendered it highly probable."

No Favoritism.

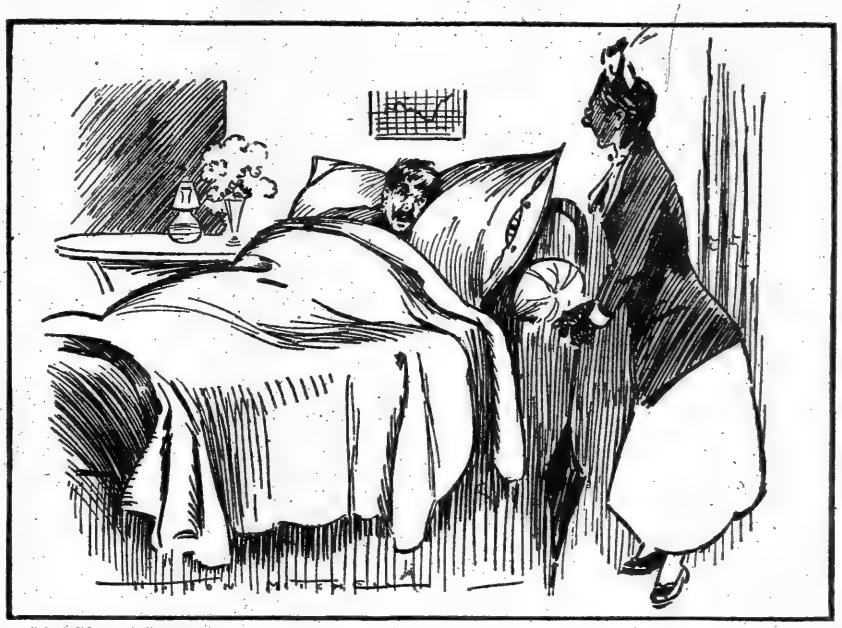
"The rain falls alike on the just and the unjust," quoted the Parlor Philosopher.

"Yes, and they both get stuck in the same mud," added the Mere Man.

The Modern Woman.

Hokus—Who was the best man at Susie Strongmind's wedding?

Pokus — There seems to be a suspicion that Susie was.



"And did the shell burst?"
"No, mum, it crawled up be'ind me w'en I wasn't looking—an' just bit me like, in the leg!" (From the Bystander.)

A Rank Outsider.

"He isn't a true Bohemian," said the poet. "He's a poseur."

"How do you know?" asked the artist.

"Huh!" snorted the poet, with fine scorn. "I don't believe he owes a cent in the world."

A Tip.

"Poetry should be written on one side of the paper, shouldn't it?" asked the budding bard.

"That depends on the poetry," replied the editor, wearily. "Lots of it shouldn't be written on either side."

Magic.

Hokus—The average woman puts everything she can scrape together on her back.

Pokus — Yes, and when you see her in one of those evening gowns, you wonder where it all is.

Lines from a Jester's Notebook—By John Kendrick Bangs

A HISTORICAL FACT.

School had begun, and the class in history was in session.

"Now, Bobby," said the teacher, "by whom was the Declaration of Independence written?"

"Thomas Jefferson," said Bobby.

"Correct," said the teacher. "And now, Willie, you may tell me where it was signed."

"Right at the bottom, Ma'am," said Willie.

NOTE FROM THE BOSPORUS.

"Is that the Bul-Bul singing?" asked the War Correspondent.

"No," said Tommy Atkins. "It sounds to me more like the Dum-Dum singing."

PANDORA VINDICATED.

Pandora sniffed, and tapped her toe,
And shook with scorn her curly locks.
"I filled," quoth she, "the world with woe,
And I am sorry it was so,
But just the same I loosened no
German Submarines,
Georgia Lynchers,
Tammany Politicians,
I. W. W. Delegates,
Zeppelin Raiders,
Boob Poets,
Or Mexican Generals
That day I opened my box."

THE MEAN CREATURE.

"It took our suffrage parade three hours to pass a given point," said Mrs. Dubleigh enthusiastically.

"Well, I'm not surprised," growled Dubleigh. "It takes most women longer than that to come to a given point."

To Strephon—Quarter Back

(From the Lyrics of Phyllis.)

WHEN on the football field my Strephon goes
With slatted shins and leather-covered nose,
His canvas-jacket laced as tight as stays,
And shoulders padded out in sundry ways,
He may present a manly figure free,
But looks more like a bolster bold to me.

A bolster, did I say? Well, there I'm wrong—
There's nothing that is soft in all that throng
Of sprawling, sprinting, squirming fighters brisk
Who never pause at thought of fearsome risk—
Say rather like a mummy from the Nile
To whom the spark of life returns awhile.

I must confess I watch him with a thrill
As through the game he plunges with a will,
And with the ball held closely in his grip
Contrives through minute openings to slip,
And onward speeds across the white-washed bars
Like forty-'leven flying trolley cars.

And when a victor crowned he calls at eve
My plaudits for his valor to receive,
I almost love him for his splendid strength,
But when I start to tell him so at length
It gives me pause when he at Cupid's call
Doth tackle me as though I were the ball.

NOTHING UNUSUAL.

"My goodness!" said Wiggles. "Rudyard Kipling's autograph brought $17.50 at auction the other day."

"That's nothing," retorted Ralph Waldo Inkwell, author of "Sonnets to a Portuguese." "My autograph brought $37.25 last week."

"Auction sale?" queried Wiggles.

"No," said Inkwell. "It was signed to a check in payment of my tailor's bill."

THE DISCIPLINARY VALUE OF FOOTBALL.

"Really, Mr. Hawkins," said Jimpsonberry, as Hawkins laughed loudly at the sight of his son being knocked out on the football field, "I don't see how you can laugh at such a moment as this."

"Perhaps you can't, Jimp," said Hawkins, "but if you knew my son Bill you'd understand. I've felt for ten years that he needed a good stiff licking, but he's such a busting big youngster that I haven't dared give it to him myself."

ONE ON FATHER.

"Wa-al, son," said old Father Peavey, as he glanced at his son's first painting, "I'm proud on ye, all right, and there hain't no denyin' that your picture does look suthin' like suthin' I've seed in nater, but honest Injun, Jib, d'ye think that old caow ye've got browsin' araound daown in the corner there'd ever give daown any milk?"

"Sure I do, Dad," said the Roob Rubens. "At least I think she would on this farm of yours, anyhow, for you see, Dad, that caow, as you call her, isn't a caow at all, but a water tank."



Old Lady from the Country—"Well, well, I s'pose that's the way to the underworld the papers talk so much about."

The Horse's Alias.

HERE is a story which comes from the French trenches via Paris:

A young German Lieutenant and his orderly were on patrol duty. One day they had ridden for fourteen hours with not a bite of food. At nightfall they came to a battery of heavy artillery. Here they dismounted and asked for supper. The Captain in charge of the battery bid them welcome, and remarked:

"You can have some nice turkey for your supper after your long fast."

The meat was produced and the Lieutenant took a large mouthful. As he began to chew he glanced up suspiciously at the Captain.

"I beg your pardon, Captain, but did I understand you to say that this was turkey?"

"Certainly, Lieutenant, it is turkey."

The Lieutenant ate some more, and then said:

"Are you really sure, Herr Captain, that this is turkey?"

"Oh, quite sure, Herr Lieutenant. Of course, it's turkey."

The Lieutenant ate some more, and then, thanking the Captain for his hospitality, he turned to his orderly.

"Fritz," said he, "saddle our turkeys."

Unversatile Nature.

MARIE, the eight-year-old hopeful of a certain household of this town, was seated at the breakfast table one morning. As usual, eggs were served.

Now either Marie was not hungry or she had grown tired of the inevitable bill of fare, for very earnestly she lifted her eyes to heaven and exclaimed:

"I wish to goodness hens would lay something besides eggs!"

Too Little Evidence.

AN English publican was prosecuted in London recently for selling a bottle of whisky during prohibited hours. A bottle of whisky similar to that sold was produced as evidence.

The jury heard the evidence and retired to the jury room. They presently returned.

"My Lord," said the foreman, "the jury are quite satisfied as to the sale of the bottle, but they are not sure of its contents. May they have the bottle to satisfy themselves?"

"Certainly," declared the Judge.

After a brief period the jury filed into the box again.

"Well, gentlemen, have you reached a decision?" asked the Judge.

"No case, my Lord," said the foreman. "There was not enough evidence to go around."



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"Good Night, Ladies"



The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1915 | 12 PAGES

THE YOUNGER GENERATION OF NOVELISTS

Latest Work from Such Writers As Will L. Comfort, Dorothy Canfield, Compton Mackenzie, Stewart Edward White, Takes High Rank in the Season's Fiction

LOT & COMPANY. By Will Levington Comfort. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

THERE are some writers who seem to be born full grown, while others attain maturity only after a long and arduous struggle. It is to the latter class that Mr. Comfort belongs, and the fact lends an additional interest to the following of his progress, up from the evident effort and strain of the earlier stories to the artistic sureness of thought and expression which appears in his three most recent novels. For the sureness is not of expression alone, though Mr. Comfort has made himself master of a style at once clear, flexible, and vivid; it is more, very much more than this, in that he has worked out a philosophy of life which one feels is his very own, even though, like every other thinker, he owes much to the men who have gone before—as he frankly states. It was in that remarkable book, "Down Among Men," that he first gave adequate utterance to this philosophy, as it was then that in the unforgettable Betty Berry he gave us the first of his heroines, who was a woman of the future, one, who like Berthe Wyndham of "Red Fleece" and Olga, the "Faraway Woman" who is the latest recruit to that splendid sisterhood, had fought her battle with the world unaided, and was free and sweet and strong and entirely honest.

Bellair, the hero of "Lot & Company," through whose eyes we see the events which it relates, is, at the beginning of the story, assistant cashier in the great printing house which gives the book its title. He "regarded himself as an average man," and for five years had led an utterly humdrum existence; came a day when a series of occurrences made him realise that "the life with Lot & Company was slowly but surely getting him down." The novel is one of strong contrasts, and nothing could be less like the colorful pictures which are to come than the etching all in grays and blacks of that firm which was rooted in lies, which was "a breaker of the hearts of men." Bellair escaped from it as might one fleeing from an earthquake; from it and from New York, from his dingy boarding house and the landlady who was "a little dusty, her mind and all." On board the old trading ship, the Jade, which he had seen in the wharf and loved at once, he came to know huge, drunken Stackhouse, who was a connoisseur in cookery as in wines, and "talked always of the deaths of men"; Fleury, the preacher without a church, a person he was at first a little inclined to despise, and the clear-faced, silent mother with her baby at her breast, whom he called in his thoughts the "Faraway Woman." He fancied he knew something of two at least of these three until that starlight night when the Jade struck a coral reef, and during the five minutes which were all the time they had to lower and enter the boats it became manifest whose was the strong and dominant spirit.

Quietly, tensely told, this brief scene is most distinct and vivid. Then the five—the three men, the mother and the child—are adrift in the open boat, with food and water enough to last but a very little while. Castaways on an unfrequented part of the sea, they are all perfectly aware that their chance of rescue is very slight; yet the fear of death is little to Bellair compared with the horror of that most strange Intruder with whom Fleury and the Faraway Woman and he fight, soul to soul. And they conquer, and conquering not only the Intruder, but themselves as well, make of those ten days of starvation and thirst a veritable "pilgrimage to Mecca." To attempt to epitomize any of the wonderful mystic tale of those hours, so full of beauty and pain and revelation, would be wantonly to injure an exquisite thing. Most of us, facing sea or mountain or sunset, have known moods near akin to that into which these pages lift us, moods of a fine and high spiritual beauty, when all that is base or sordid seems to sink out of sight. Then comes the rescue which Fleury had predicted, and after an idyllic interlude Bellair returns to New York. "He had his story to tell. He had seen the spirit and the flesh—beast and saint—watched them die." The sight had changed him, and he believed he had only to tell his story in order to change others. And he tried; and failed. Next he did his best to help "the trodden lives"; the old men, lost to faith and hope who deemed him mad, the little children whose faces choked him: "One might toss coins at their feet, but the futility of that was like a cry to God." At last he found his life-work and went home—back to the little gray stone house on the hill which held his heart. For the book ends happily; Bellair learned his lesson and won the prize most precious in his sight.

There is so much that deserves comment in this book, it would be extremely easy to make this review cover several pages. Each of the three principal characters, for instance, ought to have at least a column: Fleury, straight-



seeing, fearless hero and martyr, in whom had "risen something that could not die"; Bellair, modest, adventurous, ardent, responsive, generous to the gallant heart of him; Olga, the Faraway Woman whose story presents a problem much discussed nowadays, she who "was spirit, but flesh, too. * * * She could love; she could live; she could wait." If one of the determining actions of her life was the breaking of a law, she strove to bear its consequences herself, not to burden others with them. And one feels it to have been what she was, not what she had done, which mattered most. She dawns on the reader slowly, as she did on Bellair, but at the last one reverences and loves her as did Bellair.

Considered merely as a story, the book has a plot full of adventure and many dramatic moments. Bellair never loses his grasp on the material world; when he returns to New York, he rounds out all that he has left at loose ends, imposing his will even on Lot & Company. The love story is beautiful and satisfying, and the descriptions of sea and sky no less vivid than those of New York. There are, of course, fewer minor characters than in the majority of Mr. Comfort's books, but one remembers the heads and employes of Lot & Company, Bessie Brealt, who meant to achieve success and was fiercely determined to pay the price, whatever it might be—a character at once repellent and pitiable—and Davy Acton and his brave little mother, with her hope which had seemed so impossible of fulfillment. Vivid and colorful, virile and spirited, with less of pain and more of serenity than has hitherto marked Mr. Comfort's work, "Lot & Company" is an unusually interesting, an exceptionally worth while novel.

PLASHERS MEAD

PLASHERS MEAD. By Compton Mackenzie. With frontispiece. Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

THE author of "Carnival" and "Sinister Street" has never been obliged to depend on a complicated plot for the interest of his novels, and this new tale has one of the simplest variety. It is a story of young love, of the making and the breaking of an engagement, with for environment the mellow charm of an English countryside. Its hero is Guy Hazlewood, whom many have met before; its heroine, Pauline Grey, youngest daughter of the rector of Wychford. Near this village of Wychford stands the old house called Plashers Mead, a long, low building which seemed "an integral part of the landscape." Guy Hazlewood, fresh from Oxford and a short trip into Macedonia, wanted to be a poet, and decided that Wychford would be an ideal retreat. So he rented Plashers Mead, and settled down there with an old housekeeper, a tiny income, and a quantity of books—most of them unpaid for. And on the very first evening of his tenancy, a moonlit October night, he was strolling in the orchard when he heard a girl's soft, light laughter, and met three fair sisters, all woven about with mist and moonshine.

Follows the perfect idyl of that Autumn, and Winter, and Spring, during which Guy and sweet Pauline, who "gave the effect of an earthly thing that transcends by the perfection of its substance even spirit," fell more and more deeply in love with each other. It is all as charming and fresh as the crocus Pauline loved or the dewy wild rose she resembled, and it reached its culmination on her birthday morning, a May morning when "the apple-trees were frilled with a foam of blossom" and "chaffinches with flashing prelude of silver wings flourished a burst of song." Then the rain began; and the pure, unclouded joy of that birthday morning never was theirs again.

The relationship of the two principal characters is portrayed and analyzed with a delicacy and subtlety leaving little or nothing to be desired. Mr. Mackenzie never obtrudes himself; he makes few if any comments on his people, but allows them to reveal themselves. And so we slowly learn to know Guy, with his brilliant cleverness, his weakness, his selfishness, and his good intentions. A born dreamer, not of the splendid type which sees visions and tries to make them into realities, but nearer akin to the lotus-eaters, quick to hope and to despond, one of those persons who are delightful so long as everything goes their way, but are swift to resent any interference, even when they know the interference to be thoroughly justifiable. Yet he has a conscience and acquires something of a sense of responsibility toward Pauline at least. He is a very real and interesting person, and we would like to hear more of him—would like to know what was the ultimate effect of those two years at Plashers Mead.

Pauline is a heroine of the old-fashioned romantic type, a dainty creature, impulsive, sensitive, full of childlike glee when we first meet her, ardent, unrestrained, entirely emotional. She is of those who live altogether in their feelings, craving affection, one whose whole existence is love and love only. It is easy to understand why Guy fell in love with her, easy to understand her sisters' adoration and their attitude of guardianship. Why they feared for her instinctively is obvious, and why presently she began to fear herself and her love. This fear of hers is developed with an exquisite sureness of touch which can scarcely be over-praised. We see the strain and the stress, the dread and repression and consequent morbidity accumulate until they are no longer to be withstood and there comes the outburst of hysteria which makes memorable that one terrible night. For Pauline is undisciplined, hitherto always shielded, unreasoning, made up altogether of nerves and emotions; and, dear and lovely as she is, we cannot but wonder whether she would not have bored Guy, did not bore him, in fact, before the end. She adored him, but she was jealous, exacting, quick to reproach him for his interest even in his old friend, Michael Fane, who appears several times in this story,

(Continued on Page Following)

FRANK DANBY'S CLEVER SHORT STORIES

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

giving "the impression of regarding life more like a portrait by Van Dyck than a human being."

The minor characters are not so well done; the old rector, whose attention was entirely given to his flowers, is a rather exasperating individual, and the reader cannot but question whether Mrs. Grey, with her constantly reiterated "Charming! Charming!" is not more of a fool than the author intended her to be. There are one or two semi-comic personages, and at the very end we get a glimpse of Maurice Avery, and hear of his first meeting with Jenny Pearl. Apart, however, from the finesse and precision of the drawing of the two lovers and the slow entrance into their relation of "a sort of brutality * * * a struggle between them * * * Accentuated by the gag placed upon discussion"—a matter most difficult to picture as Mr. Mackenzie has pictured it, clearly and without undue emphasis—the most notable thing in the book is the beauty of its numerous descriptive passages. Wychford is not many miles from Oxford, but it has its own river, the Greenrush, which winds in and out, through lush meadows, beneath overhanging willows and beeches, "under hawthorns, past the golden fleurs-de-lis."

Leisurely, full of charm, "Flashers Mead" has also the rare quality of inevitability. These two people are not puppets dancing on an all too visible string, but flesh and blood human beings, acting according to the diverse laws of their very unlike natures. One feels that it all happened this way and no other; that, given these people and circumstances, it could have happened only this way and no other. In short, this new book of Mr. Mackenzie's is a novel which will delight those who care for the art of writing, as well as those who enjoy a romantic love story.

THE BENT TWIG

THE BENT TWIG. By Dorothy Canfield. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

IT is not too much to say of Mrs. Fisher's new novel that it stands well forward among the best American fiction of this or any previous time, for it is at once true in its portrayal of life, unusually artistic in its craftsmanship, interesting in its story, and vitally worth while as a study of human nature. For her method the author has taken the best features of the realistic school and while making her portrayal of character and her reflection of life with copious detail and relentless truth she has not missed interest, vitality, and significance. There is none of that dreariness of the trivial in which the realist too often swamps interest and significance alike. She uses the trivial not because she works with a microscope at her eye and so beholds herself as to its importance but because she can make it illuminate her picture. Moreover, each one of the multitude of small incidents which build up her characters has its own distinctive interest, is infused with emotional value, has some brightness of impart, or is weighty with inherent meaning.

The "bent twig" of the story is a girl of a State university town in the Middle West, and the theme is the influence upon her character of the environment of the home in which she grows up, and, in particular, of her strong, vivid, and wholesome mother. One would have to seek far in recent fiction to find a more interesting character than this of Mrs. Marshall. Sylvia's mother, or her equal in the strength of personality and the illusion of actual being with which she fills the pages, even when she is not present in the text. All the first half of the tale is concerned with Sylvia's youth in the university town, where her father is a member of the Faculty, Professor of Economics, and is caring for his family on a salary of $2,000 per year. Possibly the picture of the life of the town emphasizes a little too much the aspirations and struggles toward aristocratic distinction of such a society. But the author has had experience with State university towns in three Middle Western States, and her first-hand observations in some one of these doubtless gave her the material upon which to base her structure. And, in the main, in life and color, in truth and sincerity, it is a noteworthy portrayal of a conglomerate American community.

Toward the middle of the book, when Sylvia has reached her early twenties, the opportunity comes through a wealthy aunt for her to gratify her longings for the luxuries and amenities of life, and she sinks into the surroundings which her relative provides with the keenest enjoyment. Her delight in all the physical and mental and emotional pleasures which money can procure seems for a while to be sapping her character, but finally the environment of her early years and the strong, pervasive influence of her mother's character enable her to choose the life which she knows will be really worth while.

The book has that quality, too rare in American novels, of a background rich in observation of life and much thought upon its problems. And the author has achieved with notable success the difficult feat of completely clothing with her deeply interesting story the theme which is its heart and purpose.

THE GRAY DAWN

THE GRAY DAWN. By Stewart Edward White. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co.

AFTER depicting the mad rush of the Forty-niners in "Gold," it is entirely appropriate that Stewart Edward White should devote his latest novel, "The Gray Dawn," to the stormy epoch of the Vigilantes in San Francisco. The year is 1852, and by the time Milton and Nan Keith have come through their initiation into the life of the city the dawn of better days has come for San Francisco.

Mr. White has devoted his graphic skill even more fully to the setting of his story—the social chaos of the nascent city—than to the threads of the plot embroidered upon it. The main interest is created by pitchforking two cultured young Baltimore people, Keith and his pretty wife, into this seething caldron of lawless humanity and letting us watch the results. It is like shipping them somewhere east of Kipling's Suez, where the best is like the worst. Their first and best friends are a wealthy gambler and his wife, John and Patsy Sherwood, both worth meeting in these pages. Before many days the Keiths are in the toils of the Morrells, husband and wife (perhaps), whose specialty is teamwork in blackmailing. Enter the polished lady-killer, Ben Sansome, to complicate matters by his attentions to Nan.

Around this personal drama of the Keiths the larger drama is shaping itself from the city's motley conglomeration of Southern fire-eaters, Northern adventurers, rascally officials, hired thugs, smooth grafters, creatures of both sexes from the underworld, solid business men, determined reformers, and thriving criminals in places of power. The reckless wealth of the community is typified in the newsboy who, when offered half a dollar to carry a valise, haughtily pulls out half a dollar of his own and hands it to the man with the injunction to carry the valise himself.

It is a strange social mixture, at once inspiring, unsavory, and explosive. The dynamite lies in the fact that the criminal element controls the "law and order" machinery of police and courts. Any man who has friends and money can go into the street, select a victim, and shoot him down in broad daylight, knowing that a little inconvenience will be all the punishment he need expect. As Coleman, the leader of the Vigilantes, remarks, half seriously, "Were Herod for the slaughter of the Innocents brought before a jury in this town, he would be acquitted. Judas Iscariot would pass unscathed so long as any portion of his thirty pieces of silver remained with him."

Amid the passions of such surroundings Milton Keith, an honest lawyer and now District Attorney on the inside of a criminal ring, has to work out his own salvation. The tug of war comes when he shows his colors and undertakes to convict the assassin of King, an editor who had died for daring to print the truth about public affairs. There is a stirring duel episode, where Diamond Jack Fairfax comes on the scene in delightful style. The forces of honesty are gathering for a blow. Meanwhile Mrs. Morrell is seeking revenge against Keith, and Nan is playing with fire. In the end everything comes at once, with drama and melodrama mingled.

Mr. White has depicted the final cleansing of San Francisco on a large canvas. He has kept close to history, and many of the characters on both sides of the struggle will be recognized by those familiar with the facts. The book is remarkable for its vivid creation of a vanished phase of California's history. The characters are many, diverse, alive, and the various episodes, such as the big fire and the firemen's ball, are ably depicted.

Thomas Fogarty's colored illustrations and tinted end sheets help to give the book a handsome format.

FRANK DANBY'S STORIES

THE STORY BEHIND THE VERDICT. By Frank Danby. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

ONE of the several pleasant things about the new volume of stories by the clever woman who writes under the name of Frank Danby is that there is no moral attached to it, high up or low down. One of its defects is that, high up or low down, there is no place for a moral to hang.

The hero is an Oscar Wildeish young man, a dilettante at life and letters, who finds himself in the annoying position of having committed a murder. In the peculiar circumstances, the fact that it was a quite justifiable murder would have increased rather than lessened the scandal of it, so young Keightley Wilbur neatly sidesteps responsibility at the official inquiry, and the Coroner's jury brings in a verdict of death by accident.

His gratifying success as an amateur criminal turns Keightley toward a career, not of crime, but of criminology. He specializes in Coroners' cases, and, proceeding always upon the theory that behind the jury's verdict is a secret story of quite different implications, he reveals a variety of vastly interesting family skeletons. Reveals them, that is, to the one or two friends necessary to him as audience and chorus, and to the gentle reader. The idea of bringing the criminal to justice never enters his head. In fact, after fastening the crime of wife-murder upon a rising young doctor, the doctor turns out to be such a fine fellow and the wife to have been such a sad incubus that detector and detectee become firm friends, and Keightley even employs him as his own physician—a step which in the case of a less upright murderer or a more low-browed detective might have seemed to lack prudence.

This is where the unique flavor of Mrs. Frankau's book comes in; her Hamlet is written without the part of Hamlet, her detective story altogether ignores that sporting interest of the chase, that pitting of the wits of the pursuer against those of the pursued, with the pursuer, all teeth and claws, finally on top, which is the very essence of the conventional detective story. In these tales, if the mystery is too deep to be solved by the ordinary mode of finding some one actually cognizant of the crime to testify to it, or by weaving the net of circumstantial evidence, Keightley simply asks the criminal

(Continued on Page 432)

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INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST WAR

Norman Angell Develops His Plan and Writes on the Duties of the United States As a Neutral Nation

THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY: Some Notes on America's Relation to Sea Power and Non-Military Sanctions for the Law of Nations. By Norman Angell. New York: George H. Doran Company.

NORMAN ANGELL, author of that widely discussed book, "The Great Illusion," will bring out next week another important volume on behalf of international peace, entitled "The World's Highway." In it he elaborates his plan, already broached in several magazine articles, to checkmate future wars of aggression by means of economic pressure brought to bear upon the offender. The moment an imperialistic nation attacks a peaceful neighbor, as Germany did Belgium, Mr. Angell says it should be cut off from all trade and financial connections with the rest of the world, and the boycott should be made effective by sea power.

The mere existence of a worldwide alliance for such a purpose, with the certainty of the penalty, the author believes, would be the best possible preventive of future wars. He urges the immediate adoption of the plan as a safeguard against another German outbreak, which will surely come after a few years of recuperation, if the Allies win in the present war.

There is another aspect of Mr. Angell's plan, however, that comes closer home. The rights of the United States as a neutral power on the high seas are being violated by Great Britain in her struggle against Germany. An American merchant today cannot sell a single ton of iron or sack of wheat anywhere in Europe save with the permission of the British navy. The rights of all neutrals are in danger of permanent injury. If two neutral nations such as the United States and Sweden try to trade with each other, their cargoes are seized by British warships and disposed of by British prize courts.

Mr. Angell's plan seeks to correct this evil as well as the other. He holds that the very integrity of the British prize courts and the excellence of the allied cause constitute the gravest danger to the rights of neutrals. We are letting the British do things that we would not dream of permitting to a belligerent fighting for a bad cause and possessing unreliable courts; but the precedent is none the less dangerous. If Japan some day tried to act on this precedent it might lead us into war. The whole situation of neutral rights needs to be reformed, and Mr. Angell urges his plan as a wise amendment to international practice.

At present the most vital issues are settled, not by an international court, but by a national court of a belligerent whose own interest is in direct conflict with neutral interest. Mr. Angell says that the United States, as the only great neutral power in the present war, should stand for the rights of all neutral nations on the world's highway. To accomplish that end we should be willing to enter a world alliance, whose representatives should have control of our foreign commerce in time of war, declaring an embargo against the disturber of the peace and protecting our cargoes to all other ports by means of England's sea power. Our contribution to the cause would be the surrender of part of our economic liberty—which exists only on paper—and Great Britain's contribution would be the loan of her navy to an international court, enabling it to enforce its decree of excommunication against the enemy.

It requires a large and lively faith to see Great Britain handing over her proudest possession to international control, but Mr. Angell has that kind of faith. He holds that no other means, short of making all Europe an armed camp for the next generation, can keep Germany from "doing it again" at the first opportunity. The new plan, he says, could begin to operate even before Germany is ready to stop fighting. He summarises the main points thus:

> America would offer to settle the whole contraband and blockade dispute with England on the basis of making international that virtual control of the overseas trade of the world which England now exercises. That is to say, all that international trade now affected by British action should still be subject to control for the definite purpose of preventing Germany securing supplies; but the control should be exercised, not arbitrarily by Great Britain, but by all the allies plus the United States and with the unofficial co-operation of the remaining neutrals as well.
>
> The arrangement would in the circumstances amount to an international control of the world's supplies for the purpose of withholding them from Germany, and in such a way as to avoid difficulty between the combatants and between them and the neutrals, and to render the blockade or seige of Germany effective not merely by sea power, but by co-operation between the nations of the world as a whole.

Whether this plan seems feasible or not, the author at least succeeds in making all other alternatives look dark. He declares that the talk of "crushing" Germany is futile. The German peril cannot be checkmated permanently by military force save at the price of the Prussianisation of all Europe, for nothing but the German brand of military efficiency can accomplish it—with heavier burdens of armament than in the past. But if the international control of the world's wealth and trade can be established, a new weapon will be created, and Germany will be confronted by forces that military power cannot meet.

Mr. Angell's international court would not only see to the enforcement of a universal embargo but would handle the many thorny problems that war brings—credit difficulties, loans, censorship of mails, and the like. It might dispose of German property—interned ships, royalties, bank balances—to create an indemnification fund. It might lay a handicap on Germany, at a later stage, in the form of a tariff surtax on German trade, to be paid into the fund just mentioned. In short, according to the author, it would furnish the beginnings of an international organisation of the world's resources for the enforcement of peace. To deprive a country absolutely of one important item, such as cotton, would be a heavy blow, which no nation would incur lightly. More important still would be the psychological effect of removing the glamour of military heroism and making war a matter of ingtorious isolation, a bad boy in a dark closet. The author continues:

> Imagine the world absolutely closed to Germany, her trade shut out, all communication with her cut off, for a period of ten years! How would German influence, whether commercial, intellectual, or political, stand at the end of that period?
>
> If Germany had known, during the last decade or two, when pan-Germanism and culture-spreading had taken its most dangerous form, that the result of military aggression would be to close the world to German influence, would aggression have become the popular policy? Would not the prospect of such a penalty on aggression reverse and neutralize the motives that promote aggression?

The author urges his plan upon Great Britain as the best means of freeing Europe from armaments and the German peril in the difficult years after the war. He urges it upon America as a safeguard against the complications which the years must bring, especially in the Pacific, where Japan is developing imperialistic ambitions. Economic excommunication would be much more effective than military coercion in such cases, he believes. Most important of all, however, in his estimation, would be its tendency to discourage militarism, instead of intensifying it, as ordinary war methods do. Increase of armaments tends to spread the very disease it aims to cure. Warfare by economic pressure, the author thinks, would materially reduce the number of such outbreaks, and do it at infinitely less cost.

Mr. Angell believes that if the United States were to enter the peace conference at the end of the present war, standing as the central figure in a combination of neutral powers, we could have a controling hand in the situation, and place international law on a new and sane basis. He has not sufficiently considered America's objection to entangling alliances, or England's scorn of any proposition to part with the control of her navy, but he discusses other difficulties very reasonably.



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HALL CAINE'S DRAMA OF THE GREAT WAR

A Series of Vivid Sketches of the First Year's Hostilities — Balkan Problems and Other Books on Europe's Conflict

THE DRAMA OF THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DAYS: SCENES IN THE GREAT WAR. By Hall Caine. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

HALL CAINE'S war book is made up of spirited sketches of dramatic moments in the first year's hostilities. He calls it history seen by lightning flashes. If that phrase, first applied to Carlyle's "French Revolution," is a trifle too ambitious, it has at least helped him to write a very readable book, spiced with anecdotes and personal impressions that are never prolonged into dullness. The author is half inclined to accept Maeterlinck's mystical suggestion that unseen powers of good and evil are waging a great conflict by means of men, and that at some moments we can almost hear the rustle of celestial wings, at others the laughter of demons.

First, he presents a few German portraits—perhaps silhouettes would be the better word, considering their color. That of the Kaiser includes this story:

> One of my friends in Rome was an American doctor who had been called to attend a lady of the Emperor's household. "Well, doctor what's she suffering from?" said the Kaiser. The doctor told him. "Nothing of the kind—you're entirely wrong. She's suffering from so-and-so," said the Majesty of Germany, stamping up and down the room.
>
> At length the American doctor lost control. "Sir," he said, "in my country we have a saying that one bad practitioner is worth twenty good amateurs—you're the amateur."
>
> The doctor lived through it. Frederick William would have dragged him to the window and tried to fling him out of it. William II. put his arm around the doctor's shoulder and said: "I didn't mean to hurt you, old fellow. Let us sit down and talk."

Mr. Caine's pen portrait of the Crown Prince of Germany is in much darker colors. For several weeks in several Winters he was thrown into rather close juxtaposition with the Crown Prince at a health resort in the Engadine, and his impression was of a young man without a particle of natural distinction, whether physical, mental, or moral. In all those weeks he never heard one word of warm praise for him, or one story of an act of kindness, or even of generous condescension; only tales of silly fooleries, of overbearing behavior, of deliberate rudeness. And this, he adds, is the mindless, mischievous, ridiculous buccaneer who helped to determine the fate of tens of millions of men on the battlefields.

It was Mr. Caine's fate also to spend a month in the same hotel with the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria not long before his tragic end. The impression that he carried away was that of a reserved, silent, imperious, self-centred man of narrow intellect. The younger guests of the hotel got up a fancy dress ball, and one young woman of demure manners, who did not dance, came in the habit of a nun. This aroused the superstitious indignation of the Archduke, who demanded that she should retire from the room instantly or he would order his carriage and leave the hotel. The lady went upstairs in tears, and the incident, says the author, left an unpleasant impression, regardless of creed, on those who remained.

Mr. Caine draws brighter pictures of men and scenes in England. To his mind one of the most thrilling and dramatic moments produced by the war was that in which John Redmond, brushing aside the impending cloud of fratricidal war in Ireland, rose in Parliament and said:

> I tell the Government they may take every British soldier out of Ireland to meet the enemy of the empire. Ireland's sons will take care of Ireland. The Catholics of the south will stand shoulder to shoulder with their Protestant fellow-countrymen of the north to fight the common foe.

On the night of the British ultimatum to Germany the author was in the home of the Prime Minister with three of the principal members of the Cabinet. The time for the reply expired at midnight in Berlin—11 o'clock in London. This is another of the dramatic scenes that he tries to depict in a lightning flash:

> The Ministers at length sit silent, rigid, almost petrified, looking fixedly at floor or ceiling. Then through the awful stillness of the room and the park outside comes the deep boom of "Big Ben." Boom! Boom! Boom! No one moves until the last of the eleven strokes has gone reverberating through the night. Then comes a voice, heavy with emotion, yet firm with resolve, "It's war!"

Still another historic moment which Mr. Caine illuminates is that in which the British Navy took possession of the North Sea, on the third day of August, bottling up Germany's North Sea fleet, constructed at a cost of $1,500,000,000. If this action had been taken forty-eight hours later, he believes, the north coast of France would have been bombarded, and every town on the English coast from Aberdeen to Dover would have been destroyed. When men say that Great Britain holds only thirty-five miles of battle front in Flanders, his answer is, "Yes, but she holds 35,000 miles of sea."

Mr. Caine denies that England has needed to be waked to the full meaning of the crisis at any time since the war broke out. He says if he had been a Rip Van Winkle, waking from a nap of twenty years, he could have known in any five minutes of any day since Aug. 5, 1914, that Great Britain was at war. Motoring 1,500 miles through England last Summer he found training camps everywhere. The hay crop was still standing for want of hands to cut it, and villages seemed deserted by all save children and old men. From the remote hamlet of Clovelly the young men of the lifeboat crew had left for the front, leaving only sailors of 60 years or more to answer the call of the sea. In Barnstaple two large hoardings on the face of a public building recorded in golden letters the names of the townsmen who had joined the colors. On the edge of Dartmoor, in Drake's old town, Tavistock, he thrilled at the sight of 800 men marching away to fight and die in France.

The spirit of Belgium, of Poland, of Italy, and of Russia, each in its different way, is glorified in Mr. Caine's pages. He writes with enthusiasm, and with his characteristic sense of religious and dramatic values subtly united, as in his novels. His book has emotional appeal, and cannot fail to help the cause of the Allies wherever it goes.

BALKAN PROBLEMS

GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF BALKAN PROBLEMS IN THEIR RELATION TO THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR. By Marion I. Newbigin, D. Sc. With a colored map of Southeastern Europe, and sketch-maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

DR. NEWBIGIN, editor of the Scottish Geographical Magazine, offers a timely study of the physical complexities of the Balkan Peninsula in relation to some of the peace problems that must be settled at the close of the war. The volume treats of the upheavals and subsidences in recent geologic times, which have suddenly changed the courses of the rivers, turning the Danube northward, and the Maritza southward, and shows how these changes have caused a similar confusion in the peoples and politics of the region.

Another cause of trouble has been the absence of geographical centres around which national units might crystallize. Dr. Newbigin holds that the two facts are correlated, and that both have helped to complicate the main trouble—the strategic intrusion of the neighboring powers. Thus the uncertainty of the watersheds has attracted Serbia southward, away from the Danube, while the altered course of the Drin has lured her toward the Adriatic. A similar uncertainty of drainage in Macedonia raises the unsolved question: Does Macedonia belong to the natural zone of expansion of Serbia, of Bulgaria, or of Greece?

The author analyses the whole Balkan region geographically, then examines it politically, and tries to determine what logical frontier changes could be made to promote lasting peace. In the opinion of Dr. Newbigin the paper State of Albania should be abandoned, and Serbia should have access to the Adriatic through its northern portion. This would allow Serbia to develop her important live stock trade with Italy. Unless the Roman and mediaeval traders were both wrong, says the author, we can hardly doubt that Serbia is right in claiming the short stretch of the Adriatic coast that runs north and south.

The book opposes any settlement that would rob Austria of Fiume, cutting her off from the sea, because it would sow the seed of a future war. It contends, however, with many detailed proofs, that the peasants of Bosnia-Herzegovina have been worse off under Austrian rule than they were even under the Turks, and that Austria is deliberately retarding social progress there for military reasons. Dr. Newbigin would, therefore, attach parts of these provinces to a larger Serbia, and would give Kavala to Bulgaria as an outlet to the Aegean.

Many of the facts in this volume have not previously been brought together, and some of them are not easy to find elsewhere.

MR. SCOLLARD'S WAR POEMS

THE VALE OF THE SHADOWS AND OTHER VIEWS OF THE WAR. By Clinton Scollard. New York: Laurence J. Gomme.

This is a gracious offering of both poet and publisher to the Belgian Relief Fund, to which all profits are to accrue from its sale.

Mr. Scollard is a prolific poet, who, for an output that surpasses that of almost any American poet, has maintained a general standard of the highest quality, as well as written a number of pieces that are in a lyrical way equal to the best of our more cautious and penurious songsters.

"The Vale of the Shadows" makes a charming sheaf of poetry gathered not in the fanatical furrows of hate or the spectacular Niagara of blood. An artist hand is on the scythe, and a reverent eye and ear record the lesson and the prayer:

> O thou Invisible Power,
> Name some appointed hour
> When strife shall cease and peace again shall flower!

There is something benign and hopeful about these war songs of Mr. Scollard that in a way recall the poems of Paul Déroulède, especially that entitled "Mother and Son," which has almost the power of "The Erl King." Something peculiarly graphic stands forth from these stanzas of "Night in the Trenches."

> The moon above the trenches shone
> Like a grim beldam, wizened, wan;
> It leered and jeered till some one swore
> In jets of ribald metaphor.
>
> Silence, and then a song, and then
> The ghastly quietude again,
> Pierced by the shrieking of a shell,
> Like some lost soul cast down to hell.



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IMPORTANT BOOKS IN SHORT REVIEWS

Dr. Gjerset's History of the Norwegian People a Valuable Record of Norway and of Emigration Thence to the United States

HISTORY OF THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE. By Knut Gjerset. Illustrated. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.

BIG men from small places usually set the world talking about the places too. The small town or the out-of-the-way country gets a good deal of the light reflected by the genius whom it has somehow or other produced. Men come from New York or London or Paris to the quiet spot and begin to search in musty records and old chronicles for a national spirit which none before judged of enough importance to analyze. Thus the histories of neglected lands get written.

Norway is one of the exceptions. No one outside of Norway has bothered to bring her full history together. The country has produced in the century past two men who have achieved world-wide recognition, Björnson and Ibsen. Ibsen himself was enough to remind more than tourists and traders that the land of his birth existed, but the interest has not been sufficient to set the historians to work. There is as yet no John Motley to reintroduce Norway to the world. It is safe to say that for the English reader at least there is no masterly treatment of Norway as a nation, historically or otherwise, save the many excellent studies of the Viking period. Since that epoch Norway may be said to have been out of print.

Dr. Gjerset has attempted this pioneer task. Professor of Norwegian Literature in one of our Western colleges, he has both the facts and the sympathy with which to put together a work such as this, and he has compiled these two volumes with the patience and scrupulous care which one would expect invariably to characterize the Heidelberg graduate.

For the student of Scandinavian history whose command of tongues other than his own is limited to French and perhaps German Dr. Gjerset's book is solid backing. The entire sweep of Norway's history, involving as it does the history of all Northern Europe, is treated in fullest detail from the day of the mythical Beowulf to that of Amundsen's expeditions. The treatment throughout is conservative; Dr. Gjerset does not permit himself to be captured by fanciful hypotheses; he withholds his judgment from the theoretical, pointing the way to the original sources, and letting the problem rest there.

Especial attention is given to the period of union with Denmark, which is discussed in fullest detail. This was the critical period in Norway's history, the time of crisis when general national decay was threatening personal freedom, the time when the germs of the political and social life of the present Norway were coming into being.

There will be others than the student to read Dr. Gjerset's history. To the American reader, the one chapter which will naturally hold the greatest interest will be that on the Norwegian in the United States. Dr. Gjerset is decidedly optimistic concerning the emigration problem which has for the past hundred years been an increasing cause of anxiety to Norway. He looks for a turning of the tide into Norway instead of outward; an influx similar to that which Denmark brought about by the progress of her agriculture:

> The growing demand for labor, the increase in wages, the greater security given the wage earners through accident and sickness insurance and non-employment funds, and the rapid improvement of economic conditions in general have already caused a noticeable decrease in emigration. Before many years have passed it may have ceased to work annoyance, and to sap the strength of the nation.

But as far as Norwegians in America are concerned, Dr. Gjerset finds their presence only a bentfit. It is with pardonable pride that he sums the activities of his countrymen, in particular the farming population of the West:

> The Norwegian tongue is one of the eight languages which is spoken most in the United States. But as an ethnic element in the American people the Norwegians are of far greater importance than even these figures would indicate. In Norway popular education has reached the highest stage of efficiency, and illiteracy is wholly confined to the mentally imbecile. The reports of the United States Commissioner of Immigration also show that the Scandinavians are the best educated immigrants which land on our shores, and as they are accustomed at home to popular government and democratic social conditions, they are better qualified than almost any other immigrants to enter into the full spirit of American institutions.

Dr. Gjerset's volumes present an admirable compendium of information; there can be no doubting that. But both his enthusiasms and his scholarship outrun his historical talent; bones, flesh, muscles—the whole mechanism of his work stands ready, carefully articulated, but the life is not in it. He lacks the sympathy of the great historian, he lacks a realization of the value of inconsistencies. He has made a map of Norway, not a picture of her. Much of this may be due to the fact that he is writing in a language which is still foreign to him, and none of it should obscure the fact that he has furnished both student and general reading public with a valuable work. But the history of Norway is yet to be written. It is more than probable that it will not be from the pen of a Norwegian. Meanwhile, however, Dr. Gjerset's painstaking achievement should point the way.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. A Series of Readings in the Control of Industrial Development. Edited by Walton Hale Hamilton. University of Chicago Press. 189 pp. $2.75.

THE appearance of books like this is a good substitute for a barometer and thermometer of public opinion. Freedom of print and speech brings to the surface in countries like this great diversity of thought and utterance, which in its entirety reflects the formation of democratic sanction of what is done by government in the name of the people. After the panic of 1907 there was great activity in the publication of views on banking, currency, finance, and other economic subjects. The result may be traced in the enactment by Congress of the law establishing the Federal Reserve system. Now the subject is much in the background. The contents of this compilation show that thought now is concentrated on social and economic topics. Beginning with old and new thoughts on the antecedents of modern industrialism there follows a chapter on "The Industrial Revolution," meaning the detachment of common labor from the soil, as under feudalism, and the attachment of it to the factory, in a somewhat similar relation. From this there is an easy translation to "Social Control in Modern Industrialism," a topic which is uppermost in current politics, and is one of the roots of what is called Progressivism. Under this head falls the effete—some think—doctrine of laissez faire, and the protest against individualism. Price fixing is another head, involving the problems of the regulation of competition, the intricacies of speculation, the war on middlemen, and the place of the corporation in modern industry.

Many pages are given to the consideration of the causes and remedies of panics and crises, financial, commercial, and industrial alike. International trade and exchange are elaborately discussed, with incidental reference to the tariff. Railway regulation, immigration and population, unemployment, the minimum wage, and unionism are other topics, and socialism in its various aspects is discussed under many heads. The topics are enumerated rather than discussed here, because that is the best way to give an idea of the book. It propounds no new theories, but gives a hearing to all theories, authoritative spokesmen of the past and present and of all schools being represented. It is a book to inspire thought, and to assist its formation. It is as useful for reading and reference as for the instruction of students, and hasty writers will find it of much assistance. Mr. Hamilton of the University of Chicago modestly calls it a "collection of readings." It is the sort of collection which is more useful than most writings, and in many cases the collector has been both the editor and the rewriter. The original contributions of the collector consist of introductions to the various topics, and indicate a frame of mind open to the past and the future, both approving of true progress, and appreciative of the contributions of the past toward solving as well as causing the difficult questions of today and tomorrow.

SIR ROBERT BALL

REMINISCENCES AND LETTERS OF SIR ROBERT BALL. Edited by his son, [illegible] Ball. With [illegible] eight plates. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

IN these reminiscences and letters of Sir Robert Ball, the famous English astronomer, we read the story of a successful and happy life, and become intimately acquainted with a man who was rated a jolly good fellow by all who had the pleasure of knowing him well—a wise, wholesome, genial, fun-loving and fun-making man, who contributed greatly to the entertainment, as well as to the knowledge, of the members of his family, his friends, and the audiences before which he appeared in England and America.

Sir Robert, in his extremely diverting autobiography, notes only one occasion when he failed to get on good terms with those to whom he talked. His failure took place at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he spoke on astronomy to an audience assembled at the State Normal School. "I did my level best," he says, "but it was flogging a dead horse all the time. Soon after I began they looked about and yawned, and so it continued, except that none of them went to sleep." When the lecture was over everybody in the hall excepting the lanternist quickly disappeared; "not one human being" bade the lecturer good-night, and no provision was made for his return to his hotel, two miles away. There is an interesting contrast between the reception accorded Sir Robert at Cedar Falls and that given him at Dartmoor Prison when he lectured to an assemblage of convicts. Announcing to his son his intention to speak at Dartmoor, he wrote:

> Dearest Bill—If you want free tickets for your friends to hear a lecture of mine, now is their chance! Let them hurry up and commit bigamy, or arson or any really good felony short of actual murder and they will have a free ticket, indeed, a compulsory ticket forthwith.
>
> I lecture to the convicts at Dartmoor on Friday. (Fact!)
>
> P. S. I shall have both clergymen and lawyers in my audience, I am told.

Sir Robert did not quite know how he would come out with his lecture, but he reached his best hope. He won his audience at the start with one of his characteristic anecdotes. He told the convicts how, having discovered a new star, he determined to point it out to everybody he should meet on the way home. Presently he met a policeman and, having given him a short history of the star, adjured him to mark it well, as he might never see such a thing again. "All right, Sir Robert," replied the policeman, "I'll keep my eye on it."

A considerable portion of Sir Robert's autobiography is taken up with an account of his visits to America. It is a pleasure to read the kind and appreciative words in which he records his impressions of this country. In one of his letters he says:

> I have spent eleven weeks in America, and all the paper in this ship would not hold the account of what I have seen and heard in that wonderful country. * * * I do not wonder at the pride Americans feel in their country and at their love of it.



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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1915

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FROM WAR TO TROLLOPE

LET no one imagine that because England is passing through the most terrible crisis in her history the English people have neither time nor interest for anything in literature that is not connected more or less directly with the war. Books on the war, it is true, are following thick and fast from the publishers, in numbers far greater than in this country. But from those who are practically conversant with the fortunes of this steadily accumulating literature we learn that its appeal to the general reader is nothing like as great as one might expect, and that such popularity as it enjoyed at first is rapidly decreasing. This dwindling popularity, it should be noted, is not due by any means to a falling off in the intrinsic value of the books themselves. On the contrary, the so-called books of the war have reached a much higher literary level than they had some six or eight months ago. Before that period "war books" were largely written to order, not because the authors who were responsible for them had anything of very great moment to say, but simply because the subject was the one tragic theme of the hour, and its demands on literature were considered imperative. That was the controversial period, moreover, when the problem of placing the responsibility for Europe's tragedy gave birth to countless volumes and pamphlets of individual theory and analysis of recent history. Now, speaking from a purely literary standpoint, we have reached an entirely different and richer period. The war has been of sufficiently long duration to provide trained writers with an inexhaustible fund of material. From every battle front there are coming books that truthfully answer to that much misused characterization, "human documents." Well-known war correspondents are recasting their experiences in narrative form. Such students of human psychology as Miss SINCLAIR and Mrs. WHARTON are describing the great conflict from the vantage ground of their own personal observations. The literature of the subject is growing not merely in volume, but in quality. For posterity there has already accumulated a worthy literary heritage from this field that will doubtless form the basis of many a work of history, as well as furnish instruction and entertainment to the general reader. In the meantime, we are told, the latter is not turning to the war books of the hour with the avidity that was at first expected. How find intellectual "entertainment" in a subject that is everywhere so poignantly present? It is conceivable that if Greece and Troy three thousand or more years ago had possessed the periodical literature that is ours today the lyre of HOMER would have played to inattentive ears. The Greek and Trojan readers of books might easily, under such circumstances, have left the recital of PRIAM'S woes to a future generation while they sought solace from lyric and tale by authors who flourished before Ilium was even menaced. At any rate, something like this is happening in literary England today. As an instance we cull this from The Book Monthly:

> "What are you reading in these times?" a well-known man who has a great affection for books was recently asked. "Well," he said, "I am barking back to TROLLOPE and his kin. Their books make no demand on one in oppressive days such as the war brings, and they tell a good story in good English."

After all, it is merely in obedience to that instinctive desire for "something different" from our daily environment and habit of thought that makes inevitable at this time a return to the restful realism of such writers as TROLLOPE.

IN the higher realms of literature, such as poetry, no very great and lasting achievement can be claimed, as yet, by the war. The best of the war books are of the historical, descriptive type, or, as we have seen, the "human document." The poets have not given of their best—so far—a fact that seems to find renewed emphasis with each successive volume of "patriotic verse" that makes its way from the publishers. This poverty of the muse, in the face of such inspiring material, has given food for rather cynical comment in some quarters. But such judgment is apt to be hasty, and is certainly rendered without due consideration of past failures of poets in similar epochs of history. Thus, in reviewing the latest volume of war poetry, compiled by Professor KNIGHT, a writer in The London Times recalls the failure of Sir WALTER SCOTT to respond to the inspiration of the Napoleonic wars. If a man is a poet, it is argued, this war ought to inspire him:

> So, no doubt, men thought about SCOTT with regard to the battle of Waterloo; and he thought so about himself and set to work to make a poem, parts of which Professor KNIGHT has printed in this volume. But he failed; and epigrams were made about his failure and how he fell more flat than all those who died upon the field.

Here is a typical stanza from the poem:

> Each musketeer's revolving knell
> As fast, as regularly fell,
> As when they practice to display
> Their dissipline (sic) each day.
> Then down went helm and lance.
> Down were the eagle-banners sent,
> Down reeling steeds and riders went,
> Corslets were pierced and pennons rent;
> And, to augment the fray,
> Wheeled full against their staggering flanks,
> The English horsemen's foaming ranks
> Forced their resistless way.

That is not poetry, of course. Moreover, it falls below the bulk of the verse that has been produced by this war. Hence, the aforesaid cynical critic, to be logical, should conclude that inspiration does not fall upon such absolute barrenness today as it did a century ago. The inference, however, seems hardly justifiable. As a matter of fact poetic expression is seldom, if ever, at its best upon the more call of duty. SCOTT wrote on the battle of Waterloo because it was the obviously proper thing for him to do. But the poem had had no part in his own experience—he had not lived it—therefore it was foredoomed to failure. The muse of the poet appears to work this way, and is a capricious, restive thing at the best. We refuse to believe that she treats the present generation of versifiers with greater disdain than she accorded her votaries in the past.

AN excellent series of reviews of the manifold happenings recorded during the last month is furnished as its initial feature by THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY for November under the heading "World Affairs of the Month." These reviews are for the most part not more than a paragraph each in length, and cover such subjects as British Cabinet Dissensions, SIR EDWARD CARSON and Ulster, In Darkest London, The Anglo-French Credit, The Massacres in Armenia, Conscription in England, &c. Besides these useful condensations of the news of the world, there are numerous special articles of timely importance in this CURRENT HISTORY in which certain features of the war are treated at length by such writers as ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, RUDYARD KIPLING, JOHN GALSWORTHY, Admiral KIRCHHOFF, GEORG BRANDES, EDITH WHARTON, Prince TROUBETZKOY.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Nov. 4 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Amy Cruse. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. 75 cents. (Heroes of All Times Series.)
A biography.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL POLICIES OF THREE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. By Povl Drachmann. Edited by Harold Westergaard. 8vo. New York: The Clarendon Press. $1.50.
A study resulting from investigation conducted by the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

BRISSOT DE WARVILLE. By Elouise Ellery. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75. (Vassar Semi-Centennial Series.)
A study in the history of the French Revolution.

THE JEWS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND. By Israel Friedlaender. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
A birdseye history of their history and culture.

MODERN AUSTRIA: HER RACIAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By Virginia Gayda. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
A study of Austria just before the outbreak of war.

THE FIGHTING CHEYENNES. By George Bird Grinnell. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.
The history of a typical Indian tribe by a recognized authority on the American Indian.

COURT LIFE FROM WITHIN. By H. R. H Infanta Eulalia of Spain. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.
Reminiscences of Court life in Germany, England, Russia, Italy, Scandinavia, and the author's "adventures in America."

NATIONALISM AND WAR IN THE NEAR EAST. Edited by Lord Courtney of Penwith. 8vo. New York: The Clarendon Press. $4.15.
This historical treaty was written shortly after the Treaty of Bucharest as a warning to Western civilization.

MEMORIES AND ANECDOTES. By Kate Sanborn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.
Reminiscences of famous Americans, such as Beecher, Emerson, Mark Twain, Hale, &c.

THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS AND DECLARATIONS of 1899 AND 1907. Edited by James Brown Scott. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.
Documents published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

FRENCH MEMORIES OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AMERICA. By Charles H. Sherrill. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
French writers and travelers of the period are quoted in order to construct a picture of eighteenth century life in this country.

FROM MEMORY'S STOREHOUSE. By E. Tennyson Smith. 12mo. London: S. W. Partridge & Co.
Experiences as a temperance preacher for thirty-five years.

Poetry, Drama, and Classics

THE ARCHITECTURE OF COLONIAL AMERICA. By Harold Donaldson Eberlein. 8vo. Boston: Little Brown & Co. $2.50.
Profusely illustrated description of the period.

THE ANACREONTEA. By Joseph France Davidson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.
Contains the principal remains of Anacreon of Teos, in English verse, with essay, notes, and additional poems.

SONNETS OF SPINSTERHOOD. By Snow Longley. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents.
A series of twenty sonnets.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POEMS OF THE MEIJI ERA. By Frank A. Lombard. Kyoto, Japan: Published by the author.
The Emperor Meiji reigned from 1868 to 1912

THE HOUSE THAT WAS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Benjamin R. C. Low. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
Collection of short lyrics.

FOUNTAINS OF PAPAL ROME. By Mrs. Charles MacVeagh. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.
Descriptive text has numerous full-page illustrations.

THE ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING OF THE EXPOSITION. By Louis Christian Mullgardt. 8vo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $2.
A pictorial survey of the exposition.

SUNLIT DAYS. By Florence Hobart Perin. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.
A compilation of prose and verse for each day of the year.

VAGRANT MEMORIES. By William Winter. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.
The author's reminiscences of stage life during the last half century.

Essays and Criticism

ANGLO-SAXON SUPREMACY. By John L. Brandt. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.25.
Discusses various race contributions to civilization.

AMERICAN IDEALS. By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.
The book is largely the result of a questionnaire sent by the author to one hundred representative Americans.

IS THERE A SHAKESPEARE PROBLEM? By G. G. Greenwood. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $4.50.
A reply to recent books on the Baconian theory by J. M. Robertson and Andrew Lang.

INTERPRETATIONS OF LITERATURE. (2 vols.) By Lafcadio Hearn. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $6.
In these papers Hearn interprets English literature to the Japanese. These two volumes are culled from his lectures delivered in the University of Tokio from 1896 to 1902.

ROBERT GREENE. By John Clark Jordan. 12mo. New York: Columbia University Press.
A study of the Elizabethan dramatist.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Samuel White Patterson. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.50.
A study of the poetry of the Revolution.

THE NEARING CASE. By Lightner Witmer. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents.
The author is a professor in the University of Pennsylvania. His book is a "brief of facts and opinions" regarding the university's refusal to reengage Professor Nearing.

European War Books

LABOUR IN WAR TIME: By G. D. H. Cole. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
Describes the effect of the war on unemployment, &c.

HEART OF EUROPE. By Ralph Adams Cram. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.
Illustrated account of the art treasures that have been laid waste or menaced by the war.

GERMANY IN DEFEAT. By Count Charles de Souza and Major Haldane Macfall. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
A strategic history of the war.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR. By Karl Federn. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.
The author aims to show that "England, scenting danger to her own prosperity in the development of German science and inventive genius, sought by the aid of alliances with France and Russia to crowd Germany out of the markets of the world."

THE TRAGEDY OF BELGIUM. By Richard Grasshoff. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.
The statement is made regarding this book that "for the first time documentary and other evidence is herein offered in refutation of the widespread statements defamatory of the German people and the German Army."

THE LOG OF A NONCOMBATANT. By Horace Green. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Personal experiences of a correspondent during the first year of the war.

THE FALL OF TSINGTAU. By Jefferson Jones. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.
Describes the reduction of the great German stronghold. The author was the only American eyewitness present.

MY YEAR OF THE GREAT WAR. By Frederick Palmer. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Mr. Palmer was chosen by Lord Kitchener as the only American war correspondent to go to British headquarters in France.

WARLIKE ENGLAND AS SEEN BY HERSELF. By Ferdinand Tonnies. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.
An indictment of England as a nation that strives for world conquest. This indictment is based largely on quotations from English statesmen and historians.

Fiction

THE THREE THINGS. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents.
A story of the war.

THE BENT TWIG. By Dorothy Canfield. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.
The heroine of this story of American life is a Western girl.

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THE PATH OF LIFE. By Stijn Streuvels. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Sketches and tales of Belgium by the famous Belgian writer.

ROSE O' PARADISE. By Grace Miller White. 12mo. New York: The H. K. Fly Company. 1.35.
A story of Lake Cayuga.

Science

THE HUNTING WASPS. By J. Henri Fabre. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
The first of three volumes, taken from the "Souvenirs Entomologiques" on wasps.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF VARIABLE STARS. By Caroline E. Furness. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75
One of the volumes published by the Vassar Alumnæ in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their Alma Mater.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY. By Edward Cary Hayes. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.
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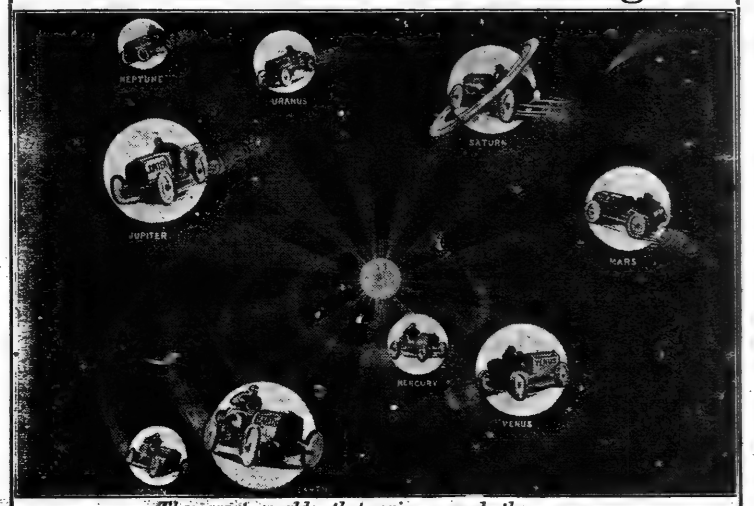
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 426)

himself, or his nearest relative, to tell him all about it. And they tell him. It is so easy, it is a wonder no one ever thought of it before. But though the coarser thrills are necessarily excluded by the author's method, it leaves room for the finer ones to have free play. In particular, the recital of how "poor dear Mornie," in "The Case of Mornington Ransby," shot himself to save the fair fame of the lovely Jerman sisters, and the characterization of their papa, who "was a Jew, and is a Church Warden, and hopes and believes that no one knows the first and everybody the second," and who, as his eldest daughter explains, "was so pleased when he heard poor Mornie had committed suicide. You know, papa is like that; he can't help it"—will give to the connoisseur in caviare many delightful moments.

This story and "The Case of Pierre Lamotte" are far and away the best in the book. In one or two others, notably "The Seddon-Battyes," with its dénouement reminiscent of the "Murder in the Rue Morgue" reduced to the trivial, the hero gets so persistently in the reader's way that one longs to spank him humiliatingly and in public and send him home to the mother who should have performed her duty in that respect some years before.

It is unnecessary at this late day to repeat that Mrs. Frankau is a most clever artificer in words. Every now and then, even in the more unequal of the tales, we come across phrases as clear and sudden in their illumination [illegible] of the river boat which picks out spooning couples along the shore with dreadful distinctness, only to drop them again into the merciful darkness. Thus the hesitations of the Gaiety girl, in doubt whether or not to tell the new love what is popularly known as All, and so revenge herself on the old love, display "the mechanism of the transpontine melodrama mind in working order." So, speaking of an official not uninfluenced by the charms of a female witness, we hear that "he was one of those bachelors, less rare than most people suppose, whose amorousness preserves them from matrimony by the large indefiniteness of its quality." And we need no sharper picture of Sir Audley Seddon-Battye than to know that "his wife had a Rolls-Royce car for her exclusive use, but he had been known almost to cry when he spoke of the amount of petrol it used."

To repeat the phrase which describes her most exactly, Mrs. Frankau is a clever artificer; we admire her keenness and dexterity so much that we wonder why they leave us fairly cold. Perhaps it is because, though we are properly grateful to her for not preaching to us, we regret that her stories do not invite us to preach to ourselves—the Puritan's dearest privilege.

SPRAGGE'S CANYON

SPRAGGE'S CANYON. By Horace Annesley Vachell. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

MR. VACHELL is an Englishman who spent a number of years, back in the '90s, near the coast of Southern California, where he owned and worked a ranch. His first novels were written there and made quiet, realistic pictures of the life around him. Then he returned to England, where the scenes of all his later novels, until this one, have been laid. In "Spragge's Canyon" he returns to that same region and tells another of his intimate, detailed, realistic tales of California life close to the soil. The sub-title calls it "a character study," and the portraits it draws, especially that of George Spragge, are so closely and minutely made that, considered from that point of view, the description is deserved. But it is all done with so much incident, so many dramatic situations and interesting developments, that to call it merely a "character study" is to belie the forceful presentation and the strong story-telling quality of a book that, merely as a story, has many fascinations. The Spragges, who own the ranch in the canyon, are natives who have won their possessions and are still winning their livings by subduing nature to their needs. George, a fine, strapping young man, brimming with strength, vigor, and dominating purpose, runs the ranch, and incidentally collects rattlesnakes, condors, wildcats, and other wild things for an animal buyer in Oakland. His mother and Samantha, his cousin, take care of the feminine end of the ranch, and his mother wants him to marry the girl. But George is blind to the obvious fitness of Samantha, with her placid nature and her quiet strength, for the position of mistress of the ranch. And on a trip to Oakland he falls in love with a dainty, pretty, selfish city girl, and forthwith induces her to visit his home. Then begins a struggle between the two young women, under the surface, but bitter and determined, the one planning to lure him away from the ranch which he loves to city life, and the other to frustrate her intentions.

It is a charming story, its action progressing mainly by means of conversations in which every word is made to tell in the revealing of the widely varying characters of the speakers. George, big, breezy, strong and clean and fatuously in love, dominates the story, the bigness and simplicity of his nature contrasting strongly with the physical daintiness, the wiles, the vanity, and the shrewd insincerities of the girl.

THE LATER LIFE

THE LATER LIFE. By Louis Couperus. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35 net.

IT is now a little over a year since the publication of "Small Souls" caused Louis Couperus to be hailed by the more discerning portion of the reading public as a writer of exceptional talent. In that novel, first of a series of four, he introduced us to a little group of people, mostly members or connections of the Van Lowe family, living at The Hague, and especially to Constance Van der Welcke, born Van Lowe, the black sheep of that aristocratic and most respectable family. "The Later Life" takes up the history of these persons almost at the point where it was left in the opening book, yet the story it tells is complete in itself, and though we venture to predict that most of those who read the second book will, after finishing it, turn to the first, it will be on account of the author and his characters, not because of any lack of clearness in the plot. "The Later Life," however, is rather unlike "Small Souls"; for the position of Constance toward her numerous relations was there the central theme, while in this present volume it is her changing attitude in regard to three people, to the world in general, and to her own soul which is the matter of most importance.

"The Later Life" tells of the mental and spiritual awakening of this woman, forty-three years old, whose career had furnished so much material for gossip, and who feels herself that she has never really lived at all. It is when she is in this frame of mind, saddened and disappointed, that Max Brauws enters her life. He is an old college friend of her husband's, and when he comes to The Hague to lecture on "Peace" the acquaintance is renewed, although there is little or nothing in common between the two men. For while Van der Welcke is a very "Small Soul" indeed, frivolous, peevish, one who when forced at last to face the truth "writhed under so much frankness and at seeing life so honestly," Brauws is "a seeker," one for whom there were always those mighty problems which consoled him for the smallness of that little world of self." Through this man, tactless, unconventional, Constance presently learns to see not only "the little world of self" but also the tiny realm in which she had always lived, "the set" made up of "those people who don't think, who don't live, who exist like dolls, with dolls' brains and dolls' souls in a dolls' world." In their true proportions. She begins to read, to think, to strive to know something of the great thought currents of modern times. For a little while a new existence seems to be within her reach, one that could be lived in absolute truth and sincerity. Only for a little while; soon she realizes that Max is right when he says "We go bent under too heavy a burden of the past to permit ourselves youthful dreams and illusions." But out of the pain and the illusion there comes to Constance a belief that life is not merely "a futile endless round," that there is indeed something else.

Although the interest of the present volume is thus centred on Constance, the other people are drawn with the same sureness, the same deftness and insight which distinguished "Small Souls." For Mr. Couperus possesses that most precious, most difficult to analyze of all capabilities—the power to make his characters live. These Van Lowes and Van Naghels and the rest are as real to us as people we meet every day—only we know them rather better. The Van Naghel household, outwardly so happy, living apparently in such ease and luxury, yet really worried ceaselessly about expenses, and with other troubles which reach an intensely dramatic climax on the occasion of their last dinner party—one of those parties so envied by Adolphine, to which the family were not invited—have their counterparts in every city. This culminating scene is vivid, colorful, swift moving; downstairs the distinguished guests, the tactful, charming hostess, the pretty daughter of the house with her ready, tinkling laughter; upstairs Van Raven, furious, scarcely sane, and Emilie, the bride of barely ten months, half cowering, half defiant, soon to lie "like a dead thing in her sister's arms." It is a commonplace tragedy enough, that of these ambitious, struggling Van Naghels, and the final word upon it is spoken when Bertha, stricken and weary, says: "Perhaps that life was too crowded. * * * What was the use of it all? My children * * * are none of them happy."

In what may be called its side issues this book touches on more than one problem of our modern life. For besides Bertha's pathetic admission there is Max Brauws's attempt to overstep the barrier of caste, that he may learn really to understand the workmen with whom he sympathizes—an attempt which before long "became absurd. * * * I remained of a different blood and a different nature." An entire volume of sociological research and experiment is in fact condensed into the two pages wherein Brauws describes his experiences. And then there is that question which confronts Henri and Constance Van der Welcke and is indeed the very crux of the divorce enigma; the question of the child who dearly loves both of the parents who have scarcely toleration left for each other. "The Later Life" is thus in some ways a bigger book than "Small Souls," for "Small Souls" told only of little people who were entirely satisfied with themselves and their own point of view. It is written in a slightly different, more impressionistic style; this perhaps because it is concerned less with the tangible, the materialistic, than was the former book. And like that former book, it leaves us with our curiosity still unsatisfied. What was the next thing that happened to these people? and the boy Adriaan, serious, old before his time, with his strange up-bringing and the passionate jealousy which was his inheritance from both parents—what sort of man did he become? Those who acclaimed Louis Couperus as an unusually worthwhile writer last year will find their opinion of him confirmed by this new novel, "The Later Life."

YOUNG HILDA AT THE WARS

YOUNG HILDA AT THE WARS. By Arthur Gleason. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1 net.

IF all the thousands of volumes which have been filled with the narratives of correspondents, officers, and common soldiers were put together the sum of the impressions of information therein contained would not be a more adequate revelation of the great war than is Mr. Arthur Gleason's amazing little book, "Young Hilda at the Wars." This young American has lived intimately with the world's greatest tragedy; he is a skilful reporter and an artist in words. And therefore his narrative of the experiences of his wife and himself in the Red Cross ambulance service in Belgium is unique among war books.

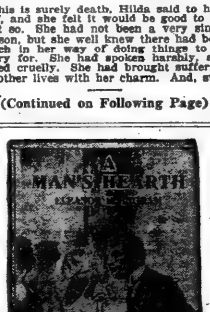
Mr. Gleason has put his story into the form of fiction, but its essential truth shines out on every page. Hilda, driving her motor ambulance through the blood and smoke of battle, rescuing and tending wounded soldiers, and preserving through all her adventures the humor and courage and charm which she gained among the meadows of her native Iowa, is a real person. The cockney chauffeur is real, Dr. McDonnell is real, the spy is real, the war baby is real, and—what is most important of all—the narrator is real.

A few sentences back the book was called an "amazing" book; that word was used advisedly. It is amazing because this war—however long it may continue, however familiar the world may grow with its tragic events—is itself amazing, and this book is a cross-section of the war. It is amazing also because of its author's modesty, honesty, and simplicity, because of his extraordinary power of writing naturally and directly about things unnatural and obscure. And it is amazing because it is—much of it—that always amazing thing, literature. One chapter in this book, "The Ribbons That Stuck on His Coat," is one of the very best short stories that has been written in our generation.

Aside from its interest as an exciting story, "Young Hilda at the Wars" has its value as an essay in interpretative philosophy. Mr. Gleason went to the wars with a conviction, common among our younger intellectuals, that war was always wrong and peace was always right. But in gaining an inward acquaintance with the ugliness of war he has discovered its beauty. And he has made other discoveries; for one thing, he has learned the value of a sort of democracy which is unknown to the modern socialist. Coming from a man of his training and radical tendencies, this paragraph is extraordinarily significant. He is describing Hilda's emotions when she was risking her life to rescue a wounded Senegalese. It is fair, perhaps, to believe that the author is interpreting Hilda's soul in terms of his own:

> This is surely death, Hilda said to herself, and she felt it would be good to die just so. She had not been a very sinful person, but she well knew there had been much in her way of doing things to be sorry for. She had spoken harshly, and acted cruelly. She had brought suffering to other lives with her charm. And, sud-

(Continued on Following Page)



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(Continued from Preceding Page)

denly in this flash of clear seeing, she knew that by this single act of standing there, waiting, she had wiped out the wrongdoing, and found forgiveness. She knew she could face the dark as blithely as if she were going to her bridal. Strange how the images of an old-fashioned and outgrown religion came back upon her in this instant. Strange that she should feel this act was bringing her an atonement and that she could meet death without a tremor. The gods beyond this gloom were going to be good to her, and she knew it. They would salute Smith and herself, as comrades unafraid.

THE BACHELORS

THE BACHELORS. By William Dana Orcutt. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

MR. ORCUTT'S story is a sincere and conscientious study of the lives and the ideals of a group of middle-aged American men and, alongside of them, the bright existences of some American boys and girls. The author has laid especial emphasis upon the influence of college standards, and college friendships as well, on mature life and on the fruitions to which college sows the seed. And the book is, to repeat, sincere and conscientious, rather than exciting or amusing.

The bachelors themselves are three Americans whose graduation from Harvard took place a couple of decades more or less before the story's opening. And an effort is made, with some real success, to portray widely different types. Huntington is—as the reader may guess from his name—a "New England aristocrat"; he is quiet, self-controlled, gentle, a little sentimental, very upright, far removed in thought and feeling from the hustling workday world of his "self-made" friend Cosden. The latter is a younger man, an honest "business type," prosaic, practical, energetic, but the two are devoted companions, for all their differences—and both play golf. The third "bachelor"—and the only one of the three who remains a bachelor at the novel's end—is Hamlen, a recluse and a misanthrope who has fled from the "injustices" of everyday existence and from his sweetheart's marriage to another man to build for himself a remote and beautiful hermit's world in Bermuda. It is in Bermuda that the events of the story take place, and Hamlen, whose boyhood's love returns with a husband and a beautiful daughter to act as deus ex machina in the tale, is an important personage in the story's happenings.

Then there is the very charming daughter, who is the romantic heroine of the story, and there are two jolly young college boys who decide in the last chapter to be ambulance chauffeurs in France. The elements of the book, both in character and incident, are not without interest. But the story remains a bit heavy in style and stiff in conversation. The reader is a little too conscious of its conscientiousness.

SOME NOVELIZED PLAYS

FOLLOWING the custom that has grown up rapidly during the last few years of putting successful plays into novel form, Charles W. Goddard and Paul Dickey have made books of both of their comedies, "The Misleading Lady" and "The Ghost Breaker," (Hearst International Library Company, 50 cents each,) which have had excellent runs in New York and enjoyed success on the road. In the former the siren who practices her arts for the sake of winning a bet that she would make a man propose to her inside of forty-eight hours discovers, just as in the play, that there are cyclonic forces in human nature that it is easier to arouse than to control. In the latter the daredevil Kentuckian has the same adventures and gets the same reward as when he was the leading character in the play. In both books the novelization has been made smoothly and with skill. "The Goddess" (Hearst International Library Company, 50 cents.) is a novelization of the photoplay of the same name, written by Gouverneur Morris and Charles W. Goddard, which tells of the career and achievements as a doer of good and a prophetess of a young and beautiful girl who is hailed as a goddess. The novelization tells the story with much detail and with complete filling in of the background, so that the tale fills four hundred pages. All three books are illustrated from stage tableaux.

JAN

JAN: A DOG AND A ROMANCE. By A. J. Dawson. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

HERE is a jolly tale about a dog. We remark upon its jollity at once, as meet for immediate comment and honest praise; for the trouble with so many really good tales about dogs is that they are almost sure to be sad! One reads them, and loves them, and, if they are well enough written, lays them down with a choke in one's throat. Not so "Jan." "Jan" is as gay a tale as well can be, a bright little story of a dog's babyhood and development and heroic adventuring, and with it a pretty little human love story to boot.

The author writes about Jan, and first about his father and mother, exactly as if they were all human beings. The scenes of the first half of the book are laid in that "fair land" of "Sussex by the Sea," in the families of folk who love dogs and keep no small number for companionship and the prize bench alike. Jan is the son of a pedigreed bloodhound and a magnificent wolfhound, and he wins a prize at the book's very beginning, in spite of his mixed blood.

But the story is by no means confined to such tame events as bench shows. Jan goes off to Canada with a young officer in the Royal North West Mounted Police, and such prowess and shrewdness does he show, so valuable is he to the whole police force, that he becomes famous as "The R. N. W. M. P. Dog," and the countryside does him honor. The "plot" of the book is of course largely concerned with the exciting incidents of Jan's career in keeping order and hunting down crime.

The story is interesting, both in its recounting of the dog's life and adventures and in its background of police service in the Canadian West. It is written sympathetically, and is not without charm.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE STORY OF RICHARD TRENT. By Mary Hornbrook Cummins. Boston: Davis & Bond.
VIRGINIA'S INHERITANCE. By Cooke Donelson. Boston: Davis & Bond.

These two books are Christian Science novels that surround their kernel of doctrine with plentiful robes of story. They are both written with much earnestness, and, although they are of slight consequence artistically, in each one the author has shown some cleverness in the closeness with which the religious teaching is woven into the structure of the tale.

"The Story of Richard Trent" is concerned with the dissatisfaction of an Episcopal clergyman in a New England mill town with his religion and his conversion to a faith which, although none of the characters gives it a name and the author takes up only one or two of its principles, is readily recognizable as that of the Christian Science Church. Complicated with his own search and his struggle with himself are his arguments with his bishop, his disagreement with his fiancée, his efforts to help others, and his final finding of a helpmeet in the person of a young woman teacher of his new faith. Interwound with his own destiny is that of several others who are helped by the same faith to better and happier lives.

"Virginia's Inheritance" is a more complicated tale, and concerns itself as much with the developments of its plot as with the doctrine which at crucial moments turns the stream of fate for several of its characters. Its heroine is a little girl born at a county poor farm and growing up there until her early teens under the belief of every one that she is a child of sin. But little by little a brighter path opens before her, and finally she is able to prove her legitimate birth and her parentage, and to come into a heritage of love and affluence. During the course of the story her own life is saved by the throwing away of medicines and the application of Christian Science doctrines, and she in turn opens the door by the same methods to life and love for her bitterest enemy.

TREASURE

TREASURE. By W. Dane Bank. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

George Harvey and Thomas Ewins were cousins; they were about the same age, they both lived in Ganton, "a manufacturing town about four miles from Manchester," and they were married on the selfsame day. But here the resemblance between them ceased. Harvey married solely for love, Ewins for money; Ewins believed that the most important, the only important thing in life was money, to get it and to keep it; Harvey, that the one important thing in life was love, to win it and to keep it. Harvey had one child, Ewins two, and each managed his family affairs according to his own views. How their diverse theories worked out, and the result of each, is the theme of the story.

The moral is rather too heavily emphasized, and there are times when the indifference of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey to mere worldly goods becomes almost supernatural. However, the general drift of the narrative is true enough to the daily existence of very many people, while the sketch of the Lancashire town and its inhabitants is well done and amusing. There are some dramatic scenes in the book, and Lance Harvey is an attractive young man. We hope his novel was a success, and are glad he found the "Treasure."



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SCOTT NEARING'S CASE AGAINST SOCIETY

His New Principle of Economics as Outlined in a Recent Work on Income

INCOME: AN EXAMINATION OF THE RETURNS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND FROM PROPERTY OWNED IN THE UNITED STATES. By Scott Nearing, Ph. D., Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25. 238 pages.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania of their own initiative have held a referendum and sought by petition to recall the error of the authorities of the university allowing Professor Scott Nearing to seek other fields of activity. This is most modern and conclusive. The students outnumber the Trustees many times, and the majority can do no wrong. Into this family quarrel it would be imprudent to enter, but the case is of sufficient prominence and contemporaneous interest to justify an examination of the professor's formal statement of the views as presented in his book, apart from the personal aspects of the case. He indicts society. If the indictment is good his case against the university is good, apart from personal peculiarities which those who sentenced him say destroyed his usefulness as an instructor independently of the substance of his teachings. His teachings, not his peculiarities, nor his quarrels with his superiors, are proper to be considered in an examination of his book.

He propounds a new principle in economics. His predecessors had distinguished between landlords, capitalists, and laborers "for the very absurd reason that at some time in the past, under an agricultural civilization, such a classification was supposed to have been accurate. The time has come when a new classification of the reasons for paying income must be formulated. This classification will be based on function rather than on tradition. It will be made personal and concrete rather than impersonal and abstract. The new classification * * * will make an alignment between the returns paid to the owner of wealth, on the one hand, and the returns paid to those who expend energy, on the other. That classification exists, in fact, in the contrast between property income (the income from property ownership) and service income (the income from human effort). The distinction between property income and service income measures the relation of the income earner as an individual to the productive process. The capitalist and the landlord receive returns for the ownership of property; they therefore receive property income. The laborer receives returns for the expenditure of energy; he therefore receives service income."

This classification is the basis of his revision of the old economy, and he illustrates his meaning by example. The owner of coal-bearing land sells mining rights; he "did nothing except to grant permission for the use of his land." The capitalist who advanced the funds for mining "merely signed his name to a paper instructing the bank to transfer credit." A man who wishes to build rents a site; "the owner of the land need make no exertion. He simply holds his title." A man invests in railway bonds; "from the day when he makes his investment he need never lift a finger to serve his fellows." These examples suffice to make clear the distinction in the new economy between the man who works and the man who owns. In principle, the proposition is an addendum to Henry George's theory that social wrongs were created by the ownership of land, which by right belonged to all. Professor Nearing's proposition is that the worker has a right to what he creates, and of which the total belongs to all by right. There are extremists who hold that the workers create all, and should take all. Professor Nearing is more moderate. He goes no further than to argue that the workers get less than is their right, and that society should remedy the wrong.

In support of his proposition he makes elaborate statistical examination of service income and property income, finding workers badly paid, and owners overpaid. His conclusion is that "hereafter no one need discourse on the theme of the spendthrift laborer and the ensuing hardship of his family. The actual amounts paid to the men and women who do the work of the industrial world are extremely small. Current wage accounts placed side by side with the expense accounts of thousands of families whose sole claim to income rests upon the ownership of property are startling in their paucity. Five hundred dollars paid to an able-bodied man whose back was bent 300 days of the year in his efforts to support a wife and four small children; $7 a week to the anaemic man whose eye races with his machine along the seams of ladies' coats; $15 a week to a mechanic, keeping a family in a big city; $1,000 a year to a skilled artisan * * * these wage rates * * * make the hastiest pause to consider." But not the professor. He proceeds to his conclusion. "Each year enormous payments are being made to the owners of property in the United States in return for their bare ownership. At the same time, the workers, whose efforts are responsible for bringing these values into being receive in many cases returns which sound like mere pittances."

The case is constantly growing worse. Those who manage property know how to take care of it better than those who work know how to take care of their affairs. Money breeds money, and always at the cost of the poor. The economic system is so organized as to advantage owners of property. "Despite the superior social value of services, despite the obvious justice of favoring the service renderers rather than the property owners, a system has been established which places a higher stamp of economic advantage upon the ownership of property than it places on the rendering of services." There is a right to property, but there is no right to work. The courts fix a minimum for property income, but none for service income. The law allows a man to contract for any wage, and there is no hearing for a man who asks a higher wage by order of court. The workers are made to bear the risks of industry. "The first appearance of hard times is followed by a decrease in the working force. The least curtailment in orders leads to part time work. * * * Bonds still pay their interest; the dividends are paid on stocks, and labor waits for a job."

The benevolence of such sentiments is a credit to any man, and Professor Nearing may well be admitted the Abou ben Adhem of economics. In fact, the trouble is that he loves his fellow-men all too well; so well that it disturbs the balance of his judgment and betrays him into inaccuracy of facts about the poorness of the poor, the richness of the rich, and the superior stability of property income over service income. At the present moment eighty-two railways are in receivership, representing a capitalization of much over two billions. Every railway is running and paying wages, although none of them is paying dividends and some are not paying interest. That represents one-sixth of the industry second only to agriculture, and it is no secret that a considerable portion of the other railways are not on Easy Street. On the other hand, the Pittsburgh telegrams say that the October payroll there approximates $32,000,000. The profits are still larger, but the biggest corporation on earth, which is prominent in Pittsburgh's industries, is not yet paying dividends, although its wage scale was not reduced in the recent hard times. It is unfair to cite these facts, for some of them are later than the book, and not within its author's consideration. But he seems to have had misgivings about the solidity of the 'facts" upon which he let his good-will to men play so freely. He leaves out of consideration altogether the half million persons engaged in public service.

Figures are "practically unobtainable" for those gainfully employed in agricultural and kindred pursuits, or one-third of all. The five million odd engaged in professional, domestic, and personal services are outside his inquiry, on account of the nature of their services, professional services not being standard, and personal services being worth whatever the employer is willing to pay for personal gratification. All engaged in one-man industries necessarily are omitted. The professor omits to say that he omits to consider the condition of Mr. Gompers's unionists, who are so competent to care for themselves that Professor Nearing's patronage is as superfluous as it is voluntary. Two-thirds of wage earners are excluded, and Mr. Gompers's two million Federationists would consider themselves insulted if included as beneficiaries. As the professor says, his figures are "woefully incomplete," and "far from conclusive." He is so preoccupied with the ill paid that he forgets the well paid, and discusses the unfortunate as though they were the average instead of the exception. He concludes, on the basis described above, that "the wage scale of the country is so adjusted at the present time that the vast majority of the recipients of wages and salaries are paid a wage which, when compared with the cost of a decent or fair standard of living, appears in many instances insufficient, and in many others barely adequate, to procure the simplest decencies of life." It is useless to examine his figures of property income, for he is equally candid about their deficiencies. In short, he has rather fitted his facts to the requirements of his new departure in economics than sought the truth.

That is not to deny that many are pitifully poor. There is Biblical authority for the statement that Lazarus will always be with us, and the same may be assumed about Dives. The professor's merit as a philanthropist cannot be extended to him as an economist. If his book were designed to show the necessity of better information before reaching judgment it would leave little to criticise. But he has reached judgment, and censures those who differ with him as enemies of the poor. He arraigns society for the misfortunes of the individual, as though the duties were all on society's part. Men differ from animals in that they have reason and morals. Yet it is argued by the friends of man that they have a right to follow their instincts without regard to consequences, in full reliance that society will and should make good to them the wrongs they have done society. It is a doctrine as immoral as uneconomic. It teaches that there are rights without duties, and arouses the will to take where there is not the power to earn. It does this on a basis of fact in this leading case, admittedly inadequate, and in a spirit of exaggeration. There are some too rich and some too poor, but the salvation of society lies with neither. The mass of society is better off than ever before, and the poorest share in the advantages of industrialism more than the rich, and to an extent not shown by their wages, although he enlarges upon the point without perceiving it. True wages, he says, are not money, but "psychic reactions," meaning the pleasurable sensations from the expenditure of money. The idea is novel only in its jargon, and is correct.

But the millionaire gets a minimum of these reactions. He may pile up his titles to property income and spend fabulous sums either for investments or enjoyment. But he cannot multiply his sensations. He cannot eat without limit without digging his grave with his teeth. He may wear finer clothes, but not warmer, nor more than enough. His ocean yacht may bring him less pleasure than the poor man's catboat, or even hired rowboat. His bed may be softer and his slumbers worse. The point is only partially that the psychic reactions of the millionaire bear little relation to his property income beyond a point of moderation. The point rather is that without the wealth of the rich the poor would be incalculably worse off. It is only because of property income that the earners of service income are able to ride fast and far and luxuriously for a nickel, or use a telephone, or send a telegram. Except for property income the globe's products would not be on the breakfast tables of modest earners of service income. Schools, art galleries, libraries are free as air through wealth, and mostly through surplus or excess wealth. It would be idle to elaborate a point so apparent, and expressed unsurpassably once for all by Matthew Arnold.

The professor is right. Service income is a return in part for social service. The payment is of the same sort, and the professor betrays no notion of it. He falls rather into the class of those wanderers in the desert so well described by Macaulay. Crossing the sterile and thirsty sands, they see oases before them, and lament those left behind them. Always there have been better times, always there will be better times. Macaulay's point was that there never was a time when the poor did not think that the rich feasted at their expense, when the humble did not deplore the decline of human sympathy through the growth of the luxury of others. The professor is less reasonable than those whom Macaulay made ridiculous to the reasonable. The professor sees no oases, except the one which he promises. He sees feudalism behind, and industrialism ahead. Unless his remedy is applied, he shudders to think of the dreadful alternative. Nobody else has his idea, perhaps even nobody understands him. His is a voice crying aloud in the wilderness, and truth and free speech are suppressed with him—even though he gets the "first pages," and his ideas are advertised by condemning them. All that there is new in his book is the remedy. About that he must allow a difference of opinion, with a fair chance that the majority will fear his remedy more than the disease.

His diagnosis is as old as the teachings of the Christian fathers, whose reaction from paganism led them totally to condemn the pursuit of gain and to deny to the individual the luxury of wealth. To seek riches was worse than to imperil the individual's soul. It was an attempt to appropriate an unfair share of what Beneficence intended for the common use of all, like air, and land, and water. If a man possessed more than he needed he was bound to give his superfluity to the poor. He was only God's steward. By natural law he had no personal right to what he had, even though then it was not condemned as "property income." If this is right it condemns Professor Nearing as a hopeless back number, a progressive economist of the crab order, a reactionary beyond redemption. Not to waste words, it may be said that the professor's book is no advance over the saying of St. Ambrose:

> What injustice is there in my diligently preserving my own, so long as I do not invade the property of another? Shameless say'st? My own, sayest thou? What is it? From what secret places hast thou brought it into this world? When thou enterest into the light, when thou comest from thy mother's womb, what wealth didst thou bring with thee? That which is taken by thee beyond what would suffice to thee is taken by violence. In it that God is unjust in not distributing to us the means of life equally, so that thou shouldst have abundance while others are in want? It is the bread of the hungry that thou keepest. It is the clothing of the naked thou lockest up. The money thou buriest is the redemption of the wretched.

Those who agree with the worthy mediaeval saint will want that sort of economics taught to their youths. Those who think that the saint's ideas are not suited for present or future conditions will think that the professor might well have been given a leave of absence to learn modern economics before teaching them, and attaching to his personal notions the prestige of a university against its will. The trouble is not that he abides in outer darkness of error, but that his errors are so ancient and fishy in odor. The professor is too old-fashioned for the university in which he formerly taught, respecting all but his theories. They are much too "futurist."

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

L. B. L.—Will you kindly give me some information in reference to William Sharp, the author? Has he ever used a nom de plume?

William Sharp was born in Scotland on Sept. 12, 1856, and spent most of his childhood and youth in the West Highlands. He was educated at the Glasgow University. After graduating he went on a voyage to Australia for his health and while there took part in an exploring expedition. He settled in London in 1879, and took to literary work as a profession. He traveled extensively in Europe, North Africa, and Canada, and visited the United States three times. His contributions to the leading magazines in Europe and in this country were many and he was on the critical staff of the leading periodicals at various times, and was the general editor of the Canterbury Poets. He was a very prolific writer, both in poetry and prose, many of his publications appearing under the pen name of "Fiona McLeod." He died in 1905.

W. P. M.—There is a short poem entitled "Rubicon," by William Winter, which I am most anxious to find. Can you help me?

The poem for which our correspondent asks is as follows:

One other bitter drop to drink,
And then—no more!
One little pause upon the brink,
And then—so o'er!
One sigh—and then the librant morn
Of perfect day,
When my free spirit, newly born,
Will soar away!

One pang—and I shall rend the thrall
Where grief abides,
And generous Death will show me all
That now he hides;
And, lucid in that second birth,
I shall discern
What all the sages of the earth
Have died to learn.

One motion—and the stream is crossed,
So dark, so deep!
And I shall triumph, or be lost
In endless sleep.
Then, onward! Whatsoe'er my fate,
I shall not care!
Nor Sin, nor Sorrow, Love nor Hate
Can touch me there.

L. DE S.—Can you tell me the author of and where I may find the poem containing the verse:

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on memory's wall
Is one of a dear old forest
Which I love the best of all.

The poem quoted by our correspondent is "Pictures of Memory," by Alice Cary. It is printed in Bryant's "New Library of Poetry and Song," in Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," and in many other collections of verse.

A. H. C.—Have two copies of "Kate Greenaway's Almanack" for 1883 and 1886 any special value?

They are worth about $2 each.

W. W. REID.—Where can I find the following quotation:

When the toll of bricks is doubled Moses comes.

The quotation about which the inquiry is made is an ancient Hebrew proverb signifying that when the burden becomes too heavy for the people the deliverer appears. In Latin the wording is: "Cum duplicantur lateres, venit Moses." In German the wording is: "Wenn man dem Volk die Ziegel droppelt so kommt Moses." The author of the proverb is unknown.

H. B. ELLIOT.—Will you let me know the value of a book entitled "An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, as the Same is Held Forth and Preached by the People Called in Scorn Quakers, Presented to King Charles II. by Robert Barclay," printed in London, 1701?

It is worth from $3 to $5.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

JAMES ROBB.—In your issue of Sept. 26 "B. C." asks for the name of the poem and author in which certain lines appear. The quotation is from "The Better Land," by Mrs. Hemans, and the first stanza complete is as follows:

I hear thee speak of the better land,
Thou callest its children a happy band;
Mother, oh! where is that radiant shore?
Shall we not seek it and weep no more?
Is it where the flower of the orange blows
And the fireflies glance through the myrtle boughs?
Not there, not there, my child!

This appeal was also answered by Douglas Crawford, Andover, Mass.; Harold Chesson, West Brookfield, Mass.; A. E. Parkhurst, N. Y.; L. D. Agnew, Brooklyn; Althea F. Randolph Bedle, Jersey City, N. J.; A. von W. Leslie, N. Y.; William J. Clarke, West New Brighton, S. I.; George Williams, Pottsville, Penn.; Mrs. L. M. Davis, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles G. Vassar, New York; Dr. David Webster, New York; Katharine D. von Bonnhorst, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Laura Hull, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Robert L. Case, Stamford, Conn.; Charles Thom, West Nutley, N. J.; H. J. Storrs, New York; M. Storey Williams, New York; Miss M. L. Charlesworth, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; B. B. Vallentine, New York; E. Kirby, Cold Spring, L. I.; Pamela B. Lorsch, Elyria, Ohio; Elizabeth P. Wetmore, Rochester, N. Y., and R. Dickinson, New York.

Mrs. A. M. WORRELL.—Some time ago one of your correspondents asked for a song beginning, "Flow gently, Sweet Croton, which was written in 1840 at the time of the introduction of Croton water to this city. These verses were published in The Ladies' Companion, a popular magazine, and were set to music to the air of "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton." In the magazine the writer of the poem is given as Mrs. "V. R.," and the music was arranged by D. M. Cole. The verses follow:

Flow gently, Sweet Croton, among thy green trees,
Flow gently; we'll sing thee a song in thy praise.
We love thy pure water, thy sweet silver stream,
And here we would linger by moonlight's soft beam.
The tide of intemp'rance has had its full sway,
The rum-cup we banish away, far away.
Then come to old Gotham, our city of fame,
We'll sing of thy praises, Sweet Croton, again.

Thy crystal stream, Croton, how lovely it glides
And winds by the cot where contentment resides.
At evening we fain by the green banks would stray,
And lose in thy murmurs the toil of the day.
Flow gently, Sweet Croton, among thy green trees,
Flow gently, sweet river, theme of our lays;
O'er hill and o'er valley thy bright water comes
And cheers and enliven our own happy homes.

H. B.—The poem asked for by F. G. Ryan in THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 26, was written during the Crimean war. The caption should be, "Mother, Is the Battle Over?" I do not know the author.

The appeal of F. G. Ryan was also answered by Thomas Green, New York, and C. Dockery, West Orange, N. J.

FLORENCE WELLINGTON SEVERY.—In answer to the query of Lindley M. Stevens in your issue of July 25, concerning the poem entitled "The Yankee Schoolmaster," beg to state that it was written by Eugene J. Hall, and published in a book of poems by that author, called "Lyrics of Home Land," S. C. Griggs & Co., (Chicago,) in 1881. The poem, which covers twenty printed pages, is divided into nineteen parts, the first of which, entitled "The Old Farmhouse," begins as follows:

On "Miller's Hill" a farmhouse stood—
A low-eaved structure built of wood;
Whose claphoards, weather-worn and gray,
Were telling slow decay;
Whose mossy, wooden eavetroughs swung
From rusty irons rudely hung;
Whose curling shingles, here and there,
Betrayed the need of good repair;
Whose ancient chimney, capped with stone,
With lichens partly overgrown,
Above the sagging roof, looked down
Upon the spires of Brandon town.

It is of interest to know that "the old farmhouse," which was built in the latter part of the eighteenth century, still stands in its original condition; and is owned and occupied by descendants of Miller, the builder thereof.

MARION E. LEVI.—Referring to "Monsay's" inquiry for the patriotic song, "Ye Sons of Columbia," I would say that there are two songs beginning that way. One is called "Adams and Liberty." It was written in 1798, and was extremely popular as a political song. Its author was Robert Treat Paine, and the first verse is as follows:

Ye sons of Columbia, who bravely have fought
For those rights which unstained from your sires descended,
May you long taste the blessings your valor has bought,
And your sons reap the soil which their fathers defended.
Mid the reign of mild peace,
May your nation increase,
With the glory of Rome and the wisdom of Greece;
And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

There are eight stanzas besides this. The entire poem may be found in "Poems of American History," edited by Burton Egbert Stevenson. The other poem was written in July, 1861, by Thomas Green Fessenden. The poem was written because at the time the Americans believed Napoleon wished to invade America with the great fleet which he was gathering at Toulon, which, of course, was intended for his expedition to Egypt. The first stanza is as follows:

Ye sons of Columbia, unite in the cause
Of liberty, justice, religion, and laws:
Should foes then invade us, to battle we'll go,
For the God of our fathers will be our ally!
Let Frenchmen advance,
And all Europe join France,
Designing our conquest and plunder,
United and true
Forever we'll be,
And our cannon shall tell them in thunder,
That foes to our freedom we'll ever defy
Till the continent sinks and the ocean is dry!

Altogether there are six stanzas to this poem. The entire poem may be found in "Poems of American History."

MARIAN FISHER SHANDLEY.—In answer to "Lydia," of Sept. 12, "Echo in the Hollow Glen" was written by L. A. Benjamin and sung at the Broadway Tabernacle in the Winter of 1840, the writer being a participant. The words are:

Echo in the hollow glen,
Wake ye from your stilly sleep.
Let me hear your voice again,
Clear and deep—clear and deep.

Happy could we dwell like you,
In the silent valley,
Sleeping years and ages through:
Echo say:
Will you join our feast today?
Will you? Will you, pray?

Echo in the hollow glen,
Come and join our happy throng,
Let us hear your voice again—
Loud and strong—loud and strong.

Warble for us, echo sweet;
Telltale spirit, listen:
Now our morning song repeat;
Answer now.
Will you join our feast today?
Will you? Will you, pray?

ANDREW W. BROWN.—The poem asked for by C. K. Harding in your issue of Oct. 3 is probably "Home Thoughts from Abroad," by Robert Browning, and may be found in any copy of his works. The first line is:

Oh! to be in England, now that April's there,

Information about this poem was also received from Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; Verena J. Suter, Bennington, Vt.; Florence M. Pilgrim, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Sara J. Conklin, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. H. W. Macy, New York; John S. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Carrie L. Jones, Jersey City, N. J.; Sinclair Lyon, Chappaqua, N. Y.; Frederick Ott, Greenpoint, N. Y.; James Shand, Brooklyn; William W. Scrugham, Yonkers, N. Y.; Richmond G. Roberts, New Haven, Conn.; Frederick Moxon, Rockville, Conn.; Ethel Eames Sanderson, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. James B. Curtis, New York; Martha C. Lang, Ithaca, N. Y.; Priscilla Dexter, Brooklyn; Grace E. Campbell, Newark, N. J.; Emily R. Sugden, Windsor, Conn.; Mrs. E. K. Titus, Greenfield, Mass.; Edith D. Robinson, Quogue, L. I.; Miss C. Macdonald, New York; M. L. Bronson, Nordland, N. Y., and G. Chapman Jones, Hornell, N. Y.

APPEALS TO READERS

F. F. S.—Perhaps some reader may be able to give me the name of the author of a poem of which the following is a verse:

Opens wider still the portal
To the land of the immortal
Every year;
And thinner grows the curtain
That divides us from the certain
Every year.

I recall that the poem contains several verses.

GAYLORD LEE CLARK.—Will some reader kindly let me have the entire poem of which the following verse is a part:

Out where the sky is a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
Out where everything is newer;
That's where the West begins.

Also kindly tell me the author's name.

L. B.—Can any reader tell me who wrote a poem, or, perhaps song, which contains:

Oh! my heart it keeps a-turnin' to them
days of long ago,
When there weren't many of us and we
didn't care for show.

E. B. T.—I shall be obliged if some reader can give me the source of a children's dogerel, current some forty years ago, which contained the lines:

One of them's name was Dandy Jim,
His mother was very proud of him;
The other one's name was Dandy Jack,
With beautiful fur all down his back.

J. B. H.—Can any reader tell me where I can find the poem entitled, I think, "Pan in Vermont," by Rudyard Kipling? The following is the first verse, as I remember it:

'Tis forty in the shade today,
The dripping eaves declare,
The boulder's nose above the snows,
The southern slopes are bare.

D. L. B.—Can any of your readers tell me the title and author of the poem in which the following lines occur:

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly pleased and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more costly, may not please him more.

So Nature deals with us.

WILLIAM J. MERRILL.—Do any of your readers happen to know the author of the following lines:

Sleep, little darling,
The whole night long;
Slumber away
To a sweet love song.
Sleep till the break of dawn.

Sleep, little darling,
The soft winds blow
Melody sweet
As the brooklets flow.
Sleep till the break of dawn.

Sleep, little darling;
And dream away
Over the night
To the break of day.
Sleep till the break of dawn.

WILLIAM STROBEL.—Connected with the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine there was some controversy regarding which sex should be represented in the sculpture of the angels on some piece of the work. Apropos of the occasion some one wrote a poem, a portion of which is as follows:

Tell me, Mr. Preacher,
When we get over there,
Will there be no female angels
A floating through the air?

Can any of your readers furnish the poem complete?

J. M. E.—Will some reader kindly give the name of the poem and that of its author from which the following lines are taken:

Let no soft slumber close mine eyes
Ere I have recollected thrice
The train of actions through the day.
Where have my feet marked out their way?
What have I learned where'er I've been,
From all I've heard, from all I've seen?
What have I done that's worth the doing?
What have I learned that's worth the knowing?
What duties have I left undone,
And into what new follies run?
These self-inquiries are the road
That leads to virtue and to God!

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THE Putnams announce for immediate publication a book of detective stories by Anna Katharine Green, entitled "The Golden Slipper and Other Problems for Violet Strange," in which the heroine of the series, a born detective, is a young woman who observes quickly and clearly, thinks intensely, and carries out her reasoning with ability.

Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Rumania, is the author of a romantic story of love, ideals and adventure, entitled "A Dreamer of Dreams," which the George H. Doran Company will publish this month. It will be elaborately decorated with especial reference to the holiday season. This house will soon have ready also "Mr. Doctor-Man," a holiday story by Helen S. Woodruff.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company, which published Gertrude Atherton's "Perch of the Devil," and recently republished her "Before the Gringo Came," announces that it has taken over from the Macmillan Company Mrs. Atherton's "Julia France and Her Times," "The Conqueror," "Tower of Ivory," "The Californians," "The Splendid Idle Forties," "Patience Sparhawk," and "Hamilton's Letters." "The Conqueror," which has gone through twenty-two printings since it was published in 1902, has been revised, new plates have been made, and it now appears in a new edition, with photogravure portrait of Alexander Hamilton.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce for early publication a volume containing the correspondence sent by Rudyard Kipling to The London Daily Telegraph from the western battle front which at the time of the appearance of the letters aroused much discussion in England because of the emphasis laid upon England's debt to France in the war. It will have the title "France at War—On the Frontier of Civilization," and the volume will include also Mr. Kipling's poem, "France," written two years ago when President Poincaré visited England.

The Dorans announce two war books for early publication: "Kings, Queens, and Pawns," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, giving her impressions during some weeks at the scene of battle in France and Belgium last Spring, and "Between St. Denis and St. George," an answer to Bernard Shaw and the German propaganda, by Ford Madox Hueffer.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing at once Emile Waxweiler's "Belgium: Neutral and Loyal," in which he weighs in the balance all the imputations that have been made against Belgium.

In "Court Life from Within," by the Infanta Eulalia, which Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for immediate publication, the aunt of the King of Spain describes her life and the intimates of her circle at the Spanish Court and at the other European Courts to which she has been a visitor. Mrs. Hugh Fraser has written in "Storied Italy," which this house also has ready, a great number of anecdotes, partly historical and partly reminiscent, of the Italy in which she has spent a great part of her life.

The Macmillans will publish this week Percy H. Epler's "Life of Clara Barton," the first biography that has been written of the founder in this country of the Red Cross. Mr. Epler was a lifelong friend of Miss Barton and so has been able to supplement the material gathered from her letters, diaries, and other documents with much personal knowledge.

Kate Sanborn's "Memories and Anecdotes" is ready for immediate publication by the Putnams. The author has written many pen pictures, anecdotes, and lively descriptions of famous people and important events during the last half century. The Putnams announce also "A Sketch of English Legal History," by Frederic W. Maitland and Francis C. Montague, edited with notes and appendices by James F. Colby of Dartmouth College Faculty, a work adapted to the needs of both general readers and intending law students.

Lafcadio Hearn's "Interpretations of English Literature," in two volumes, comprising his lectures on English Literature before the students in the Japanese University at Tokio, is ready for issue by Dodd, Mead & Co., as also are two volumes by Maurice Maeterlinck, one containing "Essays" and the other "Plays," in a new limp leather edition.

The Macmillans announce for immediate publication Ida Tarbell's new book, "The Ways of Woman," which, while not an argument against suffrage, indicates the convictions which lie behind Miss Tarbell's well-known opposition to votes for women.

"Theism and Humanism" is the title of a new work by the Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, ready for immediate issue by the Dorans, upon which the author has been at work for years. It maintains the inefficiency of the naturalistic interpretation of life.

In the form of a masque or ritual Percy MacKaye has written a little book called "The New Citizenship," to be published by the Macmillans, which sets forth the dignity and importance of citizenship in the United States. It is adapted to presentation as a short drama.

"Social Freedom," by Elsie Clews Parsons, which the Putnams promise for this month, will set forth and discuss the struggle of personality against the barriers of custom in both the present and earlier times. This house is bringing out at once a translation from the French by Nayan Louise Redfield of Fabre d'Olivet's "Origin of the Social State of Man and the Destiny of the Adamic Race," the first English presentation of this work, which was written nearly a century ago.

In "The Art of the Moving Picture," which the Macmillans announce for early publication, Vachel Lindsay discusses the artistic and sociological significance of the film drama.

The Harvard University Press announces for early publication "How the French Boy Learns to Write: a Study in the Teaching of the Mother Tongue," by Rollo Walter Brown of the Faculty of Wabash College, an account of an investigation by the author of the methods by which the French schools teach composition, carried on because of his belief that much of the superiority of French art in letters can be traced to the training of the young people while they are in school.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will shortly publish "Kipling's India," by Arley Munson, who, as a practicing missionary physician in India, for years traveled over and studied practically all parts of that country used by Kipling as background for stories and poems.

"The Book of the Thin Red Line," which Longmans, Green & Co. announce for issue within a short time, by Sir Henry Newbolt, is a companion volume to his "Book of the Blue Sea," and contains a collection of true stories of fighting and campaigning during the great wars of the nineteenth century.

Among early Harper publications will be "Acres of Diamonds," Russell H. Conwell's inspirational lecture, which he has given more than 5,000 times with results that almost deserve to be called marvelous.

"The American College," which Henry Holt & Co. will bring out soon, contains the series of addresses delivered by college Presidents and professors during the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Allegheny College. It has an introduction by William E. Crawford, President of that institution.

Agnes C. Laut, although a native of Canada, considers her home to be on an estate she has bought in Dutchess County, New York, where she spends as much time as possible in the intervals of her travels in the United States and Canada for the gathering of material for her books and magazine articles.

"The Life and Letters of John Hay" had its fourth printing within ten days of publication.

On the day of the publication of her new novel, "The Fortunes of Garin," Mary Johnston was one of the marchers up Fifth Avenue in the suffrage parade.

Sinclair Lewis, whose hero in his new novel, "The Trail of the Hawk," has some interesting adventures in the Canal Zone, wrote of that region out of his own experiences. He went there during a college vacation with the ambition of working on the canal as a civil engineer, but was presently glad to make a safe return as a stowaway to the Yale campus.



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AT ALL BOOKSTORES

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1915.

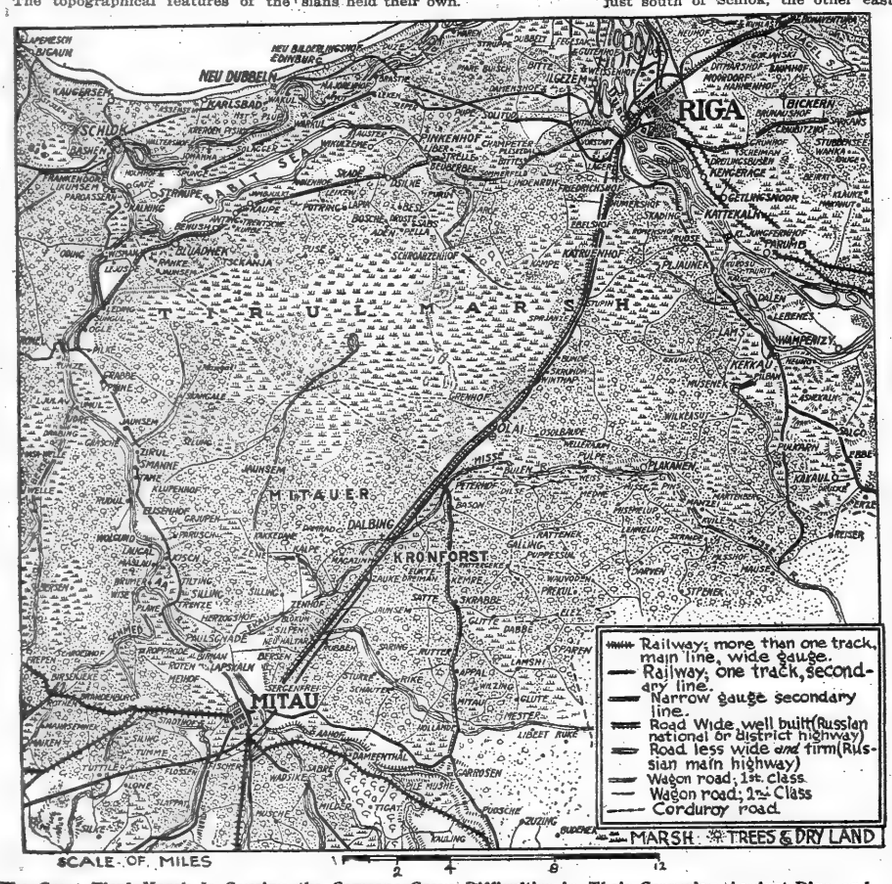
THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Germans Shift Attacks from Riga to Dvinsk and from Dvinsk to Riga Without Success---The Great Tirul Marsh Is a Formidable Obstacle to Teutonic Operations---Russians Are Making a Good Defense---Serbia Is In Desperate Plight, Though Fighting Gamely.

By a Military Expert.

ON the Russian front, the week has been characterized by great activity on both ends of the line. On the Russian right, the Dvinsk-Riga railroad has still remained the main German objective, first Riga and then Dvinsk being the centre of attack. Against both points the attacks so far have been failures, and as the Germans have been thrown back at one they have shifted the attack to the other—and so it has gone on for weeks with practically no change in the general situation.

The topographical features of the



The Great Tirul Marsh Is Causing the Germans Grave Difficulties in Their Campaign Against Riga and Restricting Them to a Comparatively Narrow Front in Attack.

man attack to guns which could be matched by the Russians; in fact, limited it almost entirely to infantry actions, and the individual Russian soldier well armed is the equal of the individual German. Once on an equal footing with their adversary the Russians held their own.

Riga section in so far as they have any military bearing have already been pretty thoroughly discussed in these reviews. With the accompanying detailed map, however, it will be possible to get a more thorough grasp of what the country is like, where the German lines run and what they are trying to accomplish.

Although the operations in front of Dvinsk have for their object the city of Riga, and to that extent are a part of the Riga operations, viewed as battles Riga and Dvinsk are entirely different in their main features, and will therefore be treated separately.

The attack on Riga itself really began from the southwest along the line of railroad leading to Riga from Mitau, the latter town being used as a base for these operations. This was the natural and logical plan because of the many railroads centring in Mitau. First there is the main line running north from Szawle, an excellent broad gauge double track. In addition single track, but broad gauge roads, also run in from Libau and Windau. These roads are also all connected with a number of highways, many of which are broad, metaled or well macadamed. It therefore offered every advantage as a base for an attack in force against the Riga line.

For weeks the Germans clung to this line of advance and succeeded in advancing up the Mitau-Riga railroad as far as the village of Olai, about half-way between. Here, however, the great Tirul marsh interposed and they were brought to a halt. On one side, and directly in their front, was the great marsh, on the other side dense forests, which are themselves cut up here and there with smaller marshes. Every available resource of the Teutons in this section of the field were concentrated for the drive, but the Russians, greatly assisted by the topographical features, were equal to the demand and threw the Teuton armies back as fast as they came up, inflicting terrible losses in each fight.

As for the reason of the Russian success, the map is almost of itself sufficient explanation. In interpreting it, the German methods in attacking the Russian line must be remembered. The keynote of the German attack has been their heavy guns. By a concentration of these at selected points of attack, the Russians, who had no competitive arm, were driven back and the line at these points bent. The result was the inevitable salient. The most striking example of this was at Vilna, and all those who have followed the eastern campaign at all closely will remember the creation of the Vilna salient and the very narrow escape this part of the Russian line had from the trap so carefully prepared by the Teutons.

In the offense against Riga, however, no such methods were possible, principally because the Germans were restricted by the marshes to an attack over a comparatively narrow front and also because their big guns could not be brought forward much beyond the village of Peterhof, about three miles southwest of Olai, where the marshes begin. This limited the German attack to guns which could be matched by the Russians; in fact, limited it almost entirely to infantry actions, and the individual Russian soldier well armed is the equal of the individual German. Once on an equal footing with their adversary the Russians held their own.

Seeing the futility of their attacks along the Mitau-Riga line the German offense shifted further south to the Vilna-Lida-Vileika triangle. In this triangle it seemed that the Russians were trapped beyond the possibility of a successful withdrawal. But at the last minute they opened the way to retreat, so that the trap was sprung too late.

The German attention was then turned to Dvinsk and at the same time an intermittent revival of the fighting along the Mitau-Riga road was noticed. Now, the attack everywhere else being unsuccessful, the Germans have again shifted and are attacking from the west along the line of the Windau-Riga road, west of Schlok. Here the attacks are being pressed as vigorously as they were from the southwest some weeks ago. But the result is the same—the Teutons have been unable to advance.

The German Army in this sector extends generally east and west to Jacobstaadt, where it turns and runs south. From a point on the railroad about five miles northeast of Tukum, the German line generally parallels the Tukum-Schlok railroad as far as the banks of the River Oa. Here is another excellent defensive screen, and firmly entrenched behind it, they forced the Germans to turn south along the border of the Tirul Swamps. Although it is not known as a fact, the probabilities are that at this point the German Army is divided, one section of it operating west of the marsh, just south of Schlok, the other east of the marsh along the road from Mitau. The line continues east from Olai to Jacobstadt, where it turns south in front of the Lutsk-Dvinsk railroad.

It is the Tukum-Jacobstadt section of this line that has been particularly active this past week. But the Russian defensive is still stronger than the German attack. At no point along this line have the Russians given ground but have held their own, seizing the initiative and striking back as occasion offers.

The German losses on this front have been appalling. What the numbers are no one but the Germans themselves know, but from the nature of the fighting and the character of the terrain the casualty list must be almost beyond comprehension. The fighting is still continuing, its intensity unabated, but unless the Germans are strongly reinforced it is doubtful if they can do any more than they have already done. On the whole, indeed, the campaign based on Mitau seemed to offer greater chances of success than that based on Tukum, as the distances are shorter and the railroad communications better, while the character of the country is practically the same. If the Germans could not succeed, then, in the drive from the southwest, the chances seem none too rosy for success in their operations from the west.

In the battles for Dvinsk the German efforts have been if anything more violent than in the fight for Riga, but the failure before Dvinsk has been if anything more definite and more plainly indicated. The situation, indeed, has been prolonged by the Russians until it does not seem as if the Germans can succeed unless they are able to add strong reinforcements, drawn from some of the other fields. This would practically mean the abandonment of activity in that section from which the reinforcements come, for on no front can the Germans now draw men without considerable danger that their line will be forced at the weakened point. The loss in men in front of Dvinsk has been great and is being felt.

The battle is still going on as vigorously as ever, but the fact that the Russians are not only holding their own but have engineered successful counterattacks, which during the last week alone have enabled them to capture nearly 10,000 of the enemy, would indicate that the Germans are certainly not strong enough to carry through their program.

The country around Dvinsk, while much better adapted to military operations than the Riga country, is nevertheless far from ideal. It is known as the lake country, and west and south of the town are numberless lakes, both large and small, between which lie, in some cases, heavy woodland, in others the marshes. The map shows the essential features of the Dvinsk position from a topographical viewpoint.

The Germans are nearest the town on the west and northwest. Their only means of attack, however, from either of these directions is absolutely frontal. No opportunity is offered to turn the Russian line and flank it out of position. The screen of the Dvina River, which is for the most part in Russian hands, has proved sufficiently strong in the northwest. Lake Swenten, with its surrounding woodland and marsh, has been the serious obstacle in the west.

Two long persistent attacks were made along the Schlossberg-Chikovo line, but both broke down completely. The more recent attacks have been over the somewhat wider front, from Illukst to a point about eight miles southwest of Dvinsk along the Novo Alexandrovsk road. It has resulted in some small advantage in the vicinity of Illukst, where a part at least of the town seems to be now in German hands. Somewhat to the south, in the vicinity of the Dryswiaty Lake the advantage seems to be all with the Russians.

Summed up, the situation in this entire section seems to be a stand-off. The Germans have spent two months in attacks that have produced nothing except a great loss in effectives which they could ill afford. The Russians have clung tenaciously to their lines, also losing heavily, which is not a serious matter with them, and taking such opportunities as are afforded to strike back.

The Germans, of course, may yet succeed. They are undoubtedly constructing some means of crossing the marshes, either bridges or roads or both, in preparation for further offensive operations. But they are suffering a handicap they have not before been laboring under in the east—the Russian munitionment in size and quantity is equal to theirs.

South of Dvinsk there has been but little activity until Volhynia and Galicia are reached. This is an entirely logical condition. The Russians some months ago retreated behind the Prepet marshes west of the Vilna-Rovno system of railroads. Here the front on which either side can operate is small, and while it is true the Russians have only to guard certain passages across the marshes, the same holds true with the Teutons. With comparatively small numbers, therefore, the Russians can be held in position while the balance of the Teuton army can be used in other operations.

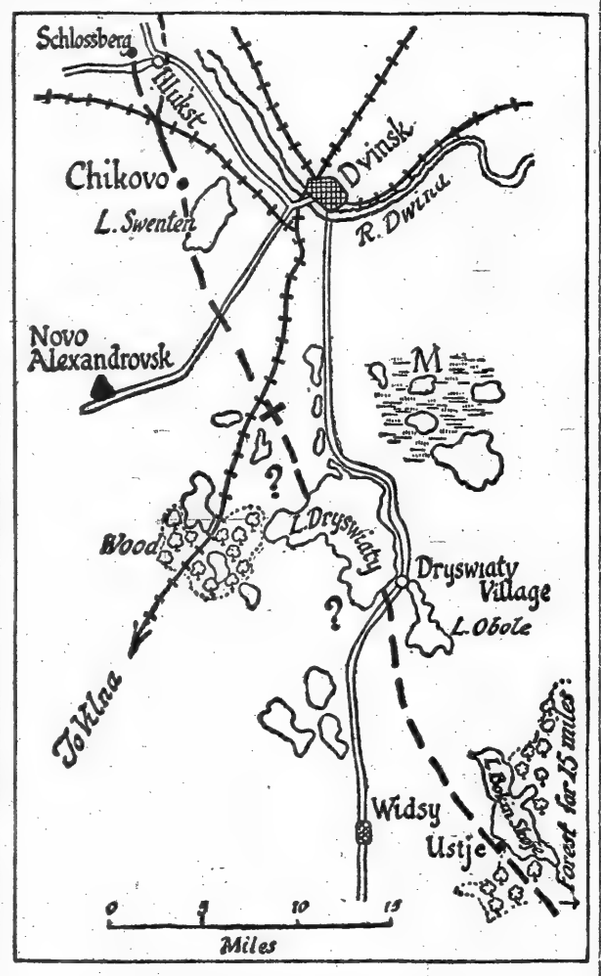
It is from this front, in all probability, that von Hindenburg has drawn his reinforcements. The front in the Pinsk region has, therefore, been very quiet. This operates in favor of the Russians, who thus have a needed opportunity to reorganize their forces which had been more or less shattered by the long retreat from the Dunajec and to build up their depleted store of shell and other forms of ammunition.

In Volhynia, a section of the line held by the Austrians, there has been severe fighting of a strictly local character. Its only result has been a heavy casualty list. Of much greater importance, at least from a political standpoint, are the series of battles along the Strypa in Galicia. This has been the weak spot in the Teuton line for the past two months. Against it the Russians have been constantly attacking, usually with success, and in prisoners and casualties have taken an exceptionally heavy toll. This section of the line has probably been drawn on heavily to supply the men needed for Mackensen's operation in Serbia, thus giving Russia an additional advantage.

While the Russians have advanced from the east bank of the Serut to the west bank of the Strypa, their successes have not yet reached the point where they have brought any military danger to the Teuton front. The Teuton line will be in danger only when its supply lines are threatened, and not until the Russian offense imperils Lemberg will the Teutons feel any alarm.

The political aspect is, however, entirely a different matter. Our sense of proportion is invariably blunted by proximity, and events that occur near to us always assume undue importance because of the fact that they are near. The right of the Russian line rests on the Rumanian frontier. Rumania is seething and, if we may judge from reports, but little influence is needed to produce a declaration of war in favor of the Entente. Any Russian success so near the frontier will necessarily find its reflection in Bucharest, if not to the point of causing the break at least to the extent of stiffening the Rumanian attitude toward Germany.

The relations between these nations have been somewhat strained, anyhow, first by the refusal of Rumania to permit the passage of troops and supplies to Turkey, and within the past few days by the Rumanian attitude toward Russia in regard to the passage of the Danube. Both these decisions Germany resents, although not daring to do so openly. If Russia through successes in Galicia can convince Rumania of ability fully to occupy the Teutons now in Galicia so that Rumania need not fear an invasion a long step will have been taken toward inducing Rumania to enter the war.



The Area Around Dvinsk, Where the Germans Are Meeting with No Better Success Than Near Riga.

In Serbia the German advance has gone forward with great rapidity once the junction with the Bulgarians was effected. One by one the Serbian strongholds have fallen, one by one the lines of retreat are being cut. There is no room for strategy on the Serbian side, no need of it on the side of the Teuton allies. It is simply a case of hammering the Serbians to pieces with big guns which completely outrange any artillery the Serbians possess.

The Serbian infantry invariably has resisted stubbornly the infantry advances of the Germans, but, being vastly outnumbered and overwhelmed by superior artillery fire, it has been able to make but a brief stand.

On the east the Bulgars are fast closing in on the Belgrade-Nish line and on the south are driving northward from Vranya and Uskub toward Preschtina. Not only is the fall of Nish apparently inevitable, but the entire Serbian Army is in the most critical position. It is almost entirely enveloped on three sides, the only apparent avenue of escape being into Montenegro. Even this possibility may be taken away by the cutting of the east and west railroad lines which are rapidly being reached and crossed by the invaders.

It is reported that there are 150,000 French and upward of 25,000 British in Southern Serbia. In view of what has happened during the week this seems impossible. There are certainly not more than 200,000 Bulgarians engaged in the campaign against Serbia, and these are stretched out from Zajecar to the Greek frontier. It is impossible to believe that almost an equal number of the Allies' troops are concentrated against a small fraction of the Bulgarian Army and directly on its flank, and are not able to create even the slightest diversion.

Except for a very minor engagement in the Strumitza region nothing has been heard of the Allies since they were supposed to be present in such numbers. Just where they are, what they are doing, or what they expect to do, must remain for the present at least a profound mystery. Certain it is that through false assurances, through promises which have not been kept, Serbia is being not defeated merely but annihilated while her leaders ask each other where are the Allies.

Premier Asquith, in a typical political speech, which said much but told little, gave to the world England's excuses. The press is full of what Russia and France are going to do. But while Britain excuses and her allies promise, Germany acts and Serbia takes her place beside Belgium as a sacrifice on the altar of British stupidity. Certain facts are so patent that it would seem that they could penetrate even the fog which the war has caused to form about the British intelligence.

With a water route via the Danube and a rail route through Belgrade and Nish, both reaching Constantinople and both available to the Germans, the Gallipoli operations are doomed. There is no hope. To continue to try to force the strait is merely to make a useless sacrifice to prevent an injury to English pride and a smirch to British prestige.

The entire position of the Allies with respect to Serbia is simply beyond our understanding on this side of the water. Although realizing the deficiencies of a democratic Government as a directing influence in military affairs in time of war, we cannot be censured if to us the Serbian situation savors of deadly inefficiency in the interior circles. The obvious question is: What are the Allies going to do for Serbia and when are they going to do it?

Horse Show Influences

At the New Bedell Fashion Shop

in West Thirty-Fourth Street

(*Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria*)

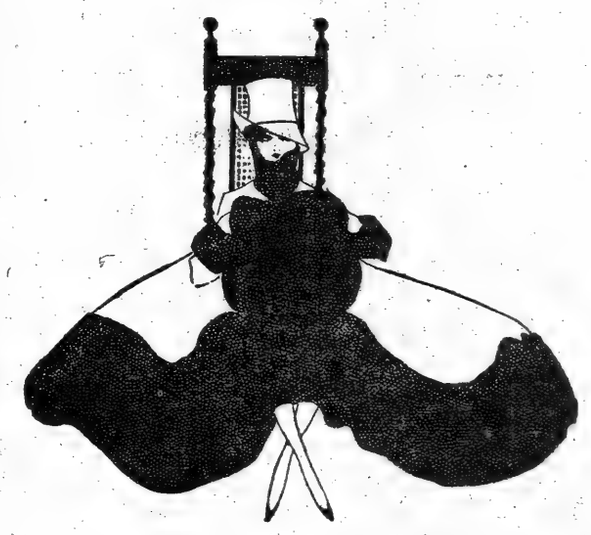
IT is another week of introductions—of innovations—at the new Fashion Bazar in the heart of the great shopping district, where the correctness of the models is satisfying women who set the styles, as well as those who follow them. The great dress event of the year—the Horse Show—brings a new style atmosphere with it which Tomorrow will pervade every nook and balcony of the big new establishment, with a surprise in prices at every turn.

The Smart Biscuit Colors, Tans and Kid Shades In New Horse Show Suits

Anything smarter than these broadcloth vicuna and velour suits in the new shades of brown, from a mahogany bronze to a cream, and in the glace kid leather shades, it would be difficult to conjure out of fashion's box of magic.

They are in the models which the great gown-makers and tailors have been turning out at forced speed this past ten days—to be ready for the Horse Show opening—identical in line and material; but shown here Monday at $35, $65 and $95, instead of at $75, $100 and $175.

The assortments include the newest velvet and plush fabrics and the fine grades of chiffon broadcloths.



New Assortments at $25

Several hundred new suits in this talked-of $25 assortment appear in the big Suit Salon Monday morning—representing the ultra in refinement of style, and the best materials it is possible to put into suits at this price, stripped of all premium for their correctness of fashion.

Swinging Into Line with New Coaching Coats

Initial Offerings at $30, $55 and $65

For the woman who would be very smart and very warm, there is everything new that her imagination can picture in the Coat Cabinet of the new shop Monday. The opening assortment of coats, which was so praised by Lady Duff-Gordon, and last week's variety, which was commended by Kitty Gordon, are both surpassed by Monday's initial offerings.

The swing and dash of these new models—especially the "coach-and-four" designs—and their innate luxury of lining and lightweight warmth are indescribable. There are new variations of the flaring cossack skating-coats, with their edges and collars and cuffs of rich fur, and of new styles with a full, rippling fall of back and front from a high yoke.

Broadcloths, velvets and velveteens—and some of the favored light-colored plushes. At $20, also, there is a large new assortment—coats which will hold their heads up in the most expensive company.

Opening of the Balcony of Shoes

The culmination of a long cherished plan—to present every fine shoe of fashion—only the latest things in ultra footwear—shoes for the tailor-made suit and slippers for the most expensive evening gown—literally the shoes and slippers of society—made by the same makers who supply the leading Fifth Avenue shops—AT PRICES DENUDED OF THOSE HIGHER PROFITS THERE ASKED.



Monday this unique new SHOE BALCONY is opened. It will begin to speak for itself from the very start. Because of the shoe-top skirts, the skating styles and the wonderful variations in evening gowns, no season in the history of fashions has given such prominence and importance to shoes.

Here are all the aristocratic styles of Petrograd and Paris and Berlin—the high boot, the medium boot, the dainty kid tie—the fur-top boot, the smart white calf, the slipper of gold and satin—the Louis heel and the Cuban heel—the cycle toe and the toe glittering with cut steel beads.

Visit the MOST EXPENSIVE SHOE SHOP IN NEW YORK. Examine the styles, the instep fit and the ankle fit. Examine the "life" of the leather, the qualities of the velvets and satins and gold bullion-cloths. Try the nimbleness of the soles, the fineness of the stitch—the FLEXIBILITY of the shoe.

Then come to the NEW BALCONY OF SHOES and make the same critical examinations. Where precedent would prompt us to ask $6, we are asking $5; where custom says $7.50, we say $6 or $6.50; where we might ask $10 and $12, we are saying $8; and you will find several instances where the fashion is to ask $12 and $15—or even more—and the prices here are $9.

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The PRINCIPLE of selling the BEST OBTAINABLE in food products at the LOWEST PRICES accounts for the continuous growth of the DANIEL REEVES, Inc., chain of Grocery Stores. Another new store—the 67th—was opened yesterday at the southeast corner of Grand Boulevard Concourse and 184th Street.

During the coming week each one of the 67 stores will specialize in the staple products used in every home.

The money spent for these necessary articles represents a considerable sum every week, therefore, if you can economize in the buying of them, you should do so, particularly when you are assured of SUPREME QUALITY.

BUTTER 31c lb.

This butter is the very best quality. The same grade and only one grade is sold in each of the 67 stores. The same price prevails in each store. Different grades of butter are never handled. We figure that customers want the highest grade at the lowest price and it is our desire to always give customers what they want.

EGGS 42c doz.

Every housewife knows what it means to buy a dozen eggs represented as being strictly fresh and then finding some of them bad. There are twelve fresh eggs in every dozen sold in our stores. You can rely on this statement absolutely. We know what good eggs are, and before they are sold they must meet our test.

COFFEE 19c lb.

This is a blend of High-Grade South American Coffee which has a fine aroma and quality and makes a most pleasing and satisfying drink even though mild. We find customers like it very much, so we are very particular to maintain its standard and to sell it at a uniform price. Our trade can always get it in every Reeves' store.

And how about the prices on the following articles, all of which are very regularly and very generally used in every home?

Gold Medal Flour—7-lb. Bag, 25c.; 3½-lb. Bag	13c.
Swift's Premium Bacon, Jar	25c.
Sunshine Fig Bars, per lb	10c.
Grape Nuts	12c.
Kellogg's Corn Flakes	8c.
Cream of Wheat	12c.
Wheatena	13c.
Shredded Wheat	10c.
Post Toasties	8c.
Quaker Corn Flakes	5c.
Quaker Puffed Rice	12c.
Force	10c.
Crystal Domino Sugar	41c.
Domino Gran., 3½ lb	19c.
Procter & Gamble, Lenox Soap, 8 cakes	25c.
Fels Naptha Soap, per cake	4c.
Toilet Paper, 8 large rolls	25c.
Heinz Baked Beans	8c.
Parson's Ammonia	8c.
Aunt Jemima Flour	8c.
Log Cabin Syrup	8c.
Bon Ami or Electro Silicon	8c.
Bromangelon (all flavors)	8c.
Lipton Jelly Tablets	8c.
Cooper's Gelatine	8c.
Quaker Farina	8c.
Javelle Water	8c.
Old Dutch Cleanser	8c.
Shaker Salt	8c.
2 in 1 Shoe Polish	8c.
Readymaid Soups (all kinds)	8c.
Pure Cider or White Vinegar	8c.
Brook's Chili Sauce	8c.
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PARIS MAKERS TO HOLD SHOW HERE

The Syndicate of French Couture Will Display New Gowns This Month---American Experts Are Questioning Whether or Not This Will Change Prevailing U. S. Styles.

THE dull season in trade that follows the excitement of the Autumn openings is to be charged and stimulated this month by an electric bolt from Paris. It is to do the thing that every one wondered why it has not done before—have an opening of its own in America.

Guided and advised by Poiret and Philippe Ortiz, the syndicate of French Couture which banded itself together after the visit of Poiret and Worth to this country for the protection of its original creations in dress, has decided to hold a personal Fashion Show in America this month.

It is the most widely discussed affair that has happened to American dressmaking circles.

There are many sides to it, each of which is the cause for heated argument and discussion wherever the subject of dress is of paramount interest. What will it do to the Winter trade in clothes that have been bought at great risk and brought to this country by American firms for home consumption? Will the models to be shown entirely change the prevailing styles? Naturally, that is the great question of the hour to those who sell women's apparel.

Will the result be good or bad for our trade? they also ask. Will commerce be stimulated in December just when commerce needs galvanizing? Will the women find themselves compelled to buy new clothes, or will they simply be dissatisfied with what they have and say that our buyers did not really bring over the latest gowns, but left them to their creators to bring?

Questions of Importance.

The trade is also asking itself some questions. Will it be compelled to start an entirely new season this month? If these Paris frocks and hats and wraps strike a new silhouette, a new fashion, inaugurate new materials, will they be compelled, through policy, to purchase the models at a high price in order to copy them? There will be only one gown of each kind and, therefore, it can have only one purchaser, whereas the custom in Paris is to provide as many copies of the original as there are buyers for it. Over here no clothes are to be made by the French exhibitors. Only the originals will be sold, so there is bound to come about a rivalry between the shops and dressmakers for possession of each frock.

The gowns will not be delivered until after the Fashion Show has toured the country, and it is quite possible copyists of distinction and skill will have skimmed the cream off each style weeks before the frocks are delivered to their first purchasers. So the questions involved are not minor ones. They give good food for thought to the public and to the trade.

What the French designers will do to existing fashions is the story to come. Today we are sufficiently occupied with what exists. A good many things have happened to what the buyers brought over and what we have been surveying at dozens of fashion shows, held at shops and theatres since October arrived.

Some of the best designs are just coming into their own. The redingote is one. The Callot straight silhouette for evening is another. The Worth trains are another, the collar cape as a rival to the coachman's collar of fur is in the list, and the built-up turban of colored velvet as a substitute to the postilion hat of panne velvet.

Each of these contending styles was launched at the openings, but a few, notably those mentioned, went immediately into the vanguard. They leaped to popular fame as early as the middle of September, and in two weeks they were selling at any price, in any quality of fabric, and were worn well and badly by a host of women, some who had a natural right to don them, others who should have run from them as they would from a swarm of bees.

One does not care how soon the almost brimless high-crowned sailor hat goes out, for it is so unbecoming to the majority, and they are the ones who wear it. Why they could not have seen its dangers and left it to those who had the features to stand it, is one of those puzzles that cause despair among those who had come to believe that America was on the upward trend in the matter of choosing and posing hats.

Well, happily, the wide-brimmed shape of velvet and silk beaver, with a moderately low crown, is shown by all the houses now and provides a way out for those who have been on the edge of discouragement. The black velvet sailor, with an extra wide and irregular brim, on which are plastered brilliant flowers done in crewel or silk, is featured and, although it has attained an unusual degree of popularity, it seems able to stand it without deteriorating.

The built-up turban in garnet and king's blue velvet, with a bit of metal lace or a skilfully colored rose, is being widely taken up by those who will not wear the high crown in any other manner; the softness of the material and the careful and artistic building of one line on another until a pyramid is reached have none of the sharp aggressiveness of the Reboux sailor.

There is a real postilion hat coming into being whose wide, curling brim quite offsets its uncompromising crown. It gives softness to a face, and the new fashion of employing soft plush for it in a neutral color and putting about it a band of brilliantly colored ribbon will meet undoubtedly with approval. One of the ultra-smart milliners here has featured the genuine postilion that was worn by women of another day, and, although its remarkably high crown of beaver-colored plush, wrapped with a scarf of Nattier blue that floats to the waist, is not sufficiently subdued for this generation, it may be that it points the way to Spring.

As early as last June we knew that the long, all-covering garment known as the redingote and the polonaise was being featured by Cheruit and Jenny. And Worth's house whose recapturing of its once high pedestal under the domination of the uncle of Jean and Jacques (as the soldier boys are familiarly called in Paris) also insisted on the redingote frock that had no waistline and served the double purpose of coat and outdoor gown. Under the dominating idea of the American that only a coat and skirt with blouse should be worn on the street (and too often in the house for beauty and economy's sake), the first showing of these one-piece garments did not catch hold as the buyers expected they would.

Now the tide has turned. The shops say that the long redingote which covers a multitude of sartorial sins beneath is coming into its own. It is worn over a separate skirt with a white blouse, also over the more formal of afternon frocks of silk, velvet and chiffon. Many of the French designs show chiffon frocks in connection with these redingotes, which can be ordered at the same time, making a complete costume.

With a deep garnet velvet redingote, for instance, by Cheruit, there is an elaborate chiffon frock in beige color which has a four-inch hem of the velvet to match the coat. This hem subtly gives the impression, when it is combined with the redingote, that one is wearing a severe street suit, yet, when the coat is removed, the garnet band is only considered as a frame of deep color to bring together the various parts of the frock.

Of course one need not buy the whole costume, nor need one have a garnet coat, a color that is growing into more prominence as the weeks go on; the idea has been copied, for instance, in a warm beige velour with a cape collar and slender cuffs of skunk. This is intended to cover several gowns that are too good to discard and too thin to do service longer in the street without added warmth. So, after all, the long polonaise may have been invented for the economy of Paris women, who are not spending much money on clothes this season.

Jenny is the only one who features a severely plain redingote. It appears to be merely an extra long coat; but Cheruit has put much cleverness into her garment, and it serves more uses, for it is fashioned to look like a princess frock; with its cravat belt, its long-waisted back, its gathers on the hips in the famous Cheruit manner and its shaped upper part that somewhat resembles a zouave jacket in front, it passes easily as an entire costume.

Cheruit is also responsible for the kind of combination house and street costume which has been nicknamed "the commuter's delight." This is a name that will stick. Cheruit called her gowns by numbers this season and not by fanciful names, (a great saving of thought and time,) but no stretch of her elastic imagination would have encompassed this pure Americanism. To the French mind it would be only a jumble of queer sounding words. To our ears it sounds absurdly like a breakfast cereal.

The original model for this costume has long been lost sight of in the various copies that have been made. Anything that has a knee length coat of dark velvet, or velour, or broadcloth which exactly meets a deep hem on the skirt, this hem being made of the same material, while the entire upper part which reaches to the neck is made of something sheer and fine and of a different color—anything in this style is now called by the name of "commuter's delight." Doubtless it will prove one for the reason that white is going strongly toward Winter popularity; many of these suits are built up of black velvet and white cloth or silk. Milton had Satan fall from morn till dewey eve, but these gowns beat that record in that they keep on going till midnight gloom.

They also suggest to the practical mind that has not been affected by sudden wealth through war stocks an acceptable manner for making use of a thin gown that is narrow at the hem. The extra width of new dark material brings the frock into the picture of the day, and the purchase of a new coat at a less cost than a new tailored suit allows one to wear a variety of frocks beneath it if the color contrast be not too great. So much license is given to startling contrasts of materials that no one need spend an anxious moment on that part of the problem.

Callot's Insistence on Straight Lines.

The new evening gowns which Callot has made give one a feeling of happiness. Somewhere in the world of style there is a chance for the woman who refuses to look like Bo-Peep. When a woman of certain (not uncertain) age tries on one of the prevailing costumes, all ribbons and panniers, and lace flounces, and tight bodices, one laughs aloud, unconsciously, at the instant picture that comes to the mind of that fancy dress party in the adorable play "Lord and Lady Algy" in which Mr. Faversham scored a memorable success.

You remember it, don't you? He is quite happy from the juice of the grape, not grapejuice, and he comes upon an elderly woman in the drawing room who simperingly says: "I am after Reynolds."

And Faversham says with a hiccough: "Poor Reynolds!"



SEAL AND WHITE FUR.

Smart little cape of seal edged with white fur and hat and muff to match. Notice the lace mitts.



ERMINE AND BRAID.

Neckpiece, hat, and muff of ermine trimmed with narrow braids of black ribbon. The neckpiece is crossed in front and is pinned to the hair at the side.



TWO NEW MUFFS.

(No. 1.) Muff and neckpiece of black velvet and white fox.

(No. 2.) Large muff of taupe velvet and skunk.

J&B

Important Sale of Antique Chinese Rugs

DURING the month of November we will exhibit and place on sale our entire stock of authentic Chinese Rugs of the Ming, Kang-Hsi, Kien-Lung and other periods.

These Rugs are of our own importation and were personally selected by our Resident Buyer in Pekin. In size they range from a mat, 17 inches square, to a large rug, 19x23 feet. The values are from $12.50 to $25,000, from which a reduction of 25% will be allowed during the sale.

In its entirety, this is the largest collection of authentic, Antique Chinese Rugs in America and is especially noteworthy in being the first collection to be offered at reduced prices.

Jones & Brindisi

Craftsman Building, 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

FURS FURS FURS

ESTABLISHED 1886

FREEMAN & FREEHOF

Leading Furriers

Sale of Fine Furs for the Following Week

Russian Pony Coats	$25.50
French Seal Coats, new model	45.50
Hudson Seal Coats	75.00
Hudson Seal, new flare model, skunk border collar and cuffs	120.00
Leipsig dyed Persian Coats	$105.00 up

Fur sets of every description from $10.00 per set up.

New Orders and Repairs Placed Now Will Be Done for Thanksgiving.

We carry a beautiful selection of Gowns and Dresses at very reasonable prices.

N. B.—We are the sole agents in Brooklyn for the celebrated Chanut French Gloves.

FREEMAN & FREEHOF

531 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN

AT DUFFIELD ST. STATION.

Cowen & Tony INC.

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TAILORED FROCKS
EVENING GOWNS
AFTERNOON GOWNS
DANSANT FROCKS
SERGE DRESSES
MOTOR COATS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

All specially created models, embodying the highest expression of the fashion art.

634 Fifth Avenue,
Between 50th and 51st Sts.,
NEW YORK

Fathers Slaying Sons!

Brothers Killing Brothers—Sons Against Fathers—Friends Slaughtering Friends!

A nation's men, exterminating themselves, in awful, unwilling bloodshed!

And their mothers, wives, sweethearts, children?

Homeless—freezing—starving!

Millions of them!

WHERE? WHEN?

TODAY—IN POLAND.

For many months Poland's men and boys, forced to fight in hostile armies, have been killing one another by the hundred thousand—"Compulsory patricide and fratricide."

There has been nothing more frightful in all history.

We need money to satisfy the hunger, soothe the suffering, control the insanity, of the millions of Polish women and children—the mothers and babies, whose agony of body and mind surpasses anything in this war.

"Conditions in Poland are much worse than the worst in Belgium." That's official. And it is fact.

We urge you, Reader, to help in this appalling situation.

Poland's Tragedy



(From Mr. Paderewski's recent Carnegie Hall appeal.)

"Out of a colossal army of 2,400,000 men, native-born Polish soldiers, 500,000 in Prussian, 600,000 in Austrian, and 1,300,000 in Russian Poland, out of all that scarcely one-fourth remains, compelled to fight brother against brother, always in the front row—three-fourths of our youth, the nation's very hope and life have been killed or wounded and the fate of the others is already sealed.

"How many civilians, non-combatants, have perished it is difficult to say. The material losses are now far in excess of eight billion dollars. Millions of horses, millions of cattle, have been taken or slaughtered, two consecutive crops have been confiscated or destroyed. What is left for the people? Entire districts have died from cold, exposure or hunger. The number of children, of babes, to whom their mothers, as Sienkiewicz says, have nothing to give but their tears, is beyond comprehension, while the number of children dying or dead of starvation is simply appalling. And what will become of these poor innocent little creatures?

"Millions of homeless peasants, bereft parents, breadless, helpless widows and orphans, are wandering about in the desert land hiding among the ruins, in hollows, happy if they find an abandoned trench and in that trench some decaying remnants of soldier's food.

"True to Polish tradition, I am seeking assistance not for those of my blood only, but for all without any distinction of race, of creed or political opinion, who are sharing in common my country's unspeakable misfortune.

"My errand is not of hatred, but of love. I do not intend to excite passion, but to awaken compassion. If I have succeeded, pray speak about Poland to your kind, good friends. Tell them that far away from your prosperous, happy country there are a great people in great need, suffering beyond the limits of human endurance. Tell them that these very people in the days of your need sent you Kosciuszko and Pulaski. Someone may be moved by your words, someone may try to help us. God will bless them as he will bless you."

How Cash Gifts Help

The National American Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund was organized last July by Ignace Paderewski, famous pianist and composer, who came here for the purpose and is devoting his private means and talents to the work.

Cash contributions to date, $152,700.88.

Because of shipping uncertainties and to save time, money is cabled to the General Committee, Lausanne, Switzerland, Pres. Henry Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"

Expert field representatives, present headquarters Cracow, purchase and distribute food.

Food is not diverted. It reaches and saves starving Polish women and children.

Man! Woman!—please help these tortured, innocent fellow-beings. Your aid will be appreciated greatly.

T-O-D-A-Y spells LIFE

POLISH VICTIMS' RELIEF FUND
Aeolian Building, New York

HON. WM. H. TAFT, Pres.
FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Treas.
JAMES M. BECK, Ch. Ex. Com.

I enclose $.....for food for Poland's starving. Please send an official receipt.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Kindly make checks to "National City Bank, for Polish Victims' Relief Fund."

SOCIETY FLOCKING TO TOWN FOR WINTER SEASON

National Horse Show to be Social Rendezvous This Week---Ice Skating Fad on the Increase---Smart November Weddings---Plans for Debutantes---Some Interesting Engagements.

ALL social roads now lead to New York, with the formal Winter season just around the corner, so to speak. In less than a week the round of gayeties will commence, and the outlook promises a long and brilliant season.

The weddings last week showed to what extent society has been flocking to town, at least since Election Day, when many of the country houses were open and house parties in progress. Of course scores of country places will be kept wide open until after Thanksgiving, which falls on Thursday, Nov. 25, and some are to be kept open for week-end and holiday parties the season through, especially on Long Island. Along the North Shore and down Meadow Brook way the social life has become almost an extension of town life, with the advantages of freedom, tranquillity, and much outdoor sport.

The National Horse Show will be the rendezvous of society in town this week. Being the only great indoor Horse Show in the world this year, it is attracting countrywide attention. The setting for the display of fashion is memorable and beautiful. The vast Garden, with its endless stretches of galleries, has been the despair of decorators in the past, but this has been overcome this year with a most artistic effect.

Tomorrow night a week society will assemble at the first Metropolitan opera, with "Samson et Dalila" as the offering. There will be a few new faces in the parterre row, but not many, as the personnel remains much the same as last year. The "Golden Horseshoe" is encircled with tradition, and, like other large social institutions of New York, is well-nigh impregnable to the encroachment of time.

Yet changes come when least expected, for tragedy broods over Fifth Avenue the same as it does on Avenue A. One of the most decided changes in architecture occurred last week, when the connecting wing between the two brownstone mansions built by William H. Vanderbilt and occupying the entire frontage of the avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, was demolished. This connecting link between the houses occupied by the late George W. Vanderbilt and his sister, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, had become a landmark in this section of the avenue, although it had partly fallen into disuse after Mr. Vanderbilt's house had been let on a ten-year lease.

The death of Mr. Vanderbilt in March, 1914, without male heirs, caused this mansion to descend to Cornelius Vanderbilt, his nephew, who is now making extensive alterations, preparatory to occupying the house next season. The scaffolding hides the change partly from view, but when this is removed the block frontage will present a strange and entirely new appearance.

In 1881 this was one of the most imposing mansions in the city. The drawing room was designed by Gallaud of Paris, and furnished with the woodwork of the master carvers of Europe. The stained glass and mosaic in the vestibule were imported from Venice, and the bronze doors came from the palace of the Prince of San Donato. Just how much of this will appear when the house is finished will not be known until Mr. Vanderbilt takes possession.

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SOCIETY, ever on the alert for something novel, will adopt the fad of ice skating this season, although it has long been a favorite pastime in Europe, especially in London and Berlin; at least, before the war. There have been skating clubs here, too, but it remained for society to put its stamp of approval upon it before it became quite the thing and fashionable.

There are many devotees of the ice rinks and frozen ponds of Tuxedo who will now have the opportunity to shine in all their glory, just as the society girls and young men, during the last two seasons, blossomed out as amateur exhibition dancers while the dancing craze lasted.

The bromide in society will no doubt soon become: "Can you cut the figure eight?" instead of: "Can you dance the maxixe?" Still, the dancing fad presented many hours of real enjoyment for the onlookers who were blessed with a sense of humor, but the amateur on skates promises to afford a great deal more amusement. Ice is not nearly so dependable as a waxed floor, and nothing so difficult as a spill on ice to escape from gracefully.

Yet the fad is a wholesome one, and will lend a natural color to the cheeks of the feminine patrons which was sadly missing at tango teas, for one of the smart ice rinks is to be out of doors.

A strange and pathetic fad is now said to be catching on in England and Europe, outside of Germany and Austria-Hungary. But this is more of a silent protest among the women against the execution of Edith Cavell. According to a letter received here recently the fashionable women over there are wearing the simple blouse of black and white, similar to that worn by Miss Cavell, with a rather high linen collar and black scarf.

In order to help the "Secours National" for the relief of French women and children, Belgian refugees, and the Lafayette Fund, which works for the immediate relief of the men in the trenches, a skating club has been formed, which will meet at the ice rink in the Italian gardens of the Biltmore Hotel on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, beginning in December and continuing until late in February. The offices of the club are at 16 East Forty-seventh Street, and many prominent society men and women make up the committee in charge. There are to be two classes of membership, single and family. The demand for membership is said to be very heavy.

The subscription skating club, which is to begin its sessions on Monday afternoon, Nov. 15, at the St. Nicholas Rink and continue on Mondays until April 1, has a long and notable list of patronesses, who hope to make it a social gathering as well as a skating institution. The membership includes the younger set, débutantes of this year and next, some young married people, and boys and girls. Some of the patronesses will be present at each session to preside at the tea table. There will be professionals to teach the art, and possibly some interesting exhibition skating.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Walter H. James, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Francis U. Paris, Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Mrs. Philip G. Bartlett, Mrs. James George King, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. Alfred M. Coats, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

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WEDDINGS in society will continue throughout the month, the majority of them in town. There were notable and brilliant assemblies at the town nuptials during the week. With three large weddings on Wednesday beginning at noon, society was kept busy. Conspicuous at the marriage of Miss Marie Tailer and S. Bryce Wing, was the superb corsage ornament of diamonds which the bride wore, a gift from her parents. A pleasant and informal feature was when Mrs. L. Stuart Wing, mother of the bridegroom, stood for a few moments in the church vestibule and welcomed her friends as they arrived. A custom such as this might become quite the thing in time, as church weddings are very stiff and formal affairs, and the presence of the parents of the contracting parties at the entrance to welcome the guests would make them more of a social gathering. For once the ceremony is over the bride claims all attention, and the relatives are forced to the background. It would at least serve to keep out the uninvited, for there is hardly a smart church wedding now but that scores of people without cards manage to get in somehow.

This week will be void of weddings, with the exception of a few quiet ones. On Wednesday, in London, Miss Alice Eyre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eyre of this city and 1 Belgrave Place, London, will be married to Viscount Campden, son and heir of the Earl of Gainsborough. Cardinal Bourne is to perform the ceremony in the Brompton Oratory. Miss Eyre's mother was Miss Elisa Ainsworth, and she has two sisters, the Misses Edith and Olga Eyre, and three brothers. Her father is a member of the New York Yacht, Racquet, Down Town, Catholic, and Country Clubs of this city.

A wedding in Baltimore on Nov. 16 which will attract society from other cities will be that of Miss Christine Marburg, daughter of Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium, to Jonkheer van Starkenborgh-Stachouwer, an attaché of the Netherlands Legation in Washington. He was formerly Secretary of the Netherlands Legation at Brussels. This will be the second time within a year that an attaché of the legation here has taken an American girl for a bride. Last Fall Baron E. de Nagell married Miss Julia J. Calhoun of this city.

Miss Elizabeth Grier Hibben's wedding to Professor Robert Maxwell Scoon of the Princeton University Faculty has been set for Nov. 23 in Marquand Chapel at Princeton. Miss Hibben is the daughter of President and Mrs. John Grier Hibben. Among her bridesmaids will be the Misses Esther and Marian Cleveland, the daughters of former President Grover Cleveland.

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THIS is a very busy season for the débutantes, although the entertainments in their honor will not begin for a fortnight at least. But a débutante's wardrobe is one of her principal assets, and there is much shopping to be done, dates to be selected, and arrangements completed for the receptions and dances to be given in her honor.

From present indications the coming season will have the largest list of buds for some years past. The unfinished condition of the new Colony clubhouse has upset many of the plans for the presentation of the débutantes, and announcements are being made of deferred coming-out receptions and dances. The clubhouse will be finished by the first of the year, however. The début of Miss Grace Bristed, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, which had been set for Dec. 21 at the new clubhouse, will be held at a later date. Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., has also been obliged to put off the dance she was to have given for her daughter, Miss Marguerite Ludlow Lincoln, set for Dec. 29. It will now take place in January.

Mrs. Horace Hatch of 55 East Sixty-fifth Street will give a tea for her daughter, Miss Adeline Lovell Hatch, at the Women's University Club on Dec. 4. Mrs. William Baldwin is to give a tea for her daughter, Miss Alice Baldwin, on Dec. 4 at her home, 405 Park Avenue. Mrs. Harry Sedgwick of 31 East Forty-ninth Street is giving a tea on Dec. 10 at Sherry's to introduce her daughters, the Misses Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick. Mrs. Sedgwick has returned to New York after spending some years in Europe.

Mrs. Raymond Lesher of 65 East Fifty-fifth Street will give a luncheon at Sherry's on Nov. 15 for her daughter, Miss Madge Raymond Lesher. Mrs. Francis W. Murray will introduce her daughter, Miss Gertrude L. Murray, at a reception on Dec. 1 at her home, 32 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Charles H. Simmons of 777 Madison Avenue will present her daughter, Miss Ethel H. Simmons, at a reception on Dec. 17. Former Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien are to give a large ball at Sherry's on Dec. 23 for their daughter, Miss Maude O'Brien.

Miss Isabel M. Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Warren, Jr., of 239 West Seventy-first Street, is to be presented by her mother early in December. Miss Warren and her parents recently returned from York Harbor, Me., for the Winter. Mrs. Thomas Demilt of 58 West Eighty-eighth Street is giving a coming-out tea for her granddaughter, Miss Marie D. Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bertram Jordan of 71 West Eighty-sixth Street on Dec. 4. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan will give a dance at the Plaza on Dec. 28 for their daughter.

The first Junior Assembly of the Winter will take place at Sherry's on Nov. 30. Among the new subscribers are Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Harry Sedgwick, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. Francis MacNeil Bacon, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Lawrence Greer, Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. Charles H. Simmons, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. William H. Porter, Mrs. Wallace P. Knapp, Mrs. R. de Berkeley Parsons, Mrs. Howard Nott Potter, Mrs. Samuel Riker, and Mrs. Henry B. Platt.

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SEVERAL interesting engagements have just been announced. Society is interested in the engagement of Miss Eva Mali, daughter of the Belgian Consul General in New York and Mrs. Pierre Mali of 8 Fifth Avenue, to D. Chester Noyes of 4 West Fifty-third Street, son of the late David W. Noyes of Boston. Miss Mali is a granddaughter of the late John Taylor Johnston, one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and one time President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Mr. Noyes is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '07, and is with a real estate firm in this city. He belongs to the Harvard Club and the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Milliken of 524 West End Avenue have just announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edythe E. Milliken, to Daniel Fiske Kellogg, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Kellogg of 54 East Sixty-eighth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

An important engagement of last week was that of Miss Janet Percy Dana, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana of 1 Fifth Avenue, to Dr. Warfield T. Longcope of Baltimore, at present connected with the Presbyterian Hospital of New York and Professor of Medicine in Columbia University.

Mrs. Sidney Herbert Gardiner of Brooklyn has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Gardiner, to John Tilney Carpenter of New York, youngest son of Professor William H. Carpenter, Provost of Columbia University.

The engagement and wedding date was announced on Thursday in Philadelphia of Miss Eleanor A. Bryant at a coming-out reception given by her mother, Mrs. Walter H. Bryant, and Frederick F. Pearson, son of Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 3 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, and Ochre Point, Newport.

The Rev. James A. McWilliams of Ossining has announced the engagement of his daughters, Miss Alice B. McWilliams is engaged to Walter Geer, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer of this city, and Miss Irene T. McWilliams to Frederick A. Potter, son of Frederick Potter of Ossining. Mr. Geer and Mr. Potter are cousins. Mr. Geer's sister, Miss Helen D. Geer, is a débutante of this season.

Another engagement, by way of Philadelphia, just announced, is that of Miss Agnes Wharton Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Pemberton Hutchinson of Haverford, Penn., to George Whitney Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Martin of 178 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Martin is a member of the Aero Club and Squadron A.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Orr, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Orr of Chicago, and Martin Sims Wyeth, son of Dr. John A. Wyeth of this city, whose engagement has been announced, will take place on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Wyeth is an architect of this city, and for six months was secretary to Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador in Rome.

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THE first of the Winter's gayeties will start this week. Of course everybody will drop in at the Horse Show, as there are no conflicting dates. Tomorrow night an entertainment is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Société Fraternelle des Artists of France, with many society women among the patronesses.

Mrs. Charles H. Ditson is giving a reception on Wednesday at her home in East Thirty-Seventh Street in connection with the Music School Settlement. Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Edward J. King, and others are acting as patronesses for a fashion fête and ball, to be given on Wednesday night at the Biltmore, in aid of Stony Wold Auxiliaries Nos. 12 and 17. Many attractive features are promised for the evening.

The leading women of the Baltusrol Club colony have organized a subscription dinner and dance, to be held on Friday night at the clubhouse at Baltusrol. Last night a subscription dance was held in the coachhouse at the country home of Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., in Old Westbury, for the benefit of the National Kindergarten Association.

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AN entertainment in the nature of a national pageant is to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the National Organization of Catholic Women. Many interesting artistic features are being arranged by a group of men, including Albert Herter, Robert W. Chanler, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., and Robert Van Coart. There is to be a quadrille in costume. It seems the old-fashioned quadrille is coming back again, and teachers from New England, where it has seemingly never died out, are to come to New York this Winter to teach society the old-time step and figures. Those in charge of the entertainment were the first to announce the quadrille feature. Among the organizers are Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. James Clews, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, Jr., and Mrs. Stuart Pullman West.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair, who are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Wednesday at their home in Tuxedo, are to occupy their new house in New York about the first of the year. Mrs. Blair was formerly Miss Natalie B. Knowlton.



Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson.
Photo by Aime Dupont.

ENTRY OF U. S. INTO WORLD POLITICS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present time is an hour of destiny for the American nation, not so much because the diplomatic quibbles of today may be the war of tomorrow, as that the problems which have arisen and await answer are so entirely new that they will seriously test the old principles of the nation. The test will be all the more severe since the nation not only finds herself in a situation without a precedent in her history, but the people also are no longer the original nation of the Constitution makers and of the civil war. The world has shrunk. The United States is no longer the self-sufficient and self-concerned "new world," whose safety depends upon keeping out of foreign alliances. The United States has become a world power; it has become entangled in its foreign relations, so it has been unable to keep out of them. The world has become knitted together. Oceans no longer separate; on the contrary, they form natural conditions for alliances. Cables and ships of commerce and men-of-war girdle the globe and make of it one hustling, seething, and struggling community of nations.

But aside from the fact that the progress of modern civilization has destroyed the splendid isolation of the United States, in which she has been saved so happily until now from many of the difficult problems which have beset the people of other countries, Americans no longer wish to keep out of foreign entanglements. There has been a great change of heart. Having finished with the rough work of conquering and mastering the big continent, they are casting about for new tasks to cool their energies. Having grown powerful, they look for new spheres of influence; proud of the success attained with a peculiar new form of government, and seeing in such success a vindication of their fundamental principles, they deem it their duty toward their ideals as well as toward humanity at large to promote the recognition and acceptance of their ideals throughout the world. They are no longer content with the happy belief that the nation enjoys the special guidance of Providence; they have now come to believe that Providence has charged them with a mission to deliver the world—to stretch out a helping hand to the unfortunate and less enlightened brother nations, who are still wallowing in the darkness of a lesser freedom; and that to them means, perhaps with the exception of England, a mission to all the nations of the earth.

America has found a world mission—she has been seized with a political religion. The same fervor which was once all centred upon the happiness of her own country is beginning to embrace the world. There is not a public speech on national issues which does not make some reference to this world mission of America. Washington speaks in its notes to foreign Governments as if it were charged with responsibility for all the nations; as if it were the spokesman for all humanity. A new era has broken; America has discovered itself as "the golden heart of the world."

How did it come to aspire to such leadership? What title has it to this high office? No doubt it is moved by a noble and beautiful idealism. Yet, what gives America the assurance to proclaim her spirit cleaner and holier than that of other nations? There are others who believe that they have been charged by Providence with a world mission, others who fervently believe they are following a higher light. What about these others? Are they not to be considered? Should not this hour of super-noble aspirations call for searching self-criticism as the highest duty?

"The enormous force of public opinion is a danger to the people themselves, as well as to the leaders. It no longer makes them tyrannical, but it fills them with an undue confidence in their wisdom, their virtue, and their freedom. It may be thought that a nation which uses freedom well can hardly have too much freedom; yet, even such a nation may be too much inclined to think freedom an absolute and all-sufficient good, to seek truth only in the voice of the majority, to mistake posperity for greatness. Such a nation, seeing nothing but its own triumphs and hearing nothing but its own praise, seems to need a succession of men like the prophets of Israel to rouse the people out of their self-complacency, to refresh their moral ideals * * *. ('Bryce, "The American Commonwealth.")

Here is a note of warning for Americans from one who is, without question, a sympathetic friend: one long given the rank of an authority. True, in the last analysis, Bryce voices a great admiration, a deep faith, in the fundamental qualities of the American people. But while you fondle in your memory only the sweetness of his praises, are his warnings and severer judgments any less important, any less true?

If America has today no great critic, no prophet of her own, here is one whose finger points with startling clairvoyance to the national sore spots. Will the people treat him now as he said they treat their critics? "The man who murmurs against the world, who continues to preach a hopeless cause, incurs contempt, and is apt to be treated as a sort of lunatic." America seems today less in a mood to listen to criticism of itself than at any previous time; it is too busy criticising others. Surely, there has been a noble pretense of willingness to listen to all arguments. America has been told by the press that she is the most generous, the most judicial and cool-headed nation on earth. She has been hailed as the high court of justice and humanity, yet Bryce tells us: "Although open-minded, so far as willingness to listen goes, they are hard to convince, because they have really made up their minds on most subjects, having adopted the prevailing notions of their locality or party as truths due to their own reflection.

"The want of serious and sustained thinking is not confined to politics. Their quick perceptions serve them so well in business and in the ordinary affairs of private life that they do not feel the need for minute investigation and patient reflection of the underlying principle of things."

And dwelling still further upon the usual notions which make up public opinion as a rule, he says: "Only talk to the man in the street and you realize how uniform opinion is among all classes of people, how little solidity and substance there are in the political or social beliefs of nineteen persons out of every twenty. These beliefs, when examined, mostly resolve themselves into two or three prejudices and aversions, two or three pre-possessions for a particular leader or party or section of a party, two or three phrases of catchwords suggesting or embodying arguments which the man who repeats them has not analyzed."

Yet it would be unfair not to point, at the same time, to those qualities of American public opinion in which Bryce believes he sees character. Again and again he refers to the inherent good sense, the wholesome habits, the enthusiastic hopefulness and devotion of the American people. "No country is at bottom more pervaded by a hatred for war and a sense that national honor stands rooted in national fair dealing. The nation has often been misrepresented by its statesmen, but although it has allowed them sometimes to say irritating things and advance unreasonable claims, it seldom permitted them to abuse its enormous strength, as most European nations possessed of similar strength have in time past abused theirs." It is not their intellect, however, that is impressionable, but their imagination and emotions, which respond in unexpected ways to appeals made on behalf of a cause which seems to have about it something noble and pathetic. They are capable of an ideality surpassing that of Englishmen and Frenchmen."

And even though fully realizing the dangers which follow such a blind and elemental force as a public opinion moved by instincts and sentiments rather than by reason and reflection, it does not prevent him from taking a hopeful view for its future development. "Public opinion grows more temperate, more mellow, and assuredly more tolerant. Its very strength disposes it to bear with opposition or remonstrance. It respects itself too much to wish to silence any voice."

Will not the American reader feel a little tightness of his throat when he checks up this forecast of Mr. Bryce on present-day history? And yet it is public opinion upon which this nation and this Government must rely for direction regarding the course to be pursued. And so we are told the President and his advisers, if there are any, are listening intently to this voice of the people. We are told that. But what counsel can they receive from such a source, so violent, so turbid with passion?

Will this nation only cling to an old faith? "They admit the possibility of any number of temporary errors and delusions. But to suppose that a vast nation should, after hearing everything, canvassing everything, and trying all the preliminary experiments it has a mind to, ultimately go wrong by mistaking its own true interests seems to them a sort of blasphemy against the human intelligence and its Creator."

America's problems have heretofore been comparatively simple, as Bryce points out. Even he states that it remains to be seen how America's methods of the past will acquit themselves when once America's happy isolation will have crumbled down. And that time has arrived. America has really no idea of the complications and difficulties which beset the European nations wedged in among strong and ambitious neighbors. It is under such conditions that this country would first have to test her own principles and faith before it could say to the world. Such and such shall be the ideals and laws of humanity. Astounding is the assurance with which America has stepped into the arena of world politics and with which it lectures other nations according to her own conceptions.

This assurance, however, goes naturally with the peculiar mental type of the American people. The fact that they are so unanalytical, think by sentiment instead of by reason spares them any doubt as to their basic rightness and makes it possible for them to sweep boldly aside any opposing view. It makes it possible for them, perhaps, to listen to other arguments and yet remain serenely undisturbed by contrary conclusions which in themselves they may not be able to refute. Indeed, America today deals with the new problems in a manner of almost grotesque and naive self-assurance. Based largely upon a few fundamental rationalistic generalities and upon half understood notions, the convictions of the American public are as firmly rooted as the hills. And yet it is a peculiar fact that it places most strenuous emphasis upon the supposed reasonableness, undebatable logic, and amiability of its views. While we may have no right to question the ultimate wisdom of a faith of a whole people, its claim to justice, because of the logical arguments it advances, is open to criticism.

No matter what her virtues, America can ill afford an attitude of self-sufficiency and a superiority of forbidding strictness and a frowning righteousness in judging other nations. Such an attitude will only tend to prevent her from acquiring that deeper understanding of other points of view which alone will advance her toward the ideal of humanity with which she feels in closer harmony than any other nation on earth.

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QUERIES ON WAR MATTERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

French and American Citizenship.

L. A. S.—I am the son of French parents and am 22 years old. My father was naturalized as an American citizen before I was born. Will you please tell me whether I am considered French or American under the laws of France? If I were in France now would I be liable to military service under French law?

The son of French parents who have been naturalized as citizens of the United States before his birth is considered in the eyes of the French law as an American citizen and an American in every way. If he were in France now he would not be called upon to serve in the army.

Swiss Small Arms.

EUGENE THAUS sends the following:

In your Query Column you give figures, &c., as to the infantry rifles of the belligerent nations and the United States, and state that the infantry rifle of Japan is the most modern model. This is true among the belligerents, but the most up-to-date and excellent rifle in any army is that of the Swiss. The date is 1905, the length of the rifle without bayonet 1,970 mill.meters, the weight 3,660 grams, calibre 7.5 millimeters, number of cartridges carried 6, length of line of sight 473.5 millimeters, and weight of charge 2 grams.

Naval Losses.

A. E.—Please give me the names and tonnage of all ships lost by the warring nations since the beginning of the war.

As early as April announcement in London was made that up to that time the losses of the Teutonic allies, in ships sunk, captured or detained, numbered 843, and those of the Entente belligerents numbered 265.

Such a list as you ask would be far too long for publication in the limited space of the Query Column.

Arbitration Treaties.

J. T. SUNDERLAND.—How many peace, or peace and arbitration, treaties have been signed between our own and other Governments? I mean of the kind proposed by ex-Secretary Bryan requiring the signatory nations to submit to investigation for a year all differences not capable of settlement by diplomacy? Are there any other peace treaties existing between our own and other Governments, and if so, what?

The history of the Bryan treaties is, briefly, that they supplement the treaties in operation with foreign nations previous to President Wilson's Administration. Several were in operation during President Roosevelt's Administration, and these were carried over through the Taft Administration. Those treaties except questions of national honor, vital interest and sovereignty. The treaties negotiated by Secretary Bryan agree to settle all disputes in the following manner:

These treaties have been signed by Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Bolivia, Portugal, Persia, Denmark, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Panama, Dominican Republic, Italy, Norway, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, France, Great Britain, Spain, China, Russia, Ecuador, Greece, and Sweden. They are already in effect with Bolivia; Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Peru, Paraguay, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Uruguay.

The arbitration treaties, known as the Root treaties, negotiated by Elihu Root as Secretary of State in 1908, are, upon ratification, operative for five years. They provide that "differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, by the convention of the 29th of July, 1899; provided, however, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third parties." Of the twenty-five treaties negotiated at that time, those with Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile never became effective; of the following, which were ratified, a few have not yet expired, and most of those that have expired have been renewed: Ecuador, Brazil, Uruguay, France, Spain, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Germany, Costa Rica, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Salvador, Paraguay, Netherlands, Mexico, China, Denmark, Peru, Haiti.

Civilization and Kultur.

E. REMSEN JENNINGS.—I should be much indebted to you if you would devote a small space to the question: What is the definition of "civilization" and of "kultur"?

Civilization is a state of social culture characterized by relative progress in the arts, sciences and statecraft. It may be applied to a distinctive nation: culture as "French civilization." The German use of the word "kultur" is an almost exact translation of the word "civilization" used in this national sense. The word civilization may also be used in a larger sense as "distinguished from barbarism." "Kultur" is not well rendered by our word "culture." "Culture" as applied to society emphasizes the intellectual aspect of civilization. As applied to individuals it suggests such enlightenment as is acquired by intercourse with what is best in civilized life, especially as this enlightenment evinces itself in delicacy of taste and nicety of feeling. Civilization, while often used interchangeably with culture, implies rather more the process of which culture is the result. It applies to human society rather than to the individual and designates, as has been said, an advanced state of material and social well being.

To Fly the Flag.

HENRY D. KLINKER.—What is the proper way to hang the flag?

The proper way to hang a flag from a flagstaff is on halyards, or ropes, by which it may be raised and lowered, and which allow it to follow the direction of the wind. The union should be in the upper corner next to the pole; the direction of the wind, of course, controls the direction of the stripes.

Pacificist or Pacifist?

A. C. WOLMARN thinks that pacificist is "unquestionably the correct form in both usage and origin." This is a compound word made up of a noun and a verb of Latin origin, and was always spelled as above by English writers. It is only here in America that the word has been spelled "pacifist," and that perhaps was not intended by the first writer of it. It may have been a misprint, and so its corrupted form has taken the place of the original spelling. If pacifist is to be preferred to pacificist, why not physist instead of physicist?"

Treaty of London.

J. K. STORER.—The treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium was signed in London April 19, 1839, between Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, France, Russia, and the Netherlands. It was ratified by the powers in 1870.

Dimensions of Dirigibles.

HENRY D. KLINKER.—Can you give me any dimensions of German dirigibles and those of the allied powers?

Some recent figures of the dimensions of the rigid type of German dirigible are as follows: The Zeppelin is the most important rigid type. The first Zeppelin, (1898-1902,) was over 300 feet long. The model Z-16 of 1913 was 140 metres in length, 15 metres in diameter, had a cubic capacity of 20,000 metres, a speed of 22 metres per second, and carrying power of 7,000 kilograms. Its motive power was furnished by three Fraybach motors of 170 horse power each. It could attain a height of 2,200 metres. One of the largest Zeppelins, the Sachsen of 1913, has a length of 150 metres, or 492 feet, and a cubic capacity of 21,000 cubic metres, or 742,000 cubic feet. Of the non-rigid type, the German Parsifal, supplied by Germany before the war to foreign countries, is perhaps the best known. A useful size is the P. L. 8 of 1913, length 77 metres, diameter 15.50 metres, volume 8,250 cubic metres, total lift five and one-half tons.

The Clement Bayard, a French non-rigid model, has, in the 1914 model, a cubic capacity of 23,000 cubic metres, 1,000 horse power, and speed of forty-seven miles per hour. Italy is now building a larger type of Parsifal, with a cubic capacity of about 18,000 cubic metres.

Irish Volunteers.

JAMES O'HALLORAN and THOMAS WALSH.—What is the feeling of Irishmen in Ireland toward the European war?

One of the surprises of the war has been the attitude of the Irish Nationalist Party. John Redmond, the Irish leader, said recently in public that the greatest disappointment Germany has met with is the attitude of Ireland, South Africa, India, and Egypt. "She reckoned not only on disloyalty but revolution. Instead of that England has had the hearty support of these countries against Prussianism," said Mr. Redmond.

Forced Marches.

JOSEPH FARRANT.—Kindly give the record number of miles per day history shows for any forced march in war time. Please give the average rate of marching.

The "quick march" or step usual in manoeuvres and marching is 120 paces to the minute the "double" is 180. The quick march translated into miles and hours is about 3½ or 3⅝ miles per hour in all armies, with the exception of some special bodies of light troops, of which the Italian Bersaglieri are a familiar example, who are trained to move much faster for hours together. A "day's march" is usually reckoned at fifteen miles for a large body of troops; a "forced march" is one of twenty miles or over, or one in which the troops are on foot more than seven hours. For large bodies of men the rate seldom exceeds three miles per hour. Statistics of record marches have not been found.

Franco-Prussian War.

CARLO GRANFORD.—Will you please answer briefly the following questions: Who declared war in the Franco-Prussian war, on what date, and on what pretext? How long did the war last, and what penalty did France have to pay?

France declared war on Prussia. The formal declaration took place on July 19, 1870. The pretext was the candidacy of a Hohenzollern Prince for the throne of Spain, but the candidacy was withdrawn on July 12. War was precipitated by Bismarck's editing of the famous Ems telegram, describing the interview between the King of Prussia and the French Minister, in which the latter presented Napoleon III.'s demand that the candidacy should not recur, and was politely refused. Bismarck altered the message so that it appeared that there had been reciprocal insults. The real cause of war, however, was rivalry between France and Prussia for first place on the Continent, and a series of irritations which had grown up out of Napoleon's vain attempt to get "compensation" for the successive gains of Prussia in the previous decade. The war lasted about seven months, and the final surrender of France came after the capitulation of Paris. France lost Alsace and Lorraine and had to pay an indemnity of $1,000,000,000.

Article by Captain Mahan.

T. H. LOOMIS.—Some ten years ago Captain Mahan, naval historian, published a paper in one of our American magazines, in which he said that the Germans, who were not unduly increasing their navy, were bending their energies to increasing enormously their land facilities for building war vessels; and finally asserted that it was not England that the German Government was planning against, but the United States and her Monroe Doctrine. I shall be very thankful if you or some of your readers can locate the article for me.

You probably refer to an article entitled "Germany's Naval Ambitions," by Captain Mahan, published in Collier's Weekly, Volume 45, page 12, for April 24, 1909. The sub-title reads: "Some reasons why the United States should wake up to facts about the Kaiser's battleship building program."

Ironclads.

THEODORE HICKSON.—Which nation first perfected the ironclad battleship?

The first armorclad vessels were built by France for use during the Crimean War. The success of the monitors in our civil war gave a strong impetus to the building of ironclads.

The Triple Entente.

THEODORE HICKSON.—When was the Triple Entente formed?

The Franco-Russian Entente was first publicly spoken of in 1895 by M. Ribot. In 1904 a general understanding was reached between France and Great Britain. The Triple Entente resulted from these two understandings.

English-built Foreign Ships.

THEODORE HICKSON.—At the outbreak of the present war what ships were being built in England for foreign nations?

At the outbreak of the present war two battleships were building in England for Turkey, the Resnadieh at Vicker's Yard, which was renamed the Erin and commissioned Aug. 22, and Sultan Osman I. at the Armstrong Yard, renamed Agincourt and commissioned Aug. 7. Two destroyers were being built for Chile at White's. They were renamed Broke and Faulknor. Three armored river gunboats, or monitors, were being constructed for Brazil at Vicker's, which were re-christened Severn, Humber, and Mersey. There are understood to have been others not so far advanced, which might be taken over on completion.

Shrapnel.

H. A. G.—I will be grateful if you will print any statistics you have regarding the effectiveness of shrapnel in the present war; that is, what percentage of bullets take effect. I should also like to know the average cost of a shrapnel cartridge.

An authority informs us that no statistics of the effectiveness of shrapnel are available at present. Shrapnel, he continues, is being superseded to a large extent in the present phase of the war by high explosive shells. Shrapnel is effective against armies in the field, but not in trench warfare. The three-inch, eighteen-pound size, which is the size most used, costs on an average about $18 per shell, but the cost varies.

Recall of Diplomats.

ELSIE S. PETERS.—Had the United States ever asked a foreign power to recall its representative in this country prior to the recall of Ambassador Dumba?

The first case of the kind was handled by Washington, who in 1793 asked for the recall of the French Ambassador, Citizen Genet. He represented the French Citizens' Committee of Safety, organized after the execution of Louis XVI. Coming with commissions for Americans willing to equip sea raiders against British commerce, he began a series of speeches against England. Inasmuch as the United States was neutral, Genet's recall was requested, and France immediately complied. The Spanish Minister to Washington in 1905 was compelled to accept his passports after he had been charged with bribing a Philadelphia editor to represent Spain's arguments in a controversy with the United States.

The first British representative to be recalled was F. J. Jackson, who in 1809 charged bad faith against the American Government. He declared that an agreement had been made between his predecessor and the United States, which American officials knew. The English Minister had no power to sign.

M. Poussin, the French Minister, was recalled in 1849 because he had been impudent to the Secretary of State.

Great Britain recalled Minister Crampton in 1855. He was charged, with three British Consuls, with making engagements for recruits for the British Army during the Crimean war.

One of the most famous incidents involving the recall of a diplomat occurred in 1888, after Lord Sackville-West, British Minister, advised an American to vote for Cleveland. This was regarded as an interference with American politics, and passports were handed to the envoy. There followed exchanges between the British and American Governments, and President Cleveland referred to the incident in his message to Congress.

In 1898 Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister, was compelled to accept his passports because he wrote disrespectfully of President McKinley.

Jews in British and U. S. Armies.

A. KLEIN.—How many Jewish men are there in the British Army? How many are there in the United States Army? How many Jewish men have distinguished themselves in the rank and file of either army?

S. R.—Please answer the following: How many Jewish officers and men are there in the United States Army? How many in the United States Navy? How many Jewish officers and men on the police force of New York City?

A conservative estimate places the number of Jews in the British Army at 10,000. It must be remembered that Jews form only one-half of one per cent. of the British population. No figures are available for the number of Jews in the army and navy of the United States, or on the police force of New York City, nor can we tell how many Jews have distinguished themselves in the rank and file of British and American Armies. The list of promotions to British Jewish soldiers from July, 1914, to June, 1915, covers almost four pages of the Jewish yearbook. During the Spanish-American war the army numbered 32 Jewish officers and 2,450 non-commissioned officers and men; the navy, 27 officers and 42 non-commissioned officers and men.

German Ammunition.

F. D.—Did Germany stop the export of arms to Spain during the Spanish-American war at the request of our Government?

Ambassador White, hearing that a Spanish vessel loaded with arms for use in the war against the United States was about to leave Hamburg for Cuba, requested the German Foreign Office to "take vigorous steps." The result was that the Spanish boat was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe. There is no record of any general Government embargo.

Courland.

L. P. W.—Will you kindly tell me the origin of the Jews, and give me some brief information about them in that part of Russia that includes Riga, Vilna, Dvinsk, Kovno, &c.

The part of Russia to which you refer is the province of Courland. This has a Jewish population of 50,000, comprising 7.3 per cent. of the total population of the Government. There is some dispute with respect to the origin of the Jews in Courland. Two theories are upheld by historians. One is that the original Jewish population were immigrants by sea from Prussia and Northern Germany. The other is that the majority of the Jews of Courland are descendants of Jews who originally emigrated from Lithuania to the northeast and from Poland to the southwest of Courland. Whatever the true origin was, there were Jews in Courland as early as the fourteenth century. They were expelled several times and readmitted.

When Russia came into possession of the Baltic provinces at the end of the eighteenth century, the question of the right of residence of the Jews in Courland came up, and in 1835 it was finally settled by permitting all Jews who were residents of that province in that year to remain there. Courland is not a part of the Pale, and the Jews are not subjected to all of the restrictions which apply to their brethren in the Pale of Settlement. No Jews, however, are permitted to leave the Pale and to reside in Courland except those who are privileged to live in any part of the Empire.

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Choice of above materials, regularly $1 to $1.75, tomorrow, at ONE Price, a yd. 63c

Tomorrow's Big Sale of SILKS

Every Item Specially Priced. All the favored weaves of the Winter season are here represented in a wealth of colorings. The prices tell their own tale of extraordinary value.

Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys Will Also Be Featured

40-Inch Crepe de Chine—full line of color and black..... 95c

40-Inch Black Satin de Chine—yarn-dyed; excellent wearing quality; yard.. 85c

36-Inch Black Dress Taffeta—bright finish; yard..... 78c

Plain and Striped Taffetas—wonderfully handsome; at, yard, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and..... $2

Double-Width Chiffon Velvets—all the new and scarce shades, also black; yard, $4.50 and..... $5.50

Imported Velveteens—a full line of colors and black; yard, 59c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and..... $1.75

Costume Corduroys—imported and domestic; all the best colors; yard, 55c, 95c, $1.50 and..... $1.75

SPECIALS

Told of Briefly.

Women's $5 Gypsy Button and Lace Shoes—our own "Foot Mould" make; all sizes and widths; Monday only..... $3.95

Elegant, Distinctive Trimmed Millinery—200 hats shown for the first time tomorrow at $5, $7.50 and..... $10

Hundreds of Women's Bath Robes—splendidly made of fine quality blanket Robe Cloths, newest styles; beautifully trimmed; sizes 34 to 46; at $1.79, $2.95, $3.95 and..... $4.95

C-B a la Spirite Corsets—exquisite floral designs; medium or long; well boned throughout; 6 garters attached; guaranteed..... $1.44

Petticoats in Extra Sizes—silk Jersey or wool top with taffeta or messaline flounces; also all messaline or taffeta; fascinating variety of styles and colors, $2.95, $3.95 and up to..... $5

Extra Size Petticoats of Sateen, Heatherbloom, Percaline and Jersey Top—at 98c, $1.50 and..... $2

Odd Pieces of Stamped Linens that you may work for Christmas gifts—25c to 69c Napkins, Towels, Scarfs and Centrepieces—at 15c to..... 39c

$1 to $2.50 Stamped Scarfs, Pillow Cases, Towels, Luncheon Sets and Dresses—at 50c to..... $1.25

25c to 50c Pillow Tops—some pieces slightly soiled, at 15c and..... 25c

Women's Lovely New Blouses—daintily fashioned of white and corded voiles, fancy striped Seco Silk; white or striped Linene; striped or gray flannel; at..... $1

Little Everyday Needs That Everybody Wants.

10c Box "Two-in-One," "Nugget" or "Neverdull" Shoe Paste—black or tan; box. 5c

24c Brassieres with Dress Shields—sizes 32 to 44; at..... 18c

5c Card Rust-Proof Safety Pins—3 sizes; nickel only; 2 cards..... 5c

"Cushion Back" Neckbands—sizes 14 to 16½; at 3 for..... 5c

Beginning Tomorrow, a Sale of

Social Stationery & Engraving

Affording the Highest Quality of Work at the Very Lowest Possible Prices.

We begin this sale with a remarkably interesting offer of

A Box of Stationery With Your Monogram Embossed for $1

A steel die, with your monogram engraved thereon; 2 or 3 letters. You have a choice of OLD ENGLISH, BLOCK, SCRIPT OR ROMAN LETTERS.

With this we give a box of excellent quality Violet Linen Writing Paper, with envelopes. The paper will be stamped in plain color. The envelopes will be unstamped.

Each box contains 24 sheets and 24 envelopes to match.

The Die Becomes Your Personal Property.

Orders should be placed early; they will be filled in rotation, in order of receipt, and two weeks' time are required to fill same.

Engraving of Highest Quality

50 Visiting Cards and New Plate—engraved in Script; name only.. 55c

50 Visiting Cards and New Plate—engraved in Black Old English, Block or Gothic; name only..... 98c

50 Visiting Cards and New Plate—engraved in Shaded Old English; name only..... $1.29

50 Visiting Cards and New Plate—engraved in Script type; name only. With this offer we include 12 DIE STAMPED RIBBON TIED PERSONAL GREETING CARDS, WITH ENVELOPES. All for..... 95c

"Minuet" Initial Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards—box.... 25c

Paper and cards are of excellent quality; fabric finish, with beautiful initial stamped in gold on old rose background. Each box contains 24 sheets of paper or 24 correspondence cards, with envelopes to match.

For the Home

Timely Economies

$9 Golden Oak Pedestal Extension Tables—Colonial feet..... $6.95

$11.25 Golden Oak Square Pedestal Extension Tables..... $8.95

Other Extension Tables—usually priced at $12.50 to $45. Special in This Sale at $10.75 to..... $37

Principally golden and fumed oak

$30 Quartered Oak Crystal Closets—full swell front; bent ends; Colonial feet; mirror back; plate glass shelves..... $23.75

Other Golden Oak China Closets—usually $15 to $50; at $12 to..... $42

$3.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains—scroll borders; plain centres; pair..... $2.95

$5.50 to $7.50 Lacet Arabe and Marie Antoinette Lace Bed Sets—mounted on heavy washable cable net; $4.50 and..... $5.50

300 Axminister Rugs—in delightful colorings and patterns; all are seamless; all sizes 9x12 feet. $32.50 Sanford Rugs at..$23.50

$24.50 to $32.50 Alex. Smith Sons' Rugs at $17.75 to..... $22.50

$9.75 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces..... $7.95

$5 Porcelain Dinner Sets—58 pieces..... $3.95

100 piece "Open Stock" Porcelain Dinner Sets $13.95

100 piece English Porcelain Dinner Sets—coin gold handles..... $16.95

$3.95 Cut Glass Articles at..$2.95

Choice of Covered Butter Dishes, Ice Cream Trays, Baskets, Assorted Jugs, Relish Dishes, Decanters, Ice Tubs, Orange Bowls, Vases, 2 handled Nappies and Salad Bowls.

Hand Decorated Mayonnaise Sets and Ladles.. 59c

Wall Plaques—highly decorative; at 29c, 39c and. 79c

$1.75 Gas Radiators.....$1.45

$1.05 Gas Cylinder Stoves. 89c

$3.15 Perfection Smokeless Oil Heaters..... $2.75

"Period" Dining Room Suites

All woods and all periods. You will be surprised to find how modestly priced these suites are. There does exist an impression that suites of this character are only for those who possess well-filled purses.

Nothing could be further from the fact—supposing, of course, that you come to Greenhut's Annex Building to purchase a "Period" Suite. The "Period Suites" which are specially priced for tomorrow are mostly in 10 pieces—BUFFET, CHINA CLOSET, EXTENSION TABLE, SERVING TABLE, 5 SIDE CHAIRS and 1 ARM CHAIR. Now let us quote some special values:

340 Jacobean Oak Suite—10 pieces; a very handsome design..... $289

$180 Four Piece Butler Oak Suite—Chinese Chippendale design..... $147

$170 Four Piece Butler Oak Suite..... $135

$225 Four Piece "Adam" Mahogany Suite..... $183.25

$260 Four Piece "William and Mary" Mahogany Suite..... $220

$37 Chines Chippendale Suite—10 pieces..... $300

Best of Everything for the Table

Mail and Telephone Orders (Chelsea 4000) filled promptly. OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOG IS FREE.

Sunshine Biscuit

Chocolate Fingers, Cheese Wafers, Butter Thins, Musicale, Afternoon Tea, Zwieback, Vanilla Wafers, Currantana Fruit, Fig Bars, Graham, Jersey Cream Biscuits; 6 packages, 47c; reg. 10c package.. 8c

SNOW MELLOW—for icing cakes, cake filling, desserts &c.; 6 boxes, 45c; reg. 25c box..... 8c

Soups

ALGHIERI'S Lamb Broth, Oxtail, Beef Tea, Chicken Broth; doz., 58c; reg. 10c can.. 5c

PURO SOUPS—Potato, Potage Mengae, Lentil, Beef, Pea, Bean, Vegetable, Chicken; doz., 57c; 6 boxes, 29c; reg. 10c box..... 5c

Chickens

Fresh-killed dry-picked; for broiling or roasting; lb..... 19c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
FRESH CORN-MEAL	35c	18c
NEW CROP RICE	75c	38c
NEW FARINA	58c	30c
PEARL BARLEY	55c	28c
FANCY PEA BEANS	88c	45c
IMPORTED TAPIOCA	76c	39c
ROLLED OATMEAL	42c	22c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	55c	28c

FAT NORWAY MACKEREL—10-lb. pail, $1.48; 5-lb pail... 78c

Fancy Apples

GREENING APPLES, Baldwin apples; 5-quart basket.. 35c

JONATHAN APPLES, Spitzenberg apples; 125 apples in box..... $2.69

KING APPLES, Northern Spy apples, Gillyflower apples; 5-quart basket.. 38c

JONATHAN APPLES—large, fancy apples; 5-qt. basket, 60c; doz..... 40c

Clams

Hazel brand; for clam fritters, fried clams, clam chowder, &c.; doz., 57c; 6 cans, 29c; reg. 10c can..... 5c

NEW MARROWFAT PEAS—Fountain quality, tender, sweet peas; doz., $1.25; 3 cans..... 32c

PURE GRAPE JUICE—Fountain quality; doz., $3.45; reg. 40c champagne quart bottle..... 29c

PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; doz., 60c; reg. 10c. can..... 5c

NEW SWEET POTATOES—5-quart basket..... 33c

Smoked Meats

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb 18½c

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb..... 19c

CANVASED HAMS—lb..... 24c

SQUIRE'S CHESTER BACON—lb..... 21c

ARMOUR'S SHIELD BACON—lb..... 23c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 16½c

Cooked Corned Beef

Australian brand; ready to eat; no bone or waste; doz., $2.25; 6 cans, $1.13; reg. 25c can..... 19c

Laundry Soap

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S LENOX SOAP—usually $3.45; special, box 100 bars, $2.95; 8 reg. 4c bars..... 25c

SWIFT'S PRIDE SOAP—usually $3.65; special box 100 bars, $3.25; 10 reg. 4c bars..... 33c

SWEET APPLE CIDER—gallon jug; 35c; large bottle..... 14c

BANQUET CANDLES—reg. 25c carton, 8 candles..... 12c

CONDENSED MILK—imported from Denmark; doz., $1; 3 cans..... 25c

SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—4½ lbs., $1; lb..... 25c

Sugar

Best refined granulated; 5, 10 or 25-lb. cotton bags; lb.. 5½c

Fresh Fruits

PINEAPPLES — ripe, juicy fruit; doz., $1.75; each..... 15c

GRAPEFRUIT — small, juicy fruit; doz., 59c; each.. 5c

RIPE, JUICY ORANGES—doz. 28c

GRAPEFRUIT — ripe, luscious fruit; doz., $1; 3 for..... 25c

ORANGES - California Valencias; usually 60c; special for Monday, doz..... 48c

COOKING PEARS—5-quart basket.. 34c

NEW, EVAPORATED PEACHES—2 lbs..... 25c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—best quality, sold in bulk; 3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 29c

Marshmallow Puff

Herter's Vanilla, Strawberry, Chocolate, Maple, make delicious desserts, for icing cakes, &c.; usually 25c; for a limited time we offer—6 cans, Reg. 25c can, 73c 12½c

Coffee

Roasted fresh daily.

SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb.. 18c

SHADOW LAWN COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.70; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb.. 19c

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton..... 24c

Teas

SAMPLE TEAS—green and black; mixed to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 25c

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

TETLEY'S GOLD LABEL extra quality India-Ceylon Tea; ½-lb. or 1-lb. canisters; usually $1; special lb..... 74c

Double ℋ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single ℋ Stamps Thereafter

Four New Styles of
Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Suits
$25 Values at $17.50

ANY ONE OF THEM is full worth twenty-five dollars for the fabric and trimming alone, without taking into consideration the distinction of style and the perfection of tailoring.

These are copies of recent models from the houses of Bernard, Jenny and Callot, repeating their jaunty lines with the utmost fidelity.

They are made of rich, lustrous broadcloths in the wanted shades of prune, navy, Bolling green, African and seal brown, black, etc. They are belted in the mode, one style with an especially smart fringed sash, one model flare without belt, the others with one-button belts in Russian fashion.

They are trimmed with beaver, Hudson and electric seal and with skunk-opossum; one model with silk Hercules braid as well. Lined with plain and fancy silks and interlined.

The most distinguished Suits that ever sold anywhere at less than $25. Sizes for women from 34 to 46.

Women's and Misses' Coats
Seal Plushes, Fur Fabrics and Corduroy
$19.75, $22.75, $25, $29.50

Coats of unusual distinction, full three-quarter and seven-eighths length, smartly made in flare and belted models, lined with guaranteed and fancy satins, interlined for extra warmth.

The tailoring is superb, nothing better to be found in the finest custom-made garments. The finish is that of high-priced fur garments, increasing the resemblance of these Coats to their sisters of real furs.

The seal plush Coats are modeled on those of Hudson seal, made in the same way, lined and interlined in the same fashion. Some have braid ornaments. Some have outside pockets in the newest style featured by Loeser's. Many have belts partly around or all around. A number of them are trimmed with skunk-opossum.

The striped plush and corduroy Coats are very smart models, fur trimmed and plain, flare skirts; many of them belted; many with outside pockets.

Sale of Dresses, Fresh and New, $10.75
For Street and Evening : : Women's and Misses' Values $18 to $25

Biggest sale of pretty Dresses ever held in Brooklyn, the biggest of the many big sales that women have found here at Loeser's.

These are beautiful Frocks. They are made of the loveliest fabrics for evening and dance wear, of the finest silks, Georgettes and serges for afternoon and street wear.

There is almost infinite variety of styles. It would be impossible for the most skillful shopper to find more than a half-dozen that have been seen elsewhere—and those she would have found as very special values at $20 and $25.

The Evening and Dance Frocks, $10.75

are copies of models by Jenny, Lanvin and Callot, with bodice of tulle and lace; skirts of soiree silks, satins, merveilleux and chiffon taffetas, in all the soft tints of the pastel type, orchids, mauve, lavender, maize, Nile, light blues, pinks, etc. They are trimmed with wonderfully contrasting ribbons, a rich pink on Nile, a wonderful yellow on blue, a turquoise shade on maize, and others as attractive. Some have French flowers. Some have wonderful bits of silver or gold lace or embroidery. A number are decorated with fur bands.

Marvelous Dresses, nothing less. The price, $10.75, is literally amazing.

The Street and Afternoon Frocks, $10.75

include many hand embroidered in sunburst effect or with gold or silver threads. Many are beautifully trimmed with fur.

Some beautiful models of all Georgette crepe and chiffon cloth, combined with satin merveilleux or taffeta. Some with buttonholes hand bound in color. Some combining velvet and Georgette, some combining satin or taffeta with the finest serge; several good models of crepe de chine and of satin striped taffeta.

Russian and tunic models of the most attractive styles, very unusual in their smart contrasts and decorative ideas.

There are ten distinct styles of dance and evening Frocks.

There are fourteen styles of street and afternoon Dresses.

All sizes for women, 34 to 44; for misses, 14, 16, and 18.

Second Floor, Fulton Street

Another Marvelous Sale of Blouses

THE WORLD FASHIONABLE must be borne in mind with relation to these styles, for these are the most recent, the most wanted and the most attractive that have been launched this season.

Blouses, $1.98, Including Values to $3

A new model of very lustrous white crepe de chine has the shaped turnover collar edged with fur, hemstitched cuffs. A fine China silk, Roman striped in greens and blues with red or yellow relief, has high convertible collar and deep cuffs. A new model of navy crepe de chine, with hemstitched seams, has the V neck convertible collar edged with marabou.

New and Smart Blouses, $2.98 Some Values to $5

A new and effective model has the base of palest pink chiffon, the top of cream color silk shadow lace, both over white chiffon; tops of sleeve also of the lace. Long sleeves, V neck, high collar, vest effect front, hemstitched.

One of rich satin taffeta, the band button through the collar to the chin and the standing high collar edged with marabou. This is in pink and a dark rich Copenhagen.

Nearly a thousand other new Blouses, in many attractive styles. One of velvet has sleeves and collar lining of tartan taffeta. One of black shadow lace and chiffon over white chiffon is very smart and new.

Blouses at $5, Worth Much More

judged by any standard of value in style and fabric. A very new model of white washable satin has the collar, front and cuffs lined with satin in gold. Copenhagen, flesh, pink or lavender. Convertible collar; very large pearl buttons.

A pretty Blouse of white chiffon and Chantilly lace has the base of the lace, also the lower part of the sleeves. Collar and front of straight edge Oriental lace in a fine allover pattern.

New Models in Blouses, 98c

A pretty Blouse of silk mixed sponge crepe in white or flesh, grouped pearl buttons, high pointed convertible collar, deep cuffs, copies of a four-dollar model. A very smart new Blouse is of Roman corded striped white voile, high convertible collar, black taffeta ribbons run through slashes each side of V neck, pointed cuffs. Some good styles in dark plaids.

Special $1 Middys, 75c

Middy Blouses of white galatea, coat style and regular Middys also. Included at this price are some 50 Blouses of navy galatea with regulation collars, broken sizes, 8 to 16 years. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

Second Floor.

Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels 1200 Tomorrow at 15c.

NINETEEN CENTS has been the lowest price at which we have sold Towels of equal quality and size, and 25c. is the regular standard of value for them.

Come promptly if you would be sure to share this value. Liberal sizes, part linen, full bleached, with hemmed or hemstitched ends.

A record Towel value at 15c.

Main Floor.

Tan Cloth Tops : : Patent Leather Vamps

Women's $5 Boots for $3.65

ONE OF THE SEASON'S smart styles—Boots which were made to our order and to sell at five dollars a pair.

A new pointed toe model with tops of light tan cloth and vamps and heel foxing of patent leather.

Welted and stitched soles. Leather Louis heels. Button style only. Special tomorrow at $3.65 a pair.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

50c. and $1 Petticoats : : Were From 75c. to $2

The comparison is based on our own stocks, for these were considered exceptional values at 75c. to $2 in our own Undermuslin Store until this special clearance makes prices so much less.

They are made of soft cambric and nainsook and are trimmed with laces, some with embroidery, others with hemstitching. The more elaborate styles have beadings and ribbons, and some have lace medallions.

49c. and 59c. for Nightdresses, Were 75c. to $1

Assorted Gowns of soft finished cambric, low neck models and yoke styles, effective styles, trimmed with lace; mostly in circular effect. At 59c. are some of crepe, fancy designs in blue or pink.

Better Cut Glass About Half Price

CHOSEN FROM THE FULL STOCKS of twelve of the leading makes of this country. The advantage of buying from many makers is apparent in the beauty and newness of the patterns.

$2.98 Fruit Bowls, $1.98
8-inch, brilliant 9-flower design with foliage.

$9.98 Water Set, $4.98
4-pint Pitcher in combination of flowers and foliage with hobnail cutting. Tumblers to match.

$3.98 Nut Boats, $1.98
Canoe-shape; rich combination floral and deep miter cutting.

$7.98 Water Pitchers, $3.98
4-pint tankard jugs, rich new 9-flower cosmos design, cut star bottom, step cut spout and cut handle.

$6 High Footed Comports, $2.98
10 inches tall, heavy blank, combination cutting with scalloped cut star foot and cut stem.

Basement

Fulton Street
Bond Street

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

Livingston St.
Elm Place

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Once More, Probably the Last Time
$1 { All Silk Colored Satin Electra Silks / All Silk Black French Satin Merveilleux } 49c

TWO REMARKABLE SILKS and two remarkable bargains at less than half price.

The Satin Electra

is the finest quality of silk. It will not crack or cut, slip or pull, which means that it is warranted to wear.

Satin Electra is sold in all the best stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific at a dollar a yard. At 49c. it is a memorable value.

The color line includes *over fifty shades* for evening and street wear, every color a good one. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

The Imported Black Satin Merveilleux

is from the looms of a noted French manufacturer known the world over. It is beautifully woven and is a deep plume black. Its wearing quality is its best recommendation, and it has more other good points than we have ever seen in a Silk at anything like its price.

For costumes, blouses, skirts, etc., it is excellent, and 49c. is the lowest price ever quoted upon a black Silk of such quality. None of these are worth under a dollar a yard. This is as good value in black as its evening mate, Satin Electra, is in color. None C. O. D. House orders only.

All Silk, 35-Inch Black and Colored Faille Taffeta, $1.25

Appearing also in all fashion articles under the other name of Gros de Londres, a fine needle cord Taffeta Faille, 35 inches wide. In all the new fall colorings, light and dark, including white and black.

All Silk, 35-Inch Black and Colored Satin Taffeta, $1.50

A beautiful, soft, satin finished Taffeta, in the latest changeable combinations of colors, besides the plain evening and street shades and black.

$3.50 to $5 Winterthur Black Satins, $2.25

These lovely Winterthur Black Silks are famous the world over. They are the finest qualities woven and are strictly GUARANTEED. Widths from 36 to 44 inches, and $2.25 a yard for $3.50 to $5 qualities.

Silk Store, Main Floor, Bond Street.

Greatest Fountain Pen Sale
$3,565 in Famous Pens for $1,519
Over a Thousand—A Great Gift Chance

BY REQUEST we do not print the name here, but it is on the Pens and you will recognize it as a guarantee of value.

All of the Fountain Pens have substantial 14k gold points with handsomely chased, plain or brown mottled barrels. Some of them are enriched with one or two gold-plated bands, some are decorated with gold filigree, and still others have the barrel entirely covered with gold plate.

Several hundred are self-filling type. Some are gold-mounted chatelaine Pens such as may be attached to a watch chain.

Plenty of variety in the pen points so that every hand may be suited. Here are the prices:

$1.75 Fountain Pens for 75c | ***$4 Fountain Pens for $1.75***
$2 Fountain Pens for 85c | ***$4.50 Fountain Pens for $1.98***
$2.50 Fountain Pens for 98c | ***$5.50 Fountain Pens for $2.25***
$3.50 Fountain Pens for $1.50 | ***$6 Fountain Pens for $2.50***
$7.50 Fountain Pens for $3.50

Also This Additional Feature Added to the Sale

Name or Initials in White or Gold Enamel Put on Any Fountain Pen in Sale for 25c

where space on the barrel will permit it.

This makes the occasion an especially excellent opportunity to buy Fountain Pens for gifts.

Main Floor.



Thanksgiving---The *Home* Day
A Time for Music

THERE ARE the old songs to sing—a dance in the evening, perhaps, or, if there is to be no gathering at your home, a quiet day spent with music will certainly prove the best substitute for the old-fashioned Thanksgiving.

So This Is the Time to Consider

Time to consider the purchase of a Piano, Player-piano or Victrola. Time to consider which of the three great family instruments will best suit your purpose. Time after reaching that decision to consider where to buy it.

You want the best instrument obtainable for a given sum. You require, perhaps, special considerations as regards terms. You wish assurance that the house you are dealing with stands back of the instrument you buy—that it is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Here Are Real Reasons Why Loeser's Should Supply Your Thanksgiving Music

Pianos

At Loeser's you will find six great makes—the famous Kranich & Bach, Estey, Gabler, Francis Bacon, Bjur Bros., and Gordon & Son—each representing what we believe to be the greatest value at a given price range.

Every one of these Pianos is guaranteed by a responsible maker and by Loeser's—a *double* guarantee. Every one has a reputation extending over many years. Every one is priced moderately considering its tonal and constructional excellence.

Loeser's is the *ONLY* store in Brooklyn where you will find SIX great Pianos all sold under a double guarantee. It provides the widest price range, supplying only thoroughly satisfactory instruments.

Pianos $198 Up

Player-pianos

The same six makes which are supplied as plain Pianos and with the same inflexible guarantee of satisfaction.

Eight different Player-pianos are obtainable between the prices of $395 and $1,250—more than you will see in any other Brooklyn store. Several different player actions are represented. You can choose and compare the claims of each of the six great makers. You can see the instruments side by side—test the qualities of each—determine just which tone pleases your ear, which action pumps easiest, which affords the best expression control.

As in the case of Pianos, the prices of Player-pianos begin as low as a worth-while instrument can be sold.

Player-pianos $395 Up

Victrolas

Loeser's is the only large store in Brooklyn which maintains a complete distributor's stock of Victrolas and Records. It is the only store which provides musician-salesmen to help you in choosing. It has the largest number of quiet, cool, well-ventilated demonstration rooms and affords the quickest service.

You will see every Victrola in every usual finish at Loeser's. You will find any Record the Victor factory can supply.

These are features of service which cannot be overlooked. They mean greater satisfaction, savings of time and money, and increased pleasure in the ownership of a Victrola.

Victrolas $15 Up

Your Own Terms of Payment---Within Reason

The exclusive Loeser plan of service, which affords another good reason for choosing here. Instead of telling you how much you *must* pay monthly, we invite you to tell us what you would like to pay. We suggest that you select the instrument you prefer, determine the sum you wish to pay down and the sums to be paid monthly, and then advise us of your plan.

Unless it is beyond the bounds of what we consider good business we will accept it.

Three Notable Values for Women
$1.50 Real French Kid Gloves, 98c

REAL FRENCH KID, two-clasp, overseam Gloves for dress wear. In white with self and black embroidery; black with self and white embroidery; and tan with self and black embroidery.

$1.50 Tan Cape Gloves, $1.19

One-clasp tan cape walking Gloves in the newest fall shades; prix-seam sewn, spearpoint backs.

$2.50 Long Doeskin Gloves, $1.45

Sixteen-button washable doeskin Gloves in white and natural colors.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

1000 Full Size $2 Comfortables, $1.69
Cotton Filled. Covered With Silkoline

A MILL'S SURPLUS, every one of them a two-dollar value, but because we took the quantity, tomorrow they will be sold for $1.69.

All are full size, filled with fine white sheet cotton, covered with good silkoline in pinks, blues, yellows, and lavenders in floral and Persian patterns, all finished with an eight-inch border of sateen to match.

A splendid chance to buy a gift Comfortable at a little price.

Main Floor, Tabts.

$1.50 Fashionable Dress Fabrics at 98c

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND YARDS in this special gathering of all wool fabrics for suits and separate skirts. Included are Granite Cloths in brown, green, navy and black, mixtures, stripes and overplaids, all of them 54 inches wide and regularly $1.50 a yard.

At 98c. these are very interesting values, especially as these are fabrics that will give exceptionally good service.

$1.75 and $1.95 Striped Suitings, $1.25

Imported 54-inch Suitings, in poplin and cheviot weaves, dark colors with contrasting hairline stripes. Marked from $1.75 and $1.95 to $1.25 a yard.

$2.95 Imported Coatings, Special, $2.25

Large handsome plaids with nub and self and contrasting colors. Just the thing for Sport Coats and for children's warm Coats for school. Were $2.95 a yard; special at $2.25.

69c. Half Silk Poplins, Special, 59c.

Over 3,000 yards of silk-warp Poplins in over twenty-five desirable colors. Suitable for afternoon and evening wear and for the handsomest negligees. Included are all the good browns, greens, plums, navy, rose, pink, ciel, white and black.

39c. Half Silk Crepe de Chine, 29c.

Yard wide, lustrous, half silk Crepe de Chine in all the pretty tints for evening wear. Also the staple dark shades, including black. These have sold regularly at 39c.; now 29c.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

$4.50 Draped Black Velvet Turbans, $2.95

ANOTHER SPECIAL MILLINERY SALE that will rejoice every woman who has a knowledge of the fashions in millinery and a little bit of skill in placing trimming.

These Turbans are in especially good shapes, and the velvet is draped to form trimming of flying or wing ends, rosettes, shirrings, etc. In fact, the Hats look trimmed. They need nothing more than a colored or a silver or gold flower to throw up the richness of the velvet and afford a relief from the pervading black.

Four different shapes, including one roll brim sailor and one high crown modified Puritan shape.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

More Casseroles : : Fifth Savings

WE ARE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE for tomorrow a renewed supply of the fine Casseroles which formed such an interesting sale recently. These were purchased under equally favorable conditions and the prices here mentioned are a full fourth less than such Casseroles can be sold for if purchased under present market conditions. All have brown and white inserts and frames made of brass and heavily nickel plated. The 9-inch Casserole is large enough to cook a whole chicken of average size.

7-inch Round Casseroles, 98c.; Would Cost Now, $1.25
8-inch Round Casseroles, $1.29; Would Cost Now, $1.69
7-inch Oval Casseroles, $1; Would Cost Now, $1.25
9-inch Oval Casseroles, $1.98; Would Cost Now, $2.50

$121 "Adam" Bedroom Suite at $96
Four Pieces—Fine Design and Making

ALL WHO SEE this Furniture and note the beauty of the wood, the grace of the design and the superior character of the making, will recognize what remarkable value this four-piece Suite presented at $121—how EXTRAORDINARY it is at its reduced price of $96.

It is composed of Bedstead, Dresser, Chiffonier and Dressing Table, and may be had in American walnut, mahogany or ivory enamel. Pieces sold separately, if desired, as follows:

$27 Full Size Bedstead, $21.50 | ***$31 Chiffonier, 33-Inch, $24.50***
$32 Dresser, 42-inch, $25.50 | ***$31 Dressing Table, 33-Inch, $24.50***

$149 Louis XVI. Bedroom Suite, 4-Piece, $119

Another remarkable Suite composed of Bedstead, Dresser, Chiffonier and Dressing Table, and to be had in Circassian Walnut only. Pieces sold separately as follows:

$35 Bedstead, Full Size, $28 | ***$40 Chiffonier, 33-Inch, $32***
$45 Dresser, 44-Inch, $36 | ***$29 Dressing Table, 36-Inch, $23***

Third Floor, Furniture Store.

Novelty Laces, 39c. to $3.98
Made to Sell for 69c. to $7.98

A Large Quantity of Gold and Silver Laces

ONE OR TWO PIECES of a kind, the clean-up of a large importer together with certain other groups which we have secured below the usual prices.

There is a quantity of Gold and Silver Laces greatly in present vogue. They are shown in a number of attractive patterns and widths. Also fancy Laces and embroidered designs. A variety of Nets. Black spangled and beaded patterns on net grounds. The assortment includes Edgings, Bands and Flouncings, in widths from 6 to 36 inches wide, 39c. to $3.98 a yard.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

French Style Curtains : Much Less
2500 Pairs : : More Than 80 Patterns

A SPECIAL PURCHASE of these very desirable Curtains from three leading importers. In view of the shortage of supplies from abroad the prices at which we were able to secure these Curtains—and those at which they are offered now—are amazingly low. Every pair in the lot is new, fresh and pretty.

Marie Antoinette Curtains

Artistic designs and making of the highest class.

$1.39 for Curtains worth to $2 pair.
$1.95 for Curtains worth to $3 pair.
$2.75 for Curtains worth to $4 pair.
$3.65 for Curtains worth to $5 a pair.
$5.85 for Curtains worth to $7.50 pair.
$7.95 for Curtains worth to $10 pair.

French Lacet Arabian Curtains

Wide variety of handsome styles with deep edges or wide insertions.

$4.50 for Curtains worth to $6.50 pair.
$5.95 for Curtains worth to $8 pair.
$6.85 for Curtains worth to $9.50 pair.
$8.75 for Curtains worth to $12 pair.
$10.75 for Curtains worth to $15 pair.
$13.95 for Curtains worth to $22.50 pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains Third to Half Less
80c. to $6 Grades, 40c. to $3.75 Pair; 150 Styles

New, perfect Curtains from several leading makers. All the patterns are new and choice and were selected by us from among the entire range of styles for this year. Mostly white; some in ivory and ecru.

40c. pair instead of 80c.
50c. pair instead of 90c. and $1
79c. pair instead of $1.25 and $1.35
98c. pair instead of $1.35 and $1.75
$1.19 pair instead of $1.75 to $2.25
$1.45 pair instead of $2.50 and $2.75
$1.65 pair instead of $2.75 and $3
$1.95 pair instead of $3 and $3.50
$2.50 pair instead of $3.75 to $4.50
$3.75 pair instead of $5.50 and $6

Cluny-edged Marquisette Dutch Curtains, $1.25 Pair

White and ecru, a large assortment; also some in ivory. Complete with valance and headed ready for hanging.

$7.50 to $15 Reversible Art Silk Portieres, $5.89 and $9.50 Pair

New Filet Curtain Nets at 18c. and 25c. Yard

Thirty different designs; thousands of yards; very special value.

19c. to 30c. Printed Curtain Scrims, 12c. and 18c. Yard

30c. Imported Cretonnes at 15c. Yd.

Third Floor

QUERIES AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Savings Banks.

C. J. H.—You gave some bank statistics last Sunday. Will you kindly supply some further statistics as to savings banks in New York State, the United States, and the larger European countries?

The total number of savings banks in the United States in 1914 was 2,100. By the count of that year there were 634 mutual savings banks, with resources and liabilities balanced at $4,252,989,474, and 1,466 stock savings banks, with resources and liabilities balanced at $1,196,474,000. The figures for New York State are: Depositors, 3,181,032; amount of deposits, $1,771,560,808.38; average to each depositor, $556.91. European figures are as follows: Austria—Communal and private savings banks: Depositors, 4,385,064; deposits, $1,291,041,227. Postal savings banks, savings departments: Depositors, 2,300,407; deposits, $40,297,296. France—Private savings banks: Depositors, 8,391,694; deposits, $754,409,859. Postal savings banks: Depositors, 6,187,203; deposits, $336,893,799. Germany—Public and corporate savings banks: Depositors, 22,979,254; deposits, $4,445,833,574. Communal and private savings banks: Depositors, 1,149,251; deposits, $428,023,064. Italy—Communal and corporate savings banks: Depositors, 2,399,606; deposits, $490,191,310. Postal savings banks: Depositors, 3,780,010; deposits, $376,072,443. Russia—State, including postal savings banks: Depositors, 8,988,225; deposits, $867,929,500. United Kingdom—Trustee savings banks: Depositors, 1,870,510; deposits, $261,875,606. Postal savings banks: Depositors, 12,750,693; deposits, $886,211,869. These figures were gathered before the outbreak of war.

Societas Rosicruciana in America.

The following official information is given in reply to a question from Mrs. M. M.:

The "Societas Rosicruciana in America" is the American branch of the widely distributed Rosicrucian Brotherhood.

It has no connection with any organization known as "Rosae Crucis," "Rosaecrucian," "Fellowships," "Centres," "Circles," or "The Temple of the Rosy Cross."

It is neither Masonic nor semi-Masonic, although many eminent Masons are among its members. Neither has it any relation, similarity, analogy, or correspondence to the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, as conferred in the Chapter of Rose Croix de H-R-D-M.

The Rosicrucian Brotherhood is not concerned in the production of the mediumistic phenomena of spiritualism, experiments in spirit photography, or psychical research.

It extends no allurements as to ritual, gorgeous ceremonials, or spectacular degrees. It does not seek members, nor do its members seek to make known their connection with the fraternity; neither are its officers permitted to publish their names or titles.

The Rosicrucian Brotherhood today is a serious organization composed of men and women of good repute, who are engaged upon the study of evolutionary processes, science, and philosophy of life, and who endeavor to live usefully to humanity in accordance with principles laid down by the fathers in the art.

Mrs. Surratt.

A. G. B.—Will you inform me upon what evidence Mrs. Surratt was sentenced and hanged by our Government?

Mrs. Surratt, at whose tavern John Wilkes Booth and a fellow-conspirator named Herold stopped when fleeing from Washington after Lincoln's assassination, and at whose house Lewis Payne, who had attempted to murder Seward, was arrested, was hanged as a "fellow-conspirator." Of the evidence in her case James Ford Rhodes in his "History of the United States, 1850-1877," writes: "The most unsatisfactory feature in the proceedings was the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. The historical evidence is plain that she knew of the conspiracy, her boarding house was a meeting place for the conspirators, and she did something for their aid, but legally there was not a strong case against her. A woman who had not actually committed murder, whose part in the crime was not shown beyond a reasonable doubt, should not have been sent to the gallows. A majority of the Military Commission recommended to President Johnson that on account of her age and sex her sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life."

Vilna.

JOHN J. GAGEL.—Was the City of Vilna officially reported to have been captured by the Germans? Is it now in their possession?

The official German report of the capture of Vilna was made public Sept. 20. The city is still in German hands.

Schooner Masts.

JOHN D. HANCOCK writes, in answer to Daily Reader:

The names of the masts of a five-masted schooner are fore, main, mizzen, jigger, and driver. "A. W. L." gives the names of the seven sails, the other two being spanker and pusher.

The Nobel Prizes.

J. F. C.—I should like to have some information on the subject of the Nobel Awards in Chemistry and Medicine.

These prizes are, under the will of the Swedish scientist, Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, awarded each year to "the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention," and to "the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology." The prize for chemistry is awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, and that for medical or physiological work by the Caroline Institute (the Faculty of Medicine in Stockholm). The value of each prize is on an average about $40,000. The nationality of prize winners from 1901 to 1914 has been as follows: Chemistry, 1 Hollander, 5 Germans, 1 Swede, 1 Swiss, 3 English, and 4 French; medicine, 4 Germans, 1 Englishman, 1 Dane, 2 Russians, 1 Spanish, 1 French, 1 Swede, and 1 Swiss. Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, a Frenchman, won the Prize for Medicine in 1912.

The Children's Court.

READER.—Is there a separate court in New York known as the Children's Court? If so, where is it, and who is the Judge?

The Children's Court of New York was established on an independent administrative basis by a newly passed law which went into effect July 1 of this year. Up to that time it had been only a subsidiary part of the Court of Special Sessions. The treatment of delinquent children is now "completely divorced from all connection with crime." The new building of the Children's Court, in Twenty-second Street, near Lexington Avenue, was opened in August. The Justices, named by Mayor Mitchel June 25, are: Presiding officer of the Court, Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt; other Justices, John B. Mayo, Robert J. Wilkin, Morgan M. L. Ryan, and Cornelius L. Collins.

The English Royal Family.

G. A. T. sends the following:

Supplementing your recent answer to the surname of the British ruling family, may I add that while they are of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha their surname (that of George V. and of the late Edward VII.) is Wettin. The surname of Queen Victoria was Guelph.

Household Goods to Canada.

F. W.—What are the regulations as to payment of duty upon household goods of people moving from the United States to Canada to live? What personal property is dutiable and what exempt?

Household effects and tools of trade, agricultural implements, &c., if actually owned abroad by an intended settler in Canada for at least six months before his removal into Canada, are admitted free of duty, provided they are brought in by the settler on his first arrival in Canada. The full article of the Canadian customs tariff covering the question of such removal, which is too long to quote in detail in the Query Columns, may be consulted at any British Consulate.

The American Girls' Aid.

D. S. I.—The American Girls' Aid, for the collection of clothing for victims of the European war in France, is listed in the Charities Directory for 1915. It receives and distributes clothing and shoes for men, women, children, and babies; hospital supplies, anaesthetics, and drugs; and it also forms sewing societies to make clothing for relief work.

The Rhodes Scholarships.

D. A. C.—Will you please give me information concerning the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships to Oxford University? How many go to each State? How are they awarded? What makes one eligible for the scholarships?

Two Rhodes scholarships are awarded to each State and Territory of the United States. They are for a three years' course at Oxford. Mr. Rhodes expressed the wish that in awarding the scholarships varying things should be taken into consideration, such as literary and scholastic attainments, love of outdoor sports, strong and manly qualities such as courage, generosity, kindness, &c., high moral character, and desire for public service. The final choice in most of the States is in the hands of a carefully chosen Committee of Selection. Candidates must have completed at least two years' work in some college of liberal arts and sciences; must be citizens of the United States or the sons of citizens, must be unmarried, not more than 24 years of age at the time of beginning the Oxford work. Each student receives an allowance of $1,500 a year, which is enough to keep him during vacations as well as in term time. The first instalment is not, however, payable, until he is actually in residence in Oxford. Qualifying examinations are held each year, in October, but these examinations are not competitive. The Secretary's office of any college can supply further details. The scholarships are awarded also in the British Colonies and Germany.

Queen Alexandra's Sisters.

CELUS MAGSON.—Kindly inform me who are the sisters of the Queen Mother Alexandra of England?

Princess Dagmar, now Marie Feodorovna, Dowager Empress of Russia, and Princess Thyra, now Duchess of Cumberland.

Cost of Titanic.

S. S. McINTURFF.—Will you kindly give me the amount of money it cost to build the ill-fated Titanic?

The vessel cost upward of $5,000,000 and her fittings and furnishings nearly $3,000,000 more. She was insured for $3,700,000. At the time of her loss she carried 1,500 tons of freight, and the total loss was estimated at not less than $27,000,000.

Value of a Violin.

ARTHUR METZLER.—Could you tell me the value of a violin which I bought in a second-hand store? Inside there is a mark which reads "Antonius Stradivarius Cremonensi Faciebat Anno 1741," and underneath this "Made in Germany."

Antonius Stradivarius of Cremona was the maker of one of the most famous, if not the most famous, violin models. The genuine "Strads," as they are familiarly called, are each worth a small fortune. These labels are often pasted in ordinary violins. The legend "Made in Germany" alone shows you that the violin was not made by an Italian in the Eighteenth Century. It is impossible to give the value of your instrument, but it is probable that it is worth about what you paid for it.

Emigration from Ireland.

IRISH.—From whom can I secure lists, or find any information regarding emigrants who came to this country between 1830 and 1870, landing in New York City, especially Irish?

You might apply to the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration; Washington, D. C., although it is not probable that lists could be furnished you. General figures of immigration from 1830 to 1850 are as follows: Total alien immigrants 1830, 23,322; 1831, 22,633; 1832, 60,482; 1833, 58,640; 1834, 65,365; 1835, 45,374; 1836, 76,242; 1837, 79,340; 1838, 38,914; 1839, 68,069; 1840, 84,066; 1841, 80,289; 1842, 104,565; 1843, 52,496; 1844, 78,615; 1845, 114,371; 1846, 154,416; 1847, 234,968; 1848, 226,527; 1849, 297,624; 1850, 369,986.

Chautauqua Lectures.

EX-WY-ZEE.—Kindly tell me where in New York City one may apply to learn about the Eastern Chautauqua circuits, location of towns, &c., and how to go about securing Chautauqua engagements.

Information about the Chautauqua lectures may be obtained from the editor of The Independent, Frank Chapin Bray, at 23 Union Square.

Japan's National Debt.

A READER.—What is the national debt of Japan, and the national revenues for 1912, 1913, and 1914?

Japan's national debt is given as $1,241,997,000, and her total revenue (1913-14) $292,230,000. The imperial revenue is given in yen (worth about 24 cents) as follows: 1911-12, 657,192,221; 1912,13, 687,392,484; 1913-14, 594,416,770; 1914-15, (estimated), 654,282,173. In yen the public debt was given in 1914, March 31, as 311,914; internal loans as 1,054,633,854; foreign loans, 1,490,436,651; total, 2,545,076,505.

Evening Schools.

H. B. MacKOWN.—Please give me information concerning schools of magazine writing, accounting, and art. Schools which one may attend at night for a reasonable amount.

Apply to Cooper Union, Third Avenue, Seventh and Eighth Streets, or the Y. M. C. A., 215 West Twenty-third Street.

Food of Mosquitos.

W. H. K. H.—At certain seasons of the year, in most wooded places, one encounters bloodthirsty mosquitos and flies, but obviously only a small proportion of these ever get a chance to bite men or animals. Yet the rest, or at least some of the rest, live on something. That something has always been a mystery to me, and I have found no one who can solve it. Can you enlighten me?

Insects whose ancestors for many generations have never tasted blood will seek it with the utmost keenness if an opportunity presents itself. The vast majority of the mosquitos of all species (which are said to number probably 1,000) continue to exist and to reproduce their kind on purely vegetable diet. As a rule the blood-seeking habit is confined to the females, but in the case of a few species it is said to be common to both sexes. The taste for blood is stimulated by the heat. Some of the species are never met with near houses, but are confined to the deep recesses of forests and woods, and these never have an opportunity of tasting blood.

Moving Staircase.

CLARA WEINSTEIN.—Kindly give me information about the moving staircase. How does it work, who invented it, &c.?

Moving staircases seem to have been first publicly exhibited at the Paris Exposition. The Scientific American for Nov. 10, 1900, gives the following account of them at the exposition: "The system in general may be explained by supposing a steam engine belt, 24 inches in width, stretched between two pulleys and running slowly in an inclination of about four inches to the foot. If we place our foot upon the belt above the lower drum we shall be carried above the upper drum without having made any motion of our own. The whole is arranged upon an inclined metallic girder, which supports the axles and stationary parts of the system. Two floors are required, one below the entrance of the passenger and one above. In order to prevent undue tension the belt is supported by rollers. For the sake of safety two guard rails are provided which move at the same rate as the belt. This is the simple principle of the Hallé-Piat system.

"The Otis Escalator is entirely different. It is in use, among other places, at several of the large London tube stations. At one of these stations four escalators convey as many passengers as ten of the ordinary lifts in use at the London stations. The escalator consists of a flight stair which moves in a lump. The steps are wide enough for two or three to mount one step and be carried along. The stairs are attached to a continuous chain which passes over a toothed wheel at the top and bottom of the incline. The tread or standing portion of each step is supported by a wheeled truck, of which the two front wheels are closer together than the two rear ones. Two pairs of rails are required, a narrow pair for the front wheels and a wide pair for the back ones. When the rails are on the level the treads follow one another closely, forming a moving platform, but at the foot of an incline the outer rails rise before the inner. In this way the tread always remains horizontal and the steps follow one another up the incline to the top, where the outer rail becomes level first."

Zoarites.

J. S.—Will you please give me information about a colony of people who once lived in Ohio and called themselves Zoars? Do they still exist? I remember reading an article in Harper's Magazine as a child, entitled "Zoar and Zoarites," but I cannot find this article now. Could any of your readers give me the month and year of publication?

Zoar is a village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Until 1898 it was the seat of a German communistic society whose members were known as Separatists. In April, 1817, a company of German Protestant peasants, 225 in number, emigrated from Württemberg. Joseph Baumber was their leader. Under his direction the company purchased 5,000 acres of farm land. They emigrated to find religious liberty and better material prospects. In 1819 they organized themselves into a community of property and effort. Articles of agreement were signed by 53 males and 104 females. In 1832 they were incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

The society prospered and built up various industries. In 1875 their property had reached a value of $1,500,000. Then their prosperity began gradually to decline. In 1897 the society was disbanded by common consent, and the property was divided. There were at that time 222 persons in the community who received land and a small sum in cash. Randall's History of Zoar will give all details.

Assassination of McKinley.

L. E.—President McKinley was shot at the Pan-American Exposition on Sept. 6, 1901, and died Sept. 14.

Discovery of South Pole.

HARRY JOHANSEN.—Was it Scott or Amundsen who discovered the South Pole?

Amundsen discovered the South Pole first. When Captain Scott arrived he found the Norwegian flag on the spot.

Soda Water Fountains.

F. W. TOMKINS, JR.—Kindly narrate the origin and development of the soda water fountain in this country. Is it an exclusively American institution? Is it found in Canada?

The Query Column cannot tell you very much about the development of the soda water fountain business in America. Many other countries use sparkling waters and fruit syrups. The drink known as ice cream soda was certainly invented in this country. Some give the credit of its invention to a Detroit pharmacist. Soda water fountains are common in Canada and have been introduced in London for the benefit of American tourists. Ice is neither as cheap nor as plentiful in France, Germany, or England, or in the other "tourist countries," as in this country.

Maine Inquiry.

C. C. Y.—Was the report of the Sampson Board in re blowing up of the Maine made public? What was the finding of the board?

The findings of the Naval Board of Inquiry, of which Admiral (then Captain) Sampson was President, were made public by President McKinley in his message on March 28, 1898. The conclusions of the Naval Court of Inquiry were announced by President McKinley to be: (1) That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any officer or member of the crew; (2) that the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines; (3) that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

Votes of Slaveholders.

G. L. NEEDHAM.—Please give me information concerning the rights of slaveholders to vote according to number of slaves held by them in the slaveholding States before the war.

This question is discussed in full in the "Rise and Fall of Slave Power in America," by Henry Wilson. In the Convention of 1787 there was a great struggle touching the basis of representation in Congress, in which the question of slavery was largely mingled. It originated between the large and small States, the former contending for proportional representation. Some opposed the representation of slaves, as they were looked upon as nothing but property. Others contended that the slaves should be counted like other persons. At last the proposition to count the slaves as three-fifths in the basis of representation was carried. Thus it was provided that the 500,000 slaves in the five slave States and their increase in coming years, should be counted in the basis of representation in the House and in the Electoral College in the ratio of three-fifths. By this illogical measure votes were given, in effect, to a portion of the community from which not only the right of citizenship, but all rights, were studiously withheld. "These votes, of course, were not to be cast by the slaves themselves, nor for their benefit, but by their masters for their injury. Large power was thus placed in the hands of the slave-holding class, which power was long used with terrible effect for its aggrandizement and the nation's harm."

Count von Arnim.

CONSTANCE ARMSTRONG.—Is the Countess von Arnim any relation to the late Chancellor Bismarck? What did Count von Arnim do to displease the German Government, and what was his sentence?

The wife of the Count von Arnim, to whom you refer, was the daughter of Count Arnim-Boytzenberg. She was not, as far as we know, a relative of the Count Bismarck. Count von Arnim was appointed to the Papal Court as envoy of the North German Confederation in 1867. In 1872 he was appointed Ambassador to France. Differences soon arose between him and Bismarck. He was accused of connection with the German Court intrigues against Bismarck. In 1874 he was appointed Ambassador to Constantinople, but the appointment was immediately revoked. It was found that papers were missing from the Paris Embassy, and von Arnim was accused of embezzling State papers and arrested. The arrest of a diplomat of his rank caused great astonishment. His defense was that the papers were not official, and he was acquitted of embezzlement, but convicted of undue delay in restoring them, and condemned to three months' imprisonment. On appeal, the sentence was increased to nine months. He avoided it by leaving the country, and in 1875 he published at Zurich an anonymous pamphlet in which he tried to show that the attack was caused by Bismarck's personal jealousy. For this he was accused of treason, of insult to the Emperor, and of libeling Bismarck. In his absence he was condemned to five years' penal servitude. From his exile in Austria he published two more pamphlets. He made repeated attempts to be allowed to return for a new trial on the charge of treason, and this had just been granted when he died.

Vise.

A. S. HOADLEY.—I would ask the favor of information concerning a visé, of what it consists, and what documents are subject to it.

Visé comes from the French, and the French word from the Latin videre, to see. It is (1) an indorsement made on a passport by the proper authorities, whether Ambassador, Consul, or police, denoting that the passport has been examined and that the bearer is free to proceed; (2) a signature of formal approval by any superior upon a document requiring approval as to form, contents, or the like. For example, "All telegrams had to bear the visé of the General," or "Before the traveler or his baggage can pass the guarded door * * * he must satisfy the suave inspector that his passport is duly visé." The term is heard frequently in normal times in European travel, and continuously in war times.

Copyright for Music.

G. R. A.—What is the general method of securing a copyright for music, and the expense involved? Can a person not a citizen of the United States secure a copyright?

Application for a copyright for a musical composition should be made to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. It must specify the class to which the work belongs. The steps necessary for the copyrighting of works reproduced in copies for sale are (1) to publish the work with the copyright notice, (2) promptly after publication to send the Copyright Office two copies (if the work is by a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation and has been published in a foreign country, one complete copy) of the best edition of the work, with application for registration. Fees are as follows: For the registration, $1, which includes certificate of registration under seal; for certified copy, $1; for extension or renewal 50 cents. Remittance should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyright. Forms of application are furnished on request. The original term of copyright runs twenty-eight years. Copyright secured in this way shall extend to the work of an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation only (a) when an alien author shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work, or (b) when the foreign state or nation of which such an author is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under the Copyright Act or by treaty, or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto.

West Point Requirements.

H. A. B. P.—What are the requirements for entrance into West Point?

Each Senator, Congressional district, and Territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii, is entitled to send a cadet to the Academy. The District of Columbia may send two cadets. There are also forty appointments conferred by the President. Appointments are usually made one year in advance of the date of admission by the Secretary of War upon nomination of a Senator or Representative. They are made either after a competitive examination or given direct. A first and second alternate may also be nominated, and if the regular appointee fails in his examinations the better qualified of the alternates will be admitted. Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 22, be free from any infirmity which would render them unfit for military service, and must be able to pass an examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography, and the elements of physical geography, especially of the United States, United States history, and the outlines of general history.

Living in Havana.

W. H. T.—Could you inform me how the cost of living in Havana compares with that in the United States? Is English generally understood in Havana?

A book called "Cuba," by Ida Wright, published in 1910, has chapters on living in Havana, which will give you useful information. The writer says that hotels in Havana are very expensive. There are boarding houses with rooms for as little as $15 and $25 a month, but accommodation is poor. There are also some comfortable American boarding houses at higher rates. The very high import duties make commodities expensive. She speaks of "the exorbitant cost of mere existence" and says that "there is no city on the map where the things that all must have cost as much as they do here." Home grown vegetables seem to be cheap, by her account, but meat and fish to be dear. Rents are high. Cubans of the upper classes usually speak both English and French, and the knowledge of English is spreading.

Greek in German Schools.

K. P. B.—A friend says that the Germans have abolished Greek in their schools and universities as a study. To what extent is this true?

Of secondary schools, in the Gymnasium and Progymnasium in 1912 Latin and Greek were still the fundamental requirements. In the real Gymnasium Latin but not Greek is required, and in the Oberrealschule the two languages are not taught at all.

Weather Reports.

AMERICAN LINOLEUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Public Library keeps the daily weather maps on file in Room 229, or you might apply to the Weather Bureau, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Catalogue of Government Publications

JOHN P. DUNN.—Please let me know where I can obtain a catalogue of the publications of the various United States Government departments and bureaus.

A monthly catalogue of publications is issued. Apply to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

United States Army and Navy.

JOHN KOCH.—How many Chaplains are there in the United States Navy, and what is their pay? What is the strength of the United States Army at home, in the Philippines, and in Hawaii? What is the strength of the navy? How many battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, and submarines in our navy?

There are in the United States Navy four Chaplains of the rank of Captain, eleven of the rank of Commander, one of the rank of Lieutenant Commander, two of the rank of Lieutenant, and six of the rank of Lieutenant Junior Grade. Acting Chaplains have the pay and allowances of Lieutenants Junior Grade, and after serving three years at sea are appointed Chaplains. The yearly pay of a Captain is $4,000, Commander $3,500, Lieutenant Commander $3,000, Lieutenant $2,400, and Lieutenant Junior Grade $2,000.

The total number of commissioned officers on the active list of the army, staff and line, is 4,823, and the total enlisted strength is 85,965, exclusive of professional force and hospital corps. There is a provisional force of native scouts in the Philippines of 52 companies, 182 officers, and 5,733 men. The regular United States troops stationed abroad amount to about 23,159 of all ranks, 12,009 in the Philippines, 8,835 in Hawaii, and 2,315 in the Isthmian Canal Zone.

The personnel of the navy includes of officers and men 63,857. In July, 1914, there were 25 Rear Admirals, 212 Captains and Commanders, 1,680 other line officers, 336 medical officers, 231 pay officers, 24 Chaplains, and 367 warrant officers. The Marine Corps of the strength allowed by act of Aug. 22, 1912, of 345 officers and 9,921 men.

The United States has 37 armored battleships, 23 predreadnoughts, and 14 dreadnoughts, three of which will be finished at the end of this year; 5 first-class cruisers, 4 second-class cruisers, 15 third-class cruisers, 10 armored cruisers, 23 gunboats, 8 converted gunboats, 9 monitors, a large number of destroyers, variously given as 68 and 62; torpedo boats, given as 19 and 21 by different authorities, and 58 submarines, of which some have been condemned.

Government of Germany.

A CONSTANT READER.—Do all the citizens of the German Empire enjoy equal suffrage? Do the representatives in the Reichstag from Prussia enjoy greater voting power than those from districts outside Prussia?

V. D. V.—How do the two houses of the Government of Prussia correspond to our Senate and House of Representatives?

The Government of the German Empire consists of two houses, the Bundesrat or Federal Council, and the Reichstag or Diet. The Bundesrat has fifty-eight members, appointed by and representing the rulers of the various States of the Empire. Prussia has 17, Bavaria 6, Saxony 4, Württemberg 4, Baden 3, Hesse 3, Mecklenburg-Schwerin 2, Brunswick 2, and each of the other States 1 delegate. The delegates vote as directed by their State Governments. Prussia has less than one-third of the total number of votes; but its influence is assured by the fact that the small northern States almost invariably vote with it.

The Reichstag is elected by universal suffrage in electoral districts which were originally equal, but which are far from equal now. Every German who is 25 is entitled to a vote in the State in which he has resided for one year. There are 397 members, of whom 235 are from Prussia. It sits for five years, but may be dissolved by the Bundesrat with the consent of the Emperor. It has the right to refuse to pass a bill presented by the Government, but if it does so it may be dismissed, as has happened several times. Imperial measures after passing the two houses must obtain the sanction of the Emperor to become a law. The government of the Empire by these two houses cannot be said to correspond very closely to our Senate and House of Representatives, which constitute a really representative Government.

National Debt and Wealth.

READER.—We would consider it a great favor if you would give us information with reference to the national debt of the United States, England, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria, and also the national wealth of those countries for the years 1913 and 1915.

No statistics for the year 1915 are yet available. The latest estimates are for the years 1913 and 1913-1914, and are as follows: National wealth—The United States, $150,000,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, $85,000,000,000; Germany, $80,000,000,000; France, $50,000,000,000; Russia, $40,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $25,000,000,000. National debt—The United States, $1,028,564,000; Great Britain and Ireland, $3,485,818,000; Germany, $1,177,418,000; France, $6,348,129,000; Russia, $4,537,881,000; Austria-Hungary, $1,047,154,000.

Simeon Ford.

READER—Will you kindly give me some information about Simeon Ford?

Simeon Ford is a hotel proprietor, a famous after-dinner speaker, and an officer or director in several realty companies, banks, and insurance companies. He was for many years proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel.

"Narcissus."

INQUIRER—Will you please tell me whether Arthur or Ethelbert Nevin wrote "Narcissus"?

Ethelbert Nevin was the composer of "Narcissus."

President Wilson's Age.

C. M. L.—President Wilson was born Dec. 28, 1856.

The Carbonari.

M. N. W.—Will you please tell me who the Carbonari were? Early in the nineteenth century the Carbonari took active part in some events of Italian and French history; I am especially desirous of being advised of their work in Palermo, Sicily, between the years 1815 and 1825, the dates of uprisings, names of their leaders on those occasions, &c. What was the reason for the rebellion, against whom and what form of government was launched, and was it successful?

The Italian secret society which took an active part in the struggle for national unity and liberty, and the name of which meant the "charcoal-burners" or "colliers," only became in slight degree known in 1815. The constitution of the society remains in great measure secret. Soon after its institution it numbered from 24,000 to 30,000 adherents, and its rolls increased so rapidly that in March, 1820, it was said that as many as 650,000 new members were initiated. Little is really known about the secret society; it claimed great antiquity of origin, but it probably originated during the last French régime in Naples. Its movement was directed against the Neapolitan Bourbons, and toward Italian freedom.

"Judaism."

A READER.—What is the derivation of the word "Judaism" as applied to Jews?

"Judaism," which is defined in the Jewish Encyclopedia as "the religion of the Jewish people," has its origin as a word in the name of the tribe of Judah and the people of Judea; the name "Yehudi" originally designated a member of that tribe, (hence "Judean," "Jew,") but in the course of time the term was applied to the entire Jewish history.

New York and Chicago.

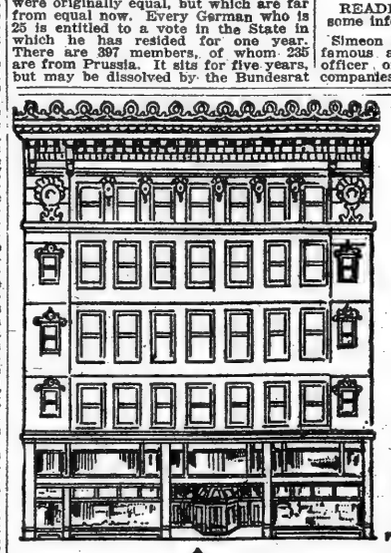
WILLIAM J. QUINLAN.—Will you kindly give me the present population of New York City and Boroughs, also the area in square miles? Also please give me the area and population of Chicago.

The population of New York City, as estimated in 1915, is 5,583,871, as follows: Manhattan, 2,538,606; Bronx, 641,980; Brooklyn, 1,916,655; Richmond, 99,186; Queens, 387,444. The area is 341¾ square miles, the areas of the different boroughs being as follows: Manhattan, 21; Bronx, 40.8; Brooklyn, 77.6; Queens, 118.6; Richmond, 57.2. The population of Chicago, as estimated Jan. 1, 1915, is 2,437,526, the area, 194 square miles.

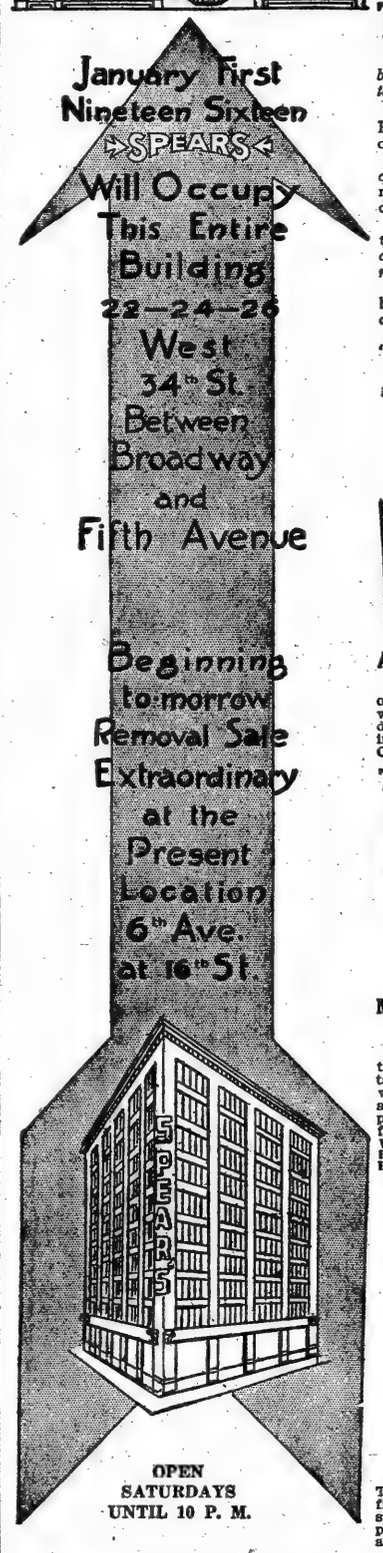
The Puritans

IN DOUBT.—Were the Pilgrims and Puritans who came here for religious freedom English?

Yes.



January First
Nineteen Sixteen
SPEARS
Will Occupy
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Building
22-24-26
West
34th St.
Between
Broadway
and
Fifth Avenue
Beginning
to-morrow
Removal Sale
Extraordinary
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Present
Location
6th Ave.
at 16th St



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SATURDAYS
UNTIL 10 P. M.

FUTURE DELIVERIES—A moderate deposit will reserve whatever you select. Our desire and intention is to give everyone possible the facility for furnishing the home at these sale prices.

FUTURE PAYMENTS—For the same reason and to assure the quickest possible removal of stock immediate deliveries at regular cash prices (*with no interest charges*) will be made to those to whom monthly or weekly payments will be more convenient.

OUR SUGGESTION SERVICE, which without cost or obligation supplies plans for the harmonious outfitting of your various rooms according to the amount you desire to spend, will be augmented for this sale to insure prompt service.

SPEAR'S
6TH AVE. & 16TH ST.
REMOVAL SALE
BEGINNING TOMORROW
No Bigger Furniture-Selling Event Was Ever Planned For New York or Any Other City

The Big Facts About This Big Sale

Don't judge the magnitude of this sale by the size type used to call its big features to your attention.

Only our regular stock of Trustworthy Furniture, Carpets and Rugs will be offered for sale.

Roughly figured, there is about a quarter of a million dollars' worth of merchandise to be disposed of in sixty days.

Nothing is reserved for our new location. *Nothing but the good will of our customers and our office records will be moved there.*

Every price in our entire ten story building and in our warehouse must be closed out in sixty days.

New York never saw such prices for "Trustworthy" furniture.

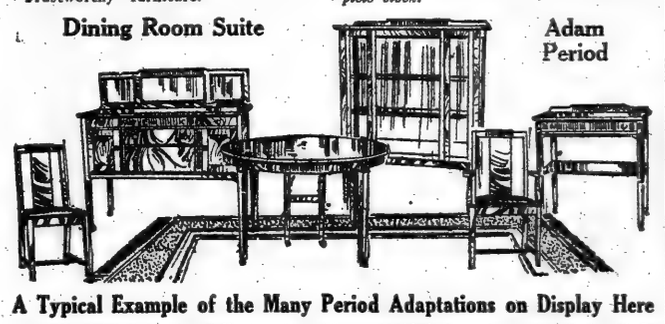
Every set and single article has been materially cut in price. 25% less than usual prices is the least you can save. Considerable of our stock has been chopped to half price.

You will find every article of furniture on each of our ten floors at 16th St. and 6th Ave. marked at prices materially lower than elsewhere.

We go to our new building January 1st. The entire sale therefore demands quick action.

A REQUEST—Early shopping is to your interest. You thereby secure the benefit of selection from the present complete stock.

Dining Room Suite — Adam Period



A Typical Example of the Many Period Adaptations on Display Here

Its unusual low price indicates the savings provided throughout our stock. Made of fine quality Fumed Oak. Built by our best craftsmen. Buffet full 54 inches wide, with triplicate mirrors, commodious cupboards, two large linen drawers and silver drawer. Dining Table; 48-inch circular top, with 6-foot extension. China Closet, 44 inches wide and 61 inches high. Serving Table, 36 inches wide. Arm Chair and 5 Side Chairs with genuine leather seats.

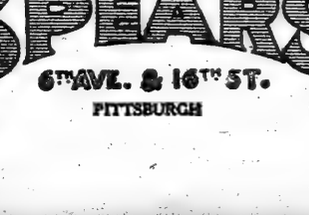
Ten-Piece Set Complete Was $165. REMOVAL PRICE $115



Martha Washington Sewing Table

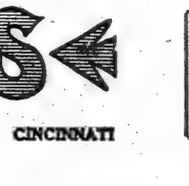
An exact reproduction. Perfect in detail and workmanship, with three drawers and side compartments providing ample space for sewing materials. Was $20, Removal Price..... $7.75

49 OF THESE BRASS BEDS



EXTRA SPECIAL!

WHILE THEY LAST—Brass Bed, 2-inch post, with heavy caps and ½-in. fillers; 4-foot size only; dull satin finish. Was $12.00; Removal Price $7.50



Lafayette Folding Tea Wagon

Made in mahogany, fumed and golden oak wood finishes, 30 inches high, with solid wood wheels. Glass top tray; folds flat when not in use. Was $6.00 Removal Price..... $2.50



Four-Piece Post Colonial Period Bed Room Suite

There is dignity and refinement in every line of this furniture, made in beautifully figured Circassian Walnut, Mahogany and Antique Ivory. It is a distinctive Adam style, characterized by the four posts on bed, and the "standards" on the other pieces to correspond. Set consists of Dresser, Chiffonier, Bed and Dressing Table, as illustrated.

IVORY SET ..... Was $175. Removal Price, $95
CIRCASSIAN WALNUT SET..... Was $190. Removal Price, $115
MAHOGANY SET ..... Was $180. Removal Price, $105

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NEW YORK PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI

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PERIOD FURNITURE
Reductions Ranging from 25% to 50%.
SETS and SINGLE PIECES.
ELIZABETHAN, ADAM, QUEEN ANNE, JACOBEAN, SHERATON, HEPPELWHITE, TUDOR, CHIPPENDALE, VICTORIAN

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

BUFFETS: Were $35 to $150, NOW $20 TO $100
SIDEBOARDS: Were $30 to $75, NOW $20 TO $60
CHAIRS: Were $4.00 to $15, NOW $1.60 TO $9
CHINA CLOSETS: Were $35 to $150, NOW $25 TO $100
TABLES: Were $18 to $100, NOW $10 TO $70
DINNER SETS: Were $12.50 to $50, NOW $6.50 TO $25

PARLOR FURNITURE

CHAIRS: Were $12 to $75, NOW $7 TO $45
ROCKERS: Were $15 to $90, NOW $8 TO $60
DIVANS: Were $26 to $100, NOW $15 TO $75
TABLES: Were $6 to $75, NOW $2.50 TO $40
3-PIECE CANE SETS: Were $50 to $300, NOW $29 TO $175

BEDROOM FURNITURE

WARDROBES: Were $15 to $75, NOW $10 TO $40
CHIFFONIERS: Were $12 to $100, NOW $6 TO $45
DRESSERS: Were $18 to $80, NOW $9 TO $35
WOOD BEDS: Were $25 to $100, NOW $15 TO $65
BRASS BEDS: Were $25 to $150, NOW $7.50 TO $85
ENAMEL BEDS: Were $8 to $30, NOW $5 TO $15
COTS: Were $5 to $12, NOW $3 TO $9
CRIBS: Were $10 to $25, NOW $6 TO $15
DAVENPORT BEDS: Were $35 to $150, NOW $25 TO $75
BED SPRINGS: Were $3 to $25, NOW $2 TO $17
MATTRESSES: Were $7 to $20, NOW $4 TO $17
CHAIRS: Were $3 to $15, NOW 75c TO $12

LIVING ROOM FURNITURE

COUCHES: Were $20 to $60, NOW $12 TO $45
BOOKCASES: Were $15 to $75, NOW $10 TO $50
DESKS: Were $9 to $40, NOW $4 TO $25
CHAIRS: Were $8 to $50, NOW $5 TO $25
TABLES: Were $5 to $60, NOW $3 TO $35
CARD TABLES: Were $2 to $20, NOW $1 TO $15
MAGAZINE RACKS: Were $2 to $10, NOW $1 TO $7
MORRIS CHAIRS: Were $20 to $85, NOW $12 TO $30
MUSIC CABINETS: Were $7 to $40, NOW $4 TO $25
ROCKERS: Were $3 to $15, NOW $1.50 TO $12

CARPETS, RUGS, ETC.
A uniform discount of 25% allowed during Removal Sale.
All Carpets Made, Laid and Lined Free

Spear's Catalog—It's FREE.
If you live outside of the Metropolitan district a postal card brings Spear's catalog to your home. Write for it.

NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC



The Kneisel Quartet.



Mme. Frances Alda
Carnegie Hall

Rossi's Andantino---Why It Should Have "Puzzled" Listeners to a Historical Pianoforte Recital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir—What is the matter with Padre Michel Angelo Rossi and his andantino in G major? In Ossip Gabrilowitsch's first historical pianoforte recital last Tuesday this was one of the most charming of the pieces of old music on his program, highly interesting to students of music. Yet THE TIMES this morning rudely says that it was "a pity that Mr. Gabrilowitsch should have included it in his list," intimates that it should be discarded, and that its inclusion is likely to "puzzle serious students." Why should we be made to discard this charming little piece? H. S.

New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

If H. S. paid close attention to the quality and structure of this little andantino, he may have noticed how entirely different it seemed from the pieces in the midst of which it was immediately placed. The style is that of the later eighteenth century, not of the seventeenth, in which Rossi lived. Mr. Huneker in his interesting and instructive notes to the program gives the dates of the composer's birth and death as 1620-1660. It is such a piece as Haydn or Mozart might have written a hundred years later, or more, in its melodies, its tonality, its accompaniment figures, and especially in its formal design.

"The distribution of subject matter and key and the clearness with which they are distinguished," wrote Sir Hubert Parry of this piece a good many years ago, "are like the works of the middle of the eighteenth rather than of the seventeenth century, and they belong absolutely to the sonata order and the conscious style of the later period." Now, in a historical recital, the purpose of which is to show the process of development through which music went in arriving at its present state, it is important that these things should be clearly and carefully discriminated. Students may well have been "puzzled" at the characteristics of such a piece, supposed to have come like a bolt from the blue into a period when composers were experimenting and feeling their way with a very different kind of material and to a very different order of results.

As a matter of fact, undoubted specimens of Padre Michel Angelo Rossi's work show just about the same characteristics as other music of his time. They are not at all like this andantino, but are much more archaic and crude. They are "toccatas" and "correntes" in the old style, showing a fumbling and very uncertain feeling for form, awkwardness of style, and many of the influences of the old modes in the tonality.

In some way not known, the andantino played by Mr. Gabrilowitsch and one other piece, an allegro, were taken into one of the collections of old music published in the last century; and then were repeatedly copied into other collections published later, the editors of which have shown the spirit traditional in the works of many historians of music, of copying what their predecessors have done instead of exploring for themselves. Ernst von Werra, writing in the Monatshefte für Musikgeschichte in 1896, called attention to the obvious anachronism of attributing these two pieces to Michel Angelo Rossi, and emphasized it by printing entire one of his toccatas, a stiff piece of archaic music, with many crudities of various kinds. One of these toccatas is included in the volume of "Early Piano Music," edited by Michele Esposito, in the series called "The Musician's Library," published by the Oliver Ditson Company. But, curiously enough, Mr. Esposito could not let go of the traditional andantino, and prints it next preceding the toccata, with all its grace and elegance.

Max Seiffert, in his edition of Weitzmann's "History of Piano Music," says:

"We should have in Rossi a composer who was ahead of his own time by at least a century if we had to admit as genuine some pieces which for a number of years have been current under his name; for they are almost completely elaborated binary sonata movements. There is not the slightest occasion for accepting such an anachronism. * * * We shall in the future have to eliminate Rossi as a factor of any importance in the history of Italian piano music."

Oscar Bie, in his "History of the Pianoforte and Pianoforte Players," says, similarly:

"We must give up the legend of the genius of Michel Angelo Rossi. This story is one of the most amusing freaks of musical history. We find in many popular collections of old music an andante and allegro in G major by this man, who is tolerably well known as an operatic composer and violinist. * * * Had these pieces truly sprung from the 'intavolatura' of Michel Angelo Rossi, the modernity of their form and melody would give such a shock to musical history that it would be shivered into fragments. * * * Heaven knows to whom the pretty little pieces really belong. It is not unlikely that Scarlatti wrote them in his old age."

R. A.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

THE program for the concert of the Symphony Society of New York this afternoon will be a repetition of that of last Friday, the novelty being John Alden Carpenter's Suite, "Adventures in a Perambulator," which was given last week for the first time in New York. Frieda Hempel of the Metropolitan Opera House will again be the soloist. She will sing an aria from Mozart's "Il Re Pastore," the Slumber Song from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," and a vocal arrangement of Strauss's "Blue Danube" Waltz. The other numbers will be the "Oberon" Overture of Weber and Debussy's Prelude to "L'après-midi d'un faune."

***

John McCormack will make his first appearance of the season in New York this afternoon with a recital in Carnegie Hall. Donald McBeath, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist, will be the assisting artists. Mr. McCormack will sing two airs from Handel, four songs by Bleichmann, Sjögren, MacDowell, and Tschaikowsky, a group of Irish folk songs arranged by Moffat and Dr. Joyce, and songs by Cadman, Burleigh, and MacDermid, with an arrangement of an old Viennese song made for the singer by Fritz Kreisler. Mr. McBeath will play two groups of violin compositions.

***

The Orchestral Society of New York, Max Jacobs, Conductor, will give its first regular concert at the Harris Theatre this afternoon with David Hochstein, violinist, as assisting artist. The program comprises Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, MacDowell's "Indian Suite," Tschaikowsky's Concerto for Violin and Dvorak's Slavonic Dances.

***

Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, will give a song recital tomorrow afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He will sing two old airs by Gluck and Monsigny, three Spanish songs in the old style by Enrique Granados, songs in English by J. Alden Carpenter, J. H. Rogers, Sidney Homer, Cyril Scott and Edward Elgar, and songs in French by d'Indy, Ropartz and Debussy. Richard Hageman will assist at the piano.

***

Percy Hemus will be heard in his third annual program of songs by American composers tomorrow evening, this time in Carnegie Hall. Those represented on his list of songs are Carl Busch, Ward-Stephens, George B. Nevin, Arthur Hartmann, Charles Wakefield Cadman, C. Linn Seiler, Rubin Goldmark, Horatio W. Parker, Sidney Homer, Edward MacDowell, Clayton Johns, William G. Hammond, John Alden Carpenter, Bruno Huhn, Edwin Schneider, Lulu Jones Downing and Walter Damrosch. Gladys Craven will assist at the piano.

***

Henriette Bach will give a violin recital tomorrow evening at Aeolian Hall. Her principal numbers will be Nardini's Concerto in E, Bach's Adagio and Fugue in G minor for violin alone and Vieuxtemps's Concerto in D. In addition there will be smaller compositions by Grazioli-Liebersohn, Daquin-Manen and Hubay. Samuel Chotzinoff will assist at the piano.

***

Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera House will give her annual song recital Tuesday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Her first group links Brittany, old England, and Mozart; then follow five songs by Grieg, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Rachmaninoff; songs in French by Paladilhe, Chausson, Debussy, Rabey, and Buzzi-Peccia come next, and then five songs in English by Miner Gallup, Frank La Forge, and Woodman, several of which are new. Frank La Forge will assist at the piano.

***

Carl Friedberg, pianist, will be the assisting artist at the first concert of the season to be given by the Kneisel Quartet on Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall. With Mr. Willeke he will play Chopin's Sonata in G minor for 'cello and piano, a composition that is not often heard and appears on this occasion for the first time on a Kneisel program. Another number to be played by the organization for the first time is Haydn's Quartet in D, Op. 20, No. 4, with which the concert will open. The final number will be Ravel's Quartet in F.

***

Mme. Povla Frisch, a Danish soprano, will appear in recital for the first time in New York at Aeolian Hall Wednesday afternoon. Her program includes songs by German, Russian, and French composers, most of which will be sung in French. She will be assisted at the piano by Jean Verd.

***

Guiomar Novaes, a young Brazilian pianist, will make her first appearance in North America at a recital she will give Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Her principal numbers will be Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 31, No. 2, and Schumann's "Carnaval." She will also play Busoni's transcription of Bach's Chaconne, and an Intermezzo and Capriccio by Brahms, besides six Chopin numbers, and Moszkowski's Concert Etude in G flat.

***

Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven will be the composers holding sway over the Philharmonic Society's concerts of Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. Mozart's Symphony in G minor will open the program. Then comes Haydn's Concerto for 'cello and orchestra, in the solo part of which Pablo Casals will be heard for the first time here this season. The other number will be Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony.

***

Albert Gregorowich Janpolski, Russian baritone, will give his first recital here Thursday evening at Aeolian Hall. His program will comprise old Italian music, a group of modern German songs, Russian and Polish folk and art songs, and vocal compositions in English by George Chadwick, Converse, Foote, Lohr, Edward Elgar, and Mark Andrews. His Russian music will include much that is unfamiliar here. He will be assisted at the piano by Umberto Martucci.

***

At his recital in Aeolian Hall Friday afternoon Albert Spalding will play a new Suite in C of his own composition, one of whose numbers will be based on the rhythm of the fox-trot. He will also play a new composition by Walter Henry Rothwell called "Wiener Gruss." Another important number will be Grieg's Sonata in C minor, while Corelli's "La Folia" and Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata are also included.

***

William Enderlin, who gave a piano recital here last year, will be heard again Friday evening in Aeolian Hall. His principal numbers will be Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, Mozart's Sonata in D, Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 2; a group of Chopin compositions, and a piano arrangement of Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1. He concludes with two compositions of Liszt.

***

Leopold Godowsky will give his second recital of the season at Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon. His program will be devoted to Chopin. It comprises the Fantasie, Op. 49, in F minor; three Waltzes, the Sonata in B minor, Op. 58; Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 2; Ballade in G minor, Barcarolle, three Etudes, three Mazurkas, and Polonaise in A flat, Op. 53.

***

Ossip Gabrilowitsch will give the second of his series of historical piano recitals in Aeolian Hall Saturday afternoon. The program will be devoted to Beethoven exclusively. It will comprise the Sonata in A, Op. 2, No. 2; thirty-two Variations, C minor, Op. 36; Rondo, Op. 51, No. 2; Sonata Apassionata, Op. 57, and Sonata in A flat, Op. 110.

***

Hunter Welsh, an American pianist, will give his first New York recital Saturday evening in Aeolian Hall. He will first play Busoni's arrangements of Bach's chorale preludes "In dir ist Freude" and "Ich ruf' zu dir" and the Chaconne from the Sonata for violin alone, No. 4. Then come Mozart's Sonata in A, No. 9, and seven compositions of Chopin. The recital concludes with Liszt's Sonata in B minor.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

November.

7—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
7—Orchestral Society of New York, afternoon, Harris Theatre.
8—Emilio de Gogorza, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Percy Hemus, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8—Henriette Bach, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
9—Mme. Frances Alda, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
Desider, Vecsel, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Povla Frisch, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Guiomar Novaes, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
11—Albert Janpolski, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Albert Spalding, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—William Enderlin, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—Leopold Godowsky, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
13—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Hunter Welsh, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Evan Williams, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Charles MacMichael, piano recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
15—Caroline Hudson-Alexander, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Margaret Whitaker, violinist, and Robert Gottschalk, tenor, joint recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
16—Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Elizabeth Gutman, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Ferencz Hegedus, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Winifred Christie, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Ernest Schelling, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
18—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
18—Mary Jordan, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
19—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
19—Mme. Chilson-Ohrmann, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—David Hochstein, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
20—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
20—Harold Bauer, piano, and Pablo Casals, 'cello, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
20—Vera Barstow, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
21—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Samuel A. Baldwin will play the following program at his free organ recital in the City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock: Prelude in E flat, Bach; "Fatemi in Grazia" and "Marcia dei Bardi," Bossi; Adagio and Scherzo from Sonata No. 5 in C minor, Guilmant; Communion in G, Batiste; Theme Varied in E, Faulkes; "Spring Song," Hollins; "Träume," Wagner, and "Ride of the Valkyres" from "Die Walkure," Wagner. On Wednesday at the same hour he will play: Prelude and Fugue in E minor, (lesser,) Bach; Scena Pastorale, Bossi; Sonata No. 18 in A, Rheinberger; Nocturne, Foote; Epithalamium, Woodman; "Liebestraum" No. 3, Liszt, and Overture to "William Tell," Rossini.

***

The first of the season's concerts by the Educational Chamber Music Society will take place tonight in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. This will be the third season of the organization's work. The program for tonight will comprise Mendelssohn's String Quartet in E flat, Opus 12; Haydn's Trio in G for piano, violin, and 'cello, and Dvorak's "American" Quartet. The organization is made up as follows: Michael Gusikoff, first violin; Mitchel Bernstein, second violin; Jacob Altschuler, viola; Modest Altschuler, 'cello, and Leo Levy, piano.

***

The People's Music League of the People's Institute will give concerts in the public schools at 8:30 in the evening on the following days of this week: Wednesday, P. S. 67, Manhattan, Chrystie and Hester Streets, and P. S. 63, Manhattan, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue; Thursday, P. S. 66, Manhattan, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue; P. S. 10, Manhattan, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and P. S. 41, Manhattan, 36 Greenwich Avenue; Friday, P. S. 4, Bronx, 173d Street and Fulton Avenue, and P. S. 135, Manhattan, Fifty-first Street and First Avenue.

***

Under the auspices of the Department of Music and Speech of Teachers College, R. Norman Jolliffe, baritone, will give a recital of old English songs tomorrow afternoon at 5:10 in the Milbank Chapel of Teachers College. The recital will be open without card to the public.

***

The Music School Settlement will give its first free concert of the present season this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the school building at 55 East Third Street. There will be vocal and instrumental numbers, and the senior orchestra, under Arthur Farwell, will be heard for the first time this year.

Zuro Opera Co.'s Second Week.

The engagement of the Zuro Opera Company, which opened last week at the Thalia Theatre, 46 Bowery, continues this week with the following repertoire: Monday evening, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Tuesday evening, "Rigoletto"; Wednesday evening, "Il Trovatore"; Thursday evening, "Lucia"; Friday evening, "La Gioconda"; Saturday matinée, "Faust"; Saturday evening, "Carmen"; Sunday afternoon, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," and Sunday evening, "Aida."



Josef Stransky.



John McCormack.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

The Oratorio Society of New York, Louis Koemmenich, conductor, will produce this season Enrico Bossi's "Joan of Arc," which is described as a prologue and three scenes for solo voices, mixed chorus, male chorus, boys' choir, orchestra and organ. The soloists will be Mme. Marie Sundelius, Rose Bryant, Mrs. Grace D. Northrup, Morgan Kingston, and Clifford Cairns. It will be performed for the first time in America on Dec. 8. The work has a sub-title, "A Mystery," which defines its character. The society will give its annual Christmas performances of "The Messiah" on Dec. 28 and 30, and it will sing Haydn's "The Creation" on April 15, this oratorio to be followed by a smaller modern work on the same evening, which has not been announced yet. The society will also take part in a Bach-Beethoven festival with the Philharmonic Society on Jan. 27 and 30 in New York, and Feb. 13 in Brooklyn.

The first Sunday concert of the Philharmonic will take place on next Sunday afternoon, with Melanie Kurt, the Wagnerian soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, as the assisting artist, appearing before the New York public for the first time this season. She will sing two vocal compositions of Richard Strauss, originally conceived by the composer for soprano solo and orchestra, and a group of songs with piano. Josef Stransky's offerings will be Dvorak's Fourth Symphony, Tchaikowsky's fantasy overture, "Romeo and Juliet," and Franz Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso."

The first of the ten Sunday afternoon concerts to be given by the Russian Symphony Society under the leadership of Modest Altschuler will take place at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 28. As is customary with the society, the opening number at the first concert will be Tschaikowsky's Symphony "Pathétique." The dates of the other Sundays are: Dec. 19, Jan. 9 and 30, Feb. 20 and 27, March 5, 12, and 19. Besides the ten Sunday afternoons at the Madison Square Garden, the usual subscription concerts at Carnegie Hall of Russian music will be given on Saturday nights, beginning in January. Among the new works to be played are compositions by Gretchaninoff, Stravinsky, Rachmaninoff, and Balakireff.

Under the auspices of the Russian Ambassador in Switzerland Serge de Diaghileff's Ballet Russe, which appears in New York at one of the opera houses on Jan. 17, is giving a series of performances in Geneva, preparatory to leaving for America the end of November. The scenery and stage accessories, according to a cable received by John Brown, business controller of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be shipped from London on the fifteenth of this month, and Serge de Diaghileff is at present in Paris making final arrangements with the opera company's representative. Mme. Natalie de Goutcherova, niece of the well known novelist, Pushkin, and M. Larionof are assisting Leon Bakst in the preparation of scenic designs and costumes for Strawinsky's ballet, "The Firebird."

The Society of the Friends of Music will give its first concert of the season next Sunday afternoon at 3 at the Ritz-Carlton. On this occasion there will be a first hearing of Arnold Schoenberg's "Kammersinfonie." The other numbers will be J. J. Rousseau's overture, "Le Devin du Village," and excerpts from Gretry's "Cephale et Procris."

During the present season the Adele Margulies Trio, consisting of Adele Margulies, pianist; Leopold Lichtenberg, violinist, and Alwin Schroder, 'cellist, will present such works as Smetana's Trio in G minor, Op. 15, Saint-Saëns's Trio in F, Beethoven's in E flat, Schubert's in B flat, and Tschaikowsky's in A minor; also the Trio in F, Op. 25, by Georg Schumann, which has not yet been heard in this country. Other modern works new to America will be the sonatas for violin and piano by the Finnish master, Erkki Melartin and the French composer, Sylvio Lazzari. The trio's concerts will take place in Aeolian Hall on Nov. 23, Jan. 18, and Feb. 29.

The Symphony Society of New York, during the two weeks before the next concert in Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, when John Powell will be soloist, will give the first of its series of subscription concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The soloist in Philadelphia will be Pablo Casals, Mischa Elman will be the soloist in Baltimore and Washington.

Mrs. Collingwood Tucker will give a lecture-recital on "Songs of the Old South" next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Bandbox Theatre. Mrs. Tucker is from Tennessee, and presents these unwritten negro songs as examples of music produced without conscious conformance to the canons of the art. In addition to singing the songs, Mrs. Tucker tells stories of their origin and of her experiences in hunting them out in the cabins and cotton fields.

Strawinsky, the ultra modernist composer, will be featured on the program which the Flonzaley Quartet will offer at the first concert of its subscription series in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30. The work which the Flonzaleys have in manuscript is entitled simply "Three Pieces for Quartet." All three require but eight minutes for their playing. Other features of the initial concert will be César Franck's Quartet in D, and Haydn's Quartet in D minor, Op. 76, No. 2.

Ernest Hutcheson, who gave two recitals here last season, is arranging a unique program for a concert which he will give in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4. Assisted by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra, the Australian pianist will play three concertos. A similar program was given by Mr. Hutcheson in Germany, where he spent several years prior to his return to America last year.

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I'm only a cavalry charger,
And I'm dying as fast as I can
(For my body is riddled with bullets—
They've potted both me and my man);
And though I've no words to express it,
I'm trying this message to tell
To kind folks who work for the Red Cross—
Oh, please help the Blue one as well!

My master was one in a thousand,
And I loved him with all this poor heart
(For horses are built just like humans,
Be kind to them—they'll do their part);
Be please send out help for our wounded,
And give us a word in your prayers—
This isn't so strange as you'd fancy,
The Russians do it in theirs.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And my eyes are becoming quite dim
(I really don't mind, though I'm "done for,"
So long as I'm going to Him);
But first I would plead for my comrades,
Who're dying and suffering, too—
Oh, please help the poor wounded horses;
I'm sure that you would—if you knew.

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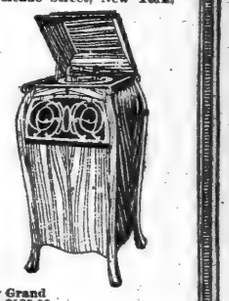
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Mrs Charles Hopkins in "Treasure Island." Punch & Judy.



Lydia Lopokova in "Whims," at the Bandbox.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

When Julia Arthur Was Here Before---
"The Eternal Magdalene"---"Around the Map."

MONDAY night of last week was made interesting in the confirmed theatregoer's diary by the return of Julia Arthur to the stage and by the quite unprecedented beauty of investiture with which Joseph Urban, the wonder worker from Vienna, had glorified the delightful musical extravaganza presented the same evening at the New Amsterdam.

Save for a single prophetic reappearance at a benefit here last Spring, it had been a matter of fifteen years and more since Miss Arthur played in New York. There is an absence from the stage for you—an absence compared with which the celebrated hiatus in Mrs Fiske's career dwindles into insignificance. That Miss Arthur was able to stay away so long and then return with her beauty and her powers in fine flower, is due, obviously enough, to the fact that she had shaken the dust of the green room from her feet at a time when—as is true now with Elsie Ferguson, for example—the great promise of her career lay all before her. Like Miss Ferguson, Julia Arthur had come to popularity and acknowledged position while youth was still part of her equipment as an actress.

It was just sixteen years ago that Miss Arthur created her last rôle in New York—her rôle in "More Than Queen." It might be interesting to look back over the yellowing pages of the amusement directory for that second week in November, 1899, when "More Than Queen" was on view at the Broadway Theatre. The theatrical firmament changes almost imperceptibly and most of the stars of today were shining then. You would see how many favorites playing in that year have been in evidence this very season.

Why, there was William Gillette at the Garrick in that very "Sherlock Holmes" with which he has been crowding the Empire in the weeks just past. And there was John Drew playing at the Empire in an English comedy, just as he is preparing to do now. Who will venture to predict that he will not play it in just the same way? There was Lillian Russell, who did a turn at the Palace last week, then doing a turn at Weber and Fields, her first season at the little music hall, now closed and left behind, disconsolate and dusty in the deserted twenties. Anna Held preceded the imperishable Lillian at the Palace, and, precisely sixteen years ago, the posters in front of the Manhattan were telling the passersby that she was on her way with "Papa's Wife." E. H. Sothern, whom we have had this season, was playing then at Daly's with Virginia Harned, while May Irwin, who was giving a performance in Columbus Circle a few weeks back, was giving the same performance in a play of another name in November, 1899.

Not much change, you say, for sixteen years. Look a little further. At the old Fifth Avenue, there was Mrs. Fiske in the unforgettable "Becky Sharp." At the Knickerbocker, Henry Irving and Ellen Terry were playing in repertory. There are movies at the Knickerbocker now. At the Garden you might have seen Mr. Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac," and now in all the theatres from here to Los Angeles you will find no one who fills the place of Richard Mansfield. It has stood vacant since his death.

We have learned a lot in sixteen years, a lot, for instance, about staging and playwriting. And, heaven knows, we have many, many more theatres. Perhaps it just so happens that, for the theatregoer in town when Julia Arthur was playing "More Than Queen," there was more to see than there is in November, 1915. All of which is idle comment. Besides, it sounds like an imitation of an after-dinner speech by William A. Brady.

"The Eternal Magdalene."

OF "The Eternal Magdalene," the play in which Miss Arthur has elected to return, the less said the better. It might have been easy to say nothing at all had not the playwright, Robert McLaughlin, chosen so grave a subject and gone at it in such deadly earnest.

Mr. McLaughlin's protagonistic figure is that of the Magdalene made infinitely compassionte and immortal by the touch of Christ, and so sent down through the centuries a spiritual messenger bearing to all men in all countries the undying lines that begin "He that is without sin among you." The Magdalene comes in a dream to a harsh man in a Middle Western city, who is the leader in a spasmodic vice crusade, and when he wakes he tears up the declaration of principles he had written for the campaign.

Here is a theatrical piece that is an exasperating combination of "The Servant in the House" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession," two plays that mix about as well as would "Hedda Gabler" and "Peter Pan." This particular mixture is utterly inadequate. You do not expect a solution of the problem, but in a play so drenched in discussion you have a right to ask for a complete and coherent presentation of that problem. Also "The Eternal Magdalene" is cloudy. And it is sophomoric. It would seem to represent the somewhat primary stage in social philosophy where a discovery that the Pharisee is a poor wretch fills the observer with a sudden affection, nay a positive admiration, for the object of the Pharisaical attack. That is not at all a bad stage, but it is rather early in the journey.

Mr. McLaughlin's play has flashes of inspiration; it has some passages of good writing. It is done very solemnly and its invitations for laughter are rare, indeed. It is by no means certain that the long *apologia pro vita sua* of Blanche Dumond, with its curious jumbling of inconstancy and prostitution, of Sparta's Helen and the professional Mrs. Warren, is not a master stroke of intentional humor. At the point, however, where the citizen of light and leading emphasizes his uncompromising hostility to the policy of segregation by saying "I will give sin no quarter," you may smile behind your program if you like, but you could not be so base as to suspect Mr. McLaughlin of playing frivolously upon words.

It is all rather vague, and whoever is asked to interpret its confused thought must feel a little like the teacher in the Sunday school at Whilomville who, when obliged to expound a peculiarly obscure, fragmentary and meaningless verse from the Scriptures, decided discreetly to glare at her charges and say: "It means you must be good, very, very good." So there is the message of "The Eternal Magdalene." You must be kind, very, very kind. That is what is taught in a play that is so curious a mixture of Strindbergian fondness for plain speech with the lugubrious sentimentality of "East Lynne" that you can hardly chide the irrepressible wags of the Rialto who, taking a leaf out of the Oxonian's orthoëpy, are already calling the new piece from the Middle West, "The Eternal Maudlin."

"Around the Map."

SPEAKING of "The Eternal Magdalene" and 1899, it seems quite probable that the one, with its dialogue dealing in brothels, would not have been tolerated in the other. But one thing is certain—that in 1899 we would have had no such supremely beautiful production as "Around the Map." Whatever has been happening to the arts of the actor and the playwright in sixteen years, there is no doubt whatever that mighty strides have been taken in stage decoration, and it is worth noting that recently the most impressive achievements have been in the field of the much belabored musical comedy. Here, to an extent even greater than in the last Ziegfeld Follies, an investiture that is at once lavish, gay, seductive, and admirably artistic, is unfolded for your delectation. What is practically a new art has been captured and pressed into the service of musical comedy. To your knees, then, all you writers on things theatrical who for years have been spilling ink on the imbecile American librettos and ringing all the changes on the taste of the tired business man.

It was George Tyler who brought Joseph Urban into the New York theatres, and it was Mr. Urban who worked out the wonders in line and color that adorn "Around the Map." But it was Mr. Ziegfeld who invited him into the workshop of musical comedy, where, by the way, his dashing and opulent designs seem most appropriate. There must be a parenthetical tribute here to Mr. Ziegfeld, a producer who was long known as the impresario of the largely anatomical Summer show, and who must now be known for the initiative of his achievement in investiture that was revealed when the Follies came to town last June.

The settings Mr. Urban had done for "Around the Map" are marvels of beauty. In taste, in artistic values, his work for the new entertainment at the New Amsterdam makes the stage pictures of the old dispensation seem like cheap and gaudy lithographs, the work of an uninspired sign painter. Compared with the wondrous Urban dream palace in "Around the Map" the boasted ballet pictures of "Town Topics" seem indeed suburban, resembling nothing quite so much as the frosted Christmas cards that used to gather dust at the old stationer's across the way from school. Doubtless hosts of theatregoers do not realize or greatly care about the difference, but that will come. For, best of all, Mr. Urban is setting a pace that the others must follow. Already a scene or two in Mr. Wayburn's big show at the Century betrays charmingly the influence of the new standards, and you can trace it even in some of the costuming at the bouncing Hippodrome.

It is in the investiture that "Around the Map" is most distinctive, although the Finck score for this extravaganza is merry and tuneful enough, and the dainty, mildly satirical libretto, with its clever lyrics, is a welcome change from the average. It will be interesting to see how it fares with those appetites that have been stuffed with delicatessen humor and accustomed to the vaudeville antics of blackface comedians and acrobatic dancers. Else Adler, the markedly Teutonic prima donna, pleases the eye and the ear, while Robert Pitkin is most engaging. Certainly many who have not really relished a musical comedy in many a long day will find much to please them in "Around the Map."

IN OTHER WORDS, IT ISN'T SO

The reader of THE TIMES who, in the Queries and Answers Columns last Sunday, wrote to inquire if Sousa's name were really Sousa, was repeating an ancient question which the famous bandmaster of the Hippodrome now answers at length in the letter here set forth.

By JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

IF there is one thing I dislike more than another it is to spoil a good story. I vividly remember my infantile contempt for the punk-headed pirate who told me that Jack the Giant Killer never existed, and I clearly recall my undying hatred for the iconoclast who calmly informed me that Robinson Crusoe was a myth and his man Friday a black shadow, without life and substance. I also despise the man who said Nero was never a fiddler; hence you can understand my position when occasionally called upon in all seriousness to verify the story that my name is not Sousa, but Philip So. I, too, have received several letters lately asking the question from me direct, and my first impulse was to allow them to hang on the tenterhooks of doubt for some moons and then in the interest of truth gradually to set them right. The history of that fable is not without interest.

The story of the supposed origin of my name is a rattling good one, and, like all ingenious fables, permits of international variation. The German version is that my name is Sigmund Ochs, a great musician born on the Rhine, emigrated to America, trunk marked S. O., U. S. A.—therefore the name. The English version is that I am one Sam Ogden, a great musician, Yorkshire man, emigrated to America, luggage marked S. O., U. S. A.—hence the cognomen. The domestic brand of the story is that I am a Greek named Philip So, emigrated to America, a great musician; carried my worldly possessions in a box marked SO, U. S. A.—therefore the patronymic.

This more or less polite fiction, common to society, has been one of the best bits of advertising I have had in my long career. As a rule, items about musical people find their way only into columns of the daily press, a few of the magazines, and in papers devoted to music, but this item has appeared in the religious, rural, political, sectarian, trade and labor journals from one end of the world to the other, and it is believed that it makes its journey around the globe once every three years. Its basilar source emanated about ten years ago from the always youthful and ingenious brain of that publicity promoter, Colonel George Frederick Hinton. At that time Colonel Hinton was exploiting Sousa and his band, and out of the inner recesses of his gray matter he evolved this perennial fiction. Since it first appeared I have been called on to deny it in Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Carniola, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Kamtchatka, Lapland, Madagascar, Nova Scotia, Oporto, Philadelphia, Quebec, Russia, Senegambia, Turkestan, Uruguay, Venezeula, Wallachie, Xenia, Yucatan, and Zanzibar; but, even with this alphabetical-geographic denial on my part, the story—like Tennyson's brook—goes on forever.

Were it not for the reproving finger of pride pointed at me by the illustrious line of ancestral Sousas, I would let it go at that; were it not for the decrying bunch of sisters and brothers ready to prove that my name is Sousa—and I cannot shake them—I might let the question go unheeded.

My parents were absolutely opposed to race suicide and were the authors of a family of ten children, six of whom are now living—all married and doing well in the family line; so well, indeed, that I should say about 1992 the name of Sousa will supplant that of Smith as our national name.

Now for the historical record. I was born on the 6th of November, 1854, on G Street, Southeast, near Old Christ Church, Washington, D. C. My parents were Antonio and Elizabeth Trinkhaus Sousa. I drank in lacteal fluid and patriotism simultaneously within the shadow of the Great White Dome.

I was christened John Philip at Dr. Finkel's church in Twenty-second Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and would say, had I an opportunity to be born again, I would select the same parents, the same city, and the same time; in other words, I "have no kick coming."

Furthermore, my last birthday celebration has just passed, and in all my career I can recall none so pleasantly spent and so universally observed as the last, thanks to the thoughtfulness of Charles Dillingham.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD—"Potash & Perlmutter," the first of the comedies based on Montague Glass's amusing short-story characters, with Phil White, Harry First, H. Semels, Jane Fearnley and Helen Salinger in the cast.

LEXINGTON—Edward Peple's farce, "A Pair of Sixes," originally produced in the Longacre, with Paul Nicholson, Ruby Norton, Walter Fenner, Mazie Fogarty and Godfrey Matthews in the principal roles.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Sinners," Owen Davis's melodrama seen last season at the Playhouse, the present cast including Helen Meinken, Maude Gilbert, Louise Galloway, Gladys Wilcox, May Herbert, and Hayward Ginn.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—Vaudeville, with these features: Robert Henry Hodge and company in a comedy playlet, "Bill Blithers's Brother," "The Angelus," a scenic novelty, and Juggling De Lisle.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET — The Chung Wha Comedy Four, Chinese entertainers, and "The Goddess and the Elements," a novel spectacle, as the features of a variety bill.

COLUMBIA—Rose Sydell and her London Belles in a burlesque entertainment, with Johnnie Weber, W. S. Campbell, and Daisy Harcourt as her chief assistants.

YORKVILLE—The Darlings of Paris company in a two-act burlesque entitled "Love Water," with Frank F. Murphy as the principal comedian.

EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax in the crypt, concerts, and new motion pictures in the concert room.

At the Neighborhood.

Constance Ramsay Gideon, assisted by Henry L. Gideon, will give a group of Yiddish folk-songs, called "Songs of the Ghetto," tonight in the Neighborhood Playhouse. The Edith Rubel Trio will play numbers by Ramneau, Brahms, Widor, and Sibelius. Mr. Gideon has gathered his folk-songs from hidden corners of the world, and they include songs of a wide variety of themes.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"—A comedy by Eden Phillpotts and MacDonald Hastings, with Arnold Daly; tomorrow at the Fulton.

WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS—A program of four comedy playlets; tomorrow night in the Bandbox.

"SECRET SERVICE"—A revival of the famous war melodrama, with William Gillette in his familiar role; tomorrow night at the Empire.

"THE LIARS"—Henry Arthur Jones's comedy revived by Grace George and her Playhouse company; Tuesday night.

"THE GREAT LOVER"—A comedy by Leo Ditrichstein and Frederic and Fanny Hatton, with Mr. Ditrichstein in the stellar role; Wednesday night at the Longacre.

DOUBLE BILL—in the Bramhall Playhouse Wednesday night.

"TREASURE ISLAND"—A dramatization by Jules Eckert Goodman of Robert Louis Stevenson's adventure tale; Thursday night at the Punch and Judy.

"KABALE UND LIEBE"—Schiller's drama acted by the German stock company; at the Irving Place Wednesday night.

THIS will be one of the busiest weeks the young season has brought forth. Beginning with a revival at the Empire, a new comedy with Arnold Daly and a change of bill at the Bandbox tomorrow night, openings will follow in rapid succession, with a new offering for almost every night.

Mr. Daly's new play is "The Angel in the House," a comedy by Eden Phillpotts and Basil MacDonald Hastings, that recently ended an engagement of almost 200 performances at the Savoy Theatre, London. The comedy deals with the futuristic movement, eugenics and other timely topics in a satirical vein. Mr. Daly's rôle is that of Hyacinth, a bit of a young aesthete, and it is claimed that it offers him quite the best opportunity he has had in recent years. Mr. Daly has been making money in the movies in order to give himself the luxury of a Broadway hearing, in the hope, naturally, that it will not prove a luxury. Mr. Hastings will be remembered as the author of "The New Sin," a drama that created something of a stir during its brief engagement at Wallack's a few years ago.

The success George Giddens and Hilda Spong achieved in Mr. Daly's Shaw revivals last Spring caused him to engage them for important rôles in his new production. The cast will also include Alma Tell, Effingham Pinto, Lorraine Frost, and Eugene O'Brien. The first performance will be given tomorrow night in the Fulton Theatre.

The new program the Washington Square Players will offer in the Bandbox Theatre tomorrow night—their second bill this season—will be made up entirely of comedies. There will be four playlets in lighter vein on the program, one an English playlet, one from the French, another from the German, and a fourth from the Italian. The program has been thus arranged for its comparative value.

Alice Gerstenberg, the young Chicago writer, whose "Alice in Wonderland" was seen here last Spring, wrote the only American play in the group. It is called "Overtones." The German play is Schnitzler's "Literature," the French Alfred de Musset's "Whims," the Italian "The Honorable Lover," by Robert Bracco. The last named two were translated by Ralph Roeder, a member of the organization. Elsie Plaut translated "Literature."

The current bill will be retained for the Friday and Saturday performances.

William Gillette will begin the last two weeks of his stay at the Empire tomorrow night, when he will revive his celebrated war play, "Secret Service." The play was first produced in 1896 with a cast that included Joseph Brennan, Ida Waterman, Amy Busby, Odette Tyler, Campbell Gollan, and Alice Leigh. Mr. Brennan will be the only one of the original company besides Mr. Gillette in tomorrow night's performance. The other parts will be taken by Grace Reals, Helen Freeman, Irene Haisman, Edwin Mordant, and Marion Abbott.

While no definite promise is made this time, it is hinted that these may be Mr. Gillette's last performances in "Secret Service." If he refrains from making another farewell speech he may retire and devote himself to writing plays. Naturally, if he says he is going to retire he will come back. It is said that the veteran actor is even now unpacking the barrels and boxes stuffed with memoranda, sketches, data and ideas, the accumulation of years, and getting ready to incorporate some of them in plays.

"That reticence," writes the chronicler, whose business it is to tell about Frohman stars, "which is Mr. Gillette's most marked trait, in company with others, is more than made up for when he is in company with himself. He is just as copious with his notebook as he is laconic with people, and the very few who have had glimpses into the hitherto sealed Gillette stage material state that it will be a spirited day for the American theatre and American playwriting when William Gillette, abandoning 'Secret Service,' declares the lid off of every packing case of notes in his possession."

Grace George and her company will revive Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Liars," Tuesday night at The Playhouse. When Miss George announced a season of repertoire she promised a change of bill every four weeks, and it is in fulfillment of this promise that this week's revival is being made, for the first offering. "The New York Idea," has achieved sufficient popularity to warrant keeping it on for the present. Langdon Mitchell's play will not be dropped from the repertoire, however, and beginning next week will be given alternately with Mr. Jones's comedy.

A new addition to the company is Mary Worth, who formerly acted in Maude Adams's company, and who recently returned from appearing in American plays in Australia. Of those players already seen in Miss George's company the cast will include Mary Nash, Conway Tearle, Lumsden Hare, Ernest Lawford, John Cromwell, Norah Lamison, Eugenia Woodward, Josephine Lovett, Albert Reed, and G. Guthrie McClintic.

Leo Ditrichstein will make his first appearance as a Cohan & Harris star Wednesday night at the Longacre. As is customary with Mr. Ditrichstein, he has had a hand in writing the drama in which he is to appear, and in this instance the Hattons of Chicago, Frederic and Fanny, who wrote "Years of Discretion," a Belasco production of a few years ago, collaborated with him. The play is entitled "The Great Lover," is in three acts, and is described as a romantic comedy.

Mr. Ditrichstein's company includes Beverly Sitgreaves, Camilla Dalberg, Virginia Fox Brooks, Anna McNaughton, Cora Witherspoon, Madeline Durand, Arthur Lewis, Malcolm Fassett, John Bedouin, William Riccardi, George E. Romain, Julian Little, Frederick Macklyn, Alfred Kappler, Antonio Salerno, Daniel Shatts, Alexis H. Poliansov, Leslie Ryecroft, and Lee Millar.

The Bramhall Playhouse will begin its second season Wednesday night with the presentation of a double bill consisting of a satire entitled "The Courtship of Then, Now, and Tomorrow," by Anna Wynne, and a playlet in three scenes by Butler Davenport, entitled "Depths of Purity." The casts of the two playlets will include Anna Wynne, William Raymond, Doris Hardy, Frank Patton, Muriel Hope, Butler Davenport, and Catherine Proctor.

In honor of the birthday of Friedrich von Schiller, the great German poet, "Kabale und Liebe" will be presented by the German Stock Company at the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night. Arnold Korff will be seen in the principal rôle. Rudolf Christians will stage the drama.

"Treasure Island" will be presented by Charles Hopkins at the Punch & Judy Thursday night.

The company Mr. Hopkins has assembled for the dramatization, which was made by Jules Eckert Goodman, includes the producer himself, Mrs. Hopkins, Edward Emery, Tim Murphy, Edmund Gurney, W. J. Ferguson, Frank Sylvester, Oswald York, David Glassford, Leonard Willey, Leonard Grey, Marshall Birmingham, Perry Hopper, F. Cecil Butler, Cecil Magnus, J. H. Greene, Lynn Starling, Herbert Ashton, Adin B. Wilson, Chauncey W. Keim, Charles Macdonald, Benjamin Kauser, Alice Belmore, and Agnes Kemble.

ACROSS THE FOOTLIGHTS IN NEW YORK

VIENNESE ART WROUGHT ON THE SHORE OF BOSTON BAY

Joseph Urban, Who Fashioned the Scenic Beauties of "Around the Map," Tells About His Methods of Work.

THE art of Charles Joseph Urban must be pretty generally known to New York theatre goers by now. It has been revealed in such diverse stage offerings as "The Love of Three Kings" and Ziegfeld's "Follies." And while the Man in the Stalls is credited with not knowing or caring much about the personalities back of the production and not in view, he would have to be a very Tired Business Man if he didn't look at his program to see who designed the settings of an Urban production, so striking are they.

The latest exhibition of Mr. Urban's genius was disclosed last week at the New Amsterdam in the settings of "Around the Map." There are thirteen scenes disclosed that range from decorative drops in flat colors to such stunning pictures as a Japanese interior with a background that resembles a great Japanese print in vivid colors. In all of Mr. Urban's scenes there is a touch of the fantastic. The Oriental note is strong and he makes frequent use of mosaic patterns. While the paintings themselves are flat, the use of the platforms, of columns in openings, of bits of statuary and the lighting of the whole scene gives much more plasticity than the conventional setting with shadows painted in.

Mr. Urban was born in Vienna and began his career as an architect. He built many houses in his native city and, as his reputation grew, he was intrusted with more and more important commissions. One of these was the Czar's Bridge across the Neva at Petrograd, which he designed, and another the Abdin Palace of the Khédive in Cairo, the interior of which he decorated. The young ruler had been educated abroad and met the artist in Vienna.

When the St. Louis Exposition was being built Mr. Urban was sent by Austria to arrange the exhibit of that country in the Fine Arts Building. He did similar work in the large cities of the Continent, and the experience he gained has been of great service to him in his stage work, for the decorating and lighting of art exhibits is similar to the work of the stage decorator. After Mr. Urban took up stage decoration he was for a number of years chief artistic adviser to the Imperial Opera House in Vienna. It was through Debussy that he became known to Henry Russell, who, after seeing some of his work, brought him to America to paint the settings for the Boston Opera Company, of which Mr. Russell was then Director.

New York first became acquainted with the Viennese artist through his settings for "The Jewels of the Madonna." "Monna Vanna," and other operas that were sung here. Then George Tyler commissioned him to make the production for Edward Sheldon's dramatic version of the fairy tale, "The Little Mermaid," which tarried a little while at the Park Theatre. Years ago, in Vienna, Mr. Urban had illustrated an edition of the story, and it was these illustrations that suggested him to Mr. Sheldon as the one best qualified to provide a sea of liquid light for his Princess of the deep. For sheer beauty Mr. Urban has perhaps never surpassed the succession of scenes revealed in "The Garden of Paradise." Paradise itself could not be more lovely.

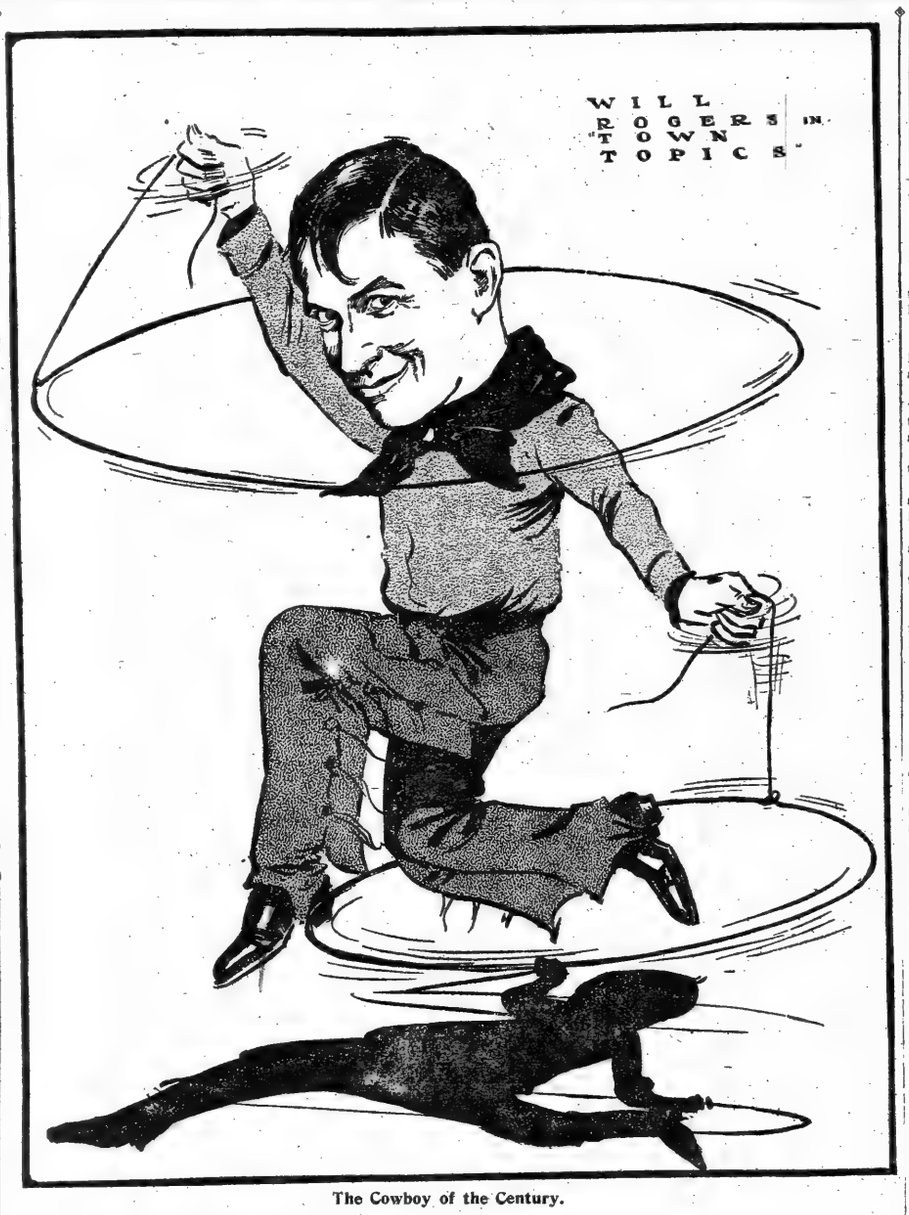
When the Boston Opera was thrown into bankruptcy by the war Mr. Urban bought the studios that were built in a suburb of the city on the bay. There he does all his work with a force of more than twenty painters and carpenters trained by him abroad. It is a big studio with fine light and vast floor space. The work demands the latter, for Mr. Urban does not paint his scenes hanging on a frame, but on the floor, which is contrary to all accepted rules of scene painting. The canvas is stretched out on the floor and over it the artist and his assistants walk, their feet encased in soft shoes, while they apply their colors with long-handled brushes.

"By this method," said Mr. Urban in telling about his work recently, "I am able to get results that would be impossible if we applied our paint in the usual way. The conventional sky drop is given a solid coat of blue and that is all that is considered necessary. In painting a sky I apply one color with a stroke in one direction, then on top of that another color in another direction, and above that still another shade. Then when a light is thrown on it, instead of being reflected and giving the drop the appearance of so much painted canvas, the light is broken up and diffused and you get atmosphere. Different colored lights may be applied, giving the sky different tones.

"All of the designs are painted free hand. I never use stencils because they look too rigid and stiff. Some of my effects are got by dipping a cloth in liquid, wringing it out, and throwing it on the canvas. The impression it makes is then filled in and this process is repeated over and over.

"I try to give my settings plasticity by introducing urns, bits of statuary, and other pieces of sculpture, and by the use of platforms. Platforms break the monotony of groupings, especially for those sitting in the balcony and galleries. I do all the molding myself because a certain texture must be given the figures to make them hold the light.

"An important factor in my decorations is the lighting of the stage. How essential this is is illustrated by the performances given at the Manhattan Opera House last week by the Boston Company. Because they did not know how to light my scenery, which they bought from the bankrupt Boston Company, it was wasted. I light my stage from above so that the light will come down as in nature and will cast shadows. A bridge is placed above the stage and on this the lighting crew, sometimes a dozen or more in number, are stationed with spotlights. When I paint the scenery I make the colored shades for the lights and prepare a chart which provides for every effect."



The Cowboy of the Century.

NOTES OF THE LONDON STAGE

THE war, with its drain on incomes and its innumerable calls for help, is summoning many an English actor out of his retirement. Sir John Hare is now making the round of the halls, and while Edna May plans a foray into the movies, Lena Ashwell is playing again, and Lily Elsie of "Merry Widow" fame comes back to the stage for the production of "Mavourneen" at His Majesty's in the Haymarket.

Sir John goes into vaudeville with a revival of "A Quiet Rubber," a one-act play he first presented as far back as 1875. He has also done a bit for the cinema. The photoplay was based on Robertson's "Caste;" and he posed not for his original rôle of Sam Gerridge but for the major part of Eccles.

"Mavourneen" is by Louis N. Parker, author of "Rosemary," "Disraeli," (which England has never seen,) and "Pomander Walk," (which London did not like.) The company includes, besides Miss Elsie, the delightful Dorothy Parker. Miss Parker, who was seen here as Marjolaine in "Pomander Walk," is Mrs. Lennox Pawle. Concerning "Mavourneen," The London Telegraph observes:

"The play is founded on an episode in Grammont's Memoirs, but is in no sense to be described as historical. It is essentially a comedy of youth, for with one exception all the characters, including Charles II., Lady Castlemaine, the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. and Mrs. Pepys, are portrayed as well on the right side of middle age. As Lady Patricia O'Brien, Miss Lily Elsie has a particularly long part, appearing as she does in every act and scene. You are to imagine her as a young and winsome creature of 20, an "aristocratic hoyden,' possessing, in the phraseology of true romance, a heart of gold and wit and beauty to match. It is interesting to note that the author's daughter, Miss Dorothy Parker, makes what is practically her début on the West-end stage as Mrs. Pepys. The opening act contains two scenes, the first a room in the half-ruined castle of Lord Belisle, the heroine's father; the second the courtyard of the Bear Inn, Drury Lane, where Miss Elsie makes her entrance on horseback, dressed as a boy. Act II. has only one scene, but an unusually massive one, depicting the palace at Whitehall. In Act III. will be shown the Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells, in 1663, whither the fashion of the day was wont to flock to gossip, flirt, and make merry."

Godfrey Tearle, brother of Conway Tearle, and a great favorite in London, has deserted modern comedy and is appearing in a new revue at the Adelphi called "Cocoa-Tina."

American plays continue to be presented in London. "The Dummy," with Lauri de Frece in the rôle created here by Ernest Truex, was not a success, and the English reviewers were unkind as well to "Stop Thief" and to "Romance." They liked "The Only Girl."

The review in The London Times of "Romance" begins with a rather remarkable and myopic statement and continues playfully. Says the critic:

"'Romance' would be better without its prologue and epilogue. They have no place in its artistic scheme and introduce a gramophone which has no place in any artistic scheme. It is the romance of a prima donna and a clergyman. The prima donna is a Venetian but speaks pure Tuscan. The clergyman is a New Yorker but speaks Anglican English. That alone would be quite good foundation for a romance. But there is much more in it than that.

"Perhaps the clergyman, with all his romance, is a little too persistently, too professionally, the clergyman. He realizes the great line,

A Mr. Wilkinson, a clergyman,

for though the playbill calls him Armstrong, you know better; his name must be Wilkinson. He thinks a prima donna is to be converted by Scriptural texts. He bids her pray, and finds himself suddenly kissing her and prepared to play 'All for Love and the World Well Lost.' But—oh, romance!—it is the lady who converts him. She says her love for him has opened her eyes to the goodness of the world, and she means henceforward to lead a virtuous life for his sake. You suspect that at that moment she is more than ever a cabotine—admiring herself in the new part of a virtuous woman. But the author (an out-and-out romanticist) really, we think, means you to take her at her word. Well, it is the blessed privilege of romance that anything may happen in it, even the conversion of a prima donna.

"Miss Doris Keane made a great success of it last night—enchantments, tantrums, lingua toscana, and all. She has a rich temperament, a real personality, an irresistible charm. Her spoiled-child air is the very thing, and she can be—rare accomplishment!—daintily vulgar. Though much of her part is 'common form,' the orthodox prima donna tricks of the romantic stage, she gives them all an individual turn—thus triumphantly overcoming that old difficulty about proprie communia dicere which Wilkes and Dr. Johnson once argued over at a certain famous dinner at the MM. Dilly's in the Poultry. It is her evening, then, though there is good acting enough from some of the others, from Mr. Owen Nares (clergyman) and Mr. A. E. Anson, (banker,) and notably from Miss Gilda Varesi, (prima donna's cook, dresser, and factotum.)"

The phonograph, used so fitly in the prologue and epilogue of "Romance," seems to have afflicted the English reviewers. Says he of The Referee: "The Bishop, left alone, puts an operatic record on the gramophone, which he apparently keeps in his study"—for all the world as though a Victrola were a hippopotamus. The same critic refers to "Romance" as a sensuous, towny play, but he admits its cleverness, and, like the rest, says nice things about Miss Keane, who is no newcomer to the English stage.

The Gamut Club Again.

The Gamut Club, of which Mary Shaw is President, will give its first entertainment this season next Sunday night in its club rooms, 69 West Forty-sixth Street. The program will consist of "Peg Woffington's Pearls," by Dennis Cleugh and Cecil Duncan Jones; "Manners," by Stuart Benson, and "The Woman Across the Way," by Donald Maclaren. Among those who will take part will be Louise Dresser, Olive Oliver, Bernice Golden, Amelia Gardner, Minnie Dupree, John O'Brien, Donald Maclaren, and William Raymond.

Drama League Meeting.

The Drama League will hold its first meeting of the season Tuesday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. "Putting a Play Over" will be the general topic of discussion, and among those who will speak will be William Gillette, Dorothy Donnelly, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, President of the league; Rita Jolivet, James K. Hackett, Cosmo Hamilton, and Howard Kyle.

Medical Pictures Move.

The Twilight Sleep pictures are now being shown in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Three showings for women only are given, and these are followed by an exhibition at 9:15, to which men only are admitted. Dr. Kurt Schlossingk lectures on the subject at each exhibition.

Mr. Holmes's Course.

Burton Holmes will give a parallel course of illustrated travel talks in the Candler Theatre this Fall. The first will begin Sunday night, Nov. 21, and the other the following afternoon. Colored still scenes and original motion pictures will illustrate each talk.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Astor	Sept. 13
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics	Century	Sept. 23
The New York Idea	Playhouse	Sept. 28
The Princess Pat	Cort	Sept. 29
Hip Hip Hooray	Hippodrome	Sept. 30
Washington Square Players	Bandbox	Oct. 4
Miss Information	Cohan	Oct. 5
Our Mrs. McChesney	Lyceum	Oct. 19
The Eternal Magdalene	Forty-eighth Street	Nov. 1
Around the Map	New Amsterdam	Nov. 1
Fair and Warmer	Eltinge	Nov. 6



Martha Hedman in "The Boomerang."—Belasco.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Lillian Russell, retained from last week, with new songs added to her repertoire and new gowns to her wardrobe; Sam Chip and Mary Marble in John L. Golden's musical fantasy, originally acted as a Lambs' Gambol piece, "The Clock Shop"; George Whiting and Sadie Burt offering their "Songsayings"; Raymond and Caverley.

COLONIAL—Frank McIntyre in a new playlet by George V. Hobart, entitled "The Hat Salesman," in which the comedian will be seen in a characterization similar to his familiar one in "The Traveling Salesman"; Lillian Kingsbury in a playlet by Ethel Clifton and Brenda Fowler, entitled "The Coward"; Bernard Granville in songs and dances.

ROYAL—A return to a policy of big-time vaudeville with these features; Eddie Leonard, assisted by Austin Mack and company, in "The Minstrel's Return"; T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford in their diverting sketch, "The Magazine Man and the Lady"; Grace De Mar in a program of songs.

ALHAMBRA—The fashion show seen originally at the Palace several weeks ago; William Courtenay in George V. Hobart's sketch, "Peaches"; Lydia Barry with a new collection of songs written for her by Junie McCree; Hawthorne and Inglis in "A Fool There Is."

AMERICAN ROOF—Patrick Calhoun and Martha Russell in a novelty called "Types of Stageland"; Frankie Fay, character comedienne; "Soldier Men," a comedy playlet by Richard Warner.

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Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

LILLIAN RUSSELL was waiting in the wings of the Palace stage Monday before going on, when Stage Manager William Clark asked her if he set was to her liking.

"It is a beautiful set, but what interests me more is a matter of memory. I have seen you before, haven't I?"

"Yes, Miss Russell, I saw you first."

"I have it—you were call boy at Tony Pastor's when I made my début there as a kid of 15 years. Am I right?"

"You are quite right, Miss Russell. I was the call boy at Tony Pastor's when the prettiest girl in the world was given a trial and became town talk over night. Pardon the liberty, but you were what the boys nowadays call 'Some Chicken.' You may believe it or not, but I never saw you again from the night you left Pastor's until I spoke to you just now."

"Are you married?" asked Miss Russell.

"Sure I thought of marriage from the moment I saw you and realized how wonderful a girl could be."

"Please take home to Mrs. Clark with my compliments the biggest bunch of flowers that comes to me tonight," said Miss Russell.

Clark took the biggest bunch, and had to hire a taxicab to get it to his suburban home.

***

JOSEPH LERTORA, who gives a realistic impersonation of an Italian Prince in "The Princess Pat" at the Cort, went on the professional stage on a bet. Old stuff, you say, but while the story has been one of the press agent's favorites and rarely ever true, in this particular instance it is really true.

Mr. Lertora dabbled some in amateur theatricals, and several years ago took part in a musical play the Webb Brothers produced at a special performance. Mary Nash, who knew young Lertora very well, saw him act and afterward dared him to go on the stage. A wager of a five-pound box of candy against a pair of silk stockings was made.

Some time after that Lertora made his Broadway début in "Miss Daisy," a fragile flower that withered soon after she bloomed. But Lertora had acted long enough to get a violent attack of stage fever. He visited the offices till he got his present part, which he does well enough to make another engagement fairly certain when he needs it.

Before Mr. Lertora's father died he was known as the Marshmallow King. Joseph and his Brethren still conduct the business, though truth to tell the young actor is more thrilled by a good round of applause than by a dozen tin boxes of marshmallows.

***

ELSE ALDER is the latest addition to the ranks of the light opera prima donnas. She made her début in "Around the Map" at the New Amsterdam last week and at once proved hedself a clever actress with a pleasing voice. As she is not without beauty, it will be seen that she is endowed with the three qualifications essential to success in her particular field.

Miss Alder was under engagement to appear in Europe this season. The war interfered with these plans, and as she was under contract to Klaw & Erlanger for next season, and the rôle of Tootsi seemed admirably suited to her, she was invited to begin her American engagement in "Around the Map."

Miss Alder was born in Gratz, Austria. Upon her graduation from the musical conservatory of Gratz she continued her studies in Vienna. Her first appearance on the stage was made at the Court Theatre in Trepau. There she played an extended répertoire of operatic rôles. Later she appeared in Vienna and Budapest. Max Monti, the Berlin impresario, invited her to his theatre in Berlin, where, after playing several minor rôles in operetta, she had the opportunity to play the principal rôle in "The Girl from Montmartre," and made an instant success. Her stage experience covers but a few years, yet she has a répertoire of sixty-two operas, operettas, musical and dramatic plays, including "Princess Caprice," "The Two Hussars," "The Woman Haters," Lieber Augustin," "The Laughing Husband," "The Three Brothers," "The Little Friend," and "Sari," in which play she created the title rôle in Berlin.

***

ALEXANDER CLARK never played a rube part in his life until he was assigned that of Si Perkins in "The Princess Pat," and yet he gives such a bully characterization of an officious country constable that one might think he had made a specialty of the type.

"No, Sir," he said the other night in his dressing room at the Cort, "I never played a rube before and don't suppose I ever will again. At least, I hope I won't, because they don't write rubes any more, and if a fellow gets his name associated with one kind of part managers never think of him in connection with any other.

"Where did I find him? Oh, I've seen plenty of Si Perkinses all right. You might think at first that Si was a caricature, but he isn't. I spent the Summer on Long Island, and, believe me, I saw some old duffers a lot more comical. See this hat?" and he took the crown of an old straw lid from its hook. "When I produced this Mr. Latham said it would never do, that not even a rube ever wore a hat as bad as that. Why, this is a Broadway dude hat compared to the ones I've seen some of them wear."

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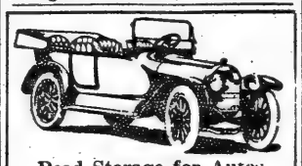
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THE THEATRES IN BROOKLYN

MONTAUK—Andrew Mack in a new Irish romantic comedy written especially for him. Mr. Mack will play the dual rôles of the hero O'Malley and a temperamental spinster, and will sing several ballads during the course of the play. The supporting cast includes Gilda Leary, Josephine Stevens, Mabel Mortimer, Emily Thompson, Gavin Harris, Eric Campbell, and Mario Marjaroni.

MAJESTIC—George V. Hobart's modern morality play, "Experience," which ran throughout last season in New York.

TELLER'S—Olga Petrova in the melodrama, "The Revolt."

ORPHEUM—Keith vaudeville with these headline acts: Bernard Granville in a program of songs, dances, and recitations; Ralph Dunbar's newest musical act, the Maryland Singers; the Courtney Sisters in a program of songs, "The Bride Shop," a musical comedy in miniature.

BUSHWICK—A program of Keith vaudeville that includes Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler in Porter Emerson Browne's sketch, "Married"; Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore in a dancing specialty; "The Saint and the Sinner," a playlet by Ethel Clifton and Brenda Fowler, with the authoresses in the principal rôles.

PROSPECT—A special program of big-time vaudeville, including Frederick V. Bowers and his song revue; Ernest Ball in a pianologue, in which he plays and sings his own songs; Doyle and Dixon, dancers, and Marie Fitzgibbons, monologist.

GRAND—Philip Bartholomae's farce, "Little Miss Brown," acted by the Grand Opera House stock company.

MR. ELMENDORF ARRIVES.

Travel Lecturer Begins His Annual Series at Carnegie Tonight.

Dwight L. Elmendorf will begin his annual series of illustrated travel talks tonight in Carnegie Hall. "Ireland" will be his opening subject, and in addition to a jaunt through the Emerald Isle, he will take his orchestra-chair fellow-travelers through rural England. This part of the journey will begin at Liverpool and go to London, then to the English lake country, and from there to Scotland.

As usual, the lectures will be repeated the following Monday afternoons. The subjects of the rest of the series will be "Holland," "Switzerland," "Northern Italy," and "Southern Italy and Switzerland."

GALA FRENCH BENEFIT.

Visiting and Native Artists Will Appear at Metropolitan.

The gala performance for the benefit of the Société Fraternelle des Artists under the auspices of the Théâtre Français will be given tomorrow night in the Metropolitan Opera House. The program will be replete with interesting numbers.

One of these will be the singing of the "Marseillaise" by Marthe Chenal of the Opera Comique, Paris, whose rendition of the French national hymn at that opera house at the beginning of the war made a deep impression on the audiences that heard it. The national anthems of Belgium, France, Russia, and England will also be sung by opera singers. Mlle. Eymael, Leon Rothier, and Mlle. Berziat will be among those who will appear.

Lillian Greuze, a French actress famed for her beauty, will be seen in a sketch entitled "English School." Paul Capellani will present for the first time "Rouget de Lisle." David Bispham will give "Adelaide," the musical playlet in which he gives an impersonation of Beethoven. Elsie Janis will give imitations of French artists, and Marguerite d'Estree will be seen in Brazilian dances.

The Storming of Loos, Sept. 25, 1915

One of the incidents of this drive forms the subject of the separate picture supplement, 12½ x 20 inches, on heavy paper, given with the current number of

Mid-Week Pictorial
of The New York Times

Two Striking Portraits of
Bulgaria's Ruler and the New French Premier

The Toll of the Dead, Wounded and Captured
A group of pictures taken on the Western front.

The Havoc Wrought by French Guns at Carency

Inside a Zeppelin, by C. G. Grey
An accurate description of the construction and operation of the German aircraft, and a number of pictures depicting the damage done by these "destroyers of the air."

A Zeppelin in Mid-Air Over London
A remarkable photograph taken during the last Zeppelin raid.

Grecians Paying Honor to Their Great Leader, Venizelos

The Slide at Gaillard Cut, Panama, The Battleship Nevada
and
The Unveiling of the Battle Monument at Historic White Plains

Humor and Cartoons, the incisive "Lancer" article by Dr. Odell, Herbert Vivian's picturesque description of the buttressed treasures of Venice, and the observations of a trained observer of military affairs maintain the high standard established for all Mid-Week Pictorial offerings.

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
of The New York Times
Times Square, New York

ST. MORITZ MADE TO ORDER

SINCE the opening night of "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome, when the public first saw what had been a scene on the grounds of the San Francisco Exposition turn as if by magic into a frozen lake in far away Switzerland, with only ten minutes for the transition, many and varied have been the queries as to how it was done. The questions have ranged from the ridiculous to the intelligent, some naïvely wondering "what they use for ice," the majority recognizing it as ice, marveling how it got there.

Among the perennial patrons of the big playhouse the solution of the ice mystery seemed easy—of course it was the old tank frozen over. The scene of many water spectacles and the harbor where floated the good ship Pinafore was now the lake amid the snow-topped Alps where Europe was wont to gather for her Winter sports before the war. But even the most precocious could scarcely fathom the details of the method whereby the enormous stage so soon becomes a sheet of ice.

The fore-stage comprising an area of 96 by 45 feet is cut into sections approximately 12 by 6 feet. These sections rest on a framework of iron girders which in turn are supported by a series of mammoth pistons, four in number. In other days, when water spectacles were used as a part of the entertainment, this fore-stage was removed in sections and the structure lowered on its pistons to whatever depth was necessary for the aquatic spectacle. To make the ice stage, the fore-stage is removed in sections and the iron structure is lowered to a depth of only eighteen inches. Upon this framework, then, is placed a system of pipes through which is run brine and ammonia, a plant technically known as the compressor system. The pipes run in series about 2½ inches apart, and resemble more than anything else gigantic steam radiators. 16,000 feet of 1½ inch pipe are necessary for the Hippodrome ice-making machine. The shallow tank which holds the pipes is lined with a layer of cork four inches thick. Cork is also used on the bottoms of the sections of the fore-stage. This, acting as a non-conductor, keeps the actors from getting cold feet during the acts of the play preceding the ice ballet. The cork used in the ice machine cost $2,000.

The lake as it is now used for the expert skaters was formed the latter part of the Summer. First the system was tested, the pipes lowered to a temperature of about 10 degrees, and water turned on the pipes to a depth of six inches. It took sixty-five hours to freeze Lake Moritz. But once frozen the lake has given little trouble and the engineers promise that it will last till long after the skating months have passed. To keep the ice in its present state it is necessary to run the plant for about two hours after the matinée each day and for about eight hours each night. It is estimated that if the plant were shut down the lake would not melt for twenty-four hours, but the management keeps on the safe side and depends on science rather than nature.

As those who have seen the spectacle at the Hippodrome know, the second act closes at the San Francisco Fair, and the third act opens with the lake in Switzerland. During the intermission, the fore-stage is taken up in sections and hurriedly carted down runways to the regions under the playhouse. The ice caretakers then go over the surface with brushes to see that nothing is left on the surface; the premiere skater and her 200 ice entertainers having tested their skates, the curtain is drawn aside on the lovely scene. The lake naturally suffers from such constant and consistent use. Following each performance, before the stage is relaid for the coming entertainment, a scraper machine is run over the ice, taking off about one-eighth of an inch. This is carted off and the surface is then treated to a fine spray of hot water. When the hot water has evened the ice to a perfect and level surface, the plant is started to work and a new coat of about one-eighth of an inch re-frozen. And that is the story of St. Moritz at the Hippodrome, the largest ice stage in the world.

The Russian Ballet.

The Serge de Diaghileff Ballet Russe, which will be seen here in January under Metropolitan direction, is giving a series of performances in Geneva under the auspices of the Russian Ambassador to Switzerland. The scenery and properties will be shipped to this country the middle of this month. Natalie de Goutcherova, a niece of the novelist Pushkin, is assisting Leon Bakst in preparing the scenic designs and costumes for Strawinsky's "The Firebird."

Mr. Elmendorf's Lectures.

Mr. Elmendorf will open a series of five lectures in the Opera House of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Wednesday night. His subject will be "The British Isles" and the talk will be illustrated by still and motion pictures of England in times of peace and war.

THE CELESTIAL CORYPHEE

MONTGOERY AND STONE spend most of their time learning songs in Chinese or translating missives in the same language by the aid of laundry lists just because the title of their play is "Chin-Chin." A letter written in Chinese was received at the Globe Theatre one day last week. The address was plainly printed in English, but when opened revealed only Chinese characters. The letter was taken to one of the editors of a Chinese newspaper for translation. The translation read:

"Honored Sirs—Two girls of Honorable Chinese Family commend themselves to you for Honorable position in company of Beauteous Chin-Chin. We two little ladies (other Honorable Sirs say) possess by grace of Buddha good face, good figure, and very fair good musical voices. We in San Francisco have been seen in big wonderful theatre, singing and graceful dancing, and have by many Honorable people been much applaud.

"If we to you graciously seem suited to join your Beauteous Chin-Chin, may we pray to hear quickly by post to the Cherry Blossom Garden at the most wonderful Exposition at San Francisco."

The editor refused to divulge the signatures, and said that if the applications were to be considered he would gladly forward the reply.

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FAREWELL OF
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LAST 2 WEEKS
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15
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LAST TIME Saturday, Nov. 20.
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SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY, NOV. 18.
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For a Limited Engagement, CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
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COMMENCING WED. NIGHT, NOV. 10
Messrs. COHAN & HARRIS WILL PRESENT
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IN THE ROMANTIC COMEDY IN 3 ACTS.
The Great Lover
by Mr. Ditrichstein and Frederic and Fannie Hatton.

Candler W. 42d St. Bryant 6345. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Pop. Price Mat. Wed. 50c to $1.50.
3rd THRILLING MONTH!
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
With MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST
Orchestra Seats $1.50 & $2.
500 Good Seats 1st Balc. 50c, 75c, $1
CANDLER THEA. SPEC'L MATINEE TUES., NOV. 16, AT 3.
Lada IN PLASTO-MIMIC DANCES.
Assisted by SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Bryant 287. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop., 50c to $1.50) & Sat. 2:30.
BROADWAY'S BEST PLAY
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN PLAY!
WITH FRED NIBLO AS "BILLY HOLLIDAY"

BELASCO West 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
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THE BOOMERANG
BY WINCHELL SMITH and VICTOR MAPES.

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The Ruined Church "Somewhere in France."
The English Trenches.
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WITH WILLIAM COURTENAY.
14TH BIG WEEK
By Rôi Cooper Megrue
Seats Now for Thanksgiving Day.
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EDGAR SELWYN'S GREAT COMEDY OF CITY LIFE.
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Seats now for Thanksgiving Day
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In a Little Comedy with a Little Music.
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WITH A CAST INCLUDING HOWARD ESTABROOK, FRANCIS McGINN, MAURICE FARKOA, MELVILLE ELLIS.
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Two best shows in town Chin-Chin at the Globe Hit-The-Trail Holliday at the Astor.

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WITH THE CAST OF FUNMAKERS:
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THE BIRTH OF A NATION
ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY TERMINATES SAT., NOV. 27
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ARNOLD DALY
Announces
"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"
A Fantastic Comedy in 3 Acts, by Eden Phillpotts and B. McDonald Hastings.
WITH THE FOLLOWING CAST:
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"The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
The Press United! The Public Delighted!
GOLDEN OPINIONS
CROWN THE UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF
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AROUND THE MAP
BOOK BY C. M. S. McLELLAN.
MUSIC BY HERMAN FINCK.
CAST & CHORUS OF 125, including: Elsie Alder, Wm. Norris, Georgie O'Ramey, Robert Pitkin, Hazel Cox.

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Ziegfeld MIDNIGHT Frolic
24 Most Beautiful Women in the World.
RESERVE YOUR TABLE FOR ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL NIGHT.
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Sidonia Spero, Soprano, and All the Stars: ORVILLE HARROLD, NAT M. WILLS, MARIMBAS and THE BIG HIP HIP HOORAY FEATURES, INCLUDING THE ENTIRE ICE BALLET and the HIPPODROME CHORUS of 300.
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SAM THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON MARY
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THE LAMBS' GAMBOL PRIZE PLAYLET.

Seventh Week of Triangle Plays
Beginning this afternoon at 2 o'clock will be presented a new series of Triangle Plays, comprising
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And not by any means last, two of those Keystone comedies.
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America's Foremost Tragedian. IN Most Beautiful Face on Earth.
"The Blindness of Devotion"
Direction of J. GORDON EDWARDS.
Preserving for the Enlightenment of Present Day Millions and Future Generations Through the Medium of the Screen the Consummate Art of the GREATEST LIVING EXPONENT OF SHAKESPEARIAN ROLES.

COLUMBIA Broadway & 47th St.
Entire Change of Show Every Week.
Clean, Wholesome, Distinctly "Different" Fun, Music and Dancing, presented with Superb Scenery, Costumes, and up-to-date effects.
2 Big Concerts Today at 2:15 & 8:15.
Com. Tom'w Aft'n
ROSE SYDELL (herself) and the LONDON BELLES
including Johnnie Weber, Daisy Harcourt, W. S. Campbell and many others, besides A BIG CHORUS OF "NIFTY" GIRLS!
TWICE DAILY | POPULAR PRICES | SMOKE IF YOU LIKE

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL 62d St. & B'way. CONCERTS Today 2:15, 8:15. Beg. Mon., NOV. 8. MATINEE DAILY.
"The Big Time" Bargain House. Strongest Bill in New York.
1st Vaudeville Appearance, FRANK McINTYRE in a New Farce, "The Hat Salesman."
Last Time in Vaudeville, BERNARD GRANVILLE Songs—Dances—Drollery—Recitations.
Lillian Kingsbury | OTA GYGI
DONAHUE & STEWART, HONEY BOY MINSTRELS, FITZGERALD & MARSHALL, AMOROS SISTERS, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilde, others.

B. F. KEITH'S ALHAMBRA 126th St. & 7th Av. CONCERTS Today 2:15, 8:15. Beg. Mon., NOV. 8. MATINEE DAILY.
Direct from Its Palace Run.
MILLION DOLLAR FALL FASHION SHOW
featuring EMILIE LEA.
Twenty Fairest Models in the World.
5th Avenue Wealth in a Riot of Richness.
WM. COURTLEIGH in the Slang Classic, "PEACHES"
LYDIA BARRY, HAWTHORNE & INGLISS, Baraban & Grohs, Jewell City Trio, Cartmell & Harris, Marion Weeks, The Seebacks.

DR. SCOTT NEARING
Will Give 5 Lectures Entitled "The Human Element in Economics"
Wednesday Eves. 8:15 P.M. | Beginning Next Wed.
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, Irving Place and 17th Street.
Admittance by Membership Card.
For information apply to the RAND SCHOOL, 140 E. 19th St.; Phone 1022 Gramercy.

F. F. PROCTOR'S —BIG CONCERTS TO-DAY—
5th AVE. B'way & 28 St.
23RD ST. Near 6th Av.
58TH ST. Near 3d Av.
125TH ST Lex. Av.
Master Gabriel & Co., Ralph Delmore & Co., Harry Breen, Belleclaire Bros. & othe. Cont. 1 to 11.
Big Surprise Concert. Feature Pictures and Novel Offerings. Continuous, 1 to 11.
Dairy Maids, Hicksville Minstrels, Brown & Bristol, Flying Henrys, Others. Cont. 1 to 11.
Sylvia Loyal & Co., Midgeley & Carlisle, Variety 4, "The Angelus," Jas. McDonald; othe. Cont. 1 to 11.

TO RENT.—Grand Tier Box, Metropolitan Opera House, best location, left horseshoe, for Monday evenings. Apply to C. E. PINE, 38 East 23d Street, N. Y.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Mat. Sat., M., Tu., W., Th. Evs., Comparative Comedies $1 & Fr. Ev., Sat. Mt. & Ev., 'Helma's Husbands,' &c. 50c
FOR SALE.—Two Metropolitan Opera orchestra seats, T 5 and 7, Thursday evenings, whole season. Tel. 6490 Hanover.
Opera tickets, balcony, centre, 2d row, alternate Mondays, $30. W. French, 323 West 42d St.

Vitagraph B'WAY AND 44 ST.
PRICES: EVENINGS..25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2 MATINEES.....25c, 50c, $1
Every officer and every man in the army and the navy urges every American citizen to see the BATTLE CRY of PEACE
Twice Today and Every Day 2:30 8:30
J. STUART BLACKTON and ALBERT E. SMITH Present
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC PHOTO SPECTACLE!
THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE
written by J. STUART BLACKTON
Based on Hudson Maxim's "DEFENSELESS AMERICA."
FEATURING CHARLES RICHMAN
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY MORNING at 11 O'CLOCK. SPECIAL PRICES: ENTIRE ORCH. 50c.; ENTIRE BAL. 25c.
"A Call to Arms Against War"

PICKER & BENNETT'S SPOONER THEATRE
961 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, Nr. 163d St. THE BRONX.
BEGINNING TODAY
AT 2 P. M. CONTINUOUS.
First Exclusive Bronx Showing of Griffith—Ince—Sennett
Triangle Plays
15 REELS | 4 FEATURES | 3 HOURS
Direct from 52 Engagements at the Knickerbocker Theatre.
Our Regular Bronx Prices 10c
Entire Change Of Triangle 15c
Program Every Sunday. 25c

LEMENDORF TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Also TO-MORROW (MON.) Mat. 2:45
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
Presenting New Travel Talk.
THE BRITISH ISLES
Highly entertaining narration of incidents observed in many wanderings through these "right little, tight little isles." Beautifully illustrated by camera and by the brush of Mr. Elmendorf.
PRICES—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Box Office Open all day To-day.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE
CHARLES HOPKINS, DIRECTOR
SECOND SEASON OPENS
THURSDAY, NOV. 11
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
TREASURE ISLAND
Dramatized by JULES ECKERT GOODMAN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE. PHONE CIRCLE 1366.
FIRST MATS. Friday & Saturday, Nov. 12-13, and Every Fri. & Sat. Thereafter.

European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. 35 W. 23rd St. Admission 25c Sunday
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX
LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Ave.
EVERY EVE. at 8:15
All Seats Reserved, 25c-35c-50c.
RUSSELL & CALHOUN, FRANKIE FAY, & 10 Other Features.
ENCLOSED HEATED COMFORTABLE

Cort 48th St., East of Broadway. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
7th RECORD-BREAKING WEEK
IN "THE HOUSE OF HITS"
"Enchanting! You will want to see it again and again."
JOHN CORT Presents A NEW THREE ACT COMIC OPERA
THE PRINCESS PAT
BOOK and LYRICS by HENRY BLOSSOM MUSIC by VICTOR HERBERT
ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON THEATRE, 51st St. & Lex. Av. Phone Plaza 6110
Prices: Evenings, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & $1. Mats Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25c & 50c.
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents
A PAIR OF SIXES
By EDWARD PEPLE.
Week Nov. 15, Madame Petrova in "The Revolt."
TODAY—2 BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS

STANDARD THEATRE, B'way & 90th St. Phone Riverside 43.
Prices: Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats., 25c to 75c. Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c.
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
A. H. WOODS Presents
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
The Original "Abe" and "Mawruss."
Week Nov. 15th—"KICK IN."

YORK 116th St., Near Lenox Ave. Phone Morningside 1354.
Evenings, 25c to $1.00.
Bargain Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25c. & 50c
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30
"BRINGING UP FATHER"
BIG MUSICAL REVIEW Based on George McManus' Cartoon Characters.
Next Week, 15th—"DAMAGED GOODS."
TODAY—Continuous Vaudeville, 1 to 11.

"THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY IS AT THE CENTURY."
Ned Wayburn's TOWN TOPICS
Unequaled TONE PICTURES
COMEDY BALL GAME
FUNNY SUBWAY CAR
THE MOST FUN IN N.Y.
Cast Includes: TRIXIE FRIGANZA, VERA MICHELENA, LOIS JOSEPHINE, EILEEN MOLYNEAUX, CAMERON SISTERS, MARIE LAVARRE, MABEL ELAINE, BESSIE CALLA, and BERT LESLIE, WILL ROGERS, LEW HEARN, FLANAGAN & EDWARDS, W. ELLINGTON CROSS, PETER PAGE, CLIFTON WEBB, CARBREY BROS., JAS. FOX, GUS SHY, STAFFORD PEMBERTON AND ADELAIDE AND HUGHES
The Century CENTRAL PARK WEST 62ND TO 63RD STREET
PHONE 6800 COL. EVES. 8:15 MATS. TUESDAY-THURS & SAT. 2:15
TO-NIGHT
Sunday Concert
BIG SURPRISE PROGRAM

81ST THEATRE, The House Beautiful. Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
BEGINNING TOMORROW
First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with Splendid Vaudeville. Complete change of program Mon. & Thurs.
Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c. Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Eve. Prices

Madison Sq. Garden
30th Annual Exhibition
TOMORROW
NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
MORNING AFTERNOON AND EVENING Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Trotters, Hunters, Roadsters, Saddle Horses and Jumpers
ADMISSION $1.00
Balcony Seats Not Reserved. Box Office Phone, 1502 Madison.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MONTAUK The Best Stars & attractions at the Lowest Prices.
Beginning To-morrow EDWARD E. PIDGEON Presents
ANDREW MACK
In a Thrilling Romantic Comedy-Drama, with Songs, entitled
Prices That Never Change! Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1
WED. MAT. & POP. PRICES 25c to 50c
Never Higher
"The Irish Dragoon"
SPECIAL—AFTERNOONS ONLY
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, At 2 & 3:15—FOR WOMEN ONLY.
TWILIGHT SLEEP
In Motion Pictures & Lecture
By DR. SCHLOSSINGK. Admission 25c
Next Week ..... SOME BABY

TELLER'S SHUBERT BROADWAY AND HOWARD AVE. Phone Bush. 7400-7401. Evs., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Bar. Mat. Wed., 25c, 50c.
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
MME. PETROVA
IN A PLAY BY EDWARD LOCKE.
THE REVOLT
WEEK AFTER—A. H. WOODS Presents
JULIAN ELTINGE
IN HIS NEW PLAY: "COUSIN LUCY."

B. F. Keith's ORPHEUM Matinee Daily.
CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15, 8:15
Week Starting Monday, Nov. 8th.
BERNARD GRANVILLE
20th Century Comedian—New Songs—New Yarns.
RALPH DUNBAR'S MARYLAND SINGERS
COURTNEY SISTERS, "THE BRIDE SHOP," Mullen & Coogan, Edwina Barry & Co., 5 Belmonts, Alfred Berlin, Clown Seal

St. Nicholas Skating Rink..... 66th street and Columbus avenue
FASHION SHOW ON ICE
Tuesday NOV. 16 SPALDING DAY
A. G. Spalding & Bros.' (520 Fifth Ave.) original creations and novelties in Skating, Hockey and Outdoor specialties will be displayed on the ice by experienced skaters.
Under the Direction of Mrs. John W. Alexander of the Arden Studios.
This will be the only exclusive sports apparel display for men and women.

44TH STREET THEATRE, Just West of B'way. TODAY AND EVERY DAY
WOMEN ONLY 2:30 & 4 P.M. | MEN ONLY 8 & 9:45 P.M.
TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES
And Lecture by DR. SCHLOSSINGK.
—ADMISSION 25c—

FRANK P. WALSH TO-NIGHT
Labor Forum
Washington Irving School,
17th Street and Irving Place, One Block East Union Square.
Nominal Admission 5 and 10 Cents.

IS AMERICA READY FOR WAR?
See the Thrilling Exhibitions of Modern Warfare at the
MILITARY TOURNAMENT
The U. S. Army, Navy, Marine, Medical Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, Mounted Police.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN
NOV. 15 TO 20TH Evenings 8:30. Sat. Mat. only. Admission 50c.
Special: Every afternoon except Saturday, Free exhibit of Army, Navy, Engineers' Corps, National Guard Companies and Armored Motor Cars.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

KNICKERBOCKER — Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose;" Willard Mack in "Aloha Oe;" Raymond Hitchcock in "A Village Scandal;" Fred Mace in "The Janitor's Wife's Temptation."

STRAND—Mary Pickford in "Madame Butterfly."

BROADWAY — Marguerite Clark in "Still Waters."

EIGHTY - FIRST STREET — Douglas Fairbanks in "The Lamb;" Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight."

FORTY-FOURTH STREET — Twilight Sleep pictures.

PARK—"With the Fighting Forces of Europe."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC and the RIVERSIDE—"The Blindness of Devotion."

THERE was great rivalry between the two "Carmen" pictures last week. Both the Academy of Music and the Strand claimed record audiences, and the press agents spent their time over adding machines computing the number of ticket purchasers. The Strand's adding machine won the contest with a total of 24,211 admissions on Tuesday as against 22,300 claimed for the Academy on Sunday. It is estimated that approximately 144,000 persons saw the Geraldine Farrar film during the week at the Strand.

The Eastern Film Corporation of Providence, R. I., which is specializing in feature photoplay productions of stories of the sea, owing to the proximity of beautiful water locations, has just purchased the fishing schooner Conquest. This boat, which cost the company $8,000, will be dynamited by Director Lambert Hillyer in the big scene of the forthcoming feature, "Partners of the Tide," by Joseph C. Lincoln, the famous writer of sea tales.

The Captain of the schooner is Charlie Chaplin, 68 years old, and positively no relation to Charlie of the eyebrow mustache and old clothes. Captain Chaplin is an ardent admirer of the movies and considers the comedian who bears his name the funniest man in the world. He is very proud of his present connection with Mr. Hillyer in the making of "movies" and has taken charge of the arrangements to blow up the fishing schooner.

Rollin S. Sturgeon, Managing Director of the Western Vitagraph Company at Los Angeles, has taken a company of players to Great Bear Valley in the heart of the Sierras, where they will live in tents for a month while producing "God's Country and the Woman," a Vitagraph feature in the making.

Charles Chaplin of the worn-out shoes and old clothes appears in a new rôle in the latest Essanay-Chaplin comedy, "A Night in the Show," which soon is to be released. In this play Mr. Chaplin doffs his old costume and appears in dress suit and silk hat. But even in this disguise it is impossible not to recognized the Chaplin walk, the Chaplin capers and the Chaplin mannerisms. He is Charles Chaplin, whether in the garb of a hobo or a man-about-town.

It is said that this comedy proves conclusively that it is not Charles Chaplin's make-up that endears him to the photoplay public.

Arrangements have been completed between Frank Thompson, son of Denman Thompson, and the Famous Players Film Company whereby the celebrated rural drama, "The Old Homestead," after over thirty years of popularity as a play, will be produced on the screen. The work of production, which has already begun, will be carried on at the old Thompson house in New Hampshire through the courtesy of the present heir, who has also supplied many photographs of the elder Thompson and the members of his supporting casts, from which the costumes and make-up of the original production will be duplicated as far as possible.

It is the aim of the film company to preserve as carefully as possible the traditions and atmosphere of the old play which were so jealously guarded by the author-star throughout the three decades in which he played the familiar Josh Whitcomb.

It was in 1875, while suffering from an attack of rheumatism, that Denman Thompson wrote a sketch which he called "Joshua Whitcomb." So great was the success of this sketch that he expanded it and presented it as a play in the Boston Theatre in 1886 under the name "The Old Homestead." Though Thompson appeared in the play until a short time before his death, there was always at least one second company on the road, and it has been estimated by the younger Thompson that at least twenty million people have seen the play.

The George Kleine studios have been removed from East Fourteenth Street to 803-813 East 175th Street, quarters that are spacious and perfect in arrangement and detail. The plant represents an expenditure of more than $1,500,000, and stands for the final word in motion picture studio construction. General headquarters have been established at the new place for the executive, film producing, auditing, scenario, advertising, and publicity departments.

A special feature at the Park Theatre this week of "With the Fighting Forces of Europe" will be an animated war map which in each ten seconds gives twenty-four hours' action on the battlefield. In the first map is graphically shown the driving back for miles of the French, English, and Canadian regiments by asphyxiating gases, and then the terrible drive with both artillery and bayonet; the annihilation of the Canadian troops, with the brave and desperate efforts to save their comrades by the Montreal Highlanders, divisions of which are shown surrounded in the woods and destroyed.

The difference between the spoken drama and the film play in the possibilities of the latter for enlisting the services of bird and animal actors is emphasized in the Triangle play, "The Lily and the Rose," announced for the coming week at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Lillian Gish, whose shadow self comes to Broadway for the first time since "The Birth of a Nation" was produced at the Liberty last March, is the star of the Griffith play. During the action she introduces practically her entire entourage of pets. The French poodle, the young star's kitten, Snookums, a canary, and a goose pass in review before the audience.

It is a remarkable feature of motion picture audiences that these animal entertainers frequently cause more stir and comment than the players who are on the payroll. This is due, doubtless, to the fact that it is possible for the camera to catch the pets in their most striking moments and then use a "cut-in" for the purpose of obtaining an effect. In a former Griffith Play, "Old Heidelberg," several kitten-in-the-hat episodes provoked the most spontaneous responses from audiences of women, who wept copiously as the unfortunate affection of Prince Karl and the plebeian Katie Ruder was portrayed on the scene.

Dorothy Davenport, daughter of the comedian Harry Davenport and niece of the late Fanny Davenport, is now a permanent member of the Lasky stock company. Miss Davenport appeared as leading woman for Lou-Tellegen in "The Explorer" and in "The Unknown." She also plays the principal feminine rôle in "Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo," in support of Theodore Roberts.

This is the press agent's description of the movie arrangement of Poe's immortal poem, "The Raven." If the post does not turn over, he is sleeping soundly:

"Edgar Allen Poe, while at college, incurs many debts and is sent home in disgrace. He is ordered from the house by his father. Shortly after he marries and tries to make a living by writing, but is a failure financially. His wife dies because he is unable to furnish her with even the bare necessities of life. He is plunged into great grief and despair. All night he sits brooding over his loss. Through his distorted imagination he sees the ominous raven enter his chamber and croak gloomy forebodings. The spirit of his wife also appears, and finally he himself dies and is wafted to heights supernal where he is united with his 'Lenore.'"

Mark Twain's delightful "The Prince and the Pauper," the first of the humorist's works to be filmed, has been converted into a photoplay by the Famous Players Film Company. Marguerite Clark plays the dual title rôle, in the presentation of which some remarkable double exposure photography was resorted to in order to show both the Prince and the Pauper on the screen at the same time. In this way the difficulties encountered in the presentation of the stage version of the story, which necessitated altering the action so that the star could make the necessary changes of costume for her dual characters, were obviated in the film.

For several years the heirs of the Clemens estate have turned a deaf ear to the overtures of the film producers, who saw in the writings of Mark Twain abundant material for photoplay adaptation. It was only through the personal friendship between Daniel Frohman and many members of the Clemens family and his assurances that the film would preserve to the utmost the dignity and charm of the original story that the rights to "The Prince and the Pauper" were finally obtained.

Tonight at the Hip.

Charlotte and the skaters will appear as a feature of the Sousa concert at the Hippodrome tonight. Orville Harrold will sing and Nat M. Wills will read some new telegrams. The band will play a new waltz by Raymond Hubbell.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

TOLSTOY ON THE SON OF GOD, by Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M.; "Rousseau," by Prof. William J. Durant, 5 P. M.; "Hugo's 'Fantine the Fair,'" by Jonathan C. Day, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Goldsworthy, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Scott Wheeler, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, 3:30 P. M.

OLIVE MEAD QUARTET, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

FREE CONCERT, VOCAL AND VIOLIN, Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, 7th Av. and 4th St., 8 P. M.

OPEN PUBLIC MARKETS, by J. W. Sullivan, P. S. 101, 111th St., West of Lexington Av., 8:15 P. M.; open forum.

Monday.

POETIC BEAUTY OF THE PSALMS, by the Rev. Dr. H. S. Enelow, Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av, 11 A. M.

PORTO RICAN LOCALITIES YIELDING VERTEBRATE FOSSILS, by Dr. Chester A. Reeds; other addresses by Dr. J. A. Allen, Dr. W. D. Matthew, Dr. C. R. Eastman, Section Biology, N. Y. Academy of Sciences, Museum Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

CATALONIA AND ARAGON, by Professor Charles U. Clark, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 8:15 P. M.

EDVARD GRIEG, THE GREAT MASTER IN SMALL FORMS, by John S. Van Cleve, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of Third Av., 8:15 P. M.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE—A GALAXY OF INDEPENDENT NATIONS, by Edward F. Humphrey, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., 8:15 P. M.

RURAL DENMARK, by Mrs. Antoinette B. Hervey, P. S. 50, 228 East 57th St., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

MODERN DENMARK, by Georg S. Strandvold, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

CIVIC WELFARE, by the Hon. Martin J. McCue, P. S. 119, 123d St., east of Eighth Av., 8:15 P. M.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. 165, 108th St., west of Amsterdam Av., 8:15 P. M.

ELECTRIC LAMPS, by Charles L. Harrington, Hunter College, Park Av., 68th and 69th Sts., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

BOHEMIAN FOLK SONGS, by Mrs. Ludmila K. Foxlee, New York Public Library 112 East 96th St., illustrated with songs and piano accompaniment, 8:15 P. M.

CLOTHING AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS, by Miss K. Fisher, New York Public Library, Tompkins Square Branch, 331 East 10th St., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

WOOL—NATURE'S OVEN, Pilgrim Hall, Broadway Tabernacle, 56th St. and Broadway, illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND TRADE PRACTICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by Joseph Hartigan, St. Columba Hall, 342 West 25th St., 8:15 P. M.

THE WRITING OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS, by Professor W. Max Muller, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

PARSIFAL, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, piano selections, 8:15 P. M.

THE COMPLETION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE, by David Saville Muzzey, P. S. 46, 166th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

THE EVOLUTION OF SHIPS, by George H. Streaker, P. S. 60, Bryant and Vyse Avs., the Bronx, illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

TWO GREAT AMERICANS, by W. R. Goss, Lafayette Hall, Alexander Av. and 137th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.

LIFE ZONES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONS, by Dr. P. A. Rydberg Torrey Botanical Club, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 8:15 P. M.

WHAT CO-OPERATION HAS DONE, by Peter Hamilton, Labor Temple, 3:15 P. M. Illustrated.

HAMLET, by Louis U. Wilkinson, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M.

HENRY V., THE POPULAR HERO, by J. Duncan Spaeth, P. S. 4, Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Sts., 8:15 P. M.

AMERICA, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY, by William Carter, P. S. 62, 4th St., east of 1st Av., 8:15 P. M.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTIONISM, by Professor Walter E. Clark, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M.

ASIA AND THE NATIONS OF THE FAR EAST, by William Elliot Griffis, L. H. D., P. S. 102, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

THE STELVIO PASS, by Dr. George R. Van de Water, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY IDEA, by Orlando F. Lewis, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

PAINTINGS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by John Quincy Adams, St. Cornelius Church, 423 West 46th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

WATER SUPPLY, P. S. 13, Park Av. and 116th St., Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

CHINA'S FOREIGN CONCESSIONS AND LOST POSSESSIONS, by Sydney Neville Ussher, Hopewell Hall, 425 East 240th St., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR, by William Noyes, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th Street, the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

AN EVENING WITH TENNYSON, by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., between 150th and 150th Sts., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

THE WORK OF THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT, by Fred L. Stearns, P. S. 96, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St., 8:30 P. M. Illustrated.

BEETHOVEN: HIS THIRD PERIOD, by Daniel Gregory Mason, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated at piano. 8:15 P. M.

DISCOVERIES AMONG OTHER WORLDS, by Garrett P. Serviss, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

AFRICAN FOOTPRINTS IN SPAIN, by John D. Haney, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

THE LIVING AND THE NON-LIVING, by Benjamin C. Gruenberg, N. Y. Public Library, 505 West 145th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

CORN IS KING OF CROPS, by Georga Donaldson, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, by Miss Agnes L. Vaughan, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

CALIFORNIA AND THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION OF 1915, by F. W. Davis, Y. M. C. A., 81 West 110th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AND THE PAINTERS OF ENGLAND, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND SUFFOCATION, by Dr. John N. Bassin, P. S. 47, Randolph, St. Lawrence, and Beach Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, by John C. Welsh, P. S. 53, 168th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

PROBLEMS OF A WORLD-POWER, by Willis Fletcher Johnson, Woodstock Branch, N. Y. Public Library, 759 East 160th St., the Bronx.

Thursday.

UNDERGROUND LIFE OF INSECTS, by R. P. Dow; Heteroptera from Yankton, L. I., by J. R. de la Torre-Bueno; Brooklyn Entomological Society, Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av., 8:15 P. M.

AGENCIES OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT, by L. R. Robinson, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by William H. Guthrie, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St., 8:15 P. M.

PERUGIA—THE PROUD STRONGHOLD OF THE GRIFFIN RAMPANT, by Professor Bruno Roselli, P. S. 165, 108th St., west of Amsterdam Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

THE UNIQUE UNITED STATES, by Charles Samuel Tator, Christ Church House, 386 West 36th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

THE BUDGET AS AN AID IN LEGISLATION, by Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., 8:15 P. M.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS, by Miss K. Fisher, N. Y. Public Library, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

CURRENCY AND A SOUND BANKING SYSTEM, by Eugene E. Agger, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St., 8:15 P. M.

THE LAWYER, by Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Rd., Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

DAYS OF OUR GRANDFATHERS, by Uriah McClinchie, P. S. 4, Fulton and 3d Avs. and 173d St. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

PLYMOUTH AND THE PILGRIM SHORE, by Dr. Thomas Edward Potterton, P. S. 36, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport, illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

VENEZUELA AND TRINIDAD, by Mrs. M. Claire Finney, P. S. 39, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts., Bronx, illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND TRADE PRACTICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by Joseph Hartigan, P. S. 43, Brown Pl. and 136th St., Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

LUMBERING IN THE UNITED STATES, by Morris Lunn, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx, illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

IVAN TURGENEV, THE PROSE VIRGIL OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, Wadleigh High School, 115th St. and 7th Av., 8:15 P. M.

AGRICULTURAL WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE WEST—ANIMAL, by Joseph Appley, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

THE JAPANESE IN WAR AND PEACE, by Dr. Charles McDowell, P. S. 33, Dominick, Clarke, and Broome Sts., Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

AFRICA FROM SEA TO CENTRE, by Herbert L. Bridgman, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St. and Vermilyea Av., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

THE GOLD AND DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, by Julius S. Lane, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B, 8:15 P. M.

SOUTHERN SPAIN, by Prof. Louis Auguste Loiseaux, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

LA BELLE FRANCE, by Roland S. Dawson, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

RUSSIA, by Frederick Houk Law, P. S. 96, Avenue A, 81st and 82d Sts., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

ROMEO AND JULIET, by Algernon Tassin, P. S. 122, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av., 8:15 P. M.

DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE FROM NIAGARA TO THE SEA, by Edward Justus Parker, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

ACROSS THE ROOF OF THE WORLD, by Ralph R. Stewart, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES, by Morris A. Lunn, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones and Lafayette Sts., Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

GOETHE'S FAUST, by Miss Edith Cline Ford, P. S. 3, 157th St., Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

THROUGH DUTCH GATEWAYS, by George H. Hall, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island. Illustrated. 8 P. M.

WONDERS OF SNOW AND ICE, by Dr. William T. Elsing, P. S. 28, Anthony and Tremont Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

MODERN ART, by Eugene Schoen, P. S. 82, 183d St., Beaumont and Cambreling Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

YUCATAN, LAND OF THE MAYAS, by Mrs. Ada B. Talbot, P. S. 33, Jerome Av., north of 184th St., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

EUROPEAN INFLUENCES IN AMERICAN BOTANY, by Dr. J. H. Barnhart, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, N. Y. Botanical Garden, Bronx, 4 P. M.

AUGUSTUS, THE ORGANIZER OF WORLD PEACE, by Allan P. Ball, P. S. 184, 116th St., west of 5th Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

NATURE OF LIGHT AND COLOR, by Ernest R. von Nardroff, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM, 1690-1797, by George Henry Payne, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av., 8:15 P. M.

CHINESE ART, by Frank L. Allen, N. Y. Public Library, 121 East 58th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

CHARLES KINGSLEY, by Charles F. Horne, N. Y. Public Library, 505 West 14th St., 8:15 P. M.

PANICS AND INDUSTRIAL CRISES, by Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., 8:15 P. M.

WORKING OUT THE UNFIT, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., 8:15 P. M.

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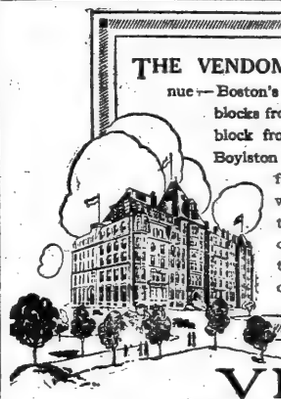
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GRAHAME-WHITE SCOFFS AT THE ZEPPELINS AS WEAPONS OF OFFENSE IN ACTUAL WARFARE

Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, writing in New Days on "The Zeppelin Menace," says there are in modern war, setting aside details, four questions to be considered in an act of offense. These are;

1. Its immediate effect on hostilities.
2. Its effect on the tenor of the campaign.
3. Its effect on the morale, not of the enemy's troops, but of the nation of noncombatants behind those troops.
4. Its effect, from an encouraging point of view, on the nation whose rulers plan and deliver the blow.

It is from such a focus, preserving our sense of proportion, that we should regard Zeppelin raids. The fact that bombs come from the air, and by night, lends them a more disquieting influence than if, say, they were shells from a field gun. But this influence it is our business to resist firmly, because it is the hope of the enemy that we should be so disturbed. We must not dwell exclusively on the fact that, favored by a dark and moonless night, a Zeppelin dropped a certain number of bombs over London and killed a certain number of people and wrecked a certain number of houses. A raid by air, despite its strangeness and the attention it gains, needs to be judged from an unflurried standpoint; from a standpoint not as an isolated or exciting event, but as one happening among many, each having its influence on those swayings of fortune which mark the progress of a great and costly war.

No Effect on Hostilities.

Of immediate effect on hostilities the Zeppelin attacks have—owing to the form they have taken—had none. The legitimate rôle of these craft, remembering their weight-lifting power, should be in dropping bombs, say, on the railway communications of the Allies; but Zeppelins are, by their vulnerability, precluded from making raids in battle zones. The aeroplanes of the Allies, penetrating behind the enemy's lines, have repeatedly attacked railway junctions, damaging permanent ways and destroying stations, and hampering the Germans materially in the transport of troops. But the Zeppelins have had to renounce such work; they would, had they attempted it, have been brought down by guns or wrecked by hostile aeroplanes; and it is a measure of their impotence from a military point of view that, while there was work such as this to be done at the front, which might have had an influence at once on hostilities, they were deputed to fly by night across the North Sea and drop a few bombs at random—and mostly on small residential houses—over the 700 square miles of city and outer city we call Greater London.

A Crucial Point.

What effect do the raids have on our morale? This is a crucial point. Germany does not think that, by peppering occasionally the area of London with indiscriminate bombs, the material damage will influence us. She aims rather to spread panic among the public—or, if not panic, then such a fear that our resolution will be weakened. Have they succeeded? The answer—one that reveals the futility of such raids—is that on a night when a Zeppelin was doing its worst over London there lived, in the huge outlying sections of the great city, vast numbers of people who did not know what was going on, and whose neighborhod was stirred by scarcely more than a ripple from the disturbances which, temporarily, were caused in the places where bombs fell. Panic, if it is to play its part, must be contagious—must spread like a flame.

In the districts attacked, noncombatants, faced suddenly by the grimness of death, were subjected to a heavy strain—such a strain as men are not expected to withstand, with credit, till they have been trained for war. Among the people of a city who were emotional, imaginative, these bombs from out of the darkness might, perhaps, have kindled more than quickly subdued sparks of terror. We in Britain have been smiled at, often, for our matter-of-fact way of treating strange events; and now we have lived, in this nerve-trying aspect of aerial war, to see the characteristic serve us well.

What have been the effects on the German public of these raids? One may say, undoubtedly, that they have been encouraging. The Zeppelin has represented more to Germany than a large airship. It has signified to them that they, regarding themselves, of course, as the greatest and most martial nation, possessed also—as seemed to them only right—an aircraft which was capable of flying further and carrying a heavier load of explosives than that of any other nation.

The Rude Awakening.

It was typical of the German viewpoint that they should, in pre-war plans, have thought little of what their enemies might do to combat these airships; but there was, even in the first few weeks of the campaign, a rude awakening. One Zeppelin after another was destroyed, until—to preserve anything like a fleet of them in being—they had to be withdrawn from the air in daylight, and used only by night in surreptitious raids. Even here, as we know, but as the German public does not, the measure of success has been small—more imaginary than real. But it cheers the Germans as a nation, toiling under the burden of a war that was to be short and brilliant, but which is, in fact, long and dreadfully arduous, to hear of their Zeppelins above a London they picture cringing with fear, and to read of missiles having been dropped on the docks and other districts of military importance—giving them the impression, of course, which is erroneous, that a Zeppelin when over London at night can aim its bombs with accuracy.

If the Germans were told the truth, which their authorities will see they are not, it is doubtful whether they would believe it. They would make up their minds not to do so; and, being a disciplined people, would no doubt succeed.

I have not spoken of future raids, nor do I intend to do so. It would be impossible, in discussing them, to avoid mentioning such defenses as Zeppelin pilots must not have an inkling of till these are in operation against them. But it will be reassuring to bear in mind that, if this menace of air attack upon a city grows, there should be growing also, and perhaps under certain conditions at an even faster rate, means whereby it may be combated.

2,000 WAR BOOKS SHOWN IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—An intimate idea of the grist of war literature put upon the market in England since the beginning of the European conflict was given this week at an exhibition conducted by the Library Association of Great Britain at Caxton Hall.

After a painstaking weeding out of the flood of literary product so that the chaff was thrown aside, 2,000 books by English, French, and American authors were selected as being fit for recognition in the exhibit. These were picked from an aggregate of 2,250 books now on the market here.

The works not approved by the Library Association are those of authors who, unknown to fame, have merely written something with the apparent hope of a sale on the market for literature with a war flavor, or products that from a literary or historic standpoint have failed to impress the critics.

Although Great Britain has plenty of war literature, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed at the exhibition that Germany has an even greater output. So far as the Library Association's figures go, 6,500 works have been turned out from the presses in Germany, and the market is reported as being glutted with literature that, in every instance, has been censored.

While the German Government has been strict in imposing its influence on every scrap of literature that is allowed to leave the presses, in Great Britain there has been no censorship of that character. Authors have the widest latitude. But despite that the trend of all the war product found in the market here is approximately the same. That is, without official restriction by the Government and with opportunity for the fullest scope of attack or criticism, the books turned out breathe an identical spirit of loyalty to country and lofty patriotism.

In the war exhibit the literary product is divided into these classifications:

1. Per-war history; books dealing with the events leading up to the conflict.
2. History of the outbreak of the war and of the earliest engagements, including the invasion of Belgium and France.
3. History of the early stages of war and up to very recent events.
4. Especially selected books dealing with the countries affected by the war.
5. After-war forecasts: what the religious aspect will be when the war is over; what the economic conditions of Europe and the world are likely to be.

In the first few months of the war, English, French, and American authors began immediately to write of the causes of the conflict, of the crisis that came before the outbreak, and of the start of the engagements. Within three months after the war had begun no fewer than 250 books were on the stalls dealing with these phases of the conflict.

With this first flush of production came an array of books containing official reports—the White, Blue, Gray, Red, and Orange Books with them—all giving accurate histories of the negotiations that had gone on among the Governments. These were put out in various forms, some with comment, others with explanatory data.

All these works formed a valuable part of the exhibit. Many were in most attractive binding, a few having striking color plates or engravings. Of the works having the official documents telling the events antedating the war there were at least seventy-five at the exhibit.

The dates of publication of the books show that, after the first three months, the war literary product increased rapidly, so that by the time that six months had passed 1,100 works were on sale—that is, 1,100 of the works picked out by the Library Association as worth while.

To attempt to give the names of authors would be merely to print names familiar for years to English, French, or American readers of contemporaneous literature. Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Professor Roland G. Usher, Theodore Roosevelt, Anatole France, and Bernhardi are among the leaders.

The works occupied some forty shelves at the exhibit, and in the course of the week they were inspected by approximately 2,500 persons. Besides the books there were maps of various kinds—a host of them—all showing the war zone. Again, there were artistic color drawings revealing the ravages of war, most of these by French artists.

No attempt was made by the projectors of the exhibit to calculate accurately the tremendous circulation attained by the 2,000 works. Many of them have gone well over the 100,000 mark, while hundreds of others are said to have reached 50,000.

One feature of the war book output commented upon at the exhibit was the lack of intimate narratives of famous battles. The trained onlooker, the war correspondent, has hardly a showing in the product now on the market. The reason for this is to be found in the rigid restriction of activities of war correspondents in the field. None has been able to get anywhere within adequate proximity of a battle so as to write a detailed narrative. Only "Eye Witness," that Governmental functionary, has received any such privilege, and the "Eye Witness" reports always have been carefully censored.

"Eye Witness" has, perforce, a conspicuous niche in the war literature.

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CONCENTRATION is the keynote of our work. Before a boy leaves here he has learned once for all to keep his mind on one thing at a time. It is not a cramming process. It is simply utilizing the moments a boy wastes if he lets his mind wander. These records are more than isolated cases. They are representative of the type of work we do. Names and indisputable records on request.

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A Boy of 12 in Two Years passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

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Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Advanced Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 3d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

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Willington Spool Cotton, 200 yds., black or white, usually 28c doz., at 25c a doz.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Infants' Silk Caps, usually 75c, at 49c.
Second floor, East Building.

$1.00 Sterling Silver Puff Boxes, 65c; containing puff and mirror.
Street floor, Central Building.

Men's Suits to Measure, $26.50. About 35 styles.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Women's $4.95 Shoes, $3.75.
Second floor, West Building.

$2 Crepe de Chine Waists, $1.59.
Second floor, Central Building.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $1.89. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders.
Second floor, East Building.

Long Cloths, No. 10,000, regularly $2.59, at $2.20 a Piece. In 12 yard lengths.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Building.

Men's Half Hose, 3 pair, 25c.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Women's Thread Silk Stockings, 59c. Store orders only.
Street fl., Fulton St., Central Bldg.

$14.98 Parlor Clocks, $10.75.
Subway floor, Central Building.

$3.75 Initial Bedsets, $2.59. One sheet 2¼x2¾ yards and one pair pillowcases to match.
Subway floor, West Building.

Cozy Blanket Robes, $1.94.
Balcony, Central Building.

Women's $1 Combinations, 39c. Store orders only.
Street fl., Fulton St., Central Bldg.

$1 and $1.50 Corsets, 69c. American Lady, Warner Rustproof, C. B. a la Spirite.
Second floor, East Building.

$2.98 Cut Glass Pieces, at $2.25.
Subway floor, Central Building.

22c Hair Ribbons, 15c yard. 4½ inches wide. All colors.
Street fl., Fulton St., East Bldg.

Men's Satin-Lined Winter Overcoats, $16.50. All regular sizes and a few "stouts."
Second fl., Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Rawak $10 to $15 "Sample" Trimmed Hats, $3.
Street floor, East Building.

15-inch Plumes, 98c, usually $2.
Street floor, East Building.

Carter's Little Liver Pills, regularly 13c, at 10c.
Street fl., Livingston St., East Bldg.

Tablecloths, 2x2 yards, $2.75.
Street fl., Livingston St., East Bldg.

Hemstitched Pillowcases, 28c each.
Street fl., Livingston St., East Bldg.

Women's $5.94 Silk Umbrellas, $4.75. Guaranteed for one year's wear.
Street fl., Fulton St., Central Bldg.

Women's 59c Nightgowns, 46c.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's $1.50 to $2.25 Flannelette Pajamas, $1.39. Store orders only.
Second floor, East Building.

8c Striped Outing Flannel, 6c yard. In 10 and 12 yard lengths.
Subway floor, West Building.

Valmont Panetelas, box of 100, worth $7, at $3.49.
Street fl., Men's Shop, East Bldg.

79c Guaranteed Lining Satin, 55c yard. 36 inch.
Street fl., Livingston St., East Bldg.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 5c each.
Street floor, Central Bldg.

A Piece-Goods Sale of Vast Importance

Thousands of Yards of the Season's Most-favored Silks and Dress Goods Far Below Usual Prices

SUCH A SALE AS THIS is literally flying in the face of all conditions in the piece-goods market.

For the tendency of prices nowadays is UP, not down, and we are continually receiving notices that this, that or the other fabric has risen in its wholesale cost.

But women with Winter dresses to make are getting the benefit in this Sale of our prudence in guarding against these rises by purchasing months ago. Add to this the fact that Abraham and Straus prices on Dress Goods and Silks, as on everything else, are lower than elsewhere for equal quality, and that these prices are still further reduced for this event—and you have the best reason in the world for buying Silks and Dress Goods on Monday.

Did you ever read such an interesting list of wanted fabrics as this?

The Colored Dress Goods

$1.69 Imported Broadcloth, $1.19 Yard

THE LOWEST PRICE ever quoted on this splendid quality. 54 inches wide, in a medium weight with high finish. Fashionable shades—myrtle, garnet, burgundy, purple, light and dark navy blue.

$2.98 Smart Imported Coatings, $2.25 Yard

These are the rugged heather mixtures, two-toned effects, checks, stripes and diagonal weave, that make such stunning coats for motoring and heavy weather wear. All 54 inches wide.

$1.25 Storm Serge, 79c. Yard

An extraordinarily low price for this excellent all wool quality, 54 inches wide, spotproof, in three navy blue shades, also black.

98c. All Wool Poplin, 59c. Yard

42 inches wide, in rich dark colorings and black.

79c. All Wool French Serge, 59c.

In light and dark navy blue, cream and other shades, also black.

The Black Dress Goods

$2.25 Spotproof Broadcloth, $1.69 Yard

Chiffon weight, velvety finish, 56 inches wide. An exceedingly low price.

$1.39 Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.19 Yard

Our regular quality at its full price. Sponged and shrunk.

$1.25 All Wool Armure, 84c. Yard

On an excellent medium weight, 48 inches wide.

98c. Imported Gabardine, 69c. Yard

All wool, a closely woven quality, 42 inches wide.

The Fashionable New Silks

$1.49 Rich All Silk Satin Charmeuse, 94c. Yard

One of the season's choicest silks, 40 inches wide, in a fine range of street and evening shades, also white and black.

89c. Princess Poplin, 57c. Yard

A great favorite in a very serviceable quality from our regular stock. Silk and cotton, 36 inches wide, in black and colors.

$5.49 to $8.98 Imported Novelty Silk, $3.98 Yard

Some of the most superb productions of foreign looms now so much below former prices because the color ranges are not complete and quantities of a pattern are small—in some cases but a dress length. Among them are plaid velvets on chiffon or satin foundation. Rich Persian prints, Broche Velvets on Crepe de Chine, Stripe Chiffon Velvet, etc. All double widths.

$1.49 Striped and Plaid Taffeta, $1.19 Yard

These are the favorite green and blue and other combinations; 36 inches wide.

All Silk Crepe de Chine, 89c. Yard

Street and evening shades, including flesh, pink and white, double width.

$1.25 All Silk Chiffon Taffeta, 87c. Yard

Soft chiffon finish for dancing frocks and combination dresses. Street and evening shades, 36 inches wide.

28-Inch Costume Corduroy, 69c. Yard

This is 31c. a yard less than the price charged by some stores for this same quality. 28 inch, in modish colors and cord.

89c. Black All Silk Taffeta, 66c. Yard

35 inches wide, in an excellent quality.

$1.25 Black Dress Satin, 89c. Yard

All silk with fine finish, 35 inches wide.

$2.25 Black Satin Cashmere, $1.79 Yard

A soft, rich weave with subdued luster equal to best foreign makes; 40 inches wide.
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At Prices Well Below Present Market Levels

"I DON'T UNDERSTAND," said to us the other day a man who understands the Fur business thoroughly, "how you can afford to sell your Furs at such low prices. I know perfectly well that with Fur prices as they are today you would have to pay pretty nearly as much as you are asking for them."

This expresses in a few words why this Abraham & Straus Fur stock is so extraordinarily attractive in a season when Furs are in greater demand than they have been in years—not only for entire garments, but for trimmings on women's coats and suits.

The styles shown are beautiful reproductions of finest foreign designs. The Furs themselves are the most popular of the day, and we invariably describe them by their true names. And the prices—we state this from actual knowledge—are the lowest to be found in Greater New York.

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You Will Have to Add ⅓ or More to Arrive at True Values of These Furs

Women's Sumptuous Fur Coats

At $89.50. Forty-inch Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat) Coats, with deep natural Skunk collar.

At $98.50. Very handsome Coats of Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat), in a full flaring model with rich brocaded lining.

At $118.00. Hudson Seal Coats (dyed Muskrat), 40 and 45 inches, in flaring models with collars of Natural Skunk or plain Hudson Seal.

Other Hudson Seal Coats, $125.00, $150.00, $198.50 up to $375.00

At $120.00. Persian Lamb Coats, 45 inches, with Natural Skunk collars and fine brocaded linings.

At $69.50. Coats of lustrous Caracul, 40 inches, deep square Caracul collar and brocaded silk linings.

At $64.50. Forty-inch Coats of Near Seal (French Rabbit), full flaring models made of best quality of skins.

At $67.50. Civet Cat Coats, 48 and 50 inches, handsomely lined—very desirable for motoring.

Rich Assortment of Neckpieces and Scarfs

Our collection of these small Furs is very extensive, including

Foxes of all descriptions, Black Lynx, Natural and dyed Skunk, Opossum in the latest dyes, Beaver, Mink, Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Natural Fisher.

Second floor, Fulton Street, Central Bldg.

Women's Dancing Frocks, $12.98 & $19.75

A Sale Bringing Incomparable Values

WE HAVE NEVER SEEN SUCH EXQUISITE DRESSES PRICED SO LOW, and without hesitation we declare that Dresses comparing with these have never sold in the Greater City for $12.98 and $19.75. This, we believe, will be the finest opportunity offered to you this season to obtain an inexpensive yet extremely beautiful dancing Frock, and it comes along just as the social events of Winter are beginning.

The designs are charming, the colorings are delicate, the materials dainty and the Frocks are beautifully made. Each Dress is fresh and new, prettily trimmed with dainty laces, silver embroidery and small silk flowers. Some have narrow bands of fur.

There is a wide choice of models at both prices, but the styles are too numerous to attempt writing a description that would do them justice. The materials include taffeta, satin soiree, marquisette and nets. An assortment of evening shades, also black and white. All sizes.

Second Floor, Central Building.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Block Front on Jerome Avenue Sold to Builder for Improvement with Apartments.

PLOT HELD AT $125,000

Two East Bronx Taxpayers in Trade for Harlem Property—Many Suburban Deals.

One of the largest deals in the upper Jerome Avenue section of the Bronx which has been made for some time has been closed by B. H. Weisker, who has sold the block front on the north side of Kingsbridge Road, between Jerome and Morris Avenues, 260 feet on Kingsbridge Road and 121 deep on both avenues.

The property has been held at about $125,000 by Mrs. James Armstrong, for whom it has been sold to a client of Fred B. Shaw. It has been in the family ownership for over thirty years and Mrs. Armstrong still resides in one of the three frame dwellings on the ground. It is regarded as one of the best plots for early development in that section, as a station of the Jerome Avenue elevated road in the subway system will be on the Kingsbridge Road corner. The property is two blocks west of the Concourse and opposite the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Investor Buys Bronx Taxpayers.

Another important Bronx transaction involved the sale by the Gaines-Roberts Company of the taxpayers at the southwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Fordham Road.

The property has been held at $130,000 and is now taken by an investor who gives in part payment a property located in Harlem.

The Gaines-Roberts Company purchased the site last February from Francis X. Keil. It fronts 195.3 feet along the Concourse and 111.6 feet on Fordham Road. The company erected one-story stores, which were completed a few months ago.

The five-story apartment house at 550 East 187th Street, southeast corner of Lorillard Place, has been sold by Felix De Canio for Kathrina Gass to an investor.

Uptown Dwellings Reported Sold.

Interests represented by Horace S. Ely & Co. and Worthington Whitehouse are reputed to have purchased from the heirs of the Henry C. Eno estate 8 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story and basement structure, covering a plot 30 by 100.5, with a large one-story and basement extension, and the abutting house, a five-story dwelling, with a three-story extension, on lot 25 by 100.5 feet, at 17 East Sixtieth Street.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold has purchased a large plot on the northwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Prospect Place, on which will be erected five buildings for automobile display rooms.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold for Henry E. Hunt the three-story brick business building at 942 Flatbush Avenue, on plot 20 by 100.6.

Buyers in Newark.

The frame dwelling at 351 Woodyside Avenue, Newark, on plot 31 by 115, has been sold by the brokerage firm of Louis Schlesinger for William G. Hoffman to John Proud for occupancy, and the same broker has also sold for Sarah J. McCarte and Alexander McCarte, to the J. H. Mayzel Company, the frame dwelling at 27 Johnson Avenue, on plot 65 by 165.

New Jersey.

The Benjamin Natkin property at Kahdena Park, near Morristown, N. J., containing one and one-half acres, residence, and garage, has been purchased by William M. Maclay. Eugene V. Welsh was the broker.

Alfred G. Dale has purchased a large residence at Montclair on Midland Avenue, opposite Erwin Park, on plot 100 by about 300. The Simpson-Merritt Co. acted as broker.

Barryville Estate Sold.

L. Covert has sold for Ernest L. Nettleton of Waterbury, Conn., the Side Hill farm at Barryville, Sullivan County, N. Y., consisting of 185 acres with a large residence and outbuildings.

Commercial Leases.

The Houghton Company has leased for Thomas Devine the two-story building at 315 West Fifty-fourth Street to the Empire Carting Company.

The Duross Company has leased the store and basement at 513 Hudson Street to the American Remedy Company, and the store at 145 West Twenty-fourth Street to the Package Dispatch and Delivery Company.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the Deane estate the store at 147 West Fortieth Street to Captain James Gannon for a restaurant and café for a term of ten years.

The E. Tanenbaum Realty Corporation, in conjunction with the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, have rented for Charles R. Pelgram to Adolph B. Gans, for a cleansing and dyeing business, the store at 2,455 Broadway, southwest corner of Ninety-first Street.

William A. White & Sons, in connection with Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., have leased the eleventh and twelfth floors of the new Finck building, 318-324 West Thirty-ninth Street, for twenty years to E. F. Ellert, President of the Musical Courier Company, and the Blumenberg Press for the printing plants of those companies.

Gov. Whitman at Realty Dinner.

Governor Charles S. Whitman has accepted the invitation of the Real Estate Board to its twentieth annual dinner, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 5. He will be one of the speakers.

At the informal dinner at Reisenweber's on Thursday evening in honor of Albert B. Ashforth, retiring Vice President; Elisha Sniffen, retiring Secretary, and L. M. D. McGuire, re-elected President, it was decided to make these informal dinners a feature of the board's social affairs.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company has leased, for William Degener, the four-story dwelling at 320 West Eighty-ninth Street, to Mrs. R. V. Peters.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the estate of Charles F. Mathewson, 6 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story house, to James S. McCulloh.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. Adelaide Degener to M. Rivero Collada the four-story dwelling at 30 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Porter & Co. have leased for Cynthia K. Wheeler to Mary McDonough the three-story dwelling at 143 West 126th Street.

The Houghton Company has leased for Olive E. Simpson the five-story dwelling at 351 West Seventy-first Street to John Forbes.

FIFTH AVENUE'S LATEST RETAIL STORE NEXT TO UNION LEAGUE CLUB, NEAR 42D STREET

Arnold, Constable's New Home on Fortieth Street Will Be Opened Tomorrow—Third Site in Eighty-eight Years—Attractive Building, Admirably Equipped, and in Heart of Shopping Centre.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. will open their new Fifth Avenue store at Fortieth Street tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. For a concern whose name has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of the city for eighty-eight years, the change marks only the third removal—a fact of peculiar interest in view of the retail character of the business which makes it peculiarly dependent upon the convenience of shoppers.

The three stores occupied by the firm also illustrate the changing conditions in New York retail trade sections. Organized in 1827, the firm remained for forty-one years at Canal and Mercer Streets, just west of Broadway. That was the period when the Grand and Canal Street district of Broadway was the popular retail zone, although in the earlier years it was still further downtown. Of the three prominent firms which have kept close together for the better part of a century, Arnold, Constable & Co., Brooks Brothers and Lord & Taylor, the last two were established on Catherine Street near the East River but eventually came over to the Grand Street district.

In 1868, Arnold, Constable came up to Broadway and Nineteenth Street where, owing to the growth of the business, the store was gradually enlarged so that in late years it has covered the entire block bounded by Broadway and Fifth Avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, except the northwest corner of Eighteenth Street covered by the former Vantine store. For forty-seven years, the firm has been in the old shopping centre just below Twenty-third Street. It has held out the longest of its oldtime neighbors, for Lord & Taylor, Vantine, Brooks Brothers, Stern's, Sloane's and other well-known retail shops have all come up to the new Fifth Avenue shopping centre.

With a record of over forty years in each of its two former sites, the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. looks forward to over half a century of active business existence in its new home. Within two blocks of Forty-second Street and close to the big transit lines, with the best retail trade firmly established in the neighborhood, it seems safe to predict that the shopping district will remain firmly entrenched within the blocks from Thirty-fourth Street to the fifties for many years.

The new Arnold, Constable building is a dignified six-story structure of limestone, covering a large plot at the southeast corner of Fortieth Street. It was the home site of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, the old house having been formerly occupied by his father, William H. Vanderbilt. It adjoins the Union League Club, on the Thirty-ninth Street corner. The building also has an extension to Thirty-ninth Street, a twenty-five foot plot there adjoining the club, formerly occupied by the Morgan family stable in the rear of the two houses on Fortieth Street adjoining the Vanderbilt house and which Mr. Vanderbilt bought to enlarge his plot a few years ago. The architect of the building was T. Joseph Bartley.



Arnold, Constable & Co.'s New Store, Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, on Site of Former F. W. Vanderbilt Residence.

Adjoining the Union League Club and forming the central plot in the block, the new store building is but two stories high, thereby, very considerately, conserving the light and air of the club and providing an equal advantage for the southerly exposure of the main six-story structure. The lease, reported some time ago, of a new store for this small building, has evidently not gone through, as the firm announces that the two-story section will be used for the millinery, shoe, and dressmaking departments and the Louis XV. salon will also be placed there.

The firm leased the property from Mr. Vanderbilt for three periods of twenty-one years each, the aggregate rental for the first period being about $5,000,000. The Fifth Avenue frontage is 113 feet, 175 on Fortieth Street, and 25 on Thirty-ninth Street.

There will be four entrances for customers, the large one of the five doors on Fifth Avenue, a carriage entrance with marquee and carriage call on Fortieth Street, and Thirty-ninth Street and in the small building. The Thirty-ninth Street entrance will have a show window in the centre with a door at either side.

The four elevators are in one bank on the south side of the store, half way back. They run to the sixth floor, and each has a capacity of 3,500 pounds. The fittings on the main floor, including the cabinets and counters will be of Circassian walnut.

The lighting system will be semi-indirect, while in the show cases the fixtures will be hidden behind ground glass. Each floor is well supplied with a sprinkler system.

The women's and misses' suit, coat and dress department, in the front part of the second floor, is decorated in French gray and white.

The store is well guarded against fire. There are three fireproof stairways, one at either side of the building and one at the rear.

The tube system will be used in sales transactions. Instead of the old system with a tube for cash and one for credit purchases, a newer one has been installed whereby the one tube is used for both up to within a couple of feet of the end, a trip being used to send the credit orders in one direction and the cash in the other. Conveyer belts are used for conveying packages to the delivery department, and an escalator for raising heavy packages to the street.

The store is equipped with both steam and indirect heating system. By the latter, air is cleaned and heated and sent up through the store. In summer the air can be cooled by the same equipment.

On the roof is a brick penthouse, which will be divided into two rooms, one a lunch room and the other a rest room, both being for employes. The roof, with a high wall at the ends and sides, will be utilized as a recreation court.

The business of Arnold, Constable & Co. has been controlled by one family for about eighty years. It was founded in 1827 by a co-partnership between Aaron Arnold, who had lately arrived here from England, and James Hearn, who had been established for a short period. The business was known as Arnold & Hearn, and continued as such at the corner of Canal and Mercer Streets until a dissolution of partnership about 1837, when Mr. Hearn retired. James M. Constable, son-in-law of Aaron Arnold, then came into the business, which became known as Arnold, Constable & Co.

The business remained on Canal Street until 1868, when it moved up to Broadway and Nineteenth Street. About that time Hicks Arnold, a nephew of Aaron Arnold, and Fred Constable, son of James Constable, entered the firm. James Constable and Hicks Arnold died about fourteen years ago, while Fred Constable survived them about four years.

In June, 1914, Arnold, Constable & Co. was incorporated with a capital of $2,500,000, with Hicks Arnold Weatherbee, a grandson of James Constable, as President.

BARGE CANAL SHIPMENT

Direct to the Improved Waters of Jamaica Bay.

The first direct shipment through the 1,000-ton State Barge Canal into the improved waters of Jamaica Bay was made yesterday in the form of a barge load of 110,000 brick, the consignment being made to the Howard Beach Building Company and the delivery made upon the dock of the Howard Beach estates in Hawtree Basin. The shipment was made by the Aetna Brick Company from Crescent, Saratoga County, and the building company claims to have made a saving in transportation alone of more than $1 per thousand on this small shipment of brick and received prompter delivery than by rail.

It is important from an industrial point of view in demonstrating the wisdom of the City and State of New York in the plan for the extensive development of Jamaica Bay as a subsidiary harbor, the work of which has already begun. Figures compiled by industrial organizations of Brooklyn show that consumers living in eastern Brooklyn and Queensboro could be saved more than a million dollars annually in freight and trucking charges if Jamaica Bay was utilized for shipping.

This shipment is coincident with the beginning of dredging operations by the City of New York at Mill Basin, the first industrial basin comprised in the great harbor development planned for Jamaica Bay.

TRANSIT IMPROVEMENTS.

Good Progress in Connecting Westchester Road with Bronx Subway.

Work is progressing favorably on the connecting line which will join the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway with the new extension of the Bronx Park Subway at 180th Street. All the steel for the section from 179th Street to White Plains Road is on the ground, and the grading is practically completed. By next Spring it is expected that the work will be finished. It will include a joint station with the Westchester road at 180th Street and will do away with the five-minute walk now necessary to passengers who use the Bronx Park Subway line to and from Manhattan.

October was the largest month in the history of the Westchester line, which carried over 350,000 passengers. Fifteen new steel cars have been received and they will be put in service within the next sixty days.

Another important improvement will be the extension of the surface cars over the Willis Avenue Bridge for direct connection with the Westchester road at Harlem River station. Passengers from White Plains, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon will then be enabled to take the surface car at the Willis Avenue Bridge and ride through 125th Street for a single fare.

Bay Ridge Building Activity.

The building movement continues to show great activity in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, and in addition to the number of apartment structures recently projected as a direct result of better transit facilities, plans have been prepared for ten new buildings, covering the easterly block front on New Utrecht Avenue from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street. The block is at the foot of the stairs leading to the Fiftieth Street Station of the new West End elevated railroad. Adjoining these, on the north side of Fifty-first Street, a four-story apartment house will be erected by the New Utrecht Avenue Improvement Company. The entire operation, including the land, involves $130,000. Cantor & Dorfman are the architects.

FAVORS EXTENSION OF MORTGAGE TERM

Would Also Require Gradual Reductions of Principal on Well-Secured Loans.

ONE COMPANY'S EXPERIENCE

Ten-Year Mortgage Deemed Most Logical for a Satisfactory Amortization Plan.

In discussing some of the realty problems presented by the question of a long-term mortgage with amortization features, recently suggested by the Allied Real Estate Interests, Frank J. Parsons, Vice President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in a letter to Cyrus C. Miller states that the logical solution would seem to point toward the gradual extension of the term of well-secured mortgages, with the application wherever deemed necessary of the system of annual, semi-annual, or even quarterly reductions of principal and an attempt eventually to establish a lower maximum percentage of loan to security.

"It is not contended," says Mr. Parsons, "that principles applicable to Western and Southern cities could be adopted without change in New York City, but it is equally true that the same factors which govern the situation here are applicable in a lesser degree in smaller cities. Recent experience has demonstrated full well that there is nothing magical or absolute or unchanging about New York real estate, and if it becomes the general practice to lend too largely upon it, pay insufficient attention to the adequacy of the improvements and of the income return, and to making no provision for reduction of the loan to offset possible changes, disaster is just sure to follow here as elsewhere.

"With respect to the term of a mortgage investment, our observation based upon experience in other cities is that, generally speaking, a mortgage for a longer period than ten years would not be advisable nor would it be logical. It is safe to say that in the great majority of cases in growing American cities the gradual amortization through a long term of years, said to be applicable to slow-growing European cities, would either be rendered absolutely unnecessary by the increased values or prove entirely inadequate to offset the rapid depreciation due to changes in the locality."

In explaining the operations of his company Mr. Parsons says for many years it has been lending money in the West and South with the requirement on all loans approximating 50 per cent. of the value of the property that they be reduced by means of annual or semi-annual and occasionally quarterly payments on account of principal.

"With mortgages running into many millions and scattered over forty or fifty different cities in widely separated sections of the country," adds Mr. Parsons, "we have in the past fifteen years acquired but four parcels of real estate, aggregating about $20,000.

"This we attribute in large measures, first, to the fact that we do not lend so large a proportion of the property as to leave the owner but little equity for which to contend in dull times, and, second, that the loans are reduced during their life by means of the annual or semi-annual payments to a point at which we have been fully justified in renewing them, and this not only with entire safety to ourselves but without any embarrassment to the borrower, and, third, that in all cases of loans to corporate borrowers it is required that the responsible stockholders indorse the notes."

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON TAXATION TO BEGIN A SERIES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS TOMORROW

Whether New York City will incorporate within its tax system the principles of the single tax will shortly be determined by the Mayor's Committee on Taxation. For several years the proposition of untaxing improvements upon real estate has been agitated by advocates of single tax doctrines.

In so far as the State is concerned, this question culminated in the public hearings before the Legislature over a year ago, when the opposition to such a form of taxation met with signal success. However, the Mayor's Committee on Taxation has been seriously considering this entire question, and, after public hearings, will announce its conclusions as to the feasibility of untaxing buildings.

Briefs were submitted to the Mayor's Committee by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests for real estate owners, and by Benjamin C. Marsh in behalf of single taxers. In addition to considering these briefs, the Mayor's Committee has received two reports prepared by Professor Robert Murray Haig, Instructor of Economics in Columbia University.

These reports deal first with the exemption of improvements in Canada and in the United States, and with some of the probable effects of such exemption in New York City. In order that the ground may be thoroughly covered, a questionaire of about 106 questions has been submitted to both sides for answers. A special committee of the Advisory Council has been formed of representative real estate men, for the purpose of preparing replies.

The hearings will commence tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock P. M., when the first witnesses will be Benjamin C. Marsh, for the single taxers; John Moody and William J. Shieffelin, who will discuss the merits and disadvantages of an increment tax on land; and other witnesses will be Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Stewart Browne, and Herbert E. Jackson, Vice President of the Lawyers' Title and Trust Company.

The remaining hearings will be held at the same hour on Nov. 10, 15, 22, and 24, and Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock P. M., the labor leaders will be given a hearing. In behalf of real estate the following witnesses will testify: Clarence H. Kelsey, Louis V. Bright, Adolph Bloch, Allan Robinson, William H. Chesebrough, Robert E. Dowling, L. M. D. McGuire, Franklin Pettit, George T. Mortimer, Frank R. Howe, Elmer D. Culter, E. A. Treadwell, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, J. Clarence Davies, E. A. MacDougal. John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, will appear for the savings banks.

The principal witnesses for the single tax organization will be Hon. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Commission, a lawyer of Kansas City; and Henry de Forest Baldwin. The questionaire which has been presented by the Committee on Taxation is divided into five series.

The first relates to the effect of the untaxing of buildings upon land values and upon speculation in land; series two deals with the effect of untaxing buildings upon building operations, housing conditions, and congestion; series three, to the effect of the untaxing of buildings upon rent; series four, to the effect of untaxing buildings upon public revenue and public credit; series five, to the effect of untaxing buildings upon mortgage loans.

These indicate the course to be followed by the committee in its examination and cross-examination of witnesses. In view of the fact that the city is now searching for new sources of revenue, it is seriously open to question whether the elimination of a source of revenue, as the tax upon real estate improvements, would be countenanced by city officials. In many respects the present system of taxation is such that almost the entire burden is placed on real estate, so that members of the State Legislature as well as tax officials in the City of New York are seeking means to distribute this tax burden more equitably than has prevailed in the past.

The following brief will be submitted at tomorrow's session by Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests:

"Public attention was focused on the single tax during the hearings before the Legislature upon the Herrick-Schaap and Sullivan-Shortt bills, which provided that 10 per cent. of the tax upon buildings should be taken off each year for five years, and be added to the tax upon the land. This plan was a half-way station to the Henry George single tax by which all taxes (instead of half) are to be taken from buildings and placed on land.

"The principles applying to both half tax and single tax are the same. The single tax theory is that land and air and water are natural products and belong to mankind in general, so no individual should have exclusive ownership of them; while buildings and other improvements are the products of labor and should be exclusive property of the persons who create them.

"To carry out this theory the single-taxers propose to leave the land in possession of its owners but to levy upon it a tax equal to its producing power, or rents, so that the possessors of the land cannot have its income, which will be divided among the community to meet the burdens of the Government. This is a fair statement of their plans.

Land as a Labor Product.

"The whole theory is based upon the idea that land is not the product of labor. If it be shown that in a civilized community, land is a product of labor, the theory falls to the ground.

"Let us examine this idea in detail. No one will question that land, air, and water in a new community are natural products common to every one, but, like every other natural product, they are converted easily into products of labor.

"In the beginning of the city land was free to all. Some men worked on the land and converted it into farms, others invested their capital in merchandise; all helped to build up the city. The man who made bricks, which were the product of his labor, sold some and bought land with his profits. He wanted the land, others wanted the bricks.

"Out of his savings he paid the taxes on the land to carry on the Government and assessments to build streets and sewers and lay pavements and prepare the land for the time it would be needed for buildings. The bricks were the primary product of his labor, but the land no less represented his labor, and was the product of it in the wider sense. While he held the land he had to go without interest on his original capital, the taxes and assessments.

Land as a Savings Bank.

"All of these items went into the land as they would into a savings bank, some day to be returned, he hoped. Finally a demand came for his land, as it had for his bricks, and he sold it, sometimes with a profit, sometimes without. The community encouraged him to put his savings into land.

"What can be said of an attempt to take it away? It may be said again that it is not the intention to take away the land from his possession. This is true, but it is also true that the plan is to take away its selling value by taxing away its income or its potential power to produce income.

"A lot is worth a sum upon which it will produce a fair return after the taxes have been paid. A fair return is, let us say, 5 per cent. It is worth $1,000 if it will produce $50 (5 per cent.) and the taxes, say 2 per cent., or $20, which is $70 in all. If the taxes are raised to 3 per cent. the income will be reduced to $40, and the lot will be worth only $800 to sell.

"If the taxes are increased to 4 per cent., the income will be $30 and the selling value $600; and, finally, if the tax is increased to 7 per cent., the entire income will be taken and the lot will have no selling value at all.

"Who will pay $1,000 for a lot if he cannot sell it again for the same amount, or if he cannot gain an income from it on that sum? If the income is taken away the selling value of the lot is lost. This means that thousands and thousands of small owners who now have their savings in a home or tenement upon which there is a mortgage and whose equity only equals the selling value of the land will see their mortgage get the property and their investments wiped out.

Falsity of the Cheap Rent Theory.

"It is thought that taking away the selling value of the land will make it possible for men to build homes on it and have cheap rents, and escape the congestion of the cities. Let us examine that theory.

"Undoubtedly the first effect would be to make vacant land cheap in localities where improvements such as regulating and grading, sewering, and paving have been paid for, because these investments as well as the original capital invested in the land would be lost, but as soon as these lands were occupied, who would invest in other lands, years before they were needed for dwellings, and pay the taxes and assessments necessary to convert these lands into building lots suitable for a city?

Fallacy of the Relief of Congestion Theory.

"Now they are made ready to relieve congestion in the city long before there is any demand for it. On what would the assessments be levied if the lands had no selling value? Who would advance the money for these improvements? Again, if the tax on the building is half that on the land, the tendency would be to build upon as much of the land as possible and have most of the investment in the building. If we exempt the buildings, the owners of skyscrapers will get more benefit than the owners of the small private houses.

"It is to be seen that a worse congestion would occur than any we now have, and rents would rise as the demand increased. In a few years they would be bigger than they are now. If inducements were not made to investors to go out into the suburbs and prepare them for buildings when congestion in the city shall demand it, there would be no development of the suburbs. The building of a Chinese wall around the present city would be no more effective to prevent further expansion than a law which forbids profits from investments on land.

"It is hard to understand the argument that buildings and improvements should be exempted from taxes. The object of taxes is to support the Government in the discharge of its functions, such as the operation of the Fire Department and the Police Department, and the courts, and all its other activities. What are these for more than for the preservation of buildings and other improvements? Vacant property does not need the Fire Department or the Police Department or the courts, yet it is proposed to relieve buildings and improvements which are the direct beneficiaries of the tax, and place the burden on land, which gets little or no direct benefit from it.

"The larger the ratio which the value of a building bears to the whole investment, the greater the need of Governmental functions support by the tax; but the single tax would exempt the building and charge the land.

"Another fact which appears to be forgotten is that the building is bound to wear out or become out of date, and the only chance the owner has to offset the diminishing value of his building lies in the increase in the value of his land. If he is denied the increase in the value of his land, he must charge higher rents so as to provide a sinking fund for his building. This necessary consequence explodes the lower rent theory.

"Present investments on bond and mortgage are made on the security of the land as well as the building. The fact that the increase of the land is likely to offset the decrease of the building value is an item which the loaner takes into account. Naturally, a higher rate must be charged for the money loaned where the perishable building is the only security. This will make it more difficult to obtain a loan for a man who wants to build a home and will make the rents of the building higher.

Practical Difficulties.

"Let me call attention to the practical difficulty of levying the single tax. To quote again from 'The Condition of Labor': 'The value we propose to tax, the value of land, irrespective of improvements, does not come from any exertion of labor or investment of capital on it or in it, the value produced in this way being values of improvement which we would exempt.'

"If the capital invested in a piece of land is to be exempted from taxation, we shall find that many lots which now are not worth the capital invested in them, plus interest, will have no tax levied upon them. This will create a heavier burden for other lots to bear. Suppose we exempt the natural value of land, and tax the so-called 'social value.' How can we determine what part of the present value to tax? If, on the other hand, we exempt the capital invested and interest, we find often that the sum invested will be far greater than the present value. Every lot would have a different amount of exemption from its neighbor, according to the capital invested in it for its development.

"History tells us that Peter Minuit, the first Director General of the Dutch East India Company, paid to the Indians in 1626 the sum of 60 guilders, or about $24, for the land on Manhattan Island. In 1913 the assessed value of this land was $3,155,389,410, but when we figure that this same $24 if put out at the prevailing rates of interest since 1626 would amount to $12,884,901,824 in round numbers, we conclude that the unearned increment or 'social value' was not so much after all.

Capital Joined With Labor.

"In a settled community, where capital has been invested in land, it is practically impossible to find out what part of the land represents capital or labor and what part unearned increment, so called. By unearned increment is meant the increase in value by reason of the increased demands of a growing population, for which the owner does not pay. When was there a time when both capital and labor were not spent on it?

"In a new community, when every one starts off on an even basis, and it is agreed that land shall have no selling value at all, the single tax may be as good as any other, but not so where all the land values in the community are based on investments from the proceeds of labor. In fact, in such cases as the New England farms before mentioned, their entire value is the result of labor. In the case of unimproved city lots, although the original capital invested was small, the taxes, interest, and investment, assessments, and interest on them, sometimes exceed by a large sum the present value of the lots.

"Only a short time ago an article in a local newspaper called attention to a lot in Tremont Avenue, Bronx, which the owner bought in 1872 for $5,000. In 1912 it was sold, and now it is worth $30,000. At the time of the sale the unpaid taxes and assessments amounted to $14,000. What other sums he paid for taxes, assessments, and repairs is unknown, but let us consider, for the sake of argument, only $14,000. On the face of it the owner made a large profit, but upon analysis it appeared that his original investment of $5,000 with interest for the forty years, amounted to $35,000. He paid out taxes and assessments of $14,000.

"His investment amounted to $49,200, while his property was worth only $30,000. What part of this should be taxed? Will the city repay to him the sum he has spent for investments, taxes, assessments, and interest over the selling value of the property?

"It may be seen, therefore, that land in the city is not a natural product, but a product of labor. In this it differs in no respect from merchandise in whose exclusive ownership the investor is entitled to all the protection of the laws, and that a tax designed to take away the selling value of his property is only a confiscation under the form of the law.

Unearned Increment.

"Much is said of the unearned increment of land, caused by the increased demand for it, due to increase in population. The hope of this increase is what induces persons to invest the proceeds of their labor in the development of vacant property, long before it is needed for building. After such investment, if the population moves away, does the community pay the owner for the loss? Assuredly not. Why should it have the increase? The increased tax on increased values pays to the community a share of the increase.

Shrinkage of Our City Bonds.

"We need not go far into the question of the effect which the shrinkage of land values due to the single tax would have on New York City securities, sold to people all over the world. A community which would confiscate the property of its own citizens would not be very considerate of the owners of its securities. The assessed value of the land in New York City is $5,000,000,000.

"By law our bonds may not exceed 10 per cent. of their assessed valuation. The assessed valuation must conform to the selling value."

TRANSFERS AND MORTGAGES

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN KINGS

Developments Along the Line of the New Subway.

Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and Second Vice President of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, is very hopeful of improved real estate conditions in Brooklyn. In an interview on the subject he said:

"It seems to be the general opinion that real estate has at last started to mend a little. On the 1st of October this company had $1,100,000 of interest to collect, and on the 1st of November it was all paid but $90,000. This is a better record than has been made at any time since 1907.

"The city development or improvement seems to be principally along the line of the new subway, especially Fourth Avenue. Some time ago I ventured to suggest that investors carefully consider this section, and the result proves the wisdom of that suggestion.

"There are practically no apartments to rent that way, and there is much new construction. There is some hope now that the city will cease spending money and that the individual owner may have a chance to recuperate. If so, with the new subway construction, I look for improved conditions in Brooklyn.

"In Queens, the real estate business is very good. We are doing there the largest business we have done in our history. This includes the joyful times prior to 1907."

To Sell Pelham Manor Plots.

Next Tuesday, in the Vesey Street Salesroom, Joseph P. Day will sell for the estate of Anna M. Secor, six acreage plots at Pelham Manor. The plot with the Secor homestead on Wolf's and Secor Lane contains 3.4 acres, and the other parcels have from three to seven acres, with frontages on Pelham Parkway and the Boston Turnpike.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Nov. 8.

By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 510 x 516 West, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, seven-story apartment; New York Trust Co. against Slade Simon et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; Henry W. Pollock, referee; due, $129,547.77; taxes, &c., $2,414.55.

97th St, 227 East, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Margt L. Devine et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Archibald E. Marter, referee; due, $14,035.89; taxes, &c., $320.65.

106th St, East, n w corner of Pleasant Av, 12x01.1; vacant; City of New York against William N. Ryerson et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; Melvin H. Dalberg, referee; due, $3,178.27; taxes, &c., $178.10.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 142 East, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9, three-story tenement and two-story brick rear stable; Abr. L. Martling et al. against Stephen W. Martling et al.; Middleton S. Borland, attorney; Robert F. Wagner, referee; due, $918.37.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

By Joseph P. Day.

Six acreage plots, with 2½-story frame mansion, on Wolf's Lane, s e corner of Lane, Pelham Parkway, and Boston Turnpike, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette, 8x31.3 x19.2x23.3x18.3, six-story loft and store building; Hermine E. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; Lawrence H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

97th St, 227 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Frank G. Wild et al. against Martha Casner et al.; Winthrop Stearns, attorney; John H. Rogan, referee; due, $13,851.03; taxes, &c., $177.02.

33d St, 602 East, s s, 81 ft e of East End Av, 25.6x50.2x16x76.4x17, five-story tenement; Clinton T. Roe against James S. Seagrave et al.; De Witt C. Hayes, attorney; Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., referee; due, $13,795.75; taxes, &c., $580.

Rivington St, 28, n s, 75.3 ft w of Forsyth St, 24.11x100x26x100, four-story stable; George T. Seger against Frank X. Mulry et al.; William S. Pettit, attorney; Kneeland Moore, referee; due, $5,736.45; taxes, &c., $1,706.20.

108th St, 63 West, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; August F. Schaefer against Rosa Kahl et al.; Aaron H. Schwarz, attorney; Abram Ellenbogen, referee; due, $5,231.95; taxes, &c, $—; subject to mortgage of $18,000.

By Henry Brady.

Cannon St, 118, e s, 150.3 ft n of Stanton St, 24.10x100, six-story tenement and stores; John C. Denner against Rachel Perlman et al.; Amend & Amend, attorneys; John P. Dunn, referee; due, $1,112.79; taxes, &c., $356.49.

By Samuel Marx.

183d St, 11 West, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 30x90.11, five-story tenement; Mary J. Kingland against Emma A. Mayhew et al.; Charles P. and William W. Buckley, attorneys; Isaac F. Cohen, referee; due, $16,960.04; taxes, &c., $629.90.

7th Av, 283 and 285, n e corner of 20th St, 49.5x100, six-story tenement and stores; Annie R. Gilbert et al. against 7th Avenue Holding Co. et al.; Isaac S. Heller, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $173,841.12; taxes, &c., $1,302.50.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

By Joseph P. Day.

4th St, 281 West, s s, 48.7 ft e of 11th St, 17.2x90, three-story tenement and store; City Real Estate Co. against Walter S. Cassidy et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Isaac F. Cohen, referee; due, $5,534.57; taxes &c., $260.66.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

By Henry Brady.

33d St, 10 East, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x88.9, twelve-story loft building; Madeline D. Barrett against Alice M. Moynan; Warren C. French, attorney; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $56,896.28; taxes, &c., $3,029.40; subject to mortgage, $160,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St., 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 26x102.2, four-story dwelling; Helen S. Ogilvie against Elizabeth A. Demarest et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Joseph D. Edelson, referee; due, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $1,371.40.

8th Av, 614, e s, 67.5 ft n of Bleecker St, 30x43.8x25.6x17x39.6, three-story tenement; Margaret E. Phillips et al. against Anna McCarthy et al.; Robert A. B. Dayton, attorney; Abraham Stern, referee; partition.

By Samuel Marx.

Rivington St, 156, n s, 104 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores, five-story rear tenement; Esther Koppelman against Yuda L. Muhlstein et al.; Harold L. Kuinster, attorney; John H. Rogan, referee; due, $4,600.25; taxes, &c.; subject to mtg of $19,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Park Row, 122, n s, 197.5 ft e of Duane St, 24x107.6, four-story tenement and store, one-story extension; also Park Row, 124 and 126, n s, 222.3 ft e of Duane St, 25x108.7, three-story tenement and store; one-story extension; also William St, 257 and 259, n s, 76.3 ft e of New Chambers, 53x54.8x irregular, seven-story loft building; also Eighth St, 34, s s, 53 ft w of Mercer St, 24x56, six-story loft and store building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Jeannie Stewart had on Aug. 13, 1915, or since; James A. Timothy, attorney.

Friday, Nov. 12.

By Joseph P. Day.

168th St, 514 West, s s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x95, five-story tenement; Lawrence C. Lommel against Richard Hermann et al.; Sutton & Klisheimer, attorney; Denis O'L. Cohalan, referee; due, $6,250.09; taxes, &c., $424.30; subject to mtg of $15,000.

113th St, 41 West, n s, 458.4 ft s of Lenox Av, 18.10x100.11, three-story dwelling; Germania Life Insurance Co. against Henry Bennett et al.; Dulon & Roe, attorneys; Powell Crichton, referee; due, $11,264.31; taxes, &c., $241.40.

112th St, 154 East, s s, 73 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11, five-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Agnes M. Brooker et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Henry W. Unger, referee; due, $16,855.38; taxes, &c., $723.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

179th St, 620 West, s s, 183 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16.8x100, three-story dwelling; Free Home for Young Girls in Trust; Louis Lese et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys; Harry A. Goidel, referee; due, $5,022.97; taxes, &c., $300.28.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Nov. 8.

By Chas. A. Berrian.

135th St, 293 and 297 East, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100, three-story tenement and store; Joseph Costa against Timothy Toohigh et al.; Tolvo H. Nekton, attorney; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due, $4,363.01; taxes, &c., $117.82.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

By George Price.

163d St, 782 East, s s, 18.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x75.7, three-story dwelling; William Collins against Katharine Collins et al.; J. & W. T. Crosk, attorneys; John Davis, referee; due, $936.03; taxes, &c., $393.09; subject to first mortgage of $2,000.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 150.7 ft n of 179th St, 22.1x150.3, two-story dwelling; Louis Schwartz against James D. Rogers et al.; Schwartzman & Schwartzman, attorneys; James Taylor, referee; due, $1,428.42; taxes, &c., $878.75.

Prospect Av, 2,056, e s, 172.9 ft n of 179th St, 22x150.3, two-story dwelling; same against same; same attorney; same referee; due, $1,293; taxes, &c., $878.75.

By Henry Brady.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Washington, 50x96.1, vacant; Daniel J. White against Anna B. Buckley et al.; William C. Daly, attorney; Alexander I. Rorke, referee; due, $3,677.11; taxes, &c., $1,060.50.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

By Joseph P. Day.

West Farms Road, e s, 82.2 ft s of 174th St, 47.8x50, vacant; Belle T. Sewell against Julia Rosh et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $931.76.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Union Av, 893, w s, 266.2 ft s of 165th St, 45.7x164.5, five-story tenement; William L. Condit against Davis Israel et al.; Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, attorneys; George B. Mayes, referee; due, $41,504.85; taxes, &c., $1,800.38.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

By Henry Brady.

Courtlandt Av, 843, s w corner of 160th St, 23.6x97.9, two-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution of City of New York against Constantine Pampos et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; Max Bendit, referee; due, $9,282.71; taxes, &c., $334.82.

Beaumont Av, 2832, e s, 220.9 ft n of 183d St, 20.5x100x30.3x104, two-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution of City of New York against Louise A. Kaufhold et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; John B. Harrison, referee; due, $5,511.93; taxes, &c., $88.02.

By Joseph P. Day.

Elsmere Place, 772, s s, 96 ft e of Prospect Av, 42.4x48.1x0.10x47, two-story dwelling; Nathan Himowich against Cleophas V. Moore et al.; Murray M. Himowich, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $1,800.57; taxes, &c., $300.

Friday, Nov. 12.

By Henry Brady.

Anthony Av, 1,952, w s, corner of 178th St, 21.2x90, three-story tenement; Julius Heidelman against William Schmitz et al.; Julius Heiderman, attorney; Oliver E. Davis, referee; due, $1,214.44; taxes, &c., $457.55; subject to mortgage of $9,500.

182d St, 714 East, s s, 53.5 ft e of Crotona Av, 22x70, two-story dwelling; Theo. von Gerichten against William Schmitz et al.; Julius Heiderman, attorney; Oliver E. Davis, referee; due, $6,566.82; taxes, &c., $396.72.

By Charles A. Berrian.

143d St, 858 East, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; three-story tenement and three-story frame rear dwelling; Louis Tenore against Teresa Tenore et al.; Charles D. Ridgway, attorney; Lewis E. Sisson, referee; partition.

By George Price.

Westchester Av, e s, 125.6 ft n of Havemeyer Av, 148x700x154x30.7x irregular; Harlem Savings Bank against Sarah D. Munn et al.; Edw. S. Clinch, attorney; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $19,457; taxes, &c., $17,114.07.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 72d St, 25.8x100; Realty Realization Corp'n to Ciryl Holding Corp'n, 55 John St, Nov. 5, b. and s., all liens; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$100

BROADWAY, plot begins 150 ft w of Emerson St and 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, runs w 26x n 180.5 to Kingsbridge Road x s 26x s 179.4 to beginning; Broadway, e s, 402.6 ft s w from centre line of Dyckman St, runs s e 342.10x s w 50x n w 335.8 to Broadway x n e 50.6 to beginning; Gustave Rader, Polatka, Fla., to Aug. C. Rader, 17 Scotland Road, Reading, Mass., ¼ part, all liens, Sept. 25; attorney, Alfred C. Rader, 198 Montclair Av, Montclair, N. J.....$1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 108th St, 100.11x 125; Charles E. McManus Building and Operating Co. to the same company, at Rye, N. Y., correction and confirmation deed, (mtg $602,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, T. C. Ennever, 132 Nassau St.....$1

CHERRY ST, n s, 197.1 ft e of Catharine Slip, 25x120, to n h of Water St; Peter O'Brien, Hicksville, L. I., individually and as executor of Patrick O'Brien, to Ellen G., John F., Mary C., Nellie G., Florence, and Charles O'Brien, 449 Halsey St, Brooklyn, July 15; attorney, John P. O'Brien, 115 Broadway.....$22,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 116, e s, 100.5 ft e of Broome St, 25x100, (foreclosure Oct. 28;) Arthur C. Tram, referee, to Union Trust Co. of N. Y., 80 Broadway, Nov. 5; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$15,000

DELANCEY ST, n w corner of Tompkins St, 50x130; James Lissner to Mangin Holding Co., 64 Mangin St, all liens, Oct. 27; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

KING ST, s s, 477.10 ft e of Varick St, 25.5x 100; King St, s s, 503.3 ft e of Varick St, 0.6x100; James Lissner to Mangin Holding Co. Inc., 64 Mangin St, Oct. 27, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 89th St, 100.8x 85.11; Jacob Emsheimer to Albert S. Mortimar, 67 West 71st St, (mtg $280,000,) all liens, April 22; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x 103.4x103.11x81.4, (foreclosure sale, April 21, 1914;) Morris B. Moskowitz, referee, to Peerless Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, (mtg $168,000,) Sept. 28; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$2,000

MONTGOMERY ST, 71, n e corner of Cherry St; Montgomery St, 69, e s, 20x61.1; Realty Realization Corporation to Ciryl Holding Corporation, 55 John St, B & S, all liens, Nov. 5; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$100

PRINCE ST, n e s, 50 ft s e of Sullivan St, 25x85.6; Bernard F. Golden and Charles R. Fernoio 2,073 Bathgate Av, Oct. 30; attorney, Louis J. Jacobus, 198 Broadway..$100

RIVINGTON ST, 102, n s, 50 ft w of Eldridge St, 21x100; Francis C. White, Flint, Mich., et al., heirs, &c., of Sarah L. White, to Jacob Mulhauser, 50 Sheridan Boulevard, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Mulhauser to Jules Brunswick, 556 West 151st St, Nov. 5; attorney, same.....$1

SEAMAN AV, n w corner of Emerson St, 50 x100; Seaman Construction Corp. to Dreyfus Construction Co., Inc., 1 West 103d St, Nov. 5; attorney, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway.....$100

57TH AV, s e corner of 11th St, 50.11x100; Realty Realization Corp'n to Ciryl Holding Corp'n, 55 John St, Nov. 5, b. and s., all liens; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$100

57TH ST, n s, 53 ft w of Avenue D, 41x22.9; Realty Realization Corp'n to Ciryl Holding Corp'n, 55 John St, Nov. 5, b. and s., all liens; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$100

125TH ST, n s, 505.10 ft w of 8th Av, runs n 98.9x w 104.1x n 8.9x w 41x s 107.6 to subway x e 150.1 to beginning; Fabian Construction Co. to Marconi Realty Corporation, (mtg $200,000,) all liens, Nov. 1; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$100

128TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 45.10x 98.9; Fabian Construction Co. to Marconi Realty Corporation, (mtg $550,000,) Nov. 1; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$100

43D ST, s s, 319 ft w of 9th Av, 19x100.4; Marietta Jones to Jennie E. C. Baker, 461 Edgecombe Av, 1-12 part, being 1-3 of all her right, title, and interest, Nov. 5; attorney, Grant Squires, 299 Madison Av.....$100

80TH ST, 238 and 238 East, s s, 147.1 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 40x s 79.2x s e to centre line of block x e 5.6x n 102.2 to beginning; Maria Berliand Realty Co., 911 Tiffany St, (mtg $35,300,) Nov. 1; Leon Burkes, 61 Delancey St.....$100

80TH ST, s s, 289.9 ft w of 2d Av, 26.8x 102.2; Realty Realization Corp'n to Ciryl Holding Corp'n, 55 John St, Nov. 5, b. and s., all liens; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$100

95TH ST, 111 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 18.6x100.8; Isabella Schwab and another to Minnie E. Blumenthal, 981 Park Av, part, all liens, Nov. 1; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

98TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 24.10 x100.11; Peter O'Brien, Hicksville, L. I., individually and as executor of Patrick O'Brien, to Ellen G., John P., Mary C., Nellie G., Florence, and Charles O'Brien, 449 Halsey St, Brooklyn, July 16; attorney, John P. O'Brien, 115 Broadway.....$22,000

108TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.11; Bershad Realty Co. to Sarah Gabriel, 154 Congress St, Brooklyn, (mtg $71,451,) all liens, Nov. 5; atttorney, Samuel J. Siegel, 38 Park Row.....$1,000

118TH ST, s s, 255.5 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.8x—; Realty Realization Corp'n to City Holding Corp'n, 55 John St, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 5; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$100

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Thomas O'Callaghan, referee, to Louis Lee Wolf, 210 East 83d St, Nov. 5, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.8 x100.11; same to Ciryl Holding Corp'n, 55 John St, Nov. 5; attorney, same.....$100

118TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.8 x100.11; same to Ciryl Holding Corp'n, 55 John St, Nov. 5; attorney, same.....$100

118TH ST, s s, 277.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.8x—; same to same; attorney, same.....$100

122D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Realty Realization Corp'n to Ciryl Holding Corp'n, 55 John St, Nov. 5, b. and s., all liens; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$100

125TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Paul C. Foxlocher to Willis W. Brown, 60 West 134th St, Oct. 30, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to Edward J. Haney and another, 156 East 62d St, Nov. 5; attorney, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$8,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,270, e s, 30x115.6; Harriet M. Clements to Frank Bayer, 776 Fairmount Place, (mtg $7,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 25.6 ft s of 179th St, 91.7x118.1; Steinmetz Construction Co. to Trojan Building Corporation, 509 Willis Av, (mtg $14,900,) Oct. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

INTERVALE AV, 941, n w corner of 163d St; Bernhard Frankenfelder to Seville Realty Co., Inc., 75 Madison Av, (mtg $140,000,) Nov. 1; attorney, Julius Baer, 941 Intervale Av.....$100

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 12.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 24.9x95; Lizzie Miles to Ellen Miles, 2,170 Lafontaine Av, Sept. 14; attorney, C. T. Krouse, 60 Wall St.....$1

LOTS 40 and 41, map of Thomas O. Woolf; William H. Schmitz to Emily Schmitz, 1,960 Anthony Av, Nov. 6; attorney, L. J. Langbein, 302 Broadway.....Gift

LOTS 129 and 130, map of Hunter estate; Margaret T. Kirby to Hudson P. Rose, 7 West 45th St, Oct. 26; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

LORILLARD PLACE, s e corner of 187th St, 24.4x100; Katharina Gass to Folomena Marconal, 527 1st Av, (mtg $30,000,) Nov. 1; attorney, F. De Canto, 851 East 149th St.$100

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 169th St, 80x 19; Violet C. Wines to Alma Joos, 494 Hart St, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) July 1; attorney, G. Fountain, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 368.6 ft s w of 207th St, 50x118.8; Martha Mulligan to Leona Holding Corporation, 68 Park Row, (correction deed;) Nov. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leona Holding Corporation to F. D. Onofrio, Inc., 157 West 118th St, Nov. 1; same attorney.....$1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 150.7 ft n of 179th St, 22x150; also Prospect Av, e s, 172.7 ft n of 179th St, 22x150; James D. Rogers to Bertram Finn, 823 Grand St, (mtg $7,060,) Jan. 16; attorney, Empire Arch Iron Works, 15 East 137th St.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25.3x100; Matthias Dorsch to Peter Freese, 1,143 Park Av, (mtg $13,750,) Nov. 4; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$100

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 166th St, 100x 25; Argonaut Realty Corporation to Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,614 Glover St, (mtg $21,500,) Oct. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, corner of 187th St, 97.9x 132.7x101x105 to Marion Av x290.11x213.1; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to Edith H. Porter, 320 West 86th St, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 28; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St..$1

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x175.2; Mortimer B. Burnaim, referee, to Harry B. Rosen, 317 West 47th St, Nov. 4; attorney, Harry B. Rosen, 40 West 20th St.....$2,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, e s, 242 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x 110; Bromberg Realty Co. to Katharina Clemeng, 1,065A Grenga Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg, $22,500, 2 years, 6 p. c., Nov. 6; attorney, Albert Zimmermann, 206 Broadway.....$3,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 58.2 ft s of 74th St, 84x98.9; Samuel Newman to Gabriel Breuauer and another, 242 East 53d St, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, Nov. 5; attorney, B. H. Biegelstein, 99 Nassau St.....$5,700

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 50 ft w of Ridge St, 21x100; Jules Brunswick to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 5, due as per bond.....$11,000

SEAMAN AV, n w corner Emerson St, 50x 100; Dreyfus Construction Co. to Seaman Construction Corporation, 1 West 103d St, Nov. 5, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. Englander, 302 Broadway.$8,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Adams Realty Co., 10 East 43d St, Nov. 5, prior mtg $48,500, due as per bond; attorneys, Wolf & H., 203 Broadway.....$11,500

WEST END AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 64th St, 50.2x100; Thomas F. Devine to Chelsea Exchange Bank, 396 West 34th St, Nov. 4, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Shaw, F. & S., 2 Rector St...$30,000

131ST ST, n s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Willis W. Brown to Elsa M. Stout, New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 30, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 25.6 ft s of 179th St, 91.7 x118.1; Trojan Building Corporation to Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,416 Glover St, prior mtg $13,800, Oct. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,400

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Tiebout Av, 27.8x110.2x irregular; John J. Holfelder to John Heidelbach, 246 West End Av, Nov. 5, due Dec. 5, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$4,400

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 158.7 ft n of Fordham Road, four lots, each 50x100, Realty building loan mtgs, $37,500 each; Concourse Estates Corporation to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$150,000

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 50.3 ft e of Williams Av, 25.1x103.9; Edward C. Ginsberg to Victoria Raub, 897 East 179th St, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Victoria Raub, 897 East 176th St.....$625

PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 368.6 ft s w of 207th St, 50.11x115.8; F. D. Orofrio, Inc., to Leona Holding Corporation, 68 Park Row, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE B, 98, 2d floor; Harry Roth to Aaron Terry, Springfield, Mass., 3 years from Dec. 1, 1915.....$1,095

CHRYSTIE ST, 203, two stores; Gruenstein & Mayer to Giuseppe Coccivara, 8 Bivington St, 5¼ years from Oct. 9, 1916; attorney, Franklin Broadway Co., 414 Flushing Av, Brooklyn.....$960

MADISON AV, 602, all; Kate G. Finkler to Thomas A. Weatherly, Plandome, N. Y., 10 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St.....$5,000

3D AV, 1,503, all; Terance J. McManus et al., executors and trustees, to Mayer Yorpits, 1,536 Minford Pl, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Goldfogle & Dorp, 271 Broadway.....$4,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,287 and 1,290; Barnet Schmith against Walter F. Hopper, owner, Oderwald Iron Works, Inc., contractor..$198

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 35; Frank Friedman against Dayton Estates Corporation, owner; Wagner & Abelson, contractors..$380

2D AV, 522; Greenberg & Taub against Martin Engel, owner; S. Silverman, contractor.....$33

102D ST, 7 West; Jacob Rosenstreich et al. against Thomas Blake, owner; Joseph F. & O'Donnell, contractor.....$51

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 907; Cesare Cambi against Rebecca C. Kerr, owner; Peter and Minnie Streifer, contractors.....$119

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 605; Max Kornreich against John Doe et al., Sept. 21, 1915.....$225

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 3; Edwin Lowey against Harris Sackin et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Greenbaum.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of 8th Av, 27.7x 44.11; Hortense Tracy against Morris B. Goldberger, (dower, &c;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of 8th Av, 27.7x 44.11; Hortense Tracy against Morris B. Goldberger, (dower, &c;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

40TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100, and 40th St, n s, 525 ft w of 11th Av, 75x 82; leaseholds; Kerns Commission Co. against David Shannon Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Lans.

43D ST, 141 and 143 West; Tenement House Department against Edw. H. Reynolds, (violation of tenement house laws;) attorney, J. Hardy.

72D ST, n s, 101.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9 x102.2; Hortense Tracy against Mrs. Charles Morgan et al., (dower, &c;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

72D ST, n s, 63.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9 x102.2; Hortense Tracy against Mrs. William H. Folsom et al., (dower, &c;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

72D ST, n s, 45 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x 102.2; Hortense Tracy against Margaret Lumb, (dower, &c;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

72D ST, n s, 82.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x 102.2; Hortense Tracy against George C. Clark, Jr., et al., (dower, &c;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

78TH ST, s s, 103.8 ft w of 9th Av, 20.9x99.2; Hortense Tracy against Samuel C. Hine et al., (dower, &c;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

78TH ST, s s, 185.2 ft w of 9th Av, 20x99.2; Hortense Tracy against Louis Haftsmann, (dower, &c;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

84TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 38x102.2; Hortense Tracy against Mrs. Fred A. Constable et al., (dower, &c;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

126TH ST, 314 East; Grace T. Wells against Marie Brener et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

Bronx.

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 250 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; Sheldon Leavitt et al., as Trustees, against Annie Reser et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Roosevelt.

LOT 2, map of South Washingtonville; Mary Yaker et al. against Charles Yaker et al., (partition suit;) attorney, J. P. Lamerdin.

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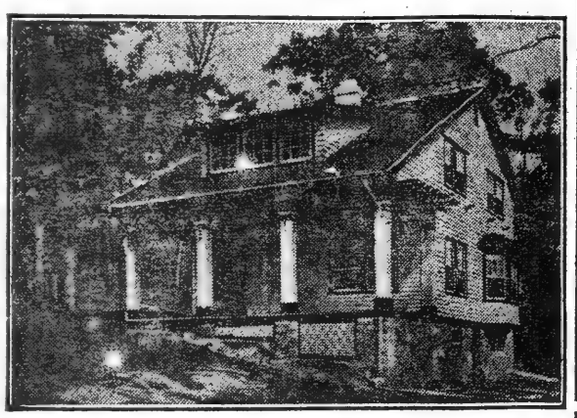
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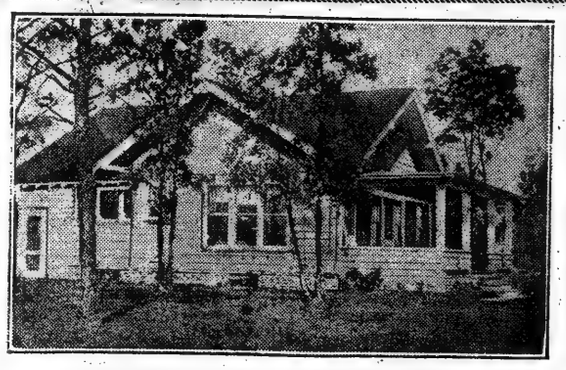
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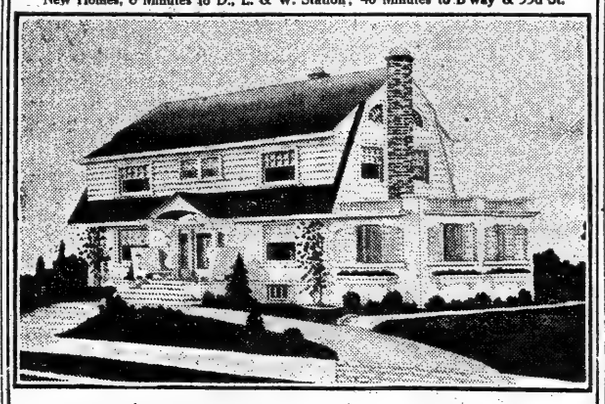
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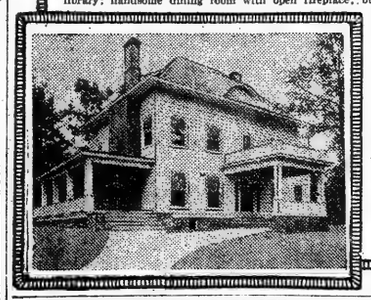
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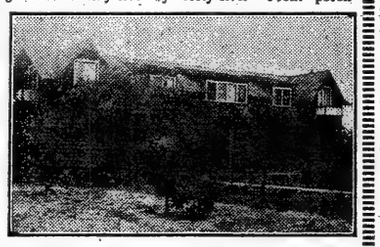
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8 ACRES of nice land, with old house; convenient to country club, within three miles of station, over fine macadam road. Mortgage may remain on the property if desired.

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AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

One of the best large, furnished places now unrented, for the Winter.

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2 AND 3 ROOMS AND BATH
36 WEST 35TH ST.
60 EAST 34TH ST.
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Handsomely Furnished Apartments,

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35th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high-class Apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

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Furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath.

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Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

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Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

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four-story and basement, with extension, near park,
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ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $2,100 YEARLY.
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Modern Building. Double Exits; &c. 70x90. Sprinklered.

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Will Build for Tenant in Bronx.

32,000 SQ. FEET ONE FLOOR.
Want responsible tenant; long lease.
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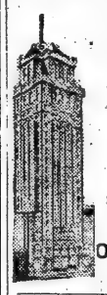
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215 4th Av., Cor. 18th St. Subway Station

100% Sprinkler system. Lofts, salesrooms and offices of various sizes up to 12,000 sq. ft. No manufacturing. Prices on application to Superintendent at the building, or

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Modern Fireproof Construction.
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Owing to the removal to their new building, on May 1, 1916, of the New York Telephone Company, which for many years have occupied several floors in this building,

There will be available for rent Several Desirable Offices and Whole Floors

Location unsurpassed, being adjacent to Hudson Terminal, Subway & 6th Av. "L."
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Apply to
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22-26 Howard St.

Through to
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Area 9,600 sq. ft. each.
Modern improvements.
A. H. MATHEWS, 181 Broadway.

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247-253 W. 19TH St.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.

Exceptionally fine light; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

Lease, Rent Reasonable.

Apply superintendent, on premises.
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OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

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LIGHT LOFTS
For Rent
Steam Heat, Passenger and Freight Elevators.
No Manufacturing.
In Centre of Shoe Trade District
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
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LOFTS.

Modern Building. Size 25x82. Store $2,200. Lofts $1,200.

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6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.

Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.

Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

Only one of those heavy floors left in the Monahan Express Co. Building, 216-222 West 18th Street.

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Six, twelve, eighteen thousand square feet. With power, if desired. Light on all sides. Elevator, heat. Lease one year and up.

798 TENTH AVENUE.

Boom times are coming! Get a long lease while the rents are low.

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STORE TO LET for millinery or allied business. Prominently seen from the Avenue. Completely equipped with new fixtures. Building occupied by Blaine, Inc., high-class ladies' tailors.

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693 MADISON AVE.
PARLOR STORE, 20x40, TO SUBLET. LOW RENT.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
710 Madison Ave. Tel. 4951 Plaza.

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Heart of business section; up to date in every particular; no columns; 100 per cent. sprinkler equipment. Supt., or own broker.

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FLATBUSH AVE. STORES.

Lively location. Any business will pay. RENT MODERATE.

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DESIRABLE STORES

NOW RENTING. SEE
NEW FORDHAM SQUARE ARCADE
Webster Ave. and Fordham Road.
(The Business Block.) Success Positive.
Apply Vogt, 2053 Decatur Av., around corner.

New Fireproof Factory Building

To Lease for Term of Years
20,000 Feet
Modern, up-to-date
will finish to suit desirable tenant

M. F. HAMSLEY, 36th St. and 2nd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Unusual Opportunity

To Rent at an attractive price These few remaining vacancies

5 Large Outside Rooms—Very attractive Rent $75 up.

Very attractive floor plan, all rooms facing outside; every possible convenience. Modern High-Class Fireproof Building.

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APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner 81st St. and West End Ave

A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant, $2700.

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Bath and Kitchenette,
THE CAMBRIA
347-351 West 55th St.

Unfurnished, $50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50 per Month.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO., 299 Madison Ave.

57 West 58th Street

THE CORONET.

One apartment on 9th floor, facing south; large living room, 2 master's bedrooms and bath; kitchen, butler's pantry and maids' room and bath.

Rental $1,400.

Also one corner apartment of 2 rooms and bath on 4th floor.

Rental $900.

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For Remaining Vacancy
Out of 38 apartments, an $1800, 8-room and 2-bath apartment.
$1,600
For Two-Year Lease
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. INC.
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Telephone: Murray Hill 1936.

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340 WEST 86TH ST.

on a beautiful wide, tree-lined street, convenient to elevated and subway; high-class apartment house.

7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
And One 4 Room Apartment

RENTS VERY MODERATE.
Apply Superintendent on premises.

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New 2 and 3 room and bath apartments. Every possible convenience; indirect electric lighting; shower baths; parquet floorings; open fireplaces; ice boxes; telephones; handsomely decorated. RENT $35 TO $45.

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE

214 215 221

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 5, 6, 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH AND EXTRA LAVATORY; $42.50 to $87.50.

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Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-3 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
1 DUPLEX, 5 ROOMS.
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

465 Central Park West, (106th)

8 ROOMS AND BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE; RENT, $900.

Apply Superintendent on premises or John J. Clancy & Co., 900 7TH AV., COR. 57TH ST.

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THE
SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.
6-7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.
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5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.
Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

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305 West 72d St.,
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Close to Subway Exp. Station.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.
Representative at Each House, or
PATERNO BROS.,
Owners and Builders,
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The Two Finest Apartment Houses On Broadway

Fireproof construction. Designed to provide the utmost in beauty and comfort.

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255 West 84th St.,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 84th St. Handsome new building embodying every up-to-the-minute feature. Only three apartments left, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths and servants' rooms with bath. Bright, cheerful, cozy rooms.

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One choice apartment ready for immediate occupancy, 6 rooms, foyer, 2 baths. Servants' quarters with bath.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7 and 9 Rooms at $2,200 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

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Only one apartment of 8 rooms and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply to Manager on premises or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER.
700 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way

120 W. 86th St.
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MOST CONVENIENT LOCALITY.
ONLY ONE LEFT.
ATTRACTIVELY PLANNED APARTMENT
ONE MASTER'S ROOM, 14x27.
PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.
NEW, MODERN, & ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
Rent $2,300
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203 WEST 107TH ST.
6 Rooms, Baths. Large and Light. Select. Fireproof. Elevator Apartment. Efficient Service. $63-$30.
WORTH TWICE THE MONEY.
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All in different houses, West 90's. Owner's Office, 55 West 95th St.

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$30 to $60

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DUPLEX APARTMENT,
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W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

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1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator buildings; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

107th St., 210-220-230 West
7 Rooms, Bath, $780
12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Manager at No. 230.

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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 LARGE ROOMS $75

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Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished.

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A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
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A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
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A handsome modern fireproof building; large, light apartment; long distance telephone in each apartment.
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Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the west side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, &c.
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97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
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4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West.
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, &c.
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250 West 94th St.
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The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
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375 Centr'l P'rk W
Near 97th St.
Very desirable, spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
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Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory, which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

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SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
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KEMPE & CO.
87th St. and Broadway.
DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in these New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Large Rooms, $35
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Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

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New Elevator Apartment House, 106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
3-4-5-6 Large, Light Rooms, Exceptional Value, $35 to $60
Conveniently located near Broadway Subway and surface lines.

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8 Room Apartments
$800 & Up.
THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartment
$1,000 per annum.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartment suitable for doctor in Central Park West. Agent on premises.
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GLEN CAIRN
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N. E. COR. 99TH STREET.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartment House, Overlooking Most Beautiful Section of Riverside Drive.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT, CORNER; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, EXTRA LARGE, AMPLE CLOSETS. 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS $2,400
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Housekeeping Corner Apartments of
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Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
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New 12-story, fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
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One Doctor's Apartment.

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306 W. 99th St.
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9 Rooms—2 Baths
Rental $1,400
M. H. Gaillard, & CO.,
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Cor. 33d. 'Phone Schuyler—3979.

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Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rent $1,200 per Year.
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BETWEEN
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The Metropolitan
One Corner Apt., 7 Bright, Outside Rooms, Very Desirable Suite, $1,400.

5 ROOMS, $40 to $45.
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535 West 151st St.,
Just off Broadway.
Elevator, telephone, parquet floors.
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Corner High Grade Elevator House
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $780 TO $1,100.
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8 rooms, bath; rents $1100 to $1300.
Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

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352 WEST 117TH ST.,
near Park; close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt., or
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525 West 182d St., cor. Audubon Av.
Two blocks from subway; Apartments, 5, 6 large, light rooms and bath; telephone, &c.; all improvements; rent, $28-$35.

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7 West 24th St. at Madison Square Park.
Kitchenette arrangement. Service if desired. $40. Right Enright's Bell.
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UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
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NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
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Corner Apartment
ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,200
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Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE
640-644
141ST-142D STS.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
UNEXCELLED LOCATION.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service. Moderate Rentals. Agent on premises. 'Phone, 6900—Audubon.

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JUST COMPLETED
Drake Court, Cor. 10th Av. & 215th St.
Elegant 4-Room Apartments
Every conceivable improvement.
Rents $28, $30, $32. Agent on premises.

CORNER APARTMENT,
Eight Rooms and Bath;
SERVANTS' TOILET; $65.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

Must Sublet 4 Room Apartment at Considerable Reduced Rental
Modern elevator apartment house, newly decorated. Ask for Mr. Folks, 661 West 180th Street.

4-5-6 and 7 Rooms.
Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St. crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all-night service; low rentals.
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Efficient Management.

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Broadway, Cor. 80th Street. Telephone, Schuyler 3800.
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THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest corner 71st St.
10-Story, 3 Elevators.
9 & 11 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.
One Furnished Apartment.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West,
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apartment on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

165 WEST 80TH ST.
7 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Electric light just installed; all modern improvements.
Rent $52.50.

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101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
Adjoining Corner 105th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,000.
Elevator. All Improvements.

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4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

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171 West 71st St., Cor. Broadway.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
7 & 9 Rooms, $2,200 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

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10 West 61st St.
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12-Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 and 9 Rooms and 1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $780 to $2,600.

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Corner Apartment,
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Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
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Near Madison Ave.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
$600 to $800.
Choicest Location on East Side.

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Southeast Corner Broadway.
6 Rooms (cor.) and Bath,
Connecting Bedrooms;
Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

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Broadway to Amsterdam Ave.
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7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

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6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
All Modern Improvements.
Rents $720 to $900.

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622 West 113th St.
8-Story Fireproof Modern Apartments. Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,100.

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Corner Apartment. All Southern Exposure. Immediate Possession.
4 Rooms, $480.
6 Rooms, $660.

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462 Convent Ave.,
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms, Excellent Value.
Rents $510 to $540.
Southern Exposure.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW BUILDINGS
Now Ready for Occupancy
LOYAL
894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
and
DUNRAVEN APTS.
654 WEST 161ST ST.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Open Evenings.
Renting agent on premises.
'Phone, 9045—Aud.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

$25 to $48
3 and 4 Rooms
5 " 6 "
Elevator Apartments.
Extra Good Value.
Block front West 172d to 173d St.
On Audubon Av.

FACING MOSHOLU PARKWAY.
HUBBARD APARTMENTS
A city home among country surroundings. Mosholu Parkway North and Hull Av.
3 minutes' walk to Botanical Garden Station of New York Central and 6 minutes' walk to 198th St. L station.
3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.
RENTS $21 TO $38.
Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment; shower baths; a feature of these apartments is that you get unobstructed views from all apartments, as they face the Parkway. References required. Owner on premises.
PHONE 290 WILLIAMSBRIDGE.

780 Riverside Drive
Corner of 155th Street
5 & 6 Rooms, $900 to $1200.

630 West 141st St.
Corner of Riverside Drive
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $750 to $1,350
Furnished Apts., $1,000 to $1,500

656 ST. NICHOLAS AVE
SOUTH OF 145TH STREET.
New Elevator Apartments
JUST COMPLETED
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath $33.55
All Modern Appointments and Conveniences.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Owner and Builder

4-5 and 6 Rooms
FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR: ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$57.50.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT,
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

Great Rent Reduction.
New Elevator Apartments
THE NORTHERN
N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave., 3 Blocks West of Broadway.
8 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry..$65
6 large rooms and bath.....$45
5 large rooms & bath, butler's pantry, $37.50
REGENT & BELLPORT HALL
3100-3110 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 123rd, S. E. Cor. 124th.
7 rooms, 2 baths, corner.....$60 to $65
5 rooms and bath.....$35 to $43

THE RIDGEFIELD
629 & 631 West 135th St.
Six-room apartment; large, light, modern elevator building; near Riverside subway; special concessions account only one apartment left.

7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, all large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect. Elevator, All Night Service.
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, 147th St.



THE SCHERMERHORN
MADISON AVENUE
Entire Block Front 82d-83d Sts.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
9 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths, $3,500-$3,800.
ONE APARTMENT OF 10 Rooms, Foyer & 3 Baths, $4,000.
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th St.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath, $780 to $1,100.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building. Best part of Riverside Drive. Extra large rooms, every convenience.
6 All Outside Corner Rooms, $1,300.
Also 6 Large Rooms at $1,100.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath, $480 to $720.
Apply to Supts. on premises, or
CALDER, NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway & 105th Street.

Sublet 6-Room Corner Front Apartment
A most delightful apartment, located on the top floor of this high-class elevator apartment, exceptionally well kept house, will sublet at a very low rental.
DILLON, 660 WEST 180TH ST.
Phone, Audubon 2370.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2,400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 Rooms. Bedrooms 17x10....$40
6 Rooms.....$40 to $42.50
7 Rooms. Corner.....$55

5 AND 6 ROOMS.
New houses; all modern improvements; REASONABLE RENTS; high-class service; refined neighborhood.
865 West 180th Street.

MONTE CHRISTO
157 West 123d, Cor. 7th Av.
7 and 8 rooms; moderate rent.
Inquire Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park
APARTMENTS
36 Gramercy Park East
Only two apartments vacant.
A quiet, refined locality.
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.
Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms
Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.
Rental price, $1,800-$2,400
Inquire of
Superintendent on premises.

Desirable East Side Apartments
Rentals $35 to $60
1246 Madison Av., Near 90th St. 7 Rooms, Bath, Single flats, $40-$60.
131 East 86th St., Cor. Lexington Ave 7-8 Rooms, Bath, $45-$50.
58-66 E. 96th St., Near Park Avenue. 7 Rooms, All improvements, $35-$45.
Full particulars of other East Side Apts.
Phone Lenox 8900 Duff & Conger Madison Av. & 86th St.

121 MADISON AV.,
CORNER 36TH STREET
Large and perfectly arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments In Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths, extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished
8 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A very desirable ground floor Apartment for High-Class Physician; also Suite of large living room, bedchamber and bath; room service if desired.
Good Restaurant for Tenants Only.

710 Madison Ave., cor. 63d St.
TWO ROOM & BATH APARTMENTS
With Service. Telephones in Rooms.
Attendant in Hall. Breakfast Served.
RENT $500 TO $660.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
710 MADISON AVE. Tel. 4251 PLAZA.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
Large, light studio apartments of two rooms and bath. Rent, including room service, $540 to $720.
Apply to E. C. POILLON,
108 Park Av. Tel. 1850 Murray Hill.

BROOKLYN.

New Buildings.
993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,700-$3,000
12 Rooms, 4 Baths..$3,000-$3,900
Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.
Apply on Premises or at the Office of
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

One Lexington Ave.
Gramercy Park.
Exclusive neighborhood.
Duplex Apartment,
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
GAINES & DRENNAN CO. Inc.
25 East 26th St.,
or on Premises.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH STREET.
One and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

34 GRAMERCY PARK 34
Seven Room Apartment; electric light; hardwood floors; moderate rent; facing Park; also one Bachelor Room.
F. C. HALL, Supt.

BROOKLYN.

Best Renting Value in Brooklyn
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Day and Night Hall, Elevator and Phone Service.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE HALLS
203-209 Underhill Av.
Cor. St. John's Place, Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza.
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60
ST. REGIS
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St. Facing Grant Square.
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $55
TERMS VERY REASONABLE.
Renting Agent on Premises.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against four bags, each containing about 100 pounds of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-three bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirty-four bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906 of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BROOKLYN.

Harnden Court
"THE HOUSE of GOOD SERVICE"
139 Columbia Hts., Cor. Clark St.,
has 42 apartments, 18% have been occupied by same tenants for more than three years; but 2 vacancies now.
"THERE IS A REASON!"
At $980 rental I can offer you a 6-room corner apartment, overlooking N. Y. Harbor, that for light, sunshine, space and view you cannot duplicate in Greater New York. Come and see for yourself and be convinced.
6-room Apartment, $780; with harbor views.
IF YOU LIVE AT HARNDEN COURT YOU ARE SURE OF DESIRABLE NEIGHBORS.
Rigid scrutiny of references makes it a desirable home for discerning tenants.
Resident Agent—GEO. J. BROWN.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

LIVE IN
FORDHAM HEIGHTS
and Bedford Park



Where Shall We Live? Settle That Now.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND HEALTHFUL COMMUNITY IN NEW YORK CITY. NEW APARTMENT HOUSES NOW READY TO LEASE, SUITES 3 TO 7 ROOMS, $21 TO $60.
ON CRESTON AV., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVS. AND GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, THE 200-FOOT DRIVEWAY.
SIX PARKS WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE
IDEAL LIVING CONDITIONS MIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. NEAR SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SHOPPING CENTRES.
Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse; new Lexington Av. Subway Station, at Fordham Road and Jerome Av.; N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3d Av. L to Fordham Road, then walk west to Grand Concourse.
From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.
Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association, Inc.
These are only a few of the choice apartments now ready for occupancy:

183D STREET AND VALENTINE AVENUE
ALSO
2246-2290 GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 3-4-5 AND 6 ROOMS, $21 TO $48. HIGH ALTITUDE. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. EVERY CONCEIVABLE IMPROVEMENT; LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS; VACUUM CLEANERS. COUNTY ESTATES, OWNERS AND BUILDERS.
W. L. PHELAN, PRESIDENT, ON PREMISES.

Just Completed
3-4-5-6 Rooms
Exceptionally beautiful apartments; square block east side of Grand Concourse, 194th St. to Field Place; all modern improvements; tiled baths, plenty of closet room, phone in each apartment; hall service; every apartment facing Grand Concourse and Boulevard; most reasonable rents in this section; must be seen to be appreciated. Don't forget the address,
2356-2366 GRAND CONCOURSE.
Agent on Premises.

ANSONIA & IRVINGTON
N. E. Cor. 184th St. and Creston Av.
4-5-6 ROOMS,
$28 TO $48
All New Innovations in apartment building.
Call, they are open for inspection and ready for occupancy.
WICKLOW BUILDING CO.
Owners and Builders.

2333 Creston Ave.
1 block west of Grand Concourse, 1 block south of 184th St.
Just Completed—A Few Left
4 Rooms, $27
ALL ROOMS FRONT ON STREET
NEW CORNER BUILDING.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
Appeal to Particular People
A. HAMILTON & SON
Owners and Builders.

GAINES-ROBERT COMPANY
Have 5-room apartments and foyer hall running front to rear
2 families on a floor.
Facing St. James Park, north of Fordham Road,
2534-2550 CRESTON AVENUE
See them, that will be enough.
Phone Fordham 7829.

Pease & Elliman
165 West 72d St. Near Broadway. | 340 Madison Ave. Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.
Real Estate and General Insurance
Specialists in Dwelling Properties.

145 East 35th St. The Southfield.
7 rooms, 2 baths (simplex), $1,800—$2,500
3 rooms and bath, $900

11 East 68th St.
Corner Madison Av.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,700—$3,000

144 East 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
7 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

161 East 79th St.
Near Lexington Av.
7 & 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900—$2,800
1 Doctor's Apartment, 3 rooms, $1,000

56-62 West 58th St.
Blenheim and Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

10 Riverside Drive
Corner 83d St.
8 & 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600—$1,800

723 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 146th St.,
4 and 6 rooms and bath, $480—$720
For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE GRAMPION
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 119TH ST.
A small and select family hotel. Apartments fully furnished, with full maid service and attendance; apts. of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and private bath, only $25 to $60 per month. Tel. 3892 Morningside.
DINING ROOMS ALWAYS OPEN.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against sixteen bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United State for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against four bags, each containing about 100 pounds of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-four bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On October 18, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen assorted packages of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 18, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On Oct. 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 94 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United State for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

JAPAN'S CORONATION WITHOUT A CROWN

Ceremonies Will Begin This Week, but the Big Day Is Nov. 10.

ANCIENT AND CURIOUS RITES

Mikado Will Proclaim to His Ancestors the Fact of His Succession to the 3,000-Year-Old Throne.

On Wednesday, Nov. 10, Yoshihito, the Emperor of Japan, will proclaim to his Imperial ancestors the fact of his succession to the "Takamikura" or Imperial Throne of Japan. The coming ceremony, which begins the latter part of this week with a great demonstration in Tokio, is everywhere referred to as a coronation, although the term in this instance is an anomaly, for the ceremony, unlike the coronations in Western countries, does not consist in placing a hereditary crown upon the head of the ruler, but takes the form of the proclamation to his ancestors by the Emperor. The Empress Sadako will share with the Emperor the honors of the impressive ceremonies.

More than three years have elapsed since the death of the late Emperor, on which date, July 30, 1912, Yoshihito, the present Emperor, came duly into possession of the Sacred Treasures of Japan, the Divine Mirror, the Divine Sword, and the Divine Bead Necklace, known respectively as the Yada-no-Kagami, the Murakumo-no-Tsurugi, and the Yasakani-no-Magatama, symbolic of knowledge, courage, and mercy. The Japanese believe these three sacred treasures were given by Amaterasu, (the Sun Goddess,) the ancestress of the Japanese Empire, to her grandson, Ninigi-no-Mikoto, "when he was about to descend to earth from heaven to reign over the land of the Rising Sun." From that immemorial time to the present, Japanese say, these treasures have been handed down from Emperor to Emperor.

Next Saturday the Emperor and Empress leave Tokio for Kioto, the ancient capital, where the announcement to the Ancestors will take place. The date for the coronation was officially decided upon last April 19, on which date the Emperor solemnly reported the fact to his ancestors. Special Imperial messengers carried the news to the shrines of the Emperors of a three-thousand-year line of rulers.

The coronation ordinance of Japan makes it mandatory that the ceremony shall be held between the Autumn and Winter, in order that the newly harvested crop of "sacred rice" may be offered to the spirits of the Imperial ancestors.

Next Saturday, simultaneously with the departure of the ruler and his empress, the Three Sacred Treasures are removed from the Imperial Palace in Tokio and start on the journey to the ancient capital of the Mikados. A short service will be held in the Imperial Sanctuary just before the departure of the Emperor and Empress, and when it is over, a palanquin called "Ama-no-Haguruma," or the Feather Wheels of Heaven, is brought up to the southern porch of the Sanctuary. The "Kashikodokoro" is placed on the palaquin, and the sacred shrine and symbols are carried out of the palace. When the "Feathery Wheels" leave the palace, their Majesties also take their departure, following the "Kashikodokoro." The procession from the palace to the new Tokio station will be witnessed by huge crowds. The route will be appropriately decorated.

Their Majesties will ride in the State coach. The Tokio station will be reserved for royalties, court dignitaries, high officials, prominent peers and their wives, all dressed in full uniform and court costumes.

Arriving at Kioto, 328 miles from Tokio, the Imperial train will be met by high personages and representative officials and citizens; and from the station a similar procession as that in Tokio will proceed to the Palace.

The "Coronation."

On the day of the coronation proper there will be two separate ceremonials, one in the morning before the Sacred Treasures and the other in the afternoon at the Shishiden Palace. The morning function is a religious, or rather "ancestor-worship" ceremony, at which the Emperor formally acquires the Three Sacred Treasures, and prays for the prosperity of his reign. In the afternoon, the Emperor, who had thus solemnized his enthronement before his ancesters, appears at the Shishin-den Palace, where, in the presence of the members of the Imperial Family, high officials and court dignitaries, as well as the representatives of foreign powers, he formally announces his reign from the "Takamikura," or Imperial Throne. The Prime Minister, representing the entire people of Japan, respectfully offers congratulations and felicitations, as well as leading the three "Banzai!"—"Long Live the Emperor!"

The morning ceremonial is held at the new Shunko-den Palace, where the "Kashikodokoro" will be enshrined. This palace has been newly constructed, takes up an area of about 300 square feet, and is built with plain unvarnished wood. It consists of an outer hall, inner hall, and the shrine. It is in the middle of the inner hall that the Emperor and Empress will be seated. The Sacred Sword and the Bead Necklace will be placed on a table near by, and the Sacred Mirror will be enshrined in the "Kashikodokoro."

At the ceremony in the Shishin-den Palace, in the afternoon, the Emperor announces his accession to the throne of his ancestry. The participants having been escorted to their reserved places in the palace, the Chief Coronation Commissioner, the Premier, and the Household Minister will proceed to the southern veranda. The Crown Prince and the Princes of the blood will stand in front of the platform on which the Imperial Throne is erected.

The entrance of the Emperor will be announced by the masters of ceremonies, and the Emperor, escorted by the Lord Chamberlain and others, will ascend the throne from the back steps. Then the Chamberlain will place the sword and the Imperial seal on a desk beside the throne and present a sceptre to the ruler. The Empress will ascend the "Gochodai" to the east of the Imperial throne.

The curtains in front of the "Takamikura" and the "Gochodai" will then be removed respectively by the Chamberlains and the Court ladies. The Emperor, with the sceptre in hand, and the Empress rise from their seats and all present bow. The Premier then proceeds to the front yard of the hall and stands facing the Imperial throne.

It is at this stage that his Majesty will deliver the Imperial address or edict, the felicitations will be offered by the Premier, and the hearty "Banzais!" will be given.

Following the ceremonies in the Shishin-den Palace, four days elapse before the next great ceremony that marks the accession of the Japanese ruler. This is the harvest thanksgiving, known as the Daijo-Sai, and it is during this impressive ceremony that the specially grown Sacred Rice is offered to the Imperial Ancestors. The shrine where the ceremony is held is known as the Daijo-Kyu, a temporary structure consisting of two sanctuaries known as the "Yukiden" and the "Suki-den."

The solemn rites that mark the ceremony will be performed by the highest of the religious dignitaries, and in each of the sanctuaries the consecrated lights will be lit. Watch fires are started simultaneously with the lighting of the consecrated lamps.

Immediately after the celebration of the harvest thanksgiving the Emperor and his suite return to Tokio. Arriving there, he will find the city a blaze of electric lights and wonderful arches. He will be welcomed by the whole populace, and in the ensuing few days will be the recipient of numerous expressions of the loyalty and affection of his subjects.

Early in December the Coronation festivities end with a grand review of the Japanese Navy by the Emperor. In this review about one hundred battleships, battle cruisers, cruisers, gunboats, destroyers, and submarines will steam past the Imperial yacht.

NEW SOUTHERN PRODUCT.

North Carolina Folk Begin Manufacturing Macaroni.

"Know North Carolina First" is a slogan worth while, for the truth is that there are many thousands of our people who do not know fully of either our natural resources or our manufacturing varieties, nor have they in mind how vastly we can diversify in manufacturing because of our natural resources.

The latest of the new undertakings in the State is the manufacture of macaroni, a matter to which attention is called by The Fayetteville Observer, which editorially gives an interesting account of the new enterprise for putting on the market macaroni and other food products famed as of Italian origin.

The macaroni factory is being erected in Burke County by the Waldensian colony which has been established there, and it is to manufacture macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, and noodles, all these to be made from a hard variety of wheat to be raised by the Waldensians, as this hard variety is necessary for macaroni making. The Fayetteville Observer is of the opinion that the Waldensian venture will prove successful, "as these people are capable, industrious, thorough, and versed in the business which they will undertake." And as The Observer well says; "It would be a reversal of things should macaroni and its by-products become articles of export from this country to Italy and other European countries," that with the facilities at hand North Carolina could itself not alone manufacture enough for home consumption, but sufficient for Italy also.

Another enterprise which is going on in the State of which little is known is the manufacture of oak bent-wood washboards, in Siler City, being the only factory of that kind in this country, shipments of them being made by the carloads to great distributing points; another useful factory at that place is the only bent-wood chair factory in the United States. In the western counties of the State cheese is now being manufactured, and we believe that there are other factories in North Carolina of which little is known to our people. This suggests that there is work along this line cut out for the North Carolina Publicity Bureau, which should take up the matter of letting our own people know what they have as well as telling this to the outside world. North Carolina, it is said, can fill all the blanks in the census reports in the way of the largesses of nature, and we should go forward till our manufacturing enterprises are far more extensive than they are at present. The Waldensians of Burke have "started something." May it prove a big success.—Raleigh News and Observer.

NO LACK OF HONEST BOYS.

Los Angeles Lad Held Up as a Woman Is One of Many.

A Los Angeles evening paper prints the account of the return to the owner of a $5 piece paid by accident to a newsboy. It seems to regard the incident as remarkable, and one phase of it was, but the paper overlooked this. There are many honest boys. The instincts of youth are predatory only in a mischievous fashion. In a real test, the average boy would come out with colors flying. The industrious lad who would steal is an exception. No normal boy accustomed to dealing in pennies could see an accidental gold coin in his day's collection without the immediate impulse to place it in the hands of the owner.

The remarkable phase of the incident was that the owner, upon receiving his coin, rewarded the boy with 50 cents. Doubtless the newsie felt more jubilation in possession of this honest piece of silver than in the larger piece that could have been retained only by a process virtually pilfering. Ordinarily the person who loses money and recovers it is remarkably stingy in the matter of reward. A nickel handed over in exchange for a fat purse rescued from the street, is about the rule. Sometimes there is no proffer, but looks of dark suspicion. It would be wise to have statutory regulation of the whole matter. A reward of 10 per cent. would not be out of reason. If a poor person happens upon a vagrant roll of money, it is but natural that he become conscious of temptation. He has reason to think the owner will pay little or nothing, and be more apt to display toward him a sort of resentment, than gratitude. If he knew that under the law he was entitled to a fair commission, the temptation would vanish, the finder be satisfied, and the owner restrained from assuming the too frequent role of miser.—Pasadena News.

SMALL BOY RECRUITERS.

A Scene in Manchester — Urchins Take Themselves Very Seriously.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The street urchins of Manchester have taken to understudying the recruiting meetings, and not the least entertaining feature of their performances is their extreme seriousness.

The other evening, when one of the main thoroughfares was thronged with people returning from business, up a side street came a company of ill-kempt youngsters beating a brisk march on biscuit tins. Arrived at the corner of the main street the troop halted, and the leader, about 8 or 9 years of age, and, like most of his followers, capless and unshod, mounted his biscuit tin and proceeded to deliver a recruiting speech with great vigor and volubility.

"Come an' join the army!" shouted the shrill-voiced orator. "Yer country's in danger. Come an' join the army, and then yer won't feel ashamed in the morning when yer wake up. Come an' 'elp ter drive the 'Uns out o' Belgium! Khartd same day as yer join. Come an' have a free suit fer nothin'!"

After much more to the same effect he stepped down, and, picking up his "platform," slung it round his neck. Casting a comprehensive glance at the half dozen amused middle-aged business men who were looking on, he called out, "All yer what wants ter jo'n the army, foller me!" Then, with a realistic roll of kettledrums, the ragged recruiters, solemn as Senators, and manifestly conscious of "doing their bit," marched off to another pitch.

WHAT IS A WEED?

Agricultural Department Seeking a New Definition.

The Agricultural Department at Washington is engaged in trying to define a weed. The old definition, "a plant out of place," is too sentimental and does not fit the case. Rye growing in a wheat field is out of place, but it is not a weed. Blue grass growing in an alfalfa field is a plant, though it is out of place. In view of these exceptions a definition has been invented as follows: "A weed is a wild plant that has the habit of intruding where it is not wanted." This is entirely too psychological and so a specialist in the department, after great effort, has reached this conclusion:

"The old definition that a weed is a plant out of place, while a very catchy one, does not clearly represent usage. The hundreds of wild plants which inhabit a field which is not planted to crops are in common usage called weeds; yet the vast majority of these plants are decidedly 'in place' and are serving a useful purpose through adding organic matter to an impoverished soil."

But that does not fill the bill. You can make a currant bush a weed out of that definition. According to it one may regard dog fennel no more a weed than a turnip. Our definition is that a weed is a plant with a bad reputation.—Ohio State Journal.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Prospect Av, s e corner of 178th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 47.1½x90; Corner Court Co., Bernard Greenthal, 1,091 Prospect Av, President, owner; Frankfort & Kirchner, 830 Westchester Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

178th St, s s, w of Mapes Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 95.6½x33.8; Corner Court Co., owner; Frankfort & Kirchner, architects; cost, $45,000.

Mapes Av, s w corner of 178th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 47.1x90; Corner Court Co., owner; Frankfort & Kirchner, architects; cost, $55,000.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 183.21 ft n of Freeman St., for a one-story brick store, 53.24x90. H. W. B. Realty Co., Harry W. Bryan 449 Willis Av, President, owner; Krymoorg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

FAVORS CANADIAN SYSTEM FOR DEFENSE

Americans Should Form Training Corps, Officer Instructing Dominion Troops Says.

SHOULD HAVE 150,000 MEN

British Methods Contrasted to Their Disadvantage with Those of Germans at the Front.

Among the instructors of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps is a former officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. This officer recently wrote a long letter to Major Gen. C. B. Dougherty, the commanding officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in which he outlined the course of instruction that is being followed by the Canadians to fill up the gaps among their officers fighting in Europe. Incidentally he told General Dougherty of the kind of fighting the Canadians were doing in Europe, and ended his letter with a plea that the United States follow the example of Canada and provide a force of from 150,000 to 200,000 men for the national defense, these men to be trained along the same lines as those now being followed in Canada.

In that part of the letter in which the former Pennsylvania officer tells of the fighting in Europe he says:

"The Canadian troops upon arriving in France were sent forward to the firing line by train, riding in cattle cars in which there had been placed a little straw, which they stood on, as they were too crowded to sit or lie down. When they arrived near the firing line they were detrained and placed in billets. Each company before leaving either Canada or England had been furnished with a traveling kitchen that could supply stews, tea, coffee, or other cooked food for about 350 or 400 men, so the inhabitants, if there were any, did not do any cooking for them.

"After a short stay in the billets, the officers and men were sent into the trenches, with men of the Regular Imperial Army who had been fighting in the trenches since October. The Canadian troops were there to learn trench warfare and to absorb the atmosphere of the work. After staying in the trenches for from three to five days they were sent back to the billets for a rest of three to five days, when they were sent into the trenches again. This time a platoon would be placed between platoons of British Imperial troops. They would be in the trenches fighting from three to five days, then back to the billets for three to five days. The next time they went on the firing line they went in as a battalion or brigade and eventually the entire Canadian Division was sent on the firing line with either British Indian, Belgian, or French troops on their flanks.

"The British and Canadians, as a general rule, only have one line of trenches, the supporting troops occupying dugouts, 300 to 500 yards in the rear of the trenches. The Germans have three or more lines of trenches, one behind the other, the distance between depending upon the topography. Officers that I have talked to say the German method is by far the best.

"These trenches have traverses about every eight or ten yards, so that they cannot be enfiladed. No ditches, as a general rule, are dug in front of the trenches on account of the water; besides, it is not necessary as the whole country is full of ditches which can be utilized.

Germans Have Protection.

"Very few loopholes are used by the British or Canadians, as they fire over the top of the trench, while the Germans have some kind of protection for riflemen and machine guns. Two steel plates are being used, both plates having loopholes for a rifle; the front plate is built into the trench and is stationary, the rear plate slides at right angles to line of fire. The loopholes are just large enough for a man to point and sight a rifle. When the plates are not in use the sliding plate is slid to one side so that it is impossible for a bullet to come through the two holes and hit any one in the trenches.

"As a general rule only the men on watch and the snipers are awake in the day time. All work of repairing trenches and strengthening them is done at night. They go as close to the German lines as possible. It is very dangerous work, as the Germans from time to time send up flares that light up the whole country. When these go up the only way for men between the lines to escape being seen is to drop at once and to stay down until the light goes out. When these flares are sent up they usually turn their machine guns or rifles on the lines.

"Barbed-wire entanglements are used in every way it is possible to place them. Small chevaux de frieze are placed so that the troops can go through the entanglements.

"Barbed-wire in loose coils of about four or five feet in diameter is thrown in ditches and at other places. It is awful stuff to get tangled up in.

"When an attack is to be made artillery fire is depended upon to batter down entanglements, trenches, &c. While wire cutters are issued and carried they are seldom used."

The German spy system as operated in the very trenches of the Allies the writer describes as nothing short of marvelous. In many of the battles the German spies were able, he said, to cut the telephone and telegraph wires connecting the British and Canadian trenches with the headquarters in the rear. Each Canadian and British battalion is equipped with four machine guns. The German battalions have at least twelve each.

Of the need of organizing an efficient army reserve in this country the officer says:

Auxiliary Training Corps.

"Our country (the United States) at the present time may be thrown into this great war. All we have is a small regular army and a small National Guard, or militia, for our first mobile army. Each is without a properly trained or organized reserve, so that the ranks can be filled up with trained men.

"I think that I have been fortunate in having been in Canada since before the starting of this war. I have tried to keep posted on their methods of handling their several problems, and hope my experience will be of some benefit to our country.

"In one sense we can do very little work of preparing unless authorized by Congress, and unless things come to a crisis Congress will not meet for some time. We cannot afford to sit still until a crisis comes, and we need trained men. What they have done here we can do, and from my observations here I feel that our best way to handle this problem until Congress does something is to organize auxiliary training corps, similar to this McGill Battalion, these auxiliary corps to be organized at once in each village, town, and city in the State. We have in each community ex-officers and men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and of the National Guard and militia of other States, the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and volunteers. These officers and men should be requested to register and assist the officers non-commissioned officers, and men of the National Guard in this course of training. No ex-officer or man is too old but that he can be of some help.

"Each town, village, or city that has National Guard companies has the facilities to handle this work. Arrangements certainly can be made with the Adjutant General of the State so that the arms and equipment can be used. As to uniforms they are not essential, and if a training corps does se elect trousers, blouses, flannel shirts, and campaign hats can be bought at a small cost.

"An appeal should be made to all able-bodied men of military age to join these training corps for the course of from three to four months. At the end of this time the State of Pennsylvania should have at least 10,000 to 15,000 or more men who have gone through this training.

"There are certain large districts in the State of Pennsylvania that are without National Guard companies. Steps should be taken so that the men in these communities can get the training."

MONSTER CATFISH.

Some Caught in Western Rivers Weigh as Much as 150 Pounds.

When the waters subside in the streams of Central Indiana catfishing, it is predicted by fishermen who have studied the habits of that fish, will be better than it has been before for many a year. The best authorities on the habits of this denizen of the deep are of the colored race. They talk with special enthusiasm and gustatory relish of the channel cat, which is so called because it prefers the channels of streams to sluggish waters and often reaches a length of 2½ or 3 feet and a weight of 25 to 80 pounds. It is a fine food fish, and the most gamey of the catfish family.

The best known of the smaller catfish, common from Maine to the Far West and from the great lakes to Florida and Texas, is called by different local names. In the East and North it is called the bullhead and horned pout, in Pennsylvania the Schuylkill cat, and further south the little cat. This fish is the delight of the boy fisherman. It prefers the earth worm to any other kind of bait, but will bite voraciously at any food. It grows to a length of 12 to 18 inches, is yellowish brown, more or less clouded with darker shades. The bullhead and mud cat require careful handling. They swallow the hook, and the fisherman in recovering it is likely to be horned by the gill fins, which are sharp as needles.

The mud cat of the South sometimes reaches a weight of 75 pounds. It is of this fish that the southern negro sings:

Don't talk to me o' bacon fat,
Or 'taters, coon, or possum,
Fo' when I'se hooked a yaller cat,
I'se got a meal to boss 'em.

Catfish have been caught in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers that reach a length of 4½ feet and a weight of more than 100 pounds. This fish is known as the Mississippi cat. All catfish are furnished with barbels, beardlike appendages like the whiskers of a cat, and from them they get their name.—Indianapolis News.

HIKING IN VERMONT.

Lots of Pleasurable Tramps in the Green Mountain State.

Some time in the not distant future, when the Green Mountains shall have been discovered all over again, and are appreciated for their picturesque and "unimproved" beauty and their value for recreation, it may well be that trampers will "do" the Long Trail as enthusiastically and almost as numerously as have tourists walked through the Black Forest in Germany. Over old trappers' and woodsmen's trails; along logging roads, through splendid tracts of timber and upon the banks of mountain torrents, for more than 200 miles you may tramp at an easy gait, starting in at the beautiful town of Bennington and emerging away north at Jonnson.

The Green Mountain Club members have put red markers on the forest trees to guide the pedestrian to convenient fords, and arranged shelters for him at intervals of fifteen or twenty miles, so he may be sure of warmth and a bed of pine boughs. By deviating from the blazed paths the walker may go to the summits of half a score of good peaks—Mount Anthony, over 2,300 feet; Stratton, 3,800; Killington, 4,200, and so northward to Mount Mansfield, named for the Lord Chief Justice of England, 4,364 feet high. Towers have been erected upon some of the mountains. Nowhere in New England may one snuggle closer to nature, for the "hike" means "toting" your blankets and provisions and, for once, getting "far from the madding crowd."

It ought to become a popular excursion, and it may be made, either in whole or in part, with profit both to health and spirits. Women have covered the whole distance and been the better for it. The Green Mountain Club, with its neat red-arrow markers, labeled "G. M. C." is rendering a real service by its patient development of this route through a "wild" country, comparatively unknown, yet within easy reach of the seaboard cities.—Boston Herald.

BUYING AT THE DOOR.

It Is a Fascinating, Though Expensive, Pastime.

Buying things at the door is a fascinating vice. It is a game of chance. With lust of gambling it combines also the lure of the bargain. Thus it is a woman's game. Man, the infallible, is away at work when the doorstep merchant sings his siren song. Thus is preserved to him his dignity and the fun of jesting his frugal spouse.

She buys a ham. By large buying the high cost of living is to be reduced. It looks like a good ham. The itinerant butcher assures her that it is fresh from the smoke house. So it is. The first meal of it is fine, but in a week it grows whiskers. It may still be all right at heart, but a ham with a moldy exterior is a thing of interesting possibilities in the way of household jokes. You would think the husband had never invested in 20-cent oil well stock, the way he develops those possibilities. He asks her why she doesn't send it back, as she might do if she had patronized the corner grocer.

Poor soul! It is not her fault that the purchasing instinct is the dominant faculty of her sex. So runs he on. Man's impulse to go out and conquer, the savage's instinct to go out and kill, is in woman the craving to go out and buy. Some, when restless, wash their hair, but the normal relief is a passionate purchase. When the opportunity comes to her very door, little wonder that she grasps it.

Buying at the door is a fascinating but expensive pastime. Its only excuse is the fun its devotees find in it. That no need has been felt for the thing purchased seems to have nothing to do with it. The psychological desire, created by the salesman's clever art, has no more relation to actual demand than the canvasser's business has to legitimate commerce. The house to house traffic might be a great injustice to the competing merchant who pays taxes and stands behind his goods, but for one thing—it seldom supplies anything that his customers really desire.—Omaha World-Herald.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 20, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 5 cases of condemned milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 7, Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and Sub-division 6 under "Food" of said Food and Drug Act of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 20, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

TES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On Oct. 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 48 cases, each containing 12 cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof theretofore made, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on Nov. 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

Oct. 22nd, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SAYS SCHOOLS TRY TO TEACH TOO MUCH

Perley Morse Would Be Content If His Boy Learned Six of His Fourteen Studies Well.

WOULD ELIMINATE GERMAN

Tells of Deficient Graduates Who Seek Jobs—Churchill Defends Course.

Perley Morse, a certified public accountant of 61 Broadway, has a son, Stanley, who attends Public School 179, in 102d Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue. Stanley recently handed his father a report card to sign. There were fourteen subjects on it, only six of which, in Mr. Morse's opinion, are necessary in an elementary school. Mr. Morse sanctions arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, spelling, and penmanship. The other subjects, literature, science, composition, drawing, music, physical training, shop work, and German, Mr. Morse believes are high school subjects or subjects not to be taught at all in the public schools. He wrote to President Churchill on the subject, saying that probably only one in a hundred of the present generation now leaving the public schools is proficient in the elementary subjects.

Might Open Night Schools.

Mr. Morse also wrote to Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, saying that if the Education Board would discontinue teaching useless subjects in the public schools and confine itself to those that are necessary it would have enough funds to conduct the evening schools. He also said that as an employer he found that the applicant for employment in most cases left the public school before being graduated, and that his lack of knowledge of mathematics, grammar, spelling, history, and geography, absolute essentials, was pitiful. The Mayor's reply, through his secretary, was in part as follows:

The information is interesting and undoubtedly of value if there is ever a reorganization of the board and a change in some of its methods. As you probably know, the Mayor has strong convictions about a change in the number and personnel in the Board of Education. He urged last session that the Legislature pass a bill cutting down the size of the board, but his efforts were disregarded, and the situation remains unchanged.

He has, however, the appointment of nine new members very shortly, and he is very hopeful that he will be able to put men in who will place the board on a broad business basis and improve matters. Of course, you know the Mayor has no direct control over the Board of Education. He merely appoints its members, and cannot remove them except on charges.

Churchill Defends Course.

President Churchill wrote that the course of studies were prepared by the Board of Superintendents, and that the subjects, to which Mr. Morse objected, are contained in courses of study in practically all cities of the country, and that the same was true of schools abroad to a considerable degree. General criticisms as to the validity of instruction or type of instruction, he said, are not as convincing as definite data. There are periodic examinations, he added, in the schools and the results of these examinations indicate very definitely that children do possess the knowledge concerning which Mr. Morse had expressed doubt.

To this Mr. Morse replied that he had inserted an advertisement for a stenographer and typewriter, "a high school graduate, who had made a record in school," while learning those subjects. He received 100 replies. Thirty, who seemed most promising, were examined. All were deficient in spelling, the rudiments of the English language and common fractions. As an American, he wrote, he objected to teaching foreign languages in public schools at the expense of time which should be spent in learning the English language. He said that his experience was not an isolated one, but that the dissatisfaction with the public schools was general.

Call for More Doctors.

"Can we expect our children to be clean and healthy in dirty and insanitary school buildings?" is a question asked by the Bureau of Welfare of School Children of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in its annual report, just issued. The report tells of investigations which it has been making in New York school buildings in co-operation with Dr. C. W. Crampton of the Department of Education, which, on first consideration, suggest the need for a thoroughgoing examination of all school houses in the city. This investigation was made to discover if there were unhealthful conditions in the buildings, and, if so, how they might be remedied.

The bureau says that some bold preventive measure for curing dental troubles among school children should be employed. It says further that the city's staff of doctors and nurses for medical inspection is so inadequate as seriously to impair the work. There is now one doctor to 9,000 children and one nurse to 4,000, whereas for effective work there should be one doctor to 3,000 children and one nurse to 1,500.

Another conclusion reached by the bureau is that the nine clinics established by the Health Department to treat the physical defects of children are wholly inadequate to handle the work confronting them.

Dog Digs Potatoes.

A dog that digs potatoes is a modern convenience owned by Dr. A. P. Smith of Metz. Towser is the dog's name and he is very fond of digging rabbits from their nests. "Dig 'em out, Towser," shouts Dr. Smith, pointing to a hill of potatoes, and the dog, deceived into thinking his master is in pursuit of game, starts pawing up the earth with such speed that in a contest a man with a hoe would also need the benefit of a handicap to make a respectable showing.—Kansas City Times.

The Boss of the House.

The Waverly Democrat says that it was a Pike County woman who indited a note to the teacher concerning the punishment of her young hopeful. The note ran thusly: "Dear Miss ——: You rite me about whippin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lesson. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound nolege into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention what his father says—I'll handle him."—Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.

WRECKERS DESTROY FAMED STAIRCASE

Spiral Ascent in Old Cafe Boulevard a Problem Studied by Many Architects.

TOUCHED A WALL NOWHERE

Wrought by Master Builder of Earlier Day and Trod by Those Who Once Swayed Fashion.

Wreckers have torn down the staircase with a soul and laid bare its secrets in their work on the old Café Boulevard, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, which is being razed.

It is said that the art of building circular stairs is dead, and the wonderful structure, which was the feature of the building, was often inspected by both American and foreign architects. Rising easily from the floor, it wound its graceful spiral to the top of the house without touching any wall. It seemed to float in air, so delicately had it been balanced and so exactly had it been turned. When it was decided to demolish the café which had once been a mansion of old New York it was found impossible to save the staircase.

The axes and the crowbars of the wreckers revealed that it was composed of thousands of half-inch strips of wood, joined together with infinite skill. The fabric represented the best efforts of one of the master stairbuilders of his time, and, although it is possible from the fragments to study his methods, the work and time required to make another such spiral would scarcely be attempted in these days.

There went to the café several years ago an aged man who said that although he had not been inside the building for thirty years he could show something about the place which nobody of the present generation could have observed. After much searching he found places near each landing where there were filled in bolt holes. He had been placed in temporary charge of the house, and thinking that he was doing a service he had strengthened the stairs by bolting them to the walls four inches distant. When the owner found what had been done the volunteer architect had almost to flee for his life. The evidences of his vandal act were puttied up and to the last the staircase vibrated slighly under the tread of those who used it.

The Café Boulevard was originally known as the Bruen house. Its site was bought from Peter Stuyvesant, a descendant of the Dutch Governor of New York, whose farm occupied much space at the head of the Bowery. The body of the doughty ruler lies in St. Mark's Church, only a few hundred yards distant. The deed under which George W. Bruen acquired the land is dated in 1836, and within a year or so the house, which was considered one of the finest residences in the city, had been erected. The staircase was then much talked of on account of its beauty. The woodwork of the house was of solid mahogany, and the classic columns and moldings were carved by artisans who were in reality sculptors.

There were two mantels of Carrara marble in the parlors modeled in Rome, for which Stanford White twenty years ago offered a large sum without success.

Mr. Bruen never lived in the dwelling and sold it to John H. Ransom. The new owner bought two adjoining houses for his daughters and the group of buildings formed a veritable trilogy of architecture. Second Avenue was then the fashionable thoroughfare and the house was the scene of many brilliant social entertainments.

It came in 1895 into the possession of Ignatz H. Rosenfield, who converted it into a restaurant which at once became the vogue among a large Bohemian element. Fifth Avenue and Second Avenue used to dine there together. Owing to changes in the city's population, however, the proprietor decided to give up the café and transferred the name to a new establishment. The old building was for a time occupied by a restaurant known as the Café Bohème, and finally was closed. Now the glories of the place are being dispersed and within a year an apartment house will stand in its stead.

STOP TREE BUTCHERY.

Protest Against the Vandalism of Telephone Companies.

Will the time ever come when the public will awaken to the fact that indefensible vandalism is practiced every day by the telephone companies, whose wires are strung along the country roads?

Driving along the public road one sees the tree butchers at work with axe, saw, and pruning instruments, whacking off limbs which represent many years of slow growth and waxing beauty, cutting great, unsightly swathes through fine shade trees, lopping the tops out of some of them, sawing off all of the limbs on one side of others, destroying shade, destroying natural ornaments willy-nilly. If the trees stand inside the lines of property adjoining the road it makes no difference to the mutilators. Everything that stands in the way of the wires must go. It requires a few men a few minutes to set up a telephone pole. It requires a half century to grow a fine tree. But the half century's growth is slashed where the wires run or where the pole is to be set, and the telephone line plows on, contemptuous of the beauty it mars and of the public which allows the damage to be done.

All public highways should be flanked by shade trees. As long as telephone companies are allowed to devastate every road upon which they set their poles, tree planting along the public roads will be a waste of effort. If special legislation is needed to prevent the destruction of valuable public or private property, such legislation should be passed. A way can be found to put a stop to the butchery when the public awakens to realization of the dollars and cents damage, as well as the injury from an aesthetic point of view, that is done by the axe and the saw and the pruning hooks of the corporations which supply service upon their own terms.

The trees along the roads and the space along the right of way are the property of the people of the section the road traverses. Trees are treated by the telephone companies as if they owned them.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

One Round of Joy.

Life is just one round of sport and hilarity for J. Byron Cain. He just got home at Belle Plaine from the Frisco fair in time for the Chautauqua last week, and then along came "Uncle Tom's Cabin."—Douglas (Kan.) Tribune.

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PEASE & ELLIMAN
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
340 MADISON AVENUE
AT 43RD STREET

BRANCHES:
55 LIBERTY STREET
165 WEST 72ND STREET
CABLE ADDRESS:
"PEASELMAN" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 6200 MURRAY HILL
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE

NEW YORK October 27, 1915

New York Times,
Advertising Department,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

I thought that you might be interested in knowing that the Times still maintains a very substantial lead over all the other papers in the number supplied daily at the highest class apartments on the east side, of which we are the agents. Each year, for the purpose of determining on our advertising appropriations, we have a canvass made of the circulation of the different papers among our tenants, who, as you know, are the most discriminating in the City, and each year we find that the Times leads by a considerable number, and for that reason we have used the Times to a very large extent for our advertising campaign; we believe that the fact that we have established a new record in the rental of apartments this season, on the east side, has been due to our efficient organization, supplemented by the publicity which our advertising has given the buildings in our charge.

The Times reaches the best class of people in the City, and we consider it the highest type advertising medium that it is possible to obtain. We have been particularly satisfied with the results which it has produced this year, which has enabled us to increase our apartment renting business on the east side, which was already the largest of the City, by over 60% greater than our biggest season heretofore.

Assuring you we appreciate your co-operation, and that we intend to use the Times to a greater extent each year, I am,

Yours very truly,
Lawrence B. Elliman

E/W

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM

NEW 1916 NUMBER PLATES FOR NEW YORK AUTOS

State to be Divided Into Three Zones with Separate License Tags—Hyphen to Divide Figures in Five-Number Plates Next Year.

Something new in the way of number plates will be furnished New York State automobilists during the coming year. In order that the registration numbers may be more easily remembered, those of five figures will be hyphenated, a dash appearing between the second and third numerals. For example, No. 35,020 will be written 35-020.

Another change of interest to automobilists is the division of the State into three zones—New York, Albany, and Buffalo—each with a distinctive number plate. The zone idea, as well as the hyphenating of the number plates, originated with Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. By virtue of his office Mr. Hugo now heads the largest automobile bureau of the world. Approximately 230,000 automobiles will be registered with the bureau this year.

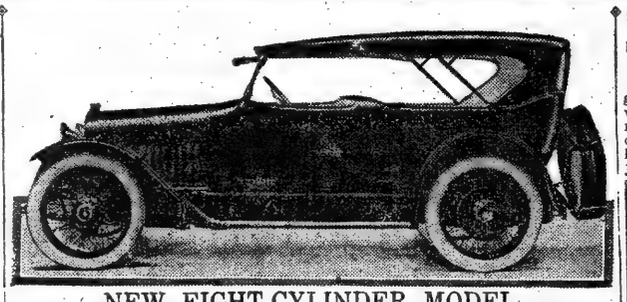
The 1916 number plates will have the numerals of dark blue, the background being of a light cream. A number of experiments were made before a change was decided upon. It was found that in nine cases out of ten a person given a momentary glance at a hyphenated number plate could later on correctly call off the figures. Efforts to recollect plate numbers of four or five figures in which the dash was not used were generally futile.

Next year's auto number plates will have the "N. Y. 1916" beneath, instead of before, the registration numbers. It is thought that such an arrangement will lessen the possibility of mistakes by reason of a letter or a single figure being taken at night as a part of the registration number itself.

By dividing the State into three automobile zones the use of six figures on number plates will hereafter be done away with. All automobiles in the Buffalo zone will carry plates i which the single letter "B" will pre cede the registration number and ser to indicate the locality from which t car comes. Automobiles in the Alba zone will carry the letter "A" on th number plates, while New York City zone cars will have no alphabetical characterization.

In the New York City zone next yea the automobiles will carry plates with registration numbers running from ' to 1,000 and from 18-001 to 95-000, the city's commercial cars having numbers that will start at 3,001 and run to 18-000. There is a break in the series of numbers in all three zones from 1,000 to 3,000 inclusive, due to the fact that this series is reserved for the dealers, the number of plates to be allotted each zone being determined by the later demand. The letter "M," which indicates a dealer's plate, will precede all numbers from 1,000 to 3,000.

All cars in the Albany zone will carry plates with the numbers starting at A 1 and going to A 1,000, and from A 10-001 to A 57-000. The commercial cars will have plates with the numbers running from 3,001 to 10-100, each with the letter "A" preceding the numerals. In the Buffalo zone the number plates will carry figures starting with B 1 and going to B 1,000, and from B 10-000 to B 67-000, the commercial cars running from B 3,001 to B 10-000.



NEW EIGHT-CYLINDER MODEL.

This is the Standard eight, a newcomer to "Automobile Row," made by the Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh. The motor is V type with three-inch bore and five-inch stroke. There is a single camshaft. Double universal drive of the Hotchkiss type is used.

FOR STANDARD SIGNS AT GRADE CROSSINGS

Conference Between Electric Railways and Auto Association Brings Suggestions.

Greater co-operation and a better understanding between the electric railway companies and the public are the results predicted by George A. Ricker, formerly First Deputy Highway Commissioner, of the conference held at Syracuse last week between the electric railway interests and representatives of automobile clubs throughout the State, conducted under the direction of the Public Service Commission, for the purpose of determining a means for lessening, and ultimately eliminating, electric grade-crossing accidents.

Mr. Ricker, although himself connected with the electric railway companies as a consulting engineer, spoke at the conference in behalf of the 100 clubs affiliated with the New York State Automobile Association. The conference, which was instituted by the Public Service Commission, brought forth much eager co-operation from the members of the association and electric railways. Mr. Ricker pointed out that it was not the disposition of those whom he represented, or the public, for that matter, to hastily lay the blame for grade-crossing accidents at the door of railway companies.

"The conference," he said, "was not called for that purpose, but rather to create such rules of the road, regulation of the railways, and recommendations for legislation as will promote the safety of traffic at electric railway grade crossings. From my association with automobilists, I believe I can suggest some ways by which individual motorists and automobile clubs may contribute their share toward securing greater safety at grade crossings. The toll of human life paid as the result of preventable accidents has already reached an appalling figure. It is high time that we, as citizens, should meet together under the auspices of our State department—charged by law with the control and regulation of public service corporations—to consider ways and means for the protection of traffic. It is fitting and proper that this most desirable object should be worked out in friendly conference between those deeply interested and, by reason of their interest and their vocations, best qualified to reach helpful and valuable conclusions.

"There are in use many varieties of railroad crossing signs, and study should be given to the best form of sign and to its standardization. Uniform signs will be quickly recognized and heeded. Such signs at crossings should be so located as to be plainly seen for the longest possible distance, care being taken to remove all obstructions to view within the highway. Signs at some distance from the crossing to notify travelers on the highway should be of uniform design, plain and distinct in form and at such height as to be readily picked up at night by the headlights of the automobile. They should be placed a considerable distance from the crossing, and that distance should be plainly marked on the sign."

In closing his talk Mr. Ricker urged as a solution for the whole problem the education of the public, and the motorist in particular. "Any driver of an automobile," he said, "who will not 'stop, look, and listen,' falls short of taking ordinary precaution. Automobile clubs and associations should unceasingly proclaim the necessity for caution, and 'rules of the road' should be adopted and conscientiously followed by individuals. Here the State again may exercise some control and assist in the protection of human life through the Automobile Bureau in the office of the Secretary of State."

KEROSENE HELPS MOTORS.

Half Pint Run In Once a Week by Racing Engine Removes Carbon.

If car owners would give their engines a dose of kerosene oil once a week they would be surprised at the results in smooth running, decrease of carbon and general improvement. A half pint once a week when the engine is warm put in through the automatic air inlet of the carburetor by racing the engine will work wonders.

The engine should be at once stopped or the kerosene will burn out before it accomplishes the desired results. Let the car stand over night or a day or two for that matter. This treatment during the Winter months, when a car is only used occasionally, is most beneficial.

American Trucks Invade Spain. American motor trucks are now being handled by a Barcelona firm in place of a Continental truck, the supply of which was cut off by the war. The American Consulate General in that city was instrumental in bringing about this new trade connection, through assistance rendered the motor company's representatives, who spoke no Spanish.

WINS FIGHT ON PATENT.

Perlman's Demountable Rim Invention Upheld in Court.

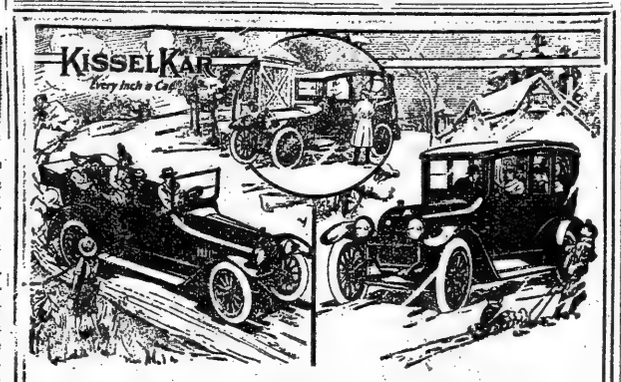
The pathway of the inventor of vital parts of the automobile has never been strewn with roses, as motor-car history reveals. The Selden patent was one of the most remarkable litigation cases ever carried into the courts; the Dyer patents on transmissions, the Canfield spark-plug patents, Dr. Hutchinson's horn patents, and a few others have occupied some interesting chapters in the history of the industry. Just recently there has come to light the remarkable case of the Perlman demountable rim patent.

In the decision made a few days ago in the United States District Court, upholding Mr. Perlman's patent and constituting a valid and good protection for a novel and meritorious invention, Judge Hunt issued an injunction against the Standard Welding Company of Cleveland, Ohio, restraining this company from further making or marketing rims said to be an infringement of the Perlman patent. How sweeping this decision was may be gathered from the fact that this company, according to its current advertisements, has been manufacturing 12,000 rims daily and supplies nearly half a hundred car manufacturers, including some of the biggest in the country. The court also decreed an accounting of the profits of the Standard Welding Company on this infringement.

Louis H. Perlman was one of the active automobile dealers on Broadway some seven or eight years ago. In 1913 he brought suit on his patent, which was issued Feb. 4, 1913, on applications filed in the Patent Office in the Spring of 1906. The patent covers a demountable rim sustaining an inflated tire ready for application to a wheel, the particular form of rim covered being one in which the demountable rim is secured by wedges which are inserted between the wheel felloe and the demountable rim, these wedges pressing radially outward against the rim and also laterally between the wheel and felloe when the bolts retaining them are tightened.

Novelties for the Auto Shows.

With the 1915 racing season at an end the motoring public is looking forward with much interest to the two national automobile shows to be held in New York and Chicago, Dec. 31 to Jan. 8, and Jan. 22 to 29 respectively. The shows will be replete with new ideas in mechanical construction and body designs. With a number of makers building twelve and eight cylinder cars, and others offering improvements in sixes and fours, the public will have a great variety of types to choose from. Novelties in 1916 models, many of which will make their initial appearance at the Grand Central Palace, will be a revelation to those who have not kept pace with the trend of motor car fashion.



Summer and Winter Driving—Two Cars in One

A summer car—a winter car. Two in one. In less than an hour, and in your own garage, you can make the change from open car to closed car—or vice versa.

No one who cares to enjoy the use of his car continuously—winter and summer—can resist the attractions of this happy idea originated by Kissel and not yet successfully imitated.

KISSELKAR

There is not much difference between the price of the sturdy MANUFACTURED KisselKars and those cars that are assembled products—not much of a gulf between the price of these quality cars—always identified with class—and cars that you have never expected to pay much for.

The ALL-YEAR Car

The All-year Car was without any competition for nearly a year and is without serious competition still. It is carefully planned and skillfully built, and has passed beyond the experimental stage.

Touring models—$1050, $1250, $1485, $1750. ALL-YEAR Car—Coupes and Sedans—$1450 to $2100.

Don't wait—see the new KisselKars and the ALL-YEAR Cars NOW.

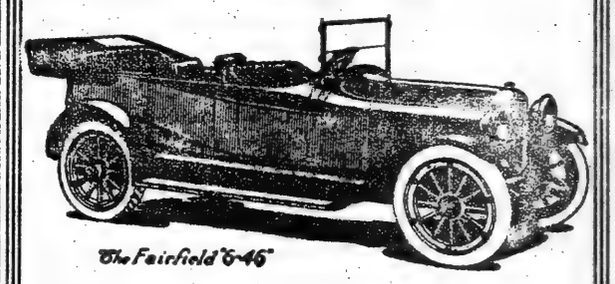
Clodio & Engs, METROPOLITAN DISTRIBUTORS New York City

CIRCLE BUILDING TEL. COL. 510

Brooklyn—Royal Garage, 1005 Greene Ave. Bayside—George Henschel Greenpoint—Alex Zaves
White Plains—KisselKar Garage Suffern—Piper Blanchard Hempstead—National Garage
Newark—A. T. Bruce, 226 Central Ave. Staten Island—Granite Motor Co.

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality



The Fairfield "6-46"

A Perfect Fall Day and a Paige —An Ideal Combination

Here indeed is news!

You need not let the perfect fall days—ideal days for touring—slip by without enjoying perfect motoring.

Paige forethought has prepared the way for you and you can secure the famous Paige Sixes—either the five-passenger "Six-36" at $1095, or the seven-passenger "Six-46" at $1295, Standard of Value and Quality—*now, at once.*

After months of labor we have just completed additions to our factory which, with parts and materials already secured, enable us to double our output and fulfill our promise of *immediate delivery.*

These are the Paige achievements we are celebrating in a Paige Jubilee.

Please come in and join us in the good cheer. You will find the visit interesting and profitable.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y., Inc.

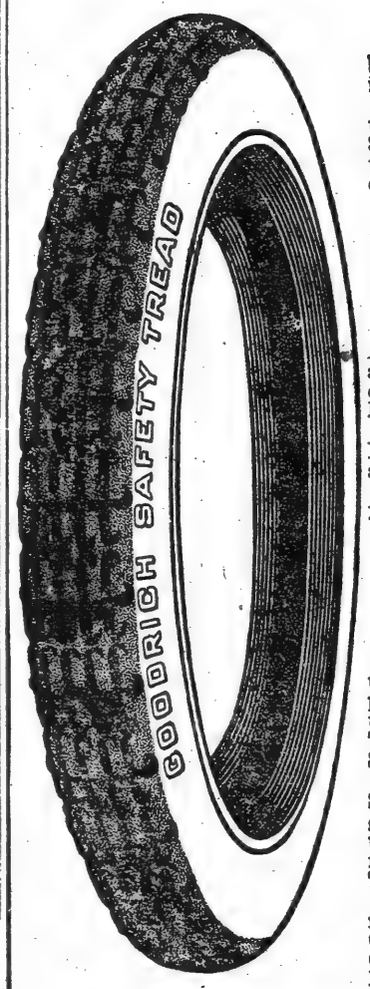
1896 Broadway, at 63rd Street

Telephone 8371 Columbus

1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

Fairfield "Six-46"	$1295	Paige Closed Cars	
Seven-Passenger		Cabriolet	$1600
Hollywood "Six-36"	1095	Sedan	1100
Five-Passenger		Town Car	2250
"Six-46" Winter Top	250	("Six-46" Chassis)	

By their Stylish BLACK Treads —— will you know them



GOODRICH Tires have thus far been "*known*" only to People who *used* them.

To these they have been known chiefly by the *uniformity of Mileage they* delivered, per dollar invested by the user.

—Also by the "Fair List" price Propaganda, of the B. F. Goodrich Co. which this year saved some $25,000,000 to U. S. Car-Owners, through uncovering the "Padded Price-List" imposition on Tire Consumers and Dealers.

• • •

BUT, henceforth "Goodrich Tires" will be known *at sight* even to people who never hope to own a Car.

Known by the fact that the standard Goodrich *Fabric* Tire will have the same stylish BLACK Tread appearance as the aristocratic "Silvertown" Tire (which cannot yet be turned out in half the quantity the Market calls for.)

No increase over the reasonably *low* Goodrich Fair-List Price as established, is asked for the new, and highly distinctive, Goodrich *Black* Tread Tire.

So, why not have *your* Car Up-to-the-minute, when you can equip it with these very "smart" Goodrich "Barefoot" Tires.

• • •

AND here is how these Barefoot Tires act in Automobiling,—

—When the weight of the car bears on the clinging, "Hyper-Rubber" in their Treads, and the power is applied to go ahead or reverse, the *stretch* in the "Hyper-Rubber" Sole of the Goodrich "Barefoot" Tire acts as a sort of Lubricant between the Fabric Structure of the Tire and the Road.

Then the Hyper-Rubber "Toes," of the Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire CLING to the pavement (instead of *grinding against* it) just as your Bare Foot would *cling* to a slippery surface—*without Grind*, and so, with the minimum of Frictional Heat or Wear for *maximum* Traction.

Goodrich "Hyper-Rubber" is also made into Goodrich Motor Cycle, and Bicycle, Tires, as well as into Goodrich Rubber Boots, Over-Shoes, Soles and Heels.

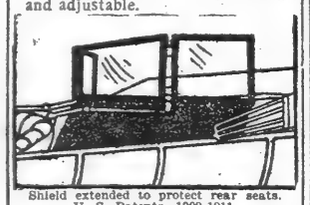
THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.
New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

GOODRICH FAIR-LIST TIRES

AUSTER Tonneau Shield

The Shield that positively protects the tonneau seats against wind, dust and back-draught. That makes riding in any tonneau a pleasure.

Can be easily and quickly attached to any car, old or new, and is instantly extending, folding and adjustable.



Shield extended to protect rear seats. U. S. Patents, 1009-1911.

No Touring Car Complete without it.

Folds down back of front seat out of the way when not needed. Can be adjusted to any position. Will not rattle or break down. Does not interfere with entrance or exit of passengers.

This Shield is finely made of the very best materials. Ask for particulars.

Fryer-Auster Co.,
11 Pine St., 1547 Broadway,
Providence, R. I. New York, N.Y.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

During the first half of November all used Hudson cars of 1914 and 1915 models will be on display at our salesroom, Circle Building, 1842 Broadway; other models of other makes at 64th Street and Broadway, 6th floor.

It is our intention to dispose of all the used cars we have on hand prior to November 15th; the prices placed on these cars should accomplish this.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
of NEW YORK, Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street Circle Building

SGV

MOTOR CARS

Limited number 1915 chassis, each having had a two hundred mile road test, are offered to car buyers wanting the best in motor car construction, at a reduction in our regular prices in order to make room for our 1916 models that will be on sale early next year and will be exhibited at the New York Automobile Show. Bodies will be built and mounted as per your own selection.

EXCLUSIVENESS
EFFICIENCY
MECHANICAL PERFECTION

For All Owners of the S. G. V.

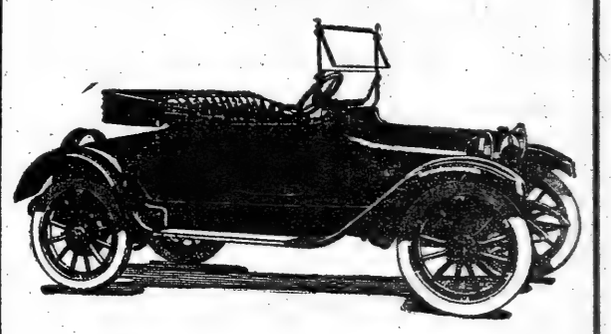
S. G. V. Company
The New Plant
500-504 CENTRAL AVE. NEWARK, N. J.
Phone 2117 Mulberry

DODGE BROTHERS ROADSTER

Spoken advertising is by far the most powerful factor in the extraordinary demand for this car

Unsolicited letters of enthusiastic approval continue to pour in to the factory from every state in the Union

The motor is 30-35 horsepower
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)



COLT-STRATTON COMPANY

Broadway at 57th St. Circle 1600

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!



SELLING OUT. Regular Price $1,085
115-inch Wheel Base
Roomy
5 Passenger

1916 4 cyl. Imperial $695.00 f. o. b. Factory

The Imperial Automobile Co. are devoting their entire facilities to the manufacture of 6-cylinder cars and have appointed us as their special Eastern Distributors.

This car equipped with CONTINENTAL MOTOR, Westinghouse Starter and Generator, Stromberg Carburetor and has standard equipment throughout.

LIMITED NUMBER. ACT PROMPTLY. $695 f. o. b. Factory. EASY TERMS ARRANGED. Write or Wire Reservation.

AUTO BUYERS' CO. OF AMERICA, INC.

IMPERIAL AUTO CO.'S EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS, 1700 BROADWAY, (Near 54th St.)

Write for Illustrated Catalog. Open Evenings & Sundays by appointment. Phone 1891 Circle.
BROOKLYN BRANCH—WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE, 2 Blocks from Williamsburg Bridge.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

LINCOLN HIGHWAY PROGRESS RAPID DURING SECOND YEAR

More Than $2,250,000 Already Expended and Greater Sums Bonded—Whole Route Marked —Work in Detail.

By Austin F. Bement, Secretary the Lincoln Highway Association.

"The second year of the Lincoln Highway propaganda, far from falling short of the accomplishments which marked its establishment and first year of progress, has, on the contrary, witnessed an even greater development and even more noteworthy progress. The developments of 1914 were entirely in keeping with the national sentiment for good roads which the formation of the Lincoln Highway Association crystallized, directed, and focused. The Lincoln Highway became the main transcontinental thoroughfare and hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent upon its improvement. The unanimity of approval was striking. There was no opposition.

"Contrary to all expectations, however, the second year has been even more fruitful in results. While it is true that no such spectacular accomplishments have taken place, the work has proceeded in an orderly, efficient, and quiet way. The endeavor has been concentrated upon three main points—the marking of the route, its rapid improvement in hard-surface material, and the dissemination of educational literature and publicity aiming at the molding of public opinion to the idea of expending public funds in a logical, sane, and efficient way, upon roads leading from some definite point to some other equally definite point, and built of a material which allows of constant use 365 days in the year, regardless of weather conditions.

"It must be borne in mind that the Lincoln Highway Association is an organization aiming at the establishment of a continuous, improved highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that it is not in itself a constructing organization. It has never undertaken and will not undertake the actual building of sections of road, which, in every instance, are superintended by the regular authorities appointed and elected for that purpose. The amount which the association can procure to be spent upon the road by proper means, through the regular channels provided for road construction in municipalities, townships, counties, and States, overbalances by thousands to one the amount of construction which could be done by the direct expenditure of the sums contributed by voluntary subscription toward the building of the highway.

"To all practical purposes the Lincoln Highway is now completely marked from New York to San Francisco. There are points where the marking is not as complete as it should be, but this is being rapidly taken care of. Automobile clubs, local good roads organizations, Boards of Commerce, and other civic and patriotic organizations have made it a point to complete the marking in their localities. In many places the tourists find the red, white, and blue marker on every successive telegraph pole for miles, as in sections of Iowa and Nebraska. Again, only one or two to the mile will be found, this particularly in the Far West, where the Lincoln Highway is the only road, and it is practically impossible to 'go wrong.'

"A great amount of constructive improvement has been completed in Pennsylvania, where the mountain roads have been gradually reconstructed. Effort in this State has been concentrated on the abolition of toll roads and grade crossings. Governor Brumbaugh has given his support to this effort, and $225,000 has been appropriated by the State toward this work. Some $150,000 has been expended on the Lincoln Highway improvements in Pennsylvania during the past eighteen months.

"The association's records indicate that over $350,000 has been spent on the highway in Ohio during the last year, and that $610,000 additional has been bonded for by the different counties through which the route passes. Ohio has sixty-six miles of brick construction on its section of the highway, more than any other State. The progress of the work in Indiana, a State which has no State highway authorities, has been notable. Sixty-eight miles of concrete road on the Lincoln Highway are either under construction or have been bonded for at the present time. A concrete section sixteen feet wide has already been completed between Morrison and Sterling, Ill., in Whiteside County, with cement contributed by the association.

"The route across Iowa has been prepared for hard surfacing to an almost uniform width of thirty feet. Eleven thousand barrels of cement have been allotted to this State this year for concrete construction, and will be placed as soon as necessary action has been taken by Legislature to allow of its use. Practically every Lincoln Highway bridge in the State of Iowa is of permanent reinforced concrete construction, with a minimum width of twenty feet.

"Five sections of concrete construction are now under way in Nebraska on the highway, including the seedling mile just being completed east of Grand Island, where 2,000 barrels of cement contributed to the county were used. A vast amount of grading, leveling, widening, and straightening of the route has taken place in this State. The Wyoming section of the highway, while containing no stretches of hard-surfaced road, has received particular attention in the matter of maintenance, and some $200,000 has been spent during the last year.

"In Utah and Nevada, States of tremendous area and sparse population, great effort has been put forth toward improvement of the highway by the ranchers living along its course. More than $75,000 has been spent on the route in these two States in the last year. These desert roads are for more than 75 per cent. of their extent kept in good driving condition. The highway from Lake Tahoe, on the Nevada-California border, to San Francisco is practically in boulevard condition.

"Improvement of accommodations is going on all along the route. Hotels are enlarging, are bettering the accommodations which must be offered to the tourist, and while metropolitan hotels and cuisine can by no means be found on a transcontinental drive today, the improvement of conditions has been wonderful. The tremendous increase in cross-country touring which 1915 has revealed has a greater meaning to the country than the economic one which appeals to the local communities. Thousands of people are seeing their country for the first time in a way which brings them into intimate contact with the residents of every section. That the means of rapid, safe, and individual communication between all sections of the United States means a broadening of outlook, a greater degree of understanding between our widely separated sections, and a more unified nationalism is certain.

"The plans for the continuance of the Lincoln Highway Association's endeavor during the coming year contemplate a further extension of the work which has been done in the past. The educational work of the association will be continued. The headquarters will continue to act as a clearing house for road information, and as an aid toward the establishment of other organizations for similar work. Seedling miles of highway will be continually established in the different States as is expedient. Every effort will be continued to be brought to bear on the authorities of the different cities, townships, counties, and States through which the route passes, toward the end of its rapid improvement, and incidentally the greatest possible aid will be extended to tourists undertaking to drive the route."

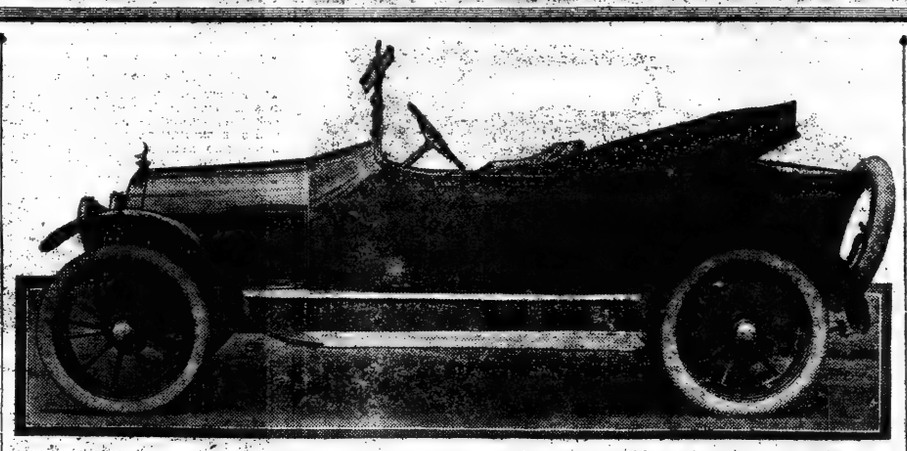
SAVANNAH SEEKS TOURISTS.

Commissioner, Inspecting Road Conditions, Tells of Results.

Savannah's Municipal Tourist and Convention Bureau, a civic organization supported by citizens and business interests to secure for Savannah a fair portion of tourist and business travel, has in the single year of its operation received over 500 requests from automobilists of New York and New England cities for road maps and information on how best to motor to that city. C. M. Raphun, in charge of the bureau, conceived the idea of sending a "pathfinding commission" north from his city to investigate the roads through the various States to New York.

This commission, composed of a map engineer, A. B. Outlaw; an official observer, Earl L. Raphun, and a pathfinder, August Wilhoit, reached New York last week, having covered 1,250 miles in two weeks. The distance by road is 1,033 miles, but their work included investigation of interesting roads leading to important centres.

"We visited on the way from Savannah," said Mr. Raphun at the McAlpin the other day, "Augusta, Columbia, S. C.; Raleigh, N. C., by way of Camden and Cheraw; Richmond, by way of Henderson, N. C., and Petersburg; Washington, by way of Fredericksburg; Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, and Jersey City. At possibly fifty points we passed road builders and repairers. The roads were almost invariably good, with a bad stretch between Fredericksburg and Washington, which will soon be improved. Our bureau in Savannah sends uniformed representatives to meet all trains, distributing small bouquets of flowers to all the ladies on the train, and, of course, our literature from the travel bureau."



ONE OF THE NEWEST BODIES FOR THREE PASSENGERS.

The latest Moon roadster with a three-passenger body of the "clover leaf" seating plan is here shown. Its exterior lines are somewhat on the boat order, large baggage-carrying capacity being provided on the rear deck. The chassis is a six-cylinder.

EXPECT IMPORT TAX TO BRING FACTORIES

British Believe Manufacture of American Cars Will Extend to United Kingdom.

One of the results to be expected from the British duty on motor cars, according to The Glasgow Herald, is the transfer from foreign countries of such parts of the work of manufacture as can be as well or better done in the United Kingdom.

"This was foretold when the tax was announced," says that paper, "and already the anticipations are being realized. One American company which produces one of the most popular of the low-priced high-value machines on the market has in contemplation the establishment of large works in this country, and a member of the American concern is on his way across to investigate the matter. The intention is to restrict work in the first instance to assembling, and in that work a very great saving should undoubtedly be effected, but there is no reason apparent why the scheme should not extend to complete manufacture.

"When the war ends there will be set free a large amount of suitable labor for which there will not be an immediate demand, the British factories having to change their equipment from that suitable for munitions manufacture to the tools, &c., employed in the manufacture of motor cars. When that time comes the company in question would be in a position to give employment, but it is hoped, should the scheme go on, to secure enough labor to make a start long before the war can finish, so far as can be judged at present. Since February last 50,000 cars have been made in the Detroit works of the company, a good many of them being assembled in the works of its British branch at Chelsea, London. But whereas the British company has been chiefly concerned about supplying the British market, it is anticipated that the new undertaking will take up the fulfilling of orders all over the world. There can be no doubt regarding the wisdom of the proposed step, even though the duty should in a few years be repealed."

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Five more companies have been admitted to membership in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, including Milburn Wagon Company, Toledo, Ohio, (Milburn Electric); Lewis Spring and Axle Company, Jackson, Michigan, (Hollier Eight); Argo Motor Company, Jackson, Michigan, (Argo gasoline); Empire Automobile Company, Indianapolis, Ind., (Empire); and Consolidated Car Company, Detroit, Michigan, (Abbott-Detroit).

The performance of a Packard "Twin-Six," driven by J. G. Vincent, in circling the Sheepshead Bay Speedway at the rate of 102¾ miles an hour, was made to seem more astonishing by the rumor that the car was a stock touring model. To correct this impression, Mr. Vincent has issued the following description:

"The motor in the chassis used, in general, is of stock design and size, but is equipped with a special cam shaft to give racing valve timing, and the pistons are slightly crowned to give higher compression. The stock motors have 75 pounds compression, while this motor has 85 pounds compression. The carburetor and intake header were of larger size than standard, to give more power at higher speed. Special spark plugs were used to resist the extreme heat. The remainder of the chassis is of stock 'Twin-Six' 1-25 model design, with the exception that it is stripped of fenders, etc., and is provided with a gear giving a speed of 34 miles an hour at 900 revolutions of the motor instead of 24 miles, as is the case with the stock car. Wire wheels and Silvertown racing tires were used. The car was, of course, equipped with a racing body, and, with tanks full, weighed 3,780 pounds. It was built for engineering purposes, as I wanted to determine the speed possibilities of our motor of 424 cubic inches piston displacement without departing from its principles of design. Under A. A. A. rules this car would be termed a special."

The Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh has appointed the Duffy Motors Corporation of New York metropolitan representative. The Duffy Company has leased the property on the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street for its show rooms and has also secured adequate service facilities in the immediate neighborhood. The new show rooms will be open for the exhibition of 1916 models of the Standard "eight" on Monday.

Arthur Williams, President of the New York Electric Vehicle Association, has announced in connection with the sales campaign now being carried on in behalf of the Ward 750-pound capacity electric delivery wagon, that he will present two silver cups as prizes for the best records made in the selling field.

Harry W. Ford has purchased all of Hugh Chalmer's holdings in the Saxon Motor Company. By so doing, Ford becomes the largest individual stockholder and the dominant figure in the company, which he has served as president and general manager from its organization. The stock purchase, involving a cash transaction of a half million dollars, establishes the company as an independent institution.

The Timpkin Roller Bearing Company's business increased in October of this year over the same month last year by 120 per cent., or a gain of 84 per cent. over the preceding month.

The Reo Motor Car Company within less than thirty days from the time it moved to its new home at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, found it necessary to provide an additional six thousand square feet of floor space. A service station has been secured on West Fifty-second Street.

According to F. A. Seiberling, President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, in a statement on the company's position and plans for the future, the volume of business for the company's fiscal year was in excess of $36,000 000. Eight new buildings, with floor space approximating ten acres, are being added to the Akron factory, and a ninth addition will be made in the Spring. Thus the tire company will be increased more than 50 per cent. More than 2,000,000 tires were made during the fiscal year.

Maurice Rothschild, Vice President of the Losier Motor Company, has resigned and has disposed of all of his interests in the company to Theodore Friedeberg of New York and to Samuel and Harry Frank of Detroit.

The Pullman Motor Car Company has brought out a new coupe, with the magnetic gear shift, at the price of $990.

The world's speedway record and the American record for 100 miles, both made at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Election day, were made by cars equipped with Bosch magnetos.

The Stewart Automobile Company, distributor of the Allen car, announces that Arthur V. Lyall has been elected Vice President of the company. Mr. Lyall will take active charge as general sales manager.

The King Motor Car Company announces its second eight-cylinder product. The improved five-passenger eight-cylinder model will sell at $1,150, f. o. b. Detroit, $200 less in price than that brought out a year ago. The new eight has larger motor dimensions than the first, having a 2⅛-inch bore and 6-inch stroke.

Announcement was made yesterday by Paul Smith, Vice President in charge of sales and advertising of the Chalmers Motor Company, of the appointment of Gail Murphy to the position of advertising manager.

NEW ROADS ON PALISADES ATTRACT THE MOTORIST

Interstate Park Is Being Developed Into Accessible Playground of Great Natural Beauty.

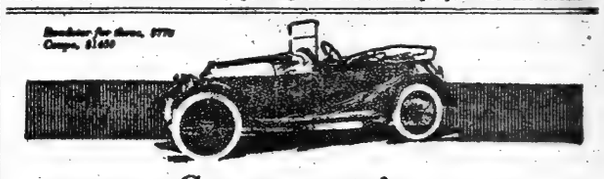
Comparatively few people in the State of New York have any conception of the wide extent and scenic beauties of the park on the Palisades. Under the direction of the Interstate Park Commission, there has been acquired a strip of land, many miles in length, extending nearly all the way from Fort Lee, on the easterly bank of the Hudson River, opposite the upper end of New York City, to Fort Montgomery.

From this northerly point westward, across the Taconic Mountains, many thousands of acres have been obtained by gift or purchase for a dozen miles inland. The Park Commission is engaged in the construction of a road that will make available to tourists a close view of the Palisades and the wonderful stretch of scenery along the Hudson River. At Blauvelt, a short distance back of the City of Nyack, an abandoned rifle range, formerly the property of the State, has been improved for a girls' Summer camp.

Entering the park either from State Route 8, which parallels the westerly bank of the Hudson River, passing through Nyack and Haverstraw, or from the road which passes through Tuxedo and Arden, tourists will find this wonderful new highway winding its way around and over the mountains beside charming lakes, formed by the genius of the engineers, and affording a delightful drive among scenes of beauty in the Autumn foliage.

Beside one of the lakes a camp of the boy scouts has this year held 5,000 members of this organization, in troops from 300 to 500, each fortnight. In the park about Bear Mountain hundreds of white tents have afforded shelter to campers from crowded Manhattan. On Highland Lake, at the foot of Bear Mountain, 150 boats are used freely and without price by children from the city. The Inn, a unique structure built of huge boulders and great logs taken from the mountains, is equipped as no other building in the State, and serves meals at a wide variety of prices.

Ample parking is provided for automobiles, and on Sundays and holidays hundreds of cars are guarded by the park police, while their owners view the beauties of the Hudson or watch the children at play, confident that their effects left in the cars are quite safe. The Park Commission will devote its ample funds and time to the construction of other roads and to the development of new attractions, all to be free to the people who use them.



Concentration

HOPEFUL, from its beauty and ability, many have asked: *"Will there be a Scripps-Booth touring car?"*

There will not. Because it is one of the few motors with a personality. And a different model would not seem truly "Scripps-Booth" to those who have grown to admire and respect the roadster.

Scripps - Booth

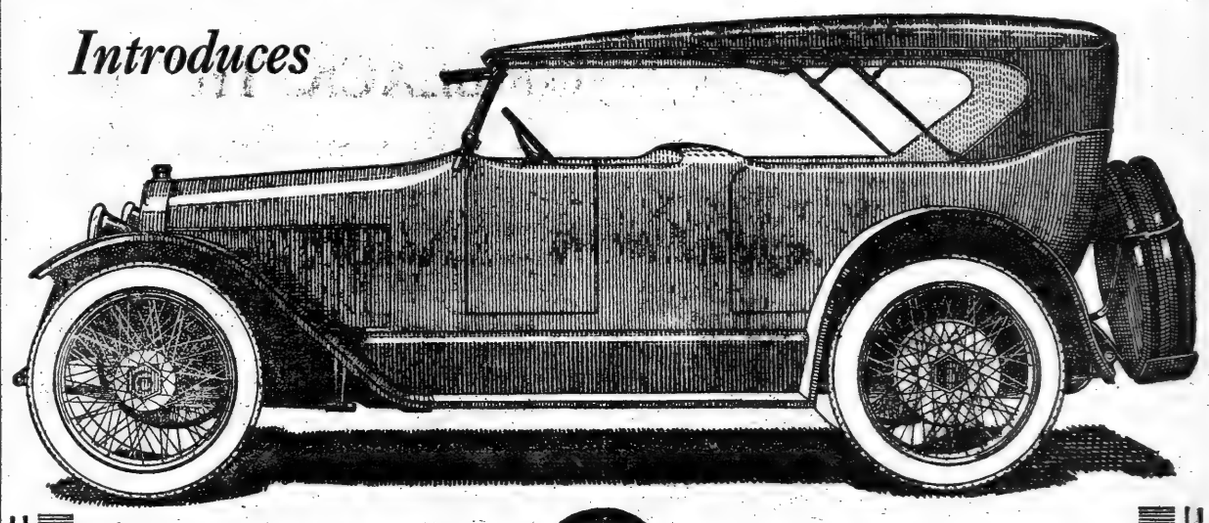
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Phone, PLAZA 7816

Purchase may also be made at USED CAR DEPARTMENT 1677 Broadway

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Introduces



STANDARD 8

Made by
STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Standard Touring" Cars and Roadsters $1735 $1950 "Standard" Specials Open Bodies

LIMOUSINES—SEDANS—COUPES

SEASONABLE DELIVERIES

The public is cordially invited to inspect our new showrooms
Complete descriptive folio will be sent upon request

THE DUFFY MOTORS CORPORATION

Factory Distributors in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut

1895 Broadway, S. W. Corner 63d Street, New York City

Applications for unoccupied territory will receive prompt attention

A Closed Car in Winter—or an Open Car in Summer

With this new Studebaker Convertible Sedan FOUR, you may now have your choice of cars, according to the season of the year:

—in Winter, a stylish, handsome Sedan, richly finished and fitted, and with all the elegance and the host of refinements that one expects in a town car; or

—in Summer, a big, attractive, SEVEN-passenger, FORTY Horse Power Open Car with the many conveniences and the low maintenance cost of the open car.

And, most important of all, at the amazing price of $1035!

Never before in the history of the industry has it been possible to buy so attractive, so POWERFUL or so richly finished a closed car at so LOW a price as $1035. For when you consider that with all the style of the closed car, it combines the famous FORTY Horse Power motor, the SEVEN-passenger capacity, and the astonishing quality that has made the Studebaker FOUR the GREAT 4-cylinder value of 1916, you can appreciate what a remarkable value this new model offers.

We urge that you see this new Studebaker Convertible Sedan FOUR at once. Orders will have to be filled in rotation—and the winter season is too close to take chances on delays in delivery. Come in today.

Four Cylinder Models
Touring Car, 7-passenger - $ 885
Roadster, 2-passenger - - 850
Landau-Roadster, 5-pass. - 1185

Six Cylinder Models
Touring Car, 7-passenger - $1050
Roadster, 2-passenger - - 1000
Landau-Roadster, 5-pass. - 1350
Coupe, 4-passenger - - - 1550
Limousine, 7-passenger - - 2350
F. O. B. Detroit

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
56th Street and Broadway. Phone Circle 1400
Brooklyn Retail Branch, 1291 Bedford Ave. Phone Decatur 1484



What's What in TOP MATERIALS

The top question should have your serious consideration when you buy your car because a leaky top will spoil your comfort in motoring.

Genuine Pantasote has been adopted as the top material for high-grade cars because it won't leak or become shabby. That is why it is being adopted for all high-grade cars.

"What's What in Top Materials" explains the entire top material question. Your name and address on a postal brings this interesting and informative booklet, free.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Building
New York City

Pierce Arrow

Enclosed cars of late models are scarce. Every one we have had this fall has been practically sold by or before our work was completed.

Right now we are putting in shape to sell, with our full guarantee, a 38 C-2 Landaulet, which has had exceedingly good care. It can be inspected in our shops now. Ready for delivery about November 25th.

We have just about ready a 48 seven-passenger limousine for $1,500, and guaranteed.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. 6671 Market.
Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

TIRE-FILLER

"NEWMASTIC"—The Original.
In its 15th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire trouble. Write for samples, pamphlets and guarantee. 9 yrs. at 151 West 68th St., Just West of B'way, New York City.

HONOR FOR WRITERS OF AMERICAN SONGS

Bruno and Edison Move to Establish Memorials in the Hearts of the People.

NO MORE PARK STATUARY

Vocal Biographers and Musicians to Sing Their Compositions in Public Places.

A campaign to abolish monuments in New York parks to the writers of American songs has been started by Guido Bruno and Charles Edison, guardian spirits of the artist colony in Greenwich Village. Establish is the correct word, for these monuments are not to be erected. Instead, if negotiations now on with the Park Board are successful, there will be commemorative celebrations in the parks, with the object of teaching the public something of the life and work of each man among the seven or eight who have been deemed by the originators of the scheme worthy of being called the national song writers of America.

The first to be so honored will be Stephen Collins Foster, author of "Uncle Ned," "My Old Kentucky Home," "The Old Folks at Home," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," and other negro songs besides a good many sentimental ballads of the sort popular in the middle of last century.

"We have plenty of monuments to musicians in various New York parks," says Bruno, "but they are usually foreign musicians who have no connection with American life except in so far as Americans have enjoyed their music. Take Verdi, for instance, whose statue fronts the Seventy-second Street subway station. Americans have been admirers of Verdi's operas, but his connection with the United States is surely second-handed through the Italian population. So with other foreign musicians whose works have been admired in America. But in what American city will you find monuments to Stephen C. Foster or John Howard Payne?

"But it is not our purpose to erect any more statuary, particularly statuary of the sort unhappily too common in American parks. What we want to do for the writers of the songs that the American people have loved, is to give them a memorial in the hearts of the American people.

"To begin with, we are going to publish booklets with the life story of each of these American writers whom we have selected—and the stories are usually romantic and often tragic—and we intend to send these booklets broadcast to public schools over the country. Other methods of distribution we shall have also, but the work in the public schools is to be the first step in reminding American children of some of the song writers who have contributed to the National civilization.

"Then we intend to star the work in the parks. Upon stated days there will appear in certain parks a group of workers—a speaker, perhaps a musician or two—who will take up their stand in a corner of the park and tell the story of some composer to any body from the passing crowd who may care to turn aside and hear it. The speaker will begin the life story of the composer—he will tell under what circumstances he wrote each of the songs that have made him famous. And as the story of each song is finished the musicians will play or sing the song to the crowd.

"We think that a better way to keep the memory of the composer alive than to put him up in bronze or marble where pedestrians can look at him and wonder if he was a Civil War General or a member of the Board of Aldermen."

As a preliminary to the campaign Bruno delivered two lectures last week at the Little Thimble Theatre, 10 Fifth Avenue, on the life of Foster, the anniversary of whose death fell on Thursday. With the lectures Foster's songs were sung by Lois Fox and Addie Galva.

"A good many people," said Bruno, "will tell you that the life of the American musician—of the artist of any sort in America—is too apt to be commercialized so that the flavor of romance is lost. But take the life of Stephen Collins Foster. He was born in Pittsburgh—where his father was at one time Mayor—July 4, 1826. In his early life he began to write songs of the accepted and popular types of classical music, and before he was thirty he was already an established and well-known composer. In 1854 he married, and it was the failure of his marriage with a simultaneous business failure that led him only a year later to come to New York.

"He reached here with $45 in his pocket, which he spent in a debauch on his first night in the metropolis. It is doubtful if he ever had that much money at one time again. Foster lived in a hotel in the Bowery for a while in a room that cost him $1.45 a week. Eventually this man, who had been a successful man of business, a popular society man, and a well-known musician in Pittsburgh, had to come down to clerking in a grocery in the Bowery.

"The store he worked in was in a basement. There were two rooms—the front room, where the loafers of the neighborhood lounged and played cards and ate bananas; the back room where the groceries were kept. Here in the back room, away from the loafers, was Foster's retreat. His mother belonged to an old Maryland family; from her and from visits to her childhood home he had learned much of the negro character. These memories revived now and then on those dark days in the grocery, when occasionally a negro servant from some of the prosperous families which still in those days lived near the Bowery would come in to make a purchase. And after Foster had wrapped up the groceries and sold them he would go back to his dreams. Then he would begin to whistle airs that came to him, and presently you would see him writing on brown wrapping paper that lay about in the store. That was the origin of songs that are known all over America.

"Foster had no idea of the commercial value or the popular appeal of his songs. He never got more than $15 from a publisher for any one of them. They sold into the hundreds of thousands, while he remained in poverty, was eventually discharged in the grocery because he spent his time writing songs instead of selling cheese, and died in want.

"His career is a good specimen of that of many of the men and women who have written songs and stories that are part of American life; yet with the possible exception of Poe the public knows next to nothing of the romance and tragedy of these writers and composers. We think that to tell the people something of their lives and their works; of the conditions out of which their songs arose, is to do a better service than to try to put up statuary or to hang memorial tablets in a hall."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Capt. C. H. Ball, Inf., from Austin to Beaumont, Tex., to inspect Co. I, 3d Inf., organized militia of Texas, then to his station.

Following officers, after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, will proceed to post specified for duty and by letter to comg. General, Western Dept.: Capt. H. Clarke, Medical Corps, Ft. Lawton, Wash., and 1st Lt. Z. L. Henry, M. R. C., the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Following officers, after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, to post specified for duty and by letter to comg. officer, Central Dept.: Capt. W. R. Davis, Med. Corps, Ft. Meade, S. D., and 1st Lt. F. P. Stone, Dental Surgeon, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

First Lt. J. L. Holcombe, C. A. C., will report about Nov. 25 to the President of the examining board at Ft. Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion, then to his station.

First Lt. D. P. Wood, 16th Inf., from duty on general recruiting service and at Ft. McDowell, Cal., effective Dec. 6, then to his regiment.

Second Lt. D. Armstrong, C. A. C., from assignment to 77th Co. to unassigned list, and will report to comg. officer, Coast Defs. of Pensacola, for duty on his staff.

Orders of Oct. 26 directing 1st Lt. H. A. McCune, C. A. C., to report to comg. officer, Coast Defs. of Pensacola, for duty on his staff amended to direct him to report to that coast defense commander for assignment to a company.

Leave: 1st Lt. H. A. Schwabe, C. A. C., 1 month and 24 days.

The Navy.

Commander A. M. Procter, from works of E. W. Bliss Co., to naval torpedo sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Commander W. H. Vernon, the Kansas, to command the Jarvis.

Lts. R. A. White, the Tacoma to the Columbia; A. C. Wilhelm, to command the Tacoma, and A. L. Bristol, Jr., from command of the Jarvis to flotilla torpedo office, torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

Jr. Grade Lt. B. McFarlane, the Montana to connection fitting out the Oklahoma, and duty on board when commissioned.

P. A. Paymaster T. P. Ballenger, to New York yard.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic fleet, dated Shanghai, China, Nov. 3.: Lts. J. M. Poole, the Cincinnati to the Saratoga, and R. E. Ingersoll, the Saratoga to the Cincinnati.

Rear Admiral T. S. Phelps, retired, died at Oakland, Cal., Nov. 3.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Celtic and Hector at Port au Prince; Marietta, at Tela, Honduras; New York, at Hampton Roads, and the Texas, at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Chester, Dakar for Monrovia; Cushing, Newport for Whitestone Landing; Ericsson, Newport for New York, and the Uncas, Norfolk for New York.

The Bushnell has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, as soon as practicable after completion.

The Georgia will remain at the Boston yard under repair until about the 20th inst.

The Dolphin, now at Norfolk yard, has been ordered to Savannah, to arrive by the 9th inst.

The Uncas has been ordered to tow the Mayrant from New York to the Philadelphia yard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following dates have been set by the commission:

Actuarial clerk, male, medical test, Nov. 8; three candidates.

Social investigator, female, medical test, Nov. 8, seventy-seven candidates;; Nov. 9, seventy-five; Nov. 10, seventy-five; Nov. 11, seventy-seven; Nov. 12, seventy-five; Nov. 13, seventy-five.

United States.

The commission announces an examination on Jan. 1 for machinist, all-around, to fill vacancies in the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The pay is from $3.28 to $4.24 a day. No educational test will be given, and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. The test will consist of physical ability, training, experience, and fitness. The age is 20 or more. Applications will be received until the close of business on Dec. 17 at the Labor Board, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

WAR AFFECTS TUSKEGEE.

Cotton Planters Unable to Send Their Children to the School.

The war now raging in Europe is being felt by the Tuskegee Institute, the Alabama school for colored persons, according to the report recently submitted by its principal, Booker T. Washington, to the Board of Trustees. The low price which has been paid for cotton during the last year is said by Mr. Washington to have caused a great falling off in the enrollment of the school because the students, most of who come from the plantation section, have been unable to get enough money from their parents to pay tuition.

"During the past year," says Mr. Washington in his report, "this part of the South, especially the cotton-growing section, has been passing through one of the most trying and difficult experiences it has been called upon to pass through since the civil war. This condition has, in the main, been occasioned by the low price of cotton caused by the European war. Conditions have been serious both among the white and black people.

"Because of these conditions, this institution has been going out of its way to do an unusual amount of work, and spending an unusual amount of money in trying to teach the people how to overcome these conditions by planting something to eat. I have been devoting a considerable part of my time within the past year to urging the negro people of the South to diversify their crops and get away from present hard conditions, always to be expected when a whole race or a section is more or less dependent upon one crop for its sustenance."

Among the many donations made to the schools in the last year, special attention is called by Mr. Washington to the schoolhouses erected in rural districts throughout the South with money donated to the institution. In all a hundred of these schoolhouses were erected and ten of them were provided through the generosity of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald also gave, on the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, $5,000 to be divided among the teachers of the institute.

There were 1,537 students enrolled at the institution when the school term began last September. These were composed of 907 boys and 630 girls, and they came from thirty States and territories. There are also at the institution, nineteen students from foreign countries or colonies of foreign countries.

New members of the Board of Trustees, named at the last election, were George McAneny, President of the New York Board of Aldermen; Edgar A. Bancroft, General Counsel of the International Harvester Company, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church of Boston.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Registration for cooking may be made, beginning Nov. 8, in the evening school at 337 West Forty-seventh Street.

A club has been organized in the evening recreation centre at P. S. 62, Manhattan. The President is Morris Sheinberg.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 139, Avenue C and Rugby Road, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. on Nov. 10.

The resignation of Max J. Rosenfelt, mechanical draughtsman in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been accepted.

Secretary Palmer has been authorized to notify the owner of 2,084 First Avenue, Manhattan, occupied as a supply depositary, that the lease, which will expire on Dec. 1, will not be renewed for the reason that further occupancy will be unnecessary.

RESORTS.

Health "First"—"Safety" Follows

The Jackson Health Resort

Dansville, New York

REFERENCES FROM LOCAL PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS
Dr. James H. Jackson, Pres.; Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice-Pres.
Write for literature. NEWTON B. GORHAM, Man'g Director

NEW JERSEY.



PUDDING STONE INN

Spend a refreshing week-end with us. Only an hour away. D., L. & W. Among streams, hills and woods. Horseback riding, tramping, tennis, canoeing on river. Bracing air, splendid views, rest and recreation. French chef. Booklet. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

LENOX MANOR

East Orange.

If table of exceptional excellence, large rooms with private bathrooms and beautiful furnishings appeal to you, visit No. 75 Lenox Avenue, East Orange. (Tel. Orange 5075.)

THE BEECHWOOD

SUMMIT, N. J.

Highest elevation within 45 minutes of Manhattan; 40 trains daily each way. Monthly commutation $7.05, via D., L. & W.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THE BEECHWOOD has an established reputation for homelike atmosphere combined with excellent service at moderate cost. The locality is widely known for its health-giving properties.
WILLIAM F. SEVERANCE, Proprietor.

Hotel Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele, Golf, Splendid Orchestra, Dancing, English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

NEW HOTEL CLINTON

East Orange, N. J.

A complete home hotel; charming location; rooms single or en suite; private baths; telephone; near Brick Church Station; 30 minutes to Broadway. Illustrated Booklet.
EDWARD M. SAMMIS.

Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, New Jersey,

Will Open on November 18th.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

Laurel House

Lakewood, New Jersey.
GOLF, POLO. SUPERIOR ORCHESTRA. HEALTHFUL CLIMATE. Booklet
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr. A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Highland Cottage Sanitarium, Palisade Av. and Woodland St., Englewood, N. J., (altitude 500 feet.)—A charming, healthful resort for convalescents and persons in a run-down condition. Send for illustrative leaflet.

HOTEL LEXINGTON, LAKEWOOD.
Enjoy the balsam of the Pines. Fresh vegetables, eggs, butter and milk from our own farm and dairy. Write for rates.
R. M. LARRABEE, Prop.

Academy House, Lakewood, N. J., 300 Monmouth Av.—Rooms, with and without baths; homelike; excellent table. George Lautensack.

FOREST LODGE,
Sixth St. & Forest Ave., Lakewood, N. J.
Rooms single and en suite, with bath.
MRS. J. G. WAGNER.

OAK COURT HOTEL Lakewood, N. J. Now Open.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

PALMER HOUSE LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Centrally Located.
MISS T. T. DOLBEY, Manager.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; running water in all rooms. I. Woehr.

Pinewood Hall, Lakewood, N. J. Electric & hydrotherapeutic baths. Resident physician. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE

HOTEL and COTTAGES, On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
S. Hanstein, Prop'r.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City.
Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World
Belvedere Restaurant Traymore
SUBMARINE GRILL

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach; ocean view; capacity 350; private baths, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Special Fall rates, $12.50 up weekly; Amer. plan; no extra for rooms with running water; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Fall and Winter guests. Free Booklet.

WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave., Near Beach.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW YORK.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

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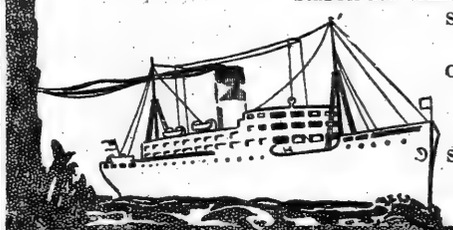
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer Monday; increasing cloudiness Tuesday; variable winds, becoming fresh south.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,107. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

AMERICA CHAMPIONS NEUTRAL RIGHTS IN NOTICE TO BRITAIN THAT BLOCKADE IS 'INEFFECTIVE, ILLEGAL, INDEFENSIBLE'

ATTACKS COUNCIL ORDER

Note to London Demands That Law, Not Expediency, Rule Seizures.

DEFENDS CIVIL WAR COURSE

Gideon Welles's Order to American Officers in '62 Quoted to Show We Were Fair.

BUT ADMITS SOME ERRORS

Cites Increase of British Trade with Scandinavia, While Ours Is Held Up.

PORT SEARCHES IRREGULAR

Insists We Cannot Submit to Further Subordination of Our Rights and Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A vigorous declaration of intention to champion the integrity of established neutral rights "against the lawless conduct of belligerents" is contained in the note which the United States has addressed to Great Britain as a response to the several communications of that nation concerning the American protest against British interference with American trade with Europe. Incidentally notice is served that the United States does not recognize as legal the British blockade of European ports.

The note to Great Britain, which is dated Oct. 21, and which, because of its length, was sent to London by special messenger, was made public by the State Department today. It was presented to the British Foreign Office a few days ago by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London.

The note, a document of 7,000 words, not inclusive of pertinent papers, including a copy of instructions to American naval officers in the civil war, and a "statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities," is signed by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, who in the name of his Government serves notice on Great Britain that the United States "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights" by the British Orders in Council and prize court rules. The British measures, it is asserted, "are admittedly retaliatory and therefore illegal, in conception and in nature."

It is asserted also that the United States "cannot with complacence suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices."

In this language the United States Government confirmed its prior assurances to Germany in one of the Lusitania notes, that it would insist upon "the freedom of the seas."

Britain's Course Problematical.

Opinion is divided here as to what measures Great Britain will take with reference to the American contentions and the refusal of the United States to recognize the blockade. In some quarters it is the view that the British answer will be an extension of the contraband list so as to cover practically all the commodities that the blockade seeks to keep out of Germany. Elsewhere the opinion is held that Great Britain will maintain her position in spite of the danger of straining the relations between the two Governments.

There is nothing in the American note to show that this Government is prepared to go to extremes to uphold the principles which it has determined to champion, but the language of the communication is such as to indicate that the Government feels that it cannot tolerate any longer the practices of Great Britain in dealing with American ships and cargoes destined for neutral countries of Europe. This Government assures Great Britain that it intends to be impartial in dealing with the European belligerents, but at the same time shows that it feels that it has ample reason for being angry over the British detention policy.

This Government has been subjected to unsparing criticism in Germany and among German sympathizers because of the vigorousness of the language used in protesting against the sinking of the Lusitania and other merchant vessels and against the German submarine warfare generally. The German criticism was based in large part on the assumption that the objections of this Government to the British policy of detaining American ships and cargoes called for as emphatic presentation as had been made to Germany. The answer to the German criticism has been that the German submarine warfare involved the unlawful and inhuman destruction of innocent human beings, while the alleged unfair methods of Great Britain had to do merely with matters of dollars and cents, which could be compensated for at any

Continued on Page 4.

Declaration of the United States in Refusing to Recognize Legality of British Blockade

From the American Note to Great Britain.

I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal, and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and, therefore, illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it cannot with complacence suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices.

The Government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his Majesty's Government that it must insist that the relations between it and his Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

LONDON MARKS TONE OF OUR NOTE

Its Language Viewed as More Vigorous Than That of Other Exchanges.

REGARDED AS MOMENTOUS

One Newspaper, in Reviewing the Points, Admits That Some Are Well Taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—Press comment on the Washington note protesting against Great Britain's blockade and the method of enforcing it, in some instances takes the form of surprise at the firmness of its tone as compared with the language of other communications that have passed between the two Governments since the war began.

The note is not lightly regarded, and some of its contentions are admitted to be entirely valid.

The Daily News says: "The new American note is a voluminous, highly technical, and in some respects a momentous document. It cannot escape comment, moreover, that the note is couched in vigorous and uncompromising language, paralleled in one or two of Secretary Lansing's notes to Germany, but hitherto foreign to communications that have passed between Washington and London. No mistake could be graver than to underestimate the seriousness of the contentions advanced by Washington. In certain respects the issue can be narrowed down from the dimensions they assume in the note. The complaint, for example, that American ships are brought into port under suspicion and then charged with port dues and other exactions, will, we imagine, be recognized at once as reasonable, and where the facts are established the grievance can be rectified.

"More important is the contention that the blockade is not binding because it is not effective. Our submarines in the Baltic have completely revolutionized the situation in which German ports were 'notoriously open' to Scandinavian trade, and their activity will, we can hardly doubt, be accepted in Washington as modifying very materially the contention that the blockade is ineffective."

The Daily Chronicle says of the note: "Before commenting on it we may perhaps usefully glance at the actual course of the American negotiations with Germany. It will then be seen that, so far from these negotiations laying this country under any sort of obligation, the obligation was rather the other way. In the first place, we should note that what the United States protested against was not that German submarine crimes were, as they were, crimes against international law, to whose benefit we as belligerents were entitled, nor even against that to whose benefit other neutrals were entitled. As long as the victims of criminal submarining were only British, French, Scandinavian, or Dutch subjects the United States was just as silent as it has been regarding those atrocities on land, whereby the Germans destroyed the bulk of The Hague conventions. It was only when large numbers of Americans were killed and American lives were daily imperiled that Washington protested.

"In the second place, its protests never went beyond very polite negotiations, which Germany allowed to spin out just as long as it suited her convenience. The final concession made by Germany to America was not obtained by American diplomatists. It was obtained by our navy. We developed ways of destroying submarines in such numbers and so rapidly that this particular variety of crime ceased to be worth Germany's while. In the submarine business, therefore, we conferred a considerable benefit on the United States, while she conferred none whatever upon us—a point upon which we do not claim to base any complaint, but which it is necessary to bear in mind in view of the contention in some American quarters that a good turn to one belligerent, that is, ourselves, ought to be followed by a good turn to another, that is, Germany.

"The purport of the whole note is not, of course, to put a pistol to our heads, but to tell us firmly, one might almost say harshly, that the United States does not accept our main contentions, does not acquiesce in our policy, and will continue to press strong protests upon us. It points to a continuance of diplo-

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FAILS TO PLEASE GERMAN EDITORS

Staats-Zeitung and Others Criticise Tone of Note to England as Too Mild.

FEAR IT WILL BE IGNORED

Agree That It Contains Able Arguments, but Think It Lacks Determination.

The American note to Great Britain protesting against the blockade and its consequent interference with neutral trade, fails to find favor with the German press in this country. The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung says this morning:

"A very clear, able argument, free from all sentimentality, businesslike, convincing. But it does not contain the slightest hint as to what our Government intends to do should great Great Britain say, in answer: 'We are of a different opinion,' and then proceed without further ado, to continue the practices, called illegal and unwarranted, 'to which the United States can no longer submit.' We shall have to exercise patience and wait to see whether England will condescend to 'instruct its officers' to cease the lawless methods heretofore practiced. Probably we shall be able to submit a bill for damages after the war, and that seems to be the only purpose of these diplomatic writing exercises."

The Cincinnati Freie Presse has this to say: "President Wilson's note to Great Britain is not likely to cause apprehension in Downing Street. It insists, of course, that the American Government cannot submit to further disregard of international law, but nothing contained in the note suggests that further violation of American rights by Great Britain would be considered an unfriendly act—a tone so readily adopted in our diplomatic intercourse with Berlin."

The Cincinnati Volksblatt says: "The facts, the law, and the logic in the note of President Wilson to England are unassailable. But we regret that the protest comes so late. American commerce ought, long before this, to have been protected against severe losses and our national dignity against British outrages. Still the note is appreciated. Better late than never. But we wish to say that the President can only redeem himself for his tardiness by insisting on the immediate observance of American rights by England. Sir Edward Grey must not be permitted to keep up an academic discussion on international law until the war is over.

"Unless the President forces Great Britain to cease her disregard for the rights and the dignity of the United States without further delay the American people will be justified in regarding the note, forcible as its language is, as no more than stage thunder. A decisive and immediate result will no doubt win back for the President many Americans estranged by his dilatory policy."

The St. Louis Westliche Post says: "We highly commend the assertion of American rights and principles as contained in the note, but we ask why American commerce had to suffer almost a whole year before the Administration saw fit to launch a vigorous protest against the arbitrary measures employed by Great Britain and her allies to the detriment of American prestige. And even now, we do not find anything in the note to reassure us that the Government of the United States is ready to effectively safeguard American rights and interests."

Germans See No Prospect of Peace Till England Is Brought to Her Knees

Some Believe That War Will Be Fought to a Decision in Egypt—Others Look for Another Effort on Western Front.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The latest of the crop of peace rumors is that ex-Premier Giolitti of Italy clandestinely visited the Kaiser, with a view to sounding him for a future basis of peace. It is significant that all my German informants invariably take no great stock in these rumors, but tell them as interesting tidbits of gossip. The fact is there is no peace in sight at this end, as no one knows better than the German people, who have been fully prepared and accustomed to the thought, that they will be called on to make more and heavier sacrifices for an indefinite time to come. Asked for opinions on the duration of the war, Germans of all kinds and classes answered me in much the same words: "It can last a long time yet."

A statesman asked me, "When will there be peace?" and answered his own question thus: "It's a good way off."

A neutral diplomat gave this opinion, "There is no prospect of Germany quitting," adding: "It is a finish fight—a race war of annihilation."

Officers in particular air no early peace views. There has been and still is a widespread but more or less vague hope among the masses of the people that sooner or later the Allies will see the hopelessness of the job of trying to smash Germany and give up the futile struggle, particularly that England will try to make peace as soon as she is convinced that the war is a bad business and will try to get out with a minimum loss. But a more important, though numerically smaller, body of the public is convinced that even a favorable peace under the present circumstances would be a fatal mistake, that unless the war is fought to a decisive finish it would only have to be fought all over again in the future as soon as the nations had recovered and increased their armaments. There is a rapidly growing realization that England is the keystone of the allied combination, the real foe, who must be beaten before there is a ghost of a chance for peace.

With Russia practically out, the opinion of how England is to be brought to her knees and the war won is divided between two camps, many Germans flirting with the Egyptian Sphynx, convinced that the decision of the world war will fall at the Suez Canal. But most of them believe that after the Balkan campaign is successfully concluded Germany will launch her next and last great offensive as a supreme effort in the West. A negligible minority, most of them radical socialists, fear that the war will be ended by all-around exhaustion.

Vorwaerts did not appear today, its editors issuing the following notice:

"Today's issue was made up by the editorial staff on time, but it was not possible to obtain permission of the censorship. We bring this to our readers' attention and ask their indulgence, in view of the difficulties to which the paper is exposed."

Official displeasure probably resulted from the paper's attacks on the Government in connection with the food question or its too insistent demand that Germany's peace conditions be made known—possibly for both reasons.

At the same time Count Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, warns against promiscuous premature peace talk as giving a powerful weapon, underrated among Germans, into their enemies' hands. He writes:

"We must not fail to understand that the assumed tone of confidence and superiority among the Allies is the result of their belief that war-weariness is increasing in Germany, and that Germans are trying first one way and then another to get into touch with other countries to sound the prospects for peace in the near future. The French press for weeks has dealt with this theme with mounting confidence and hopeful rejoicing, and an English paper wrote recently that Germany, to be sure, stood on the pinnacle of military successes, but voices from the people gave a different picture of peace yearnings and increasing inability to continue the war long.

"We need not say which internal political dissensions as well as external political manifestoes and utterances of certain learned men have awakened this belief in France and England. The fact remains that this impression is and has been aroused abroad. Anyone who does not believe it need only to read the French and English papers to see how capital is made out of every controversy in our papers.

"We repeat our admonition of national discipline in this field. We know no war-weariness exists which can in the least cripple our physical or moral strength to continue the war."

Reventlow then takes a fall out of Hindenburg's famous motto, "Hold out!" saying that this unfortunate expression has caused many misunderstandings abroad as to the feeling in Germany.

Other voices are raised against harboring premature peace expectations. Paul Michaelis writes in the Tageblatt:

"We must not deceive ourselves. It will be some time yet before the French Nation will face the truth which the stubborn language of facts speaks."

EXIT DOOR LOCKED IN BIG FACTORY FIRE

It Held Scores from Emergency Stairs and Was Still Fastened Yesterday.

MEN WHO BARRED IT HELD

Fire Order Ignored Ten Months—Hundreds of Other Traps—Officials Shift Blame.

After an all-day investigation by the State Industrial Commission, the City Fire Department, and the Kings County District Attorney's and Coroners' offices into the cause of the fire in the five-story factory building at 281-7 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, in which twelve persons were killed, thirty-six injured, and two missing, two men were held as material witnesses and locked up in the Raymond Street jail.

They were Samuel Simon of 740 Rockaway Avenue and Samuel Barkin of 362 South Second Street, respectively President and Treasurer of the Essex Shirt Company, which had its factory on the third floor of the building. According to Fire Commissioner Adamson, the two men told him and Coroner Ernest Wagner that they had locked the wooden trapdoor let into the wooden emergency staircase of the building, between the third and fourth floors.

Most of the officials who had investigated agreed that the locking of this door, which practically cut off escape by the emergency stairs after the main staircase was shut off by smoke, was the principal cause of the loss of life, all of which occurred among the employes on the fourth and fifth floors. Simon and Barkin said that they had been accustomed to keep it locked for fear of burglars, and they forgot to unlock it when the fire started.

Hundreds of Fire Traps.

On Saturday Coroner Wagner had arrested Mrs. Celia Diamond, owner of the building, and her husband, Edward L. Diamond, head of the Diamond Candy Company, which occupied the first and second floors and the basement. They are said to have disobeyed the order of the State Industrial Commission, requiring that all interior stairways be inclosed by partitions of fire-resisting material.

Aside from agreement that the locked door was principally responsible for the fatalities, the officials concerned could make little headway with fixing the responsibility, which was put here, there, elsewhere, and nowhere by various investigators.

But it is agreed both by Fire Commissioner Adamson and by members of the State Industrial Commission that there are hundreds of other factory buildings in the city which are probably just as dangerous as the one that burned, and in which similar disasters may occur at any time.

The provisions of the Industrial Code

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SIGHTSEEING PRINCE ALL NIGHT IN A CELL

Paul Troubetzkoy and Friend Arrested in the Quest of Entertainment.

WOMEN COMPANIONS FLEE

Prisoners, Seized Near the Waldorf, Freed, but Finger Prints Are Taken First.

A Russian Prince in evening clothes and an Irish policeman in uniform were the chief actors yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court in a judicial review of the Saturday evening and Sunday morning adventures of the Prince and his companions. The Prince was Paul Troubetzkoy, the sculptor, and playing second to him was his fellow-countryman and friend, Jechalski Farroway. The two, with women companions, attended the Horse Show on Saturday, and in the evening visited Chinatown in the Prince's automobile.

In his day's meanderings the Prince received a "tip" that one might watch a gambling game and dance to good music in a house in West Thirty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue. Desirous of showing his friends the real night life of New York, he drove his party to the house and gave the raps on the basement door which were supposed to win admittance. But the "tip" was belated, for the house had not been used as a gambling resort for about two years.

Not knowing this, Troubetzkoy continued his rapping. Policeman James Keenan appeared, and, surprised to see two men and two women, all in evening dress, at the basement door, he asked questions. Regarding the answers he received accounts differ. Prince Troubetzkoy and Mr. Farroway said that they replied respectfully, frankly stating their mission. Policeman Keenan said they answered him with insults and assaulted him.

Whatever the preliminaries in the encounter, the result was the flight of the women and the arrest of Prince Troubetzkoy and Mr. Farroway on charges of assault. The two were marched to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, despite the Prince's demand that a taxicab be called, and at the station they were locked up in a large cell with about twenty other prisoners, the night's collection of offenders from the Tenderloin.

Troubetzkoy made efforts to obtain release by bail for himself and Mr. Farroway, but as he was charged with a felony, a Magistrate's bond was required, and none of the friends to whom he telephoned was able to get a Magistrate out of bed. So the prisoners spent the night in the cell. Their indignation was heightened yesterday morning when their finger prints were taken for police record.

All this and more was told to Magistrate Harris in the Yorkville Court. The prisoners were dismissed with a reprimand.

Troubetzkoy said after his release that, if necessary, he would appeal to the Government at Washington to have the records of the finger prints of himself and Mr. Farroway destroyed. When arraigned in court, the Prince gave his age as 49 and his residence at the Holland House. Mr. Farroway said he lived at the Biltmore Hotel.

GREAT ARMY LANDING IN THE BALKANS; KITCHENER HELD WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS; TEUTONS IN SERBIA TAKE KRALJEVO

Serbians Blew Up Magazine at Nish And Saved Baggage and Munition Trains

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—"Following the fall of Nish," says the Tageblatt's correspondent at Austrian Press Headquarters, "Serbian troops which have been holding the Morava sector between Nish and Varvarin are beginning to retreat beyond Krusevac.

"After stubborn fighting in the outer line of forts, the Serbs held Nish only long enough to permit them to remove baggage and munition trains. Then they blew up the magazine and evacuated the city, the main army protected by rearguard fighting."

RUSSIANS WIN WEST OF DVINSK

They Capture Two Lines of German Trenches on Shores of Lake Sventen.

PUSH ATTACKS ELSEWHERE

Seventh in Four Days Reported Repulsed by Austrians—Germans Lose Near Riga.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The weather, which has turned wintry, has not interfered with the Russian offensive along the Eastern front. The Russians have extended their attacks to the district west of Riga and thence to the south of Dvinsk. They are keeping the Germans on the move, and the latter admit that in the region of Lake Sventen the Russians penetrated their lines. In Eastern Galicia the Russians delivered their seventh attack within four days. The Austrians report that they repulsed it.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

On the Riga front our troops successfully attacked the Germans near the village of Olai, southwest of Riga. The enemy was obliged temporarily to evacuate this point.

We have occupied the cemetery near the village of Laour, on the left bank of the Dvina near Ikskul. South of Pilvers in the same district we dispersed Germans crossing the Dvina.

On the western shore of Lake Sventen we captured the second line German trenches and took more than 300 soldiers and captured two machine guns and a searchlight. Subsequently the Germans made four counterattacks unsuccessfully.

On the left bank of the Styr the enemy attacked us near the village of Medvegie. He was repulsed. Fighting continues west of the village of Kostioukhovka, which we captured Thursday.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Russian theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Southwest and south of Riga many Russian local attacks were repulsed. Before Dvinsk enemy attacks near Illoukst and between Lakes Sventen and Ilsen were unsuccessful. During the night of the 5th-6th Russians who succeeded in penetrating our positions northwest of Lake Sventen by a night attack were ejected yesterday.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Northwest of Czartorysk an enemy attack was repulsed. Eighty prisoners and one machine gun were captured.

VIENNA, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads as follows:

Southeast of Wisniowezky, on the Stripa, and northwest of Dubno, our troops repulsed strong Russian attacks. It was the seventh Russian attack within the last four days against this part of the front. Otherwise there is no news from the northeast front.

TURKS REPULSED IN CAUCASUS

Battles with Russians on the Black Sea Coast and Near Lake Van.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, (via London.)—Recent fighting on the Caucasus front is thus described by an official report issued today:

In the Coastal District the Turks attempted to cross the Arkhave River, but were repulsed by our fire. In the district of Tortum, north of the village of Khystapor, and in the district west of the valley of the Alashgerd, near the village of Jarova, there were advance guard engagements.

On the south shore of Lake Van, in the district of Chatakha, there have been engagements with Kurds.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ACTIVE.

2,000 Prisoners the Result of Their Harassing Tactics on the Styr.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"In the region of Czartorysk bodies of Russian cavalry from 500 to 1,000 strong have been very active in attacking German infantry detachments in various localities east of Kovel. These operations have resulted recently in the capture of 2,000 prisoners.

GREEK MINISTRY TO STAY NEUTRAL

But New Premier Says His Policy Toward Allies Will Be Very Benevolent.

VENIZELOS MAY HOLD OFF

Expected to Cease Opposition So as to Avert Dissolution by the King.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—The political crisis in Greece, which has clouded the Balkans, has been finally overcome, M. Skouloudis having accepted and performed the task of organizing a Cabinet. He has declared his intention of observing an attitude of very benevolent neutrality toward the Entente Powers.

The new Cabinet is at the mercy of the Venizelos majority in the Chamber, but the impression is that no attempt will be made to turn it out, thus avoiding dissolution of Parliament and a consequent election, the result of which could not be predicted while the army remains mobilized.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.—M. Skouloudis, commissioned by King Constantine to form a new Cabinet, has accomplished the task. All the members of the Zaimis Ministry are retained except the Premier himself. The new Prime Minister has taken the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet is composed of the following Ministers, who took the oaths of office today:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. SKOULOUDIS.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. MICHELIDKIS.
Minister of Justice and Communications—D. G. RHALLIS.
Minister of Interior—M. GOUNARIS.
Minister of National Economy—M. THEOTOKIS.
Minister of War—General TANAKITSAS.
Minister of Marine—Admiral COUNTOURIOTIS.
Minister of Finance—STEPHEN DRAGOUMIS.

M. Skouloudis is not a Deputy, but is regarded as an able diplomat. He is known chiefly for the part he played in the London Peace Conference in 1913 after the Balkan war. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Rhallis Cabinet in 1897. He is reputed to be favorably disposed toward the Quadruple Entente.

Besides the Premier, M. Michelidkis is the only new member of the Cabinet. The office he takes formerly was held by M. Theotokis, who becomes Minister of National Economy, a new post.

The press urges the advisability of going on without a dissolution of Parliament and new general elections.

It is believed in political circles that the Chamber probably will be prorogued in ten days, as it then will have sat for the legal term of three months. M. Venizelos and his followers are expected to approve this solution of the problem, which will make it possible to avoid dissolution and elections, the result of which would be uncertain, owing to the pressure which would be exerted by the Government and the pro-German propaganda.

KITCHENER'S JOURNEY ROUSES GERMANS

Berlin Paper Says He May Have to Defend Egyptian Empire He Created.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Lord Kitchener's departure is arousing the keenest interest and speculation here. Germans incline to interpret his Balkan mission as evidence that England at last is waking up to the magnitude of the danger in the Orient.

The Berlin Gazette makes the satirical comment that by the time Kitchener reaches the Balkans the Serbian war will be over and Kitchener will be just in time to assist in transporting troops from Saloniki to Egypt, where they will be more needed. It continues:

"It is not impossible that Lord Kitchener has been selected for supreme commander of all the troops in the southwest—Gallipoli, Macedonia, and Egypt—in other words to lead the war against Turkey, for Serbia's end is the beginning of the real war for the English.

"Now that their greatest interests are at stake they need their best man, Kitchener of Khartoum, the real creator

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GREECE HELPS AT SALONIKI

Anglo-Italian Expedition Reported at Avlona to Cross Albania.

RUSSIA WAITING TO STRIKE

Austro-Germans, in Rapid Advance, Capture 3,481 Serbs and 130 Guns.

FRENCH PUSHING TO NORTH

Repulse Several Fierce Bulgarian Attacks and Consolidate Their Positions.

MONTENEGRINS HOLD FIRM

Defeat the Austrians in Two Engagements and Seize Prisoners, Guns, and Supplies.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—It is announced that before his departure for the East Lord Kitchener held conferences in Paris with Premier Briand, General Galliéni, the War Minister, and General Joffre, the Commander in Chief of the field forces. This has given confidence that the campaign is to be carried on energetically by the man who knows the East better than almost any one else, and that, despite the refusal of Greece to go to the defense of Serbia it is not too late to turn the tables on the invaders.

Advices from Saloniki and other points today show that much larger forces than were thought to be near the scene are being landed at Saloniki and are proceeding to points where it is believed they can do the most good. Troop trains are continually leaving Saloniki, but so much secrecy is being maintained that it is impossible to compute the number of men.

Greater Landing Facilities.

A dispatch from Athens to Paris says that by agreement with the local authorities the Entente Allies will construct a jetty and make a new road at Saloniki to facilitate communication between the wharves and the railroad terminus. The authorities also have given the Entente Allies permission to use part of the wharves to land troops when the wharves are not required for Greek transports.

One report says that an Anglo-Italian army has landed at Avlona, on the Adriatic, with the purpose of crossing Albania. The Russians are still concentrating in Bessarabia, to be prepared to make a descent on Bulgaria from the east.

Meantime in Northern and Eastern Serbia and on the Montenegrin frontier big battles are in progress. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing all along the line, and to have reached the Western Morava River, which has been crossed at some points. In their advance they are picking up prisoners, guns, and war material.

The Montenegrins, like their Serbian allies, are fighting stubbornly in defense of their country, and report that they have repulsed an attempt by the Austrians to cross their border from Herzegovina, and captured four guns, a quantity of supplies, and a few men. They also claim success over the Austrians in the Sanjak (Novibazar), where they captured four more field guns and several hundred men.

In the south the French are reported to be over the Bulgarian frontier, where they have taken several villages.

It would appear, therefore, that the central powers, who have obtained their initial objective, the opening of the road to Sofia and Constantinople, have a lot of fighting ahead of them if Serbia is to be overwhelmed.

Official Reports of Operations.

Berlin's official report of the latest operations, made public yesterday, is as follows:

Austro-Hungarian troops have driven the enemy back from Grapina Height, eight miles northwest of Ivanica, twenty-seven miles southeast of Kraljevo, and advanced beyond Slatina in the Western Morava Valley.

On both side of Kraljevo a passage has been forced across the river. At Kraljevo, which was taken by Brandenburg troops after violent street fighting, 130 guns were captured. To the east of Kraljevo advancing Austro-Hungarian troops captured 181 prisoners. Our troops now are before Krusevac, on the railroad, thirty-two miles northwest of Nish.

The army of General von Gallwitz yesterday took 3,000 Serbian prisoners, a new English field gun, many loaded munition wagons, two hospital trains, and a large quantity of war material.

Following is the Austrian War Office report of operations:

The Montenegrins have attempted to

regain the positions lost during the last few days, but their attacks failed.

An Austro-Hungarian column is advancing in the Morava Valley, attacking the heights north of Ivanjica, southeast of Oacak. We repulsed the enemy over Glogovacki Ortz.

Occupying Kraljevo, the German troops captured 130 Serbian guns. The Austro-Hungarian troops, fighting southeast of the Graza Estuary, captured yesterday 500 Serbians.

The army of General von Gallwitz has arrived north of the Krusevac Valley, Western Morava.

The following delayed announcement from the Bulgarian War Office was received yesterday:

Along the entire front we are pursuing the defeated enemy, who is precipitately retreating. Our troops operating north of the Nisava River have approached the Morava Valley and established, near Paracin, direct communication with the German troops, who are advancing from the north.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we captured Nish. We are quickly pursuing the retreating enemy.

Our troops advancing in the valley of the Bulgarian Morava have penetrated the Leskovac Plain. Our offensive on the Kossovo Plain is progressing along the entire front.

Near Prilep, Krivolak, and Strumitza we arrested the offensive of the English and French, and repulsed them with considerable enemy losses. We captured many prisoners, and vast quantities of war materials of all kinds.

Montenegrins Tell of Victories.

An official communication to the Montenegrin Consulate in Rome, dated Cettinje, Nov. 7, announces more successes against the Austrians in Austrian territory. It says:

The battle near Grahovo, in Herzegovina, continued with great fury all day Nov. 5 until evening. The enemy made several attacks in an endeavor to capture our positions, but he not only failed but was repulsed with heavy losses by our brave soldiers.

During the fighting on the Herzegovina front we have taken four field guns, four machine guns, three telephones, a searchlight, seventy horses, 100 rifles, 100,000 cartridges, and two officers and forty soldiers.

The army operating in the Sanjak [of Novi Bazar] has taken four field guns, three machine guns, 600 rifles, 700 tools, and a quantity of munitions, and in addition has captured six officers, three surgeons, and 300 soldiers.

On the rest of the front the artillery struggle is developing.

The French War Office yesterday issued the following:

There was no infantry action during the day of Nov. 6 toward Rabrovo. Our troops consolidated the positions conquered. Before Krivolak the Bulgarians renewed their violent attacks during the whole of the day of Nov. 5, but were each time repulsed.

KING AND HIS STAFF WERE AT KRALJEVO

Appeal Made to French Commander Not to Let Serb Army be Sacrificed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Signor Magrini, special correspondent of the Secolo, telegraphing from Saloniki, says that the Serbian Government and Headquarters Staff had gone to Kraljevo on their way to Novibazar, and that King Peter was lying ill there. Further retirement was inevitable in view of the double German advance. He says:

"The situation of the Serbians is one of the utmost gravity, because, being besieged, it is impossible for them to receive food and munitions unless a way from the Adriatic be opened up through Montenegro."

Colonel Lescianine, who M. Magrini quoted recently as estimating the Serbian power of resistance at twenty days from Oct. 30, called on General Sarrail immediately on his arrival at Saloniki and impressed on him the necessity of saving the Serbian Army by a prompt and vigorous Anglo-French offensive against the Bulgars. He declared that the Serbians would resist to the end, but that their fighting capacity was limited, especially because of their lack of reserves.

The entente powers, he urged, should avoid the sacrifice of the Serbian Army, because it had fighting efficiency superior to that of any other army of equal numbers on account of its good knowledge of the difficulties of the country.

General Sarrail replied that he must act in conformity with the instructions he received.

The special correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, who journeyed from Serbia sends his paper some interesting impressions. He says Serbia is struggling heroically. The whole country is defending itself. The entire people is opposing the invader like a human wall. But before the great impulse of the enemy's advance this human wall totters and falls and the circle is being drawn closer.

Only a miracle can save Serbia, he says, and the miracle must come from outside. Serbia has already furnished her own miracle and continues to do so, but it is not enough.

"We are dying of expecting help," said a high official. "We shall never surrender, but if help is still delayed we shall soon be in our death agony."

GERMANS TO WORK KRAGUYEVAC ARSENAL

Machinery Found Practically Intact, With Big Stores of Supplies, They Assert.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following for publication:

"According to The Cologne Gazette, the Serbians when leaving Kraguyevac felt certain that they would soon return. They therefore left the arsenal, ammunition war material, and metals almost untouched. Only in the war material factories were the belts cut and small parts of the machines taken. The factories, therefore, will be easy to restore to their former working capacity.

"The value of the metals, oil, and rubber alone found in Kraguyevac is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 marks, ($7,500,000 to $12,500,000.) The large halls of the factories were crowded with French, American, and German machines.

"All the sheds and the storehouses were filled with heaps of brass, lead, loaded cartridges, grenades, and bronze cannon barrels from guns of ancient construction. The factories had been in operation in full blast until the last moment, and everywhere were finished cartridges and grenades.

"The Serbians before leaving threw gunpowder around the houses, but the Germans avoided explosions by flooding the ground.

"Besides Kraguyevac, the Serbians had war material factories only at Pirot, Nish, and Krusevac.

"The people of Kraguyevac, weary of war, have manifested only peaceful sentiments, and have asked that soldiers be quartered in the houses for protection against the lawless elements."

TRY TO TRAP THE FRENCH.

Bulgars Make Heavy Attack in the Valandovo Region.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—A division of 25,000 Bulgarians is attempting to envelope the French force in the Valandovo region, according to information from Bulgarian soldiers obtained by a Greek outpost in the Belasica Mountains at the junction of the Greek, Serbian, and Bulgarian frontiers, says a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki. Heavy artillery and rifle fire has been heard at the outpost station.

A number of Bulgarian shells are reported to have fallen on the railway north of Guevgeli, but allied reinforcements are passing Guevgeli regularly, it is asserted. A Serbian official dispatch declaring the Serbs are holding firm at Babuna Pass, where all Bulgarian onslaughts have been repulsed. The pass is said to be piled deep with Bulgarian dead. At one point more than 1,000 Bulgars were caught between a crossfire and annihilated.

An important British contingent was landed Saturday at Saloniki.

An Athens dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The Serbians offered a magnificent defense at Nish, fighting successive actions as the enemy advanced. Their last stand was on the fortified hills around the town itself. They succeeded in retiring in good order before greatly superior forces.

"The situation at Uskub is unchanged. The Bulgarians, after their severe experience in Babuna Pass, appear to be reinforcing the Ishtip section, with the object of continuing their attacks on the French, which have for their object the stoppage of French help for the Serbians on their left.

"The allied troops are now arriving in much more satisfactory numbers, and the general situation promises well."

WANT PROTEST TO ITALY.

Boston Friends of Albania Object to Blockade of Coast.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—A request that this Government protest against the official declarations by Italy of a blockade of the Albanian coast was embodied in a resolution passed at a mass meeting of friends of Albania today. The resolution was presented by George Fred Williams, formerly United States Minister to Greece. It will be sent to President Wilson and to Congress.

"Albania is neutral," says the resolution, "and has no Government to protect it. The blockade is unlawful, unprecedented, destructive of the commerce of the United States, and the freedom of the seas. For this nation, the most ancient of Europe, whose love of freedom and independence is as keen as was that of our revolutionary forefathers, we especially ask the study and sympathy of the United States Government to the end that when peace is made in Europe it shall exercise its offices to secure recognition, opportunity, and freedom for this oppressed race."

An appeal is also made to American charity for the relief of the Albanians.

RUSH SUPPLIES FOR TURKEY.

Reopening of Danube Creates Deep Impression in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Nov. 4, (via Berlin, by Wireless to Sayville, Nov. 7.)—Delayed.—The announcement of the reopening of the Danube to navigation has created a far deeper impression here than mobilization. The political leaders and newspapers express satisfaction that Bulgaria is no longer isolated, because it is now linked with the central powers by the Danube steamers, and therefore look to the future with assurance that they will never lack military means for carrying on the war to a successful conclusion.

The reopening of the Danube was considered so momentous an event that King Ferdinand and Premier Radoslavoff went to Lom-Palanka to witness the arrival of the first boats from Hungary. They returned to Sofia this morning.

Passenger service will begin in a few days, rendering Bulgaria independent of the Rumanian railways. Several telegraph lines will be laid, further greatly improving traffic conditions for the central powers, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

The opening of the Danube will greatly strengthen Turkey, as it will enable the exchange of foodstuffs and raw materials for German and Austrian arms and ammunition. It is expected that thousands of carloads will be moving eastward and westward within a few days.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Bucharest says:

"According to news from Sofia, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Premier Radoslavoff, and the Bulgarian War Minister have visited the ports of Vidin and Lom Palanka, where, since the opening of navigation in the Danube, great animation prevails.

"It is expected that all the mines will be cleared from the river within a few days. Austrian steamers are employed in conveying Bulgarian troops from Lom Palanka to Vidin. The opening of the Danube causes great satisfaction to the Rumanian agricultural interests, which have suffered heavily since the war began owing to the detention of this and last year's harvests in consequence of the closing of the Dardanelles."

Sazonoff Remains Foreign Minister.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, (via London.)—After a week filled with all kinds of rumors, the Duma Commission was authoritatively informed yesterday that Sergius Sazonoff would retain his post as Foreign Minister.

THREE MORE BELGIANS EXECUTED AS SPIES

Berlin Reports That They Communicated Military Movements to the Allies.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 8, (via London.)—A dispatch from Brussels, coming by way of Berlin, says:

"A field court-martial has sentenced to death three Belgians and condemned another to twelve years imprisonment. Since February, 1915, the condemned had noted all military transports proceeding to and returning from the front along two railway lines, which information they communicated to the Allies. The sentences were confirmed and executed."

SHIPS SHELL GALLIPOLI.

British Cruisers and Land Batteries Join in the Bombardment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War Office:

The usual artillery duel was continued on the Dardanelles front. Two enemy cruisers and one monitor near Ari Burnu and one cruiser near Seddel-Bahr bombarded our positions without interruption. Our artillery destroyed an enemy ammunition depot near Kutschuk Temikli.

On the Caucasian front, on the sector of Doiman, strong hostile patrols were chased by our counterpatrols.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Men Wanted

For Special Sales Work in London and Paris

Man of high standing to visit London and Paris in the interest of a well-known manufacturer of trailers for transportation and ambulance service. Previous successful experience in above cities necessary. Application by mail only. Give full information and references. Address Foreign Representative, J. Walter Thompson Co., 44 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.

SAYS GERMANS FLEE HERE FROM SIBERIA

Then Former Prisoners of Czar Are Sent Home, Asserts Providence Journal.

ALL OF THEM OFFICERS

Newspaper Declares Four Sailed from New York Saturday and Will Be Seized by British.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The steamer Rotterdam, which left New York on Saturday, carried with her four German Army officers, who will be apprehended and taken off the vessel by the British authorities the moment she reaches Falmouth. These German officers were captured by Russian troops over six months ago and sent as prisoners into Southern Siberia.

"Their presence on a Hamburg-American liner sailing from the port of New York last Saturday reveals a system of wholesale prisone delivery as clever in conception and as romantic in execution as anything of the character that has ever been attempted in history.

"In the last six months, it is declared, over 200 German Army officers, some of them still suffering from wounds, and all of them at various times captured by the Russians, have passed through New York on their way back to Germany, armed with fraudulent American passports. These men have come from Siberia down through Manchuria into Northern China by caravan transportation routes owned and operated by Germans. It has taken many of them from eight to ten weeks to make the trip from Southwestern Siberia to the first point where they could reach more main traveled roads, down to Tientsin.

"A large number of German soldiers are held in camps situated in a triangle made between the three Siberian cities of Scherbinsk, Nochtinsk, and Schuja. It is from these localities that the officers have been escaping. Caravan routes lead down from the neighborhood in a southeasterly direction to the northern tip of Manchuria and pass within a few miles of the Manchurian town of Ustr Strelka, from which point they run southeast to Peking. From Peking the route has been taken to the coast at Tientsin, and from that point by boat down the coast to Shanghai. From Shanghai these officers have found their way to New York City either through South American ports or California.

"The caravans have been organized in China for the purpose named and have been operated both by Germans masked as Chinese coolies and by many Chinese helpers. They are following regular caravan routes and meet the groups of officers who have got away from detention camps in Siberia at regularly established points.

"These officers have been receiving money through Red Cross agencies, from friends and relatives in Germany, and have used this money successfully in bribing Russian guards, not only to allow them to escape but to furnish them with Russian passports and to take them down to the points at which they can be picked up by steamships.

"It is only the officers who are picked up in this way. As soon as these men reach New York * * * they are supplied with money and fraudulent passports.

"Nine of these German officers reached New York on Thursday last and four of them left on Saturday on the Rotterdam. The other five are being held in New York until passports can be secured that fit their description. Among the officers who have been passed through in this way was a German general staff officer whose name is said to be von Rotsten. This man had been wounded in both legs and walks on crutches. He left here some months ago on the steamer United States, under the name of Schraft, and carrying a passport bearing that name.

"The four officers who went away on the Rotterdam include two captains of infantry, one lieutenant of cavalry and one aviation officer. It has been impossible up to the present time to secure the correct names of these men or the names under which they sailed, but these facts are known to the British and French authorities and it is stated positively that they will all be arrested the moment the Rotterdam reaches Falmouth. An Austro-German Secret Service agent in New York City, who is known in this country as Pinkowski, is constantly in communication with German agents in Shanghai in connection with this traffic, and in some manner he is informed prior to the arrival here of German officers as to the details concerning the number expected and the time they will arrive."

NEW BRITISH METHODS AIDING RECRUITING

Results of Trafalgar Square Meeting Under Labor Auspices a Blow to Conscription.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A remarkable demonstration in furtherance of Lord Derby's recruiting campaign was held in Trafalgar Square today by the Trades Unions of London. As a result a large number of young men enlisted. With the exception of the Clapham branch of the Independent Labor Party, which declined to participate, all the unions in London sent representatives and an immense crowd gathered in the square.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting reaffirmed labor's conviction that the voluntary system of enlistment would meet the needs of the country and pledged devoted support to Lord Derby's campaign. "In order to bring the war to a successful issue and to prevent the establishment in this country of the conscriptionist military and naval system."

LAMPS ON LONDON 'BOBBIES'

Traffic Policemen in Darkened Streets Wear Them on Their Backs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Owing to the dim lighting in the London streets, the police in charge of traffic now have warning lamps fastened to their backs.

PRISONERS AS SHIELDS.

Russia Says Letters Found on Germans Admit This Practice.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.—What purport to be extracts from two letters found on the bodies of German soldiers on the field of battle have been published by the Imperial Commission of Inquiry into the Conduct of the War. The first reads:

"In this case, when the advance becomes too hard, we take Russian prisoners and drive them before us against their fellow-countrymen. Thus they at least in some measure diminish our losses."

The second reputed quotation follows: "We don't know what to do with prisoners. Henceforth we shall drive every Russian who surrenders before the line of our fortifications to be shot."

The commission announces that the letters will be photographed and translated into the leading languages of the world to be sent broadcast.

DAY OF ARTILLERY DUELS IN THE WEST

French Take German Posts Near Andechy and Repulse Champagne Attacks.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Violent exchanges of artillery marked the day in Artois, between the Somme and Oise and in Champagne. German posts before Andechy have been captured by the French, and German grenade attacks in Champagne, near Le Mesnil, have been repulsed.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

"Especially intense fighting with French guns is reported in Belgium in the region of Het Sase and Bueshinghe.

"In Artois, between the Somme and Oise and in Champagne violent artillery engagements took place during the course of the day, more particularly localized in the sectors of the Givenchy wood and Beuvraignes and in the neighborhood of Tahure.

"One of our mines destroyed at Hill 285, in the Argonne, a German sap in which the enemy was working.

"There has been no action of importance on the rest of the front.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:

"Between the Somme and the Oise we captured German posts before Andechy and checked by curtains of fire activity of the enemy in the sector of Beuvraignes.

"In Champagne an attack with grenades attempted by the Germans against our positions to the east of the Butte le Mesnil was easily repulsed.

"In the Vosges the fighting begun yesterday at La Chapelotte continued during the night. Our field guns effectively countered the mine-throwers of the enemy.

"German aeroplanes dropped eight bombs in the region of Dunkirk. A boy was wounded and insignificant material damage was done.

The German War Office today said:

There was nothing new to report of the operations on the western front.

WAR HITS LONDON LEISURE.

Business Men Drop Heavy Luncheons and Their 4 o'Clock Tea.

War has changed many of the old business customs in England, according to Henry G. Lindley, a London indigo merchant, who arrived yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria on his way to China.

"Merchants in London who used to stroll into their offices about 10:30," he said, "now get to their desks at 9 o'clock and go through the foreign news very carefully. Instead of going out at noon and spending two or three hours over a heavy luncheon, business men have a sandwich and a glass of sherry while they talk over the war news and the actions of the Government in putting a tax on their profits. I have known members of big corporations who have had their cup of tea and a toasted muffin at 4 o'clock every afternoon for more than thirty years who now go out and have a whisky and soda with an oatmeal biscuit, as they say the war has made them too nervous to indulge in the old-fashioned innocuous beverage."

Mr. Lindley went on to say that the 1 o'clock commercial dinner served in all the principal inns in England at 1 o'clock for half a crown, (about sixty cents,) which was described by Charles Dickens and Thackeray in their novels, had been abolished by the war, and the drummers had a sandwich and a glass of beer or milk in a restaurant instead of returning to the hotel in the middle of the day, wasting valuable time.

$60,000,000 on Last Austrian Loan.

VIENNA, Nov. 7, (via London.)—It is officially announced that subscriptions to the third Austrian war loan exceed to date 300,000,000 crowns ($60,000,000.)

GREEK MINISTRY TO STAY NEUTRAL

Continued from Page 1.

of their Egyptian empire, may be destined to lead the last campaign that will settle its fate."

CALLS GREECE PERIL TO ENTENTE ARMY

Radoslavoff Says Allies Run Greater Danger from Her Than from Bulgaria.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from its correspondent at Sofia says that Premier Radoslavoff, who returned yesterday from a trip which he made with King Ferdinand and the War Minister to Lom Palanka, on the Danube, gave in an interview a vivid narrative of the lively traffic in that Bulgarian port, which has suddenly awakened to new life. He said:

"All harm done us by the fourteen months' closing of the Danube will be made good again before it freezes over. The new highway is of equal importance for us, the central powers, and Turkey."

Answering a question as to whether Rumania would remain inactive in view of present conditions, M. Radoslavoff said:

"Rumania must undoubtedly come to a decision which we, so far as it affects us, can await quietly."

To a question as to whether Greek-Bulgar relations would be endangered if in the course of the operations it should happen that Bulgarian troops were forced to pursue the Entente forces on to Greek territory, M. Radoslavoff replied:

"Our relations with Greece are correct. I believe Greece is going to get a large quantity of arms cheaply. The Entente troops are in greater danger from Greece than from us, and Kavala is not such a burning nationalistic question as Macedonia and other territories. A new organization of Macedonia has been begun, though as long as the troops are fighting the country final measures cannot be taken."

The Vossische Zeitung prints a telegram from Budapest announcing that the first steamer has left Budapest for Bulgaria with civilian passengers aboard, constituting a commission to buy food in Bulgaria for Budapest.

May Sway King to Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—The Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent writes:

"Skouloudis is known to be friendly disposed to the Allies, and particularly to England, where he spent several years. He speaks English fluently. No doubt Skouloudis will not take any step which is not in conformity with the traditions and best interests of Greece, and will always tender the best advice to his sovereign, and there is every reason to believe the King will listen to Skouloudis with greater attention than any other Greek statesman. It is, therefore, hoped that if the Allies continue prepartions and military operations in the Balkans with vigor and speed, the time will not be distant when under the guidance of men like Skouloudis the hesitancy of King Constantine will disappear and Greece will join the Allies."

VILNA IS HAUNTED BY FEAR OF FAMINE

Enriched by War Trade, Merchants Wonder Where Food Is to Come From.

EAGER FOR WAR NEWS

Times Correspondent Besieged with Questions as to the Fighting on Other Fronts.

From a Staff Correspondent.

VILNA, Oct. 2, (By Courier to Berlin.)—Every captured city has a war psychology of its own, and one of the most pecuniarly interesting is to be studied in Vilna. There is no evidence that a rejoicing population is hailing the Germans as liberators; but, on the other hand, the populace doesn't seem to be pining for the Russians to come back. In talking with the natives you quickly discover that many of them have one thought in common—the haunting fear of famine. Their instinct of self-preservation seems to tell them that food stocks are fast dwindling.

Every storekeeper with whom I talked, as soon as he discovered that I was an American, immediately brought up this biggest question of the day—for them. With a note of anxiety he would ask me whether later it would be possible to get food supplies from Germany; whether American wheat would come here, or if not, where the necessaries of life could come from to keep them from hunger this Winter. Their fears seemed not entirely unjustified. When two armies—Russian and German—pass in close sequence through a city, the effect is much as of an invasion of an army of locusts, except that these field-grey locusts pay cash. The run on the grocery stores reminded you of the run on a bank in panicky times, and food stocks seemed literally to melt away while you waited. You saw whole rows of empty shelves, and other shelves with three or four cans of vegetables, canned meats, &c., which would be gone when you dropped in again next morning.

The alarm of these natives is exaggerated and intensified by their feeling of utter helplessness; for when the Russians dynamited the tunnel at Vilna, the railway bridge over the Vilja, and wrecked long stretches of railway track, the city was completely cut off from rail communication with the outside world; and while the battle line ahead prevents the merchants from getting fresh supplies from Russian sources, they are just as physically unable to get anything from Germany or Austria, even assuming that these had large food supplies to spare and were willing to part with them. The situation here is not so favorable as that of Belgium was, which was easily and quickly accessible to help from the outside world.

Should existing stocks give out before breadstuffs and other food supplies can be got here, the peculiar irony will be that the people here have the money to pay for them. Merchants and storekeepers made big profits and did an immense business while the Russian Army was based here, and now that Vilna is the base of the German army they are doing an equally big business and making even larger profits. They are in fact proving their benevolent cash neutrality toward the Germans by increasing prices anywhere from 200 to 1,000 per cent. on such wares as the soldiers are eager to buy when after months afield they reach the oasis of a large city. As their stocks dwindle the canny storekeepers raise their prices accordingly, and generally manage to make a profit on the exchange; for, while officially the value of the Russian ruble has been fixed here at 1.60 marks, the natives are not averse to taking 2 marks or more from soldiers who aren't mathematicians or experts in foreign exchange.

Natives Eager for News.

The psychology of the Vilnaites is further conditioned by the dearth of news. With no newspapers to read, they are dependent on posters pasted on public buildings and billboards giving the German official reports in German, Polish, Lithuanian, and Yiddish, which do not, however, quite satisfy the native thirst for news. Next to questions about possible sources of food, an American is oftenest asked for news from the outer world. "Has Riga fallen?" "Have the Dardanelle fallen?" "How is it in Warsaw?" and "Are the stores in Kovno open?" were some of the questions asked me; also more intimate questions about the positions of the Russian armies; the possibility of their coming back soon, or later, or never.

Their appetite for news is whetted by the daily sights and sounds around them. It is 7 A. M. A German brass band swings around the corner into one of the narrow main streets. The natives line up along both sidewalks to see the passing show. The band is followed by war-worn infantry—a field-gray column that chokes the narrow street as far as the eye can see. It takes an hour to pass a given point. Artillery rumbles incessantly through the streets. Squadrons of galloping Uhlans with fluttering pennants enliven the moving picture. Long columns of Russian prisoners add a sinister touch. They come by in detachments of a thousand or two. Then there are interminable columns of absurd miniature native farm wagons, loaded with the wounded bedded on straw—Russians and Germans. When the traffic is blocked, which is often, the Vilnaites cluster thick as flies around these wagons and stare silently at them. And all day and all night you hear the rumble of columns going both ways—ammunition columns, provisions columns. There is never an intermission in their passing.

You roam around town, but nowhere can you, even for a minute, get away from reminders of war. You take refuge in a little park whose principal ornamental feature is a handsome red granite pedestal. You painfully spell out the gilded Russian letters, and discover that it is a statue of Catherine the Great. But where is Catherine? Out of sight—nothing left but the pedestal. The retreating Russians kidnapped Catherine and carried her off; not probably so much because of the sentimental interest attaching to the amorous Empress, but because of the undeniable military value of her bronze bulk. Apparently the Russians feared the Germans would throw Catherine into the melting pot and convert her into ammunition. This theory seemed to be supported by the fact that I saw pedestals on which other statues of Russian worthies, Generals and what not, had once stood until removed by the Russians.

You stroll through the extensive park, intent on dodging the war, your objective the high hill crested with the crumbling ruins of an ancient church from which, according to the guide books, a magnificent view of Vilna is to be had. At the foot of this hill is a rather modest two-storied white house which had some special interest because it is the luckless General Rennenkampf's villa. This you decide to visit, but German sentinels with fixed bayonets are on guard at the front and back doors. The Germans are not taking any chances of having it said of them that they plundered the General's villa, so they guard the place day and night, and nobody gets by. There is no peace, either, among the ruins perched on top of the hill, for the roar of German ammunition columns rolling incessantly over the cobbled streets swells up to you. Yet here, in a shaded nook, you see a sallow-faced, long-haired idealist reading Polish poetry aloud to a pretty girl of about 15, both unconcerned about war—proving that it can be done, after all.

Everybody Wants a Bath.

You seek the seclusion of a bath, because this is one of the things to do in Vilna. Bathrooms being apparently an unknown luxury in the houses of Vilna, there are, to fill the natural want, a dozen big public establishments, and about the first thing an officer returning from the dirt of the front does is to head for one of these. Signs in the streets point the way to the nearest. You head for the Diana Bath in Soldaski Street, and here you get the impression that you are going to a public function. Little droschkes keep rolling up to the main entrance, discharging soldiers and officers and then rolling away with the cargoes of the washed.

You notice that in other ways a few weeks or months at the fighting front in Russia develops a passion for water. It seems as if von Eichhorn's army was obsessed with an intense desire for climbing aboard the water wagon, for it is almost an impossibility to buy a bottle of mineral water in town, such is the demand. Nobody in his senses would of course take a chance with ordinary water because of the cholera danger; so here one experiences the novelty of, say, brushing one's teeth with mineral water or beer.

At 9 o'clock P. M. a bugler blows "taps" outside the Kommandantur, but it seems to have little effect, for Vilna never goes to sleep.

JAPANESE SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

The Yasakuni Maru Torpedoed Near Gibraltar by U-Boat That Went to the Mediterranean.

TOKIO, Nov. 7.—The Japanese steamer Yasakuni Maru, 5,118 tons gross, was sunk by a German submarine near Gibraltar last Wednesday. The Captain and crew reached shore safely.

The Yasakuni Maru evidently was the victim of one of the German submarines which have passed safely through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea to undertake a campaign against the merchant shipping of the Allies and already have sunk several vessels.

The Yasakuni Maru sailed from New York Oct. 6 for Oran, Algeria, and arrived at Gibraltar Oct. 28.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Fifty-five members of the crew of the French steamer Calbados, which was sunk by a German submarine Nov. 4 in the vicinity of the Strait of Gibraltar, have been rescued and taken to port by the British steamer Lady Plymouth.

The crews of the French ship Dahra and of the Italian ship Ionic, which were sunk the same day, were picked up, but until today no news had been received of the men from the Calbados.

The Aberdeen steamer Alastair, 366 gross tons, has been sunk. Three members of the crew were saved.

GERMAN PORK PRICES FALL.

Heavy Berlin Sales Just Before Restrictions Become Effective.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—So many hogs were hurried into Berlin stockyards for sale the last day before the maximum price order became effective that prices dropped from $7.50 to $10 a hundredweight from those which have been prevailing, and in some cases were under the maximum which has been established.

The Federal Council will reassemble tomorrow to consider the advisability of fixing maximum prices for eggs and cheese.

HALF BILLION RUSSIAN LOAN

To be Floated at Home; Rate to be 5½, Price 95.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Monday, Nov. 8.—The Finance Committee has approved the terms of a new internal loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles ($500,000,000.) The loan will run for ten years. The rate of interest will be 5½ per cent., and the loan will be issued at 95.

GERMAN POISON GAS FACTORY BLOWN UP

Manager and 42 Workmen Suffocated as the Result of a French Air Raid.

GENEVA, Nov. 7, (via Paris.)—The poisonous gas factory at Dornach, Alsace, which was attacked on Friday by French aviators, was virtually destroyed, according to a report which has reached here from Basle.

The manager and forty-two workmen are said to have been suffocated by fumes resulting from explosions, while other employes who were overcome have been sent to hospitals.

DULUTH PRIEST IS KILLED.

Father Crozier Struck by Hand Grenade in Flanders Trench.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—An American priest, Father Crozier of Duluth, has been killed in the first-line trenches at Boesinghe, Flanders, by a hand grenade from a German trench. He died while being transported to the rear.

Formerly a French priest, Father Frozier went to America a few years ago. He had already taken out his first naturalization papers, but upon the outbreak of the war he returned to offer his services to France. He was appointed Chaplain of an infantry regiment, with the rank of Captain, and had been at the front ever since.

He never hesitated to enter the first trenches during the fighting to aid or absolve the wounded, and he frequently took part in the charges.

As he spoke English, he was beloved by the British as well as the French. His funeral was attended by many Canadians, English, and Belgians.

ITALIAN INFANTRY ACHIEVE SUCCESSES

Repulse Austrians in Carinthia and the Carso, Making 212 Prisoners.

ROME, Nov. 7 (via Paris, Monday, Nov. 8.)—The official communication of the Italian General Headquarters, dated Nov. 7, says:

Throughout the whole of the theatre of operations the actions of our artillery continue, and our infantry attacks have gained fresh successes for us.

In the Fella Valley on the 6th the enemy, wearing white overcoats, advanced on our positions at Forcella and Cueltaroni, but was repulsed with considerable loss.

In the Seebach Valley one of our detachments while reconnoitering succeeded in drawing under our intrenchments at Sella Nevea numerous forces of the enemy, who were subjected to a withering artillery fire and dispersed.

In the Carso yesterday, after repulsing an enemy attack in the San Michele zone, our infantry took the offensive and dispersed the Austrians, making 212 prisoners.

VIENNA, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The following report of the operations in the Italian theatre of war was issued today by the Austrian War Office:

The situation is unchanged. All attempts by the enemy to break our positions in the sector of San Martino have failed.

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IF you wish to appoint your wife or other woman relative as executrix and trustee under your will, why not assist her to carry the heavy burden by appointing this company as co-executor and co-trustee?

Your estate will thus have the advantage of the personal direction which she can give, and she will be relieved of the burdensome details necessarily involved in the management of any large estate. Also, she will receive invaluable assistance in regard to investments.

Our officers will be glad to confer with you regarding any trust or banking business you may have in mind.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street
Resources over $225,000,000

VOWED TO TAKE NO CAPTIVES

Of 1,250 Men Who Went Into Battle Only 50 Returned.

In a sermon on the text, "The Church on a War Footing," delivered last night at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, the pastor, told of a conversation he had had with a young New Yorker, the son of a prominent lawyer, who recently returned from fighting in the trenches in Europe. The young man, Dr. Eaton said, told him that of 1,250 men in his regiment who went into battle only 50 returned.

Before going into battle, he said, the men of his company collected their cash and other valuables in a corner of the trench and made a solemn vow neither to take a prisoner nor be taken prisoner. In the event of their failure to return their money and jewelry were to be used to aid the work of the Red Cross Society. All of the men when the fighting began believed they would die.

Taking such incidents as illustrations, Dr. Eaton compared the devotion and enthusiasm of these men, who faced death to serve a cause, with the attitude of the average church member to the work of the church. He felt, he said, that men should be willing to make some little sacrifice for their religion.

American Aircraft for Dutch Army.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—A military hydroaeroplane, manufactured in the United States for the Netherlands East India Army, was tried out with complete success today, says a Havas dispatch from Batavia, Java.



Giant steel press and shears of Library Bureau's steel-working plant, Ilion, N. Y.

The strength of steel

Steel suggests strength, whether in a building or in a filing cabinet.

But steel itself is not a guarantee of strength and durability in filing equipment. It must be *strongly* put together—to give the utmost rigidity, to prevent "springing" or "warping."

Consider the weight of a ten-by-twelve-inch drawer jammed with letters and papers; realize how it is constantly pulled out and shot back, and you will appreciate the necessity for strength in construction as well as in material.

Library Bureau steel filing equipment is built to last. It does not wear out. It always runs smoothly, without clatter or bang.

A new line of L. B. steel drawers and cases has just been designed, and is now on sale. The price is especially attractive, but price in connection with this and all L. B. equipment is secondary to service.

Visit the L. B. salesroom and ask to see this new line. Trays and drawers of different sizes to serve every purpose.

Send for new folder, "L. B. steel horizontal unit cabinets."

Library Bureau

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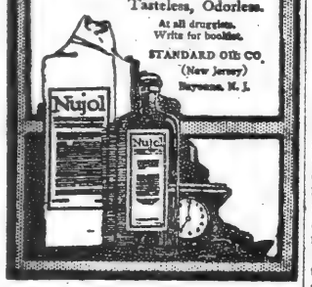
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GERMAN CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIANS

Report on Alleged Atrocities at the Time of the Invasions of East Prussia.

CIVILIANS FOUND DEAD

Telephones and Observations from Tower Said to Have Caused Death of Estate Owner.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN Sept. 10.—The following official report of the investigation into alleged atrocities in Goldap on the occasions of both Russian invasions has been made to the Over President of the Province of East Prussia in Königsberg by the official reporter, Government Assessor von Aulock:

"I beg to report to your Excellency the following particularly flagrant Russian atrocities confirmed by witnesses under oath as per testimony attached.

"1. At a spot in the Royal Forest six kilometers from Szittkehmen and one and a half kilometers from Blindgallen there were found buried in the swampy ground the bodies of eight fully clad persons, who had been missed since the second Russian invasion.

"They were the bodies of the married couple Mischa-Milaschewski, the farmer's son, Kargus, the married couple Horn and their son Gustav of Blindgallen, the woman Lill of Blindischken and the Apothecary Kock of Szittkehmen. The medical examination disclosed that the skulls of the married pair Milaschewski, 50 to 60 years old, of the couple Horn, about the same age and the 49-year-old Apothecary Kock had been completely crushed in. The 30-year-old Kargus had been killed by a shot through the heart, the 70-year-old woman Lill by a stab in the breast. Quite peculiar was the wound that apparently caused the death of the 13-year-old boy, Gustav Horn. His left hand had been cut off. There was no bandage. From the nature of the wounds, these people had all been murdered by the Russians. Eyewitnesses were not to be found. There was no evidence that these people had offered resistance to the Russians.

"2. About one kilometer from Pablindszen was found the fully clad body of the 19-year-old, weak-minded Teller of Skaisgirren, son of a smith, the body was covered with a think sprinkling of turf. Death had resulted from a wound in the throat.

"Eyewitnesses testified that the weakminded Teller, who had been left behind by his parents, had been taken prisoner by the Russians, as were all other persons who had remained behind. In the process he was heavily mishandled, whereby he was so weakened that during his imprisonment with the others he repeatedly tried to lie down on the floor, but was prevented from doing so by his guards, who flagrantly mishandled him. He was separated from the others ostensibly to be taken to Manda, where he was to be brought before a Russian staff which was to decide what was further to be done with him. On the way to Manda, however, he was, as indicated by the spot where the body was found, murdered by the Russians.

"3. In the district of the city of Goldap the body of the eighty-two-year-old Heyking of Goldap was found buried with the skull crushed. In the night following the occupation of Goldap by the Russians, (Nov. 11), he was, according to a witness who had spent the night with him, grievously mishandled by the Russians because he failed promptly to hand out to them food, liquor, and clothing. He never returned from a walk on which he started the next morning.

"4. The body of the carpenter Siegmund was found buried in a garden in Goldap. A witness had seen him lying covered with blood in his house at the time of the Russian occupation. Death, according to the medical inquiry, was due to a stab in the upper arm which had severed a large artery.

"5. On May 29 the body of Landschaftsrat Maul was found buried in the garden of the Rittergut of Balluponen, together with the bodies of his son's gardener Hellwig, the gardener's wife, and two unidentified men. The Landschaftsrat's skull had been beaten in, the others had been killed by shots.

"The position of the bodies in the garden bed indicated that they had all been led there together, had been shot or beaten to death together and then covered with a thin sprinkling of earth.

"The following was ascertained regarding the murder of Landshaftsrat Maul: On the morning of Aug. 19 he was on the way to Balluponen and had reached Tollmingkehmen. There he learned that his daughter-in-law and her children whom he had purposed to rescue were already in safety, but nevertheless, he went on to Balluponen thinking the Russians were not in the neighborhood yet. On Aug. 19, the neighboring estate owner, Dr. Rothe received the last word which any one had from the Landshaftsrat. At the same time the Russians arrived. On Aug. 20, a Cossack Captain informed Dr. Rothe, who had remained on his estate, that an old man and a young couple were in Balluponen under suspicion of espionage. They grounded their suspicion of espionage in the fact that three telephone lines led to the small house in Balluponen and that on the estate there was a high tower—he meant the wind motor pump—from which observations had been made. Dr. Rothe was unable to convince the Cossack Captain that his suspicions were unfounded, not improbably because the Cossacks, who for days had been roaming around the neighborhood, had undoubtedly seen the silhouette of Maul's son on the windmill, the son having as a matter of fact made observations from the tower and given the report of the enemies' troop movements by telephone.

"Just when Landshaftsrat Maul was murdered is not quite certain, though in any event it was before Aug. 25, for on that date Dr. Rothe in vain searched for him in Dallupönen."

The report gives three alleged cases of attacks on women by Russian soldiers.

AMERICAN AMBULANCES BUSY

Carry 40 Per Cent. of the French Wounded, Driver Writes.

Albert Field Borden of Moorestown, N. J., has received a letter from his grandson, J. W. Eno, who is serving with the American Ambulance Corps in France, driving the car given by Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. He is 24 years old and went to France in July. He says he will stay there until the end of the war, which he believes will be in November, 1916.

The letter reads in part:

"At the present time there are 200 motor cars in the American Ambulance Corps, and they are all doing good work. A few of them are detailed for duty to the hospitals near Paris, and the remainder are divided into sections of twenty and sent to the different parts of the war zone. Fully 40 per cent. of the wounded are carried in the Ambulance Corps cars, which work under the supervision of the French Army officers. Our leader was decorated a week ago for bravery, and a letter written to the rest of us for doing well. All the drivers are Americans like myself.

"The Allies will win; that is certain. Even the German prisoners say so. There are plenty of guns and ammunition on hand, and the three letters U. S. A. can be seen stamped everywhere. The marines all carry Winchester rifles. I have seen the French 75-millimeter gun in action, and it has worked wonders in this war.

"After visiting the trenches several times I can only say that nothing can be said to exaggerate the horrors of this war."

JAMAICA HEEDS KING'S CALL.

Legislature of British Colony Ready to Send More Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 7. — The elected members of the Legislature had a conference today. Then they met Governor Manning, and submitted proposals for increasing the Jamaica contingent at the front, and expressed their willingness to bear increased taxation for that purpose.

They sent a cablegram to King George expressing the people's regret at his illness, and assuring him Jamaica would give hearty response to his appeal for men.

The people are enthusiastic over the recruiting movement.

POPE CONTINUES NEUTRAL.

Vatican Reaffirms Impartial Attitude of Pontiff Toward Belligerents.

ROME, Nov. 6, (via Paris, Nov. 7.)—Official denial in the Osservatore Romano that Mgr. Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland, had met Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, to discuss peace negotiations, has been supplemented in Vatican quarters with the statement that such reports tend to mislead the public concerning the real attitude of the Holy See, which leaves the Episcopacy and clergy of each belligerent country entirely free to manifest their patriotic feelings. This course has been so widely followed in Italy that 60,000 ecclesiastics are serving in the army.

The Pope, on the other hand, is absolutely neutral. He sides with neither group of belligerents, it is asserted, and is anxious only to diminish the horrors of war by hastening in every possible way the conclusion of peace. All the Pontiff's efforts in this direction are taken without the church having any direct interest in them.

FEW RECRUITS IN CONNAUGHT

Denial That Would-Be Emigrants Received German Bribes.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—A Dublin dispatch to The Times, referring to the stoppage by the Cunard Steamship Company of intending emigrants of military age, says that the young men thus prevented from sailing were for the most part farmers' sons and that the chief exodus has been from the Province of Connaught, which has now in the army the lowest percentage of all the Irish provinces.

"There is probably no truth," says the correspondent, "in the suggestion that any of these men received assistance from German sources in America."

NAVAL RESERVE A BIG ASSET

Has Greatly Assisted Britain in War—5,000 Wireless Operators.

According to Captain Frank Claret of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, the number of German submarines sunk or captured during the war, as given out officially by the British Admiralty, is forty-three. He said that the naval reserve of officers and men which have been taken from the mercantile marine have been a great asset. Some of them have been used to man the 1,500 patrol boats of various descriptions around the coast, the decoy fleet in the North Sea, and the warships in the fleets generally.

A number of officers have been trained to act as assistant pilots on the Thames and in the British Channel, where the demand has been too great for the Trinity House Board, which controls the regular pilot service. In addition there is a special pilot service to take steamers through the mine region and the zones where the submarine nets are planted.

About 5,000 Marconi operators have been taken into the navy, with the rank of officers, to serve during the war

BLAMES POLITICIANS FOR THE HYPHENATES

Rabbi Schulman Declares They Deliberately Appeal to Foreign Prejudices.

RACIAL BRANDS CONDEMNED

"Insult" to Ask Men of Alien Descent to Join Societies to Prove Loyalty.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman at his opening Sunday service in Temple Beth-El yesterday defined the real meaning of neutrality as the "Readiness to listen to the still small voice of truth, which is not revealed to the man of fury, but to the man of reason." Looking without prejudice on the European conflict would show, he said, that it was "the result of race hatreds and commercial rivalries."

"This war is the lurid harvest of seed sown for decades by the dominating tendency of our thinking, the classification of men, like animals, into races, the swearing by the formula of the fight for existence," he said. "It is the result of the purely materialistic aims, the worship of the golden calf of industrial prosperity, which has been the religion of the Western World. Why should we who are pledged by the American Republic to the ideal of a union of races upon the basis of individual rights and duties to humanity feel that we are necessarily identified for weal or for woe with either side?"

Dr. Schulman took up the question of hyphenated Americans. He held the native American politicians responsible for the so-called hyphenated Americanism, and accused the politicians of deliberately appealing to voters of foreign extraction through their foreign prejudices, even making up political tickets to catch the hyphenated vote. Had the politicians been patriotic enough to appeal to the citizens always on the basis of the right and wrong of the question, and the duty of the citizen to America, Dr. Schulman believed, there would be much less hyphenated sentiment.

"But I consider it an insult to men of foreign birth and extraction," he said, "to organize so-called anti-hyphen societies and to ask them to declare themselves as to whether they wish to be unhyphenated Americans, and the petty politicians who are engaged in such work, misunderstanding the thoughts of great men, do not know with what fire they are playing. I have always felt that there was only one kind of an American that I would like to be, and that is the unhyphenated American.

"Let the warring peoples, if they must, exhaust themselves in epithets of rage and insult. We Americans dare not echo this mutually degrading abuse. Let us be generous and humane, and instead of allowing the passions of war to overpower our judgment and mar our conscience and take sides in condemning or exalting, let us rather inwardly weep at the humiliating spectacle which disgraces the world. Let us recognize that our greatest shame consists in this: that the most cultured nations have found no other way out than to throw their culture away and revert to brutal force. Why should not we appreciate the genius of all the noble peoples engaged in the war and be influenced by the best they have to give us instead of allowing ourselves to talk barbarism and savagery and brutality? Why shall we not hope and believe that the peoples, after this madness, will return to their normal selves? Let us in this country avoid establishing the cult race hatred.

"It is almost criminal to attempt to brand any element in America because of its descent. It is an insult to every man of foreign extraction to ask him to join a society in order to prove his loyalty to American ideals and the love of his own land.

"Let us be just in our judgments. Let us not too transparently inject partisanship into our moral indignation at the atrocities of our opponents and gloss over the barbarities and brutalities of those who happen to be on the side with which we sympathize. Let us never forget that, as a man is not to be judged when he is in his rage, so a people is not to be estimated by its acts in war. Our business is not to judge at all."

LAUDS FRENCH RELIEF WORK

Mrs. Whitney Warren Found American Supplies Well Handled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Whitney Warren sailed for New York on the Espagne today after a month in France, where the Government accorded her greater facilities than it gave to any other woman to visit destroyed villages, in order to enable her to make a report as to how the American charities were being distributed through the Secours National.

Mrs. Whitney Warren first went to Gerbeviller, and, with the famous Sister Julie, visited the ruined region of Meurthe and Moselle.

She also investigated the ouvroirs, orphanages, and soup kitchens, both in Paris and in the country districts. In fact, every form of charity in which Americans are interested will be embodied in her eyewitness report. She said befor sailing:

"The two chief points of my report will be, first, that the French have distributed our things in a wonderful manner, as they are intensely appreciative of any help, and so organize their workers that the right things do reach the right people; second, that, with Winter almost here, the need, which is still great, will become greater, so we must prepare to give as never before.

"My talk with Sister Julie gave me an insight into the many things needed, all of which I shall tell when I reach home."

EFFECT OF AIR RAIDS.

The Rev. Dr. Ross Says They Stir the British to Action.

The Rev. William Ross of London, who was in London during several of the Zeppelin raids, preached at both the morning and evening services yesterday in the Washington Heights Baptist Church, 145th Street and Convent Avenue. Dr. Ross said he felt restrained here from going into details regarding the raids which might offend citizens of German sympathies.

"Before the sinking of the Lusitania, and the Zeppelin activities," he said, "the hearts of the English people were filled with charity for their Teutonic enemies, but since these occurrences the attitude of our congregations has changed to a great extent.

After the five aerial attacks I witnessed I found the courage of the people and their faith in victory unshaken. There has been a momentary feeling of panic from which the public has soon recovered, and it has returned to its usual grim determination and calm. The people view all of their troubles with remarkable coolness.

"Nothing is lost through the sacrifices that the nations are now making. The man in the trenches has, I believe, caught the spirit of Christ better than the man at home. The man on the firing line today is loving his enemy. This has been well demonstrated by the treatment accorded to German prisoners by their French and English captors. It was proved when the English sailors, after sinking a German submarine at the risk of their own lives, rescued the crew of the vessel they had destroyed, and clothed and fed them as if they were their brothers.

"I have seen go from my church many fine boys who will never return, but their valor and youth shall not have bloomed in vain. I have myself in past years dug trenches in Central Africa, wherein I have buried my comrades. But where we dug those graves we have churches today. There is no waste in what we give for victory.

"I believe that the Zeppelin raids are just as horrible to the Germans as they are to us. I believe that to those people this war is a terrible nightmare which the enlightened classes have no sympathy in and do not justify."

QUOTES DR. DUMBA AS DERIDING WILSON

Could Have Ended War in Three Months "if He Had Been Big Enough for the Job."

ADMITTED POSSIBLE DEFEAT

Dr. Inches Tells in Letters to a Detroit Friend of the Ambassador's Frank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 7.—Dr. James W. Inches of St. Clair, who is now in Rotterdam, has written to a friend in this city a description of his experience in passing through the war zone and of several interviews with Dr. Dumba, the former Austrian Ambassador, who was a fellow passenger on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

"It was a matter of general comment," says Dr. Inches in his letter, "that Dr. Dumba should be willing to talk so freely on every phase of the war, and in many long and intensely interesting conversations I had with him I was so surprised at some of the things he said that I do not feel at liberty to write of them. His views of the American Government, however, and its actions during the last year in connection with the war were so plainly expressed to a number of Germans that they were the subject of open discussion among the passengers.

"His criticism of President Wilson was very severe, and he declared that his only ability seemed to be to write notes in 'beautiful English which would do credit to Macaulay,' but which had become successively weaker till the world was laughing at the United States. He described Secretary Lansing as being only a mediocre lawyer. He ridiculed the idea of the President and Mr. Lansing pretending to believe that a Government should be guided in its action by international law at the present time.

"'The world is facing conditions never before known,' he said, 'and in such a crisis as the present one, in which great nations are fighting for their existence, they must do, in all things, and be guided solely by, what is best for their own interests, without any regard to so-called international law or precedent. At any time during the first three months of the war it could have been stopped by the United States if President Wilson had been big enough for the job. If the United States had taken the lead and invited all the other nations which were at that time neutral to join in forcing peace they could have succeeded. It is too late now for any settlement short of fighting till one side or the other is defeated.'

"When I asked him if he did not believe that final defeat must come to Germany and Austria in the exhaustion of their fighting men he admitted that that was the gravest possibility apparent.

"Dr. Dumba was forced to submit to search at Falmouth by England's military inspectors. Suddenly Dr. Dumba came out to us and declared that he was being treated outrageously.

"The officer in command took issue with him, and Dr. Dumba answered rather proudly that he was an Austrian Ambassador. At this point the officer must have slightly lost his head, for he replied:

"'Yes, but you are a discredited Ambassador.'

"Dumba, stung to the quick, retorted angrily:

"'I may be discredited in your country, which I consider an honor, but I am not discredited in my own country.'"

Whitlock at The Hague.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, who is returning to the United States on leave of absence, has paid a visit to Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague.

32

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Full Text of American Note to England Defending the Rights of Neutrals

AMERICA CHAMPIONS NEUTRAL RIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

time, whereas there could be no adequate compensation for the loss of human life."

Couched in Strong Terms.

In writing the note to Great Britain Secretary Lansing apparently was not unmindful of this distinction, for he avoided such as "strict accountability" and "deliberately unfriendly." At the same time the note is couched in strong terms that make plain an intention to insist upon redress for the losses which the United States asserts it has suffered at the hands of the British authorities.

Secretary Lansing declares that the British practice of detaining American ships and cargoes on mere suspicion of an ultimate enemy destination is without justification. The British blockade of neutral ports is termed "ineffective, illegal, and indefensible." The British judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation is designated as "inherently defective for the purpose," and the claim is made that in many cases "jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations."

"It is incumbent upon the United States Government, therefore," says Mr. Lansing after citing reasons to show the ineffectiveness and unfairness of the British blockade, "to give the British Government notice that the blockade, which they claim to have instituted under the Order of Council of March 11, cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States."

The American note to be made public tomorrow is a response to eight communications of the British Government, sent between January and August of this year, relating to restrictions on American commerce. Regret is expressed by Secretary Lansing that Great Britain did not carry out its announced purpose to minimize its restrictions, and complaint is made that, on the contrary, "interference with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly vexatious, causing American shipowners and American merchants to complain to this Government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of their just rights."

War's Increase of Trade.

Mr. Lansing refrains from commenting on statistics furnished by Great Britain to show an increased export trade of the United States to the neutral countries of Europe since the war began, further than to suggest that the British figures fail to take into account the increased price of commodities resulting from the war and a diminution in the volume of trade of the neutral countries with the warring nations which caused them to buy in other markets.

It is contended by Secretary Lansing that many detentions were made while search was pursued for evidence to show that the cargoes were contraband or that ships violated the non-intercourse orders of Great Britain. Some, it is asserted, were seized on belief or bare suspicion of the contraband nature of their cargoes. Mr. Lansing says that from 1898 to the beginning of the present war the principal maritime nations, including Great Britain, did not contemplate search in port, but search at sea to determine whether a vessel carried contraband. He contends that the British assertion that the position of the United States concerning search at sea is inconsistent with its practice in the American civil war, is based on misconception. It is conceded that there may have been irregularities at the beginning of the civil war, but that a careful search of the United States records "show conclusively there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings, or that captures were made on other grounds than evidence found on the ship and not upon circumstances ascertained from external search." "To back up this assertion Mr. Lansing appends to the note a copy of an instruction issued in 1862 by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to American naval officers for their guidance during the civil war.

Condemns Part Searches.

Great Britain's contention that modern conditions justify bringing vessels into port for search—a contention, Mr. Lansing says, that is based on the size and seaworthiness of modern sea carriers and the difficulty of covering the real transaction in the intricate trade operations of the present day—is dismissed on the ground that, hampered as they are by censorship, they are not more complex and disguised than in wars in recent years. The note includes an extract from a report of a board of naval experts to the effect that present facilities for boarding and inspecting ships are greater than in former times.

This Government complains that the British Prize Court changed the practice of Great Britain of more than a century in determining whether a vessel was prize, with the result that innocent vessels or cargoes are detained on mere suspicion. The British contention that its practice as to establishing enemy destination followed the American position in the civil war is disputed. The United States refuses to accept as a rule of evidence the presumption that certain military commodities shipped to a neutral are intended for enemy uses.

Secretary Lansing calls attention to the fact that the British Government admits that British exports to neutral countries "have also materially increased since the present war began." The United States holds that if the rule of presumption of ultimate enemy destination applies to American shipments it must apply also to British shipments. "Great Britain," it is declared, "cannot expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired." The United States, it is set forth, maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country, which the imports renew or replace, has been sold to an enemy."

Must Contest Seizures.

In view of these considerations the United States has no other course, Secretary Lansing declares, but to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of detaining them in port for the purpose of obtaining evidence to justify prize court proceedings. To this Mr. Lansing adds:

"Relying on the regard of the British Government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this Government anticipates that the British Government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices."

Mr. Lansing notes that after more than six months' application of the blockade order the experience of American citizens has convinced the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade. This Government, it is declared, is now forced to the realization that its expectations that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimized by the discretion left to the British courts, which were fully set forth in its note of March 30, "were based on a misconception of the intentions of the British Government."

German Ports Open.

The note reiterates the established principle that a blockade to be binding must be effectively maintained by force. That the British blockade is not effective is asserted, attention being called to "common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries, and that German naval vessels cruise both in the North Sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports." It is cited that the recent placing of cotton on the British contraband list is evidence that the British Government has been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective or is doubtful as to the claim of blockade sought to be maintained.

The legality of the blockade is disputed also on the ground of the principle that it must apply impartially to the ships of all nations. This principle is set forth in the Declaration of London, and is found in the prize rules of Germany, France, Denmark, and Holland, whose ports, so far as American commerce is concerned, she regards as blockaded."

Still another ground of protest against the British blockade is found in the principle of the law of nations which forbids the blockade of neutral ports in time of war. The Declaration of London is cited as sanctioning this principle and authorities are quoted, Sir Edward Grey among them, to show that Great Britain has adhered to it.

Prize Courts Hindered.

Considerable space is devoted to discussing and disputing the British contention that what amounted to the blockading of neutral ports was practiced by the Union Navy in the civil war, and to the British statement that until American citizens affected by the British detention policy have exhausted legal remedies in the British courts the Government "cannot continue to deal through diplomatic channels with the individual cases." The principle that judicial remedies must be exhausted is not seriously disputed by the United States, but it is contended that in the present instance the British prize court has been hampered by orders in council and the municipal regulations for their enforcement that it is not able to pass upon questions of the violations of international law in the application of the detention policy. "International law alone," it is declared, "controls the exercise of belligerent right to seize and detain such vessels," and "jurisdiction obtained in such a manner is contrary to those principles of justice and equity which all nations should respect."

In the circumstances set forth the United States Government feels that it cannot be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before unauthorized tribunals or to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British Government through diplomatic channels.

With reference to information that vessels and cargoes are released from prize court only on condition the payment of the costs of the detention is to be paid by the claimants and that claimants must sign a waiver of right to bring subsequent claims against the British Government for these exactions Secretary Lansing says "this Government is loath to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens by the Government of his Majesty."

Great Britain is notified that the waiving of these claims will not preclude American citizens from obtaining redress through diplomatic channels.

Government directs the attention of His Majesty's Government to the following considerations:

(1) Without commenting upon the statistics presented by His Majesty's Government to show that the export trade of the United States has increased in volume since the war began further than to point out that the comparative values fail to take into account the increased price of commodities resulting from a state of war or the make any allowance for the diminution in the volume of trade which the neutral countries in Europe previously had with the nations at war, a diminution which compelled them to buy in other markets, I will pass directly to the matters which constitute the specific complaints of this Government.

Detentions on Suspicion.

(3) *First.* The detentions of American vessels and cargoes which have taken place since the opening of hostilities have, it is presumed, been pursuant to the enforcement of the Orders in Council, which were issued on August 20 and October 29, 1914, and March 11, 1915, and relate to contraband traffic and to the interception of trade to and from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In practice these detentions have not been uniformly based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure, but many vessels have been detained while search was made for evidence of the contraband character of cargoes or of an intention to evade the nonintercourse measures of Great Britain. The question, consequently, has been one of evidence to support a belief of—in many cases a bare suspicion of—enemy destination, or occasionally of enemy origin" of the goods involved. Whether this evidence should be obtained by search at sea before the vessel or cargo is taken into port, and what the character of the evidence should be, which is necessary to justify the detention, are the point to which I direct Your Excellency's attention.

(4) In regard to search at sea, an examination of the instructions issued to naval commanders of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Spain, Germany, and France from 1888 to the beginning of the present war shows that search in port was not contemplated by the Government of any of these countries. On the contrary, the context of the respective instructions shows that search at sea was the procedure expected to be followed by the commanders. All of these instructions impress upon the naval officers the necessity of acting with the utmost moderation—and in some cases compliments are specifically instructed—in exercising the right of visit and search, to avoid undue deviation of the vessel from her course.

(5) An examination of the opinions of the most eminent text writers on the laws of nations shows that they give practically no consideration to the question of search in port, outside of examination in the course of regular prize court proceedings.

(6) The assertion by His Majesty's Government that the position of the United States in relation to search at sea is inconsistent with its practice during the American Civil War is based upon a misconception. Irregularities there may have been at the beginning of that war, but a careful search of the records of this Government as to the practice of its commanders shows conclusively that there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings, or that captures were made upon other grounds than, in the words of the American note of Nov. 7, 1914, "evidence found on the ship under investigation and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources." A copy of the instruction issued to American naval officers on Aug. 18, 1862, for their guidance during the Civil War is appended.

Effect of Modern Conditions.

(7) The British contention that "modern conditions" justify bringing vessels into port for search is based upon the size and seaworthiness of modern carriers of commerce and the difficulty of uncovering the real transaction in the intricate trade operations of the present day. It is believed that commercial transactions of the present time, hampered as they are by censorship of telegraph and postal communication on the part of belligerents, are essentially no more complex and disguised than in the wars of recent years, during which the practice of obtaining evidence in port to determine whether a vessel should be held for prize proceedings was not adopted. The effect of the size and seaworthiness of merchant vessels upon their search at sea has been submitted to a board of naval experts, which reports that—

> At no period in history has it been considered necessary to remove every package of a ship's cargo to establish the character and nature of her trade or the service on which she is bound, nor is such removal necessary. * * *
>
> The facilities for boarding and inspection of modern ships are in fact greater than in former times, and, as regards size, so far as the necessities of the case are concerned, can be seen between the search of a ship of a thousand tons and one of twenty thousand tons—except possibly a difference in time—for the purpose of establishing fully the character of her cargo and the nature of her service and destination. * * * This method would be a direct aid to the belligerents concerned in that it would release a belligerent vessel overhauling the neutral from its duty of search and set it free for further belligerent operations.

(8) Turning to the character and sufficiency of the evidence of the contraband nature of shipments to warrant the detention of a suspected vessel or cargo for prize proceedings, it will be recalled that when a vessel is brought in for adjudication courts of prize have heretofore been bound by well-established and long-settled practice to consider at the first hearing only the ship's papers and documents, and the goods found on board, together with the written replies of the officers and seamen to standing interrogatories taken under oath alone and separately, as soon as possible and without communication with or instruction by counsel, in order to avoid possibility of corruption and fraud.

(9) Additional evidence was not allowed to be introduced except upon an order of the court for "further proof," and then only after the cause had been fully heard upon the facts already in evidence or when this evidence furnished a ground for prosecuting the inquiry further. This was the practice of the United States courts during the War of 1812, the American Civil War, and the Spanish-American War, as is evidenced by the reported decisions of those courts, and has been the practice of the British prize courts for a century. This practice has been changed by the British prize court rules adopted for the present war by the Order in Council of August 5. Under these new rules there is no longer a "first hearing" on the evidence derived from the ship, and the prize court is no longer precluded from receiving extrinsic evidence for which a suggestion has not been laid in the preparatory evidence. The result is, as pointed out above, that innocent vessels or cargoes are now seized and detained on mere suspicion while efforts are made to obtain evidence from extraneous sources in the interests of the prosecution and the commencement of prize proceedings. The effect of this new procedure is to subject traders to risk of loss, delay, and expense so great and so burdensome as practically to destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries of Europe.

Burden of Proof on Claimants.

(10) In order to place the responsibility for the delays of vessels and cargoes upon American claimants, the Order in Council of October 29, 1914, as pointed out in the British note of February 10, seeks to place the burden of proof as to the noncontraband character of the goods upon the claimant in cases where the goods are consigned "to order" or the consignee is not named or the consignee is within enemy territory. Without admitting that the *onus probandi* can rightfully be made to rest upon the claimant in these cases, it is sufficient for the purposes of this note to point out that the three classes of cases indicated in the Order in Council of October 29 apply to only a few of the many seizures or detentions which have actually been made by British authorities.

(11) The British contention that in the American Civil War the captor was allowed to establish enemy destination by "all the evidence at his disposal," referring the Bermuda case, (3 Wallace, 515,) is not borne out by the facts of that case. The case of the Bermuda was one of "further proof," a proceeding not to determine whether the vessel should be detained and placed in a prize court, but whether the vessel, having been placed in prize court, should be restored or condemned. The same ruling was made in the case of the Sir William Peel (5 Wallace, 517.) These cases, therefore, can not be properly cited as supporting the course of a British captor in taking a vessel into port, there to obtain extrinsic evidence to justify him in detaining the vessel for prize proceedings.

(12) The further contention that the greatly increased imports of neutral countries, adjoining Great Britain's enemies, raise a presumption that certain commodities, as cotton, rubber, and others more or less useful for military purposes, though destined for those countries, are intended for reexportation to the belligerents who can not import them directly, and that this fact justifies the detention for the purpose of examination of all vessels bound for the ports of those neutral countries, notwithstanding the fact that most of the articles of trade have been placed on the embargo lists of those countries, can not be accepted as laying down a just or legal rule of evidence. Such a presumption is too remote from the facts and affords great opportunity for abuse by the belligerent, which, could, if the rule were adopted, entirely ignore neutral rights on the high seas and prey with impunity upon neutral commerce. To such a rule of legal presumption this Government can not accede, as it is opposed to those fundamental principles of justice which are the foundation of the jurisprudence of the United States and Great Britain.

British Exports Grow, Too.

(13) Before passing from the discussion of this contention as to the presumption raised by increased importations to neutral countries, this Government directs attention to the fact that His Majesty's Government admit that the British exports to those countries have also materially increased since the present war began. Thus Great Britain concededly shares in creating a condition which is relied upon as a sufficient ground to justify the interception of American goods destined to neutral European ports. If British exports to those ports should be still further increased, it is obvious that, under the rule of evidence contained for by the British Government, the presumption of enemy destination could be applied to a greater number of American cargoes, and American trade would suffer to the extent that British trade benefited by the increase. Great Britain can not expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired.

(14) When goods are clearly intended to become incorporated in the mass of merchandise for sale in a neutral country it is an unwarranted and inquisitorial proceeding to detain shipments for examination as to whether those goods are ultimately destined for the enemy's country or use. Whatever may be the conjectural conclusions to be drawn from trade statistics, which, when stated by way of uncertain inquisitorial as to quantity, the United States maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right, on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country which the imports renew or replace, has been sold to an enemy. That is a matter with which the neutral vendor has no concern and which can in no way affect his rights of trade. Moreover, even if goods listed as conditional contraband are destined to an enemy country through a neutral country, that fact is not in itself sufficient to justify their seizure.

(15) In view of these considerations the United States, reiterating its position in this matter, has no other course but to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of bringing them into port for the purpose, by search or otherwise, of obtaining evidence, for the purpose of justifying prize proceedings, of the carriage of contraband or of breaches of the Order in Council of March 11. Relying upon the regard of the British Government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this Government anticipates that the British Government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices.

Not a Real Blockade.

(16) *Second.* The Government of the United States further desires to direct particular attention to the so-called "blockade" measures imposed by the Order in Council of March 11. The British note of July 23, 1915, appears to confirm the intention indicated in the note of March 15, 1915, to establish a blockade so extensive as to prohibit trade with Germany or Austria-Hungary, even through the ports of neutral countries adjacent to them. Great Britain, however, admits that it should not, and gives assurances that it will not, interfere with trade with the countries contiguous to the territories of the enemies of Great Britain. Nevertheless, after over six months' application of the "blockade" order, the experience of American citizens has convinced the Government of the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade. Arrangements have been made to send in these neutral countries special consignees, or consignment corporations, with power to refuse shipments and to determine when the state of the country's resources requires the importation of new commodities. American commercial interests are hampered by the intricacies of these arrangements, and many American citizens justly complain that their *bona fide* trade with neutral countries is greatly reduced as a consequence, while others assert that their neutral trade, which amounted annually to a large sum, has been entirely interrupted.

(17) This practice even more harassing to neutral traders that the British authorities require a consignor to prove that his shipments are not bound to an enemy of Great Britain, even when the articles are on the embargo list of the neutral country to which they are destined, and notwithstanding the assertion in the last British note that interference with such trade by a belligerent can only take place "provided, of course, that he (the belligerent) can establish" that the commerce is with the enemy.

(18) While the United States Government was at first inclined to view with leniency the British measures which were termed in the correspondence, but not in the Order in Council of March 11 a "blockade," because of the assurances of the British Government that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimized by the discretion left to the British courts in the application of the Order in Council and by the instructions which it was said would be issued to the administrative and other authorities having to do with the execution of the so-called "blockade" measures, this Government is now forced to the realization that its expectations, which were fully set forth in its note of March 30, were based on a misconception of the intentions of the British Government. Desiring to avoid controversy and in the expectation that the administration of the Order in Council would conform to the established rules of international law, this Government has until now reserved the question of the actual validity of the Order in Council of March 11, in so far as it is considered by the Government of Great Britain to establish a blockade within the meaning of that term as understood in the law and the practice of nations; but in the circumstances now developed it feels that it can no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged.

Defining a Blockade.

(19) The Declaration of Paris in 1856, which has been universally recognized as correctly stating the rule of international law as to blockade, expressly declares that "blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." The effectiveness of a blockade is manifestly a question of fact. It is common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries and that German naval vessels cruise both in the North Sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports. Furthermore, from the recent placing of cotton on the British list of contraband of war, it appears that the British Government have been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching their enemies, or else that they are doubtful as to the legality of the form of blockade which they have sought to maintain.

(20) Moreover, it is an essential principle which has been universally accepted that a blockade must apply impartially to the ships of all nations. This was set forth in the Declaration of London, is found in the prize rules of Germany, France, and Japan, and has long been admitted as a basic principle of the law of blockade. This principle, however, is not applied in the present British "blockade," for, as above indicated, German ports are notoriously open to traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. So strictly has this principle been enforced in the past that in the Crimean War the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeal laid down that if belligerents themselves trade with blockaded ports they can not be regarded as effectively blockaded. (*The Franciska*, Moore P. C., 56.) This decision has special significance at the present time, since it is a matter of common knowledge that Great Britain exports and re-exports large quantities of merchandise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, whose ports, so far as American commerce is concerned, she regards as blockaded. In fact, the British note of August 13 itself indicates that the British exports of many articles, such as cotton, lubricating oil, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, rice, wheat flour, barley, spices, tea, copra, etc., to these countries have greatly exceeded the British exports of the same articles for the corresponding period of 1914. The note also shows that there has been an important British trade with these countries in many other articles, such as machinery, beef, butter, cotton waste, etc.

Can't Close Neutral Ports.

(21) Finally, there is no better settled principle of the law of nations than that which forbids the blockade of neutral ports in time of war. The Declaration of London, though not regarded as binding upon the signatories because not ratified by them, has been expressly adopted by the British Government without modification as to blockade in the British Order in Council of October 29, 1914. Article 18 of the Declaration declares specifically that "The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts." This is, in the opinion of this Government, a correct statement of the universally accepted law as it exists to-day and as it existed prior to the Declaration of London. The meaning of this statement is elucidated by Mr. Renault in the report of the drafting committee upon the convention, in which he states:

> This rule has been thought necessary the better to protect the commercial interests of neutral countries; it completes article 1, according to which a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts of the enemy, which implies that, as it is an operation of war, it must not be directed against a neutral port, *in spite of the importance to a belligerent of the part played by that port in supplying his adversary.*

As the conference assembled at London upon the invitation of the British Government, it is important to recall the instruction of Sir Edward Grey to the British delegates, "setting out the views of His Majesty's Government, founded on the decisions of the British courts," in which he says:

> A blockade must be confined to the ports and coast of the enemy, but it may be instituted of one port or of several ports or of the whole of the seaboard of the enemy. It may be instituted to prevent the ingress, egress or egress only, or both.
>
> He added:
>
> Where the ship does not intend to proceed to the blockaded port, the fact that goods on board are to be sent on by sea or by inland transport is no ground for condemnation.

In support of this announcement, Sir Edward Grey referred to several decisions of British prize courts, among which an early one of 1801 held that goods shipped from London to Emden, thence inland or by canal to Amsterdam, then blockaded by sea, were not subject to condemnation for breach of blockade. (*Jonge Pieter*, 4 C. Rob., 79.) This has been the rule for a century, so that it is scarcely necessary to recall that the Matamoras cases, well known to the British Government, support the same rule, that neutral ports may not be blockaded, though "trade with unrestricted inland commerce between such a port and the enemy's territory impairs undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of a blockade of the enemy's coast."

Won't Recognize It.

(22) Without mentioning the other customary elements of a regularly imposed blockade, such as notification of the particular coast line invested, the imposition of the penalty of confiscation, etc., which are lacking in the present British "blockade" policy, it need only be pointed out that, measured by the three universally conceded tests above set forth, the present British measures cannot be regarded as constituting a blockade in law, in practice, or in effect.

(23) It is incumbent upon the United States Government, therefore, to give the British Government notice that the blockade, which they claim to have instituted under the Order in Council of March 11, cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States.

(24) Since the Government of Great Britain has laid much emphasis on the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Springbok case, that goods of contraband character seized while going to the neutral port of Nassau, though actually bound for the blockaded ports of the south, were subject to condemnation, it is not inappropriate to direct attention to the British view of this case in England prior to the present war, as expressed by Sir Edward Grey in his instructions to the British delegates to the London Conference in 1908:

> It is exceedingly doubtful whether the decision of the Supreme Court was in reality meant to cover a case of blockade-running in which no question of contraband arose. Certainly if such was the intention, the decision would *pro tanto* be in conflict with the practice of the British courts. His Majesty's Government sees no reason for departing from that practice, and you should endeavor to obtain general recognition of its correctness.

It may be pointed out also that the circumstances surrounding the Springbok case were essentially different from those of the present day to which the rule laid down in that case is sought to be applied. When the Springbok case arose the ports of the Confederate States were effectively blockaded by the naval forces of the United States, though no neutral ports were closed, and a continuous voyage through a neutral port required an all-sea voyage terminating in an attempt to pass the blockading squadron.

(25) *Third.* It appears to be the position of Great Britain that if, as the United States alleges, American citizens or American interests are directly and adversely affected by the British policies of contraband and nonintercourse, resulting in interference with ships and cargoes, they should seek redress in the prize courts which the British Government have established, and that, pending the exhaustion of such legal remedies with the result of a denial of justice, the British Government can not continue to deal through the diplomatic channels with the individual cases."

Practice Long Supported.

(26) It is declared that this was the course followed by the United States during the American Civil War and the Spanish War, and that both countries have supported the practice by allowing their prize court decisions, when shown to be unjust or inadequate, to be reviewed by an international tribunal, as was done under the treaties of 1871 and 1871. The ground upon which this contention is put forth, and the result which would follow, if the course of procedure suggested were accepted, give the impression that His Majesty's Government do not rely upon its soundness or strength. Nevertheless, since it has been advanced, I can not refrain from presenting certain considerations which will show that the proposed course embodies the form rather than the substance of redress. The cases which the British Government would have claimants present to their prize courts are essentially different from cases arising wholly within the jurisdiction of a foreign country. They result from acts committed by the British naval authorities upon the high seas, where the jurisdiction over neutral vessels is acquired solely by international law, based upon the principle of nationality, flying a neutral flag and finding their protection in the country of that flag, are seized without facts warranting a reasonable suspicion that they are destined to blockaded ports of the enemy or that their cargoes are contraband, although the possession of such facts is, by international law, essential to render a seizure legal. The officers appear to find their justification in the Orders in Council and regulations of the British Government, in spite of the fact that in many of the present cases the Orders in Council and the regulations for their enforcement are themselves complained of by claimants as contrary to international law. Yet the very courts which, it is said, are to dispense justice to dissatisfied claimants, are bound by the Orders in Council. This is unmistakably indicated in the case in the British note of July 31, which states that—

> British prize courts "according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit are to determine cases according to the course of admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes, rules, and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf."

Limits Courts' Power.

This principle, the note adds, has recently been announced and adhered to by the British prize court in the case of the Zamora. It is manifest therefore, that, if prize courts are bound by the laws and regulations under which seizures and detentions are made, and which claimants allege are in contravention of the law of nations, those courts are powerless to pass upon the real ground of complaint or to give redress for wrongs of this nature. Nevertheless, it is seriously suggested that claimants are free to request the prize court as a rule upon a claim of conflict between an Order in Council and a rule of international law. How can a tribunal fettered in its jurisdiction and procedure by municipal enactments declare itself emancipated from their restrictions and at liberty to apply the rules of international law with freedom? The very laws and regulations which bind the court are now matters of dispute between the Government of the United States and that of His Britannic Majesty. If Great Britain followed, as she declares that she did, the course of first referring claimants to local remedies in cases arising out of American wars, it is presumed that she did so because of her knowledge or understanding that the United States had not sought to limit the jurisdiction of its courts of prize by instructions and regulations violative of the law and practice of nations, or open to such objection.

(27) The British note of February 10 states that the British Government in the American Civil War—

> in spite of remonstrances from many quarters, placed full reliance on the American prize courts to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of war and put forward no claim until the opportunity for redress in those courts had been exhausted.

The Government of the United States recalls that during the progress of that war Great Britain, in several instances, demanded through diplomatic channels damages for seizures and detentions of British ships alleged to have been made without legal justification. Among these may be mentioned the cases of the Magicienna, the Don Jose, the Labuan, and the Saxon. Two of these cases were at the time the demands were made, before American prize courts for adjudication. It is understood also that during the Boer War, when British authorities seized the German vessels, the Hertzog, The General, and The Bundesrath, and released them without prize proceedings, compensation for damages suffered was arranged through diplomatic channels.

How Trade Is Hindered.

(28) There is, furthermore, a real and far-reaching injury for which prize courts offer no means of reparation. It is the disastrous effect of the methods of the allied Governments upon the general right of the United States to enjoy its international trade free from unusual and arbitrary limitations imposed by belligerent nations. Unwarranted delay and expense in bringing vessels into port for search and investigation upon mere suspicion has a deterrent effect upon trade ventures, however lawful they may be, which can not be adequately measured in damages. The menace of interference with legal commerce causes vessels to be withdrawn from their usual trade routes and insurance on vessels and cargoes to be refused, while exporters for the same reason are unable or unwilling to send their goods to foreign markets and importers dare not buy commodities abroad because of fear of their illegal seizure or because they are unable to procure transportation. For such injuries there can be no remedy through the medium of courts established to adjust claims for goods detained or condemned. For specific injuries suffered by private interests prize courts, if they are free to apply the law of nations, might mete out an adequate indemnity, but for the injury to the trade of a nation by the menace of unwarranted interference with its lawful and established pursuit there can manifestly be found no remedy in the prize courts of Great Britain, to which United States citizens are referred for redress.

(29) There is another ground why American citizens can not submit their wrongs arising out of undue detentions and seizures to British prize courts for reparation which I can not pass over unnoticed. It is the manner in which British courts obtain jurisdiction of such cases. The jurisdiction over merchant vessels on the high seas is that of the nation whose flag it rightfully flies. This is a principle of the law and practice of nations fundamental to the freedom of the high seas. Municipal enactments of a belligerent power can not confer jurisdiction over or establish rules of evidence governing the legality of seizures of vessels of neutral nationality on the high seas. International law alone controls the exercise of the belligerent right to seize and detain such vessels. Municipal laws and regulations in violation of the international rights of another nation, can not be extended to the vessels of the latter on the high seas so as to justify a belligerent nation bringing them into its ports, and, having illegally brought them within its territorial jurisdiction, compelling them to submit to the domestic laws and regulations of that nation. Jurisdiction obtained in such a manner is contrary to those principles of justice and equity which all nations should respect. Such practice should invalidate any disposition by a municipal court of property thus brought before it for condemnation. The Government of the United States has, therefore, viewed with surprise and concern the attempt of His Majesty's Government to confer upon the British prize courts jurisdiction by the illegal exercise of force in order that these courts may apply to vessels and cargoes of neutral nationality seized on the high seas municipal laws and orders which can only rightfully be enforceable within the territorial waters of Great Britain, or against vessels of British nationality when on the high seas.

Put on Illegal Costs.

(30) In these circumstances the United States Government feels that it can not reasonable be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are, in its opinion, unauthorized by the unrestricted application of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British Government through diplomatic channels.

(31) This Government is advised that vessels and cargoes brought in for examination and prize proceedings are released only upon condition that costs and expenses incurred in the course of such unwarranted procedure, such as pilotage, wharfage, demurrage, harbor dues, warehouseage, unlading costs, etc., be paid by the claimants or on condition that they sign a waiver of right to bring subsequent claims against the British Government for these exactions. This Government is loathe to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, but in order that the position of the United States Government may be clearly understood, I take this opportunity to inform Your Excellency that this Government denies that the charges incident to such detentions are rightfully imposed upon innocent trade or that any waiver of indemnity exacted from American citizens under such conditions of duress can preclude them from obtaining redress through diplomatic channels or by whatever other means may be open to them.

(32) Before closing this note, in which frequent reference is made to contraband traffic and contraband articles, it is necessary, in order to avoid possible misconstruction, that it should be clearly understood by His Majesty's Government that there is no intention in this discussion to commit the Government of the United States to a policy of waiving any objections which it may entertain as to the propriety and right of the British Government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included. The United States Government reserves the right to make this matter the subject of a communication to His Majesty's Government at a later day.

Champion of Neutral Rights.

(33) I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal, and indefensible; that the judicial procedure open as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, can not submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it can not with complacence suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices.

(34) The Government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon His Majesty's Government that it must insist that the relations between it and His Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

(35) This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

I inclose as supplements to this instruction the United States Navy Order of August 18, 1862, and a statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities. These two documents should be transmitted as inclosures in your note to Sir Edward Grey.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.

Inclosures:
United States Navy Order of August 18, 1862, and Statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to flag officers commanding squadrons and officers commanding cruisers, relative to the right of search.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1862.*

SIR: Some recent occurrences in the capture of vessels, and matters pertaining to the blockade, render it necessary that there should be a recapitulation of the instructions heretofore from time to time given, and also some new restrictions and precautions to be observed by our squadrons and cruisers.

It is essential, in the remarkable contest now waging, that we should exercise great forbearance, with great firmness, and manifest to the world that it is the intention of our Government, while asserting and maintaining our own rights, to respect and scrupulously regard the rights of others. It is in this view that the following instructions are explicitly given:

First. That you will exercise constant vigilance to prevent supplies of arms, munitions, and contraband of war from being conveyed to the insurgents, but that under no circumstances will you seize any vessel within the waters of a friendly nation.

Secondly. That, while diligently exercising the right of visitation on all suspected vessels, you are in no case authorized to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing your colors and giving her the customary preliminary signals of a desire to speak and visit her.

Thirdly. That when that visit is made the vessel is not then to be seized without a search carefully made, so far as to render it reasonable to believe that she is engaged in carrying contraband of war for or to the insurgents, and to their ports directly or indirectly by transshipment, or otherwise violating the blockade; and that if, after visitation and search, it shall appear to your satisfaction that she is in good faith and without contraband, or actually bound from passing from one friendly or so-called neutral port to another, and not bound or proceeding to or from a port in the possession of the insurgents, then she can not be lawfully seized.

Fourthly. That, to avoid difficulty and error in relation to papers which strictly belong to the captured vessel, and mails that are carried, or parcels under official seals, you will, in the words of the law, "preserve all the papers and writings found on board and transmit the whole of the originals unmutilated to the judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed;" but on no pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities, but all bags or other things covering such parcels, and duly sealed and labeled by foreign authorities, will be, in the discretion of the United States officer to whom they may come, delivered to the consul, commanding naval officer, or legation of the foreign government, to be opened, in the understanding that whatever is found on board bearing upon the evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel will be remitted to the prize court, or to the Secretary of State at Washington, or such sealed bag or parcels may be at once forwarded to this Department, to the end that the proper authorities of the foreign Government may receive the same without delay.

You are specially informed that the fact that a suspicious vessel has been indicated to you as cruising in any limit which has been prescribed by this Department does not in any way authorize you to depart from the practice of the rules of visitation, search, and capture prescribed by the law of nations.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

Statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities.

September 10, 1915.

(1) Vessels whose cargoes and papers have been of such a character as to require but brief time for examination, have been held in British ports, according to this Government's information, for prolonged periods, in some instances for more than a month, and then released without the institution of prize court proceedings.

The steamer Chester, which sailed from Baton Rouge for Rotterdam with a cargo of illuminating oil, was taken into Falmouth September 21, 1914, and held until November 4 of that year.

The steamer Ocean, carrying the same kind of a cargo, from New York to Rotterdam, was taken into Plymouth September 23, 1914, and similarly released November 5.

The steamer Charlois and the steamer New York, carrying similar cargoes, were taken into British ports on September 30 and October 12, 1914, respectively, and similarly released on October 27.

The steamers American and Rotterdam, carrying cargoes of oil to Rotterdam, were also detained under conditions similar to those of the vessels just mentioned in the fall of 1914.

The steamer Christian Knudsen, carrying a cargo of oil in bulk, consigned to a Danish corporation in Copenhagen, was brought into the port of Kirkwall, detained for 11 days and then released.

Vessels carrying oil from the United States to long-established markets in Scandinavian countries have repeatedly been detained without being sent to the prize court for adjudication. Among them may be mentioned the Brindilla, the Platuria, the Wico, the Polarine, the Pioneer, the Llama, the Muskogee, and the Fred D. Tomkefelter.

The steamer Denver, which carried a full cargo of cotton from Norfolk to Bremen and which had been loaded under the supervision of a British

Trade Protest Upholds Our Course in the Civil War Blockade

AMERICA CHAMPIONS NEUTRAL RIGHTS

Continued from Page 4.

1914, the exportation of goods shipped in this manner was forbidden.

The steamer Joseph W. Fordney was seized 4 miles off the coast of Norway and, in charge of a prize crew, brought into Kirkwall April 8 last. The ship's manifest showed that the cargo consisted entirely of cattle fodder consigned to a person in Malmo, Sweden. It appeared, from information presented to this Government, that an affidavit regarding the charcter and destination of the cargo, made by the shipper of the entire cargo, was attached to the bill of lading, and that this affidavit contained a certification by the British consul general and the Swedish consul and also a statement by the latter to the effect that the exportation from Sweden of the goods of which the cargo consisted was prohibited. The vessel was brought into a British port and her cargo discharged. This Government was informed by the British Government that, apart from the uncertainty of the address of the consignee of the cargo of this vessel, His Majesty's Government had evidence that the cargo was not destined for bona fide Swedish consumption but was intended for Germany.

Numerous other similar instances might be cited, including those of the detention of vessels carrying oil to Scandinavian ports which have been mentioned.

The Leelanaw Case.

(7) *Detentions have been made pending assurances that embargoed goods would be allowed to pass through a neutral country to Great Britain's allies.*

The steamer Leelanaw, which carried a cargo of cotton from Galveston to Gothenburg for transhipment to Moscow, was detained in a British port early in June last. Relative to the detention of this vessel the British Foreign Office said:

> In view of the fact that cotton has now been placed on the Swedish prohibition of export list, His Majesty's Government have not considered it advisable to allow this large cargo to go on to Gothenburg until they are assured that there is a fair chance of it reaching its declared ultimate destination.

After nearly a month's detention the vessel was released on the understanding that she should proceed directly to Archangel.

The steamers Jentland and Syrius appear to have been recently detained under circumstances similar to those of the steamer Leelanaw.

(8) *From time to time this Government has been informed of the seizure of cargoes on the ground that consignees have been known to trade with the enemy or because they were suspected of doing so.*

In January last this Government was advised by the British Government that the British Government had been compelled to place in prize court a consignment of rubber on board the Swedish vessel Zamora, the consignee of these goods being regarded with grave suspicion, and there being reason to believe that the ultimate destination of the rubber was the enemy forces.

Herbor Charges.

(9) *Vessels have been seized and brought into port and have been required by the British authorities to pay pilotage, harbor, unloading, warehouse, storage or other dues, costs, and expenses in advance of a judicial determination of the validity of the seizure of vessel or cargo.*

Instances of such treatment of vessels may be found in the cases of the detention of the steamer Neches last May, the Ogeechee, which was seized last April, and the Antilla, which was seized in February last and subjected to a prolonged detention. In the case of the last mentioned ship it appears, however, that the cost of discharging was borne by the British Government.

(10) *Detention of vessels proceeding from European ports.*

The steamer Ogeechee, which left Bremen April 3 last for the United States, was detained at Sharpness and compelled to discharge its entire cargo, which consisted of approximately 200 shipments of goods urgently needed by American citizens. In most if not all cases it appears that ownership of these goods at the time of the seizure had passed to American consignees. In many instances American citizens had contracted for the sale of the goods consigned to them and were prevented from carrying out their contracts.

The release of shipments on the vessel has been allowed on the production of proofs of American ownership of the goods prior to March 11, 1915. American consignees in order to avoid loss have endeavored to comply with the requirements in the presentation of proofs.

The steamer Neches, which sailed from Rotterdam to the United States, was brought to London and compelled, in June last, to discharge cargo on the ground, apparently, that the goods originated partly in Belgium. The vessel was detained about a month and, after having been damaged to the extent of approximately £1,500 as a result of a collision with another vessel while under the control of the British Admiralty, and after having been involved in litigation growing out of such collision, was allowed to proceed.

The following is a list of the vessels detained prior to March 11 last, among which are some regarding the detention of which details have been briefly stated in this memorandum:

Flaturia, Brindilla, John D. Rockefeller, Krooniand, Noorham, Rotterdam, Sandefjord, Thomas J. Fordney, Fram, Edward Pierce, Ellen, Telliss, Bif, Kim, Canton, Ogeechee, Friedland, Gallilco, Uller, Verona, Zuiderdijk, Greenbrier, Herm, Arkansas, Ascot, Carolyn, Breifford, Bergensfjord, Bjornestjerne, Biornsen, Ida Cuneo, Kentucky, General Minetonka, General Caloria, Denver.

American Cargoes Taken Into Kirkwall to June 17.

The following is an incomplete list of vessels carrying American cargoes which, sailing in practically all instances from American to Scandinavian ports, were diverted by British authorities to the port of Kirkwall, or called at that port under instructions from owners, from March 11, 1915, to June 17, 1915:

Name of Vessel.	Cargo.	Date of Arrival in British Ports, 1915.	Date of Leaving British Ports, 1915.
Elsa; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sunderland to discharge		Mar. 11	Mar. 15
Maracas; cargo put in prize court; ordered Hull to discharge		Mar. 11	Mar. 16
Gudrun; bound from Europe to the U. S.		Mar. 11	Mar. 11
Amphitrite	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
Jens Bang; bound from Europe to the U. S.		Mar. 12	Mar. 12
Rodfazo	Maize	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
Ran	Maize and rye	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
Lisken	Maize and rye	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
Absalon		Mar. 12	Mar. 13
Wico	Oil	Mar. 13	Mar. 31
Torvig	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 13	Mar. 15
Green Briar		Mar. 13	Mar. 16
Einar Jarl	Cotton	Mar. 13	Mar. 16
Ogeechee		Mar. 14	Mar. 16
Tancred	Cotton	Mar. 14	Mar. 16
John Blummer	Oilcake	Mar. 14	Mar. 18
Sutra	Cotton	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
Frogner	General	Mar. 15	Mar. 18
Hjortholm		Mar. 17	Mar. 18
California	General	Mar. 17	Mar. 23
Uffe; bound from Europe to U. S. via Ardrossan		Mar. 19	Mar. 19
Carl Henckel	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 20	Mar. 25
Helga	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 20	Mar. 31
Rewa	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 20	Mar. 29
Havet		Mar. 20	Mar. 23
Terno	Maize	Mar. 20	Mar. 23
United States	General	Mar. 21	Mar. 24
Texas	General	Mar. 21	Mar. 24
Haakon VII.	Cotton	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
Varing	Oilcake	Mar. 21	Mar. 26
Sinsen		Mar. 21	Mar. 23
Oxelosund	Wheat	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
Sigurd		Mar. 22	Mar. 22
Myrdal	General	Mar. 22	Mar. 24
Sark	Maize and barley	Mar. 22	Mar. 28
Borgland	Cotton	Mar. 22	Mar. 24
Vard	Grain, oilcake and starch	Mar. 23	Mar. 25
Nike; sailed for Newcastle	Maize	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Gulfaxe	Wheat, maize, rye and barley	Mar. 23	Mar. 25
New Sweden; prize crew to Newcastle	General	Mar. 23	Mar. 29
Stikelstad	General	Mar. 23	Apr. 4
Korsfjord; whole cargo put in prize court; ordered Grimsby to discharge	Lard	Mar. 24	Mar. 28
Cygnus; cargo put in prize court; ordered West Hartlepool to discharge	General	Mar. 24	Mar. 31
Indianic; bound from Europe to U. S.		Mar. 24	Mar. 24
Vesta		Mar. 24	Mar. 25
Carmelina	Cotton	Mar. 25	Mar. 27
Henrik; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Leith to discharge	General	Mar. 25	Apr. 14
Unita	Maize	Mar. 25	Mar. 29
Thorsdal	Maize	Mar. 25	Mar. 27
Drott	Oilcake	Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Karrta		Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Strinda	Cotton	Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Iris	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Largo	Rye	Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Vincent; bound from Europe to U. S.		Mar. 26	Mar. 26
Ran	Maize	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Terje Viken	General	Mar. 27	Apr. 29
Bretagne	Barley	Mar. 27	Mar. 31
Boden	Wheat	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Avona	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Helmer Morch	Oilcake	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Centric	Cotton	Mar. 28	Mar. 30
Stavn; part cargo put in prize court sailed Leith to discharge	General	Mar. 28	Apr. 1
Citra	Maize	Mar. 28	Apr. 2
Athens; cleared at Ardrossan		Mar. 29	Apr. 29
Danmark; cleared at Ardrossan		Mar. 29	Apr. 29
Bergensfjord	General, mail and passengers	Mar. 30	Apr. 6
Sirius; bound from Europe to United States		Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Bia; whole cargo put in prize court; sailed to Manchester to discharge	Cotton	Mar. 30	Apr. 7
Oscar Trapp; bound from Europe to U. S.		Mar. 30	Mar. 31
Fionia	Barley and general	Mar. 31	Apr. 6
Sverre	Barley	Mar. 31	Apr. 13
Hilding; part cargo put in prize court; sailed Leith to discharge	General	Mar. 31	Apr. 7
Liguria	Cotton	Apr. 1	Apr. 4
Nyland	Oats	Apr. 1	Apr. 3
Antwerpen		Apr. 1	Apr. 2
Capella	Oilcake	Apr. 1	Apr. 3
Ellen	Maize	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Atland	Wheat	Apr. 1	Apr. 2
Dorte Jensen	Maize	Apr. 1	Apr. 4
Nordland	Maize	Apr. 1	Apr. 4
Alexandra	General	Apr. 2	Apr. 4
Uto; whole cargo put in prize court; steamer ordered to Hull to discharge	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 2	Apr. 11
Romsdalfjord; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sunderland to discharge	General	Apr. 3	Apr. 12
Sverige	Wheat and rye	Apr. 3	Apr. 4
Hammershus; cargo put in prize court; ordered to discharge at Glasgow	Rum, hides	Apr. 3	Apr. 17
Ulrick Holm	Grain	Apr. 3	Apr. 6
Jessie	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 3	Apr. 7
Romsdal		Apr. 3	Apr. 4
Avance	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 3	Apr. 7
Hans Jensen	Maize	Apr. 4	Apr. 7
Kronsdal		Apr. 4	Apr. 7
Nedenes	Maize	Apr. 4	Apr. 9
Steinstad	Maize and rye	Apr. 4	Apr. 9
Albis; whole cargo put in prize court; ordered Middlesboro to discharge	General	Apr. 5	Apr. 11
Laig	Cotton and tobacco	Apr. 5	Apr. 13
Maud; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Fleetwood to discharge	Cotton and flour	Apr. 5	Apr. 17
Waldimir Reitz	Oilcake	Apr. 5	Apr. 7
Kronoprins Olaf	Cotton and oilcake	Apr. 5	Apr. 13
Elise	Maize	Apr. 5	Apr. 20
Chumpon	Cotton	Apr. 6	Apr. 13
Llama	Oil	Apr. 6	Apr. 13
Soriand; part cargo put in prize court; ordered West Hartlepool to discharge	General	Apr. 7	Apr. 10
Muskogee		Apr. 7	Apr. 14
Navago	General	Apr. 7	Apr. 11
Annum; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Hull to discharge	General	Apr. 7	Apr. 11
Albert W. Selmer	Rye	Apr. 8	Apr. 8
Siljestad	Maize	Apr. 8	Apr. 10
Leander		Apr. 8	Apr. 10
Marie; prize crew to Greenock	Cotton	Apr. 8	May 3
Joseph W. Fordney; prize crew to Wallow Bay	Maize	Apr. 8	Apr. 19
Imo	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 9	Apr. 11
Arkansas	General	Apr. 9	Apr. 14
Virginia	Rye	Apr. 9	Apr. 11
Lapland; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Barrow to discharge	General	Apr. 9	Apr. 13
Zamora; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Barrow to discharge	Grain and copper	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
Selma		Apr. 10	Apr. 11
Heilig Olaf	General	Apr. 11	Apr. 15
Pacific; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Leith to discharge	General	Apr. 11	Apr. 16
Songelv	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
Lejre; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sharpness to discharge	Cotton	Apr. 11	Apr. 20
Magdalene; ordered Manchester to discharge	Cotton	Apr. 12	May 2
Drot		Apr. 12	Apr. 14
Thelma		Apr. 12	Apr. 14
America; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sunderland to discharge	General	Apr. 12	Apr. 16
N. F. Holding	Grain	Apr. 12	Apr. 14
Georgia; prize crew to Sharpness	Cotton	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
Johan Siem	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 13	Apr. 15
Hans Broge; cleared at Ardrossan	Rye	Apr. 13	Apr. 13
Tordis	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 13	Apr. 15

The following is an incomplete list of neutral vessels detained in England during the remainder of June and the months of July and August. Precise information regarding the dates of arrival in England and the dates of sailing of these ships and regarding the seizure of cargies thereon is not yet available.

Absalon, Lisa, Balto, Nordhavet, New Sweden, Hans Jensen, Dorte, Jensen, Hellig Olau, Muskogee, Bralland, Polarstjernan, Locksley, Atland, Akurea, Janna, Sirius, Frederick VIII., Nordstjernan, Texas, Ullsbrand, Falkland, Sir Ernest Cassel, Wico, Portland, Llama, Pioneer, Kristianifjord, Florida, Skogland, Groentoft, Louisiana, Virginia, Gurre, Hans Broge, Stranja, United States, Russ, Ulrik Holm, Glitra, Kentucky, Tuborg, Fram, Urd, Mexicano, Pangan, Varing, Oscar II., Bergensfjord, Arkansas, Conrad Mohr, Noruga, Alf, Hogland, Thyras, Kong Haakon, Taisman, Corona, Drammonsfjord, Petrolite, Brindilla, Lesseps, Flaturia, Sydie, Jutlandic, Zammora, Helga, Kronprinzessin Margareta, Strym, Narvic, Alexander, Barendrecht, Spangereid, Marie, St. Andrew, Artemis, Danta, London, Salonica, Alexander Shukoff, Angla, Johan Siem, Nordhavien.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—The attitude taken by the London morning newspapers in commenting on the American note to Great Britain is generally that, although the points raised in the note are by no means open to argument, Great Britain's position is that she is engaged in a life-and-death struggle and therefore has to consider all questions on the practicable basis of winning the war; that such a world war is bound to carry some inconvenience to neutrals, but that, so far as is possible, and consistent with doing everything in her power to win the war, she is careful to do as little as possible to injure the interests of neutrals.

It is also contended that neutrals, having failed to act when the Germans contravened international law by sinking neutral ships and ships with neutral passengers, it was necessary for Great Britain to take some action

The Daily Mail says: "Our people are so engrossed with the war that it is doubtful whether they have yet clearly realized the intricacy and delicacy of the problems which have arisen in this connection between Great Britain and the United States. These problems are attracting a great deal of attention and, we gather, causing some feeling in the United States. Very much more is likely to be heard from them during the next few weeks."

After quoting the American arguments The Daily Mail says:

"Our case—it is a very strong one—is that the Orders in Council were in reply to Germany's repudiation of all international law. The power which wickedly torpedoed neutral ships and ships with neutral passengers and which sowed the sea with mines showed complete indifference for those neutral rights of which the United States declares itself the unhesitating champion.

"We waited for the neutrals to act, and as they did not act we acted ourselves in the interests of humanity. The doctrines which we applied are, in essence, those laid down by the United States courts in the civil war. They are applied to the new conditions of modern warfare, but their adaptation does not imply contravention of principles. If in the civil war the United States ships generally searched vessels at sea, there then were no torpedoes, no submarines, and no mines spread broadcast on the open water."

Contending that Great Britain observed the blockade in the civil war, of which Professor Soley said: "The principle is not a new one, though a novel application has been made of it to meet a novel combination of circumstances," and John Thomas Scharf, the Confederate historian, said: "There was no effective blockade of any Confederate port, and yet England respected the blockade which produced such distress at home rather than aid the Confederacy, whose cornerstone was slavery." The Daily Mail concludes:

"The Americans are a just people. We should ask them to think over those words, and at the same time to consider whether our submarine blockade recently instituted in the Baltic does not already meet most of the difficulties raised by President Wilson."

Regarding the American note, The London Times says it imagines that American jurists and diplomatists will feel that the note is not altogether worthy the better traditions of the republic, since it raises a number of technical points of disputed international law, but nowhere rises to the broad view of the larger issues involved in the world-war or indicates the statesman's ability to adapt old principles to novel conditions.

"Proceeding to complain that the United States relies for precedents on the period since 1888, when there was no maritime warfare of the first order, and seeks to apply them to the most terrible struggle that has convulsed the world for over a century, The Times characterizes the note as savoring rather of a brief than of a judgment, or even of an argument which large-minded counsel would care to submit to an intelligent court. Justifying the British procedure of searching suspected vessels and referring to the complaint that no redress is obtainable, The Times Asks:

"Did not we sufer grievously from these and kindred injuries in the civil war? Do Americans forget how they practically wiped out the whole industry of Lancashire and plunged its population into dire distress?"

"Did we complain? Did the victims themselves complain? No. Their sufferings were acute, but they believed that the North was fighting in the cause of human liberty and moral right, and, therefore, they were patient. Some reciprocity, it may seem to Americans, as well as to us, might be expected from Washington in the day of our trial.

"The note wholly overlooks the activities of British submarines in the Baltic. Our position in the Baltic today is considerably stronger than the position of America on the Confederate coast when, without protest from us, she boldly placed it all under a paper blockade.

"We might well be advised now to cut the knot of these controversies by proclaiming forthwith a blockade of all German ports and coasts.

"Another point we cannot pass over is the extravagant character of the language of the note. We make allowance, however, for the exigencies of American domestic politics, and attribute to them the choice of adjectives and a turn of expression not usually found in formal intercourse between the Governments of great peoples."

The Daily Telegraph asks: "Is this not a case in which strict severity is more likely to be merciful in the long run than too sentimental regard for the highest ethical doctrine? Moreover, we are happy to think that the large proportion of the American people are sympathetic toward us and appreciate the difficulty of our problem. They would not desire us to surrender one jot or tittle of our fixed determination to conquer the enemy, nor would they be pleased to observe signs of weakness or tendencies toward a compromise the effect of which would be rather to prolong than curtail the war.

"It is part of the task which rests on our shoulders to make Germany feel that our navy holds her by the throat. In this general resolve we certainly shall never waver. We shall do everything in our power to lessen the grave disadvantages which such a course of action brings upon innocent neutrals and inoffensive freights, but the great aim of our activity must be secured at whatever cost. And Great Britain has to recognize that in the energetic prosecution of the war by land and sea she is doing her duty both to herself and her allies."

LONDON MARKS TONE OF OUR NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

matic difficiines between Washington and London, difficulties which we would say frankly could not possibly be diminished without a serious modification of the American attitude. With the American Presidential election looming, such modifications in defense to reason and argument will be unusually hard for Washington to make, and that is perhaps the least hopeful element in the affair."

The Morning Post says: "The mere pursuit of dollars, which is the real conception underlying the American note, is irrelevant to the true question at issue. We would venture to suggest not for the first time that the Government, now that they are directly challenged, take their stand upon the firm ground that in time of war the ultimate justification of the belligerent is the necessity of self defense. It is that principle, indeed, which underlies the law of nations, as Americans who are accomplished jurists are very well aware. This justification does not extend, except in Germany, to violation of the laws of humanity and the immemorial custom of the sea, but does embrace inhibition and carrying into execution measures in order to stop the seaborne supplies of the enemy. The United States Government, in whatever their formal protests may consist, are perfectly cognizant of the fact that no naval power can or will relinquish the right to control the sea in time of war. It is that right which has been partially resumed by the British Government, and whatever the British Government may do or say it is quite certain that the British people have not the smallest intention of permitting a surrender of the maritime rights of Great Britain. No nation can be expected to commit suicide."

Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on Our Note to England

NEW YORK CITY.

An Able Legal Document.

From The Herald.

The arguments advanced by Mr. Lansing in this note are the same that have been advanced in previous notes to Great Britain. The only change is that they are now used to support the contention that the blockade is illegal.

Mr. Lansing's note is an able legal document in which the attitude of the American Government is clearly set forth. For reasons given the United States also contests the seizure of vessels at sea upon "conjectural suspicion," and the practice of taking them into port for search and obtaining evidence against them.

Not by a policy of expediency, Mr. Lansing urges, but by the established rules of international conduct should the relations between the two Governments be governed. Upon international law as this existed before the outbreak of the present world conflict the Government of the United States rests its case. In behalf of what it holds to be the rights of neutral commerce it will bring to bear the full strength of its diplomacy. For fullest reparation for the damage done to American commerce it will insist with all its strength.

Exceedingly Temperate.

From The World.

On such a showing of outrage as is here made the terms of the American protest, which are lawyer-like throughout, must be regarded as exceedingly temperate. To gain a military advantage more or less important Great Britain has become a grievous offender against law, against its own cherished principles, against several of the small nations of Europe which it has assumed to champion, and against the best and most powerful friend that it has among the neutrals of the earth. It has not killed Americans; it has killed American rights. It has done more than seize American property; it has seized the opportunity thus wantonly gained to extend its own trade.

If even a gleam of sense can penetrate Downing Street the British Government must soon perceive that unless it changes its methods its own accountants will have something to do presently.

Reflects American Sentiment.

From The Sun.

The note, in the moderateness of its tone, its logical progress, and its marshalling of evidence and precedents, reflects exactly American sentiment and describes accurately American purpose. We stand upon the law and demand that Great Britain shall obey that law, and in this the Administration only expresses the will of the American people.

No Point Left Uncovered.

From The Journal of Commerce.

No point is left uncovered and no doubt remains about the position of the United States, so far as questions of national right are concerned under what has hitherto been recognized and acknowledged as international law. It seems to be a question now how far the belligerents may consider that it will serve their ends in conducting the war or in making peace to keep on friendly terms with the United States. That appears to be the question now presented to Great Britain.

ALBANY.

An Incontrovertible Case.

From The Argus.

The inevitable effect shown of their wholesale violation in stealing what belongs to our merchants for the benefit of British merchants makes a case that is incontrovertible. The absurdity of the thing appears in the simple fact that while interfering with the shipment of American goods to neutral countries, Great Britain herself is trading with the same countries in the same kind of goods in greatly increasing volume.

TROY.

Dignified and Forceful.

From The Record.

Our Government is determined to uphold the right of our deep sea traders. Secretary Lansing's protest is dignified and forceful. In any future exchange of notes the London Government should promise to manifest the restraint which would secure a proper observance of the rights of American traders.

BINGHAMTON.

Time to End Piratical Course.

From The Republican-Herald.

The President has the country back of him in this, as he had it back of him in his controversy with Germany. To submit to further delay would be futile, weak, and belie the terms of the note. It is time to end England's piratical course. She must swallow the dose Germany had to swallow or be called to account. If the President does not do it, Congress will.

BUFFALO.

Attitude Unassailable.

From The Courier.

The national attitude as exhibited in the note is unassailable from any moral or legal viewpoint. It will be sustained by every American deserving of the name. The situation created may be pleasing to sympathizers with the German cause, but if so the responsibility is not with America but with Britain.

LEWISTON, ME.

Insisting Upon Established Rights.

From The Sun.

The liberty Secretary Lansing is insisting on is the freedom of the seas that has been long established and insisted on by England herself. England is setting up a new kind of blockade and a new method of search for contraband. The United States is insisting on her old-established neutral rights.

WATERVILLE, ME.

As Champion of Neutrals.

From The Sentinel.

The United States speaks as the champion of nations not involved in the war. The note will rank high among State papers. It is in entire accordance with the best traditions of American diplomacy.

BURLINGTON, VT.

Fears Interminable Argument.

From The Free Press.

If we could be assured that the Administration would insist upon immediate cessation of this unwarranted interference with our commerce we might overlook the intolerable delay in demanding the recognition of American rights and the freedom of the commerce of the people of the United States from unwarranted interference. What we have to fear is the continuation of this interminable argument instead of an express order to England to "stop it."

BOSTON.

Previous Protests Futile.

From The Advertiser.

The note states the American case very strongly. But, for that matter, so did the note which was first sent to Great Britain on this same subject many months ago. And at intervals the United States has been saying the same thing very logically, very powerfully, very urgently—and without any perceptible effect, that any one can note, in changing the British policy.

Penalties If We Fail.

From The Journal.

Mr. Lansing has stated America's case well, and in so doing has spoken for every neutral nation on earth. If we fail to bring Britain back to a place within the established code, we do not only incur the enmity of Germany, but we invite the distrust and the contempt of all other neutrals.

LOWELL.

Can't Greet It with a Cheer.

From The Courier-Citizen.

The Administration is doing its plain duty. To ask that favoritism be shown would be the reverse of neutrality. But those of us who believe that the best interests of civilization would be served by whatever contributes to German failure must find it impossible to greet the note, necessary as it admittedly is, with a hearty cheer.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

No Rupture of Relations.

From The Republican.

The time has finally come when the desks are substantially cleared of the German submarine atrocities, and a sincerely neutral Government must defend its rights when invaded in another quarter. It cannot consistently demand of Germany full compliance with international law without demanding also of Germany's enemies full compliance with international law. It is unmistakably the President's desire and policy to be evenhanded. Such issues of trading rights as are involved in the controversy with Great Britain cannot conceivably lead to any impairing of friendly relations between the two countries.

From The Union.

As Strong as Notes to Germany.

Our note to Great Britain is as strong as any note we have sent to Germany. It is the most effective answer that could be made to the charge that we have one kind of neutrality for England and another for Germany, although the purpose was not to disprove that charge. The country will support the President in holding Great Britain to a "strict accountability" with the same spirit and determination that it has supported him in his dealings with the Imperial German Government.

HARTFORD.

Firm, but Not Denunciatory.

From The Courant.

The note is firm, without being denunciatory. It is a strong and logical affirmation of the rights of neutral countries to maintain the freedom of the seas among themselves in time of war—rights which Great Britain has recklessly disregarded under the plea of her own necessities.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nothing Unfriendly.

From The Public Ledger.

No abler presentation of the American side of the blockade controversy could be desired than that which Mr. Lansing makes in his note. The Secretary of State speaks plainly, but there is nothing unfriendly in his tone. It is highly gratifying that we have a Secretary of State who can put the American case so clearly. If the two countries cannot come to an agreement, it can be settled by arbitration. To that both Governments must be willing to assent.

BALTIMORE.

A Mighty Serious Charge.

From The American.

Great Britain has indulged in no murderous work, but she has destroyed millions of dollars of American property. This is the gravest charge the United States can bring against her, but it is a mighty serious charge, one that may endanger the friendship of the two great English-speaking nations.

PITTSBURGH.

The Ultimate Question.

From The Gazette Times.

The note is clear and unqualified in its rejection of the British contentions and in that respect will command cordial support in the United States. Nevertheless, when you get through with it there still remains the old question, "What is our Government going to do about it?"

Puts Our Protest on Record.

From The Dispatch.

The note is an exhaustive presentation of the legal points against the British blockade. It places the American protest against the lawless actions of Great Britain on record, but that it will have any effect in causing the British Government to alter its high-handed course is unlikely.

Must Respect Our Rights.

From The Post.

The tone of the note is rather that of a submission of evidence, which in itself demands a change of policy on the part of Great Britain. The implication of the assertion that the demands cannot with complacence be suffered to continue is that any action necessary will be taken to support our position. Britain must respect our rights.

WASHINGTON.

Dignified and Emphatic.

From The Post.

This note is destined to become a classic in the literature of international relations, a dignified, emphatic, and final statement of the determination of the United States to enforce the rights of its citizens in lawful commerce. If Great Britain values the friendship of the United States it will pay immediate heed to this note and abandon its attempt to substitute force for law.

CLEVELAND.

Sauce for the British Gander.

From The Leader.

What was sauce for the German goose is to be sauce for the British gander. No country is to be permitted to brush aside the rights of Americans under international law and the precedents established by advanced nations, including the United Kingdom, because such rights and privileges interfere with the naval or military convenience or necessities of warring States. If the Administration gives the fullest effect to its positive statement of its views and intentions, a crisis may easily develop between the United States and Great Britain and France.

TOLEDO.

Impetus to Preparedness.

From The Times.

However the final American note to Great Britain may strike the American public in general, its stern terms are certain to meet with the approval of the preparedness propagandists. No doubt they will see in it an impetus to their plans. While there is nothing unfriendly in the note, it speaks out plainly on the point that the United States will no longer tolerate any interference with our shipping on the part of any nation. Certainly, the country cannot speak too plainly with moderation.

CINCINNATI.

Should Have Been Done Earlier.

From The Commercial Tribune.

Secretary Lansing's note is a plain and straightforward statement of a series of truths which should have been accentuated when the first improper seizure of a neutral ship was made. The Administration has slumbered just one year too long on this important issue.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Issue Sharply Drawn.

From The Star.

In scope and comprehensiveness the note leaves little or nothing to be desired, for apparently the whole range of British contentions is brushed aside as untenable, and even offensive. Taken in connection with the full acceptance Germany has made of almost every American contention, this note puts up to the British Government a plain and sharply defined choice between radical amendment of its course and a conscious defiance of the United States.

ST. LOUIS.

Assertion of Plain Rights.

From The Globe-Democrat.

Secretary Lansing's belated note to Great Britain is an assertion of this country's plain rights. This country cannot let Great Britain's conceptions of expediency supplant well-established international practices. Mr. Lansing effectually deals with the plea of "retaliatory" measures. The promise to exercise these measures "with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals" has been flagrantly broken, not once, but many times, and we regret to note that one of the worst offenses took place a considerable time after the date of the note now made public and presumably after its receipt by Great Britain.

LOUISVILLE.

Ought to Satisfy Nation's Critics.

From The Courier-Journal.

It will be interesting to note the attitude of other neutral Governments toward the emphatic position taken by this the greatest neutral nation, which is the last word in championship of neutral rights, and which ought to satisfy the nation's critics against any charge of bias in dealing with belligerent countries.

Unimpeachable, but Too Late.

From The Herald.

Secretary Lansing has addressed a strong and emphatic note to the Government of Great Britain which as to the facts appears to be incontrovertible, as to the law and practice unimpeachable, and as to the date of its presentation too late.

KNOXVILLE.

Exposes Pretense and Hypocrisy.

From The Journal and Tribune.

The British authorities may have supposed they were pulling the wool over somebody's eyes and vainly imagined they were deceiving others; but the President strips the alleged embargo of its gauzy garments, exposes its nakedness and its pretense and hypocrisy.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Firm, Not Unduly Aggressive.

From The Citizen.

The note, while not unduly aggressive, is certainly firm enough in tone to convince the British Government that the United States has reached a point where patience ceases to be a virtue.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Give Great Britain Pause.

From The Observer.

Great Britain will not be permitted to pursue a policy of expediency, but will be held to the rules which it applied to the United States when this country had a war problem on its hands. It is a note that is calculated to give Great Britain pause.

SAVANNAH.

Looking to the Long Future.

From The Morning News.

The note should silence those who have insinuated that our Government would not speak as firmly in defense of its rights and those of its citizens to Great Britain as to Germany. Our country is looking to the long future, not altogether to the immediate future—to the good of the world in general.

AUGUSTA, GA.

War Munitions as a Lever.

From The Chronicle.

It has come at last, a strong, definite, uncompromising note from the United States on Great Britain's illegal interference with American trade. It is to be hoped that the Washington Administration intends to back it up to the point of refusing to let Great Britain buy war munitions in this country any longer if these practices persist.

SAN ANTONIO.

Britain's Course Indefensible.

From The Express.

It is a cause of satisfaction that the issue is put so squarely before Great Britain. The continued violation of law of nations is indefensible, and firm insistence on the rights of a neutral, when there can be no question of the justice of the position, cannot be disregarded.

THE LESS YOU KNOW

About stocks the more attractive they usually look; but that's no reason for buying them. The more you know about Guaranteed Mortgages, the more attractive they look; and that's good reason for buying them.

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ATTACKS SHIPPING SCHEME.

Government's New Restrictions Destructive, London Post Declares.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—The Government's new shipping scheme, of which the most important points are the prohibition of the carriage of cargoes by British ships between foreign countries, and a provision for the Government to requisition ships to carry foodstuffs to Great Britain, is denounced by The Morning Post as "a plan devised without thought or inquiry—a policy which may disorganize the whole overseas carrying trade." As to requisitioning ships for the carrying of wheat, The Morning Post says:

"If the Government requires ships to turn to the service of one trade, they diminish the ships available for all other trades, and so create a shortage there which will be immediately reflected in high freights and prices. Individual shipowners may be penalized, but shipowners as a class will get back in one direction more than they lose in another."

Concerning the proposition to forbid trading between foreign ports, The Morning Post says:

"The proposal is not merely ineffectual, but fantastic, for the carrying trade between ports is essential to the economic working of the shipping industry. The inevitable result, moreover, would be to divert all foreign ships now engaged in trade with the United Kingdom ports to foreign trade, inasmuch as a desperate shortage in that latter trade would push those freight rates up enormously, and nearly a third of our overseas trade is carried by other than British ships."

The proper remedy for the shortage in tonnage, The Morning Post declares, can only be found in the restriction of British imports. It suggests that if ammunitions and foodstuffs are given preference, importation might be forbidden of tobacco, wool or other commodity, of which the stocks now in Great Britain are ample.

"Otherwise," continues the newspaper, "the ill-advised steps now being taken will lead inevitably to the hopeless task of the Government managing the entire British mercantile marine—a task which the Government is at pains now to disavow and which would certainly lead to reduction by half of the efficiency of the shipping industry."

In the opinion of The Morning Post, however, the gravest objection of all to the project is that the new regulations really enjoin all British shipowners to obtain power to repudiate all contracts entered into by them for the carriage of goods if called upon to do so by the Government. Such a step, the newspaper says, would paralyze the overseas trade.

BARRETT DISCUSSES WAR.

Believes It Gives Impetus to Pan-American Solidarity.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 7.—John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, in an address this afternoon under the auspices of the Unity Forum, said that the European war was doing more than any other influence since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to develop commerce and good understanding between the United States and the South American republics, and that the recent action in reference to Mexico was the most advanced step in practical Pan-Americanism that had been taken in the last fifty years.

"The silver lining of the European war cloud," said Mr. Barrett, "for the United States, and, in fact, all the Western Hemisphere, is the powerful impetus it is giving to Pan-American solidarity. It has inspired new and more friendly feeling throughout Central and South America toward the United States, and it has awakened in this country a new and more sincere appreciation of its sister American countries.

"The most significant and far-reaching feature of this new era may be the inevitable evolution of the Monroe Doctrine into a Pan-American doctrine or policy, which will mean that the nations of the South will stand for the protection of the sovereignty and integrity of the United States against foreign invasion or conquest as quickly and sincerely as the United States will stand for their sovereign

THE SOURCES

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In Harvard University

Professor Frank W. C. Hersey, Instructor in English at Harvard University, Cambridge, writes to The New York Times Current History:

"You may be interested to know that I am using The Current History Magazine of The New York Times in my composition classes at Harvard and in the University Extension Courses in Boston. * * * Not only is the diplomatic correspondence in the various issues most useful for our work in Argument at Harvard, but the stirring articles by men of letters have a marked effect on the writing of students."

Current History Magazine of The New York Times, 204 pages, illustrated, 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. On all news stands. Send for specimen copy.

PURCHASING BOARD FOR CITY SUPPLIES

Lower Prices Result from Experiment with Mayor's 28 Departments.

$3,500,000 BOUGHT IN 1915

Permanent Board of City Purchase to Buy for the Entire City Government is Projected.

The results of a year's experiment by a central purchasing committee for the Mayor's departments in the city are described in a report to be submitted to the Mayor today. The test has been confined to the twenty-eight departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, and the plan has been, through the co-operation of these departments, to consolidate into single contracts supplies of a like character previously purchased by each department independently. The report says:

"One of the most important products of this year's work of the Central Purchasing Committee has been the actual benefit to the city in lower prices and wider competition obtained in co-operative purchasing. Over $3,500,000 worth of supplies has been bought by the city as a single institution, instead of by twenty-eight independent units as heretofore. All work has been done through existing staffs, except for the Secretary, who was especially employed to take executive charge of the work. The departmental purchasing agents have met together in committees, and for the first time in the history of the city have conferred and co-operated on their common requirements.

For Permanent Purchase Board.

"On the basis of this year's work it is proposed to draw a plan for central purchasing which will take into account the results of the year's experience and will smooth over difficulties heretofore encountered. Next year it is proposed to take over the entire purchasing of four of the largest purchasing departments, and to continue and extend the contract purchasing for the remainder of the departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor. This work is to be under a board of city purchase, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, a representative of the Board of Estimate, and two members appointed by the Mayor. It is expected that this board will be established by act of Legislature, and that it will have committed to it the purchasing for the entire City Government. Pending legislation, however, central purchasing through co-operation will be conducted under the board constituted as suggested."

Summarizing the work accomplished, the report states that the cost of supplies has been substantially decreased, competition has been widened, and the expense of preparing proposals and contracts has been considerably reduced. In the last year these supplies have been purchased: 4,146,000 pounds of fresh beef, 5th tons of bread, 247 tons of butter, 269,199 gross tons of coal, 487,360 dozen eggs, 174,803 gallons of gasoline 7,398 tons of hay, 8,642 tons of oats, and 4,771,195 quarts of milk.

In the case of practically all of the items purchased through the committee, says the report, the prices have been as good or better than the departments felt they could have obtained otherwise

Legislation Is Required.

These are some of the recommendations of the committee:

The purchasing function of the present Board of City Record should be transferred to the Board of City Purchase as soon as practicable. The board should undertake all purchasing for Bellevue and allied hospitals and the Departments of Health, Public Charities, and Correction, on Jan. 1, 1916, in addition to the present program of consolidated contract purchasing for the other Mayor's departments. The entire purchasing of the other departments should be assumed by the board at later periods throughout the year as the development of its work will permit.

Proper provision should be made to enable the individual departments to continue to make emergency purchases.

A central clearing house should be established as a part of the organization of the board charged with the transfer of the inactive stores in various departments to the departments needing them, and with central control over departmental sales of condemned supplies.

To remedy the present duplication and lack of uniformity of inspection individual departmental inspection should be abolished, and all supply inspection should be centred in the Finance Department.

All estimates for contracts and requisitions for open market orders should continue to be prepared in the individual departments; the preparation, award, and execution of contracts and open market orders being assumed by the Board of City Purchase.

Laws and ordinances should at once be prepared to prevent the adoption of any constructive suggestions which it may now be impossible to carry out on account of legal restrictions.

The report is signed by Henry Bruere, Chairman; George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards; David Ferguson, Supervisor of the City Record; James McGinley, of the Commissioner of Accounts Office and Frederick R. Leach, Secretary of the Central Purchasing Committee.

SUNDAY IS LESS BLUE.

Newport Chartered Clubs Allowed to Serve Drinks to Members.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 7.—The second "Blue Sunday" here was modified so that clubs with a charter, including the Reading Room, Miantonomoh, and other organizations were permitted to serve drinks to their members.

The Newport Golf Club, with its links open but clubhouse closed, did not allow any members to use the links. A mounted policeman kept his eyes upon the links from early morning until dusk. The football games between the Newport and Navy teams were not permitted in the city limits, so they were played at the training station and at Fort Adams.

There were sacred concerts at the opera house and Colonial Theatre, licensed by the Board of Aldermen, whose licenses protected many little shops, including ice cream places, but barbers and shoe-shining parlors were barred from doing business. A barber caught shaving a customer pleaded guilty and was fined $7.60.

The sale of liquor by wholesalers on Saturday was the largest of the year.

FOUND 1,000 USELESS JOBS.

Budget Conference Experts Uncover Albany Sinecures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Governor Whitman's unofficial Budget Conference Committee is gathering material for active work, and next week in the Executive Chamber will hear the requests for appropriations of department heads. The conference will make use of the findings of the Senate's Civil Service Committee.

The total annual payroll of the State is about $20,000,000, and it is the belief of the conference experts that fully 10 per cent., or about $2,000,000, can be eliminated with an actual improvement to the public service. Of the 17,000 State employes, it is reported, the conference experts found that fully 1,000, if not more, occupy useless or duplicating offices, the abolishment of which, the experts assert, would result in better working conditions throughout the State.

The Department of Agriculture has an appropriation for salaries and expenses for 1915 of $433,140, and the Civil Service Committee's experts have reported that of this amount $46,440 represents salaries for some thirty-two offices which are unnecessary and should be abolished.

The payroll of the Banking Department is about $220,000, and of the Insurance Department about $375,000, while the Tax Department payroll aggregates about $225,000. Suggestions for considerable reductions in all these payrolls will be made by the experts.

The conference will be assisted in its deliberations by two budget experts, Charles S. Hervey, Deputy Controller of New York City, and W. B. Holton, Jr., an expert of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who has directed the activities of the Civil Service Committee's investigators for several months past. These investigators have found many conditions which they describe as "fundamentally opposed to businesslike administration."

KILLS HIMSELF IN HIS HOME.

Eben Storer, New York Stationer, Ends Life by Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Nov. 7.—Eben Storer, a stationer at 49 Chambers Street, New York, committed suicide this afternoon in his home in Highland Avenue here. Shortly after midday dinner, Mr. Storer left his family and went to a bathroom adjoining his bedroom. A few minutes later a servant heard a revolver shot and, running to the bathroom, found Mr. Storer upon the floor with a bullet wound in his right temple. The revolver was by his side.

Mr. Storer's family, consisting of his wife, a son and three daughters, attributed the suicide to ill-health. He was operated on for appendicitis last September, and, though apparently cured of this disease, he continued to suffer from a nervous disorder. His financial affairs, according to the family, are in excellent condition. Mr. Storer was 49 years old and was active in business until his recent illness.

FRANKLIN OWES ALIMONY.

Street Cleaning Department Pays Him $2,400 a Year, Wife Says.

Mrs. Ida Franklin, 27 years old, has obtained from Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court an order against her husband, Edward Morrell Franklin, 37 years old, for failing to pay her alimony of $50 a month which she obtained when he divorced him. Franklin is three months in arrears. He will have to pay or show cause why he should not be committed to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt.

She is Franklin's second wife. They were married in 1907 and divorced four years later. Franklin has been employed by the Street Cleaning Department for many years. He was dismissed, but won a suit for reinstatement, with $2,700 back salary, and has running salary fixed at $2,400 a year.

STUDENTS HOLD CENTENARY

John Street Methodist Sunday School Celebrates All Day.

The old John Street Methodist Sunday School, which is said to be the oldest Sunday school in America, celebrated its hundredth anniversary of continuous service in the John Street Methodist Church yesterday. All-day services were attended by many persons who were pupils in the school sixty years ago. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, editor and Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Church.

In the afternoon Herbert A. Hill, General Secretary of the New York Sunday School Association, talked on the work of the association and the necessity of building up the Sunday schools of the city. He said there was a lack of acquaintance between the main church body and the Sunday school.

ANDREW D. WHITE IS 83.

Veteran Educator and Diplomat Receives Many Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Dr. Andrew D. White, first President of Cornell University, celebrated his eighty-third birthday here today.

Dr. White and Mrs. White entertained a few friends informally at dinner and received a number who called on them during the afternoon. Messages of congratulation from all parts of the country were received.

Mr. White is in excellent health and spirits. He put in an active day yesterday, attending a meeting of the Cornell Trustees.

CRIPPLED GLENSPOOL BACK.

Motor Ship Broke Engine Crank Shaft on Way to Tampico.

The motor ship Glenspool, which sailed from New York for Tampico, Mexico, on Oct. 27 and put into Jacksonville on Nov. 1, returned here yesterday with the crank shaft of her port engine broken. Captain Smith reported that the accident occurred on Oct. 31 about 150 miles north of Jupiter. He brought the Glenspool back from Jacksonville under her starboard engine.

The tug W. F. Dalzell met her at the Ambrose Channel Lightship and towed the vessel into port.

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MONTEFIORE HOME FEELS PINCH OF WAR

Facilities Taxed Despite Recent Additions, and Expenses Greatly Increased.

DIRECTORS CALL FOR HELP

Per Capita Cost of Patients Grows from $466.47 to $545.18 in a Year.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases at Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, was held yesterday morning and the reports showed that while the institution was doing a tremendously increased work, aid was required to maintain the present efficiency and make much needed improvements and additions.

The report of the Board of Directors showed that the institution had felt keenly the conditions brought about by the war, as the contributions had not kept pace with the steadily increasing demands on the home. The increased expense was brought out strongly in one paragraph, which read:

In consequence of the considerable repairs and replacements that had to be made at the country sanitarium, as well as of the enormous advance, because of the European war, in the cost of all food supplies, drugs, medical supplies, and other commodities, the per capita cost has, not withstanding most careful management and constant watchfulness over expenditures, advance to $545.18 as against $466.47 in the preceding year.

Jacob H. Schiff, President of the home, presided at the meeting and made a brief address. There were talks also, complimentary to the institution, by Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury and Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who represented the New York Academy of Medicine. These Directors were elected: Three years, Martin Erdmann, Aaron Garfunkle, Adolph Liebmann, Herman Lissner, Samuel Sachs, Henry Solomon, Fred M. Stein, Leopold Stern, L. Unterberg, and Arthur Wolf; two years, Louis J. Robertson and Sol G. Rosenbaum; one year, Max J. Sulzberger.

Demand Exceeds Facilities.

The report of the Directors says of the work being done that the pressure for admission is constantly increasing and the facilities of both the city buildings, with their 450 beds, as well as the country sanitarium, which has room for 180, are taxed to the utmost, and the waiting list has become discouraging. To relieve this pressure they are arranging to put forty-five additional beds into the country sanitarium, which will increase the total number of beds in city and country to 725.

On the topic of finances the report says the income from regular annual contributors has not kept pace with the growing needs of the institution. These needs require almost constant expenditure, and were it not for the contribution from the municipality, provided by law, it would not be possible to maintain the institution in its present efficiency. "Because of this," the report adds, "we need again to urge the community to come forward liberally in its support of the Montefiore Home and Hospital."

The statistical report of the home shows that during the year 1,569 persons, 938 males and 631 females, were provided for in the home and hospital and at the country sanitarium. There remained under treatment at the close of the year 630. All were free patients, with the exception of 116. The number of admitted applicants awaiting for room was 387, and 130 others were on the waiting list awaiting action by the Executive Committee.

The Year's Finances.

The financial report showed that $334,624.13 was received, of which amount $114,280 was in contributions and membership dues and $138,628.71 from the city. The disbursements were listed as follows: For supplies and maintenance of city institution, $246,461.48; country sanitarium, $91,893.86; total, $338,355.34. This left a deficiency of receipts to cover expenses of $3,731.21.

The legacies received during the year totaled $20,191.06. The donations to the general fund included one of $1,000 from Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff for research work. The report says in conclusion:

Our work is not likely to become lighter, particularly in view of the sad and relentless conflict going on in Europe, and which in time is sure to bring to our shores increased numbers who will in due time add their quota to the applicants for institutional care.

A part of the report is devoted to acknowledgments to Mayor Mitchel and other officials as well as to various hospitals and institutions for co-operation in the work.

100,000 TO SEE FLOWERS.

Largest Crowd in Museum's History Sees Horticultural Show.

All records for attendance were broken yesterday when more than 100,000 persons filed through the doors of the Natural History Museum between 1 o'clock and 5:30 to see the exhibition of the Horticultural Society, which closed yesterday.

The throngs came early, and at one time there were more than 2,000 in line from the doors on Columbus Avenue, stretching through Eighty-first Street and Central Park West.

J. Brion Foulke, Superintendent of the museum building, said:

"Once, three years ago, we had about 97,000, but today there are more than that by almost 5,000. We have had nearly 200,000 since the exhibition opened on Friday."

On account of the long line that was still waiting, the management decided to remain open for half an hour longer.

NEVADA MEETS TESTS.

New Superdreadnought Easily Fills Contract Requirements.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 7.—All but the ten and fifteen mile test runs over the measured mile course at Portland have been completed by the new superdreadnought Nevada, and these will be made tomorrow. The official reports of the Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Captain Henry B. Wilson is President, regarding the speed trials are now being prepared. The standardization runs of eight, ten, twelve, fifteen and nineteen knots and the full speed run of twenty and a half knots an hour were perfect.

For the full speed run of twelve hours last Friday for which the Government required speed of twenty and a half knots an hour according to contract, the Nevada made 20.7 knots an hour and could have easily done better.

The highest run for standardization was 20.04 knots, but with the Nevada's boilers in perfect condition after further running, the Nevada can easily make twenty-two and a half knots. There were no hitches in the trials and everything worked perfectly.

After the trials are completed the Nevada will go to her builders' yard at Quincy, Mass., for completion. In six weeks the Navy Board will make its final inspection. Then the vessel will go to the Boston Yard for equipment, then to the New York Navy Yard for torpedo tubes and ammunition hoists, remaining about a month. The vessel will go into commission with Captain William S. Sims as her commanding officer.

The Nevada, the first of the oil burning dreadnoughts can steam 4,000 miles at full speed with her fuel capacity or 10,000 miles at ordinary speed.

3,000,000 JEWS RUINED.

Reform Rabbis' Assembly Hears War Sufferers' Fund Is Small.

The eighth semi-annual assembly of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis opened in Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman presided and those who spoke were Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, the President of the Council; Professor Morris Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mortimer L. Schiff. Professor Jastrow, who is the 1915 Adolph Lewisohn lecturer, delivered the first of the five lectures that are included in this year's program, his subject being "Priest, Rabbi and Prophet." Mr. Schiff's brief talk was in behalf of the Big Brother Movement.

In his message to the Council Dr. Harris referred to conditions among the Jewish people in the warring countries of Europe. In the Polish countries he said there are 3,000,000 Jews who have been economically ruined, while the number of Jewish casualties in that section of the war zone he placed at about 100,000. Dr. Harris deplored the fact that the response to the appeal for funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers had been a disappointment. He said the fund raised for the 600 victims of the Kishineff massacre was greater than that so far raised for the thousands who have been rendered destitute through the present war.

He said the Jewish people of Poland had "been bombarded without and persecuted within" and that "they were suffering as patriots and at the same time being denounced as traitors." The question, "Can Jews be patriots?" added Dr. Harris, has been answered with the blood of thousands of Jewish soldiers of the contending armies.

NOT VILLANEUVA'S SON.

Chicago Prisoner's Story Denied by Argentine Authorities Here.

Leopold Grahame of the Devonshire Apartments, 112th Street and Broadway, denied last night that the Argentine young man, who had been arrested for forgery in Chicago, and had told the police there that he was the son of Dr. Benito Villaneuva, Vice President of the Argentine Republic, had any such relationship to the Vice President. Dr. Villaneuva, Mr. Grahame said, was unmarried.

E. C. Perec, Consul General of the Argentine, made the same denial, and Manuel A. Molina, the Argentine Consul in this city, said that a young man, who had been traveling about the country for some years assuming the names of well-known Argentine families, had given the officials of that State a great deal of trouble. When arrested in Chicago the young man gave the name of B. de Clayet, but the police say he has used different names.

SHOTS AT MATINEE DANCE.

Special Deputy Sheriff Wounded While Music Was Playing.

While the music was playing for the last number of the Matinee Dance of the Co-Ed Society in Mueller's Cafe, 2,984 Third Avenue, the Bronx, last night, three men attacked Edward Ward, a special Deputy Sheriff, of 425 East 162d Street, in the wash room of the place, and, after shooting out the electric lights, fired on Ward in the darkness.

A scuffle followed, in which Ward received several knife wounds and a bullet in his shoulder. Half an hour after the shooting occurred Ward was found lying unconscious near the door of the wash room by a watchman, who came to turn out the lights. He was taken to the Lebanon Hospital, but was not able to give a description of his assailants.

PRAISE FOR 69TH REGIMENT.

Regular Officer Reports Good Work at Fishkill Plains.

High praise, based on its record in the field manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains last Summer, is given to the Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., in a report to the War Department made by Captain W. E. Welsh, who was detailed with the command, with orders to report on its work.

"The men are Irish or of Irish descent," the report says, "and are strong physically, intelligent, and interested in military work. The encouraging features observed are anxiety to learn on the part of both officers and men, the strong, hardy character of the men, their amenability to discipline, and the general improvement made in all respects during the period of the camp. The marches were good and there was no straggling."

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Centemeri Gloves

At the Football Game

Seasonable Suggestions:

MEN'S				WOMEN'S			
Buck	2.00	2.50	3.50	Buck	2.00	2.50	
Mocha	1.75	2.00	2.50	Mocha	1.50	1.75	2.00
Cape	1.50	2.00	2.50	Cape	1.50	1.75	2.00

For the golf course we have four styles: buck, cape, mocha, chamois.

Illustrated catalog sent on request.

Special Values at the Bargain Counter, on the Second Floor.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

REALTY MEN URGE COMBINED BUREAUS

Ask Mayor to Consolidate All Departments Governing Building Construction.

POINT OUT SAVING TO CITY

Advisory Council Says Its Plan Would Stop Friction Between Officials and Property Owners.

In offering co-operation with the Mayor and Controller Prendergast in the proposed consolidation of the Departments of Health, Charities, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, the Advisory Council of the Real Estate Interests suggests that the plan should include the combining of the inspection functions of seven city departments having to do with buildings, which now result in duplication of work.

"Today factory buildings are inspected by seven departments, tenement houses by six different departments, hotels and office buildings by five departments, the same for churches and semi-public buildings, six separate departmental inspections for theatres and motion picture houses, four for garages, and two for apartment houses," the Council points out.

It is suggested that realty owners, builders, and architects are agreed that one bureau should have entire jurisdiction over building construction and alterations. It would mean a standard of effective inspection in place of the present multiplicity of useless and divided supervision, and greatly reduce thereby the cost of this work to the city.

There are now eight departments sharing responsibility for this work—the Bureau of Buildings, Departments of Licenses, Water Suply, Gas and Electricity, Health, Fire, Police, Labor, and the Tenement House Department. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson is compiling data of the duplication and multiplicity of this inspection work by these city departments, and from his forthcoming report on the subject the Mayor and Controller may find a basis for remedying matters. The Advisory Council says:

"If this consolidation of building inspection departments should be accomplished the friction between minor city officials and property owners would largely disappear, while simultaneously some saving should be effected to the annual budget by the eliminations of these positions consisting of similar duties.

"With this view in mind the Council has communicated with approximately 140 Taxpayers' Associations which are representative of the real estate owners throughout the city. Economy and efficiency is not a slogan merely for taxpayers, but realization is gradually dawning upon rentpayers that high cost of living here is to a large degree due to high taxes, and that high taxes can be partially accredited to extravagance in the administration of many of the city departments.

"It has been difficult to make progress in this respect because of the mandatory legislation imposed on the city at Albany. If a large part of this legislation could be repealed during the coming legislative session, and the various conflicting duties of the several city departments co-ordinated and unified under single departments, the Mayor and the Controller would have corrected one of the chief evils in our local Government."

Among other departments suggested for consolidation by the Council are Water Register with the collection of water rents, under the supervision of the Controller, with a similar combination for the Bureau of Licenses and the Bureau of Weights and Measures; uniting the duties of the City Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Accounts with the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, and the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Contract Supervision in one department.

FRENCH FIRM SELLS PLANT.

Aluminum Co. of America Takes Over Uncompleted Factory.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—The Aluminum Company of America has taken over the entire French holdings in a hydro-aluminium plant near Whitney, N. C., which, when completed, was originally to have cost $10,000,000, according to information made public here today. Formal transfer of the properties took place last week, but no announcement has been made regarding the amount of money involved.

It is understood here that the new company will complete the plant at once, and some millions of dollars will be expended. Work on the plant was begun by the foreign interests early in 1914, but ceased shortly after the European war started.

Schoolgirl Takes Poison.

Because her sisters insisted on her returning to school instead of going to work in the city, Katherine Ferris, 14 years old, who lives at 65 Old Broadway, swallowed iodine yesterday at the houe of Mrs. Mary Ryan, 476 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City. The girl was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was said that she would recover.

NEW ST. LUCY'S DEDICATED.

Cardinal Commends Pastor for Erecting Model School Structure.

Cardinal Farley and Archbishop John Bonsano, Apostolic Delegate from Rome to the United States, several Monsignors and many priests, assisted in the dedication of the new church and school of St. Lucy, 336-342 East 104th Street, yesterday.

The new school is regarded by the Fire Department as a model in fire exit accommodations. Every class room has three exits, the main means of exit being by two heavily stanchioned iron frame fire escapes, one on the west and the other on the east side of the building. It is possible for the children in one side of the building to reach the fire-escape at the other side at a moment's notice. Cardinal Farley and Archbishop Bonzano congratulated the Rev. Patrick J. Lennon, pastor of the church, on the excellent exit system.

Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Mgr. Gherardo Ferrante, D. D., preached sermons; Father Lavelle in English and Italian, and Mgr. Ferrante in Italian. Mgr. Lavelle in his sermon asked the congregation to pray for the means to keep the Italians in the church. The neighborhood in which St. Lucy's stands is mostly Italian, although Irish flags were much in evidence yesterday. He said:

"Humanely speaking, the means by which the faith has been made so strong in the United States is by the Catholic school. Faith is kept alive, good citizenship fostered and encouraged, by preaching the Gospel and good morals in and out of season, which keeps the faith alive and burning. Therefore take every opportunity afforded you through this school that every child may be brought up in an atmosphere of religion."

ST. LUKE'S 95 YEARS OLD.

Bishop Greer Joins in Memorial Service for Anniversary.

Special services, commemorating the ninety-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, were held yesterday in the church at Convent Avenue and 141st Street. The Rev. George Ashton Oldham, the rector, had arranged an elaborate program which began at 8 o'clock in the morning with holy communion. Following Sunday School festival services were held.

Bishop David H. Greer celebrated holy communion and delivered a short address in which he congratulated the members of the church.

Dr. Oldham gave a brief history of the church, which was founded in old Greenwich Village when a large part of the congregation lived in lower Broadway and adjacent streets and reached St. Luke's by crossing a bridge over the canal at Canal Street.

St. Luke's has had only seven rectors since its founding and five of the rectors and one assistant rector became bishops.

FOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Dr. Burrell Warns of Sunday Newspapers and Week-End Parties.

The twenty-seventh anniversary exercises of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States were held yesterday morning in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The special sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the pastor.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Grannis of Long Beach, Cal., General Field Secretary of the alliance, gave a résumé of the work, and told of the purposes of the organization.

Dr. Burrell said in his sermon:

"While the sound of falling thrones and tottering dynasties is in the air it is time to ask whether there is any hope of national perpetuity.

"When a nation permits week-end automobile parties or Sunday newspapers to interfere with the sacredness of the Sabbath, that nation is on the wane."

KELLY-DAVIS CASE AGAIN.

Cabaret Dancer's Wife May Make Motion in Divorce Court.

Interest in the activities of Miss Eugenia Kelly, daughter of Mrs. Edward Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, was renewed yesterday, when it was reported that Mrs. Al Davis might make application to the Supreme Court today to have made final her decree of divorce. There was a good deal of speculation whether Davis and Miss Kelly would marry in that event, and what steps, if any, Mrs. Kelly would take in an effort to restrain her daughter.

Miss Kelly is still living with her mother, and it was said that Mrs. Kelly's opposition to her daughter's marriage to the cabaret dancer was as bitter as ever. John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Kelly, said last night that he did not know Miss Kelly's plans, but that very vigorous efforts would be made to prevent a marriage.

"The decree, when signed," said Mr. McIntyre, "will direct that Davis shall not marry again. I can say this: If Davis tries to marry her in some other State, once he is freed by his wife, I will do everything in my power to have him cited for criminal contempt of the courts of this State.

"I will even carry the matter to the Court of Appeals to obtain a ruling and determine whether the order of the court that he shall not marry again is operative only in this State. There has never been a ruling on that point, as far as I am aware, and it will be a good time to get one and settle the matter. But I don't know now whether Miss Kelly is determined to marry Davis or not."

CHARGES OLD EGGS ARE SOLD AS FRESH

The State Food Commissioner Threatens to Prosecute Cold-Storage Concerns for Fraud.

WARNING SENT TO DEALERS

75,000 Cases That Are Falsely Marked Sold Weekly in New York, Dillon Says.

The cold-storage egg concerns are mulcting the consumers by dumping their old stocks on the markets in the guise of fresh eggs and at prices that range from 35 cents to 60 cents a dozen, says Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets, in a warning bulletin sent yesterday to retail dealers advising them to require wholesalers to state plainly on bills and receipts whether deliveries are "fresh" or "cold-storage" eggs.

"It is the information of this department that not less than 75,000 cases of cold-storage eggs are being sold and consumed in New York City weekly as strictly fresh eggs," he said. "And corresponding quantities of them are being disposed of in other sections of the State. The information in possession of the department seems conclusive, and if so it is purely in violation of the State law regulating the sale of cold-storage products, and probably the Federal pure food law as well.

"The information received by the department is to the effect that eggs placed in storage in March, April, and May, at prices ranging from 18 to 21 cents a dozen, and which could be sold at wholesale at this time with a reasonable profit, at 23 to 24 cents a dozen, and retailed to the consumer at not to exceed 30 cents a dozen as cold-storage eggs, are being sold to the consumer at prices ranging from 35 to 60 cents a dozen.

"Besides being a hardship to the average family of moderate means, this excessive price restricts consumption and indirectly discourages the production of eggs. In pursuance of the policy of this department, we hereby notify dealers that the law must be observed and will be enforced.

"For the future all cold-storage eggs must be branded and sold according to law. Signs must be maintained, as provided by statute, to advise consumers in places where cold-storage eggs are retailed. Unless in the meantime the cause of complaint is removed within ten days from this date, all retailers and dealers acting in violation of the law will be required in accordance with the power vested in this department to submit their books for inspection at a public hearing to be held by authority of law, and persons doing business in cold-storage eggs in violation of the law will be prosecuted under the terms of the State statute."

STRIKE IN SUNNYSIDE YARD.

Six Arrested After 200 Car Cleaners and Inspectors Quit.

More than 200 men, representing the car-cleaning and car-inspecting force employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the terminal yard in Sunnyside, Long Island City, have struck for more pay. Five arrests have been made and one of the strikers has been found carrying a loaded pistol.

The strike started about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening when sixty men quit. The cleaners and inspectors employed by the Pullman Company which operates cars from the Sunnyside yard are not included among the strikers and unusual efforts were put forth yesterday to prevent them from being influenced to quit.

The Sunnyside railroad yard receives passenger and parlor cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad after through trips from distant points to be cleaned, overhauled, and inspected. Hundreds of fitting cars are re-provisioned from the store houses in the yard.

A special detail of police has been drafted from outside precincts and put on guard at the viaducts over the yard, and the railroad has posted special police. The five men were arrested on Saturday night for refusing to leave one of the viaducts. They were all held in $200 bonds by Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday. Thomas Gude of 160 Morgan Street, Jersey City, was held in $1,000 bonds under the Sullivan law.

Society of Colonial Wars to Dine.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York will hold its twenty-second annual dinner on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at Delmonico's. The first break in the succession of dinners was made last year because of the war—and the society devoted the usual subscriptions to relief work. But the dinners have now been resumed. The speakers will be the Governor of the society, Major Henry Gansevoort Sanford; James M. Beck, ex-United States Assistant Attorney-General; Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, late Minister to Argentina, and Major John D. Kilpatrick, N. G., N. Y.

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Announce, beginning today, an Important Sale of

1200 Pure Silk SHIRTS for Men

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Very high-grade silks, with satin stripes of various colors on white grounds, or all white with satin stripes of various widths

Tailored carefully and skillfully by one of the best makers of men's shirts.
Built not only for appearance, but for SERVICE.
Superior to any Shirts of which we know, available at the price.

Particular attention is directed to these special Offerings

In the Luggage Shop

Cowhide Traveling Bags for Men and Women, at	$4.75	*Women's Fitted Suit Cases, White Persian Ivory Fittings*	$15.00
Cowhide Suit Cases for Men and Women, at	$4.95	*Men's Fitted Travel Bags, Fittings of Ebony*	$20.00
Women's Fitted Travel Bags, White Persian Ivory Fittings	$11.50	*Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks, at*	$32.50
		Dress Trunks, two trays, all sizes, at	$10.00
		Steamer Trunks, all sizes, at	$9.00

KIOTO, IN SILENCE, WORSHIPS MIKADO

Solemn Scene as Japan's Ruler Enters Ancient Capital for Coronation Ceremonies.

SACRED MIRROR ENSHRINED

Then the Populace Is Freed from Restraint and Gives Itself Up to Gayety.

KIOTO, Japan, Nov. 7.—A church-like hush enveloped Kioto, the ancient capital of the Empire, when Emperor Yoshihito and a gorgeous cortège made their state entry into the city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Here on Wednesday next will be held the first great coronation ceremony.

The Imperial train conveying the Imperial sanctuary, the Emperor, and the whole Court arrived here from Nagoya, where a night had been spent.

The Emperor and the Imperial shrine were silently worshipped by his subjects. The cortège was regarded as a sacred, mystic and religious procession. Although a desire to avoid accident was a controlling factor, one of the chief reasons for imposing silence upon the multitude was a wish to maintain reverence for the monarch as he arrived in the city for the sacred coronation rites. The Japanese viewpoint found expression when the master of ceremonies said to the Americans and other foreigners who were assigned to vantage points in the palace grounds:

"When the shrine and the Emperor pass please remove your hats and bow, but do not cheer."

A gray Autumn day added to the solemnity of the scene when the procession entered the palace grounds in a purely Japanese setting. Hundreds of persons, bent with years, stood beside soldiers, reservists, and thousands of delegates from the societies of the empire. Waiting at the palace portal were two score Court ladies gowned in ancient robes of white and scarlet. The cortège was a replica of the one which passed through Tokio. The shrine, hidden behind curtains of purple, gold, and red, borne on the shoulders of yellow-kimonoed villagers, was preceded by priests afoot and followed by the Emperor in the royal golden coach.

Mirror Enshrined, People Rejoice.

As the cortège reached the palace gates the notes of a bugle broke the stillness and informed the multitude that the sacred mirror was enshrined. Then the reverent restraint was broken and the immense throngs gave themselves up to gayety, fireworks, and illumination.

The repose of the Imperial shrine consisting of the sacred mirror was celebrated with an impressive religious ceremony conducted by the court ritualists in the presence of the Coronation Commissioners.

In observance of the coronation the City of Kioto presented the Emperor with picture books containing the works of thirty-eight contemporary artists, a cushion designed by Sekka Kamisaka, and a flower vase made at the Prefectural Ceramic Institute.

On the day of the chief coronation ceremonial the City Assembly will call an extraordinary meeting and present an address to the Emperor, written by Konan Naito, a noted scholar.

On Nov. 15 the municipality will give a garden party at the Heian Shrine, inviting all guests from the Princes and Princesses of the blood downward, numbering 2,000, who will participate in the coronation banquets. The Governor of Kioto will give a dinner and theatrical entertainment at Gion, inviting the Princes of the blood, Ministers of State, the Diplomatic Corps, and other dignitaries.

Kioto offers a brilliant spectacle. By day it is a mass of bright decorations—lanterns, flags, flowers, banners, festive arches; by night it is a blaze of light. The bridges across the Kamogawa River are illumined with festoons of electric lamps. Nightly fireworks will be a feature of the coronation period.

The villa, known as the "Choraku Kan," or "Hall of Eternal Joy," of Kichibei Murai, a Kioto millionaire banker, which has been redecorated for the occasion, has been set apart for the use of Senator Malewitsky Malewitch, the Russian Ambassador, and for Sir Conyngham Greene, the British Ambassador and his wife, Lady Lily Greene.

Many Americans in Kioto.

During the coronation period the majority of the members of the diplomatic corps will stay at the Kioto Hotel. Among these will be George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Guthrie, as well as Post Wheeler, first secretary of the American Embassy, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Wheeler. The other official American guests are Colonel James A. Irons, the military attaché, with Mrs. Irons, and Captain Frederick J. Horne and Mrs. Horne. The military and naval attachés with their wives will stay at the Nara Hotel in the city of Nara, which is about one hour's railroad journey from Kioto.

Among the Americans in Kioto are Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor General of the Philippines; Mrs. Sydney Cloman and Captain A. F. Commiskey of Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schollkopf of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warner and daughter, Warner Seely, and Miss G. W. Elliot of Cleveland, Mrs. Francis Wolcott of Colorado, Miss M. H. McKinney of Brooklyn, J. M. Smith of New York, Miss Louisa Wurz and Miss Bessie Lauder of Pittsburgh, Miss Florence Boynton of San Francisco, Mrs. James Estes of Chattanooga, Admiral and Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter, Miss Eliza Scidmore of Washington, Bishop and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cobb of Newton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Altberger and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Layton of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kohler of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Chapman of San Francisco.

On account of inadequate accommodations it was found impossible to house all the diplomatic corps in Kioto. Each of the invited was permitted to bring one servant, provided that servant was Japanese.

State carriages will be placed at the disposal of the foreign guests during their stay at the ancient capital.

BRUERE DISCUSSES BUDGET.

Tells East Side Forum 6,000 City Salaries Were Raised.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, discussing some features of the new city budget last night at the East Side Forum in Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, said the members of the administration were trying with all their strength to build up a finer city for the future than it is today or was yesterday. He said the general welfare of the city was affected more by the budget than by any other action of the city government.

"The Board of Estimate has given $40,000,000 for the city schools, and in that connection we are trying for the first time to determine the question whether we are giving the best kind of education," said he. "We are going to study the industrial side of education next year, probably, to find out what kind of trades people work at and how they earn their living, and try to ascertain what may be done to improve industrial conditions, if possible.

"For the first time, too, we have attempted to treat the city employes with justice. You have heard much about the cutting of salaries, but hardly a mention of the salaries of city employes that were raised. We increased the salaries of 6,000 city workers because they were underpaid. We reduced the salaries of 1,000 others because they were getting too much for what they did."

PRIMARY FRAUD IN BRONX.

District Attorney Asked to Prosecute Notaries.

The Honest Ballot Association has sent about thirty cases of fraud in primary designating petitions in the Bronx to District Attorney Francis Martin, asking him to conduct an investigation and to prosecute the notaries who perpetrated the fraud.

"The facts are that many men whose signatures appear on the petitions disavow having signed them," said George W. Kessler, Secretary of the association, "and a comparison of the signatures clearly snows that those on the petitions were not made by the voters. The public has been flimflammed by a lot of fake acknowledgments, and the notaries who committed the crime should be prosecuted promptly.

"A similar investigation by the association in Manhattan last month resulted in the arrest of a dozen notaries, who will come up for trial this month. We have also discovered fraud in the Brooklyn petitions, and expect to make our representations to District Attorney Cropsey within a day or two."

CHICAGO WETS HOLD BIG SUNDAY PARADE

Thousands March Through Downtown Streets to Demand "Personal Liberty."

OPPOSE CLOSED SALOONS

Grouped by Races and Many in Native Costumes—Mayor Refuses to Review Procession.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Opponents of Sunday closing paraded today to express their displeasure at the recent order of Mayor Thompson to the police to enforce the State law prohibiting saloons from doing business on that day. Estimates of the number of marchers varied from 20,000 to more than 100,000.

The demonstration, designated as the "Home Rule and Personal Liberty" parade, was under the direction of the United Societies for Local Self-Government, an organization comprising 925 American, German, Lithuanian, Italian, Bohemian, Polish, Rumanian, Jewish, Croatian, Swedish, Swiss, Danish, Norwegian, Irish, and Austro-Hungarian subsidiary societies.

Officers of the United Societies asserted that 101,470 persons took part in the parade, 32,930 on foot and 68,540 in autos and other vehicles. Those on foot marched ten abreast, paralleling at first a double line of autos and horse-drawn vehicles. It required more than two hours for the pedestrians to pass the reviewing stands in Grant Park.

Mayor Thompson declined an invitation to review the parade, but the reviewing stand was crowded with officers of the United Societies and their guests.

The marchers were grouped by races and many wore the brilliant costumes of their native lands. By the side of each division rode the women of the same race, many of whom also were in National costume. In contradistinction to the Anti-Saloon Parade held on the first dry Sunday, there were no gayly decorated floats. All but a few of thousands of automobiles and wagons in line carried only the American flag and the shield of the United Societies with its motto, "Home Rule and Personal Liberty for Chicago."

In addition to American flags the pedestrians carried banners expressing their political and economic sentiments. "We are the Taxpayers" read a huge sign referring to the charge that few of the recent dry paraders were voters or taxpayers.

Other banners read: "The Toiler is Worthy of His Recreation," "It Is Less Difficult to Surrender Our Liberty Than to Acquire It," "If All Fool Laws Were Enforced More Than Half the People Would be in Jail," "Some Folks Regard it a Crime to be Happy," "Morality is Not Created by Laws," "The Sabbath was Made for Man, Not Man for the Sabbath"; "The People Never Gave Up Liberty Save Under Some Illusions," "The Remedy — The Referendum," "Fanatical Frenzy is the Parent of the Blue Laws."

The downtown streets, usually deserted on Sunday, were packed with spectators far exceeding the number in the parade. Mayor Thompson refused to comment on the parade, which he said he did not see, or its significance.

The police furnished the usual escort after A. J. Germak, Secretary of the societies, had assured the authorities that the parade was to be an expression in favor of home rule, and not a demonstration against the enforcement of the laws.

Anti-saloon leaders concede that the demonstration had brought out an unusual crowd, but attributed it to the fact that the saloons were closed, asserting that it was the first time such a demonstration had been undertaken without the competition of the saloon.

BABY SERVED AS TICKET.

A Thousand Women Hear a Special Sermon on Motherhood.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 7.—One thousand women, each with a baby in arms or a small child by her side, attended a service held in the Immaculate Conception Church this afternoon. The assemblage was intended as a protest against "race suicide." The service was one of a series marking the close of a two weeks' mission conducted by Jesuit priests. During the mission special stress was laid on the dignity of motherhood, the priests declaring that it is the chief glory of American womanhood.

Yesterday the missionaries announced that this afternoon they would conduct a service especially for women, and that admission would be by "ticket." The "ticket," it was explained, would be a baby. The married women of the parish who are not mothers were urged to bring the children of mothers who had more than one. The response was general, and every seat in the church was filled with women and little children. A special sermon on motherhood was preached, after which there was a blessing of the children by the Rev. Father Casey, the leader of the missionaries.

SING SING INQUIRY WILL BEGIN TODAY

Grand Jury Expected to Pass Upon Fitness of Osborne to Manage the Prison.

EX-CONVICTS VISIT HIM

Men Who Now Hold Good Jobs Attend Entertainment Given by the Mutual Welfare League.

District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County will begin this morning the Grand Jury investigation of assaults in Sing Sing prison, for which, according to some, Warden Osborne's lenient methods with the prisoners are to blame. The cases will be considered individually, according to the District Attorney, and indictments of prisoners who have made the assaults may follow. The principal result of the inquiry, it is said, will be the determination by the Grand Jury of whether Mr. Osborne's management of the prison deserves condemnation and should be discontinued, although Mr. Weeks has insisted that the inquiry is not directed against Mr. Osborne personally.

The wish that the Warden might come through with flying colors was expressed last night by those who attended an entertainment at Sing Sing given by the members of the Mutual Welfare League. Among the guests of the league were prominent men and women who have been assisting Mr. Osborne in his prison work and many ex-convicts who, according to report, now have good jobs. Altogether, about 1,000 persons were present.

Warden Osborne made an address, in which he dwelt upon what he considered the constructive work of prison reform, and he said that he was especially glad to see so many former prisoners in the audience. Their presence, he said, demonstrated the good results of the reform system, and also helped the men still confined in Sing Sing, giving them hope that they, too, might make good after serving their sentences.

Warden Won't Be Silenced.

The Warden referred only indirectly to the controversy being waged about his work, saying that his lawyer had told him that he had been talking too much. He did not promise to obey counsel's injunction, however, but intimated that, as there were many who wanted him to talk to them, he would continue to tell "the truth about Sing Sing."

In describing the results of his work Mr. Osborne put emphasis upon the significance of the fact that on Oct. 5 twenty-five ex-convicts gave him a dinner at the Park Avenue Hotel.

"Stop and think what this means," he said. "It means that men placed in prison by the State are willing to cooperate with the officials of the State."

Mr. Osborne said that the prisoners in Sing Sing did not want sentiment and flowers in their cells, but that they asked, and had a right to ask, for "a decent place to sleep and eat and a square deal."

After the Warden's talk the prisoners gave a program of music and a dramatic entertainment that included two one-act plays, "The Cop and the Burglar" and "The Parcel Post Boy."

Mr. Osborne has been summoned to appear in White Plains today to produce prison records. According to word from the District Attorney's office, he will not be called before the Grand Jury, but may ask to be allowed to testify.

Abbe Calls Diedling Unfair.

Philip Abbe, the former Sing Sing prisoner who is active in the organization of the outside branch of the Mutual Welfare League and in lecturing on the merits of Warden Osborne's method of prison management, replied yesterday to the attacks made on him by Dr. Rudolph Diedling of the State Prison Commission. Dr. Diedling branded Abbe as an habitual criminal, and characterized what Abbe had said about prisons and himself as "a tissue of lies." In reply Abbe denied that he was an habitual criminal.

"But suppose I had been an habitual criminal," Abbe said, "the fact that I am now trying to make good is all the evidence Dr. Diedling should want to prove that Warden Osborne's system makes men out of criminals. By Dr. Diedling's own charges I am a living testimonial to the success of Mr. Osborne's method.

"I shall not dwell upon the spirit that must have actuated Dr. Diedling in calling me an habitual criminal except to say that I once saw a young man who had been in jail for crime trying to live a life of integrity after his release I could not bring myself to attempt to lessen his chances by branding him as a confirmed, habitual offender. I think, however, that I can withstand Dr. Diedling's unfair attacks, and I am glad to bear them if they are part of my work of holding up Mr. Osborne's hands.

"I may add that the reason I did not reform earlier than I did was because the prisons where I was confined, prior to Warden Osborne's coming to Sing Sing, were managed by men who had their own interests rather than the interests of society at heart. My reform was delayed until Warden Osborne substituted his system for the system of prison management advocated by Dr. Diedling."

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THIEVES ROB WOMAN AND BURN HER HOME

Hillsdale Widow Says Band Carried Her Off in Auto and Left Her on Roadside.

LOST JEWELRY WORTH $1,000

Mrs. Mack Tells Police Anonymous Letter Writer Threatened to Kidnap Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Policeman Joseph Pavlik, whose attention was attracted by the barking of a dog, went to the roadway near Ruchdeschi's Hotel in the Fairmount district of Hackensack shortly after 3 o'clock this morning and saw a woman rise to her feet and stagger toward him.

After recovering her wits, she told him that she was Mrs. Marie Mack of Glenwood Avenue, Hillsdale; that after a trip to New York, where she had left her daughter and maid, she had returned to Hackensack. Missing a train for Hillsdale, she took an automobile, so that she did not arrive home until midnight. She said that on entering her house three men, who had been ransacking it, seized her, carried her out into an automobile, drove her away and finally threw her out at the spot where the policeman had found her.

Policeman Pavlik called up Police Headquarters for instructions and was told to take the woman back to her home. The policeman went home for his motor cycle. Mrs. Mack got on behind and the two went together a distance of eight miles to Hillsdale. Arriving there, they found the bungalow of Mrs. Mack in ashes. Shortly after midnight, it was learned, the fire had been discovered and the bungalow had been destroyed before the bucket brigade of Hillsdale could control the flames.

According to Policeman Pavlik, Mrs. Mack said that she had received letters recently demanding $1,000, with the threat that unless that sum were paid her home would be burned and her two-year-old child, Vivian, kidnaped.

"Thank God, my baby Vivian was not home," Mrs. Mack exclaimed, according to the policeman.

Mrs. Mack added that she had left in the bungalow jewelry worth more than $1,000, which the men had probably stolen. Pavlik noticed that she wore on her fingers two fine diamonds which had evidently escaped the notice of her assailants.

Mrs. Mack told the family of Thomas Nawn, a retired actor who lived near her, and other neighbors, of what had happened to her, but made no report of the attack on her to the Hillsdale authorities, and at 8 o'clock this morning she took a train back to New York. She did not tell the policeman or her neighbors where she had left her maid and family in New York, and it was in the dark as to the particulars about the threatening letters she had received. Up to a late hour tonight she had not returned to Hillsdale.

The police learned that Mrs. Mack had arrived in Hackensack sshortly before midnight on her way home from New York, and that she had been driven from Hackensack to Hillsdale by D. Sichel, an upholsterer of Hackensack, who offered to take her home in his automobile after she had told him of missing her train and being unable to find a taxicab.

Mrs. Mack is a widow, 35 years old. She lived for some time in Porto Rico, and for a while supported herself by giving lessons in languages in New York. Very little is known about her by her neighbors in Hillsdale. Two years ago she moved from New York to Hillsdale, bought a piece of property there, and built two bungalows on it.

GOV. WILLIS OUT OF IT.

Withdraws from Presidential Race and Hints at Burton.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Governor Frank B. Willis tonight made the definite announcement that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, but would seek renomination and re-election to the gubernatorial office.

In his decision not to become an active candidate for the Presidential nomination the Governor subordinated personal ambition to what he believed should receive first consideration from a Republican, which was party unity and party welfare. He refused, he said, to do anything which might in any way interfere with Republican unity. "It has been my constant effort to eliminate factionalism," he said.

"There are many eminent Republicans in Ohio," the Governor continued, "worthy of the party's support for President. Let us unite on one of them."

Reading between the lines of the Governor's announcement, politicians here say that he strongly hints at ex-United States Senator Theodore Burton as Ohio's candidate.

EXIT DOOR LOCKED IN BIG FACTORY FIRE

Continued from Page 1.

for factory buildings have been in force only two years, and certain regulations of the Fire Prevention Bureau about the same length of time. Both departments complained of the inadequacy of the number of Inspectors available to report violations of the law.

Members of the State Industrial Commission said that to keep constant attention on every building in which they had ordered improvements would require three times as many Inspectors as they had now. But when asked if they were going to ask the Legislature for more men they shrugged their shoulders. "No," said Commissioner James M. Lynch. "What's the use?"

A dissenting voice to the general opinion that the locked trap door was to blame for the loss of life came from Louis Wiard, Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Code of the State Industrial Commission, which was in charge of the superintendence of the enforcement of some of the safety regulations.

"The cause of the loss of life," he said, "was the panic which was started by the immense amount of smoke. But for this panic there would have been some loss of life, but not so much. The fire drills ought to have been better."

Ten Months' Delay.

Responsibility for the inadequate condition of the building's exits has been variously placed. Mr. and Mrs. Diamond are still locked up in the Raymond Street Jail.

The statement issued by the State Industrial Commission blames Diamond for dilatoriness in inclosing the stairways with fire-resisting partitions. Mrs. Diamond was ordered to do this on Jan. 7 last; visits of the department's inspector, George F. Rosquist, on Feb. 23, March 17, March 23, and Aug. 20 showed that it had not been done.

Eventually Liamond was instructed to do it by Sept. 27 or be prosecuted. On Sept. 29 he had a contractor on hand to be instructed by Rosquist as to what ought to be done. There was no inspection in the next six weeks, and when the fire came the only thing that had been done was to put some tin sheeting on the partition around the third floor landing of the emergency stairs.

This would not have been sufficient to comply with the specifications of the industrial code, according to the provisions of which the Industrial Commission had instructed Diamond to cover the wooden partitions with metal lath and a casing of cement three-fourths of an inch thick.

Diamond, who in the negotiations with the Industrial Commission usually represented his wife, had ten months less one day after the first warning to follow out the instructions. He was not following them out when the fire came.

Calls It Expeditious.

When asked if this was not an unusual delay Commissioner James M. Lynch of the State Industrial Commission said: "The matter received expeditious handling, so far as this department is concerned."

Commissioner Wiard said: "I feel that the department's officials followed up this matter in very excellent shape. If we stuck right to the letter of the law we'd have everybody in the State of New York in court."

Inspector Rosquist said that none of the trap doors on the stairway had been locked on the occasion of his inspections.

"Conditions weren't so frightfully bad," he said. "That would have been considered a fairly good building under the old law."

When pressed for an opinion Commissioner Lynch said that he could not approve of Rosquist's action.

While the State Industrial Commission was blaming Diamond, Coroner Ernest Wagner spoke of the "negligence of State officials."

"It was the mandatory duty of the Inspectors connected with the State Labor Bureau," he said, "to close the building or herwise have watchmen controlling each one of the stairways in the interests of safety. If the officials had been as busy before the fire as they have been today such a holocaust would never have happened."

Withdrew Sprinkler Order.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson said the Fire Department had recommended the installation of sprinklers and then had withdrawn it on the understanding that the stairways were to be enclosed with fire resisting partitions according to the specifications of the Fire Prevention Bureau. He denied any laxity on the part of his department.

"The Fire Commissioner can't close a building," he said, "without the possibility of court review. He must be prepared to show a court that the building is a fire hazard of the most dangerous sort. I doubt if we could have shown it in this case."

The Fire Commissioner, Deputy Chief Lally, in charge of the uniformed force in Brooklyn; Joseph O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Inspector John F. Healy of the Division of Combustibles, Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy, and other officials of the department were on the ground nearly all day. As a result the Fire Commissioner last night issued the following official statement on the fire:

The loss of life in Saturday's fire was due to the fact that each of the three exits was partially or entirely cut off.

The main exit, the stairway on the east side of the building, was entirely cut off by the fire itself, which started in the hall near the foot of these stairs and went up the stairs so fast that none of the people above could escape that way.

The other stairway was entirely cut off above the third floor by a locked trapdoor covering the stair opening leading down from the fourth to the third floor, this trapping the 100 to 125 occupants of the fourth and fifth floors on the fourth floor, and forcing them to resort to the overcrowded fire escape.

Door Still Locked.

We found the door still locked and in position today, removed it, and brought it to Fire Headquarters. Men and women who ran down from the fifth floor to the fourth floor and found this door locked fought desperately for ten or fifteen minutes to force it open, and most of them, despairing of success, ran to the fire escape. Finally, six men forced off one hinge, and made an opening just large enough for a small man or woman to squeeze through. Five persons only escaped in this way. All the loss of life was among the employes of the fourth and fifth floors.

Finally, the escape by the fire escape was delayed, first by the continuing stairs from first-floor balcony catching against door which had swung out in its path, and then by flames which came out through a transom close to the fire escape and caused the people on the fire escape to hold back.

The third floor was occupied by the Esse Shirt Company, with about sixty employes. All of these employes and Samuel Simon, the President of the company, and Samuel Barkin, the Treasurer, escaped by the westerly stairway or the front fire escape.

It was the trapdoor covering the stairway opening leading from the third to the fourth floor that was locked and which cut off escape from the fourth and fifth floors by these stairs.

When I arrived at the building this morning, with Chief Hammitt, Chief Inspector Coe, Chief Inspector Healy of the Division of Combustibles, and Fire Marshal Brophy, we found this door still in position, though badly charred and securely locked.

We immediately rounded up all the witnesses we could find, who could tell us about the locked door.

Abraham Rifkin, of 656 Metropolitan Avenue, who worked on the top floor, gave the clearest account of the fight and panic among the occupants of the two upper floors when they found the door locked. Rifkin states that as soon as the fire was discovered he ran downstairs on the west stairway to the fourth floor. Behind him were practically all of the sixty odd employes of the upper floor. When they reached the stairway opening on the fourth floor, they found it closed and so securely fastened that the efforts of half a dozen strong men for fifteen minutes, were unable to move it. Men and women were standing around wringing their hands while Rifkin and five other men fought desperately to tear open the trap door. Most of them gave it up and ran for the fire escape or to the side windows. Rifkin says that he and his companions struggled with the door for fifteen minutes and were only able to pry loose one hinge. This made an opening just large enough for Rifkin, who is a small man, to squeeze through and roll down the stairs to the floor below. A man named Charles Hardman, a man named Golstein, and two women also managed to squeeze through. Rifkin says he believes these were the only people who got through this locked door.

Stairs Barred All Day.

It is clear from the statements made by Samuel Simon, the President, and Samuel Barkin, the Treasurer, of the Essex Shirt Company, that this door was locked all day Saturday. They state that it was the custom of the firm to close both trapdoors on closing their shop at night, and fasten them securely, because a few months ago they had a burglary. The upper trapdoor they fastened on the under side by means of a bolt which passed through a hasp and a screw eye secured to the side of the stairway. Thus the only way to open the door was by unscrewing this bolt. Both Simon and Barkin admit that they did not unfasten this screw on Saturday morning, as was their custom. Barkin says the reason for this was that a carpenter and a tinsmith were working near the stairway. Thus, when the fire came, it found this all-important door locked.

I find from our records that the Fire Department issued a number of orders against this building. These orders are shown in detail in the report of Chief Hammitt of the Fire Prevention Bureau. In my opinion, had the orders of the Labor Department for the fireproofing of the stairways been complied with there would have been no loss of life. There would have been no trapdoors, and the stairs would have been protected so that every one might have escaped.

Chief Hammitt's statement indicated that there were probably a few more workers on the fourth floor, occupied by the B. L. U. Tailoring Company, and the third, where the Essex Shirt Company is located, than the sixty permitted by the Labor Department. Abraham Baratz's shirt factory on the top floor and the two floors in basement of the Diamond Candy Company were well within the regulations.

He pointed out also that the windows opening on the fire escape were not fireproof and that the principal stairway, located on the eastern side of the building, was inclosed in wooden partitions.

Fire Drill Ordered.

Chief Hammitt also stated that on Feb. 26 last the tenants were ordered to institute fire drills, but a legislative enactment soon after transferred the responsibility of attending to this to the owner of the building. Effective fire drills had never been instituted in this building on account of inadequate exits and the lack of an interior alarm system. The installation of these alarms in hundreds of factory buildings where they had been ordered had proceeded slowly on account of the insufficient force of men available.

The Chief's report closes: "The remedy against a repetition of the disastrous fire of Nov. 6 is speedy compliance on the part of the owners with the orders of the Fire Department and of the State Department of Labor."

Both the Fire Department officials and those of the State Industrial Commission dwelt upon the delays in getting court action against violators of the regulations.

"In the last year," said Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel for the State Industrial Commission, "18,000 cases of violation of the Commission's orders were referred to counsel, and 1,500 of them were awaiting action on October 1. They are usually put off in the courts, and previously I had not objected very strenuously to this. I shall do so henceforth."

Penalty Usually $50 Fine.

Other officials said that the penalty for violation is usually a $50 fine, and that often owners of buildings would rather run the risk of the fine than comply with instructions.

The Commission's statement said that orders for nine changes in the building had been issued to Mrs. Diamond on Jan. 7 and that two of the less important of these were complied with. The inclosure of interior stairways was the principal point and various "compliance inspections" by Rosquist took place thereafter, the first being six weeks later. It was admitted that the first compliance inspection usually occurred within three weeks after notice.

Rosquist reported each time that Diamond said he was getting estimates on the work. On Sept. 28, the commission says, Diamond called at their offices with a contractor, one Shapiro. The next day Rosquist visited the building, where Shapiro was present, "apparently," according to Rosquist, "about to start work at once." This was six weeks before the fire, but it was the last inspection made. As far as inspection of the ruins and Diamond's own story showed, work had been done except on the third floor, where tin sheeting had been put on.

Will Charge Manslaughter.

Assistant District Attorney Reuben Wilson, in charge of the Homicide Bureau in Kings County, made an investigation yesterday and declared that the bolting of the door between the third and fourth floors from the under side was prima facie evidence of criminal negligence against the men who fastened it, and that an action for manslaughter would lie. He said that it was a question if the law put this responsibility up to the owner or the tenant. Commissioner Lynch, however, said that the tenant was responsible, and the statement of the Fire Commissioner said that Simon and Barkin had admitted that they did tire fastening.

Last night the list of nine missing, which the police compiled after the dead and wounded had all been listed, had been cut down to two. One of them was Anna Stapaniuvice, who boards at 127 Scholes Street, but had spent much time with her sister and brother, John, at 410 Metropolitan Avenue. The other was a man named Lachinsky, employed as a handy man around the building. He was at work in the basement before the fire and it is feared that he was buried in the collapse of the floors.

The last two of the dead were identified early yesterday morning. Sarah Silverman, aged 21, of 64 Tompkins Avenue, was identified by her mother. The last victim was Jennie Dross, aged 21, of 262 South Second Street.

Sarah Seldon, of 1,864 Christian Avenue, a stenographer employed by the Diamond Candy Company, came down to the scene of the fire yesterday morning and with Captain Shaw of the Bedford Avenue Police Station opened the company's safe, which stood in the office on the ground floor. Captain Shaw took charge of all the papers and a considerable amount of money and jewelry.

Gets Her Apron Back.

One of the few lucky people connected with the fire was Sophie Gronsky of 2,931 Osborne Street, who worked for the Essex Shirt Company on the third floor. She lost her apron in the rush of getting out via the fire escape, but came back yesterday and found that the police had rescued the apron undamaged. In one pocket was a bunch of keys, a package of needles, and $4.15, which Sophie recovered thankfully.

LIFE STRUGGLE OF A VICTIM.

Russian Emigrant Girl Had Fought Hard to Overcome Obstacles.

In the list of those killed in the Williamsburg factory fire appears the name: "Cecelia Brook, 19, 463 Rodney Street, Williamsburg."

Cecelia was born in a little Russian town, the oldest of four girls, nineteen years ago. When she became 15 years of age she realized that America would give her an opportunity to live and give some help to her widowed mother and three little sisters, so she emigrated. She found a home with her married sister, Mrs. Joseph Goldman, in the Rodney Street house, and her brother-in-law, who worked for the Barasch Shirt Company, obtained a position there for her.

Beginning as an apprentice at $4 a week, Cecelia took up her new work. She applied herself diligently and her usefulness as a worker was more and more recognized by her employer. In time she became an operator on a machine. She earned from $8 to $9 a week and was regarded by her foreman as one of his best operators.

While giving daylight hours to the factory Cecelia employed her evenings for her own improvement. She attended night school, where she first learned to speak English and later took up the studies of American-born children. She wanted to become a real American.

Out of her small earnings Cecelia sent sums of money to Russia to her mother and sisters, and at the same time she deposited what she could afford in the Williamsburg branch of a private bank, her purpose being to save until she had enough to pay the passage of her family to America.

Last Spring the bank failed and Cecelia lost nearly everything she had saved, something over $300. The blow staggered her, but she did not quit. She worked harder than ever to save, and, warned by her experience, trusted no other private bank. She took her savings to the Postal Savings Bank, where she knew they would be safe. Confident that she would succeed in the end, she gave all of her time to her work at the factory and to her evening school studies. She was one of the first to meet death in the flames.

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LEADERS PREPARING FOR NEW CONGRESS

National Defense Expected to be Foremost Among Capitol Activities This Week.

WILL DISCUSS TARIFF, TOO

Duty May Be Restored on Wool, as Well as Kept on Sugar—Anti-Trust Law Modification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Activities preliminary to what is expected to be a very interesting session of Congress will begin at the Capitol this week. Just now the most general subject of conversation among politicians is the President's defense program, and the attack made on it by William J. Bryan. The enactment of the defense program probably will be Congress's most serious task, and that subject will come up indirectly at committee meetings to be held this week on the House side.

The Budget Committee appointed by the Democratic caucus of the House at the late session will meet tomorrow in an effort to prepare a report to be made to the caucus after Congress convenes on Dec. 6. Representative Shirley of Kentucky is Chairman of the committee and about three weeks ago he discussed the subject with the President, who favors a more systematic handling of the annual money and revenue bills.

Before the week is over, it is expected, the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will meet here to study such changes in the Tariff act and other revenue laws as may be needed to support the Treasury and provide funds for the enlarged military and naval programs. It is known that the Administration will recommend the retention of the present duty on sugar, which otherwise would lapse in the Spring. And a bill will be presented continuing the present emergency levy known as the war tax.

Various other measures will be discussed. The protectionist wing of the Democratic Party and most Republicans hope that the needs of revenue will induce the party in power to restore some kind of duty on wool, which is now on the free list. There was great opposition when the Underwood bill was enacted to adding sugar and wool to the free list, but the President insisted, and opposition after a bitter fight was beaten down. As the President has come to realize that at least the present reduced duty on sugar must be retained, it is hoped in certain quarters that he will ask for or permit a restoration of the wool levy. There is no official sanction for this hope as yet.

It is practically certain that the President will recommend legislation amending the anti-trust laws to the extent of permitting American corporations to combine for the foreign trade. The President intimated as much at a dinner of business men many months ago, and the subject has not been forgotten. Somewhat in line with this will be amendments recently announced by the Federal Reserve Board to be recommended for the Federal Reserve act. Most of these amendments are of a routine character.

In some quarters it is believed that the Department of Justice will recommend the enactment of more stringent laws, under which the Federal Government could take drastic action to prevent violations of American neutrality. At present, while such overt acts as the fitting out of an armed expedition are forbidden, in most cases the Government, instead of prosecuting for the act complained of, has to content itself with seeking to establish some unlawful kind of conspiracy, thus greatly increasing the difficulties of conviction.

NAVY SOLVES GUN PROBLEM.

Finds New 14-Inch Rifle Equals Larger Types in Effect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Battleships now building for the United States Navy will carry 14-inch, .50-calibre guns, which are believed by ordnance experts to be the equal of the 15-inch weapons in foreign navies, although of lighter weight. In his annual report made public tonight Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, says:

"With the object of keeping pace with the increased range of modern naval warfare the bureau has increased the power of the 14-inch guns for the California, Mississippi, and Idaho by increasing the length of the gun to .50 calibres and enlarging its chamber capacity. In order that these latest additions to the navy should carry the highest type of artillery the bureau took the bold step of ordering their guns without manufacturing a trial gun. The bureau's confidence in its design has been fully justified. The first gun proved not only gave the designed velocity and pressure exactly but its additional longitudinal strength, which has been provided for, has resulted in these guns having less droop than any guns of large calibre heretofore produced. As it stands, these guns, although of lesser calibre and weight than the 15-inch guns now mounted abroad, are capable of penetrating the heaviest side armor at oblique impacts and at the greatest effective battle range, and give us the advantage of flatter trajectory, with greater volume of fire, due to the increased number that we are permitted to mount on any ship of equal displacement.

"In August, 1914, a type of 16-inch gun of 45 calibres length was tested. This gun fulfilled the highest expectations of its design, and the bureau believes it to be as powerful a gun as is in existence today."

The report shows that the navy's armament had been kept well up to date, older types of 5-inch guns having been replaced on all ships of the first line; that anti-aircraft rifles of sizes up to 4 inches have been designed, and that mounts for the disappearing guns for submarines have been built. The latter weapons will be given an increased elevation, so that they may fire at aeroplanes.

BURGLARS AFTER COCAINE.

Policeman Shoots One as They Flee Over Wall from Druggist's.

After having partially blown open the safe of Bakst Bros., wholesale druggists at 101 Bowery, three men, who were escaping in the rear of the building, were fired upon by Policeman Hauptmann of the Clinton Street Station last night, and disappeared through an adjoining house into Chrystie Street.

Neighbors, who had seen the men on the division wall, notified Hauptmann, who started after them. One of them was wounded and dropped into an adjoining yard but escaped. The men dropped bags which they were carrying, which were found to contain a quantity of combs and safety razors.

According to the police the burglars were in search of the supply of cocaine which they believed the firm carried in large quantities.

PERU FOR EXPORT LEVY.

Senate Passes Bill Taxing Oil and Copper Leaving the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Nov. 7.—The Mineral Export Tax bill has passed the Peruvian Senate. It taxes petroleum 25 cents per ton flat and copper $3.75 per ton when the standard grade is quoted in London between $300 and $325. The tax on copper will be increased 50 cents with every $5 advance in the London price.

The bill now goes before the Chamber of Deputies. The reasonable rate adopted is considered a victory for the Anglo-American oil and copper interests which will have to foot the greater portion of the bill.

PRISONER ESCAPES BY RUSE

Dr. von Matthaesius Flees from Hospital After Pleading Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Dr. Herman Albert von Matthaesius, a prisoner in the Bergen County Jail, who said he had been suffering from rheumatism ever since his arrest last January, and who was sent to the Hackensack Hospital for treatment last Tuesday, escaped from that institution late last night. Sheriff Robert N. Heath of Bergen County formed a posse and searched the county all night, but did not find the fugitive, who, it was supposed, was carried away in an auto.

Von Matthaesius was arrested in Rutherford on Jan. 31 at his home, where, he said, he conducted a sanitarium. The complaint was made by three young men, Louis Burkhardt and Alfonse Youngman of Brooklyn and Frederick Shipper, assistant engineer of the steamship George Washington. At his trial here on June 15 the prisoner testified that he was a graduate of the University of Berlin, had served as a missionary and missionary doctor in Mexico, and was an ordained minister. He said he was not a licensed physician in the United States, but had practiced medicine in the Panama Canal Zone. He also testified to having been connected with a nerve institution in California.

He has been visited daily at the jail, and also at the hospital, by his nephew, Hans von Matthaesius, whose address on the visitors' book at the jail is given as 110 West Sixty-first Street, New York, but the young man could not be found there by the Sheriff. Both County Physician Ogden and Dr. G. H. McFadden of the hospital staff have insisted that the doctor was feigning illness.

HIT BY CELEBRATION TRAIN.

Newark Man Injured by Lackawanna's Special Over New Viaduct.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 7.—George Robinson, a civil engineer of Newark, was injured yesterday by the special train bearing railroad officials and guests from the ceremonies which opened the Nicholson viaduct on the Lackawanna Railroad. At a point west of Nicholson the train struck Mr. Robinson, who was walking on the tracks. The locomotive hurled him from the tracks. One of his arms was mangled and he received internal injuries which the hospital surgeons here tonight feared might prove fatal.

At the home of Mr. Robinson, 249 North Seventh Street, Newark, his mother, Mrs. Emma Robinson, said that she had received earlier in the day a telegram from the railroad company officials, in which it was said that her son was in the City Hospital at Binghamton after an accident in which his shoulder had been hurt. The telegram assured her that he was not in a serious condition. Her son had been working for the Lackawanna Railroad about a year.

HONOR MEMORY OF PATRIOTS

Society of the War of 1812 Holds Services on Governors Island.

The annual commemoration service of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York and the Military Society of the War of 1812 was held at Governors Island yesterday afternoon. The field exercises, during which there was a review by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, were held on the parade field, while the religious ceremonies were held in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion.

The service was in memory of the soldiers and sailors who served with honor in the regular army or navy or the militia of New York during the War of the Revolution or subsequent wars. Those who officiated were the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. Francis L. Humphreys, the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith of Governors Island, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of the Old First Church of New York, and the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York.

"These are days," said Dr. Manning, "when it is more than ordinarily important for us to remember the high example of our fathers, their sturdy characters, their simple lives, their love of truth and justice, their willingness to struggle and to suffer for the cause of freedom. There are some people who seem to think that, because war is terrible and evil, therefore everything relating to the military profession is wicked and wrong. The view results from a misconception and, I think, a very harmful misconception."

Among those present at the service, all of whom are members of the organization under whose auspices the commemoration was held, were Charles Elliot Warren, Brig. Gen. William G. Bates, N. G. N. Y.; Colonel Charles H. Sherrill, Captain Lorillard Spencer, Major Edward G. Schermerhorn, Captain De Witt Clinton Falls, Major J. B. Mitchell, U. S. A.; Colonel Washington I. Taylor, Robert Olyphant, Beckwith Havens, and Hamilton Van C. Fish.

FIGHTING NEW BUS ROUTES.

Board of Estimate to Give Interborough a Hearing Today.

The Board of Estimate will give a hearing in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning to the Interborough upon the advisability of the establishment of any new motor bus system in the city. At the present time the board has before it a report from its Committee on Franchises, consisting of the Mayor, President McAneny, and Borough President Mathewson, recommending that a franchise be granted to the New York Motor Bus Company for a system throughout the city north of Fourteenth Street.

The Interborough is protesting against the grant of this franchise on the ground that an increase of motor buses would affect seriously the operation and profits of the subway system. The New York Motor Bus Company will attack these arguments on the score that the city should consider the comfort, convenience, and necessities of the traveling public as well as the purely financial side of the question, and will point out that the bus lines now proposed have been suggested after three years' study of the entire problem and that the Interborough did not prevent the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, in which it has a considerable interest, from itself competing for the new routes.

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SUPPORTS WILSON'S DEFENSE POLICY

Congress Will Hold Up Hands of President, Representative Smith of Buffalo Asserts.

RIDICULES BRYAN'S STAND

Says Ex-Secretary Favors Peace Everywhere Except in Democratic Party—Moral Suasion for China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—In a statement issued today Representative Charles Bennett Smith, Democrat, of Buffalo, asserted that sentiment in Congress would support the President's defense policy and criticised Secretary Bryan's attitude on military preparedness.

"Opposition in Congress," said Mr. Smith, "will come from Republicans with a view to partisan advantage and from a coterie of Democrats who, like former Secretary Bryan, favor peace everywhere except in the Democratic Party. The new Congress will respond to the demand for an adequate army and navy to insure the protection and enjoyment of American freedom.

"With a discussion already under way regarding the division of territorial spoils when the European war is over, the President and Congress would deserve universal execration if they failed to bring the armed forces to a standard where aggression can be successfully resisted. It is most astonishing to read Mr. Bryan's dissertation on the effectiveness of moral suasion when he, as Secretary of State, witnessed the spoliation and subjugation of China.

"Did he interfere to protect the integrity of China, and, if so, with what result? When the war is over Japan's authority over China, amounting almost to sovereignty, will be revealed to the world. It is evident that the statesmen and diplomats of China, with the sympathetic help and persuasive powers of Mr. Bryan himself, did not prevent, by peaceful means, this degradation of an 'unprepared' nation.

"When the European war broke out, the dominance of European nations in South America was becoming a source of peril to our own commercial relations with the Latin countries. The spirit of aggression was so keen that the possibility of closer industrial and other alliances loomed ominously in the distance. In the policy advocated by Mr. Bryan what course would we pursue if the issue was squarely raised? Would we allow the Monroe Doctrine to lapse? Would we remonstrate with the persistent and efficient Europeans regarding our alleged commercial rights? And if all of our protestations failed, what recourse would we have except to quit the field, or urge most respectfully that the offending nation wait in patience until we could add to our navy and equip a citizen soldiery which would fight for our rights.

"The suggestion is made that the proposed standing army would be a step toward militarism. The plan to have a mobile force of 141,000 men will require that one man in every 600 will be a soldier. Surely that is not a percentage to spell danger to our naturally peace-loving tendencies and inclinations.

"On the assertion that 1,000,000 men could be raised and organized as a fighting force on a day's notice there is no division of opinion among men of military experience. Canadian soldiers are now being recruited and trained for the British Army. They are not prepared in a day or a week or a month. Sending untrained soldiers into battle in this modern age would be a thousandfold more barbarous than the least human methods of slaughter practiced on the European fronts.

"Any person possessing a memory of the scandals of the Spanish-American war, with its death-dealing epidemics due to ignorance and inexperience, would never talk seriously or sincerely of placing a great American army in the field without affording the most ample opportunity for training and other preparation.

"As to American traditions: The United States discarded its standing army prior to 1812. Providence was kind to us in the war that followed. History records the insistence on the part of militia organizations on their constitutional rights and limitations. Secretary Garrison is guarding against a reproduction or repetition of that interesting and not too creditable chapter in our history. Since 1814 we have had a standing army. We have never needed defensive army and naval organizations so much as we do today.

"Nations do not ordinarily go to war because of a desire for sanguinary pursuits. On the contrary, they have war thrust upon them. The surest way for us to preserve peace is to maintain an attitude of independence and dignity, with a reserve strength sufficient to prevent any nation from infringing on our rights or privileges. The President has sounded the keynote. Congress will stand back of him."

WANT NAVAL TRAINING CAMP.

Secretary Daniels Asked to Establish One Near Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Daniels has received a letter from the Illinois division of the Navy League of the United States asking him to hold a naval "Plattsburgh camp" at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago. The letter inclosed a petition in favor of such a camp, signed by several hundred prominent business and professional men of Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, Davenport, and other Middle Western cities.

No response has been made to the petition, but sentiment is represented as being favorable to the project in naval circles. The plan suggested is for the establishment of a station, to be kept open all year, for training different classes of recruits at different seasons of the year, professional men during the Summer and vacation season, college students in the Spring and Fall, and lake seamen during the Winter, when shipping is closed on the lakes.

The project was originated by William Mathew Lewis, Secretary of the Illinois division of the Navy League, formerly a professor at Lake Forest University, who asserts that many highly trained men in and near Chicago would be of greatest service to the navy as officers in the naval reserve, should war arise, if they could be given some initial training.

TO FIGHT BRYAN'S POLICY.

Defense Society to Oppose Pacifist Element in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The American Defense Society announced tonight that it had perfected plans "for an aggressive fight against the pacifist element in Congress, and the peace-at-any-price promoters headed by William J. Bryan."

Among the society's members are ex-President Roosevelt, Truman H. Newberry and Charles Joseph Bonaparte, both former Secretaries of the Navy; President Hibben of Princeton University, David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany; Hudson Maxim and other men of equal standing. C. S. Thompson is Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Explaining its plan of campaign the American Defense Society says:

"The society proposes to erect a number of 'unpreparedness tablets' at many points, in commemoration of 'the men who gave their lives as martyrs to American military inefficiency', and to mark public buildings which in the past have suffered partial destruction at the hands of the nation's enemies. Among the latter are the Capitol and the White House, burned by the British in 1814."

U. S. MOTOR CAB CO. QUITS.

Drivers' Strike Closes Its Doors—Rumors About Mason-Seaman.

Rumors that the 500 taxicab drivers employed by the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company intended to join the strike persisted yesterday in spite of the denial by the officials of any knowledge of impending trouble. Edward Glynn, Secretary of Local 267 of Chauffeurs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said that although the Mason-Seaman drivers were unorganized, the union would co-operate with them and would do all it could to help them get higher wages.

The drivers, he added, had appointed a committee to confer with the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company concerning their demands. Egbert B. Seaman, Vice President of the company, said last night that he had not heard of such a committee, or that there was any dissatisfaction among his men.

George Duell, President of the United States Motor Cab Company, said last night that his concern had suspended business.

"I don't know what we are going to do," he said. "The men at first asked $3 for a ten-hour day and then $2.75 for eleven hours, whereas we had been paying $2.50 for eleven hours. That last quarter was just too much with the low tariff and the rising price of gasoline. So we have locked our doors, paid the men off, and told them to find other jobs. Some of them have done so already, and that's the end of that strike."

POLICE ASK BOYS' HELP.

Commissioner and the Band Entertain 300 Scouts in Church.

In Grace Methodist Episcopal Church last night 500 boys were seated in the pews and on the platform, while the Police Band played selections for their benefit and Commissioner Arthur Woods made a speech especially to them. He urged that boy and officer bury the hatchet of their ancient feud and unite their efforts for the betterment of the city in which both had to live. It was Boy Scout Day at Grace Church, and 300 of the scouts were in uniform.

Commissioner Woods told the boys of the two policemen who won the first and second medals for bravery in the force last year. He urged them to cooperate with the Police Department in the suppression of vice. He declared that the department was as much a charitable organization as any in the city. It administered a fund of $2,800 last year, he said, in aiding distress, $1,900 of which was subscribed by policemen.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, the pastor, urged the boys to do what they could to keep the law and prevent others from breaking it. He told the many policemen present that they must be the friends of the neighborhood rather than its fright. As an example of police charity he told of a gift of $54 he had received last year for the church's work among the poor from the patrolmen of the Thirty-second Precinct.

Chinese and White Girl Arrested.

George Len, a Chinese, 30 years old, of Philadelphia, and Catherine Irie, a white girl, 22 years old, of the same city, were arrested early yesterday morning as they left the Liberty Street Ferry and taken to Police Headquarters. The police say Len admitted bringing the girl here from Pennsylvania. The girl said Len persuaded her to run away with him and to desert her two children. Magistrate Deuel in Tombs Court remanded the two to the Tombs pending arraignment today before the Federal authorities.

CITY BREVITIES.

A series of meetings to discuss "America's Future Foreign Policy" will begin today at 4:30 o'clock under the auspices of the People's Institute and the Women's Peace Party at 70 Fifth Avenue.

To secure the co-operation of the universities with the chemical industries of the country, the New York section of the Chemical Society has arranged a series of meetings, the first of which will be held next Friday at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street.

The body of George H. Brewer, a purser of the White Star Line, who was accidentally killed at Pier 60, North River, last Thursday, will be taken to Liverpool on the Cymric next Friday.

IN NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON.—The police here believed yesterday that they have broken up a band of professional New York pickpockets, who had come to this city to operate, when they captured Joseph Brown of 180 East Forty-seventh Street, Max Smith of 138 Suffolk Street, and Harry Weinstein of 120 Suffolk Street, New York. Their fingerprints were sent to Police Headquarters in New York, and it was learned that all three had served prison sentences.

ORANGE.—The Fresh Air Society reported yesterday that it had received $3,040 in the last Summer toward the support of the Bradley Beach Home.

IRVINGTON.—Benjamin Jaehnel, Republican County Committeeman from the First District of the Second Ward, paid an election bet last night, when he carried George Bauer, a Democrat of the same ward, through the centre of the town on his back.

NEWTON.—There will be no street lights here after Dec. 31, when the lighting contract expires, because the voters defeated the usual appropriation last election. Now, there will be no funds for lighting for a year.

MONTCLAIR.—The commission form of government for the elimination of the saloon is to be urged upon the voters this week by the leaders of the anti-saloon element, it was announced yesterday.

WORLD PEACE KEPT BY MIGHT NOT RIGHT

Oscar S. Straus Holds America Must Take Part in Coming Reconstruction.

FAVORS FORCE TO END WAR

Three Methods of Organization Have Failed to Avert Hostilities, Speaker Shows.

"While righteousness exalteth a nation, the present war gives uncontroverted proof that righteousness will not protect a nation unless all other nations are likewise exalted by righteousness. When that time arrives we shall have reached the millennium, which, from present indications, is so distant as to justify a search for ways and means that will serve the purpose of the world in the intervening time."

Oscar S. Straus made the foregoing statement in an address he delivered yesterday morning in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. His subject was "International Reconstruction," with particular reference to the war.

"A war such as this could never have engulfed the nations had the international relationships and foundations been rightly constructed," Mr. Straus said. "As we survey the history of nations, we find three distinct methods of world organization for keeping the peace have been developed, tried and found wanting. The first of these was the dominance of nations by great world powers, such as was the power of Greece under Alexander, whose invincible phalanxes dominated Europe, Asia and Africa. The disciplined power of Rome, which supplanted that of Greece as a dominant world power, was another example. But as Greece was supplanted by Rome, so Rome in turn was overthrown by an onrush of the northern barbarians.

"Following the Napoleonic wars there was developed a second method of keeping the peace, the system of the balance of power and of the concert of Europe under which, instead of one dominant nation, several nations united together in offensive and defensive alliances. This plan developed in our day in a third arrangement by which it was hoped that peace and order would be maintained among the nations through group alliances, such as the Triple Alliance on the one side and the Triple Entente on the other.

Dual Control a Failure.

"This dual arrangement, dividing Europe into two vast and powerful camps, it was hoped, would have the effect which is epitomized in the expression that one sword would keep the other in its scabbard. But this war proves that it has had the contrary effect. It has multiplied the swords on both sides; it has developed militarism as never before, and has piled up those crushing armaments that are today clashing against one another in the most frightful and the bloodiest war in all history.

"These several methods and plans, from Alexander the Great to William II., have all collapsed. They were built upon false foundations. They were built as strongholds for war and not as strongholds for peace. In the relationship of nation with nation the dominance of might is, in the last analysis, still in control. In other words, sovereign States do not recognize in their outward relations the moral principles which they uphold and enforce in their internal affairs. This thought was very clearly exposed by former Ambassador Hill in a recent article showing that there are two antagonistic schools regarding the application of moral principles to international affairs, the one holding that might makes right and the other which desires to place the entire international system upon the basis of strictly moral conceptions.

"Any future plan, to be lasting, must take into consideration this conflict, and in so doing international relationship must be reconstructed, not as heretofore exclusively on the basis of war, but dominantly on the basis of peace. And as the guardian of peace, what must be devised is not merely a stronger power but a stronger power devoted to the maintenance of peace. This cannot be done by the dominance of a single power. That method, as I have pointed out, has been tried and failed. It cannot be done by a division of power. That has also proved a failure. It must be done by a unity of power, by uniting the nations in their own interest, by placing the might of the united nations as guardians of the rights of each nation, on the same principle as we constitute the power of the forty-eight States of our Union as the guardians of the rights of each State.

Weakness Invites War.

"National weakness does not make for peace. On the contrary, as the world is at present constituted, it invites a disregard for fundamental rights, it invites aggression and war. Power and preparedness within limitations have a restraining influence and are most helpful in leading controversies to settlement by peaceful negotiations. A nation without power is compelled often to submit either to conquest or humiliating conditions."

Mr. Straus said the plans of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head, laid a better foundation for international peace than any other yet advanced.

"America, though not a belligerent, is equally concerned in the world's peace as are the nations at war," the speaker continued. "We must take a part in the reconstruction. Norman Angell truthfully says that if we do not mix in European affairs, Europe will mix in our affairs. We owe it to ourselves, to humanity, and to the world, to lend our best efforts and to make our fullest contribution to the reconstruction which must come.

"Civilization has been undermined; the temples of the false gods have tumbled into ruin. This most barbaric and colossal war has not put God on trial, but man on trial. It has put existing international relationship on trial. It has put an expediency and the doctrine of might on trial. It has revealed the fact that we can not have one standard of morals within a nation and a different and lower standard as between nations. All the machinery that has been devised in the past for the maintenance of peace has been left to volunteer effort. The resort to treaties of arbitration, to The Hague Tribunal, to the commissions of inquiry, were all voluntary.

"We must put at least as much compelling force for the preservation of peace as has heretofore been put for the preparations for war. The League to Enforce Peace has taken in its proposals the first step in that direction. We must educate a new conscience which will put no geographical limitations upon right and justice. To 'unlock the portals' for the future peace and happiness of nations, we must use other instruments than the 'blood-rusted keys of the past.'"

WARNS OF PREPAREDNESS.

Dr. Jefferson Sees Danger in Too Great Military Efficiency.

In an address at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson said that while the perils of unpreparedness were obvious, the perils of preparedness ought not to be overlooked.

"Preparedness exists in different degrees," he said, "and we have none of it in our country. We need a preparedness adequate to meet any contingency, but the military-naval experts never agree except on one point: they want to spend millions more than they are spending.

"No nation can speak softly which carries a big stick. A big stick is the weapon of a rowdy, and along with the big stick there goes a rough voice, and a rowdy's manner.

"We must get rid of a lot of fallacies. The one just now overworked is the fallacy of armies and navies being a police force. A police force is a body of men organized to maintain order. A police force does not exist to fight another police force. New York does not pit her police force against the police force of Boston or Philadelphia.

"We must have a few policemen on the sea, as we have upon the land, but huge navies organized not to squelch pirates but to fight one another, are a blighting curse."

Celebrate Silver Wedding.

In celebration of their silver wedding a surprise party was arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Bernstein at their home, 950 Fox Street, the Bronx, yesterday evening. About seventy-five guests were invited. The party was arranged by their son, Philip Bernstein, in the absence of his father on an automobile trip. Mr. Bernstein is President of the National Silver Company.

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The Basket in the center is of Sterling Silver, in beautiful lace-like pattern, and is made in three sizes: diameter 6¾ inches, at $14.00; 7⅝ inches, at $22.90; 8½ inches, at $22.00.

The artistic Basket on the left is of Sterling Silver, in cut-out design, engraved at top and on base; 12 inches high to top of handle, 6¾ inches high to top of body. Price $33.00. Smaller size, $29.00; larger size, $42.00.

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CURB HIGHEST COURT, F. P. WALSH URGES

Wants Its Jurisdiction Over Rulings Made by State Benches Abridged.

DELIBERATIONS IN PUBLIC

Speaker Tells Labor Forum That the United States Is Not Essentially a Democracy.

"Essentially we are not a democracy. We are potentially, if not actually, ruled by the five gentlemen who constitute a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States," Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Industrial Relations Committee, asserted before the Labor Forum held last night at the Washington Irving High School.

Mr. Walsh contended that in order that a truer democracy might be attained, the Supreme Court must be deprived of the power it exercises as final adjudicator of questions whether the State Courts have interpreted the law according to the Constitution. He did not say in what way the Supreme Court should be deprived of this power.

"Until this authority is taken away from the Supreme Court every act of it should be held in public," he continued. "Not only the hearings should be held in public as they now are, but even the deliberations should be in public, so that the people may come and find out by what trains of thought the opinions of the court are arrived at. I make this statement tonight before the Labor Forum that I may start a line of thought that ought to penetrate into every part of the United States, and even cause the men of the Supreme Court themselves to think about it."

Mr. Walsh said in beginning his speech that he thought the work of the Industrial Relations Commission had met with the approval of the public.

"I feel that our work is generally considered worth while," he said. "Criticism hits me like the traditional water rolling off a duck's back. The questions which have been submitted to the commission will never be settled as long as a single person in this country suffers from industrial injustice. I would like to pledge myself anew with every one of you tonight to an unceasing work along these lines as long as we live, that we may prepare the country for the race to follow us.

Four Causes of Unrest.

"The commission could have made a unanimous report which would have been the most radical, the most truthful and deeply grounded, that was ever made to our Government before. But I was convinced, and still remain firm in my belief, that no compromise should ever be made in the presentation of economic truth. Upon four main causes of industrial unrest a majority vote of the commission was obtained. These were: (1) The unjust distribution of wealth; (2) unemployment and the denial of the right to workers to earn a livelihood; (3) injustice in the administration and adjudication of the law; (4) the denial of the right to workers to form effective organizations for their own welfare."

Mr. Walsh made a vigorous defense of the La Follette Seamen's act, in which he said:

"I say that it was a blow to civilization when Congress voted down the requirement that it be necessary to have lifeboats to take care of 100 per cent. of the passengers of steamers. In the name of the men and women who went down on the Titanic, in the name of those who lost their lives on the Lusitania, in the name of the young men and women who gave up their lives in that slimy Chicago ditch, in the name of every man and woman drowned on the high seas and in the Great Lakes, let us protest against the repeal of the La Follette Seamen's act, which aims to secure the safety of travelers over the water."

Mr. Walsh expressed the opinion that the war in Europe was aiding to bring about a condition of industry in which the workers would have an equal share with the present owners of industry in running the business of the country.

"I believe," he said, "that industrially this country is entering a new and greater era. I believe that there will be a shortage of labor following the war in Europe, and that the workers of this country will be able to take advantage of the situation and demand industrial democracy. By that I mean that every employe will have a compelling voice in the determination of the conditions under which he shall labor, and in the conduct of the business in which he works."

Opposed to Bigger Army.

Mr. Walsh said that he did not believe that at present there was any danger the country would be attacked. He thought that, therefore, it was not an economical policy to raise an army and prepare for defense when we did not require it. He further urged that the country should not immediately buy munitions from the commercial manufacturers, but build its own munition plants.

"When we do raise an army," he continued, "let us have a democratic army in which the smallest may have an equal chance to rise to the important positions, and let us have an army that will be used for the defense of the country alone, and never be turned against the workers of this country."

After the speech Mr. Walsh was asked if he believed that the Socialist party offered the remedy for national ills.

"I never believed in proposing remedies," he replied. "Every one of you here probably has a remedy he would like to propose. But I can say that the Socialist party is the party. I'm not passing upon that question."

The speaker was asked repeatedly where a copy of the report of the Commission might be obtained. He said that he did not know, that Congress had made appropriation for the printing of only 10,000 copies, and that he had record of requests for more than 60,000 copies. The people of the United States should see to it that Congress made an appropriation for the printing of more copies and distributed them free, he added.

FILM MEN TURN THE TABLES

Have a Cigar Man Arrested in Jersey in Fight on Blue Laws.

Frederick Henn, counsel for the motion picture theatre proprietors in Jersey City, who are continually in trouble with the police in that city for violating the Vice and Immorality act of New Jersey, which forbids the exhibition of motion films on Sunday, showed persons living in Jersey City yesterday something new under that law. Henn walked into the United Cigar Store in Newark Avenue, just opposite the Orpheum Theatre, early yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Henn fixed his arrival so that he got to the cigar store at about the time Isadore H. Schlessinger, the proprietor of the Orpheum, who is one of his clients, was being arrested for his second refusal to close his theatre on Sunday. The lawyer proceeded to purchase a cigar from the manager of the store, Franklin D. Jones.

No sooner had the money changed hands than he called a policeman and had Jones arrested for violating the Vice and Immorality act of New Jersey in selling a cigar on Sunday. Jones was taken to the police station along with Schlessinger. It is hoped by the motion picture men that this arrest will open the eyes of the people to conditions as they may exist under the Vice and Immorality act.

VERA CRUZ MILLION NOT YET CARRANZA'S

Washington Denies Report Customs Money Had Been Given to the First Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Announcements issued by the Carranza de facto Government's agency in Washington which sought to convey the impression that the Wilson Administration had turned over to the Carranza Government $1,000,000 which had been collected by the American forces when they were in occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914 and that the Administration did not intend to press the Carranza Government for settlement of damage claims until after the de facto government's finances were firmly established were promptly denied in semi-official but nevertheless authoritative fashion tonight.

When the reports were brought to the attention of Secretary of State Lansing he said that there was no foundation for either of the statements and that no decision had been reported as to the disposition of the sum of more than $1,000,000 collected by the United States Government at Vera Cruz. This money was collected from customs and other dues by the American officers at Vera Cruz and deposited in the Treasury by the War Department, pending the decision of the United States Government as to its disposition. The money was collected for the Mexican Government, but the American Government decided to hold the money until it is determined to whom it ought to be paid.

The Carranza announcement which drew the denial from Secretary Lansing read as follows:

"The report received at Mexico City that the United States Government had placed at the disposal of the Constitutionalist Government the sum of $1,000,000 collected by the temporary administrators of the Custom House during the American occupation was received in Mexico City with great satisfaction as an evidence of the good faith of the United States and of President Wilson's desire for the speedy rehabilitation of the Mexican Republic. A similarly friendly sentiment is engendered by the report from Washington that the Administration does not contemplate pressing for settlement of the claims for damages alleged to have been suffered by foreigners during the revolution until the new Government is firmly stabilized in the matter of its finances."

The statement was issued by officials of the State Department tonight that no official messages had been received by the Department to confirm the newspaper reports from the border that General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's chief military commander, had protested to General Funston against the presence in Mexico of George C. Carothers of the United States Consular Service. However, it would not surprise Washington if the Carranzista authorities should take exception to Mr. Carothers serving the State Department as its agent in any part of Mexico, as Mr. Carothers incurred the enmity of the Carranzistas while serving as a special agent for the State Department with General Villa's army for many months. Mr. Carothers is no longer serving in that capacity.

When the United States Government recognized the Carranza de facto Government all consular and special agents of this country in Villa territory were withdrawn and Mr. Carothers was discontinued as special agent at Villa headquarters. At the same time Mr. Carothers was ordered to proceed to Douglas to make special reports to the State Department regarding the situation along the Arizona border.

REPORT FIFTY SHOT IN JUAREZ

Villa's Brother Said to Have Executed Pro-Carranza Plotters.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 7.—Learning of a plot to turn Juarez over to the Carranza Government, Colonel Hipolito Villa, brother of General Villa, and commander of the garrison in the Mexican city, arrested 100 of the pro-Carranza soldiers last night and had fifty of them shot this morning, according to Americans who say they witnessed the executions.

The Juarez officers admit that executions took place today, but refuse to give the number. Five of the victims were said to have been boys of less than 18 years.

Friends of Charles Flannery and James Baker, two Americans, arrested in Juarez last night near Hipolito Villa's house, fear they have been shot.

VILLA RETURNS TO NACO.

Believed to Have Abandoned the Offensive in Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 7.—General Francisco Villa, accompanied by the larger part of his artillery and cavalry, returned to Naco, Sonora, twenty-five miles west of Agua Prieta, from which town he was beaten back. His retirement to Naco is taken in Mexican circles here to mean that Villa has abandoned the offensive for the time being.

General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's chief military commander, remained in Agua Prieta today planning with General Calles, commandant of the garrison, his future moves against Villa.

Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, in command of the United States troops on the border, left today for Naco.

General Manuel Dieguez, Carranza's commander on the west coast, has occupied Hermosillo, and it is believed here that the announcement of this fact caused Villa to change his plan to enter the interior of Sonora for fear of being caught between Dieguez and Obregon.

Villa passed through Cananea, a mining camp south of Naco, today. The twenty-six Americans left there to operate the water and lighting plants were not molested.

MIGHT BUY DANISH ISLANDS.

Washington Believed to be in a Receptive Frame of Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Lansing tonight declined to comment in any way on the suggestion from Copenhagen that another offer to buy the Danish West Indies would receive favorable consideration by the Danish Government. Nor could it be ascertained from officials whether any confidential dispatches had been received from the American Minister at Copenhagen indicating that he had received an unofficial authorization to say to this Government that Denmark would favorably consider a proposal from the United States to revive previous conventions for the sale of the islands.

It is believed here, however, that if the Danish Government should formally reopen the question, it would receive the favorable consideration of the American Government, which, twice in the past, once in the Lincoln Administration and later in that of President Roosevelt, offered to buy these islands.

The United States Government came within an ace of acquiring the Danish West Indies in 1902. On Jan. 24 of that year a convention was signed at Washington by John Hay, then Secretary of State, and Constantin Brun, Danish Minister to the United States, for the cession to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz, with the adjacent islands and rocks, for the sum of $5,000,000. The convention was ratified by the United States Senate on Feb. 17, 1902. The treaty was approved by the lower house of the Danish Rigsdag, but the upper house declined to ratify it. It has been intimated that German influences at that time were at work against the ratification of the treaty by the Danes.

Mr. Brun is now representing the Danish Government as Minister to the United States, and if the old convention were revived would probably be called upon to sign it. Denmark, like most of the nations of Europe, has been forced by the great conflict in that Continent to pay close heed to its fiscal arrangements, and the Danish West Indies have been an expense rather than a source of revenue to the home Government.

QUINTARD SETTLES WOMEN'S GEM BILLS

Rich Young Man Pleads That He Was Induced to Buy When Intoxicated.

JEWELERS WITHDRAW SUIT

Iron Manufacturer's Grandson Still Defendant in Two Breach of Promise Cases.

George W. Quintard of Auburndale, L. I., grandson of the wealthy iron manufacturer, has settled out of court the suit for $54,596 brought against him more than a year ago by Dreicer & Co., jewelers in Fifth Avenue. A member of the firm of Dreicer & Co. said last night that it had been settled some time ago.

In December of last year the defendant filed affidavits with the Supreme Court, denying that he was responsible for the debts, and alleging that while he was under the influence of liquor he had been induced by a salesman to agree to buy jewels for women who were strangers to him.

Mr. Quintard's affidavit was supplemented by the affidavits of a friend and several employes of the defendant, who corroborated the statement that he continually drank much champagne and many highballs, and that the salesman and various women visited him frequently when he was drinking heavily. In his own affidavit Mr. Quintard said:

"He would bring different women with him, and while deponent was in such condition that he did not know what he was doing, would ask him to buy valuable pieces of jewelry, such as necklaces, for which charges are made of $12,000, $13,000, and $8,000. Most of these women were total strangers to him, and were, as the deponent is informed, introduced to him by the plaintiff's salesman, who would say:

"'George, this is a nice girl; why don't you buy her a barpin, meshbag, or some other piece of jewelry?'"

Henry Hulbert, valet for the defendant, deposed that among those who visited the apartment on various occasions were women who gave the names of Miss Hudson, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Olga Harding, Miss Kingsley, and Miss Leach.

Quintard is now the defendant in two suits for breach of promise—one brought by Miss Dorothy Dalland in March of this year, in which particulars as to the sum demanded and the identity of the claimant were withheld, and another for $25,000, brought eight months earlier by Miss Jane Sutherland.

DEBATE ON GARY SYSTEM.

Teachers Oppose, Others Favor, Its General Adoption Here.

Opposition to the general adoption of the Gary system in the city's public schools was voiced last night by several teachers in a discussion at the Free Synagogue, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, which followed speeches by Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education and Angelo Patri, Principal of one of the Gary trial schools in the Bronx, both of whom spoke in favor of the system. Assistant District Attorney Walter S. Heilborn presided.

"Try the system out in one or two schools first before adopting it generally," was the sentiment of most of those who spoke. All of the teachers pointed out what they believed to be specific defects in the Gary system. The religious phase was not discussed, since it is to be the subject of next Sunday's meeting.

"It is not necessary for any one to come out of the West to tell New York what it needs for its schools," Miss Matilda Lemlein, Principal of one of the public schools, said. "Most of the things suggested are not new. The teachers are not worrying about an extra half hour a day—they want to do the best they can for the children. The problem is: Can New York stand the expense? The taxpayers are now growling at the amount devoted to education. Would they like to have it doubled?"

Miss Lemlein submitted a model program under the Gary system, which, she said, called for the following periods: "Periods 1 and 2, out of school; periods 3 and 4, helping teachers; period 5, lunch; period 6, in auditorium; periods 7 and 8, academic work."

Other teachers who spoke included in their arguments against the system the difficulty of providing for pupils in their out-of-door periods in inclement weather, the difficulty of providing extra teachers to escort the pupils to and from their classes, and the tendency of the system to work against specialization.

Dr. Wile described the system, and asserted that it was economical.

"There is economy in it," he said, "because the whole school building can be used all of the time. With the same number of teachers a greater variety of subjects may be taught. Take the crowded east side, which is now on part time. Two of the school buildings might be torn down and still all of the pupils could be taken care of."

Mr. Patri told of the success of the system in his school, and spoke of the value of manual training.

"The schools we have had," he said, "are teachers' schools, because the people got to feel that that was the only kind of education for a school to have. But we are not satisfied with book learning; we want a child's school, not a teacher's school. The children ought to be freed from a book education."

MOBS BOMBARD CARS.

Riotous Outbreaks Follow Efforts to Break Wilkes-Barre Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Nov. 7.—The efforts of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company to run its cars with strikebreakers caused many riotous outbreaks here today. As a result of mob attacks in this city and in adjoining towns two men, one a city policeman, were badly injured and scores were cut and bruised.

George Hoskins, twenty-five years old, of 1,242 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, died of pneumonia at the City Hospital today. Coroner James Marley has ordered an investigation following charges that fellow-strikebreakers beat the man when he refused to work. Pneumonia, it is charged, set in following exposure.

When Anthony Shiner failed to obey State police, who ordered him to move on when a mob of 3,000 attacked cars in Edwardsville, he was knocked senseless with a nightstick. Scores were cut and bruised by missiles hurled at cars. Others were trampled upon by horses when the State police charged the crowds.

The rioting in Edwardsville caused the Councilmen to order the company to cease operating cars in the borough until special policemen can be sworn in to cope with the situation. To prevent further trouble all cars operating in the borough were withdrawn. At the Wood Street barns when the cars were returning a mob of 500 stoned the cars and crews. Patrolman Michael Dane was badly injured when struck on the head by a stone. Rioting also occurred at Exeter, Luzerne, and in the Hanover and Brookside districts of this city.

The strike of carmen began three weeks ago. The company on Wednesday last made its first effort to break the blockade with strikebreakers.

GERMAN SPY INQUIRY TAKES WIDER SCOPE

Link Sought Between Navy Yard Explosions and Plots to Blow Up Liners.

STRICTER LAW PROPOSED

Congress to be Asked to Help the Secret Service—Grand Jury Sits Again Today.

Agents of the Department of Justice have begun an investigation at the New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards to discover whether there was any connection between the recent fires and explosions in navy yards and on American warships and the plot to dynamite ships of the Allies, for which Robert Fay, the self-styled German Lieutenant, his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, and others are under arrest here.

The disclosure that Fay and Scholz were arrested last September when they attempted to enter the Washington Navy Yard under suspicious circumstances suggested that the two men and their confederates had not confined themselves to the plotting of attacks on merchant ships.

Secret service men, during the several weeks in which they traced Fay and his confederates before the arrests were made, found proof of expenditures of more than $30,000 by the men within a short time for machinery and explosives, only a part of which was used in their experimenting on mines intended to disable or sink merchant ships carrying supplies to the Allies. The large number already under arrest as conspirators with Fay makes it seem probable to the investigators that his plans to attack merchant ships were only one phase of his activities.

It was learned on good authority last night that Congress at its next session will be asked to pass a law covering these violations of neutrality, which will be more specific and more severe than the existing statute applying to the Fay case. When the present laws were framed the setting on fire of ships at sea by bombs concealed in the cargoes was not contemplated.

The Secret Service will be increased, and more power will be given to its head, under the proposed bill for a law to combat the difficulties which have to be met by Federal agents in a city like New York, where the work carries them among so many nationalities. A large increase in the appropriation for this service will be asked.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox will continue the examination of witnesses today in the inquiry before the Grand Jury in the Federal Building into the plot of Fay and his associates. Detectives from the staff of Police Captain Tunney will testify that they shadowed Fay to the Equitable Building a day or two before his arrest, when he went to meet Dr. Herbert Kienle there.

Fay and Scholz were making ready to leave New Jersey for Chicago and already had sent on one trunk to Richter's warehouse in Weehawken. The detectives are expected to testify that they made the arrest when they did for fear that the plotters suspected they were being watched and would make their escape if allowed to start for Chicago.

Magdalen Home Seeks Funds.

The New York Magdalen Home, at Dyckman Street and River Road, devoted to reclaiming young women, yesterday issued an appeal for funds. The home is more than eighty-five years old, and has the indorsement of several Magistrates. Provision is made at the home for 108 women and 18 babies, and none of these women leaves its walls until her future is provided for. Those wishing to assist the home may send contributions or apply for membership blanks to the Treasurer of the New York Magdalen Home, Dyckman Street and River Road.

PANAMA HAS EMPTY PURSE.

America Urges Appointment of a Financial Adviser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 7.—The finances of the Republic of Panama have reached such an unsatisfactory condition that, according to information received here, the United States is endeavoring to obtain an agreement from Panama for the appointment of an American financial expert, with the view of straightening the tangled skein which bids fair to involve the country in serious difficulties. The request for the appointment was made on the strength of Panama's desire to obtain American approval for its proposed new loan of $1,250,000 which the Panama National Assembly recently authorized President Porras to obtain in the United States.

The new loan will increase the country's national debt to $3,500,000, besides mortgaging the annuity of $250,000 received from the United States as Canal Zone rental and also the income derived from $6,000,000 invested in New York City realty bonds. The relief to be obtained from the new loan generally is regarded as temporary, as revenues from local taxation and imports decreased nearly 50 per cent. because of the war in Europe. The country is heavily in debt to local financiers and the national Treasury is empty.

PANAMA Nov. 7.—According to authoritative information Secretary of State Lansing has approved the new loan of $1,250,000. It is asserted that the Secretary of State has advised Panama to obtain the loan by hypothecating the income derived from its investment in the United States. It has not been learned whether Panama has agreed to this, as the money was promised on condition that the Republic would be allowed to mortgage this income.

Disarmament of the Panama national police has been virtually agreed upon between that country and the United States. Policemen hereafter will be armed only with revolvers and batons.

It is understood that Panama agreed to give up the high-power rifles which hitherto have been used, only after protracted negotiations with the United States authorities, who desire to prevent further riots in certain parts of Panama City and Colon where unarmed soldiers have been killed and wounded.

Disarmament of the Panama police was recommended by General Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone; General Edwards, Commander of the United States forces in the Canal Zone, and Minister Price, all of whom, it is reported, in reports to Washington, said that the police used their rifles upon the slightest provocation.

To Sell Toys from Disabled Soldiers

Beginning on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 16, there is to be a daily exhibition, called "the Soldier's Toyland," in the former home of the Knickerbocker Club at 319 Fifth Avenue. The dolls and toys were made by the French soldiers disabled in war and the destitute women of France. The exhibition is to be given under the auspices of the Lafayette Fund, which is to be represented by Mrs. William Astor Chanler, W. Forbes Morgan, and Francis Roche. It will be directly in charge of Mme. Charles Le Verrier of Paris, who is one of a commission of prominent women who organized this work in France.

Ithacans After Scoring Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—With a few of the men a bit bruised up, but the team as a whole in good physical condition, the Cornell players reached Ithaca early this morning from Ann Arbor, and will take a two days' rest before beginning preparations for the final home game of the season here Saturday against Washington and Lee. The players and coaches were naturally pleased over the smashing defeat administered to Michigan, but Dr. Sharpe said he did not think that the team played as well against the Wolverines this year as a year ago. The coaches agree that the team gained in valuable experience in the Michigan game in defending against the forward pass. Michigan used a large number of passes, but the alert secondary defense grounded or intercepted every one of them. Now that Harvard has defeated Princeton, Cornell supporters assert that the Ithacans are the only big team left entitled to football honors. The Ithacans have so far scored 223 points to 20 for their opponents, and hope to establish a new scoring record before the close of the season.

COURT JURY TO PASS ON QUESTIONED ART

Must Say Whether Pictures from Ichabod T. Williams's Estate Are Masters' Work.

SPURIOUS, THE BUYERS SAY

Allege That Catalogue Statements, Accepted for Fact, Were False and Misleading.

Whether two paintings that were sold for $9,025 were produced by master artists or were only copies, may be determined when the suit of the executors of the estate of Ichabod T. Williams against Scott & Fowles is tried. The case has been put on the calendar of the Supreme Court and soon will be reached.

Mr. Williams died on March 1, 1899. He was a rich lumber merchant, a Director of the People's Bank, and a member of the Manhattan Club. For many years he spent a great deal of money in the purchase of porcelain and glass, and twice as much in buying paintings of the Barbizon School. It was said that he had the largest collection in the city of paintings by Corot, Diaz, Dupre, Rousseau, and Millet. All of his art treasures were left by will to the widow, Elizabeth H. Williams.

Mrs. Williams died on June 21, 1914, and it was decided by the executors of the estate, Thomas and Henry K. S. Williams, to dispose of the paintings by auction. The sale took place in the Plaza Hotel on Feb. 3 and 4, last, under the management of the American Art Association. Before the sale the paintings were publicly exhibited. According to the defendants the paintings were guaranteed to be precisely as described in the catalogue and that the two they bought, "Flowers," for $825, and "A Gala Day," for $8,200, were falsely represented as the works of Narcisse Virgile Dia de la Pena and Adolphe Monticelli respectively.

The defendants failed to take the pictures or to pay for them. In their answer to the suit for the prices offered at the sale they said they had relied upon the description given of the paintings, but that the paintings were falsely represented; that they were not genuine, and therefore worthless. The defendants also said that the plaintiffs refused to rescind the sale. The defendants have been engaged in the purchase and sale of art objects for many years and they set up their wide experience in their business as proof that they were capable of determining whether a painting is genuine or spurious.

During the sale of the paintings, "The Quarriers," by Millet, was sold for $10,500; "The Woodman's Cot," by Corot, for $9,200; "A Tiller of the Soil," by Jacob Maris, for $12,000, and "Cattle at Sunset," by Diaz, for $3,100. The defendants also bought for $8,200 "Landscape and Figures," by Monticelli. The total proceeds of the sale was $185,865.

Driver Forgot His Own Name.

A youth of 17 entered the West 125th Street Police Station last night and told Lieutenant Feehan that he had entirely forgotten his name or where he lived, but he did remember that his father was interested in mines. He was searched, and on him were found three cards bearing the name of Andrew Howard Driver, a chauffeur's license, and $125 in bills. The police called Mrs. Elizabeth Driver of 381 Convent Avenue, who said the youth was her son, an auto truck driver. Two months ago he had fallen and hurt his head, she said, and that would account for his forgetfulness.

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D., L. & W. TRACKS GO IN MOUNTAIN SLIDE

Mass of Earth Sweeps Roadbed for 200 Feet Into the Morris Canal.

LINE BLOCKED TWO HOURS

Rock Fissures in Garrett Mountain in Paterson May Have Formed When It Was Volcano.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.—More than 200 feet of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad track was torn up about 2 o'clock this afternoon by a slide of rock and earth that descended from Garrett Mountain without warning. The tracks by which the trains enter and leave the city circle the base of the mountain, which is within the city limits.

The mass that broke loose, estimated at many tons in weight, tore the rails and crossties from their bedding and swept them, with 200 feet of a ten-foot retaining wall, into the Morris Canal. It took two hours for a large wrecking crew from Hoboken to clear the mass away and lay temporary tracks.

Had the slide occurred 300 yards further south it would have carried away Bella Vista Castle, the home of Catholona Lambert, the silk manufacturer, which is built on the side of the mountain. The Barclay Street Station of the Lackawanna is near where the slide occurred.

According to Professor Max Schrabisch, the New Jersey State Archaeologist, Garrett Mountain once may have been a volcano, and fissures in the rock of which it is formed may have been made when it was active. The concussion of the trains passing around the base of the mountain widened these fissures and unbalanced the mass that broke away, in the opinion of experts.

The tracks torn up were on the Boonton branch of the railroad, on which Paterson is situated. As the day was Sunday and comparatively few trains were running, the service was not greatly impaired. The train longest delayed was that which should have passed through Paterson for New York at 2:34. A westbound train from New York passed over the tracks about an hour and a half before the slide occurred.

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LUNCHEON FOR HORSE SHOW JUDGES AND OFFICIALS—AMATEURISM IN SPORT—TEST BLUE LAWS

HORSE SHOW JUDGES DINE AT BILTMORE

Attendance on Opening Day Indicates Successful Exhibition at Garden.

John McE. Bowman, one of the judges at the National Horse Show, entertained his fellow judges, the officers and several of the exhibitors at the show at breakfast at the Biltmore yesterday, 107 sitting down with him at the repast. There the prospects of the show were discussed with considerable optimism, the attendance at the evening session on Saturday having impressed all at the breakfast that the outlook for the show was even more gratifying than the new hands at the helm, E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia and Alfred B. Maclay had anticipated, owing to the interim of last year when, owing to the European war, the show was abandoned for a year.

So far as the quality of the horses went the number and character of the entries had made that part of the show a success before the doors of the Garden were opened. But the advance demand for the boxes had not come up to the standard set in past years. Gratifying reports came to the managers, however, of a demand, yesterday, for box accommodations at the various hotels where these are on sale. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Boston parties have arrived or will do so today, and it is from these that many of the demands for box accommodations have come. Several of the guests told of prospective parties from the Long Island hunting sets and from the lovers of the harness horse in the near-by New Jersey and Connecticut towns who would be in the city to attend the remaining sessions of the show, many of these having been kept away from the opening session by the counter attraction of the football game at Princeton.

Among those who were at the breakfast and talked horse were Colonel Sir Adam Beck of Ontario, General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., E. T. Stotesbury, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, John E. Madden of Kentucky, Robert Graham and John J. Dixon of Toronto, Captain Charles E. Hanvey, Captain R. G. Alexander, Captain Frank Parker, Captain C. K. Rockwell and Lieutenant E. L. Gruber, U. S. A.; Archibald Barklie, F. S. von Stade, Foxhall P. Keene, Samuel Willets, George B. Hulme, Judge W. H. Moore, Charles A. Baudouine, James G. Marshall, J. W. Harriman, Robert A. Fairbairn, Colonel Henry T. Allen, U. S. A.; Alfred B. Maclay, J. J. R. Mutrilling, Henry Fairfax, R. E. Moreland, G. L. Roissevain, Eugene S. Reynal, G. Jason Waters, Frederick Bull, J. A. Speer, Joseph E. Davis, Emlen Wood of Philadelphia, George T. Hanley of Providence, and Charles Crocker.

While the decorative scheme at the Garden seemed to have been complete under the lights of Saturday evening, the artists who arranged it made some slight changes yesterday. There were a few additions of horses to the number already in the Garden stables, most of the arrivals from the South and West for competition in the breeding and jumping classes. All of the stable space is now occupied and there will, from now on, be a splendid opportunity for a critical inspection of many of the prize winners at the Summer shows as they pass to quarters, and in clean and comfortable surroundings from the visiting to the basement. It was a notable fact Saturday, as it has been at all previous shows, that a majority of the visitors to the box stalls were ladies and girls and boys who are intelligent and interesting critics of the good and bad points of the horses shown there.

Trial of horses over the broad water jump, in which the animals, beginning at a distance of 15 feet, must leap over a theoretical brook until, increasing the width of the jump, a foot at a time, their limit is reached, will be the feature of today's show. It and the first test over the high jumps come at the conclusion of the evening's program. This morning is set aside for breeding classes, mostly hackneys, with a mixed program suited to all tastes in horseflesh for the afternoon session. The day's program is as follows:

MORNING SESSION.

Three trotters, (stallions,) Class 4; three-trotters, (stallions,) Class 5; hackney stallions, Class 11; three hackney fillies, three years old, Class 16; two hackney fillies, two years old, Class 17; three hackney mares, Class 15; three hackney pony fillies, Class 22; four pony stallions, Class 24; two Shetland stallions, shown with three of their get, Class 26; two Shetland broodmares, Class 27; thirteen horses suitable to become hunters, Class 212.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Three pairs of roadsters, Class 32; twenty-four harness horses, (novices,) Class 37; seven saddle horses, Class 82; ten militia mounts, Class 109; thirteen ponies under saddle, Class 99; three pony teams, (four-in-hands,) Class 94; ten saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 87; six pairs of horses shown to broughams or victorias, Class 51; thirteen ponies in harness, Class 74; twelve pairs of harness horses, Class 40; three hunt teams, Class 121; eleven qualified hunters, (light weight,) Class 117.

EVENING SESSION.

Thirty officers' horses over the course, Class 128; seventeen harness horses, (novice,) Class 41; nine ladies' saddle horses, (The M. Fleischmann Challenge Cup,) Class 140; ten ponies in harness, Class 72; seven horses shown to runabouts, Class 49; six horses for the high jump, Class 135; eight horses for the broad water jump, Class 134.

American Horses for French Races.

While open racing is still regarded as impossible in France, breeders of thoroughbred horses for profit rather than sport find the situation there critical. The lack of a market for young horses has encumbered the breeding establishments with yearlings and two-year-olds, and the expenses for maintenance are becoming burdensome. Strong arguments have been made for a partial resumption of racing in order to class the thoroughbreds with a view to maintaining the standard of future production. American owners have made several entries for next year's French turf fixtures. In the principal three-year-old events W. K. Vanderbilt has named 28 colts and fillies; August Belmont has entered 15; H. B. Duryea, 7; Charles Carroll, 7; Frank J. Gould, 5; Harry P. Whitney, 4; J. E. Widener, 4; W. Astor Chanler, 3, and John Sanford, 1.

Chances in Handicap Billiards.

Although William F. Hoppe feels that the handicap jury dealt rather harshly with him in establishing figures for the coming 18.2 balk line billiard tournament, Nov. 15 to 23, inclusive, he still remains a strong choice over the field of six players. A leading billiard room keeper, who was one of the Handicap Committee, has figured out a table of chances that he believes are justified by the handicaps and present playing form of the entrants. The figures which follow are as interesting for comparison as the handicap list itself:

Mdcp.	Player.	First.	Second.	Third.
500	Hoppe	1	2-5	1-3
400	Sutton	4	6-5	1-2
375	Slosson	4	6-5	1-2
375	Yamada	4	6-5	1-2
325	Mayer	8	3	8-5
300	Cochran	8	3	8-5

Newspaper Men to Head League.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 7.—E. W. Dickerson, sporting editor of a Grand Rapids, Mich., newspaper and former President of the International and Rocky Mountain Leagues, was elected President of the Central League at a meeting of club officials here this afternoon. He succeeds Louis Hellbrenner of Fort Wayne.

When ordering say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS.
Most places serve it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

RUNAWAYS ON SPEEDWAY.

Drivers Thrown During Weekly Brushes of Amateur Horsemen.

Two runaways enlivened the Road Drivers' brushes at the Speedway yesterday afternoon. Jack Dillon, driven by S. Post, ran away when the axle of the racing wagon, in which Post was sitting, broke. The horse ran three-quarters of a mile before it was stopped by Policeman McKeon, whose post is at the southern end of the Speedway.

The accident occurred in the scoring for the first heat. The horse was coming down to the starting line when suddenly the axle of the wagon broke and the frightened animal started off at top speed. Post was thrown from his seat and suffered bruises and contusions of his limbs. After a rest of half an hour, the horse again started in the 1:07 pace, which had been postponed, and he finished a winner in two straight heats.

El Vivillo was the other horse to figure in a runaway. Shortly after the start of the race, about 200 yards away from the starting line, a rein in the hand of driver M. Aronson broke and the horse dashed away at a mad trot. Driver Aronson pulled sharply on the unbroken rein and the animal veered toward the river. The driver was thrown out, but escaped injury, and the horse was stopped by a spectator a few feet from the Harlem River, toward which he was headed.

BICYCLE TEAM RACE.

Bello and Nunziata Win Monument Club's 25-Mile Contest.

Tom Bello and Jerry Nunziata, of the Empire City Wheelmen, yesterday won the twenty-five mile team bicycle race which featured the annual Fall sports of the Monument Club at Celtic Park. The race was conducted under the rules which govern the six day contest in Madison Square Garden, with the exception that the victors were decided on a point system. Bello and Nunziata were credited with fifty-three points at the conclusion of the race, while Smith and Krushell, the Englewood-Buffalo combination, who finished second; scored thirty-three points. Lew and George Bowker, of the Glencoe A. C., were third, with twenty points.

Three points were credited to the leading team at every mile up to the twenty-fourth, while two went to the second and one to the third. On the final mile, the victor received fifteen, second team ten and the third squad six points.

Nunziata, riding the final mile for his team, was beaten less than half a wheel's length by Lew Bowker, after a quarter mile spurt that roused the 4,000 spectators to a high pitch of excitement. The final mile was ridden by Lew Bowker in 2:43, and the time for the twenty-five miles was 1:00:00.

Seventeen teams were in the race at the start, but accidents on the sharp turns were frequent, and eight combinations were eliminated before the last mile started. In the final dash Nunziata, Lew Bowker, Smith, Gaffney, of the Gaffney-O'Shea team; Guthof, teamed with Platt; Laux, partner of Meister; Hoffman, teamed with Hiban, and Johnson, riding with Jensen, faced the starter.

The Gaelic football championship of the East was won by Kerry in a bitterly fought game with Kilkenny, by a score of 1 goal 2 points, to 4 points.

Fifteen Cyclists in Point Race.

Fifteen riders competed in the weekly point race of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association on the Eastern Boulevard yesterday, which resulted in a victory for N. Johnson, who, with 1 minute and 30 seconds handicap, journeyed over the course in 13 minutes and 40 seconds. E. H. Mullin, who received the same handicap, was timed one-fifth of a second slower than Johnson. Third place went to Edwin Jensen, who started from the one-minute post. R. Caudwell and H. Kapphal finished fourth and fifth, respectively. Next Sunday an hour team race will be held by the division at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, and on Thanksgiving Day the annual two-hour race will be held over the Pelham Parkway.

Sprint Cycle Races at Garden.

The "sprint race," scheduled for Dec. 4 at Madison Square Garden, will give every rider who participates in the big six-day race, which starts on Dec. 6, an opportunity to limber up for the long grind. This year's race will have more starters than any six-day event of previous years. There are several foreign riders who two months ago were fighting in the European war, but since then they have secured short furloughs to ride in the annual six-day race. The "sprint race" on Saturday, Dec. 4, will show a new and novel idea in the way of lap premiums, which tends to increase interest in the race and prohibits any team work by the riders.

SPOTTS LEADS AT TRAPS.

Former Champion Does Best Work in Travers Island Shoot.

R. L. Spotts, a former national champion, did the best work in the week-end shoot of the New York A. C. yesterday. He took the scratch trophy with a total of 93 out of a possible 100 clay pigeons. George J. Gorbett and W. H. Yule, who did so well on Saturday, were his nearest competitors. Both returned cards of 90 killed.

The race for the high handicap prize ended in a tie between C. W. Berner and E. H. Locatelli. Both had full cards of 100 targets. The shoot-off at 25 targets went to the former gunner by a score of 24 to 23. G. J. Corbett was close up to the leaders, finishing third with a card of 89.

The regular week-end program started yesterday. In addition to the scratch and handicap shoots there were prizes offered for each string of 25 targets. The first string was for the Haslin Cup. It was taken by C. J. Stein with a straight score of 25 blue rocks. Then came the Tournament Cup that ended with six gunners tied for the first leg. They were S. E. Williamson, G. H. Martin, G. H. Corbett, D. S. McMahon, C. W. Berner, and Conrad Stein.

Several gunners received wins on the Accumulation Cup, the third string of the shoot. They were W. H. Yule, W. B. Ogden, G. J. Corbett, E. H. Locatelli, and Conrad Stein. All had full scores of 25 targets. The Travers Island Trophy finished the program. It was won outright by A. L. Burns, who had a straight score of 25 targets in the shoot-off. The day was ideal, and the largest field that has as yet reported for Sunday shooting was on the firing line.

New President for Bowlers.

Dr. L. F. W. Haas of Azure Lodge was re-elected President of the Masonic Bowling League at its annual meeting on Saturday night. Charles E. Keeler of Wyoming Lodge was again elected Secretary. Eleven teams were entered in the annual five-man tournament which will start tonight at the Schutte alleys, Tremont Avenue and Boston Road, when Wyoming, Azure, and Harlem Lodges roll.

PROPOSE CENTRAL ATHLETIC BOARD

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Advocates Universal Rules Defining an Amateur Athlete.

The George Brickley case, which has stirred football circles for the last three weeks, may be the means of bringing into closer relationship the various controlling bodies of amateur sport, including the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., the Amateur Athletic Union, United States National Lawn Tennis Association, the United States Golf Association and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. A central body to make rules governing important questions bearing on the amateur status of athletes has been proposed, and a resolution advocating the formation of such a board was adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. at the Waldorf Astoria, presided over by President Pfeiffer of Columbia.

Brickley was a professional baseball player before he went to Trinity, and, according to the rules of the I. C. A. A. A. and the A. A. U., he forfeited his amateur standing in all sports over which they have control. Now the intercollegiate association asks the question, if a man who has been a professional baseball player should be barred from amateur track and field athletics. Also should the United States Golf Association permit men to take part as amateurs in golf competition who have been professional baseball players or professional track athletes.

It is questions like these that the intercollegiate association wants cleared up, and believes it can be done by the formation of a central body.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union next Monday the organization will be invited by the I. C. A. A. A. A. to participate in a conference which will be arranged for a time that suits the convenience of the most important sport organizations.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the I. C. A. A. A. A., last night explained why the Central Board would be a boon to amateur sport in the statement that it would help clarify many cloudy points in the present rules of the leading organizations, and would undoubtedly tend to bring about a more uniform code of regulations governing all branches of competition.

It is Mr. Kirby's personal opinion that the A. A. U. or I. C. A. A. A. A. rules could be wrongfully construed so as to make a professional of any amateur athlete who played golf against a former professional, who has been permitted to take part in amateur competition by the United States Golf Association. There is the case of John M. Ward, for instance. He is a former professional baseball star, yet has been declared an amateur by the U. S. G. A. Still, any amateur athlete who competed against Mr. Ward would lay himself open to suspension or disqualification by the A. A. U. or I. C. A. A. A. A.

Mr. Kirby's belief is that if a central board were formed the A. A. U. and I. C. A. A. A. A. would abide by the decision of the Golf Association and rule Mr. Ward an amateur, despite his former professional affiliations with the national pastime.

The following members of the Executive Committee attended the meeting: Pfeiffer, Columbia; Clemence, Harvard; Barker, Yale; Sanborn, Cornell; Townsend, Pennsylvania, and Lake, Princeton. The resolution in part follows:

Whereas, There are in these United States of America various organizations governing participation in various athletic sports, such as track and field athletics, baseball, football, rowing, lawn tennis, court tennis, golf, polo, boxing, wrestling, fencing, skating, riding, bowling, billiards and pool, shooting, swimming, sailing and gymnastics; and

Whereas, Certain differences have arisen touching the fundamental questions of eligibility for participation by amateurs in one or more of such sports; and

Whereas, Such question affects interests of participants in track and field athletics among the members of this association, which members include most of the important educational institutions of this country; and it is felt that if a conference were held between representatives of the various bodies governing sports of this country certain fundamental principles could be laid down affecting the rights of participation by amateurs in such sports, and in particular the recognition which should be given by any one organization to another organization, be the same either another organization governing a different sport or another organization governing the same sport in a different jurisdiction. Such questions among others being the following:

"Should, or should not, every organization governing competition by amateurs debar from competition any one who has at any time competed or taken part in an athletic sport or exercise for money, irrespective of whether such sport or exercise is one over which either in whole or in part such organization has or claims jurisdiction?

"Should, or should not, an organization governing one sport debar from competition therein one who has become a professional by reason of having competed or taken part in an athletic exercise for money in a sport over which such organization has control, for example:

"Should the Amateur Athletic Union and the I. C. A. A. A. A. permit a man to take part in amateur track and field athletics who was or had been a professional ball player; or

"Should the United States Golf Association permit a man to take part as an amateur in a golf competition who was or had been a professional ball player, or a professional track athlete?

"What distinction, if any, should be drawn between actual competing or taking part in an athletic exercise for money, or receiving remuneration for coaching a team, rendering service as an instructor at a playground or at a Summer camp, or the like?

"What distinction, if any, should be drawn between competition for money, or coaching for money, or giving instruction for money when the same is done during a vacation period of a university by a college student, and when done or performed at some other period?"

If an organization governing participation in any sport—even though it be that such organization consists of but two members, such as for example, two universities or colleges—has eligibility rules permitting competition by professionals with amateurs, should or should not organizations governing other sports continue to consider as amateurs those who have thus competed with or against such professionals; and

Whereas, It seems wise and expedient that these important matters should be passed upon speedily and especially before the annual meeting of the I. C. A. A. A. A. to be held on the first Saturday in March, 1916.

American Bowling Congress Plans.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Plans were completed tonight for the American Bowling Congress tournament, to start here March 4, 1916, at a meeting held today, which was attended by President Ryan of Detroit, Secretary Langtry of Milwaukee, and Treasurer Pazdeloupe of Denver. It was announced that several cities that had been out of the congress on account of the "dodo" ball had settled their differences and would enter for the local tourney.

WALKERS IN LONG JAUNT.

Two Squads of "Peds" Enjoy Trip Over the New Jersey Roads.

The weekly jaunt of the American Walkers' Association was held yesterday from West 130th Street Ferry to Hackensack and return for the short distance squad, and continued to Belleville and return for the long distance pedestrians, a distance of about thirty-five miles. The route led through Fort Lee, Leonia, Bogota, and Hackensack, thence through Hasbrouck Heights, Carlstadt, and Rutherford to Belleville, crossing both the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers.

Century medals went to G. Trefry, Jr., G. Hormel, W. Decker, P. Pollak, L. Labowitz, W. Lorenze, E. Koenigsberg, R. Hug, S. Rabinovich, and M. Kaufman, and century bars were received by D. Goldberger, W. Boekemann, A. Kotten, and F. Gage.

The Walking Club of the New York Evening High School was out in full force, as were teams from the Brooklyn, Morris, Harlem, Washington Heights, and East Side Evening High Schools, and from Stuyvesant and Harlem Evening Trade Schools, and also from Public Evening Schools 70 and 126.

These teams are all competing for the gold medals offered to the evening schools by the association, and are also entering the contest for the silver cup offered to the school scoring the greatest mileage on the association's walks, beginning Nov. 21 and finishing with the end of the school term in May, 1916. School rivalry runs high and a spirited contest is looked for.

Next Sunday's walk will start from New York City Hall at 9 A. M., the short walk being to Coney Island and the long one being extended to Sea Gate and return, twenty-five miles. The men who walked yesterday follow:

C. Adolph, L. Benedetta, S. Brodsky, J. Clancy, J. Daniels, A. Daneman, O. Dezert, ... Daneman, M. Duffy, J. Elsesser, S. Freedman, W. Fisher, F. Farrell, F. Gage, D. Goldberger, P. Gardner, J. Giannico, C. Gross, P. J. Hughes, R. Hullstern, F. C. Hooker, G. Hormel, Jr., F. Heath, J. Haltigan, J. Jacome, G. Jaeger, J. Kalmus, H. Kaufman, A. Kaplan, F. Lackemacker, E. J. Lang, L. Labowitz, M. L. Leibowitz, L. Leff, W. H. Lerens, A. W. Meyer, A. Milex, N. Purcelli, P. Pollak, W. Pröbst, E. Rabinowich, C. Rudder, G. Rau, G. H. Swarts, F. Soufert, C. A. Stone, C. Stritch, M. Schulman, J. Sussman, G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., E. Werninger, J. Wieck, J. Wormser, I. Wasserberg, T. Sacullo, H. Sonneblick, J. Vrainer, L. Young, R. Samowich, E. Koenigsberg, A. Koenigsberg, R. A. Hug, L. Kopf, W. J. Rolker, T. Gillen, J. Healy, H. M. Ellsh, D. Cusumano, J. Zala, D. Holly, and L. I. Hertz.

FORM WALKERS' SCHOOL.

Benefits of Proper Road Walking to be Demonstrated by Instructors.

A "Walkers' School" has been started by the Walkers' Club of America, with the object of teaching men how to walk and enjoy the benefits of proper road walking. The instructors will attend all the weekly walks of the organization, pointing out and remedying the faults found. Eddie Renz, America's premier; Dick Remer, indoor champion; Frank and Willie Plant, Joe Pearman, junior champion; William Chandler Fadden, record holder to West Point; Alex Jessup, P. Anthony, Coney Island winner 1915, and James Hocking are only among those ready to instruct in the proper method.

The finest turnout of the season for the Coney Island walk started yesterday from City Hall Plaza at 10 A. M. No attempt at fast pace was made. Next Sunday the walkers will start from West Forty-second Street Ferry at 9 A. M. The following men finished the walk:

Sam Schwartz, H. Levy, Eddie Renz, F. Rosenberg, F. Sweeney, E. Gruenberg, H. Knoplet, F. Herres, J. Jacobi, Alex Pearman, A. Nordheim, T. Geary, J. Kohl, F. Lynch, Alex Jessup, T. C. Abbihl, J. Heffernan, F. Powers, J. Giblin, Dick Remer, H. Levein, L. Ladopulos, T. Cannon, J. Maher, H. Hill, H. Kanowitz, A. Urstadt, J. Freidel, E. Morse, D. Long, S. Bourt, Jack Goldstein, I. Greengold, R. H. MacLusky, W. Powers, J. Goldstone, A. E. Rode, Simon Cross, J. M. Goldstein, F. Romain, N. Jacoby, P. Anthony, W. Ryan, W. Cheshire, William Moore, F. Freund, L. Lieberman, L. O'Connor, W. Scharres, J. Sinclair, H. Guttenberg, John Hickey, Adolph Arnold, Whereas, Such question affects interests of participants in track and field athletics among the members of this association, which members include most of the important educational institutions of this country; and it is felt that if a conference were held between representatives of the various bodies governing sports of this country certain fundamental principles could be laid down affecting the rights of participation by amateurs in such sports, and in particular the recognition which should be given by any one organization to another organization, be the same either another organization governing a different sport or another organization governing the same sport in a different jurisdiction. Such questions among others being the following:

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Whereas, It seems wise and expedient that these important matters should be passed upon speedily and especially before the annual meeting of the I. C. A. A. A. A. to be held on the first Saturday in March, 1916.

Women in Six-Mile Tramp.

Members of the women's branch of the American Walkers' Association journeyed from the Dyckman Street ferry along the foot of the Palisades to Edgewater, a distance of about six miles, on their weekly jaunt yesterday. Next Saturday and Sunday the women will walk from the St. George Ferry to New Dorp and return, about twelve miles, each day.

Remer Wins Four-Mile Walk.

Dick Remer, the former Irish-American A. C. walker, took a small field of pedestrians over a four-mile course in an invitation race promoted yesterday by the Pennant A. C. Remer walked the four miles in 34 minutes and 43 seconds, just fast enough to get home about fifty yards ahead of W. Martin of the Pennant Club. Back of Martin came J. Hotz, G. Rose, and J. Rose, all members of the home club.

Deegan Takes Invitation Race.

William Deegan of the St. Anselm's A. C. won the weekly invitation road run held yesterday by his own club over a four-and-a-half-mile course in the Bronx. Deegan took the lead early in the race, and finished twenty-five yards in front of J. Warose, an unattached harrier, going the full distance in 25 minutes flat. J. Brennan, another unattached athlete, finished third. The first ten crossed the line in this order: William Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:00; J. Warose, unattached, 25:05; J. Brennan, unattached, 25:80; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:35; J. McCann, unattached, 25:50; J. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:05; B. Lichman, Clark House A. A.; J. Primoshu, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:35; J. Lichman, Clark House A. A., 26:55; W. Clarken, Clark House A. A., 27:15.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Taft's Oval—Clan MacDonalds, 1; Yonkers, 0.
At Chelsea Park—Manchester Unity, 2; Clan Scott, 2.
At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 4; Clan MacDuff, 0.
At Huber's Oval—Fulton Camerons, 1; German F. C., 0.
At Federal League Park—Brooklyn, 2; Scottish-Americans, 0.
At Edison Field—Visitation, 6; St. George, 1.
At Harlem Oval—Continentals, 5; Bay Ridge, 2.
At Lenox Oval—I. R. T. Strollers, 2; Degnon Boys, 1.
At West Side Park—Jersey A. C., 1; West Hudsons, 0.
At Philadelphia, Penn.—Falls F. C., 5; Feltonville F. C., 2.
At Huber's Oval—Overseas Wanderers, 3; St. George, 0.
At Astoria Field—Greenpoint, 4; White Rose, 0.
At Bayside Oval—Bay Ridge F. C., 3; West Side Rangers, 0.
At Hoboken—Greenville, 3; Hoboken, 0.

STOP ATHLETES ON CITY STREETS

Police Officials Will Test Old Blue Laws in Case of Road Races Over the Highways.

The old "blue law" clause in the penal code which prohibits "all shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, or other public sports, exercises or shows upon the first day of the week, and all noises disturbing the peace" will be put to a test in the West Side Police Court this morning, as the result of a summons served on Jeremiah Gorman, an athlete, who was one of the starters in the novice road race promoted by Holy Cross Lyceum, in West Forty-third Street, through the city streets yesterday. Gorman was one of 150 boys who started in this event, and he had run less than 100 yards and about ten yards in advance of rivals, when Sergeant John Casey of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station stopped him and served him with the paper issued on Saturday by Chief Magistrate McAdoo. The remainder of the contestants went on with the race. There was no complaint in the case, but the police officials hold that road racing in the city streets on Sunday is a direct violation of the penal code.

The club had received information in advance that the police would summon some one of the runners, and it was arranged that Gorman, who is a member of Holy Cross Lyceum, should accept the paper. He will be represented today by a lawyer.

The police, through Sergeant Casey, contended that an admission of 25 cents was charged. The money he refers to is an entrance fee, and is charged to competitors in every athletic event held.

Congressman Peter J. Dooling, State Senator Thomas (The) McManus, Alderman John F. McCourt, and Assemblyman Charles F. Donohue were among those who witnessed the race. Congressman Dooling and Senator McManus followed the boys around the course in an automobile, shouting words of encouragement and applauding when Harry A. Cunningham of the East Side Y. M. C. A. sprinted across the finish line a winner by fifteen yards. It was Senator McManus, who incidentally witnessed his first road race, who donated the prize, which went to Cunningham.

Father Ferris of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, and President of the Holy Cross Lyceum, could see no harm in the event, and he gave the big trophy, which went to the winning team, representing the Morningside Athletic Club.

Should it be found in the West Side Court today that the law was violated by the race yesterday, every baseball game, whether amateur or semi-professional, every athletic meet held at Celtic Park, and every sport event of any nature held on Sunday in New York City could be declared illegal. At present police permit semi-professional baseball games at which no direct admission is charged at the gate. The "blue law" is one reason why the Polo Grounds, the home of the Giants, is not the scene of professional baseball on the first day of the week.

Sportsmen in general and athletic clubs in particular will watch with interest the outcome of this case, for it will be the first time on record that a similar test of the Sabbath law has been made.

On Easter Sunday this year the Morningside Athletic Club had a handicap road run scheduled through the streets of Harlem. A complaint was made to Police Headquarters by a minister, with the result that the event was postponed to Memorial Day. Police Commissioner Woods at that time stated that he could find nothing objectionable in boys taking exercise by running in thin, but moral, costumes through the streets. In fact, he went on record as favoring the practice, although he admitted that in the strict reading of the law it was a violation.

The race yesterday was one of the best contested by novices. Cunningham, one of the youngest contestants in the event, went over the three and a half mile course in 20 minutes 16 2-5 seconds. M. J. Welty of the Holy Cross Lyceum, who finished second only three-fifths of a second behind the victor, led for almost the entire journey, Cunningham passing him only in the last twenty-five yards.

The Hungarian-American A. C. team gave the Morningside representatives a hard fight to the Ferris trophy, losing by two points, the scores being respectively 86 and 84. The first twenty-five finished as follows:

53, H. A. Cunningham, East Side Y. M. C. A., 20:16 2-5; 44, M. J. Welty, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:17; 22, K. C. Spies, Morningside A. C., 20:34; 47, M. Nicas, Greek-American A. C., 20:35; 23, G. Boylan, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:48; 29, W. G. Kenny, unattached, 20:49; 33, J. Perzesty, Hungarian-American A. C., 20:58; 49, S. C. Doggan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 21:09; 116, G. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 21:03; 62, H. Callahan, unattached, 21:04; 69, F. Schemmel, Bronx Church House, 21:07; 42, J. F. Piller, Hungarian-American A. C., 21:08; 31, J. A. McGee, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 21:10; 127, A. J. Schaulet, unattached, 21:11; 112, T. Cassa, Morningside A. C., 21:16; 82, A. Richman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 21:17; 107, W. A. Scheffler, unattached, 21:18; 52, C. Frassati, Cranham A. A., 21:19; 16, H. Verries, Greek-American A. C., 21:20; 104, A. R. Dunn, St. Peter's Club, 21:21; 2, J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, 21:22; 110, F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., 21:23; 40, B. Moore, unattached, 21:24; 88, J. M. Barber, unattached, 21:25; 6, M. Steinfeldt, Sheridan A. C., 21:26.

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C., 2, 10, 14, 26, 32.....	84
Hungarian-American A. C., 5, 8, 20, 22, 31.	86
Holy Cross Lyceum, 1, 4, 17, 27, 42.....	91
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NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

Frank Moran, leading aspirant for the heavyweight championship, believes that Titleholder Jess Willard's chief weakness lies in his inability to assimilate hard body blows. According to Moran, a few drives amidships will topple the pugilistic Colossus. Jack Johnson made the same prediction just before the famous battle of Marianno. To prove the correctness of his theory he landed blows with the precision and power of a thirteen-inch shell all along Willard's waist line. The net result was several red spots on the latter's smooth torso.

Jeff Smith, the American pugilist, who sued "Snowy" Baker, the Australian fight promotor for a share of the gate receipts of his bout with Les Darcy at Sydney on May 22, was recently declared without redress by the jury which heard the evidence. The trial Judge granted a stay of execution, however, and it is probable that the suit will be carried to a higher court.

The fourth bargain matinee boxing show of the season will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Josh Matthews of Ridgewood will box Young Bruno, and Young Brady of Williamsburg will face Young Gorman of Maspeth in the double wind-up. Ten three-round, semi-professional tryout bouts will precede the main events.

Johnny Ertle, the new bantamweight champion, makes his initial appearance in the East tonight at the Clermont A. C. in Brooklyn. The Western boxer is booked to take on Abe Friedman, a tough trial horse. Friedman has only been out of the amateur ranks a few months, but in that time he has damaged the aspirations of several clever boxers. Benny Leonard tackles Gene Moriarity in the other star event. Leach Cross was booked for the bout with Moriarity, but injured himself in a bout against Andy Cortez.

Mike McTigue boxes Sailor Maher at the Olympic A. C. tonight, Willie Jackson, the clever little Harlem featherweight, will take on Billy Fitzsimons of Yonkers, who recently boxed Eddie Campi ten rounds at the Fairmount A. C. They will clash in the second ten-round bout. In the opening ten-round bout Eddie Smith of Yorkville will face Bobby Collins of Philadelphia.

Three ten-round bouts will be staged tomorrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Joe Borrell of Philadelphia, the clever and hard-hitting middleweight, will make his first bow in a New York ring. K. O. Sweeney of New York will test the visitor's skill and ability. The return match between Dutch Brandt and Battling Lahr should be interesting. The opening session, in which Jack Toland, welterweight champion of the United States Navy, and Johnny Kid Alberts of Elizabeth will figure, will be put on promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

The new Harlem Sporting Club will open its doors on Nov. 19 with a strong attraction. Six lightweights will compete in the three ten-round bouts. Matt Wells of England faces Young Brown of New York, Joe Azevedo of California will try conclusions with Benny Leonard, and in the final bout Leach Cross opposes Johnny Harvey.

I.-A. A. C. HARRIERS OUT.

Kolehmainen Leads Team Over the Van Cortlandt Course.

The championship cross-country team of the Irish-American A. C. received its first trial of the season over the course at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, Hannes Kolehmainen leading Lawson Robertson's squad twice around the three-mile trail in the fast time of 33 minutes 25 seconds. This time is more than two minutes better than that recorded by the Finn when he won the national championship last year. Arthur Fogel, the junior metropolitan titleholder, was the only member of the Winged Fist senior squad missing. Tom Barden, Pat Flynn, Frank Zuna, John Gleason, and Walter Fogel were among those who trailed Kolehmainen over the hills and through the dales of Van Cortlandt.

Juniors predominated in the 100 and more harriers who worked out yesterday. They represented half a dozen clubs, and are pointing for the junior metropolitan title race two weeks away. P. Vergano of the Mohawk A. C., the club which expects to win the championship, ran a good six miles, being timed by his coach in 35 minutes flat. Roth, Biddle, and Travelena, in addition to fourteen other Bronx Indians, participated in the practice. Mel Sheppard had a good representation of Millrose A. A. boys, Nick Gianakopulos being the only star not on hand.

The Holy Family Lyceum team of Jersey City, led by Gotch Becker, journeyed only three miles, and did not loom up very strongly. The New York A. C. representatives followed the pace of Gaston Strobino for six miles, but did not go out for speed. Johnny Bell was among the Mercury Footers, but just now he is ineligible to compete, as he was suspended for participating in an unsanctioned race. The usual large number of Bronx Church House athletes were out.

FOUR NEW GOLF COURSES.

Five Hundred Acres on Long Island to be Used for Purpose.

Unless present plans miscarry, the project whereby four eighteen-hole golf courses will be laid out on a Long Island tract will become a reality ere another year has passed. William C. Freeman, who conceived the idea and is active in bringing about this golfing utopia, recently had Jack Hobens, the Englewood professional, inspect the tract of 500-odd acres.

Hobens said that four courses could be laid out easily with wooded groves separating the various links and the property is so situated that the first and last holes of each of the courses could be within a stone's throw of the clubhouse.

Wrestling Tourney Starts Tonight.

The second international wrestling tournament, with a gold belt and the title of world's champion for the winner, opens tonight at the Manhattan Opera House. Thirty champions are among the entries, representing more than half as many countries. In addition a small army of near-champions and others are on hand to furnish the ponderous comedy, without which no modern wrestling match appears to be complete.

The opening bill is one of unusual interest, including eight twenty-minute bouts as follows: Charles Losson, England, vs. George Lurich, Russia; Tom Drask, Holland, vs. Adolf Finke, Germany; Herrmann Schilling, Germany, vs. C. Uretz Christiansen, Denmark; Anthony Iras, Austria, vs. Harry Litofsky, Palestine; Fritz Mohl, Switzerland, vs. Charles Cutler, America; Hjelmar Lundin, Sweden, vs. Charles Olsen, Denmark; Helmar Johnson, Sweden, vs. Ivan Linow, Cossack, and

TIGERS EXPECTED TO BEAT YALE—SQUASH TENNIS—GOLF—BOXING

FIELD GENERALSHIP WINS FOR HARVARD

Tigers' Fighting Spirit and Knowledge of Football Should Cause Defeat of Yale.

The best football game of the season was won by Harvard on Saturday, and in defeat Princeton exhibited a knowledge of football and a fighting spirit which looks bad for Yale at New Haven on next Saturday. Harvard "arrived" in the Princeton game. The system worked well again, and the eleven which was defeated by Cornell 10 to 0 suddenly blossomed into a formidable unit which balked the best efforts of the fighting Nassau eleven.

Princeton on Saturday showed flashes of form which gave strong evidence that the coaching system of Speedy Rush was a success. While the Tigers were defeated, it must be admitted that their ability to gain ground and their aggressiveness ranks them up among the best elevens of the year. That Harvard won was not because Princeton was a weak eleven. The Crimson triumphed because their quarter back, Watson, used better judgment and was a wiser field general than Captain Glick.

When Princeton rushed the Harvard eleven back almost to their goal line and then failed to put the ball over for a touchdown reflects on the judgment of the man who was directing the play, because he did not choose plays which the Harvard defense was not expecting. As it was Harvard was set and ready for the attack that Princeton relied on for a scoring play. It was the simplest kind of football and an attack which was easily solved. In fact, the attack which Harvard worked successfully on the Tigers was the old-fashioned criss-cross play which was in vogue several seasons ago, and yet it surprised the Princeton eleven like a new play. No team in the East this year has shown any variety of attack which might be expected under the new rules. All the big college elevens are depending on the same plays they have used season after season with no attempt to solve a new or unusual system of attack.

This team of Princeton's which was beaten on Saturday was downed by an overwhelming machine, the like of which has not been seen on the gridiron in recent years, except by a Harvard eleven coached by Haughton. Princeton was a better team than the Tigers have had since 1911. It played good football and knew the rudiments of the game. Within striking distance of the goal line, however, Princeton lacked that football sense which a team must have to outwit its opponent when its back is against the wall.

Instead of adopting a different kind of an attack to push the ball over the Harvard line Captain Glick resorted to the same plays that Harvard has seen on the march down the field. By that time the Crimson defense had devised a way to halt the Tiger parade, and the hurling of Tibbott and Snea into the line was not a scoring play. It was good enough in midfield to gain ground, but dashes through tackles and around the end are not scoring plays under the present rules.

Princeton's great stand on her one-yard line was a glowing tribute to the defense that Speedy Rush has built for the Tigers. That was real football, just the kind which makes the spectator thrill with enthusiasm.

After all is said and done, it must be admitted that Eddie Mahan, the Harvard leader, is a great football player. In the game against Princeton he worked in perfect harmony with the other players, without permitting his individuality to stand out too prominently in Harvard's attack. Mahan was the Crimson's best ground gainer, and he was strong on the defense.

Too much praise cannot be given to Watson, who directed the Harvard attack. He realized early in the game that Princeton would be confused with unexpected plays, and he worked the surprise system to perfection. Near the ends of the different periods Watson also played "safe," and directed plays which were bold enough to score but if they failed would not react against the Harvard team on account of the end of the period being so close. Football brains of that sort count for a lot in a big game like Saturday's struggle. Watson was cool all the time. He was never at a loss how to direct his team and get the most out of their power. Captain Glick, on the other hand, showed his hand too plainly, and Harvard knew what was coming.

The final judgment on Harvard's eleven will have to be withheld until the Yale game at Cambridge two weeks hence. It rose to great resources on Saturday, and it may be even better before the season ends. Cornell went to Michigan and won a decisive victory over the Wolverines. Yost's team this season, however, is not up to the standard, and too much credit must not be given for the big score of the Ithacans.

Picking a champion eleven for the East this season is going to be a difficult task. While Cornell won from Harvard decisively, the team which was defeated at Cambridge was not the team that defeated Princeton on Saturday. The Crimson eleven as it stands today would surely play a better game against Cornell than they did two weeks ago.

In the minds of the Harvard enthusiasts who know the real worth of the eleven as it now plays the Cornell defeat will not mean much. In the season's rating, however, Cornell's victory will have to be given serious consideration.

The situation at Yale does not look encouraging. It does not seem possible now to lift the Elis from their disastrous lump. It is a poorly coached eleven, and the time is too short to improve it much. The present football year at Yale will result in a reorganization of the football situation at New Haven, and the best that Yale can do now is to look for better things next season.

The Pittsburgh eleven showed its real strength on Saturday when it defeated the strong Washington and Jefferson team at Pittsburgh. Defeating Yale, Washington and Jefferson was looked upon as a great team, and the defeat by Pitt shows that Glenn Warner has developed a great team in the Smoky City. Two inferior elevens were opposed to each other in the Penn-Dartmouth game, and the result was no surprise.

COUNTRY AIR FOR YALE.

Football Squad Will Make Extended Stay on Farmington Hills.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7. — All the Yale players who were sent into the Brown game yesterday for an extended stay passed today in the dormitory and on the grounds of the Farmington Country Club House, where they were taken last evening. The bracing air of the Farmington hills and the complete change from the campus and the gridiron showed its effects on the Eli warriors. Some of them returned to this city tonight, and the last of the squad will be here tomorrow morning.

Although Yale sent ten reserves into the game, there were no injuries except a dislocated thumb, sustained by Mal Scovil. He retired to the sidelines, where the thumb was set. He returned to the play, but was compelled to again soon retire.

Yale will resume the week's practice tomorrow, with no backfield changes decided upon, but with vigorous attempts on the part of the backfield coaches to improve the technique of the novices, Bingham and Van Nostrand.

Jim Higginbotham will rejoin the eleven tomorrow, but the end rush play of "Buck" Church yesterday indicated that he is a factor in the final selection of left end. Moseley, who was hurt two weeks ago, is now ready to play again. This position will probably be the last to be settled in the Yale lineup. Carl Wiedeman, on the other end, is a fixture.

FATES UNKIND TO GLICK.

Princeton Followers Think the Team Captain Unfortunate.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Princeton tonight is a quiet town. A large number of the students followed the team out of town and the few that remain are extracting no satisfaction from the aftermath of the game. Princeton is a good loser, but it stings to have to acquire such an expertness in that respect. There is expressed quietly a great deal of sympathy for the Princeton captain, who has fought under a disadvantage for four years, who has always come out and given his best, that was in him, but who each time has been beaten. The honors of Ned Mahan are not begrudged, but in the opinion of many the fates have been just a little unkind to Frank Glick.

The team went to Atlantic City immediately after the game and will have an easy time until the players return. Then there will probably be a little scrimmage, with most of the emphasis placed on the defensive play of the team. All of the men reported in good condition after the game, only Gennert and McLean showing any effects of the struggle, and in their case it was physical exhaustion and not injuries.

Fish Corrals Former Stars.

Hamilton Fish, Harvard's former Captain and All-American tackle, was on the side lines at the Harvard-Princeton game on Saturday rounding up former football players for his all-star eleven which plays Foster Sanford's Rutgers University team at the Polo Grounds Saturday afternoon. While the Crimson undergraduates were doing their snake dance after the victory Fish announced that he had corraled about fifteen Yale, Harvard, and Princeton veterans, from which he expected to pick a team that would beat Rutgers worse than his all-star team beat the Carlisle Indians in the Harvard Stadium last Fall in a game for charity. The players were to have met Fish at Garrison-on-the-Hudson yesterday and remain there all week for training and signal practice. Some of the men Fish expects to have in his line-up are Charles Brickley, the famous kicker; Hobey Baker, Princeton's ex-captain; Tacks Hardwick, last year's All-America end from Harvard; Crawford Blagden, former Harvard tackle; Vic Kennard, a Harvard full back, whose drop kick beat Yale one year, and several Yale stars of recent years, including Steve Philbin, crack half back; Art Howe, quarter back, and John Kilpatrick.

Brown Prepares for Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—Brown returned from the Yale game with all its players in the best of condition and all ready to begin tomorrow a week of hard work to prepare for the Harvard game next Saturday. In the minds of the Brown coaches, some of whom have seen Yale in action repeatedly this Fall, there is no question but what Yale showed a marked improvement yesterday. Brown came prepared to win the game, but not to sacrifice any of her players for the more important Harvard game, consequently at no time were the Brunonians called upon to put Maxwell in the line-up, or did they find it necessary to uncover any of the plays that had been perfected for this and the Harvard game exclusively.

Kerry Wins Irish Football Title.

The Gaelic football championship of Ireland was won yesterday by the Kerry team, which defeated the Westford Combination in the deciding match played at Jones Road, Dublin. The Kerry men scored two goals and two points, a total of eight points, to one goal and two points, a total of five points for Westford. The game was witnessed by 36,000 persons.

SQUASH PLAYERS IN FOURTH ROUND

Extra-Point Games Played in Columbia University Club Invitation Tournament.

Three players reached the fourth round of the Fall invitation squash tennis tournament of the Columbia University Club, two of whom represented the Heights Casino of Brooklyn, while the third was a Columbia player. Several players failed to put in an appearance and were defaulted by the committee. This action was necessary in order to enable the other contestants to keep up the schedule. Only one match remains unplayed in the second round. This is between R. E. Wigham of Columbia and L. Platt of Yale.

The contest between the ranking players, Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, and F. S. Keeler, Columbia, overshadowed the others, both in interest and importance, as the pair were among the five favored as possible winners of the tourney. The match was won by Bull, three games to one, at 23—21, 16—21, 21—15, 21—15, after the most exciting contest of the tourney. Keeler forced the Casino champion to extra points before winning the first game. Keeler made a splendid recovery and equalized in the second game, but was unable to maintain the pace and dropped the next two games, but not without a plucky struggle.

A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, scored an easy straight game victory over A. Wolff, Columbia, the latter showing little opposition until the final game, which went to set aces. E. W. Putnam, after taking a default from J. Walker, eliminated J. W. Taussig at 21—10, 21—12, 21—9. J. O. Low, the second Heights Casino player to qualify for the fourth round, defeated C. Martin, Yale.

A. W. Riley, the Princeton champion, was extended to the limit to win from E. Poole, Englewood Field Club. The latter took one game and carried the third to extra aces. E. du Pont Irving, the Harvard crack, was also compelled to show his best form to win from A. C. Scott, Columbia, the match requiring four hard-fought games. The summary:

Columbia Club Invitation Tournament, First Round.—H. D. Bulkely, Columbia, defeated P. Dodge, Yale, by default; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale, by default; L. Platt, Yale, defeated H. H. Hoyesen, Columbia, by default. Second Round.—E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia, 21—11, 20—23, 21—18, 21—16; A. W. Riley, Princeton, defeated E. Poole, Englewood Field Club, 21—17, 18—21, 23—21, 21—13; A. Wolff, Columbia, defeated M. L. Feary, Yale, by default; M. L. Corneli, Columbia, defeated R. C. M. Pierce, Yale, 21—15, 21—12, 21—15; J. W. Taussig, Englewood Field Club, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, by default; Eric S. Winston, Harvard, defeated E. V. Schley, Squash, by default; C. Martin, Yale, defeated H. Van der Poel, Squash, by default; E. W. Putnam, Columbia, defeated J. Walker, Yale, by default; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated H. D. Bulkely, Columbia, by default. Third Round.—A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated A. Wolff, Columbia, 21—10, 21—8, 22—22; E. W. Putnam, Columbia, defeated J. W. Taussig, Englewood Field Club, 15—10, 15—12, 15—9; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated C. Martin, Yale, 21—15, 21—11, 21—12.

Tigers Rest at Seashore.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Princeton football squad will return home tomorrow to be ready for practice the same afternoon for its game next Saturday with Yale at New Haven. The stay at the shore has done the players a lot of good. The eleven is intact, not one player suffering even an injury of the minor variety against the Crimson on Saturday. The Tigers unite in the tribute to the clean game put up by Harvard, and compliment their opponents on the untarnished victory to a man.

CONFIDENCE AT COLUMBIA.

Blue and White Starts Second Half of Season with Good Prospects.

Columbia's football team will this week enter upon the second half of its schedule. With victories over St. Lawrence, Stevens, and Connecticut Aggies, preparation will begin for the three remaining contests with Trinity, New York University, and Wesleyan. The last week found the Blue and White squad crippled by the loss of six first string half backs, leaving only Captain Simonds around whom to form a back field combination. Donoho and Littauer, the least injured of the sextet, were kept out of Saturday's game so as to be in condition for the Trinity contest this week. Littauer's return to full back will be accompanied by an increase in confidence for the team, as his line plunging was sorely needed on many occasions in the last game. Wadleton, who can play either half back position, will probably not recover from his dislocated shoulder for another week, but should get into the N. Y. U. battle.

A meeting of the University Committee on Athletics this evening probably will decide Columbia's stand regarding the scheduled game with Trinity and the question of George Brickley's playing. The matter was tabled from last Wednesday's session in order that a few minor points might be investigated. The general opinion is that Columbia will play Trinity without a further hitch in the arrangements. Perhaps Trinity will be asked to keep Brickley from the game, as was suggested last week by a prominent Columbia alumnus. It is not expected that New York University will refuse to play its scheduled game with Columbia on Nov. 20, even though the Blue and White may play against Brickley. Authorities at N. Y. U. have promised that they will enter no objections to the Columbia management. Columbia regards the game with the Violet as the most important on its schedule, as it will practically decide the intercollegiate championship of Greater New York, since both teams have defeated Stevens.

MISS BJURSTEDT LOSES.

National Tennis Champion Faces Defeat in San Francisco Tourney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—H. Van Dyke Johns, who defeated William Johnston, the national champion, in the semi-finals of the Pacific Coast tennis championship, which is being played here, was defeated in the finals today by Herbert Hahn. The score was 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, and 6—1. The new Pacific Coast singles champion is a Stanford University man, long recognized as a steady, consistent player.

Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman won the women's singles coast championship by defeating Anita Myers, Panama-Pacific Exposition champion.

A surprise of today's play was the defeat of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national woman's champion, and Clarence Griffin, national doubles champion, in the first round of the mixed doubles, by Helen Baker and Roland Roberts.

Dunwoodie Closes Tennis Season.

Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham won the mixed doubles tennis tournament at the Dunwoodie Country Club near Yonkers, which closed the tennis season. The winners were forced to an extra set in the final round to defeat Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock at 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. Several interesting matches were played by the eight teams entered in the tourney. The summary:

Dunwoodie Country Club, Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock defeated Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. Morgan, 6—2, 14—12; Miss Castle and partner defeated Miss Gue Lyons and partner, by default; Miss Chalfonte and Mr. Hance defeated Mr. and Mrs. Cauchois, 6—2, 8—6; Miss Madeline Metz and Mr. George Graham defeated Miss Riley and Mr. McClure, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock defeated Miss Castle and partner, by default; Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Chalfonte and Mr. Hance, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

HIGH-CLASS GOLF AT BALTUSROL

Travers and Hunter Beat Marston and Low in Four-Ball Match.

Jerome D. Travers, national open champion, paired with David Hunter, the Essex County Country Club professional, beat Max Marston, New Jersey champion, and George Low, the home professional, in a four-ball match yesterday at Baltusrol by the margin of 2 up and 1 to play. In spite of the fact that they were on their home course, Low and Marston finished the morning round 4 down. The quality of the golf was very high, considering the cold weather and the condition of the turf, as only three holes were won in par figures, against twelve holes won in one stroke under par.

Hunter holed a good putt for a 4 on the first, but Low also holed out in one under par and halved the hole with him. Marston drew first blood for his side by holing a chip shot from the side of the second green for a win with a 3, but Jerry Travers evened things up by putting his third shot dead to the pin on the fourth hole, and sinking his putt for a win with a "birdie." The seventh was one of the holes won in par, as Jerry took an easy 5 while the others were dubbing around in the traps and rough. On the eighth hole Hunter pitched a high approach to the green on the hill and the ball dropped and held within two feet of the pin, giving Hunter the hole with a 3, one under par. Travers had accounted for the eleventh by running up an iron shot to within two feet of the pin, and he did the same on the eighteenth green, winning with a 3, and leaving Low and Marston 4 down for the round.

Starting the afternoon round Travers and Hunter got the first hole in 4, one under par, but this did them no good, as George Low did the same. This was the start of some brilliant golf by Low, who won three out of the remaining four holes that were won by his side and finished the round with a card of 72, two strokes under par for the course. Marston got bunkered on the fourth and Low missed his putt, while Travers raised the margin for his side to 3 up by pitching a close approach and sinking his putt for a 4. For the second time in the day, Low holed another long putt on the sixth green, winning with a 3, but Travers and Hunter regained their advantage by taking 4 each on the par 5 seventh hole. Marston and Low were 9 down with nine holes to play.

Under this spur, Marston drove 300 yards to the brook that guards the tenth green, but his partner, Low, won the hole by pitching a mashie shot across the brook dead to the pin, and holing out in 3. The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Travers—										
Out	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	3—39	
In	4	3	4	4	4	4	6	4	3—36—75	
Hunter—										
Out	4	5	3	5	4	4	6	3	3—37	
In	5	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	5—40—77	
Low—										
Out	4	5	3	7	5	4	6	5	4—43	
In	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	4—39—82	
Marston—										
Out	5	3	4	5	4	4	6	5	4—40	
In	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6—39—79	

AFTERNOON.

Travers—										
Out	4	4	3	4	6	5	4	6	3—39	
In	4	5	4	3	6	7	6	4	4—43—82	
Hunter—										
Out	4	4	3	6	4	5	4	5	4—39	
In	5	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	3—39—78	
Low—										
Out	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	3—37	
In	6	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—35—72	
Marston—										
Out	5	4	3	7	4	4	6	5	5—43	
In	4	4	3	4	5	4	6	4	4—38—81	

COLUMBIA TIME TRIALS.

Blue and White Oarsmen Will Row Yale at New Haven on Friday.

With five days remaining before the first Yale-Columbia crew race in twenty years, Coach Jim Rice of the Blue and White oarsmen will begin today a strenuous practice schedule. One or two time trials are certain to be ordered during the first part of the week, and when the Columbia men arrive in New Haven on Thursday morning, the day before the race, Coach Rice will know the exact power and speed of his men.

The Columbia eight is far from a veteran combination. But this fact carries little significance when it is recalled that Coach Rice made an almost complete rearrangement of his 'Varsity and junior crews two weeks before the Poughkeepsie regatta last June and promoted four men from the second to the first shell. He has followed a similar system this Fall. The boat that will row against Yale on Friday contains four of last year's Columbia freshmen oarsmen. Two others had seats in the junior shell at Poughkeepsie, while only Captain Norm Bratton and Dieckmann at No. 5 were in the Blue and White Varsity crew. Thomas, the coxwain, is also a product of the freshman boat last Spring.

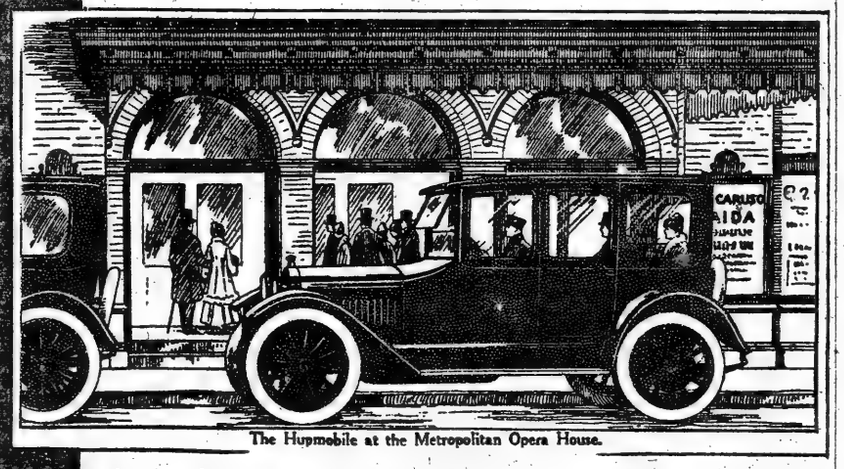
Since college reopened this Fall Tichborne, Ferris, and Jauss, all 'Varsity men at Poughkeepsie, had to withdraw from rowing because of parental objections. Football's return to Morningside Heights has furnished an excuse for Simonds, Cochrane, Donoho, and Mansbach to stay away from crew quarters.

Another drawback to Columbia has been the frequent rough water on the Hudson during the last two weeks. For a stretch of five days not a Blue and White shell could put out from the boathouse at Edgewater, and instead Coach Rice sent his oarsmen on a four or five mile cross-country run daily. The last week was more advantageous. Seven and eight mile pulls have been the program each afternoon, and to accustom the oarsmen to the short mile and sevenelghths course at New Haven Captain Bratton at stroke kept up an incessant series of spurts and sprints.

American R. A. Regatta on May 13.

The Stewards of the American Rowing Association have selected May 13 as the date for their annual regatta on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, next year, according to an announcement yesterday by Secretary Clement B. Wood. This regatta is one of the biggest in the East, and usually attracts a good gathering of out-of-college crews.

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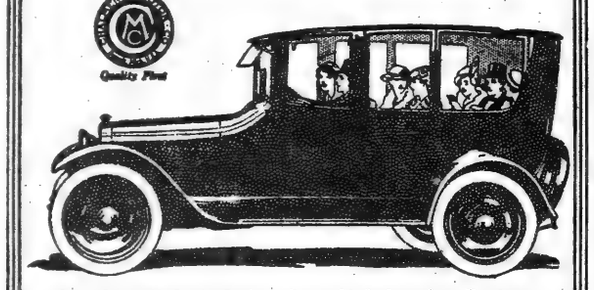
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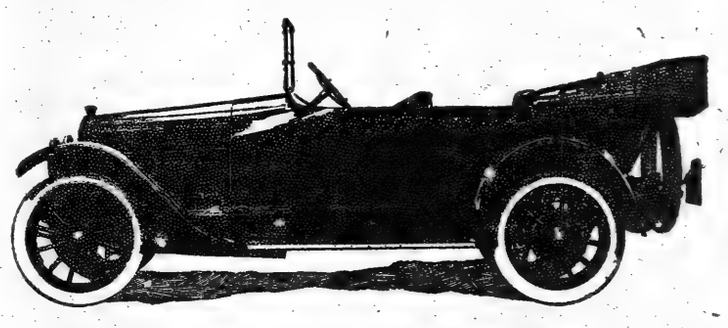
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1915.

SHIPBUILDING FACTS AND THEORIES.

How little they know of the United States who only Washington know. Down at the Executive end of the Avenue they have not heard of any friction on the Pacific Coast in the application of the Administration's bills and projects for the upbuilding of American shipping. It would seem that the departments concerned prefer to take the word of their officials rather than that of representative men of business. Either the departments do not know of the formal statement of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce or they think it part of the conspiracy of business men against "being done good" by the Government. The statement does not differ essentially from much that has been printed in the East. Some of the high points may be mentioned for the information of those who need information, even though they may not want it so much as the success of their preconceived theories.

Regarding the lack of an American merchant marine and the desirability of providing one there is no difference in any quarter. As the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce puts it, the United States ranks second in exports and eighth in merchant marine. We export twenty-two times as much as Norway, which has a merchant marine double the size of ours, even when ours is taken to include shipping engaged on certain international routes which are mere ferries. Such are some of the routes between Canada and the United States, and the service between New Orleans and Cuba is hardly more than coastwise, although included in foreign classification. That point not being disputed, the Chamber passes to the consideration of the attitude of business throughout the United States toward the Administration's measures. The Chamber analyzes the referendum taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The analysis shows that of 281 commercial organizations, in 171 cities and 43 States, a membership of 20,805 favored the Government Shipping bill. Those opposing it included a membership of 69,658 in port cities and 88,482 in inland cities. The Chamber describes as "ridiculous" the theory that members from inland cities were dominated by shipping interests, whose opposition has been considered at Washington to be the trump among the cards in support of the Administration's measures. The Chamber takes notice of the charge that it "even opposed the appointment of a "commission to consider the subject "and to make a report to Congress "unless the same could be controlled "by shipowners." As a matter of fact, the Chamber's Directors formally passed resolutions in favor of a commission, and the "large majority" of the Directors certainly are not shipowners.

The Chamber intervenes in the controversy over the Seamen's bill in an illuminating manner. It admits that it only has the word of the highest officials of the Pacific Mail why it retired from the Pacific trade, but it asks why they should be doubted when all others gave the same reason for the same action at the same time, until now not one American ship is left in the Oriental trade. Upon the suggestion that the Pacific Mail retired in order that it might sell its ships at a profit of a million dollars the Chamber remarks that the million profit is mythical. The manner in which it was obtained, the Chamber says, was by calculating depreciation at compound interest for twenty years. The commercial manner of reckoning depreciation is to deduct it as the ships depreciate, so that through depreciation the asset entry falls with the value of the ship until both are extinguished. Calculating in the Chamber's manner, the Pacific Mail sold at a loss of $14,933.

Respecting the desirability of Government shipping from the point of view of shippers on the Pacific Coast the Chamber quotes experience with the army transports to Manila. The Government having authorized the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise, the question arose regarding what should be carried. The leading products of the Philippines, sugar and copra, were excluded as undesirable. Cigars and package goods were excluded as suitable for the regular liners. Hemp would be taken at a space rate equaling two and a half times the dead-weight rate. The accommodations then were declined altogether. As another example of the Government's arbitrary ways in commerce, the Chamber mentions the trebling of the rates on the Panama Railway when the slides blocked the canal. It must be added that this was so resented that it was promptly reconsidered, without removing the impression that in another case the action might be similar.

Of course, the Chamber may be prejudiced or mistaken. Would it not be a good idea for somebody connected with the Administration to read its report, and, if found worthy of consideration, to ask a report upon it from the officials who have been furnishing Washington with the roseate reports which it furnishes to the country? May not the country tell Washington what to think as well as Washington tell the country?

SACRED PROTECTION.

"The fight for McCALL was waged mainly on the tariff," says Mr. EDWARD A. THURSTON, the Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee. Doubtless Mr. McCALL was urged by the professional high protectionists to make the tariff the main issue. He didn't. Governor WALSH, who got some 20,000 more votes than in 1914, didn't open his lips in regard to the tariff. The imported Republican orators could talk of nothing else. They are still living in the dark ages. To them "the citadel of protection" for protection's sake is the ark of national prosperity. The Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH even made some delightful remarks about "bankruptcy" to audiences fully aware that the United States is becoming a creditor nation, that industry is "booming," that fat crops have unaccountably grown under a tariff for revenue.

If Mr. THURSTON has read the Massachusetts election returns he knows that eleven of fourteen of the larger manufacturing cities voted for WALSH. Mr. THOMAS O. MARVIN, Secretary of the Home Market Club, tempers his protectionist joy by mournful reflections on the failure of the manufacturing cities to get excited because they are thriving under the wrong kind of tariff:

> We are encouraged by the election of Mr. McCALL. But we realize that there hasn't been enough educational work done in the industrial centres in the interest of protection. The fight on the tariff question was not pushed in the State campaign as effectively as it might have been, but it will be taken up more vigorously in 1916. We anticipate better results next year. The tariff will be the big issue then, and on that issue we shall win.

The New England protectionists are highly resolved "to conduct one "of the most aggressive educational "campaigns ever waged" in New England, says a Boston dispatch. That is their privilege; but it will be a grave Republican error and misfortune if Republican leaders insist on misinterpreting the result in Massachusetts and remain blind to its essential lesson. The union of Republicans and Progressives was attained not solely or primarily by a common advocacy of protection or assault upon the Underwood tariff. The Progressives were in 1912 and are now protectionists. It was by pledges of a liberal, progressive policy in nation and State, by a reaction against reaction, by meeting the Progressives half way, that the Massachusetts Republicans brought them back to their old party for this year anyway. By showing the same disposition and spirit in 1916, by broadening and modernizing its policies, the national Republican Party may achieve unity. To harp exclusively on the protection string, to dwell in spirit with WILLIAM D. KELLEY and ROSWELL G. HORR, to utter the old cry and make no strong appeal to young and forward-looking men: that is the road of futility and weakness. The tariff alone is no bridge between the two wings of Republicanism.

THE CANAL TO BE COMPLETED.

State Engineer WILLIAMS announces that so far as returns have been received there already is a substantial majority in favor of issuing bonds to hasten the completion of the enlarged canal. If later returns confirm his belief the most immediate result will be the refunding of the $3,654,000 appropriated by the Legislature in neglect of the argument that the amount should be borrowed temporarily in anticipation of the result now realized rather than made a burden upon the taxpayers. The next result will be the relief of the taxpayers from the inclusion of a larger sum in the direct tax during the next two years, as would have been necessary if the voters had not authorized the bonds. The most important result, and the one next in order, will be the speedy opening of the canal to commerce. It is nine-tenths finished, but the unfinished links prevent any use worth while. Clearly big boats cannot pass narrow or shallow portions, and the use of the canal by small boats is so uneconomic that the benefits promised are as yet withheld.

One example will show the possibilities of the canal's development. A million tons of Adirondack ores are now delivered to Port Henry for smelting. The rail rate for carriage to tidewater, where the manufacturing and commercial facilities are superior, is $1.15, but the canal rate is expected to be 50 cents. New York has not hitherto been considered an iron and steel centre, but the possibilities are worth the attention of even Pittsburgh. The canal not only will enable the cheap assemblage of raw materials, but also will give transportation to the head of the lakes, giving access to the heart of the continent by a route largely water, and cheap accordingly. How far this is from being a dream or theory appears from the announcement of a working agreement between the Sparrow Point shipyard and the New York Shipbuilding Company for the acquisition of property near New York Harbor for the building of shipyards and steel plants. The names mentioned in Wall Street in connection with this new New York industry are those of leading Pennsylvania financiers and steel makers.

Engineer WILLIAMS officially reports that there are preparations making for the use of the canal at the earliest moment. If the money is placed at his disposal with reasonable promptness he expects that

> the Champlain Canal can be completed in one year, as can also the canal between Waterford and Oswego and the branch into Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. The balance of the canal through to Buffalo will require one additional year to finish.

How near to completion this $150,000,000 enterprise is appears from the fact that there are only two uncompleted contracts, one between the Hudson and Lake Ontario and one on the Champlain Canal. When the State has done its part it shifts the responsibility for the use of the canal to those for whose benefit it was provided.

"WHEN THAT OBJECT IS ATTAINED."

Of all critics of the military misfortunes or errors of the Entente Allies, Americans should be the most lenient. Of all persons they should be the last to believe that even the bitterest disappointments at and criticisms of the conduct of the campaign, divisions of public opinion, hostility of a part of the press, jars of politicians, collapse of Cabinets, mean anything more than a firmer purpose to carry on the war more resolutely and more effectively. And of the British "muddling" those who saw, and those who have read the history of our civil war, will not be too impatient judges.

How many dark days the North had in the struggle! Boys of the 60's can vaguely remember their grandfathers and relatives, long past the military age, on some Sunday after a disaster to the Northern arms, loudly denouncing "incompetency" and "treachery" and eager to shoulder a musket and march against the enemy.

The Fall of 1862 was a bitter season for the North, just as the Fall of 1915 has been for the Entente Allies; and it followed a bitter Summer. The "advance on Richmond" had not advanced. The Army of the Potomac had fought engagement after engagement with small visible fruit. McCLELLAN had been ordered back from the Peninsula. POPE had been beaten ignominiously at Manassas, Maryland had been invaded. LEE had threatened Washington. LINCOLN, placing McCLELLAN in command of the troops about Washington, pleased the army, but disgusted the Cabinet and dissatisfied the country. In September McCLELLAN at Antietam relieved Washington and forced LEE to retreat. His inaction, necessary or not, stirred Mr. LINCOLN to remove him in the first week of November. Result, in a little more than a month, BURNSIDE'S wild, disastrous assault on Fredericksburg.

So the struggle went. General after General found wanting. Intrigues, jealousies, political and military favorites, great expectations, broken hopes, futile enterprises, the Cabinet pitilessly recorded in its dissensions, cross-purposes, and self-seekings by old GIDEON WELLES, the North sorrowful and angry, everybody blaming everything on LINCOLN. The South could not be subjugated. The peace mongerers were clamorous.

In 1863 the same story. Mr. GREELEY hunting for Mr. LINCOLN'S successor. The Abolitionists assailing him as too conservative. Conservatives irritated by the Emancipation Proclamation and the enlistment of colored regiments. Practically no Lincoln men in Congress. But the real trouble was, as Mr. LINCOLN told WENDELL PHILLIPS, "The masses of the country generally "are dissatisfied chiefly at our lack "of military successes. Defeat and "failure in the field make everything "seem wrong." JOE HOOKER, Number Four among commanders of the Army of the Potomac, "going straight to Richmond, if I live," meets LEE and JACKSON at Chancellorsville. Another costly and shocking defeat. "You are on "the road to hell, Sir, with this Gov-"ernment," is the remark attributed to BEN WADE, asking LINCOLN to remove GRANT, who was soon to capture Vicksburg. And the year of Gettysburg and Vicksburg was also the year of the draft riots. Even in the Summer of 1864, the year of LINCOLN'S renomination, long doubtful to himself and bitterly opposed, the year when the official Democratic Party was sure that the war was a failure, EARLY'S cavalry cut off Washington's railroad communication with the North.

This old history, and much more than is here briefly glanced at, has its lessons. It reminds Americans of defeats and bickerings and divided counsels and hearts sick with hope deferred. It reads like stories from the land of spirits that attempts were made by some of LINCOLN'S familiars to dissuade him from calling for 500,000 additional soldiers in July, 1864, on the ground that such a measure would imperil his re-election. He was unpopular enough already.

While no statesman of the Lincolnian calibre is visible in Europe, it is well to recall the popular impatience with LINCOLN. It is well to recall also these words of his: "We accepted "this war for an object, a worthy ob-"ject; and the war will end when that "object is attained. Under GOD, I hope "it never will end until that time."

THE FACTORY FIRE.

The factory fire in Williamsburg Saturday afternoon, in which thirteen lives were probably sacrificed, would surely have been less destructive if the law requiring fireproofing of the stairways and the walls and ceilings of the exits had been enforced. The State Labor Department had served an order on the owners of the building directing them to obey this law, but the order was not obeyed. The department is now blamed for not enforcing the law. A locked door which should always have been kept open, a main stairway contiguous to an unused elevator shaft which served as a chimney for the fire, and one slender, wholly inadequate fire escape are noted among the causes of the loss of life.

Arrests have been made, investigations are afoot, the blame will be variously placed, but obviously the lessons of the Triangle factory fire have not yet been learned. Perhaps an effort may now be made to find out how many factories in which fire might result as disastrously remain in operation within the limits of the greater city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Osborne's Friends and Enemies.

According to Governor WHITMAN, who ought to know and presumably does, the campaign against the present Warden of Sing Sing is "largely political." The exact meaning of that phrase, thus used, is not clear, but in a general way we can all understand its significance to be that the antagonists of Mr. OSBORNE are attacking him for reasons quite other than interest in the prison as a prison, in the prisoners as men or as criminals, or in the merits, from a moral, economic, or sociologic standpoint, of the Osborne management in comparison with that of his predecessors.

Mr. OSBORNE'S critics are apparently demanding a return to the methods followed in the days when there was not even a pretense of attempting to reform any part of the prison population, when it was assumed that "once a criminal always a criminal," and when it was a matter of common knowledge that on the expiration of their sentences the prisoners were more dangerous enemies to society than when their incarceration began. Incidentally, all through the old régimes, the prison was a source of patronage, and therefore of power, for party leaders of various ranks, and if half of a thousand rumors are half true it was usually, or at least often, also a source of unavowable money profits many and large.

There have been, of course, honest and well-intentioned Wardens of Sing Sing before Mr. OSBORNE. There have even been in recent years a few who knew something about modern penology and were inclined cautiously to apply its principles. They had their reward in constant praise. The difference between these better Wardens and Mr. OSBORNE seems to be that they did not as rudely—or thoroughly—as he disturb existing conditions and relations, and recognized both that the prison had political value and that by ancient usage that value accrued to the party in power. He has not. For good or ill, he has overturned the old system completely, and has started out to prove the corrigibility of all or most of his charges.

That Mr. OSBORNE is having a measure of success is vehemently denied by his enemies and as vehemently asserted by his friends. The latter are numerous, and their only conceivable interest is in the promotion of the public welfare. Therein, at least, they compare very favorably with those whose motives, according to our highly sophisticated Governor, are "largely political."

A Courageous Demand for the Facts.

There will be in many quarters a deeply sympathetic echoing of the demand from the Berlin Vorwaerts that each of the belligerent nations shall make, through its respective Government, an explicit statement of the objects for which it is fighting—of the, results the attainment of which, so far as it is concerned, will mean the end of the war.

Everybody knows, of course, the trivial incident that supplied an excuse for beginning the conflict, but nobody even suspects that the murder of the Archduke was more than the match that fired the long-prepared train and blew up Europe. And we have all heard, often enough, from each of the European capitals, eloquent orations that to the ear sounded like explanations of the purpose and determination that lay behind the movements of the armies. But there has been nothing definite in these speeches. They are what Vorwaerts calls them—"rhetoric"—large and noble generalities, much like the chants that savage warriors sing before they enter battle.

Phrases like "the freedom of the seas," "a place in the sun," "the establishment of permanent peace," "the crushing of militarism," "ready to die for our country"—with all these we have become familiar, but never a word do we hear as to precisely what each of the fighting nations wants—exactly what they will do and get before they will be ready to stop fighting. From their common secrecy on these strictly material and measurable points one might suspect either that none of them knows just what this frightful commotion is about or else that the aim of each is of such a sort as to make its clear definition injudicious.

How the Berlin paper dared to ask its most inconvenient question is mysterious. The question implies criticism of the Government, and it more than hints of widespread and utter weariness of slaughter and destruction which, if not purposeless, are for purposes that are and have to be veiled behind sonorous rhetoric.

Athletics Put on the Defensive.

President WILLIAM T. FOSTER of Reed College—the existence of which, out in Portland, Ore., has not yet become as widely known as it probably should be—makes in the November Atlantic what is probably the severest arraignment of intercollegiate athletics that has yet appeared in print. And that is saying a good deal for its severity, as the subject is not a new one, and the previous critics of athletics as conducted in our universities and colleges, though not very numerous, and obviously not very powerful, have used many harsh words in expressing their opinions.

It is President FOSTER'S belief that "intercollegiate athletics provide a costly, injurious, and excessive régime of physical training for a few students, especially those who need it least, instead of inexpensive, healthful, and moderate exercise for all students, especially those who need it most." The reasons for this conclusion given in his article are many, and they seem to be based on wide and careful observation.

President FOSTER bitterly resents the subordination to athletics of those intellectual pursuits which he thinks it to be the proper object of educational institutions to foster, with all else incidental, and he scorns the pretense that the college athletes deserve the name of amateurs. Their activities, he insists, are largely of a business nature, vicious as well as sordid, and he declares that the college athletes take money for their work in all sorts of secret and deceptive ways, their laws and standards condemning only the one way of taking it—as honest and open wages or salaries—that is not open to just objection.

This Atlantic article will, or at least it should, cause much of soul searching and discussion among undergraduates, alumni, and the members of college Faculties. It puts them all on the defensive and the defense will be neither simple nor easy. For President FOSTER'S conception of intercollegiate athletics is not, like the German metaphysician's conception of the camel, evolved from his inner consciousness. Whether with or without exaggeration, he writes from personal knowledge and observation, and much that he writes is correct beyond truthful denial.

A TEUTONIC TRIUMPH.

What Would Happen if Peace Should Be Negotiated at Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are persistent rumors to the effect that the German Government is inclined to conclude peace on the basis of the cession to Germany of Belgium, of French territory on the Meuse line, of the Russian Province of Courland, and of the payment by the Allies of an indemnity of 50,000,000,000 marks, ($7,500,000,000.) It is natural to suppose that Austria, too, as well as Turkey and Bulgaria, would make similar claims against their vanquished foes.

Certainly this is the most favorable moment for the Teutons and their allies to start the question of peace terms, for tomorrow the fortune of war may turn against them. German alleged terms of peace will teach the Allies what demands they, in their turn, should make in case of their final victory over the Teutons.

However, it is too early to speak of any detailed terms of peace, but it is high time to make it clear what German victory would mean.

It would sanction for many years to come all political ways and means of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. The famous dictum of the German Chancellor, that a treaty is but a scrap of paper, violation of Belgian neutrality, and the ruin of that country would be sealed and justified. Annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of the Berlin treaty, her extraordinary "ultimatum to Serbia, with its immediate results, also would be sanctioned. Perpetual maltreatment of all Turkish subjects of non-Turkish origin and the Armenian massacres would be tacitly approved and sealed for many years to come. Fratricidal war made by the Bulgarian Government against Serbia, its compact with Turkey, the foe of Christians, and with Germany, the foe of Slavs, would be sanctioned.

That is what the defeat of the Allies and the triumph of the Teutons, with their allies, Turkey and Bulgaria, would mean.

DR. P. J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., Nov. 3, 1915.

Blankets for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many appeals coming from Paris, but none seems to me more important than the one made to me for blankets, just before I left Paris a short time ago. They are becoming scarce in France and the need is increasing daily. Single bed size, at least three-quarters wool, in gray or tan color, are the most useful. It is better to send a few good ones than many poor ones. Large or small supplies can be sent free of charge addressed to American Distributing Service, 62 Rue de Richelieu, via American Clearing House, 150 Bank Street, New York City. Money sent to me will be spent in this country on blankets bought at factory prices, and they will be shipped immediately to Paris, whence they will be distributed among the more needy provincial hospitals by American volunteers, who are doing a splendid work in the distributing service. I hope there will be a generous response to this appeal, the need is so urgent and so immediate.

WM. J. WEST ROOSEVELT,

New York, Nov. 2, 1915.

Unpatriotic Advertising.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An advertisement of one of our "preparedness movies" is now parading through the city in the shape of a field piece and caisson, with drivers and gunners in the full uniform of the United States Army, a flaming poster of the moving picture company being displayed.

As an officer in the regular service this goes against my grain. It is bad enough to see the uniform which only a soldier has the right to wear used by porters and bellboys; but when it is used for purposes of advertising the time has come to call a halt. The merit of the subject does not excuses the method. H. C. C.

New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

THE FADELESS VISION.

Thou Autumn leaf, that as a dolphin dies,
In all the gorgeous hues of sunset skies,
I will preserve thee in some favorite book,
Between whose well-loved pages I may look
Often upon thy beauty, as today!

Spake then, within, the Seer's voice: "Nay,
Thou hast the deathless vision, go thy way,
And leave the fading shape to life's decay,
Which in its passing passion thou hast seen.

Gold is the leaf which yesterday was green,
And which tomorrow is but dust, and gray.
The vision is eternal; that which made
The vision is illusion, and must fade.
All things perceived that perish as time rolls
Leave their eternal imprint on our souls!
So, grown a part of that which may not die,
Pass with us into immortality."

M. M. BUHLER.

CHILDREN, BUY FRENCH TOYS

Advice of One Believing That Thereby a Duty May Be Discharged.

A Letter to the Children:

When you write to Santa Claus this Christmas ask him to send you some toy that was made in France. There are good reasons for this. France is in great trouble, and every letter containing just such a request will help her. You know we were in great trouble once—when we were weak and little—and she helped us. But, you answer, my toys were always made in Germany; is it fair to change? Yes, it is fair. It is right. You will make the change for the sake of the American children who were drowned like so many blind kittens when the Germans sank the Lusitania.

But if you are a child of utilitarian stock, and not to be swayed by sentiment, I can give you another reason. German toys are badly made, badly shaped, and hideously colored. French toys are beautiful. Frenchmen, Frenchwomen, and even French children have wonderful eyes and hands. They have a natural gift for recognizing beauty when they see it, and they can't bear to make ugly things—even for money.

Haven't you ever heard grown people say, "Y-e-es, but she looks like a doll"? When people say that they don't mean any old doll; they mean a doll that was made in Germany. They mean a doll with a nose in the middle, an eye on each side, and a mouth put underneath, but with no more resemblance to anything human than a potato. It used to be insulting to be told that you looked like a doll. It meant that you looked as if you didn't know enough to come in out of the rain. But to look like some of the French dolls that I have seen would be quite another thing. Perhaps the head and face were modeled by one of the most famous sculptors in the world, and the hair was arranged by a most famous wigmaker, and the clothes were designed by the most famous dressmaker in Paris. And the three working together had two aims—first to make something pretty and attractive and smart and almost alive, and second to make something that could be sold for a little money to help France.

I have only talked about dolls; but I could talk about lead soldiers, and toy villages, and soldiers in the uniforms of the Allies, and lancers on horseback, and peasant houses, and folding gardens, and singing birds in cages, and pistols and air guns, and flying machines, and freight trains, and colored blocks and shadowettes, and dozens of other things, all more real, and better looking, and better made than anything of the same nature that you ever saw before. But even if they weren't the most attractive toys imaginable, still they'd be the toys I'd ask for this Christmas and for all the Christmases to come. Because then I'd be helping a people who would rather perish from the face of the earth than have it said of them that they had made war on little children.

There is to be a great exhibition of these French toys. It will travel from city to city, and when it comes to your city you must pay it a visit, and see all the beautiful, amusing things for yourself. And all the while you are looking and admiring you must try to visualize the people who made the toys with their clean hands and painted them so knowingly.

Children no older than you helped make some of them; children whose father went to the war, and came home blind, or with no hands, or who will never come home at all. Mummies who have no sons now to take care of them; sweethearts who will never see their lovers again.

These are the kind of people you will help if you insist on having toys that were made in France. And they ought to be helped, for they are blameless people who had no wish for this world war, and who had no hand in making it.

I have another reason for asking you to help France. What America hasn't done since the beginning of this war is history, and we can't change history. But we haven't entirely lost the respect of the world. And why haven't we? Why, because so many individual Americans have done all they could to help. Some have given money, some service. Some have brought in the wounded under fire, some have fought and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Frenchmen and Englishmen, and so fighting many have been maimed and killed. And so the old natives say, "When the individual is so brave and generous, the nation can't really be greedy and cowardly." And that is true talk. We aren't greedy and cowardly, but the politicians as usual have misled us and betrayed us, and given us the makings of a very bad name.

Every American who helps France helps his country toward the good name that she ought to have. Every American, man, woman, and child, who helps France helps America. And so, children, ask for French toys. They are beautiful and they are clean. And there is no blood on them.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

Engine No. 999.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In announcing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Central's Empire State Express nearly all the newspapers of the State which I have seen—some three dozen—have referred to the famous old Engine No. 999 in connection with the anniversary. The reference which was furnished by the New York Central is as follows:

> When the Empire State Express was first placed in service it was nothing like the heavy train that it is today. Then it weighed only 230 tons; now it weighs 780 tons. It was drawn by the famous old "999," the locomotive that took the prize at the Chicago World's Fair.

If memory serves me correctly, the 999 was not built twenty-five years ago, when the Empire was started. Though many other TIMES readers may be aware of this fact, evidently the New York Central has taken no steps as yet to correct the error relating to its famous old engine.

LAURENCE GRISWOLD.

Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1915.

Playwrights Take Notice!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Comedy, nothing but comedy, is the essence of the plays that are now being produced. It is undoubtedly a relief to forget one's pains and cares for a while and to laugh and be merry; but it is just as important to devote a little of our time to serious, profound thought. The gay and happy view of life is presented from the stage. Why not regard the deep and serious questions as well? I don't mean those plays that aim to move the audience to tears, but the plays that bring forth various problems of life in a pure, clear, and straightforward manner. The plays that make us see and understand matters with greater reason and with a broader mind. JULIA SIEGEL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1915.

Three Widows in Yorkville.

Unable on account of heart trouble to do any but the lightest work, three widows in Yorkville would be compelled to break up their homes and commit their children to institutions were it not for assistance. All three are under the best of dispensary care. Each is undoubtedly better off to have her children with her, while the little boys and girls likewise are best under the care of their mothers in their own homes. To continue the assistance that makes this possible the Charity Organization Society appeals for funds. The widows are:

Mrs. F., who has three bright boys from 4 to 9 years of age. Special training in sewing was given her in one of the emergency workrooms last Winter, and effort is being made now to find her light work of this character. Her church gives a little assistance, but $30 a month is needed from the society.

Mrs. L., who is not strong enough to earn money at all and for whose two children, a girl of 5 and a boy of 3, $30 a month is likewise needed.

Mrs. V., who not only has heart trouble, but defective eyesight as well. If her heart improves an operation would help her eyes, but the doctors do not dare at present to risk this. She has a little girl 9 years old. A sister helps with clothing, and the dispensary sends in broths and other nourishing foods. The society's share of her monthly budget is $21.

Two hundred and fifty dollars would provide for these three unfortunate mothers and their little ones until Christmas. Any one wishing to contribute should send gifts to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. It is hoped there will be generous response.

THE DESPISED BACK DOOR OF RUSSIA.

What Germany Must Reckon With in an Attempt to Strangle a Country to Whom Defeat Means Only Victory and New Life.

By ISAAC DON LEVINE.

New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Oberfohren, through that peculiar "twist in the Teutonic mind" (or is it imagination?) made the grave error of seeing an "ice ring around Russia," in the approaching Winter instead of the iron ring around Germany at the present season of the year. Of course, that is not the only expectation he entertains about affairs abroad. From his remarkable contribution to THE TIMES this morning we glean that there are others, if not as important as the chief, just as worthy of our consideration.

For instance, the Herr Doctor expects "a new enemy for Russia in the Balkans in the form of Rumania"; also "warlike measures are not at all impossible" in the northern kingdoms through the Allies' interference with Scandinavian countries in Russia's behalf; and, since by "the dash to the Balkans and Constantinople" (sic!) Germany had broken the ring forged around her by the Allies, how is Russia going to break "the ring that German arms and northern ice are welding around her"?

Had even the "dash to Constantinople" been a fact, which it is not as yet, it would be still left to the Doctor to point out the good effects upon Germany of such a dash. Unless the Doctor has confidential knowledge in his possession that Turkey is going to ship to Germany enormous quantities of dates and St. John's bread as substitutes for meat and bread for the suffering masses in the German Empire, it is hard to explain the ease with which he casts off the ring from the central powers, and places it around Russia.

Now to the facts in the case. The recent developments in the Balkans have so far in no way aggravated the position of Russia, and, on the contrary, may yet prove a source of unexpected relief to the Slavic Empire. It is absurd to contend that Russia by losing the little-used avenue of communication passing through Bulgaria—a loss which, by the way, came as no surprise to Russia—will find itself in the grip of a ring leading to "a sudden collapse or a slow strangulation." Russia's problem is not the result of recent developments in the Balkans or in any other theatre of war; it arose, before the first Winter campaign, in the first weeks of the war.

The blow that Russia received with the closing of the Baltic and Black Seas came in the Fall of 1914. Since then nothing has occurred to make Russia's position in respect to means of communication with the outside world less favorable, and, for that matter, nothing can occur. Whatever had happened was an improvement, not a loss.

Archangel was a "discovery" to Russia more than to the outside world. No one in times of peace had looked for anything worth while in that direction. Only in Russia, the country of "possible impossibilities," can such a thing happen. A port that is open nine months in the year, within such proximity to England and the United States, will prove of great value to Russia after the war.

Russia knew the extent to which it could rely on Archangel. The Arctic certainly is not of recent development, having been a factor last Winter. Why it should make Russia's difficulties more extensive this Winter is a mystery which only a Teuton mind can divine.

As for Vladivostok, that port can easily be kept open all the year, and, though the Doctor is inclined to minimize its importance, the fact remains that it is an excellent port, and the Trans-Siberian Railway is working smoothly without any breakdowns, and has been double-tracked all the way.

The breakdowns that happened during the Russo-Japanese war might have happened again last Winter or this Summer, because of the suddenness with which the railroad was compelled to handle enormous traffic, but they will not take place this Winter.

With Japan's resources at the disposal of Russia, the despised "back door" becomes of force enough to disillusion the Doctor of his vision of a ring around Russia.

With Russia, unlike Germany, it is not a question of procuring bread and meat, but of exporting these articles. While Russia's foreign trade has been effectively crippled, it should never be forgotten that there is a fundamental difference between high prices in Russia and Germany. While in the latter it is due to lack of food, in the former it is due to lack of organization in the distribution of food. The clamor of the people in Russia will result in an organized effort to distribute the food more rationally in the vast empire; it will make the Government more efficient. But how will Germany meet the clamor of her people? Surely not by increased efficiency.

Russia's problem this Winter will be much less difficult than last. She had time to prepare for it, and she did so. Her prospects of getting an adequate supply of war material have not changed since last Winter. The Balkan developments could have no real effect on these prospects, for it was early in the Summer that Russia realized that the opening of the Dardanelles could not be relied upon, and it was then that she called for Japan's aid. What that aid has already accomplished can be seen in the last month's activities on the Russian front. The "almighty" von Hindenburg could perhaps furnish some interesting information on the subject.

Russia is too vast, wealthy, and self-sufficient to become a victim of "slow strangulation." A "sudden collapse" has been prophesied even by Russia's friends, but such a collapse, even if it take place, which is very unlikely, would be fatal to Germany and beneficial to Russia and her allies. It would be an internal collapse of the present Government and would speedily bring forth a "new Russia," a Russia stronger than ever in her determination to rid the world of Prussian militarism.

A revolt in Russia, which I repeat is very unlikely, would be a revolt against the very principles of Prussian "Kultur," and would make Russia a terrible foe to deal with. So instead of strangling Russia the approaching Winter the Doctor would do better devoting his attention to the marked effects of a not very "slow strangulation" that Germany is suffering from at the present moment. ISAAC DON LEVINE.

THE LIFE OF A LANGUAGE.

What Would Happen if We Wrote Words According to Sound.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Harris, in a letter to THE TIMES, predicts that English will never become a world language until simplified spelling is adopted. The present method, or lack of it, makes it too difficult for foreigners to know how to pronounce an unfamiliar combination of letters, besides which it is a hardship for the school children. A simpler way would "save their grey (or is it gray?) matter," and every one would be happy.

A saving of almost equal value might be effected by history without dates, geography with rectilinear boundaries, chemistry reduced to three elements, and other short cuts to knowledge. The meddlers with language seem to have no sense for the tradition and history stored up in language and expressed by spelling. If this is to be changed and made to conform with pronunciation, the entire race record and relationship of the word is lost, as when names are changed and Jonnescu becomes Jonson, for the sake of simplicity.

Even from the practical side we are met with the difficulty of choosing a pronunciation to which spelling shall conform. Shall it be Boston or Atlanta, Chicago or Oxford which is to perpetuate its enunciation in the printed and the written page?

The beauty of languages like the Italian and Spanish is preserved, not by writing them as they are pronounced—that is putting the cart before the horse—but by pronouncing them as they are written, a distinction with a very big and important difference. As an illustration, simplified spelling would compel us to write Umurrucun for American, lepperd for leopard, rezine for resign, and to blot out the subtle difference between "ed" and "t" in such words as blessed and blest.

To the simplicity faddist, of course, the music of language is of as little importance as its history and its poetry. It must above all, be made easy, rolled out flat with a thoro and ruf method. Why not, rather, follow the lead of the Romance languages, which are melodious whether spoken or sung, for the simple reason that each vowel receives its due and no consonant is swallowed whole? As a matter of fact, this is done in vocalizing, as the commoner vulgarities of simplified pronunciation in English speech are too unpleasant to be tolerated in song. In France and Germany, the stage is the criterion of proper enunciation. With us, this is true only to a certain extent, as there is no uniformity, and the coarse and ugly phonation of vaudeville is spreading to the legitimate, as the accents of the professional sport and athlete are being aped by the college student.

A language is a living thing, (not a machine,) with a past and a future. Pronunciation may change with phonetic decay, dialectic regeneration, and other factors known to philologists. In orthography, the origin and relationship of word and thought are crystallized. They are complex and subtle. Do not attempt to simplify them.

PERCY FRIDENBERG.

New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

Absorbent Cotton and Gauze.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a letter recently received from my brother at the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, I quote the following:

> The hospitals are filling up from the fighting in Champagne and Artois. Lots of supplies are needed, and our stock runs low. If only people would send more absorbent cotton and gauze from New York.

Will any one interested in this urgent need kindly send absorbent cotton and surgical gauze, in any quantities, either large or small, to Mrs. Howard Butler, 120 East Thirty-fourth Street? All such contributions will be gratefully acknowledged and forwarded at once through the courtesy of the War Relief Clearing House in New York and of the Compagnie Generale

'FAIR AND WARMER' IS HIGHLY DIVERTING

Miss Kennedy and Mr. Cumberland Make Much of a Naughty Farce at the Eltinge.

AVERY HOPWOOD'S SUCCESS

He Has Employed Adroitly the Ancient Humors of Intoxication and Connubial Jealousy.

FAIR AND WARMER, a farce in three acts, by Avery Hopwood. At the Eltinge.

Billy Bartlett.....John Cumberland
Laura Bartlett.....Janet Beecher
Jack Wheeler.....Ralph Morgan
Blanche Wheeler.....Madge Kennedy
Philip Evans.....Hamilton Revelle
Teasie.....Olive May
Harrigan.....Robert Fisher
Pete Mealy.....Harry Lorraine

Brightly written, smartly produced, briskly and cleverly played—all these pleasant things may be said of "Fair and Warmer," the new farce in three acts which was revealed for the first time in New York on Saturday evening to the hilarious audience assembled at the Eltinge Theatre. It is the work of Avery Hopwood and is by all odds the best thing he has done. Here the author of "Nobody's Widow" and the co-author of "Seven Days" has evolved a piece which, while perceptibly improper, is flagrantly entertaining. It is a play of the "Twin Beds" variety that is a little better acted, twice as well written and about four and a half times as amusing.

The new farce at the Eltinge is engaging because it is exceedingly well done and not because Mr. Hopwood started in triumphantly with a novel idea. He did nothing of the kind. The plot of "Fair and Warmer" is more than familiar. It is positively venerable. Every one repeats from time to time the statement some one made somewhere to the effect that, after all, there are no more than twenty plots for plays in existence. If the original some one could be found, he should be challenged to name the twenty, for his celebrated dictum sounds like understatement. Whoever attends the theatre habitually must become convinced sooner or later that there cannot be as many as all that.

"Fair and Warmer" follows an easily recognized pattern. The stencil runs something like this:

He (or She)—She (or he) doesn't love me any more, (or doesn't love me enough.)

Friend (preferably of the same gender)—Why don't you make her (or him) jealous?

And there you are. If you wish to see this done in the manner, if not the terms, of high comedy go to "The Importance of Being Earnest," or if you wish to see it as comic opera go to "The Princess Pat" at the Cort. Both entertainments are doing nicely, thank you. But if you wish to see it as gay, irresponsible, unadulterated farce go to "Fair and Warmer" at the Eltinge. You may or may not be offended, but you are quite likely to spend two hours in immoderate laughter.

Your American author who tries to be risqué usually succeeds in being no more than merely unpleasant. But Mr. Hopwood, who is something of a connoisseur in the monopolite, is far too adroit a craftsman and far too observant a student of the American public's taste to do more than write an innocently suggestive farce. He uses beds, nightrobes, and quarts of alcohol as theatrical properties, but he sees to it that they are handled by puppets are all pure as the driven snow. He does his part of the job with so much gayety of phrase and lightness of touch that you find "Fair and Warmer" not wicked but simply mischievous.

Here, then, is the hilarious story of poor Billy Bartlett. Ingenuous Billy has a kind heart, but he is so fond of dozing, reading the paper, and eating that he fatigues his wife, who is beautiful and fond of excitement. He has been told that he ought to keep her wondering, that he ought to devote one evening of every week to doing precisely what he liked, but he is honest enough to admit that if he did he would seize the occasion to go to sleep at 8 o'clock. His neighbor and old college chum (who looks youthful enough to be his son) makes a point of going to an mythical Mystic Shrine whenever he feels like a night out, and so it is that a deserted husband and a deserted wife make common cause. Common is the word, for they both get exceedingly tipsy in their desire for revenge, and each is more groggy from the unaccustomed wine to dissipate the horrid suspicions that arise quite naturally when the unsleeping partners of their respective joys and sorrows discover them together.

That it all goes so well is due in part to the excellent company. If "Fair and Warmer" were twenty or thirty years old, and if this were late Spring and the piece were now being revived, the Selwyns would have quite sufficient precedent for calling this company an all-star cast and making a terrific fuss about it. How you'd it is you may guess from the fact that such experts as Olive May and Hamilton Revelle are wasted on neglible rôles, and that even Janet Beecher must play second fiddle. For it is Madge Kennedy and John Cumberland who run away with most of the honors.

Miss Kennedy, well known for her work in "Little Miss Brown" and "Twin Beds" is most beguiling as the artless Blanny of "Fair and Warmer." She is one of the few American actresses you can call cunning without being facetious. She has a way with her. With amazing fluency, she can talk baby-talk with her hands which she waves about in a helpless manner that is very disarming. It is Blanny who causes all the trouble. She has a winning smile and her heart is free from guile. Mr. Hopwood should mention Miss Kennedy in all his prayers, for it is she who keeps his inebriate act from becoming offensive.

Mr. Cumberland is delightful. He played a minor rôle in "Twin Beds" through the weary length of an interminable engagement, but he was biding his time. Now it has come. He makes the most of it, playing with a voice and method of comedy strongly reminiscent of Cyril Maude for those who have seen the English actor in other rôles than Grumpy. Mr. Cumberland's performance as the hapless Billy Bartlett reminds you at a dozen points of Mr. Maude's work in "Toddles."

Miss Beecher pleases as the wife who was to be made to wonder about her husband and who finally came to the conviction that he was a fat little Sultan. Mr. Ravelle and Miss May have little to do and do it well. Ralph Morgan plays with enough spirit but if he would let the audience see all along that his Mystic Shrine was spurious, that he really only played pinochle at the Elks, that, in short, he was an imitation devil, his performance would be far more amusing.

However, that is a minor blemish and, all in all, the Selwyns have done themselves proud. For that matter, they usually do.

TO AID FRENCH DESTITUTE.

Prominent Women Patronesses for Benefit at the Metropolitan.

An elaborate program will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening at the benefit for the Societé Fraternelle des Artists de France. One of the features of the evening will be the presentation of the one-act play "Rouget de Lisle." The proceeds will be given to the families who have become destitute through the European war.

The patronesses include Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Sumner Gerald, Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Amos R. Eno Pinchot, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, and Miss Lota Robinson.

REICHER OPENING NOV. 16.

"When the Young Vine Blooms" to be Seen at the Garden Theatre.

Emanuel Reicher will make his first production of the season on Tuesday night of next week, when he will present in the Garden Theatre Björnson's drama, "When the Young Vine Blooms." Immediately after this play is produced rehearsals of Gerhart Hauptmann's "The Weavers" will be begun. Each play will be continued a month, the time being divided between the Modern Stage and the American People's Theatre.

In the Björnson play Mr. Reicher will assume his first comedy rôle in English, and in his support will be seen Hedwig Reicher, Bertha Mann, Alberta Gallatin, Ernita Laceles, Helen May, Katherine Herbert, Rupert Harvey and Augustin Duncan. The Garden Theatre has been renovated and redecorated for Mr. Reicher's season of thirty weeks.

Concerts by City Orchestra.

The New York City Orchestra, under the direction of Professor Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College, will begin a series of free concerts early in January, which will last until April 1. The concerts will be given in the auditoriums of high schools and colleges throughout the city and the lectures on music, which attracted favorable comment last year, will be delivered in conjunction with them.

Big Audience Hears McCormack.

John McCormack appeared for the first time this season in New York at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon and a large audience greeted him. The structure erected on the stage to accommodate the chorus at choral concerts was brought into use to provided seats for the audience which overflowed from the auditorium. Mr. McCormack sang Irish airs and folksongs, which were applauded warmly, and in other parts of his program gave works of a more important character. Donald McBeath, the violinist, assisted him, with Edwin Schneider at the piano.

Orchestral Society's Concert.

An organization calling itself the Orchestral Society of New York, of which Max Jacobs is conductor, gave its first concert in the Harris Theatre yesterday afternoon. One of its aims is the presentation of American works at each performance and, in conformity with this, Edward MacDowell's "Indian Suite," appeared on a program that included also Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, "Slavonic Dances," by Dvorak, and Tschaikowsky's Concerto for violin, in which the solo part was played by David Hochstein.

Women Would Show Military Skill.

Mrs. Alphonso Mary Gregory has asked Major Robert S. Cooke, general director of the military tournament that will be held in Madison Square Garden from Nov. 15 to 20, to permit a battalion of suffragettes to give a drill as a feature of the entertainment. It is Mrs. Gregory's idea to show the audiences that women can undergo the hardships and endure the horrors of war as well as men. The women in the troop are all above medium height and their average weight is 150 pounds. They will go through a manual of arms dressed in khaki uniforms.

Knights of Columbus Dance.

The annual entertainment and dance of the Knights of Columbus will be held on Wednesday evening at the Amsterdam Opera House. John J. Scanlon and William T. Sweeney are in charge of the arrangements.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

By a rearrangement of bookings the engagement of "Young America," at the Gaiety, which was announced to come to an end on Saturday night, has been extended three weeks. The final performance will be given on Saturday night, Nov. 27.

Granville Barker, the London producer, has returned from a tour of the Middle West on which he lectured in the principal cities on "New Ideas in the Theatre."

Percival Knight has been engaged by John P. Slocum for the leading comedy rôle in "Nobody Home," which will tour the larger cities of the East. Mr. Knight was seen in recently comedy characterizations in "The Arcadians" and "The Quaker Girl."

Frank Smithson has been engaged by Arthur Hammerstein to stage the new Hauarbach-Frimi operetta, "Katinka."

The Times Producing Corporation, whose first production, "The Girl Who Smiles," ended a successful engagement at the Longacre on Saturday night, has accepted for production a three-act farce with music entitled "What 'Tis?"

Irene Bordon, the Parisian chanteuse, who was seen with Elsie Janis in "Miss Information," at the Cohan Theatre, has decided to stay in America permanently. She is studying English and will be presented later in a new comedy by Frederick McKay.

At the benefit entertainement in the Metropolitan Opera House tonight Mme. Waiska will sing the Russian national hymn in Russian costume. "Hymn la France," written by Leoncavallo and dedicated to President Poincaro, will be sung by Marguerite Berziat for the first time in public in this country.

Eddie caught a cold and lost his voice and it was not "Very Good, Eddie," on Saturday afternoon at the Globe. The lilliputian for the time was a real dummy, and while he sat on Fred Stone's knee and moved his jaws, the comedian had to turn ventriloquist and do all the work. By nights Eddie had recovered and did the talking, while Mr. Stone wagged his jaws.

The first of a series of three dance recitals by a dancer, who calls herself Lada, will be given tomorrow afternoon in the Candler Theatre. Her program will include dances given to music by MacDowell, Borodine, Brahms, Liszt, Johann Strauss, and Sibelius. Mme. Meier-Naroduy will sing, and Arnold Volpe's orchestra will play.

INNOVATIONS MARK OPERA'S FIRST WEEK

New Singers to be Heard and Caruso Will Appear in 'Samson et Dalila' for First Time.

LOWER PRICES ON SATURDAY

Gatti-Casazza Observes Neutrality by Putting on French, German, Russian, and Italian Works.

The répertoire for the first week of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season, which will begin one week from tonight, was announced yesterday. Two new conductors, four new singers, three of whom are Americans, and a revived opera in which Caruso will sing a rôle for the first time in his career, will be seen. A performance at "popular prices" will be given on Saturday night. This is an innovation for the first week of the season. Mr. Gatti-Casazza has observed strict neutrality by scheduling one French, one Russian, two German and two Italian operas for the first six productions.

On the opening night Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," sung in French, will be given for the first time in more than twenty years. Caruso will sing Samson for the first time, and Mme. Matzenauer will be Dalila. Amato will be the High Priest, Rothier the Old Hebrew and Schlegel, Abimilech. Giorgio Polacco will conduct.

"Boris Godunoff" will be sung on Wednesday evening with the usual cast, including Didur in the title rôle. Polacco will conduct.

Artur Bodanzky, the new conductor for the German repertoire, will make his first appearance on Thursday evening, the opera being "Götterdämmerung" with Mmes. Kurt, Matzenauer and Heinrich, the latter making her first appearance at the opera house, and Messrs. Urlus, Weil and Braun.

On the following evening the new Italian conductor, Gaetano Bavagnoli, will direct for the first time "La Bohème." The cast will include Mmes. Alda and Cajatti, who will make her American debut, and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti and de Segurola.

"Der Rosenkavalier" will be sung at the Saturday matinée with a cast including Mmes. Hempel, Ober and Mason, the latter making her debut in the rôle of Sophie, and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss and Schlegel. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Aida" will be sung on Saturday night with Mmes. Rappold and Sparkes and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Rossi, Audisio, and Henri Scott, who will make his first appearance with the company. Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct the performance.

"Parsifal" is announced for a special matinée on Thanksgiving Day and "Il Trovatore" for the opening of the Brooklyn season at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16. The first Sunday night concert will be held on Nov. 21 with Mischa Elman as the soloist.

The name of Lucrezia Bori does not appear in the casts of the first week, since it is not know when she will arrive. She is on the Duca d'Abruzzi, which sailed last Tuesday from Italy.

MEMORIAL TO J. H. PARKER.

Widow Gives Glass Mosaic Panel 14x8 Feet to Church.

A glass mosaic, in the form of a panel 8 feet wide and 14 feet high, has been designed by Louis C. Tiffany for Mrs. James Henry Parker as a memorial to her husband, and is to be placed on the wall at the back of the pulpit in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The panel represents the Spirit of Light descending on the world of darkness. The coloring shades from the deepest blues at the base to brilliant golden tones around the head. Opalescent, opaque, translucent, and iridescent glasses were all used in its construction. The panel is exhibition at the Tiffany studios.

At the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, rector, yesterday blessed a new reredos which had been placed in the chancel by Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon in memory of her parents. This memorial completes the chancel decoration.

JOHNS HOPKINS NEEDS AID.

Lacks Money Necessary to Continue Work on New Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Unless some philanthropist soon comes to the aid of Johns Hopkins University, work must cease on the new buildings at Homewood.

The civil engineering building, for which ground was broken several weeks ago, will be the last of the new edifices to go up for the present. This building is paid for by the fund appropriated by the State for the endowment of the engineering department of the university.

A chemical laboratory is absolutely essential for the removal of the university to Homewood, and at present there is no prospect that funds will be found which will justify the authorities in erecting it.

Lambs Give Fall Gambol.

The Lambs gave their first gambol of the Fall last night in the Hudson Theatre. It was not a public affair, admission being confined to members of the club and a few of their friends. Sam Hardy was the Coille in charge of the program, which included sketches by Henry Blossom, Paul Dickey, and other members. Douglas Fairbanks, Raymond Hitchcock, and other Lambs took part.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool and Glasgow on the Cameronia are:

F. E. Beeton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Canning, George Dicks, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Douglas, Robert Farnworth, W. S. Gage, J. C. Grey, H. Hawley, Vivian Hewitt, D. Hutton, H. W. Moon, J. H. Robins, J. S. Shaw, T. D. Smith, J. E. Turton, Captain J. B. Watson, Miss Mabel Whitwell, P. Wallace, E. J. Woodward, and James I. Wright.

CHARITIES.

WASHINGTON PLANS GAY SOCIAL SEASON

Important Capital Functions Put Off Until After the President's Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — The President attended service this morning at the Central Presbyterian Church, but unaccompanied by his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt. While not always in attendance at this church, where the President has had a pew ever since coming to Washington, Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt, since the announcement of their engagement, have invariably attended service together. The President was accompanied this morning by his cousin, Miss Helen Bones, who makes her home at the White House.

With the date of the forthcoming marriage placed definitely for late in December, the official season will begin after New Year's Day, instead of in mid-December, as in the busy years of the Taft and Roosevelt Administrations.

There will be no New Year reception according to the present plans, but this is in no way conditional on the President's wedding date, as the New Year reception went the way of the inaugural ball with the coming of the Wilson and Marshall administration.

President Wilson and the late Mrs. Wilson passed their first New Year's Day as Chief Executive and First Lady of the Land at Pass Christian, Miss. They returned in time to hold the regular diplomatic reception early in January, and from that time to the close of the season entertained at all the receptions and dinners of the official program that has known few changes since the administration of President Grant.

The late Mrs. Wilson also followed the custom of her immediate predecessor, Mrs. Taft, in giving a series of evening musicales, to which invitations were always much appreciated.

It is, therefore, highly probable that the hospitality, both official and personal, which marked the first season of the present Administration will be resumed with the coming of a new mistress to the White House. Mrs. Galt, while not a devotee of society, is a woman who thoroughly understands the importance of convention, and, according to her friends, is keenly alive to the responsibilities as well as the honors awaiting her.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall are still in the West, and are not expected at their hotel until the opening of Congress. With the return of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison in the next few days, all the Cabinet families will be home for the Winter. It is not expected, however, that Cabinet receptions will be resumed until after Jan. 1.

The first formal reception of the season will be given Wednesday evening, when the Japanese Ambassador and the countess Chinda will celebrate the accession to the throne of their new Emperor.

Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg of the German Embassy staff, who recently returned from California, has been joined by the Princess von Hatzfeldt, who passed the Summer abroad with their young children. The Prince and Princess have taken an apartment at the Shoreham, where they entertained at luncheon in the rose room today.

Colonel Stephen Clay Slocum, former Military Attaché at London, and Mrs. Slocum inaugurated their hospitalities of the present season this evening with a dinner in honor of Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert. The latter, who are the week-end guests of Colonel and Mrs. Slocum, expect to return to New York tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Heath have arrived at their home on Connecticut Avenue and Twenty-first Street from Louisville, Ky. They, as usual, passed the Summer at their place in Nova Scotia.

BRIDES AT HOT SPRINGS.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Also a Guest at Virginia Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 7.—Many bridal couples danced in the Homestead ball room last night. Among those who are spending their honeymoons here are Mr. and Mrs. Felix D. Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Conner Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goodkind, Mr. and Mrs J. H. Caldwell and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. MacDonald of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Powers of Brookline, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Close of New York gave a dinner in the Japanese room of the Homestead before the dance, inviting among others Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Earl P. Charleton, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Durant, and Miss Betsey Merrit.

Visitors at the Springs spent this afternoon riding and driving, and many luncheons were given at Fassifern Farm, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lyford of Chicago entertained there for Mr. and Mrs. Austin Niblack and Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Leggett of Boston gave a luncheon with Frederick E. Snow, William O. Taylor and James L. Richards as guests.

Thomas B. Smith, the newly elected Mayor of Philadelphia, with Mrs. Smith and Congressman Ware of Pennsylvania spent the day on the golf links.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., took a drive this afternoon and others out were Dr. and Mrs. John Tanner of New York, who went through the Cascades; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Longfellow of New York, who drove through the Jungle; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Doubleday, Mrs. William C. Bullett, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, T. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Hill, Baron Schroeder, and Dr. Thomas M. Brennan.

Josiah Copley Thaw, who has been ill for a week with neuritis, is improved, and left for his home in Pittsburgh tonight with Mrs. Thaw after a six weeks' visit.

James Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, who have occupied Benvenue for the last month, expect to return to New York this week.

Arrivals at the Homestead today include Baron Schroeder and Thomas Sidenberg, of New York; C. H. Roth and James K. Bass, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bacon, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Dale and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newberger, Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Buel, Detroit.

CHARITIES.

You Are Cordially Invited by

The Humanitarian Cult

FOUNDED NOV. 15, 1914

To Attend

The Next Meeting and Concert at Leslie Hall, 83d Street and Broadway, 8:20 P. M., Tuesday, November 9th, 1915.

PROGRAM

SPEAKERS:
WILLIAM WALLACE YOUNG, *Chairman.*
MISHA E. APPELBAUM, *The Founder of the Cult.*
"Thomas Mott Osborne—The Man—His Theories—Effect on Prisoners and Society in General."

CONCERT:
Miss MARION LONDON, *The Well Known Soprano.*
Mr. BRADLEY KNOCHE, *The Noted Baritone.*
Mr. LOUIS SIEGEL, *The Famous Violinist.*

Concert arranged by Mr. R. E. Johnston, the concert manager, who collaborated with Mr. Max Liebling, the Composer Pianist, who will be at the piano. (Knabe piano used on this occasion.)

THE ONLY CULT OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

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ADMISSION FREE—PROGRAMS FREE—NOTHING FOR SALE!!!

The only thing you can spend is a pleasant evening. We don't preach or find fault and have no axe to grind. Doors close at 8:30 sharp.

CHARITIES.

R. B. MANTELL POSES FOR FILM TRAGEDY

Noted Shakespearean Actor Seen in "The Blindness of Devotion" in Two Houses Here.

'MME. BUTTERFLY' PLEASES

Mary Pickford a Winsome Cho Cho San—Marguerite Clark Well Cast in "Still Waters."

Robert B. Mantell, dean of American Shakespearean actors, made his début as a screen star yesterday simultaneously in the Riverside Theatre and the Academy of Music. The picture, which was from the studios of William Fox, was entitled "The Blindness of Devotion." If the title does not suggest the scenario, read this from the program:

The story combines beauty, love, hatred, revenge, and action in a powerful and interesting manner. The plot deals with the marriage for money of Renee Delaveaux, an adventuress, to Count de Carney. The Count is the guardian of Pierre Cavereaux, a young soldier who, while visiting the Count, carries on a disgraceful intrigue with Renee. Another complication arises when Pierre, growing tired of Renee's fascinations, meets and loves Bella, the Count's beautiful niece. The Count discovers the liaison between Renee and Pierre but Bella, who is also aware of the affair, disarms suspicion by entering into a loveless marriage with Pierre. The sleeping demon in Renee's soul is aroused by this action and the attempts to poison the Count but fate rules against her, bringing this remarkable drama to a climax of overwhelming power and surprising realism.

Undoubtedly Mr. Mantell is paid well for his services in his new field of endeavor, and he should be. For an actor who has devoted so many years to the classics, and who could probably recite from memory every fine Shakespeare ever wrote in a play, to have to grimace through such a wordless drama must be something of a trial.

John Luther Long's story, "Madame Butterfly," after having been dramatized and made into an opera has finally reached the movies. A picture version was shown yesterday in the Strand, with Mary Pickford in the rôle of Cho Cho San. David Belasco explained at great length last week that the picture was not based on his version. The screen arrangement was taken directly from Mr. Long's book. Miss Pickford made an attractive Japanese maiden, her diminutive stature being well adapted to the character. Her bewilderingly large size and her black wig, she looked more Occidental than Oriental.

Another Famous Players film is "Still Waters," exhibited in the Broadway Theatre. Marguerite Clark is its star, and in the rôle of a child of the circus who finally is restored to the grandfather who became estranged with his daughter when she married a circus performer she is alluring in her girlish and fragile beauty. The grandfather is a canal boat captain, whence the title. In addition to scenes along the canal there are some glimpses of circus life.

One feature of the movies in their favor is their silent nature. Were they otherwise a nervous person could not patronize them, so full of shooting are they. But with the camera as a silencer one may sit and watch with immunity. In the new Triangle film, "The Lily and the Rose," for instance, the husband, being disappointed, shoots himself, as movie husbands are apt to do. But so quietly does he do it, thanks to the silent cinema, that the audience doesn't realize he is dead till the Rose finds him The photography of the picture is unusually good.

SUMMER AT WHITE SULPHUR

Temperature of 70 Sends Guests Outdoors—Some Notable Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 7.—The churches drew large congregations from the Greenbrier today. Many visitors have contributed toward the new Presbyterian Church, the cornerstone of which was recently laid.

The mercury was above 70 today and the Summer temperature brought every one out of doors. Many drove to the Log Cabin and Elmhurst for luncheon and several informal teas were given on the porch of the Greenbrier.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer B. Davis have arrived from Montreal to join the Canadian colony here, and Mrs. Norman Williams, who has come from Washington to spend a month, is accompanied by Miss Jane Hiden.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cornwallis West are leaving this afternoon for Atlantic City. Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cox and Paul L. Hammond are leaving for New York.

Phillips Hoffman has joined Mr. and Mrs. George Ehret, Jr., at the Greenbrier. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Albert and party motored over to Hot Springs for luncheon.

THE REV. JOHN DOOLY DEAD.

Civil War Veteran Was Once Pastor of Broome St. Tabernacle.

The Rev. John Dooly, once pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle here, died recently at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William W. Mayo, in Oxford, Mass., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Albany and was a graduate of Rutgers College. He fought through the civil war and afterward was connected with the Five Points House of Industry. Later he became the first Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A., from which he went to the New York Mission of Carmel Church.

In 1889 the Rev. Mr. Dooly was made Superintendent of the Albany City Mission and Tract Society, and was a prominent worker in its gospel tents. In 1893 he became Superintendent of the Berkshire Industrial Farm, remaining there until 1897, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in West Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y. A year later Mr. Dooly was pastor of the Congregational Church in Monterey, in the Berkshires, and until he retired, on his seventieth birthday, was widely known as the "Summer pastor" of the families from this city, the Oranges, and Newark who spent their Summers there.

John W. Weed.

John W. Weed, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and a member of the law firm of Weed, Henry & Meyers of 62 William Street, died yesterday from heart disease, at his home, 61 Sandford Avenue, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Savannah, Ga., and at the age of sixteen left the University of Georgia and joined the Confederate Army and served through the Civil War. After the war, Mr. Weed went to Germany, returning here to complete his law course at the Columbia Law School. In 1890 he joined his late firm and two years ago the University of Georgia conferred on him the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

The Rev. William Coonan.

BRADFORD, Penn., Nov. 7.—The Rev. William Coonan, rector of St. Bernard's Church in Bradford, Penn., for thirty-eight years and Dean of the Johnsonburg District of the Roman Catholic Church in the Diocese of Erie, died today. He was 71 years old.

Dutton's

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681 FIFTH AVENUE

WIDENER FUNERAL TODAY.

Services for the Late Financier Are Advanced a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 7.—Peter A. B. Widener, the financier, who died yesterday, will be buried tomorrow from his home, Lynnewood Hall, Elkins Park. It was announced yesterday that the funeral would be held on Tuesday, but for private reasons the plans were changed today. There will be no honorary pallbearers, and the funeral party will be limited strictly to members of the Widener family.

Mr. Widener's body will be inclosed in a bronze coffin and put into the family vault. Two services will be read, one in Lynnewood Hall and the other at the tomb, by the Rev. J. Thompson Cole, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Cheltenham.

There is much speculation about the provisions made by Mr. Widener in his will for his great art collections. It is said he intended to leave them to the city if a suitable gallery was built for them.

Obituary Notes.

MOSES F. RITTENHOUSE, a wealthy lumberman, died in Chicago yesterday of heart failure. He was born in Vineland, Ontario, in 1840, and went to Chicago when 17 years old. He was interested in lumber development in Wisconsin, Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina. He is survived by his wife and three sons. His body will be taken to Vineland for burial.

Dr. SOLOMON J. PIETERKOWSKY, formerly an osteopath here and more recently in Brooklyn and Hempstead, L. I., is dead at the home of his daughter, 708 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year.

HARRY P. WHITLOCK, formerly a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Van Brunt, Maynard & Co. of this city, died at his home in Newton, Iowa, on Saturday, where he had been proprietor of the Churchill Hotel for the last ten years.

JOHN J. CODY, for many years a real estate broker of 1,269 Lexington Avenue, died on Saturday at his apartments there, in his fifty-sixth year.

JOSEPH ARGENDORF died on Friday at his home in Pittsfield, Mass. He had lived there nearly all his life, and would have been 101 years old on Nov. 27.

Mrs. MATTIE V. CORNWELL, wife of Henry E. Cornwell, who is connected with Theodore B. Starr & Co. of this city, died yesterday at the Mineola (L. I.) Hospital, in her fifty-sixth year.

WARREN JACOBUS, first auditor of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, N. J., until forced to retire by ill-health two years ago, died on Friday at his home in Verona, N. J., in his forty-fifth year.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, President of the old California Jockey Club for twenty-five years and one of the best known horsemen in that State, died on Friday at his home in Oakland, Cal.

JOHN EICHHORN, one of the oldest employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and a pioneer settler in the old town of New Lots, East New York, died on Saturday at his home, 2,000 Linton Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES PATTERSON, a clerk in the Navy Department for nearly fifty years, died on Friday at his home in Washington, D. C., in his seventy-seventh year.

CARL VICTOR NEWMAN, a watchmaker for many years in this city, died yesterday at his home, 201 East Seventy-first Street, in his seventieth year. He was born in Sweden and came here twenty-five years ago. Mr. Newman was a member of the Swedish Baptist Church. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

JAMES A. SILVEY, an insurance broker with offices at 56 Maiden Lane, died on Saturday at his home, 936 West End Avenue, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Newark, N. J., and had lived there for the last fifteen years. Mr. Silvey is survived by his wife, two daughters, and two sons.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BRUSH.—Nov. 2, 1,745 3d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brush, a daughter.
GUMPERT.—Nov. 5, 107 West 89th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Gumpert, a daughter.
HENOTHSTEIN.—Nov. 1, 22 Mount Morris Park West, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Henothstein, a son.
JUDIS.—Nov. 1, 160 West 95th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Judis, a daughter.
SHAMOVITZ.—Nov. 2, 1,919 Daly Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Shamovitz, a daughter.
WEISFIELD.—Nov. 5, 49 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Weisfield, a son.

Engaged.

HIRSCHL—STERN.—Sophia Stern to Joseph Hirschl.

BAYER—WEINSTOCK.—Tillie Weinstock to Harry Bayer.
BERGER—ROSENFELD.—Anna Rosenfeld to Alexander Berger.
BERMAN—CRONE.—Gladys Crone to Lewis J. Berman.
BRIER—GELLIS.—Estelle Gellis to Herman Brier.
COHEN—MOSKOWITZ.—Sadie Moskowitz to Nathan Cohen.
DORSEN—ROSENZWEIG.—Anna Rosenzweig to Albert Dorsen.
FRIEDLANDER — MARK.—Ray Mark to Nathan Friedlander.
GETLER—FINLAY.—Linda Finlay to David Getler.
GOLDSMITH—SILBERMAN.—Dodye Silberman to Philip Goldsmith.
JAFFE—LICHTENSTEIN.—Mildred Lichtenstein to Max Jaffe.
LENROW—GOTTLIEB.—Hattie Gottlieb to Walter A. Lenrow.
LEVINE—HEIDENHEIM.—C. Edna Heidenheim to Harry A. Lavine.
LIEBSMAN—KELLER.—Edna Keller to Alfred J. Liebmann.
LIVINGSTON—WINTER.—Lotty Winter to Edwin M. Livingston.
MILLER—GOLDSTEIN.—Sadie Goldstein to Lee Miller.
MONSHEIMER—BAAR.—Adele Baar to Leo Monsheimer.
NEIMAN — WASHINSKY, — Pauline Washinsky to Irving Neiman.
OCHS—BLOCH.—Sadie Bloch to Arthur Ochs.
OPPENHEIMER—SOLOMON.—Adeline Solomon to Sidney Oppenheimer.
SAMUELS—TAYLOR.—Belle Taylor to Sidney Samuels.
SILVERSTON—WEINREB. — Rose Weinreb to Bernard Silverston.
STERN—MAGNUS.—Erna Magnus to Isaac Stern.
ZADEK—COHN.—Lotta Cohn to Arthur Zadek.

Married

BACON—PEABODY.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 6, at the Reformed Church on the Heights, by the Rev. Dr. J. Douglas Adam and the Rev. Frederick F. Shannon, Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones Peabody, to Clarence Everett Bacon.
HYDE—WALKER.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at the Chateau du Parc, Brooklyn, by Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President Bowdoin College, Lena Griffen Walker to George Palmer Hyde.
ABRAMS—LOWENSTEIN.—Nov. 1, Josephine Lowenstein, to Alonzo Abrams.
FORSHAY—FOWLER.—Nov. 1, Violet M. Fowler to Harold Forshay.
FOX—STRASS.—Nov. 4, Elena Strass to Jacob Fox.
PRICE—BERNHART.—Nov. 2, Belle Bernhart to John B. Price.

Died

BAILEY.—Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 7, 1915, Samuel Bailey. Funeral service at his home, 20 Vernon Place, East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodbridge, N. J.
BARRY.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, Phillip J., beloved husband of Ellen Barry. Funeral will be held from his late residence, 3,143 Bedgwick Av., Kingsbridge, New York, on Tuesday, thence to St. John's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery Mahanoy City and Hazleton (Penn.) papers please copy.
CORNWELL.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Nov. 6, Mattie V., wife of Henry E. Cornwell. Funeral services at her late residence, 152 Greenwich St., Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
DE CON.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 7th inst., Emma, daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Clarke De Con. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services, from St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock; interment, Riverview Cemetery. Friends may review remains on Tuesday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock.

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THIS CITY LEADS ALL IN POPULATION GAINS

No Other Municipality Has Equaled New York's Growth, Decade by Decade.

STEADY RISE SINCE 1840

The Central Mercantile Association Compares Statistics of Seven American Cities.

The Central Mercantile Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, after a study of population in connection with its industrial survey, has made public a report, which says:

"Every year for the last eighty years New York City has been adding a city of 100,000 persons to itself, a record unequaled by any municipality of the United States, either in size or steadiness of population increase. From 391,000 in 1840 the greater city area has grown until over four and a half millions thronged the metropolis in 1910, and it is estimated that over seven and a half million people now live here.

"For every twelve persons living in the United States, outside of New York, one is living in the New York City area. When the actual population gains of New York City are compared with those of other American cities, decade by decade, New York shows a gain in every decade greater than any other city. In fact, only Chicago in three decades and Philadelphia in one have shown an increase even half as large as New York's.

"Figured in percentages of their own population, many of the new 'boom' cities of the West have shown much larger percentage gains, but business enterprises in seeking locations are primarily interested in the actual amount of increase. For instance, Seattle's population from 1900 to 1910 increased 194 per cent., while New York increased only 38.7 per cent., and yet the New York business man in that decade gained 1,329,681 new buyers, while the Seattle merchant gained only 156,523."

Gain Has Been Steady.

"In seeking the significance of population movements to business enterprises," Joseph E. Kean, Executive Secretary of the Central Mercantile Association, says, "two questions must be kept in mind—the size of the gain and the steadiness of the gain. The actual gain in New York's population averaged about 75,000 a year during the seventy-year period from 1830 to 1900 and steadily increased to 135,000 a year during the last decade. This means a rapidly increasing market and natural business increment for miscellaneous manufacturing, mercantile, and professional enterprises. Such a gain assures increasing realty values and is an important factor in the safety and value of investments in all home and business properties."

Even more important, Mr. Kean declares, is the steadiness of New York's gain. He points to the following statistics showing population gains, decade by decade, for seven representative American cities:

1840-1850—New York, 305,001; Chicago, 29,493; Philadelphia, 27,731; Pittsburgh, 20,059; Boston, 43,498; (Los Angeles and Seattle, no figures obtainable.)

1850-1860—New York, 478,864; Chicago, 79,297; Philadelphia, 444,153; Pittsburgh, 10,060; Boston, 40,959; Los Angeles, 2,775; (Seattle, no figures obtainable.)

1860-1870—New York, 363,324; Chicago, 180,717; Philadelphia, 108,493; Pittsburgh, 61,833; Boston, 12,656; Los Angeles, 1,343; (Seattle, no figures obtainable.)

1870-1880—New York, 433,765; Chicago, 204,268; Philadelphia, 173,145; Pittsburgh, 95,815; Boston, 112,313; Los Angeles, 5,455; Seattle, 2,426.

1880-1890—New York, 595,716; Chicago, 536,165; Philadelphia, 293,543; Pittsburgh, 108,833; Boston, 85,688; Los Angeles, 39,212; Seattle, 39,304.

1890-1900—New York, 929,788; Chicago, 868,725; Philadelphia, 346,783; Pittsburgh, 100,668; Boston, 124,415; Los Angeles, 52,-084 Seattle, 37,834.

1900-1910—New York, 1,329,681; Chicago, 486,708; Philadelphia, 255,311; Pittsburgh, 82,393; Boston, 160,693; Los Angeles, 216,-719; Seattle, 156,523.

Reactions Follow Booms.

"A dangerous condition always exists in periods of rapid boom," Mr. Kean continues. "They are invariably followed by reactions, and only the investor who steps out at the right time gains. Permanent business enterprises and permanent investments in such cases have to withstand the recurrent periods of stagnation. A city that can show as steady an advance as New York has a great advantage, entirely aside from the speed of the advance. Such a steady advance guarantees the safety and permanence to business values. The population studies, therefore, point a very striking advantage to New York City as a location for rapid and permanent increase in market and in business values. The greatest local market in the world in size, in wealth, and in individual expenditure is within wagon delivery distance of New York City enterprises."

The report states that an advantageous location for reaching this entire local market is the central mercantile district, basing its claim upon routes and distances between the metropolitan area and the middle west side of Manhattan. From these facts, the association declares, delivery distances are shown to average much shorter over more direct and less congested routes than from other locations. The report points out that bridges, tunnels, and ferries are so located that from the whole metropolitan region people enter Manhattan almost necessarily through or near the central mercantile district.

HOW GERMANS MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET

Mother and Six Children Live in Berlin on $64.80 a Month.

Some interesting light on the subject of household expenses in Germany during war times is shed by the latest weekly report published by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin, which reached this city yesterday. It comments as follows:

"The predominating question in German families is now, besides the war, the running of the household and its expenses. An investigation of the cost of maintaining a family establishment is recorded in the following paragraphs, with special reference to the home of a business man who has gone to the front. The place is Berlin. This case is, perhaps, typical, and illustrates the situation confronting a family of moderate means and good education.

"The husband has been at the front for the last five months, and in times of peace acts as a manufacturers' agent, with an average monthly income of 600 marks, which, at the present customs value of the mark in American money, 23.82 cents, is about $143. The children, numbering six, are 17, 14, 9, 8, 6, and 3 years old. Savings have not been made. The wife, having been employed as bookkeeper prior to her marriage, is now employed with a large business house in a similar capacity.

"The oldest daughter is employed in a candy factory, while the other children, excepting the two youngest, go to school. The second daughter, 14 years of age, besides going to school takes care of the house and her younger sisters, and also attends to the cooking. The house itself is kept very clean, and gives the impression of a well-ordered household. The family budget is as follows:

INCOME.	
Monthly salary of wife	$30.00
Monthly salary of daughter	15.60
War relief	19.20
Total	$64.80
EXPENSES.	
Rent for four rooms and kitchen	$21.60
Food, four meals daily, averaging $7.28 weekly	29.12
Light and heat	3.60
Clothing and shoes	6.00
Laundry	1.46
Insurance	2.40
Surplus	.62
Total	$64.80

"The housewife explains the budget as follows: 'When my husband went to the front and I had to depend entirely upon my earnings and those of my oldest daughter, I made my plans accordingly for the dividing of my expenditures, a plan which was strictly carried out and which proved to be perfectly satisfactory. I thought it impractical and unwise to rent a smaller apartment, because firstly, I would have to crowd my children into a smaller space, and secondly, the cost of moving, now and once more after the war, seemed an unnecessary expense.

"'The rent of our apartment is $30 per month in times of peace, and my landlord was very accommodating in allowing me a reduction of $8.40 on the monthly rent. I am following these principles for the food of my family:

"'For breakfast we have cocoa prepared with skim milk; for the second breakfast sandwiches with cottage cheese or home-made plum jam. At noon we have a wholesome meal cooked with the help of our fireless cooker. Our last week's daily bills of fare were:

"'Sunday noon—rice soup, stewed beef with potatoes, apple pudding; Sunday night—potato salad with hot sausages; Monday noon—barley broth, carrots with potatoes, stewed prunes; Monday night—liver sausages, sandwiches; Tuesday noon—vegetable soup, herring with potatoes; Tuesday night—oatmeal, sandwiches; Wednesday noon—fruit soup, potato pancake; Wednesday night—flour soup, sandwiches, plum sauce.

"'Thursday noon—fruit soup (the leavings from Wednesday noon), and stewed rabbit; Thursday night—oatmeal; Friday noon—vegetable soup, whitefish in beer; Friday night—herring with potatoes; Saturday noon—bread soup, turnips with sausage; Saturday night—buckwheat groats.

"'The cost of this fare, according to my notebook, amounts (roughly) to, Sunday, $1.22; Monday, 95 cents; Tuesday, 76 cents; Wednesday, 92 cents; Thursday, $1; Friday, $1.04; Saturday, 70 cents; total, $6.68. This was a rather cheap week, the cost remaining below the average. For compensation I prepared in the following week a supply of lard—I cook with margarine—and filled up our supply of briquets.

"'Expenses for clothing and laundry must necessarily be curtailed considerably, because living expenses are now the greater portion of our income. And yet we must not sidestep from our devised plan of living, in order to prevent getting into debts and irregularities.

"'The surplus of my monthly statement is but theoretical, because there is always a little extra expense which cannot be avoided, and at the end of the month our finances are, as we say, burned out.'"

DEFENSE LOOKS TO MELLEN.

Hope to Bring Out That Betterments Were Planned for Future.

Charles S. Mellen is to be recalled to the stand today in the Federal District Court to testify to the actions of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company during the years he was President, so far as they affect the charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, which has been brought against William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other ex-Directors of the company. He will, it is expected, be examined directly, and there will be comparatively little of the tedious reading of minutes and letters, which so far has marked the Government's case.

He will take, it is understood, two on three days to complete his examination in chief, and then he will be turned over to counsel for the defense for cross-examination upon the whole of the testimony he has given, including the period when he was merely a Vice President of the New Haven. The defense is looking forward to the attitude he assumes in answer to its questions with a good deal of interest.

Mr. Mellen has already made it evident that he considers that the part he played in the acquisition by the New Haven of the New York & New England Railroad Company, one of the first big mergers, was merely that dictated by his duties as a Vice President of the former company. He has also shown a willingness to admit that the merger worked for the good of the general public. It is now hoped by the defense that after he has testified to the historical facts of the growth of the New Haven, which cannot be denied, he will tell the jury that, in his opinion, the public of New England was greatly benefited by its forward policy and that in overcoming one competitor after another the New Haven merely succeeded in doing what its competitors were trying to do.

The defense is also likely to try to bring out from Mr. Mellen, as a partial explanation of the disappearance of the profits of the road, that he entered upon a great campaign of betterment and embarked, with the assent of the board, on such schemes as the construction of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad and the New York Connecting Railway, which in the end will prove to be of great benefit to the property, but for a time are heavy loads to carry.

It is evidence of this character that the Government's counsel are particularly dreading. So they have not yet called Percy R. Todd, the President of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company, although he has been present in the courtroom for days, while his letters as Vice President of the New Haven have been read in connection with the steamship deals. The facts of the case with which he was acquainted could be established by documentary methods, and the Government had no desire to call a hostile witness as their own, so if Mr. Todd is to take the stand it will be as a witness for the defense, and the Government will be at liberty to impeach him if it can.

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REDFIELD ATTACKS PACIFIC MAIL AGAIN

Quotes Schwerin to Show Company Quit Business Because of Panama Canal Act,

NOT THE SEAMEN'S LAW

Company Accused of Not Being Frank in Assigning Reason—Says Chinese Meet Language Test.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Department of Commerce made public today a letter addressed by Secretary Redfield, under date of Nov. 5, to Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which he quoted Renea P. Schwerin, Vice President of that corporation, in an effort to show that the Panama Canal act, not the new seamen's law, was the real cause of the company's going out of the Pacific trade. The letter follows:

Department of Commerce,
Washington, Nov. 5, 1915.

My Dear Sir: I note in THE NEW YORK TIMES for Oct. 18 last you comment upon my letter respecting the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which company you say "has withdrawn from the Pacific service because it could not do business under conditions imposed by the new seamen's law." You further say, "the most objectionable feature of the law is the language clause." You have been informed that Mr. Schwerin was told by me before the sale of the ships was consummated that the department would probably not construe the language clause as Mr. Schwerin seemed to do. In its Circular No. 265, of Sept. 18, the department put this into effect, stating, "any language which is understood in sufficient measure by both the officers and the proper proportion of the crew will comply with the law," adding, "the department also construes the section as meaning only such orders as may normally be given to members of the crew in each department of the vessel in the course of the usual performance of their regular duties."

It is interesting, in view of the above, to read the statement made by Mr. Schwerin before a committee of the House of Representatives on March 14, 1912, relating to the above matter. I commend it to your thought. Mr. Schwerin says, (p. 400): "I have been a seafaring man. * * * I wish to say to you that the technical language of the sailor in my experience does not consist of more than sixty words; the language of the deckhands does not consist of more than thirty words. * * * These are truths you must take into consideration." He then tells the following tale.

"I was on one of our trans-Pacific ships a year ago last Summer, crossing the Pacific, and just as a matter of curiosity, to ascertain how far the members of the Chinese crews understood the running language, I directed them to do different things, and they never failed to do them properly. On one occasion I said to a Chinese sailor, 'Go and get me the jib downhaul.' He looked at me in a nonplussed way from me the No. 1 man—and then went forward and came back, bringing the boatswain with him. The boatswain said, 'Mr. Schwerin, this man says No. 1 man wants the jib downhaul.' I said, 'Yes; I told him that;' and then, 'Never mind, now.' The man knew just what I wanted. The order I gave was most unusual; the downhaul on this ship would require at least two or three men to carry it, as it would make a heavy coil of rope."

Soon after (p. 403) he was asked, "Don't you think for a crew to be competent it ought to be able to reasonably understand the orders of the officers?" to which Mr. Schwerin replied, "These Chinese crews do," etc. To the further question, "As I understand you, the Chinese do understand the orders," Mr. Schwerin replied, "I say they understand the sailor language."

It is singular that, since the department's construction of the law concurs with the qualifications which Mr. Schwerin says the Chinese sailors possess, the language clause should drive his company out of business.

Let us call another witness to see if we can find the real cause for the withdrawal. A dinner was given in San Francisco Dec. 15, 1913, to Mr. Caminetti, now Commissioner General of Immigration. This Mr. Schwerin attended, sitting next to Mr. Justus S. Wardell, now Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco. Mr. Wardell has dictated a statement which I have. In it he says:

"In the course of the evening he (Mr. Schwerin) discussed the legislation which was before Congress, stating to me that the Pacific Mail would have to quit unless it had the right to use the Panama Canal. * * * In two or three hours' conversation he dwelt on that almost constantly, and spoke of the necessity of having legislation that would not debar them from the use of the Canal."

An interesting confirmation of the view then expressed by Mr. Schwerin appears in his own language before a committee of the House of Representatives in January of 1913 (p. 924 of Hearings, vol. 2.) There Mr. Schwerin said: "No more American ships for me. I am done." He was asked by Mr. Wilson, "Do I understand that you are going out of the shipping business so far as the American flag is concerned?" and answered, "Yes, sir; and your bill (the seamen's bill) will wind up the American flag on the Pacific Ocean. That ends it." Mr. Wilson then asked, "In other words, is it your purpose to stay in the business if that bill (the seamen's bill) does not pass?" and he replied, "I explained before that the Canal bill will put the Pacific Mail out of business so far as the Panama route is concerned by law." He then added, "Now, that means that the Central American and West Indian business will fall naturally as a corrolative part of that service. The only thing left is the transpacific business. It has never paid any more than its operating expenses."

Mr. Wilson then asked, (p. 926,) "Did I understand your position to be that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company would be going out of business or simply that you were going out of business?" and Mr. Schwerin replied, "Well, personally I am going to stay with the proposition till she goes over the dam, but I say that the Pacific Mail has got to go out of business."

At this same time Mr. Schwerin, speaking of the Chinese sailor, said, (p. 929,) "In other words, he must speak English fluently"; on which the Chairman of the committee commented "They have given it a very absurd meaning," and Judge Hardy of the committee replied, "I believe this committee was in thorough accord that that provision meant he should be capable of understanding the ordinary sea orders." This last, you will observe, is exactly what Mr. Schwerin a year earlier said they did. It is all the law requires.

It is respectfully submitted that on two separate occasions, in different parts of the country, Mr. Schwerin expressly gave the Canal act as a reason for the Pacific Mail Company's going out of business, and is himself a witness to the effect that the Chinese crews are able to meet the language test as interpreted by the committee and by the Department.

One must be glad the stockholders of the company have profited by the sale of their ships, while one also wonders at a reason being given for this sale at the present time which is contradicted by the repeated statements of their own officers. I am informed, and believe it to be true, that there are other witnesses that could be summoned to a similar effect.

I beg to remain, yours very truly,
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of Executive Committee, Southern Pacific Company, 165 Broadway, New York.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The features of the weather during the last twenty-four hours are the record-breaking temperatures for November in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley, and the occurrence of thunder storms, with heavy rain in Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas, with a change to snow in the northwestern portion of North Dakota. Directly associated with these unseasonable conditions is an area of low pressure that overlies Minnesota and is moving rapidly northeastward. Rain has fallen in upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, also in Washington and Oregon. The temperature is generally high in the West and South. There will be rain Monday in the lake region and Monday night or Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will be colder in the upper lake region Monday night and colder Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, light northwest, becoming south Monday night; Middle Atlantic, light north, becoming southeast; South Atlantic, East Gulf, light and variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday probably showers.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness; showers north.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Monday, probably rain by night. Tuesday rain and colder.

Western Pennsylvania — Increasing cloudiness Monday, probably rain and colder by night. Tuesday rain, increasing southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	40	36	4 P. M.	49	32
6 A. M.	40	34	6 P. M.	49	49
9 A. M.	45	38	9 P. M.	49	44
12 M.	50	47	11 P. M.	51	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 47.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34, at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature 52 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 33 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 70 per cent. at 8 A. M., 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:50—533 E. 171 St.; N. Goldberg	Slight
9:10—92 E. 7 St.; Montague Aarons	Slight
11:00—887 Southern Boulevard; Ebenezer Construction Co.	Slight
11:00—Front Pier 38, N. R.; Mallory S. S. Co.	$2
1:10—449 W. 41 St.; Colonial Iron Works	Slight
2:15—104 E. 29 St., Chas. Van Auter	Slight
2:20—221 Sherman Av.; N. Workman	Slight
3:10—280 Broome St.; Sarah Goldstein	Slight
3:40—852 Dawson St.; Mrs. Rose	Slight
4:00—3,966 3 Av.; O. J. Gude Co.	Slight
4:55—158 St. and Park Av.; not given	Slight
5:15—335 E. 121 St.; Abraham Mas	$100
5:40—328 Spring St.; Thos. Clark	Slight
5:50—7 Hester St.; Frank Gans	Slight
7:45—75 E. 119 St.; G. Leoblitz	Slight
7:50—189 E. 100 St.; Louis Fried	Slight
7:55—150 W. 31 St.; not given	Slight
8:05—541 E. 72 St.; August Siegfried	Slight
10:25—330 E. 121 St.; Solomon Bridgman	Slight
10:30—429 W. 52 St.; Jos. Perkins	Slight

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.				
Nov. 1	$1.02⅝	$1.00⅝	$1.04¼	$1.02¼
Nov. 2..Holiday.				
Nov. 3	1.05¾	1.03¾	1.06¼	1.04¼
Nov. 4	1.05½	1.03¼	1.05⅝	1.03⅝
Nov. 5	1.07	1.04⅝	1.06⅝	1.05
Nov. 6	1.05⅞	1.03⅞	1.06	1.04½
Week's range	1.07	1.00⅝	1.06⅝	1.02¼

	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Low.
Nov. 1	$1.12	$1.10
Nov. 2..Holiday.		
Nov. 3	1.15½	1.13
Nov. 4	1.14	1.13
Week's range	1.15½	1.10

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	White. High.	White. Low.	Cash. 3
CORN.							
Nov. 1	58⅜	57¾	60½	59¼	64	63¼	
Nov. 2..Holiday.							
Nov. 3	60¼	59½	61¾	60⅝	64½	63	
Nov. 4	60	59	61½	60⅝	65¼	65	
Nov. 5	60¾	59¾	62¼	61⅝	65½	65¼	
Nov. 6	60⅝	60	62⅝	61⅞			
Week's range	60¾	57¾	62⅝	59¼	65½	63	

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash. White. High.	Cash. White. Low.
OATS.						
Nov. 1	39¼	38¾	39⅝	39¼	40	39½
Nov. 2..Holiday.						
Nov. 3	39½	38¾	40	39⅝	40½	39½
Nov. 4	39⅜	38⅜	39⅝	39⅜	40	39½
Nov. 5	39⅜	38¾	39¾	39½	40¼	39½
Nov. 6	39¼	38⅞	39⅞	39½	39⅝	39½
Week's range	39½	38⅜	40	39¼	40½	39¼

	Provisions. Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
LARD.				
Nov. 1	$9.10	$8.92	$9.25	$9.25
Nov. 2..Holiday.				
Nov. 3	9.10	9.02	9.30	9.22
Nov. 4	9.02	8.97	9.20	9.15
Nov. 5	9.02	8.92	9.20	9.10
Nov. 6	9.07	9.05	9.22	9.17
Week's range	9.10	8.92	9.30	9.10

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
RIBS.		
Nov. 1	$9.12	$8.92
Nov. 2..Holiday.		
Nov. 3	9.07	8.97
Nov. 4	8.95	8.87
Nov. 5	9.00	8.85
Nov. 6	8.97	8.92
Week's range	9.12	8.85

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
PORK.				
Nov. 1	$14.55	$14.45	$16.70	$16.37
Nov. 2..Holiday.				
Nov. 3	14.60	14.50	16.75	16.47
Nov. 4	14.20	14.15	16.40	16.30
Nov. 5	14.25	14.10	16.42	16.20
Nov. 6	14.50	14.25	16.42	16.32
Week's range	14.60	14.10	16.75	16.20

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 1	12.04	11.68	12.18	11.80
Nov. 2..Holiday.				
Nov. 3	11.69	11.51	11.84	11.61
Nov. 4	11.69	11.51	11.80	11.65
Nov. 5	11.77	11.60	11.92	11.76
Nov. 6	11.60	11.41	11.70	11.54
Week's range	12.04	11.41	12.18	11.54

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 1	12.38	12.01	12.50	12.12	12.35	12.19
Nov. 2..Holiday.						
Nov. 3	12.04	11.83	12.17	12.00	12.23	12.07
Nov. 4	12.01	11.86	12.14	12.01	12.22	12.08
Nov. 5	12.13	11.97	12.27	12.10	12.31	12.16
Nov. 6	11.90	11.75	12.03	11.90	12.10	12.00
Week's range	12.38	11.75	12.50	11.90	12.35	12.00

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.
Nov. 1	$4.63⅝	$4.62¼	$4.62
Nov. 2	Holiday		
Nov. 3	4.64¼	4.63¼	4.63⅝
Nov. 4	4.64¼	4.63⅝	4.64⅛
Nov. 5	4.63¾	4.63¼	4.63⅝
Nov. 6	4.64⅝	4.64⅛	4.64⅜

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
Nov. 1	$4.64¼	$4.62⅞	$4.63⅝
Nov. 2	Holiday		
Nov. 3	4.64¾	4.64	4.64⅜
Nov. 4	4.65	4.64¼	4.65
Nov. 5	4.65⅞	4.65¼	4.65⅝
Nov. 6	4.65⅝	4.65¼	4.65¼
Week's range—			
High	$4.65¼		$4.65⅝
Low	4.62⅛		4.62⅝
Same week last year—			
High	4.90⅝		4.91¼
Low	4.90¼		4.90¼
Year's range to date—			
High	4.85⅛		4.85⅝
Low	4.50		4.51
Same period last year—			
High	6.00		7.00
Low	4.8535		4.8555

	Paris.	Berlin.	Switzerland.			
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Nov. 1	5.94½	5.93¼	81¼	81⅛	5.35⅛	5.34½
Nov. 2	Holiday					
Nov. 3	5.94¼	5.93¼	81⅝	81⅜	5.34⅝	5.33⅝
Nov. 4	5.95	5.93¾	81¾	81½	5.34	5.33
Nov. 5	5.96	5.95	81⅞	81½	5.33½	5.32½
Nov. 6	5.95½	5.94½	81⅝	81½	5.32½	4.33⅛

	Holland. Dmd.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Italy. Cab.	Russia. Dmd.	Russia. Cab.
Nov. 1	41⅜	41⅛	6.43⅛	6.42⅝	33.25	14.75
Nov. 2	Holiday					
Nov. 3	41¾	42	6.44	6.43	32.50	14.80
Nov. 4	41¾	42	6.44⅛	6.43½	32.50	14.8-
Nov. 5	41⅞	42⅛	6.43⅞	6.42⅝	32.75	14.80
Nov. 6	42	42⅛	6.44½	6.43½	32.75	14.80

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 1	Par	†20c	Par	*35c
Nov. 2	Holiday			
Nov. 3	Par	†20c	Par	*35c
Nov. 4	Par	†20c	Par	*35c
Nov. 5	Par	†25c	Par	*35c
Nov. 6	Par	†25c	Par	*35c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts—Short Bills.	Discounts—3 mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 1	Holiday		
Nov. 2	3½@4	4⅝@4¾	27f 59½c
Nov. 3	3½@4	4⅝@4¾	27f 59½c
Nov. 4	3½@4	4⅝	27f 71c
Nov. 5	3½@4	4⅝	27f 78½c
Nov. 6	3½@4	4⅝	27f 78½c

Nov.	Money.	Call Loans.	Time Loans.
1	2	2	2½@3
2	Holiday		
3	2	2	2½@3
4	2	2	2½@3
5	2	2	2½@3
6	2	2	2½@3

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

3	Atlantic Ref.	625	625	–15
85	Buckeye P. L.	112	109	110	– 2
156	Galena-S. Oil.	158	155	155	– 5
8	Indiana P. L.	110	110	110	..
50	Nat. Transit.	32	30	30	– 3
20	North'n P. L.	106	105	106	– 3

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
Nov. 1	Holiday	
Nov. 2	65	65f 40c
Nov. 3	65	65f .0c
Nov. 4	65	65f 25c
Nov. 5	65	65f 05c
Nov. 6	65	65f 05c

BAR SILVER.

	Bar Silver.—London.	N. Y.
Nov. 1	24½d	48¼c
Nov. 2	24½d	48¼c
Nov. 3	24½d	48⅝c
Nov. 4	24½d	50c
Nov. 5	24¾d	50c
Nov. 6	24¼d	49¼c

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Week Ended Nov. 6

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
2,470	Am.-Br. Mfg.	44½	38	39½	– 2½
7,300	Am. W. Paper	3⅝	1	2½	..
1,200	Am. Zinc	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	..
22,800	A. G. & W. I.	36	28¼	31⅝	..
5,025	A. G. & W. I. pf	49¼	42	43	..
1,790	Can. Car & F.	107	100	101	– 5
10,085	Can. C. & F. pf.	122	118	119	– 2
20,035	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
10,000	Car L. & P.	9⅜	8¼	8⅜	– 1
615	Carbon Steel.	102	70	81	–21
4,700	Cent. Fdry.	19	16¼	16¾	–34
300	Cent. F. pf.	52	51	51	+ 1
2,500	Cand. Mercs.	96	92¼	92¼	..
1,320	Cosden Ref.	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅜
650	Cramp Shipb'g	85	82	85	– 1
225	Dom. Steel.	52	50	51	+ 1¼
2,220	Dr.-Gs.-S. w.	1.145	138	139	– 5
1,620	Emp. Rhone.	13½	11	12½	+ ⅝
1,425	Hail Signal.	32	27	27	– 4¾
300	Hall. Sig. pf.	50	43	45	– 5
2,900	Hendee Mfg.	35	30	34½	+ 2½
850	H. & A. Arms	65	54	57	+ 7
3,300	Cousins C.	19¾	19	19¼	+ ¼
315,000	Int. Mer. M.	24⅞	16½	16⅝	– ⅜
155,000	I. M. M. pf.	59½	51	54¼	+ 4
5,000	Int. Mer. Mar. Cent. Tr. C.	54½	50¼	54	+ 4½
1,500	Int. Motors.	41½	33	35	+ 5½
105	Int. Mot. pf.	66	65	65	– 1
1,400	Inter. Petrol.	10	9⅞	9⅞	– ⅛
4,600	Kath. B'ge pf.	4⅞	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
625	Kelly-Sp'fd.	305	290	290	–10
285	Kelly-Sp'fd T. new 1st pf.	97	94	96	+ 3
6,000	Kelly-Sp'fd T. w. i.	78	75⅞	76½	– 2¼
2,570	Keystone Vul.	13¼	11	11	– ¼
10,400	Lake Tor. B't.	17	14⅜	15	– 2
500	S.S.Kres. w. i.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
5,100	Mar. of Am.	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	..
7,000	Man. Transit.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
6,500	Mid. Steel w. i.	91	83	83	+ 8
24,500	Peerless Mot.	49	45	47⅝	..
3,800	R. & H. Cor.	5⅞	5

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

List of Current Offerings on application

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New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

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Special Circular Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

Write for Circular 907
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For many months because of the unusual situation in Europe our bond market has been subjected to unprecedented liquidation. The behavior of bonds during the past few weeks indicates that the buying power of the United States is overtaking this liquidation. We believe that present prices of standard issues offer unusual opportunities.

List AG-76 of recommended securities sent upon request

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To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
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Travelers Letters of Credit

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Wall Street chose to worry last week over the possibility of peace in Europe. It had previously felt the shock of a violent decline in many of the war stocks on suggestions of peace at an earlier date, but last week the whole market was brought more or less under this influence. It was at least the palpable excuse for a reaction which was called for, no doubt, by entirely different reasons, but which none the less, in keeping with the psychology of markets, needed some such alleged and overt reason. Peace in Europe seems still a hope and little else. The struggle is frightful and is taxing most heavily all the nations engaged in it; but that has been true for many months. Debt is piled upon debt appallingly, but the rise in the debt of Europe was appalling long before it reached its present dimensions, and the point of exhaustion has not yet been reached. The nations at war must be sick of the struggle, but they must have sickened of it long ago. Finally, peace must come some time; why not now? But that is a question which was pertinent from the first day of the struggle.

Peace does not seem to be at hand, though it may be; what from the American business and financial viewpoint if peace does come? This is a question which Wall Street has asked itself many times; it was asking the question with a little more emphasis than ever last week. Upon the answer to that question depends greatly the future course of commercial and financial affairs for no short period. But, as with other questions of world-wide magnitude, the answer to this one can perhaps only be guessed at. Frankly granting that, if there is reasonable ground for giving a favorable answer, why not give it rather than adopt an unfavorable theory at least no better founded than the other? What basis is there for guessing that the American commercial and financial structure would withstand the change from war to peace with much less of a shock than part of Wall Street has assumed will inevitably result from a return from the abnormal to the normal state of international relations? There is at least this much basis, namely that the ordinary business of the United States is growing apace; war business does not now hold as important a place in our commercial life as it did six months ago. We are in a better position today to lose a good part of the business which the war has brought us than we have been at any previous time since this war business came to us, and many signs point to our being better and better able as time goes on to forego such part of this new-found business as will be lost to us when peace returns. Not all of it will be.

This is a general argument, not a specific one. There may be many concerns, doubtless there are some, whose affairs are so ordered that they are today dependent for their prosperity upon a continuance of war orders, but the country as a whole is not dependent upon the continuance of these orders. The man who is making huge profits in war orders, or through war orders in the stock market, will cavil with the statement, but it is true none the less. The sooner war orders end the better it will be not only for Europe, but for ourselves. Peace will put an end to war orders, but it will not put an end to special opportunities in Europe itself, and there will be opportunities in great variety in all those parts of the world which in the past have looked to Europe for their financial support and to Europeans for their commercial initiative. The trade of the world when peace again comes will not be routine trade any more than is the trade which the world is doing today. The part which this country will be able to take in it will be very great. We need to look forward and to prepare for it. To assume that the coming of peace will be bad for this country is to distort the very essence of human opportunity, and incidentally it is about as poor a way as could be devised to prepare to make the most of the situation in world trade which will come with the restoration of peace.

Conditions favor an expansion in business in the United States entirely aside from that business which has its origin in the needs of war. Such expansion, indeed, is actually under way. The movement promises to swell to much greater proportions, and it offers the best sort of offset to the possible loss of war orders, which, if we make the most of our opportunities, should be lost only to be replaced by peace orders and by a readjustment of our trade with other nations, a readjustment carrying with it the seed of a more lasting prosperity than can ever attach to the profits made from supplying the wants of armies. The present growth in trade is reflected in routine commercial reports, in the swell of railroad earnings, and in the patent fact that the state of employment is vastly improved. Promise of the further growth of this movement is contained in these very conditions and in the known facts regarding this year's crops and the undoubted stimulus which has been given to commercial and general economic development in this country by the establishment of a banking system whose chief fault lies in the possibility of its stimulating the country's commercial activity too fast if not too much. Foreign trade, particularly war trade, intrudes itself far more upon public attention than does domestic trade, but the latter in a country such as ours is always the more important. Our domestic trade is unquestionably improving; that is the best ground upon which to assume a favorable answer, so far as American enterprise and American commerce are concerned, to the question: What if peace should come soon?

The passage from peace to war caused a world-wide dislocation. It put finance and trade under such a strain as they had never before experienced. They will, no doubt, be put under strain by the return from war to peace, but it will be a different sort of strain and one which the world can infinitely better afford to undergo. And no country will so easily undergo it as ourselves. The return of peace is a thing to be hoped for, not to be dreaded—in the absolute sense that must, of course, be true—we are dealing here, however, with the commercial aspects of the question, and in those it is still true that peace is not to be dreaded financially or commercially by the United States. Any other viewpoint can be adopted only by those who choose the worse in preference to the better. The agricultural prosperity of this country has not been dependent upon the war, although it has thereby been stimulated; the great ability of the people of the United States to produce and to consume is not dependent upon the war; the fact that we are for the first time in our history in a position to make the most of our overwhelmingly great financial resources is not an outgrowth of the war, nor a thing dependent upon it. War business, it is true, has awakened our trade to a new life so to speak, but that life is a thing independent of the war. The arm that awakens the sleeper is but an incident. The war business which this country is doing is but an incident in a new period of commercial activity, within which there are many reasons for expecting new heights to be attained in many directions. Already not a few have been. Still more lie ahead.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Steady Buying from Holland Strengthens Tone of Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Stocks were active all the past week and the tone of the market was strong. The rise was partly due to steady buying from Holland. The Dutch have made large war profits, while the presence in Amsterdam of German Socialists anxious to discuss peace probably influenced sentiment there. Practically all classes of securities participated in the advance, with the demand reaching speculative stocks, including Kaffirs, which were stimulated by the annual reports of the gold fields of South Africa showing unexpectedly large profits and a dividend of 7½ per cent. Canadian Pacific shares were heavily sold on this side, all at prices above 200. There was only moderate activity in American railroad shares, and at the close they were dull.

Premier Asquith's speech on Tuesday on the political, military, and financial situation met with a mixed reception, and intense interest was aroused by the announcement that Lord Kitchener was temporarily leaving the War Office, but neither event affected the markets. Further reference to the financial situation is expected from the Premier on Wednesday, when Parliament will be asked to vote a credit, probably £250,000,000, for war purposes.

Treasury bills are being sold at higher rates. It has been announced that in the four days ended Oct. 30 sales amounted to £24,958,000, against £10,599,000 old bills repaid, and this is considered fully satisfactory. It is believed that the demand for bills in the last week has been very substantial, and also that an important sum has been deposited with the Bank of England by other banks at 4½ per cent., which may be placed at the disposal of the Government for war expenditure.

Money is less plentiful, but discounts are slightly easier, owing to the scarcity of mercantile drafts. The steady recovery of American exchange is probably due to the operation of the Anglo-French loan and the likelihood of the arrangement of further credits direct between British and American bankers. The pronounced weakness of Dutch exchange on London suggests German sales of securities to your side through Amsterdam and remittance of American subscriptions to the German loan.

Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, will hold office for another year from April next, making four years instead of the customary two. A change is considered undesirable during war. The Government has appointed a strong committee to supervise the shipping industry in order to insure the employment of vessels to the best advantage.

PARIS SELLS RENTES.

French Investors Prepare to Take Coming National Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Dealings on the Bourse were restricted last week, although the undertone of the market was steady. The month-end settlement was satisfactorily concluded, although carry-over rates were higher. Owing to the desire of investors to participate in the coming loan, the selling of rentes continued and the closing price was 65.

Spanish funds and rails were firm, the market for them being aided by favorable exchange rates. Mexicans recovered some ground on reported European recognition of Carranza. Coppers were more active. De Beers jumped on the expected resumption of the dividend on the preferred shares. Russians also improved, while French bank stocks were firm. American railway shares were active, led by Atchison and Central Pacific.

The exchanges are steady, sterling closing at 27.72 and New York cables at 5.95. The war finance account of the bank has been increased by 210,000,000 francs. During the last four days 25,000,000 francs of gold have been received.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 6, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$30,492,000	$741,383,700
Same period last year		425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	85.87 85.54	85.87 81.51
Same period last year	....	89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	10½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	127	124½	125	37
Alle. & Western 4s	60	60	60	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	84½	84½	84½	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102	102½	19
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	96½	96½	96½	17
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝	47
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103	103	21
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	85	85	85	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	109	107½	109	54
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	100	99	100	6
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¾	65
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103¾	103	103⅞	3,947
Am. Tobacco 6s	119½	119½	119½	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	64⅞	64	64⅞	6
Ann Arbor 4s	61	60	60	2
Armour & Co. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	43
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	110½
A., T. & S.F.g.4s.reg.	92¼	92¼	92¾	10
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	106½	106½	106¾	45
A., T. & S. F.cv.4s,'60	110¾	108¾	109	194
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	17
A., T. & S. F. gd. 4s	86	85	86	10
A., T. & S.F.adj.4s,sta.	86½	85¼	86	75
A. T. & S. F. E. Ok. 4s	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	8
Atl. Coast Line 4s	92⅝	92	92⅝	12
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87¼	87	87¼	24
Austin & N. W. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Baldwin Loco. 5s	104	104	104	2
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	92¼	91⅞	92¼	21½
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	90¾	89⅝	90⅝	98½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	96	94	95⅞	1,078
B. & C. & W. 3½s	90½	90	90½	36
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Y. 4s	84	83	83⅜	26
Bethl. Steel ref. 4s	100½	100½	100⅝	182
Beth. Steel ex 5s	102½	102½	102½	80
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100½	100½	100½	276
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	102½	102⅜	102½	2
Brook. Un. El. 5s	100	99⅝	100	8
Brook. Un. El. 5s, a	100	100	100	2
Buf., R. & P. 4½s	100	99½	100	2
Bush Term. B. 5s	85½	85½	85½	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	14
Can. South. con. 5s	103	102½	103	9
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	60	60	60	10
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	100	100	100	2
Central Leather 5s	101¾	101	101¾	122
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	7
C. of Ga., M. & N. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Cent. New Eng. 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s	114	114	114	3
Central Pacific 4s	89	88	89	117
Central Pacific 5½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	1
Cent. R. R. & Bank Co. Ga. 5s	92	91¾	92	20
C. & O., Conl Riv. 4s	83	83	83	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	106	104½	105	13
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	88¼	87	88	263
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91½	89	91½	30
Chi. & Alton 3½s	43½	43½	43½	19
Chi. & Alton 3s	55	55	55	6
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92½	92¼	92½	26
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¼	97⅜	97⅝	565
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97½	97¼	97⅜	8
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	9
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 5s	102½	102½	102¾	1
C., B. & Q., Den. D. 4s	99½	99½	99½	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84½	83¾	84½	51
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	101	101	101	1
Chi. & E. Ill. g. 5s, tr.	65	65	65	2
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s	68	68	68	2
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	18	18	18	4
Chi. Gas Light 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	6
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	73	69¾	71⅜	122
Chi., Ind. & Lou. 4s	85¼	85½	85½	1
Chi., L. S. & E. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	4
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	89¾	89	89¾	33
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91	90	90¼	82
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100¾	99½	99¾	19
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	91	90½	90½	16
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	100½	86½	100½	329
C., M. & St. P., gen. 3½s, Series B	80	79½	80	11
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	107	105	107	313
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103¼	102⅞	103¼	11
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103	103	103	2
C., M. & St. P. Sd. 4s	90	88⅞	90	26
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81	81	81	24
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	95	95	15
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	95	95	95	12
C. & N. W., So. L. P. & N. W. 5s	106	106	106	3
Chicago Rys. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	8
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102½	102½	102½	2
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	84	82⅝	83½	46
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	68½	64⅞	66¼	202
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	44½	43⅞	44½	33
C., R. I. & P. d.5s,c.	42	42	42	15
C. & W. I. con. 4s	78	77½	78	21
Chile Copper 7s	141	138½	139½	963½
C., L. St. L. & C. 4s	91	90	91	6
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	79½	78	79½	4
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85	84½	85	2
C., C., C. & St. L. d. 4½s	84½	78	84½	26
C., C., C. & St. L. d. 4s	78	78	78	3
Cleve., Sh. L. 4½s	96⅝	95¾	96⅜	8
Col. Industrial 5s	77	70	76	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85½	82¾	85½	65
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91¾	92	18
Con. Gas cv. 6s	120	118¾	119¼	98
C. Pr. R. s. f. 5s, '31	98	98	98	4
Corn Pr. R. s.f. 5s, '34	95	94⅝	94⅞	40
Cub. Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	101	100¾	100¾	9
Cumberland Tel. 5s	98	97⅝	98	7
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	85¾	85	85	12
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd.	106¾	105¾	106⅜	246½
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	81½	80½	80	107
Den. & R.G. con. 4½s	83	83	83	2
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	78¼	76	78	73
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	86	80	80	8
Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Detroit United 4½s	74½	74½	74½	21
Dist. Securities 5s	72	70	70	57
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101¾	101¼	101¾	38
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	105	105	105	3
Erie 1st cons. 7s	119	109¾	109¾	5
Erie 1st cons. 4s	85	84½	84½	19
Erie gen. 4s	75	74⅜	75	84
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72	71½	72	64
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	85½	82	84⅜	622
Evans & St. L. con. 6s	87½	87½	87½	1
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105½	104⅝	105	28
Granby cons. cv. 6s	107	106¾	106¾	10
Granby cons. cv. 6s, sta.	105	105	105	29
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	100	97⅛	100	16
Gr. Rap. & Ind. 4½s	97½	96⅞	97½	7
Green Bay deb. A	77	75	76	7
Green Bay deb. B	14½	12½	14⅜	362
Hocking Valley 4½s	93	91½	93	25
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101⅞	5
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	76½	74½	76	223
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30¾	28¼	29½	827
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	84¾	84¾	84⅝	26
Ill. Cent. 1st 3½s	82	82	82	1
Ill. Cent. 3½s, '51, reg.	82	82	82	7
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1933	85	84	85	16
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	88¼	87¾	88¼	43
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100⅜	99⅞	100¼	48
Ill. Steel 4½s	89	88¼	89	56
Indiana Steel 5s	102	101¾	101⅞	30
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	186	182½	184	59
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	186½	180½	180¾	118½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	78	75⅞	77½	440
Interboro R. T. 5s	97½	97	97½	76
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97⅞	97	97	7
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	94½	83½	94¼	374
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr.	94	83½	93¼	3,004
Int. Nav. 5s	86	82	86	7
Int. Paper 6s	102	101½	102	6
Int. Paper cv. 6s	81½	80	81½	14
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	63¼	63	63¼	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	93	93	93	6
Iowa Central ref. 4s	53	49	53	81
K., C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75	74	75	42
Kan. City So. 6s	69¾	69¾	69¾	2
Kan. City So. 5s	94	93¾	93¾	27
Kan. City Term. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	15
Kings Co. El. 4s	80	80	80	2
Kentucky Central 4s	87	87	87	1
K'gs Co. E. L. & P. 5s	102	102	102	1
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	92	92¾	90	212
Lack. Steel 5s, '28	95¾	95½	95½	74
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94½	94¼	94½	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93½	93¼	93½	53
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	96	96	96	2
L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	122¾	122¾	122¾	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	101½	101	101½	16
Long Island ref. 4s	85½	85½	85½	2
Lorillard 7s	123	123	123	6
Lorillard 5s	101	100¼	100¼	39
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	107	107	107	5
L. & N. unif. 4s	93¾	93½	93½	19
L. & N., At., K. & Cin. 4s	87	86½	86⅝	16
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100½	100½	100⅝	3
L. & N., M. & M. 4½s	99	99	99	3
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	78½	78½	78½	1
Manhattan Con. 4s	89	89	89	8
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	86	86	86	1
Mich. Cent. 5s, '31	103	103	103	1
Mich. State Teleph. 5s	99½	99½	99⅝	1
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	90½	90½	90½	2
Minn. & St. L. cons. 5s	86	86	86	2
M. & St. L. Pac. Ex. 6s	102	102	102	5
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	52	52	55	163
M., St. P. & S. S. M. c. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	30
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	80½	78¼	78½	22
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	54½	54	54½	8
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	45½	45	45	18
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	68	67½	68	12
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	48¼	46	46¾	12
Mo., K. & T. of t. 5s	68	68	68	4
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	98½	96¾	98	63
Mo. Pacific 4s	66	62	64	100
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	88	87½	88	10
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	46	43	44½	132
Montana Power 5s	92½	91⅝	92⅛	87
Mont. Tramways 5s	90	90	90	1
Nassau Elec. R. R. 4s	76	76	76	4
Nat. Tube 5s	101½	100⅝	101½	79
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, ctfs., f. p.	110⅜	109¾	110	1,719½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, ctfs., full paid, reg.	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90¾	89⅝	90¾	69
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	75¼	74⅜	75¼	26
N. Y. C., Lake Sh. 3½s, tr. r.	81	79⅝	81	44
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	81	80⅝	81	68
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	90½	90	90½	415
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	82	82	82	5
N. Y. Con. Rys. 4½s	96	95	95	12
N. Y. Dock 4s	75	75	75	1
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. 4s	84	83½	84	21
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	108	108	108	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	117½	116½	117¼	74
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 3½s	72	72	73	29
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, '55	80	80	80	12
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	80	70½	70½	5
N. Y., O. & W. gen. 4s	80	75	80	40
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	83	83	83	1
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s	101	100½	101	2
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71	69¾	71	193
N. Y. Rys. adj 5s	52¾	51¾	52¼	141
N. Y. S. & W. ref. 5s	97	97	97	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97¾	96⅞	97¾	289
Tex. & Pac. 2d inc.	74	74	74	2
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	96	95	96	7
Third Av. ref. 4s	85	84	85	46
Third Av. adj. 5s	80¼	79	80¼	195½
Tol. & O. Cen. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	63	63	63	3
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	54¼	54	54	6
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 4s	87½	87½	87½	3
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96	56
Union Pac. cv. 4s	93¾	92⅞	93⅜	48
Union Pac. ref. 4s	88¼	87⅝	88¼	105
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	45½	45	45	9
U. S. Rity. & Imp. 5s	72¼	70	72¼	2
U. S. red. & ref. 6s	26¼	26	26¼	6
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	12
U. S. Steel 5s	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	283
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	103½	103½	103½	3
Va.-C. Chem. 1st 5s	98¼	97⅝	98¼	8
Va.-C. Chem. cv. 6s	102½	101⅜	101⅞	97
Va.-L., C. & C. 5s	88½	87¼	88½	2
Virginia S. W. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	96	93¾	94	28
Wab. Det. & C. 5s	101	101	101	2
Wabash 1st 5s	103½	102½	103¼	73
Wabash 2d 5s	96½	96	96¼	41
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr.	100	102¼	102¼	211
Wabash r. 4s, Eq. Tr. stamped f. p.	107¼	100¾	100¾	414
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. T. r., 1st asst. pd.	50	47	47	81
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. r. sta., 1st ass't pd.	48¾	46	46	66
Wab. P. Term. 1st 4s	4⅝	2½	4⅝	4
W., P. T. 1st 4s, C.T.r.	4	2½	4	711
W., P. T. 1st 4s, Cen. T. R. 1st pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	4
W., P. 1st 4s, Col. T. r.	3	2½	3	67
W., P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r. 1st pd.	12¼	12¼	12¼	1
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. for Cent. T. r.	3½	2⅝	3½	101
W., P. T. 2d 4s, t. r.	½	½	½	30
Wash., O. & W. 4s	91	91	91	1
Western Electric 5s	101¾	101¼	101⅝	23
Westch. Lighting 5s	103½	103¼	103⅜	3,004
West. Maryland 4s	75	71⅞	75	45
W. N. Y. & P. g. 4s	78	78	78	1
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	3
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	100¼	99¾	100¼	8
West Shore 4s	91½	91	91½	10
West Shore 4s, reg.	88	87¼	88	8
W'house E. & M. cv. 5s, full paid	144	139¾	140½	216
W'house E. & M. cv. 5s, part paid	141	141	141	1
West. E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	101	101	101	5
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	86¼	85	86¼	25

Total sales $29,639,500

Government Bonds

Anglo-French 5s, w.i.	98	97⅝	98	111
Japanese 4½s	82	81⅞	82	18
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., G.st.	76	75	76	43
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	94½	93⅝	94½	23
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	92	92	92	7
U. S. 8s, coupon	101½	101¼	101½	2½

Total sales $216,500

State Bonds

N. Y. Canal 4½s	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞	86
N. Y. State 4½s	110	109½	109⅝	14
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	101½	101½	101½	1
Va. deb. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	57½	56¼	57½	4

Total sales $55,000

New York City Issues

3½s, 1955	86¾	86½	86⅝	27
3½s, May, 1954	85⅝	83⅜	85⅜	5
3½s, Nov., 1955	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	10
4s, 1957	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	17
4s, 1958	96¾	96¼	96⅜	44
4s, 1959	96⅝	95⅞	96⅜	95
4½s, 1900	100¼	99⅝	100¼	53
4½s, 1964	100¼	99⅝	100¼	24
4½s, 1963	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	20
4½s, May, 1957	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	12
4½s, Nov., 1957	104	103⅝	104	36
4½s, 1965	104⅛	103½	104⅛	297
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1

American Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
Crocker-Wheeler
Ingersoll-Rand
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Powder Stocks
Remington Typewriter
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Manufacturing

STANDARD OIL
Prairie Oil & Gas
Prairie Pipe Line
South Penn. Oil
S. O. of California
S. O. of New York
Vacuum Oil

CANADIAN ISSUES
PRIVATE WIRE TO MONTREAL
Brazilian Traction
Canadian Car & Foundry
Canadian Gen'l Electric
Dominion Steel
Steel Co. of Canada
BOUGHT & SOLD

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 6, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,716,803	146,858,535
Same period last year	.....	45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	93.51	88.92	94.13	58.99
Same period last year	....	....	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
107	Nov. 6	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	107	103	107	+ 4½	1,112
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.†‡	33⅞	32	32¼	+ ⅞	23,200
13½	Nov. 4	12	Oct. 29	Alaska Juneau††	13½	12	12⅝	+ ⅛	47,400
49½	Oct. 4	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	42⅞	38¼	38¼	— 6¼	57,800
77½	Sep. 28	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	76¾	73¼	73½	— ½	14,600
73½	Nov. 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	7⁷⁄₁₆	70	73¼	+ 1⅝	6,400
99	Oct. 30	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98½	97½	97½	— 1	400
69⅜	Nov. 4	33½	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	69⅜	66	66	— ½	37,200
94	Nov. 3	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	94	93¾	94	.. ..	450
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	101¼	100½	100⅜	— ¼	554
219¾	Oct. 28	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	210⅜	190½	190½	—18¾	950
63¼	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	62⅜	58¾	58½	— 3½	54,280
108¾	Sep. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106⅜	106¼	106½	— ¾	1,010
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	88½	83	83	— 4½	42,875
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	116¾	116⅜	116⅜	— ⅜	300
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48⅜	.. ..	....
23	Oct. 21	23	Oct. 21	Am. Coal	..	..	23	.. ..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	150	145	145	— 5	800
1¾	Oct. 14	1⅝	Oct. 14	Am. Coal Prod. rts..	..	..	1⅝	.. ..	....
120	Sep. 11	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	..	..	117½	.. ..	....
64	Oct. 23	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	63	60	60	— 2	10,600
102¼	Nov. 5	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	102¾	100¾	102¼	+ 2¼	200
114	Nov. 5	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	114	110	114	+ 3¼	1,600
14½	Oct. 22	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	13½	11½	11½	— 1⅝	3,800
59½	Oct. 22	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf..	58⅝	52	52	— 5¾	13,725
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	27⅜	25	25⅜	+ 1⅜	10,150
31½	Oct. 25	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	27⅛	25	25⅜	— 2⅛	4,020
50½	Oct. 25	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	48½	44½	44½	— 3½	27,300
74¾	Oct. 23	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive ...	71	65½	65⅞	— 4⅝	925
100½	Sep. 27	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	99¾	90	90	.. ..	2,340
13⅞	Oct. 28	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	12¼	9½	9½	— 2⅜	4,400
37	Oct. 28	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	37	33	33	— 2⅞	1,500
95⅝	Oct. 18	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	95¼	90⅝	92¼	+ 1½	69,400
110⅝	Nov. 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	110⅛	106⅝	106⅞	— ⅜	735
84	Nov. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B..	84	83½	83⅝	— ⅛	700
87	Sep. 30	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A.	86⅞	86½	86⅞	+ ⅛	1,100
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	155	155	155	.. ..	125
110⅝	Nov. 5	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	110⅜	107	110⅜	+ 3⅞	300
74½	Oct. 19	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	68¼	59	60½	— 8⅝	20,575
119⅞	Nov. 5	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	119⅞	113⅝	115⅞	+ 2⅝	38,158
117½	Nov. 5	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf...	117½	115½	116	+ ½	3,390
62¼	Oct. 7	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable....	..	..	62¼	.. ..	....
130¼	Nov. 4	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	130¼	125	128¼	+ 3½	73,300
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	234½	230	233	+ 5	1,950
110½	Sep. 25	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	110½	109¾	109¾	— ¼	500
57½	Oct. 20	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	54½	48	49	— 5½	14,585
56	Oct. 20	48⅞	Nov. 6	Am. Woolen tr. r...	53¼	48⅞	48⅞	— 4⅜	1,400
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	98	97½	97½	— ⅜	3,925
98	Oct. 28	96	Oct. 22	Am. Wool. pf. tr. r.	97⅜	97	97⅜	— ⅛	300
15	Apr. 29	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	14⅜	11	13½	+ 3½	1,600
87	Nov. 5	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†..	87	81⅞	85¾	+ 2⅞	234,430
14	Oct. 27	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization...	10	10	10	.. ..	300
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	..	..	50	.. ..	....
111¼	Nov. 4	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	111¼	107⅞	108⅛	— ⅝	45,450
101⅞	Nov. 4	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅞	101	101¾	+ ⅜	2,610
116	Nov. 1	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	116	115	115⅛	+ ⅛	700
154½	Oct. 23	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	137½	123	123¼	—11	118,625
115	Oct. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf...	109	109	109	— 1½	200
95⅞	Nov. 4	75⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	95⅞	94⅛	94⅜	— ⅜	35,425
77¼	Nov. 5	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77¼	75⅞	77¼	+ 1⅝	3,900
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	..	..	1¼	.. ..	....
600	Oct. 22	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	500	420	435	—80¾	5,965
184	Oct. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	167	162	165	— 3	2,100
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	.. ..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	..	..	80	.. ..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	92¼	88	89½	+ 1¾	52,510
138¾	Oct. 14	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	133⅛	132½	132⅝	+ ½	550
41	Oct. 13	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	40	40	40	— ½	145
89½	Nov. 3	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	89½	88¾	89	+ 1	400
13¼	Nov. 5	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	13¼	8½	11⅞	+ 4⅜	11,500
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts...	..	..	80	.. ..	....
94⅜	Oct. 19	85⅛	Nov. 3	Burns Brothers	86	85⅞	86	.. ..	200
108	Oct. 18	108	Oct. 18	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	108	.. ..	....
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 24	Butterick Co.	30½	30	30	— ½	800
79⅝	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	68⅞	65¼	66½	— 1⅞	10,410
21¾	Sep. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	21½	19	20	+ 1	8,925
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf...	47	43	45	+ 2	3,800
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern....	..	..	54	.. ..	....
194	Nov. 1	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific....	194	183	183	— ⅞	72,700
85	Nov. 1	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf..	83	83½	83	+ 5	300
61¼	Nov. 1	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	61¼	58¼	58⅜	— ⅞	64,500
109	Nov. 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	109	108	109	+ 1	919
325	Jan. 22	275	July 25	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	.. ..	....
*135	Nov. 6	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	135	..	135	.. ..	26
62⅜	Oct. 30	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio..	62⅝	61¼	62	— ⅜	35,600
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	13	13	13	+ ⅛	200
22	Aug. 26	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf..	..	..	21	.. ..	....
17½	Nov. 3	10½	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	17½	15¼	16	+ ¼	20,000
41½	Nov. 3	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	41½	36⅜	40	+ 3½	42,350
98¼	Apr. 19	78	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	96¾	94½	95	+ ¼	23,500
131	Nov. 5	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf...	131	129⅜	130⅝	+ 1⅝	2,750
135	Nov. 5	118¼	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	135	131⅝	134	+ 2⅝	3,825
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	170	.. ..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	20⅞	18¼	19½	— ⅞	48,150
120	Nov. 3	115	July 9	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	120	119½	120	+ ¾	400
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St.P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	130⅜	.. ..	....
55⅜	Nov. 5	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper††.....	55½	52¾	53⅜	+ ½	50,100
52	Oct. 22	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	50½	50	50	— ½	300
77	Oct. 20	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	76	76	76	+ 1⅜	800
78½	July 7	78½	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	78½	.. ..	....
70½	Oct. 20	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	69	67½	67½	— 1½	1,100
110⅝	Oct. 23	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	110⅝	.. ..	....
63½	Sep. 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	58½	53⅜	54	— 3½	25,000
38½	Nov. 3	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.....	38½	35	37½	+ 2½	2,600
57	Nov. 1	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	57	56½	57	+ ½	300
50	Nov. 5	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf....	50	48½	50	+ 5	400
150½	Oct. 15	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas...	147	141¼	144	+ 2	37,400
127	Oct. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	100	91	91½	— 8	3,600
109	Oct. 1	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	..	..	106	.. ..	....
21½	Oct. 23	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	20⅞	19¼	19⅜	— 1⅛	12,075
91	Oct. 25	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	90½	80¾	90	.. ..	1,975
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	..	..	41	.. ..	....
100⅞	Sep. 29	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	85	72¼	74¼	—10¾	118,000
112½	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	107⅞	106	106	— 1½	1,200
125	July 22	83	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	120½	116½	118	.. ..	2,800
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	100	.. ..	....
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf..	97	..	97	+ 1½	200
154½	Nov. 4	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	154½	152	153	+ 1	2,340
226	Nov. 5	190⅝	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	226	212½	226	+13½	800
14½	Nov. 3	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	14¼	10⅝	12¾	+ 2¾	5,300
23⅞	Nov. 1	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	23⅞	18¾	19¼	+ 1¼	9,225
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6⅛	.. ..	....
133	Nov. 1	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	133	133	135	+ 3	179
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	.. ..	....
70	Nov. 6	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	70	70	70	+ 8	112
*100	Oct. 29	*100	Oct. 29	Diamond Match	..	..	*100	.. ..	....
50½	Oct. 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	49	43⅞	44½	— 4½	38,620
27½	Oct. 26	16	June 25	Dome Mines	26⅞	25	25¼	— ⅜	12,860
8¼	Nov. 4	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	8¼	6½	8¾	+ ¾	600
15½	Nov. 4	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	15½	12	13	.. ..	2,300
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	.. ..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	.. ..	....
78¾	Sep. 25	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat...	72	71	71	— 1	400
44⅜	Nov. 1	10¾	Feb. 24	Erie	44¾	42½	42½	— ⅜	163,350
50½	Nov. 3	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	50¼	56¾	58¾	+ 1	33,935
50¾	Nov. 3	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	50¾	48½	49	— ⅞	3,745
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM..	32	30	32	+ 2	300
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53¼	51½	52	+ 1	900
360	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	340	340	340	— 5	110
112	Sep. 28	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	..	..	112	.. ..	....
185½	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	182	177	177⅝	— 4½	13,500
395	Oct. 30	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	395	365	370	—24	1,725
115½	Sep. 13	100⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	113⅜	113½	113⅜	+ ¼	1,000
90¼	Oct. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	77¼	77⅛	77⅛	— 4⅝	20,000
114½	Oct. 27	95	Jan. 4	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	113	112	112	— 2½	300
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	84⅜	.. ..	....
128⅝	Nov. 5	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	128⅜	125½	126	+ ¼	18,800
54	Oct. 22	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	52½	50	50½	— 1¾	35,800
42¼	Oct. 14	37	Oct. 22	Greene-Cananea	41¾	38⅜	41	+ 1	3,700
73	Oct. 30	45⅜	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	73	70¾	71½	+ 1	27,250
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	..	..	85	.. ..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100¾	.. ..	....
75	Apr. 22	19	Jan. 4	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	.. ..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	.. ..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	.. ..	....
120	Oct. 29	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	120	120	120	.. ..	31
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	110¼	108¼	108¾	— 1½	2,300
47½	Oct. 4	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	46⅞	44½	44⅜	— 1½	117,300
25	Nov. 4	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	23	22½	22½	+ ⅛	4,100
83¾	Oct. 11	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....	82	82	82	+ ½	600
23½	Nov. 4	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n....	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅝	95,000
82	Nov. 5	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	82	79	81	+ 1¾	18,600
29¾	Nov. 1	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	29¾	25⅛	25¼	— 2¾	10,300
67⅝	Nov. 1	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	67¾	63	63	— 2	9,725
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	111⅜	109½	111	.. ..	4,400
129	Nov. 4	109⅜	May 28	Int. Harv. N. J. pf.	120	115	120	+ 3	300
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	70	70	70	— 2	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	.. ..	....
23⅜	Oct. 5	190	Oct. 27	Int. Nickel	200	194	194⅞	— 3⅝	3,026
110	Oct. 5	105½	Oct. 19	Int. Nickel pf.....	108	108	108	.. ..	100
12⅝	Nov. 5	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	12⅝	11	11¾	+ 1	16,450
48	Nov. 5	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	48	42	47	+ 4½	11,100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅜	.. ..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	.. ..	....
68½	May 5	61	Oct. 23	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	..	..	61	.. ..	....
35¾	Nov. 1	20⅜	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	35⅛	32½	32⅞	— ¼	33,600
65½	Nov. 5	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City Co. pf.	65½	64½	64¾	+ ¾	4,300
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	84	.. ..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	.. ..	....
6	Nov. 4	5	Nov. 5	Keokuk & Des M....	6	5	5¼	.. ..	300
128¼	Nov. 6	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128½	128½	128½	.. ..	340
250	Nov. 4	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	250	240	240	— 9½	300
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110¼	.. ..	....
34¾	Sep. 20	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	83½	73¼	74½	— 9½	14,000
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	104¾	103½	103¾	+ ¼	400
14⅜	Nov. 5	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West..	14⅜	13	14⅜	+ ⅜	2,100
31	Nov. 3	20	Mar. 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	28	30	30¾	+ 1⅝	1,000
82½	Nov. 3	64⅞	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	82½	80⅝	81	+ ⅝	20,825
250	Oct. 19	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	248½	248	248	.. ..	2,900
119⅞	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118¾	117¼	118¾	+ ⅞	600
27⅝	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	24¾	23¼	23½	— 1⅝	500
31	Jan. 11	18	Feb. 17	Loose Wiles Biscuit.	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛	200
105⅛	Jan. 15	85	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95½	95	95	.. ..	200
67	Oct. 18	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	64⅞	.. ..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	183¼	182	182½	+ 2½	700
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	115½	115	115⅝	+ 1⅛	500
130¾	Oct. 29	103½	July 8	Louis. & Nash.....	130¼	128	130	+ 1	3,800
84	Nov. 4	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	84	80½	84	+ 4½	2,600
68¾	Jan. 19	64¾	Oct. 28	Mackay Cos. pf.....	66	64⅝	65⅞	+ ⅞	1,600
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	2	.. ..	....
129½	Nov. 1	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	129½	128	128	— 1	566
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	59	.. ..	....
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	.. ..	....
92	Oct. 26	15½	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	83	67½	68¼	—15	34,500
103	Oct. 26	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	102½	96⅞	97⅜	— 3⅝	7,500
68½	Oct. 26	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	63½	57½	58	— 6⅛	12,000
56	Nov. 3	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores....	50⅝	50	50¼	— ⅞	300
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	98	.. ..	....
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	91¼	87⅝	88¼	— 1⅝	30,800
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	..	..	85¼	.. ..	....
35⅜	Oct. 30	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††† ...	35⅛	34⅛	34¼	— 1¼	26,200
*110	Oct. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*110	.. ..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis..	18	16¾	17¼	+ 1½	6,300
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. P. pf...	40	33½	39½	+ 6	4,225
126½	Nov. 3	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126½	123½	123½	.. ..	4,610
132⅛	Nov. 3	123	June 8	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf...	132½	127½	130	+ 1½	470
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep. 17	M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.i.	..	..	74⅜	.. ..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	4	Sep. 28	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	8⅜	6	7½	+ 1⅜	34,800
40	Apr. 5	10⅛	Sep. 25	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	18	15½	16½	+ 1⅝	3,700
18¼	Apr. 19	1¼	July 27	Missouri Pacific ...	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ 2

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DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. ‡And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. †Sells flat. §Special. zEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	104½	107
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	49	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	343	347
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	107½	109
Am. P. & L.	8,265,400	..	Q	Sep 1, 15	59½	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	78	79½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.....	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	64	67
Am W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	8¼
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	60
Ariz Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	83	88
Do 6% pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. Sy. Ry. & El 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
Au. & Syr. El. 1st ref.5s,'42.	2,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	96
Au. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'48	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94½
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 1st con.5s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.Ist5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,633,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	43	45
Do 5s, '09..	1,760,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24	25½
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	96	97
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, 36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Do pf.....	831,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Con. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	55	57
Do.....	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	81½	83½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '49..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86¼	87½
C. G. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72½
Do 1st 5s, '33	13,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P (Minn.) 1st rf. 5s, 30	12,938,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	96
C. P. (Minn.) & L. 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M & N.	91½	93
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,433,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
Dal. El. Co.	18,487,100	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	133	134
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, 18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s, 46	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. St. L. pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	65	70
El. St. & So. pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.....	1,003,800	..	..	.....	66	72
Do 5s.....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	76	81
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 6s, '51..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	93
Ev. G. & Elec. 1st 5s, '52..	1,220,000	2½	S	F. & D.	92	96
Ev. Sygs. G. & E. 5s, '52.	29,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & P.	4,100,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do pf.	2,000,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	55
Fl. of N.H. E. & L. 1st 5s, '51	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, '43..	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	65	75
Gen. Pow. 1st 5s, '49..	22,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Gold Wood El. 1st 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Gt. N. of B. B. Div. 5s	3,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Gt. So. 5s, 1952	22,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Gulf Pow. El. 1st 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Gt. N. of B. B. Div. 5s	3,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ha. & Sp. Ry. 1st ref. 5s, '52	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Ill. St. El. Cor. 1st 5s, '38..	1,391,000	8	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Ind. Nat. 5s, 49, reis ...	16,365,000	2	S	J. & J.	55	60
Ind. & Ball. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75½
Jopin & Pitt. Ry. 5s, '51.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	28
Do 1st ref.5s	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	55	60
K. C. B. L. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	93
K. C. El.4s,'22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '23..	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	68
Kan. C. Met.S.R. con. 1st 5s, '13	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	95
K. G. & E. pf.	7,242,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
L. R. Ry. & L. El. 1st 5s, '33	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39..	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90½	..
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Pr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	98
Mo'ile Elect. Pf 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Mus. G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	87	90
Do. 1st & ref. 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & L. L. pf....	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,15	64	68
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 5s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,085,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.....	2,450,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	48	53
N. Y. Pr. Sts. 33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. West'r	3,388,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	88	88
LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	81
Old. Ry. 5s, '51	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	..
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.....	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28.	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	70	..
O. E. Ry. 5s, '33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Pot. St. Pwr. 1st 5s, '20..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	104
Sep. R. & L.	6,298,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Do pf.....	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	68	72
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99½
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	88
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Sch. Val. Tr. 5s, '20..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	99½
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '52	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Serm. Ry($50)	2,080,200	..	..	.....	90	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Stran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L. Ltng. 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	91½	94
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	89
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	76½	78½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
S.W.P. & L. pf.	1,505,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	9,343,150	..	..	.....	85½	88¼
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	$26	$28

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	80	84
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '52....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Tex. Pow. & Lt. Co.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	37½	40
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '32....	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. El. L. & P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,017,500	2	S	J. & D.	81¼	82
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	38	42
Do 1s. g.	7,115,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	69	71
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,208,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	..
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	86	87
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	83	84
Do pf.....	8,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	82½	83
Wat. Gas & El. 5s, '51	11,442,300	2	S	J. & D.	80	80¼
W. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do pf.....	2,125,000	..	..	.....	78	82
West'n Pow. Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	17½	18½
Wheeling Tr. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$42
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities serv...	14,718,389	½	..	July 1, 14	64¾	66¼
Do pf.....	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	65	70
C. G. of N. J. 1st con.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do do.5s,'30.	1,250,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	88
Day Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37....	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 1st 6s, 16	1,840,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	98
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & N. J. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,000,000	½	..	Apr 15,15	54	55
Old pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	8½	9
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	80½	87½
Peninsular Gas Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	108
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	97½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99¼
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, 28..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	103½
Syra. Gas. st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	72½
Washington G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	103½	106

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	155	158
Do pf.....	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 25, 15	87	88
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	4,405,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	48	49
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,700	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	50	51
Am. Brass..	15,000,000	a1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	260	264
Am Chicle..	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 15	84	88
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	83	87
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph'e.	2,027,550	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	106	108
Do. pf.....	2,086,830	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	112	115
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	c3	Q	Sep 15,15	253	258
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	139	143
Bliss, E.W.Co	1,500,000	2½d	Q	Oct 1, 15	370	390
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	80
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	111	112
Do pf.....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	11⅝	11¾
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos.	3,403,300	1	Q	Sep 30,15	380	415
Do pf.....	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15,15	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	160	180
Childs	3,000,000	2	..	Dec 10,14	55	60
Do pf.	2,499,800	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	92	98
Colt's Arms..	2,000,000	4d½	Q	Oct 1, 15	910	930
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,400,200	..	..	.....	43	47
Do s.f. 6s, '41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	83
D.L.&W.Coal	6,000,000	2b	Q	July 1, 15	260	280
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,200,000	1	Q	Au 15, 15	114	118
Int. Silver pf.	6,025,388	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	100	105
Int. Textbk.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	34	38
Lanston Mon.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	76	77½
L. V. C.S.($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Oct 16, 15	150	160
Lima Loco. C. 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Merg. Lino..	12,199,800	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	180	182½
N. J. Zinc..	10,000,000	2½	..	Jul 21, 15	290	295
Otis Elevator	6,375,600	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	71	74
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
Pierce Oil....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1¾
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	1½	..	Oct 1, 14	63	65
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	36	40
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	140	147
Do tcs cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	101	103
Saf. C.H.& L.	10,000,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 15	120	131
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep 15,15	370	390
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	215	219
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2¾
Suz. & S. pf.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	88	91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 11, 15	105	107
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2200	2775
Wrigley Jr.	4,000,000	4	Q	Sep 15,15	215	220

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16	16¼
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	8	Q	Sep 15,15	625	630
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	Q	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Sep 15,15	106	112
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	10g	Q	Sep 20,15	720	740
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Continen. Oil.	3,000,000	3	Q	Sep 15,15	255	260
Crescent P. L.	3,000,000	3sc	Q	Sep 15,15	44	47
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	55	Q	Dec 15,15	82	87
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	245	250
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	135	158
Gal.-S. U. pf.	2,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line.	20,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	135	140
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Au 15, 15	108	111
Nat. Transit.	10,000,000	10c	Q	Sep 15,15	31	33
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15,15	220	225
N. T. & T. pf.	4,000,000	5	S	July 1, 15	105	108
Ohio Oil..	12,000,000	25	Q	Sep 20,15	160	162
Prai. O. & G.	15,000,000	36	..	Feb 28,13	413	418
Prairie P. L.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	205	210
Solar Refin.	1,000,000	35	S	Jun 21,15	280	290
So. Pipe Line.	10,000,000	$6	Q	Sep 1, 15	233	238
So. Penn. Oil.	12,500,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	345	348
Southw. Pipe L.	5,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	125	130
Standard Oil.	100,000,000	2.50	Q	Sep 15,15	315	318
Std. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Jul 31, 15	455	457
Std. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Sep 15,15	435	445
Std. Oil (Ky.)	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 15	320	330
Std. Oil (Neb.)	5,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	340	350
Std. Oil (N.J.)	98,000,000	35	Q	Sep 15,15	487	490
Std. Oil (N.Y.)	100,000,000	2	Q	Sep 15,15	204	206
Std. Oil (Ohio)	6,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	500	510
Swan & Finch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	125	135
Union T. Co.	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	83	85
Vacuum Oil	5,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	216	219
Washington Oil	100,000	83	A	Dec 1, 14	42	46

b—Including 10c extra. f—including 3% extra. g—including 84 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	115	125
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15, 15	275	280
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	135	140
Commonw'lth	500,000	3	..	July 1, 15	300	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	..	J. & J.	900	920
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	325	330
Ger. Alliance	400,000	1½	S	J. & J.	230	245
Ger.-Amer.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in room 633, P. O. Bldg.—Motions:

U. S. Bliss.
Re Hopkins.
Good Osborne.
Gildersleeve Conine.
O'Boyle Robertson.
City of N Y Cent (2.)
Murray Lowie.
Hamburg-Amer Line Vo
U S.
Re Soloway & Katz.
Flagg U S.
Hopkins U S.
Re Wesson.
Shamrock Union.
Trial calendar:
Courtney Geiger.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty cases on: Reid Donald SS Co Kroesshell Bros.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Fiel Swart-Warner S Corp.
McGregor Charles Weiland, Inc.
Cons R Tire Co B F Goodrich Co of N Y.
Landon Clark.
Morris Int R T Co.
N Y Trust Co Int Merc Marine Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Court Room No. 2, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Winslow Staab (2.)
Allano Eagle Lock Co.
Simpson, Inc J P Fryor & Co, Inc.
Domestic Vacuum C Co Nat Sweeper Co.
Bray Palmer.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Whitney Univ Film.
Roehrohr Gorman.
McCarthy L Adler Bros & Co.
Standard Comp Scale Co, Ltd Barrell.
Bekerson Tanney.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 233, 2d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Discharges:
Paul Piefka, Carbondale Sponge Co.
E J Singer & Sons, Jacob Wisotsky, Sidney J Cowen, Sidney W Hoag, Flora F Mittenthal Bros.
Sol Pasikoff.
Israel G Hornell, Jas Jordan, Louis E Levy, Henry Lindeman, Joseph S Lesser, Martha Close, Chas Muller, Henry A Simpson, Geo C Hills, Frank Calcano, M & E Heller, Herman Finkelstein, Jacob Diamond, Malvin L Broder.

Under objections:
Orias Lind.
Louis Birnbaum, Chas S Lippner, Isaac Kalish, David H Applebee, Salvin Ghiz, Schnell & Jackson.

Adjournes cases:
Morris Weisberg, Liebler & Co, Kalman Bloom, Diamond Drill Carbon Co, Robt P Beck, William Miller, Aetna Cont Co, Burke & Sons Co, Fresno Asbestos Co, Gustave Stein, Amer 5 & 10 Stores, Nat'l Sale & Supply, John H Kennard, Blake & Williams, Hyman Labes, Isidore Geller, Francis J Palmer, Chester Bertolstte, Lexington Dailies Co, Isidore Lewis, Franklin Haines, Haines Realty Co, Heightstown Const Co, Louis Martin, Burnett Factor, Nat'l Sale & Supply, Isaac Schwarz, John H Kennard, Barnet Kantor, Berel Birnberg, N & S Ferrari, Alvis Kohn & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. U S Cl. Sing.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

Huntley Ziegler.
Aldrich Overlook & NY Cent No 18.
Equity calendar at 1 P. M. Lande Sternberg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Eckel Eckel.
Re Pearsall, (2)
20 P Morris Co CNY.
Pendleton Adams.
La Flam La Flam.
Re CNY Sedgwick.
Kirelawich P & R C & I Co.
Daly Niagara Alkali.
Weis Weiss.
Levy Logan.
Re Star Dress Co.
Goldin Ontario Thread Co.
Re Lilienthal.
Mut Life Ins de Sabla.
Granger Hitchcock.
Re Abramson (Ringler).
Guar Trust Av RR.
Re Scoville.
Stewart Pigueron.
Tackoff CNY & N B Traction.
Feldman same.
Doubkess Kalimann.
Milaw Milaw.
Harrison Meeks.
Moore Boyd.
Suerken Morris.
Becker Un Cent Life Ins.
City R E Kennedy.
Trachtenberg London Guar & Accl.
CNY Etelson.
Lynch Lynch.
Nichols Nichols.
Re CNY (Sarnoff).
Culloff NY Rys.
Bunker Bunker.
Butler Bros Parker.
Cramo Zwetschkenbaum.
Pullto Potterbaum.
Umsted Schulte Inc.
Gluscoff Fliegerald.
McCarthy McCarthy.
Schoenberg CNY.
Berenji Geo Hold Co Inc (2).
Talshoff Elkema.
Buxbaum Buxbaum.
Stapleton O'Brien.
Goldschmidt B Ed Kohn Berger Co.
Chelsea Exch Bk Motley.
Commow Ins Brown.
Fearing Jacobson.
Jameson Herrman
People 28 & 29 St Crosstown RR.
Sch Shiter Tontcuintes.
Bent Wilkins.
Reversionary Estates Cook.
C Spiegel & Co Inc Geis (Hecht).
Lindemann Richter.
Howard Howard.
Magee Kaufman.
Friedel St East Cas.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Re E 162d St.
Klein Klein.
Philbin Isaacs.
Hart Gibson.
Spiegel Spiegel.
Monypenny Monypenny.
Seale Seale.
Hrycke Hrycke.
Malcolm Malcolm.

Demurrers:
Walsh Oceanic Stm Nav. Ltd.
Rhodes Franz.
Crombie Ill Surety Co.

Preferred causes:
Walter Walter.
Meier Martin.
Scott Dey.
Friend Barclay, (2.)

Undefended divorces:
Sullivan, Belsky, Cooymans, Wiener, Kalman, Takacs, Kelly, Burns, Orchard, Montecuollo, Nassbaum, Grant, Miller, Oliver, Schwartz, Roman, Newbery, Monticciolo, Kelin, Darling.

General calendar:
Moran Midville Rity.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.
Vantine & Co Purdy. Norwood Pk same. Case on.
Fisk same.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Hamphill Silver Creek Upholstering Co.
Strobridge Lith Co Goodwin.
Singer Isaacs.
Merchants Nat Bk Sawyer.
Unit Distillers Co Doughty.
Little-Brown Co Murphy.
Saperstein Saperstein.
Kurz C Bolland & Co.
Gabler Bjur Bros Co.
Burke Banks.
L D Block Co Electric Shop.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Levin Harris.
Proctor Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Mannetick Jacobson (2).
Caruso Bradley Const.
Asia Lumber (2).
Smith Cunard SS Co.
Oothout Unipiate Co.
Walsh Cowen & Co.
Carpenter Prescott Co (2.)
Salkin G Colon & Co.
Tumminelli Tuckman.
Glasberg NY Rys.
Sturmer Rosenberg.
Frank Mulligan.
Fetrig Renken Dairy.
Amezaga Fernandez.
Rosenberg Reiss.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Goldfarb Wolfberg.
Gross Smith.
Herk B. H. RR.
Barisch Postal Transfer Service.
Faber CNY.
Re Barber Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Wehrlen Khy.
Cohen Engel.
Kelly Workman's Educational, &c, Assn.
Eichel Jefferson Leasing Co.
Lantz Sharpe.
Davis Linden.
Thurston Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Connolly Bradley Cont Co.
Hirsch Radt.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bishop Am Home Mags.
Friend Strauss.
Hyatt Weisenberg.
Mapes Comml Adv Assn.
Van der Ham Bernheimer Co.
Donnelly Con Gas (2).
Gallmeyer Cameron.
Chase Truck Co Richmond L & R.
Store Schwartzreich.
Darcy Wiener.
Kimmel B H RR.
Friedman Dworetsky.
Boyle Lippman.
Wapner NY Rys (2).
Schwartz Grossman.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ruhle Verscheiser.
Kutkovitz B H R R.
Rupholowitz Nass El RR.
Schainholtz same.
Block Hamburg Amerikanische &c.
Christ Duffy.
Buckley Von Claussen
Linnaman Doylin Stable Co.
Simmons Whitney.
Slavitz Carpenter.
Reiter Gamble.
Luhring Vincent, Se ele. Strouser.
Reichman Ashner.
Cavell Kaye.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Joerskin C I & B RR.
Mackler same.
Levingston Lamb Pub Co.
Provinlak Tarler.
Mulcahy Cudahy Packing Co.
Bishop Battle.
Mason Rutland RR.
Truman C & M Co.
Simsheimer Underpin, &c Co.
Callman same.
F Blaser Co same.
Amory NY Times.
Baraud Duer.
Beecher Eggers.
Acritelli NY C & H R RR.
Morell Zellan.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Cornelius Riesser.
Sullivan Madison Sq Garden Co.
Berkheimer Empire Carring Corp.
Sackheim Pigueron.
Young Steeplechase Park Co.
Ruesmanno Amann.
Palmer Penn RR.
Blum Schwen.
Kapances Ocean SS of Sev.
Brady Penn Steel Co.
Drath Steeplechase Co
Hanningan Schuylkill Realty Co.
Andrew Gardner.
Levinson Klaber.
Scherding F V Smith Cont Co.
Mermelstein Kuttner.
Hirschkowitz Kepler.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ferrara Suna.
Johnston L K Comstock & Co.
N Y Lubricating Oil Co C E Mills Oil Co.
Grudzien Appelbaum.
Dalury Davis.
Naime CNY.
Hramnon Campbell.
Greenberg Rudd, Inc.
Nussbaum Dillon.
Pyres CNY.
Globe Indemnity Co same.
Eisenberg N Y Consol RR.
Sullivan Seeman.
Lubinsky Stevens.
Johnson Sinclair Reiger Co.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kasperski Int R T.
Lane Hope.
Triangle Waist Easkay Waist.
Powell Wanamaker.
Scott CNY.
H Tudor Steeplechase Co.
I Tudor same.
Jordan Penn RR.
Mellen Athens Hotel.
Shock McWilliams.
Upperman Brooks Bros.
P Liantonie Porter.
L Liantonie same.
Hahn CNY.
Simon Ettinger.
Dewal CNY.
Koch Moore.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bernstein Gorman.
Edelstein C I & B RR.
Klinker Press Pub Co.
Levy Kreasenstein.
S Pierrepont West Elec Co.
G Pierrepont same.
Kahoe C I & B RR.
Spitzler CNY.
Kharas Collier.
Levine O'Kin.
Rosenberg Meyer Music Co.
Taylor Courtleigh.
Johnson Hay Fury, &c, Works.
Langney O'Rourke Eng. Co.
Rigotti Huylers.
Quaglietti Standard Arch Co.
Jacobson Somerville Realty Co.
Webber Miller.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

CNY CNY Steam Co.
Reich Moody.
Jacobs Dowling.
Leichtman Universal Motor Truck Co.
Wanchenich Empire Accident & Corp.
Lenkowsky Altman.
Kopp Mooney.
Berry W S Barstow Co.
CNY Bradley Cont Co
Cramp & Co Mass Bondg & Ins Co.
Mendez Mendez.
Oppenheimer Seligman.
Lowenstein De Forest Sheet, &c, Co.
W E Thayer Co Kings Pk State Hos.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

F B Stearns Hart.
Jaffe Bernstein.
Archer Amsdell.
Hedges Quigley.
Peder Weiss.
Gurcey Cont Co CNY.
Elsenberg Swartz (2).
Holweg Terry.
O'Dea Wydes.
Ryan Bailey.
Chard Ryan-Parker Const Co.
Crosby Waverly Hills Co.
Zak Simpson.
Mullen Cohen.
Jarmulowsky Balk.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Riviera Realty Co Illinois Surety Co.
Hoffman Hirsch.
Grusmark Offermann.
McVeigh Sullivan.
Illinois Surety Co Stephen Colletti Co.
Schachtel Fields.
Dreicer Quintard (2.)
Boreas Realty Co Am Bonding Co.
State Bank Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.
Mark Rafalsky & Co Church.
Allied Silk Mfrs, Inc Epstein.
Colin T Demarest & Co.
Putnam Interior Metal Mfg Co.
Napiechmidt U S Fidelity & Guaranty
Judels Ocean Accident & Guar Co, Lim.
Kalder Strauss.
Prescott O'Donohoe.
Herring Mall.
Gillett Briscoe & Dock Engineering.
Amory CNY.
Boom & Tice, Inc Downes.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Burghardt Jamaica Estates.
Gannon CNY.
Odell Chadbourne.
The Automatic Kinematophone Co Hudson-Wood W Co.
Whitcomb Burr.
Reddan Spec Co Simon.
Weinberg Gottesman.
Levy Hoffman.
Montrose Rt Co Greenberg.
Mark Wener, (2.)
Ruderman Bayside Lumber Co.
Solar Light Co Steel Prod Enameling Co.
Sullivan Flanagan.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

F V Smith Con Co CNY.
Standard Pneu Action Co Fargo.
Brentwood Rty Co Benson.
Bretterkilber Matshold.
Gellerling Boggen.
Compact Directory Co, Inc Chait.
Stoller Franken.
Salaman & Co Washon Fiske B & M RR.
Boskowitz Cont Ins.
Same Sun Ins Office.
Same Fire Assn, Phila
Same Home Ins Co.
Same Scottish Union & Nat Ins Co.
Baer P Jay Donnelly Cabinet Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Isaac Cohn.
Wills for probate:
Manuel J Swares.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.
John P Schuchman, Mary Sweeny, Adelaide Hamilton, Rosanna M Nagle, Catherine L Cusack, also known as Catherine Cusack;

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Wortman Cohen.
Klein Louis Barnett Sons, Inc.
Walton Jones.
Mariam Card & Paper Co Altholz.
Pengel Mayer.
Nati Nassau Bk Whitney Opera Co.
Fehlinger Quirk.
Brooks Bros Myers, Dresdyal Bescheln.
McKee Munroe.
Mercadante Import Co John Mural Co (2).
Kansas Flour Mills Co Breiner.
Rankin Breiner.
Burruano Purcel & Gilfeather.
Babitsky Manschel.
Pouker Evans Film Mfg Co.
Richman Kennedy.
Klein Supreme Council, Loyal Assn.
Saiz Grgastman.
Pokolk Steinberg.
Schrager Becker.
Smith Lymen.
Mulinos Wolkof (2).

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Villa Maresca.
Hall Dilworth.
Friedman Schomohl.
Miller Isaac.
Seglorsky Singer.
Martin Dalhaus.
Kugelman Ritter.
Brown Galilee Fish Co.
Glaze Comstock.
Belmonti Seligman.
Beinbutt Peck Slip Fish Co.
Avenett Degnon Cont.
Grosbut Sinetophote Film Co.
Saffiatt Mulligan Cont Co.
McKenna Morgan.
Rapino Seldis.
Casale Gt Sant Cas'y.
Blumei Cohen.
Hudson Wrecks & Co 15 W 44 St Co.
Anderson A E Norton, Inc.
Plotkim N B Smyth, Inc.
Rezinkoff Kessel.
Burnstine Ashman.
Haddenberg Sobel.
Gama Klein.
Woog Estate Holdg.
Berliner CNY Rys.
Bernstein Zimmerman Co.
Leweck Lichtenstein.
Roberts Jacobi & Davies, Inc.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Miller Tiffany Film.
Seaman Beall.
Famliant Strauss.
S Quint Co Famous Underwear Co.
Demming Russell.
Blackman H E Greene Co.
Wilkens Crisman.
Friedkin Harding.

PART I.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART III.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Gabul House & Carton Co Lionel Mfg Co.
Franklin Trust Co Levy Co.
Erstein Lacher.
Dixie Dress, &c, Co Wolfert.
Central Brew Co Dorie.
Stassny Pescia.
Nathanson Kahn, Krauss Co.
Reth Baum.
Harris Wiener.
Kohn North British & Merc Ins Co.
Same N J Fire Ins.
Meyer Blauner.
Kohn Home Ins Co.
Same Nord Deutsche Ins Co.
French Broad Lumber Co Gorelich.
Kant Goldberg.
Schrage Becker.
Kohn Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re Graufe—Robert S Wolcott. Re Cohen—Ralph S Wolcott. Simon J Rosenbaum, Grain Co., (2)—Stephen P. Nash.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Back Woolf.
Marvin McGuire.
Ehlers Tremont Iron Works.
Re Zimbardi.
Brodbeck O'Brien.
Re Nell.
Pines Townsend.
Wheeler Wheeler.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Sabarsky Drew.
Kelly Barry.
McGregor C R T.
Bryan Doyle Son.
Yanowsky Yanowsky.
Weeker Hand.
Sovinsky Steinberg.
Dietz Brakmann.
Bingham I R T.
Broer Frish & Brill.
Sucker Harb.
Blatter NY C & H R RR.
Dickson Robinson.
Berger Hornichter.
Lee Ocean El RR.
Stein CNY.
Buffington Hart.
Hurst Minsky.
Solomon Carpenter.

Highest number reached in regular order, 366.

Kramer Kramer.
Weber Weber.
Hurst Minsky.
Halsted Watson.
Well Hahn.
Miller Diller Rty & Const.
Re Fox.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
Joseph Margon, Johanna C Fealey, Isaac Schianowsky, Mary Vander Roest, Maria Westfield, Johanna Mayer, Caroline Meeder, Louisa Matter, Barry Turner, Elisabeth Hoeiger.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

Morah Con Un Gas.
Bernstein Kandel.
Demarest Rice.
Phillips Am El Mach.
Sell CNY.
Horowitz Tyler.
Levinson NY Rys.
Levine Feinberg.
Maidhof Hough.
Berthelmers Carroll.
Eschine Bazzano.
Morrison CNY Con Ry.
Sucker Herb.
Rose Diamond.
No Side News Zenner.
Lippe New Bd Fire Underwriters.
O'Brien Lehman.
Lyttle Mooney.

Highest number reached in regular order, 366.

Berk Lindsay.
Kutzleb Locke (2).
American Lace Mfg Co Levy.
Hawkesworth Durant.
Herzman Mutual Life.
Andrews Moore.
Stark Russel.
Cut Glass Co.
Bellock Lan'l (2).
J C Hough & Co Hurowitz.
Altschuler Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Allniss Polyclinic Hospital.
Rapino Seldis (2).
Hirsch Breitenberg.
Houghton Illinois Surety Co.
Collingwood Realty Co Stahlke.
Grosbut Sinetophote Corp.
Schmitzer Rakowitz.
Hyman Solomon.
Heischberg Polotesky
Feld & Potter Co Ned Wayburn's Productions.
Doyle McKean.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Simpson O'Toole Co Apex Paint Co.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calender.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Sheridan Plunkitt—James Shea.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Village of Fredonia Fredonia Nat G L Co.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Lee Sperry.
Silverstein Warden & Sachs Maryland Cas.
Butler Bway Sav Inst
Quillian Waldo.
McCluskey CNY.
Re Nager.
Berry Klein.
Lawyers Title Co Lockwood.
City New Rochelle Co
New Roch Coal Co.
O'Rourke McMullen.
Williams Yellow Taxi.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Motions.

Law Met Associates.
Keane NY Tunnel Co.
Stack same.
Zundel Zundel.
Murphy Wallace.
Kristopopoulos Economy.
Sullivan Cox.
Zubriskas Phila & R Coal & I Co, (2.)
Yonunas same.
Anderson Penobscot Realty Co.
Calder L I RR.
Rosenkrantz Stand Motor Service Co.
Zalm B H RR.
Barber same.
Baron same.
Bullwinkel same.
Rooney N E RR.
Sonwsiner same.
Pinkerton same.
Weinstein same.
Oxman same, (2.)
Field same.
Sogolow same.
Steinfield So Bkl Ry.
Knight NY Cent RR.
Neil C I & B RR.
McClaren same.
Abernethy C, B, Q Co & S RR.
Heller same.
Simpson Simpson.
Taube C I & B RR (3)
Fleming B H RR.
Rantrowits same.
Re Clarkson St. (Prospect Hill Imput Co.)
Massaro Powers, (2.)
Dwoling Wilson.
Markowitz Markowitz
Washington Washton Re Bayer.
Santamaria Westcott Express Co.
Lustgarten & Co Woods.
Burns Meyers.
Seitz Auburndale Rty Co, (11.)

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.

Parsons Marble Co Willmont Realty Corp.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co Johnson.
Weiss Hilton.
Gerhauser Gerbauser.
Weinstein Gerbauser.
Isaacsohn Isaacsohn.
Knight, exr Knight.

The following causes will be passed for the day. No cause will be passed over a day upon this call:

Duane Netherlands.
Amer S Nav Co.
Idaho-Maryland Dev Co Union Bank.
Kirkham Cooper.
Finkenstein Hoffstaetter.
Murray Murray.
Eckert Harris.
Nickel NY Rys.
Shewan California Wine Asso.
Schwartz Schwartz.
Ferd Munch Brewery Shankey.
Esposito Esposito.
Wolin Brotherly Aid Soc Schaefer.
Scheltel Scheltel.
Relyea Relyea.
Cropsey as admr Cropsey.
Goldbettel Lieberman.
Schofield Mechanics Bank.
Weiss Weiss.
Edison Edison.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1264.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Crane, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.

Sabowska C I & B RR.
Kean et al Bennett.
Annunziata Tulin Co.
Goebler C B H RR et al
Downing Graves & Co
Cannon Nassau RR.
Cohen Natl Biscuit.
McAvoy Benkowsky.
Burks Matthews & Sons.
Daly Nassau RR.
Reilly B H RR.
Seaman Nassau RR.
Zenower Harding.
Ford Denton B H RR
Dilworth N Y Consol'd RR.
Vian Horan.
Meltzer Brooklyn Palmetto Fibre Co
Hensel B H RR et al
Balzer Ocean SS Co of Savannah.
Kelly Nassau RR.
Kline Montauk Bank.
Keegan Vredenburgh.
Chroscel N Y Cent.
Bennett B H RR.

Heisley same.
Levy Schmitt.
Hammann Brooklyn E D Terminal.
Osroff Rabinovich.
Rocerick Bradley Cont Co.
Davis Electro Chem Eng Co.
Wilner Wechsler.
Lebovitz Franklin Garage.
McSweeney Manhattan Nav Co.
Doscher et al Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Caulcrs Morse Dry Dock Co.
Ellis McAvoy.
Turner Dean et al.
Union Bank Neiman et al.
Rinnie B H RR.
Lee CNY et al.
Coffey McGreevy.
Schaefer Indian Ref.
Schroeder Kaiser.
Braun Co Stern.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Fischer Fischer.
Perlman Goldmeyer.
Burguin Sherwood.
Maloy CNY Cons RR.
Weber Jacobs & D.
Huber C I & B RR.
Scarperia Margulies.
Kelly Hinck & ano.
Oppikofer Murphy.
Kochus Jamison et al.
People, &c US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Merolia Koster.
Ballou Block et al.
Meyers O'Leary.
Wendell Ehrenreich.
Schouten Alpine et al
Knauer Ravenswood Paper Mill Co.
Beck Goetz.
Hiscox Nassau RR.
Martin Gross.
Speath Gasteiger et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

Feinels Kahn.
McHugh Rounds.
Iowa City State Bk Robinson.
Weingraf Bayden.
Nat City Bk of New Rochelle Van Slyke.
Robinson Doyle.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Phillpina Doll.
Monica C Tierney.
William Schneckner.
L J Rodier.
Charles J Deghull.
Jacob Wittermann.
William Carey.
Abraham Gratz.
Elizabeth Davenport.
Elizabeth Seiler.
Patrick Loftus.
Patrick J O'Leary.
Jas Appleton.

Administration of:
Jos E Casserly.

Accounting of:
Gustav Honnenstedt.
Josephine Mackay.
John Gallagher.
Hannah Harper.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—
August Johnson.

Clara Bynner, Mary Balmes, George Swenson, Charles Street, Hannah Plastick, Lydia Suydam, John Suydam, Elizabeth Meacham, John B Mellio, Robert Ryan, Leopold Miltewski.

Estates of:
Henry Hamn, Theresa Kimmith, Thomas Dengler, Margaret M Gillen, Matteo Lignon, John Mahoney, John C Fry.

Transfer tax of:
Malachi Lewis.
Charlotte Jenkins.

County Court.

PART IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Lewis, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Wallace B H RR.
Barbanel Engel.
Feigenbaum B, Q Co & S RR.
Madigan Nassau RR.
Madger B H RR.
Linen same.
Aschenbrand Ruppert
Preckinto Moll.
Segel B H RR.
Golden Jung.
Morison Nassau RR.
Wendover B, Q Co & S RR.
Crew I R RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar 4026.

Hough Berger.
Maddock Muistein Co
Wood Folkart.
Cohen B & H RR.
Van Daalen Remus.
Rudnick Bernstein.
Vintimiglia Lane.
Kenderer Dean Holding Co.
Safron Wolf.
Stepnick Goldstein.
McShane Bartley.
Zobotka Heffernan.
Baille B H RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, Jr.—At 9:45 A. M.

Butterworth City of New Rochelle.
Cantolone Ullman.
Wolter Oakley.
Canfield Herold.
Young Int Motor.
Marcus Hoisman.
Zepiela Howard.
Ranft Eisele.
McAuley Foster.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.

Empire City Race Assn. (Nat Fair & Expo.
Pecekanski Leh & W Coal Co.
Thomaschoski NY C RR.

Koch Ryttenberg.
Amer Bond Kelly.
Mooney Harlem Con.
Brooks Pitts Con.
Morran Mangini.
Zamborsky Korz.
Hooper Davis.
Dunn NY C & H R RR.
Reilly same.
Nickerson Riverdale Sanitarium.
Lane NY C & H R RR.
Mazzaro Pitts Con.
Lupinacci same.
Sheehan McKinley.
Gannon Pitts Con.
Wier Epstein.
Meiole West St Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1395.

Bates Ellis.
McLaughlin Mt Vernon Hospital.
Hall Mallinson.
Goodhart Hasbrouck.
Sledzenski Dunwoodie Country Club.
Barrett Conklin.
Croft Peskakill L & R RR.
Cooke City Yonkers.
Sanitarium C & L Bldg.
Dunlop Wakeman.
Batten Clauss.
Eoddington Burnett.
Sage Marshall.
Kane Schmidt.
Fast Bugbee.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Lamb Steeplechase Co Lindeke, an inf I R RR Co.
Jenek same.
Nohl same.
Soper Pepper et al.
Far Rockaway Milling Co Schmuck et al.
Eccardt, as admx Armour & Co.
Hurray Von Bargen.
Schmuttle Guilbarg.
Johnson, an inf Hollerith.
Johnson, an inf B H RR Co.
Beyer Sadvoranasky et al.
Andre B H RR Co.
Schiam same.
MacDonald Bernheimer & Schwartz.
Frank Dahme.
Hardenbrook Twombley.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Sartriana McGovern.
Brust N Y Con RR.
Palitoski, an inf Van Iderstine Co.
Steinmetz, an inf Metal Stamping Co.
Thiel B H RR Co.
Ryan, as admr same.
Manhasset Mortgage Co Bank of North Hempstead.
Wolfe McWhirter.
Brescela Blair et al.
Brosaman Bates.
Cules, as admr General Vehicle Co.
Dick, as admr Morsch

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 500.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.

Galvin, as admx C. [illegible] Co.
Grant Stat Inst of T Ry Co.
Mears Rich L & RR. et al.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light s. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and continued warm Mon.; Tues. cloudy; moderate s. winds.

La.—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy; light s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon. in n. w.; colder Tues.; fresh s., shifting to n. w. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair and colder Mon.; Tues. fair.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; much colder Tues.

Ark.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues., fair and colder.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues. in w.

Ohio—Fair in s., rain in n., Mon.; Tues. fair and colder; increasing s. winds.

Ind.—Showers and colder Mon.; Tuesday fair; increasing s. winds, becoming w.

Lower Mich.—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair and colder; strong s., shifting to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain and colder Mon.; Tues. probably snow flurries along the lakes, and colder; strong shifting winds, becoming w., Mon.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon., possibly light showers in n; much colder in the afternoon. Tues. fair and colder.

Mo.—Cloudy and much colder Mon. Tues. fair and colder.

Wis.—Showers Mon., colder by afternoon or night. Tues. fair and much colder, w. to n. gale, diminishing.

Minn.—Cloudy in s., rain, turning to snow flurries in n. Mon.; colder. Tues. fair; n. w. gale, diminishing.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; much colder Mon.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cool Mon. Tues. fair and slightly warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; much cooler Mon.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., NOV. 7.

SS Camaguey, Cienfuegos to New York, was 5 miles N. of Fowey Rock at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 144 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 56 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 260 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 220 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 161 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 183 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 252 miles S. at noon.
SS Yesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 100 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 131 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, was 29 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,085 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles S. St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Cosmo, San Juan to New York, was 247 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 251 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Hurst T. Scott, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at 8 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 47 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 290 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 465 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Oct. 8; Sydney, Oct. 9; Auckland, Oct. 13, and Wellington, Oct. 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Nov. 4, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 9.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N.J.
"The Bright Star of Seashore Resorts."

Such was the Enthusiastic Verdict of a Popular Theatrical Magnate after visiting Atlantic City during the Fall season, when Nature wears her loveliest garb, and when fashionable America foregathers on the famous wooden way, to enjoy the many varied attractions that Atlantic City offers.

Golf, Rolling Chairs, Horseback Riding, Aviat on, Theatres, Fishing, Etc.

THE LEADING HOUSES ARE ALWAYS OPEN

And will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application (Hotels are all American Plan, unless otherwise noted.)

Marlborough Blenheim — On the Ocean Front — American and European Plans — Josiah White & Sons Company

Ho el Strand — On the Ocean Front F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards

Seaside House — On the Ocean Front F. P. Cook's Sons

Hotel Dennis — On the Ocean Front Walter J. Buzby

The Shelburne — On the Ocean Front Chas. Gallagher & Son J. Weikel, Mgr.

The Holmhurst

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Will buy 2d and 2d mortgages to any amount. Real money advanced. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 29 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7845.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Investors or speculators' opportunity; will sell as a unit or separately; must make offer; house, 1,351 Madison Av; appointment or information. A 5 Times Annex.

$100,000 AT 4½ PER CENT. TO LOAN on well located properties. JOHN FINCK, 198 BROADWAY.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush, only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For sale or To Let.

Must dispose of my small farm, all planted and cultivated with 4-room house, in order to raise $2000 cash at once, large town, 35 minutes out; few minutes from trolley and station. Farm, 121 Times Downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Apartment house for sale or exchange; rent $6,440; price $44,000; one mortgage $34,000. Owner, 30 East 42d St., Room 1317.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will buy old 18 to 20 foot house, East 61st St. to 80th St., between Park and 3d Aves.; principals only. Harris & Vaughan, 369 5th Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Seek partnership in some growing business which needs about $2,000. A 357 Times Downtown.

Florist will rent greater part of his unique store for tea room or dancing. 10 East 50th St.

Part of a corner store to let for hairdressing parlor. Corner 167th St. and Prospect Av. Busiest business section.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor. 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk, reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,178.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BOARDS OF TRADE, ATTENTION.

Metal manufacturer, employing 75, wants about 40,000 square-foot factory; preferably one floor, with railroad siding, and within 10 miles of 42d St. Address Drawer 4, Michaelsen, 62 Broadway, New York City.

Wanted, a four or five story building for wood-work manufacturing with electric elevator; situated not further than 6th St., East. Notify Feldstein & Stanger, 168 Eldridge St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against four boxes, each containing about 100 pounds of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirty-four bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-three bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARY C. SHEA, Bankrupt.—No. 21981.

Notice is hereby given that Mary C. Shea, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 5th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts and liabilities, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 13th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 6th, 1915.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE SALE. NEW ROCHELLE.

Modern, completely equipped ten-room residence; directly accessible cars, station, and water; specially good location in best street in the town; owner compelled to live in city; will sell $12,500 property for $9,500. M 91 Times.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow; artistically and well built; beamed ceilings; paneled walls; open tapestry brick; fireplace; up-to-date fixtures; modern kitchen and bath; heat; spacious veranda; perfect in every detail; all large, airy rooms; ove.looking bay and beach; hedge around large plot; easy terms. Write for photos and further details, Bungalow, Box 112 Times Downtown.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.

Need $150 cash at once; balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot, Stanley, K. 277 Times Downtown.

Small farm, consisting of 3 acres of fine soil; near large town; schools, churches, &c.; price, $750; terms, $25 down, balance $10 monthly. FARM, Box 128 Times Downtown.

At Laurelton—30 minutes by frequent electric trains to Manhattan or Brooklyn; artistic homes for sale or to rent; reasonable prices. Purdy, 405 Lexington Av., Tel. 6307 Murray Hill.

Firm owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Herald Square, will accept reliable family as tenant on particularly low terms, subject to "two months' notice. S 33 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Mornsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished, fit for the honeymoon of the first lady of the land; price, $200 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garage, garden; best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars and photograph. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1704, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3, or 5 ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

E. F. TWYMAN. 427 West 42d Street. 'Phone Bryant 8530.

TRUCKS To be a bargain a truck, TRUCKS though second hand, must TRUCKS be serviceable and reliable TRUCKS AND THE PRICE AT TRUCKS TRACTIVE. We sell no TRUCKS other kind—all capacities TRUCKS —easy terms.

A. C. WHITEFIELD—Used Car Dept. Bryant 8530. 427 W. 42d St.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month, or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.

R. J. WILLOUGHBY, 183 West 87th Street. Schuyler 5637.

USED CAR BARGAINS.

In order to make room for new models we will sacrifice Automobiles, Chalmers, Haynes, Studebaker, etc. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Pullman six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car, electric light and starter, limousine or landaulet body if desired; absolutely new; cost $4,000; no reasonable offer refused. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,802 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 7288 Columbus.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.

World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving Price Wrecker. Southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway, New York.

Pullman, five passenger, electric light and starter; built on order; absolutely new and guaranteed; cost $4,000; sacrifice, good sale. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,802 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. Columbus 5258.

Hupmobile 1913-1914 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile touring car, 1915 model, in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed same as new; must sell at once. Dulguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 East 83d St., phone 6078.

Mercedes Berlin limousine, six cylinder, 75-90 H. P.; special built; $2,500. M 159 Times.

Hup touring car, 1914; excellent condition throughout; $600. Private garage, 1,272 Atlantic Av. Phone 9474 Bedford.

Automobiles for Hire.

For Hire.—Pierce-Arrow limousine, good as new; driven by owner, careful driver; best references; easy riding; suitable for elderly couple; reasonable to right party. Kayson, care of Thedford Garage, 315 West 96th St.

Packard and Renault limousines, newly painted, by hour, day; special rates monthly. Bord, 114 West 58th. Circle 1420.

Renault landaulet, excellent condition; very reasonable. Plaza 8694, or Bernard, 118 East 66th St.

Packard limousines, landaulet town cars; monthly service; moderate rates. Conner, 2178 Circle.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger landaulet for monthly service. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 896 Madison.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlanglert, 4421-4432 Harlem.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit Schoo.. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

802 W. 57th St.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL; you'll be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 23 Fenimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 136.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river views; new. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2191 Yonkers.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful year-around home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

THE FRANKLIN, 130 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Winter rates; exceptional table. Phone 3486.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $50, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

New and attractively furnished, high-class elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; one block from 79th St. Subway; $128. Schuyler 3960.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 49th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

High class, furnished apartments, some in new buildings, for the Winter season or longer; call for particulars, &c. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

GRANT COURT.

112th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

95th, 330 West.—Seven-room apartment, newly furnished; elevator, phone; reasonable. Smith.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO., 4320 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

Apartment, 2 sunny rooms, bath; newly furnished and built, with meals, $35 weekly. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y

1 WEST 85TH ST. Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, facing park.

Apartment, 6, 7, 8 rooms, beautifully furnished; best locations. Phone River 3100.

160th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $49 to $59; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

51st, 187 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side.

113TH ST., 315 WEST.—$35 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

Broadway, Southeast Corner 103d.—Seven beautiful rooms; no leases; if not satisfied have everything done to please; $70-$75. See Huston.

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th st. and Grand Concourse.

88th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

56th St., 63 West.—Two, three rooms, bath; steam, electricity; parquet floors.

Desirable modern 6-room elevator apartment; rent reasonable; top floor. Morningside 167.

Brooklyn.

Why live in Manhattan? High class apartments. Beautiful location. "The Clarendon," Bedford Av. and Clarendon Rd. 28 minutes to Manhattan City Hall. $28.

Bronx.

Fox St., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768; Prospect Av. station; 4-5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6085.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished studio apartment, or other apartment with large living room, three master's bedrooms, location Washington Square to 80th, east or west, side, for four months from Dec. 1. Seymour, Hillside Place, South Orange, N. J.

Wanted—5, 6, or 7 room apartment, completely furnished, to June 1; prefer new building. Send full particulars to Box S 52 Times.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $800 month. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5492.

Gentleman desires small apartment, five or six rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; not over $125 a month. M 174 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; breakfast optional; telephone; references, service.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. Table board; rooms; references.

53D, 27 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also large room; reference; table board.

LEXINGTON AV., 627.—Beautifully renovated large room; excellent board; French family; private house; steam heat, telephone; all conveniences; also parlor floor; reasonable; 54th St.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; excellent table board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

43 WEST 47TH ST.

Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; suitable people desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings.

68TH, 73 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Exceptional strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone;) 'phone 1894 Columbus.—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 217-239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cosy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated room; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished one and two rooms and bath; breakfast.

87TH, 352 WEST Adjoining Drive.—Private family, large room, with, without bath.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Bachelors or couple desiring refined, homelike surroundings, exceptional neighborhood; board.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; gentlemen; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; telephone; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (cornar Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 230 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; mighty good "eats" at our house; right prices for the right people; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

128TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; southern; family house; comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Apply Leonaie.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and services; social surroundings; $6 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757—Audubon.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a conveniently located, well furnished room in quiet street? Running water, steam heat, telephone; excellent table; music; reasonable. 544 West 113th.

BACHELORS.

Group of congenial gentlemen have space for two more accustomed to living well; extra large room; good cooking; fine residence near Riverside Drive, 321 West 89th St.

BROADWAY, 3805.—Attractive, newly furnished front suite; single room; elevator, subway; excellent table. Treiser.

THE SECOR.

74th, 102 West.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table boarders.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 864 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Two splendid rooms; detached house; opposite park; hot water heat and supply; block Brighton Beach "L." Church Av. Station. 1,622 Caton Av.; Flatbush 8819J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 339 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 802.—One large and small room; all conveniences. 6165 Murray Hill.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Very large, swell suite; private bath; scrupulously clean; reference required.

46TH, 38 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Manafield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

53D 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Large front or back parlor; private bath; telephone.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, running water; convenient subway; elevator, telephone; references.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room, with alcove adjoining bath; private house; select location; conveniences.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.

WEST HALL.

Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, telephone; private home; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium sized room; southern exposure; every convenience.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

71ST, 220 WEST. — Medium-sized front room, with alcove; private. C. M. H. Columbus 8200.

72D, 22 WEST.—Very desirable, beautiful large room; inlaid floor; unsurpassed location; private; bath; telephone.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6936.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor, suite or singly; spacious, quiet, sunny.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; elegantly furnished; electricity; private residence; gentlemen.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Attractive suite, private bath; physician's studio or bachelor's; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Unusually attractive, large, light room; running water; telephone; private house; everything first class; very reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; all conveniences; small kitchenette; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

102 WEST 77TH.

Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front, back parlor; two gentlemen, business couple. Schuyler 4184. Robertson.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath; also small room for gentleman.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone, reference.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; high-class house; references.

81ST, 265 WEST, (B'way.)—Sunny suite, running water; attractive, warm; new apartment. Pearson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Newly furnished single rooms, $3 and $5.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room; immaculate bath; elevator; breakfast optional; $6. Sharples.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable large room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 333 WEST, (Druecam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; Subway.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Physician or dentist; beautiful light room, southern exposure; high-class, choice neighborhood; well-appointed house. 3034 Riverside.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 38 WEST. — Newly furnished house, front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity; telephone; $8.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

93D, 40 WEST.—Private American family; attractively furnished room, with running water, steam heat, electricity; near park, "L" station. Phone 2679 Riverside.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Sunny, large room; new furniture; twin beds; select house.

94TH, 20 WEST. — Redecorated, large, south rooms; private bath; first, second floors; references.

94TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; electricity, hot water; furnished or unfurnished. Riverside 1224.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

96TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Bright, attractive, well-furnished room, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; at subway express; convenient theatre, restaurants; genteel surroundings. Apartment 3D.

97TH, 318 WEST, (Next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references. Apt. 1B.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern apartments; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $2.50-$4. McNamara.

102D, 305, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2097 Riverside.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; modern elevator apartment; conveniences; one block from subway. Brunswick.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, light front room; 6th floor west.

113TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family. Apt. 1. Winn.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Five beautiful, large outside rooms, bath; completely furnished, $35.

119TH, WEST, 149 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms, newly painted; private family; phone.

134 WEST 85TH.

Room; private bath; kitchenette; private residence.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated attractive room; elevator apartment; no other roomers. Carroll.

136TH, 80 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

136TH, 530 WEST. — Beautiful front room; private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 34.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

140TH, 604 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; modern apartment; private family; references. Rushe.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

143D, 167 WEST.—Large, outside room; all improvements; suitable for two. Audubon 1553.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings, 2B.

AN ATTRACTIVE, large, sunny room, facing street, near Riverside Drive and Subway. Large closet. Furnished or unfurnished. Light housekeeping. No other roomers. Call Sunday or evenings. 2B, 609 West 127th St.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3960 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 191.—Small room; private family; all conveniences; subway. Apt. 2.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106. Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Park. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Large outside single room; breakfast optional. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 113TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel service; elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 398.—Large, well-furnished room; steam heat, electric light, telephone; convenient all transportation; references required.

611 WEST END AV.

Rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 467.—Pleasant room; business woman; exclusive apartment; references; $4; Apt. 21.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS, 152 MADISON AV.

Two rooms, with bath, light and sunny, to rent at $50 monthly.

Refined young lady desires unfurnished two-room apartment with bath; reasonable; state price. Box S 70 Times.

40TH ST. 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Dec. 1, without board, by gentleman, wife and daughter, two bedrooms, sitting room, and private bath; ten minutes' walk Times Square; references. B 236 Times Downtown.

ROOM with private family, between 60th and 80th Sts., near subway, by business woman; breakfast optional. M 208 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT, &c.—Young man desires to locate position for young lady, his cousin, who will make good as assistant to your accountant or bookkeeper. N 76 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or stenographer; some experience; high school graduate; $8. B 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, stenographer; excellent references; good penman; start at $7. S. W., 115 East Houston St. Tel. 8277, Orchard.

COOK and HOUSEWORK.—Couple, thoroughly experienced, young, English-American, wish situation; do entire work of house; furnace, no laundry; moderate wages. Address H., 471 West 21st St.

COOK.—French; capable entrees, pastry, deserts, breads; $45 to $50; city or country Cook, 240 West 24th St.

COOKING, &c.—Competent colored girl wishes cooking or general work. 49 West 132d St. Miller.

DIETITIAN prepares meals for invalids and rheumatic patients by hour, day, or week. Phone 1213 Harlem. Mrs Ockelmann.

LAUNDRESS.—French; does all kind fine work; home. Gorwith, 227 West 51st St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of experience and ability desires a position as managing housekeeper; can give eleven years' reference from last place. Address G. J. R., 1,123 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse; hospital training; capable full responsibility; city references. Apply, care of

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

THE HEADLINES TELL THE STORY!

It would take this whole page to quote all the good things the press united said, and what we are reproducing here are simply headlines!

TRIBUNE—"SMASHING HIT!"
TIMES—"RAVISHES THE EYE!"
HERALD—"A FASCINATING TRIP!"
WORLD—"SPARKLES WITH GIRLS AND COLOR!"
SUN—"THREE ACTS OF DELIGHT!"
TELEGRAPH—"SETS NEW STANDARD!"
GLOBE—"KLAW & ERLANGER OUTDO THEMSELVES!"
TELEGRAM—"MOST ENTERTAINING MUSICAL PLAY OF THE SEASON!"
PRESS—"WINS INSTANT FAVOR!"
EVE. SUN—"NO REFINED SOCIETY DEBUTANTES COULD PRESENT IT WITHOUT CHANGING A SINGLE LINE!"
EVE. POST—"DELIGHTFUL IN EVERY RESPECT!"

ALL OF WHICH PERTAINS TO KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION OF
AROUND THE MAP
BOOK by C. M. S. McLELLAN. MUSIC by HERMAN FINCK.
CAST of 125

Some One Must Have Made a Motion to Make It Unanimous!
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. Wm. Gillette For 2 Weeks Only Secret Service.

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. THE WORLD"

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats.Wed.(Pop.)&Sat.2:15. ELSIE JANIS LAST 8 TIMES IN "MISS INFORMATION"

MONDAY, NOV. 15, Seats Thursday. "BACK HOME" BAYARD VEILLER'S COMEDY Dramatized from Irvin Cobb's "JUDGE PRIEST" Stories.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:20. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED "Young America"

WILL REMAIN AT THE GAIETY UNTIL SAT. NIGHT, NOV. 27.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15 Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. ROLLING STONES

FULTON West 46th St. Beginning To-Night 8:20 ARNOLD DALY Announces "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. "FAIR AND WARMER"

A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. Last 3 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION GIGANTIC SPECTACLE

Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. 23 Bryant. First Matinee Saturday. FIRST NIGHT, WED., NOV. 10. Seats Now. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a Romantic Comedy THE GREAT LOVER

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 2 P. M. to 12 P. M., 10c and 25c. Natural Color Motion Pictures Europe's Fighting Forces

81st THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. BEGINNING TO-DAY First Exclusive Uptown Showing of All GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with Splend'd Vaudeville. Complete change of program Mon. & Thurs. Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c. Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Eve. Prices

Madison Sq. Garden 30th Annual Exhibition To-Day

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MORNING AFTERNOON AND EVENING Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Trotters, Hunters, Roadsters, Saddle Horses and Jumpers ADMISSION $1.00 Balcony Seats Not Reserved. Box Office Phone, 1502 Madison.

44th Street THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY.

WOMEN ONLY 2:30 & 4 P.M. | MEN ONLY AT 8 & 9:15 P.M.

TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE BY DR. SCHLOSSINGK. —ADMISSION 25c.—

Hippodrome



Mgnt. Charles Dillingham. Mat. Today. 25-50-75c & $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50. GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray 10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People SOUSA and His BAND Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAYS—SOUSA and "HIP" STAR FEATURES

Cort The Princess Pat W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15 BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 Mat. Tues. 25 & 50c. "A Pair of Sixes"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Tues., 25c. & 50c. "POTASH & PERLMUTTER"

YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Tues., 25c and 50c. "BRINGING UP FATHER"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. LILLIAN RUSSELL, Sam Chip & Mary Marble, Whiting & Burt, Raymond & Caverly, Watson Sisters, Others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. Frank McIntyre Lillian Kingsbury Bernard Granville & others.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. FALL FASHION SHOW. Wm. Courtleigh, Lydia Barry, and 8 Others.

CENTURY 63d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15 MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c TO $1.00. NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS "THE Success of The Century."

GARDEN THEATRE 27th and Madison Av. Beg. TUES., NOV. 16—EMANUEL REICHER in "WHEN THE YOUNG VINE BLOOMS." Box Office Now Open. $3, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices Rose Sydell (Hersell) and The London Belles

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

OPENING NIGHT MON., NOV. 15, at 8... Samson et Dalila Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.

WED. EVE., NOV. 17, at 8... Boris Godunow Ober, Claussnois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

THURS. EVE., NOV. 18, at 7:45... Goetterdaemmerung Kurt, Ober, Heinrich (debut); Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Bodanzky (debut).

FRI. EVE., NOV. 19, at 8:15... La Boheme Aida, Calatti (debut); Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli (debut).

SAT. MAT., NOV. 20, at 2... Rosenkavalier Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Goritz, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.

SAT. EVE., NOV. 20, at 8... Aida Prices from 75c to $3.00. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.

THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 25, SPECIAL MAT., at 1... Parsifal Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.

Seat Sale for above performances begins Thurs. Nov. 11, at 9 A. M., at Box Office.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TUES. EVE., NOV. 16, at 8... Il Trovatore Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. SEATS NOW ON SALE. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Now WHILE HISTORY IS IN THE MAKING Visit THE BRITISH ISLES HOLLAND SWITZERLAND NORTHERN ITALY SOUTHERN ITALY

Elmendorf LECTURES 5 WEDNESDAY NIGHTS 8:15

Opera House, Academy of Music Beginning Wednesday Night, Nov. 10. COURSE TICKETS, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50. Single Tickets, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50. NOW ON SALE.

TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GALA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE Under Auspices of French Govt.

SOCIÉTÉ FRATERNELLE DES ARTISTES de France

GREATEST BILL OF INTERNATIONAL OPERATIC & DRAMATIC STARS AND CELEBRITIES EVER APPEARING JOINTLY

DR. SCOTT NEARING Will Give 5 Lectures Entitled "THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN ECONOMICS" Wednesday Eves. 8:15 P.M. Beginning Next Wed. WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, Irving Place and 17th Street. Admittance by Membership Card. For information apply to the RAND SCHOOL, 140 E. 19th St. Phone 1022 Gramercy.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Thurs. Eve. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30. MOZART, HAYDN, BEETHOVEN.

PABLO CASALS 'Cellist. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Triangle Plays This Week: "A Janitor's Wife's Temptation," Willard Mack in "Alaho Oo," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose." Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats., 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

GODOWSKY Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 13, at 3. ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM Popular Prices. 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3. VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO De Gogorza (STEINWAY PIANO). Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. SPALDING 2d Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. Song Recital ALDA MME. FRANCES Frank La Forge at the Piano. (Baldwin Piano.) Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-night at 8:15. Annual Recital OF SONGS Percy Hemus (America's Baritone) THIRD YEAR BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

AEOLIAN HALL 1st Concert, Tues. Eve., Nov. 9, 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET Asst. Artist—CARL FRIEDBERG Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave. ELMENDORF TO-DAY MATINEE 2:45. "THE BRITISH ISLES" Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44 St. TWICE TO-DAY at 2:30 & 8:30. Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, $1.00, $2.00. Other Mats. 25c, 50c, $1.00. School Child. Mat. Sat. 11 A.M., 25-50c THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 21, at 3. SECOND CONCERT JOHN McCormack Last Concert in New York This Year. TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

BEATRICE de HOLTHOIR HUMOROUS RECITATIONS in French & English. Note Change of Address Write 115 West 71st St. Col. 4131.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat., Aft., Nov. 13, at 3. BEETHOVEN RECITAL by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. RUSSELL & CALHOUN, Frankie Fay, 9 Krazy Kids, 10 others. ALL SEATS RESERVED Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

Punch & Judy Theatre. 3d Season Opens Thurs. Nov. 11 TREASURE ISLAND SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE—1366

WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Mat. Sat. M.,Tu.,W.,Th.Evs., Comparative Comedies $1 & Fr.Ev.,Sat.Mt.&Ev.,'Helma's Husbands,'&c 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. MARY PICKFORD Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. In "MADAME BUTTERFLY" Next Week, Pauline Frederick in "Bella Donna."

OPERA TICKETS Phone 4139 Greeley. Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St.

GIRL KILLED BY AUTO AT STREET CROSSING

In Avoiding Approaching Motor Miss Heinsoth Sprang in Path of Another.

COMPANION BADLY INJURED

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Takes His Father's Car and Drives It Through Fence.

Miss Alma Heinsoth, who had come back a few months ago from the Warner-Blaine school at Germantown Penn., to live with her widowed mother at 726 St. Nicholas Avenue, went out for a walk yesterday afternoon with her friend, Miss Margaret Wilkins, daughter of Herman L. Wilkins, President of the Reliance Automobile Parts Manufacturing Company of 752 West 148th Street. At 4:30 o'clock the girls were going back to the rooms at 569 West 149th Street, where the Wilkinses are staying temporarily.

They walked along the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, and at 149th Street turned to cross to the west. At this point St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place meet, and the roadway is wide. The girls got across St. Nicholas Place safely, but as they reached St. Nicholas Avenue became confused, they saw an automobile coming from the south and hastened to avoid it, but then found that they were stepping into the way of another coming from the north. They sprang back, right into the way of the northbound motor, and were thrown five or six feet.

The car which struck them belonged to Augustus Davis of 245 Manhattan Avenue, but was driven by his chauffeur, Harry Loveland of 169 Manhattan Avenue. He was running at only about eight miles an hour, the police say, and had with him his wife and her sister, Miss Sarah Waklin. Loveland stopped his car and ran to pick up the girls. Close by was the sanitarium of Dr. Henry W. Lloyd of 8 St. Nicholas Place. Dr. Sidney Cohen of 2,051 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, had been visiting a patient there, and hearing the noise of the accident came running out. With Loveland he carried the girls to the hospital.

There it was found that Miss Heinsoth's skull was fractured and her arm broken. She also suffered from internal injuries, and she died in fifteen minutes. Miss Wilkins had concussion of the brain and was suffering from bruises and shock. It was said last night that there was a chance of her recovery.

Coroner Feinberg and Detective Thompson of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau investigated the accident, and as a result Loveland was locked up last night at the West 152d Street Station on a technical charge of homicide. He explained that when his employer went to Philadelphia recently he gave him permission to use his car.

Loveland was bailed out later by his uncle, William Conklin, President of the Franklin Savings Institution, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, who deposited $1,500. He will be arraigned this morning in the new Washington Heights Police Court.

Drives Car Into Window.

William Zebro, 12 years old, started off for a ride yesterday afternoon, in his father's automobile, to fill up the time while waiting for his father to make a call at 168d Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx. William took two friends with him and had gone four blocks in safety. In turning the motor into Washington Avenue at 167th Street he misjudged the distance, ran onto the sidewalk, narrowly missing passersby, and drove through the iron fence of an apartment house at 1163 Washington Avenue.

As the motor was about to plunge into the area, William and his friends jumped for safety, while the car continued on its way through the front windows of the basement of the house. The boy was charged in the Morrisania Station with driving without a license.

Boys Hit by Auto.

William Silver, 9 years old, of 1,414 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, was knocked down at the corner of Prospect Avenue and Boston Road yesterday afternoon when he ran across the road in front of an automobile owned by Dr. A. E. Black of 778 East 169th Street. He was cut about the knees.

Carlo Salerno of 2,325 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, was knocked down by an automobile owned by Matthew J. Breen, an automobile dealer of Freeport, L. I., when he became confused in a crowd yesterday afternoon on the Boston Road, near 175th Street. Salerno was carried in the automobile to the Fordham Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were slight.

John Herrity, 12 years old, son of Dr. J. E. Herrity of 393 East Seventeenth street, when crossing Second Avenue at Seventeenth Street last night, was struck by the automobile owned by George C. Hillman of 770 East 158th Street, the Bronx, and operated by Oscar Ericcson of 740 Union Street, Brooklyn. He suffered a compound fracture of the leg and was removed in the automobile to his home and later to the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Auto Hits Baby Carriage.

A baby carriage was struck by an automobile at West End Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street last night and turned somersault, landing right side up on the wheels. The baby remained in the carriage until the carriage landed on the wheels with a jolt which tossed the infant to the pavement, where it landed in a sitting posture.

The carriage belongs to Mrs. Bella Emshermer. She was wheeling her infant son, Charles, in it when it was struck by the automobile owned and operated by Charles R. Hayes of 52 St. Nicholas Avenue, as the automobile swerved aside to avoid another automobile. The baby was attended at its home by Dr. Steele of 720 West End Avenue, who said only a slight bruise had been suffered.

Harry J. Byrne, a merchant, 36 years old, of 2,440 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, when crossing the Grand Concourse at 188th St., the Bronx, last night was struck by an automobile owned by Charles Godlieb of 64 East 121st Street and operated by Patrick Halline. Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital treated Byrne for contusions of the right shoulder and right knee.

When Mrs. Gardiner Young, 39 years old, of 310 West 110th Street, was about to step aboard an omnibus in Riverside Drive last night she was struck by the automobile owned by Lester Gray of the Great Northern Hotel and operated by Michael Murphy of 238 West Fifty-sixth Street. She was taken to her home by Dr. O'Connell of 138 West Ninety-second Street, who was passing in another automobile, and attended by him for torn ligaments of the right knee, a fracture of the nose, and sprain of the right wrist.

While bound for the Bronx after an evening ride an automobile owned and operated by Pasquale Greco of 354 College Avenue was struck by a Third Avenue car last night at Thirty-fourth Street and overturned. In the car beside Greco were his wife, their daughter Carrie and two women friends. The occupants were slightly bruised.

TOSSED FROM AUTO TO DEATH.

Well-to-Do East Orange Man Killed in a Newark Street.

Samuel Bailey, 60 years old, of 20 Vernon Place, East Orange, was killed by being thrown from a runabout automobile in Market Street, Newark, yesterday morning. His skull was fractured. The automobile was owned and driven by William H. Lawrence of 501 Grove Street, East Orange. Miss Nellie Klein, 18 years old, of 115 Ogden Street, was with him.

Bailey, who was a widower, Saturday night attended a beefsteak dinner given by an Orange lodge. After the dinner he went to Newark and at cabaret on Broad Street met several friends, Miss Klein being in the party. Shortly after 3 o'clock they left a restaurant near the Court House, and Lawrence was turning the car, intending to take Miss Klein to her home, when one of the wheels struck a trolley switch. The motor lurched and threw Bailey to the roadway. He was hurried to the City Hospital, where he died in a few minutes.

Two years ago Bailey inherited $125,000 from an uncle's estate.

EIGHT HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Passengers Cut and Bruised in a Collision in Spring Lake, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Nov. 7.—Five persons are in the Spring Lake Hospital tonight suffering from painful cuts about the face and three others were sent away after being treated for minor injuries as the result of an automobile collision in Warren Avenue about 8 o'clock. An auto driven by a man named Pritani and containing Mrs. J. T. Vanderhoof and a girl whose name was not learned was coming down the avenue at a high rate of speed and ran into a car driven by W. W. Conklin.

Both motors were smashed, and flying glass from Conklin's windshield cut all the occupants of his car. Pritani and his party were treated by doctors from the hospital and left, and the others were kept in the hospital. The most seriously cut was Charles Page. The others were Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Morris Shafton, and a Mrs. Hill.

LOITERS AT MURDER SCENE.

Intruder Going from Hallway Where "Ripper" Killed Boy Is Arrested.

In the first floor hall of the house at 270 First Avenue, in which little Charlie Murray was slashed to death by a "ripper" several months ago, the boy's uncle, George Smith, found a man at midnight last night in a dark corner back of the stairs. The stranger was unable to explain satisfactorily his reasons for being there. Detectives Spruck and Dwyer, who had been assigned to this case and have been in the neighborhood for months, were told by Smith about the man, but before they got to the house he had walked down the street. They saw him enter several other tenements and arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Katherine Murray, the sister of the dead boy, was unable to identify the prisoner as the man she had seen in the hall before the murder. That man had a mustache, she said, while this one was smooth shaven. He said he was Abraham Exner, a cigarmaker, 36 years old, living with his wife at 500 East Sixteenth Street. When Detective John Frazer at the Second Branch Bureau asked what he went to the Murray home for Exner replied:

"I went there to eat a sandwich because my wife does not permit me to eat between meals."

Exner said he had been afflicted with a nervous trouble and had been under the care of a physician six months ago. Frazer concluded from his examination that Exner was not quite well mentally, and decided to send him to Police Headquarters for a further examination by Inspector Faurot.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT PAID SPEEDER'S FINE

Had Ordered Taxi Driver to Hurry Him to Football Game at Princeton.

Quentin Roosevelt, 18 years old, youngest son of Colonel Roosevelt, was a passenger in a taxicab whose chauffeur was arrested for speeding at 1:45 o'clock on Saturday afternoon on Hudson Boulevard, while on the way to Princeton to the football game.

At the North Bergen Station the chauffeur said he was Guy Branco of 1,508 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, and that he had been ordered to put on speed by his passenger, who said he would stand behind him in case of trouble. Sergeant Semmen said he would let the chauffeur go on $25 bail.

Young Roosevelt identified himself by his card, explained that the hour for the game was approaching rapidly with Princeton a long way off, and asked that the chauffeur be released on his own recognizance. Sergeant Semmen refused. Quentin Roosevelt then asked the Sergeant to telephone to Oyster Bay to get Colonel Roosevelt's word that the charge would be answered in court, but the Sergeant said that nothing would free the chauffeur except $25. Young Roosevelt produced that sum and the ride to the game—which had already begun by this time—was resumed.

Elmer J. Young of 61 Jewell Street, Forest Hill, L. I.; Gilbert C. Halstead of 502 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Samuel P. Vought of Passaic were stopped in Newark on Saturday for speeding on their way to the football game and compelled to deposit $10 apiece. One speeding driver, who was hailed by a policeman, tossed a $10 bill from his car and shouted that he was hurrying to the game. The policeman gave chase on his motorcycle, but a tire puncture stopped him.

War on Pools and "Suit Clubs."

Under orders from Chief of Police Michael T. Long, the police of Newark today will begin a campaign against pools on sale there. Saloon keepers have been operating various games in the form of pools, the winners obtaining cigars, liquor, or in some cases baskets of merchandise. The Chief also will try to stop "suit clubs" being conducted by tailors, which, he asserts, are lotteries.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW 2 for 25c COLLAR IT FITS THE CRAVAT



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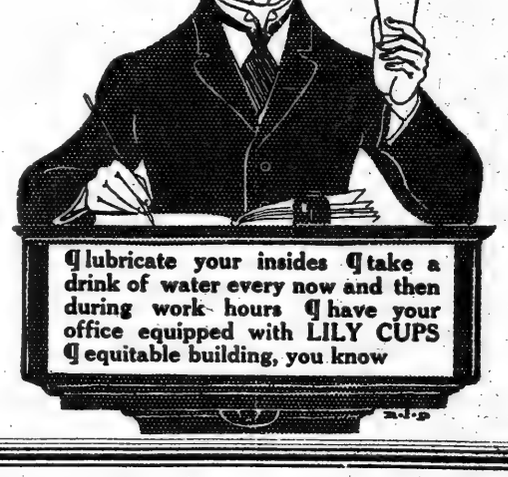
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Churchill's is nightly thronged for Dinner with those appreciative of the greater pleasure experienced in dining here in an atmosphere delightfully distinctive in its charm.

Aside from its atmosphere, Churchill's owes its popularity for dinner to the supreme excellence of its *cuisine* in a la carte service and of its *Special Dinner* for $1.25—combined with the merit of its captivating *Cabaret Unique.*

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Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestina.

Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.

Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.

Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.

Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.

Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison. Cress, Beets, Mixed.

Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Pfina Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, followed by fair this afternoon; fair, cooler tomorrow; fresh south, shifting to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,108. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LONDON SEES NO CRISIS OVER NOTE

Press Expects Settlement to be Deferred Until War Ends and Sea Law Is Revised.

REAL BLOCKADE IS URGED

Sentiment Revived in Favor of New Declaration Based on Precedent.

ALTERS EXPORT SITUATION

Washington Will Now Regard All Non-Contraband as Free from Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—There are no signs of excitment over the American note and fewer indications of resentment than on the publication of its predecessor. No official statement of any kind is expected for some time to come, and the Foreign Office will take ample time to prepare a reply.

Diplomatic discussion of the questions raised, it is predicted, may continue until after the war is over, when there may be an opportunity of building upon firm foundations a new edifice of international law in place of the much-damaged structure which is now tottering under the shock of war.

The general English view is that the American note contains so many contentions and points that the possibilities of judicial argument are unlimited. There are also points of fact upon which opinion can only be settled by expert investigation on behalf of both parties, with probably neutral referees making the final decision.

The Manchester Guardian sums up the situation as follows:

"The questions raised by the American note would seem to be these—Does the United States question any right of interference with the German trade imported through neutral ports? If the answer be "Yes," then our answer must be one of resistance to a view of law which would work out very unjustly to us as an island country and which America herself did not recognize when she was at war. The only concession we could make on this principle would be to agree to discuss the whole question with the United States at the end of the war when the time came to rewrite the whole law of naval capture. If on the other hand the United States does not assert this principle, the matter between us is one rather of detail than of principle. In either case, however, it seems to us as vital now as it did in March that we should put ourselves right in legal form by declaring a blockade of Germany and announcing our intention to interpret that blockade on the principle of ultimate destination of cargo, for which there is very good authority in international practice."

The Guardian's view is one shared by a considerable body of informed opinion, which throughout the war has maintained that the sentimental considerations, which to a certain extent guided the action of the Foreign Office, were a mistake of policy and that the declaration of a blockade would have been less open to objections than the measures determined on by the Orders in Council.

Press Generally Surprised.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Notwithstanding the forecasts of the American note to Great Britain which had been sent from Washington by correspondents of the British press, surprise is the predominant tone of the majority of the British newspapers in their comment on the document. The country has been too deeply wrapped up in the consideration of pressing European problems during the past few weeks to give much attention to American opinion, and apparently it was not aware that the treatment of American shipping might furnish ground for a serious controversy between the two Governments.

"The American note upon our interference with neutral trade," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "will be read with some surprise in this country. While the duty of every power to keep vigilant guard over the interests of its own commerce will be freely recognized, it must be felt that the United States scarcely grapples with the realities of the situation created in the first place by the fact of war and in the second by the criminality of German practices. In some passages the note seems to invoke the author.ty of international law as if its problems could be finally settled for one belligerent without reference to the doings of the other. That is a view utterly inapplicable in the world of things as they are. It is impossible to deal with questions arising between the Allies and the United States while ignoring the practices of Admiral von Tirpitz and the changes in policy which they enforced upon ourselves and our friends."

The Gazette says the British Government has shown a desire to reduce inconvenience to neutral trade to a minimum, but that it is notorious that the methods of concealment which it declares have been adopted by American shippers exhibit a variety and ingenuity demanding the most thorough counter check.

"If we have been driven to introduce new precedents into international law we are only following in the footsteps of the American Government in far less drastic fashion than the records of the civil war display."

It contends that the spirit of international law is superior to the letter. "To that spirit," it asserts, "we have adhered with the closest fidelity and with a generosity to which some fuller recognition from leading neutral powers would not have been inappropriate. To resign any portion of our ability to strangle the commerce of our pirate enemy out of deference to merely technical argument would be treasonable alike to our Allies and to the blood and sacrifice of our own citizens."

A Problem for Experts.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"The American note is a fitter subject for argument between experts than for controversy between newspapers, but we may ask politely of the American Government what it would permit us to do if we may not proclaim a blockade; or bring suspected ships into port for search; or bring them before a prize court; or question the imports of one neutral with another neutral on suspicion that they were destined for an enemy country; or take exceptional measures of any kind against an enemy who has invented a form of warfare

Continued on Page 3.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK OFF SWEDISH COAST

The Undine Torpedoed While Escorting a Ferryboat—Twenty-Six Members of Crew Lost.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The small German cruiser Undine has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Swedish coast, it was officially announced today.

"The small cruiser Undine," says the official announcement, "was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of Nov. 7 while patrolling the south Swedish coast. Nearly the entire crew was saved."

MALMO, Sweden, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The cruiser Undine was sunk on Sunday while she was escorting the German ferryboat Preussen from Trelleborg, Sweden, to Sassnitz, Prussia. The cruiser sank in three minutes, but, with the exception of nineteen men who went down with her, the crew was saved. The second officer and six men died later from wounds.

A torpedo boat which accompanied the Undine and the ferryboat was not atttacked.

The Undine was a protected cruiser of 2,672 tons displacement, 328 feet long and 15.8 feet depth. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1-inch guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1901 at Howaldt.

GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE ACTIVE AGAIN

Destroy Four British Ships—Also a Neutral Steamer in the Baltic.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—German submarines are again active. Five ships, four of them British, have been sunk, according to announcements made today, but only in one case, that of the armed steamer Tara, is the scene of the sinking revealed. In that case two of the German submarines which recently passed through Gibraltar and into the Mediterranean Sea destroyed the vessel, and thirty-four members of the crew are reported missing. The British Press Bureau today gave out the following report of the sinking:

On the 5th inst. his Majesty's armed boarding steamer Tara, Captain Rupert Gwatkin Williams, was attacked by two enemy submarines in the Eastern Mediterranean and sunk. Thirty-four of the crew are reported missing.

Other ships sunk were the steamer Woolwich of London, 2,936 tons gross; the Buresh, 2,278 tons gross, and the steamer Glenmore, of 1,056 tons. The crews of these three vessels were saved.

The steamship Tara, prior to receiving a commission in the British Navy, was in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Glasgow. The vessel was of 6,322 tons gross and was built in 1902. She was 446 feet long, 53 feet beam, and was 29 feet deep.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The steamer Birgit has been sunk by a German submarine, which landed her crew near Gefle, Sweden. The Captain of the Birgit says the submarine carried a crew of thirty-two men.

Shipping records give three steamers of the name of Birgit, all of them small vessels. One of them is Norwegian and the others Swedish.

SAYS GERMAN MINES SANK 12 SHIPS IN DAY

Wholesale Disaster to Merchant Shipping at Mouth of Thames Reported by Arriving Skipper.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Twelve big merchant steamships, running into a German mine field at the mouth of the River Thames, were blown up in a single day, probably with serious loss of life, three weeks ago, according to information brought here today by the master of the Scandinavian-American Line steamship Tomsk, arriving after a month's voyage from Swedish ports, via Newcastle, England. The commander of the Tomsk, Captain Wiberg, said he received his information from channel pilots.

Captain Wiberg also confirmed earlier reports of the capture of German submarines on a large scale.

As to the destruction of the twelve vessels, no word had reached this country until today. So far as Captain Wiberg could ascertain, the disaster occurred either Oct. 12 or 13. German war vessels the night before, he said, had scattered floating mines throughout the length of the Edinburgh North Channel, one of the ship lanes leading to the Thames, and then had returned undiscovered to their base.

The destroyed steamships represented different nationalities, all southbound for the English Channel in charge of British pilots, and following the Edinburgh North Channel, in accordance with the Admiralty instructions. While other channels leading to the Thames had been mined by the English, this waterway had been kept open.

TELL OF CAIRO PLOT AND 25 EXECUTIONS

Reports Sent to Berlin Say the Sultan Was to Be Removed and Egypt Liberated.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following dispatch from Constantinople:

"Reports received from Cairo state that a great conspiracy has been discovered there, headed by persons in the entourage of the new Sultan, the conspirators planning to remove the ruler and his Ministers and liberate Egypt from the British yoke.

"Forty persons from the Court were arrested, and twenty-five have already been executed."

GENUINE DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE. Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor just make you long for breakfast. Order some today.—Advt.

Continued on Page 2.

ROCHAMBEAU AFIRE RUNS FOR HALIFAX

Blaze Starts in Coal Bunker of French Liner, Which Left Saturday with War Cargo.

BOMB MAY BE THE CAUSE

Vessel Is in No Danger, Capt. Juham Reports, but She Is Expected at Nova Scotia Port.

651 PERSONS ARE ON BOARD

Second Ship from New York in 4 Days to Catch Fire at Sea, and Latest of Many Cases.

The French liner Rochambeau, which left New York at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon with 421 passengers and mails for Bordeaux, is on fire in her coal bunkers, and unless the crew can put out the flames she will put into Halifax, toward which she was speeding when a wireless message was sent to the agents of the line here by Captain Juham yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Officials of the line expected further word from the vessel last night, and even looked for a message telling of her arrival at the Nova Scotia port, but up to an early hour this morning nothing had been received.

The message from the Rochambeau's Captain, the only one received by the French line's agents here during the day, read:

We are fighting fire in reserve coal bunker. If we do not succeed, will put in to Halifax. Everything all right and no danger. JUHAM.

The position of the Rochambeau when the message was sent was not given, but it was estimated that she was then about 150 miles south of Halifax. This would be under ordinary circumstances an eight-hour run for the steamer at her maximum speed of 19 knots.

Although the cause for the fire was not stated by Captain Juham, it was generally believed in shipping and marine insurance circles that it was the work of an incendiary, such as have been putting bombs in vessels leaving this port. It was pointed out that spontaneous combustion did not occur among new coal recently placed in a bunker. Fires from this cause start during a voyage when the coal, put on board damp, becomes heated after having been kept a long time in the hold.

The Rochambeau took on board here 3,500 tons of coal, which was supplied by the Berwind-White Coal Mines Company of 1 Broadway, which supplies steamship companies from its mines in West Virginia. Although the miners are mostly Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, the shipping agents do not believe that fire bombs were placed among the coal at the mines where it is loaded into trucks, because its destination in New York is unknown until it leaves Communipaw in a lighter for the steamer designated by the Superintendent.

After the barge left the company's pier and went alongside the steamer to which the coal is ordered it would be an easy matter to place a fire bomb or chemically treated material among the fuel as it was being transferred to the ship's bunkers.

Ten days ago a fire started under suspicious circumstances in the starboard bunker of the British freighter Harrovian, which had been chartered by the French Line to carry war munitions to Bordeaux. She was lying at the company's pier at the foot of West Forty-fourth Street, and was nearly ready to sail when the fire was discovered. To reach the seat of the blaze the crew, aided by longshoremen, had to take out 400 tons of coal from the bunker, which delayed the steamer five days. Her engineers said that they found a foreign substance among the smoldering coal, but could not assert positively that the fire had been started by a bomb. They were certain, however, that it was not caused by spontaneous combustion.

Nothing Inflammable in Cargo.

Agents of the line said that there was nothing of an inflammable nature among the 9,000 tons of supplies for the Allies, shipped on the Rochambeau. The only ammunition consisted of 2,541 cases of cartridges for small arms, which are not classified as explosives by the Collector of the Port. Other items in her cargo were: Twenty cases of machine guns, 1,000 cases of empty shells, 7,200 rolls of barbed wire, 254 flasks of quicksilver, 100 bales of cotton waste, 300 bales of cotton linters, and a large quantity of machinery for use in factories and in the trenches. The rest of the cargo consisted of provisions, flour, canned meats, vegetables and fruits. There was no sugar on board.

Paul Faguet, general agent of the line, said he was not alarmed about the fire. He went on:

"Bunker fires are not uncommon, nor are they generally very serious, as they are away from the cargo space. There is every reason to believe that the fire is not serious. If it were, Captain Juham would undoubtedly have given his position and instructed his wireless operator to send out 'S O S' calls for assistance. The French Government does not allow the commanders of merchant vessels to give out their position during war time, except under special circumstances, when it is a case of saving life."

Mr. Faguet said that it was not certain that Captain Juham would make for Halifax, but if he did the Rochambeau would have been able to make that port about 10 o'clock last night. Attempts to get word from the line's agents there had failed, partly because of the prevailing storm, which had prostrated many of the land wires.

The agents said that there were lifeboats and rafts and life preservers on the Rochambeau for 1,500 persons, which was more than double the total number of persons (651) on board when she sailed from New York. According to the record at the Maritime Exchange, there are at least four steamers near the Rochambeau, including the New York of the American Line, which left New York at noon on Saturday for Liverpool.

Of the 651 persons on the Rochambeau, 421 are passengers, 171 being cabin and 250 steerage. The crew number 230, all being members of the Naval Reserve.

There are about sixty American citizens on the steamer. The rest of the passengers are chiefly French, with a few Italians in the steerage. Among the cabin passengers is Henri Lefranc, the French aviator who was severely

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United States Protests to Germany Over Seizure of a Transferred Ship

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been instructed to protest to the German Government against detention of the American sailing ship Pass of Balmaha, which, after being seized by a British warship, was captured with the prize crew aboard by a German submarine. Germany recently ordered the vessel held for prize court proceedings at Hamburg on the ground that her transfer from Canadian to American registry after the war began was illegal.

The Pass of Balmaha carried a cargo of cotton for Archangel, Russia. But for the question of registry, Germany, under the Prussian-American treaty of 1828, would be obliged to release the vessel, even though she had been carrying contraband when taken from the British prize crew. The German Government, however, does not recognize transfers of flag by belligerent merchantmen during hostilities, and holds that the ship still is Canadian. It is understood that Ambassador Gerard in asking for the release of this ship is directed to impress upon the Berlin Foreign Office the fact that she virtually was owned in the United States even before the change of registry, and is wholly owned in this country now.

The Pass of Balmaha belongs to the Harby Ship Company of New York. Early in the war, after taking the American flag, she carried a cotton cargo from the United States to Cuxhaven, Germany, and was permitted to proceed from that port after the cargo had been discharged. Returning to the United States, she loaded another cargo of cotton. Meanwhile, however, the British Order in Council and the German "war zone" blockade had been proclaimed. The owners decided to send the cargo to Russia, and the ship was cleared for Archangel.

In the North Sea she was overhauled by a British cruiser and a prize crew was placed aboard. While the prize crew was taking her toward Falmouth a German submarine appeared, made the British sailors prisoners, and put aboard a German prize crew to take the ship to Cuxhaven. Then the charge was made that the registry had been illegal.

SIX INDICTED IN PLOT TO BLOW UP LINERS

"Lieut." Fay and Others May Be Fined $10,000 Each and Imprisoned Ten Years.

SEVENTH MAN REMANDED

Held in New Jersey for Extradition —Breitung and Dr. Kienzle Still Out on Bail.

Indictments charging offenses punishable by long prison terms, heavy fines, or both, were found yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury against the six Germans who, the Government alleges, conspired under the leadership of "Lieutenant" Robert Fay to destroy at sea vessels carrying munitions to the Allies from this country. The men will be arraigned this morning before Judge Harland B. Howe in the United States District Court.

Chief William Flynn of the United States Secret Service and United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall realize that the six men already arrested do not constitute all the members of the band which, had it been undiscovered, would have caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars of war materials and probably many lives. However, the six, four of whom are now in cells and two at liberty under heavy bail, are believed by Chief Flynn and Mr. Marshall to be the important figures in the conspiracy, and they are satisfied that the purposes of the band will have been defeated even though the other members may never be caught.

The men who now face the possibility of spending ten years each in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., paying fines of $10,000, or possibly both, are "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, Max Breitung, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, and Engelbert Bronkhorst. Breitung and Kienzle are at liberty under bonds of $25,000 each. In default of bail in similar amounts the others are locked up.

Seventh Man Held.

A seventh man whom Chief Flynn hopes to connect with the conspiracy was remanded last night to the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City after an arraignment before Recorder Eggers of West New York. His further examination was set for Friday, so that Captain Tunney and Detective Barnitz of the police bomb squad here, might get extradition papers for him. He is Gysbertus Verdayk, alias George Van Horn, who was arrested recently charged with the theft of automobile tires and magnetoes from freight cars of the West Shore Railroad. Detectives who captured him recognized him as a man who, before the arrest of the others, had been seen frequently in the company of Fay and Scholz and who lately had been sought by Secret Service men and police.

The indictments found yesterday contain two counts each, charging conspiracy to blow up vessels to the detriment of owners of vessels and cargoes, and, secondly, to the detriment of the underwriter of insurance on the vessels and cargoes.

Assistant United States District Attorney Clinton C. Knox drew up the indictments, which contain practically a history of the case from the beginning of the conspiracy on last Aug. 1. Max Breitung, who is a nephew of Edward N. Breitung, the banker, and who hurried here from Chicago to surrender to the police when he learned he was wanted, is charged with having sought on Aug. 20 to get some potassium chlorate from Paul Siebe. Siebe, the indictment continues, was introduced to Fay in this city on Oct. 10 by Dr. Kienzle. Three days later Fay, it is alleged, paid $40 to Siebe, who is now a witness for the Government, and on the same day, it is charged, Fay and Kienzle had an appointment in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, "to effect the object of said conspiracy."

Siebe is charged with having obtained potassium chlorate from the Powers, Weightman, Roesengarten Company on Sept. 10. The indictment makes no mention of other dates or appointments, Mr. Knox having reserved the greater part of his information for use at the trials.

Charges in Indictment.

In legal phraseology, the indictment charges that the defendants conspired "among themselves and with each other to maliciously attack, set upon said vessels by surprise and by open force with intent to despoil the owners of the cargoes and the vessels" by the following means:

"That they did devise a metal box to be fitted and equipped with springs, coils, cogs, and various other mechanisms which would be filled and loaded with dynamite or trinitrate of toluol and other explosives and would be equipped and furnished with cartridges and mechanism set in a manner to the Grand Jury unknown, and would be secretly and clandestinely attached and fastened to and about the sterns and other parts of vessels which were expected to sail from the Port of New York.

"And that the defendants expected and intended that thereafter when the vessels were upon the high seas the explosives contained in these boxes should be, by means of the mechanism contained in those boxes, exploded with violence and force, whereby the ves-

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, 50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

ARRESTED FOR FIRE THAT COST 12 LIVES

Relative of Factory Owner Ran Away as Blaze Started, Woman Asserts.

TWO INSPECTORS LAID OFF

Girl Says Street Door of Diamond Building Was Locked—Officials in Altercation.

The arrest of a relative of the owner of the factory building at 281 to 287 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, which burned on Saturday with a loss of twelve lives, besides two persons missing, and the suspension of two employes of the State Industrial Commission who are held responsible for the delay in enforcing compliance with fire regulations in the building marked the second day of the investigations into the fire.

The State Industrial Commission yesterday evening suspended Inspector George Rosquist, in whose district the fire occurred. The commission also suspended Supervising Inspector Charles F. Ash, in charge of Long Island and Staten Island, and the two men will be dismissed if the circumstances on which they were suspended are established as facts.

With these suspensions the commission seemed to be content, as Commissioner James M. Lynch said it did not contemplate any radical change in the methods of inspecting factory buildings or following up violations of the building code. He said the negligence of the two subordinates seemed to be responsible for the fact that the improvements ordered on the building last January had not been made at the time of the fire.

Alfred Raff of 564 Metropolitan Avenue, a nephew of Mrs. Celia Diamond, owner of the building, was arrested by Detective Reiss of the Seventh Branch and was questioned all evening by District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County, his chief assistant, Louis Goldstein, and Fire Marshal Brophy. The charge against Raff, on which the police have been looking for him since last Tuesday, is assault.

Charged with Auto Accident.

It is charged that when driving Mrs. Diamond's automobile, in which she was not a passenger, Raff ran down Agnes Noland, 16 years old, at Broadway and Hughes Street, and fractured her skull. But District Attorney Cropsey made him admit that, though he had gone to Boston to get away from the police, he returned the night before the fire, was in the building just before the fire was discovered, and ran away immediately afterward.

Mrs. Hartensteiner, who keeps a bakery near the Diamond building, told the District Attorney that just as the fire was starting she saw Raff running away and asked him where he was going. He told her that there was a fire in the building, and she asked him why he did not turn in an alarm. Thereupon, she said, he cried, "To hell with the factory!" and went on his way.

When confronted by Mrs. Hartensteiner in the Seaford Avenue Police Station, Raff denied that he ever had seen her, whereupon she grasped him by the coat lapels and shook him, calling him a liar. Later, according to the District Attorney, he admitted that he had seen her when and where she said she had.

Raff was questioned until an early hour this morning, and may appear at the inquest this morning in the office of Coroner Ernest Wagner, at which District Attorney Cropsey will also be present. Commissioner Lynch, Chief Joseph O. Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, the firemen who were first at the blaze, and various employes about the building are among those who have been suppoenaed.

The Industrial Commission, the Fire Department, and the Kings County District Attorney's office all got to work yesterday to find out who was responsible. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, with Marshal Brophy, examined more than forty witnesses in the Commissioner's office in the Municipal Building. Twelve of those who testified were girls employed in the Diamond Candy Factory. The Commissioner had elicited the evidence on Sunday that the locked trap door in the wooden emergency stairway between the fourth and third floors had cut off the retreat of most of the employes on the fourth and fifth floors, and this was held responsible for most of the loss of life.

Says Street Door Was Locked.

One of yesterday's witnesses, Fanny Sole of 234 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, an employe of the Essex Shirt Company on the third floor, said that the street door leading out of the Diamond Candy Factory was locked when she reached it and that it was broken open by the efforts of Samuel Barkin, Treasurer of the Essex Shirt Company.

Barkin and Samuel Simon, President of the Essex Shirt Company, who were held as material witnesses on Sunday night, were released yesterday in $2,000 bail each. Edward L. Diamond, head of the Diamond Candy Company, and his wife, the owner of the building, were released in $10,000 bail each. They were arrested when the fire was still going on by order of Coroner Wagner. Their attorney, Aaron William Levy of 60 Broadway, said yesterday that the Diamonds were broken hearted over the disaster, and had nothing to do with the bolted door on the stairway. When asked if he did not think the period

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GERMANS NOW SEEK TO WIN OVER GREECE; ANOTHER SERBIAN STRONGHOLD TAKEN; PEERS ASSAIL BRITISH WAR POLICY

Serb Premier Says Army and People Are Undismayed; Troops Retiring in Perfect Order to Join Allies

PARIS, Nov. 8.—In a statement yesterday to a correspondent of the Temps at the small Serbian town of Rachka, in which the Serbian Government is lodged temporarily, Premier Pachitch said:

"The hopes and moral forces of the entire Serbian people and army remain undisturbed, notwithstanding the present aspect as a result of the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasions. Our troops, fighting against forces greatly superior numerically, are retiring in perfect order.

"Although they have been fighting for a month, our enemies have not attained the purpose they are seeking. German success has not yet been marked. The junction with the Bulgarians is not really effective, and the contact established has no practical utility, since the Germans thus far can send neither cannon nor munitions to the Bulgarians or the Turks. This is why they are making such desperate efforts at this time to capture all of the railroad from Belgrade to Nish and Sofia.

"Army Headquarters, the Government, and the people are persuaded that as soon as allied troops arrive in sufficient numbers and begin action success will be rapid and constant. Moreover, we are convinced that this success will mark the beginning of the end of the general war."

RUSSIANS HARASS TEUTONS' LINES

Strong Attacks, Made at Many Points North and South, Keep Invaders Busy.

ALL REPULSED, BERLIN SAYS

But Petrograd Reports Several Assaults Successful, Men and Guns Being Taken.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Russian troops continue their attacks in Courland, Volhynia, and Galicia, but while some successes are reported, they are apparently not making any attempt to advance.

According to some Petrograd correspondents, there is no intention to attempt a general advance at this time, the object of the attacks being to harass the Austro-Germans and prevent them from preparing positions for the Winter.

The official bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff tells of a determined offensive movement by the Russians near Riga and down along the line of the Dvina River to Dvinsk. It is stated, however, that the attacks of the Russians were repulsed, with heavy losses to the attacking forces in some sectors.

The Berlin statement says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South and southeast of Riga and also west of Jacobstadt and before Dvinsk the Russians, after extensive artillery preparation, attacked with strong forces. The attacks were repulsed and in places the enemy suffered severe losses.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing to report.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Russian attacks, northwest of Czartorysk, were unsuccessful. Three officers and 371 men fell into our hands.

This bulletin was issued by the Austrian War Office:

Russian War Theatre: Near Sapanow, on the Ikwa, on the Kolmin Rivulet and west of Czartorysk Russian attacks have been repulsed. Otherwise there is nothing new.

This communication was issued by the Russian War Office:

On the left bank of the River Aa in Courland our forces succeeded, assisted by artillery fire, in occupying the region of Frankendorf and Pavassern, and made a slight advance to the south of Lake Babite.

In the region of Mitau our troops, advancing toward the south, occupied the Zalay-Olai line, while to the west of Iksku they carried the village of Dabe.

Near the western shore of Lake Sventen new engagements are going on. In some sectors our troops broke into the first line of the enemy trenches.

In the sector of Mikulischki and Ianoulichki, west of Lake Demmen, there was a violent artillery fire. By a furious attack of our detachments we succeeded in occupying several lines of the enemy position near the village of Gutaliskiwiki, capturing 400 men and some machine guns, the number of which had not yet been ascertained.

North of the Okonko River, in the region of Kiliki, we broke through the enemy's front and occupied a line of fortified positions, capturing 400 men and five machine guns. Stubborn fighting continues.

In the region of Komarow and Kurikovitchi, south of the Okokaa River, heavy fighting is going on.

An attempt made by the enemy to take the offensive southeast of Usiemchko and northwest of Zaleszczyky was repulsed by our fire.

RUMANIA AWAITS CHANCE TO AID ALLIES

All Parties Agree That Entry Into the War at This Stage Would Be Premature.

MILAN, Nov. 8.—There is no longer any probability of a ministerial crisis in Rumania, says the Bucharest correspondent of the Corriere della Sera. Even the interventionist opposition, he asserts, agrees with the Government that military action must depend upon the strategical situation in the Balkans.

A majority of the people of the nation seem to believe that inasmuch as Rumania now is virtually surrounded by fighting forces her entry into the war would mean the useless sacrifice of a reserve of men upon which the Entente might count when the sea route, the only sure road for military supplies, again is opened.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Premier Bratianno of Rumania, desirous of obtaining the views of members of Parliament upon the international situation before the opening of the coming session, is holding individual conferences with them, says a Havas dispatch from Bucharest. All the members seen thus far by the Prime Minister, it is reported, have agreed with him that the Government is following the wisest course in maintaining neutrality, for the present at least.

LOREBURN FEARS ANARCHY IN EUROPE

Tells the House of Lords That Exhaustion by War May Lead to It.

MILNER A SEVERE CRITIC

Condemns Delay in Aiding Serbia—Courtney Suggests Peace Terms That Should Be Heard.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The debate on the conduct of the war and the censorship was resumed in the House of Lords this afternoon. Lord Loreburn, former Lord High Chancellor, brought up the subject, saying that he took this action owing to his belief that the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Minister without portfolio, had not made adequate reply to the arguments of Viscount Morley.

Lord Loreburn spoke of what he termed "the misadventures" of the Antwerp expedition, the loss of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron, the Dardanelles operations, and the Balkan expedition. The speaker said he had been told two months ago that 15,000,000 men had been killed or disabled for life, and that multitudes had been added to this number since, and that if the conflict continued indefinitely, "revolution or anarchy" might follow in Europe.

War News Doctored, Milner Says.

Viscount Milner, who recently suggested the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli and denounced the British "policy of secrecy," asserted that "the war news published in this country from first to last has been most seriously misleading. It has been 'doctored' in an optimistic sense."

He complained that not only was news suppressed, but of the news published he had been told by officers who had returned from the front that, on the whole, the German reports of the operations had been more trustworthy.

He insisted that if the Government had made preparations to meet the contingency which for months had appeared a likelihood, Serbia might have received sufficient assistance six weeks ago to enable her to resist the combined attack of the Central Powers and Bulgaria. When the Greek crisis came it would have been possible, had the Government acted with the greatest alacrity and determination, for at least a portion of the Serbian army to fall back upon its allies and maintain itself for an indefinite period. Instead of that, when the Greek crisis came, Great Britain, he said, seemed to be absolutely paralyzed.

Lord Milner begged the Government to come to a prompt decision with regard to the Dardanelles. If there were military reasons for hanging on, nothing more could be said; but if there were military reasons against the enterprise, it should not be persisted in. Delay and indecision had been the besetting sin of the Government all along.

Courtney Suggests Peace Terms.

Lord Courtney of Penwith, well known as a peace advocate, followed Lord Milner. He said the Government should show itself ready to accept any suggestions which would end the war, concluding, however, that the Germans must agree to evacuate Belgium and France, and that no indemnity should be demanded of Great Britain.

Lord Loreburn, in addition to his other utterances, asked whether the landing at Saloniki had been made with the approval of the naval and military authorities of the Entente Allies; whether they were satisfied with the supplies of men and money, and if the communications had been properly safeguarded. He asked these questions, he said, because there was an uneasy feeling that there had not been sufficient expert supervision. The Government, he said, should resolve not to hold out expectations to a nation which was confronted with extreme peril unless it was sure it would be able to make good with a timely and sufficient force.

Opposes an Inner Cabinet.

In saying that he had been informed that 15,000,000 men already had been killed or disabled in the war, Lord Loreburn added that this was what was meant by a war of attrition, and that while the war continued the Government should do its best to prevent irreparable mistakes. No scheme should be attempted, he said, without the approval of the

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TAMPER WITH GREEK ARMY

Court Influence Aids German Propaganda Against Allies.

OFFICERS BEING SOUNDED

Majority of Papers Already Working in Interests of the Central Empires.

SERBS LOSE KRUSEVAC

Montenegrins Win Again and Austrians Mass 120,000 Men to Crush Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have received from a well-informed friend at Athens the following letter, dated Oct. 21:

"Since the fall of Venizelos the German propaganda in Greece has assumed alarming proportions, thanks to Baron von Schenck's money bags and the powerful political influence radiating from the Queen's entourage. Already eleven out of sixteen of the Athenian dailies have been won over by German interests, and publish with keen gusto any news of Serbian or allied reverses and German successes, along with leading articles on the invincibility of the German arms and the failure of the diplomacy of the Entente in the Balkans. Of the provincial press at least half has been captured by the German propaganda, which thus has succeeded in poisoning a large section of public opinion in favor of Germany or against the Entente, but primarily against the idea of Greece going to war.

"But the sum total of the results achieved by this propaganda are still far from satisfactory to the German party. The bulk of the people still stand firm to their faith in Venizelos and the rank and file of the army hate the Bulgarian and Turk whole-heartedly and sympathize with the Entente. Therefore a new and sinister chapter has now been opened in the activity of the pro-German party. A special propaganda has been inaugurated in the army in favor of Germany and her allies, including Bulgaria and Turkey, with the unmistakable aim of preparing a way for the sudden co-operation of a great army at a given moment with the victorious invaders of Serbia.

"From Army Headquarters, where the royal influence is paramount, a strong pro-German influence is radiating out to the army as a whole. Divisional and regimental commanders are being sounded, younger officers who look to the Crown favor for future advancement are being selected to influence their comrades, and all officers who are found to lend a sympathetic ear to such advances are being instructed to endeavor to impress upon their noncoms the great cardinal principle that the army must at any given moment blindly obey orders and act in any direction the King as supreme war lord may choose to command.

"I have received this information from a dozen independent army sources during the last few days, so there can be no doubt that a plot is on foot for Greece to abandon suddenly neutrality and co-operate with the Bulgarians, Turks, and Germans.

"In this connection I may mention that to counteract the new proposals which the British and Russian Ministers here are credited with having made to the Greek Government the German Minister has made a definite offer to Zaimis of Southern Albania and the district of Monastir, Gevgheli, and Doiran, which Greek troops are to be allowed to occupy immediately.

"That this offer is a mere clumsy trap to embitter Greece with Italy, Serbia, and the Entente generally is evident on the face of it. Bulgaria would sooner relinquish Sofia than Monastir to Greece, and even if she should acquiesce in this sacrifice for a moment it would only be to secure Greek co-operation during the present crisis in order to fall upon her later at leisure. Therefore it behooves England and France immediately to face with resolution this treacherous plan of the German party at Athens."

CAPTURE KRUSEVAC AND 3,500 SERBS

German Troops Also Cross the Western Morava in Pursuit of the Main Army.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—Beyond the fact that Lord Kitchener has departed for his destination there is little news from the Allied side respecting Balkan affairs.

The Austro-Germans have succeeded in crossing the Western Morava River, in Serbia, and General von Gallwitz has occupied Krusevac, one of Serbia's largest towns, about thirty miles due northwest of Nish. The fall of Krusevac means that the branch railway line to Uzice, near the Bosnian frontier, has been broken by the invaders close to the point where it leaves the main Bel-

grade-Nish-Saloniki line. A large number of prisoners, ten guns, and a lot of war material fell into German hands.

The Bulgarians also are advancing from the east, but in the west the Montenegrins claim to have inflicted another defeat on the Austrians. The Austrians are said to be concentrating a force of 120,000 men in Herzegovina for an invasion of Montenegro.

A dispatch to the Paris Matin from Monastir announces that the French troops operating in Southern Serbia occupied Kosjak and Babuna Heights, which command the Pletvar Pass, through which runs the Prilep-Kavadar road, and are expected to effect a junction soon with the Serbian army occupying the northwestern slope of the Babuna range.

Dispatches from Saloniki say that the French offensive is proceeding surely but slowly because of the difficulties of the terrain. In the sector northeast of Strumitza, Kachaly and Meimisly were occupied on the 5th and Dolombo was stormed on Saturday, it is reported here. The French advance toward the north was to be continued uninterruptedly Sunday, with a British contingent on the right wing.

The Serbs are reported to have repulsed heavy Bulgarian attacks in the Krivolak sector, where the French also have materially extended their line, which reaches northwest beyond Gradsko and west beyond the Thema River to the Kavadar region.

Details of the progress of the invasion, as furnished by the German Army Headquarters staff yesterday, are contained in the following bulletin:

Austro-Hungarian troops reached Ivanjica, (twenty-seven miles southeast of Kraljevo,) and Ljonac, (seven kilometers northeast of Ivanjica.) German troops are attacking on the heights south of Kraljevo. Between Kraljevo and Krusevac the western Morava has been crossed at several points.

Krusevac was occupied during the night of Nov. 6-7. More than 2,000 unwounded Serbians were made prisoners. More than 1,500 wounded were found in the hospitals. The booty so far as ascertained consists of ten cannon, large quantities of munitions and war material, and important medical supplies.

In the valley of the southern Morava we have passed through Praskovce.

Following is the Austrian version of the operations issued by the War Office at Vienna:

The Austro-Hungarian forces, advancing on both sides of the Morava Valley, ejected the enemy from positions on the heights to the north of Ivanjica.

German troops—army of General von Koevess—are fighting on the heights south of Kraljevo. Down the river, near Trtenik, our forces crossed the Morava.

Krusevac and the heights to the east of that place are in the hands of General von Galwitz. The Bulgarian Army is successfully advancing and is gaining outlets into the valley of the Lescovac.

The Montenegrin Consul General in Paris issued the following official statement, received yesterday:

Fighting around Grahovo (in Western Montenegro, near the Herzegovinian border) continued furiously throughout the day and night of Saturday. The Montenegrins repulsed the enemy with great losses and dispersed assembling troops.

A violent artillery engagement is proceeding over the rest of the front.

APPROVE GREEK PREMIER.

Berlin Papers Hope He Will Pursue a Purely National Policy.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Berlin newspaper comment upon the solution of the Greek Cabinet problem applauds the choice of M. Skouloudis as Prime Minister. The press points out that the Minister of War in the Zaimis Cabinet retains this post in the new Cabinet, and that the only change is the entrance of a Minister of Public Instruction, M. Michelidikis, who formerly was at the head of the Cretan Government and is known as an opponent of former Premier Venizelos.

"The newspapers," says the Overseas News Agency in its summary of the editorial opinions, "quote the words of King Constantine that what Greece needs is a national Greek policy, not a British, a French, or a German policy. Thus, they declare, Premier Skouloudis is a man of the King's choice, a man of eminence who had rendered notable services to his country on various occasions, and stands apart from party dissension, representing the whole nation and a purely national policy for Greece."

ATHENS, Nov. 8.—The third anniversary of the fall of Saloniki was celebrated today by a Te Deum on the manoeuvre grounds in the presence of King Constantine and the members of the royal family. The ceremony was followed by a review at which the King was acclaimed.

M. Michelidikis, the Cretan opponent of M. Venizelos, who at first refused the portfolios of Education and Public Works, previously held by M. Theotokis, finally accepted. The first meeting of the Cabinet was held today. No change in policy is expected.

SUPPLIES FOR TURKS REACH BULGAR POST

Austrian Monitors Escort Barges to Rustchuk, Whence Mutions Go by Rail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Bucharest, dated Saturday, says:

"Today there arrived at the Port of Rustchuk three tows of barges, escorted by Austrian monitors. This convoy was received with great enthusiasm by the local authorities and by the population.

"Troops and a large quantity of munitions and motor cars for the army of Field Marshal von der Goltz were landed.

"According to telegrams from Turnu Severin, other convoys, escorted by ships, flying German and Austrian flags, are passing down the Danube, bound for Bulgarian ports."

The Times, commenting on this message, says:

"The Austro-Germans have not waited for the complete capture of the trunk railway in order to send help to Constantinople. Now that the Danube has been reopened, they have sent barges, containing troops and ammunition, down the river to Rustchuk. Thence the new railway across Bulgaria, which traverses the main range of the Balkans, east of Shipka Pass, will give them access to the Turkish capital. We must expect results of the success sent to the Turks and especially the supplies of war material to be quickly felt at the Dardanelles. The first and perhaps the principal object of the invasion of Serbia and the bargain with the Bulgarians was undoubtedly to stimulate Turkish militar activity ad the object is now being accomplished."

Russian War Craft Up the Danube.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Lighters and river steamers, loaded with ammunition, are arriving at the Danube port of Vidin from Orsova, escorted by Austrian torpedo boats.

The Germans are meanwhile fortifying the Serbian banks of the Danube, fearing an attack against the Austrian river fleet by the Russian torpedo boats, now moored in the Danubian islets off Kalafat.

Kalafat or Kulafat is on the Rumanian shore of the Danube, and directly opposite Vidin.

BULGARS IN NISH "FOREVER."

Jecoff and Radoslavoff Tell Each Other So in Congratulatory Notes.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—An exchange of telegrams between General Jecoff, Bulgarian Commander in Chief, and Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria upon the capture of Nish by the Bulgarians is recorded by the Overseas News Agency in a dispatch from Sofia which quotes General Jecoff as telegraphing:

"After fierce and sanguinary fighting the fortress of Nish has been conquered by our brave, victorious troops, and the Bulgarian flag has been hoisted to remain forever."

Premier Radoslavoff replied:

"The capture of Nish, where the national flag will wave forever in honor of the Emperor and the dynasty and to the glory of our brave Bulgarian soldiers, has afforded great joy to me and my colleagues. The Council of ministers sends salutations for the victorious flag which so completely upholds the policy of national union."

King Ferdinand's reply to General Jecoff's telegram announcing the capture of Nish is also quoted in the dispatch. It read:

"I congratulate you most sincerely upon the taking of Nish—that chief stronghold of treachery and untruth. God save our troops."

WAR STORES GOING TO TURKEY

Soldiers Also Shipped via the Danube and Bulgar Railroad.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—"Germany and Austria already have begun to utilize the Danube River to pass supplies into Bulgaria," says The Times Bucharest correspondent.

"Last Saturday there arrived at Rustchuk three tows of barges escorted by Austrian monitors. Troops and a large quantity of munitions and motor cars were landed for the army of Field Marshall Baron von der Goltz, commander of the first Turkish Army.

"Telegrams from Turnu Severin say that other convoys, escorted by ships flying Austrian and German flags, are passing down the Danube for Bulgarian ports."

TELL OF BRITISH ERRORS AT LOOS

Letters Received Here and Elsewhere Say Fatal Blunders Were Made.

BLACK WATCH SACRIFICED

The Camerons Also Practically Annihilated—Letter from a Black Watch Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—A letter received here seems to indicate that the famous Black Watch regiment was practically annihilated in the battle of Loos on Sept. 25, owing to an error of the British Generals. This was the engagement in which "Johnny" Poe, Princeton football star, Baltimore clubman, and soldier of fortune, fell. He was in the front line in a desperate charge.

S. Johnson Poe, a lawyer of Baltimore and brother of John Poe, received the letter from a captain of the Black Watch. The letter, the name of the writer of which is withheld by request, reads in part:

"For four days previous to Sept. 25, Loos and the neighborhood had been heavily shelled by our guns, morning, noon, and night, and there were forty-one enemy batteries located in and around the village. The enemy were given no rest during this time, and it must have been a terrible time from their point of view.

"The battalion went up from the trenches from the billets at Mazin-Barge on Friday afternoon, Sept. 24. It was a long, tedious job, and the last company did not report as being in position in the trenches until nearly 2:30 A. M. on the morning of the attack. The commanding officer and I started, above ground, shortly after the first company had moved, and reached a small dugout in a communicating trench somewhere about 7 o'clock. He and I divided the night into watches.

"At 5:05 A. M. Sept. 25 a message came to the dugout that the 'zero' hour, that is, the time the gas was to be started, would be at 5:50 A. M. So I woke the commanding officer. It was cold and raining heavily, with a soft wind from the west, but not nearly strong enough to blow the gas into the down trenches.

"The intense bombardment and the gas started at 5:50 A. M. punctually. I never heard such an infernal noise in my life. Every gun within miles seemed hammering above our heads, but the curious part of it was that very little reply came from the German batteries. We knew the reason of this afterward.

"Just before the attack was launched the Germans sent some gas shells over. One dropped in the neighborhood of our dugout, which made things rather unpleasant, but we managed to put on our smoke helmets and get out in time.

"At 6:30 o'clock our first line left the parapet. I had left the commanding officer in the dugout, and had gone up to see that all was started correctly. I must say the men went marvelously well. They were cheering, laughing, and joking as they went up and passed our wire entanglements. Our casualties started directly we showed ourselves.

"The enemy's machine guns got to work, and our men began to drop right and left, but they never wavered for one single second. On they went, line after line, just as if they were on parade. There was no sensational charging; they kept touch in distance and marched solidly across the 'hayfield,' men and officers dropping right and left. Seven officers were killed within fifty yards of me. Scott Pearse and Stirling were wounded quite close to me as I was sitting on the parapet talking to the men as they went over. I went to Stirling and did what I could for him and got him down into the trench.

"Just at this time the Colonel came up. He looked worried and told me that Harvey, the Adjutant, had been shot by his side about five minutes before. I went out in front of the wire and got hold of Scott Pearse, dressed him as well as I could, and brought him back, with the help of a man, and then the commanding officer and I started out with the, I think, the fifth line. By that time our first and second lines were well over the German trenches, and we had very little machine gun fire to cope with, but the German guns then began to work. They had evidently been keeping their men well under cover during the intense bombardment, because as we crossed the historic hayfield literally a rain of shells of all sizes fell around us.

"Just after we had crossed the first German trench we met Colonel Wallace of the Gordon Highlanders, full of praise for the way the Black Watch had made the charge.

"As we were advancing toward Loos village from this point we saw in the distance a huge crowd of men in fours coming along on the left. This turned out to be 500 or 600 German prisoners who had given themselves up to the Seaforths in the trenches to the north of Loos, and just as we were watching them, I heard the scream of some high explosive shells coming along, so I dragged the commanding officer into the small German trench close by to take cover should they alight near.

Got "Good Dose of Gas."

"Sure enough, they did. Within fifty yards of us five of them went off, and I was just going to take a deep breath of relief when I got a good dose of gas, which was lying in the trench, and very unceremoniously I dragged the commanding officer out of the trench just in time to prevent him from getting what I had—a most unpleasant experience.

"We reached the boundary of the village about 7:50 and waited there in the hope of receiving some message back from the battalion, as this was the point which we had arranged that messages should be sent to. We waited here some little time, I think about a quarter of an hour, wondering why messages were not coming back.

"We knew afterward that the reason why messages did not come back was that all officers by this time were either killed or wounded; and it should be made a point in future that all ranks should know where the commanding officer is to be found.

"Eventually we determined to push on, and went up what is known as South Street. The village was in a terrible state. Scarcely a house was left standing. Communication trenches ran up every street connecting with cellars, and these had been filled with Germans. They were filled with Germans as we passed, but they were all either dead or wounded. Our men had done the work exceedingly well, methodically working from house to house with bombs, never leaving any enemy at rest, and throwing anything from two to six bombs into every house or room. We found a few men working up and down some houses in the village, but no Black Watch men were to be seen. They had all gone on.

"Just as we got to the end of South Street we met a wounded man of the Black Watch, who told us that the remains of the regiment were then on the slopes of Hill 70, so we pushed on through the village, picking up a few men of the Black Watch as we went. Five of them we found methodically throwing bombs into a small house near the church. They said they believed there were about a dozen Germans in it when they arrived, but I do not think there could have been one left alive in it when we got there.

"We called these and a few others and went on past the celebrated Tower Bridge till we arrived at the very east limit of the village, just below Hill 70, and there we saw the remnant of the Forty-fourth Brigade digging themselves in just below the crest of the hill. A message then reached us to the effect that the line had to swing slightly southeast in order to escape very heavy firing, and that our front line had actually penetrated into the German third line trench at one place, but that it had to leave owing to terrific machine gun fire, and that it was then digging itself in behind the crest.

"I sent what available men we had, with the exception of the runners and signal men, up to reinforce our weak right, and there was nothing more to be done except to wait for news. Time after time our left advanced against the finished German work, and time after time they were driven back by the enemy's machine guns in St. August and St. Elie. I am quite certain in my own mind that the half-finished work on the hill was nothing more than a trap. It was not fortified in any way on the St. August side, facing us. It had in front a very strong wire entanglement. The result was that, although our men were able to penetrate into it time after time, it was open to an attack from the German side, and our men had in each case to fall back through the German wire.

Reinforcements Delayed.

"Matters remained like this, remnants of the Forty-fourth Brigade holding the slopes of the hill practically all day. Everything was at a standstill. No reinforcements came up, as we had been led to expect, and we did not know at what moment a German counterattack would drive us off Hill 70.

"As far as I personally was concerned my attention was mainly directed to our right. We were in a curious position. We could not see what was going on on the other side of this high slag heap. It seems now a perfect marvel that the Germans did not make some attempt to outflank us from the crassier, as the result of a counterattack with one company and four machine guns would have forced us off the hill at any minute of the day.

"About noon the commanding officer, who was then senior officer of the brigade, sent back an urgent note asking for reinforcements, and at 1:25 P. M. a message came to say that our guns were then in their new forward position and that reinforcements were coming up. This cheered us up a little, but they were a very long time coming, and it was 4 o'clock before they appeared. Meanwhile the Germans repulsed all our attacks on our left and brought up a machine gun on our right with a view to enfilading our whole line, but, as I have said before, we foiled this and hung on by the skin of our teeth.

"About 3 P. M. two motor machine guns came up, and I was never more glad to see anything in my life. We sent one to our right near the crassier and one to the centre, and at 4 P. M. we saw the promised reinforcements coming up on our left, but none at all came to help us on the right, so our anxiety was doubled, as, of course, that was our weak point. If the enemy had only known that the right of the position was only held by, at the most, thirty men we should have been in a bad way.

"About half an hour after this a company of the supporting battalion had come up and we sent it to support the right. It was at 4 P. M. that the commanding officer decided to send a message asking that the Forty-fourth Brigade should be relieved.

"The whole brigade was then, at the most, I should think, 500 strong, this out of a force that left the trenches over 4,000 strong at 6:30 that morning. At 6 P. M. we got a reply to the effect that we would be relieved by the Sixty-second Brigade during the night. By this time things had assumed a slightly better aspect, for about this hour—that is, 5 P. M.—I saw a number of men dribbling across the crassier and joining the men on our right. These proved to be men of the London Division who had been held upon the other side the whole day. A fair number came up, and I then began to think that things were much better, but I still dreaded a strong counterattack during the night, and as time went on that dread grew worse and worse, for surely the enemy were not going to sit quiet after the hammering they had had.

"Their marvelous railway system would help them to bring up supports and reserves, and we, a few poor hundred, could hardly be expected to stand a really resolute counter. The time of waiting was, I think, the most trying I have ever experienced in my life. But, thank goodness, the enemy did not attack, and at about 1:30 A. M., after a certain amount of hesitation on the part of the commander of the Sixty-second Brigade, we, the remnants of the Ninth Black Watch, were relieved by half a company of the Northumberland Fusiliers. Just think—the remnants of a battalion who went into action over a thousand strong were relieved by half a company!

"We got our men together and marched back through Loos, too tired and anxious even to sleep, on Sunday, Sept. 26, at about 3:30 A. M.

"All the way through Loos and over the battlefield we were exposed to the fire of the enemy's heavy guns. They were shelling Tower Bridge and seemed to be wild at losing the village, and just shelled it out of pure cussed ness.

"On Sunday the commanding officer sent me where the Forty-fourth Brigade headquarters were to see what news of a move there was and where we were to go. When I got there the tale of grim disaster was poured into my ears. Of course, the bulk of it was untrue, but there was just that amount of truth in it, not only in the report I got, but in what I saw myself, to make it pretty serious. The less said of this the better. Still, the main cheering fact was that we still held Hill 70 and Loos, and the enemy, despite heavy counterattacks during the night and all that morning, had failed to drive out those who held the village and the hill."

Two Regiments Wiped Out.

From letters received in New York in the last few days it seems that both the Black Watch and Camerons were practically wiped out in the "great drive." The regiments were brigaded together and suffered the same fate, less than 10 per cent. of their number reporting for duty after the battle. It is said that the remnants of the regiments are now encamped about thirty miles back from the fighting trenches, resting and being recruited to their full strength. Owing to the strict censorship details do not reach this country. It has been indirectly stated, however, that there were several fatal blunders on the part of the English leaders during the great offensive.

The extracts from the diary of an Englishman printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday contained the following:

"What valid reason can exist for not telling the story of the pipers of the Black Watch? There may be good reason for throwing the cloak of secrecy over the episode of the Twenty-third Division, which resulted in the Camerons being left without supports and the following incident: The Camerons, on advancing to the German trenches on their front, captured 300 Germans, whom they left under a small guard. The Camerons went on, meeting no opposition for over a mile. Then the Germans who had surrendered, observing that no supports were following up the Camerons advance, turned on their guard, turned their machine guns on the Camerons from the rear, and, after shooting down the majority of them, compelled the surrender of the rest."

AUSTRIANS RECAPTURE PEAK FROM ITALIANS

Drive Invaders from Summit of Col di Lana After Fierce Fighting.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—After fighting for it for many months the Italians on the Doberdo Plateau captured the Col di Lana by a charge through the snow and hoisted their flag on its summit.

The Austrian War Office admits that the mountain was taken, but declares that counterattacks resulted in its recapture. The Vienna official bulletin follows:

On the southwest front quiet generally continues. In the northern district of the Plateau of Doberdo our troops again repulsed several enemy attacks. Severe fighting for the Col di Lana is in progress. The summit of this mountain fell into the hands of the enemy during the course of the afternoon, but was recaptured in the evening by the counterattacks of our troops. The enemy artillery opened fire against the south Riva front.

The following official statement was issued at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

In the Daone Valley one of our reconnoitring parties attacked and put to flight enemy detachments concealed in the vicinity of Muranuin Bridge between Val Daone and the river.

In the upper Cordevole our offensive against the formidable rampart of Col di Lana was crowned with success. Exceptional difficulties of Terrain to which must be added numerous powerful defensive works, the determined resistance of the enemy and the severity of the early Winter have not succeeded in arresting the forward march of our brave troops.

After an effective artillery preparation our infantry by a fast and furious attack took enemy positions by assault yesterday afternoon, hoisting our colors on the steep summit which rises among the snows to a height of 8,000 feet. We have made up to the present 100 prisoners, 4 of whom are officers belonging to the Emperor's own light infantry, (Kaiserjaeger.) We also took a machine gun with a great quantity of munitions and other war material.

Along the Isonzo front the activity of our artillery continues. Thanks to its support our infantry made a bold attack on the enemy defenses. We thus made several prisoners, took two small guns, one machine gun, one trench mortar and a quantity of munitions.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The official communication from the Austro-Hungarian headquarters, dated Nov. 8, says:

The Italian advances against the Doberdo Plateau failed. The Italians conquered the top of the Col di Lana during the afternoon, but it was reconquered by the Austro-Hungarians at night.

SURE TO WIN, SAYS ASQUITH.

He and Briand Felicitate Each Other on "Confraternity of Arms."

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—Telegrams congratulating each other upon the "confraternity of arms" in the different theatres of war and the intention of both countries to act in greater union have been exchanged between Premiers Asquith of Great Britain and Briand of France. In closing his message Mr. Asquith said:

"Whatever changes time and circumstances may bring, I know that in France, as in England, the will to defend our common cause until a decisive victory is won remains unshakable, and we are sure of winning."

FEATS OF TURKISH GUNNERS

Constantinople Reports an Allied Transport and Aeroplane Hit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The following statement is issued by the Turkish War Office:

Near Anafarta we bombarded a torpedo boat and a transport of the enemy. Several hits were observed. The transport fled enveloped in smoke.

On Saturday one of the enemy's aeroplanes, damaged by our fire, fell into the sea between Kutchuk Tenhkli.

Near Ari Burnu there were artillery combats and vigorous bomb-throwing.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr the enemy, after artillery preparation, vainly attempted to advance against our centre.

On the left wing the enemy fired 1,300 shells unsuccessfully.

A supplementary bulletin says:

Near Anafarta our artillery rendered unworkable a gun of an enemy battery and blew up near Burnu Tepeh an enemy ammunition store.

Otherwise there was the usual artillery and rifle firing in this district and near Sedd-el-Bahr.

CO-OPERATION THE NEED OF ALLIES, RUSSIANS SAY

Leaders Regard the Balkans as the Most Important Theatre of War Now.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—The Times Petrograd correspondent, who is visiting the Russian Headquarters and has had talks with General Alexieff, Chief of Staff, and other military personages, gathers from them that there is no tendency on the part of the Russians to underestimate the task before the Allies.

"They realize," says the correspondent, "that the Germans have the advantage in the central position and in unity of command, but that the Allies have eventual advantages in numbers. Nevertheless they think that the struggle will be unnecessarily prolonged, if numbers alone are relied on, for the Germans meanwhile continue to wield the initiative and the Allies have to remain expectantly on the watch to detect, and, if possible, defeat their moves.

"They estimate that there are 110 German infantry divisions in the west, fifty German and forty Austrian infantry divisions, with twenty-three Austro-Germans cavalry divisions on the Russian front, and twenty Austro-German divisions invading Serbia.

"The Germans continue sending troops from the Russian front to the west, whither they are transferring also some of their heavy artillery, which seems to indicate that for the present they have renounced the hope of obtaining a decision on the Russian front.

"The Russian Headquarters regards the Balkans as the most important theatre for the moment, and they hold that greater co-ordination of strategy by the allied armies is the chief need of the future."

EXPECTS WAR TILL 1917.

Russian Estimates Are Based on Assumption of Conflict All Next Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd says:

"An explanatory memorandum on the budget, which is now ready, has been framed on the assumption that the war will last during the whole of 1916.

"The estimated revenue in 1916 is £292,300,000 and the expenditure £325,100,000. The receipts in 1915, including the estimated figures for the final four months of the financial year, total £278,500,000 or £34,700,000 less than the estimates.

"The memorandum points out the loss to the Exchequer entailed by the fact that the Teutons had seised the richest industrial provinces, consisting of an area of over 300,000 square versts and a population of 25,000,000, with 8,000 versts of railway and numerous mills and factories, which were partly destroyed and partly evacuated."

WORK PRISONERS IN POLAND

Germans Are Building Roads and Tilling Devastated Fields.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Information, which comes from the German rear indicates that efforts have been made by Germans to extract all possible profit from occupied Poland. Apart from the network of railways, special attention has been given to roads and agriculture. Lodz has been repaved and roads of the excellent German quality multiplied as far as Warsaw. The work is largely, if not entirely, done by prisoners of war, who are worked in day and night shifts until they drop.

Similarly the devastated fields have been ploughed and sown with clover and rye. In many localities houses have been rebuilt with bricks brought from Germany by water, and such of the local residents as remain have been promised possession of these houses when the war is over, provided they serve the Germans now.

It is stated that Poland has already been delimited into German and Austrian spheres. It is in the German portion that work is being most energetically pushed at the expense of prisoners of war. The treatment of these involuntary workers recalls the stories of the slave trade and plantation brutalities combined.

POLICE STILL HOLD GLOBE

But No Steps Have Been Taken to Prosecute the Editor.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Globe, seized by the police on Saturday, was still in control of the authorities today.

When asked as to the probable period of suspension, Charles Palmer, editor of The Globe, said:

"We are under military law, calmly awaiting developments."

No steps have been taken by the Government to prosecute Mr. Palmer.

No Muzzle on Berlin Correspondents

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The report, published in The Daily Mail last week, that American correspondents in Berlin had been forced to sign a pledge not to send any news unfavorable to Germany and otherwise limit their journalistic activities is contradicted by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Berlin, who telegraphs, by way of The Hague: "Nothing is known here about Berlin correspondents being muzzled."

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GERMANS MAKE GAINS AFTER VOSGES FIGHT

Occupy a French Shell Crater and Also Capture Part of a Trench There.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—After a hard fight German troops have occupied a French shell crater in the Vosges region, according to the official report issued in Berlin today. They also won part of a trench on the Hilgenfirst. Paris reports tonight that violent duels of artillery have been proceeding at many points along the front.

The German bulletin says:

In the Vosges, northeast of Celles, occupation by our troops of an enemy shell crater was coupled with a lively fight at close quarters with hand grenades and mines. On the Hilgenfirst a portion of a trench was wrested from the enemy.

Lieutenant Ingelmann yesterday shot down his sixth enemy aeroplane west of Douai. The machine was an English Bristol biplane, armed with three machine guns.

The official communication of the French War Office reads:

Violent artillery actions continued during the day in several regions along the front, notably in Artois, in the sectors of Loos and the Givenchy Wood, to the north of Avre, in the neighborhood of Andrechy, and in Champagne, to the east of Tahure, as well as to the north of Massiges.

Our batteries destroyed a German anti-aircraft gun to the north of St. Mihiel.

In the Vosges the struggle at close quarters with petards and bombs was again very spirited in the neighborhood of Chapelotte.

LORD KESTEVEN KILLED.

The Sixth Peer to Lose His Life in the War.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—Lord Kesteven has been killed in the Balkans, where he was attached to a cavalry regiment.

Lord Kesteven, who was 24 years of age, was the sixth peer to fall in the present war.

ROCHAMBEAU AFIRE RUNS FOR HALIFAX

Continued from Page 1.

wounded in the Argonne and came to New York six weeks ago to buy supplies for aeroplanes for the French Government.

Second Fire Within Four Days.

The Rochambeau is the second outward bound steamer within four days to catch fire and head for Halifax. The British steamer Rio Lages, from New York to Queenstown, with sugar for the British commission, caught fire 300 miles south of Halifax last Thursday, and put into Halifax the next day with flames pouring from one hold. Captain Bell stated that the fire on his ship was undoubtedly caused by an incendiary bomb, placed in a sugar bag. The Rio Lages was loaded at Yonkers.

The cases of the Rochambeau and Rio Lages are but two of many incidents of this character, where fires, apparently started by bombs or incendiary material, have started on vessels bound out of New York with supplies for the Allies. Fortunately, most of these fires have shown themselves when the vessels were within reach of Halifax.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha put in at Halifax on July 9 with her No. 3 hold on fire after an explosion which shook the ship and burst open her 'tween deck bulkheads.

The Ashinai of the Greek Line, with 450 persons on board, caught fire on Sept. 7 on her way to Piraeus. She was making for Halifax when the fire got beyond control, and passengers and crew had to take to the boats. She belonged to a neutral nation, but the line had been accused by Germans of carrying supplies to the Allies at the Dardanelles.

In September also the Sant' Anna of the Fabre Line, bound from New York to Marseilles with 1,700 Italian reservists, caught fire at sea. After a three days' fight with the flames the liner reached the Azores under the escort of the Italian liner Ancona, which took off 600 of her passengers. When the hold was examined at Marseilles Captain Favy said there were over a dozen bombs among the cargo.

Other steamers on which bombs have been discovered since March 1 concealed in sugar bags and automobile tires are: Touraine, March 6; Devon City, April 27; Lord Erne, April 29; Crossington Court, April 29; Samland, May 1; Lord Downshire, May 1; Kirkoswald, May 2; Strathtay, May 8; Bankdale, May 8, and Craigalde, July 24.

The Rochambeau is a quadruple turbine steamer of 13,301 gross tonnage built at Ste. Nazaire, France, in 1911. She is 538 feet long, has a beam of 64 feet, and a depth of hold of 39 feet. Being a modern vessel, she is equipped with steam pipes, running through the holds for smothering fires.

HALIFAX OFFERS TO SEND AID.

But No Message from the Rochambeau Has Reached There.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 8.—No word from the steamer Rochambeau of the French Line, reported on fire at sea, had been received here at a late hour tonight, though messages from New York said that she would probably put in here.

The Government Marine Department has sent a wireless message to the Captain of the Rochambeau asking if he desires assistance, and is awaiting a reply.

NEW ITALIAN PRECAUTIONS.

Captains of Vessels Instructed to Use Special Care.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The newspapers are now taking up the question of the mysterious fires on vessels leaving American ports.

Public opinion was at first skeptical of the charges that they were started by Germans, but the frequency of the fires have convinced people that a new weapon is being used by an unscrupulous foe.

Instructions have been issued to the Captains of steamers bringing passengers and goods to Italy to use extra vigilance while in port, allowing no stranger to approach the vessel, and also to make sure that no suspicious passengers, seamen, or stowaways are aboard.

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LOREBURN FEARS ANARCHY IN EUROPE

Continued from Page 1.

highest naval and military authorities. The idea of a small Cabinet reporting to a full Cabinet on such matters he characterized as highly unsatisfactory.

While discussing the censorship, Lord Milner said he could not see that it did any good to censor the German wireless in London. If the German reports were false, it would be better to deny them than to let them go unanswered, for in the latter case neutral countries naturally came to the conclusion that they were true. He referred to the report published in the United States alleging that British sailors had murdered the crew of a German submarine as a case in point.

Lord Courtney, again entering the debate, after referring to the fact that no move has been made on the western front or in the Dardanelles for some time and asserting that the situation at sea was unchanged, asked if "there is no alternative to this unparalleled and unceasing strife." He said he was sure there was, although he would not ask the Government now to define it. He thought "we should show ourselves ready to accept any suggestion which might be offered for ending it."

After pointing out that the liberation of Belgium and Northern France and the requirement that no indemnity should be levied on Great Britain were three things vital to the possibility of a settlement of the war, Lord Courtney said he thought the freedom of the seas would probably be discussed when peace was being established, and not afterward.

Curzon Defends the Government.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Privy Seal, who replied for the Government, defended both the coalition Cabinet and its Liberal predecessor. He reminded the critics of the Government that experts did not always agree.

Lord Curzon pointed out that all the matters of which Lord Loreburn had complained with regard to the suppression of news had occurred before the formation of the coalition Cabinet; but, having read the papers connected with the incidents, he asserted that if any one thought the object of concealment was to spare the political reputation of any man, that was a most unjust impression. The more one looked into the papers the more clearly did it appear that individual political reputations had been most unfairly assailed and that those who were most directly attacked had nothing to fear.

Lord Curzon said he agreed generally with the principles laid down by Lord Milner with regard to the publication of news, but he thought it would be unwise to be unduly frank about diplomatic and political situations which might assume new forms from day to day. The Government, he added, was unanimous in a desire to give the public as much information as possible.

After having praised the press as a whole for its discretion and loyalty Lord Curzon expressed the view that more news should be provided through the Press Bureau. He added that the Government was endeavoring to see whether arrangements could not be made for creating closer contact between the press and the fighting forces.

Defending the censorship of the German wireless, Lord Curzon said he did not see why England should become "the advertising agent for German calumnies and lies."

In defense of his Ministerial colleagues Lord Curzon said the attacks on Premier Asquith were "cruel slanders," and that those on Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, filled him with "indignation and shame."

Why The Globe Was Suppressed.

Publication of The Globe had been stopped, Lord Curzon declared, because it made an untrue statement "and assigned that statement to a false and malicious reason." The publishing by The Globe of the statement that Lord Kitchener had tendered his resignation, Lord Curzon went on, was made at a moment of an international crisis—when the Greek Government had resigned and when the action of ex-Premier Venizelos was in doubt, "and at a moment when Serbia in her agony was appealing for help and we were doing our best to help her." After having been warned, Lord Curzon said, The Globe repeated its act, and as a result the Government authorized its suspension under the Defense of the Realm act.

The Marquis of Lansdowne announced that a small committee of the Cabinet—which some of the papers say will consist of Premier Asquith, Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions—had been arranged, and that its personnel would be made known almost immediately.

The Government, Lord Lansdowne continued, had proceeded on the assumption that a small committee could take action by itself, and that if it did so it would have to make the Cabinet aware of its decisions only in cases involving entirely new departures or a great change in policy, when the concurrence of the whole Cabinet would be required.

Defending the Government's Balkan policy, Lord Lansdowne said it had been constantly before the Foreign Office, and that it was not from any want of careful study that the Government had found itself at last disappointed. The Balkan policy was founded upon the hope that the Balkan States would be ready to enter into what might be called a give-and-take arrangement between themselves. Old jealousies and animosities, however, had prevented this. When the history of these transactions came to be written, he continued, it would be found that "no Foreign Minister had ever had a more thankless and perhaps, I might add, hopeless task intrusted to him."

When the relations of Bulgaria and Serbia first became strained, Lord Lansdowne went on, it was thought intervention might precipitate trouble, which the Government wished to avoid. Besides, it was impossible to find troops then, as the big offensive in the west was being prepared. The hesitation on the part of the Government was not due to the fact that it had any doubt whether it ought to take part in opposing the forward movement of Germany across Serbia to Bulgaria, but because at that moment it was impossible to say what would be the most effective way of coming to the assistance of its allies, including Serbia. False steps at that moment would have been fatal.

Moraht on Asquith's "Surprises."

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The statement of Premier Asquith in his recent speech in the House of Commons that the war had brought surprises to all, elicited today the following comment from Major Moraht, the military critic:

"The 'surprises' were the German advance in Russia, the failure of the Franco-British attack against the German west front, the great and swift successes of the Austrians, Hungarians, Germans and Bulgarians in the Balkans and the insufficiency and lack of system of the Allies' action in Serbia, which was carried out as though it were a reconnoitering movement in the colonies, instead of a serious military operation."

DEFENDS OVERSEAS SERVICE.

German News Agency Says British Attacks Are Unjustified.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The object of the Overseas News Agency service is to prevent neutrals from seeing the world only through British eyes," it is declared today in a statement issued by the Overseas Agency, which furnishes the greater part of the news not subject to the British censorship that comes out of Germany, its reports being transmitted by direct transatlantic wireless from Germany to the United States.

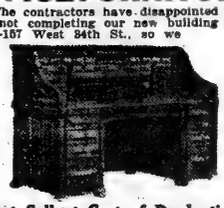
The statement, which was brought out by recent British criticisms of the news agency, which the latter says are unjustified, asserts that the agency "several times has had the privilege of correcting misrepresentations of fact" made by British and French wireless systems.

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DENIES FRAUD IN PASSPORTS

Germany Denounces Spies' Story of Berlin Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The German Government has delivered to the United States Government a note flatly denying accusations attributed to Robert Rosenthal, who was shot in England as a spy, and others, to the effect that fraudulent American passports have been issued by the German authorities. The note was handed to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin a few days ago and was forwarded by him to the State Department, which made it public today. It is signed by Herr Zimmermann, Imperial Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and is intended as a full response to the letter delivered by Ambassador Gerard to the German Government on July 31 calling attention to the accusations of Rosenthal and others.

In denying that German officials have issued false American passports the Berlin Government asserts that the allegations that it had been guilty of such conduct—if made at all by Rosenthal and others—were induced by threats, promises, or other pressure while they were prisoners in the hands of the British, and that, if these statements were made, those who accused the German Government may have hoped to obtain mitigation of punishment by placing the responsibility for the false passports on the authorities and not on themselves.

The German Government asserts that it has strong doubts that any such testimony was given, but in any case the assumption that German officials, with the knowledge and consent of German Government authorities, had prepared false American passports and handed them to agents "must be energetically refuted."

PURPORT OF NOTE PUZZLES LAWYERS

Some Regard It as an Ultimatum to England, Others as Groundwork for Damages.

O'GORMAN INDORSES IT

Many Exporters and Manufacturers Commend It as Right Stand for Us to Take.

There appears to be considerable difference of opinion among lawyers and other authorities on international law and diplomatic practice with reference to the precise purport of the American note to Great Britain.

Some insisted that the emphatic directness of the language used in the note rendered it nothing less than an ultimatum from the leading neutral power in the world on behalf of all the neutral countries. In other quarters the opinion was expressed that the note was intended only to lay the foundation for damage claims after the war ended.

A reporter for THE TIMES, who went about seeking the opinions of lawyers and others whose opinions would be of value, found a great deal of reticence among men who in ordinary circumstances speak readily and with authority on questions involving international law. Such men said yesterday that they were not prepared to comment on the note until they had given much closer study to its phraseology than they had been in a position to do.

The firm tone adopted by Secretary Lansing in his note found favor in many quarters. Senator James A. O'Gorman was one of those who expressed his hearty approval and voiced the opinion that it would commit the United States to drastic measures unless Great Britain mended her ways.

"The protest of Secretary Lansing has the support of principles of international law which were generally accepted by all nations previous to the commencement of the present war," said the Senator. "The patience of the American people is about exhausted and further violation of these principles should not be tolerated by our Government. No belligerent should be permitted to substitute force for law in its relations with neutral nations.

"Great Britain's arbitrary conduct has been destructive of American commerce and unless she respects our rights she must take the consequences of deliberate defiance of the United States. We are not without means of effective resistance and if we are compelled to resort to retaliatory measures the responsibility will not be with the United States."

Blockade Won't Be Lifted.

A lawyer who is well versed in questions of international law, who asked that his name be not used, expressed the opinion that there was small likelihood of Great Britain abrogating its Orders in Council which had given trouble to American commerce and were complained of in the Lansing note. Nor, said this authority, was there any likelihood that the blockade would be lifted.

"Some steps may be taken by the Allies to render the blockade more effective than it is now," he said. "Something may even be done with a view to lightening the hardship for some favored neutral nation, but the blockade will be maintained in all its rigor, in my opinion, because it is the most effective weapon of the allied powers against Germany. That country is just beginning to feel the real pinch of the allied policy of attrition."

Maurice Leon, a lawyer, of 90 Wall Street, who is regarded as an authority on international law, said:

"What strikes one in particular in reading the note is that while the British relied mainly on American precedents upholding the Allies' blockade, the State Department relied chiefly on British decisions in arguing against the legality of the blockade. It is also strikingly apparent that Great Britain appears to have been somewhat misled as to the effect of some American precedents; also that manifestly there is a great deal of avoidable red tape in the enforcement of the undoubted right to search for contraband. Which all smacks very much of a lawsuit, even down to the matter of who should pay the cost.

"It is to be supposed that in the future the blockade will be enforced by more expeditious means and the entire process improved so as to lighten the burden on non-contraband commerce carried on in good faith with neutral countries for their own consumption. As to the legality of the blockade, that is entirely dependent on its effectiveness—a question of fact as to which the issue is now joined. It is noteworthy that the State Department says nothing about the British operations in the Baltic which have had the effect of tying up all the merchandise traffic between Scandinavian countries and Germany. No doubt, this is a development which was not fully realized when the note was prepared.

"Meanwhile, aside from all technical questions, it remains true that the only thing that stands between the United States and a pronounced business depression during a war of uncertain duration is the enormous buying of the Allies in this country, a good deal of it at rather high prices."

Our Standing Impaired?

Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, Assistant Professor of International Law at Columbia University, expressed the opinion that the note was conclusive in that it committed this country to whatever further steps were found necessary to defend its right to carry on commerce with neutral nations without interference. Professor Stowell expressed the opinion that the failure of this country to intervene on behalf of Belgium may have somewhat impaired its standing as a champion of the neutral powers in the situation which has arisen out of Great Britain's method of dealing with neutral shipping within the zone where she has proclaimed a blockade.

"We failed to do the task at hand then, but now that our Government representing our people has pledged us to neutrality it is due to our honor as well as to our interests to maintain our neutral rights.

"A protest, hardly less emphatic than that which has just been sent, should have been delivered to the British Government months ago. Now that it has been done, I hope the British Government and the American people may have no just cause to believe that our long delay in action signifies any intention to permit the sacrifice of American rights of neutral commerce. There will be no room for any such belief if the subsequent action of our Government squares with its words.

"The note is very full and emphatic. It bristles with expressions, which should impress Great Britain with their grave importance, and it is to be hoped that if Great Britain fails to be so impressed this Government will proceed to make them good by appropriate measures. The whole country will stand back of such action.

Thinks Peace is Near.

"I personally believe that peace is approaching, and that if this note is vigorously sustained, it will conserve neutral rights, now so seriously menaced by the indiscriminate retaliatory acts on the part of the belligerents."

George S. Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, said:

"The note is not very impressive. The language is vigorous enough, but it is not convincing. One feels that it is primarily a lawyer's brief, laying foundation for damage claims after the war is over. Words, after all, mean nothing unless we know what is behind them."

Dr. Heinrich Albert, German Imperial Privy Councillor, who figured in the episode which resulted in the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, was asked if he had any comment to make on the note.

"Certainly not," was the answer.

Shippers Commend It.

The note was highly commended yesterday in local shipping, exporting, and importing circles. Indorsement of the Administration's stand was coupled with the assurance that the entire country would be back of the Government in its effort to free foreign trade from the obstacles put in its way by the British Orders in Council. Some importers with German affiliations said they thought the note would have come nearer to accomplishing the desired result if it had threatened an embargo on exports of war munitions, but even these merchants thought the note was an unanswerable document and a complete presentation of the American position.

Edward W. Douglass, Secretary of the American Manufacturers Export Association, gave out a statement which it was understood reflected the opinions of many manufacturers and exporters.

"There is little doubt," said the statement, "that had not the United States been desirous of maintaining its friendly relations toward Great Britain, which have become a bond of mutual value, the numberless infractions of our rights by Great Britain, with the incessant protests which it has been necessary for our Government to make in consequence thereof, would long since have been sufficient to seriously impair these relations. It is recognized that the prosperity of the United States now depends and will depend more and more in a considerable degree upon the export of our manufactured articles and other products, and, as a neutral nation, we are entitled to certain rights which cannot be infringed by Great Britain or any other power without serious consequence to our national welfare.

"No doubt the country will stand behind the positive representations which the State Department has now made to Great Britain, and which are of particular importance to the exporting interests of the country. British disregard of our perfectly proper rights should cease, and this declaration should be backed up by all the weight we can bring to bear on it."

The officers of the association include: President—E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; First Vice President—W. W. Nichols of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; Second Vice President—A. N. Hargrove of the J. G. Brill Company; Third Vice President—L. Moen of the C. W. Hunt Company, and Treasurer—E. H. Huxley of the United States Rubber Export Company, Limited. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and other men prominent in industrial and commercial life are Directors.

P. J. Cunningham of the linen importing firm of Dezell & Helwig, 58 White Street, who as Chairman of the so-called Hotel Biltmore group of importers, which has been working for months to obtain a modification of the Orders in Council, characterized the note as highly satisfactory. "I think it will lead Great Britain to take favorable action," he added.

Carl W. Stern, Chairman of the Customs Procedure Committee of the American Importers' Association, commended the note as "a step in the right direction." Representatives of shipping interests expressed themselves similarly.

TO RETURN TO BELGIUM. BRAND WHITLOCK SAYS

Minister, Who Will Sail for Home Tomorrow, Declares His Holiday Will End Next Month.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, who will sail for New York on Wednesday morning on the Holland-America steamer Ryndam, slipped quietly into The Hague yesterday from Brussels. Since then he has been putting in most of his time resting at the Hotel Des Indes.

Speaking to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, Mr. Whitlock said his trip to America had no political purpose whatever. Its sole object was to give him a short rest and an opportunity to get back his health, which had been undermined by fifteen months of uninterrupted work at high pressure.

The Minister looks like a man completely fagged out from nervous strain, but he said he confidently expected to be back at his post at Brussels soon after the New Year. He has already arranged for his return passage on the steamer Rotterdam, sailing from New York on Dec. 28.

Mr. Whitlock declined to discuss the diplomatic situation or any phase of the questions growing out of his action in the case of Miss Cavell. It is understood that what he has to say on the latter subject has already been fully communicated to the Washington authorities. To half a dozen American and English correspondents who laid in wait for him at the American Legation Mr. Whitlock gave out the following statement:

"I was advised by my physician two months ago that rest was imperative. I am now taking a portion of the leave of absence to which I am entitled under the regulations after fifteen months' unbroken labor. I expect to spend a few weeks at my home in America and to return by the Rotterdam to Brussels at the end of December. My journey has no political significance whatever."

Mr. Whitlock made no diplomatic calls at either the Belgian or German Legation here, but he called at the American Legation, and tonight he and his wife are dining with Minister Van Dyke, together with the Dutch Foreign Minister and Mme. Loudon and Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany of New York.

This afternoon Mr. Whitlock took a ride in his automobile, which he brought from Brussels. It flies a large American flag, and still bears the inscription in big white letters, "American Legation at Brussels."

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Paris newspapers pay considerable attention to the departure from Brussels of Mr. Whitlock.

"The Germans did not forgive him for having on many occasions proclaimed painful truths," says the Midi. "His report on the execution of Miss Cavell, which resulted in passionate but futile denials from Wilhelmstrasse, has not been forgotten."

Other newspapers express regret at Mr. Whitlock's departure. Some of them predict that he will not return.

PRESIDENT FORMING A BELGIAN COMMITTEE

Asks Well Known Americans to Co-operate in the Work of the Commission Abroad.

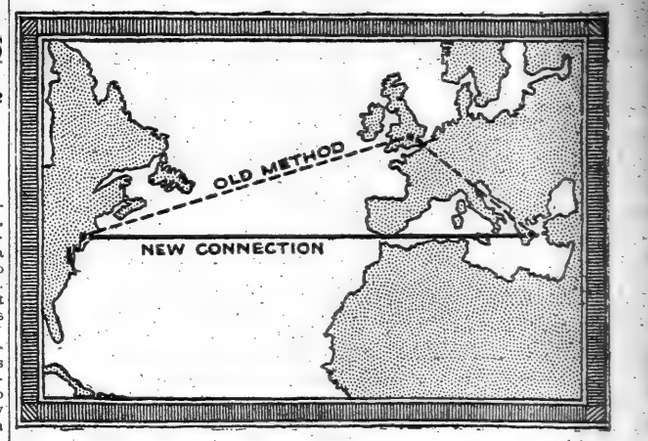
At the request of Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, President Wilson has asked a number of prominent Americans to co-operate in the work of the commission in the United States. Those to whom the President has written are Otto T. Bannard, S. R. Bertron, Herbert S. Eldridge, A. J. Hemphill, Melville E. Stone, Oscar S. Straus, and John Beavor White.

In his letters of invitation the President says:

Mr. Hoover, the Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has approached me with regard to difficulties which have arisen in the conduct of that great humanitarian work, in which he feels he needs the support of an enlarged committee of gentlemen of large experience to cooperate with him in settling and conducting the administration of the branch of the commission in the United States.

I am so much impressed with the importance of this institution, on which the lives of so many people are dependent, that I venture to say to you that I would personally be very much gratified if you could see your way to join such a committtee.

The commission has been informed that the reserves of clothing among the poorer classes in Belgium will be exhausted by Christmas. It will shortly make an appeal to the people of the United States for clothing for the destitute in Belgium and Northern France, who now number between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.



New means of international exchange

Direct exchange between this country and Greece has been established through the efforts of the Foreign Department of the Irving National Bank.

Heretofore all transactions with Greece have been settled through London or Paris; to remit to Greece it was necessary to purchase a sterling draft or a draft in francs which, in turn, would be converted into drachmas.

It is now possible for Greek merchants in the United States to pay for goods bought in their native land with exchange drawn in their own national currency, the drachma (value 19.03 cents).

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Irving National Bank has exceptional facilities for handling foreign transactions.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

Strictly a Commercial Bank — Capital and Surplus $7,000,000

WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

LONDON SEES NO CRISIS OVER NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

which is unknown to international law and repugnant to humanity."

The newspaper contends that behind the uncertain law of former times lie broad considerations of equity. It is confident, it says, that the United States will consider the contrast between the German and the British practice and whether Great Britain has made excessive use of her sea power.

"President Wilson," adds The Gazette, "has expressed himself with great cogency about the action of German submarines. He is still demanding reparation for American citizens done to death in the Lusitania and other ships. That is all to the good, but the ultimate remedy lies in the proof we alone can give that these practices are disastrous."

The note, The Gazette concludes, should remind home critics of the pitfalls between which the Foreign Office and the Admiralty must pick their way to assert the rights of the country without offending neutrals, and of the danger of presuming an unqualified friendship in any quarter.

The Evening Standard says the United States has been at variance with both sets of belligerents and accepted from Germany a sort of apology which bore "far less similarity to the real article than our blockade bears to a blockade which would satisfy even American diplomatists.

"When she disagrees with us in purely technical matters," adds The Standard, "are we likely to be confronted with the mailed fist? American is making her fortune out of the Allies. Remembering this and America's treatment of Germany, we have no fear of an acute crisis, or of retaliatory measures in the form of an embargo on American exports."

America appears to think the law of nations is a fixed code, The Standard continues, whereas it contrasts a number of precedents contributed during wars, to which every naval war adds its quota. Each belligerent is entitled to strangle the overseas trade of its opponent. The enormous increase in the size of merchant ships and the complexity of the documents covering modern cargoes, The Standard contends, frequently render search at sea wholly impracticable.

MARINE LAW EXPERT ASSAILS LANSING NOTE

"Uncandid, Ungenerous, and Unfair," Says Thomas Gibson Bowles, London Writer.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, one of England's leading writers on maritime law, speaking today with reference to the American note, said that in many respects he regarded it as "uncandid, ungenerous, and unfair."

He was equally severe in his strictures on the British Foreign Office, which, he declared, had "invited and propounded new rules of sea warfare resting on new principles, without warrant either from the recognized law of nations or from any international instruments."

The contention of the United States that Great Britain had not established an effective blockade he regarded as just, and this contention alone he found worthy of consideration in the note, with the exception of the complaint respecting detained ships subsequently released. This Mr. Bowles said, was unjust, though he thought the matter a small one as compared with the greater issues involved.

"I do hold," he said, "that in the Order in Council, especially in the suggestion that it establishes an effective blockade, Sir Edward Grey has gone wrong; that he has undertaken to harass neutrals by methods in a way not sanctioned by the law of nations. So far I agree with the note. Nevertheless, the note itself is in many respects ungenerous, unfair, and uncandid, and the United States must remember that we are fighting for our lives and the liberty of the world, and that this is not a time for quibbling."

Search at Sea Impossible.

Relative to the protest against ships being seized and taken into port merely on suspicion, Mr. Bowles argues that it is ridiculous to think that they can be effectively examined at sea, adding:

"The suggestion that vessels should not be stopped on bare suspicion is nonsensical. There can be only bare suspicion when the vessel is met, and only bare suspicion even after she has been visited and her papers, her officers, and her crew examined. On no other ground save bare suspicion is a murderer ever arrested; nor is he held guilty until the court has so pronounced.

"To say, as the note does, that during the American civil war there were no instances where vessels were taken into port prior to prize court proceedings is to state what is at once untrue and actually impossible. What else was it but upon conjectural suspicion that during the civil war the Springbrook was brought in and the case submitted to a prize court? It is the court, and the court alone, that hangs a murderer, or confiscates a cargo, or condemns a ship.

"Another argument, suggested rather than used, in the American note is that British prize courts, forgetful of their duty, which is to administer the law of nations and no other law whatever, municipal or otherwise, have nevertheless decided cases as the British Government wishes, not as that law prescribes. The reproach is as unmerited by any English as it would be by any American prize court.

Defends Prize Courts.

"Our courts have repeatedly declared, and more than once acted on the principle, that when the will of the Government conflicts with the law it is the law, and not the will, that they enforce."

Mr. Bowles referred to various prize court rulings, which are regarded as landmarks, pointing out how American decisions are cited here, and English precedents are cited in America.

"Let it be remembered," he went on, "that it is in these decisions alone that the law of nations can be found; not in any conclusion, and often inconsiderate, utterances of either Sir Edward Grey or Mr. Lansing."

Referring to the Order in Council, Mr. Bowles said:

"It inflicts injuries because of the unwarrantable exercise of unwarranted powers. Yet it abandons belligerent rights which the law of nations authorizes. If it had been drafted with the double object of assisting the enemy and creating a quarrel between us and neutrals it could hardly have been better drawn."

TO IGNORE BLOCKADE IS WASHINGTON'S PLAN

All Non-Contraband Cargoes Will Now be Regarded as Immune from Detention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. — President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today read American and British press comment on the note to Great Britain, and awaited the effect of the document upon British treatment of neutral overseas trade.

Ambassador Page has not reported the impression made upon the British Foreign Office. So far as American shippers are concerned, however, the dispatch of the note marks a turning point of vast importance, for henceforth the United States is to consider the British blockade as ineffective and inoperative, and all cargoes of non-contraband goods destined for Germany or through neutral countries to the enemies of Great Britain will be viewed by this Government as immune from detention. Claims presented by Americans for detentions or seizures of such goods will be supported by the diplomatic machinery of the United States to the fullest extent.

Speculation in official quarters today as to what Great Britain's course would be was varied. Some officials pointed out that if Great Britain abandoned all pretense of blockade and applied the laws of contraband, the forthcoming American note on the propriety of including various articles in the contraband list would be especially pertinent to the controversy. On the other hand, if the blockade be made legal so far as Germany's coasts are concerned, the American Government will continue to insist that legitimate trade with neutral countries must not be interfered with.

What American officials express particular concern about is the large trade they say Great Britain herself is carrying on with neutral ports where American exporters are forbidden to trade. It is this feature of the situation which officials regard as most serious and indefensible. They say if Great Britain held her own shippers to a normal trade with neutral countries, the application of rigid measures to American traders might be less offensive, though the aspects of law would not be affected.

In allied diplomatic quarters here the note was not commented upon officially, but uniformity of view was noticeable. British opinion as reflected in official quarters was that the United States was arguing on technical grounds and failed to take into consideration the altered circumstances of the present war and the enlarged facilities for rapid communication by rail between Dutch and Danish ports, for example, and German cities. French and Russian officials pointed out that their Governments were in sympathy with the attitude of their ally, Great Britain, and that while the British Foreign Office was conducting the negotiations this did not mean their Governments were any the less interested.

Among all of the allied diplomats the view prevailed that the controversy would not become acute, because even in the event of a deadlock in the negotiations, the Bryan peace treaties would be available for a year's investigation of the points in dispute. These treaties have been ratified between the United Stats and all of the Allies.

In German quarters, the arguments in the American note were commended as sound and justified by international law. German officials, however, said they were much more interested in what measures the United States would take to obtain acquiescence to its expressed views.

In view of the length of the note, an answer from Great Britain is not expected for at least a month.

BERLIN GETS NEWS OF NOTE.

Afternoon Papers Publish Summary Without Comment.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 9, (via London.)—A short summary of the American note to Great Britain published here contains the leading features of the note as transmitted by Reuter's telegram Company. Some of the afternoon newspapers displayed the note as the feature of the day's news under such headlines as "America for the Right of Neutrals."

There was no comment on the subject, however, the dispatch having arrived too late for this purpose.

GERMANS FIND FAULT WITH DELAY OF NOTE

Editors Express Little Hope That Great Britain Will Change Her Course.

The German newspapers in this country are not inclined to believe that the American note to Great Britain will have much effect on the interference with trade. Most of them criticise the Government's delay in sending the protest, but they nearly all agree that it is an able and logical document.

The Germania Herold of Milwaukee says:

"We wish to do Secretary Lansing full justice. We recognize that his note is a masterpiece of clever deduction. The logic with which he attacks the weak attempts of the English Government to justify its high-handedness is simply unassailable. But the comments of the English press received up to today are so worded as hardly to justify the hope held out by Secretary Lansing in his conclusion, that England will respect the rights of the United States in future and instruct her naval commanders to that effect. While the note was on its way to London the English Admiralty crowned its shameless proceedings by seizing the steamship Hocking, belonging to an American company, having American registry, and sailing under the American flag from one American harbor to another. This unprecedented outrage forces one to the conclusion, in our opinion, that England does not intend to meet even a single one of the demands of the United States. And, in that case, what will the Administration, which 'without hesitation' has taken upon itself the championship of the whole neutral world, do about it?"

This is the comment of the Abendpost of Detroit: "After having waited more than eight months the Administration has at last lodged a vigorous protest with the Government of Britain against arbitrary interference with our legitimate trade with neutral ports. This protest at as late a time as this will probably have no effect whatever on Downing Street. The belated action of the Administration forms a sharp contrast with that in the case of the question of warfare by the German submarines, the continuance of which would have been considered as an unfriendly act by our authorities. Nothing of this kind is found in the present note, and the incident will pass without being followed by a change of the British policies. The Americans who lost their lives by the activity of the submarines were fully aware of what might happen to them, while in the arbitrary dealing with the question of contraband by Britain the countless victims in the United States were completely taken by surprise and therefore unprepared."

The Waechter and Anzeiger of Cleveland says:

"The task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which the Administration assumes 'without hesitation,' after having hesitated a year, will be performed with that same impartiality which from the outbreak of the war has been exercised toward the warring nations. Of this England is assured by the President's note. That impartiality was very partial in favor of Great Britain and her allies. Probably England has never doubted that it would continue this way. The British Government now has the official assurance that America's championing of neutral rights will remain just what it was—something that has never existed and will not exist as long as this war lasts."

TOO MILD, IS DUTCH VIEW.

Nieuwe Courant's Comment on the Note to Great Britain.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8.—Commenting on the American note to Great Britain, the Nieuwe Courant, the leading newspaper of The Hague, says:

"If the extracts of the American note reaching Holland give a correct rendering of the Washington Government's intentions, America has taken up in a very mild way the task of acting as the champion of the rights of neutral nations."

GERMAN BUYERS IN HOLLAND.

Heavy Purchases Start Rumors of Peace or an Armistice.

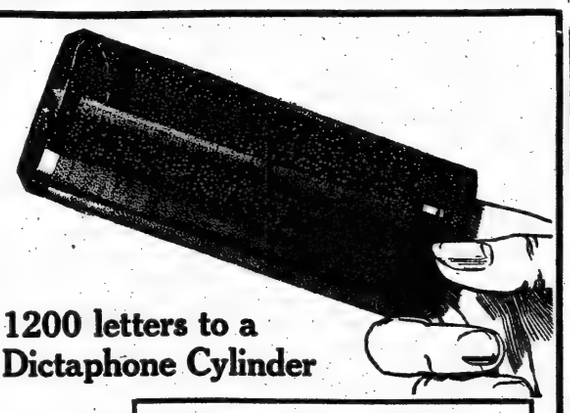
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The presence in Holland of larger numbers of Germans than have been seen in a long time past is causing much speculation. The Germans are buying very large quantities of goods, both eatables and other merchandise, but mostly such commodities as are not allowed by the Dutch Government to be exported. German buyers seem to show no inclination as hitherto to try to get their purchases over the frontier. Instead they are making arrangements for the goods to remain in Dutch warehouses for the time being.

Many Netherlanders regard these proceedings as indicating the approach of some sort of armistice, during which the export problems might temporarily be removed. Others even suggest that the enterprise may mean peace, and that preparations are already being made to cope with the tremendous rush to buy foodstuffs which would arrive in such an event. In any case the circumstances are unusual, and the Dutch are convinced that something is in "the wind." Other and more sinister deductions are possible.

Temps Upholds Blockade.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Comment of the British press on the American note to Great Britain is reproduced at unusual length in French newspapers. The Temps concludes its summary of the note by declaring that Germany, through "her constant violation of international law and her contempt for neutrals and merchantmen," has made necessary a blockade in force against her.



1200 letters to a Dictaphone Cylinder

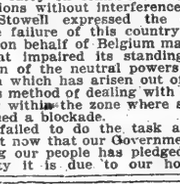


YOU start dictating on a fresh Dictaphone cylinder and you dictate anywhere up to a dozen or fifteen letters—according to length. Or it can be letters, reports, memos, tabulations—anything at all.

Then your typist transcribes it on her typewriter. After it's transcribed, the office boy shaves off the recorded surface and it's all ready for a fresh batch of dictation. And you repeat this operation a hundred times on every cylinder, which makes the cost of cylinders less than the cost of stenographers' note-books and pencils. Call Worth 3043.

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)



A Sum You Can Do On One Thumb

YOU can count on *one thumb* the ready-for-duty clothes which come within a biscuit-toss of those of the Custom Tailor to the Moneyed Few. You can count on the *hairs of your head* the clothes which look "manufactured."

Stein-Bloch started as a *merchant tailor*, and the practices and standards of *merchant tailoring* are reflected in Stein-Bloch Clothes.

$20, $25, $30, $35 for Suits and Topcoats which are *doubles* of those on Tailors' Row.

Ask for my *"Oxweave" Shirt* of soft white Oxford with French Cuffs. $1.50.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS
CLYSMIC

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Clothes That Carry You Through a Crisis

"THE Man in the Tower" witnesses many a crisis in clothes, when a suit clashes sharply with its surroundings.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner suits, though you purchase them ready-to-wear, are made to fit the spirit of the hour in New York.

* *



In the company of most expensive custom-made suits, they merge harmoniously with their surroundings.

* *

Suits in soft browns and brown plaids, greens, blues and checks—exclusive custom patterns—refined in their tailoring and following this season's graceful shoulder, waist and lapel lines.

Suits, $20 to $40; overcoats, $25 to $60.

"The Drizzler"—the all-weather rainproof slip-on, $20 to $30

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and 5th Ave.



A Kindly Help for Failing Strength

TOMORROW and tomorrow . . . the tide of years sets in and the autumn of life has come. Energy has become enfeebled, the blood thins, resistance is shaken and the digestive processes weaken—weary days give way to sleepless nights.

Then will Sanatogen help! Not to replace the common articles of diet but to make them give maximum nutriment. Not as a substitute for medicinal treatment, or to give temporary stimulation, but to aid the nervous system in its direct control over the digestive processes, to enrich the blood, and to promote restful slumber.

For Sanatogen is the natural way. It is a chemical union of purest albumen of milk and an organic phosphorus preparation, thus supplying in most easily digestive form the best upbuilding elements and giving the starved cells organic phosphorus, that most vital food, "in such a form," as Dr. Saleeby says, "that the nervous system can actually take hold of it."

John Burroughs, venerable naturalist and author—78 years young—has written:

"I think Sanatogen did me much good—it gave me strength, steadied my nerves and greatly improved my sleep. It comes the nearest to being a remedy for old age that I have yet struck."

And as over 21,000 physicians have themselves written in praise of what they have seen Sanatogen do in daily practice, you may indeed be sure that the reputation of Sanatogen is founded on truth and tangible results.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in sizes from $1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for "The Art of Living," a charming little book by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. This book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Who Wouldn't Be an Iceman!



The town has been captured by the Alpine regiments of skaters—the snowball grenadiers of St. Moritz.

They have added another hue to the rainbow of sport.

The tango has "cold feet"—the dance floors are being flooded and frozen.

Which means that the greatest sporting goods store in the world comes sliding in with new skating clothes and new skating shoes, new skates and new skate news.

Skating Coats and Suits of Glace Kid

Since the days when Kitty Bellairs wore buskins and breeches there has been no more picturesque conquest than that of these kid-leather sporting coats and suits for women.

In all the bright, fashionable colors—from midnight blue to starlight gray and white — with contrasting cuffs and collars and skirts.

Skirts to go with the leather coats also made of the A. & F. exclusive Engadine in the brightest of Swiss colorings.

The smartest models, practical for motoring and tramping and all outdoor Winter wear, as well as for skating—things originated by this house.

English styles in knickerbocker skating suits for men, in the correct materials.

Sweaters, scarfs and caps for men or women.

A. & F. Skates and Skating Shoes



For rink skating, figure skating, hockey and all ice games—the exactly correct skates and skating shoes, fitted to your individual requirements.

Security hockey skates, $2 and $3 a pair.

Arena skates, $12 a pair.

International skates, parallel-edge blades, $5 a pair.

Ladies' American club skates, $2 and $3 a pair.

Interstate hockey skates, $3 a pair.

Canvas skate bags, $1.

A. & F. skating shoes, specially designed, $5 to $10 a pair.

Horse Show Visitors

You are all invited to visit this sporting goods headquarters—the only store of its kind on the continent.



The show at the Garden opens the arena of a busy social and sporting season.

It is only a canter to the final Thanksgiving football games—and then a gallop to Christmas.

Time now to lay plans for the unusual sporting gifts supplied by this house alone.

Hosts of new country-house things—new after-dinner games—new hunting paraphernalia—new sporting clothes and shoes.

Here is the atmosphere of the woods and the fields and the den and the country club—the store of the outdoor man and woman.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

PRESIDENT QUOTES BIBLE FOR DEFENSE

Words of Ezekiel on Watchman's Responsibility Much in His Mind, He Writes Low.

MUST WARN THE PEOPLE

If He Fail, Their Blood Is on His Head—Construed as Reply to Bryan—Kitchin Unconvinced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—What is construed in some quarters as an intentional response to William J. Bryan's contentions as to the wickedness of military preparedness is contained in Scriptural quotations included by President Wilson in a letter to Seth Low of New York, the text of which was made public at the White House today. The letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, Nov. 8, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Low: I thank you very warmly for your generous letter of the 5th of November and for your courtesy in letting me see a copy of your remarks on the merchant marine question.

I am particularly gratified that you should so fully concur in the position I took in my speech to the Manhattan Club. There is a quotation from Ezekiel which I have had very much in my mind recently in connection with these important matters. It is the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth verses of Chapter 33:

"2. Son of man, speak to the children of thy people, and say unto them, When I bring the sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for their watchman;

"3. If when he seeth the sword come on the land, he blow the trumpet, and warn the people;

"4. Then whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet, and taketh not warning; if the sword come, and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head.

"5. He heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him. But he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul.

"6. But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand."

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Seth Low, New York.

These same verses and one more from Ezekiel were quoted by ex-President Roosevelt in an article in the August Metropolitan Magazine entitled "Peace Insurance by Preparedness Against War." Colonel Roosevelt cited the first six verses of the chapter; President Wilson quoted all except the first. The first verse reads:

"Again the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,"

Here is what Colonel Roosevelt had to say after quoting the six verses from Ezekiel:

"I very heartily commend these verses to the prayerful consideration of all those in high political office, whether Presidents, Secretaries of State or leaders of the Senate and House at Washington, and to all male and female college Presidents, clergymen, editors and publicists of pacific tendency, and above all to the sometime well-meaning souls who have fallen victims to the habit of prolonged and excessive indulgence in attending universal peace meetings and giving and listening to lectures on immediate universal peace and disarmament."

It is expected here that ex-Secretary Bryan will make a response to the President's letter to Mr. Low. Washington's guess is that Mr. Bryan will contend that no injunction to prepare for war can be found in the New Testament. Mr. Bryan is in North Carolina.

Resolutions signed by 104,000 citizens of Philadelphia, endorsing the Administration's preparedness program, were presented to President Wilson today. The signatures were obtained through the efforts of the Stonemen's Fellowship of that city, which was active in the recent political campaign there. The resolutions were presented by H. C. Stone, President of the organization, who was accompanied by several members of the Executive Committee. President Wilson expressed pleasure that so many citizens of Philadelphia who had no selfish interest had endorsed his defense policy.

FAILS TO WIN KITCHIN.

Floor Leader Still Against Defense Program After Leaving President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, who will succeed Oscar W. Underwood as the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, told President Wilson today that, much to his regret, he would be unable to support the President's program for national defense, including a large increase of the navy. Mr. Kitchin explained, however, that he would not voice his opinion in the capacity of majority leader, but would express his views on the floor merely as an individual member. He told the President he realized that the opposition to the Administration's defense policy would be composed of a very small minority, but that for conscientious reasons he would be obliged to align himself with the losing side.

Mr. Kitchin spent more than an hour with the President. The interview was amicable throughout. Mr. Wilson outlined to Mr. Kitchin the army and navy plans for the next session of Congress and for the next five years, and sought to influence the majority leader to be in harmony with them. Mr. Kitchin stated his views frankly to the President, directing his opposition chiefly to the naval program.

After leaving the White House Mr. Kitchin said:

"I have had a most pleasant talk with the President, but I regret to say that I will not be able to support his national defense program. The plans do not meet with my convictions, particularly with reference to the navy."

In his interview with the President Mr. Kitchin did not go into details of his reasons for opposition to a large increase in the fleet. He said he wanted to make his position known on the floor of the House when the preparedness program was under discussion. It is known, however, that he takes the view that the navy is much stronger than is generally supposed and is adequate for any duty which it would be called upon to perform, and he believes also that the apprehension felt over the military situation of the United States is not justified.

It was made plain by Mr. Kitchin that his opposition to the naval program would be entirely personal, and that he was of the belief that the Democratic Representatives were very nearly in accord with the President's ideas in regard to defense. The position of Mr. Kitchin is similar to that taken by Senator Underwood in the last Congress, when the latter was the Democratic floor leader in the House, at the time of the discussion of President Wilson's urgent recommendation for the repeal of the law exempting American coastwise vessels from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. Mr. Underwood made a speech in opposition to repeal, but merely as an individual Democrat and not as floor leader.

Before seeing the President, Mr. Kitchin said he approached the national defense subject with an open mind, and was willing to be convinced of the wisdom of the Administration's program if the President could give him what he would consider a satisfactory justification for the proposed large increases in army and navy appropriations. Later he said the President had said nothing which had caused him to change his mind.

Representative Kitchin's definite announcement of his position will make it impossible, of course, for him to lead the fight for the Administration's program in the House. The burden of the leadership will devolve probably upon Chairman Hay of the Military Committee, Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee, Chairman Sherley of the Fortifications Committee, and Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee.

WILSON DEFENSE PLAN CALLED INADEQUATE

Provides for Too Few Men, Says Reuterdahl—Fears Attack by European Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—Henry Reuterdahl, the naval expert, here on a tour of the West, issued a statement today in which he said:

"The American Army costs as much as the German Army, but we have a mobile force only twice as large as the New York police force. An American soldier costs $1,000 a year, a Swiss soldier $16 a year. The army has forty-eight posts; it needs eight. Each one of the forty-eight is the support of some Congressman.

"Germany has three navy yards; we have eleven—where no dreadnought can reach them. At Guantanamo, where the next fight will be, we have nothing. The nearest navy yard to the West Indies is Norfolk. Think of taking a crippled ship past Hatteras!

"Unless we do something and do it at once, we will be whipped by the victor in the present war. Every thinking man in the army and navy knows this, but can't say so. I can and do."

Mr. Reuterdahl condemned the defense program of President Wilson. The naval plan, he said, is defective, in that it makes little provision for men, despite the fact that the question of personnel is the most important.

"We haven't enough men to man the ships we have now," he said. "Every time we build a ship we have to retire one to get enough men.'

Pork barrel politics, he holds, works against the United States defense, also a lack of willingness to spend money and a lack of understanding of the true meaning of an army and a navy by the general public. His idea of a proper defensive force is a standing army of 300,000 trained men. He would raise these by the Swiss method of enforcing service. Switzerland, he holds, is one of the most democratic countries in the world, yet every ablebodied man must serve a certain period.

Forty-eight dreadnoughts, thirty scout ships, four destroyers for each dreadnought, with proper auxiliaries, such as repair ships, tank ships, &c., and from 75 to 100 submarines—this is his idea of a navy. Mr. Reuterdahl was frank to say he had no idea of the cost.

"Of our submarines only three functioned with any degree of regularity in the recent manoeuvres," said he. "We have eleven, and America is the home of the submarine, as it is of the aeroplane, yet we lag behind in both. The inefficiency of our submarine is not due to the personnel. It is due to poor design. The submarine manufacturers are protected by politics. One company has built eight-ninths of our submarines.

"Unless something is done the United States will be another Belgium. An invading army of 400,000 could be landed on our shores without difficulty. Draw a line from Lake Erie to Chesapeake Bay and you have all our principal ports. Every thinking man in the army and navy knows that if there was a war tomorrow we would be whipped."

CHANDLER SEES NO DANGER.

Declines to be Honorary Vice President of Defense League.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—William E. Chandler, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Navy, announced today that he would decline to be Honorary Vice President of the New Hampshire League for National Defense, saying that while he was in favor of all reasonable and necessary preparation for future emergencies, he believed that there was "no need at this time" of any of the organizations for "preparation," or for "national defense."

"There is no danger whatever," sa'd Mr. Chandler, "that the United States will have a war with any of the great nations shortly or within the next five years; nor any such a war at any time without our having as an ally at least one of the great powers."

HURRY FOR GREATER NAVY.

London Telegraph Comments on "Spectacle" of Our Haste.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—The fullest details of the new American naval plans yet published on this side of the ocean are given in this morning's Daily Telegraph, which, commenting on them, says that "among the things the British fleet has done is to convince the people of the United States that their country requires a large navy.

"We have," The Daily Telegraph adds, "the spectacle of the greatest democracy in the world, although separated from Europe by more than 3,000 miles, in such a hurry for more men of war that it has decided to not even wait for the lessons on construction and armament which the war may teach. Moreover, this decision has been reached by a party which came into power in opposition to the Rooseveltian policy of the 'big stick' and pledged itself to economy in armaments.

"The hostilities in Europe have tempered the extreme pacifism of Americans. Although already possessing a navy held by many to be second in the world, they are determined to have a still greater one. The new American ships of the line will cost over £3,500,000 ($17,500,000) each. The largest sum Great Britain ever spent on a single ship is about £2,000,000, ($10,000,000.)

"The time is not far distant when the American outlay on sea power will be as high as England's was at the outbreak of the war, but it goes without saying that the Americans can well afford it—in the sense that they are only investing a portion of the profits they are making out of the war."

Palmer Coming to Urge Defense.

In a cable message received by Paul Reynolds, his friend and literary agent, Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, announces that he is taking a short vacation from the battle front in France and Belgium, and is on his way home to lend his support to President Wilson's program for national preparedness. Mr. Palmer had refused an invitation to come home and tell from the platform the lessons of the war, when the execution of the English nurse, Edith Cavell, in Brussels, determined him to change his mind. He will speak in Carnegie Hall Nov. 23, at a meeting under the auspices of national defense societies.

Think Wreckers Derailed Train.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Nov. 8.—Sixty carloads of coal were piled up in a wreck of a Philadelphia & Reading Railroad fast freight train there last night, and J. F. Robinson of Philadelphia, the locomotive fireman, was injured. The train was running down a steep grade near Menlo Park when it ran into an open switch and plowed into another train. Engineer J. J. Klein of Newark was pinned under the wreckage, but escaped unhurt. It was said here tonight that train wreckers caused the accident.

VILLARD CONDEMNS WILSON'S PROGRAM

Compares "Surrender to the Militarists" with His Former Pacifist Views.

PREDICTS GERMAN ADVANCE

Publisher Quotes Kaiser as Saying America Has Little to Show for Army's Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Oswald Garrison Villard, owner of The New York Evening Post, and one of the leading pacifists of the country, who was reported in dispatches from Washington several months ago as likely to displace Colonel House as the President's most intimate adviser, attacked President Wilson's program for preparedness in a speech here tonight before the Home and School Association of Dobbs Ferry.

Mr. Villard quoted William J. Bryan approvingly in his denunciation of the defense policy, and in passing made a fling at Colonel Roosevelt as one of the leaders of the militarists. He made the prediction that Germany would soon be fighting in Asia Minor and in Egypt.

"The President's sudden surrender to the militarists, after stating in his message of a year ago that the country had no reason to be alarmed or excited, and that this country must not be turned into an armed camp, presents a clear-cut issue of far-reaching importance for all Americans, particularly those striving for the social, economic, and political betterment of this country," Mr. Villard said.

"It means, as Mr. Bryan has said, the turning over of a new page of history, a breaking with the past. It means an enormous drain on the Treasury of the United States, so that taxation and the cost of living will rise still further—a burden that no man is so rich or so poor as to escape.

Alliance With Militarism.

"It means that we, who have been warned by the Father of his Country against entangling alliances, are now threatening to enter an alliance of the worst sort—an alliance with militarism, with its international ramifications, its armament factories, its polluting, political life, with English factories making torpedoes and guns for the Turks to destroy Englishmen, and German manufacturers making arms and guns for Italians to take German lives.

"We have, until recently, prided ourselves on the fact that no action on the part of our American Congress, helped to fasten the dread burden of militarism on the poor people of any other nation; but now at the very moment when it is more than ever necessary that the United States should keep itself aloof from any action that seems to be a threat toward the rest of the world, in order that it may plead at the coming peace conference for the peace that shall last and the freeing of mankind from this horrible slavery of arms, we are notified that we, too, must enter the ignoble competition of arms. That is the first question, far-reaching and heart-searching, which the President's new position forces upon us."

Mr. Villard said that there was no assurance that the money appropriated for defense would be well spent and that the country would get its money's worth. He said that it now cost the United States from two to five times as much as it cost other countries to support a soldier.

Kaiser's View of Our Army.

"The speaker asserted that a close friend of President Wilson, who had talked to Kaiser Wilhelm since the war began, had been told by the Kaiser that Germany did not spend more on its army and navy than the United States spent on its army and navy, including pensions. He continued:

"The German Kaiser added, with brutal and truthful frankness, 'You have little to show for it, so far as your army is concerned.'"

Mr. Villard's prophecy of German success in the Near East was made when he was urging that preparedness for defense was an elastic phrase, and that it should be defined carefully before it could be accepted. He added:

"The Germans are now on the offensive in Serbia, Turkey, and Russia, and soon will be in Egypt and Asia Minor. But I don't propose to go into these details tonight, interesting and thrilling though they are."

Mr. Villard asserted that the agitation for preparedness was being furthered by the owners of typewriter factories, sewing machine factories, and similar works, who wished to continue their present profitable business of making munitions of war after the close of the war in Europe. Expressing his fear that money appropriated for increasing the army would be thrown away in large part on useless army posts, he said:

"Upon this waste Mr. Wilson and Secretary Garrison have deliberately turned their backs."

Dr. Hillis's Complaint Delayed.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, obtained an extension of time yesterday in which to file the complaint in his suit against Frank L. Ferguson, his former business administrator. The time for the serving of the complaint would have expired today. Dr. Hillis asked for twenty days more, as he had to go West to fill engagements to lecture, and counsel for Mr. Ferguson consented to the delay. Dr. Hillis will return to Brooklyn next week.

New Italian Steamship.

According to a cablegram received yesterday from Palermo by McDonnell & Truda, agents of the Transatlantica Italiana Company, the new twin-screw liner Giuseppe Verdi started on her maiden voyage to New York on Nov. 6, and is due here on Nov. 17. She will take part in the passenger trade between this port and Genoa with her sister ship, the Dante Alighieri.

T. L. WATERS FOUND DEAD.

Police Believe Broker Was Accidentally Killed in Fall.

Thomas L. Waters, Vice President of Stewart, Waters & Co., Inc., brokers, of 16 Broad Street, was found dead yesterday morning in the hallway of 9 West Twenty-eighth Street, where he had an apartment on the third floor. He had bled to death from a hemorrhage of the nose, and Dr. Will of New York Hospital said that although he had no external wound, his skull was fractured.

His money and jewelry were untouched, and the police believe that his injury was suffered in a fall. In his hand was his latchkey, and among his papers was an unopened letter from England. A ticket to the entertainment given by the Lambs at the Hudson Theatre on Sunday night was also found in his pocket.

Mr. Waters married May Hopkins, a show girl and model, in 1904, and three years later she divorced him and received $150 monthly alimony, alleging in her suit that he paid more attention to his clubs than to her. She is now said to be playing with a Fashion Revue in the Southwest.

Last May Mr. Waters sent a long cable to President Wilson from Paris, in which he called upon the President to take "emphatic immediate action" to enforce the principles for which the United States stands, and closed with saying, "The United States must play the man and fight."

MAIL FROM ENGLAND LATE.

Demand for Steamers for War Interrupts the Service.

On account of the chartering of the Cunard steamers by the British Government there will be no mail arriving here from England until the American liner St. Louis arrives from Liverpool next Thursday morning. She should have left there on Saturday, Oct. 29, and arrived on Sunday, but had to wait to take the White Star mail for New York on Wednesday, Nov. 3.

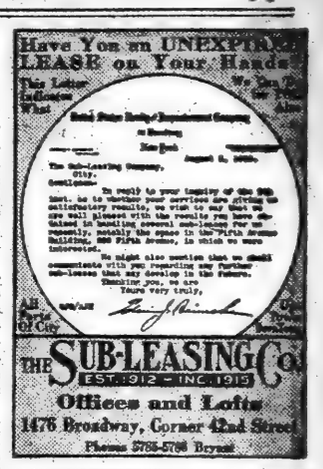
The latter company has no sailing from this port for passengers until the Baltic leaves Dec. 1. The mails of Nov. 6 from England are on the Saxonia, which should arrive in New York next Tuesday.

TO SUBPOENA SCHIEFFELIN.

Sheriff Will Start John Doe Proceedings to Find Bribe Taker.

Albert S. Gilbert, counsel to Sheriff Grifenhagen, will begin John Doe proceedings today before a Magistrate against a Deputy in the Sheriff's office, who has been charged by William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens Union, with having accepted $25 as a bribe for not levying on the property of a judgment debtor.

In the recent campaign Mr. Schieffelin made statements reflecting upon the conduct of the Sheriff's office, and when asked for particulars referred to the alleged bribe. Mr. Gilbert will ask that Mr. Schieffelin be subpoenaed and compelled to give the name of the accused Deputy, and to tell everything he may know about the alleged bribe.





THE HIGH BOOT

PERHAPS some persons think that because the Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe is built for maximum comfort it does not reflect a suitable degree of "style."

There is such a thing as combining style with comfort in footwear. This happy combination is found in the Dr. Reed high boot for women. Priced at $6 and $7.

Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes

1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place,
Woolworth Bldg.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

In the Lace Curtain Department
(Fourth Floor)

a Sale for to-day will present Curtains and Window Panels of the season's latest importations in practically unlimited quantities. The styles and values, at the prices offered, are unprecedented:

Hand-made French Lace Curtains
per pair . $3.75, 4.50, 5.85 to 16.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Panel Curtains
each . $12.00, 13.50. 15.00 to 37.50

Linens for the Thanksgiving Table

A Special Offering of Household and Decorative Linens for to-day and to-morrow will afford unusual values in the following assortments:

Linen Damask Table Cloths
at . . $2.40, 3.35, 4.00 to 8.75

Linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen . $2.90, 3.25, 5.75 to 8.75

Madeira hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered Linen Tea Napkins, per dozen $4.75

Luncheon Sets of Madeira hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered Linen, consisting of 13 pieces (24-inch Center-piece, six 6-inch and six 10-inch Doylies), set $4.25 & 5.25

Toilet Requisites

Particular attention is directed to the greatly enlarged Department for Toilet Requisites. Here may be found complete assortments of Imported and American-made Celluloid, in shell and amber effects, as well as tan, pink, blue and lavender; or ivory finish, with decoration in contrasting colors. Also articles of Real Shell, or plain or hand-carved Ivory.

The Department is also prepared to decorate Toilet Articles in any color or style desired; and is also equipped to engrave monograms or single initials, in colors, or in sterling silver, gold, or hand-carving.

Department for Fancy Needlework
(Fourth Floor)

An interesting Sale for to-day in this Department will afford a splendid opportunity for the selection of gifts or prizes in imported hand-embroidered articles especially designed for the decoration of Boudoirs. The prices are most attractive in the following dainty assortments:

Pillow Slips with hand embroidered edge and design, including pillow filled with down, and covered with French sateen in blue, rose or pink $1.85

Handkerchief or Glove Cases, with silk padded linings, finished with ribbon, $3.75

Waste Paper Baskets of cream enamel, or gilt wicker, with floral decorations, $1.50

Exceptional values will be offered to-day and Wednesday in a Special Sale of

Bed Furnishings

comprising Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases at the following unusually low prices:

White Blankets
per pair . $4.50, 5.50, 6.50 to 11.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads, with scalloped edges:
Single size . . . . each $3.00
Double size . . . . each 3.75
Crochet Bedspreads, each 95c. & 1.10
Comfortables, cotton-filled . each 1.65

Muslin Sheets
Plain hems . . each 62c. to $1.10
Hemstitched . . each $1.05 & 1.20

Muslin Pillow Cases
Plain hem . . . each 17c. to 28c.
Hemstitched . each 25c., 28c., 32c.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

There's melody for every mood in glorious Victor Music!

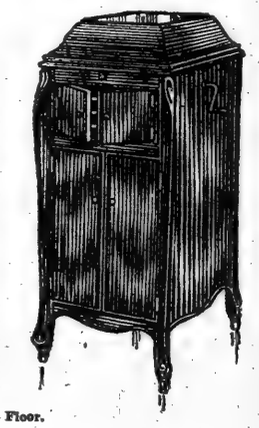


No concert master who ever wielded a baton possesses your power as a Victrola owner. Over 5000 Victor Records allow you to command the greatest artists to sing and play for you and to render exactly the selections you admire. Victor Changeable Needles permit a regulation of the tonal power to a nicety.

This $100 Victrola and $5 in Records

(*Total price, $105*)

Terms $5 a month



Other Victrolas — priced from $15 to $350—purchasable on most convenient terms, which may include, if you wish, a purchase of selected records.

Do Your Victor Shopping by Mail

The Lord & Taylor Mail Order Service is of decided assistance to those who cannot visit the store in person. Write or telephone for full details of this service and our catalogue.

The Victor Rooms—Seventh Floor.

SEEK $100,000 LEFT BY AUNT IN LILLE

German Occupancy of French City Balks Bronx Nieces of Mme. Rousseau.

WILL REVEALS ROMANCE

First Husband of Havemeyer Governess Won Fortune and Honor in Foreign Legion in Algiers.

Property valued at more than $100,000, which was left by her first husband, Adolphe Gruson, a Frenchman, to Mme. Charlotte Franceose Rousseau, for fifteen years employed in a Cushman bakery at 49 Manhattan Street, is now being sought by Maurice J. Dix, 529 Cortlandt Avenue, the Bronx, as counsel for the estate of Mme. Rousseau, who died on July 10 last.

Mr. Dix believes he has traced the bulk of the property, including securities, to Lille, in the Province of Nord, France. This city is now in possession of the Germans, and Mr. Dix is at a loss how to bring about the transfer of the property to heirs in the United States. Interests in the United States, France, and Germany are involved in the settlement of the estate left by the little woman who worked in the Harlem bakery.

It was in May, 1913, that Mme. Rousseau received a letter from an old friend, Mme. A. Chebenes, 11 Rue Bayard, Lille, informing her that the French courts for four years had been trying to find her, and, after failing, had published a notice that her first husband had left her a fortune of 500,000 francs, together with a Cross of the Legion of Honor.

In 1908 Mme. Rousseau received news that her first husband had been killed while serving in the Foreign Legion in Algiers. She subsequently was married to John Rousseau, who died a few months afterward.

During the years of their separation, so Mme. Rousseau learned, her first husband had acquired valuable vineyards in Algiers following the military campaigns in which he won the Cross of the Legion of Honor. From the vineyards he accumulated the fortune he left her. In his will Gruson inserted a paragraph saying he had always been loyal to his wife.

Mme. Rousseau went to Paris just before the outbreak of the war, according to Mr. Dix, to take possession of her estate. When hostilities began and a moratorium was proclaimed, she was able to bring back only a small part of her funds. When she died she had $450 in a savings bank, left after the expenses of her final sickness and burial had been defrayed. She left no list of her securities or their repository.

Mr. Dix says he has filed her will, which leaves the bulk of the estate of Mme. Rousseau to her nieces, Adele Bender and Julia Friedgen, 1964 Honeywell Avenue, the Bronx.

Difficulty in tracing the securities left to Mme. Rousseau, according to Mr. Dix, is due to the fact that her attorney in Paris, Clement Charpentier, 3 Rue Ernest Cresson, is at the front.

When in Paris Mme. Rousseau also gave power of attorney to a former daughter-in-law, Mme. Leon Lapiez. At the request of Mr. Dix the State Department arranged for Mme. Lapiez to appear at the United States Consulate in Paris to give information about the estate, but the former daughter-in-law said she was unable to give the information desired.

NEW LUXEMBURG PREMIER.

Dr. Leutsch Assumes the Conduct of the Government.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8, (via London.)—A telegram from Luxemburg says Dr. Leutsch, a lawyer, who was appointed Minister of State on Saturday by the Grand Duchess Marie, has assumed the Presidency of the new Luxemburg Government. A session of the Chamber has been called for Tuesday.

A Geneva dispatch on Saturday said that the Grand Duchess had accepted the resignation of the Luxemburg Cabinet. Dr. Leutsch will succeed as Minister of State late Premier Eyschen, who was credited for years with being the real ruler of the Grand Duchy, and who bequeathed his entire fortune to the State to promote education.

GERMAN HONOR FOR GAFFNEY

Bavarian King Decorates Him—Premier Thanks Him for His Work.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—T. St. John Gaffney, who recently resigned as American Consul General at Munich, has been decorated by King Ludwig of Bavaria with the Medal of Honor, which is bestowed on civilians for voluntary services in nursing the sick.

The medal was forwarded to Mr. Gaffney in the name of King Ludwig by Count George von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier. At the same time Count von Hertling sent to Mr. Gaffney a letter thanking him for his work in caring for the wounded.

The letter also expresses appreciation of Mr. Gaffney's activities "in fostering excellent relations between the American and German authorities."

TO COUNT VOTE TODAY.

Aldermen Will Get Budget, Too, and Hearings Will Follow.

The Aldermen will organize at noon today as Boards of County Canvassers to count the vote cast at the election last week. At 1 o'clock the Aldermen will meet to receive the budget for 1916, and at 1:30 o'clock they will convene in regular session.

The budget will be referred to the Finance Committee, and this committee will hold public hearings on it. They may reduce but cannot increase the amounts of the tentative budget as received from the Board of Estimate. Twenty days is allowed for them to go over the budget and return it to the Mayor.

7,000,000 JEWS STARVING.

Will Be Worse Off Than Belgians After the War, Says Brandeis.

Louis D. Brandeis addressed the members of the Crotona Lodge of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham last night in the McKinley Square Casino, 773 East 169th Street, on Zionism and the condition of the Jews today in the warring countries. He said that 7,000,000 Jews in Europe were homeless and starving, and that after the war the Jews would be even worse off than the Belgians, for they would have no country, except America, to which to turn for protection.

Mr. Brandeis also told of the success of the Jewish colony at Palestine, which he said was becoming stronger and stronger every day. The schools there are so good, he said, that Germans and Rumanians send their children to them.

Appoints Kennedy to Bench.

Mayor Mitchel appointed J. L. Kennedy a Municipal Court Justice in Queens yesterday, to take the place of J. F. McLaughlin, who died recently. The new Justice was the successful candidate at the election a week ago, and his appointive term is to Dec. 31.

SIX INDICTED IN PLOT TO BLOW UP LINERS

Continued from Page 1.

sels would be destroyed and so disabled as to be rendered powerless and helpless and unable to proceed to their destination."

Mr. Knox said that he could not give any information not contained in the indictment, and he declined to say whether the Government expected to arrest any of the "divers other persons" charged with connection with the conspiracy.

CAUGHT AS PLOTTERS AT AEROPLANE PLANT

Warren S. Eaton, Held With Another, Is Accused of Offering Bribe for Secrets.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 8.—Warren S. Eaton, who says he is supervising constructor of the Wright Aeroplane Company, with offices at 5 Nassau Street, in New York, where he lives at the Hotel Netherland, is under arrest here, charged with attempted conspiracy to obtain copies of patents of the Sloane Manufacturing Company of Bound Brook, which is building aeroplanes. Held on the same charge is Leopold Blankenberg, an employe of the company.

"It's all tommyrot," declared Eaton from the county jail here today. "They haven't got the goods on me. I went to the Sloane plant to look for work. The charge that I was after plans or patents is nonsense."

The charges against Eaton and Blankenberg are made by John Eyre Sloane, a son-in-law of Thomas A. Edison and head of the aeroplane company. Mr. Sloane got warrants for the arrests late yesterday. He told Justice of the Peace Arthur S. Moore of Plainfield, before whom the men were arraigned, that Charles H. Day, his superintendent and chief engineer, telephoned him at Mr. Edison's home in West Orange on Sunday that Eaton, who had been seen about the plant for several days, had offered a bribe to Mr. Day in return for the coveted patents.

Mr. Sloane said he hurried to Bound Brook and learned that Eaton had approached also Albert Hoffer, an employe of this plant, so he arranged that Hoffer was to pretend to accept Eaton's offer and fix an appointment for 6 o'clock last evening, when Eaton was to thrust his hand through an open window and receive the patents and blue prints from Hoffer.

According to Mr. Sloane, Eaton appeared by arrangement. Unexpectedly he went nowhere near the window, but instead joined Blankenberg, with whom he entered the plant. Mr. Sloane said that Eaton made notes from some blue prints which had purposely been left visible, but did not see the papers he was after. He and Blankenberg were arrested as they left the plant.

On Mr. Sloane's charge of conspiracy Justice Moore held each man in $1,000 bail and held Eaton in $250 more on a second charge of breaking and entering the plant. Eaton was indignant. He said Blankenberg had invited him into the factory to look at some of his work and he had gone with no other purpose. He said he would employ counsel and fight the case to a finish.

Eaton was once manager of Lincoln Beachey when that aviator was making sensational flights.

C. H. READ, ONCE RICH, EXPIRES IN POVERTY

Owner of Hoffman House Befriended Stokes, Who Later Got Control of Property.

LEFT HIM ONLY A PITTANCE

Aged Man, Well Known to Celebrities of His Day, Dies in Old Friend's Home.

Cassius H. Read, prominent among the older generation of hotel men as the proprietor for many years of the Hoffman House and at one time the possessor of a fortune amounting to $700,000, died yesterday at the home of a friend in a furnished room house at 110 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Read was 83 years old and practically without resources. With him when he died was an old friend, Mrs. Eveline Daly. For the last two years he had lived in a furnished room house at 970 Lexington Avenue, where his identity was unknown to the rest of the tenants.

He came to Mrs. Daly's home yesterday afternoon and complained of dizziness. Mrs. Daly was about to serve him dinner, when he said he felt very ill. He collapsed into a rocking chair, and Mrs. Daly sent a boy out to summon Dr. S. G. Eghian of 140 East Twenty-seventh Street. The old man was dead, however, when the doctor arrived.

Cassius H. Read was born in 1832 at Shelbourne, Vt., where his father had a large farm. He served an apprenticeship with his uncle, Mr. Speare, a druggist at Burlington, and when 19 years old came to New York as a clerk for his relative, Daniel Howard, who kept the Irving House, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade Streets. Here he met P. T. Barnum, Jenny Lind, and other celebrities who were guests at the hotel.

Once Albemarle Steward.

Mr. Read afterward became steward of the Albemarle, and when Mr. Howard opened the Hoffman House he took Mr. Read and a young man of the name of Wall with him and gave them an interest in the business. Subsequently Mr. Read bought out both Mr. Wall and Mr. Howard and took into partnership Mr. Mitchell, who afterward assumed charge of the Hotel Brunswick. About 1867 Mr. Mitchell retired, and Mr. Read thereupon became sole proprietor of the Hoffman House.

Edward S. Stokes was a guest at the Hoffman House and when he was arrested and locked up in the Tombs, after shooting and killing James Fisk, Jr., in the Grand Central Hotel, he sent for Mr. Read and asked him to take charge of his affairs. Mr. Read looked after his effects and also after his interests in Wall Street. He also assisted Stokes with a loan of $1,500. After serving his term in State's prison, Stokes went to Canada to Read, who supplied him with all the money he needed.

From that time on Read and Stokes became interested in various business ventures together. Read finally made Stokes a partner in the proprietorship of the Hoffman House. Then Stokes took a trip to Chicago to look after some mining interests, and while there he became acquainted with John W. Mackay. On his return to New York he proposed to Read that they build an extension to the hotel and that they add the café which in later years became the famous rendezvous for politicians. Stokes said he would induce Mackay to advance the necessary money for the extension.

Stokes Got His Hotel.

Mr. Read was worth about $700,000 at that time, and had given Stokes a one-third interest in his business. But his troubles began soon after. The Hoffman House became a stock company, and gradually Mr. Stokes managed to get control of the majority of the stock and elevate himself to the position of President. The entanglement of Mr. Read with Clara Totten, who sued him for breach of promise, caused him to make over the title deeds of his property at Rockaway to Stokes in order that the latter might go on Mr. Read's bond in appealing the case, which had been decided against him. This property was mortgaged for $15,000, and Mr. Read asserted at the time that the mortgaging of his property had taken place without his knowledge.

A series of unsuccessful business ventures followed and Mr. Read's fortune kept dwindling. In 1895 he was forced out of the hotel business and he had lived a life of seclusion ever since. His wife, by whom he had two children, a son and daughter, died during the height of his prosperity. His son died several years ago and his daughter survives him. A sister, who lives in Shelbourne, Vt., also survives him. She will take charge of the burial.

Mr. Read's death, according to the physician who attended him, was due to general debility incident to old age.

AUTOS HIT FOUR BOYS AND TWO ARE DEAD

Police Seek Car With Women Passengers, Who Fled After One Accident.

Two boys were killed and two others were seriously and possibly fatally injured yesterday by automobiles in the city streets.

Charles Beltz, 4 years old, was killed in Second Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, by an automobile driven by Clifford D. Vanta of 18 Oxford Avenue, Richmond Hill. The little fellow broke from his mother's hold as she was walking with him on the sidewalk and scampered into the path of the automobile. Mrs. Beltz ran after him and made a desperate effort to clutch his clothing as the automobile struck him. The front wheel of the car passed over the boy's chest, killing him instantly. The mother fainted, and was carried to the sidewalk by witnesses of the accident.

John Hill, 7 years old, of 10 West Forty-fourth Street, died last evening in the Polyclinic Hospital as a result of injuries received in the afternoon when an automobile driven by Joseph Toulouse of 94 Macdougal Street struck him at Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue. Toulouse placed the boy in the automobile after the accident and rushed him to the hospital.

Two men and two women fled in an automobile, with a chauffeur, at 8 o'clock last evening after the car had struck Herbert Hargge, 8 years old, of 1,167 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, who was roller skating in Park Avenue near 166th Street. Some one picked up the child and carried him into a store, from which he was taken to Lebanon Hospital by Dr. Scheer, who said the boy would probably die of a fractured skull.

Witnesses to the accident gave different numbers to the police which they thought they had seen on the license plate of the automobile. The Bronx detectives began a search for the owner of the car.

Alice Strausberg, 12 years old, of 1,860 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, was struck last evening in Twenty-eighth Street, near Fourth Avenue, by the automobile of Dr. Frank B. Edgerton of 57 West Fifty-eighth Street. Dr. Edgerton picked up the boy and drove him to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he was suffering from internal injuries and contusions of the hip.

Spanish Budget Shows Big Deficit.

MADRID, Nov. 8, (via Paris.)—The Spanish budget for 1916, which was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today, shows a deficit of 64,371,122 pesetas (about $12,874,224.)

FIGHT ON BUSES BY INTERBOROUGH

Lawyer Guthrie Complains They Will Get the Cream of Traffic, the Short Hauls.

SEES MENACE TO SUBWAYS

Asserts That Proposed Competition Threatens Bankruptcy for Surface Street Car Lines.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company made its formal protest yesterday to the Board of Estimate against the principle of extending the motor bus system of the city. William D. Guthrie argued for an hour and a half that it was fraught with serious danger to the financial stability of the subways and the street car lines, and that as the city was investing in the former it was vitally interested. William P. Wilcox and Bainbridge Colby, counsel for the New York Motor Bus Company, the concern which is seeking the franchise for the new lines, will have a chance to reply tomorrow morning.

Controller Prendergast showed his appreciation of the importance of the issues raised by suggesting that both sides receive as much time as they desired for their argument, but President McAneny, as Mr. Guthrie spoke of the plight in which the street car companies might find themselves through bus competition, pointed out that the city would be "sympathetic" to their troubles, but that their status was different from that of the subways, in which the city had a direct interest.

Mr. Guthrie began by pointing out the importance of the interest he represented. His client was the largest taxpayer in the city, he said, and represented an investment of $157,000,000, while the New York Railways had an investment of $83,000,000. The city will invest in subways $171,000,000.

"The city's good faith," he exclaimed, "is pledged to honest dealing with its partner. There can be no question that fair play demands that the city should not force its surface lines into bankruptcy. Yet that is certain if the cream of the short hauls in the most congested districts of Manhattan is taken by the motor buses."

One of the arguments against the attack by the Interborough is that it is the result of pique. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, of the stock of which the Interborough controls 40 per cent., was an unsuccessful competitor for the very franchises which Mr. Guthrie was assailing. He met the issue squarely. If the franchise for the bus routes, which it is proposed to give to the New York Motor Bus Company, had been offered to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company it would not have accepted it, he said.

Analyzing the proposed new routes, Mr. Guthrie showed they were divided into 10-cent and 5-cent rides. The subway would have to meet the competition of 5.3 miles of 5-cent buses and 3.26 miles of 10-cent buses. The elevated lines would be in competiton for a tenth of a mile with 5-cent buses and a third of a mile with 10-cent buses. Then the street car lines would run along for 5.35 miles with 5-cent buses on the same thoroughfares and for 5.55 miles with 10-cent buses.

"This means," argued Mr. Guthrie, "that you will take from the subway and the surface cars the short hauls which were so important a feature in the discussions about the new dual subway system, and you will run the risk of forcing the street car companies again into bankruptcy. In fact, the entire rapid transit system above Fourteenth Street is threatened, and Brooklyn will soon be clamoring for the same service."

As an illustration of what he feared, Mr. Guthrie quoted the traffic figures of London and Paris. In 1913, he said, the motor bus receipts in London increased by 33 per cent. and the subway receipts fell off by 53 per cent., and the same results were found in regard to tramways. Moreover, he pointed to the traffic returns of the lines included in the new dual system, and stated that the Interborough in May, 1912, estimated there would be an annual increase of 5½ per cent. This expectation was realized in 1913, but in 1914 there was an increase of only 2.4 per cent., and in 1915 there was a small decrease. Consequently it was a mistake to argue as if New York's traffic was inexhaustible.

The discussion was adjourned until tomorrow and John M. Bowers will probably speak for the Third Avenue Railway system.

The West End Association has sent a protest to the Board of Estimates against the inclusion of a part of West End Avenue in the routes for the new motor buses. It contends that in 1888 the avenue was exempted by law from the construction of any street railroad in order to encourage its development, and that there is no difference in principle between a motor bus and a trolley line.

BRITISH RAISE BARS TO STOP EMIGRATION

White Star Follows Cunard in Refusing Passage to Men Available as Soldiers.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Following the example of the Cunard Steamship Company, the White Star Line announced today that no further bookings on its steamships of emigrants of military age would be permitted.

At Liverpool today a mass meeting was held to protest against continuance of "scandalous attempts to escape enlistment." The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to issue orders, under the Defense of the Realm act, that British subjects of military age would not be permitted to leave the United Kingdom during the present crisis without the special permission of the Home Office.

Referring to the refusal of the Cunard Company to permit 900 Irishmen of military age to sail from Liverpool on Saturday, The Manchester Guardian says:

"For a country whose population has been halved by misgovernment while England's has doubled, the response of Ireland to the call to the colors has been creditable. Many men who on Saturday were taunted at Liverpool must have had relatives at the front.

"Of 600,000 men of military age said to be left in Ireland fully two-thirds are engaged in agriculture, from which enlistment has been discouraged; and when allowance is made for munitions workers and the unfit, the recruitable margin is not great."

The Guardian says that "for a sadly long time" the Irish have had to seek a livelihood in America, and adds that it cannot be expected that in this time of depression the movement will be stopped fully.

The indications are that there will be a greater bar in the near future to the wholesale emigration of Britishers to the United States. Heretofore those who desired to sail had only to satisfy the emigration officers that they had plausible reasons for leaving the country, but it is anticipated that shortly they will have to produce passports, which will not be issued with too much freedom.

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, interviewed on the subject of the attempt of Irishmen of military age to emigrate to America, said today:

"It is a purely West Ireland affair. I think the numbers have been grossly exaggerated, but I have no personal knowledge. I fancy it will stop now.

$960,000,000 FOR AUSTRIA.

Vienna Announces That Amount Subscribed for Her Internal Loan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Vienna Foreign Office today cabled the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here that subscriptions to the third war loan up to yesterday amounted to 3,300,000,000 kronen in Austria and about 1,500,000,000 kronen in Hungary, the total equaling approximately $960,000,000.

"Discussing the result of this loan, which surmounts all expectations," said the message, "the newspapers set forth that the monarchy has again presented evidence of her unbroken economic strength, manifested even in days when competent English critics admit the seriousness of the financial situation in Great Britain."

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"Here," says our Clothing chief, *"is PROOF POSITIVE. These are good, but ours are BETTER."*

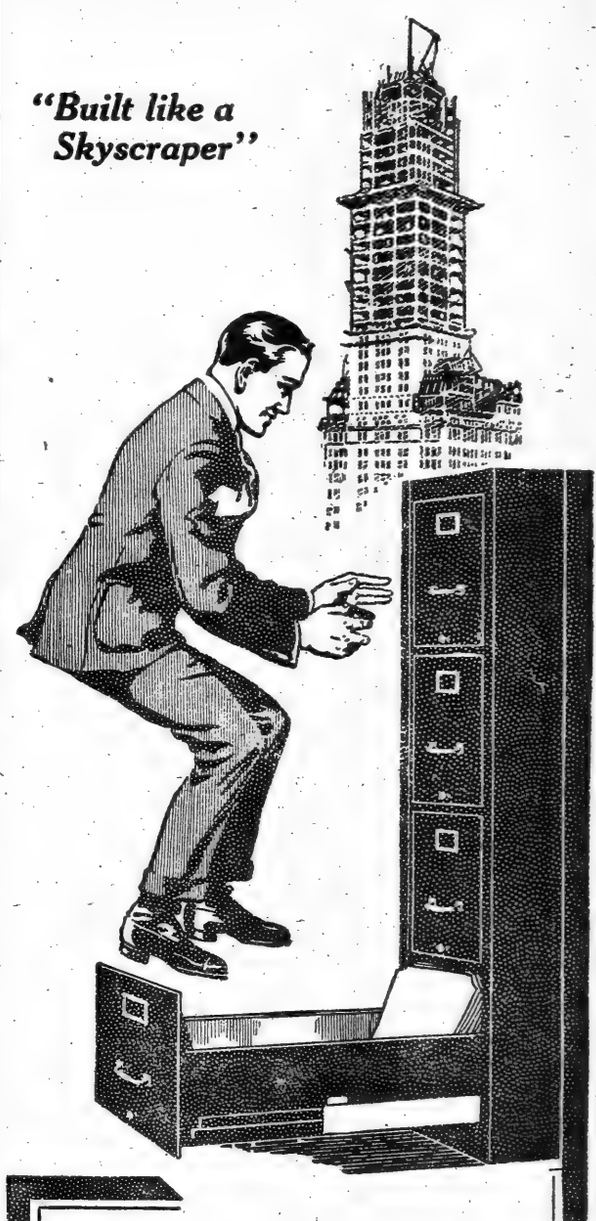
He points to *this* evidence of superiority in fabric, to *that* touch of extra finish under the collar, or in the buttonholes, or along the edges.

"There," says he, *"is the show-down — the answer to the claims of the many stores that sell 'the best.'"*

AS WE have done, so we ask YOU to do. COMPARE! We are willing to abide by your decision, for comparison will instantly show, even to the layman, exactly wherein GIMBEL Clothing Supremacy exists.

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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
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KLAW RAPS BRADY, ANSWERING CHARGES

Silly to Talk of Expelling Erlanger from an Organization That Does Not Exist, He Says.

'OTHERS BROKE AGREEMENT'

Managers, After Stormy Meeting Over Alleged Violation of Cut Rate Contract, Near a Break.

The theatre managers met yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor to consider the charge preferred by William A. Brady against A. L. Erlanger, in a letter sent to Mr. Erlanger Saturday, of violating an agreement entered into by the managers early in September regulating the sale of seats. The charge was that large blocks of seats for "Around the Map" had been sold in advance to the agencies. While no definite action was taken, as a result of the alleged violation a return to the conditions that prevailed last season seems probable. Another meeting will be held this afternoon to decide what policy shall be pursued.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, but that did not prevent the reporters waiting outside from hearing the tumult of many voices speaking at once and the use of both short and long words spoken with feeling. All of the managers who attended the other meetings, with the exception of Mr. Klaw and Mr. Erlanger, were present. At the meeting were Charles B. Dillingham, John Cort, Edgar Selwyn, E. E. Lyons, Lawrence Anhalt, Alf Hayman, Sam Harris, Lee Shubert, William Harris, Morris Gest, Ben Roeder, A. H. Woods, A. H. Pincus, and W. A. Brady.

While Mr. Klaw was not present, he sent a letter to Sam Harris, one of the managers who instituted the ticket-reform movement. Mr. Klaw's letter said, in part:

> In reference to the meeting this afternoon, arrangements previously made will keep me from being there; but inasmuch as Mr. Brady has seen fit this time to try the affairs of the theatre managers in the newspapers instead of by their own committee, I really see no use for any more meetings. His letter addressed to Mr. Erlanger and given to the press before it reached Mr. Erlanger makes his motives questionable, to say the least; and his silly talk about expelling anybody from an organization which never was organized and does not exist compels me to the conclusion that all he wanted was to have something printed and the easiest way to get that printed was to take an issue with Klaw & Erlanger.
>
> Now let's get right down to the facts in this question of violation of an agreement. Mr. Brady wrote me a letter ten days ago in which he told me that he had found out that everybody was violating the agreement and that it had indeed become a mere scrap of paper and that the meeting that his committee was then calling would probably be the last. I went to that meeting, and when I called for the evidence of violations, after much evasion Mr. Brady produced two tickets which he said were purchased for him from Louis Cohen at $5 apiece. I asked him what he had done to Louis Cohen for this or how he had disciplined him, and his answer was, "Well, I couldn't do that. I didn't want to put the man out of business, and years ago I had done the same thing myself in California."
>
> Shortly after that I was empowered to employ a detective to find out where the violations were made, and the first thing I discovered was that the first row of seats were delivered to this Louis Cohen Agency direct and not through the Tyson Company, which had the contracts to distribute for us; in other words, there was a square violation of the contract. It simply got down to the old question of trying to tie up Klaw & Erlanger, knowing that they would live up to a contract, while everybody else violated it. You will recall that I never wanted to join in this matter, because Klaw & Erlanger had never indulged in the cut rate tickets, consequently they were not interested; but in order to eliminate that, the other faction seemed to want to compel us to make arrangements with the hotels, and the only thing that we were interested in was that the public should not be overcharged.

The letter then said that Klaw & Erlanger has spent thousands of dollars in trying to regulate the sale of tickets for the benefit of the public, that they had helped drive the ticket speculators out of business, and had evolved a bill that would keep the tickets in the box office. This, he said, Mr. Brady had helped kill when it was introduced at Albany.

"The remedy for this whole ticket situation," the letter continued, "is in the hands of the public. If they will call upon their representatives to vote for the bill that was introduced by us two years ago in the Legislature, they can break up the whole thing. It is absolutely in their hands, and unfortunately no one else can do anything for them, much as we would like to."

Explaining his reference to the statement that there is no organization Mr. Klaw said:

"This assembly of New York managers met informally and transacted their business informally to try to better the sale of tickets in New York. It never was organized, has no constitution, no by-laws, and was run by a committee. Mr. Brady is trying to confuse the public that this is part of the United Managers' Protective Association, of which I happen to be President. These managers happen to be members of that organization, but that is all. Mr. Brady is not a member."

The newspaper men were admitted toward the close of the meeting. In answer to Mr. Klaw's assertion that there was no association, Mr. Brady said: "Mr. Klaw asserts that there is no such association. I hold in my hand now a bonded agreement signed by all the managers, including Klaw & Erlanger, which I consider to be as valid as a contract."

Mr. Brady said that at today's meeting Tyson & Co., general distributors to the other agencies for the managers under the agreement, would probably be asked to refuse to accept the tickets of Klaw & Erlanger's theatres on the ground that they had violated the terms of the agreement. If the ticket agency refused to do this Mr. Brady said the other managers would probably withdraw their tickets, in which case conditions would revert to those that prevailed last season when tickets for the successful plays were sold by agencies at a high premium and those for less successful attractions at cut rates.

The agreement signed by the managers carried a $5,000 penalty for every infraction of its terms. Tyson & Co. were placed under $25,000 bond to the organization when they were made distributing agents.

TILDEN HEIR SEEKS REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES

Mrs. Susan T. Sabin Charges They Are Too Old to Properly Manage the Estate.

Mrs. Susan T. Sabin, a niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden and a beneficiary under his will of two trust funds aggregating $300,000, asked the Supreme Court yesterday in a complaint to remove the present trustees of the will, compel them to render an accounting, and to appoint a trust company to act in their place. The trustees, named as defendants, are George W. Smith, Lewis V. F. Randolph, and ex-Justice Charles F. MacLean.

Mr. Tilden died on Aug. 4, 1886. His will named Mr. Smith, John Bigelow, and Andrew H. Green as trustees. The two latter are dead, and their places are filled by Mr. Randolph and ex-Justice MacLean. The plaintiff complains that the trustees have refused to cooperate, and that Messrs. Smith and MacLean have often displayed an incompatibility that has worked to her disadvantage.

She also complains that the trustees are too old to properly attend to the trust. She says Mr. Smith is about 75 years old, Mr. Randolph 77, and Mr. MacLean 79. In the Fall of 1913 Mrs. Sabin joined with others in a legal effort to have Mr. Smith removed, but failed. He was then the only surviving trustee, and the reasons given for the action were that his management of the trust was wasteful, and that he had refused to consent to the erection of the Tilden monument that was authorized under the will.

In his reply to the suit Mr. Smith said that under an agreement entered into in 1892 the plaintiffs got $454,000 each as a result of their contest to break the will, and said that he thought they wanted to profit still further by the additional litigation.

WILL SOON ATTACK VILLA AND ZAPATA

Carranza Perfecting Plans to Rid Mexico of Factions Opposing His Regime.

VILLA'S BACK TO THE WALL

May Be Forced Over American Border and Interned—Thousands of Zapatistas Surrendering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Carranza Government in Mexico is perfecting its plans for pressing the military campaigns against Villa's forces in Sonora and Zapata's guerrillas in Morelos. General Alvaro Obregon, now at Agua Prieta, will personally conduct the campaign against Villa in Sonora. General Pablo Gonzales will move against the Zapatistas.

General Villa is believed by officials here to have been jockeyed into a position where he will have his back to the wall at Naco. While Obregon's forces move westward from Agua Prieta toward Naco, another Carranzista force, commanded by General Diguez, is making Hermosillo a base of operations against Villa farther south. The Carranza plan is to drive the Villistas into Naco. It is expected here that Villa, if pushed, will move across the American border to be interned.

The Carranza agency tonight issued this statement:

"The present rate at which the Zapatistas are surrending and seeking amnesty indicates that the organization is rapidly disintegrating and that shortly no followers of the Zapatista brothers will remain to oppose the advance of the Constitutionalist forces through Morelos. Three thousand members of Zapata's following surrendered yesterday and were given amnesty; for many days groups of soldiers lately in arms have been bringing in their rifles."

Following the promulgation of new regulations governing oil concessions in Mexico, the Carranza agency issued a statement that numerous applications had been filed with the Secretary of Public Lands to sink new wells and lay additional pipe lines. Two new lines are proposed for the Tampico region. The applicants, the Carranzistas say, have pledged equality for all producers.

State Department advices today said relations between General Obregon and George C. Carothers, special agent of the department at Douglas, Ariz., were very friendly. It was reported recently from the border that Obregon had protested to General Funston against the presence in Mexico of Carothers, who for a long time was the American representative with General Villa, but no word of such a protest has reached either the State or War Department.

CARRANZA BULLION FREED.

Stipulations Entered in Injunction Suits Involving $218,000.

Judge Hough dissolved yesterday in the Federal District Court the injunctions which had been placed upon the removal of gold and silver bullion of the value of $218,000 from the bonded warehouse of Baker & Williams, where it had been stored by order of Collector Malone on its arrival here last January from Mexico. The metal can now be used to pay the American firms which have shipped munitions and other goods to the Carranzistas.

When the bullion was brought here, suits claiming its ownership were filed by the Compania Jesus Maria y Anexas and the Compania Minera de Panuco, both of Sinaloa, Mexico, against Eliseo Arredondo, the accredited agent of Carranza in Washington. It was alleged that the bullion had been carried off from the mines by the soldiers of Carranza and had been shipped from Vera Cruz by Arredondo. As the bills of lading were defective the shipments were held up by the customs authorities. Now the parties to the suit have entered into stipulations concerning the ownership of the metals.

Shanklin in Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—Arnold Shanklin, former American Consul General, has arrived here to take a position with the American Oil Company.

Suits Against Quintard Dismissed.

Edward Maxson of 120 Broadway, attorney for George W. Quintard, informed THE TIMES yesterday that the two breach of promise suits reported as still pending against his client had been dismissed several months ago. Mr. Quintard, he said, is now happily married and has put the life of the Great White Way behind him for good.

Society

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The Theatre
and other social functions.

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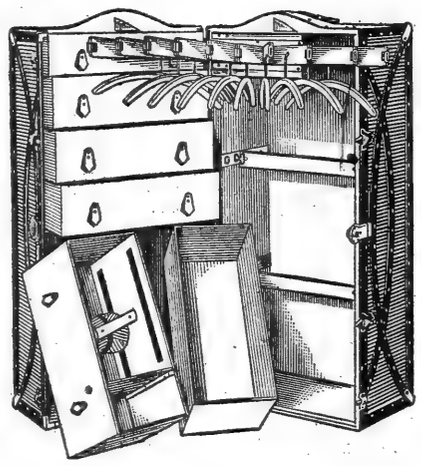
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In ten months of 1915 The New York Times printed a greater volume of advertising by more than a million agate lines, (Help and Situation advertisements alone excepted,) than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

The New York Times

"All the news that's fit to print"



"—that afternoon I sang "Annie Laurie"—not with my own voice, but with my own feeling!"

AEOLIAN-VOCALION MODEL K $300

THE AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"THE PHONOGRAPH OF RICHER TONE THAT YOU *CAN PLAY*"

I HAD stopped for a moment in a beautiful music wareroom—and on my journey to the door I paused.

Some one was singing "Annie Laurie" behind me, so sweetly, so touchingly, that I turned. I was listening *not* to the human voice as I had thought, but to the Aeolian-Vocalion, the new and greater phonograph which I had never heard till then.

That was a wonderful moment for me! I was listening to a song whose depth of emotional appeal depends on the delivery of every tonal shade. And yet each tone was sounding so beautifully and with such a delicate significance, for all its richened quality, that the tears came to my eyes!

So I found myself sitting before this newest type of phonograph, and the salesman was asking me, "Would you not like to sing that song yourself?"

I merely stared, for how could I sing it—I who have no voice but merely a deep feeling and love for beautiful music? He smiled and passed me what he called the Graduola—a seemingly simple device operated by the fingers. He showed me how, with a graduated pressure upon it, I could fairly melt the tones away to an extremity of plaintive sweetness, or swell them forth so that they reflected every deep emotion this tender old song roused within me.

That afternoon I sang "Annie Laurie," *not with my own voice but with my own feeling*—through the Graduola device which has revolutionized the phonograph.

That musical experience I will never forget. I never had one like it, and though I never expected to buy a phonograph, yet I *did* buy the Vocalion—so infinitely more wonderful than any phonograph I have ever heard. For no phonograph but the Vocalion enables you to *play the phonograph yourself*, and so to become—far more than a mere listener—a *sharer* in music.

Of course, the Vocalion plays itself, exactly as do the older fashioned phonographs, though with far richer and fuller tones. Neither will it vary a record in any way, unless you wish it to. The self-expression device is simply an added privilege which, when you exercise it, adds immeasurably to the interest of the phonograph.

We invite you to hear this and other models of the Aeolian-Vocalion irrespective of any question of buying.

Other beautiful cabinet models from $75 upwards.

Payments as low as $5 monthly.

Also a group of magnificent art cases in Classic Designs.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

That make the Aeolian-Vocalion musically and artistically pre-eminent.

The Sound Box, which embodies new scientific discoveries. It produces a richer, deeper tone than any other phonograph possesses.

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The New Automatic Stop. With two simple movements it "sets" a record to stop where desired and also starts it playing.

The Revolutionary Graduola, which gives you the new phonograph privilege of *expression control*—lets you *play* the phonograph, in fact. This is a wonderful added feature to what other phonographs give, but you only need use it *when you want to.*

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Makers of the famous Piano'a—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

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OSBORNE GIVES JURY SING SING RECORDS

Offers to Testify and to Put Investigators Into Cells to See Prison Life.

MORE DOCUMENTS SOUGHT

Forty Cases Tried Before Convicts' Court Reported Missing—Testimony Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Westchester County Grand Jury that is expected to pass judgment upon the merits of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne's methods of prison reform at Sing Sing was sworn in here today. It was stated in District Attorney Weeks's office that the jury's investigation was not an attack on Mr. Osborne, but was an honest effort to learn the impartial "truth about Sing Sing." Through his counsel, Mr. Osborne announced his entire willingness to co-operate with the District Attorney and the Grand Jury.

Mr. Osborne specifically offered to testify before the Grand Jury, to admit the jurymen to Sing Sing as official investigators or as voluntary "prisoners," and to produce any prison records and documents desired. District Attorney Weeks requested the jury to summon Mr. Osborne as a witness and the jury agreed to do so.

Nothing was said about whether Mr. Osborne would be asked to waive immunity. Mr. Weeks has said that he is not seeking Mr. Osborne's indictment, although Dr. Rudolph Diedling of the State Prison Commission and others have urged that the Warden be charged with violation of the law in failing to report assaults in Sing Sing to the proper authorities and in extending leniency to prisoners beyond legal limits. Should the request be made Mr. Osborne will waive immunity without objection, according to one of his confidential men who spoke for him tonight.

Invitation to Sing Sing.

The Warden's invitation to the jurymen to visit Sing Sing will be delivered in writing to Mr. Weeks tomorrow, and it is thought that the jurymen will accept it, though whether any of them will permit themselves to be confined in Sing Sing as prisoners so that they may see the life from the inside is not known.

Through Frederick Dorner, Principal Keeper of Sing Sing, the first witness today, Warden Osborne surrendered some records of the prison. Chief among these were the trial records of the Judicial Board of the Mutual Welfare League, before which each prisoner guilty of infraction of prison regulations is examined. The Grand Jury's particular purpose is to determine the cause for and responsibility for assaults in Sing Sing.

The records of the cases that have come before the Judicial Board of the league, it is said, are numbered serially, and, according to report, those from 41 up to date were submitted by the Principal Keeper intact. There was a rumor, however, that the records from 1 to 41 were missing. The jury sent out an inquiry to Mr. Osborne, but as he had left the building the members agreed to wait until tomorrow.

Several investigators have complained that they have been unable to obtain these records and the report has been circulated that they were destroyed or lost before any of the recent inquiries began. That records not now in the possession of the Grand Jury were in existence at one time has been stated, according to report, by William Willett, the Queens County politician who was sentenced to prison for attempting to buy a judicial nomination and who, for a time, was on the Judicial Board of the Mutual Welfare League. "Judge" Willett, as he is known, has been confined in the White Plains Jail for some time, and he has had daily conferences with District Attorney Weeks.

Thought Records Complete.

Regarding the records said to be missing, Mr. Osborne said tonight that he knew nothing. He explained that neither he nor any of the prison officials had kept the records of the Mutual Welfare League and that at no time did they know just what papers were in the possession of the league. If any desired records had not been produced, he would do his best to find them, he added, but he had thought this morning that all of the league's papers had been produced here.

With Mr. Osborne here was Huntington W. Merchant of 5 Nassau Street, his counsel, and James P. Egan of 20 Vesey Street, associate counsel. Mr. Merchant explained that Mr. Osborne had not engaged legal advisers because he thought it necessary to defend himself or because he feared any court action, but some of the Warden's friends felt that he had been talking too freely and sometimes unadvisedly.

"We have asked for and expect to get a full and fair investigation of the affairs of Sing Sing prison," Mr. Merchant said. "In the Grand Jury inquiry we do not recognize the existence of any politics or personalities. There has been too much talk of such things. The question to be decided by the Grand Jury is too big to be mixed up with partisan issues. The question whether Warden Osborne's management of Sing Sing has resulted in an improvement of conditions there and upon this the Grand Jury must decide.

"Mr. Osborne has offered all of the records and facts at his disposal to the Grand Jury, and he has offered to go before the jury in person to answer any questions. I feel sure that the District Attorney will co-operate with the Warden in making the investigation full and fair."

Washington Market Men Dine.

The members of the Washington Market Merchants' Association, Incorporated, gave a dinner in the music room of the Biltmore last night. About 300 members of the organization and their friends were present. At the speakers table were George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee; Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works John Boschen, State Supt. of Weights and Measures John F. Farrell Supt. of Public Works Sidney M. Goodacre, Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and Mrs. Julian B. Heath, President of the Housewives' League.

DIES WITH PRESIDENT'S ROSES IN HER HAND

Mrs. M. Thompson, a Prominent Daughter of the Confederacy, Lived to See Golden Wedding Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Roses from the White House conservatory cheered the last hours of Mrs. Mary Taliaferro Miller Thompson, 71 years old, a daughter of the Confederacy, who died at the Sibley Hospital early this morning, a few hours after the passage of the day that marked the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage. The flowers were sent to the hospital by President Wilson. Mrs. Thompson clutched the roses in her hand when she died. By her bedside knelt her husband, Magnus Thompson, a librarian in the War Department and a veteran of the Confederate Army. When President Wilson learned yesterday that it was the golden wedding day of Mrs. Thompson he sent a large bouquet of roses to the dying woman. In a brief interval of consciousness before her death Mrs. Thompson had seen the flowers, and learned from whom they had come. Holding them in her hand, she had sunk back with a smile that remained on her countenance in death.

Several days before her death Mrs. Thompson practically arranged the details of her funeral, choosing Chief Justice Seth Shepard of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Judge Charles B. Howry, Hilary A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy, and the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of Epiphany Church, as honorary pallbearers. The funeral services will be held from Confederate Veteran Hall, and interment will be made in the Confederate section of Arlington National Cemetery.

PRISON FOR BANK CULPRITS.

Oppenheim, Rogers, and Murphy Take Appeal When Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Sentences of five years each in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $1 were imposed by Judge George W. Ray in the United States District Court here today upon the defendants in the First National Bank of Amsterdam embezzlement and conspiracy case. The defendants, Baron Eugene F. E. Oppenheim, Dr. Howard J. Rogers of New York, and ex-State Assemblyman Richard Murphy of Amsterdam, obtained bail pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Oppenheim's bail was fixed at $15,000, and that of the others at $10,000 each. Murphy left here for Amsterdam, and Oppenheim and Rogers for New York.

The defendants were convicted on indictments charging them with conspiracy and aiding and abetting William T. Brice to embezzle $29,000 from the bank, of which Brice was bookkeeper and teller. Brice was the chief witness for the Government.

GAVE $260,000 TO CORNELL.

George F. Baker Revealed as Anonymous Donor of Big Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The three new dormitories at Cornell University were built from a fund given by George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York City, according to an announcement made by the Cornell trustees today. Up to this time the name of the man who, about a year ago, gave $160,000 for Cornell residential halls and followed this gift last January by another of $100,000, had been withheld at the donor's request.

Although not a graduate of Cornell or in any way connected with the institution, Mr. Baker became interested in the project through his friendship with Mr. Sibley, Chairman of the Building Committee, and decided to furnish the money to start the dormitories. The trustees have decided that the group of buildings shall be known as Baker Court, and that the dormitories will be named Baker Tower, North Baker Hall, and South Baker Hall.

STANLEY'S LEAD NOW 327.

Official Returns from One Kentucky County Still Missing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—Jefferson, the 119th county to report an official canvas of the Gubernatorial vote in Kentucky last Tuesday, reduced A. O. Stanley's unofficial Democratic majority in the State to 327. A partial count of the City of Louisville earlier in the day had lowered it to 338. Canvass of the entire vote in the city and county diminished it still further.

The official canvass in Laurel, the last remaining county, was not available. Illness of Election Commissioners, it was stated, had delayed the official count. Meanwhile contests, actual and prospective, in four scattered precincts, may, when decided, have a bearing on the situation.

The Republican leaders say Edwin P. Morrow has been elected. The Republication tabulation shows wide discrepancies orfmother compilations.

The State Board of Election Commissioners will canvass the vote at Frankfort Nov. 20 and issue a certificate of election to the winner.

TAX EXEMPTIONS CONTINUE.

Of 8,008 Names on Personal Roll Only 2,450 Must Pay.

The Manhattan Tax Commissioners yesterday made 407 examinations of a tentative personal tax assessment of $45,584,000 for 1916. Ninety taxpayers were held for a final assessment of $447,450. Twenty-six were exempted owing to non-residence, and two were reported dead.

Since the books were opened 8,008 persons have been examined by the Commissioners on a tentative personal assessment of $700,307,300. Of this number 2,450 have been held on a final assessment of $12,507,811.

House Budget Committee Meets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Budget Committee of the Democratic caucus of the House met today to consider plans for systematizing the appropriations of Congress and estaulishing a closer relation between revenues and expenditures. In the absence of three of the seven members, discussion turned only on the broader aspects of the subject. Another meeting will be held tomorrow morning.

SAYS CITY'S NEGLECT CAUSES BLINDNESS

Dr. W. M. Richards Tells of Children Declared Sightless Whose Vision Could Be Saved.

MEDICAL INSPECTION LAX

96 So-Called Blind Children Regained Sight After Treatment, Physician Says.

Two-thirds of the children sent as hopelessly blind to the seventeen classes for the blind in the public schools of New York City are suffering from "curable infections of the eyes," according to Dr. William Martin Richards, 229 West Ninety-seventh Street, who spoke last night before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the New York Academy of Medicine, on "Prevention of Poverty and Crime by the Correction of Physical Defects in School Children." He said there were 200 children in these classes. Out of 148 whom he examined he found 96 whose eyesight could be improved sufficiently for them to be able to read even the small type of a newspaper.

"You are all doubtless aware," said Dr. Richards, "that the method of medical inspection now used in the public schools is a ridiculous farce. Isn't it cheaper to spend $1,000,000 a year for proper medical school inspection in this city, and have almost every child promoted each term, than to spend $3,000,000 every year re-educating children who were not promoted, and the millions of dollars we spend afterward for police, courts, and prisons to punish these defective children of today who become the criminals of tomorrow?"

Forty of the most difficult cases in Public Schools 4 and 45, the Bronx, were investigated by Dr. Richards with permission of Angelo Patri, the Principal. "I corrected only one physical defect in these children," said Dr. Richards, "and that was vision. In other words, I fitted them with proper glasses. Their marks in different subjects, and their record at the schools were put on a sheet of paper by their teachers. Six months after they had been fitted with glasses their records were again put down on the same sheet, and comparison showed that eight had been lost sight of through discharge, transfer, loss, or exchange of glasses. Of the remaining, 45 per cent. of the ungraded children went up into the regular classes. The backward children were promoted, and the delinquent became some of the best children in school.

"The parents of many of these patients have asked me what disease of the eye their children had which could be cured so quickly. The most common trouble with these children is extreme near-sightedness, which has been mistaken for blindness. As disease followed by loss of function so near-sightedness has led to increasing blindness. The next most common trouble is cataract, sometimes far enough advanced to be operated on, but more frequently not so dense that the patient is unable to get a fair amount of vision through the cataract when his error of refraction is corrected by glasses.

"In Brooklyn there is a lovely place for little blind children, called the Sunshine Home. In it I found a kindergarten with eight little children sitting around in low chairs, all supposedly blind. Two of these can be made to see with glasses; another, and possibly a fourth, will have sight restored to them by cutting out an artificial pupil. You will ask how it is possible that such a hideous mistake could be made in the cases of two-thirds of these children. The answer is very simple. It is all a question of love and skill combined. Plenty of men in New York have the skill to make these little patients see, but up to now no one has had the time.

"If our Governments will give us thorough medical school inspection, including eye examination both for diseases and refractions of the eye, all children before they are put into classes for the blind, and a law with a hard penalty attached, compelling all obstetrical attendants to drop a 2 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver into the eyes of all new-born infants, you will abolish blindness except in those who are injured in some accident. The whole work can be inaugurated throughout the United States and Canada for $2,000. I intend to save this amount and push the work through, unless some one gives me the money in the meantime."

CHURCH EXHIBIT TO OPEN.

Episcopalian Institutions Will Participate in Display.

An exhibit of the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in and around New York City will be thrown open to the public tomorrow morning in old Synod Hall, on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The occasion is the one hundred and thirty-second Diocesan Convention which meets at the Cathedral this week.

Twenty-five or more institutions will participate in the exhibit, including the Seamen's Church Institute, the City Mission Society, the Board of Missions, and the Social Service Commission. The Seamen's Church Institute has erected a ship's forecastle showing the condition of the average sailor's sleeping quarters at sea. Next to this is a reproduction of a room at the institute such as 163,000 sailor lodgers used last year.

The newest scheme of architectural plans for the Cathedral will be exhibited with pictures for the first time since its completion. There will also be charts of social conditions in the diocese.

Police Lieutenant McCarthy Dead.

James J. McCarthy, a Police Lieutenant, was stricken with apoplexy in the Sheepshead Bay Police Station last night an hour before he was to take the desk. He was removed to the Coney Island Hospital, where he died. Lieutenant McCarthy was 52 years old. He was appointed to the force in 1890, and has served as a Lieutenant for the past ten years.

MELLEN URGED HALL TO BUY UP RIVALS

Argued It Was Cheaper for New Haven to Pay an Excessive Price Than to Fight.

DWELLS ON ITS MONOPOLY

Witness Tells How Central New England Was Throttled Until Sold to Its Big Competitor.

The relations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the old Central Railroad of New England occupied yesterday the greater part of the time of Judge Hunt and the jury, who are trying in the Federal District Court William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other ex-Directors of the New Haven on the charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England.

The Government expects that by proving that the New Haven stood in the way of the completion of this line and its negotiation of satisfactory traffic arrangements, it will show how the defendants treated their rivals. The defense holds that in bringing out the fact that the New Haven Directors did not buy up the Central New England when they first had the chance, the Government has hurt its own case.

The Central Railroad was only a small line, but it controlled an important strategic position. Starting from Hartford, it ran through Springfield and had a connection by way of the Poughkeepsie Bridge over the Hudson with the Erie and the Ontario & Western Railroads. If it had succeeded in building up its connections, it might have afforded a dangerous alternative route for Western freight to the New Haven's shore line from New York.

Farmer Blocks a Rival.

The history of this line was begun by Chester W. Chapin, who was its President from 1899 to 1904, the date when the New Haven took it into its own system. He took the stand after the Government had put in more documentary evidence to show how the New Haven in the days of John M. Hall as President fought against the establishment of trolley lines.

He had bought, Mr. Chapin said, into the Central New England Railroad about 1899 or 1900, when it was under foreclosure, because he thought it was a good investment.

Was the road completed when you got control," asked R. L. Batts of counsel for the Government.

"No, it was blocked because it could not get the right of way across the Montague farm in the Springfield district," replied Mr. Chapin.

"How big was that farm?" asked Mr. Batts.

"It wasn't a very large farm," answered the witness, "but it was long and narrow, and there was litigation concerning the construction of the line across it. Only about thirty rods separated the ends of the line on each side of the farm."

"What was done in the end about it?"

"The company built around the farm. It was simpler than having endless litigation."

Rockefeller Bid for Rival.

Even when the line was completed the Central New England found itself considerably handicapped, the witness said. It was unable to make traffic arrangements with the New Haven in New England or the Erie and the Ontario & Western at the other end of its tracks. Mr. Chapin then told of its sale to the New Haven.

"I was approached," Mr. Chapin said, "in 1904 by William Rockefeller, the late J. P. Morgan, Mr. Mellen, and others representing the New Haven. The first meeting took place in my offices at 1 Broadway, but the actual transfer took place in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the presence of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Mellen."

It was in 1904 also that Mr. Chapin got rid of his steamboat interests to the New Haven. He said his father started the business in the "late thirties or early forties," and the New Haven Steamboat Company plied between New York and New Haven. It also had a line from New York to Providence.

John A. Lindabury took Mr. Chapin over for cross-examination, and wanted to know whether Mr. Chapin had not made money by his sale of the Central New England to the New Haven interests.

"I bought for an investment," was the reply, "and when I sold I suppose I received more than I gave for the company, but I do not remember the amount."

Refused to Buy Competitor.

Mr. Mellen was then recalled, and the Government reverted to letter books and document files.

It appeared that in 1898, while Mr. Mellen was President of the Northern Pacific, John M. Hall, President of the New Haven, wrote to ask Mr. Mellen's opinion about the acquisition of the Central New England. Mr. Mellen replied that he thought it should be acquired, but that the connection with the West by the Poughkeepsie Bridge should not be operated as a through route and only local service should be given along the Central New England. The Shore Line he considered the most profitable for the New Haven's through business.

Mr. Mellen pointed out how serious a matter it might be for the New Haven if the Central New England obtained a direct connection with the Boston & Maine.

The Government put in evidence a long report on the Central New England made to the New Haven Directors in 1899 by a committee of the Directors, who recommended that it ought to be purchased.

Thomas Thacher, who is now a counsel for the defense, offered the road to the New Haven at that time for $1,500,000, but as it would have been necessary for George McCulloch Miller or Mr. Rockefeller to advance the money, and they did not think it advisable, the offer was refused.

Mellen Speaks of Monopoly.

It is this fact, which the Government itself put in, which is likely to be quoted many times by the defense to show how erroneous it is to say that the New Haven was buying up everything in sight, when it let slip such an excellent opportunity to acquire a line of great strategic value.

Several letters were read which passed between Mr. Hall and Mr. Mellen in 1900 with regard to the Central New England. In one of these letters, referring to the Central's competition, Mr. Mellen urged the purchase of such lines even at excessive prices. He continued:

Fights between railroad companies are very expensive, and the cheapest way in the long run is to pay. You know the New Haven has always been prone to underestimate the value of a competitor, and, as a result of delay, in very many instances has paid a tremendous price, when, with a very little effort, the competition could have been stopped in its inception and with very little expenditure.

The road has been extremely fortunate in being so rich, it could afford to pay the prices it has for its acquisitions, but is there not a limit beyond which even a property like the New Haven can go, and is it wise when you know so much depends upon the maintenance of your monopoly not to take in what you must eventually have when the opportunity offers, even at a moderate advance over and above what you estimate the value of such an acquisition to be at the time?

One letter showed that Mr. Hall wrote to W. H. Newman of the New York Central and Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine, expressing the view that the New Haven would consider their alliance with the Central New England an unfriendly act.

The trial will continue this morning.

MME. EAMES'S LOSS.

Had Meant to Start Museum with Some of Objects Burned at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., Nov. 8.—Mme. Emma Eames, the prima donna, wife of Emilio de Gogorza, who lost four vanloads of rare furniture, art objects, and precious operatic relics in a fire on the steamship Drome while it was on the way from Bordeaux to New York, had been considering the formation of an operatic museum in this (her home) town, in which she would have placed many of these treasures. She said today:

"I stated expressly to the concern that was under contract to move my things that shipment must be made by a transatlantic mail steamship and not by an ordinary freighter. It appears that my orders were not carried out, and now my most cherished possessions are lost. I had gone over my possessions time and again, weeding out many a relic that I felt I could part with, and saved only those that were connected with my career while living abroad. These included some of the Gounod operas annotated by the composer, which he himself taught me. All that was saved consisted of a few books, pieces of silver, and some other things that are valuable, but which cannot begin to compensate me.

"I am getting used to trouble. I was in San Francisco at the time of the big earthquake, when I lost twenty-seven trunks by fire. Of course that upset me, though not like my present loss. But I'm an optimist all the time, so this won't discourage me."

Mme. Eames said the shipment was insured.

FINED FOR MOVIE CRUELTY.

Horse's Leap Into Chasm Violated Law, Court Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The William Fox Amusement Company, Arthur Jarvis, the moving-picture actor, who broke his leg when his horse was forced to jump from a forty-five-foot cliff into the waters of the Ausable Chasm, and four other employes of the company were tried here today before Justice J. D. Conrd on charges of cruelty to the horse, although the defense presented testimony to show that the animal escaped uninjured. Each of the defendants was fined $25 for violation of Section 185 of the Penal Code.

Thomas F. Freel, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which caused the arrest of the defendants and prosecuted them, said the decision was a precedent in this State.

MAY CHANGE MUZZLE LAW.

Health Board Says Those Now Used on Dogs Are Ineffective.

In a statement issued yesterday by the Department of Health it was suggested that the muzzles now used on dogs throughout the city are not effective, and cite as instances the fact that for the year ended Nov. 1 576 persons were bitten by dogs wearing muzzles and 334 by dogs that were on leashes.

It is suggested that wire muzzles be used and the nose straps and figure eight muzzles be done away with. The statement also says that 2,070 persons were bitten by dogs without muzzles or on leashes, and that 33,213 dogs were destroyed. In enforcing the dog ordnance 1,332 persons were fined for having unmuzzled dogs and 50 released on suspended sentences.

THOMAS W. LAWSON ROBBED

$7,000 in Jewelry Stolen from His Summer Home at Scituate.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The loss, probably by robbery, of $7,000 in jewelry from Thomas W. Lawson's Summer residence at Scituate, Mass., was reported to the police today.

Mr. Lawson had been in New York, and it was stated that he discovered his loss upon his return last Saturday.

MAYOR BRINGS OUT NEW TAX PROPOSALS

Marling Committee He Named Begins Series of Hearings in City Hall.

MARSH WANTS REFERENDUM

Lower Rents Society Secretary Urges Transfer of Taxes on Buildings to Land Values.

Arguments for and against the proposal to transfer taxes now levied on buildings in New York City to land values were heard yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, of which Alfred E. Marling is Chairman, in the Board of Estimate chamber at the City Hall. It was the first of a series of hearings on tax matters to be held by the committee, which had prepared a long list of questions for each witness to answer.

The question discussed yesterday was: "Should the city differentiate between the direct taxation of land and buildings by reducing in whole or in part the tax rate on buildings as compared with that on land?" Professor E. R. Seligman of Columbia University presided.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, was the first witness. He declared that land speculators owned both the Legislature and the Board of Estimate. Cyrus C. Miller of the committee protested against the manner of his testimony, saying that the witness could abuse him all he pleased, but he thought it undignified to permit him to abuse a committee appointed by the Mayor. Chairman Seligman told Mr. Marsh that the remarks he made would not add to the value of his testimony. George V. Mullan, former Tax Commissioner and former law partner of the Mayor, stopped the controversy by asking that Mr. Marsh be permitted to go on as he pleased.

"Whatever he says of value will be on the record," said Mr. Mullan. "The rest will not have to be considered."

Mr. Marsh testified that his society advocated transferring taxes now levied on buildings to land values within a period of from five to ten years.

Marsh Calls Jury Packed.

"We want a referendum on this question," he said. "The public should also know that this committee was appointed by Mayor Mitchel in repudiation of a pledge made before his nomination not to interfere with a referendum on reducing the tax rate on buildings here in 1914, as recommended by Mayor Gaynor's commission on congestion of population in 1911. It is to the personal financial interest of a majority of your committee not to have taxes now levied on buildings transferred to land values. A recommendation against this proposal will be a recommendation of a prejudiced, not say a packed, jury.

Mr. Marsh said that of the city budget of $190,000,000 this year about $100,000,000 was obtained from workers by indirect taxes and that land speculators in the city were making a net annual profit of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars, because the producing workers were legally robbed of so much of their wages or incomes, under the guise of taxation.

Herbert E. Jackson, Vice President of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company, thought it would be unwise to change the tax on buildings to land values.

"Would it have any effect on mortgage loans?" asked Professor Seligman.

"If the rate of appraisal is 2 per cent.," replied the witness, "it doesn't make any difference whether the tax is on land or partly on land and buildings."

"You think," asked Professor Seligman, "that the proposition to change the taxation on buildings or exempt buildings from taxation is indefensible because it would tend to diminish somewhat the basis of taxation, which you think is based entirely upon rentals?"

"To put a different rate on buildings and on land would change the situation," was the reply.

Small Tax on Vacant Land.

Mr. Jackson said there should be only a small tax on vacant land. A vacant lot at Wall Street and Broadway, he thought, should be taxed only upon its agricultural rent.

Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, gave testimony from the viewpoint of a lender of money. He thought the reduction of the tax rate on buildings would have a desirable effect from the social standpoint, especially if it was carried out on a broad plan, such as town planning, laying out zones, and limiting the height of buildings. The immediate effect of such a change would be undesirable from the standpoint of money lending, he said, as the real estate values were now on a downward trend. A better time to put it into effect, he said, would be when real estate values tended upward.

Other witnesses were John Moody, William J. Schieffelin, and Stewart Browne. The committee will hold another hearing tomorrow afternoon.

Justice Kellogg Refuses Promotion.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Justice Henry T. Kellogg of Plattsburgh announced today his decision to refuse an offer made by Governor Whitman to appoint him Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, to succeed Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira. He also stated that the Governor would appoint Justice John M. Kellogg of Ogdensburg to the presiding justiceship within the next few days.

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M'CALL CAN'T FIND HIS POWER SHARES

Told Mackin They Belonged to Mrs. McCall, He Informs Thompson Committee.

FREEDMAN LOANED ON THEM

Shows Indignation on the Stand at Line of Questioning, but Will Be Called Again Today.

Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission explained at length yesterday to the Thompson Legislative Committee how he came to own 887 shares of the Kings County Light & Power Company, which he said he had transferred to his wife before he became Public Service Commissioner. An examination of the lighting company's books last week contained no record of the transfer of stock. The books showed it was held in the name of John J. Mackin, Mr. McCall's former court officer and present attendant.

After indignantly denying that he had obtained the stock in the first place from Andrew Freedman, Mr. McCall charged the committee with putting unfair questions to him. Mr. McCall was allowed to go after he promised to find out where the certificates of stock were now and to let the committee know. Late in the afternoon Mr. McCall said he could not find the stock and the committee will call him to the witness stand again today.

Freedman Loan on Stock.

When Mr. Freedman was asked after the hearing to explain his connection with the stock he dictated the following statement:

"During the January panic of 1907 Mr. McCall requested me to carry certain securities through the depression. I loaned Mr. McCall a sum of money, with interest at 5 per cent., which sum was considerably in excess of the value of the collateral. This collateral was 887 shares of Kings County Electric Light stock.

"In December, 1908, the loan was paid and I delivered to Mr. McCall the 887 shares of stock which I had held as collateral, and which had been transferred to my name during the period of the loan. I returned the stock to Mr. McCall in December, 1908, and whatever transfer had been made since then I was not acquainted with. I know nothing whatever about the Kings County Electric Light Company or its operations. I have never owned a share of the stock personally."

Chairman McCall emphatically declared to the committee that never since he became a member of the Public Service Commission had the dividend money gone to any one but his wife. Both before and after he was appointed to the commission, Mr. McCall said, the stock has been in Mackin's name. When he left the Supreme Court for the Public Service Commission, Mackin indorsed the quarterly dividend checks of $774 each to Mrs. McCall's order and gave them to her. When the witness was asked to tell about how he obtained the stock he said:

Bought Stock in 1903.

"I bought a small block of Kings County stock, some 100 or 125 shares, I don't remember which. It was long before 1908; about 1903 or 1904, I should say. And let me say right here, that it wasn't bought from Freedman at all. That puts things in a very bad light. It isn't true. I never said I bought it from Freedman. A very erroneous impression has been created, and I don't propose to stand for it."

"Any impression which the committee has received it got from the books of the Franklin Trust Company," interjected Senator Thompson, the Chairman. "I won't allow anyone to say that the committee has created wrong impressions. You can say that to the Franklin Trust Company."

"I'll say it right here," replied Mr. McCall with heat.

The witness then told how he had acquired other shares of the same stock as the company increased its corporate holdings.

"How much stock did you get?" asked Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee.

"I don't know," replied Mr. McCall.

Q.—In whose name did the stock stand prior to 1908? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did it ever stand in your name? A.—I cannot recall.

Q.—Did the dividend checks come to you? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Why did the stock stand in Mackin's name? A.—Oh, that was an ordinary transaction—he was my confidential officer.

Q.—How did it come to be transferred in 1908 from Freedman to Mackin? A.—That stock was pledged to Freedman as security for a loan he made to me. Afterward I repaid the loan and the stock was returned to me.

Q.—Were you present at the time when the stock certificates were returned by Freedman? A.—Oh, yes, they were given to me.

Q.—Were they sent to the offices of the Kings County Light and Power Company to have the necessary corrections made? A.—I don't know what was done.

"It might have been rather embarrassing if Mackin had died," suggested Mr. Lewis. "Suppose he had left any creditors?"

"No, I don't think so," laughed the witness. "He has no creditors, except me."

Chairman McCall said he transferred the stock to Mrs. McCall when he went to the Public Service Commission in order to comply with the law. Under the law a Public Service Commissioner cannot hold stock in corporations over which he has supervision. The transfer took place in Judge McCall's chambers in the County Court House the week before he assumed his duties as Chairman of the Public Service Commission. He said he simply told Mackin that the stock was now Mrs. McCall's and that he, Mackin, was to indorse over the checks to her.

Mr. Lewis showed the witness a dividend check of March 1, 1913, which was indorsed in blank by Mackin and afterward by Mrs. McCall, to the order of the New York Produce Exchange Bank.

"I have no knowledge of any dividend checks after that date," insisted Mr. McCall.

"Mr. Mackin has testified that he turned over the check of Sept. 1, 1913, to you and that you mailed it to Mrs. McCall," said Mr. Lewis.

"I don't remember," replied the witness. "Mrs. McCall was in the country then. If he turned it over to me, I probably did mail it to her. It's a matter of indifference anyway. It belonged to her. Mackin was merely my confidential officer. He knows no more about the transaction than a child."

"You were just as much interested in that check for Mrs. McCall as if it belonged to you, weren't you?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Just as much," snapped the witness. As if he suspected a trap, Mr. McCall asked: "I'd like to know the meaning of that question, Senator."

"Oh, I don't think it needs any definition," put in Chairman Thompson.

McCall Objects to "Coloring."

Mr. McCall here denounced the metod of the committee in questioning Mr. Mackin. He insisted that the line of questioning had led to a "coloring" of the facts and to misconceptions. Senator Thompson said he stood behind counsel for the committee in his actions and that all they wanted to get were the facts.

"You'll get the facts," said the witness sharply.

"You were responsible for the misconception by not changing the names on the books of the Franklin Trust Company," said Senator Thompson.

Not Senor Villanueva's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Authoritative denial was made at the Argentine Embassy today that the youth arrested in Chicago on the charge of operating confidence games was, as he pretended, a son of Vice President Benito Villanueva of Argentina. Señor Villanueva is a bachelor.

ARRESTED FOR FIRE THAT COST 12 LIVES

Continued from Page 1.

of ten months elapsing between the first order to make the necessary improvements to meet the fire regulations, and the time of the fire, was rather long, he answered: "No, I don't think so. The work was being done in due course."

There was $40,000 insurance on the building and $8,000 on the candy plant, a sum insufficient in each case, it was said, to cover the loss. There were mortgages on the building totaling $39,000, of which $34,000 was held by the Williamsburg Savings Bank.

District Attorney Cropsey and Mr. Goldstein were on the scene of the fire early, and after taking photographs of the ruins started an examination in which they got testimony from many of the persons employed in or living about the factory and from all the members of the State Industrial Commission, except John Mitchell, who is on the Pacific Coast. They also examined Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel to the commission, and Ash and Rosquist.

"I have found," said the District Attorney, "that violations of the Industrial Code in this building were reported by Inspectors as early as December, 1914, but no action was taken."

Raff's Alleged Record.

After completing the examination of the officials and employes of the Industrial Commission the District Attorney turned his attention to Raff. According to the police, he was arrested in 1911 in connection with a burglary and served a two-year term in Elmira. When it was found that he had returned from Boston on Friday night, had seen his wife, Mrs. Diamond, and then had escaped from the factory in suspicious circumstances when the fire started he was held for a more extensive examination.

The District Attorney and Coroner Wagner will begin the inquest this morning.

Mr. Lynch, William H. H. Rogers, Louis Wiard, and Edward F. Lyon, the four members of the State Industrial Commission in New York, returned at once to their offices at 381 Fourth Avenue, and there held a secret session from 4 o'clock till after 9. With them were Mr. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner James L. Gernon, and other officials of the commission. The suspension of Ash and Rosquist was announced at the close of the session. In explaining the suspensions Commissioner Lynch said: "Rosquist was suspended for failing to file a card showing that Diamond had not complied with the orders of the commission. This should have been filed with Supervising Inspector Ash after the first visit following the issuance of these orders, but instead he held it for several visits before filing it. Ash is suspended for not reporting to the Deputy Commissioner, when the card was finally filed on Aug. 20, that four visits had been made before the card was filed.

"Rosquist said he didn't think this building was an unusual risk, and that he was confident Diamond intended to do the work. Every member of the commission is convinced that Rosquist didn't intend to grant any favor to Diamond. He was entirely honest.

Questions to Mr. Cunningham developed that the commission has never convicted the owner of any building for failure to comply with its orders. They also disclosed a state of confusion with regard to much of the work of the commission.

Fire Commissioner Adamson said, Sunday, that there were 47,000 factory buildings in New York City. The figures of the Industrial Commission show that there are about 25,000, and it was said yesterday that when the new laws with regard to fire hazards went into effect on Oct. 1, 1913, about 90 per cent. of these buildings were not in compliance with the new orders.

In the last two years the department has referred 3,600 cases to its counsel after owners have failed to make required changes. Not more than a third of these were for fire hazards. These cases have been taken to court, and in almost every case have been dismissed at the request of counsel for the commission. The reason for this, said Mr. Cunningham, was that by the time they were called to trial the work had been done and there was no point in adding a fine of $50. A second conviction carries with it a possibility of imprisonment, but it was pointed out that when a man once had improved his building a second conviction was unlikely.

No Fire Peril Record.

The commission, it was admitted, had no system whereby violations of the fire regulations were classified, aside from such other less immediate matters as insanitary toilets. Nor is the work of a single inspector's district grouped together.

The statement was made on Sunday, both by Fire Commissioner Adamson and members of the commission that there were probably hundreds of factory buildings in New York as dangerous as the one owned by Mrs. Diamond, where orders of the commission had been disregarded. When a reporter of THE TIMES asked the commission yesterday for a list of these buildings, Commissioner Wiard said that it probably would take thirty days to get the list from the records.

Commissioner Wiard severely criticised officials of the Fire Department. Chief J. O. Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention had been quoted in yesterday's papers as asserting that the State Industrial Commission had stood in the way of Mayor Mitchel's plan to consolidate the enforcement of all regulations with regard to safety in buildings under the Bureau of Buildings of the City Administration. When Commissioner Wiard was asked about this he exclaimed: "Why don't Hammitt come out in the open and tell the truth?" When asked later what he meant by "tell the truth," Mr. Wiard could not remember having made any such statement.

Mr. Wiard also said that Fire Commissioner Adamson had no heart, this statement being due to the fact that the Fire Commissioner was photographed in the ruins of the factory.

"This is the life that indicates that he is looking for notoriety," said Mr. Wiard. "As for the criticisms on the Industrial Commission that we ought to get from the Legislature power to close factories where there are violations of the law, you should remember that while this practice would certainly put a stop to the disregarding of our orders, it would also throw about 50 per cent. of the employes of New York City out of work. Then you can imagine what a howl there would be."

It was stated that it took the average Inspector a whole year to make the rounds of every factory in his district, particularly since an average of six hours were lost on each case that went to court.

The Woman's Trade Union League, meeting at 42 East Twenty-second Street last night, passed resolutions to the effect that every effort would be made to see that property owners live up to fire regulations.

Richard L. Walsh Dead.

Richard L. Walsh, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn and prominent in Catholic circles, died from kidney disease yesterday morning at his home, 243 Jefferson Avenue. He was born in Ireland in 1854, and came to this country at the age of 13. He was the builder of the Temple Bar, at one time one of the best known office buildings in Brooklyn, and of the Woodridge and Queens Buildings. He was a member of the Catholic Club, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the St. Francis Xavier Society, a charter member of the Holy Name Society, and a life member of the Marquette League of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Mr. Walsh was also a member of the Mechanics and Traders' Association of Manhattan, the American Museum of Natural History, the Catholic Summer School, the Catholic Historical Society, and the International Truth Society. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Cropsey Spent $1,000.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County yesterday filed a statement in the County Clerk's office showing that he spent $1,000 in the campaign which ended with his re-election by a big plurality. Mr. Cropsey says he turned this sum over to his campaign committee.

PROTESTS BY BOHEMIANS.

Agent Here Says It Is Time to Revolt Against Austria.

The Austro-Hungarian Government, and particularly the military authorities, were accused of a systematic policy of cruelty and oppression against the Slovak population of Bohemia by Vojta Benes at a mass meeting last night at 527 East Seventy-second Street. Until recently he was engaged in food distribution in Bohemia.

"One thing that has angered the Slavs of Bohemia more than anything else during this war is the attempt begun about two months ago to Germanize the country," he said. "Business signs in the native language have been removed from the shops and replaced by the German language, and the same is true on the railways, and German has taken the place of the native as the official language of the country.

"While the soldiers have been forced to fight with the armies of Francis Joseph, many of them have deserted to the enemy; in one case the entire Twenty-eighth Regiment went over to the Russians in a body.

"Among the imprisoned members of Parliament may be mentioned Drs. Kramer, Scheiner, Rasin, and Klofac. They are held at Vienna.

"The food problem is serious, too. Thousands of car loads of food stuffs have been taken from Bohemia and sent to Germany, leaving a shortage at home. This has led to the limitation of the sale and distribution of food among the civil population, providing not more than two and a half pounds of flour or bread to each person a week. The working people get scarcely any meat at any time.

"We feel that, if Austria-Hungary refuses to keep promises made regarding our national integrity and liberties, the time has come for us to place our lot with the Allies. We will not accept the position of a subject province."

According to Benes's further statements at the meeting, he has come here as a special agent to work among the 1,000,000 Bohemians in the United States, under the direction of Professor T. G. Masaryk, formerly of the University of Prague, but now in London. E. V. Voska, another speaker at the meeting, said the Bohemians were replacing Germans in the munition factories here.

Falls Into a Vat of Hot Metal.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Daniel Mannani, of 206 Mott Street, employed in the plant of John H. Roeblings Sons Company, was burned mortally this afternoon while he was rolling a coil of wire along a platform. He missed his footing and fell into a vat of hot metal.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

Makes ordinary foods taste like luxuries. It is delicious, wholesome, pure.

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FAT MICROBE NOT A FOOD

But Germans Working on Their Recent Discovery Hope to Make It One.

Further details about the discovery by a German soldier in the trenches of a microbe which develops fat lead to the inference that no method has yet been found to make the fat available as food. These details are contained in a leading article by Professor P. Lindner of Berlin, who for many years has been known in the empire for his experiments with microbes, published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 16. Of late he has been engaged in trying to find fat substitutes with Professor Delbrück, whom the Government has commissioned to help solve the growing food shortage menace.

The first details concerning the discovery of the fat-producing microbe by a soldier named Schrattenfeger were given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 6. Dr. Lindner goes further into the matter. Schrattenfeger, he says, who was a brewery engineer when the war broke out, was serving on the Eastern front against the Russians when his attention was attracted by a substance flowing from birch trees near where he was posted. He collected some of the stuff, allowed it to dry on a fragment of newspaper, and sent it to Professor Lindner. From it the latter was enabled to breed a fungus, called in scientific language, Endomyces vernalis Ludwig, which forms the principal part of the vegetation produced by the flow from birch trees.

From what Schrattenfeger sent him, says Professor Lindner, he succeeded in breeding a fungus containing 17 per cent. fat. He adds that systematic attempts to produce this fat-containing substance will doubtless lead to an increase of the percentage of fat in it and make the substance more and more similar in its component parts to milk.

Professor Lindner says that the first thing to be done with the new discovery is to produce from it a fat-containing food. Later, when more extensive preparations have been made, attention will be paid primarily to the production of fat itself.

He says that in addition to the Endomyces vernalis other fat-containing fungi have been found, but that nothing of importance has been done with them in the way of extracting fat.

Indict Policeman for Assault.

Policeman Michael Moran of the Oak Street Station was indicted yesterday for assault in the second degree as the result of a complaint made against him by Edward J. Denice, a reporter on a morning paper. On Oct. 20 last Denice resented Policeman Moran's rough methods of dispersing a crowd at Park Row and North William Street and Moran clubbed him, it is alleged.

ROBERTSON RODGERS DEAD.

Member of the Stock Exchange and Union Club Was 70.

Robertson Rodgers, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1871 and head of the firm of R. Rodgers & Co., brokers of 42 Broadway, died yesterday from heart disease, in his seventy-first year. His home was at 113 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Mr. Rodgers was a member of an old New York family and was a son of the late Alexander Robertson Rodgers, a prominent lawyer of his time. He was a member of the Union Club and the Sons of the Revolution.

New Pastor for Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Rev. Luke Matthews White of Shreveport, La., has accepted a call to become pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in this town, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Wilson R. Stearly, who recently was consecrated Bishop-suffragan of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Newark. Mr. White has been pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Shreveport, for five years. He will assume his duties in Montclair about Jan. 1.

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Saxon "Six" Touring	$785	Saxon "Four" Roadster	$395
With Limousine Top	935	With Coupe Top	455
Saxon "Six" Roadster	785	Electric Starter & Lights	50

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Today's Sale for Men

1,000 Dozen Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—with embroidery openwork initial; at 6 for 63c

2,000 Dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—with embroidered initial in corner; at 6 for 27c

59c Silk Handkerchiefs—colored borders with medallion block initial in corner to match; at 45c

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N. Y. T., 11-9-15. 96

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A Sale of Remarkable Interest to Every Business and Professional Man

75c box Typewriting Carbon Paper—extra fine quality; black, blue and purple; size 8½x11; 100 sheets for 55c

50c ream White Bond Typewriting Paper—excellent quality; 8½x11; ream of 500 sheets 37c; 1000 sheets 69c

65c ream White Cloth Finish Typewriting Paper—extra quality; size 8½x11; box of 500 sheets, 45c; 1000 sheets 85c

Manila Typewriting Paper—for second sheets; size 8½x11; package of 500 sheets, 18c; per 1000 sheets .. 28c

Manila Pay Envelopes—side opening; good quality stock; box of 500, 18c; per 1000 ..... 35c

Wrapping Twine—3 balls for 20c; doz. balls 69c

35c doz. High Grade Lead Pencils—metal tips and rubbers; dozen, 21c; gross $2.29

25c ream White Typewriting Paper—suitable for second sheets; 8½x11; 500 sheets, 16c; 1000 ..... 29c

25c Dandy Dust Proof Letter Files with brass catches; each, 20c; dozen $2.35

20c Fountain Letter File—very strong; each 15c; $1.65 dozen $1.65

50c Desk Pads—extra quality; leather corners; sizes 12x19, 16x21 or 19x24; each 30c

25c Desk Pads—leather corners; sizes 12x19; 16x21 or 19x24; sheet of blotting paper 17c with each pad 17c

Mongol Lead Pencils—No. 2; dozen, 35c; gross $4.10

High Grade Indelible Pencils—doz. 45c

Gem Paper Clips—box of 100 for 2c; 1000 for 17c

12c Rubber Daters—each, 8c; 2 for 14c

Carter's Office Mucilage; quart bottle 41c

Boston Pencil Sharpener 69c

Glass Sponge Cups with Sponge 5c

Weis Wooden Letter Trays—each 75c

75c Fibreboard Card Filing Cabinet—contains 100 3x5 inch ruled cards and index; each, 59c; 2 for $1.10

Carter's Writing Fluid or Koal Black Ink— quart 49c; pint 32c

Carter's Cico Office Paste—8 ozs. 29c

Wire LetterTrays—each, 12c; 2 for 21c

Blank Books—black cloth sides with red leather back and corners; all rulings; 300 pages 65c

Blank Books—canvas bindings; 300 pages, all rulings, 34c; 500 pages, all rulings 43c

Inkstands—mahogany, oak or ebony finish; 2 glass wells and sponge cup 45c

Business Envelopes—good quality white stock, 6¾ size; box of 250, 14c; per 1000 ..... 50c

"Dand y" Ink Eradicator—removes ink from paper and clothing; large bottle 15c

E. Faber's Circular Erasers—each, 3c; dozen 32c

Standard Diaries for 1916—large assortment; from 10c to $2.95

A Limited Number Of Shop-Worn **BLANK BOOKS**

All Full Sheep Bound—300, 400, 500 and 600 pages. Journal or Ledger Rulings.

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Beginning This Morning—Two Carloads of

"Neponset" Floor Covering

Standard 40c Quality Sale By the Sq. Yd., at **28c**

"Neponset" floor covering is the equal of linoleum—it is entirely waterproof. Water does not decay even the edges, and water getting in underneath does no harm to the fabric.

NEPONSET FLOOR COVERING

"Neponset" is an ideal floor covering for kitchen, pantry or hall.

You will be amazed at its serviceability. Choice of many attractive patterns. Every yard guaranteed absolutely perfect. TWO YARDS WIDE.



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R.H. Macy & Co.

OVERCOAT WEEK AT MACY'S

The Prices are $14.75 and $19.75

THE biggest things to talk about in this event are the prices—the goods and the service talk for themselves. They say: "This is the best thing in the direction of overcoat value that Macy's has ever done."

Why go into details about fabrics, linings, effects, styles—they're all here. We haven't stopped short of anything to provide everyman's overcoat at a sensible price. Prices that spell commercial efficiency, prices that really ought to come under the head of "profit sharing" because at Macy's prices are split as a result of merchandising ingenuity—not just for effect.

Get your overcoat this week. You needn't wait. You can pick your choice from an enormous collection in just about any combination that is "right" this season, and pay $14.75 or $19.75.

Suits and Overcoats $14.75 to $42.50

While we specialize in Men's Clothes at $19.75, our price range begins at $14.75 and reaches $42.50. To go under $14.75 is to go "cheap," and what sensible man wants that? To go over $42.50 is extravagance of another kind which we do not recommend. Our idea is that $19.75 covers most men's needs, though we aim to take care of everybody.

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*"I am living on a farm, ten miles from town—my Father has a farm now for years, although I was born in the city; he has helpers and Mother has a girl in the kitchen; I am the only daughter and find little work to do and am lonesome * * * Can you help me?"*

(from a letter)

There are plenty of lonely people in the world and the pathos of this letter is not uncommon.

We quote it because it indicates the success with which we have tried to cultivate close and intimate relations with our readers. The Woman's Magazine is so filled with practical, sensible helpfulness that our readers correctly feel that the editors are interested in them and will do everything possible for their welfare.

Such a magazine has a powerful influence in every home it enters. The circulation of The Woman's Magazine is more than 250,000.

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LITERARY WORLD.

The New York Times Book Review gives the busy man a comprehensive idea of the latest books of fiction, travel, philosophy, history, science, and news of what authors and publishing houses are doing. One Dollar a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK TO GREET SUFFRAGIST ENVOYS

Governor Will Hold Official Reception for Pacific Coast Petition Bearers.

NEW REFERENDUM LIKELY

Until State Program Is Prepared Women Will Concentrate Efforts on Federal Amendment.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Women's Congressional Union, 13 East Forty-first Street, that the Governor would give an official reception on Friday, Nov. 19, to the two women envoys of the union who are coming from the Pacific Coast, bearing a monster suffrage petition in favor of the Federal amendment to present to the President and to Congress. Mrs. Whitman will entertain the envoys and Albany suffragists at the Executive Mansion at an informal luncheon at 12:30 o'clock, following the reception by the Governor.

The envoys, who are Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon and Miss Frances Jolliffe of California, are bringing overland by automobile the great petition, containing the names of 500,000 women voters, asking that the Sutherland-Mondell Federal amendment be passed by the Sixty-fourth Congress. The envoys will reach Washington in time for the opening of Congress.

New York to Entertain Envoys.

A meeting of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union was held at the headquarters yesterday afternoon to consider matters relative to the reception of the envoys in New York City on Friday, Nov. 26. Many prominent women were present. It was decided that the New York women would meet the envoys at the outskirts of the city with decorated automobiles and escort them to Sherry's, where a reception would be held at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Prendergast, wife of the Controller; Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. Robert Adamson, wife of the Fire Commissioner, and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, wife of the Borough President, were appointed on a committee to get in touch with New York Congressmen and invite them to attend the reception and listen to the reading of the petition.

For the general work of the organization in New York Mrs. A. C. Bartlett was appointed Financial Chairman and Mrs. Mary Beard was appointed Chairman of a committee to arrange a series of lectures, to be held in the drawing rooms of members and at which prominent men will discuss all phases of Federal work.

A conference of the members of the Congressional Union and its friends is called for Nov. 27, to be held at headquarters, for the purpose of organizing a permanent branch of the union in New York State. Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., was appointed Chairman of Program for the day, and Mrs. Marian B. Cothren Chairman of the committee to draw up a constitution. Among others present were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, and Mrs. Rheta Child Dorr.

Another Suffrage Referendum.

The first City Committee meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party since Election Day was held at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street yesterday morning, with Miss Mary Garrett Hay presiding. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the Empire State Campaign Committee, made an address. It was decided that the party would work for another suffrage referendum to the people for Presidential suffrage and for the Federal amendment. The members of the party will work with the members of the New York State Suffrage Association for the Federal amendment. They will concentrate their energies up to the middle of the present month to influencing Congressmen in its favor. The campaign districts through the State are being changed in outline, and the regular Congressional districts will now be the working units. Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of Congressional Work for the party, will direct much of the Congressional work.

Further plans will be formulated after the convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held this city on Nov. 30 at the Hotel Astor.

Plans for New Campaign.

Leaders of the Assembly districts will do much work strengthening the organization, taking in the new members who are coming forward in great numbers, and appointing new captains and sub-captains. Every woman yesterday morning pledged herself to wear her yellow suffrage button conspicuously on all occasions. Miss Hay left New York yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Mabel Russell, Executive Secretary of the party, to attend the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Syracuse, and will not return until Friday.

One of the regular luncheons of the Press and Publicity Committee of the Empire State Campaign Committee—Mrs. Normala de R. Whitehouse, Chairman—was held yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel, and it was decided to continue the work as previously.

Judge Wadhams and other men whom the members of the Empire State Campaign Committee have consulted as to the possibility of another referendum to the people in 1917 have told them that it would be entirely possible. The committee has not yet outlined its campaign.

URGES COURT OF MEDIATION.

Woman's Peace Party Asks President to Summon Neutrals.

The Woman's Peace Party passed resolutions at a meeting last night in the Educational Building, at 70 Fifth Avenue, calling on President Wilson to summon all neutral nations into conference as a voluntary court of continuous mediation. Such a conference, the resolutions urged, would be a means by which the belligerents could be brought to discuss terms of peace, whereas no nation was prepared at present to make overtures toward peace, lest such a step would be taken as a sign of weakness.

Professor Edward B. Krehbiel of Leland Stanford, Jr., University spoke on "The Old Idea of National Rivalry." He said that it would be possible for nations to give up their traditional rivalry and to increase the prosperity of the world, but that all this could come about only through a change of conceptions and habits of mind.

DINNER FOR J. A. STEWART.

Friends Honor Chairman of Peace Centenary Committee.

John A. Stewart, Chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee, known in England and America for his work in the interest of international good relations, was the guest at a dinner last night in the Hotel Plaza. Job E. Hedges presided and presented to Mr. Stewart an inscribed gold watch, the gift of many friends.

Among those present were William Allen Butler, Henry Clews, Charles Stewart Davison, William C. Demorest, Edward W. Hatch, William B. Howland, Dr. George F. Kunz, Ormsby McHarg, Robert C. Morris, Perley Morse, William Church Osborn, Alton B. Parker, Dr. Albert Shaw, Isaac N. Seligman, R. A. C. Smith, and Oscar S. Straus.

Spend $10,000,000 in Advertising.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Railroads of the United States demonstrated their faith in newspaper advertising by spending $10,000,000 for newspaper space during the last fiscal year, according to an address made before the Chicago Advertising Association today by Garrett Fort, General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific.

CREATORE WILL WED HIS PRETTY COUSIN

License to Bandmaster and Miss de Marinis, Who Loved Him As a Child.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—Giuseppe Creatore, the band leader, appeared at the City Hall today and obtained a license to marry Miss Rosina Ida Maria de Marinis, daughter of Carlo de Marinis, an Italian actor of New York City.

He gave his age as 45 and that of his bride as 19. After waiting for the five-day period as required by the law, the couple will be married by the Rev. Francis W. Gibbs, pastor of the First Universalist Church in this city. This will be the bandmaster's third marriage. His first wife was divorced and his second wife died recently in California.

Miss de Marinis is the third daughter of Carlo de Marinis of 273 Richmond Avenue, Arrochar, S. I. She is a second cousin of Creatore, and the forthcoming marriage is the outcome of a romantic attachment that has lasted for ten years.

Miss Catrina de Marinis, an older sister of the bride-to-be, told the story last night to a reporter from THE TIMES.

"This is the happy ending of a love that was born ten years ago," she said, "when Creatore, then almost unknown, came to visit my father here. My little sister Rosina was then only 9 years old, and yet she fell in love with him at first sight. Of course he only thought of her as a little child and shortly after went away.

"Rosina said as soon as he left that when she grew up she was going to marry him. Always she said that. But we never thought she would. He went away and soon we began to hear that he was famous. Then we knew that the great bandmaster would never marry our little Rosina.

"Six months ago he came to see us again. The first time after all those ten years. Then he did not find that Rosina was a little girl. He saw that she was a beautiful woman, and before long we could all see that he was in love with her. From that it was not long before their engagement was announced. My father and mother and all of us were so pleased.

"Signor Creatore and Rosina left today, and we thought that they were going to Boston. However, Boston or Providence, it makes no difference. The wedding will take place soon, and it is to be a grand one. My sister, Vicenza, and I are to be the bridesmaids, and we will all attend."

VANDERBILT ORGANIST ARRESTED FOR THEFT

G.W. Musgrove Accused of Taking Jewelry Belonging to Miss Chapman, Opera Singer.

George W. Musgrove, an organist, who, according to his own account and also according to the police, was brought over from England in 1912 by the late George W. Vanderbilt to play the organ at Mr. Vanderbilt's country estate at Biltmore, N. C., was arrested at 6 o'clock last night as he was leaving the Broadway Theatre by Detectives Devanney and McGann of the Second Branch on the charge of stealing a watch and vanity case from Margaret Chapman, a singer of the Boston Opera Company.

Musgrove, according to the detectives, was carrying the silver vanity case when he was arrested. At Police Headquarters, when he was asked why he had committed the theft, he replied laconically by mentioning the name of a well-known brand of whisky.

An effort was made to reach the singer at the Wellington Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, but the manager of the hotel answered the telephone and said that he had been instructed by Miss Chapman to respond to all inquiries about the alleged theft by saying that she had lost nothing; that she had made no charge to the police against any one.

According to the detectives, the wife of the organist, who lived with her husband at the Hotel Wellington, had been a close friend of Miss Chapman. Musgrove, they said, had accompanied her on the organ. The theft, according to the detectives, occurred on Oct. 22 at the apartments of Miss Chapman. The watch, which was green enameled and set with diamonds, has been recovered. It was valued at $200.

When he was arrested Musgrove carried business cards with "Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn," in one corner and "Hippodrome" in the other. The police say that he was organist for the Washington Avenue Baptist Church at the time of his arrest, and had formerly performed at the Hippodrome. He was also the organist at the New Amsterdam Theatre, according to the detectives. Musgrove was locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny.

John H. Sills Dies at 81.

John H. Sills, one of the few surviving members of the old Washington Grays that composed the guard of honor over Lincoln's body when it lay in state at City Hall, died yesterday at the home of his son, Henry S. Sills, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his eighty-second year. He was born in Northport, L. I., and was a member of the New York Produce Exchange for more than fifty years. In 1864 he formed with his uncle the firm of Smith & Sills, which continued for thirty-nine years. Mr. Sills was a Vice President of the Franklin Savings Bank until ten years ago. Two daughters and three sons survive him.

The Rainbow Trail

"The best book the author has given the public. . . . The story is as good a piece of adventure as one need wish, but perhaps more serious readers will value it as an exposition of early Mormon character. The author seems to have given genuine study to the subject and to be able to present it with justice and sympathy. It would be hard to speak too highly of a thoroughly satisfactory novel, a careful and conscientious piece of work."—San Jose Mercury Herald.

By Zane Grey

$1.35 *net*

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Write for Our Holiday Catalogue—Sent Free

RABBIS IN DEBATE OVER BOY SCOUTS

Critics of the Organization as Militaristic Opposed in Eastern Council.

SECTARIAN LINES DEPLORED

Assembly Entertained at Luncheon at Democratic Club—Gary System Discussed.

Critics of the Boy Scout movement yesterday made controversy flame high at the eighth semi-annual assembly of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis. The discussion followed a luncheon, given at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, at which the host was Samuel Untermyer. The morning session of the assembly, at which the Gary system and other important educational and religious subjects were considered, was held in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

A paper entitled "The Boy Scout Movement and the Synagogue," by the Rev. Max Raisin of Brooklyn, who praised the organization and advocated the starting of troops in connection with congregations, started a storm of protest and also elicited many champions. First to speak in the ensuing debate was the Rev. Emil Schreiber, rabbi of Temple Israel, on Washington Heights.

"I am amazed," exclaimed Rabbi Schreiber, "that any one should think of disgracing the synagogue by bringing into it the weapons of blood. We are of a religion which believes that the time will come when the swords shall be beaten into ploughshares. The Boy Scouts represent a militaristic movement. Have we not seen the spectacle of German militarism destroying the civilization of the world? Germany has brought all this woe and trouble upon earth by her powerful militarism, and yet we are urged to adopt a military organization for our youth. I am surprised to hear from a rabbi the advocacy of such a miserable, contemptible example of militarism as the Scout movement. I hope and trust that such a thing will never find a place in Judaism."

Rabbi Schreiber said that he had watched some of the Boy Scout groups and had heard some of the members even saying that they would like to be over in the European war.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, said that the speaker was mistaken in denominating the Boy Scouts as a militaristic organization. He explained that, although the Boy Scouts of America had military discipline, the organization was not devoted to the ideals of war and that it was totally different from an organization of a similar name which was more military in its ideas.

"It is true," Dr. Silverman continued, "that the Boy Scouts of America have military discipline, but that is far removed from German militarism. The Boy Scout movement has made splendid men. It has brought boys face to face with the things in life that are worth while. It has taken many of them from the slums into the pure air and has taught them the value of exercise, of good and simple food, of sound bodies and clean minds. I do not fear the bogy of militarism, and, in fact, I believe that there is much good in military discipline. I am in thorough accord with what the President has recently said on the subject of preparedness."

Rabbi Raisin has done a good work, but I do not agree with him in his idea that there should be troops of Jewish Boy Scouts in connection with our synagogues. He speaks of there having been some friction between the Christian and the Jewish members of Scout troops. That is a matter which boys should settle among themselves. Scouts who persist in making religious distinctions are not worthy of the name and should be expelled. I do not want to see any Jewish Boy Scouts or any Christian Boy Scouts. Let them all be just Boy Scouts. The Boy Scout movement should be altogether American. To introduce sectarianism into it would be as ill advised as to bring religious differences into the public schools. That I would consider is a serious objection to the Gary movement, which would divide the children of the schools into Catholic, Protestants, and Jews. Scholarship should be the only line on which classification should be made."

The midday service at the Temple was conducted by Rabbis Gorfinkle and Reichler. The assembly then went to the Democratic Club for luncheon. Among the guests of Mr. Untermyer were Nathan Straus, Oscar S. Straus, Abram I. Elkus, Leo Kohns, the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, Adolph Lewisohn, Daniel P. Hayes, Leopold Plaut, the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, the Rev. Isaac B. Moses, the Rev. Dr. Horace J. Wolf, the Rev. Dr. Louis J. Koplad, and the Rev. Dr. Adolph Guttman.

DEFENDS THE GARY SYSTEM.

Methodist Preachers Hear It Praised by Local Pastor.

Vigorous defense of the Gary system by one of its founders was heard yesterday at the Methodist Preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue. It came in the form of a letter from the Rev. Dr. J. M. Avann of Gary, Ind., a Methodist pastor, and was written in reply to a friend in this city, who had sent a circular in which the plan was assailed.

The Rev. Dr. Avann said that the system had originated in a conversation whic he had had with Dr. Wirt, the present rector if it. Dr. Wirt is also a Methodist. The clergymen at the meeting regarded this as especially important, as showing that certainly it could not be charged that any Roman Catholic influence was back of the system, as has been hinted.

The Rev. Dr. Avann said the whole relation of the system to lay education could be summed up in a single sentence, as follows:

"Children may be excused from the public school for a part of the school day, upon the written request of their parents, that they may receive instruction in a church school, the particular school being designated in the request."

The minister wrote that nothing was forced upon any of the pupils nor upon their parents.

The results of the use of the system, as he had observed them as a pastor, were: the children are becoming familiar with th Bible; they are learning church history; their minds are enriched by hymns, and they are learning church music; they have more reverence in the house of God; as good work is done in the church school as in the public school; the membership of the churches is increasing; the parents have become so interested that practically all desire to have their children have religious as well as secular instruction.

SAFETY FOR PERSONS AFOOT

Crossing Streets Except at Regular Crossings May Be Stopped.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday wrote Corporation Counsel Hardy in an effort to learn the exact responsibility of the police for the safety of persons on foot on the streets of the city. In this letter, he points out that 320 persons were injured in September while crossing streets at other than the regular crossings and that sixty-three were injured by running in front of vehicles, while thirty-eight were hurt when sitting or walking on the curb or street.

The Commissioner places the responsibility for the accidents upon those injured when he says that it is impossible for the traffic policemen to look out for safety when persons insist upon ignoring orders by running in front of the vehicular traffic. He called to the attention of Mr. Hardy the fact that certain Western cities have passed ordinances forbidding persons on foot to cross streets except at regular crossings, and says, "I am not sure but that New York will have to come to this."

The Inspectors and Police Captains of Manhattan were called before the Commissioner yesterday and instructed that they would be held responsible for any accidents that could have been prevented by the regulation of traffic.

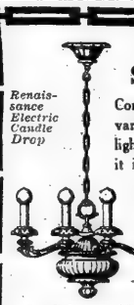
"SECRET SERVICE" REVIVED.

William Gillette Appears In His Famous War Play at the Empire.

William Gillette began the last two weeks of his stay at the Empire with a revival of "Secret Service" last night. It has been hinted that the veteran actor is about to go into retirement again, and that this may be his last appearance here in his famous war play.

However that may be, the intimation should not be necessary to fill the Empire during the remainder of Mr. Gillette's brief season, for "Secret Service" remains a rattling good piece of theatricalism. Modes in playwriting have changed since the melodrama was first acted in 1895. The aside has gone, and with it trembly music. But for all its reminders of the dramatic styles of a score of years ago, the throb of the theatre is still strong in its veins, even though the veins are quite often discernible. So there were bursts of applause every time some one shook a little cloud of Fuller's earth off his uniform and made a speech.

The play had a competent cast and the performance was a smooth one except for a little uncertainty as to lines. Mr. Gillette, of course, was Lewis Dumont of the United States Secret Service, and—Mr. Gillette. Joseph Brennan was the only other member of the original company. Then there were Grace Reals, Helen Freeman, Edward Fielding, Edwin Mordant, Stuart Fox, and H. G. Bates in other rôles. But the chief joy of the evening was Irene Haisman, a piquant little person, as dainty as a miniature on ivory in form and coloring. She played the part of Caroline Mitford, the girl from across the street, with just the right degree of youthful exuberance. Miss Haisman is of that minority who can talk baby talk and not arouse in her auditors an inordinate desire to throw things.



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THREE OUTSIDE STAIRCASES

Recreation Rooms on Roof for Employes—Neighborhood Shops Send Greetings.

Arnold, Constable & Co. opened their store on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Since last Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock when the shutters were put up on the doors and windows of the old store at Nineteenth Street and Broadway, where Arnold, Constable & Co. had been since 1868, until yesterday, packers and decorators have been working day and night to get the new store ready for the inaugural day.

Long before the doors were unlocked there was a large crowd waiting outside, many who had come through curiosity, and many others, old customers, whose grandparents had waited in a similar way for the doors to be opened on Nineteenth Street and Broadway.

As the crowd surged in through the doors which were unlocked by little Miss Reid, a great-great-granddaughter of Aaron Arnold, one of the founders of the store in 1827, they were first struck by the sight of vast bouquets of flowers and wreaths sent by other department stores of the city to greet Arnold, Constable & Co. in their new home.

The woodwork on the first floor is entirely done in the dull grayish brown of Circassian walnut, and yesterday it made a beautiful background to the display of flowers and shining silks and satin goods. A feature on the first floor is what is known as the Silk Room, a small, square apartment, whose sides are a soft white and the top a plain white glazed crystal. Behind this crystal a lighting arrangement gives various colored rays for the purchaser to test the color of silks. It is declared—that a combination of pink and green lights gives the same effect in the room as daylight.

The second floor has mahogany trimming and the third plain oak. The fourth and part of the fifth has the executive offices of the firm, and also the fifth and sixth floors are wholly concerned with the wholesale departments. On the roof there is to be a resting room and restaurant for employes.

The building is as fireproof as science can make it. There are three staircases leading down to the ground floor which are entirely outside the building and shut off therefrom by fireproof doors. The lighting and heating are of the latest and most improved methods. The store has a sprinkling apparatus supplied from four tanks on the roof each containing 7,500 gallons. There is also a fire-alarm system.

The exterior of the store is of plain limestone, white, with a granite base. The building is six stories in height, has an eighty-two-foot front on Fifth Avenue and extends 175 feet on Fortieth Street, with a one-story extension on Thirty-ninth Street. Adjoining the main building on Fifth Avenue is a two-story building of the same material as the other store, which will contain, when it is finished, the millinery and shoe departments. This small store will also house the famous $50,000 Arnold-Constable Louis Quinze Salon, which has been brought up from the old building.

Aaron Arnold and James Hearn started the present firm of Arnold-Constable at Canal and Mercer Streets in 1827. In 1837 Hearn withdrew and James M. Constable, son-in-law of Mr. Arnold, came in. In 1868 the store was moved to Broadway and Nineteenth Street, the company leading in taking up quarters in the then new shopping district. There have been various changes in the firm until the company incorporated in June, 1914, with a capital of $2,500,000 and with Hicks Arnold Weatherbee, a grandson of James Constable, as President.

About a year ago the site of Frederick W. Vanderbilt's former home was leased by the company and preparations begun on the new building. It is said that the cost of the plant was in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The company has a twenty-one-year lease on the property for an aggregate rental of $5,000,000, with the privilege of renewal, the rent to be based on the appraisal of the property.

The management of Arnold-Constable declared that the number of visitors to the store yesterday ran way into the thousands. One article from each department was on sale for the day only, and it was said that the sales broke all records for one day. One saleswoman alone had ninety-one customers.

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JURY FOR SCHOOLMASTER.

Principal Hilton Arrested for Whipping a Boy Pupil.

Raymond Hilton, Principal of District School No. 3, of Smithville South, L. I., was arrested yesterday shortly before the opening of school. Constable Miller took him before Peace Justice Corodon Norton. The charge was assault on Alexander Boyce, 11-year-old son of Mrs. Isabelle Boyce. It was said that he indulged in excessive, immoderate, and improper corporal punishment of the boy, and that he blackened the youngster's right eye.

Hilton pleaded not guilty and was discharged upon his own recognizance until Saturday morning when Justice Norton and a jury will hear the case at Bellmore, L. I. Most of the pupils and teachers in the school will present as witnesses for one side or the other.

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CROWDS FLOCK TO HORSE SHOW AT GARDEN—CORNELL PLANS ATHLETIC CHANGES

JUMPING THRILLS HORSE SHOW CROWD

Judge Moore Already Well on His Way to Top Winning List.

HIS HARNESS ENTRIES LAND

Unusually Large Monday Crowd Interested in the Work of the Judges.

As a spectacle the Horse Show got into full swing yesterday, when fully 5,000 people visited the Garden and gave it their unqualified approval by liberal applause and unqualified commendation of the character of the horses competing for the prizes. Judge Moore once more reasserted himself as a master at the game by winning all of the blue ribbons in which he drove his horses, whether in single or double harness.

Novel performances in the ring by the introduction of a broad jump across a theoretical pool of water, in which the horses, starting with a fifteen-foot jump, jumped as long and as far as they could, was the show's sporting feature. In this Lieutenant Stearns of the Third Cavalry, stationed at West Point, carried off the honors, his horse making a clean jump of twenty-one feet, his nearest competitor being the candidate of the stable of Mrs. Payne Whitney, which covered a spread of twenty feet cleverly, but failed to clear beyond that point. The high jump, which is always spectacular and the occasion for a lot of enthusiasm, brought out a good field, in which the horses owned by T. L. Chadbourne of this city took both the red and blue ribbons. Skyscraper, from his stable, got first honors by clearing 6 feet 6 inches, at which height the other seven contestants balked. But in the contest for second money, and a tie resulting at 6 feet 3 inches, Mr. Chadbourne's second string, Confidence, cleared the obstacle at 6 feet 6 inches.

Just a tinge of the color that made the international competitions before the war so interesting came in the afternoon, when the seven competitors for the class of military mounts were judged. The horses were shown with riders wearing the dress uniform of the National Guard, four in the gray hussar uniform of Squadron A of this city and the others the regulation blue of mounted officers. The judges were regular army officers, all wearing dress uniforms without side arms. All managed to get over the obstacle with a single exception, and the Squadron A boys, who were out in goodly number, were surprised. The animals were the pick of the stables, and had performed satisfactorily on the tanbark in the armory begore being sent to the Garden. They hardly lived up to specifications, even though conditions were practically the same. Sergeant J. N. Thorne of Squadron A, riding Clarence C. Stetson's thoroughbred chestnut, Tsam o'Shanter, handled his mount to best advantage, particularly on the "passage" and "change in lead at a canter," and received the blue. Squadron horses were placed third and fourth, second honors going to Lieutenant William Spingler Mitchell of the First Cavalry, who rode his chestnut Dragoon.

Clarence H. Mackay won his first blue ribbon as a breeder yesterday, though he has won many as an exhibitor in harness classes at previous shows. His victory came in the class for hackney stallions, three years old or over, when his horse, Bobbie Burns, a three-year-old son of the frequent winner in harness classes, Laird o' Burns, defeated two sons of imported Enfield Nipper, very cleverly. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who shows under the name of Sandy Point Farm, captured most of the blues in the other breeding classes, his principal entry, Sandy Point Fashion, meeting no competition in the class for stallions, four years old or over.

Twenty horses were shown in the class for harness horses, the largest field of the day. Naturally it brought sharp competition, and there was a ripple of excitement when Miss Loula Long of Kansas City drove her gelding Animation. As usual Miss Long was accompanied by her three dogs. Animation seemed properly named. He was full of it. On one turn of the course, nearing the Fourth Avenue end, he suddenly reared, and for an instant looked as if he would topple over on Miss Long and her dogs. Miss Long was able to prevent that, but could not wholly restrain the fractious animal, which plunged, tripped, and finally fell sidewise to the tanbark, Miss Long fortunately retaining her seat. Animation could not be restrained, and though Miss Long drove him around the ring once after his tumble, "got the gate" on account of his misbehavior. After repeated trials the judges gave the blue to a brown hackney, Al Commodore, driven and owned by John Mackie, manager of Clarence H. Mackay's farm, placing the Isabella Wanamaker mare Eve, a less showy, but much steadier moving horse, second; the Hamilton Farm's Pireno third, and John L. Bushnell's very level-headed mare Gipsy Maid, fourth. The awards were not entirely satisfactory to the critics of the ringside, who could not understand how Earl Kitchener and Pandora, two very steady and level-headed ones, were overlooked.

There was very little surprise manifested when the blue ribbon for pairs of harness horses shown to brougham or victoria was placed on Judge Moore's international champions, Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton. They are as sleek, as full of action, and as showy as when they began their notable career in the show ring. But they had no easy task of it, for William A. Lieber of Bryn Mawr had a pair of worthy competitors in Buttonwood Belle and Buttonwood Lass, and Miss Vauclain of Philadelphia showed in Moonshine and Lady Friar a wonderfully well mated pair, full of style and action. Moonshine did not show quite so well as she does in single harness, and so the pair lacked somewhat in steadiness. After considerable deliberation the judges gave the red ribbon to the Lieber pair and the yellow to the pair from Miss Vauclain's extensive string.

But the award of the blue to Judge Moore's pair, Micah and Miss Marlboro, did not meet with such general approval from the ringside critics. Micah, which had won in the novice class for harness horses on Saturday, made a rather poor mate for Miss Marlboro, being an inch less in height and much more showy in action. They failed to move well together, as Judge Moore's teams usually do, and broke repeatedly when the Judge tried to make them show their paces. This the teams shown by John L. Bushnell and Miss Long failed to do, the latter's pair, Revelation and Realization, trotting in wonderfully level-headed fashion and with superb concerted action, while the Bushnell pair seemed to have the better action. But the judges have so got in the habit of pinning blues to the bridles of the Moore horses that Micah and Miss Marlboro got the coveted prize, Miss Long's pair having to be content with second place, the first of the awards which brought out hisses to indicate a disagreement with the award of the judges.

Owing to the fact that one of the requirements for the class of heavyweight saddle horses shown in the afternoon was that they should carry 200 pounds, Miss Marion du Pont declined to show her good saddler Twenty-four Karat, which has already won two blues. She did not care to carry the lead pads and ride herself and would not run the risk of having a groom break the record already so well started. So the horse was withdrawn from the class, and the prize went to Emil de Ryss's Fisherman, which had figured in the "also rans" of a previous class in which Twenty-four Karat had won. This decision by the Virginia lady lost her a ribbon, in all probability, and gave de Ryss one, for the class was not of the best.

There was a big pony class shown under saddle, and in it Mrs. Payne Whitney won her first blue of the show, Master Joe Sweiger riding Carlton Quality so well and showing him so cleverly that there was no questioning the decision of the judges. But the sympathies of the crowd were with the three Regan children, who showed their ponies, all much smaller than the winner and typical ponies, while Carlton Quality was a miniature hackney in style and appearance.

A peculiar incident of the trials of the horses in the class of "horses qualified to become hunters" was that one of the contestants, the bay gelding Charlton, entered by Martin B. Saportas, was ridden by his father, George A. Saportas, who was an exhibitor at the first show in 1883. The animal got fourth place in the awards, the first going to a chestnut belonging to Charles D. Lanier, a veteran among horse show exhibitors and a charter member of the Riding Club of this city.

The first real wild, uncontrolled enthusiasm thus far came in the evening session, when the class for horses shown to runabouts was called. There were eight contestants, and the whole force of stablemen grouped at the lower end of the Garden whooped things up in great shape as the horses sped about the ring, faster, old hands at the game said, than horses ever before sped around the tanbark course. The cause of all the hullabaloo was the appearance of Brother Jed, a horse owned by Walter H. Handley of Providence, which, it is said, had never been beaten in a contest of this sort.

Miss Loula Long, the Kansas City horsewoman, who seems at home in any sort of a rig, challenged this champion with her horse, Aviation, which had been kept under cover so far. She evidently rather liked being up against a champion and when Hanley let out a link in speed she let out two.

The result was a regular slap-dash speedway contest, which put the house in an uproar. Miss Long kept at her pursuit of the champion until Brother Jed was in such a lather that he looked as if he had been in the hands of a barber. Aviation never turned a hair when the contest was peremptorily stopped by the judges.

They pinned the blue ribbon on Miss Long's horse, while the Garden rang with cheers. Once out of the ring Mr. Hanley was the first to congratulate Miss Long for her thoroughly well earned victory, though it meant defeat for the pet of his stable.

It was a replica of the house in those days when the late "Fatty" Bates and his cohorts made the rafters of the Garden shiver from the shouts they sent skyward when Bates indulged in a bit of his recklessly splendid driving. There has been nothing like it in the Garden since then until last evening.

The Principal Awards.

Trotters, stallion, 4 years or over.—Meadowbrook Stud Farm Co.'s b. s., Glanline, won; stallions, 3 years, Farlay & O'Neill's ch. s., Peter Cecil, won; stallions, 2 years, Mrs. H. N. Bain's ch. s., The Beau Ideal, Jr., Won; fillies, 2 years, H. N. Bain's Akelbeau, won.

Hackneys, stallions, 4 years or over.—Sandy Point Farm's ch. s., Fashion, won, (no competition;) mares, 4 years or over, Sandy Point Farm's br. m., Sleifeld Venus, won; fillies, 3 years, George Watson's ch. m., Lady Lofty, won; fillies, 2 years, Sandy Point Farm's b. f., Havoc, won, (no competition.)

Ponies, registered hackney fillies.—George A. Heyl's b. m., Torillo Magic, won; stallions, 3 years or over, Clarence H. Mackay's ch. s., Bobbie Burns, won; Shetland stallions, with three of their get, G. A. Heyl's blk. s., King Larigo, won; Shetland brood mares, G. A. Heyl's blk. m., Princess Larigo, won.

Ponies, under saddle, 12 to 13.1 hands.—Greentree Stable's ch. m., Carlton Quality, won; Hamilton Farm's b. m., Lady Mine, second; G. B. Taylor's b. s., Jap, third.

Pony, four-inhands.—George A. Heyl's bay team, won; Manomet Farm's cross-matched grays and roans, second; Howard S. Starrett's Shetland team, third. Class 74, ponies in harness, between 13.2 and 14.2.—Willisbrook Farm's b. m., Tissington Amity, won; Hamilton Farm's b. g., Mel-Valley Flame, second; Clarence H. Mackay's ch. s., Bobbie Burns, third.

Roadsters, pairs, 3 years old or over.—E. T. Stotesbury's bay mares, Ruby and Lasca, won; Ed Kearney's bays, Prince and Princess Morrell, second.

Saddlers, docked horses over 15.2, heavyweight.—Emil de Ryss's ch. g. Fisherman, won; Emile Antony's b. g. Patrol, second; Martin B. Saporta's b. g. Brookwood, third. Class 87, ladies to ride—Mrs. Herbert L. Camp's ch. m. Sonia, won; Miss Marjorie Hubb's ch. m. Fantasy, second; L. M. Newgass Co.'s ch. m. Jessica, third.

Harness Horses, novice class, between 14.2 and 15.1 hands.—John Mackie's br. g. Al Commodore, won; Miss Isabella Wanamaker's ch. m. Eva, second; Hamilton Farm's br. m. Pireno, third. Class 51, shown to broughams or victorias—W. H. Moore's bays, Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton, won; William A. Lieber's chestnuts Buttonwood Belle and Buttonwood Lass, second; Miss Constance Vauclain's chestnuts Moonshine and Lady Friar, third. Class 40, pairs between 15.1 and 15.3.—W. H. Moore's bays Micah and Miss Marlboro, won; Miss Loula Long's bays Revelation and Realization, second; John L. Bushnell's bays The Governor and The Prince, third.

Hunters, Class 112, middleweight, not over 6 years, suitable to become hunters.—Charles D. Lanier's g. g., Downy East, won; Thomas Mackin's ch. g., Nobleman, second; Mrs. J. E. Aldred's ch. g., Winchester, third.

Hunt Teams.—Sunnybrook Farm's trio, (Canadian raised,) won; Belmont Plantation's trio, (E. B. McLean's,) second.

Class 117, middleweight, qualified hunters.—Crow and Murray's b. g., Aviator, won; Hamilton Farm's b. g., Kilkee, second; Sunnybrook Farm's b. g., Coburg, third.

Officers' Mounts, ridden by officers in the uniform of their corps.—Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley, R. I. N. G., won with the br. g. Lansdowne; Captain D. P. Card, U. S. A., second, with b. g. Nimrod, and Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley was third with the blk. g. Ironside. Twenty-two competitors.

Heavy Harness Horses, Novice Class, over 15.3 hands.—W. H. Moore's b. m. Miss Marlboro, won; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Lady Friar, second; J. Campbell Thompson's br. g. Nestledown Chancellor, third.

Udo M. Fleischmann Challenge Cup, for ladies' saddle horses.—Won by Miss Marjorie Hubbs's ch. m. Wildflower, ridden by owner; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. The Nut, ridden by Miss Louise Webb, reserve.

Ponies in Harness, between 13 and 13.2 hands.—Hamilton Farm's b. g. Irvington Model, won; Dolchester Farm's b. g. Masterpiece, second; Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Ruger Calypso, third.

High Jump.—Won by T. L. Chadbourne, Jr.'s br. g. Skyscraper, height 6 feet 6 inches; same owner's b. g. Confidence, 6 feet 6 inches, (on second trial,) second; Crow & Murray's b. g. Aviator, third.

Broad Jump.—Won by Lieutenant C. P. Stearns, Third U. S. Cavalry, West Point Academy, with br. g. Keifer, 21 feet; Greentree Stable's g. g. Dawn of Day, second, 20 feet. William Schenstrom's b. g. Ramapo, third, 19 feet.

Horse Show Features Today.

This will be "Military and Mounted Police Day," according to the official program. The morning is devoted to ponies and hackneys, while the afternoon has the usual varied classes, with the features the harness class for horses between 15.1 and 15.3 hands, which promises to bring Lady Seaton, Micah, The Whip, Revelation and Supreme Polonius into competition at 2:40. At 3:10 chargers ridden by officers in full uniform will bring together an attractive class, including several U. S. A. officers and their mounts from the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. A show of ladies' saddle horses follows at 4:25, and the afternoon show will wind up with officers' chargers jumping in pairs over the full course. The parade of the mounted police traffic squad will take place at 9:30 in the evening, following the contest for the Biltmore Challenge Cup for saddle horses, which is scheduled for 9:25. Jumping for the Canadian Challenge Cup will wind up the show, the exhibition beginning at 10:20.

SOCIETY AT THE SHOW.

Novelties in Furs Add Attractiveness to the Scene.

The second night of the Horse Show was marked with considerable social brilliance. Although the night was warm furs of all descriptions were worn, and there were numerous novelties in ornamentation. One woman in the boxes wore a single superb earring of platinum and diamonds, and another woman wore a large red rose at the bottom of her gown.

The army was well represented. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who is an honorary judge, came with a party of friends, and Colonel Daniel Appleton was among the spectators.

Box 46, owned by E. T. Stotesbury, was occupied by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who had Miss Lota Robinson with her, also S. Montgomery Roosevelt and Gross Horwitz. Mrs. Stotesbury was not present last night, having gone to Philadelphia to attend the opening of the Boston Grand Opera Company. Her daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., and Mr. Brooks, occupied Box 44. In the adjoining box were Mr. and Mrs. Sydney E. Hutchinson, (Miss Edith Stotesbury,) and T. De Witt Cuyler.

Mrs. Oelrichs wore a gown of black satin with a bodice of jet and touches of white tulle. Her wrap was of old blue plush with large collar and cuffs of black fox, and her costume was topped with a hat of black tulle. Her ornaments were a diamond dog collar and a string of pearls.

Miss Robinson was in black net, and over this she wore an evening coat of jet. Her hat was of black vetvet, topped with black plumes, and her only ornaments were diamond earrings.

Mrs. Brooks came in a gown of white net with a bodice of cloth of silver and chiffon, topped with a large picture hat of white tulle, with ostrich banding entirely covering the brim. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, and she wore her ermine coat throughout the evening.

Mrs. Hutchinson wore a gown of black net with sequins of midnight blue, a sealskin coat with collar and cuffs of gray fox, and an unusual head dress of bands of sapphires fixed low on the coiffure and caught at the back with two black aigrettes pointing in opposite directions.

Another box party included Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. William Evarts Benjamin, Mrs. Pratt's parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel.

Mrs. Pratt was in a gown of black faille silk with a long loose bodice elaborately trimmed with Chinese embroidery and her pendant and earrings of jade strikingly set off the costume. Her hat was of black velvet, was small and trimmed with an aigrette.

Mrs. Benjamin wore a gown of black taffeta with small medallions of jet and touches of fur at the sleeves. Her hat was of black velvet and her ornaments were pearl loop earrings.

Mrs. Dalziel wore a gown of black net and satin over which was a coat of black velvet and a large black hat trimmed with paradise feathers.

In Box 39 Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde had Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Reed Bridges with them. Mrs. Hyde wore a costume of brocaded gold with a purple cloak edged with sable, and Mrs. Bridges was in dark blue taffeta with a large blue hat wreathed with red flowers.

Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas wore a gown of midnight blue with silver, and her cloak was of rose-colored velvet, trimmed with gray fox. Mrs. Herbert Coppell was in a gown of tan and brown with a tulle scarf of brown, topped with a large black hat, with a coat of rose pink.

Others at the evening and afternoon sessions were Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Haight, Mrs. Joseph Wright Harriman, who was with Mrs. George D. F. Leith and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons during the afternoon; Miss Kate Cary, Miss Adele Colgate, Miss Marian Kennedy, Miss Hilda Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson, Mrs. Gifford Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Willoughby, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, L. Stuart Wing, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Childs Frick, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Whitehouse, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, Mrs. Charles W. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Regan, Mr. and Mrs. William du Pont, Mrs. Charles Willing, Frederick Inman, Newell Tilton, Whitewright Watson, and Henry Brevoort Kane.

Many persons from out of town have come to attend the show, including Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mme. da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dick of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Evans of Atlanta, Ga.

Interclass Race for Freshmen.

Columbia freshmen won the annual Fall interclass cross country run yesterday afternoon over the interscholastic course. The juniors finished second, one point behind the first year men. Seniors and sophomores did not enter full teams of five men each and their individual positions, as they crossed the finish line, were omitted in the final scoring. H. G. Larson, Captain of the freshman cross country team, won the event by more than a hundred yards margin. His time over the three and three-quarter mile course was 21:50. The other four members of the winning freshman team finished in the following order: T. E. McCracken, fourth; H. B. Caldwell, fifth; C. N. Sarlin, twelfth; N. Rose, thirteenth. The 1917 men finished as follows: H. W. Look, third; R. F. Shepard, sixth; J. F. Knox, eighth; W. Myers, ninth; R. L. Hunt, tenth. The final score was: Freshman, 35; juniors, 36.

CORNELL PLANS TO CURTAIL ATHLETICS

Undergraduates Aroused by the Recommendations of the Faculty Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Publication today of a series of recommendations by the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs designed to curtail athletic schedules and urging the reduction of expenses for athletics, created a sensation in athletic circles at Cornell and in the undergraduate community generally.

The student body is highly enthusiastic over the success of the football team, and recommendations like that of abolishing the pre-Thanksgiving trip to Atlantic City and reduction of expenses which it is said are aimed directly at football have aroused a storm of indignation. Plans are already under way to call the attention of alumni bodies all over the country to the program, which if adopted would put Cornell back to the minor college class, friends of the teams say. Among the important recommendations are the following:

"The most rigorous enforcement of our eligibility rules, particularly those pointing to Summer baseball; the abolition of all minor sports contests that have any appearance of hippodroming, and the abolition of such minor sports as are clearly not suited to our conditions or which are kept alive by an unusual amount of effort. This refers especially to those sports where we are compelled to play teams of questionable make-up, simply because contests can not be obtained with teams that are in accordance with our approved standards.

"The reduction to a minimum of time required for out-of-town contests, especially where extra days are taken to give the teams' diversion, as is illustrated by the annual journey to Atlantic City, which is and always will be the cause of much unfavorable comment.

"The reduction of the expenses of carrying on athletics. The committee is well aware that this is a difficult problem, but nevertheless it is also one of the features of our athletic system which is most severely criticised. This reduction in expenditures refers not only to expenses for materials and supplies, but also to the expenditures made for coaches and similar expenses.

"A careful investigation into the effect of athletics upon the health of students. This refers particularly to long crew races, cross-country running and all sports where a strenuous and protracted effort is required of the student."

To Form Interscholastic A. A.

A meeting will be held at the Polytechnic Preparatory School, 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the school boy situation as it now exists in New York City. A delegation of principals representing the private high schools of the city will meet with the members of the Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League and discuss the formation of an Interscholastic Athletic Association, which will have direct supervision of all high school athletic activities. The new association will conform to the athletic rules as now defined by the P. S. A. L.

Dundee Outpoints Rivers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—Johnny Dundee, New York lightweight boxer, outpointed Joe Rivers of California by a slight shade in a ten-round no-decision boxing contest tonight, according to a majority of local sporting writers. Some patrons thought the bout a good draw. Dundee was a little more aggressive than Rivers and seemed slightly stronger at the finish.

CENTRAL BOARD FAVORED.

Amateur Sports Bodies Would Join Proposed Organization.

Every organization of importance governing amateur sport in this country has heartily indorsed the desire of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America to form a central board, with power to adopt a general definition of an amateur covering all branches of sport, which will meet annually and settle all questions covering the status of amateurs. One of the main objects of this board is to bring into closer working relationship the rulers of amateur sport.

Directors of the Amateur Athletic Union, the United States Golf Association, the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and the Polo Association went on record yesterday as favoring the plan of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, and undoubtedly the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will join in any move that will help clarify the amateur situation.

Robert D. Wrenn, President of the lawn tennis governing body, could not be reached yesterday, but George T. Adee, a member of the Executive Committee and of the Davis Cup Committee, asserted that he believed the tennis association would co-operate with the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America and the other controlling organizations.

"The United States National Lawn Tennis Association has ample rules governing its interest in amateur sports," said Mr. Adee, "but the question of whether we will join the intercollegiate association in its agitation for cleaner sport is an association matter. I have no doubt, however, that if an invitation is extended the tennis authorities that they will be pleased to join in the proposed conference."

Robert C. Watson, former President of the United States Golf Association, and John Reid, Jr., Vice President of the organization, were out of town yesterday, but the sentiment of the association was expressed by Secretary Howard F. Whitney, who is in accord with any move made in the interest of clean amateur sport.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union Legislative Committee, and Frederick W. Rubien, the Secretary and Treasurer, were among those who gave hearty indorsement to the plan of the intercollegiate association. "We are heart and soul in any movement that will rid amateur sport of all taint of professionalism," asserted Justice Weeks, and practically the same statement was made by Mr. Rubien.

James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, yesterday had not heard of the central board plan which originated at a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America on Sunday, but when the move was explained to him he joined in with its supporters. "We have no professionalism in rowing," stated Mr. Pilkington, "but I think a general and broad definition of the amateur rule is needed, and our organization will do all we can to secure the interpretation."

At the present time there is no definition of an amateur incorporated in the regulations or by-laws of the Polo Association, and none has been deemed necessary because of the small membership of the organization. There is no case on record, however, where a professional team has played against an amateur quartet. In widely scattered instances a professional has filled in on an amateur team, but usually he was a groom or trainer of ponies. According to the Polo Association authorities there are no professionals playing the great game. However, the necessity for an amateur rule is realized by H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, and if an invitation is extended his organization it would be gladly accepted.

On all hands it is realized that the amateur rules need clarification and a universal code adopted. At the present time a man may be a professional in the eyes of one controlling organization, yet would be an amateur in another.

"BLUE LAW" CASE FAILS.

Athlete Gorman, Held for Running in Race on Sunday, Discharged.

Amateur athletic clubs of New York are as much in doubt as ever regarding their right to promote road races in the city streets on the Sabbath, following the decision of Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Police Court yesterday in discharging Jeremiah Gorman, an athlete, of 500 West Forty-seventh Street, who was served with a summons while competing in the novice road race held by Holy Cross Lyceum on Sunday. In disposing of the case, Magistrate Krotel ruled that the individual athlete could not be held responsible if there was a violation of the Sabbath law, and that if an arrest was deemed necessary the officials of the race should have been apprehended.

The Gorman case was to have been the initiative in a test of the Sabbath law clause in the Penal Code, which has stood since the old Puritan days in 1788, and has been revised only once and then in 1830. This clause prohibits all Sunday sports, shows, and exhibitions. The lawyers contended before Magistrate Krotel that road racing, being merely a recreation, despite the fact that prizes were to the winner, was not affected by the "Blue Laws," but the Magistrate refused to rule on that point. Police Sergeant John Casey, who served the summons, admitted that there was no complainant in the case, and could not prove a violation of the law by Gorman, and was told by the Magistrate that he had erred in arresting the athlete instead of the promoters of the Holy Cross race.

Gymkhana Day for Golfers.

Newspaper golfers held their last competitions of the season yesterday over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. It was advertised as Gymkhana Day, because of the variety of competitions. Robert McLauchlin, with an allowance of 35 strokes, was enabled to lead the field for the net prize, also the 12-hole single club handicap. His complete card read 104, 35—69, and his 12-hole card 70, 24—46. Two prizes to one person was forbidden, however, so Peter L. Campbell received the 12-hole prize with 66, 17—49. M. G. Rice won the driving contest, despite the fact that no boundaries were staked out and his slice counted for distance just the same. To Mrs. Caroline Armstrong went the flag competition, for she planted her standard on the thirteenth green. As if to add misery to the unlucky thirteenth man, a special trophy was presented to him. He proved to be John Munro, with a card of 107, 22—85, while the twenty-third or "skidoo" cup went to C. M. H. Atherton with 93, 8—85. After the day on the links more than fifty players dined in the Tremper House, Harry A. Haines acting as toastmaster in the absence of the President, George L. Cooper, through illness.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The Irish-American A. C. will have the five-mile champion of Ireland included in its membership shortly. Lynch, who won the title this year, arrived here last week.

Eddie Ball, the Seventy-first Regiment sprinter, and Dave Politzer, formerly of the Sheridan A. C., are new additions to Lawson Robertson's track squad. Politzer was junior broad jump champion last year and is a consistent point scorer. Ball is a good man indoors.

The Eastern interscholastic board flow track and field championships will be contested under the auspices of the St. John's College Athletic Association in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 8. Entry blanks for the events were issued yesterday.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., yesterday received a check from the New York A. C. for the amount raised by the Sullivan memorial bouts, but he will not announce the figures until he has heard from the Crescent A. C.

Lively doings are expected at the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan A. A. U. in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory tonight, when the appeal of Joel Kiviat and Harry Smith will be heard. Congressman Murray Hulbert will not represent the boys as he is now in Panama. Many clubs have already pledged their support for a new trial.

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TRINITY WILL NOT DROP FOOTBALL PLAYER BRICKLEY, COMMITTEE TELLS COLUMBIA

TRINITY TURNS DOWN COLUMBIA'S REQUEST

George Brickley, Professional, Will Not Be Withdrawn from Football Team.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—The Trinity College football authorities have notified Columbia University that Trinity expects to play George Brickley, the former professional baseball player, in the football game against Columbia next Saturday. The notification, announcement of which was made today, was in answer to Columbia's inquiry as to Trinity's intentions.

As the result of the playing of Brickley, Williams College and New York University have severed athletic relations with Trinity.

The Graduate Advisory Board on Athletics met here today and named a subcommittee to draft a new set of eligibility rules for Trinity. The new code will be submitted to the General Board for action after the close of the football season.

Columbia football authorities have again postponed decisive action on the question of playing Trinity next Saturday on South Field on account of the presence of George Brickley, a professional, on the team. The Columbia University Committee on Athletics held its fourth meeting last night, and although it was announced last week that the entire controversy, so far as the Columbia end of it was concerned, would be finally settled at this session, the committee members again failed to reach an agreement. Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics, refused to discuss the meeting.

Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the Columbia Committee, explained that Columbia could do nothing more until the football management received an answer to a letter sent to Trinity. Mr. Mapes intimated that this letter was sent last night and that a reply was expected Wednesday.

Confirmation of the report that the Columbia authorities had received word from Trinity that Brickley would positively play in Saturday's game could not be obtained last night. In the Columbia camps the feeling has existed for more than a week that the game would be played as scheduled, Brickley or no Brickley. This feeling was partly strengthened by the assurances from the New York University football management that their team would play Columbia on Nov. 20 even if Columbia plays against Trinity and George Brickley on Nov. 13.

The ruling opinion of the Athletic Committee is to play the game as arranged. A minority of the committee, which is composed of three members of the Faculty, three alumni, and three students, is opposed to the game because of the chances that Columbia track athletes on the football team will forfeit automatically their amateur standing, according to the rules of I. C. A. A. A. A. Littauer, Columbia's full back, is a star shot putter on the track squad, and Monroe, substitute full back; Buermeyer, right end, and Brown, centre, were also members of Coach Bernie Wefers's squad last year. Brown was a hurdler on the freshman team.

SECOND WIN FOR COLUMBIA.

Soccer Team Defeats Harvard on South Field, 3 to 1.

Columbia humbled the Harvard soccer players yesterday afternoon in the first game of the season on South Field, and won easily by three goals to the Crimson's single tally. It was Columbia's second soccer victory in three days, the Blue and White having won from Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday.

Harry Shanholt, inside left for Columbia, made all three goals for his team, but only after brilliant passing and team work from the Blue and White forwards. Captain H. H. Shanholt played a conservative game, and seldom did he advance beyond the centre of the playing field, and then only to dribble the leather into striking distance of the Harvard goal, where H. Shanholt and Pines would try for a score. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Harvard.
Leede	Goal	Emmons
Romeo	Right back	Daly
Stone	Left back	Jennings
Leung	Right half back	Hartwell
Fernandez	Centre half back	Moffat
Williams	Left half back	Bean
Loutski	Outside right	Kellett
Pines	Inside right	Wood
H. H. Shanholt	Centre forward	Cooke
H. Shanholt	Inside left	Swann
Schwartz	Outside left	Weld

Goals—H. Shanholt, (3.) Wood. Substitutions—Columbia—Riseley for Loutski. Harvard—Rice for Swann. Referee—Francis Horne of Dublin University. Linesmen—Hyde of Columbia and Robinson of Harvard. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

Carlisle Indians Limber Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 8.—Coaches Kelly and Welch gave the Carlisle Indian football players a slight rest today, and only required them to run around the cinder track on Indian Field a few times and walk in the surrounding country in order to limber up their muscles. The players that did not get in Saturday's game against Holy Cross, together with the scrub and reserve elevens, were put through a stiff practice. The coaches are much pleased by the manner in which the reserve eleven is developing, and there are a few players on this team who will make good 'Varsity material with more experience. After a short time at rudiments the scrub and reserve aggregations lined up for a thirty-minute signal drill, which was followed by a short scrimmage. All the players are in good shape, and the prospect looks bright for a victory over Dickinson College next Saturday.

Rutgers Getting Ready for All-Stars

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Rutgers football team started work in earnest this afternoon on Neilson Field for the All-Star game at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. The coaches realize that Rutgers will have her hands full stopping the rushes of Hobey Baker, Charles Brickley, Harwick, and the other ex-collegians, and every effort will be made this week to perfect the defense. After a week's rest the men are all in good shape, with the exception of Nash and Wittpenn. The former injured his shoulder in the Springfield game, but it is believed that he will start the contest on Saturday. Wittpenn, one of the strongest men in the back field, has a muscle bruise, but is coming around slowly. Considerable attention will be paid this week to the ends. Coach Sanford is satisfied with the ability of the line to stop almost any back field attack, but he realizes that the ends will have to be exceptionally strong to keep Baker or the other fleet-footed stars from gaining ground.

Lehigh 'Varsity Limbers Up.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 8.—While the Lehigh 'Varsity men were limbering up bruised muscles by running through a signal drill, the scrubs were being taught Lafayette plays, for today marked the beginning of two weeks of work characterizing the most important part of Lehigh's football season. All the 'Varsity men were out today, but it will take most of the week for them to recover from minor injuries especially Green, Keady, Grumbach, Pons, and Halsted. Grumbach and Pons did not get into the signal practice. The men showed considerably more dash in their work today, but not enough, as this has been one of the most discouraging features heretofore, Coach Keady has decided to reverse his usual plan of few scrimmages during the week and call for real football. The signals will be changed this week, too, the men practicing them at night in the gymnasium.

Brown Team In Fine Trim.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—With the exception of a few slight bruises, the Brown players who participated in the Yale game Saturday reported at Andrew's Field this afternoon physically fit and ready for the hard work in preparing for the annual contest with Harvard next Saturday. An extremely light workout designed for limbering-up purposes was the program mapped out for the afternoon. The 'Varsity team did not even line up, contenting itself with handling the ball on punts and forward passes, and a run around the field.

TIGERS RETURN HOME.

Begin Work in Preparation for Game with Yale on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Princeton is not letting up in her work, and began today to limber the men up for the game with Yale next Saturday. Rush ordered every man to report at the field for the afternoon practice in spite of the hard work of last Saturday, and will keep the men in condition for the final game of the season.

The train that brought the Tiger warriors back from their vacation in Atlantic City pulled into the station at 1:48 o'clock this afternoon. It was met by a crowd of the students, who cheered the team and the coaches. One hour after their arrival in town the men reported at the field. The only exceptions were Gennert and Driggs. Gennert is the only man on the squad who is disabled, and Trainer Fitzpatrick said his injuries were of a minor character. Driggs was excused for the afternoon.

The regulars who took part in the Harvard game were excused from scrimmage. Moore was the only exception, and he was in the big game for only a minute. While the Varsity ran through signals and practiced kicking and passing, the second 'Varsity was engaged in a long scrimmage with the scrubs. Only when it grew too dark to follow the ball did Rush call the men in.

The back field of the second team was composed of Ames at quarter back, Dickerman and Moore at the halves, and Eddy at full back. Blake was soon substituted for Ames, and was watched carefully. Cyril Haas, just recovered from an injury that has laid him up all season, was today moved from the back field to end. Rush is now building for the future, and his manoeuvres with Blake and Haas are probably taken with next season in view, as neither will have much of a chance this year. They are being tried out in the places played by Captain Glick and Lamberton or Brown, who graduate next June.

Bracing Up Fordham's Defense.

Thoroughly dismayed by the slump in the Fordham eleven's defense work, in the last two games, and with Rhode Island State due at Fordham next Saturday, with the best team in its history, and the approaching contests with Carlisle and Villanova, Coach Vaughn hammered away at his linemen for over two hours yesterday afternoon. The entire drill was devoted to a scrimmage with the strong "Prep" eleven. When it was over the 'Varsity collegians began to see just what Coach Vaughn means by a real defense. Taking "Prep" for a ride, the youngsters pounded hole after hole in the college line. Time and again Fresch and Stewart slipped through the big alleys opened by the high school linesmen, and on a rapid fire of forward passes attacks the youngsters worked the ball up and down the gridiron. It was rarely that the 'Varsity held for downs. In fact, the Fordham coach was out to do some strengthening of the defense and as a result O'Brien, the "Prep" instructor, had a fine chance to work out his new plan of attack. It rarely failed. O'Grady at centre and Tommy Walsh at tackle for the "Preps" made things very uncomfortable for their college opponents. Most of Vaughn's efforts were directed to battering Delahanty, May, and Paul Conklin into shape. The latter was only substituted until last Saturday, but he will probably be regularly at one of the tackle berths hereafter.

Army Team Takes a Jaunt.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Army football coaches confined their attention to the eleven today to a hike in the mountains, followed by a "talk fest" in the gymnasium, with blackboard demonstrations. Those players who did not go into the Notre Dame game last Saturday were sent out on the gridiron, where they went through light work. Although the Navy game is almost three weeks away the drive for the contests is now on and the work of the squad will be gradually increased this week. The coaches were well pleased with the showing of the men against Coach Harper's combination last Saturday. The Westerners brought a fast team East, and the Army's strong resistance was pleasing to the mentors and followers of the team. A general allround improvement was noticeable, and much encouragement is felt. Neyland, Ford and Hudnut were slightly injured Saturday, but all three are expected back within a few days. Maine comes next Saturday, and the preparations for that game will begin tomorrow.

Light Work for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Nov. 8.—Lafayette started this afternoon its preparation for the game with Penn State next Saturday, with the Lehigh game one week later as a more important objective. Every member of the squad was at the practice, including Bodie Weldon, who was shaken up in the game with Swarthmore last Saturday. Coach Crowell gave some new plays to the team and much of the afternoon was devoted to a practice of them. The rest of the time was devoted to signals and kicking. The practice was very light and it will probably be of a light nature all week. The gates were closed this afternoon and the practice will be held in the strictest secrecy throughout the week. There were no important changes in the personnel of the 'Varsity, which is an indication that the present combination is the proper one.

New Plays for Annapolis Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 8.—The Naval Academy football squad, under Head Coach Ingram, practiced some entirely new plays this afternoon. They were quite distinct from those which the midshipmen have been using and promise much more in the way of ground gaining than the old plays. Von Heimburg, the fourth class man who has shown so much promise in the backfield, returned to the game today after an absence of a week on account of an injury to his mouth. His punting and running with the ball have both been missed. Captain Miles was also on the field in uniform, but he is not quite ready to get into the game. Davis, who made such a good showing Saturday, and Vail were used in the backfield this afternoon with Von Heimburg and Craig. Several of the backs are showing distinct improvement and hope of defeating the Army team is reviving here.

Columbia Takes a Day Off.

Coach Nelson Metcalf of the Columbia football squad granted the Blue and White players the first day of rest of the season yesterday. With the exception of Cochrane, right half back, all of the Columbia team escaped injuries in the Connecticut Aggies game last Saturday, and regular practice will be held this afternoon. Brown, the 'Varsity centre, will not don the moleskins for another day or two on account of a "charley horse," but Donoho, Littauer, Mansbach, and Healey, first string men who did not play Saturday, will return to the practice field this week. Captain Simonds will be in the best of condition in a few days, according to Coach Metcalf. The Blue and White leader has been partially incapacitated in the last two games as the result of his recent illness with blood poisoning, and he has also been nursing a strained tendon in his back.

Avila Lost to Union Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Avila, who has been at right end for Union College's 'Varsity eleven, will be unable to play in the final game of the season with Hamilton on Saturday. He suffered a hip bruise in the Rensselaer Polytechnic game which put him on the side line. His place was taken in practice this afternoon by "Buffy" Young, a freshman from Los Angeles, where he played soccer football. He is fast and wiry, and with more experience should fit in well either at end or half back. No scrimmage was held this afternoon, but a stiff signal practice and drill took up the better part of two hours.

Choate Schoolboys Triumph.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Nov. 8.—Choate School football team today defeated Westminster School by the score of 18 to 0. Rockwell and Cooke were Choate's stars, and Hobson, Loomis, and Robertson played well for Westminster.



SHEVLIN SHIFT TO BE HURLED AT TIGERS

Yale Attack to be Made Faster and More Effective for Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Talks by Tom Shevlin and Frank Hinkey, followed by more than an hour's signal rehearsal, comprised today's Yale football program. Hinkey reviewed the Harvard-Princeton game, at which he acted as Yale scout, while Shevlin outlined the plans for Yale's campaign against Princeton this week and pointed out to the Eli players their faults of omission and commission against Brown last Saturday. Hinkey said that Harvard and Princeton had unusually strong elevens.

During the long signal drill, the Shevlin shift, with its countless variations, was used extensively. It will be the backbone of the Yale attack next Saturday.

Shevlin feels that the Yale attack was slow and ineffective Saturday, largely because of lack of time to learn it thoroughly. He feels that the Eli players will be much more familiar with it next Saturday and that it will shatter the Tiger rush line. In today's signal practice it worked much more smoothly than last Saturday.

Two substitutions were made in the lineup, Claude Black displacing Dick Kent and Guernsey succeeding Scovil. Kent will probably be found at right guard, and it is still possible that Scovil will begin the game at fullback, although his thumb, which was dislocated Saturday, is still bothering him. Although Higginbotham returned to practice, "Buck" Church was kept at left end and the competition between him, Higginbotham and Moseley for the position will be keen.

With the exception of Scovil, all the players were in excellent condition, and were in high spirits as the result of their two days' outing at the Farmington Country Club.

Although Baldridge returned to practice today, Gates was retained at left tackle. His showing Saturday pleased the coaches, and his chances are even for holding the position. His only handicap is his light weight. Ward, end, left tackle, and quarter back will be undecided till late in the week. Otherwise the eleven will face Princeton as it played Brown.

Princeton money arrived here tonight, offered at odds of 5 to 3 against Yale, but the betting was slow.

An examination of the injuries of "Club" Sheldon and Carl Betts this evening made it clear that Betts will play no more this year. Sheldon will be sent into part of the Harvard game, but is not likely to be used against Princeton.

The coaches have decided upon two days' scrimmaging this week—a short bout tomorrow against the freshmen and a lively brush on Wednesday against the ineligibles.

Today's coaching staff included Shevlin, Field, Lilley, Kilpatrick, Hinkey, Bull, and Erle Kistler, full back four years ago, who made his first visit of the season to the bowl.

Between the halves of the Yale-Princeton game Saturday there is to be spelled out the word "Y—A—L—E" in white letters on a solid field of blue silk handkerchiefs reaching along the entire Yale side of the bowl. This will include more than the cheering section, which forms part of it, taking in every seat on the Yale side. The bigness of the plan makes it the most brilliant color display ever attempted at a Yale football game.

ARMY HOLDS UP TICKETS.

Council Will Not Mail Football Cards Until Nov. 12.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Unlooked-for delay, due to precautions being taken to keep tickets out of the hands of speculators is holding up the distribution of the Army's share of the tickets for the Army-Navy football game to be played at the Polo Grounds in New York on Nov. 27, it was announced here tonight. Lieutenant Charles B. Meyer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Athletic Council, said today that the tickets will not be put in the mail before Nov. 12.

Each ticket will bear the name of the individual to whom issued, written in indelible ink. Hundreds of letters received after the distribution began will remain unopened until it is completed. The local council has an option on several thousand seats, which will be sold through the New York Baseball Club. Requests on the Army Athletic Council for orders for such tickets will only be honored when recommended by an army officer or a civilian who is a subscriber to the Athletic Council.

Cornell Returns in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—This was the usual Monday holiday in the Cornell football camp, though the day did not go by without a warning issued by both Dan Reed and Ray Vanorman to the players that in Washington and Lee next Saturday Cornell would face the most difficult opponent they have played this year.

The biggest foe that Cornell has to fight now is overconfidence and holding the opposing teams too cheaply, and the coaches hope that their warning will have a good effect.

Head Coach Sharpe was summoned to New Haven today on account of the death of Mrs. Sharpe's mother. He will not return until the end of the week, and Reed and Vanorman will handle the team in his absence. The details of the Michigan game were discussed in a blackboard talk this afternoon, and plans were laid out for the balance of the season. The team reported this evening in good condition, though the star ends, Sheiton and Eckley are both suffering from bad bruises.

Old Stars in Polo Grounds Game.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., Harvard's former Captain and tackle, announced yesterday that Jim McCormick, last year's Princeton full back and captain, had been added to the back field of his All-Stars, who will play Rutgers at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. Fish will play one tackle and his old Harvard running mate, Crawford Blagden, will play the other. Steve Philbin, Tacks Hardwick, John Kilpatrick, Vic Kennard, Art Howe, and Charles Brickley, the famous drop kicker, are some of the other stars who will play.

George Foster Sanford, the Rutgers coach, is not at all worried over Fish's boast that his team would beat the New Brunswick boys worse than the All-Stars trounced the Carlisle Indians in the Harvard Stadium last Fall.

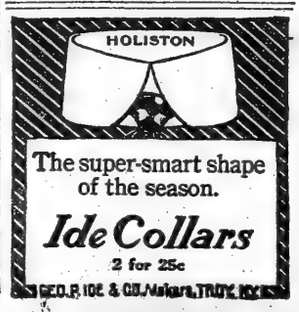
Think Penn Is Improving.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Elated by the showing made against Dartmouth last Saturday, the University of Pennsylvania football squad today began preparation for its contest with Michigan next Saturday. Howard Berry, the quarter back, who left the team following criticism of his play in the Lafayette game, reported to Coach Gaston of the scrub team today, but did not don a suit. The coaches in a statement issued today declared he had automatically ceased to be a member of the squad when he refused to accompany the team to Boston.

Football Results in Texas.

At Houston, Texas—Rice Institute, 7; Texas A. & M., 0.

At Waco, Texas—Sewanee, 19; Baylor, 3.



HARVARD TEAM RESTS.

Reported Injury of Three Players Is Groundless.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—Soldiers Field was deserted this afternoon, so far as 'Varsity football players were concerned. Percy Haughton gave strict orders that none of the men who began the game at Princeton on Saturday should pass the gates, and the coaches also took a day off, spending only a short time with the second and third string substitutes. Of the men who played against the Tigers only Harris, the substitute centre, who was in the game only as a messenger, and Weatherhead, who played the final few minutes, were on the field. The 'Varsity players, however, came through the Princeton game in fine condition.

A report has been circulated that Soucy was badly hurt, and that both King and Gilman would be out of the game for a few days. The facts are that Soucy could play tomorrow if necessary, that Gilman, while he turned his ankle during the game, finished out his string and without handicap, and that King at the close of the game, had played to the limit of his strength and was all in.

The regulars will get down to work again tomorrow, for they have a hard week ahead. As many of the first team as the coaches dare to take from the Brown game Saturday will go to New Haven to see Princeton and Yale. Last Fall the entire 'Varsity went to Princeton, and Brown played the substitutes to a 0 to 0 score. The back field in the substitute line-up brought Robinson to quarter back, and with McKiniock, Enwright, and Rollins as running backs, it is likely that these will be the men to play against Brown this week. The regulars, though, will have all the football they need before Friday night, for the coaches are not all sure that the team has yet developed real scoring power, and the defenses in the Princeton game were by no means satisfactory, although they filled the bill for the day.

READY FOR WAR OR PEACE

Federal League's Attitude on Eve of Its Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Routine business probably will take up the time of the Federal League club owners at their annual meeting at Indianapolis tomorrow, according to President Gilmore, who arrived today from New York.

Mr. Gilmore said it was unlikely definite action looking to baseball peace would be taken at the meeting, as conferences between the opposing factions have not developed tangible plans. The Federal League, he said, will be ready for war or peace. It is possible that the consolidation of the Federal Leaguers will adjourn to French Lick or Chicago to discuss more fully the suggested amalgamation of the National and Federal Leagues.

Mr. Gilmore said it was possible that the Kansas City and Buffalo franchises would be declared forfeited at tomorrow's meeting, the clubs in those cities having failed, he said, to carry out their financial obligations. One of the franchises, if they are forfeited, may be transferred to New York, and the other turned over to new backers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—Conrad Mann, President of the Kansas City Federal League Baseball Club, today refused to discuss the future of the team.

"Will the Federal League team play here next season?" Mr. Mann was asked.

"I am not in a position to say," he replied.

The local club, it is said, sustained a loss of $35,000 on the 1915 season. An official of the club is quoted as having said "We are through. We have carried the fight this far, but are not prepared to go on."

Giants' Officers Re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the New York Baseball Club yesterday, all of the officers and Directors were re-elected. The officers are: Harry N. Hempstead, President; Cornelius J. Sullivan, Vice President; N. Ashley Lloyd, Treasurer, and John B. Foster, Secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of N. Ashley Lloyd, Frank Stevens, J. Monheimer, John A. Whalen, C. J. Sullivan, James Foster, and Harry N. Hempstead.

Another Victory for Nationals.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Nov. 8.—The All-National baseball team defeated the All-American nine here this afternoon by the score of 6 to 5.

Giants Return Becker.

Martin Becker, who was purchased by the Giants from the Lewiston Club last Fall, has been returned to that club.

No Rest for N. Y. U. Eleven.

Coach Reilley permitted no rest for the New York University football squad yesterday, but took advantage of the practice to correct several of the rough places in the playing of the team which developed in the demonstration against Stevens Tech. on Saturday. Although none of the regulars came in for a rigorous part of the workout, the scrub candidates got their full share of the drill, and some practice in drop-kicking and punting for several of the latter took up a good part of the period. The 'Varsity was lined up for a brief review of the plays used against the Hoboken team last Saturday, and the coaches pointed out the mistakes that were apparent in the details of these workouts. Coach Reilley was not slow to show his disapproval of the generalship of Manly, the Violet quarter back, and emphasized the playing of that position and the general directing of the offensive tactics of the team from that position. The Violet's lack of success in using the forward pass was another point of criticism which Reilley was dissatisfied with, and he on that account devoted considerable attention in yesterday's practice to pass plays and other open formations. The regular players were excused early from the practice, and the remainder of the afternoon the coaches spent with the second team, which practiced all of the complete repertoire of workouts. The Violet will be crippled to some extent by the injury which House, the 'Varsity guard, suffered in the Stevens game. In the centre position, in which House also played on the offense, Reilley tried out Jordan, who has been substituting regularly at a guard position on the 'Varsity.

All of the formalities connected with the final arrangements for the Columbia-New York University game for Nov. 20 were completed yesterday, and for the first time in sixteen years a gridiron contest between elevens representing the two institutions will take place.

Maher Forces McTigue to Quit.

Sailor Maher scored an easy victory over Mike McTigue in what was to have been the feature ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C. last night. McTigue leaving the ring in the second round after the referee had refused to allow his claim of foul. Maher easily surpassed his opponent in the first round, and once knocked McTigue down for the count of nine. The latter was still groggy when the second round started and immediately ran into a clinch. After an exchange of blows McTigue said that he had been hit low, but the referee refused to concede a foul and McTigue left the ring. In another ten-round event Eddie Smith knocked out Johnny Kelly in the fifth round. Eddie Jackson and Willie Fitzsimmons went ten rounds to a draw in the first bout of the evening.

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NEW BOXING RULE TO PROTECT PUBLIC

No More Attempts to "Run Out" of Bouts at Last Minute Will Be Allowed.

Under the requirements of a new rule passed yesterday by the State Athletic Commission an outline of the conditions of every boxing match made in the future must be furnished to the Boxing Commission and that body will give the information to the public. It must be stated in the information furnished the commission whether the boxers are working on guarantee or percentage, and, if the bout is arranged on guarantee, the commission must be assured beyond a doubt as to the responsibility of the guarantor, or the commission will demand that the full amount of the guarantee be posted as directed by the commission not later than 2 P. M. on the day preceding the contest.

This radical measure is to safeguard the public against wrangling and delay on the night of the bout, because of lack of funds to pay the boxers or of differences over the meaning of the conditions.

The new rule says: "Either contestant or the club must immediately notify the commission when, for any reason, a show or contest is declared off. Unless the commission be so notified before 2 P. M. on the day preceding the contest, suspension for at least thirty days will follow for the club or party at fault. Any boxer causing a cancellation must first fulfill his obligation to that club, or obtain a release from the club before he will be permitted to box elsewhere."

The Queensboro A. C. was exonerated from trying to deprive Boxer Billy Gibbs of remuneration for his services in a recent bout. Gibbs filed a complaint with the commission against the club and yesterday George Frenz, representing the club, appeared before the commission. He stated that in the club's opinion Gibbs had been "faking" when he was knocked out in the first round of the bout, and this opinion was shared by the boxer's manager, who refused to accept the sum guaranteed for the boxer's part in the contest.

Frenz produced a letter from Gibbs's manager to the effect that he did not think the boxer was entitled to anything. The commission listened to Gibbs's version of the controversy and handed him his contract, stating that if he was not satisfied with the decision of the commission he could take the matter to court.

The Brighton Beach Sporting Association, which staged the Coffey-Lynn and the White-Welsh bouts at Brighton Beach track, turned in the license granted by the commission with the statement that the association had no intention of staging any more bouts. Licenses were granted to the Palace A. C. of Yonkers and to the East New York A. C. of Brooklyn.

The open-door policy of the new Chairman has resulted in many strange requests being made of the commission. Yesterday afternoon Elias Stanton of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Hancock and known in the ring as "The Terrible Greek," called upon the commission for assistance in securing a new manager. Stanton said that Jack McCarthy was his manager and that Jack had not made enough matches for him. The Commissioners explained that they had no control of such matters, but Chairman Wenck promised to take the matter up with McCarthy and that the soldier could arrange for a change of managers if he so desired.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Games.

Scratch men fared badly in the two handicap events in the bi-monthly series of games of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by S. W. Severins; P. Fred, second; L. Henrich, third. Time—0:03.
300-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by J. R. Merrillie; W. O'Donnell, second; H. Stalder, third. Time—0:39 2-5.
200-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by T. Donahue, (12 yards;) M. Marra, (17 yards,) second; S. W. Severins, (scratch,) third. Time—0:36 1-5.
1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Donahue, (35 yards;) C. T. A. Miller, (15 yards,) second; A. H. Dolder, (scratch,) third. Time—2:25 2-5.
Relay Race.—Won by the team composed of M. Marra, J. Donahue, C. Miller, and S. W. Severins; team composed of Meybohm, Dauchy, Weber, and Dolder, second.

TO PRESERVE GAME FISH.

Commissioner Pratt Tells of Plans for Propagating Trout.

Plans for the propagation of game fish were discussed last night at a special meeting of the Anglers' Club of New York at the Hotel Navarre by George D. Pratt of the New York State Conservation Commission. The aid of the fishing clubs, anglers, and farmers will be sought in stocking the streams and rivers of the State with brook trout and other game fish.

Commissioner Pratt described the difficulty in the propagation of brook trout in the past, and said he believed the education of the farmer in the case of young fry when planted would do much toward solving the problem. Heretofore the breeding of brook trout has been conducted along haphazard lines with the result that 90 per cent. of the fry died owing to the difference in the temperature of the water. By the construction of rearing pools this loss can be reduced to a minimum. By protecting the fry until it reaches the fingerling stage the fish can then take care of itself.

Maps of the different streams throughout the State are being prepared under the supervision of Commissioner Pratt, and these will show the best streams in which to plant the fry and those best suited for the propagation of game fish. Commissioner Pratt explained that the brook trout is the most sensitive of game fish, and that the conservation of trees surrounding brooks and streams is necessary owing to the low temperature required when the fry is first placed in the water.

Following Commissioner Pratt's address, a lengthy discussion brought out many interesting facts regarding the work of the State Conservation Board. Among the speakers were Warner Miller, Julius Seymour, and Dr. R. J. Held. Dr. J. T. Fulton, President of the Anglers' Club, occupied the chair.

Winners with the Cue.

The round-robin stage of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, was reached last night with the contest between C. Bash and M. Isaacs, which the latter won by the score of 20 to 17. Bash was playing for 22 points while Isaacs had only to score 20 to win. Isaacs, A. Frank, who plays at 17 points, and C. Cohn, playing at 14 points, are the three surviving contestants in the tournament, and they will now play a series to decide the winner.

S. Abrams defeated H. Lewis last night in the opening game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at Fuller's Academy, 111th Street and Broadway, by the score of 21 to 18. Both contestants were playing at 21 points.

Charles E. Matthews was eliminated as a contender for premier honors in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn last night, when Charles E. White, the scratch player, scored an easy victory over him by the score of 250 to 108. Matthews was required to score only 200 points, while White had to make 250.

Boston Terrier Club Meeting.

Members of the Boston Terrier Club of New York held their monthly meeting last night at the Hotel Gregorian. Following the business session there were a number of matches which were open to members only. The Treasurer's report showed that the club was in good financial standing, with a balance of over $500. President Richey in the course of his remarks appealed for a larger turning out of members at these monthly sessions. The names of a number of persons who desire membership were read and will be acted upon at the next meeting on Dec. 13. Mrs. D. D. Dunn, owner of the famous old champion, Some Boy, acted as judge for the matches. Mrk M. C. McGolne's Moshula Boy took the first prize for dogs over one year old, and Mrs. J. P. Sullivan's Lady Grand won the honors in the event for open bitches.

Welsh to Box O'Leary at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 8.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, and Johnny O'Leary of Seattle, claimant of the Canadian lightweight title, have signed articles for a twelve-round contest to be held here Nov. 15, it was announced today.

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BIG, FAT WRESTLERS MAUL EACH OTHER

They Groan, Grunt, and Puff on the Mat for International Honors.

On the same stage where a few days ago the toes of Pavlowa twinkled in the witchery of the dance and the bird-like voice of Maria Gay's Carmen echoed through the Manhattan Opera House, several tons of foreign wrestling talent were turned loose. It is a good thing that the temple of art is built on a strong foundation, or it would not have survived the preliminary parade of the wrestlers around the stage.

This is the second international wrestling tournament, and there are thirty-three giants taking part. A good many of these wrestlers from Poland, Russia, Germany, and Italy ought to be in the trenches, but it is doubtful if they would be able to find any trenches big enough for them.

You cannot only see these giants wrestle, you can also hear them wrestle. They moan and grunt and puff like the wailings of a lost soul. The best bout last night was a lively conflict which brought Tony Irsa of Austria and Harry Litofsky of Palestine into terrific collision. The Austrian won in a sensational finish, in which he threw Litofsky with a "flying mare" hold, hurling him backward over his head. They tweaked each other's noses and tried to gouge out each other's eyes. A tenacre lot would not have been big enough for them to wrestle in. Litofsky says he comes from Palestine, but did not say whether it was Palestine, Texas.

A Russian Cossack named Ivan Linow got terribly excited over the rough treatment he received from Helmar Johnson of Sweden. The Russian shoved the Swede over onto a table, and Joe Humphries had to tell him to keep away from the table as it was no free lunch counter. They mauled and roughed each other until they were blowing like porpoises. There was no fall, although the Cossack at one time had the Swede tied into a sailors' knot, but could not pin his shoulders down.

George Lurich of Russia grappled with Charley Lesson of England. Lurich used the Englishman like a doormat. He jumped on his back and neck, and also demonstrated how strongly Losson's ears were fixed on his head. Lurich tried to pull one of them off, but it stuck fast. This match was also a draw. At one stage Lurich imagined he was in a Saturday night brawl, and kicked Losson in several places in quick succession.

Charley Cutler of Chicago beat Fritz Mohl of Switzerland with an arm-roll hold in nine minutes and thirty-two seconds. The summaries:

Tom Draak of Holland defeated Adolph Finke of Germany with a hammerlock hold in 9:34 minutes.

Herrmann Schilling of Germany defeated Lauretz Christiansen of Sweden with a further-arm hold in 5:36 minutes.

Tony Irsa of Austria defeated Harry Litofsky of Palestine with a flying mare hold in 14:02 minutes.

Charles Cutler of America defeated Fritz Mohl of Switzerland with an arm roll hold in 9:23 minutes.

Tonight's bouts will be as follows: Helmar Johnson, Sweden, vs. Charles Cutler, America; Tom Draak, Holland, vs. Herrmann Schilling, Germany; Eduard Dellvuk, Austria, vs. Karl Pospisil, Bohemia; Ali Maskut, Turkey, vs. George Lurich, Russia; Sulo Hevonpaa, Finland, vs. Hans Fuerst, Austria; Hans Asam, Bavaria, vs. Renaldo Lupo, Italy; Dr. B. F. Roller, America, vs. Fritz Wagner, Germany.

Middleweights in Brooklyn Ring.

Middleweights were the principals in the two main bouts at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night. In the first ten-round session Young Hicks of New York scored over Battling Dans of Brooklyn, and in the final tilt K. O. Johnson proved too much for Negro Chink, beating him in almost every round.

SQUASH PLAYER INJURED.

M. L. Cornell Receives Painful Blow Over Eye from Racquet in Tourney.

With the exception of two vacant brackets, play in the Columbia University Club Fall invitation squash tennis tournament yesterday brought the round before the semi-final to a completion. In one of the matches M. L. Cornell, Columbia, and D. R. Noyes, Squash Club, were the opponents. The Blue and White representative captured the first game and led in the second by the score of 18—17, when he was struck accidentally in the eye with his opponent's racquet. The blow, while not dangerous, was painful. Noyes insisted upon postponing the match until today or tomorrow. In the other bracket Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, and R. E. Wigham, Columbia, play today. Wigham qualified through a straight-game victory over L. Platt, Yale, at 21—18, 21—11, 21—16.

With the defeat of E. du Pont Irving, the Harvard crack, in the third round, one of the best players in the tournament was eliminated from competition. Irving was defeated by A. W. Riley, the Princeton champion, who was forced to four hard games to win. The players divided the honors in the first two games, but Irving took the third and fourth after three aces had been set in each contest. The summary:

Second Round.—R. E. Wigham, Columbia, defeated L. Platt, Yale, 21—18, 21—11, 21—16.
Third Round.—A. W. Riley, Princeton, defeated E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, 21—15, 19—21, 23—21, 21—21; F. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated R. E. T. Rigm, 22—21, 21—13, 23—21; Eric S. Wington, Harvard, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 21—15, 21—9, 21—14.

Bruno and Gorman Win in Ring.

Young Bruno, a chunky young Italian of Manhattan, went over to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and defeated Josh Matthews of Ridgewood in their six-round bout at the matinee boxing show of the Broad

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1915.

IN DEFENSE OF OUR COMMERCE.

The decision of the arbitral tribunal which it is exceeding probable will be called upon to hear and determine the questions that have arisen out of Great Britain's interference with our neutral commerce during the war will make a substantial and much-needed addition to the principles of international law. Such questions arise in every war, for it is the well nigh incorrigible habit of belligerents to press their privilege of interference and seizure far beyond the limits of lawful right, and a neutral that fails to protest or to take measures for its own protection is false not only to its own interests but to the interests which all neutrals have in common. The British Government was warned in our note of March 30 that it is our purpose to safeguard our rights. We keep that promise, we perform a plain duty in delivering through Ambassador PAGE the comprehensive review of actual cases and of principles applicable to them which was published in both countries yesterday. The list of vessels sailing from American to Scandinavian ports which were diverted to British ports, long as it is, is yet incomplete. That list in itself is ample justification of our protest, for it is practically certain that of the hundreds of vessels seized and condemned or diverted from their voyage to the loss of their owners, a great number were innocent as to ship and cargo. In these cases we shall naturally expect reparation to be made, Great Britain will no doubt willingly make it, and we should have shown ourselves indifferent to our rights and interests had we not registered this protest.

The complaint we make of the methods pursued by Great Britain seems to be well founded. To take every vessel into the port of the belligerent, causing great delay and loss, when it is manifest that in the majority of cases search at sea would sufficiently disclose the character of ship and cargo, is a wrong we cannot patiently endure. Moreover, as Mr. LANSING points out, it has been the British practice to detain the ship in port while a prolonged search was made for extraneous evidence as to her character, the customary practice being to dispose of the matter in a prize court upon the evidence of the ship's papers, of the goods found on board, and of the testimony of officers and seamen; the search for further proof being made only when this evidence, though not conclusive, furnishes ground for further inquiry. With good warrant, too, we protest against condemnation on the mere presumption that merchandise consigned to neutral countries was in fact destined for the use of the captor's enemy. It will be an important duty of the arbitral tribunal, if the questions arising between ourselves and Great Britain should be sent to arbitration, to lay down a rule as to what constitutes sufficient evidence of enemy destination. Great Britain herself in a South African case maintained the principle that the initial presumption must be supported by clear evidence.

We are upon a less secure footing in some of the grounds we advance to justify our refusal to recognize the lawfulness of Great Britain's blockade of Germany. It is true that in the original order it was not specifically called a blockade. That was undoubtedly a mistake on the part of the British Government. But in Sir EDWARD GREY'S memorandum of March 13 he informed our Government that "the British fleet has instituted a blockade effectively controlling by cruiser cordon all passages to and from Germany by sea." So far as the name goes, the blockade was expressly declared. But Mr. LANSING contends that this blockade failed to comply with the universally accepted lawful definition because it is, as he says, notorious that German ports are "open to traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway and Sweden." This has the appearance of having been written before the success of the British submarine operations in the Baltic was made known to the world. In the second and third weeks of October the British submarines destroyed twenty-one German ships in the Baltic, most of them carrying iron ore from Sweden to German ports, they sank five transports and one destroyer. Yesterday a German cruiser was torpedoed and sunk off the Swedish coast. There have been a great number of similar reports. It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that Great Britain has made traffic between the Scandinavian ports and Germany so dangerous that it is little likely to be pursued with any success, and she may fairly contend that her blockade there is now effective. The absolute prevention of all blockade running is not required or expected of the blockading power. Under that extreme rule our blockade of the Confederate ports would not have been binding or respected.

But we certainly do make a valid point when we maintain that we cannot reasonably be expected to assent to the destruction of our traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway and Sweden when Great Britain herself is keeping up a very great trade with those countries. It is obvious that she can have no assurance that her goods will not find their way to Germany which would not be equally applicable to our shipments. It is natural that we should remonstrate against the costs for wharfage, demurrage, harbor dues, and so on which our Government is advised that Great Britain has imposed upon our ships brought in to her ports for examination, payment being a condition of their release after determination that there is no occasion for prize court inquiry.

There is matter enough in this long note, and matter of the first importance in its bearing upon questions of neutral rights, to occupy the British Foreign Office for some time. It is unlikely, therefore, that any immediate reply is to be expected. There is a world-wide difference, of course, between these questions and those which arose out of the murderous attacks of German submarines upon ships carrying American passengers. There immediate promise of discontinuance and reparation was of right demanded. We have a right to expect that Great Britain will discontinue some of the practices of which we complain, but the main body of questions discussed in our note will almost certainly be disposed of only by reference to arbitration.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS AND CONSCRIPTION.

The great meeting of the London trade unions in Trafalgar Square Sunday to advance Lord DERBY'S recruiting campaign did more than re-express the known strong opposition of those bodies to conscription. Resolutions in favor of voluntary enlistment as adequate to meet the country's need were supported practically and strikingly by a large number of enlistments. The Serbian situation and the Zeppelin raids, not the least effective of recruiting sergeants, must have strengthened and made more stubborn the British resolution to fight the war out to the end. Confessions of blunders, sharp criticisms of policies, diplomatic and military, merely reflect the free, impatient, outspoken democratic spirit, familiar enough in this country, in the presence of military reverses, of administrative incompetence, of temporary failure to achieve a great national purpose. The unalterable determination to realize that purpose is only stiffened by bungling and defeat.

Against conscription not only the trade unions but many other influential elements of public opinion were firm. Only as an inescapable necessity could it be accepted, and it does not appear to be a necessity. The volunteer spirit, more in accord with the temper and traditions of the people of democracy, is as yet unexhausted. There has been, perhaps, something too much of faultfinding with British patriotic readiness in this regard. Millions of men have volunteered, tremendous sacrifices have been made by all classes. In its menaces and its terrors, the perfection and deadliness of its new instruments of slaughter, this war surpasses all others. The long lists of deaths and wounds, the number of men made blind, cruelly maimed, are in every man's mind. It is a brave and resolute man that voluntarily exposes himself to the multitudinous chances of drawing "the great prize o' death in battle," to hideous disfigurements, to the extremes of helplessness for life.

If some of the English labor leaders have talked high and treasonably, have threatened revolution if military and naval conscription were adopted, they spoke in defense of a principle which they believed essential to their freedom. They dreaded, rightly or wrongly, the establishment of a system of military service to exploit a false and dangerous theory of the State, the theory which has arrayed Europe in arms. They are willing to fight. They are not willing to be forced to fight.

This is the permanent feeling of the United States in regard to war and the citizen. Conscription we know by memory, the old by experience. We know what resentments and disturbances "the draft" stirred. Remembering, too, the inequality of the lot, the privilege of the well to do to hire a substitute, the fat bounties, town, county, and State, which had to be dangled before the eyes of many of our volunteers, the pay and pensions, liberal from a European point of view, it is not for Americans to exult too much in the possession of a patriotism that sometimes needed stimulation, or to accuse their brother democrats across the water of lukewarmness and hanging back. In "the times that try men's souls," the discouragements, the ardors, the manly, quiet, unconquerable resolve of the heroic obscure who do the fighting and miss the glory, are the same in one nation as another.

BRITISH TRADE IN WARTIME.

England's imports in October increased $82,000,000, of which the chief increase was food, $15,000,000. However, it happens the official figures show no reflection of our exports of war materials. Perhaps they were concealed under the heading "raw materials," which increased $40,000,000, including cotton, $15,000,000. England's exports also increased by nearly $17,000,000, chiefly in manufactures of textiles and metals. There is nothing surprising about this increase of both exports and imports. It has been the rule of every month regarding imports, but it is only since August that the exports have shown increases over last year. British exports used to range above $200,000,000 monthly. With the declaration of war they fell below $150,000,000 monthly, but now are about as much above that figure.

There is military and financial significance in these figures. They are the best possible answer to the German query and taunt, "Where is the British fleet?" It is doing its duty in policing the seas, and thereby is contributing no small share to the campaign on land. England has a better claim to ask, "Where is the German fleet?" that it allows England to increase its imports of food above a peace level, while bread licenses are issued in Berlin and meat is allowed at all only on certain days. It has been the dream of England's enemies to have peace dictated by bread riots in London. It is the British fleet which makes food plentiful in London, with the assistance of the German fleet's declination to interfere with British commerce. The longer these conditions continue the worse for Germany, which has imagined heretofore that starvation was the fate of islands, and that continental nations, with neighbors on every side, were safe from a disgraceful peace through the necessities of noncombatants. The theory was good for a duel of nations, but not for an international melée in which no ordinary rules of supply and demand hold good. Unless Germany's fleet undertakes the duties of a fleet the fate prepared for England threatens Germany.

The financial significance of Britain's trade in wartime depends upon the total rather than on the current account. During 1915 England's imports have totaled £396,620,192, against exports of £194,768,803. Of course the world is not paying tribute to England at the rate of a billion dollars in ten months. England is running into debt, not collecting tribute. It is only a coincidence that the credit balance of the United States for nine months is somewhat larger than England's debit balance for ten. During 1915, ending with September, our excess of exports was $1,230,390,381. England's difficulty has indeed been our opportunity, and we have been balancing the account, chiefly with England, by taking some $300,000,000 of gold and approaching a billion of obligations. We don't want more gold, and England can hardly spare it without embarrassment. We are manifesting no particular appetite for foreign bonds on any scale commensurate with the necessities of the case. There is one bank in this town with deposits exceeding the Anglo-French $500,000,000 loan, and there is another with almost that sum, which is only a counter in items of billions. The idea that this is a difficulty for England is capable of conversion into appreciation that the trouble is jointly ours with England. For if we do not take British bonds there is a prospect of their being issued to Englishmen in exchange for their holdings of American securities, which then will be exported to this country to balance current merchandise account. This subject has been before Parliament in the shape of a proposal to commandeer British owned American securities for such an exchange, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to consider it. The member who proposed the bill calculated that for a trifling loss of income the holder of such Americans would get a British trustee security, while England would get the power of buying in America. The trouble is that England dislikes a financial conscription as well as a military conscription, and that there is not yet sufficient need for such an extreme measure.

SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE PLANS.

There is now a clear understanding throughout the country that intensive training is required to transform an able-bodied man into a soldier; that the training need not be continuous or extend over many years if it begins in youth, and that the strongest hope of this country in case of war would rest on a realization of President WILSON'S ideal of a "citizenry trained." Therefore Mr. GARRISON'S Continental Army plan has received a large measure of popular approval. There is reason to hope for cordial support of the Administration's plans for improved national defenses on land and sea when Congress meets. But, of course, there will be opposition, and apart from that which is purely political, and likely, therefore, to prove negligible, and that which is engineered by pacifists of the Bryan following, there will be opposition from a contingent not altogether "militaristic," though it will include all the pronounced militarists, which will be held together by the common idea that the plans do not go far enough, that their successful execution depends too largely on the inherent patriotism of the American people and the firm conviction throughout the nation that, as Mr. OSCAR STRAUS expressed it in his address on Sunday evening, "national weakness does not make for peace."

It is the idea of many military men, in the National Guard as well as in the regular army, that we cannot safely depend on volunteer service, and the success of Mr. GARRISON'S reserve plan depends on the willingness of young Americans to volunteer. This idea has been accepted by many civilians. It has been expressed in the newspapers. For example, in a series of informing articles published by The Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Washington, where the demand for national defense is quite as strong as it is in the East, the Swiss military system, founded on compulsory service, under which training begins with the schoolboy, has been held up as an example for Americans to follow. This military system our Federal Government could not establish. It has no control of the schools. As Mr. GARRISON has pointed out, it cannot ignore the sovereignty of the States. But if the States are willing to do their share toward the training of the schoolboys, and there is a general feeling here that soldiering should be one of the studies of children, we can have something like that system with the development of the proposed Continental Army. Only it must be based on voluntary, not compulsory, service. The Spokesman-Review is one of the newspapers which does not believe in the efficacy of the volunteer system, but compulsory service is out of the question. If the widespread understanding of the needs of the situation does not impel a sufficiently large number of young men to volunteer, Mr. GARRISON'S plan will fail. But we confidently predict that it will not fail.

THE HYPHENATE MIND IN ACTION

There is something preternatural about these professional German-Americans; something uncanny, something so crafty and Machiavellian that it suggests the Black Art and makes the flesh creep. When HENRY WEISMAN, for instance, takes us into his confidence and tells us the dark inside story of the downfall of Congressman FITZGERALD he causes each individual hair to stand on end. FITZGERALD ran for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket and was beaten. WEISMAN now explains that the German vote did it, and how it was done.

Two secret meetings, he says, were held at Arion Hall, one on Oct. 21 and one on Oct. 29. WEISMAN presided over these conclaves of the Vehmgericht, and it was decided to work—secretly, stealthily, but with deadly purpose—to encompass the defeat of FITZGERALD. FITZGERALD, WEISMAN says, is "a fine man," and the German Vigilantes had nothing against him; but it was necessary to defeat him as a rebuke to President WILSON, as a landmark, a sign-post, an object lesson at which the unhyphenated electorate might gaze and shudder.

If is, indeed, a gloom-filled portent for somebody. From it we indeed may deduce a lesson and predict the future; from now on we can foretell the course of German-American political activities. FITZGERALD is not a Wilson man; nay, he is a thorn in the White House flesh. It was he who led an embattled host of Congressmen to the White House to beard the President in his den and tell him that this nonsense must stop. The embattled host went back routed, which did not increase FITZGERALD'S approval of the Administration. His disapproval of the Administration and of the party's Administration-inspired course in Congress finally mounted into high disgust, and he resolved to leave the whole outfit flat on its back and retire to the shades of the New York Supreme Court. At this moment, according to WEISMAN, the German-Americans stepped in, thwarted his purpose, and defeated his ambition. All this as a rebuke to the President.

The conclusion is irresistible. Wherever an anti-Wilson Democrat appears as a candidate for office the German-Americans will beat that foe of WILSON'S—as a rebuke to WILSON. Say not that this is one more illustration of the bewildering sloppiness of the German mind. It is deep, profound, diabolic. If every Congressman who is at loggerheads with the President gets notice that the German-Americans will punish him by beating him whenever he aspires to another office, they will all give up their ambitions and stay in Congress, where they will be of great service to the German-Americans by continuing to be at loggerheads with the President. The convolutions of the German mind are not so mysterious after all, if you get at them from the right angle. All you have to do is to stand on your head and unwind those convolutions backward.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Flight from the Deck of a Ship.

Real and considerable importance must be ascribed to the successful launching last week from the cruiser North Carolina, and while that vessel was moving at full speed, of an aeroplane carrying one of the naval aviators. This means, of course, that hereafter flying machines can, which is much the same thing as saying will, play in sea warfare the large part they already play in that of the land. They may, indeed, do in the new field even more than in the old, for when the commander of a warship, or a fleet of them, can send a number of observers several thousand feet up into the air, his radius of vision will in effect be increased so as to cover circles of a hundred miles or more in diameter, and hiding behind a horizon only fifteen or twenty miles away will no longer be possible. Naturally, that commander's antagonist will utilize the same power, and thus the whole system of naval tactics and strategy will again be as thoroughly revolutionized as it was when steam replaced sails.

It is not stated that the new device enabled an aeroplane to alight on the North Carolina's deck as well as to rise from it, and, as a matter of fact, that has not yet been accomplished. Whether it will be or not remains to be seen. The difficulties in the way are great, but not insuperable—what difficulties are, for modern science?—and meanwhile it will be easy enough to pick up a returning hydroplane in any except seas immoderately heavy.

Some attention is deserved, especially at this time, by the fact that the achievement now announced by the navy authorities in evident appreciation of its value is the outcome of experimental work started and carried almost to completion by Captain W. I. CHAMBERS, who, in spite of the ingenuity and industry shown by him in adapting aviation to naval needs, was retired by the now abolished "plucking board." This was done in spite of his earnest protests, and, that officer's friends have persistently claimed, not only without reason, but against reason, unless it be a reason that the board had to retire more men than those against whom they could prove some sort of incapacity.

Two Typical Flowers of Delusion.

Eddyism has been fortunate of late in keeping out of the courts, but that it has not changed and is still producing its natural results is clearly "demonstrated," to use one of the cult's favorite words, by two cases that have just led to legal proceedings, one of them in Berlin and the other in Palmyra, this State.

The former case is that of an actress of some note in Germany, who, as a Christian Scientist, carried consistency to the point of allowing herself to die of diabetes without resorting for help to anybody except her favorite healer, who of course gave her none at all. As an exercise of adult discretion, this case need cause not much either of excitement or of indignation. The medical testimony is to the effect that the woman's life could have been prolonged, probably for years, by proper care from a competent doctor, but it is doubtful if the prosecution of the "healers" will come to much, especially as the Eddyites, though the objects of the Kaiser's frowns, have influence in powerful German circles.

The other case is one much worse. It is that of a boy only 5 years old who was severely burned by falling into a street bonfire. As he was able, in spite of his injuries, to run home, the chances are that the burns were not necessarily fatal. The child's parents, however, did practically nothing for him except to call in a woman whose assistance took the form of solemn assurances that the burns and the pains they caused were mere errors of mortal mind. They had enough of reality to cause the boy's death ten days after the accident, and only then was a physician called in to sign a certificate. As he happened to be a man of conscience and courage, he refused his signature and notified the authorities of the gross negligence of which the unfortunate boy had been the victim.

What will come next remains to be seen, but it is ominous that no inquest has yet been ordered, and that the County Prosecutor is of the opinion that "the court has no jurisdiction over religious beliefs and practices." That excuse for inaction is of course equally false and absurd, but it is only too familiar, and it has served so often as the bulwark of homicidal fanaticism that it may do so this time, too.

An Obsolete Ordinance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there a responsible head to the police force of this city? A few months ago, when the law was new, the traffic police were efficient in enforcing the law that vehicles had to stop eight feet or more behind a street car which had come to a stop at a crossing. Now it is a rare sight to see the law observed. Recently the writer has seen narrow escapes from death or accident because of disregard of this law. J. P. B.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

A Demand for Policewomen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a plea for policewomen for Riverside Drive. I have lived in this neighborhood over three years, and speak from experience and observation. A young woman should be able to sit on a bench in the sun (for health's sake or pleasure, or both) or even walk to the bridge above Grant's Tomb and back without any impertinence from the police either in uniform or plain clothes.

New York, Oct. 21, 1915. ONE WOMAN.

CONFLICT CORNER.

On Conflict Corner, loud and shrill,
The little rebels shout,
On Conflict Corner every night,
They sneer and leer and flout.
Here on the soap box altars rise
The puny priests of doubt.

Under a pallid lamp holds forth
The oracle of peace,
And there a flame-tongued demagogue
Is eyed by the police.
While just across the street one tells
How poverty will cease.

A preacher prays, an organ plays
The wheezy hymns of right;
A red-faced radical demands
Uncompromising fight;
Half mad, a youthful mystic glows
With sudden, borrowed light.

And oh, the half true truths they tell,
And oh, the earnest lies!
With what gay ardor they unfold
Their picture Paradise!
For what unproved Utopias
They raise their strident cries!

On Conflict Corner, loud and shrill,
The little rebels meet,
And to the shifting multitudes
Their clashing creeds repeat,
And thus on Conflict Corner make
A temple of a street.

IRWIN EDMAN.

THE BAND AROUND GERMANY

It Is of Steel and Means Danger to an Overpopulated Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Oberfohren's letter to THE TIMES presents apparently an interesting problem: "How will Russia break the ring that German arms and northern ice are welding around her?"

At first glance it does indeed appear as if Russia's problem were insoluble, but if we examine the matter more closely we may be inclined to think that her case is not as hopeless as Dr. Oberfohren would have us believe.

Russia weathered last Winter successfully. Not one of her armies was captured. Though the central powers lost thousands of men in attempts to smash through her line, it remained unbroken. Last year all Germany was saying: "Wait until Winter sets in, and then we'll get the Russian bear." But Winter came and went, and Germany did not manage to win a single decisive victory over Russia.

Is Russia's condition now so very much more perilous than it was last year? The Turks have closed the Dardanelles and the Black Sea to her, but they did this more than a year ago, and Russia has already lived through one Winter since. The Norwegian port of Narvik is no longer open to her, but that has been closed for almost a year. The port of Archangel will freeze no more this year than last, nor will the Trans-Siberian Railway be any worse now than heretofore. Dedeaghatch was indeed open last year and is closed now, but at the present moment the struggle in the Balkans is not yet decided, and conditions may undergo a great change before the Winter is over. Dr. Oberfohren says that "a new enemy for Russia in the Balkans may arise in the form of Rumania." It is also possible that Rumania and Greece as well, may swing to the side of the Allies, and it may be the Teutons who will find themselves confronted, not with one, but with two additional enemies.

Russia, knowing what Winter would bring her, has undoubtedly made good use of her Summer ports in preparation for the coming year, just as she must have drawn on all her immense natural resources in anticipation of the approaching cold season, so she cannot be much worse off now than she was a year ago.

Can as much be said, however, for the central empires? They have been surrounded by a ring of steel since August, 1914. All their ports are closed, not only during the Winter, but during the whole year. They are overpopulated, according to their own admission, and they must subsist on what they had on hand in August, 1914. Is it any wonder that we hear of bread riots and of the Government regulation of foodstuffs? The problem seems to be not how Russia will break through the ring of German arms and northern ice, but will Germany succeed in smashing her way through the Allies' iron band? ALBERT M. C. McMASTER,

Sweet Briar College.

Sweet Briar, Va., Nov. 5, 1915.

The Rule of Marie Antoinette.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"C. E. S.," writing in THE TIMES, mentions Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's reference to Marie Antoinette. In amplification of this I here quote from the autobiography of Thomas Jefferson, now printed in Vol. I., Page 139, of "The Writings of Jefferson," edited by Paul Leicester Ford:

> The King (Louis XVI.) was now become a passive machine in the hands of the National Assembly, and had he been left to himself he would have willingly acquiesced in whatever they should devise as best for the nation. A wise constitution would have been formed, hereditary in its line, himself placed at its head, with powers so large as to enable him to do all the good of his station, and so limited as to restrain him from its abuse. This he would have faithfully administered, and more than this I do not believe he ever wished. But he had a Queen of absolute sway over his weak mind and timid virtue, and of a character the reverse of his in all points. This angel, as gaudily painted in the rhapsodies of Burke, with some smartness of fancy, but no sound sense, was proud, disdainful of restraint, indignant at all obstacles to her will, eager in the pursuit of pleasure, and firm enough to hold to her desires or perish in the wreck. Her inordinate gambling and dissipations, with those of Count d'Artois and others of her clique, had been a sensible item in the exhaustion of the treasury, which called into action the reforming hand of the nation; and her opposition to it, her inflexible perverseness and dauntless spirit led her to the guillotine, drew the King on with her, and plunged the world into crimes and calamities which will forever stain the pages of modern history.

I have ever believed that had there been no Queen there would have been no Revolution. No force would have been provoked or exercised. The King would have gone hand in hand with the wisdom of his sounder counselors, who, guided by the increasing lights of the age, wished only, with the same pace, to advance the principles of their social constitution. H. P. M.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Foreign Language Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to Miss Geraldine Millet's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject of the foreign-language newspapers of this country, permit me to remark that American public opinion generally does not realize, and does not appreciate, the important service the foreign-language newspapers render to this country.

The millions of immigrants who come to this country have no channel of information about this country, about its institutions and its customs, except the newspapers which are published here in their own language. Especially in the first few years, until they learn English, there is no other avenue of information open for them. If the Government had watched these newspapers in the past, it would have found that the attitude of the foreign-language editors to this country was always loyal. They have interpreted America and its institutions in a loyal spirit, and have urged their countrymen to learn English and adopt American citizenship before America ever thought of starting such a campaign. The fact is, they did not advertise their work, did not expect any reward for it, and this is the reason why these services are not appreciated. It is true they did not advocate the quick forgetting of the old country, but they always advocated that for all those who came here to make this country their home "America should be the first."

EMERY LIGETI,

Editor Detroit Hungarian News.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2, 1915.

Lights to Suppress Hoodlumism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fiftieth Street and North River is the anchorage assigned to visiting naval vessels. At present the Spanish ship Lobo is anchored there and her crew on shore leave get their first impressions of New York City's hospitality along the waterfront of the neglected half-mile square.

Forty-ninth Street from time immemorial has been noted for hoodlumism, and boasts that two policemen are needed to render it safe. I have personally done my utmost to prevent the Spanish crew from being robbed on their way to and from their ship. The police in uniform can do little in suppressing the boys' gangs in that block from Ninth to Eleventh Avenue. For two reasons this hoodlumism should be suppressed. First, because our city's guests, visiting warships' crews, should be protected from insult. Second, because every New York street should be safe for passers-by at all times, day or night. The diminution of lights on the streets leading to our waterfront is very poor economy and encourages disorder. One light is equal to ten policemen in preserving law and order. Is Tenth Avenue, with fifty times the population of Fifth Avenue, to suffer from false economy? H. G. SCHNEIDER,

Secretary West Side Children's Recreation Conference.

New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

Where Pedestrians Walk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in your paper some time ago a complaint which I wish to reiterate; that is, the tendency of New York people to keep to the left instead of to the right. I think I have seen in England, where they drive to the left, a notice for pedestrians to keep to the right. Why, here in America, do they walk on the wrong side? ANNOYED.

New York, Nov. 6, 1915.

BULGARIA AND THE SLAVIC CAUSE.

How Her So-Called Treachery May Be Explained by Russia's Attitude in the Second Balkan War.

By H. F. WYLAND.

New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As reported from Petrograd, an imperial manifesto declaring war against Bulgaria was promulgated on Oct. 20, accompanied by a communication accusing Bulgaria of ingratitude for services rendered by Russia in the past and denouncing in unmeasured terms the "German" King Ferdinand as the man solely responsible for Bulgaria's treachery to the Slavic cause.

Before examining as to their justification these grave charges, it is necessary to understand clearly what benefactions Russia has bestowed upon Bulgaria in the past.

It is a matter of historical record that Russia has rendered one great and fundamental service to Bulgaria, namely, her liberation from the Turkish rule, which was one of the results of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. But it is a great mistake to assume, as apparently many people do, that the independence of Bulgaria is also a Russian gift. This popular belief is disproved by the hard facts of history, for Russia had no intention of letting the Bulgarians govern themselves. That she is an independent State Bulgaria owes to England and Germany, or, let us say, to Beaconsfield and Bismarck, who, at the Congress of Berlin, forced Russia to evacuate the liberated territory, where she had firmly established herself, governing it as her "Trans-Danubian Province."

Bulgaria, created by the decree of the powers an independent principality under the formal suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, adopted a most liberal Constitution on truly democratic lines, with manhood suffrage and a single chamber, the so-called Sobranje, and elected, as suggested by Russia, as her first ruler Prince Alexander of Battenberg, a nephew of Czar Alexander II. Popular government, however, was not to the liking of Bulgaria's liberators, and instead of leaving Bulgaria alone, to give her a chance to consolidate her national life and to organize her resources in a peaceful and constitutional way, Russia embarked upon a policy of aggression and interference with Bulgaria's internal affairs, which had for its object the suppression of the popular liberties and the ultimate reduction of the new principality to a state of vassalage.

The entire reign of Prince Alexander is marked by a continuous and determined effort on the part of the Russian officials and army officers who surrounded this youthful ruler to terrorize the people into submission. The Constitution was suspended, and that it was restored after two years was due only to the somewhat belated determination of Prince Alexander to free himself from the Russian tutelage. When, through his victory over King Milan of Serbia, he became the popular hero of the Bulgarians, the Russian agents, unable to control him any longer, organized a conspiracy. Prince Alexander was abducted from his palace, sent out of the country, and after a futile attempt to regain his throne he was forced, in 1886, to abdicate.

An interval of one year followed, during which the Russian camarilla made a last desperate effort to seize the control of the Government. But the people, indignant at the treatment accorded to their hero and thoroughly aroused to the Russian danger, found in Stambuloff, who was the head of the regency, a stout defender of their liberties, and all attempts to upset the Government were frustrated.

The relations with Russia came to a definite rupture when the Sobranje elected Prince Ferdinand of Coburg-Gotha, against the wishes of Russia, Prince of Bulgaria. The Czar withheld recognition of the new sovereign and induced the other powers to do likewise. By this action he almost ruined Bulgaria, which urgently needed financial assistance and was unable to obtain a foreign loan under the circumstances. Ferdinand was recognized only in 1896 after he had placated Russia by the dismissal of his Minister, Stambuloff, the grand old man of Bulgaria; by the conversion of his son Boris to the Greek Orthodox faith, and by his own personal humiliation before the Czar.

There followed a period of comparative quiet, during which the relations with Russia were rather cordial, and Bulgaria, left to herself, was able to make rapid progress in her material development, and particularly in the organization of an excellent army. A Russophil party, the exponents of which were Premier Dr. Gueshoff and the President of the Sobranje, Dr. Danew, had come to power when the Balkan war broke out in 1912. The events of this war are still too fresh in our memories to need recapitulation. Suffice it, therefore, to mention in this connection the fact that when Bulgaria, after her amazing victories over the main Turkish army, made preparations to take the Tchatalja lines and to march on Constantinople, the Czar forbade King Ferdinand to enter Constantinople if ever he should succeed in reducing the Turkish fortifications. Russia, seeing now in Bulgaria a competitor for the possession of the Byzantine capital, withdrew her support, and in the second Balkan war openly espoused the cause of the other Balkan States as against Bulgaria. The latter, exhausted in men and material, was defeated, and with the connivance and sanction of Russia humiliated in the Peace Treaty of Bucharest. By this fateful instrument Bulgaria's share of Macedonia, which she claimed by right of conquest, by virtue of the ante-bellum treaty, and on the strength of its inhabitants being Bulgarians, was forfeited to her former allies and to Rumania.

In dealing with the relations between Bulgaria and Russia I have gone to some length for the reason that the facts as related above form the most effective refutation of the Russian charge of ingratitude and treachery. The memory of the liberation from Turkish rule is still alive in Bulgaria, especially in the older generation, but it has crystallized itself into a worship of the Czar Liberator Alexander II., whose magnificent monument in front of the Sobranje in Sofia is a token of the feeling of the Bulgarians toward their benefactor. Whatever gratitude, however, they retained toward Russia in spite of the many years of aggression and coercion was swept away by the Treaty of Bucharest, which deprived Bulgaria of the fruits of her victories. Since then they know how to value the friendship of Russia, and having seen her going over to her enemies, they feel free from any moral allegiance to the "Little Mother." The elections held shortly after the Balkan war are a good indication as to where the majority of the Bulgarian people stand. The Russophil party was completely defeated, and Dr. Radoslavoff, a member of the old Stambuloff party, is now in power as Premier.

The charge of treachery to the Slavic cause is about as unwarranted as the charge of ingratitude. If any one has betrayed the Slavic cause, it was Russia, who forfeited Bulgaria to Greece and Rumania, two non-Slavic nations. Besides, what is the Slavic cause or the so-called Panslavism? Originally the beautiful and idealistic theory of a union of all Slavs, it was interpreted by Russia in her own selfish way, which is best described by the formula of a prominent Russian publicist, who explained Panslavism as the hope that "some day all Slavonic waters will flow into the holy Russian sea." The Bulgarians, having had experince in this respect, apparently are unwilling to sail again on that dangerous sea.

The assertion that King Ferdinand is influenced by pro-German sentiment may be dismissed without much comment. The present war has demonstrated that the relationships and sentiments of sovereigns count for nothing when the welfare of their countries is at stake, not to mention the fact that, as an inheritance from his mother, who was a daughter of King Louis Philippe, the tastes and predilections of King Ferdinand are decidedly French.

International politics is a world of realities where the question of interest is paramount. It was the supreme national interest which prompted Italy to side with the enemies of her allies of thirty-three years' standing; and it is the national aspiration to redeem the 1,250,000 nationals living beyond her borders which has driven Bulgaria into the camp of the central powers.

Whether she will succeed on the side she has chosen depends on the outcome of the war. King Ferdinand and his advisers may firmly believe in the final victory of the Teutonic arms; the world will decide by the success or failure of his policy whether he has shown good judgment. H. F. WYLAND.

For the Star and Garter Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Finding that it is not urgently required, the British Women's Hospital have temporarily postponed their scheme for presenting a base hospital to the French Government. They now wish to carry out a work that they are confident will appeal to the sympathies of every member of the empire.

The site of the building of the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond has been presented to her Majesty the Queen, who has intimated her desire of giving it to the British Red Cross Society for a home for our paralyzed and totally disabled soldiers and sailors.

The British Red Cross Society have decided that it would be more economical to pull down the existing building and erect one that will fulfill exactly the requirements of such a home which is to be called the "Star and Garter Home," and they have asked the Committee of the British Women's Hospital to raise the funds necessary for this new building. The British Women's Hospital confidently appeal to all British women at home and overseas to help them to raise the necessary sum of £50,000. All communications should be addressed to the British Women's Hospital, 2 Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.

GERTRUDE FORBES-ROBERTSON,

President Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Atherton's Reason.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the letter by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton in THE TIMES. Her controversy with Miss Maude Fay, the fair singer of Munich, does not interest me as much as do her views on the war.

With the little knowledge of war I have acquired during long years of military service, it never occurred to me that Germany is beaten because "her armies have entered Belgium, France, and Russia, but don't come out." I see I am an old fogy, who does not understand twentieth century strategy.

In order never to forget the new maxim enunciated by Mrs. Atherton, I have reversed it and put it into a more concrete form, namely: "An army to be victorious must invade a hostile country and come out again promptly, in and out, ad infinitum."

Since the question of who will be the victor has thus been settled so definitely yet simply and nonchalantly, I have decided to stop trying to solve the complicated problems of strategy and tactics presented by this war. RETIRED ARMY OFFICER.

New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

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Mr. Gibbons, Poet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES announced the death of Luther Orlando Emerson, a well-known composer, aged 95. In the biographical sketch prominence was given, very properly, to the fact that Mr. Emerson had written the music to the famous war song, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand Strong." But his biographer referred to this as "Bry

'ANGEL IN THE HOUSE' TEASES FUTURISTS

Arnold Daly Amusing at the Fulton as a Little Brother to Mr. Bunthorne.

PHILLPOTTS-HASTINGS PLAY

Touches of Satire and Delicate Humor in an Undramatic and Sadly Languid English Comedy.

THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE—A comedy in three acts by Eden Phillpotts and Basil Macdonald Hastings. At the Fulton.

The Hon. Hyacinth Petavel.....Arnold Daly
Sir Rupert Bindloss, Bt.....George Giddens
Basil Malet.....Eugene O'Brien
Count Pietro Rossi.....Effingham Pinto
Robert.....Percival T. Moore
Lady Sarel.....Hilda Spong
Lallie.....Alma Tell
Joan.....Lorraine Frost

Arnold Daly, that brilliant, indefatigable, and aggressively independent player, came back to town last evening. Coming not as a flickering phantom of the screen, but in his own proper person, this rare and most earnestly to be cherished survivor of the genus actor-manager, presented at the Fulton Theatre, with himself in the leading rôle, a new three-act play called "The Angel in the House."

It is a mildly satirical English comedy airily evolved from the collaboration of Basil MacDonald Hastings, the interesting if not notably successful dramatist, with Eden Phillpotts, the novelist. They have produced, at least an unusual and altogether amusing character, and Mr. Daly is immensely entertaining in its embodiment. But that is about all. The comedy is most inexpertly wrought—its dramatic values approach uncomfortably close to zero. A notably able group of actors has been formed to support the star, but for the most part they can only twiddle their fingers. There is little or nothing for them to do.

The character of characters—the one played here by Mr. Daly—and assumed, during the recent considerable London engagement, by H. B. Irving—is the Hon. Hyacinth Petavel. This rôle was satirically conceived and has been developed with gleams of genuine and delicate humor. He is a pure, white Hyacinth and he is pure and white because he is cold. He just loves futurist paintings and all told he is enough of a posing aesthete to be received as some kin to the late Mr. Reginald Bunthorne, but, while the new play at the Fulton invokes a hundred and one memories of the immortal "Patience," the chief characteristic of Hyacinth is that his selfishness reaches positively heroic proportions.

Physically, mentally, and morally Hyacinth craves and ever must have a southern exposure. His "deah mothah" had said he was an angel in any house. So the house of poor Sir Rupert Bindloss he comes with his dear, brave dogs, and straightway flounces about arranging things to suit himself. The ancient portraits are banished in favor of the wildest followers of Matisse, the barbaric armorial relics are hidden from view, the cruel logs give way to the lumpy imitators of a great Frenchman. He even rearranges the betrothals of Sir Rupert's daughters to suit the intuitions on eugenics developed from his inspection of those young persons through his monocle.

He finally attempts to divest himself of the lovely Lady Sarel by marrying her to the nervous old Baronet, so that he may attach himself to her in the less disturbing capacity of adopted son, but Fate and the young persons play a trick on Hyacinth. They maroon him on an island with Lady Sarel, and the chill night air of an English September compels the shivering aesthete to borrow her flannel petticoat. She weeps rather pointedly when the rescuing party discovers them together, so the final curtain falls on Hyacinth's promise to offer his hand in marriage if, after two days, he finds groundless his fears that he has caught his death of cold.

Briefly, the angel in the house is all there is to "The Angel in the House." It is a delightful character, most amusingly played, but even Hyacinth is presented only through a rather voluminous self-discussion. This is kept agreeable by Mr. Daly's extraordinary voice. Like the movie patrons of Miss Farrar, those who go to see Arnold Daly on the screen are missing something.

It is nice to see Hilda Spong again on the New York stage. Her fleeting appearance in Candida last Spring made her welcome last evening doubly certain, and now she invests Lady Sarel with her enduring charm. Of course, it is nice to see Georges Giddens once more. It always is. Effingham Pinto, Eugene O'Brien, Alma Tell, and little Lorraine Frost all work like Trojans, but when all is said and done "The Angel in the House," such as it is, is Hyacinth, and Hyacinth is Arnold Daly.

'CLOCK SHOP' IN VAUDEVILLE

Pretty Lambs' Gambol Fantasy Reaches the Palace.

Nearly every time the Lambs give a gambol something is shown which has the promise of popularity in it and straightway it is snapped up for the commercial stage. So it has happened with "The Clock Shop," the pretty and clever one-act nursery fantasy written by the Hippodrome's own John L. Golden. This is now booked for a long tour in vaudeville and yesterday it reached the Palace, where it was vociferously received. The story of the romance of the little Dutch clock, who had once been very fast, ends happily, despite the machinations of the false alarm clock. It is nicely presented with Mary Marble very pleasing in the role so sheepishly sung last May by Ernest Truex.

Lillian Russell lingers in the program and is fondly received at each performance. She vowed yesterday that she felt sixteen—and was. Sadie Burt is as beguiling as ever, Moran and Wiser handle hats like two veteran check-room boys, and curiously entertaining are three little singers from far Tokio, who have familiarized themselves en route with syncopation.

New Playlets at the Band Box.

The Washington Square Players gave their second program of the season last night in the Band Box Theatre. It consisted of four one-act comedies, three of which were translated. The playlets were "Overtones," by Alice Gerstenberg; "Literature," from the German of Arthur Schnitzler; "Whims," from the French of Alfred de Musset, and "The Honorable Lover," from the Italian of Robert Bracco. The playlets will be reviewed in tomorrow's TIMES.

Mlle. Rubinstein's Art Lectures.

Mlle. Stella Rubinstein, Docteur de l'Universite de Paris, will deliver a series of lectures in French on the Art of the Middle Ages at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, beginning Tuesday morning, Nov. 16. Mlle. Rubinstein is known for her original presentation of this subject.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of Jules Eckert Goodman's dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," announced for Thursday night at the Punch and Judy Theatre, has been postponed to Wednesday night, Dec. 1.

Fifty employes of the North Bank of Brooklyn will see Montgomery and Stone in "Chin-Chin" at the Globe tomorrow night. The party will be the guests of Paul Banner, President of the bank.

A special performance of Bjornson's "When the Young Vine Blooms" will be given next Monday night, at the Garden Theatre, for those members of Emanuel Reicher's company who do not take part in the first offering.

More than 2,000 members of the theatrical profession have accepted Ned Wayburn's invitation to see his "Town Topics" at a special matinee performance to be given today at the Century.

The White Rats will hold their fourth mass meeting in their campaign for more members tonight in their club house in West Forty-sixth Street. William Courtleigh, Shepherd of the Lambs; Charles Dickson, of the Actors' Order of Friendship and Actors' Fund, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Secretary of the Actors' Society, will speak.

"Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, November 6th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.03 cents per pound."—Advt.

SONGS AND VIOLIN PLAYING.

De Gorgoza and Hemus, Baritones; Miss Bach, Violinist, in Recitals.

Three musical entertainments were offered to New York music lovers yesterday. In the afternoon Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall; in the evening Miss Henrietta Bach gave a violin recital there, and Percy Hemus, also a baritone, was heard in a recital in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. de Gogorza's appearances in New York are singularly few for an artist of gifts and artistic accomplishment so rare and so delightful as his, and so evidently enjoyed by his hearers. His recital—the first he has given in this city for a considerable time—was heard by a large audience. Mr. Gogorza's noble baritone voice is practically untouched by the tooth of time. It is a voice of power, of fine richness of color and quality, capable of varied expression and dramatic nuance, and governed by the finest technical skill in its production.

Mr. de Gogorza's intense musical personality, wide sympathies, his assimilation of different styles, found exemplification in the program and his performance of it. The air of Thoas, "De noirs presentiments," from Gluck's opera, "Iphigénie en Tauride," he sang with noble breadth and dignity, truly in the grand manner; and there was a peculiar point and aptness of expression in his interpretation of the air from Monsigny's opera of "Le Déserteur." He did nothing more interesting than three songs in Spanish by Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, whose opera "Goyescas" is to be heard this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and whose interesting piano pieces have been played here by Mr. Schelling. This music is marked now by poignancy and intensity of feeling, now by irony, and Mr. de Gogorza found the right note, the right expression for them, unerringly. His singing of Spanish songs, contributions to the modern literature practically unknown to this public, has before now made a deep impression on his listeners. He added another to the group, which showed similar characteristics.

The rest of his songs were in English. Two settings of poems by Tagore, the Hindu poet, by John Alden Carpenter, showed a singular felicity in translating their mystic suggestiveness into music; of which the second, "When I form you colored toys," is at least the more accessible and seems the more valuable in its specifically musical content. Mr. Gogorza was much applauded for his singing of Sidney Homer's picturesque "Fiddler of Dooney" and Elgar's "Pipes of Pan." His last group comprised modern French songs, by Debussy, Ropartz, and d'Indy's fine "Lied Maritime." His diction in French and English was of the most polished; it is to be supposed that it was likewise in Spanish.

Mr. Hemus also has a fine voice and an excellent command of vocal technique; his way of producing the higher tones and his use of the head voice is especially artistic. His mode of expression is individual and the sincerity and conviction with which he interprets the songs he presents are impressive. He has undertaken a task of spreading a knowledge of what American composers have done in song composition, and for the third successive season he devoted his program entirely to such songs. There is a good deal of self-abnegation on the part of both singer and audience implied in such a program; for, with all due respect to the American composers, a whole evening given over to their songs cannot be called an unalloyed delight or a sustained stimulus, even when they are sung with so much intelligence, understanding, and sympathy, with such a determination to make them count for all they are worth.

Mr. Hemus's program contained songs by some of the best known of American composers, as Horatio Parker, Edward MacDowell, Rubin Goldmark, Sidney Homer, Clayton Johns, Walter Damrosch; some whose reputation is younger, with varying degrees of promise, as Arthur Foote, John Carpenter, Ward Stephens, Charles Wakefield Cadman, and a number of others. Carl Busch attempts to employ the Indian idiom in setting a fragment of "Hiawatha"; George B. Nevin harks back to the Elizabethan in "Sigh no more, ladies"; Arthur Hartmann shows that at least he has listened to the modern French musicians. The degree of talent and skill evinced in these, and more in the program, often was a cause for legitimate satisfaction, even if it did not cause the true American bosom to swell uninterruptedly with pride.

Miss Bach has been heard before in public in New York. Her playing is that of one trained correctly to technical skill and facility, schooled in good traditions, sincerely musical. Her skill is not always infallible in passages of exceptional difficulty; nor does her tone, excellent in passages of cantilena, always retain its quality in such times of stress. Miss Bach does not often succeed in touching deeply the emotions. She played Nardini's concerto in E, the adagio and fugue from Bach's G minor solo sonata, Vieuxtemps's concerto in D, and a group of lesser pieces. In these last she gave the most pleasure. Vieuxtemps's concerto needs more brilliancy and dash to justify it. At the end she played one of Mr. Kreisler's insinuating little pieces and the prelude from Bach's E major solo suite.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Childs and Miss Cathryn C. Childs, who was one of last Winter's buds, will spend the Winter on the Pacific Slope.

Mrs. Crimmins Jennings has returned to town and will spend the Winter at her town house, 11 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Miss Grace Bristed, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed of Lenox, will make her début here on Dec. 21 at the new Colony Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Connor Lawrence, (Miss Diantha Pitch,) who spent their honeymoon at the Virginia Hot Springs, have returned to New York and will make their home at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street for the Winter.

Mrs. George F. Gregory will give an informal dance for her daughter, Miss Ruth Gregory, on Friday evening, Nov. 26, at the Plaza.

Mrs. George B. Blumenthal has returned from the White Sulphur Springs and is at her city home, 23 West Fifty-third Street, for the Winter.

Miss Theodora Brown Engaged.

Mrs. H. H. Brown of 2,087 Fifth Avenue announced yesterday at a luncheon she gave at her Summer home in Larchmont Manor the engagement of her daughter, Miss Theodora Brown, to Joseph Augustin O'Connor. The wedding is to take place next June. Mrs. Brown and her daughters, the Misses Theodora and Mary Brown, will return to New York after Thanksgiving.

Cresap-Comegys Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Claiborne Foster Comegys and Lieutenant James McDowell Cresap, U. S. N., will take place this afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights. The uncle of the bride, James M. Foster of Shreveport, La., has arrived in New York to give his niece in marriage, and the Minister to Peru, Benton McMillin, another uncle, and Mrs. McMillin, are also here to attend the wedding.

Pickett—Hammel Wedding.

The wedding of Mrs. Edith L. Hammel of Boston, formerly of this city, and John Calhoun Pickett of this city took place on Saturday at noon in Trinity Church, Boston. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann performed the ceremony in the presence of a few friends and relatives. After the church ceremony a wedding breakfast was held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Mr. Pickett is a graduate of Yale, Class of 1900. After a trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Pickett will make their home in Brookline, Mass.

MACY—STRATTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Stratton of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Dorothy B. Stratton, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Stratton, to William F. Macy of Sunshine, Wyo.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to leave today for Rotterdam via Falmouth, on the Noordam, are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Atkinson, A. L. Austin, Mrs. S. Barbier, F. R. Batchelder, E. G. Bethel, H. W. Bible, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Blake, K. C., Miss Isabel Burton, Mrs. W. Carruthers, W. B. Christie, W. Cook, Miss E. Cook, Albert Date, Miss Dorothy Denligh, H. C. Glynn, Cecil Gordon, Miss M. K. Gordon, Mrs. Vilhers Hatton, Baron Evan Heerdt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hubbell, P. M. Koster, H. B. Legg, E. A. Lillie, T. D. McDonald, Arthur Mallinson, Mrs. H. J. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Herbert Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurence Pilgrim, W. E. Piper, Irving Rouse, W. W. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sandford Wills, Miss Lucy Sandford Wills, R. G. Simpson, P. Stokes, Miss M. Wells, R. L. Wensley, E. C. Wetmore, and Mrs. H. F. Wright.

GODOWSKY REFUSES TO PLAY FOR FRENCH

Austrian Pianist, on Program at Artists' Benefit at Metropolitan, Sends Regrets.

ADMIRES THEIR ART—BUT

It Is Impossible for Him to Participate in a National Undertaking—Audience Sings "Marseillaise."

The Metropolitan Opera House was the scene of another benefit entertainment last night, this time for a French charity. The Societé Fraternelle des Artists was the beneficiary, and the Théâtre Français, which will begin the most ambitious season it has yet undertaken next Monday night, was sponsor for the affair. The big auditorium was perhaps two-thirds filled, and from the sale of seats and programs several thousand dollars were realized.

An international tinge was given to the entertainment by the failure of Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, to appear. Mr. Godowsky, who is an Austrian, was on the program to play a group of numbers, but yesterday he sent R. E. Johnson, his concert manager, this letter:

My Dear Mr. Johnson: Upon my return to town tonight to fill the engagement which you booked for me tonight, I find the engagement in which I am announced to appear is given under the auspices of the French Government. While I am a great admirer of the French and of French art, it is absolutely impossible for me to participate actively in any national undertaking. Regretting to put you to so much trouble, and hoping that my non-participation will not inconvenience any one, I remain,

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY.

It was rumored about the foyer that Mr. Godowsky had been notified by a representative of the Austrian Government that if he ever cared to return to Vienna it would be well for him not to take part in a benefit for the enemies of his fatherland.

Another disappointment was the absence of Martha Chenal of the Opéra Comique. At the beginning of the war Mme. Chenal created something of a furore by her singing of the "Marseillaise" in Paris. She was to have sung the national anthem last night, knowledge of the failure of the new French Minister Lafayette to arrive deprived the audience of that treat.

Of course the "Marseillaise" was sung. Paul Capellani recited an original piece entitled "Le Chant Sacre," which told of Rouget de l'Isle composing the hymn. The reception chosen for the words of the poem and the audience, stirred by M. Capellani's superb declamation of it, burst into cheers, and when the orchestra struck up the air, into song. M. Capellani is an actor from the Comédie Française, who has come to New York to appear in leading rôles at the Theatre Francais. Even in this modest endeavor he showed the thoroughness of the training which the French school gives its actors.

Another new member of the French Theatre who made her first appearance in America was Lillian Greuze, a pupil of Sarah Bernhardt. Miss Greuze recited a merry little sketch, called "English School," with George Ranavant. So perfect was her enunciation and the modulation of her voice that every syllable could be heard distinctly in the rear of the auditorium.

David Bispham sang "Danny Deever," and there were songs sung by Leon Rothier, Andree Bartlett, and Mlle. Berziat. In some gracefully executed Spanish dances Mlle. Rodriguez showed great virtuosity with the castanets.

One of the parterre boxes was draped with French and American flags. An occupant of this box was Georges Geyraud, the French Consul General. The tricolor was in evidence also on the women who sold programs.

MAJ. C. J. M. CRICHTON DEAD.

British Officer, Well Known Here, Killed in Great Offensive in France.

News of the death in action in France on Sept. 25 of Major Charles Julian Maitland-Makgill-Crichton was received yesterday by friends at the New York Club, where he lived when here, by cable from the Earl of Rothes, Major Crichton's intimate friend. Major Crichton was widely known in this country and was the owner of the Cooper Ranch in Santa Barbara, Cal., one of the show places of the Pacific Coast. He went to the front with the Tenth Gordon Highlanders, and was first reported as missing. It was not known until a week later that he had been killed.

From the stories told by those who took part in the engagement, it appears that he was killed in the general advance on the morning of Sept. 25 in a gallant attempt to reach and order the retirement of 400 men of various regiments who were in an advanced position of great danger.

Major Maitland-Makgill-Crichton was 35 years old. He lived at Monzie Castle, Perthshire and Largo, Fifeshire, and was a relative of the Earl of Lauderdale and a member of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's bodyguard in Scotland. Several years before the war he was an officer of the Third Seaforth Highlanders, but had retired, only to re-enter the service at the outbreak of hostilities.

In 1902 he married Miss Sybil Earle, daughter of the late Twynihoe W. Earle of Bramshottt, Liphook, Hants. They had two children.

Col. T. W. M. Draper.

Colonel T. Wrain-Morgan Draper of 106 West Thirteenth Street, a consulting engineer, who built the Atlantic & Danville Railway, died yesterday in his sixty-first year. He was born here and received his education abroad, being a graduate of the Royal Polytechnicum in Munich, Bavaria, and the Royal School of Mines in Prieberg, Saxony, from which he was graduated in 1875.

Colonel Draper fought in the Franco-Prussian war as a volunteer and returned here in 1876. He was in charge of the mineralogical collection at the Centennial Exposition, and then went to Colorado and the Western States, where he made exhaustive studies of the Toqui and Zuni Indians, in addition to taking charge of a number of mines and engineering tasks. In 1882 he returned here and practiced his profession.

Charles P. Haggerty.

Charles P. Haggerty, a newspaper man of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 42 Hale Avenue, of pneumonia. He was 42 years old, and was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He had been a reporter on The Brooklyn Times and Brooklyn Citizen, and at the time of his death represented The New York American and The Brooklyn Standard Union in Williamsburg.

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ART.

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MISS RUTH KENNEDY, BRIDE IN ST. GEORGE'S

Her Wedding to William A. Prime Is Quiet as Her Brother Is Fighting with French Army.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Shaw Kennedy, eldest daughter of Mrs. John G. Bergquist of Brookville, L. I., and William A. Prime, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Prime of New York and Roslyn, L. I., took place at noon yesterday in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

The couple's engagement was announced late in September, and no announcement had been made of the approaching marriage. It was quiet, and attended only by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends, owing to the fact that the bride's brother, Vernon Shaw Kennedy, is in the trenches somewhere in Flanders with the French Army.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Karl E. Reiland. The bride was unattended, and there were only two ushers, Theodore Knapp and Henry Landon.

The bride wore a gown of white brocaded satin and tulle, modeled on the lines of an old Velasquez portrait. The skirt of tulle was hooped and the corsags was long pointed and décolleté, showing the shoulders, as in the old portraits of the master, with puffs of banded tulle falling over the long satin sleeves. The veil of tulle was arranged over the coiffure after the fashion of the Elizabethan headdress, caught low below the ears with a cluster of orange blossoms, the veil forming the train of the short-length skirt. Her only ornament was a diamond and pearl brooch, fashioned like the old English York rose, the gift of her mother. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley, with long white streamers.

WIDENER'S BODY IN CRYPT.

Flowers Worth $20,000 from Mourners—Service for Family.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—The body of P. A. B. Widener, multimillionaire financier, lay in its solid bronze coffin in the Van Dyck room of Lynnewood Hall last night and today, guarded by the dead man's four oldest servants and surrounded by a group of the world's most precious paintings and art objects, all of which, except one, were hidden in black crepe. The one exception was the massive Sargent portrait of P. A. B. Widener, directly beneath which the coffin reposed on four pillars. This afternoon there were simple services held in this apartment, after which the body of the financier was removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery and laid in its crypt in the Widener mausoleum there. It was dark when the funeral party reached the tomb.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of flowers were in the Widener home. They came from the richest and poorest. John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J. P. Morgan, Charles M. Schwab, Jacob H. Schiff, E. T. Stotesbury, and E. H. Gary were included in the number who sent offerings. Two automobile trucks came from New York filled with designs, and a little.

Not a person beyond the members of the Widener family were permitted within the Van Dyck room during the short service conducted by the Rev. J. Thompson Cole of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. About 200 financiers, and business men, friends of the late millionaire, who came to the house, remained in another room during the services. They included Mr. Stotesbury, Yale Dolan, John G. Johnson, Sidney Keith, George A. Huhn, Rodman Griscom, Asa Kirk Price and J. Franklin Faddeen.

Much speculation is rife in Philadelphia over the disposition made in the Widener will of the millions of dollars' worth of paintings and other works of art now in Lynnewood Hall. It is believed that Mr. Widener's old idea of giving them to Philadelphia was abandoned by him several years ago when the City Council indicated its intention not to erect an art museum. Not a hint of what will be done with the collection has been obtainable. Mr. Widener's wealth probably will remain in the family, it is divided between Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon, his daughter, and the children of the late George D. Widener, his son, who went down on the Titanic.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD BIRMINGHAM, said to be 104 years old, died yesterday at St. Ann's Home for the Aged, in Rochester, N. Y. His age is unattested, members of his family say, by records in Ireland which were examined a few years ago.

MICHAEL J. QUINN, a photographer and artist, died in Troy, N. Y., yesterday. For many years Mr. Quinn was associated with New York City photographers.

JOHN G. ROSS, the oldest village official of New Rochelle, N. Y., died of heart disease yesterday at his home, 58 Beechwood Avenue, in his ninety-fifth year. He was at one time a Trustee of the old village of New Rochelle.

THOMAS J. EYMAN, Vice President of the American Button Company of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that city in his fifty-seventh year.

EDWARD J. OLDHAM, 52 years old, employed by William Albers, a blank book manufacturer in this city, and a member of the Blank Book Manufacturers' Union, Local No. 6, died on Sunday at his home, 414 Sixty-second Street, Bay Ridge.

Mrs. LAVINA VAN CLEAF, widow of Daniel Conover Van Cleaf, and the oldest woman in the Fort Hamilton section of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of her granddaughter in Bensonhurst, L. I., at the age of 97 years. The funeral services will be held in Grace M. E. Church, Fourth and Ovington Avenues, Bay Ridge, today.

JOHN P. BONNEY, an electrical contractor and President of the Thompson, Bonney Company, at 45 York Street, died on Sunday at his home, 223 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 42 years. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Covenant Lodge No. 758, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter No. 135, R. A. M.; Damascus Commandery No. 58, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Amaranth Lodge, No. 884, K. and L. of H.; the Modern Science Club, and the Metropolitan Electrical Trade Association. He left a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. HENRIETTA DAVISON, an old and active member of the James M. E. Church and mother of the Rev. Dr. W. L. Davison, pastor of the Fleet Street M. E. Church, died at the parsonage, 383 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was 73 years old and the widow of William Davison, at one time a well-known wholesale grocer in Manhattan and member of the firm of Davison Brothers. She is survived by her son and two daughters.

JOSEPH DOWLING, 76 years old, for many years employed by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, died on Sunday at his home, 821 Avenue N, Flatbush, from apoplexy.

ROBERT HANSEN DIXSON, father of Alderman Frank T. Dixson of Brooklyn, and a member of Sylvester Council, C. B. L.; Court Eve, F. of A., and the Holy Name Society, died on Sunday at his home, 310 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Dixson was born in Denmark.

PETER WRIGHT, a well-known real estate dealer of Brooklyn and founder of the firm of Wright & Aston, died at the Midwood Sanitarium last Saturday and was buried yesterday. Mr. Wright was born 75 years ago in Montreal, Canada, and was a son of Henry Wright, a prominent contractor of that city. He came to the United States in his youth and at the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment and served throughout the conflict. Mr. Wright was a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 400, F. and A. M., and the Invincible Club.

Miss MARY AGNES LORD, a niece of the late Mrs. Horace B. Claflin, wife of the founder of the H. B. Claflin Company, died on Sunday at Framingham, Mass., in her seventieth year.

MATTHEW C. JENKINS, a civil engineer, died on Sunday at the Hotel Woodward in his forty-third year.

Mrs. MARGARET STERLING POSTLEY, 63 years old, widow of Captain Clarence Ashley Postley of the United States Army, died on Sunday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where she made her home.

JAMES GILMOUR, one of the last of the Union soldiers who dug their way out of Libby Prison during the civil war, died on Sunday at his home, 164 West 120th Street. After the war he went into the plumbing supply business.

Mrs. ADELE L. CHESMAN, widow of Nelson Chesman, former President of the Nelson Chesman Advertising Agency, died yesterday at her home, 98 Morningside Avenue, in her sixty-eighth year.

JOHN LARKIN died at his home in Cohoes yesterday. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures in Democratic politics in Northern New York. He was born in Greenbush, now Rensselaer, Dec. 1, 1834, and had lived in Cohoes since 1846. He was a stone mason by trade and helped erect Harmony Hotel, which he made his home in the last years of his life.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Married

WEBB—BROWN.—Saturday, Nov. 6, at the Ascension Memorial Church, New York, Elsie Beatrice Brown, daughter of Mrs. Anna Brown Gillene, to Norton Webb.

Brooklyn.

HYDE—WALKER.—Nov. 7, Anna G. Walker to George P. Hyde.

Long Island.

FLUHR—GUNYAN.—Nov. 7, Forest Park, Ethel M. Gunyan to Julius C. Fluhr.

OSBORN—LEPPERT.—Nov. 6, Richmond Hill, Katherine A. Leppert to Harold F. Osborn.

Died

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Nov. 8, 1915, Emma Rogers Anderson of 434 Park Place, Brooklyn. Funeral service at St. Mary's P. E. Church, Classon and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 2 P. M.

BAILEY.—Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 7, 1915, Samuel Bailey. Funeral service at his home, 20 Vernon Place, East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodbridge, N. J.

BLOCH.—On Monday, Nov. 8, 1915, Lizeta Bloch, in her 65th year, beloved wife of Valentine and mother of Mrs. Dr. E. Meixner, Max, Alfred, Genevieve, Jennette, William, Dr. Leon, and Bessie Bloch. Funeral from her late residence, 413 Humboldt St., Union Hill, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

BUTLER.—Nov. 7, 1915, at 25 Manhattan Av., New York City, Ellen J. Butler, in her 66th year. Funeral private.

CHESMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 8, Mrs. Adele S. Chesman, widow of Nelson Chesman, former President of the Nelson Chesman Advertising Agency. Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, at her late residence, 98 Morningside Av., at 8 P. M. Interment at Lancaster, N. H. St. Louis, Chicago, and Chattanooga papers please copy.

CORNWELL.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Nov. 6, Mattie V., wife of Henry E. Cornwell. Funeral services at her late residence, 152 Greenwich St., Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.

COLBORN.—On Nov. 8, 1915, Caroline, widow of Edward A. Colborn. Funeral services at her late residence, 680 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock.

DAWBARN.—On Nov. 3, in San Leandro, in his 83d year, Charles Dawbarn, father of the late Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn.

DE COU.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 7th inst., Emma, daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Clarke de Cou. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services, from St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock; interment, Riverview Cemetery. Friends may review remains on Tuesday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock.

DRAPER.—On Monday, Nov. 8, 1915, Colonel T. Wall Morgan Draper, son of Theodore Sedgewick and Elizabeth Morgan, in the 61st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRUMMOND.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 7, 1915, John Edward, husband of Emma S. Totten, funeral services at his home, 104 South 10th St., Newark, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Roseville Lodge, No. 143, F. and A. M., are invited to attend. Interment at convenience of the family.

EARL.—Emily, wife of H. C. Earl. Funeral 11 A. M., Wednesday, 242 Van Ness St., Newburg, N. Y.

FALK.—In Boston on Nov. 6, in the 33d year of her age, Milly E. Falk, wife of Myron S. Falk, and daughter of Henry L. and Cecilia Stiefel. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 West 53d St., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

FARAON.—On Nov. 7, at his residence, 808 West End Av., Rene J., beloved son of Joseph F. and Henrietta Faraon. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

FLANNERY.—Joseph D., Nov. 7. Funeral service 10 A. M. Wednesday, 10th, Holy Name Church, 96th and Amsterdam Av.

GIFFING.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 8, John C. Giffing, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 102 West 131st St., Wednesday, Nov. 10, 7:30 P. M.

GILMOUR.—On Nov. 7, 1915, Adjutant James Gilmour, husband of Mary Morrison Gilmour, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 164 West 120th St., 8 P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 9. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HEIDEMAN.—On Nov. 8, 1915, at his residence, 1 Arden St., Anton, husband of Pauline Heideman. Funeral private.

HEIMSOTH.—Suddenly, Nov. 8, 1915, Alma S. Heimsoth, aged 21 years, beloved daughter of Elizabeth Heimsoth and sister of Irene Sauter and Joseph Heimsoth. Friends and relatives invited to attend funeral services at the residence of her mother, 72d St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

HUGHES.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at her residence, 966 Trinity Av., Abigail, widow of John Hughes. Funeral services at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 155th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JENKINS.—At Hotel Woodward on Nov. 7 of pneumonia, Matthew C., aged 48 years, son of the late Francis and Mary E. Jenkins. Funeral private. Friends kindly omit flowers.

KLEINMAN.—Irving Council, 602, R. A.—Brethren: You are fraternally requested to participate in the last solemn tribute of respect to our beloved Past Regent, Henry David Kleinman, at his late residence, 2,041 5th Av., corner 128th St., Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1 P. M.

SAUL J. ROSENTHAL, Regent.
FRANK D. LAKESTREAM, Secretary.

LILLEY.—On Nov. 8, 1915, at his residence, 420 Riverside Drive, James Raynor Lilley, son-in-law of the late Judge Charles Daniels. Notice of funeral later.

LORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at Framingham, Mass., Mary Agnes Lord, daughter of the late James and Mary Anne Sanger Lord. Funeral at Framingham on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MacDOUGALL.—On Nov. 8, 1915, Jemima, widow of John G. MacDougall, in her 80th year. Funeral from her late residence, 300 West 55th St., on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

MacKAY.—Catherine I. On Nov. 8, 1915, Catherine I. MacKay, wife of the late John MacKay. Funeral service from her late residence, 72 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn, Nov. 10, 1915, at 3:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of the family.

McKNIGHT.—Nov. 7, 1915, Samuel, son of James and Sarah Jane McKnight. Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, 2 o'clock, residence, 448 East 145th St.

MACMASTER.—On Nov. 5, at 545 Elm St., Arlington, N. J., Hamilton Wells Macmaster, late of Belfast, Ireland.

MARKS.—On Monday, Nov. 8, at 2 A. M., Pauline, widow of Simon Marks, and mother of Mordecai and Samuel Marks, Mrs. Charles Joseph, Mrs. Jack Rosenbaum, Mrs. Charles Morris, Mrs. Jake Joel, and Mrs. Ben Fiesserman. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station Tuesday, 3:08 P. M. Interment at Athens, Ga. Athens, (Ga.,) Paris, (France,) and Rotterdam (Holland) papers please copy.

MAYER.—At Montclair, N. J., Nov. 7, 1915, Mary A., daughter of the late Jacob F. and Louisa S. Mayer. Funeral services from her late residence, 213 Valley Road, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Interment, Rosedale Cemetery.

NELSON.—Abraham, beloved father of Helene and Arthur, on Monday, Nov. 8, 1915, in his 51st year. Funeral from his late residence, 314 West 100th St., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, 1915, at 9:30 o'clock.

NELSON.—Abraham. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Beth Israel Hospital, held on November 8th, 1915, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

The members of the Board of Directors have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their esteemed friend and co-worker, Abraham Nelson. Mr. Nelson served continuously as a member of the board since 1895, and in addition to his active participation in the affairs of the institution and his indefatigable work and unselfish devotion to its welfare and progress, acted during his entire connection with the hospital as its counsel and legal advisor and gratuitously assumed charge of all its legal affairs, and

Resolved, That in his untimely death the institution has been deprived of one of its most loyal and devoted friends and earnest workers and has suffered a distinct loss and will sadly miss his presence and counsel, and the community a man of the highest attainments and ideals and of sterling character; and be it further

Resolved, That the sympathy and condolence of the board be extended to the b

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OUR MR. L. RUBEN WILL SEE YOUR SPRING LINE OF SILK AND COTTON DRESSES (FROM ABOUT $2.00 TO $18.00 EACH) ANY MORNING FROM 8:15 TO 10:30 A. M., AND 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST.

WANTED—Jobs of ladies' coats and suits; better kind only. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at Infants' and Children's Coats for Spring. Write for appointment. S 82 Times.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

JOBBER LOOKING AT NOVELTIES; silk, cotton waists. Room 901, 43 West 27th St.

1,500 COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Full line and belted fancy mixture girls' coats, $2; ladies' sibelines and chinchillas, fur collars, $3.50 and $5.50. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

1,000 COATS TO CLOSE OUT; fur-trimmed mixtures and wool plushes, kerseys and sibelines. Koguet & Ulius Bros., 129 West 22d St.

JOBBER LOOKING at contractors' supplies of Spring silk, serge, and cotton dresses, every afternoon between 4 and 6. 33-39 West 34th St., Room 604.

OPEN FOR JOBS OF ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS; ANY QUANTITY. FLEISCHER CLOAK & SUIT CO., 626 BROADWAY.

JOB OF DRESSES to close out; children's and ladies' serges, combinations, velvets; also party dresses. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY PLAID BACKS, ZIBELINES, MIXTURES, AND BROADCLOTH COATS; ALL SNAPPY MODELS. I. & B. SHAPIRO CLOAK CO., 37 WEST 20TH ST.

JOBS IN CORDUROY DRESSES, COLORS NAVY, BROWN AND WINE. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST., MR. L. RUBEN.

1,000 FUR TRIMMED plush, corduroy, and mixtures coats, for immediate delivery and to close out. H. Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st.

NICE LOT plush coats, fur trimmed; also corduroys and mixtures; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th St.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' clothing cut, trimmed and made, $4.50 up; specials, $5.75 up. Goldfrank Mfg. Co., Inc., 32 Union Square.

LARGE QUANTITY of crepe de chine and other silk waists to close down at a low price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

HAVE SALT'S ESQUIMETTE at $3.65; Philadelphia pile fabric, 40-40, at $3.40; plushes, net cash. P 31 Times Annex.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery, $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 150 West 27th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, Plush Corduroy and Zibeline Coats; also Velvet Suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

FOR DELIVERY.—Silk radium, lace waists, and other fancy material, $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 30 West 19th St.

HAVE 8 LUMPS BLACK WINDHEIMER VELVETEEN, QUALITY D, AT 35c. A YARD. PHONE 1080 SPRING.

ASSORTMENT Cotton Piece Goods, Prints, and Fancies; also Remnants. 134 Spring St., J. Rosenberg & Co.

A lot of silk petticoats, also messalines, piece goods to sacrifice. Telephone Stagg 67.

Black sibeline and sport coatings for sale cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 40 West 17th.

JOBS OF PLUSH and cloth coats at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 30 West 20th St.

WE ARE showing the latest novelties in Skating Coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th.

FOR SALE.—Black botony, black broadcloth, at opening prices. M. D., Box 45 Times.

FOR SALE—9 pieces pink genuine French linen, 46 inches. S 85 Times.

FOR SALE.—Esquenette plush at $3.50. Levithal & Horovitz, 15 West 24th St.

300 PIECES OF SIX MM. Jap silk at 36½c. for sale. Feinberg Bros., 22 West 15th St.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Leeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

WILL PAY CASH for odds on jobs from cloak manufacturers. Z 209 Times Annex.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. ; 450.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2537.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday.....3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Record Price for Opium.

"With the exception of a sharp and more or less artifical spurt in opium values after the beginning of hostilities in 1914," says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, "prevailing prices for the drug mark the highest record for nearly half a century, namely $10 per pound for ordinary druggists' quality." The Balkan war and the siege of Constantinople are among the factors leading to this result.

Silk Waists for Young Girls.

An enterprising house engaged in the manufacture of children's wear is now making a line of crepe de chine waists for girls as young as 12 years. This is a business that offers new possibilities, as waists for those so young have been formerly restricted entirely, as far as is known, to cheaper materials such as madras. Silk waists were made in size ranges from 16 up.

Middy Suits Prove Popular.

The trend in boys' wash suits has been lately in the direction of the middy suit, distinguished from the old English schoolboy styles that were the vogue a short time ago. Manufacturers are well engaged on orders for immediate delivery as well as on Spring business. The middy suit is a new development along old lines, and the combinations of colors and materials have been calculated to attract the buyers.

Competing with French Goods.

The manufacturers of infants' wear are having an exceptionally prosperous season. This is due in large measure to the handicap under which the French houses, which were pre-eminent in the production of hand-made goods, are laboring. The uncertainty of foreign supplies has diverted trade ordinarily placed with foreign manufacturers to domestic channels, and the satisfaction given by the home product will doubtless hold the buyers even when the French manufacturers are able to resume their normal trade.

Looking for Something New.

The women's wear cutting-up trade seems to be on a still hunt for a Spring novelty, but so far without success. The dress goods sellers have been asked for "something new," but most suggestions have been turned down. The trouble is that very few houses in the coat and suit trade have cleared out their stocks of gabardines, poplins, and whipcords, and, until they do, attempts to push anything different in the fabric line will not meet with much success. Gabardine is probably the material most sought after at the present time for Spring, and selling agents view the outlook on this cloth in a very optimistic light.

Substitutes for Jute Sacks.

In Chile, according to a report from Consul Thomas W. Voetter of Antofagasta, substitutes for jute sacks are beginning to be used in shipping ores. The warp and woof of the fabric are made of strips of paper, doubled and twisted, in combination with a small quantity of some short vegetable fibre. These paper sacks, which come from Germany, are said to stand hard usage and to be available for several shipments before wearing out. They have been substituted for jute ones because the scarcity of vessels to bring the latter from India has nearly doubled the price.

Burlap Prices Stronger.

The renewed attention that has been given burlaps in the last few days by large users has done a great deal to improve the price position of the local market, and bullish reports from Calcutta regarding transit facilities have also played a part. Heavy goods continue in a relatively firmer position than lightweights. For instance, the average quotation now on 40-inch, 10½-ounce goods is 8 cents, though it is probable that prompt buyers could shade that price by about 10 points. Ten-ounce, "forties," which are also scare, are held here around 7.00@7.65 cents, while 8 and 7½-ounce goods in this width are quoted at 5.25@5.35, and 5.15@5.25 cents, respectively. Quite a good inquiry for special widths and weights is reported, and higher prices generally are expected before the close of the week.

Gray Goods Open Quietly.

The week opened quietly in the local gray goods market yesterday, and it is now evident that nothing short of a substantial recovery in cotton will be required to start buying on a large scale. The inquiry for printcloths, though somewhat limited, was reported better than that for sheetings and drills, neither of which moved at all freely. Sales of printcloths at present prices were reported for delivery during the next sixty to ninety days, among them being 39-inch 72-76s at 5⅝ cents; 39-inch 68-72s at 5¼ cents; 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s at 4 cents. Spot quotations on these and other construc-tions follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	36½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	36½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	36½-inch, 60-48s	4c
39-inch, 50-44s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅞c

*Asked.

About the Fine Goods.

While statements of sellers of fine cotton goods do not altogether agree at the moment regarding the amount of immediate and nearby business being placed on this merchandise, the best information is to the effect that it is not as active as it has been. Whether this is due to the fact that buyers are getting "fed up" for the time being, or whether it is due to the belief that present prices are too high in view of the position of the cotton market, it not entirely clear. It is very probable, however, that price is the mainspring of the situation, especially so in view of the rapid advances of the last few weeks. One unusual feature of this part of the market, however, is the lateness of delivery of some of the orders placed. It is not at all a rare thing to hear of shipments to come as far away as mid-April, and in some cases as late as May 1. There has been no great change in the character of the demand, piques, honeycombs, voiles, and cotton, and silk novelties still being well to the top of the list of popular fabrics.

Silk Imports Grow.

The Silk Association of America reports the dutiable imports of silk goods for the five weeks ended Oct. 30 as $2,516,776 compared with $2,030,686 for the same period in 1914. Fabrics woven in the piece showed an increase in value this year over last of $194,736. A surprising drop took place in the importations of pile fabrics, for which there has been a very large demand in this country. The statistics show that a total amount of $372,334 worth of these textiles came in this year for the given period, compared with $205,918 for the same time last year. Another big drop occurred in the importation of ribbons, of which only $4,417 worth came in this year against $42,000 last year. In silk handkerchiefs, cut, not hemmed, or hemmed only, there was an increase of from $615 last year to $14,087 this season. Another important increase took place in the importations of artificial silk yarns.

Silk Business Especially Good.

The silk trade continues in such a flourishing state that it is proving an attraction for new capital. One prominent house is thinking seriously of calling in its salesmen who are now on the road showing Spring goods because it is not at all positive that the house will be able to fill further orders. Advances ranging from 10 per cent. downward are asked and cheerfully given. The increasing cost of production makes these advances necessary. The price of raw silk during the past two months has gone up fully 35 1-3 per cent., and the cost of dyeing has risen between 25 and 35 per cent. Taffetas still hold out as the most popular fabric, and satins in the better grades are well regarded in yarn dyes. There appears to be no cessation in the popularity of navy blue, although the trend in other colors is toward lighter shades.

TRACE OUR COTTON EXPORTS

Germany Suffered No Famine, American Investigator Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The impression that Germany has suffered a cotton famine is not true, according to information obtained by the Commercial Attaché of the United States at The Hague, Erwin W. Thompson, who has made an investigation of the conditions of the cotton market throughout Europe. In normal years the total amount of American cotton imported by Germany is, roundly, 2,400,000 bales. With a large stock of cotton in hand Germany's mills were able to continue with the ordinary number of operatives and with the usual output during the first months of the war down to January of this year.

From January to April there were received at Bremen 200,000 bales of cotton from the United States. In addition to this direct shipment there have been shipped into Germany by re-export through other countries, 1,300,000 bales. Usually about 20 per cent. of Germany's raw cotton is supplied from India, Egypt, Persia, and various small sources of supply, and the remainder comes from the United States. The same is probably true of Russia and France.

In all the war countries the large demand has been for the coarser fabrics needed for military purposes and in these the output has been greatly increased and, consequently, mills have some of the time been run twenty hours a day instead of ten.

In France, however, the mills, it is reported, are running at about 20 per cent. of capacity. In Russia cotton mills have been running double time. The only serious cut in the market demand arises in Poland, which required about 20 per cent. of the Russian output. Mr. Thompson concludes from all the data at his command that the total continental consumption of cotton for the year of 1914-1915 is 5,730,000 bales, which is 1,767,000 less than in the previous year. The direct imports from the United States amounted to 4,017,379 bales, which was 1,367,639 bales less than the year before. The Russian supply is estimated to have been 900,000 bales and the supply from various scattered sources to have been 812,921 bales.

Very little cotton could be brought from India or Egypt, and it is safe to say that the depletion of stocks held on hand made up for the large amount that went into output without corresponding importations of raw material.

The destruction of the direct market for American cotton is shown by the returns from all the war countries. Austria in the past usually took 800,000 to 900,000 bales, but in the last year received only 600,000 from this country. Belgium's importation in 1914 was 226,967 bales from the United States. In 1915 it was 5,067 bales. In time of peace France buys largely of the United States, and in 1914 took 1,138,000 bales of our cotton, but in 1915 received only 682,000 bales. Germany's import the year before the war was 2,884,102 bales from the United States, and this year has been 1,794,143 bales directly and indirectly from this country. Russia took 1,099,076 bales in 1914, and 982,125 bales this year.

The export of cotton to the small neutral countries of Europe has not been large in view of the exigencies of war times. No cotton is allowed to go to them directly, and England sells with a very close regard for the day-to-day demands of their spindles. Denmark used but 104 bales of our cotton in 1914, but took 37,000 bales this year. Norway imported 3,750 bales in 1914, and this year 58,000 bales. The Netherlands increased the import of American cotton from 35,053 bales in 1914 to 510,000 bales this year. Sweden increased her import from this country from 51,671 bales to 746,000 bales. In the first war year Italy bought largely of our cotton, increasing her import from 537,357 bales to 1,127,600 bales.

MANY DIFFERENT DYES.

A Tabulation Showing 3,300 Brought Into This Country.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government dyestuffs expert, who has been in this city since the first week of September investigating the color situation, will close his office in the Custom House tomorrow, and continue his work in Washington in the offices of the Department of Commerce.

Apart from the general investigation conducted by Dr. Norton, the expert has prepared a census of dyestuffs used in this country prior to the European war. Altogether, something like 3,300 different dyes came into the United States just preceding the outbreak of hostilities, but owing to the unwillingness of importers representing the German manufacturers to divulge the exact character of many of the colors there has been a lack of information as to the respective quantities of the various dyes and intermediates actually brought in here.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield realized, it was said yesterday, that American manufacturers of dyestuffs should know exactly how much and what kinds of colors in detail were imported and consumed prior to the war. Dr. Norton was accordingly charged with getting the data together, and while he declined to say how the census was obtained it is known that Collector Malone put importers' invoices and other Custom House records at the investigator's disposal.

These were gone over minutely by the force of clerks under Dr. Norton, and detailed tabulations made of every kind of color imported for at least a decade. This information has been properly classified, and will be filed with the Department of Commerce, where it will be at the disposal of American manufacturers interested. It was stated yesterday on authority that the census just prepared is the first to be made in any country, not even Germany possessing a tabulation as complete as that just finished.

Complaining About Deliveries.

Reports from jobbers of knit goods indicate that there is much dissatisfaction among them regarding the slowness of deliveries of seasonable goods by several of the mills. Most of these goods, it is said, were purchased before the recent advances went into effect, and it is more or less hinted by the disgruntled wholesalers that merchandise which should be coming to them is being diverted to more recent purchasers. While not declaring for one side or the other, a local knit goods man said yesterday that if the buyers' contentions were true, they (the buyers) were merely getting what is due them for the "early bird" way in which of them acted when warned that price advances were inevitable. As for the demand, there is little fault to be found. Mills are running full shifts in a great many cases, and even then are not in a position to handle all the business booked and offered. The taking of new business, especially on fleeced goods, is practically out of the question because of the rush of domestic orders. There is not a great deal of feature to Spring business at present, and most interest is being shown in the lines for next Fall, which it is expected will be opened in the near future. Higher prices will rule throughout, from all accounts.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Thirty-two corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,101,000, were chartered today. They include:

Passaic Cotton Mills, yarns, cotton, and other fabrics and textiles to carry on business with $480,000; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, H. K. Wood, 34 Nassau St.

Chiriqui Electric Corp'n, electrical mechanical engineer, motors, dynamos, $150,000; F. R. Owen, G. Jamison, J. A. Stapleton, 8 Bridge St.

Brice Corporation, realty, construction, $100,000; L. M. Schwan, John F. and W. Kirkpatrick Brice, 60 Wall St.

The Walker Cold Storage Co., Hamilin, refrigeration, $60,000; E. W. Judd, B. J. Snook, M. E. Blossom, Walker.

Anemorrefs Farm Products Co., dairy farm products, $50,000; T. Mitrou, N. Antonlades, G. Anemorrefs, Hastings St.

Benjamin Higbee & Co., Utica, realty, stocks, bonds, investments, $25,000; J. W. Church, H. A. Higbee, R. E. Benjamin, Utica.

T. J. Collins & Sons, Buffalo, drugs, chemicals, $50,000; C. L. Thomas, B. and T. J. Collins, Buffalo.

Herrity Land Corp'n, realty, construction, $80,000; G. B. Goldin, E. Roeder, R. E. J. Corcoran, 326 Union St., Brooklyn.

Owasanone Corp'n, Jamaica, realty construction, $20,000; B. Lissey, M. Gross, E. Buxbaum, West St., Jamaica.

Weir Motor Sales Co., Buffalo, vehicles, aeroplanes, devices, garages, $15,000; K. Nefiel, F. B. Weir, J. R. Moore, 1,237 Main St., Buffalo.

Buffalo Creek Lead and Zinc Mines, Buffalo, realty, mining, $15,000; G. M. Rogers, C. E. Nelson, J. L. Harpending, Smithville, Okla.

Lloyd Woolen Mills, woolens, silks, cotton, $10,000; M. D. Merrison, M. E. Levine, H. Cohen, 320 Broadway.

The Nailcrete Corpn., Forest Hills, architects, designers, builders, $10,000; J. Horr, Jr., W. S. Sneldon, Forest Hills.

American Snap Fastener Co., fasteners used in wearing apparel, $10,000; G. Leight, S. Blumberg, S. H. Immegiuck, 561 W. 163d St.

Washington Underwear Co., $10 000; M., P., and W. Garish, 1,820 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Red Taxi Co., Albany, operate taxicab service, $5,000; B. H. and H. Arnink, W. C. Allen, 448 Delaware Av., Albany.

Oscar Armbruster Extract Co., flavoring extracts essential oils, perfumes, soaps, $10,000; W. Coote, C. and O. Arnbruster, Baldwin.

Gripp Realty Corpn., agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; W. J. Higgins, W. Holman, J. V. Cornell, 1,270 Broadway.

Bradford-Loockerman Corpn., mercantile, merchandise, $10,000; F. C. McGurk, M. T. Murray, Jr., W. Bradford, Jr., 135 William St.

Westcott Automobile Co., Brooklyn, flying machines, aerial devices, motors, tires, $5,000; J. G. Snyder, H. Tag, Selwyn W. Kesler, 228 New York Av., Brooklyn.

The Park Jewelry Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; H. Goldsmith, I. Friedman, N. F. Kazlow, 495 40th St., Brooklyn.

Dexter Milling Co., Dexter, mill feed, fertilizers, dairy products, $8,000; E. R. Eveleigh, C. W. and J. Campbell, Dexter.

Capital increases: General Federation Magazine, New York, $25,000 to $100,000; Niagara Motor Boat Co., Tonawanda, $20,000 to $50,000; Norwich Wire Basket Co, Norwich, $25,000 to $50,000; N. C. Clausen Architectural Iron Co., Albany $20,000 to $35,000; Oco Silk Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $30,000 to $50,000; V. W. Greytok & Co., Brooklyn, $5,000 to $15,000; the Rohdenburg Co., New York, $10,000 to $20,000; Joseph Ross, Inc., New York, $1,000 to $10,000.

Authorizations: W. E. Whann Co., Springmill Penn., fertilizers, $100,000; representative, J. F. Barrett, 60 Trinity Place, New York.

Russian-American Direct Trade Corporation, Richmond, Va., storage, wharfage warehousing, forwarding, $100,000; representative, J. Markham Marshall, 25 Broad St., New York.

Voluntary dissolutions: Maurice G. Costello Realty Co., Brooklyn; The Tolaz Chemical Co., Utica; Graham & Matlack, Manhattan; Meehan Building Co., Bronx; James F. Meehan Co., Bronx; T. J. Cunningham Co., Bronx; Public Stationery Co., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 8.—Charters filed here: Southern Steel Products Co., $5,000,000. To manufacture, sell, deal in and with iron, steel, and other products. Incorporators, local, (Wilmington, Del.,) parties: J. H. Nixon, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

International Naval Navigation Co., $1,000,000. To manufacture aeroplanes, flying machines, motor boats, &c. Incorporators, local, (Wilmington, Del.,) parties: M. E. Shakespeare, H. M. Brown, L. S. Dorsey.

Clark Paving Corporation, New York, $1,000,000. To manufacture, sell, and deal in and with fibrous paving materials of all kinds. H. O. Coughlan, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Pioneer Smoke Indicator Co., Philadelphia, $1,000,000. To manufacture and install smoke indicators, lamp lights for gas or electricity. John H. McQuillen, W. F. Cochrane, Howard E. Cade.

American Asiatic Co., Tientsin, China, $20,000. To carry on a general international merchant commission business to furnish information of foreign markets, &c. Effie M. Chandless, Robert H. Chandless, Tientsin, China; Henry B. Matteson, New York.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Royal Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton and wool waste, of Rahway, N. J., recently instituted an advance in the wages of their employes, which is said to be the forerunner of a profit-sharing plan.

Miss Eloise Trostler, formerly connected with the New York office of Stix, Baer & Fuller of St. Louis, has been appointed buyer of ready-to-wear garments with the P. S. Farmer Company of 470 Fourth Avenue.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cotton Goods and Jute Bags Among the Things Considered.

Marshall Field & Co. were successful yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in securing lower duty on heavy importations of cotton dress goods. They were returned at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for Jacquard-figured manufactures of cotton, and were claimed properly dutiable as woven figured cotton cloth according to the average yarn number used in the fabrics.

Morck & Richards, Seattle, won in the claim that bassine fibure should be admitted at 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. The Collector classified the merchandise as tampico by similitude and exacted duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The board reached the conclusion that the similitude clause was wrongly applied in this case and reversed the Collector.

Lower duty was given on slippers imported by J. J. Gavin & Co. and A. S. Herrmann. The articles were composed of straw and lined with cotton terry cloth. Appraiser Sague reported that cotton was the component of chief value in the make-up, the result being that the Collector classified the goods as cotton wearing apparel, calling for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The importers at the trial proved that straw predominated in value. The board accordingly ordered entry at 35 per cent. as manufactures of straw.

The Southern Pacific Company protested the Collector's action in taking duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem on second-hand jute bags as manufactures of vegetable fibre. The company claimed free entry as rags, bagging for cotton, material for use in paper making, or at 10 per cent. ad valorem, as waste. A discount of 5 per cent. also was asked, as the bags were brought to this country in American vessels. At the trial the Southern Pacific representatives failed to prove that the bags were waste, rags, or for paper making. No evidence was introduced in support of the claim for a rebate. Judge Cooper said that the claim should have been for entry at 10 per cent. as "bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, not dyed or colored." Since the evidence was insufficient and the right claim not made, the protests were overruled.

The Tajimi Company was sustained in the contention that jardinieres and fern dishes were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as bamboo baskets.

Failure to appear at duly set trials resulted in the following protests being overruled: International News Company, Abbey & Imbrie, Brown & Rose, the Kaufmann & Straus Company, K. Takayama, Dezell & Helwig, S. Stern, B. Altman & Co., Gimbel Bros., Morimura Bros., L. & E. Stirn, Snow's U. S. Sample Express Company, Syndicate Trading Company, R. F. Downing & Co., Rusch & Co., E. W. Kunz, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Schofield & Walker, and William H. Stiner & Sons.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

GUDEBROD BROS. CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gudebrod Bros. Co., manufacturer of spool silk, at 76a Broadway., by Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, attorneys for these creditors: Tata Sons & Co., $6,722; John B. Sturm, agent of P. Colombo & Co. of Milan, Italy, $7,355, and Anton Schmid, as trustee of the Haledon Throwing Co., $13,556. Judge Hough appointed Frederick C. Gudebrod receiver. He was Secretary of the company. Judge Hough also directed him to consult with George M. Hard, Henry L. Gwalter, and Paul Gerli, a committee of creditors, as to all important matters connected with the continuance of the business. Among creditors who requested the appointment of Mr. Gudebrod are: The Chatham & Phenix National Bank, $26,948; Arnold Karberg & Co., $20,699; G. Lings & Co., $15,486; Haledon Throwing Co., $13,556, and Paul Gerli & Co., $6,722. Quick assets are estimated at $160,000. Liabilities are reported to be $250,000. The firm had sales offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Chicago. Bradstreet's took away its rating in January, 1915. The company has been under the supervision of a committee of creditors.

MAX STERNBERG, manufacturer of children's cloaks at 129 West Twenty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to George Lawyer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for creditors. Liabilities are $40,000 and assets $15,000. Judge Hough appointed George Lawyer receiver, and authorized him to continue business for thirty days.

ELKAN DEICHES, manufacturer of women's apparel at 43 West Twenty-fourth Street, has made an assignment to David E. Gollob. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him. Liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $15,000. Mr. Deiches had stores at Johnsbury, St. Mary's, and Kane, Penn., but these were incorporated in August, and he became President of them. He manufactured cloaks, suits, and dresses.

PURE DYE SILK COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Pure Dye Silk Company, wholesale dealer in silks and satins at 111 Fifth Avenue, by three creditors: Jacob S. Kober, $450; Irving B. Berkman, $91, and Herman Funk, $150. The company made an assignment on Saturday. Liabilities are about $5,000.

MICHAEL CERUSSI.—A petition has been filed against Michael Cerussi, building contractor of 271 to 279 East 135th Street.

MILLIE STEIN.—A petition has been filed against Millie Stein, cloak and luncheroom at 129 Second Avenue. She made an assignment on Friday. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $500.

LUDWIG ROSENZWEIG & SON.—Irving Rosenzweig of the firm of Ludwig Rosenzweig & Son, jobbers in dry goods at 319 Church Street, has made an assignment of and for the firm to Holmes J. Corbet.

EMPIRE WAIST STORES, INC., of 206 East Fourteenth Street, with a branch store at 860 Westchester Avenue, has made an assignment to Isidore M. Silberman.

HELLE WORKS, INC., manufacturer of marble fixtures at 612 East Sixteenth Street, has made an assignment to Harry Rosenfeld.

Discharged from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

HERMAN FINKELSTEIN, INC., importer of smoked fish, 12 Second Street; liabilities, $60,114.

CARBONDALE SPONGE CO., 46 Gold Street; liabilities, $31,495.

CHARLES MULLER, 970 East 170th Street, formerly cafe; liabilities, $36,542.

HENRY H. SIMPSON, 987 Union Avenue, formerly bakery and lunch room; liabilities, $11,434.

JAMES JORDAN, furniture, 207 Park Row; liabilities, $12,164.

JACOB WISOTSKY, manufacturer of furtrimmings, 57 East Eleventh Street; liabilities, $11,554.

MARTHA CLOSE, costumes, 8 West Forty-fifth Street; liabilities, $10,425.

LOUIS E. LEVY, manufacturer of women's hats, 15 West Houston Street.

JACOB DIAMOND, clothing, 141 Stanton Street.

SIDNEY J. COWEN, lawyer, 2,674 Marion Avenue.

ISRAEL G. HOWELL, paints, 572 East Seventy-ninth Street.

HENRY LINDEMAN, piano manufacturer, 1,925 Seventh Avenue.

PAUL PIEFKE, 849 Union Avenue, formerly liquors.

MALVINA L. BRODER, actress, 221 Second Avenue.

OSIAS LIND, stationer, 247 Rivington Street.

WILLIAM MILLER, dresses, 10 West Eighteenth Street; liabilities, $17,183.

HYMAN LABES, dresses, 106 Greene Street; liabilities, $13,770.

SIDNEY W. HOAG, 259 West 117th Street, formerly deputy chief engineer, office Dock Department, retired on a pension.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Receivers of the Walpole Tire and Rubber Company were authorized to pay another dividend of 5 per cent. today to creditors whose claims have been allowed by Judge Dodge in the United States District Court. This will make 90 per cent. that has been authorized. The receivers expect to pay a still further dividend later. They have $20,000 on hand.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Clemente Della Ventura, grocer, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy this afternoon. Liabilities $11,301.82. Assets $5,555.92.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adelson, Louis—American Woolen Co. of N. Y. $45,380.43
Argento, Rosario—N. Y. Edison Co.; costs 114.24
Blood, John H.—Williamson Co. 322.57
Bertelstone, Louis—Dochtermann Storage Warehouse Co. 332.15
Bashr, Minnie D., & Jessie D. Barenborg—S. A. Smith 181.25
Burnham, Catherine M.—G. E. Chisholm et al. 4,064.30
Beekman, Chas. A.—M. Klein et al. .. 1,107.27
Briggs, Marion—Morris Machine Works. 475.07
Bentley, Lester H.—W. E. McCrea 1,514.29
Bytinski, Eugene—Robbins Mfg. Co. 133.21
Benjamin, Harry J.—Vulcanite Portland Cement Co. 275.75
Burchill, Austin B.—Record & Guide Co. 148.34
Biosotti, Maria—Spero & Stanfield, Inc. 456.76
Counthan, Shannon Amusement Co.—Volk 1,076.80
Coxson, Mary S.—Flynn Plumbing & Heating Co.; costs 121.90
Carney, Joseph—W. M. Dunning 286.27
Cleaver, Montague H.—M. A. Noonan. 1,286.54
Cohen, Wm.—S. Gordon 114.41
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.—T. Schlesinger 125.90
Same—A Schlesinger 125.90
Couch, Clifford—Appeal Printing Co. 305.54
Corigna, Roberto—M. J. Barry 3,882.40
Dorfman, George—M. Weinstein 275.39
Dayag, Emaline—A. Broose 272.94
Davis, Frank H.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y. 253.67
Damm, P. George, Trustee—E. Conway, et al. 789.20
Eustace, James & Mary—Northern Bank of N. Y. 138.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

French, Percy W., and Mitchell Samuels—J. Warner, Oct. 28, 1915 ..... $516.32
Schultze, Max H.—D. T. Platt, Feb. 25, 1910 ..... 22,276.98
Weir, Hugh C.—F. H. Dodd et al., Nov. 3, 1915 ..... 129.41
Rothschild, Emanuel—Isaac H. Blanchard Co., July 21, 1911 ..... 870.04
Same—Same, June 28, 1911 ..... 296.91
Stephens, Percy R.—Musical Courier Co., Sept. 28, 1912 ..... 240.55
City of New York—J. O'Keefe, June 5, 1912, (reversed) 544.15
Jasper, Morris—I. S. Tunick, June 4, 1915 (vacated) 1,118.87
Clay Contracting and Building Material Co.—J. Alpert, June 30, 1915 ..... 944.11
Gilligan, Edward J.—C. Christensen, Feb. 1, 1915 ..... 144.41
Gable, Herman—A. Fox et al., Dec. 19, 1914 ..... 565.10
Moss, Alcan—Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, Aug. 20, 1915 ..... 226.57
Levitus, Rudolph, and Eugene M. Gravitur—People, &c., Nov. 7, 1912, (vacated) 100.00

In Bronx County.

Benny Savis, Realty Co.—J. Polatischek, Sept. 28, 1915 ..... 626.57
Warschaw, Jacob, and Elias Lang—S. Garber, Aug. 19, 1915 ..... 169.41

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant

ALBANY—R. Healy; T. J. Buckley, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; F. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
ATHENS—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Cohn, Cobiens Co.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces, handkerchiefs; J. E. Fissell, millinery, ribbons; A. H. Smith, representing; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; W. G. Weller, domestics; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; Miss M. G. Armstrong, art embroideries; Miss C. H. Field, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Grotzan, Loeb Co.; H. W. Straus, general merchandise; 121 Prince; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear, 146 W. 23th.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Lustig, laces, fancy goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—D. Levy Sons; L. Levy, waistings; 156 5th Av.; Grand.
BALTIMORE—A. Cahn, clothing; B'way Central.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, furs; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—L. Lauer, dry goods; Breslin.
BERWICK—Berwick Stores Co.; F. W. Bush, clothing; J. H. Taylor, dry goods; 16 E. 33; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss D. Finley, white goods, hdkfs.; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; B. F. Welden, curtains, china; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, suits, coats, waists, millinery; 148 West 23d.
BIRMINGHAM—Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's clothing, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, misses', girls', coats; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Mr. Miller, boys' clothing; basement; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Cooper, general merchandise; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats; Mr. Bechimpf, linens; Miss Labohan, waists; 1,261 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. A. Hooper, tollet goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON — The Twentieth Century Dept Store; H. B. Franklin, dry goods, general merchandise; Grenoble.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; M. A. Thomas, shoes; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Frazier Bedding Co.; T. F. Frazier, beds, bedding; St. Denis.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, coats, furs; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Jos. Sullivan; J. A. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Grand.
BOSTON—Meyer-Jonasson Co.; W. C. Kelly, ready-to-wear; 11 West 25th.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 31 Union Square.
BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen D. G. Co.; W. L. Hall, art embroideries, fancy goods; A.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Operating 37,000 square miles of territory in California and serving 200 cities and towns, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the Company's business, serving such a growing territory, is obvious.

Net earnings are equivalent to over 7 times the dividend requirements on the First Preferred Stock. A descriptive circular sent on request.

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Serving compact groups of growing communities with light, heat and power by means of modern central stations insures maximum efficiency and growth of business.

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are some of the reasons why the first mortgage bonds of the Consumers Power Co. of Minnesota are so very attractive to large and small investors who are desirous of investing with extreme conservatism.

Send for Circular No. 189, which will provide further information.

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November Bond Circular

We will be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
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Municipal Bonds

Tax Exempt in New Jersey. Eligible for Postal Savings in all States.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax.

Ask for Bond Circular J-10.

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Public Service Corp. & Industrial Bonds
Yielding 4.90 to 6.75%
List Upon Application
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request
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Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York
Boston Hartford

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Break in Prices—A Political Influence—Near-Record Corn Crop.

Had Wall Street, in explanation of the sharp decline which occurred in the final hour of trading yesterday, not been able to point to the report from Washington of a threatened break in the Democratic ranks over the President's defense program, or to any one of several other reports actually of little market potency, it would have been said of yesterday's market simply that traders had misjudged the extent of the reactionary tendency and had failed in their effort to turn the market upward because too large a volume of selling had been left over from last week to be readily absorbed by yesterday's buying. We have had big markets of late, and it is not surprising that the periodic readjustments of prices, through one of which we are now passing, should require some time.

Reactions from the level to which the market recently rose are not necessarily indicative of any unfavorable change in the underlying influences which go to make values. Indeed, so far as many visible signs go, the course of events has been such as to strengthen values even while quotations have been receding. In such a stage of the market it often happens that exaggerated importance is attributed to passing events, and this may well have been so in respect to the market influence attributed to the dispatches from Washington crediting the next majority leader of the House, after a conference at the White House, with the statement that he would not be able to support the President's naval program. Controversies between Congress and the Administration could hardly be altogether a one-sided influence in stock market sentiment, for, while they might stand in the way of some things which the financial community does want, they might also stand in the way of some things which it does not want.

A check to the plan for the strengthening of the military forces of the United States would be regarded unfavorably in many business circles where it is felt that it is important that the United States should be more thoroughly prepared against possible attack, but the extent of the influence attributed to yesterday afternoon's Washington dispatch was largely determined by the previously established drift of stock market sentiment. And so, too, of the fresh rumors of probable early peace and of new international complications. Our note to Great Britain, so far as it was a market influence, was a favorable one, as something which might lead to a friendly clarification of our controversy with England over interference with our trade, and possibly to a freer movement in our commerce with the neutral countries affected by the British blockade. In the light of the afternoon decline, it seems probable that the strength which the market showed early in the day was due rather to a short covering movement than to any large-scale buying for the long account. Signs of a renewal of aggressive bearish pressure were not lacking in the final stage of the market.

Some contribution was made to the favorable information bearing upon a long-range view of the business outlook, but it was a narrower view which controlled prices yesterday. The Government's November report placed this year's corn harvest at 3,090,000,000 bushels, which is so little below the best corn crop that the country has ever raised that this year's result is practically as good as the best. Only in 1912 did the corn crop figures exceed those given in yesterday's Government report, and then only by the relatively small amount of 34,000,000 bushels. The corn crop is more or less typical of the results attained in practically all departments of this year's farming, and upon such results as these it is most reasonable to base expectations of still further expansion in the country's business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
	—Days.			
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	-	4	4	4
Chicago	-	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	-	4	4	4½
Kansas City	-	4	4	4
Dallas	-	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	-
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	-
Cleveland	5	3½	4	-
Richmond	5	3½	3½	-
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	-
Chicago	5	-	-	-
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	-
Minneapolis	5	-	-	-
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	-
Dallas	5	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	4@4½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	1½@2%
Ninety days	1½@2%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3
6 months	3@3½

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.64½	$4.64½	$4.64½	+.00½
Cables	4.65⅝	4.65⅜	4.65½	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64⅝	$4.65½
Paris	5.96¾	5.95
Switzerland	5.32½	5.31½
Scandinavia	26.30	26.40
Berlin	.81⅛	.81⅝
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	43.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.12	5.13
Holland	.42⅛	.42¼
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.43½	6.44½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41¾	.41⅝
Rio	.23½	.23⅝
Spain	.19	.19¼
Austria	14.60	14.65
Russia		32.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60½	$4.58¼	$4.59¾	$4.57¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $282,680,213; balance, $18,847,337; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $242,443.

The local banks have lost $1,769,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London 24⅞d, up ⅛d. New York, 50½c, up ⅜c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	796,855
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	147,655,390
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.83 — .75
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	37.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
107	109	300	Adams Express	108½	108½	108	108	+1
31	31¼	8,200	Alaska Gold Mines	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	−1⅛
12¼	12⅜	2,800	Alaska Juneau	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½	− ⅛
33⅜	34	9,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35⅞	36½	33⅜	34	−2½
72	74	1,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74	73	73	− ½
71⅝	74	4,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	73⅜	74½	71⅝	71⅝	−1⅝
99	99¼	100	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+1⅝
66	66¼	9,900	Am. Beet Sugar	67	68⅛	66⅛	66⅞	+ ⅞
193	198	400	Am. B. S.&F.pf.t.r.	200	200	192¼	193½	+9¼
57	57½	16,700	Am. Can	58	60⅜	57½	57½	−1
106	106¼	820	Am. Can pf	106¼	106¼	106	106	− ¼
79	79½	13,400	Am. Car & Fdry	83	84⅞	79	79½	−3½
116½	117⅞	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	+ ¼
145	146	200	Am. Coal Products	146	146	145	145	− ⅝
59½	59⅝	700	Am. Cotton Oil	60	60	59⅝	59⅝	− ⅜
101	102¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	102	− ¼
112	120	400	Am. Express	116	116	116	116	+2
11	11½	800	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅜
51	52	1,700	Am. H. & Leath.pf	52½	53⅝	52	52	− ⅞
25½	26	300	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26½	25½	25⅞	− ⅞
23⅜	26¼	5,800	Am. Linseed	23⅜	28½	23⅜	26	+2⅜
45⅜	46⅜	3,800	Am. Linseed pf	45½	48¼	45⅛	46⅜	+2¼
64⅝	64⅝	5,700	Am. Locomotive	66	67⅞	64¾	64¾	−1⅞
98½	99	200	Am. Locomotive pf	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅝	− ⅞
8½	10	500	Am. Malt	9¾	9¾	9	9	− ½
32	34	300	Am. Malt pf	31½	32	31¾	32	−1
92⅜	93	16,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92¼	94⅞	92¼	92¼	...
86½	86⅞	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜	− ⅛
...	...	400	Am. S. S.pf.A,s.30 f	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	...
81⅜	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83½	83½	83½	83½	− ¼
57½	58	4,000	Am. Steel F'dries	59¾	61½	57½	57½	−3
115⅞	115½	5,200	Am. Sugar Ref	116⅞	118	115⅞	115⅞	...
117	118	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116½	117⅞	116½	117⅝	+1⅜
127½	127⅞	3,725	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128⅜	127½	127⅝	− ⅞
233	234	500	Am. Tobacco	233	238⅜	233	233	...
48¼	49	2,600	Am. Woolen	49	50⅜	48⅜	48⅜	− ⅛
48	49½	1,000	Am. Woolen t. r	49	50⅜	49	49¼	+ ⅞
97⅛	97¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
96	97¼	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	97¼	97½	97	97	− ½
84¾	84⅞	32,200	Anaconda Copp. Co.	86	86⅞	84⅜	84⅜	−1
107¼	107⅜	3,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	109	109	107½	107½	− ⅞
101½	102	860	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	...
115	116¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	116	116	+ ⅞
117	117¼	27,200	Baldwin Loco	121½	127⅛	117	117	−6½
93¾	94	5,900	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅝	94⅝	93⅜	93⅜	− ⅝
76⅞	77½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	77¼	77¼	77	77	− ¼
...	...	20	Bank of Commerce	182	182	182	182	...
1⅝	1⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
430	435	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	424	435	420	435	...
88¼	80	2,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89⅜	90⅜	88½	88½	−1
91	92	200	Brown Shoe pf	90	91	90	91	+2
91	92	60	Do., odd lot	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
11	12	700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	12¼	12⅜	12	12	+ ⅛
84	86	250	Burns Brothers	85	85	85	85	−1
66¼	66⅝	800	Butte & Superior	66¼	66⅞	66¼	66¼	− ¼
29½	32	200	Butterick Co	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ½
19	20	300	California Petrol	20⅛	20⅛	19½	19½	+ ½
44	45¾	800	California Pet. pf	45⅞	45⅞	45	45⅜	+ ⅜
182½	183	14,295	Canadian Pacific	182¼	187⅝	181¼	182¾	− ¼
86	89	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ex. 1	88½	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+3⅞
58	58¼	2,750	Central Leather Co	58⅞	59¼	58¼	58¼	− ½
108½	110	100	Central Leather pf	109	109	109	109	...
61⅞	62	8,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	63¼	61⅝	61⅝	− ⅜
16	16⅜	1,400	Chi. Great Western	16	16½	16	16	...
39⅞	40	3,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40¼	41	39⅞	39⅞	− ⅛
94½	94¾	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95	96	95	95⅛	− ⅛
130	131	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	131	131	131	131	+ ⅜
133	135	550	Chi. & Northwest	134½	135	134	134	...
19¼	19¾	3,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19½	20⅜	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
121	123	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	122	122	122	122	+2
53	53⅛	7,300	Chino Copper	53	54⅜	53	53⅛	− ⅛
75	76	100	C., C., C. & St. L.pf.	76	76	76	76	− ⅛
67¾	69	200	Cluett, Peabody Co.	67	67	67	67	− ½
...	51¼	5,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	54⅜	51½	51½	−2½
37	38½	100	Col. & Southern	37	37	37	37	− ⅞
142½	143	3,400	Consolidated Gas	144	145	142½	142⅝	−1½
92	93	1,000	Continental Can	92	94	92	93½	+2
101¾	101¾	3,600	Corn Products Ref.	103	103	101¾	101¾	− ¼
89½	90	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89½	90	89½	90	...
...	...	100	Cripple Creek Cent.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅞
...	73½	32,100	Crucible Steel	73½	80¾	73	74	− ⅛
...	...	900	Crucible Steel pf	105½	106	105	105	−1
110	115	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115¾	115¾	115	115¼	−2½
102	103	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	102	102	102	102	+2
152	154	600	Delaware & Hudson	152½	152½	152	152	−1
221	240	900	Del., Lack. & West	226	235	226	230	+1
43½	44	5,500	Distillers' Secur	43	45¼	43	43¾	− ⅜
24⅝	25	1,650	Dome Mines	25	25¼	25	25	− ⅛
13¾	14	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
65	66	700	Elec. Storage Bat	68	68	65	65½	−2½
41⅜	41⅝	26,400	Erie	42⅜	43⅜	41⅛	41⅜	− ⅛
56⅝	57	2,700	Erie 1st pf	57½	58½	57	57	−1¼
47½	49	200	Erie 2d pf	49	49	49	49	...
47½	53	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	−1½
112¾	115	100	Gen. Chemical pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅜
176½	177¼	2,300	General Electric	177	178½	177	177	+ ⅛
375	382	100	General Motors	390	390	390	390	+20
...	45	100	Do., odd lots	369	385	383	383	...
113¾	113⅞	100	General Motors pf	113¾	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	...
70⅞	71¼	11,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	72⅜	70⅝	70⅞	+1
124⅝	125¼	3,100	Great Northern pf	126¼	126⅞	125	125	...
49¼	49¾	4,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	50¼	50⅜	49½	49¾	− ⅜
40	41	900	Greene-Cananea	40⅞	41⅞	40¼	40¼	− ¾
71¼	71⅜	7,300	Guggenheim Explor	71⅞	73⅜	71¼	71¼	− ⅛
43⅞	43⅝	11,800	Inspiration Copper	44¾	47⅛	43⅝	43⅝	−1⅛
...	...	100	Inter.-Met.	23¾	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
82	85	600	Inter.-Met. pf	84	85	84	85	−5
21¾	22¼	21,600	Interboro Consol	23½	23⅞	22¼	22¼	−1
...	...	2,300	Interboro Con. pf	80½	81	80	80	−1
...	25½	1,700	Int. Agricultural	25¾	26½	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
63	64	1,800	Int. Agricul. pf	63	64⅜	63	63¾	+ ⅛
106½	111	600	Int. Harvester	110	110	110	109½	−1½
187	189	300	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	190	190½	188	188	−6½
187	189	50	Do., odd lot	191	191	191	191	...
11⅞	12	3,600	Int. Paper	12	12¼	11½	11½	− ¼
44	45	1,000	Int. Paper pf	46⅜	47¼	44	44	−3
32⅜	33	3,300	Kansas City South	33	33⅞	32⅜	32⅜	...
63	65	200	Kan. City South. pf	65	65	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛
81	83	600	Kayser (J.) & Co	83	85	83	85	+1
129	130	25	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	130	130	130	130	...
...	74½	75	4,800	Lackawanna Steel	74⅞	77	74¼	75	+ ½
30	30½	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	30¾	30½	30¼	30¼	− ½
79½	80	6,000	Lehigh Valley	80⅞	82	79¾	79¾	−1¼
246	246½	900	Liggett & Myers	248	248	247	247	−1
23⅞	24½	500	Long Island	24	24	24¼	24¼	+1
26⅞	27	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27	27	27	27	+ ½
182½	186½	600	Lorillard (P.) Co	182¼	185½	182½	185½	+3
83	83¼	200	Mackay Cos	83¼	82½	83	83	−1
65	66	300	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	65¾	66	+1⅛
129	130	100	Manhattan Elev	129½	129½	129½	129½	+1½
67	67½	10,200	Maxwell Motors	67	72½	66	67	−1¼
97	98	1,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	97	98	97	98½	+1½
57¾	60½	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	57¾	60½	57⅞	58½	+1½
88	89⅜	5,700	Mexican Petroleum	88	89⅜	87¼	87¼	− ⅞
34	34½	4,900	Miami Copper	34½	34⅝	34	34	− ¼
17	17	780	Minn. & St. Louis	17	17	16½	16½	− ⅛
37½	37⅝	100	M., & St. L. pf	37½	37⅝	37	37	−1½
125	125½	2,200	M., St. P. & S. M.	125½	125	123¼	124	+ ½
7⅛	8	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅛	8⅜	7⅛	7⅝	...
15	15	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15	15	15	−1⅜
8	8¼	9,820	Missouri Pacific	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	+1
60½	62½	4,800	Montana Power	60½	62½	60½	61⅜	+1
114	114	100	Montana Power pf	114	114	114	114	+1
125	125	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	125	125	125	125	−1½
82	82	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	82	80½	80½	−1½
110	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110	110	110	110	...
31	31	300	Nat. Enam. & St	31	31	30	30	− ⅛
92	92	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	92	92	92	92	...
65⅝	66¼	1,900	Nat. Lead Co	65⅝	66¼	65½	65½	− ⅜
112	112	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112	112	112	112	+1
...	8⅝	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	8⅝	9	9	9	− ⅜
15⅜	15⅞	1,700	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	− ⅛
132	134	900	N. Y. Air Brake	131½	135	131½	133	+1½
102¼	102½	12,950	N. Y. Central	103	103½	101½	101½	−1¼
43	47	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43	45	45	45	+1
62	62	100	N.Y.,C. & S.L.2d pf.	62	62	62	62	...
80½	82	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	80½	82	80	80	− ½
32½	32½	3,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	32½	32½	31¾	31¾	− ¾
118⅝	120	2,700	Norfolk & Western	118⅝	120	118⅝	118⅝	− ¾
73	73	600	North American	73	73	72	72	−1
115½	116½	4,600	Northern Pacific	115½	116½	115½	115½	− ¼
45	45	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	45	45	45	45	...
60	60⅞	5,500	Penn. R. R.	60	60⅞	59⅞	60¼	...
44½	44½	300	Philadelphia Co.	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
86	86	100	Pitts., C. & St. L.	86	86	85	85	+ ⅛
35¼	36⅛	2,700	Pittsburgh Coal	35¼	36⅛	35¼	35½	+ ¼
106	106	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	107½	107½	105	105	− ⅛
98¼	99	500	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98¼	99	98⅛	98⅞	+1⅞
67⅜	69¼	3,700	Pressed Steel Car	67⅜	69¼	66	68	−1⅞
166¼	167¾	600	Pullman Co	166¼	167¾	166¼	167	...
4⅞	4¾	200	Quicksilver	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
46⅝	47⅜	2,000	Railway Steel Sp	46⅝	47⅜	44½	45	−1
99	99	100	Railway Steel S. pf	99	99	99	99	− ½
26	26	7,800	Ray Con. Copper	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	− ¼
82¼	84	20,200	Reading	82¼	84	81⅞	81⅞	− ⅜
48⅞	49	4,750	Rep. Iron & Steel	48⅞	49	48	49	−1⅛
103⅞	105⅞	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	105	105⅞	104¾	105⅞	+ ⅞
¼	⅜	300	Rock Island Co	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
½	½	600	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	...
4⅞	4⅞	1,500	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4½	−1½
8¾	8¾	800	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	8¾	8¾	8	8	−1
8½	8¾	200	Rumely Co. pf. t r.	8½	8¾	8½	8½	− ⅝
7¾	7¾	1,800	St. Louis & San F.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	14½	14½	13½	13½	+ ½
10½	10⅝	2,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	...
19½	19½	100	Seaboard Air Line	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
42	42	400	Seab. Air Line pf	41½	42½	41½	42	...
156½	157	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	156½	158⅜	156½	156⅝	...
58½	59½	1,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59½	60	58½	58½	−1½
99⅜	100¼	15,000	Southern Pacific	101	102¼	99⅜	99⅜	−1⅝
24	24	4,600	Southern Railway	23½	24⅜	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
62	63	3,400	So. Railway in pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	7,200	Studebaker Co	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
112½	114	300	Studebaker Co. pf	113⅛	113⅞	113	113	−1
56	57	4,500	Tennessee Copper	58⅜	59⅜	56	56	−3¼
169	200	200	Texas Co	168½	168½	167	167	−2
14½	15¼	600	Texas & Pacific	15½	15½	15	15	...
61⅜	62	3,000	Third Avenue	62½	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	− ⅜
102	102	900	Tobacco Prod. pf.	100⅞	102	100⅞	102	+1½
6	7	200	Tol. St. L. & West.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
97⅞	98¾	100	Twin City R. T.	98	98	98	98	...
7⅛	7⅞	700	Union B. & P. Co.	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7½	− ⅛
83	83¾	40	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
136½	136¾	8,015	Union Pacific	137	138⅜	136⅜	136⅜	− ¾
83⅜	83⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	83⅜	83½	83⅜	83½	+ ¼
63⅞	64⅞	500	United Cigar Stores	63½	64⅞	63	64⅞	+ ⅞
10	10¼	13,000	United Cigar Stores pf	10	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	300	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	12	12	12	12	...
143	144½	2,900	United Fruit Co	141	146	141	144	...
23	23¼	500	United Rys. Inv	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
41	41	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	40¼	40¼	40	40	−1¼
28½	29¼	1,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	28½	29½	28½	28½	...
54¼	55¼	1,100	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf.	55	55⅞	54¼	54¼	− ½
108	109¼	2,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	110	115⅞	110	110	−1
3¼	3½	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
54	54½	7,400	U. S.

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CORN CROP WORTH NEARLY 2 BILLIONS

This Year's Enormous Harvest the Most Valuable in the Country's History.

WHEAT BEATS ALL RECORDS

Chief Farm Products Add Five and a Half Billions to the Nation's Wealth.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The nation's principal farm crops this year are worth about $5,500,000,000, exceeding by more than $500,000,000 their value in 1914, the previous banner value year in the country's crop history. There has been an unprecedented harvest, many of the crops exceeding their best records, and high prices due to the influence of the European war have contributed to swell the total value.

Statistics announced today by the Department of Agriculture in its November crop report base values on prevailing November prices. Corn, with a production of 3,090,500,000 bushels—34,000,000 bushels below the record crop—is worth $1,913,025,071, the most valuable corn crop ever grown. It exceeds the former biggest value crop, that of 1914, by $190,000,000.

Wheat, with the largest production ever known in any country, 1,002,029,000 bushels, or about one-fourth of the world's wheat crop this year, is worth $932,888,999, or $54,000,000 more than the record made in 1914.

The oats crop also was a record one both in point of production and value. The harvest was 1,517,478,000 bushels—almost 100,000,000 bushels better than the record of 1912—and its value, $532,599,822, is $33,000,000 more than the record value of the 1914 crop.

Barley, rye, sweet potatoes, hay and rice were record crops in point of production and tobacco almost equaled its best production. The rye and hay crops were records in point of value.

The approximate value of the barley crop is $118,577,682; the rye crop, $37,861,403; buckwheat, $12,854,750; potatoes, $218,425,824; sweet potatoes, $42,456,050; hay, $877,654,800; cotton, $668,000,000; tobacco, $105,002,500; flax seed, $30,050,534; rice, $22,313,350; apples, $164,389,480; peaches, $80,613,736, and pears, $9,275,634.

Potato prospects declined 9,000,000 bushels during October, the crop now being placed at 359,258,000 bushels. That is 40,000,000 less than last year's crop, and the prospective moderate supply for Winter use is reflected in the sharp advance in farm price from 48.7 cents a bushel on Oct. 1 to 60.8 cents on Nov. 1. The Nov. 1 price is eight cents higher than a year ago. The crop is shortest in the Northern States, which grew the surplus of the late crop. The quality, too, is below average.

In a statement the Board of Crop Estimates said today:

"The increase in corn production is most marked in the Southern, or cotton growing States. These eleven States increased their production 35 per cent. over the amount they raised last year, and 57 per cent. over the average yearly production in the preceding five years. They produced about 27 per cent. of this year's crop; usually they produce about 22 per cent. of the crop. The crop is especially short and of poor quality in the area included in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and North Dakota."

Speaking of the quality of corn, the board says: "Although the corn crop bulks large, the quality is unusually poor in the principal corn surplus States, and northern States, where the crop was caught in the milk or dough state by an early freeze, causing much light, chaffy grain. Therefore, the actual feeding value of the crop is probably less than the production figures of bushels, considered alone, would indicate. In the Southern States, however, the quality of the crop is generally above the average."

The statistics showing the size of the various crops, preliminary estimates in most instances, with figures giving last year's crops and the average of the five years from 1909 to 1913 for comparative purposes, as announced today, were as follows (in thousands of bushels, i. e. 000 omitted):

Crop.	1915 Estimate.	1914 Crop.	Five-Year Average.
Corn	3,090,509	2,672,804	2,708,334
Wheat	1,002,029	891,017	686,091
Oats	1,517,478	1,141,060	1,131,175
Barley	236,682	194,953	181,873
Rye	44,779	42,779	34,011
Buckwheat	16,350	16,881	16,579
Potatoes	359,253	405,291	356,627
Sweet potatoes	68,650	56,574	57,628
Hay, tame, (tns.)	80,983	70,071	65,987
Hay, wild, (tns.)	20,233	18,615	.....
Cotton (lbs.)	5,250,000	7,718,980	6,234,058
Tobacco (lbs.)	1,050,025	1,034,679	996,087
Flaxseed	18,446	15,559	19,501
Rice	26,251	23,649	24,016
Peaches	64,218	54,109	42,114
Pears	11,218	12,080	10,534
Apples	76,670	84,400	58,827
Sug. beets, (tns.)	6,158	5,288	4,815

Final estimates of the year's crops and their value, as estimated by prices paid to farmers on Dec. 1, will be announced by the Department of Agriculture on Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Other details of the crops are:

Corn—Stocks of old corn on farms Nov. 1 estimated at 96,000,000 bushels, compared with 90,046,000 bushels a year ago and 104,407,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

Weight per measured bushel:

Wheat, 57.9 pounds, against 58 last year and 58.2, the ten-year average; oats, 33 pounds, against 31.5 last year and 31.7, the ten-year average; barley, 47.4 pounds, against 46.2 last year and 46.5, the five-year average.

ACRE YIELD.

Crop.	1915.	Ten-Year Average.
Corn	28.30	26.60
Wheat	16.90	14.80
Oats	37.80	29.60
Barley	32.00	25.10
Rye	17.00	16.40
Buckwheat	20.40	19.90
Potatoes	96.30	96.50
Sweet potatoes	101.00	92.10
Hay, tame, (tons)	1.59	1.40
Hay, wild, (tons)	1.20	.....
Cotton, (lbs.)	168.10	187.70
Tobacco, (lbs.)	797.30	826.50
Flaxseed	8.50	8.80
Rice	32.20	32.30
Sugar beets, (tons)	10.30	10.01

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

American Note Causes but Little Hesitancy in the Dealings.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Money was in good demand, and discount rates were steadily maintained today. American exchange was a fraction easier at 4.65⅛@4.65¼.

The American note scarcely affected the stock market beyond causing some hesitancy in the dealings in the American section, where moderate sales were recorded at fractionally easier prices. International Mercantile Marine dropped two points, but the rest of the markets were inclined to firmness. Argentine and home rails, Peruvian issues and Kaffirs, all advanced moderately, and the war loan hardened a fraction.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 65 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 80½ centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	81.95	80.77	80.95	—.28
Industrials	99.71	96.05	96.82	—1.21

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Nov. 1	93.51	90.79	91.75	—1.17
Nov. 2	Holiday.			
Nov. 3	92.47	89.77	90.51	—1.24
Nov. 4	91.98	90.21	91.44	+.93
Nov. 5	92.24	90.06	90.23	—1.21
Nov. 6	90.33	88.92	89.58	—.65
Nov. 8	90.83	88.41	88.83	—.75

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Nov., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Nov., 1913	67.80	Nov. 1 65.50	Nov. 10 66.51
Nov., 1912	84.12	Nov. 7 81.10	Nov. 12 82.37
Nov., 1911	78.98	Nov. 24 74.14	Nov. 1 77.07
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22 58.90	Feb. 24 88.83
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31 57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	70.10	Jan. 2 68.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30 75.24	Feb. 1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26 69.57	Sep. 25 77.66

*To date.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97⅛	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101¾	4.25
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99⅛	99⅝	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	98½	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99½	6.25
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	100	100⅛	4.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100¼	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99	99½	6.50
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	98⅞	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101¼	3.90
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101⅜	2.75
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100¼	100½	4.30
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Can. Northern.	5	Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103	5.55
C. P. R. & Lu		May, 1918	100	101	5.56
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	97⅝	97⅞	5.75
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99½	5.30
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	93	94	14.00
Con. Pow. Co.	8	May 1, '17	99	100	8.00
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.95
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	1918	93	98½	6%
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.80
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.73
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100¼	3.88
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	4.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101¾	4.40
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	92½	93½	31.00
Minn., St. P. & S.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100	100⅝	5.76
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98½	98⅝	7.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	6	May, 1916	100⅜	101	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99¾	100⅜	5.65
Penn. Co.	4½	June, 15, '21	100½	100⅝	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅞	101¼	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98⅝	100	5.00
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97¼	98½	6.60
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	98	100	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100½	102¼	4.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100½	4.80
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	5.20
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99¾	8.55
W. Pr. Co.	8	Mar., 1917	99½	100¼	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	630	635	630	635
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	112	109	112
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	170	175	155	165
Continental Oil	255	260	255	260
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe Line	63	67	62	67
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	245	250
Galena Signal Oil	155	158	155	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	151	154	151	154
Indiana Pipe Line	108	111	108	111
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
National Transit	33	33½	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	160	162	160	162
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	417	415	418
Prairie Pipe Line	205	208	205	210
Solar Refining	280	285	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	233	236	233	236
South Penn. Oil	343	347	345	348
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	313	317	315	318
Standard Oil of Ind.	453	457	452	457
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Standard Oil of Ky.	320	325	320	330
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	487	490	487	490
Standard Oil of N. Y.	202	205	204	206
Standard Oil of Ohio.	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	215	218	216	219
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

FINANCIAL NOTES.

No. 1 of the Canadian Municipal Record, a new semi-annual statistical publication edited by J. R. Bartholomew of Lee, Higginson & Co., and published by F. E. Fitch, contains records and statistics of interest to dealers and investors in Canadian municipal securities.

James A. Knowles, for many years connected with the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, has been elected a Vice President and Secretary of the Liberty Trust Company of Newark.

The Borough of Greenwich, Conn., will receive sealed bids until noon of Nov. 22 for $215,000 4½ per cent. funding bonds. The bonds will be prepared and certified under the supervision of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	..
2s, c 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101	..
3s, c, 1918	101	..
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am B Sug pf.	92	94
Am B S & Pfd	100	100⅜
Am Coal.	20	..
Am Coal P pf.	110	..
A S & R pf.	110	110½
Am Snuff.	150	160
Do pf.	107	110½
A T & C.	63	65
Am Tob pf.	109¾	110½
Am Wr Pa pf.	13	14½
A M 1st pf.	52	95
Bald L. pf.	107⅞	109½
Booth Fish	40	70
Do pf.	79	A
Beth S pf.	155	164
B Un Gas.	136	137
Brown Sh.	41	44
B. R & P.	90	..
Do pf.	105	..
Burns B pf.	104	108
Canada So.	54½	..
C. R R of N J.	300	350
C & S A Tel.	133	135
Chi & Alt.	8	12½
Do pf.	20	30
C & N W pf.	170	190
C. St P. M & O pf.	182½	140
C. C. C & St L.	48	50
Cleve & P.	78¼	..
Cluett-P pf.	108	110
C & S 1st pf.	56	50
Do 2d pf.	50	60
Cons. Cop.	40	60
D P & L.	38	50
D & Co pf.	96	98
D & R G.	10	12
Del. & Hud.	20	20¼
D M & Ft D	8	..
Det Ed.	130	133
Det U R.	62	72
D S S & A	6	9
East Kod.	500	..
F M & S.	26	33
Gen Ch.	..	340
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	112	113
Hav E Ry.	..	..
L & N.	85	88
Do pf.	98¾	..
Helme (G W) Co.	165	..
Hock Val.	..	112
Homestake.	120	..
Ill Cent.	108½	109
I H, N J. pf.	117	118
Int H C.	67	70
Pan 2s, r.	..	..
1938	97	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	102¼
Do 1st pf	94	100
P. C. C & St L pf.	96	99
P. Ft W & C	156¼	..
Pr St C pf.	103⅞	104¼
P S N J.	110	114
Q'ksil'r pf.	5	5½
Rais 1st pf.	42½	45
Do 2d pf.	43¼	45
Remely (M) Co ctfs.	4¼	5
St L S W.	19	22
Do pf.	38	40
Sears-R pf.	124⅞	..
S-S S & I pf.	91	94
So P R S.	110	125
Do pf.	105	110
So R. M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill.	77¼	79½
Do pf.	79½	81
T P L Tr.	107	..
T. St L & W pf.	5	6¼
Do pf.	10	14
Do ctfs.	10	13
Und Type.	80	90
Do pf.	103	107
Un Cig. M pf.	105	109
Un Dry G.	23	50
Do pf.	66	70
U S Exp.	40½	44
U S Ind. A pf.	103	106
U S R & L.	36	40
U S R & Ref pf.	3¼	4
Va R & P pf.	88	..
W Md pf.	46	46
Wevm-Bru.	253	255
Do pf.	112	120
W'w'th (F W) pf.	122	132½

BEARS STOP EARLY ADVANCE IN COTTON

New Low Levels, Notwithstanding Bullish Construction on Census Report.

SMALL NET CHANGE ON DAY

Floor Observers Believe Big Spot Interests Are Heavy Buyers—Weevil in Oklahoma.

As a result of aggressive bearish tactics, cotton yesterday broke to new low levels, notwithstanding the fact that a bullish construction was placed on the census report giving the amount of cotton ginned to Nov. 1. On their face the figures from Washington looked bullish, and a moderate buying movement ensued, which advanced prices about 15 points over Saturday's closing.

The bears, however, had been so much emboldened by their recent successes and the bulls gave such faint-hearted support that a professional raid at the beginning of the second hour soon caused a loss of the early gain and broke the market more than 25 points from the high level of the morning. The net change for the day was insignificant, and prices were only 1 to 7 points lower.

The Census Bureau placed the total amount ginned to Nov. 1 at 7,384,000 bales. The trade had looked for about 7,400,000 bales or more. In fact, a showing 3,000 or 4,000 bales above the published figures would not have been surprising, owing to the splendid weather for picking and ginning and the abundant labor available for both operations.

Spinners are taking more interest in the market, although at present their buying is on a moderate scale. Contract prices are below a parity with spots, and there is no sign of any demoralization among Southern holders. It was the opinion of some of the shrewdest floor observers yesterday that some of the big spot interests were heavy buyers under cover of professional bear operations.

Advices received yesterday from Texas state that there is still much complaint of boll wevil, and that farmers all over East Texas are plowing under their cotton for grain. Interior spot prices are higher than prices at ports.

One feature of yesterday's census report was the small amount of cotton ginned in Oklahoma. Advices from that State say that while the plant is green and flourishing, very little cotton is maturing, owing to the ravages of the wevil. The amount ginned in Oklahoma to date is the smallest for the last eight years, and the deficiency cannot be ascribed entirely to the lateness of the crop.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet and unchanged; Augusta, 13 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline. Middling 11.60; sales 100 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	11.60	11.34	11.42@11.43	11.43@11.45
Jan	11.73	11.45	11.54@11.55	11.57@11.60
March	11.96	11.69	11.75@11.77	11.82@11.84
May	12.07	11.80	11.89@11.90	11.93@11.94
July	12.15	11.90	11.96@11.97	12.00@12.01

Total port receipts, 32,794 bales; last week, 36,327 bales; last year, 60,143 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	9,854	8,224	7,815
Galveston	12,102	13,329	27,384
Mobile	390	169	818
Charleston	1,237	932	2,260
Savannah	4,180	6,376	8,273
Wilmington	1,721	2,053	2,546
Norfolk	3,231	5,113	4,855

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,217	2,156	3,371
Memphis	11,072	.....	16,540
St. Louis	603	2,637	6,392
Houston	17,031	21,466	43,054

Exports, 39,225 bales; total thus far this season, 1,444,821 bales; total last season, 740,525 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,400 Galveston	11.50	294,260	290,558
1,780 New Orleans	11.37	270,162	143,781
50 Mobile	11.00	19,721	32,879
1,750 Savannah	11.50	206,485	130,923
— Charleston	11.50	89,906	61,779
— Wilmington	..	33,989	30,933
280 Norfolk	11.25	63,586	..
— Augusta	11.25	172,065	126,848
450 Memphis	11.50	207,255	194,975
— St. Louis	11.625	8,229	22,677
1,120 Houston	11.35	183,217	128,518

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a good inquiry business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points decline at 6.83d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, nil. Market closed steady.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Total on November 1 Given as 7,384,871 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The fourth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt, issued today, announced that 7,384,871 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, had been ginned prior to Nov. 1. That compares with 9,826,912 bales, or 61.8 per cent. of the entire crop, ginned prior to Nov. 1 last year; 8,830,396 bales, or 63.2 per cent., in 1913, and 8,869,222 bales, or 65.8 per cent., in 1912. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1 in the last ten years was 7,954,534 bales, or 62 per cent. of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 69,204 round bales, compared with 23,182 last year, 61,577 in 1913, and 54,539 in 1912. Sea Island cotton included numbered 35,358 bales, compared with 43,115 last year, 42,804 in 1913, and 28,887 in 1912.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The weekly statement of the associated Boston banks compares as follows:

	Nov. 6, '15.	Dec. From Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,012,000	$34,000
Loans, discounts, inv.	183,387,000	*7,724,000
Ind, dep. inc. U. S.	339,484,000	*4,066,000
Due banks	141,113,000	*6,176,000
Time deposits	15,254,000	376,000
Exc. for Clear. House.	21,422,000	*4,896,000
Due from banks	38,601,000	*481,000
Cash reserve	26,727,000	200,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bk.	13,409,000	361,000
Res. with other banks.	87,406,000	2,476,000
Cash excess	5,138,000	656,000
Excess in New York	65,817,000	2,932,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. B.	2,614,000	589,000
Total excess	73,569,000	4,177,000

*Increase.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, Nov. 6, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 30			$25,688,577.03
Receipts—			
Revenues		$3,066,868.46	
Miscellaneous		38,847.87	
Loans:			
Corp. stock notes	$2,500,000.00		
Special rev. bonds	4,900.00		
General fund bonds	5,000,000.00		
		7,504,900.00	
			10,610,616.33
			$36,299,193.36
Payments—			
General administration		$5,781,701.88	
Repayment of temporary loans:			
Corp. stock notes	$29,500.00		
Rev. bonds and bills	700,000.00		
		729,500.00	
Redemption of city debt		11,770.00	
Interest on city debt		15,028,830.92	
			21,552,802.75
Balance Nov. 6			$14,746,390.61

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Oct. 30		$11,699,346.05
Receipts		11,178,707.46
		$22,878,052.51
Payments		14,128,915.96
Balance uninvested Nov. 6		8,749,136.55
Aggregate balances Nov. 6		$23,495,527.16

SABIN MAY BE MEDIATOR.

Added to Wallace Committee in Mercantile Marine Contest.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been elected a member of the Wallace Committee representing preferred stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

It was Mr. Sabin who originally tried to mediate between the dissatisfied stockholders and the Bannard Reorganization Committee. That was prior to the formation of the Wallace Committee. Mr. Sabin's effort was of no avail, but he did not incur the displeasure of the Bannard forces.

The Guaranty Trust Company was working on a separate reorganization plan. It will work in harmony with the Central Trust Company, represented on the committee by James N. Wallace. Mr. Sabin, it is believed, will be in a position to continue his work as mediator between the Wallace Committee and the Bannard Committee.

M., K. & T. INTEREST UNPAID.

Bond Indentures Provide for a Long Period of Grace.

All interest payments on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway issues due Nov. 1 have been suspended, but there has been no formal default. A 30-day grace is provided for the interest on the $19,000,000 6 per cent. notes. A six-months grace is provided for the following issues of bonds on which payments were suspended: $3,253,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas extension 5's, $5,468,000 Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma first mortgage 5's, $1,340,000 Dallas & Waco first mortgage 5's, and $958,000 Boonville Railroad Bridge Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

Interest payments are due Dec. 1 on $40,000,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas first mortgage 4's and on $1,689,000 Sherman, Shreveport & Southern first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. The policy of the receiver as to these issues has not been announced.

$50,000,000 BRITISH LOAN.

American Bank Credit Is Likely to be Arranged Today.

Bankers who have been dealing with British financial leaders for the establishment of a big banking credit here were still without formal confirmation last evening of the tentative agreement made with Sir Edward Holden. It had been expected that the approval of London banks would be received last Friday, but delays on the other side have made it impossible to do anything further here along the lines suggested.

The initial credit to be opened through the managers of the group of American banks will be $50,000,000, according to plans. This does not include credits already arranged by London joint stock banks, which have dealt directly with their New York correspondents. Subsequently as needs arise this amount will be increased, so that the final figures may be very large. An announcement of the completion of terms for the opening credit is looked for today.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

From firmness early the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange shifted to extreme weakness in the final dealings. The selling movement appeared to have started coincident with reports from Washington that President Wilson's defense program would probably meet with important opposition in Congress. Some of the early buying in the market had been on the theory that the "bad news was out" with the publication of the United States note to Great Britain.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold	31½	31½	31	31¼
1,200	Allis-Chalmers	35¼	36¼	33¾	33¾
770	Am. Best Sug.	66⅜	69	66⅜	67
2,340	Am. Can	56	60¼	57¾	57¾
1,140	Am. Car & F.	84	84½	79	79½
10	Am. Hide & L. pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Am. Linseed	27¼	28¼	26½	26½
380	Am. Locomo

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25	Crocker-Wheeler Com. Stock	
50	Empire S. & I. Com. & Pfd. Stk.	
50	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock	
20	Franklin Insurance Stock	
20	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock	
100	Fajardo Sugar Stock	
25	German Amer. Insurance Stock	
10	Home Insurance Stock	
100	Hudson & Manhattan Com. Stock	
60	Hupp Motor Com. Stock	
100	International Silver Pfd. Stock	
50	Int. Steam Pump Pfd. Stock	
100	Interborough Rapid Transit Stock	
25	Milw'kee El. Ry. & Lt. Pfd. Stk.	
25	Midvale Steel (Old) Stock	
100	National Bank of Cuba Stock	
10	National Roofing Stock	
100	New Jersey Zinc Stock	
258	New York Shipbuilding Stock	
50	Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock	
50	Rem'g'n Typewr. (all issues) Stk.	
25	Scovill Manufacturing Stock	
25	Singer Manufacturing Stock	
100	St. Joe & Grand Isl'd 1st Pfd. Stk.	
25	Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock	
50	Un. Am. Cigar Com. & Pfd. Stk.	
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25	Wilmington Gas Pfd. Stock	

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KRUTTSCHNITT SAYS REDFIELD IS WRONG

Holds R. P. Schwerin Always Maintained Seamen's Act Alone Caused Pacific Mail to Quit.

CANAL LAW NOT THE CAUSE

Tells Secretary of Commerce Good Prices Were Received for Ships Because of "Accident of War."

In reply to the open letter of Secretary of Commerce Redfield to Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of the Southern Pacific and head of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, Mr. Kruttschnitt yesterday sent a letter to Secretary Redfield denying the charges that the Pacific Mail went out of business because of the Panama Canal act rather than as a result of the Seamen's act. Mr. Kruttschnitt also comes to the support of R. P. Schwerin, General Manager of the Pacific Mail, in the controversy over Mr. Schwerin's alleged contradictory views and expressions. Here is the letter:

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
New York City, Nov. 8, 1915.

My dear Sir: I have read your letter to me of Nov. 5. The reasons why Pacific Mail could not continue to operate its transpacific ships, if the Seamen's bill became a law, have been given to committees of Congress in detail, with supporting figures which have never been answered. In a letter to President Wilson, July 6, 1914, I summarized the objections to the proposed legislation and gave notice that it would result in the withdrawal of the transpacific ships. The language clause, while one of the most objectionable features of the bill, was only one of several unreasonable and onerous provisions. After a careful review of the subject when the bill was passed, we were unable to find any way to overcome the difficulties with which we were confronted, and with the approval of the shareholders withdrew from the business and sold the ships.

Doubts Reported Speech.

You refer to a reported dinner-table discussion in December, 1913, between the Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco and Mr. Schwerin, (which, however, differs so much from the latter's opinions often expressed to me as to raise grave doubts as to the accuracy of the reporter's memory,) and to excerpts from what Mr. Schwerin said before a committee of Congress in 1913 about the Panama Canal act, and argue that he ascribed the withdrawal of our Oriental service to the Panama Canal bill, the provisions of which were not applicable to that line of ships. It clearly appears, even from the excerpts contained in your letter, that Mr. Schwerin meant that the Panama Canal bill would put Pacific Mail out of business, "so far as the Panama route is concerned, by law."

You reiterate that Pacific Mail withdrew from transpacific business because it was unprofitable in years past, but you cannot deny, what every one knows, that conditions had changed at least a year before the withdrawal and had become profitable and the prospects for the future most favorable. If Pacific Mail persisted in the service during poor years, it would certainly not have abandoned it when a good year had arrived, and others were in sight, except for some compelling reason.

Shall we look for that reason in the Panama Canal act, which did not interfere with the business in the least, or in the Seamen's bill, which imposed upon it most burdensome restrictions? According to the press the same restrictions have been assigned by Mr. Robert Dollar and Mr. J. J. Hill as the cause of withdrawal of their ships from the Pacific. Are these gentlemen knaves or fools, to either conceal or not to know, as you do, that the Panama Canal act and not the Seamen's act was the real cause of withdrawal?

Finally, you again complain because Pacific Mail did not wait to see how you would construe away the noxious provisions of the law.

The law speaks for itself. The men who advocated and the men who made it worded it so as to carry out their intention to effect a change in existing conditions. The Seamen's Union worked strenuously for its passage with that end in view.

Let us see what they sought! In the hearings held before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Dec. 12, 1911, Mr. McArthur, editor of The Coast Seamen's Journal, says:

Seamen's Union Viewpoint.

This bill is designed • • • to get rid of these aliens, in tongue, color, instinct, and everything else, and to replace them with Americans. [Page 31.]

But the purpose of this bill is to prevent the shipment of Chinese crews on American vessels. [Page 34.]

Mr. Andrew Furuseth, President International Seamen's Union, says:

A vessel that has that kind of a crew (Chinese) is so utterly unseaworthy that she is not only a danger to herself, but to every class of vessel that she meets. [Page 95.]

Thus the legislators, (Congressional Record, Proceedings, Oct. 2 to 28, 1913:)

Senator Fletcher—I think • • • that provisions in Sec. 12 of the proposed substitute, requiring that 75 per cent. of the crew in each department understand the orders of the officers, is not so much intended to promote safety at sea as it is to affect wages and prevent employment of Asiatic seamen on the Pacific.

Senator Burton—The committee thought the adoption of the provision as it stands in the substitute would drive our flag out of the transpacific trade. • • • What would be the result of the adoption of this provision? The six boats engaged in business on the Pacific no doubt would be forced to with draw. [Page 58.]

Referring to the language test section; the law requires the Collector of Customs, upon the sworn complaint of any reputable citizen that the section is not complied with (which may be made at any time up to six hours before the departure of the vessel) to cause the muster of the crew to determine the fact. You are powerless to change the law or to control the action of members of the Seamen's Union, who are all "reputable citizens." It is easy, however, when the lines of the Pacific Ocean have ceased to be, to give instructions which apparently take the teeth out of the law.

Perchance you have not read opinions of Mr. William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, which appeared in The New York Sun of Nov. 4th, thus:

I believe that the La Follette law should be repealed.

I have investigated carefully and I believe the bill puts unwarranted burdens upon the shipping interests.

It is pleasant, indeed, Mr. Secretary, to note your satisfaction over the fact that the stockholders have received a good price for their ships. It is due to the accident of the war, however, and not to the Seamen's Bill, that the abandonment of commerce on the Pacific Ocean to foreign-owned lines of steamships was not accompanied by disastrous financial loss to American corporations and their stockholders.

Yours very truly,
J. KRUTTSCHNITT, Chairman.

Hon. William C. Redfield,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Schwerin has been made Vice President and General Manager of the Associated Oil Company of California. It was announced that he would remain with the Pacific Mail, however, until all business of the line had been wound up.

Fifth Ave. Coach Earnings Increase

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, according to a report issued yesterday by the Public Service Commission, had a good year ending June 30 last. It increased the number of its passengers by 2,774,041 to 14,060,471, and the number of round trips that it made by 98,794 to 326,384. Its total revenue from operation was $1,451,508, or an increase of $274,857, and, although it paid no dividend, it increased its corporate surplus by $357,759.

FRENCH TRADE COMMISSION.

It Is Expected to Arrive Here Today on the Lafayette.

The French Trade Commission, consisting of Government representatives, business, and professional men, is expected to reach this port today on the maiden voyage of the new steamship Lafayette. The visit of the commission, which is for the primary purpose of arousing interest in the extension of reciprocal commercial relations, is to be followed by a similar commission representing the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam. The Dutch commission is expected here within the next ten days.

The French commission is composed of Deputy Damour, and MM. Lesueur, of the Department of Commerce; Trincano, Director of the Horological School of Besançons; Jacques de Neuflize, banker; Chauffour, of Credit Francais; Dellesalle-Thiez, Secretary of the Syndicate of the Textile Manufacturers of the North; Saladin, representing the Creuzot factory, and Joseph Guinet, delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons.

E. C. Porter, agent of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will be supplied with an itinerary prepared by the commission, and will then be in a position to answer inquiries from those desiring to get into touch with the French visitors. The commission is scheduled to make a tour of the principal cities of the country with the double purpose of studying American commercial conditions, and at the same time extending the interest of Americans in French products.

As soon as the itinerary of the commission is learned, plans will be made by local commercial and trade orgaiza-tions for the entertainment of the members. Among the bodies reported as preparing to extend hospitality to the visitors are the Chamber of Commerce, American Manufacturers Export Association, and Merchants' Association, besides organizations of French-American citizens.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Twenty roads	$18,120,384	+$3,490,949
Three roads	1,326,206	— 85,880
Total (23 roads)..	19,446,590	+ 3,405,069

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
October gross..	$5,974,063	$5,520,342	$454,321
Four mos. gr..	22,139,916	22,291,246	*151,330

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
October gross..	1,330,596	1,106,748	223,848
Four mos. gr..	4,327,805	3,763,598	564,207

*Decrease.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	52,605	51,222	61,851
Net aft. tax...	11,793	8,763	15,029
Def. aft. chgs.	5,422	3,153	2,145
9 mos. gross...	143,338	144,844	177,723
Net aft. tax...	25,353	23,083	46,624
Def. aft. chgs.	23,581	26,336	3,568

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. for July—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Tot. rc. fr. op.	$3,098,118	$2,900,522	$198,596
Exp. privil....	1,582,653	1,379,150	153,502
Tot. tran. rev..	1,566,465	1,521,371	45,093
Non-tran. rev..	47,916	41,359	6,557
Total oper. rev.	1,614,381	1,562,731	51,650
Gen. expenses..	80,773	87,923	*4,150
Total op. exp..	1,449,592	1,542,296	*92,706
Net oper. rev..	164,789	20,432	144,357
Taxes	15,600	17,330	*1,729
Oper. inc.....	149,907	3,046	145,861
Mile. st. rds...	37,859	37,765	94
Mile. oth. lines	7,070	7,016	54

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. for July—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Tot. rc. fr. op.	4,846,539	4,039,273	287,265
Exp. privil....	2,196,999	2,006,820	180,178
Total tran. rev.	2,159,540	2,052,153	107,087
Non-tran. rev..	211,761	182,186	29,574
Total op. rev..	2,371,301	2,224,340	136,961
Total op. ex....	2,081,972	2,257,124	*170,152
Net op. rev....	289,329	†22,484	311,813
Taxes	35,422	35,623	*200
Op. income....	253,288	†58,126	311,395
Mile. st. rds...	71,348	70,105	1,239
Mile. oth. lines	2,117	3,675	*557

*Decrease. †Deficit.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	116	117½
American Light & Traction.....	845	850
American Light & Traction, pf...	101½	103¼
Adirondack Electric Power.....	18	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf...	60	64
*American Gas & Electric.....	103½	108
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	49	50
American Power & Light.....	59	62
American Power & Light pf.....	79	81
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.....	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric.	7	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	56	60
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	65	67
Cities Service pf.....	68	70
Colorado Power	24	23½
Colorado Power pf.....	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....	81½	83½
Consumers Power pf., Mo.....	90	94
Consumers Power Co. 5s. 1929...	91½	92½
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s...	92½	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	77	81
Empire District Electric pf.....	65	72
Federal Light & Traction.....	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	43	55
Gas & Electric Securities.....	60	75
Gas & Electric securities pf.....	65	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	26
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.....	48	53
Northern States Power.....	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.....	86	88
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	85½	85
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	22	25
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	71	75
Southern California Edison.....	78	80
Southern California Edison pf...	92	95
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5¾	6¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	26	28
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf.....	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	10	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	39	42
United Light & Rys.....	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	69	72
Utah Securities	16¼	18
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf.....	49	53

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line....	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.50	4.35
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.55	4.38
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½		4.75	4.50
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5		5.12	4.90
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½		4.70	4.50
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½		4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½		5.00	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.55	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.90	4.70
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½		4.50	4.30
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.85	4.65
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4	@5	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central ..	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.50	4.30
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5		4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1916-'23	5		6.00	5.25
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'23	5		6.75	5.25
N. Y. C. Lines....	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.65	4.45
Norfolk & West...	1916-'24	4½		4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.75	4.50
Penn. G. Freight..	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5		4.85	4.65
Southern Ry	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.35
Virginian Ry	1916-'19	5		4.65	4.40

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916.....	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept.,	1917.....	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4½s	June,	1965.....	104⅞	104⅞	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	March,	1963.....	104⅛	104⅜	104	104⅛
4½s	Nov.,	1957.....	104⅛	104⅜	104	104⅛
4½s	May,	1957.....	104⅛	104⅜	104	104⅛
4½s	Nov.,	1917.....	100⅝	101	100⅝	...
4½s	May,	1917.....	100⅝	...	100⅝	...
4½s	March,	1934.....	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s	March,	1932.....	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4½s	Sept.,	1960.....	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s	March,	1930-60..	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	May,	1959.....	97	97½	96½	97
4s	Nov.,	1958.....	97	97½	96½	97
4s	May,	1957.....	97	97½	96½	97
4s	Nov.,	1956.....	96	96½	95¼	96½
4s	Nov.,	1955.....	96	96¼	95¼	96½
4s	Nov.,	1936.....	96	..	95	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955.....	86	..	86	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954.....	86½	87	86¼	87
3½s	May,	1954.....	86½	87	86¾	87

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.00	36.50	35.25	36.37½
Lead	5.00	...	*15.27½	5.00
Spelter	*15.85	...	35.00	...
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver...	$100.00	...	$100.00	...
Alum'nium ..	*56.00	58.00	*56.00	58.00
Iron, No.2X f.	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £. s. d.	Friday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot.....	73 5 0	74 0 0
Copper, futures	73 15 0	74 7 6
Tin, spot	162 10 0	162 7 6
Tin, futures	161 15 0	161 15 0
Spelter	78 1 0	77 0 0
Lead	24 13 9	24 15 0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Wide and Irregular on Active Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 835,159 shares of stocks and $80,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 144,212; oil, 11,907, and mining, 179,040. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Am. Writ. P.	2½	3	2¼	2¼
2,400	At., G. & W. I. S. S.	35½	84¼	32½	32½
1,200	At., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	44	45½	43	45¼
100	Am. Zinc	88	88	88	88
975	‡Can. C. & F..	105	105	97	97
850	‡Can.C.& F.pf.	116	116	112	112
170	‡Carbon Steel..	85	90	85	85
2,000	‡Car, Ld. & P..	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞
3,060	Chandler Mot..(91-93)		93	89	91
900	‡Chev. M. Car Co., w. i..(125-127)*		129	123	129
110	‡Domin'n Steel	51	51	51	51
190	Driggs-Seab'y..	140	140	139	140
30	Emerson Phon.	12	12	12	12
72	Guan. Sugar...	61	62	61	62
820	‡Hendee Mfg..	34	35	33½	33½
20	‡Hopkins & A. Arms	56	56	56	56
15,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	16	18⅞	15	16
23,000	‡Int. Mer. M. pf. .....(51⅛-52¾)		55½	51½	51½
350	‡Inter. Motors.	35	38	35	36
15,180	Kath. Br. pf..	5	*8½	5	8½
45	Kelly S. Tire..	295	295	290	295
108	Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf.	96	96	96	96
100	‡Kelly Sp. Tire, w. i.....	76	76	76	76
620	‡Keystone Ord..	11	11	11	11
2,000	‡Lake Tor. B't	14¾	16	14¾	15½
100	‡Lake Tor. B't 1st pf.....	16	18	16	16
22,200	Manh. Transit.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
2,000	Marc. of Am..	4½	4½	4½	4½
21,800	‡Midvale Steel.	58	83½	78	78
5,350	Peerless Mot..	47¼	47¼	45¼	46
600	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
100	‡M. Rumely, w.i.	24	24	24	24
1,500	‡St'l Co.of Can.	43½	45	43½	45
1,400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	14	14½	14	14½
6,000	Submar. Boat, v. t. cfs...	40½	42⅝	40	40¾
1,220	‡Tob. Fr. com.	36½	36½	35	36½
900	Triangle Film, v. t. cfs.....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Unit. Fr. Shar.	2	2	1⅞	2
2,500	‡U. S. Lt.& Ht.	5¼	5⅝	5½	6
750	‡U.S. Lt.& Ht. pf.....	*5⅜	6	5⅝	5⅞
2,000	‡World Film...	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,800	Cosden & Co...	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
1,400	Houston	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
12	Gal.-Sig. Oil..	158	157	157	+ 2
40	Ill. Pipe Line.	153	152	153	+ 1
250	Midwest Ref...	48	46	46	— 3
14	Nat. Transit..	32	31	32	+ 2
850	Pierce Oil.....	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¾
11	Pr. Oil & Gas..	415	414	415	— 8
14	S. O. of Ind..	458	453	453	— 5
16	S. O. of N. J..	486	486	486	..
7,000	Victoria Cons..	2	1⅝	2	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,200	††Alta-Con. M.	20	20	15	15
4,000	††Am. Comdr.	9½	10	9½	10
3,000	††Atlanta	24	25	24	24
900	Big L. Dev....	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
100	Bingham Min..	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
11,600	Braden Cop...	12⅞	13	12½	12⅝
6,100	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	6⅛	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
1,280	Butte & N.Y..	2⅝	2⅞	*2⅝	2⅝
3,500	‡Cam. Copper..	2¼	2⅞	2¼	2⅞
1,000	‡Caledonia	95	99	95	98
5,900	C. de P. Cop...	39	39	38	39½
4,000	‡Chile Copper..	25⅞	25⅞	25	25¼
1,500	††Comstock T.	15	15	13	15
2,400	Con. Ariz. S...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Con. Cop. M..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,000	Con. N.-Utah..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	††Emma Cop...	82	82	80	82
1,500	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5
100	‡Florence	42	42	42	42
1,000	Gold Hill	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Goldfield Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
5,000	††Gold. Merger.	20	18	13	18
50	Hecla Mining..	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼
5,000	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	Ken. Copper...	52½	52⅝	51½	52
12,600	††Kewanas	80	81	20	50
1,000	La Rose Con...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Magma	14¾	14⅞	14	14⅝
1,000	†McKinley-D ..	29	30	29	29
2,300	††Marsh Min..	33	33	33	33
1,500	Mason Valley..	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
26,000	††Mother Lode.	31	33⅜	31	33
1,200	††Nat. Z.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	†N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	¼
5,000	†North Star...	11	11	11	11
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
1,000	††Ore	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
2,200	††Rex Con. M.	45	45	45	45
1,200	†Santa Fe M..	4¼	4⅝	3⅞	4
12,000	††Sand. Kend.	10	10	9½	10
2,500	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	Success Min..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14,100	††Success Min.	68	72	68	72
5,700	†Sup. Min. Co.	27½	28½	27½	28½
1,200	Tono. Ext. ...	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
300	†Tono Merger ..	36	38	35	36
150	Tono Mining....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,200	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000	†W. E. Cons..	61	61	61	62
1,260	††W.K. Cop. pf.	2	2¼	2	2¼
400	†White Knob..	15	15	15	15
900	Yukon	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜

BONDS.

$50,000	C. de Pas. 6s.	120½	120	120	120
10,000	West. Pac. 5s	40½	40½	40¼	40½
20,000	W. Pac. rcts.	38	39	38	39

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. Co....	35	40	34	40
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf....	60	80	55	80
Brit.-A. Tob. Co., or.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. Tob. Co. or. bear.	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric....	124	127	124	127
Carbon St. 1st pf....	80	90	80	90
Carbon St. 2d pf....	65	75	65	75
Central Found.....	16	17½	16	18¼
Central Found. pf....	28	34	30	32
Cramp Shipbuilding..	80	84	83	85
Fisk-Tire	122	125	122	125
Fra.-Spa. P. (a pros.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal	22	28	20	28
Hall Signal pf.....	45	50	45	52
Internat. Motors pf...	64	66	64	67
Lima Locomotive....	23	31	16	17
Manh. R. P. Mar....	95	105	90	105
Mutual Prof. Sh.....	9	9½	9	9½
Sherman Carbide.....	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Sherman Car. pf.....	8	15	8

TOBACCO MEN FORM $1,500,000,000 UNION

Association Plans to Regulate Competition to Stop Demoralization of Prices.

YEARLY TRADE $700,000,000

Jacob Wertheim Is Chosen President — Permanent Headquarters at 5 Beekman Street.

Representatives of every branch of the tobacco trade, from the dealers in the leaf to the manufacturers of cigarette papers and other accessories for the smoker, met yesterday afternoon at the Hotel McAlpin and perfected a permanent organization of the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States, thus ending the trade war that for years had been going on between the various concerns in the industry.

Jacob Wertheim, formerly President of the United Cigar Manufacturing Company, was elected President of the new organization and issued this statement, in which he outlined the principles under which the Tobacco Merchants' Association would operate:

I desire to make it as emphatic as I can, that the Tobacco Merchants' Association was not organized with a view to limit competition or to interfere in any way with the freedom of trading. On the contrary, the platform of the association is based upon the broad general principle that the field of commerce must be open to all. But we believe that it is entirely proper for a trade organization to use all lawful means to stop ruinous and reckless competition.

Since the disintegration of the former tobacco combination into a number of rival concerns, competition has been so keen and so violent that the industry has become very much demoralized. One of the main objects of the Tobacco Merchants' Association will be to bring about the employment of healthier and more profitable methods of doing business. With that end in view, the association will not only resort to propaganda and persuasive methods, but, if legislation should be necessary to improve trading conditions or remove trade evils, the association will endeavor to secure the enactment of such legislation.

There is a pressing need for such an organization in the tobacco industry, not only because of the present demoralized condition of the tobacco business, but because the very magnitude of the industry requires that there should be some power, some substantial organization to speak for it with influence and authority and to look out for its general welfare, and hence the formation of the Tobacco Merchants' Association, which we expect will soon be one of the biggest trade organizations in the United States.

The organization yesterday is the result of a call sent out Sept. 4 over the signatures of the editors of the five leading tobacco trade papers, together with several prominent members of the trade. There was a banquet and conference at the Hotel Biltmore in New York on Sept. 25, attended by about one hundred men prominent in the tobacco business. A canvass at that time showed that there was fully $1,500,000,000 worth of capital engaged in the business, with more than $700,000,000 of annual turnover.

C. Fred Crosby, Chairman of the Trade Press Committee, was made Chairman of the meeting, and he appointed a committee of ten to draft a constitution and name a list of officers for the organization. At the McAlpin on Oct. 11 this committee appointed a Committee of Ways and Means, composed of Edward Wise, Vice President of the United Cigar Stores Company, Asa Lemlein of the E. H. Gato Cigar Company, and Charles Fox of F. Miranda & Co. A Board of Directors selected by this committee was installed yesterday.

After the election of officers it was decided to open permanent headquarters at 5 Beekman Street, where rooms will be provided for the assembling of tobacco men from all parts of the country and where information will be kept on file for the trade and public. In addition to the headquarters in New York there will be branch offices in Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and other cities where it is deemed necessary.

The following officers were elected in addition to the President:

Vice Presidents: Edward Wise, representing dealers; George W. Hill, representing cigarette manufacturers; Jesse A. Block, representing tobacco manufacturers; Charles Fox, representing leaf tobacco dealers; and Asa Lemlein, representing cigar manufacturers.

Secretary and counsel, Charles Dushkind.

Treasurer, Leon Schinasi.

The Directors are as follows:

Tobacco manufacturers — Jesse A. Bloch of Bloch Brothers, Wheeling, W. Va.; William T. Reed, of Larus & Brothers Company, Richmond, Va.; Jonathan Peterson of Weyman-Bruton Company, New York; John Bagley of Bagley Tobacco Company, Detroit; and Rawlins D. Best of Lovell-Buffington Tobacco Company, Covington, Ky.

Cigarettes—George H. Hummel of P. Lorillard & Co., New York; George W. Hill of American Tobacco Company, New York; George Storm of Tobacco Products Corporation of New York; Leon Schinasi of Schinasi Brothers, New York, and Frederick S. Lucey of Phillip Morris & Company, Ltd., New York.

Cigars—R. C. Sullivan of R. G. Sullivan, Manchester, N. H.; M. Regensburg of E. Regensburg & Sons, New York; Asa Lemlein of E. H. Gato & Co., New York and Key West; A. J. Lachman of the West Indies Cigar Company, New York; Theodore Werner of T. J. Dunn & Co., New York; Fred Hirschhorn of the United Cigar Manufacturers' Company, New York; A. L. Sylvester of the American Cigar Company, New York; Charles J. Eisenlohr of Otto Eisenlohr & Co., Philadelphia; Emil D. Klein of E. M. Schwarz & Co., New York, and Alvaro Garcia of Garcia & Vega, New York.

Leaf Dealers—A. Bijur of E. Rosenwald & Brothers, New York; Charles Fox of F. Miranda & Co., New York; Alfred S. Rossin of Rossin & Brothers, New York, and Joseph Cullman of Cullman Brothers, New York.

Jobbers and Retailers—J. M. Buchner of Park & Tilford, New York; I. N. Maaskoff of I. N. Maaskoff, New York; Nicholas Ehrlich of Nicholas Ehrlich, New York; Edward Wise of the United Cigar Stores Company, New York; D. A. Schulte of A. Schulte, New York, and Joseph Simon of Bennett, Sloan & Co., New York.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alabama Co...	11	11	11	11
	Bank of Balt.	156	156	156	156
10	Balt. D.D'k pf.	65	65	65	65
625	Consden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
190	Elkhorn Fuel..	19	19	19	19
10	Fairmont Gas.	30	30	30	30
45	Fairm't Gas pf.	50	50	50	50
10	F. & M. Bank	46	46	46	46
100	Houston Oil...	19	19	19	19
695	Mt.V. Cot.Mills	17	18	16½	18
10	Mt. V. Cotton Mills pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
2	M. & M. Tran.	47½	47½	47½	47½
25	Nor. Central..	85	85	85	85
20	Sapulpa Oil pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Un. Rys. & El.	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Wayl'd O.& G.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$500	Arun.S.& G.6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Chi. City Ry.5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
100	City Balt. 4s, '61, S.L.	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	City Balt.4s,'62	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	City Balt.4s,'61	96½	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Fair & Clark Trac. 5s ser.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2,500	H. Oil div. ctf.	78	78	78	78
1,000	Mil. Gas Lt. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
3,000	United Rys. & El. 4s,	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
1,000	United Rys. & El. 1st 4s....	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Alliance I. Co..	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
83	Am. Gas.....	120	120¾	120	120¾
93	Am. Rys.....	32	32	30	30
10	Am. Rys. pf...	90½	90½	90½	90½
100	Am. Milling...	6½	6¾	6½	6½
10	Am. Mill. pf.	109	109	109	109
83	Buff. & S. t. c.	24	24	24	24
215	Buf. & S. pf..	53	54	53	54
110	Brill	39	39	38	38
5	Brill pf.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
7,612	Cambria St....	65¾	65¾	62¾	64
100	Ch. R. I. & P.	20	20	20	20
2	Con. Tr. N. J.	72	72	72	72
874	Elec. & P.	70¼	70¼	64½	65¼
100	D. S. S. & A.pf	13	13	13	13
310	Gen. Asphalt...	37	37¾	37	37½
135	Gen. Asp. pf..	74¼	74¼	74	74
100	Gt. Nor. Ore..	50	50	50	50
61	I. Co. of N. A.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
15	Keystone T...	14	14	13¾	13¾
815	L. Sup. Corp...	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
27	Lehigh Nav..	78	78	78	78
310	Lehigh Valley.	81½	81¼	80⅝	80⅝
35	Le. Val. tr. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
20	Nor. Central..	85	85	85	85
878	Penn. R. R....	60¾	60¾	60	60
93	Penn. S. Mfg..	102	102	102	102
50	Penn. Steel....	70	70	70	70
80	Penn. St. pf..	80	80	79¾	79¾
50	Phila. Co....	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
641	Phila. Elec....	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,125	Ra. Ra. T. t. c.	15⅜	16¾	15⅜	15⅜
641	Phila. Elec....	27½	27½	27½	27½
25	Reading	82¾	83	82¾	82¾
230	Un. Traction...	43¾	43¾	43	43
525	Un. Gas Imp...	86⅞	87	86⅝	86⅞
3	Un. Co. N. J...	223	223	223	223
	Warw. I. & S.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
	Warw. I. & S. pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½
360	York Rys.....	8½	8½	8½	9½
120	York R. pf....	33	33	32	32

BONDS.

$500	El. & P. tr. 4s.	80	80	80	80
2,000	Int. Rys. 4s...	59½	59½	59½	59½
2,000	Lt. Rys. gen. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
2,000	L.V. gen. 4½s.	100¼	100	100	100
1,000	Leh. V. tr. 4s.	89	89	89	89
1,000	Penn. Con. 4s.	99	99	99	99
25,900	Pe. gen. 4½s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
9,000	P. con. 4½s....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,100	Phila. El. 4s..	81½	81½	81¼	81½
100	Phila. El. 5s..	102½	102½	102½	102½
4,000	Read. gen. 4s..	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Sp.-Am. 1st 6s.	102	102	102	102
39,000	U. R. & In. 5s.	74½	74½	74	74

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
185	Am. Shipb. pf.	80½	80¾	80	80¾
100	Am. Steel Fdy.	59	59	59	59
30	Booth Fish. pf.	73	73	73	73
640	Chi. Pn. Tool.	81	82¼	80	80½
50	Chi. Rys. Ser.2	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	Com. Edison.	145	146	145	146
100	Deere pf.....	96½	96½	96½	96½
308	Dia. Match....	108	108¾	107½	107½
110	Ill. Brick.....	71	71	71	71
50	Lindsay Light.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5½
10	Mont. Wd. pf.	112½	113	112½	113
40	Pacific Gas...	55	55	55	55
25	Peoples Gas...	118	118	118	118
110	Public Serv...	104	104½	103½	104½
40	Pub. Serv. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
10	Quaker Oats..	313	313	313	320
16	Quaker O. pf.	106	106	106	106
294	Sears-Roebuck.	156½	157	156½	156¾
545	Stewart War..	73¼	74¼	73	76
445	Swift & Co....	119⅝	120⅝	119⅝	120
250	Union Carbide.	161	162	161	161¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Rys. B 5s.	70	70	70	70
1,000	Edison 5s....	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
2,000	Met Gold 5s..	71	71	70½	70½
1,000	Peo. Gas 5s..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
12,000	Swift 5s.....	97	97	97	97

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
150	Am. W. G. pf..	97	97	97	97
680	A. W. G. Mach.	26	28	26	28
100	A. W. G. M. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½
250	Indpt. Brew. pf.	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
10	Indpt. Brew. pf.	19	19	19	19
46	Mfrs. L. & H..	49¼	49½	49	49
170	Nat. Fireproof.	10¾	11	10¾	11
270	Ohio Fuel Oil..	38	38	38	38
145	Pitts. Brew....	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
40	Pitts. Brew. pf.	18	18	18	18
220	Pitts. Coal....	36	36	35¾	35¾
35	Pitts. Coal pf..	100	100	100	100
110	Pitts. Pl. Gl...	111	111	111	111
470	Pure Oil	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
100	Un. Sw. & Sig.	128¾	129	128¾	129
110	Westh. A. B...	140½	141	140½	140¾
200	Westh. Electric	69	70¾	69	69¾
1,500	San Toy.....	18	18	18	18
475	La. Belle Iron..	57	57½	56	56
65	L. B. I. & S. pf.	118	118	119	119
600	Columbia Gas..	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
100	U. S. Steel....	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
90	Ahmeek	96	96	94½	94½
3,885	Alaska	32	32⅜	30¾	30⅞
70	Allouez	56½	56½	56½	56½
2,660	Am. Zinc	68	68¾	67½	67½
627	Anaconda	85⅞	86⅜	85¼	85⅜
355	Arizona Com...	8¼	8¼	7¾	7⅞
30	Butte-Alex S...	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
511	Butte & Bak..	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
2,035	Butte & Sup..	66	68¾	66	66¾
1,410	Cal. & Arizona.	69½	69¾	68¾	68¾
9	Cal. & Hecla..	570	575	570	575
100	Chino	53¼	54½	53	53
1,370	Copper Range..	61¼	61⅞	60	60
10	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
2,000	East Butte....	15	15	14⅝	14¾
483	Franklin	10	10½	9⅞	9⅞
250	Granby	86	86	85¼	86
125	Hancock	17½	17½	17	17½
80	Indiana	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
30	Inspiration	45½	45½	44	44
20	Island Creek pf	88½	88½	88¼	88½
20	Isle Royale....	28⅝	29	28⅜	28⅜
90	Kerr Lake	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
200	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
114	Lake	14	14	13½	13½
175	Lasalle	6	6	6	6
273	Mason Valley..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
325	Mass Con.	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
15	Mayflower	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
65	Miami	34½	34½	34½	34½
235	Mohawk	86	86¾	84½	84½
100	New Arcadian..	10½	10½	10½	10½
250	North Butte....	32½	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝
100	North Lake....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Ojibway	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
232	Old Colony....	3½	3½	3½	3½
183	Old Dominion..	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57½
160	Pond Creek....	16	16¼	16	16
25	Quincy	87¾	88½	87¾	88½
125	Ray Con.	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26¾
985	Santa Fe	4	4¼	4	4
300	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
6,400	Shattuck	32½	32⅝	32	32
500	South Utah	32c	32c	32c	32c
20	St.Mary's Land	57¾	57¾	57¾	57½
130	Sup. & Bos....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
60	Superior Cop...	28½	28	28¼	28½
3,530	Tamarack	54	58½	54	57½
60	Trinity	10	10¾	10	10
2,340	U. S. Smelters.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44½
200	U. S. Smelt. pf	47½	47¾	47¼	47¼
390	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
125	Utah Con.....	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
535	Utah Copper...	74⅝	75¼	73½	73½

RAILROADS.

10	Boston & Alb.	185	185	185	185
5	Boston Elev...	85	85	85	85
75	Bost. & W. pf.	47	47	47	47
6	Fitchburg pf..	74	74	74	74
10	Maine Central.	101	101	101	101
9	Mass. Elec....	9	9	9	9
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	42	42	42	42
83	N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R....	80¾	82	80¾	81
1	Old Colony....	148	148	148	148
60	Rutland pf....	25	25	25	25
7	W.E.St. Ry. pf	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

172	Am. A. Chem.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
150	Am. A. C. pf.	98	99	97½	98
19	Amoskeag pf.	100½	100½	100½	100¼
300	Am. Pne. Ser.	2½	2½	2½	2½
3	Am. P. S. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
85	Am. Sugar....	117	117¾	117	117
25	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117¾	117½	117½
1,287	Am. T. & T...	124¼	125¼	124	125
122	Am. Woolen..	50½	50½	50½	50½
100	Am. Wool pf.	97½	97¾	97	97½
1,547	A. G. & W. I.	33¼	34¼	32	32
2,861	A.G.& W. I. pf	44	43⅞	43½	43½
50	Edison	239	239	237	237
10	General Elec.	171½	171½	171¼	171½
10	Mass. Gas....	88½	88¾	88½	88¾
71	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	87	87
5	McElwain pf..	98	98	98	98
112	N. E. Tel....	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼
7	Pullman	106	107½	106	106
3	Reece Button..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
253	Swift	120¼	120¾	120	120¼
18	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
6,381	United Fruit..	147	147¾	139½	145
1,143	Un. Shoe Mch.	49¼	50¼	49¼	49¼
408	Un. S. M. pf.	28⅞	29	28¾	28¾
1,394	U. S. Steel....	86	86¾	84⅞	85
330	Ventura Oil....	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
130	Western Union	80	80	80	80
150	Wollaston L....	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$3,000	C., B. & Q. 5s.	98	98	97⅜	97⅜
	Con. 4s.....	98	98	97⅜	97⅜
21,000	A.G.& W. I. 5s	78¾	78¾	78	78
9,000	Gen. Elec. 5s.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1,000	Miss. R. P. 5s.	77	77	77	77
1,000	N. E. T. 5s..	101	101¾	101	101¾
18,000	New River 5s.	73	73	75	75
1,000	Pond Creek 5s.	94	94	94	94
25,000	Swift 5s.....	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
11,000	West. El. 5s..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝	101⅝
13,000	West. Tel. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	.80	1.00	Iron Bloss.	.77	.79
B. St. Gas.	.21	.22	La Rose....	.50	.57
Bingham ..	⅞	1	Majestic ..	.76	.85
Bohemia ..	2	2½	Mck.-D....	.27	.31
Begcle	.50	1.00	Mex. Mets.	.30	.32
Bost. Ely..	.21	.25	M. of Am..	2⅜	2¾
Butte & L.	.44	.45	N. Baltic...	3½	3¾
Calaveras .	1⅝	2	N. Cornelia	8½	8
Chief Con..	.92	.94	Nev. Doug.	.65	.70
Con. Ariz..	1¼	1⅜	O. D. rcts.	.50	.75
Con. Cop...	1½	1⅝	Ohio Cop....	.15	.21
Cortez	.50	.60	Oneco	1¼	1⅝
Crown Res..	.00	.01	Pwsit	.50	1.00
Cal. Corb..	.02	.04	Stewt M.	.70	.80
Davis-D ...	1⅛	1⅛	U. S. Ext.	5⅞	5⅞
Eagle & B.	1¾	1⅞	Utah Mets.	9⅛	9⅜
First N. C.	5¼	5¾	Ton. Tel...	2⅞	3⅛
Goldfield ..	1¼	1⅜	Ton. Min...	2⅝	2¾
Houghton ..	3	3¼	Yukon G....	2¼	2½

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

An increase of over 12,000,000 bushels in the total visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada during the past week turned the tide of sentiment to the bear side of the wheat market during yesterday's operations and, after moderate early gains, prices showed weakness and at the close of the day were ⅞c to 1⅛c net lower. The details of the visible supply statement showed an increase in domestic stocks of 9,890,000 bushels, while bonded wheat gained 1,557,000 and Canadian stocks increased 4,074,000, making a net increase of 12,521,000 compared with an increase of 1,139,000 a year ago. The total visible figures, however, were about 15,000,000 bushels less than last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 1.11⅛ free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.08¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba 1.10¾ cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.10⅝	1.12½	1.24⅝
May	..	..	1.12⅞	1.14½	1.31¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.04⅝	1.02⅞	1.03⅜	1.04¾	1.17
May	1.05½	1.04	1.04¼	1.05⅛	1.23⅜

CORN.

The corn market was heavy under selling, in anticipation of a bearish Government report, and at the close of the day values were ⅜ to ⅞c net lower. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 57,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 213,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	60¼	59¼	59½	60½	69⅝
May	62½	61¼	61⅝	62⅛	72⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was lower, with wheat and corn, and owing to liberal receipts at primary points. Final prices were ⅜ to ⅝c net lower. The visible supply increased 1,165,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 620,000 last year. The local cash market was easy. No. 3 white quoted at 41 to 41½c; No. 4 white, 40 to 40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40 to 44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅛	38½	38⅝	39⅛	50⅜
May	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39⅝	53⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices ruled firm in the absence of selling pressure and influenced by a fair demand from commission houses and shorts. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Tuesday, 20,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 4,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.15	9.10	9.12	9.05	10.40
May	9.27	9.22	9.25	9.22	10.60
Ribs—					
January	9.02	9.00	9.00	8.92	10.62
Pork—					
December	14.65	14.50	14.60	14.40	19.50
January	16.55	16.45	16.47	16.52	19.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was firm early in the day, with a fairly active demand, prompted by a bullish interpretation of the census report on ginning and on the firmness in lard. The near positions showed net gains of 1 to 2 points, while the late months were 2 to 3 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.50@7.95	7.50
November	..	..	7.50@7.70	7.50
December	7.57	7.56	7.55@7.56	7.53
January	7.67	7.57	7.57@7.59	7.56
February	..	..	7.60@7.66	7.58
March	7.76	7.66	7.66@7.67	7.68
April	7.73	7.73	7.69@7.73	7.72
May	7.89	7.79	7.80@7.81	7.80
June	7.95	7.91	7.89@7.91	7.85

COFFEE.

Underlying conditions in the coffee market were not noticeably changed as far as the commercial position was concerned, but it was thought that the technical position was none too strong, and when selling orders appeared prices declined quickly and at the close of the day were 9 to 10 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅞c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	6.89@6.92	7.00
December	7.02	6.95	6.90@6.92	7.02
January	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.99
February	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.99
March	7.03	6.91	6.90@6.91	6.99
April	..	..	6.92@6.94	7.02
May	7.06	6.96	6.95@6.96	7.05
June	..	..	7.00@7.01	7.10
July	7.18	7.06	7.05@7.07	7.15
August	..	..	7.10@7.11	7.20
September	7.28	7.17	7.15@7.17	7.25
October	..	..	7.20@7.21	7.30

SUGAR.

A very firm undertone prevailed in the market for sugar futures, and prices at the close of the day were 4 to 9 points net higher. Total sales were 4,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	3.40@3.48	3.36
December	3.40	3.34	3.37@3.38	3.28
January	3.25	3.20	3.22@3.23	3.17
February	3.10	3.10	3.11@3.13	3.04
March	3.15	3.14	3.13@3.15	3.08
April	..	..	3.17@3.19	3.11
May	3.23	3.22	3.21@3.22	3.17
June	..	..	3.27@3.28	3.21
July	3.33	3.32	2.31@3.33	3.25
August	..	..	3.34@3.36	3.27
September	..	..	3.37@3.39	3.30
October	..	..	3.40@3.42	3.32

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,334 packages. General trade quiet. The small proportion of strictly fancy fresh creamery made a fairly firm feeling on such, but there were enough of nearly all other qualities, and the one was only steady. Advices indicate fair shipments in transit. Renovated in moderate. Ladles steady but quiet. Packing stock firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29¾@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 23½@24½c; State dairy, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 26½@28½c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21½c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,042 cases. Fresh gathered eggs in light supply. Fancy qualities very scarce and wanted at firm prices. It is difficult to find anything to exceed previous quotations. Some dealers would probably pay more for better qualities than are obtainable, and lower grades still freely offered and showing very wide range of value; much of the supply containing a large proportion of stock that comes directly in competition with storage eggs. The latter are urgently offered and weak; quotations are slightly reduced; even greater concessions would be necessary to force business in a large way. Nearby eggs in small supply and fancy new laid qualities command extreme prices; seconds and irregular qualities show about the same wide range of value as recently quoted. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds and poorer, 25@27c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23½c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@22c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25@25½c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½

EARL OF CRAWFORD SELLS HIS STAMPS

New York Man Gets $200,000 Collection of Nobleman's Deceased Father.

SPECIMENS ALL AMERICAN

Comprise an Illustrated Postal History of United States, with Appended Comments.

The famous collection of United States stamps belonging to Alexander Edward Lindsay, the twenty-seventh Earl of Crawford, has been sold to John A. Klemann of 118 Nassau Street, Manhattan. It was formed by the present Earl's father, James Ludovic Lindsay, whom he succeeded in 1913. The collection cost the late Earl $200,000; the exact sum paid for it by Mr. Klemann could not be ascertained.

As a surgeon the Earl of Crawford is at the front with the Allies. He did not inherit the love for philately which his father so strongly possessed. The head of the house of Lindsay and Premier Earl of Scotland, he owns about 10,000 acres and obtains a large revenue from his collieries. The twenty-sixth Earl was troubled with asthma and spend a good deal of his time aboard his yacht, the Valhalla, which was entered as a contestant in the big Kaiser's Cup race. It was his custom to sail his vessel in the warmer waters of the world.

An important part of his American collection, which comprises 54,000 stamps, he obtained for $30,000 from Henry G. Mandel, an old employe and expert of the American Bank Note Company, which printed most of the engraved United States issues. Among Mandel's stamps were the earliest impressions of adhesives and envelopes. He had saved many of the original engraved proofs, samples, and rejected designs, which were unobtainable elsewhere. The Earl also bought for $15,000 a collection of sheets of proofs owned by J. A. Petrie of Phillipsburg, N. J.

Proofs and Essays.

In proofs and essays the Earl of Crawford's collection is believed to be the finest in existence. The stamps are in fifty-seven volumes and seven portfolios. There is a large waterproof box in which the late Earl kept them aboard the Valhalla. He did most of his work on the stamps while he was on his yacht. In 1906 he attended the yacht races here on the Valhalla, bringing his stamps. He exhibited them at the Collectors' Club in this city. Both he and King George V., when Duke of York, were Presidents of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

For the specialist there are two schools of collecting; one is concerned with the collecting of purely philatelic items, the other with the formation of a historical as well as philatelic collection, which requires much writing on the pages. The highest exponent of this latter school was the Earl of Crawford. His collection is a complete history of the stamps of the United States, with all the associated circumstances leading up to their issuance and connected with their use. A feature of his collection is that the stamp is traced from the artist's original drawing, or picture from which he made it, carried to the essays and proofs, and thus to the finished thing. Every variation of it is presented, and the descriptive writing is in the Earl's hand. Through the British Ambassador to this country he was enabled to obtain notes as to patents, &c., which made his collection so remarkable.

History of Specimens Traced.

Banknotes and other engravings of a like character have provided copies for stamp pictures, and the Earl traces each design to its inception, in some cases to the first rough pencil sketch. He tries to show every stage in the development of the stamp and follows it through its period of currency, giving the different kinds of obliterations, its varying shades of successive printings and where they exist, reissues, reprintings and forgeries. The collection contains practically all that could be got together to illustrate the postal history of the United States.

"Just before the European war began," said Mr. Klemann yesterday, "I went to Great Britain to buy this collection, if possible. It was at the Earl's house at Haigh Hall, Wigan. The Earl I found to be a well-informed, pleasant gentleman, but he let me do all the talking. He had been over his father's papers and told me that the collection had cost him $40,000. He seemed to think that was a good deal to spend on the hobby."

There were three parts in the late Earl's collection. One was the American stamps, another the miscellaneous stamps, and the third the British stamps. The miscellaneous stamps were sold to Captain Simpson, an English collector. The British stamps were bought by W. H. Peckitt, a London dealer.

REALTY COMPANY LOSES.

Supreme Court Reverses Decisions Concerning Corporation Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States Supreme Court today reversed a Circuit Court of Appeals and a District Court by holding that a corporation cannot deduct from its taxable income interest on mortgage bonds in excess of the company's capitalization. The case was that of Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, petitioner, against the Forty-two Broadway Company, with a capital stock of $600 and a bonded indebtedness of $1,750,000. The company's contention as to deductions would have exempted it altogether from the tax imposed by the corporation tax law of 1909.

The Forty-two Broadway Company owns a large New York office building. The question was whether, in determining net income under the old corporation tax, payments of interest on bonds of a corporation engaged in leasing and operating an office building erected by it on its own realty constitute on the one hand "ordinary and necessary expenses in the maintenance and operation of its business and property," and as such wholly to be deducted from gross income, or, on the other hand, "interest on its bonded or other indebtedness," only to be deduced to an amount not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of the corporation.

Justice Pitney gave the opinion of the court. There was no dissent, but Justice McReynolds, who was Attorney General during some of the earlier stages of the case, did not participate.

"The act of 1909," says the opinion, "was not in any proper sense an income tax law, nor intended as such, but was in effect a tax upon the conduct of business in a corporate capacity, the tax being measured by reference to the income in a manner prescribed by the act itself. And it is very clear, from a reading of Section 38, that the phrase 'entire income,' as used in its first paragraph, has no other meaning than that which is particularly set forth in the second paragraph, which declares, in terms, how such net income shall be ascertained."

"Congress evidently had in view the fact that some corporations * * * carry a current indebtedness exceeding the amount of the paid-up capital stock, and with respect to such corporations intended to limit the interest deduction to so much of the indebtedness as did not exceed the capital. * * * It is reasonable to say that Congress deemed that where indebtedness does exceed the capital it should no longer be treated as an incident, but that the carrying of the indebtedness could be considered as a principle object of the corporate activities."

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Frederick L. Allen of New York City was admitted to practice.

40—The National Bank of Athens v. F. C. Shackelford.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

246—C. W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, v. The Forty-two Broadway Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

454—United States v. M. J. Barnow.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

240—H. La Rogue v. U. S.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded.

34—City of New York v. W. Sage, Jr.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

618—C. M. Stratten v. W. B. Stratton.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

591—Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. v. J. E. Devine.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

354—M. J. Bray v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

34—City of New York v. W. Sage, Jr.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

618—C. M. Andrews v. H. V. Osborn.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

43—F. Zeller v. State of Wisconsin.—Dismissed for want of jurisdicton.

45—J. Maroun v State of Louisiana.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

275—A. B. Grewl v. Commonwealth of Penn.—Ordered advanced for hearing with No. 235.

532—I. M. Innes v. J. W. Tobin, Sheriff, &c., and

535—V. E. Innes v. same.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument Jan. 3 next.

532—Texas Pac. Ry. v. A. R. Rigsby; and

535—Illinois Central Ry. v. V. P. Messin.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

581—Cambria Iron Co. v. Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

668—M. M. Hill v. J. H. Lovewell, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

691—Barber Asphalt Paving Co. v. City of St. Paul.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

613—A. Bay v. Merrill & Ring Logging Co.—Motion for leave to proceed informa pauperis submitted.

514—C. Nordgard v. Marysville & Northern Ry. Co.—Appearance of P. J. McCluskey, administrator of estate of Gunder Norgard, deceased, as the party plaintiff in error herein filed and entered.

514—P. J. McCluskey v. Marysville & Northern Ry.—Motion for leave to proceed informa pauperis submitted for plaintiff.

60—W. N. Shewalter v. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.—Argued.

62—York & Whitney Co. v. New York, N. H. & Hartford Ry.—Argued.

63—William Cramp & Sons Ship and Eng. Bldg. Co. v. U. S.—Argument commenced, and postponed until tomorrow.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will take a recess from Monday, the 15th inst., to Monday, the 29th inst.

Call for Tuesday, Nov. 9: Nos. 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Otis & Ludington's Sons
Nicholson Sanitary Steam Flushing Co
Ottley & Co
Steen-graafe
Re Valentine Bohl Co
Watts & Co
Unione Austriaca,

Luckenbach
Pierson.
Hogg
Maxwell.
Cent. Vermont Ry
Co
El Dia Sus Co
Sinclair
Re Rosenthal.
Aronin
Sec Bk.
N. Y. Assets Real Co
McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Piel & Brother
Stewart-Warner S. Corp.
McGregor
Charles Weiland, Inc.
Landon
Clark.
Morris Inc
R T Co.
Wolvin
Great A & P Tea Co.

Titus
U S Smelting, Ref & M Co.
Smith
Biograph Co.
Wallace Nov Co
Lendorf Elec, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty case on: Reid Donald SS Co
Kroesshell Bros.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 4 P. M.—Equity call calendar.

Hunnewell
N Y C & J K Armaby Co
H R RR.
Schmidt
Oscar Frommel & Bro, Inc.
Spencer
Curtis.
Marcuson
Drourr.
Beacon Min Elec Co, Inc
Isgold Mfg Co, Inc.
Wright's I Vegetable Pill Co
Fredk. Sterns & Co.
Waldheimer
Lith St Bank.
Shiman-Mille Mfg Co
Chas Keller & Co
Messick
Davidson Motor Co.
Keystone Type Foundry
Wynkoop.
Motion Picture P Co
Universal Film Mfg.
Indiv D Cup Co
Errett.
Boutwell Milling & Grain Co
Van Alstyne.
O K Mfg Co
Simplex Letter Opener Co.
Denton
Fulda.
Heimlamin
Schleisinger.
Thacher
Transit Cons Co.
Duplex P Press Co
Deering.
Slip Scarf Co
W H Horn & Bro, Inc.
Motion Picture P Co
Greater N Y Film Rental Co.
U S Light & H Co
Starbuck.
Goodwin Film & Cable Co
Universal Film J H White Mfg Co
Shapiro.
Kennedy
Am Tobacco.

Titus
U S Smelting, Ref & M Co.
Smith
Biograph Co.
Wallace Nov Co
Lendorf Elec, &c.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

Aldrich
Overbrook & Co
Kennedy
Clinton Point Stone Co
No 16 and 8.
Carroll
Seeley.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—US
Goldstein.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

McKeon
Van Slyck, Slotnick
Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.
Doherty
Cons Gas Co.
Steers
Hewlett Bay.
Westminster Presb'n Ch
Trust of Presby, &c.
Jessup
Smith.
Grassi Bros
Midwest Realty Co.
Levine
Lorelich.
Fish
Vanderlip.
Re Rutherford.

Schaffer
Klechlin.
Re Farley.
Mollot
CNY.
East State Ref
White.
Usona Stamp Wks
Wagner.
Gillette Clip Mach Co
Elting.
McKegney
Ill Surety.
Leibert
Byrne.
Macauley
Press Pub.
Britt
Commi Ins Co.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Fabre
NY Cent RR.
Henry
Tully.
Doherty
Smith.
Kean
Shope.
Ahee
NY Steam Co.
Townley
Bliven.
Re NY Red C Hosp.
Collopy
Norton.
Beebe
Levy.
Reehm
Reehm.
Re Guaranella.
Wrigley
O'Brien.
Re Gold.
Feick
Dalley.
S Riv Sav Inst
Quadribor L & I Co. (2.)
Mackay
Rumore.
Scheer-Colander Co
Vortin.
Lowy
Feller.
Enright
Spencer.
Woods
Barrett.
Skinner
Dorfskill Fms
Pearson
Pearson.
Feirig
Davidson.
Weinstein
same.
Kaplan
Powell.
Mancani
Mancani.
Kinnel
Deutsch.
Dimarz
Swayne.
Canfield
Rapf.
Levin
Hurwitz.
Goldberg
Goldberg.
Seagrist
Reid.
Robin
Robin.
Heller
Heller.
Rosenberg
Stein.
Streeter
Moore.
Phillips
Phillips.
Salkin
CNY.
Schleich
Schleich.
Redraska
L V Coal.
Garnowsky
same.
Janicki
same.
Abrams
Jalkoff.
Re Borchardt, (Stein.)
Seagrist
Reid.
Johenning
Thatcher & Son.
Re Shields.
Prager
Barclay.
Cleary
McMullen.
Am Bible Soc
Country L & Mtg Co.
Seagrist
Reid.
Appleton
Sturges.

Schaffer
Klechlin.
Re Farley.
Mollot
CNY.
East State Ref
White.
Usona Stamp Wks
Wagner.
Gillette Clip Mach Co
Elting.
McKegney
Ill Surety.
Leibert
Byrne.
Macauley
Press Pub.
Britt
Commi Ins Co.

PART I.—Motions:
Re Kinlawn Cemetery.
Hopkins
Hopkins.
Defries
Finelite.
Re Farrell.
Healy
Elliott
Tyler.
Same
Sherman.
Edmund
Horwitz.
Von Wagener
Dodd.
Preferred causes:
Humphreys
Dey.
Hayes
McNulty.
Undefended divorces:
Newberry.
Grant.
Schwartz.
Garfein.
Garrinkle.
Goldstein.
Loomis.
Drew.
Lucey.
Ferenczi.
Seale.
General calendar:
Robell
Robinson.
Cross
Woldow
ky.
Hoenig
Hoenig.
Vulcan Detin
Assman.
Walliver
Less. (2.)
Fishbone
Bellwood Realty Co.
Same
Less.
"Repetti"
Repetti.
Away Apt Rity Co
Rickert-Finlay Rlty.
Rosen
Rosen.
Rocco
Rocco.
Kirschner
Waldman.
Kambourakis
Goussios
Morse
Morselli.
Orsini
Orsini.
Cohen
Cohen.
Taylor Const. Co
Phillips-Weeks Estate.
Thompson
Thompson.
Davis
Davis.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Seed Filter & Mfg Co
Stocking.
Prem
Shay.
Nusman
Kothschild.
Bartnick
Bartnick.
Cameron
Cameron.
Yennie
Sterns.
Secur Bk
Geoghegan.
Soumann
Soaumann.
Walk
Walk.
Geissenhainer
Geissenhainer.
McGovern
McGovern.
Riley
Oliver & Burr.
La Cagnina
Vermilyea Realty Co.
Stember
Stember.
Chatterton Co
Matthews Sons, Inc.
Clark
Rempel.
Hydraulic Press Bucket
Hedden Const Co.
Hardin
Robinson.
Am W Wash Laundry Co
Dube.
Same
Lautt.
Vladyka
Perkins.
Lugar
Turney.
Feirstein
Rothstein.
Webster
Am Ex Nat'l Bank.
Del Franco
Del Franco.
Robertson
Robertson.
US Trust Co
Just.
Sherk
Oliva.
Brooke
Brooke.
Cong Bnai Jacob
Rosenthal, &c
Neustadter.
Stone Co
CNY.
Costa
Unique Societatilor Romane, &c.
Smith
Smith.
Hautner
Weiser.
Dick
Penn R R.
Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldfarb
Wolffberg.
Gross
Smith.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hemphill
Silver Creek Upholstering Co.
Pach
Swarez.
Livingston
Sinclair.
Weinberg
Baum.
Singer
Isaacs.
Unit Distillers Co
Dougherty.
Saperstein
Saperstein.
Gabler
Bros. Bros Co.
Burke
Banks.
L D Block Co
Electric Shop.

Acme Gas & El Fixt Co
Perterkin.
Abend
Spiegel.
Klein
Silberfeld.
Steigler
The Electric Shop.
Kidelsky
Spivak.
Mcsorley
Barnes.
McLean
Tomlinson.
McBlen Co
Shoemaker.
Kurtz
Lasaravitz.
Robinson
Kistler.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gabriel
Graham.
Gurland
W L Rty.
Cassel
CNY.
Cecia
B R T.
Hoffman
CNY.
Judge
N Y Rty.

Van der Ham
Bernheimer Co.
Gallagher
Camner.
O'Neil
Whalen.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Huhle
Verschelser.
Reiter
Garside.
Reichman
Ashner.
Farula
42 St & Mad Av Co.

Vial
Mason-S Transp.
Bakanawski
Nat Bisc Co.
Klubnicki
Parr.
Bernhardt
Richards.
Clear.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gerskin
C I & B RR.
Mackler
same.
Levingston
Lamb Pub Co.
Mulcahy
Cudahy Packing Co.
Bishop
Battle.
Truman
Av Ry.
Baraud
Duer.
Beecher
Eggers.

Acritelli
NY C & H R RR.
Ida
Di Franco.
Shaugnessy
Welchmann.
Cohen
Luria.
Hendrickson
O'Brien Const.
Caradonna
White Const.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan
Madison Sq Carden Co.
Brewer
Empire Carrying Corp.
Sanderson
Faimer
Fenn RR.
Blum
Schwen.
Kapances
Ocean SS of Sav.
Andrews
Gardner.
Levinson
Klaber.
Mermelstein
Kuttner.

Gulitzia
Nelson.
Gerson
Fitzgerald.
Sanders
Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Manuel
Claremont Hon Wks.
Goodside
Honig.
Fuller
Mulcahy & Gibson.
Donegan
Browning.
Clear.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Powell
Wanamaker.
H Tudor
Steeplechase Co.
I Tudor
same.
Mellen
Athens Hotel.
Koch
Moore.
Chait
Thain.
Zinreich
I R T.
Schrager
NY Rwys.

Morley
Cafferty.
Rabinowitz
Juilliard.
White
Old Dom SS.
Joyner
NY Rwys.
Moran
Gaudwell, Wright & Co.
Triangle Waist Co
Esskay Waist Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Klinke
Press Pub Co.
Levy
Kresner.
S Pierrepont
West Elec Co.
G Pierrepont
same.
Kabos
C I & B RR.
Spieler
CNY.
Kharas
Collier.
Levine
O'Kin.
Rosenberg
Meyer Music Co.
Taylor
Courtleigh.
Johnson
Hay Fdry, &c, Works.
Lamprey
O'Rourke Eng. &c.

Rigotti
Huylers.
Quaglietti
Standard Arch Co.
Webber
Miller.
Slack
Postal Tr Serv.
Pietrzkowski
Bradley Con Co.
Freedman
Hammer.
Yules
NY Con RR.
Mayerson
Garden Taxi Co.
Hendler
Henig.
Brandes
O'Neill-A Co.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jacobs
Dowling.
Leichtman
Universal Motor Truck Co.
Weinschenkel
Ocean Accident & Corp.
Lenkowsky
Altman.
Marks
Caudin.
CNY
Bradley Cont Co
Mendetz
Mendetz.
W E Thayer & Co
Kings Pk State Hos.

Brokaw
Kern.
Carroll
Carroll.
Kuhlke
Fink.
Acken
Brown.
J K Loud Co, Inc
Loud.
Fried
Tripi.
Brunswick
Rity Co
Frankfort Gen Ins. Case on.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

F B Stearns
Hart.
Jaffe
Bernstein.
Archer
Amsdell.
Hedges
Quigley.
Feder
Weiss.
Guaranty Cont Co
CNY.
Eisenberg
Swartz (2).
O'Dea
Woods.
Ryan
Bailey.
Chard
Ryan-Parker Const Co.

Mullen
Cohen.
Jarmulowsky
Balk.
Beatty
Quadruplex Safety P Mach Co.
Levy
Rosenstein.
Kirsch
De George.
Sherman Nat'l Bk
Kerby.
Ronan
Wagner.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Riviera Realty Co
Illinois Surety Co.
Hoffman
Hirsch.
Nicolaeus
Silliman.
Bridges
Bklyn Union Gas Co.
De Biasi
L'Araldo Italiano Pub Co.
Ross
CNY.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Inc
Stanton.
Burke
Sullivan.

State Bank
Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.
Mark
Rafalsky & Co
Colt
A T Demarest & Co.
Putnam
Interior Metal Mfg. Co.
Kalder
Strauss.
Amory
CNY.
Boon & Tice
Downes.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gannon
CNY.
Kinematophone Co
Hudson Wood W Co.
Whitcomb
Burr.
Reddan Spec Co
Simon.
Weinberg
Gottesman.
Montrose Rty Co
Greenberg.

Solar Light Co
Steel Prod Enameling Co.
Bronston Bros & Co
Vogel.
Blumberg
Levy.
Schley
M Rafalsky & Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Allen
Haas.
Gellering
Roggen.
Baer
P Jay Donnelly Cabinet Co.

Ebinger Baking Co
Coates & Co.
Man Commi Co
Walshin.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Gilbert S Coddington.
Joseph Wittner.
Ida B Johnson.
Piter Marczewski.
Gertrude Shaw.
David Colub.
Barnet Weber.
George S Hall.
Hilarian H Woll.
Thomas Watson.
Christopher J Swingman.
Cristobal N Madan.
Kate Springer.
Elizabeth Diehl.
Rosario Caligiuri.
Walter S Sayre.
Emma J Richardson.
Caroline A Eldredge.
Alexander Don.
George W Ditchett.
Genevieve M Boswell, &c.
Abbie H Heid, inf.
John S H Held.
Margaret H Quinn.
Frances Steel.
Jacob Gordon.
William H Penfold.
Lillian Nordica Young
David Leon.

Katherine Neuser.
Bernardino Rolle.
Bertha S Morrill.
Ha.ris Protesewitz.
Antonio Simeo.
Samuel J Silberman.
Andrew H Green.
Daniel Murphy, inf.
James Murphy, inf.
Tony Ditta, inf.
Thomas Cleary.
Charlotte E Sims.
Berthold Hutshing, &c.
Edith Wood.
Maria Craig.
James E Hayt.
Anna Hauser.
Sidney B Mills.
William W Warden.
Albert Rosenbluth.
Wills for probate:
Amelia G Cutter.
Fanny Stern.
Lilly E Jones (1.)
Lilly E Jones (2.)
Maurice G Gennert.
Bicki Lewin.
Amelia Kirsch.
Moses Cyugiser.
David Leon.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Howie
Roth.
Greenberg-Miller Co
B H Harrison Co.
Hernbutter
Oliver.
Wingood Rty Co
Steele.
Tancer Bros
Morisio.
Astra Painting Co
Westchester Eng Co.
McCrickard
The Ansonia.
Blumenthal
Kelsey.
Goodman
Armstrong.
Greenbe.g
Mayer.
Kieves
same.
Weber
Figueron.
Kresch
Marx.
Rubin
Steinman.
Bipitz
Adam.
Lukoskevitz
Marx.
Cas Co of Am
Marble Arch Co.
Rogers
Cauidwell-Wingate Co.
Wortman
Cohen.
La Marco
Miller.

Bullock
Landi (2.)
Crystal Film Co
Picture Playhouse Film Co.
Weiss
Seelig.
Polack Tire, &c, Co
Polack.
Greaby
Internatl Motor Co.
Saffiate
T Mulligan Const Co.
Barnet
Feller.
Fiske
Salmon.
West Pub Co
Weed.
Field & Potter Co
Ned Wayburn's Productions.
Bickerton
Marshal.
Bullock
Landi (2.)
Kaplan
Blue Cross Chem Co.
B Aitman & Co
De Grignio.
Harris
Wiener.
Bwy Bldg Co
Baum.
Doughty
Weston.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Anderson
Norton.
Woog
Estate Hold Co.
Bernstein
M Zimmerman Co.
Lazazo
Holbrook, C & Co.
Martin
Dalhaus.
Kugelman
Ritter.
Beinbutt
Peck Slip Fish Co.
McKenna
Morgan.
Burnstine
Ashman.
Chertow
Av RR.
Nedvinsky
Linch.
Kilday
Rys.
Jacobus
Mantner (2.)
Rizzo
Solomon.
Eppstein
Daily (2.)
Wilkinson
Bradley Cont Co.
Bereslitzky
Olmar.
Glorius
Schanck.
Schwartz
Sahn & Co.
Bernstein
Villeneuve Pohl Co.
Insler
NY Rys.
Dillon
Childs Co.
Assennato
Daniels.
Polack Pipe & Rubber Co
Polack.
Ruiz
42 St. &c. Ry.
Erlich
Man Lighterage Co.
Leifer
Scheinman.
Smith
Rosenheimer.
Feigl
Met Siphon Co.
Krougel
Bklyn Heights Av
Amuse Co, (2.)
Winkler
same.

Miller
Glazer.
Foster
Whitcomb.
Eisner
Fox.
Moskowitz
Elsen.
Levin
Philip Jones Co.
Ryan
Cent Del Co.
Oppenheimer
Gerbeit Mayer Const Co.
Rommer
NY Rys.
Weisman
Stroock.
Cement
Ocean SS Co.
Landau
same.
Ruccovitch
same.
Aetna Accident, &c, Co
Hooker.
Hirsch
Takayer.
Robillard
Thompson.
Starrett Co.
O'Donnell
same.
Callahan
NY Rys.
De Michelis
Acierno.
Hartman
Lowenstein.
Freidrichsen
Int R T.
Jackson
Markman.
Latenberg
Strawgate.
Lieberman
Mass Bond, &c, Co.
Cohen
NY Rys.
Malera
same.
Kunkel
Cohen.
Langman
Touroff & Kay.
Stazzoni
Bradley Con.
Verita
same.
Coniglio
same.
Marbelstone
Reberman.
Noble
Farrier.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2506.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Crane, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.

Kolchin et al
Swirsky
Davis
Electro Chem & Eng Co.
Sabowska
C I & B
Wilner
Wechsler.
Annunzista
Tulin Co.
McSweeney
Manhattan Nav Co.
Goebler
B H RR et al
Burke
Matthews & Sons.
Daly
Nassau RR.
Ford-Denton
B H RR.
Dilworth
Y Consolidated RR.
Meltzer
Brooklyn Paint & W Paper Co
Rensel
B H RR et al
Kelly
Nassau RR.
Kline
Montauk Bank.
Keegan
Vredenburgh.
Bennett
B H RR.
Ozroff
Rabinovich.

Caulfield
Morse Dry Dock Co.
Rinnie
B H RR.
Lee
CNY et al.
Coffey
McGreevy.
Schroeder
Kaiser.
Braun Co
Stern.
Fischer
Fischer.
Periman
Goldmeyer.
Bergin
Sherwood.
Maloy
NY Cons RR.
Weber
Jacobs & D.
Huber
C I & B RR.
Scarperia
Mangullo.

Same
Commonwealth Ins Co.
Same
Northwestern Nat Ins Co.
Same
German-Am Ins Co.
Rubel
Honig.
Birch
Tucker.
Belitzer
Nat Surety.
Roager
Auerbach.
Sabbath
Rogers.
Holzman, Cohen & Co
Kahn
Lowenstein.
Friedman
Greenwich Stores, (2.)
Case on.

PART III.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kelly
Hinck et al.
Oppikofer
Murphy.
Kocius
Jamison et al.
Marolla
Koster.
Ballou
Block et al.
Meyers
O'Leary.

The following causes will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Walkot
Charig et al.
Beyer
Mauhay.
Michalski
Am & Fndry Co.
Gorbatoff
Droge.
McElligott
Lush.
Semmel
Hopkins.
Klimas
Reardon.
Keane
Welsh.
Hirsch
Giles.
Pigot
McAnulty.
Halstad
Heiberger et al.
Bohn
Nassau RR.
Parshelsky
Bros
Marcus et al.
Deebach
Gair Co.
Fliegler
Mehr.
Masser
Fuller Burr.
Halpern
Rose et al.
Zito
Inter R T.
Boyle
Eurich.
Hewitt
Grafelmann.
Rodermann
Board of Educ.
Merlino
Nassau RR.
Elorza
CNY.
Van Pelt
Reardon.
Hillman
Condaz & Co.

Nolan
Bo Bklyn Ry.
Slavis
Turner & Blanchard.
Strype
B H RR.
Olsen
CNY.
Reick
same.
Johnson
Borden's Cond Milk Co.
O'Brien
Franklin Garage.
Peterson
Seaman.
Harnett
Inter R T.
Overacker
Interborough Ice Co.
Flanagan
Bluefstein.
Marvin
Fadden.
Hygrade Realty Co
Interborough Holding Co.
Tressa
Metropolitan Life Ins Co.
McGaw
C I & B RR.
Van Brakle
Bischeff.
Lott
N Y Cons RR.
Scotto
Hogan & Sons.
Monchick
Treibitsch et al.
Shaffer
B H RR.

Knauer
Havemeyer Paper Mill Co.
Hague
Nassau RR.
Martin
Gross.
Speeth
Gasteiger et al.
Dahlberg
CNY.

If marked ready, will No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Brust
N Y Con RR.
Palitoski, an inf
Van Iderstine Co.
Steinmetz, an inf
Metal Stamping Co.
Thiel
B H RR Co.
Ryan, as admr
same.
Brascela
Blair et al.
Brossman
Bates.
Culen, as admr
General Vehicle Co.
Dick, as admr
Morsch
Johnston
L I RR.
Remsen
B, Q C & S RR.

Mihlheiser
Meyerwitz.
Corsell, an inf
B H RR.
Wolff
CNY.
Konz
N Y Cons RR.
Wetzel
Int R T Co.
Troy Laundry Mach Co
Rothschild.
McCarthy
Vermilye.
Latonik
Beckman et al.
Sweeney
Laurelton Land Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 505.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Feinels
Kahn.
Lacasse
Rounds.
Thomashoiski
NY C & H RR RR.
Martinelli
Pratt.
Collins
Potts Con.
Arbutino
same.
Quinn
Bugden.
Koch
Ryttenburg.

Amer Bond
Kelly.
Mahoney
Harrison Con.
Brooks
Pitts Con.
Moran
Mangini.
Zamborsky
Kors.
Hopper
Davis.
Dunn
NY C & H RR.
Heubach
Heubach.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Nickerson
Riverdale Sanitarium.
Ganbo
Fritts Con.
Weiner
Epstein.
Mottola
West St Ry.
Hart
Mallinson.
Abram
D & L Bldg.
Imundi
Wright.
Robinson
Taylor's Theatrical Enterp's.
Goodwin
Hasbrouck.
Pace
West Elec RR.
Johnson
Whelan.
Assets Collecting Co
Equitable Trust Co.
Riddick
Jackson, Inc.
Bister
Blister, (2.)
Alexander
Arlington.
Paulding
Hudson Fuel Co.
Schulman
Gordon.
Gaubert
Malcolm.
Deegan
same.

Pfoh
West Elec RR.
Griffith
Cupples (8.)
Gabie
Roberts.
Deegan
same.
Ranney
McCaslin.
Zepiela
Howard.
Dunwoody
Connell.
Gallelo
West Elec RR
Naughton
Gordon.
Oakland Steamboat Co
Wenck.
Michaelson
Ebling Brewing Co.
Ross
Dunbar.
Young
Sentinel Print.
Same
Ely.
Same
Port Chester Pub Co.
Same
Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Same
Sutherland.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1795.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate:
Florence B Delano.
In re estate:
Julia M Meyer.
C Wilbur Vail.
Administr's accts:
Margaret Fox.

To compel payment:
John F Condon.
George C Appell.
Guardian's acctg:
Dorothy F Jones.
Compulsory accts:
William H Morris.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.

Galvin, admx
Norwood Av & Co.
Ramsey
S I R T Ry.
Grant
same.
Mears
Rich L & RR.

Jones
same.
Welsbrod
McKesson.
Ing
Hastings et al.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Successful Applicants for High and Elementary School Positions.

There have been placed, as of Aug. 9, 1915, upon the eligible list of persons holding licenses as clerical assistants in high schools the names of the following:

MEN—Benjamin Frumberg, 75.5.

WOMEN—Irene D. Keenan, 84.1; Gertrude Borchard, 83.195; Marie Himmelmann, 81; Maude H. Cornell, 80.33; Ethel Schlesinger, 77.25; Dorothy Reilly, 76.49.

There have been placed, as of Aug. 9, 1915, upon the eligible list of holders of license as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following:

COMMERCIAL BRANCHES—Ulysses S. Tasch, 87.025; Joseph Machlowitz, 74.8.

ELOCUTION—Letitia E. Murphy, 78.

ENGLISH—Ann E. Valentine, 88; Lena M. Harmon, 76.15; Katharine S. Merrell, 74.

GERMAN—Henry Schacht, 73.5.

MATHEMATICS—Ellis A. Johnson, 78; Charles Doris, 72.75.

MUSIC—Carrie M. Cramp, 78.8.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Percy L. Reynolds, 76.05; Alice Hawksley, 72.7.

WOODTURNING AND PATTERN MAKING—Charles Daly, 78.

A temporary license as assistant teacher of mechanical drawing in high schools has been granted to Thomas Hingsberg, who is now serving as an assistant teacher of wood turning and pattern making in the Pennsylvania High School.

Licenses for the season of 1915-1916 as substitute teacher in evening schools have been granted as indicated:

COMMERCIAL DRAWING — Frank R. Southard.

ENGLISH—Irene Horton.

STEAM ENGINEERING—William F. Ryan.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—Plumbing, Herman C. Oechsli.

There have been placed, as of July 29, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools, the names of the following: Susan M. Cagwin, 85.05; Emma J. Burke, 78.8; Mildred Bennett, 78.45; Ruth E. Carmer, 76.75; Mabel I. Long, 74.4; Grace K. Lyons, 73.8; Elizabeth Corcoran, 73.25; Ray N

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operators Buy Corner Plot of Six Lots of J. Hood Wright Estate on Upper Washington Heights—Greenwich Village Resale —West Eighty-seventh Street Dwelling Deal.

The upper Washington Heights section came prominently to the front yesterday in the sale of the first parcel of the extensive J. Hood Wright holdings, which have been left intact for nearly half a century. Mrs. Mary Wright, widow of J. Hood Wright sold a plot of six lots on the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 172d Street, 99.5 on the avenue by 151.6 on the street.

The property was purchased by the operators, Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who have been active buyers in that locality for several years, having purchased practically all of the Loyal L. Smith estate and resold the parcels to apartment house builders. The purchase of the first portion of the Wright estate, for which many offers have been made in the past, indicates another revival of realty and building activity there. The Wright holdings comprise over seven city blocks, between Broadway, Riverside Drive, 172d, and 179th Streets.

The recent deal was closed through the J. Romaine Brown Company, which sold the Smith estate parcels to the same buyers within the last two years.

Quick Resale in Greenwich Village.

A quick resale of property in the old Greenwich Village section was reported yesterday by the Marmur Holding Corporation, which resold the old three and four story buildings at 494 and 496 Hudson Street, running through to 107 to 117 Bedford Street.

The property fronts 43 and 83 feet respectively, and has a southerly line measuring 150 feet. It is located just south of Christopher Street and adjoins Public School 3, now building.

The sellers purchased the property last week from the Utility Realty Company. An investor is reported to be the buyer.

$37,500 Deal on West 87th Street.

Frederick Zittel & Sons have sold for Ricka Wolff 34 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling, on lot 20 by 100. Frank L. Leyendecker, the purchaser, will occupy. The house was held at $37,500.

Buyer for Heights Tenement.

J. Anthony Minott has sold for Jacob Oppenheim to a client for investment the premises known as 440 West 163d Street, New York City, the same being a five-story triple flat house, on a plot 25 by 112.6.

Recent Buyers.

The Hardwick Realty Company is the buyer of the Gainsboro apartment house, a seven-story structure on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, sold last week by the Baron de Hirsch Fund.

Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 8 East Sixty-first Street, sold last week by the Henry C. Eno estate.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold three lots on the south side of Bay Ridge Avenue, about 300 feet east from the Shore Road, for the Moore estate, to an investor.

The Realty Associates have sold the following dwellings: 179 Crown Street to Anna J. and Mary L. Kennedy, 181 Crown Street to William M. Gulick, 187 Crown Street to Philip A. Benson, 187 Crown Street to Herman A. Weiden, 189 Crown Street to John J. Wintrich, 191 Crown Street to Emma Kunze, 193 Crown Street to George D. Harrison, 195 Crown Street to Orville D. Lankford, 197 Crown Street to Kathryn H. Love.

Sales at Huntington, L. I.

S. A. Everitt, Treasurer of Doubleday, Page & Co., has sold his present estate to Mr. Miller, and in turn has purchased the J. Edward Ficken estate, which he will improve and occupy. Both of these properties are situated on Huntington Harbor, and one of them adjoins the handsome estate of Mrs. Julianna Ferguson.

Henry Saylor, editor of Country Life, has purchased the large tract of the Mulligan estate, and will build a handsome residence immediately.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold the F. W. Munroe property, between Cold Spring and Huntington, to Gurdon Parker, son-in-law of Louis Tiffany.

The estate of Mrs. Charlotte Dillon has been sold to a New York purchaser for $70,000.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold the residence and grounds, Lawn Ridge, near Mountain Station, Orange, N. J., to F. W. Dinsmore.

The Simpson Merritt Company has sold a dwelling on Vera Place, Montclair, N. J., to Mrs. Maud S. Schmid. The house has just been completed by the H. S. Connolly Construction Company.

Acreage Sale at Pelham Manor.

In the Secor Hill section of Pelham Manor, Westchester County, Joseph P. Day will sell at executor's sale in the Vesey Street Salesroom six acreage plots of from 2,856 acres to 7,519 acres, one improved with a two and one-half-story frame mansion, located on Wolf's Lane, Secor Lane, Pelham Parkway, and Boston Turnpike.

Leases.

Cammann, Vorhees & Floyd have leased the building at 35 Desbrosses Street to Otto Lichenstein; also the building at 168 Front Street to N. Z. Graves & Co.; the building at 32 Moore Street to Theodore Crowell, and store at 85 Maiden Lane to Lewis & Waschinsky.

Harris & Vaughan, Inc., have leased for Hamilton Fish the five-story American basement dwelling at 55 East Seventy-seventh Street to G. Douglas Potter.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store at 174 East 125th Street to the United Profit Sharing Stamp Company.

Real Estate Notes.

On the six acres on Cooper's Neck Lane, near the beach at Southampton, L. I., recently purchased by Mrs. Frederick M. Davies, Standard Buildings, Inc., will build for her, from the plans of Mann & MacNeille, architects, a large Italian house and garage, of hollow tile construction with stucco exterior.

Plans have been filed for a three-story rectory for the Roman Catholic Church of Mary, Help of Christians, on the north side of Eleventh Street, 100 feet west of Avenue A, adjoining the main church. It will have a frontage of 57.8 feet. Nicholas Serracino, the architect, places the cost at $20,000.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners Association has been called for Thursday evening Nov. 11, at 147 East 125th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 510 to 516 West, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, seven-story apartment house; New York Trust Co. against Slade Simon et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; H. W. Pollock, referee; due, $129,540.77; taxes, &c., $2,414.55; to Frank Cusick for $133,200.

57th St, 227 East, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Marg't L. Devins et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Archibald E. Baxter, referee; due, $14,026.89; taxes, &c., $526.65; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

109th St, East, n w corner of Pleasant Av, 12x100.1; vacant; City of New York against W. N. Ryerson et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; M. D. Dalberg, referee; due, $8,178.27; taxes, &c., $778.10; to J. R. White for $4,250.

Duane St, 42, s w corner Lafayette St, 18.3x23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; adjourned to Nov. 22.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 142 East, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9, three-story tenement and two-story rear stable; A. L. Martling et al. against S. V. Martling et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $918.37; to the plaintiff for $19,500.

AT 3.208 3D AV.

By Charles A. Berrian.

135th St, 295 and 297 East, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100, three-story tenement and store; Joseph Costa against Timothy Dowling et al.; T. H. Nelson, attorney; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due, $4,363.01; taxes, &c., $117.82; to the plaintiff for $4,700.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Six acreage plots, from 2.8 to 7.4 acres, and dwelling, on Secor and Wolf Lanes, Pelham Parkway and Boston Turnpike; executors' sale, estate of Anna M. Secor, deceased.

Duane St, 42, s w corner Lafayette St, 18.3x 23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; H. E. Clare et al against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; Lt. Gov. Lindsey, referee; due, $9,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,380.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

83d St, 602 East, s s, 81 ft e of East End Av, 17x76.4x irregular, five-story tenement; T. T. Rose against J. S. Seagrave et al.; D. C. Hayes, attorney; J. F. Mulqueen, Jr., referee; due, $13,795.75; taxes, &c., $580.

103th St, 63 West, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; A. F. Schaefer against Rosa Kahl et al.; A. H. Schwarz, attorney; Abram Ellenbogen, referee; due, $5,231.95; subject to mortgage of $18,000.

97th St, 227 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; F. G. Wild et al. against Martha Casner et al.; W. Stearns, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $13,851.03; taxes, &c., $176.22.

Riverton St, 28, n s, 75.3 ft w of Forsyth St, 24.11x100x25x100, four-story stable; G. T. Soper against F. X. Mulry et al.; W. S. Pettit, attorney; Kneeland Moore, referee; due, $5,736.45; taxes, &c., $556.49.

By Henry Brady.

Cannon St, 118, e s, 150.3 ft n of Stanton St, 24.10x100, six-story tenement and stores; J. C. Denner against Rachel Perlman et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $11,112.79; taxes, &c., $556.49.

By Samuel Marx.

7th Av, 283 and 285, n e corner of 26th St, 49.5x100, six-story tenement and stores; A. R. Gilbert et al. against Seventh Avenue Holding Co. et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $173,341.12; taxes, &c., $1,392.50.

133d St, 11 West, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; M. J. Kingsland against E. A. Mayberry et al.; C. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $16,550.01; taxes, &c., $629.90.

AT 3.208 3D AV.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 150.7 ft n of 179th St, 22.1x150.3, two-story dwelling; Louis Schwartz against John Rogers et al.; Schwartzman & S., attorneys; James Taylor, referee; due, $1,428.42; taxes, &c., $878.75.

Prospect Av, 2,056, e s, 172.9 ft n of 179th St, 22x150.3, two-story dwelling; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $1,122.93; taxes, &c., $878.75.

By George Price.

163d St, 782 East, s s, 83.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x75.7, three-story dwelling; William Collins against Katharine Collins et al.; J. & W. T. Croak, attorneys; John Tracy, referee; due, $3,960.03; taxes, &c., $393.09; subject to first mortgage of $2,000.

By Henry Brady.

Westchester Av, n e corner Washington St, 50x96.1; D. J. White against A. B. Buckley et al.; W. C. Daly, attorney; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $3,677.11; taxes, &c., $1,060.50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

25th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, for an eight-story factory, 100x98.9; Marginal Realty Co., 200 5th Av, owner; Francisco & Jacobus, 200 5th Av, architects; cost, $150,000.

Swift St, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, for a twelve-story store and office building, 25x100.6; 25 West 57th Street Co., 128 Broadway; owner; M. B. Schmidt, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $125,000.

11th St, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, for a three-story rectory, 57.8x42; Congregation of Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, premises, owner, N. Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

81st St, 38 East, to a four-story dwelling; S. Murtland, 40 East 81st St, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $10,000.

2d Av, 643 and 645, to a four-story tenement; Mrs. W. F. Cullom, White Plains, N. Y., owner; J. H. Friend, 148 Alexander Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Fulton Av, n w corner of 173d St, to a five-story brick school, 206x68; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $17,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GROVE ST, 66-68, s s, 78.9 ft w of 4th St, 43.11x95.7; trustees for the corporation of the African M. E. Church, or Church of Zion, to Alice Loughran, 640 Bedford St, Brooklyn. (mtg $17,000.) Nov. 6; attorneys, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HESTER ST, s s, 25 ft w of Orchard St, 25x 75; Mary Goldstein, Philadelphia, Penn., to Harriet Finckney, 280 Humboldt Av, Boston, Mass., 1-5 part, h. and s., all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, Jesse Silverman, 200 5th Av.$1

MARKET ST, 53, w s, 27x86.5, with all title to 4-foot alley leading from rear of lot to Monroe St; George P. Horn to Christian Horn, 14 Sherman St, Brooklyn, ½ part, all liens, Nov. 5.....$190

PITT ST, 98, e s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 25x 100; Michael H. Hein, individually and as executor of Elizabeth M. Hein, his wife, to Rudolph Stehle, 369 West 51st St, all title, 1-3 part. (mtg $6,000 on whole.) Nov. 5; attorney, Peter Condon, 38 Park Row....$2,979

WALL ST, 68, n s, 114.6 ft w of Pearl St, 25.6x100.4x irregular; Morgenthau Realty Co. to Hochelaga Realty and Development Co., 64 Wall St, b. and s., Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1

WOOSTER ST, w s, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 74.8x100; Bronx Bank to Mary Osborne, 956 Tiffany St, (mtg $140,000.) Nov. 8; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$100

WALL ST, rear of 68, begins at n line of 163 Pearl St at point 74.2 ft w of Pearl St, runs w 72.5 x s 23.7 x e 29.8 x s 0.11 x e 25.9 x n 3.8 x e 17.3 x n 25.9; Pearl St, 163, n w s, 22x72.8; Morgenthau Realty Co. to Index Realty Co., 2 Rector St, Nov. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 2,263, w s, 20.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Domenico Lubrico to Caterina Lubrico, 2,263 2d Av, Oct. 23, 1913; attorney, F. X. Mancuse, 256 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 950, e s, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, on small payments running 20 years' time; must sell it; it is a bargain.

Alco Building Co., 60A Liberty St., N. Y., Room 65. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Bungalow—Nottingham Park

$7500 New, detached, every conceivable improvement; must be seen to be appreciated; at this price for a limited time only.

JOHN REIS CO., 805 Flatbush Ave.

SNAP.

$7500 each, two houses, East 17th St., near Cortelyou Road; must be sold together. Best location in Flatbush. Quick action.

JOHN REIS CO., 805 Flatbush Ave.

Midwood St., Near Bedford Ave.

$6750 One-family stone, worth $9,000. Exceptional opportunity.

JOHN REIS CO., 805 Flatbush Ave.

2d Av, runs w 40x s 79.2x s e 5.6x n 102.2 to beginning; William Prager et al., executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, to Maria Berliant, 978 Fox St., Bronx, quitclaim, correction deed, Oct. 28; attorney, Aug. Knatz, 56 Pine St.$1

103D ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x 100.11; E. Popper to Hazel Leeds, 2,249 Church Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,000.) Oct. 30; attorney, J. Grace, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hermine, wife of Herman Goodman, to same, quitclaim, Nov. 6; same attorney.....$1

121ST ST, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 33.6x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Model Home Land Co., at Cranford, N. J., (mtg $24,500,) Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, n s, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100x irregular; Lexington Av, 1,982, w s, 84.2 ft n of 121st St, 16.8x61.9; Annie Hopfensack to Penwood Corporation, 7 East 42d St, quitclaim, Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

128TH ST, 34 West, s s, 410 ft n w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Freda Heidelberger to Mollie Tannenbaum, 764 East 101st St, (mtg $28,000,) all liens, Oct. 28; attorney, Theodore S. Tenney, 1,998 Madison Av.....$100

131ST ST, 143 West, n s, 305 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Alice L. Brown to Willis W. Brown, 60 West 134th St, all title, (mtg $7,500.) Nov. 3; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$1

163D ST, 440 West, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6; Jacob Oppenheim to Stella Boyajian, 720 Riverside Drive, (mtg $23,500,) Nov. 6; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.....$100

Bronx.

FINDLAY AV, w s, 109.10 ft s of 170th St, 107.6x144.4; also Findlay Av, w s, 177.6 ft n of 169th St, 75x100; Marrazzi Construction Co. to Jennie Wolff, 3,768 Barnes Av, (mtg $8,600,) Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FOX ST, n s, 394.4 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125; Michael J. Scanlan, referee, to Abraham Rice, 230 East 50th St, Nov. 6; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.$5,606

GIFFORD AV, n s, 530.9 ft e of Balcom Av, 50x100.2; Emma N. Polak to Wilhelm Horn, 2,011 Lefontaine Av, Nov. 8; attorney, Emma N. Polak, 587 Tremont Av.....$100

KELLY ST, e s, 99.2 ft n of 167th St, 50x irregular; Julia Schneider to Willemette Construction Co., Inc., 1,904 Vyse Av, (mtg $4,000,) Oct. 9; attorney, Harry C. Jackson, 406 East 149th St.....$100

KELLY ST, 916, e s, 44x120; Eberhardt & Podgar to Janet Pitz, 1,027 Union Av, (mtg $19,000.) Nov. 5; attorney, R. H. Scoble, 391 East 149th St.....$1

LOT 22, Block 33, Map of Morris Park; Samuel Rosen and another to Samuel Rosen, 706 Fairmount Place, Sept. 17; attorney, David M. Fink, 41 Park Row.....$1

LOT 21, Block 33, same map; same to Philip Mettleman, 747 East 181st St, Sept. 17; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 234, map Hunts Point Realty Co.; Harry L. Martin to Martin J. Dolan, 221 West 94th St, (mtg $900,) May 28; attorney, Harry L. Horwitz, 291 Broadway.....$1

LOT 234, same map; Martin J. Dolan to John Sinnott, Villa Nova, Penn., (mtg $800,) Oct. 25; same attorney.....$1,400

LOT 31, map Lohbauer Park; Martin J. Dolan to John Sinnott, Villa Nova, Penn., Oct. 25; attorney, Harry L. Horwitz, 291 Broadway.....$1,000

LOTS 7 to 9, Block 8, Map of Sheridan & Begrane; Newton Holden to Maxwell S. Joffe, 72 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn, (mtg 2,352,) Nov. 5; attorney, W. H. Freedman, 302 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 5 to 7, Block 6, same map; same to Estelle Nemtzoff, 701 West 177th St, Nov. 3; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 21 and 22, Col. 36, map of Wm. P. Ogden; Geo. Rosendale to Wm. M. Rosendale and another, 230 West 127th St, (mtg $1,500,) June 28; attorneys, Rosendale & D., 52 Broadway.....$1

PLOT begins where centre line stone wall dividing this land from Edenwald at w s of 5th Av, extension, contains 11,532 acres; Anne S. Halsey et al to Dyre Avenue Realty Co., 185 Broadway, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

SETON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x 100; Gertie Halpin to Aurelia Schmidt, 2,074 Daly Av, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

WALTON AV, e s, 243.6 ft n of 177th St, 50x135; John G. Ness to West Bronx Building Co., Inc., 2,526 Webster Av, Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s at dividing line New York and Mount Vernon, run along road to s e s of lot 174x100x75x25x s e — to beginning; Annie E. Barnett to Wolf Fischer, 38 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 213th St, 100x100, George B. Ferguson and another to Jane Sullivan, 411 West 209th St, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

4TH ST, e s, 93.6 ft s of 1st Av, (Wakefield,) 31.2x105; Aurelia Schmidt to Gertie Halpin, 129 East 117th St, (mtg $3,250,) Nov. 8; attorney, W. D. Lyons, 291 Broadway.....$100

6TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Avenue C, 100x108, (Unionport;) William Becker to Henry W. Becker, 518 East 235th St, Oct. 21; attorneys, Dessar & R., 290 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 49 and 51, north store; Adolph Weiss to Louis Fried, 31 Avenue B, 2 4-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915.....$1,170

CLINTON ST, 250 and 252, corner store; Rose Smigel and another, trustees, to Louis Schreber, 250 Clinton St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St.....$960

LEXINGTON AV, 1,804, all; Philip K. Sweet to Robert Guarino, 1,804 Lexington Av, 1 year from May 1, 1915; attorney, John Santora, 261 Broadway.....$585

STANTON ST, 136, corner store; Abraham Levine to Elias Prezerman, 136 Stanton St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, S. H. Sternberg, 176 Rivington St.....$1,680

1ST AV, 71, north store and basement; August Zepp to John Ohrle, North Bergen, N. J., 3 5-12 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, P. F. Schmidt, 19 Chatham Sq.....$1,140

25TH ST, 51 West, all; Louis Sledge to Celestino Ortello and another, 53 West 35th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$3,750

35TH ST, 58 and 58 West, all; Anna Engel to same, 5 years from May 1, 1916..$6,300

38TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 40x98.9, all; James S. Herrman to Maxim Hotel and Restaurant Co., 10 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, E. M. Bernstine, 299 Broadway.....$12,000

60TH ST, 239 East, all; Mary A. Dempsey to William Williamson, Astoria, L. I., 3 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, R. A. Seligmann, 160 Broadway.....$1,320

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; Harry Passaloff et al against Amos F. Eno et al, Oct. 29, 1914.....$400

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Oct. 27, 1914.....$400

MADISON AV, 1,644 and 1,646; Mirad Realty Co. against Marcus Rosenthal et al, Aug. 13, 1915.....$245

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

BUCHANAN PLACE, s e corner of Grand —, 55x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans St. Nicholas Avenue Construction Co., to erect one five-story apartment.....$46,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 158.6 ft n of Fordham Rd, 100x200; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. loans Concourse Estates Corporation, to erect four five-story apartments.....$150,000

GRAND AV, e s, 55 ft s of Buchanan Place, 45x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans St. Nicholas Avenue Construction Co., to erect one five-story apartment.....$32,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 2,108; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Annie M. Ivory et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

53D ST, 512 and 514 West, two actions; Joseph M. L. Striker against Joseph McGillicuddy (action to regain possession of ¼ part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

Bronx.

LOT 668, map of Laconia Park, on tax map; Bernard Baer against Andrea Gandolfe et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Schwartzman & Schwartzman.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN

Permanent Country Home

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights—Elev. 800 Feet.

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY; LACKAWANNA R. R.

$6,000. EASY TERMS.

Delightful all year home on large grounds, 234 feet frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.



Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; two large bedrooms and bath and storage room on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf; ideal outdoor and water sports. Highest, healthiest climate near New York City. Send for photograph and floor plans.

R. F. Barnes,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1522—Cort.

I Will Take Lots



up to a value of $1,000 as first payment on this attractive new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, half hour out; no cash required, balance like rent; title guaranteed. BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

Ocean View plots at attractive prices. Fully restricted. Building Loans arranged.
NAVESINK PARK CO.,
280 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Absolute Executors' Auction Sale

ESTATE of ANNA M. SECOR, Dec'd.

6 ACREAGE PLOTS

Ranging in size from 2.856 to 7.419 acres. One improved with 2½-story frame mansion.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

60% May remain on mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5½%

Title Policy free to Purchasers.

WILLIAM B. CONKLIN, Esq., Atty.,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

'Phone 744—Cort.

31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WANTED
WESTCHESTER CO. ESTATES

At Reasonable Prices.
CASH CUSTOMERS.
Mail Full Particulars.
M. Morgenthau Jr. Co., 111 Broadway

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

A Lovely Home

One-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York, 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; must sell it; it is a bargain.

Alco Building Co., 60A Liberty St., N. Y., Room 65. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Bungalow—Nottingham Park

$7500 New, detached, every conceivable improvement; must be seen to be appreciated; at this price for a limited time only.

JOHN REIS CO., 805 Flatbush Ave.

SNAP.

$7500 each, two houses, East 17th St., near Cortelyou Road; must be sold together. Best location in Flatbush. Quick action.

JOHN REIS CO., 805 Flatbush Ave.

Midwood St., Near Bedford Ave.

$6750 One-family stone, worth $9,000. Exceptional opportunity.

JOHN REIS CO.,
805 Flatbush Ave.

FACTORY SITES

On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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Joseph P. Day

Industrial Department

FACTORY FOR SALE

IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO., 168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

—IDEAL HOUSE BARGAIN—

PRICE $5,500, INCLUDING GARAGE. COST $6,500.

Cash required only $500.00. House contains 7 large rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements. Built by day's work by owner on large plot. Good transportation and schools. Address

R. K. DYAS,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

MONTCLAIR Attractive modern residences. **$9,500**

Most select location, large living room, open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry; all tile kitchen; solarium; 6 bedrooms, 2 beautiful tiled baths; sleeping porch; oak floors, hardwood finish; copper leaders and gutters; fine shrubbery; very convenient; may be seen Sundays. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna Terminal.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CLARENDON BUILDING

215 4th Av., Cor. 18th St. Subway Station

100% Sprinkler system. Lofts, salesrooms and offices of various sizes up to 12,000 sq. ft. No manufacturing. Prices on application to Superintendent at the building, or

Agent, LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
Tele. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

Light Offices at fair rents with good service included, $500 to $3000.

New Fireproof Twenty-Story Building facing Madison Square Park.

15-19 EAST 26TH STREET

Nos. 78-80-82 Reade St.

N. E. Cor. Church St.

LIGHT LOFTS

For Rent

Steam Heat, Passenger and Freight Elevators.
No Manufacturing.
In Centre of Shoe Trade District
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

526-530 W. 25th St.

6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.

Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.

Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

To Lease on Rail and Water
Warehouse or Manufacturing Building
J. Julian Hall, 18 B'WAY.
Waterfront and Manufacturing Plants.
Boston New York Philadelphia

BROOKLYN.

FLATBUSH AVE. STORES.

Lively location. Any business will pay. RENT MODERATE.

JOHN REIS CO.,
805 Flatbush Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet E.

$17 MONTHLY

and small amount down buys my pretty 7-room cottage with modern improvements and nice garden plot; good neighborhood; 30 minutes out. Mrs. B. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE—PITTSBURGH.

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Retail Stores. Wholesale Locations.
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LEASES OR SALES

For Appointment
CALL ROOM 905, 101 PARK AVE.
'Phone, Murray Hill 662, or Write

C. C. McKALLIP & CO.
First National Bank Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HELLO!

Homeseekers, answer this call. Come and see the life-time opportunity awaiting you. $3,900. Craftsman Bungalow, finest material and workmanship; 6 rooms, bath, open fireplace, bay window, beamed ceilings, rich decorations, steam heat, gas, verandas, select location, close to station and bay; boating and fishing, 50 minutes out; suitable terms. A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I. Phone 118—Wantagh.

JAMAICA 25 Cottages 200 Lots

Near Penn. Station; houses modern, detached; large plots; all city improvements in and paid for; restricted, high-class locality. Lots and houses at low prices and remarkable terms.

Henry E. Bliss (Phone 1389 W.), Jamaica, South Street, Near New York Avenue.

MERRICK COUNTRY HOUSE

24 miles out. 10 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, running water, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, artistic decorations, verandas; extensive chicken houses, runs, and grounds; plenty of fruit; rental, $35 monthly.

A. B. McCORD, BELLMORE, L. I.

Water Front Estate Bargain!

5 acres, Port Washington, fronting Manhasset Bay; beautiful grounds, shade; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; garage, cottage, outbuildings; $65,000; worth double.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

7-ROOM COTTAGE.

30 minutes from Penna. Station; large plot of ground; modern improvements; in large town; schools, churches, etc.; price $3,600; terms $200 cash, balance $20 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write. C. Cottage, 243 West 34th St.

UP-TO-DATE

Cozy 5-room bungalow with modern improvements, one block from water; private bathing beach; 40 minutes from Penna. Station; price $2,900; terms $250 down, balance $25 monthly; title guaranteed. Bungalow, Box 137 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

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14-ACRE ESTATE.

Harlem Division; 50 minutes out; near station; dwelling 14 rooms, baths; cottage, garage, stable, other buildings; fruit, shade; views; splendid proposition; sacrifice for quick sale; exchange or rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Income for Unimproved.

Builder owning some of the best-paying elevator apts. and store properties in Brooklyn, subject to first mortgages only, will exchange for good building lots or free-and-clear acreage. BUILDER, 82 Times Downtown.

510-512 6TH AV.
STORE AND BASEMENT

Heart of business section; up to date in every particular; no columns; 100 per cent. sprinkler equipment. Supt., or own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

KEMPE & CO.

87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in these New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Large Rooms, $35
5 Large Rooms, $45
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
New Elevator Apartment House, 104th Northern Av., at 181st St. Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
3-4-5-6 Large, Light Rooms, Exceptional Value, $35 to $60
Conveniently located near Broadway Subway and surface lines.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS & bath; also extra maids' rooms.

Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.

Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.

New 12-story, fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or

Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.
One Doctor's Apartment.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
**Rental

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks in Charge of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

MODERNIZED HOMESTEAD.

Situated between Nutley and Montclair, N. J., in the foothills of Orange Mountains; 9 rooms, with steam heat, all modern improvements; artistically fitted up; decorated, fruit and shade trees; old-fashioned garden with large variety of flowers, shrubs, etc. Artistic pergolas and cobblestone gateways add to the attractiveness of the place; garage, stable and chicken house; $5,500; terms to suit; over acre ground, additional land if desired; photo. Lambert, owner, 2361 Broadway, New York. 'Phone, 6964 Barclay.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have no-w new houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND HOMES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piguet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

426 Madison Av.—Exceptionally sunny, charmingly furnished bed, living room, kitchenette; bath. Lightfoot.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 53d St.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 4 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. $50 up. 5 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $80.

Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on these and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 9970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN
APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 115 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

86th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $50, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 4894 River.

New and attractively furnished, high-class elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; one block from 79th St. Subway; $125. Schuyler 3960.

High class, furnished apartments, some in new buildings, for the Winter season or longer; call for particulars, &c.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Six-room apartment off Riverside Drive; completely furnished; tile bathroom; immediate occupancy; for six or nine months, $100. Morningside 3673.

To Sublet.—Large, six-room apartment; completely furnished; player-piano, silverware, linen; $125. Apply superintendent, 400 Convent Av.

GRANT COURT.
113th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 120, (north corner 84th.)—Ten and eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; $90 month; lease. Haliem, 60 West 39th, 9 to 5. Bryant 6294.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4000 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

Superbly furnished apartment; private block; owners remodeled building; service. 22 West 74th.

Apartment, 2 sunny rooms, bath; newly furnished and built with meals, $33 weekly. Hotel Woltman, 126 West 72d.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d. N. Y.

Apartments, 6, 7, 8 rooms, beautifully furnished; best locations. Phone River 3100.

118TH ST, 507 WEST.—2 and 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, high class house.

Exceptional seven rooms, block subway; china, silver; $75. Wilson, 213 West 80th.

Elegantly furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; also 4 rooms. 225 West 80th.

190th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $60; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11 East 41st St.—Large, sunny front room, private bath, open fire; maid and telephone service. Murray Hill 7031.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

Madison Av., 1214.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

MODERATE-PRICED APARTMENTS.
Douglas L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.

405 PARK AVENUE—APARTMENT.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Av.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side.

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

Broadway, Southeast Corner 103d.—Seven beautiful rooms; no leases; if not satisfied leave everything done to please; $70-$75. See Huston.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $50. Janitor.

Sublet corner apartment, 7 rooms, elevator, in 73 West 116th St., northeast corner Lenox Av. Apply Superintendent.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th st. and Grand Concourse.

454 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 6-room elevator apartment; improvements.

791TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

THE AYLESMERE, 60 W. 76th St.—Seven-room apartments; conveniences; $1,200-$1,600.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d St.—Eight large rooms; conveniences; $1,100-$1,800. Supt.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $800 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Riverside Drive, 587, at 136th St.—Seven rooms, $960; 8 rooms, $1,080.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,060-$1,600. 102 West 75th St.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 37th, Broadway.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS: $30 to $60. APARTMENTS, 182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale. Rental. Management.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

86th St., 63 West.—Two, three rooms, bath; steam, electricity; parquet floors.

838-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

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Sublet corner apartment, 7 rooms, elevator, in 73 West 116th St., northeast corner Lenox Av. Apply Superintendent.

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454 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 6-room elevator apartment; improvements.

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Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,060-$1,600. 102 West 75th St.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 37th, Broadway.

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WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale. Rental. Management.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

86th St., 63 West.—Two, three rooms, bath; steam, electricity; parquet floors.

838-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

113TH ST., 315 WEST.—$35 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 5, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
21 West 8th St.
Three and four rooms, with bath, $35-$50 a month. Janitor, on premises.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Brooklyn.

Why live in Manhattan? High class apartments. Beautiful location. "The Clarendon," Bedford Av. and Clarendon Rd. 28 minutes to Manhattan City Hall. $28.

Bronx.

Fox St., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768; Prospect Av. station; 4-5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $34. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6085.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FREE ADVERTISING
WITHOUT PUBLICITY.
List your apartment with me and I will advertise it free of charge, to my address, sending you only desirable clients.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SUB-LEASING SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Wanted for client, east side, between 50th and 80th Sts., completely furnished apartment; must have four master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms, three baths; immediate possession to June 15. Send full particulars to R. De Flores, 501 5th Av. Phone 8850 Murray Hill.

List your apartments with us. We have clients of unquestionable desirability.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

Wanted—5, 6, or 7 room apartment, completely furnished, to June 1; prefer new building. Send full particulars to Box S 52 Times.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $600 month. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Unfurnished.

Have many inquiries for nicely furnished apartments. Send particulars to FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Broadway and 79th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4255.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; breakfast optional; telephone; references, service.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. 7
Table board; rooms; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also large room; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, e.ctric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; electric light; suitable people desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings.

68TH, 74, WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated. reasonable.

68TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive third front room; excellent table; references.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Exceptional strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large room; also small room; board; reference.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 448 WEST, (The Greystone;) 'phone 1894 Columbus.—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable basement room, with board; reasonable; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished, high-grade; Italian; table board. 2,261 Columbus.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, well-heated, large room; southern exposure; small room; handsomely appointed house; excellent home table; reasonable.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated room; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—Double front room; also single sunny room, for man.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished one and two rooms and bath; breakfast.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; other rooms; table board.

87TH, 352 WEST, Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large room, also skylight; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; reference; table guests.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Bachelors or couple desiring refined, homelike surroundings, exceptional neighborhood; board.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Second-story room, private bath; dressing room; excellent table; conveniences.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; gentlemen; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; telephone; references.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; exceptionally good meals; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior accommodations; couple; also accommodate gentleman. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

102D, 250 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; Jewish house. Aarons.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; mighty good "eats" at our house; right prices for the right people; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined location; home cooking; reference.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.) Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and services; social surroundings; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel 2757 Audubon.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a conveniently located, well furnished room in quiet street? Running water, steam heat, telephone; excellent table; music; reasonable. 544 West 113th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath, shower, steam heat, running water; superior board; $12. 4900 Morningside, Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow will rent, with board, large, handsomely furnished room, private bath, twin brass beds. 3826 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV, 700.—French-American, refined home; beautiful double rooms, suites; personal attention; excellent cuisine. 2903 Riverside.

THE SECOR.
74th, 102 West.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table boarders.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Room and board for young business lady, west side, between 70th and 110th Sts.; private family; modern apartment; reasonable. D. W., 275 Times Downtown.

Young Brazilian wishes room, board, with private family; state particulars. N 135 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 25 Fenimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 136.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Are there four business men who would appreciate real home in aristocratic suburb? Terms reasonable; golf and tennis. For particulars telephone 515-W Bronxville.

New Jersey.

PLATT COTTAGE,
504 CLIFTON AVENUE,
FIRST CLASS BOARDING,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

51ST, (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny rooms, private house; absolute cleanliness; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

85TH, 104 EAST.—Connecting living, bed room; single room, business woman; housekeeping. Peters.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small steam-heated rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually nice rooms; southern exposure; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Exquisite large room; heated; $3.50-$4; desirable; exclusive residence; telephone.

22D, 456 WEST.—Very large suite; private bath; scrupulously clean; references required.

40TH, 36 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

53D 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms with running water, home conveniences, telephone; references.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, bath; $4.50-$7.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light room; convenient location; subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, running water; convenient subway; elevator, telephone; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—One, two, three rooms, bath; furnished housekeeping; elevator apartment.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; $4; front parlor. Larose.

68TH, 73 WEST. — Newly furnished house; suitable for bachelor or business people; near subway and elevated; phone and electric light; privileges; also doctor's office.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

68TH ST., 61 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms and bath, suitable for two or three; light housekeeping. Phone 10933 Columbus.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Charming, sunny, large rooms, perfectly kept; private house; moderate; reference.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; fifth floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, bath adjoining; phone; private house; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Suite of rooms with private bath, or will divide, and one large room; telephone; references.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, telephone; private home; references.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; running water; phone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium sized room; southern exposure; every convenience.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, en suite; electric lights; parquet floors; references.

75TH, 174 WEST.—Handsome second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Attractive suite, private bath; physician's studio or bachelor's; references.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Unusually attractive, large, light room; running water; telephone; private house; everything first class; very reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

102 WEST 77TH.
Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, home like rooms; quiet; private house; references; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 265 WEST, (B'way.)—Sunny suite, running water; attractive, warm; new apartment. Pearson.

81ST ST., 3 WEST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; steam; home comforts.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

83D, 210 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; private entrance; cosy; references. Benson.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large hallroom, bath same floor; large closet; reference; gentleman.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

88TH, 333 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; Subway.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $8; references. Maslen.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Physician or dentist; beautiful light room, southern exposure; high-class, choice neighborhood; well-appointed house. 3034 Riverside.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; sunny rooms, with baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; everything new; twin beds; business people preferred; private house.

94TH ST, 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; bath convenient.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 147 WEST.—Parlor, complete; kitchenette; suitable couple, two or three bachelors.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Bright, attractive, well-furnished room, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; at subway express; convenient theatre, restaurants; genteel surroundings. Apartment 3D.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; twin beds; reasonable. 2D.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfast.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern apartments; telephone; electricity, housekeeping; $2.50-$4. McNamara.

102D, 305, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, light front room; 6th floor west.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In beautiful apartment, large, light, single room; bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life. Apt. 11.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Very pleasant, outside, sunny room; unusually homelike; breakfast optional or kitchen privilege; moderate. Apartment 83.

113TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family. Apt. 1. Winn.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Parlor and connecting bedroom, or single room; for one or two; private family. Apartment 28.

114TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large front parlor bedroom, studio or private use; telephone; reasonable.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont, Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large, double, outside room; comfort, cleanliness; two closets; $6.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, elevator, steam; moderate. McCague.

121ST 421 WEST.—Cosy, light room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $4. Overbury.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

122D, 137 WEST.—Private house; pleasant, sunny, front parlor; reference; subway, L.

123D, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; steam, electricity, piano, phone; accommodate five. MacKenzie.

125TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

126TH, 80 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

126TH, 530 WEST. — Beautiful front room; private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 34.

130TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; Southern family; home comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Apply Leonard.

136TH, 310 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings, 4-B.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; roof garden; private showers, billiard room, library and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (86th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

IF YOU appreciate room out of the ordinary, this is one; in Washington Heights; private family; clean, quiet, homelike, and a pleasant family; near subway and bus; plenty of hot water; every modern convenience; home of the right sort; price, $5 per week. N 134 Times.

INDEPENDENTLY situated room, bath; suitable bachelor, business women; subway. Smith. Cathedral 8080.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110, Apt. 32.—Attractive room, lady's apartment; use kitchen; $5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished, large front room; river view; suitable two; with breakfast; private family. Riverside 1038.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive large outside single room. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 115TH ST. AND ST NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 398.—Large, well-furnished room; steam heat, electric light, telephone; convenient all transportation; references required.

611 WEST END AV.
Rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 44, (Brooklyn.)—Desirable suite, or single room; private bath. 6787 Main.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS,
152 MADISON AV.
Two rooms, with bath, light and sunny, to rent at $60 monthly.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED—On or near Madison Av., room, with bath, also board optional, private family preferred, by a gentleman who is lame and at home evenings. Z 298 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires room, with private bath; reference. N 112 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT recommends bookkeeper, 6 years' experience with manufacturing house; desires to make change. H. H. W. Yuro, 1,571 44th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge stenography; eight years' experience; real estate, commercial experience; corporation controlling accounts; $15; Christian; references. B 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Four years' experience, double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; knowledge of typewriting; references. B 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; prompt trial balance; statements; neat; American; clear thinker; also stenographer; $15; no agency. B 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, stenographer; excellent references; good penman; start at $7. S. W., 115 East Houston St. Tel. 4377 Orchard.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, four years' experience, active and reliable; $12. B 289 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3, or 5 ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

E. F. TWYMAN,
427 West 42d Street.
'Phone Bryant 8630.

TRUCKS To be a bargain a truck, TRUCKS though second hand, must TRUCKS be serviceable and reliable TRUCKS AND THE PRICE ATTRUCKS TRACTIVE. We sell no TRUCKS other kind—all capacities TRUCKS —easy terms.

A. C. WHITEFIELD—Used Car Dept.
Bryant 8630. 427 W. 42d St.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS

Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month, or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.

R. J. WILLOUGHBY,
187 West 87th Street.
Schuyler 5037.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
In order to make room for new models will sacrifice Hupmobiles, Chalmers, Haynes, Studebaker, etc.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway.

Pullman six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car, electric light and starter, limousine or landaulet body if desired; absolutely new; cost $3,000; no reasonable offer refused. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,892 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 1288 Columbus.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway, New York.

Pullman, five passenger, electric light and start-r; built on order; absolutely new and guaranteed; cost $1,900; sacrifice for good sale. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,892 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. Columbus 5288.

FOR SALE.—1913 model 35-45 H. P. Renault limousine, with extra runabout body; in first-class condition; newly upholstered. For price and particulars, apply to E. Q. Towbridge, 128 Broadway.

Flat (1914) limousine town car, "30," Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48 H. P. Renault (1913) limousine, 35-45 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Lancia coupe, landaulet town car, 12-18 horse power; excellent condition throughout; price $1750; must be sold immediately. Mr. Connally, Arrow Garage, 142 West 50th St.

Fiat 7-passenger, shaft-drive limousine; beautiful condition. Kinsey Bros., 11 East Kinney St., Newark, N. J. Phone 789 Mulberry.

Hup. touring car, 1914; excellent condition throughout; $600. Private garage, 1,272 Atlantic Av. Phone 9474 Bedford.

Fiat landaulet, 25 H. P., foreign, excellent condition; great bargain. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hood, top, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 E. 88d St. Phone 6073 Lenox.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Limousine bodies for Packards, $100, $150, $210, $250. 301 West 59th, (near B'way.)

Town car, beautiful 1915 Hudson little six. Patterson, 2,626 Broadway. 2590 Riverside.

Automobiles for Rent.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTICULAR CLIENTELE. — TWIN SI

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. For 2 Weeks Only
Wm. Gillette Secret Service

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

After the Play Visit Danse de Folies.
ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
ELSIE JANIS LAST 7 TIMES IN "MISS INFORMATION"
MONDAY, NOV. 15, Seats Thursday.
"BACK HOME" BAYARD VEILLER'S COMEDY Dramatized from Irvin Cobb's "JUDGE PRIEST" Stories.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO SAT., NOV. 27.
"YOUNG AMERICA."
Seats on sale for all remaining performances.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15
Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
ROLLING STONES

FULTON West 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20.
Arnold DALY in "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"
All New York Says Emphatically:
"SWISH"

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:15.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS.
LAST 3 WEEKS OF D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. 23 Bryant. First Matinee Saturday.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a Romantic Comedy THE GREAT LOVER

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY

With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.
The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

Punch & Judy Theatre
49th St., East of Broadway.
CHARLES HOPKINS, DIRECTOR.
TREASURE ISLAND
Postponed
Will Open
Positively Dec. 1

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Mat. Today. 25-50-75c & $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray
10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People
SOUSA and His BAND
Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
HELP STOP THE SPECULATORS
We urge patrons to co-operate in our effort to stop speculators. Buy direct and in advance. Seats now up to Dec. 1. Four Box Offices open. SUNDAYS—Sousa and "HIP" Star Features.

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EVERY DAY
First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL
GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT
TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with Splendid Vaudeville. Change of program every Mon. & Thurs.
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Opening Night, Mon., Nov. 15, at 8. Samson et Dalila, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich (debut); Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Bodanzky (debut).
Fri. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Cajatti (debut); Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli (debut).
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Goritz, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25. PARSIFAL
Special Mat. at 1.
SEAT SALE BEGINS THURS., NOV. 11, AT 9 O'CLOCK, AT BOX OFFICE.

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Tues. Eve., Nov. 16, at 8, Il Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Seats Now On Sale.
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Only Piano Recital This Season—FANNIE Bloomfield Zeisler
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AEOLIAN HALL, FRI. EVE., NOV. 12, at 8:15.
Piano Recital WILLIAM ENDERLIN
AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. EVE., NOV. 13, at 8:15.
Piano Recital HUNTER WELSH
AEOLIAN HALL, SUN. AFT., NOV. 14, at 3.
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
EVAN WILLIAMS

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
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PABLO CASALS 'Cellist.
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MME. FRANCES
Frank La Forge at the Piano. (Baldwin Piano.)
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SECOND CONCERT JOHN McCormack
His Last Concert in New York This Year.
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

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Carnegie Hall, Wed., Nov. 17, at 3
First Piano Recital of Season.
Seats Now 50c-$2. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3.
RECITAL BY
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BRAZILIAN PIANIST. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Wed.) at 3 P. M.
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POVLA FRISCH
Seats Box Office. Dir. Musicians' Concert Mgt.

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"A Janitor's Wife's Temptation," Willard Mack in "Alaho Oe," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose."
Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats., 25c and 50c. Evgs., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

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Beginning Wednesday Night, Nov. 10.
COURSE TICKETS, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50.
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IRVING PLACE THEATRE TONIGHT at 8:15.
Hobelt Tanzt Walzer. Wed. Eve., Kabale u. Liebe.

GOMPERS WOULD BAR WOMEN FROM SHOPS

Federation of Labor's President Urges Move for the Nation's Ultimate Good.

CONVENTION FACES FIGHT

Brewery Workers Insist Religious Delegates Favoring Prohibition Be Ousted from Their Seats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The American Federation of Labor, at the close of the first session of its thirty-fifth annual convention today, faced the question of barring from future conventions fraternal delegates of religious organizations. A sharp conflict was promised at tomorrow's session, when it was announced that Milwaukee (Wis.) brewery workers would introduce a resolution to oust such delegates, on the ground of their professed alliance with the prohibition movement.

Fraternal delegates of several organizations, including the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, were seated at the opening session today by unanimous approval. The committee failed to recommend the seating of two labor delegates from Japan. The Japanese delegates, representatives of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, sat alone in the gallery of the convention hall until the "courtesies of the convention" were extended.

Today's session was adjourned to permit the delegates to celebrate American Federation of Labor Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Samuel Gompers, President, received a bronze plaque.

President Gompers in his annual address touched upon the employment of women and children in shops where they, in many instances, worked long hours and were underpaid.

"We want to take the women and children of this country out of the workshop," he said. "The perpetuity of the nation depends upon the women of the country, and we want to do all we can for them."

On the question of immigrants, President Gompers said that the policy of the federation would be to continue to assimilate the foreigners as they come.

Governor Johnson, welcoming the delegates, said that the precepts of labor as oulined by President Gompers, were those of the Government in California.

"It is more appropriate that California should greet labor in convention than any other State," he said.

Mayor Rolph, who is a member of a shipping firm, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city, and said he was in favor of the LaFollette seamen's law.

The Labor Executive Council in its report, which was presented at today's session, in describing the effects of the war upon organized labor and American customs and institutions, dealt at length with attempts by interests of belligerent European nations to interfere with the peaceful pursuit of American industries.

"Some of these movements," the report said, "have been genuine, others have been created by individuals and interests that were really unneutral. These movements have taken various forms; some have tried to influence the policies of the State and Governmental authorities of our country; others have tried to work upon public opinion, and still others have sought to use the good name of our labor movement to further the interests of some foreign country.

"The efforts to use the workingmen of our country have been of two kinds, one to get through them the indorsement of the foreign policy to place an embargo upon so-called munitions of war, the other has been to stir up industrial contentions and disputes and thus interfere with the actual process of production, so that products to be sent abroad may be stopped. Foreign agencies have been trying to corruptly reach some of the organizations of the workers, but they have not succeeded. There is nothing touching the industrial and commercial life of America that is not of interest to the warring nations."

The holding of a World's Labor Congress at the same time and place that peace delegates meet when the war is ended was recommended in the report as "necessary in order to infuse the spirit of humanity and democracy into this political conference."

The report covers the recent investigation by labor leaders of the Dick military law.

"Up to the present," the report says, "we have received no complaint nor have we learned of any act in which the military arm of the Government had misused the Dick law to offset or curb the aspirations of the working people of the land. * * * We refer particularly to the situation in Colorado last year. * * * The corporations had practically coerced and intimidated the officials of the State and had overridden the laws of the State. * * * There is not nearly so grave a danger in the Dick law as there is in the menace threatening our institutions through private detective agencies and the private army of gunmen."

Attention is also called in the report to the work of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Chairman Walsh and the labor representatives, Messrs. O'Connell, Lennon, and Garretson, are praised for the "judgment and determination, which brought to light many wrongs and injustices that might otherwise have been concealed or overlooked."

The commission's report is strongly indorsed by the Executive Council, which recommends that the convention urge the next Congress to make the report and hearings of the commission public documents.

Statistical reports were read showing that the average membership of the American Federation of Labor for the year was 1,946,347, a decrease of 74,324 members, the first decrease in total membership since 1908. While the average membership for the year shows a decrease of 74,324, the September membership was 1,994,111, a decrease of only 26,560. A steady growth in membership is predicted to follow the readjustment of conditions affected by the European war. Expenditures for the year 1915 were $303,985.95 and receipts $271,625.53, as compared with $265,737.21 and $263,168.97 in 1914.

5 HURT IN ACID EXPLOSION.

Newark Plant Damaged by Fire When Chemicals Ignite.

An explosion of acid yesterday in the plant of the Maas & Waldstein Company at 437 Riverside Avenue, Newark, injured five workmen, one of them seriously. All of the injured men were removed to St. Michael's Hospital.

The injured were Louis Gizzone, 16 years old, of 309 East 105th Street, New York; Nicola Marzaro, 45 years old, of Summer Avenue; Paul Izoli, 34 years old, of 162 Verona Avenue; Moses Scivi, 28 years old, of 145 Verona Avenue, and Nicola Montiello, 38 years old, of 161 Verona Avenue, all of Newark.

Montiello was seriously burned by the acid and is in a critical condition. The other men were badly burned, but they will recover.

The explosion occurred in the large washroom of the plant, where the five workmen were mixing the acid for use in lacquer work. When the explosion came the men were hurled to all parts of the room. The washroom was badly damaged and the fire that followed was extinguished by other employes of the plant. Houses in the vicinity of the factory were shaken by the force of the explosion.

SAVE MEN IN WAR BY AMERICAN SERUM

Tetanus Antitoxin Furnished by New York Board of Health for Humanity's Sake.

Enormous quantities of tetanus antitoxin, it developed yesterday through the limiting of the activities of the Board of Health in its manufacture, are now being sent abroad for the use of the armies in the European war. One thousand horses in New York City or within a hundred miles of it are producing the serum, and the business has been taken over by the large commercial laboratories.

When the European war began, a limited quantity of the tetanus antitoxin, the surplus of the Hygienic Laboratories of this city, was to be had. Under the City Charter, the Health Department is permitted to sell the surplus as it cannot be kept for long periods. The serum is manufactured through successive inoculations of the horse, and three months elapse before the animals are in a condition to yield the remedy in the standard strength.

As the Board of Health had the facilities and a staff of trained experts available, it decided from motives of humanity to go into the making of the tetanus antitoxin to meet such requirements of the European armies as it could. There were seventy horses used when the work was at its height. The preparation was sold largely to drug houses, which in turn disposed of it to either side in the conflict that would buy.

The Department of Health has had transactions direct with the English and the French Governments, it was said last night, and there were especially large consignments sold to the Austrian Government through its Consul General in this city. The price for a liter, a little more than a quart, is $65, and four or five liters may be taken from an animal in the course of a week under the best conditions. Not taking into account the overhead charges and the services of experts, for these would have to be kept busy anyway, the profits from the sale of the tetanus antitoxin have been $30,000.

It was not intended, however, that the municipality should compete with the manufacturing chemists and the large drug houses. Now that they have had time to perfect their technique and produce the antitoxin on a large scale, the Health Department has decided to return to its normal output. No more new horses are being prepared, and in every direction the activities of the city laboratories in this respect are being reduced.

Dr. William H. Park, in charge of the city's bacteriological laboratories, said last evening that the European war had been robbed of the horrors of lockjaw by the use of the serum. He estimates that since the beginning of the conflict 4,000,000 soldiers have received injections of the antitoxin. The remedy is administered whenever a wounded man can be reached by a surgeon.

The serum is also prepared in European countries, but owing to the disturbed conditions it has been found much more convenient to get it in the United States. The American Red Cross has been obtaining large quantities from the Board of Health, and consignments have been sent to Austria through that organization or by persons who carried it abroad in their baggage.

The health authorities here have experienced little difficulty in forwarding supplies. The Serum Institute at Vienna and the Military Commission there ordered the tetanus antitoxin in fifty-liter consignments from the Health Department laboratories.

GIRL IN DARING LEAP TO MAKE HER ESCAPE

Badly Hurt and Nearly Impaled in Jump From Second Floor of House of the Good Shepherd.

After warning the sisters in the House of the Good Shepherd that she would take her life unless they released her, Irene Bateman, 17 years old, of 240 East Forty-first Strcet, tried to make good her threat by jumping from a second-story window of the institution at Eighty-ninth Street and Avenue A, last night. She landed on a paved court, and in falling narrowly missed impaling herself on a ten-foot picket fence, against which she lay curled up in a heap.

A small boy who saw the girl tumbling through the air ran quickly to the corner of East Ninetieth Street and Avenue A, where he tugged Policeman Birnbaum of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station by the arm and told him he would better hurry around the corner because a girl had been killed. When the policeman reached the girl she was still conscious and willing to talk.

"I didn't know it was so high," she told him between her gasps of pain. "If I had only known it was so high I might not have taken the chance."

When Dr. Dougherty of the Reception Hospital arrived and found the girl suffering from a possible fracture of the spine, Policeman Birnbaum said he ought to charge her with attempting to commit suicide, but the girl protested.

"I tell you I didn't want to commit suicide," she insisted. "I just wanted to get out of that old place."

She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner. Her condition is not believed to be serious.

The girl was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd for incorrigibility on the complaint of her mother more than five weeks ago. She objected to her surroundings and often said she would rather go to Sing Sing. About three weeks ago she sneaked out of the building, but was caught by a policeman several blocks away. When he brought her back she said she would commit suicide if she was made to remain.

48 ASSEMBLYMEN "DRYS."

Anti-Saloon League Claims Great Election Gains.

The Anti-Saloon League of New York yesterday issued a statement in which the following claims of gains in the last election were made:

"The league goes into the next session of the Legislature with forty-eight Assemblymen pledged to prohibition, an increase of 60 per cent. over last year.

"All three districts where there were Congressional vacancies elected Republicans who will vote for the submission of a national prohibition amendment.

"Thirty known towns, and probably fifty, voted to go dry. Only one dry town voted to go wet. In many of the towns that voted to remain wet the majority for saloons was much less than in previous elections.

"Two counties, Schuyler and Delaware, were added to the list of dry counties, making four in the State."

WALSH HEADS BODY TO ADVANCE LABOR

Hopes to Have Business Controlled Entirely by the Working People.

SEVEN ARE UNION MEMBERS

New Committee on Industrial Relations Includes Amos Pinchot, F. C. Howe, and Bishop Williams.

To continue the work of the extinct United States Commission on Industrial Relations, there was organized at the Hotel Brevoort yesterday, under the leadership of former Chairman Frank P. Walsh, a new Committee on Industrial Relations, which the founders hope will in time so revolutionize industry that business will be controlled in time entirely by the working people.

They purpose to organize sub-committees on industrial relations in every labor organization and in every organization of any sort which has as its object the securing of social justice. They plan that these sub-committees will keep in touch with the Executive Committee of the national organization, and whenever a case appears that needs investigation will inform the central committee of it, in order that an inquiry may be begun.

Seven of the twelve members of the new committee are labor leaders. The others are Chairman Walsh, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, Bishop C. D. Williams of the Episcopal Diocese of Detroit, and Dante Barton, a Kansas City newspaper man. The labor members are John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, Vice President, and President of the Metal Trades Department; Austin B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America; John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Helen Marot of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, and Agnes Nestor of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago.

Will Retain Commission Experts.

Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation for the Commission on Industrial Relations and author of the staff report to Congress, which was adopted in full by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell, and Garretson, will occupy a similar position with the new committee. Associated with him will be George P. West, author of the report on the Colorado strike published by the Federal Commission and director of publicity for that commission, and Otto F. Bradley, who has been in charge of a successful anti-tuberculosis campaign in Wisconsin.

Three of the members of the new committee will at once open headquarters at Washington and remain there until the first general meeting of the committee, which will take place in Washington on Dec. 8, two days after the opening of Congress.

Chairman Walsh said yesterday that the main objective of the committee was to secure free action of laboring men who are trying to organize for their own safety and welfare, and that he believed by securing such action the worker would gradually take unto himself a controlling voice in the direction of industry. He said the organization expects to receive funds from the many small sub-organizations throughout the country and from individuals. When asked if any contributions had come from rich men he replied: "No. This is not to be an uplift organization."

To Circulate Walsh Report.

"The first effort of the new committee," continued Mr. Walsh, "will be to urge the printing and distribution, free of charge, of final reports of the Commission on Industrial Relations, and also of the testimony taken at public hearings. It believes a reading of these reports by the vast number of men and women who already are vitally interested in the industrial problem would go far toward the creation of the understanding that it is necessary for public opinion to do its share in the great task of translating our democratic ideals into reality."

The military program of the new committee follows the plan previously outlined by Mr. Walsh of having the Government manufacture its own munitions and organize a militia system "with equal opportunity for wage earners and those without means to obtain commissions on a merit basis, and that the use of these forces be confined to purposes of national defense, and never be used against workmen on strike."

According to Chairman Walsh, the new committee will "endeavor to secure the passage by Congress of a statute, or, if necessary, the initiation of a constitutional amendment, providing specifically that the courts shall exercise only the powers granted by the Constitution, and shall not be permitted to declare laws unconstitutional.

Courts Veto of Legislation.

"To every believer in true democracy," he said, "the veto of legislation by the courts through unwarranted assumption of the power to declare laws unconstitutional by a bare majority vote must stand as the great barrier to progress and as the greatest bulwark of privilege."

Another platform upon which the committee will stand is the prevention of the interstate shipment of armed guards, cannon or machine guns, or other similar weapons, except when consigned to the military authorities of the State or nation. The committee also proclaims itself the champion of unorganized workers, and pledges itself to keep their grievances "constantly before the officials and Directors of the companies and before the public until they are redressed."

"The final report of the Federal Commission, which expired Aug. 23, by statutory limitation," said the Chairman, "will be laid before Congress when it meets in December. Congress and the nation then, for the first time, will be officially advised of what many citizens have known for a long time—that the vast numbers of the nation's workers receive wages too low to maintain a decent existence for themselves and their families."

Charges Husband Tried to Kill Her.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 8.—Oscar A. Segren of 129 Jackson Avenue, Rutherford, who was committed to jail here on a charge of attempting to kill his wife yesterday, was released in $1,000 bail furnished by County Clerk-elect George Van Buskirk. Mrs. Sergen alleges that after a disagreement, Segren took a revolver and shot it off in the kitchen, so that the bullet lodged in the ceiling. She says he wanted to shoot her. Segren is a salesman for Spaulding Brothers, New York. He says he shot off the revolver accidentally.

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Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
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SPECIAL LUNCHEON Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY 12 to 1:30 P. M.
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Silver Cup Contest Wed., Nov. 17th.

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Single rooms and Suites, all with private baths.
Vermont Ave. and 14th St.,
Overlooking Thomas Circle.
Refined Patronage. Attentive Service. Quiet Surroundings. First-class American and a la Carte Restaurant.
FREDERIC H. HOOVER, Manager.

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58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9640—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.
Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.
Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

THE delicious Dinner is what made Bustanoby's wonderful reputation among the "gourmets" and "bon vivants."
MLLE. MIGNON
Who created a furor in Paris with her distinctive dancing, performs every night at
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39TH ST. Opposite Maxine Elliott's Theatre 39TH ST.
Dinner $1.50. A la Carte Specialties.

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

Jansen wants to see you
At the

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,109. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ARRESTED, CHARGE PLOT FOR AUSTRIA

Alexander and Hector Gondos, Editors, of Bridgeport, in a Police Trap Here.

ACCUSE JULIUS PIRNITZER

Banker Says They Asked $2,000 to Suppress Story He Was Agent of Teutons.

LINKED WITH THE FAY BAND

Trust Company Head Financed Them, Brothers Allege—He Denies Charge Vehemently.

After an examination which already had lasted for several hours, Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull and Inspector Faurot were still busy early this morning at Police Headquarters questioning Alexander and Hector Gondos, who are said to be powers in Austrian affairs in this country, and conferring with Julius Pirnitzer, President of the Transatlantic Trust Company of 67 William Street, who had caused their arrest, charging that they conspired to extort $2,000 from him.

The Gondos brothers admitted they had been prepared to publish in their newspapers, The Bridgeport, a Hungarian daily, and The Bridgeport Daily News, a publication in English, offices of which are in Bridgeport, Conn., stories that the Transatlantic Trust Company was agent here of the central powers abroad, and that through it "Lieutenant" Robert Fay and other plotters had obtained the funds to carry on their work; that Mr. Pirnitzer was a foreign agent and head of an information service which had attracted the attention of the United States Secret Service, which already had seized the books of the company.

Denounced by Pirnitzer.

Mr. Pirnitzer, who was beside himself with apprehension over the results of these assertions, denounced them vehemently as malicious lies. There was not a word of truth in them, he said; they were the work of jealous bankers whose business on the east side had been injured by the activity of his company. He had no affiliation with any foreign Government, and his company did only a plain banking business, he asserted.

"The good name of a bank is like the good name of a woman," he cried. "A thing once said, no matter how false, is remembered always."

In statements which were taken down by an official stenographer, the Gondos brothers coolly admitted that Mr. Pirnitzer was correct in saying they had been employed by an association of bankers to wage a crusade against the Transatlantic Trust Company, but they denied that the charges they had meant to publish were without foundation in fact.

So positive were they in their statements that Inspector Faurot, who first had conducted their examination alone, hurried away in his automobile to return shortly before midnight with Commissioner Scull, who has had charge of the work of the police in connection with the case of Fay and the other German plotters now under Federal indictment.

Although Commissioner Scull declined to make public the statements of either Alexander Gondos or his brother, it was learned that Alexander had told the police he was well acquainted with Mr. Pirnitzer, having known him for fourteen or fifteen years. He said the banker had been in the Austrian Consular Service for many years and had served in Johannesburg, South Africa; Tien Tain, Saloniki, and other posts before returning to Budapesth about four years ago. At that time the Hungarian Diet appropriated 8,000,000 kronen, Gondos was reported as saying, to establish a Government bank with two branches in Austria-Hungary and one in this country. Mr. Pirnitzer was selected at a salary of $20,000 a year and under contract for ten years to manage the branch here, and, according to the report of Gondos's statement, this was the Transatlantic Trust Company, which Mr. Pirnitzer organized.

Mr. Pirnitzer did not learn of Gondos's statement, but he denied indignantly that his company was subsidized by the Austrian Government.

Mr. Scull said at 12:30 o'clock this morning:

"The statements made by the Gondos brothers are startling, to say the least, and if they are true, a point we are now trying to establish, they will have a very important bearing on the investigation into German plots which this department now has in hand."

Take Arrest Lightly.

The Gondos brothers took their arrest lightly once they reached Police Headquarters and decided to talk freely. They seemed to be of the opinion that they could turn their arrest to their own account. They did not offer to deny the charge that they had tried to get $2,000 from Mr. Pirnitzer, but seemed to consider themselves perfectly justified in having attempted what they evidently deemed only an ordinary piece of business.

The brothers had been approached by the association of bankers, they said, with the proposal to manage a campaign against the trust company by publishing and syndicating articles. For this they were to be paid, and it occurred to them that Mr. Pirnitzer might be willing to pay a higher price to have the campaign abandoned. Hector Gondos, who is an engineer with a doctor's degree, called on Mr. Pirnitzer in his office on Monday, outlined quite frankly the campaign they had been asked to start, and suggested they would be willing to drop it.

Mr. Pirnitzer made an appointment for both brothers for yesterday at 2 o'clock, and notified District Attorney Perkins. Mr. Perkins told Inspector Faurot, and

Continued on Page 4.

PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL 2,099,454

Losses in Last Three and a Half Months Put at 503,190—Ten New Lists Published.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Ten more Prussian casualty lists have been published covering the period from Oct. 22 to Nov. 2, inclusive. In this period the Prussian losses amounted to 78,376, or roughly 21,000 more than in the previous ten lists published.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant suggests that the increase in casualties justifies the supposition that these lists are losses suffered during the great allied offensive. The paper adds that the total Prussian losses alone now amount to 2,099,454. In addition 230 Bavarian, 28 Saxon, and 263 Württemberg lists have been published, along with 55 naval lists.

The Courant further publishes a table giving the Prussian losses since the middle of July, from which it is seen that Prussia alone has in the last three and a half months lost 503,190 men from all causes.

RUSSIA SEES SIGNS OF EASTERN TROUBLE

Preparations Are Making to Meet Possible Consequences of German Plotting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The reorganization and extensive changes which are now being introduced into certain branches of the Russian Army plainly indicate that the Russians contemplate a prolonged struggle. They are making preparations which will be progressively effective, if the war should last five years more.

As Germany is obviously expanding her last energies in an endeavor to stir up the whole Mussulman Orient, Russia probably foresees the necessity for increased strength with which to clear up possibly formidable struggles in the world, which the Germans, even after defeat, will leave as a heritage behind them.

BRITAIN PREPARING TO ENFORCE ECONOMY

Sumptuary Laws Foreshadowed by Asquith, Answering Complaint in Commons Against Luxury.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—That the Government has under consideration the passage of sumptuary laws to insure the strictest domestic economy was the information given to Charles Bathurst, Unionist member for Wiltshire, by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today. The Premier added that he would be glad to receive any suggestions concerning such legislation.

Mr. Bathurst had asked the Premier whether, "in view of the serious state of the nation's finances and of the thoughtless extravagance and unnecessary luxury still being indulged in by many persons to the annoyance of their neighbors, the Premier would consider the advisability of passing drastic sumptuary laws, which would insure the strictest domestic economy, and put all classes upon a footing during the war of greater equality in their mode of living."

BRITAIN TAKES STEPS TO LIMIT EMIGRATION

Rush of Able-bodied Men Abroad to Be Halted by Passport Regulation.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British Government today took its first definite steps toward preventing emigration of able-bodied British subjects, who in considerable numbers are suspected of using this means of evading military service.

A regulation was issued by the Home Office requiring subjects of the United Kingdom 19 years old or more, and contemplating emigration, to apply at the Foreign Office for passports. If the passports are refused, they must hand to the officers supervising the embarkation the reply of the Foreign Office to their passport application, together with their birth certificates, with photographs attached.

Since the refusal of the Cunard Company to carry abroad British subjects eligible for military service last Saturday the Anchor Line and the White Star Line have adopted an identical course. Other lines are expected to follow with similar action.

OIL LADEN STEAMER IS AFIRE AT SEA

Crew of Italian Ship Has Been Taken Off—Was Bound for Buenos Aires.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 9.—An Italian ship, loaded with oil from Port Arthur, Texas, for Buenos Aires, is on fire at sea sixty-five miles east of Sabine Bar, and has been abandoned, according to wireless advices received here tonight from the steamer Gulfstream, which is standing by.

The crew of the burning vessel has been taken off by the tug Russell. The fire was reported in No. 3 hold and the name of the ship was not given.

The Gulfstream reported that she was unable to get close enough to the burning vessel to make out her name, but shipping men here expressed the belief that the abandoned steamer is the Levietta, bound for Buenos Aires, because the Levietta and the Gulfstream from Port Arthur left at about the same time today. The two steamers, the Gulfstream bound for Bayonne, would have been in the locality tonight from where the steamer was reported abandoned.

The Levietta carried a crew of twenty-five and Captain R. Rico is master of the vessel. She is a steamer of 1,709 tons, owned by Darrost Brothers of Genoa, Italy, and was built in 1899 at Sestri, Italy. Her cargo today consisted of 81,400 cases of oil and 40,000 cases of gasoline.

The RIDGEWOOD, DAYTONA, FLA. E. P. Woodbury now booking, 1180 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748.—Adv.

ROB SHIP AT SEA OF $100,000 GEMS

Rochambeau's Coin Room Entered and Box of Precious Stones Opened.

ONLY RICHEST GOODS TAKEN

Pearls Rolling About on Deck Give Purser His First Clue to the Strange Theft.

SHIPPED TO JEWELERS HERE

Rumored That Members of Liner's Crew Were Taken Back to France in Irons.

A strange robbery, involving the loss of pearls valued at nearly $100,000, shipped to this port on the French Line steamship Rochambeau, arriving here on Election Day, became known yesterday.

The pearls, some of them of unusual size, with two packages of cut diamonds and some strings of imitation pearls, were forwarded from Paris in charge of a representative of the American Express Company, who at Bordeaux turned the consignment over to the ship's purser. The goods were inclosed in a strong wooden box about six inches square. Inside the box were the various lots, packed in white papers similar to those used for holding medicine powders.

The box was put by the purser into the Rochambeau's coin room, access to which was supposed to be restricted to the purser and his assistant. According to the story told yesterday, the theft was discovered a day or two before the steamer arrived in port, when a number of loose pearls were found scattered on one of the decks. No passenger was found to have lost them, and the purser thought of the box in the strong room.

The Pearls Missing.

The inspection showed that the box had been opened and pearls to the value of $96,506 extracted. For some reason not understood by the steamship men, two packages of diamonds valued at $1,500 were left untouched, as were the strings of imitation pearls.

Captain Juham made a searching inquiry but the result could not be ascertained. Customs officials and others in a position to know were uncommunicative yesterday.

Charles Crane, Foreign Import Manager of the American Express Company, when asked about the robbery, said he must decline to discuss the case.

One report was that one or more members of the crew were connected with the theft, and that they were held in irons to be taken back to France for trial. So far as could be learned, the police here made no arrest in connection with the robbery.

That the search was thorough was evident from the fact that the box containing the remainder of the gems was not turned over to the customs officials until last Saturday, a few hours before the Rochambeau sailed. It was delivered to Acting Deputy Collector Harry Fellows at the Appraiser's Stores by Superintendent Wolf of the French Line, who reported the theft.

Although no invoices accompanied the importation, the box was sent at once to William B. Treadwell, the Government's gem expert, who made an examination of its contents. After comparison with a bill of lading presumably in the possession of the express company, Mr. Treadwell found that all of the genuine pearls were missing.

Coming to New York Firms.

Special Deputy Appraiser George W. Wolf refused to talk, but it was learned that the American Express Company was acting as forwarder for Lebolt & Co., 534 Fifth Avenue; Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Avenue; Milton L. Ernst, 88 Gold Street, and The Sun Company, forwarders, of Pier 45, North River.

The Lebolt and Dreicer consignments were all of genuine pearls, their losses being complete, according to reliable report, although of the two Lebolt & Co. was the heavier loser. One of the Dreicer pearls was said to have a value of $6,980, being of unusual size and shape. It was found that the loss to the Sun Company amounted to $10,301, the balance of its consignment being intact. None of the imitation pearls belonging to Mr. Ernst was missing.

Customs officials declared that the robbery was the first of its kind in many years. The pearls were insured for their full value with Lloyds of London, besides a bonus of 10 per cent. carried by the same policies.

ROCHAMBEAU FIRE OUT AND VESSEL PROCEEDS

Captain of French Liner Sends Word He Is On His Way to Bordeaux.

The fire which started in the coal bunker of the French liner Rochambeau Monday afternoon, forty-eight hours after she sailed for Bordeaux with 421 passengers on board, has been extinguished, and the steamer is now proceeding on her voyage.

Word of this was received early yesterday by the agents of the French Line in a wireless message from Captain Juhann, reading:

Have succeeded in extinguishing the fire and am proceeding to Bordeaux. All well on board.

Paul Faguet, General Agent of the line, said yesterday that he expected a full report would be made to the company when the Rochambeau reached her destination.

Agents of the Fabre Line, which has had several fires start on steamers chartered to carry war munitions, have taken every precaution possible to prevent the cargoes being tampered with while they are in transit on the lighters. They employ eighteen private detectives to watch the longshoremen, and the shippers have their own detectives on the lighters. In spite of all these precautions shippers admit that it is wellnigh impossible to prevent bombs being placed in sugar bags or among coal.

Berlin Reports the Removal of Brand Whitlock's Aide

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following:

"A telegram received here from Berlin says that M. DeLeval, Counsellor of the American Legation at Brussels, who made a report to Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, concerning the efforts that were made to save Miss Edith Cavell from being executed by the Germans in Brussels, has been removed from his office."

SAYS DUMBA TRICKED CITY AND RED CROSS

Substituted Contraband Dispatches for Anti-Tetanus Serum, Providence Journal Says.

BOX CONTENTS CHANGED

Work Alleged to Have Been Done in Austrian Consulate Here, with von Nuber's Connivance.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"A plot by which the American Red Cross was tricked by Ambassador Dumba and Consul General von Nuber into becoming a party to the sending of military information, in violation of the neutrality laws, was revealed after an investigation made in New York yesterday by The Providence Journal.

"As a result of this plot, three wooden cases, supposed to contain anti-tetanus serum, but really filled with hundreds of incriminating documents, were taken aboard the steamer Rotterdam when she sailed on June 1, and, by reason of certificates furnished by the Health Department of the City of New York and the receiving station of the American Red Cross in that city, were successfully carried to their destination, which was the Foreign Office in Vienna."

"An employe of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in New York, Anton Wedl, was used by the Ambassador and the Consul General in carrying out this scheme. After delivering to Albert W. Staub the three packages which really contained the serum described, as packed by the New York Health Department, the packages were switched. They were out of the possession of the Red Cross three days before the Rotterdam sailed and during that time were in the office of the Consul General at 24 State street.

"At some time in that period, according to a statement made yesterday to The Journal by an ex-employe of Consul General von Nuber, the packages were emptied of their contents and great numbers of letters, reports, plans of fortifications, and receipted bills showing expenditures in bringing about strikes in munitions plants and the subsidizing of many newspapers were put in the boxes.

How Boxes Were Obtained.

Before the shipment could be made the plotters got the three cases into their own possession on a pretext of having found means to rush delivery by sending the serum as personal baggage of two passengers on the steamship Rotterdam, which was to sail from New York on June 1.

"Three days before the Rotterdam was to sail the Consul sent a man with a horse-drawn cab to take the three cases to the steamer. He took them to the Consulate, where at their leisure the schemers made their shift and planted their illicit information in the anti-toxin boxes.

"The plotters induced Albert W. Staub, superintendent of the Red Cross station at the Bush Terminal, to provide two letters on the official paper certifying that the cases sent to the Rotterdam contained only tetanus antitoxin serum forwarded by the American Red Cross to the Austrian Red Cross at Vienna, to be used for medical purposes.

"To guard against suspicion, the letters named two passengers on the Rotterdam, Consular Agent Anton Wedl and Mrs. Charles S. Hurd, as the ones intrusted with the delivery of the serum. Two of the cases were to be sent in the care of Wedl and the third in care of Mrs. Hurd."

The Journal prints all the correspondence in relation to the transaction, both from the Consul General's office and the Red Cross, and then gives the following statement from Adbert W. Staub, Superintendent of the American Red Cross station at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn:

"I never would have written the letters stating that the three cases of hospital supplies to be taken on the Rotterdam by Mr. Wedl and Mrs. Hurd contained tetanus anti-toxin if I had not received from the headquarters of the Health Department of the City of New York an official declaration as to the contents of the cases, and I must confess that at the time I never had the remotest idea of the loophole it afforded—innocently on the part of the Board of Health for the Austro-Hungarian Consulate to trick the Red Cross in such a way. I can see clearly enough now that I placed myself in a bad position.

"I did not examine the contents of the cases while they were here, although it is our custom to repack and to make a detailed list of all articles in cases shipped by us. This is necessary in order to obtain the permit required for us to send our hospital supplies through to Germany or Austria.

"But in this exceptional instance the three cases came to me officially certified by the Board of Health of the City of New York as containing 54,799 cubic centimeters of tetanus anti-toxin serum. There surely was no reason to think of an irregularity on the part of the Board of Health. The loophole was afforded after the cases were taken away from here to be carried to the steamship Rotterdam.

A Donation from Von Nuber.

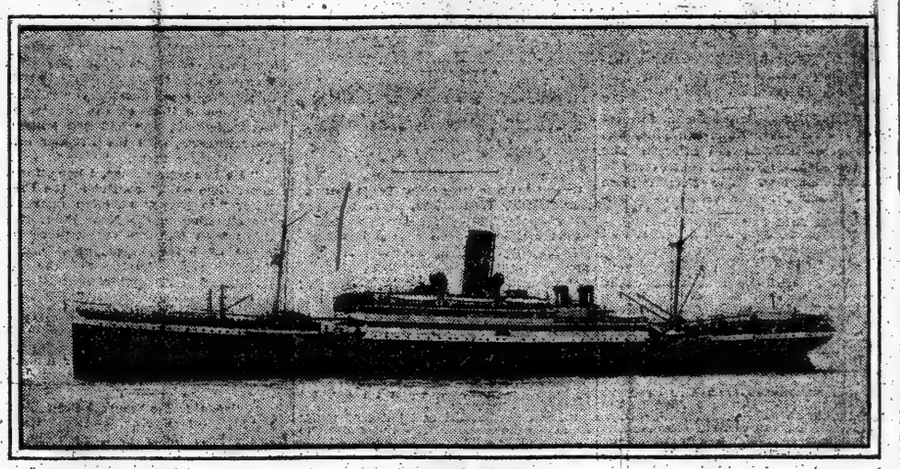
"We had received the three-case consignment of serum on May 12, and understood it to be a donation from Consul General von Nuber. It came to us as if they wanted us to ship it to the Austrian Red Cross at Vienna. It was placed in the store room to be shipped when we had other supplies to send to Austria.

"Then came the request from the Austro-Hungarian Consulate asking me to turn the three cases over to a man who would be sent from the Consulate to take them to the steamer Rooterdam,

Continued on Page 2.

THE AUGUSTA SPECIAL.
Atlanta and Augusta via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Lv. New York daily 1:30 P. M. Descriptive literature. Apply N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave., 24th St.

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SINKS ANCONA; 270 SAVED, 312 MISSING FROM LINER BOUND FOR NEW YORK FROM NAPLES



Italian-American Liner Ancona, Torpedoed in Mediterranean.

SURE TO WIN WAR, ASQUITH ASSERTS

Premier, at Lord Mayor's Banquet, Voices Allies' Stern Will to Emancipate Europe.

TIDE OF WAR NEAR TURN

Enemy's Successes at Limit, Balfour Declares—Bulgaria's Greed and Fear.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—"We are right and we are sure to win," Premier Asquith declared tonight, speaking at the banquet given in the Guild Hall in celebration of the inauguration today of Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield as Lord Mayor of London.

"We shall not falter nor pause," said the Prime Minister, "until we have secured for the smaller States of Europe their charter of independence and for Europe itself final emancipation from a reign of force."

Mr. Asquith said Lord Kitchener had gone to the Near East to look over the ground at close quarters and would shortly return.

That the tide of the enemy's successes had reached its limit and that the ebb was at hand was asserted by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Arthur J. Balfour. Other speakers were the French Ambassador, Paul Cambon; the Secretary for Home Affairs, Sir John A. Simon; the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Reading, and the Attorney General, Sir Frederick E. Smith.

The Attorney General spoke of the American note and said it contained legal contentions which he hoped the bar of England would be able to contradict.

A Feast Under War's Shadow.

One difference between the function tonight and those of other years was to be observed in the curtailment of the customary sumptuous menu, one more appropriate to war economy taking its place. Many of the guests were in military uniform.

Premier Asquith, his wife, and daughter were cheered when they entered the hall, and cheers were also given for the Serbian Minister, the French and Italian Ambassadors, and the Russian Grand Duke Michael. The High Commissioner of New Zealand, the Hon. William Thomas Mackenzie, brought his son, who was blinded while serving in the Dardanelles, and the young soldier received an ovation. The Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting, was warmly received, as was the Belgian Minister.

When the toast, "The King," was given the assembly rose and sang the national anthem, something never done before at a Lord Mayor's banquet.

Sir John A. Simon, Secretary for Home Affairs, responding to the toast, "Our Allies," said that the alliance would become stronger with the duration of the war.

The Two Sides of the War.

Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, said: "Although the number of our enemies may have increased since last year, the number of our friends has been augmented. I am happy to see today our Italian colleagues."

Describing the war, he said: "On the one side are tranquil courage, faith in an ideal of justice and liberty and the will to employ only legitimate means of defense. On the other, thoughts of lucre, forgetfulness of all the principles of humanity, the destruction of an open town, the taking of innocent lives, a sort of perverse joy in the accomplishment of evil, and a plan, pursued with childish disregard of scruple, to dominate the world by terror."

He made reference to the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, saying: "Quite recently we saw a German military tribunal sentence a noble woman to death for the crime of generosity and a German officer indulge in the pleasure, though not compelled to do so, of executing the sentence himself by murdering this defenseless victim."

The Ambassador concluded: "When the hour strikes for the enemy to realize that all his schemes for world domination have broken down, we shall see him a prey to a moral depression which will

Continued on Page 2.

LARGE BRITISH FORCES ARE LANDED IN SERBIA

And Decisive Move Is Near—Berlin Reports 300,000 Allies Are There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—There are good grounds for hoping that the misfortunes of the Serbians have ended and that the tide which has been running against them has reached its high-water mark and that what is left of their sorely tried country will be saved from invasion.

Large British forces have arrived and more are expected.

The Allies will soon be in a position to take a decisive offensive.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—Newspapers of Berlin, as quoted by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company, say that the Allies already have landed 300,000 men at Saloniki.

In spite of this, however, every hour adds to the peril of the Serbian armies, which are fighting desperately to hold back the Austro-Germans pressing them from the north and the Bulgarians, invading their country from the east, until the assistance their allies are sending can reach them.

The Bulgarians have extended their grip on the Belgrade-Saloniki Railway north and south of Nish, and have occupied Leskovac, south of the captured capital, and Aleksinac, to the north. At the latter point they are in close touch with the German Army, which, after occupying Krusevac, extended its left wing as far as Gyunis, on the left bank of the Bulgar Morava.

The Austro-Germans, advancing southward, are making progress except in the west, where they are being held by the Montenegrins. The invading forces are now reaching the most difficult part of Serbia, the mountainous region, where the natives, knowing every hill and gully, can offer the strongest resistance. The Austrians and Germans, however, are plentifully supplied with mountain guns, with which they expect to drive the defenders from their fastnesses.

Allies Clear Railroad to Veles.

In the south the ever-growing strength of the French and British forces is beginning to tell. They are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Bulgars, have managed to keep the railway clear as far as Veles, and are barring the Bulgars' route to Monastir.

A Paris Havas dispatch from Athens filed on Monday says the French have reached Gradsko on the railroad from Krivolak to Veles. A Bulgarian attack against Krivolak, with heavy forces of infantry and artillery, is reported to have been repulsed, after which the French occupied the village of Komental.

On the Anglo-French front, northwest of Guevgeli, the advance of the Allies continues, and the Bulgarians now occupy only the village of Ourmandi in Serbian territory.

A dispatch from Rome tends to confirm the recent reports that Italy will send troops to Albania to aid the Serbs. It states that a semi-official note has been issued which says that while Italy did not participate in the recent expedition of the Allies to assist Serbia she has found a better way to oppose the Austro-German-Bulgarian attack upon Serbia.

This way, the note says, was opened by the Bulgarians themselves when they threatened to invade Albania to reach the Adriatic, a design so dangerous to Italy's interest that, the mere threat must oblige Italy to take appropriate measures to frustrate it immediately."

A Bucharest dispatch by way of Geneva says that 60,000 Albanians are preparing to attack the Serbians in the rear at Monastir and Prisrend.

Official Reports of Operations.

The text of yesterday's German official statement concerning the operations follows:

South of Kraljevo and southwest of Krusevac the enemy has been driven out of his rear-guard positions. Our troops are continuing the advance. The heights near Gyunis, on the left bank of the Morava, were stormed.

The booty taken at Krusevac was increased to about 50 cannon, including 10 heavy pieces. The number of prisoners was increased to 7,000.

The army (Bulgarian) of General Boyadjieff on the evening of Nov. 7 had reached the Morava at a point northwest of Aleksinac, which is to the northwest of Nish. Southwest of Nish, in conjunction with other Bul-

Continued on Page 2.

PLEDGES GREECE'S FAITH TO ALLIES

New Premier Urges France Not to be Influenced by Malicious Reports.

CHAMBER TO BE DISSOLVED

Bulgaria Warns Greece She Considers Landing of Allies a Breach of Neutrality.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The French Government received today from Premier Skouloudis, head of the new Greek Cabinet, formal assurance of "our neutrality, with the character of sincerest benevolence toward the entente powers."

The communication was in the form of a telegram from the Greek Premier to Athos Romanos, Greek Minister at Paris, which the Minister delivered to Jules Cambon, General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry. The telegram follows:

"Athens, Nov. 9.—Please give to the President of the Council the most formal assurance on my part of our firm resolution to continue our neutrality, with the character of the sincerest benevolence toward the entente powers.

"Please add that the new Cabinet accepts as its own the declarations of former Premier Zaimis regarding the friendly attitude of the Royal Government as to the allied troops at Saloniki. It is too conscious of the real interests of its country and of what it owes to the powers which are protecting Greece to swerve from this line of conduct. It hopes that the friendly feelings of these powers for Greece will not for a moment be influenced by malicious and misleading news purposely circulated with the main object of changing the good relations that exist between the entente and Greece."

The Greek Government is reported to have appealed to the Allies for further financial assistance. A dispatch from Athens to the Havas News Agency says that the Government desires to obtain an additional advance of 40,000,000 francs, ($8,000,000,) and that this request is being considered sympathetically.

The Temps prints a dispatch from Saloniki in which Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria is quoted by the Sofia correspondent of the Pesti-Hirlap of Budapest, Hungary, as declaring:

"The Grecian Government now has been warned that it cannot hold the Bulgarian Government responsible for the consequences of its future attitude."

This notification, according to the correspondent, followed representations made by the Premier to M. Naoum, Greek Minister to Bulgaria.

Premier Radoslavoff, the correspondent declares, regards the facilities accorded for the disembarkment of allied troops at Saloniki as incompatible with Greek neutrality, and has informed Minister Naoum to this effect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Foreign Office at Athens cabled the Greek Legation here today that "the new Cabinet intends to put through the same policies in foreign politics as were maintained by the late Cabinet."

SEES RUIN TO GREECE IN DISSOLUTION NOW

Venizelos Supporters Calls Decree Unconstitutional—Two-thirds of Voters in Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—A decree dissolving the Greek Chamber will be published today, says a dispatch from Athens to The Daily Chronicle.

The Athens correspondent of The Daily News wires under yesterday's date:

"The expedient of a dissolution of the Chamber was characterized by a supporter of former Premier Venizelos in an interview with me today as unconstitutional. He considered, having regard to the foreign situation, that a general election would mean the ruin of the country. The result, he maintained, could not be representative of the people's wishes, as two-thirds of the electorate would be unable to vote because they were serving with the colors."

"At a meeting of his party yesterday former Premier Venizelos, according to

Continued on Page 4.

LOST IN MEDITERRANEAN

She Is Believed to Have Left Italian Port Only Yesterday.

SURVIVORS AT BIZERTA

They Report That the Undersea Craft That Sunk Steamer Was a Large One.

SOME VICTIMS WOUNDED

Agent of the Line Thinks It Likely Some Americans Were Aboard the Vessel.

ROME, Nov. 9, (via Paris.)—The Italian liner Ancona, bound from Naples to New York, has been sunk by a large submarine, flying the Austrian colors.

She carried 422 passengers and 160 men were in the crew.

Two hundred and seventy survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at Bizerta.

The Ancona sailed from New York for Naples on Oct. 17. She had on board 1,245 Italian reservists and a general cargo. She arrived at Naples on Oct. 29, and was due to sail from Naples for New York yesterday.

William Hartfield of the firm of Hartfield, Solari & Co., 1 State Street, agents for the Italia Societa Navigazione a Vapore of Naples, which owned the Ancona, said last night:

"The Ancona has accommodation for forty-eight first-class passengers, and usually has a few Americans on the westward voyage to New York and Philadelphia. She is commanded by Captain Massardo, who is a very skillful navigator and a careful man.

"I understood she was to have left Naples today, but had not received any cablegram from the head office. I will send a dispatch at once and ask if there were any Americans on the passenger list."

Mr. Hartfield characterized the sinking of the Ancona as "an unnecessary crime" and "absolute murder."

Most of the Ancona's passenger list, Mr. Hartfield went on, had been made up hitherto of women and children. He believed she carried a large number of women and children on her present voyage.

The Ancona, he added, carried a crew of 160 men, all of them being Italians.

At no time, he said, did the Ancona carry guns or munitions of war, because it was against the rules of the company to carry war munitions on the same vessels with passengers.

One Explanation of Austrian Flag.

Shipping men recalled last night that Italy and Germany had not declared war on each other, and it was suggested that if a German submarine was responsible for sinking the Ancona the raising of the Austrian flag was very easily explained.

The Ancona was built in Belfast in 1908. She was a twin-screw steamer of 8,210 gross tonnage, 482 feet long, and with a beam of 58 feet.

The Ancona has been in the Italian Line service six years, and without her cargo was valued at more than $1,000,000. She played a prominent part in the rescue of passengers from the burning Fabre liner Sant' Anna in mid-Atlantic in September last, coming to the Sant' Anna's aid and taking off more than 600 passengers. The Sant' Anna succeeded in checking the fire and proceeded to the Azores without further assistance.

For several months before Italy's entrance into the war the Ancona was engaged in carrying home Italian reservists from this country and supplies for the Italian Government. On one of her trips from New York to Naples late in August last year the Ancona was stopped by the British at Gibraltar and twenty-four Germans and one Austrian were taken off the ship.

Bizerta, where her survivors were landed, is a French naval station on the north coast of Africa, about thirty-five miles northwest of Tunis.

Since the beginning of October Captains and officers of incoming steamers have reported sighting submarines in the Mediterranean and usually off the African coast.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Voltaire sighted a big submarine off Tunis on her way to New York from Genoa, according to her officers, just after daybreak. Apparently the commander must have mistaken the steamer for a cruiser on account of her gray-painted funnel and hull and dived under the surface about two miles off on the port bow. When the Voltaire reached Gibraltar the officers heard that a French and a British steamer had been torpedoed on the same day that they sighted the submarine off Tunis.

They said that the German and Austrian submarines kept over to the African Coast, to be out of the way of the

British and French torpedo boat destroyers and cruisers patrolling from Gibraltar to the Dardanelles to guard the transports.

TITTA RUFFO ON BOARD.

Chicago Hears That Famous Baritone Was a Passenger.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—It is reported here that Titta Ruffo, the famous baritone and member of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, is a passenger on the Italian liner Ancona from Genoa to New York, reported sunk by an Austrian submarine.

Titta Ruffo, the famous Italian baritone, had been announced to sing with the Chicago Opera Company this season, but there have been persistent rumors during the last few weeks in musical circles here that he did not intend to come over. One fairly definite report was heard here last week that General Manager Cleofonte Campanini of the Chicago company had given him up and had endeavored to secure as a substitute a baritone of the Boston Opera Company. The season of the Chicago company opens next Monday, and the Ancono would not have been due here until about the 22d.

Ruffo, although one of the world's most famous baritones, has not often been heard in New York in opera. He commands an unusually high price for his services, and this fact gave rise to the story that the local opera company had a "gentleman's agreement," with the Chicago company that when it visited here and used the Metropolitan Opera House, Ruffo was not to be included in the casts, as his fee was considered exorbitant. At the last engagement of the Chicago company here in the season of 1913-1914 he did not appear, although he was with the company. He had been here before that, however. He was one of the "stars" of the somewhat disastrous season of the new national opera house in Havana last Spring, and artists who returned from there said one of the causes of failure was that Ruffo received so large a fee that there was nothing left. He was announced for two concert appearances last Spring at the Manhattan Opera House, but sang only one of these, the reason given for the postponement being that an orchestra could not be obtained to accompany him.

BRITISH SHIP IS SUNK.

35 of the Crew of the Irene Are Reported Missing.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—The steamer Irene, employed by the Trinity House Corporation in connection with lighthouse and pilotage work, has been sunk.

Thirty-five of the crew are missing.

SUBMARINES ACTIVE IN MEDITERRANEAN

Eight Other Vessels Had Been Reported Sunk There Within a Week.

On Oct. 18 Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced that he had received an official communication from Berlin to the effect that German submarines had recently sunk twenty-three vessels, including four transports, belonging to the Allies in Mediterranean waters.

This was the first intelligence which conveyed an idea of the extensive operations of the German boats in the waters in question. Since then the losses reported have been:

Date.	Name.	Nationality.	
Oct.—			
15—	Amiral Hamelin..	French	transport
23—	Unknown	Italian	
26—	Marquette	British	transport
27—	H. C. Henry	British	
Nov.—			
4—	Friargate	British	
4—	Dahra	French	
4—	Calvador	French	
4—	Ionio	French	
4—	Rabat	French	
7—	Yasakuni	British	
8—	Yser	French	
9—	Ancona	Italian	

Austrian submarines have not hitherto been active beyond the Adriatic. But the Italian battleships Amalfi and Giuseppe Garibaldi were sunk by them on July 6 and July 19 respectively; and the submarines Medusa and Nereide also met the same fate—June 17 and Aug. 7. The French armored cruiser, Léon Gambetta, was sunk off Otranto, Italy, April 26, by the Austrian submarine U-5.

WASHINGTON SEES NEW PROBLEM AHEAD

Ticklish Question Whether Berlin's Pledge Binds the Submarine of Ally.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—Up to a late hour this morning the Government had received no information about the sinking of the Italian-American Line steamship Ancona by an Austrian submarine. Secretary Lansing was informed of the loss of the vessel, but declined to comment. He had not heard of it officially, he said.

On the face of the press dispatch from Rome, the sinking of the Ancona appears to revive the serious issue raised with Germany by the United States with regard to submarines attacking without warning American merchant vessels and vessels of other nationalities carrying Americans among their passengers or crews.

The action of the Austrian submarine appears to be directly contrary to the assurances given to the United States by the German Government that hereafter "liners" would not be sunk without warning or without giving the noncombatants on them an opportunity to reach places of safety.

Although the Government of Austria-Hungary is not bound by the assurances given to the United States by the German Government with reference to a modification of the orders to German submarines, the fact that Austria is Germany's ally puts her virtually in the position of being morally obligated to accept the principle laid down by President Wilson and agreed to by Germany, that merchant vessels should not be attacked without warning or without providing for the safety of passengers and crew.

Following its regular procedure, the State Department will take no action in the matter until it has received official confirmation of the sinking of the Ancona. If there be proof or a reasonable supposition that the vessel was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, this Government will probably call on the Government of Austria-Hungary for an explanation of the matter, and the course of the United States will be more emphatically set forth if the lives of American citizens were sacrificed.

If it should be shown that the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine, the original issue involved in the sinking of the Lusitania would be revived, since this Government has accepted in good faith the assurances of Germany that "liners" will not be sent to the bottom without warning.

Officially, Austria has never given the United States notice that she regarded the waters of the Mediterranean surrounding Italy as blockaded, or that her submarines would torpedo merchantmen without warning.

It was recalled tonight that Dr. Dumba, as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador here, participated in some of the informal conversations with Secretary Bryan subsequent to the sinking of the Lusitania, and became thoroughly familiar with the American position in regard to submarine attacks.

Just how far such notification as Ambassador Dumba may have given his Foreign Office on the negotiations between the United States and Germany may affect the present position is conjectural.

TEST SHIP DACIA SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Transformed Into Yser, Former German Vessel Goes Down Under German Attack.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 9, (via Paris.)—The French steamship Yser, formerly known as the Dacia, which was seized by a French cruiser last February while carrying a cargo of cotton from the United States to Germany, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The news of the sinking of the vessel was contained in an official announcement made public here today. This announcement was as follows: "The French ship Yser, formerly the Dacia, renamed after her sale by the prize court, was torpedoed while conveying to Bizerta the passengers saved from the Italian steamer Elisa-Francesca. The entire crew and passengers were landed."

For several months the Dacia, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, was a vessel of international interest. She was the subject of a long controversy in international law. The French prize court finally sold the vessel to a private owner, who renamed her the Yser. The vessel first came into general notice when E. N. Breitung, a banker and mine owner of this city, bought her from the Hamburg-American Line. The Dacia was at Port Arthur, Texas. Mr. Breitung immediately placed her under American registry, the United States Government approving the transfer. This was the second vessel that the Hamburg-American Line had sold, the first being the Alexandria of 5,500 tons, which was bought by the North and South Steamship Company of San Francisco.

It was announced that Mr. Breitung intended shipping cotton abroad in the Dacia, and on Jan. 9, 1915, four days after the sale, the British Government gave notice that the vessel would be seized if caught trading with any of the enemies of Great Britain. On Jan. 12 the United States Government received another warning from England that the Dacia would be seized and taken before a prize court if she traded with Germany. Three days later England was asked to allow the Dacia to make one voyage in order to deliver her cargo of cotton within the contract time for its delivery. On Jan. 20 England refused this request. Two days later England offered to buy the Dacia's cargo or to forward it. The State Department on Jan. 24 admitted Great Britain's right to test the transfer of registry in court, at the same time saying the case was a close one. There were further exchanges regarding the case, and England on Jan. 27 issued a final warning of seizure.

On Feb. 1 the Dacia started on the test voyage. She sailed from Galveston for Rotterdam with 11,000 bales of cotton, which were to be transferred to Bremen. Her German crew had been replaced by Americans and Captain George McDonald was in command. The cargo was said to be worth $880,000, laid down in Bremen. A week later the Dacia put in at Norfolk, Va., and on Feb. 12 finally sailed for Europe.

On Feb. 28 it was reported that the Dacia had been captured in the Channel by a French cruiser and taken to Brest. Mr. Breitung retained the law firm of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt of this city to defend the case in the French prize court. Mr. Breitung offered as evidence that his purchase of the vessel was bona fide the statement of the case printed by the United States Senate at the instance of Senator W. A. Smith. France, on March 23, offered to buy the cargo of the Dacia if her owners would establish their American citizenship, and on May 20 the French Cabinet passed a bill to reimburse the owners. On Aug. 1 the French prize court announced that the Dacia was confiscated. The court found that there was no proof that the transfer to American registry was not made to save the ship from capture according to the rules of war, but, on the contrary, the ship, under her new flag, was making voyages from which she was loaded while under an enemy flag. Therefore, the court found the transfer "tainted with fraud and against the rights of belligerents," and ordered the ship confiscated as a prize. The judgment of the court was based on Article 56 of the Declaration of London.

Mr. Breitung said last night that the sinking of the vessel in nowise altered the status of his case against the French Government. In the event of a final adverse decision, which was anticipated, Mr. Breitung said the matter of damage and insurance would be taken up here by the Federal Government at Washington. He had the promise of the Washington authorities, he added, to this effect.

"It is not the value of the Dacia so much," added Mr. Breitung, "that is at issue, but the principle of the whole thing. The question is whether a citizen of the United States has to consider at other laws, in doing business, than the laws of his own country. If he has to take into consideration those of other countries he might as well go out of business, that is, if he is engaged in foreign trade.

"If the United States is to get the foreign trade it is entitled to, the Government must protect its citizens who engage in that trade, and that is one of the issues that is coming before the American people. The United States must either take the stand that it does not want foreign trade and will not protect its citizens, or that it does want it and will afford that protection."

Mr. Breitung said that if he was defeated finally in the French courts, as he expected, and it should turn out that there was no American law to afford him redress, Congress at its coming session would relieve the situation and pass a law that would protect him and others similarly situated. He said he had the promise of enough Senators and Representatives to pass such a law. He declined to name the Senators and Representatives who had given this promise.

France, in seizing her, asserted that she never had recognized changes of flag during time of war. The American Government took the position that, while France applied that rule in the Dacia case, her practice in the past had not been uniform, and that actually many changes of registry had been tacitly acknowledged. It has generally been considered that a claim for indemnity by the owners of the Dacia would be supported by the State Department. The case now is in the stage of appeal from the prize court decision.

The vessel was a freighter of 2,240 tons and was built in 1900 by C. S. Swan & Hunter, Ltd., at Newcastle, England. She was 334 feet long, with a beam of 48 feet and depth of 25 feet.

DEDEAGHATCH SHELLING FUN FOR NAVAL MEN

Never Such a Blaze, Says British Officer, Who States Ships Avoided Killing Anyone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—The Times publishes letters from a British naval officer engaged in the bombardment of Dedeagatch, on the Bulgarian coast. He says:

"About 1:15 we loosed off at the big barracks to the west of Dedeagatch and somewhat anxiously awaited the reply. The intelligence report had given us reason to believe that there would be 60,000 men and 350 guns or the greater part of them against us. When we shot brought them tearing out of the barracks, and we eased up a bit and let them get clear.

"Then we banged and battered away at about 2,800 yards, making enormous holes and smashing great areas of the walls. Unless some one was killed inside the building, I think that we did not hurt any one. We were only out for destruction and damage, not slaughter, as the thrifty Bulgar hates his property being knocked about, but cares very little if his neighbor, or even himself, is laid out.

"After a bit we went for the harbor, very tricky work, as the bulk of the caiques (sailing vessels) which we had orders to shoot at were just beyond the low outer breakwater, and the least alteration in the elevation of the gun made a big difference.

Fortunately the population had all gone away and the troops stayed behind up in the hills. When we realized that there was no one there it just became a bonfire of Trafalgar Day fireworks, it being the one hundred and tenth anniversary. We set all manner of things on fire. The only things that defied us utterly were haystacks. We burned a vast mountain of coal, many railway vans and trucks, ships, and two oil stores, but the best blazes were the warehouses behind the caique harbor and an immense factory, stuffed with highly inflammable goods. This was six stories and ten windows square and had two annexes, each of four stories.

"With a roaring wind to help us and no fire brigade to spoil the fun, it was a most gorgeous flare-up, and the flames cast shadows six sea miles away.

"Nearly twelve kilometers of trucks and vans burned merrily, the fire jumping along from one to another, and even eating away to windward. Store houses burned well, section after section catching. They had great glass skylights, which were shattered by the shells and ventilated the fire nicely.

"The Harbor Master's office must have had something dry inside, as it burnt splendidly.

"The great thing about it was that nobody tried to put out the fires, and if one got smoky a shell brightened things up a pit and improved the ventilation, so I don't suppose I shall ever see finer blazes than Dedeagatch.

"The sparks from the big factory set fires going to leeward, and these developed well. This could heap than unfortunately, could not spread to anything, but it burned and glowed in the wind.

"The wind was strong from the northeast, so the residential part of the town was in little danger from the fires, and we did not shoto at Government houses or Post Office, as they were among the private houses.

"We stayed on until after dark, enjoying the blaze. The flames from the big warehouses must have shot up 300 feet or more from the roof and the fire looked solid from the basement upward, and columns 100 feet long rushing upward from each of the sixty windows on the front and from the two annexes and windows at the west side.

"The oil store burned during the afternoon, making a glow and some flames, but mostly very black, greasy-looking smoke, which rose 15,000 feet and hung together for about two miles. Unfortunately, it was in a tank on the ground, so could not spread much. But one railway van had oil or tar in it, and the stuff ran out all blazing—a fine sight. Some trees got shiveled by the blaze, but most of them were in the residential part of the town, which, I think, is safe. We did not fire at it, and the wind did not threaten it. The church was not hit, although they were reported to have an observation station and a wireless on it."

TALE OF KITCHENER GOING TO INDIA

Washington Heard Rumors That Serious Unrest Among Natives Was Calling Him There.

NOT CREDITED BY OFFICIALS

Believed to be Echoes of Previous Stories, Though German Agents Have Been Very Busy.

'Kitchener Gone to the Near East I Hope, for a Short Time'—Asquith

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet tonight, Prime Minister Asquith said that Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, had gone to Paris at the request of his colleagues, and had had fruitful conversations with the Premier and War Minister there.

"He has gone thence, I hope, for a short time only," continued the Premier, "to survey at close quarters the situation in the Near East. He takes with him the complete confidence of his colleagues and countrymen. He takes with him the authority of a great soldier and administrator, with an unrivaled knowledge of the Near East. I have every reason to know that his mission is regarded with unqualified approval and warm sympathy by our allies."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Reports were current here today that, according to confidential information that had reached the capital, Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary, who recently left London so suddenly, was bound, not for the Balkans but for India, where, according to the story, serious unrest confronted the British authorities and the Nizam of Hyderabad, an influential native Prince and staunch supporter of British rule, had been deposed by his people.

No confirmation of any such serious condition in India could be obtained at the State Department or the British Embassy, and persons who would be in a position to hear such important news expressed doubts as to the truth of the report. It was surmised that it was merely a phase of persistent rumors that things in India were in a bad way politically.

The statement of Premier Asquith at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London tonight that Lord Kitchener had gone to survey the Near East situation at close range, and that he hoped the War Secretary would be gone for only a short time, was thought to dispose of the story that Kitchener was going to India on a mission errand.

Information that has reached Washington indicates that efforts have been made by German agents ever since the outbreak of the great war to cause disaffection among the natives of India. Evidence has been gathered to show that a large amount of money has been used in propagating hostility to the British authority. According to one report reaching here forty German agents were recently captured in Persia by Russian troops, while they were attempting to make their way into India. Later there was an uprising in Singapore, and it was plain that a concerted movement was on foot to make trouble in the Indian Empire.

The United States Government received a complaint that German agents were at work in the Philippines, presumably to organize an expedition that would proceed against British colonies. Investigation brought no confirmation of this story, but officials had reason to believe efforts were being made by German agents near the Philippines to bring about an uprising in India.

That the British Government has been uneasy over the attempts to cause trouble in India has been known here. Information has been received that newly recruited troops were being sent from England into India to relieve some of the regulars withdrawn to take part in the Dardanelles campaign and the fighting in France and Belgium. None of the reports that have come here have indicated that the British Government regarded the Indian situation as serious. On the contrary, it was felt that if there were any outbreaks they could be handled without great difficulty by the forces in that country.

Nothing has come here to bear out reports that Mohammedans in India have been affected by the call of the Sultan of Turkey for members of that faith to take up arms against the Entente Allies. In India the situation is such that caste and religious differences are proving an effective bar to the uprising of any particular sect or tribe against the British authority.

Under the new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance, either country may call on the other for military assistance to protect its interests in the Far East. The language of this treaty has been construed in some quarters as giving the British Government the right to call on Japan to send a military force to India in the event of an uprising in that country. Elsewhere it is construed that neither Government could demand that the other send troops to its own possessions. But it has been pointed out that if necessity arose, the two Governments would construe the treaty broadly so as to permit the use of troops of Japan in India or any other Asiatic possession of Great Britain.

It is the belief in well-informed quarters here that if the British Government, in spite of its announced understanding that Japan's participation in the great war would be confined to operations in the vicinity of the Sea of Japan and in China, feels that it must be better protected in India and cannot spare the troops necessary to quell any uprisings, the first news of this development will be that Japanese forces have departed for India.

But it is the understanding here that Great Britain would adopt this course only as a last resort, and that there is no present prospect that she will take advantage of any obligation which she feels Japan is under to furnish such assistance.

DOUBTS SEDITION STORY.

Editor of Bombay Review Declares People Are Loyal to British.

The probability of any seditionary movement in India, such as is rumored to have caused Lord Kitchener to be sent there to institute a "mailed fist" policy, is altogether improbable, according to Rustom Rustomjee, editor of The Oriental Review of Bombay, who spoke on "India and the War" last night at the Canadian Club dinner at the Hotel Biltmore. The speaker, introduced as a representative of the parsee class, said the 75,000,000 Mohammedans had rallied around the British flag because they knew no other power would secure to them equal religious, political and industrial freedom. They believed that as long as the Union Jack flew over them they would have liberty, and that if it fell they would be swamped by the Hindus.

The bulk of the Indian peoples, the 250,000,000 agriculturists, according to Rustom Rustomjee, were too ignorant to care who ruled them so long as their rulers were kind. On the other hand, the 80,000,000 Hindus, he said, never would rise at the instigation of the Turks, whom they hated.

"Had it not been for British power in India, rivers of blood would have flown," said the Parsee editor. "Of course, it may be true that there is a seditionary movement in the northwest, but I believe it can be controlled. We have had seditions every year, and all have been put down. Even all the seditions that have stirred India in the last few years not one Mohammedan has been found guilty of treason.

"I do not believe there is any truth in the reports that Lord Kitchener has been sent to India. Before I put any faith in such rumors I should first like to learn their source. If they originated with the Germans, then my reply is that the Germans are unmitigated liars. The Princes of India have sent thousands of men and tons of gold to help the cause of the Allies. They will do all in their power to uphold the dignity, integrity, and honor of the British Empire. Never has India been so proud to be under the rule of Great Britain and stand with her against the enemies of civilization."

Colonel J. A. Currie, M. P., commander of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, who went with the first Canadian contingent of 30,000 men, and who was one of only two men in his regiment to escape unwounded at the battle of St. Julian, described to his countrymen in this city the life of the Canadians in the trenches. Americans and other foreigners who were fighting with the Canadians had come to feel themselves Canadians also.

"I do not know what may be the feelings of my countrymen, living here perhaps detached from Canadian life, but back home we realize that if England ever were overwhelmed in this war we would be asked to transfer our allegiance to Germany. You to the south of Canada, as believers in the Monroe Doctrine, might be compelled to fight for us. The Canadians also strongly believe in the Monroe Doctrine, but we believe that the best place to fight for it is in Flanders."

Great Britain has performed wonders in providing her men at the front, according to Colonel Currie, and the men they are fighting have come to believe that once the steam roller is started it will be only a matter of a few days before they march into Berlin. All are confident of victory, but they think the war might last for another year, or perhaps a year and a half. Canada has already raised and equipped 160,000 of the 250,000 additional men who are to be sent to the front.

INDIA BARS BRYAN'S BOOK.

United States Postal Authorities Notify Hindu of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Ram Chandra, a local Hindu editor, announced today that a pamphlet which he said was made up of translated extracts from W. J. Bryan's "British Rule in India," had been barred from the mails to India at the request of the British Government. The pamphlet is entitled "Angan di Gawahi," said to be a translation of the Bryan title.

Ram Chandra made public a letter signed with the name of Charles W. Fay, Postmaster, which said:

"I have to inform you that the Government of India has prohibited the importation into British India of any copy of a pamphlet entitled "Angan di Gawahi," published by Yuganter Ashram, San Francisco, whatever may be the language in which the pamphlet referred to may be printed.

Under these circumstances, it will be necessary for this office to decline to accept for mailing to British India copies of the pamphlet referred to.

WILL BAR NEUTRALS FROM PEACE PARLEYS

United States Particularly Unfitted to Share in Them, Says Berlin Counselor.

OPPOSES WORLD CONGRESS

Also Warns Against Long Armistice —Reventlow Condemns All Talk of Peace.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Der Tag prints an article, "The Technical Difficulties of Concluding Peace," by former Counselor of Legation Hermann von Rath, who writes:

"Our enemies expect that peace will be concluded by a world congress in which not only the warring States but also the neutrals, particularly the North Americans, will participate in the negotiations and decisions. Procedure after a parliamentary model, preferably with a majority of votes deciding the issue, would best satisfy their wishes.

"Such a proceeding undoubtedly would give their diplomacy the utmost opportunity for destroying what our swords had achieved. That the expectation of a world congress is widely held abroad is indicated by the advance preparations.

"Anything analogous to the Vienna Congress is out of the question this time, however, for our only concern will be the determination of the conditions of an armistice. Long-drawn-out negotiations will be quite out of the question, because the armistice till the final conclusion of peace must be reduced to a very short time. Despite all precautionary measures and promises, after the conclusion of an armistice military measures and changes difficult to control, such as arms and ammunition manufacture, are not rendered impossible, and these could greatly change the relative military strength of the several parties during a long armistice.

"If it isn't possible in the shortest time to reach an agreement on peace conditions, the military authorities will have to decide whether the armistice can be extended or whether the war will be resumed.

"Possibly one or another of the neutrals will offer their good offices, but these must be limited to the enemy's intention. As soon as this task has been accomplished the activities of the neutrals will be ended, for the neutrals will be eliminated from the actual peace negotiations.

"I have in mind particularly the idea which has frequently been expressed that the United States would discharge the function of arbitration, which would certainly be most acceptable to our enemies. This, of course, is entirely out of the question, if only because the Washington Government, by its entirely one-sided interpretation of its duties of a neutral, has entirely discredited itself among the Central Powers.

"It is to be assumed that our enemies will train all their efforts to force a peace congress on us."

Referring to the London Declaration binding the Allies to conclude peace together, he said:

"Whether they keep their pact or not is a private affair of our enemies and in no way affects us. That our highest leadership throughout the entire campaign has sought to dictate the course of the war so, as a matter of course, it will be the task of our diplomacy to dictate and lay down the law as to the negotiations and conclusion of peace.

"That the peace negotiations may at first come to nothing as a result of our demands is possible, but which will have to be reckoned with on both sides. On the side of our quadruple alliance perfect unity has prevailed as to the objects of the war and the necessary measures to achieve them. In the same spirit of unity we shall also enter the peace negotiations. In framing the general program and in keeping constantly in touch with one another, it will be the task of each Government to negotiate with each of the enemy Governments. This must be done by direct diplomatic negotiations to reach an agreement on the conditions, which possibly will include territories to be ceded, war indemnity, &c., under which each can be laid down.

"Then it will be seen, after the settlement of the main problems, that there remain other problems arising out of the experiences of the war, such as changes in international law. For settling these, if necessary, a congress might be held, from which, however, the conclusion of peace as well as its territorial and political results would have to be excluded.

"Whether the end of the war lies in the immediate or distant future, it is wise and timely to frame a picture of the coming peace negotiations, so that the idea won't get a firm foothold, either abroad or at home, that a world congress is unavoidable because a world war preced it. Thereby, too, needless ill-will among the neutrals will be avoided. They would be bitterly disillusioned if, after going to great trouble and preparations, they found no opportunity to be heard with their suggestions."

At a meeting of the Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin South Sea merchants, held at Hamburg recently, a telegram was sent to Colonial Secretary Solf expressing the hope that he would concern himself with recovering the valuable South Sea colonies.

Dr. Solf telegraphed in reply that he would champion the cause of getting back Germany's entire colonial possessions.

Count Reventlow continues in The Tageszeitung his editorial campaign against peace talk, which, he argues, is the real reason for French confidence, concluding with an attack on Professor Hans Delbrueck for the latter's peace utterances. He says:

"It is just those men and tendencies in Germany that all the time concern themselves with shortening the war who are doing the most to lengthen it. Even more harmful are the effects of the utterances of Delbrueck with which the hostile press busied itself for weeks and which the English and French press, of course, interpret as thinly veiled admissions that Germany is weakening."

ITALIAN ATTACKS REPULSED

Austrian War Office Reports Successes on the Frontier.

VIENNA, Nov. 9, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today by the Austrian War Office:

"The situation is unchanged. Several Italian attacks on the Isonzo front against Zagora, and in the Dolomites against the lower ridge of the Col di Lana were repulsed."

MOST OF GERMAN LOAN IN.

$2,353,925,000 Already Raised by Last Plea for War Funds.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Payments in cash on the third German war loan up to Nov. 6 had reached the sum of 9,415,700,000 marks, ($2,353,925,000,) or 77.8 per cent. of the total subscription, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

Tax Warsaw $750,000 a Year.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—The Germans have assessed a charge of $750,000 a year against Warsaw for the maintenance of the military garrison there, according to Warsaw papers reaching London.

300,000 ALLIES LANDED IN SERBIA

Continued from Page 1.

garian troops advancing from the south, this army has taken Leskovac.

The Austrian War Office version of the advance says:

On the Montenegrin frontier the situation is unchanged.

One group of Austro-Hungarian troops fighting in Serbia has occupied Ivanjica, and another group has ejected the enemy from height positions on the road from Ivanjica to Kraljevo. The German forces have dislodged the enemy from an intrenched position south of Kraljevo.

South of Trstnick our battalions are engaged in battle. On the sector of Kraljevo a German division is advancing southward. The Bulgarians have captured Leskovac.

Repulse of Austrian attacks was reported in the official statement issued by the Montenegrin War Office at Cettinje yesterday as follows:

Important artillery engagements occurred along the entire front on Nov. 7. The enemy threw forward his infantry in attacks at various points without attaining successes.

A delayed dispatch from Sofia, dated Sunday, says:

"The booty, captured at Nish, consisted of forty-two guns, thousands of rifles, much ammunition, 700 railway cars, and many automobiles. The retreating Serbians abandoned numerous guns, machine guns, and rifles which have not been counted. Thus far 5,000 prisoners taken at Nish have been counted."

Members of the Rumanian Parliament who are being interviewed by Premier Bratiano to obtain their views upon the international situation have been told that the hypothesis of action against Russia need not be considered, says the Bucharest correspondent of the Petit Parisien of Paris.

"The prohibition of the transit of ammunition to Bulgaria," the Prime Minister is quoted as having said, "proves our sympathy for the Entente. I repudiate any policy which expects profits without corresponding sacrifices, but neither will I make sacrifices without the probability of success."

There is no change in the attitude of Greece, although it is considered significant that at the moment that Bulgaria has again protested against the hospitality accorded the allied troops at Saloniki the Greek Government has applied to the Allies for financial assistance—an application which is receiving favorable consideration. The Greek Government has also renewed to the Allies an expression of its firm determination to maintain neutrality and of its sincere goodwill toward the Entente powers.

SERBIAN VILLAGERS SLAIN WITHOUT PITY

Italian Correspondent Tells What He Saw on the Banks of the Danube.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A special correspondent of the Corriere della Sera visited a stretch of the Danube south of Verciorova, which formerly was the frontier of Rumania and Serbia and is now in the hands of the enemy, who is freely using the river for the transport of troops and munitions.

From the Rumanian bank of the Danube he saw the junctions of the Austrians, Germans, and Bulgarians at Brza Palanka. Their bivouacks were placed in the devastated houses, and they had put out joint sentinels along the conquered bank of the river.

Returning to Verciorova, the correspondent saw other villages on the riverside still smoldering, evidences of the steps of the Austro-German advance, such as Grabovitza and Velesnitza. They were dead villages. Lying amid Autumn trees, through which the wind was wailing drearily, were many silent cottages.

Some of the refugees had sought shelter on the Rumanian bank of the Danube and others in the mountains. The Austrians and Bulgarians in some of the country villages massacred the inhabitants without any discrimination whatever. The terrorized refugees came to the Serbian bank of the river weeping and imploring help. From the Serbian side during the night wild screams were heard here and there, followed by sudden silence. The correspondent encountered several miserable groups of refugees. They were a sad spectacle, he writes, but whoever follows the bank on this stretch of the Danube sees something that is still graver—columns of troops and Austro-German convoys marching calmly and uninterruptedly along the Serbian banks of the river.

The enemy is consolidating the junction more and more every day of this opening road from Berlin to Constantinople. To their command of the land is now added the more rapid fluvial communication. The Danube is completely in German possession. Mines which the Serbians, helped by Russians, laid in the river have been mostly removed. Boats and tugs flying the German flag are passing cautiously up and down searching for stray mines. They consider the river their own and treat neutral ships with obvious disdain.

Austro-German steamers laden with munitions are continually discharging not only at Vidin, but also at Svistov, Rustchuk, and other Bulgarian ports on the Danube. Automobiles and motor transport vehicles are also being landed extensively in Bulgaria. As soon as it is certain that the last mine has been removed, large cargoes which have been waiting in Austria will be conveyed to Bulgaria, which wants, among other things, submarines for the Black Sea and Mediterranean—everything, in fact, that Constantinople requires. In return, Germany will get everything Bulgaria and Turkey can furnish, above all grain harvested in Bulgaria and copper from the Asiatic mines.

The road is open, says the correspondent. The blockade the Allies drew around the enemy has broken down here. The short-sighted diplomacy practiced by the Entente in the Balkans for months has had its results, and for the time being Germany has a lone game. The passage of the Iron Gates is her first great real victory toward the realization of her Pan-German-Berlin-Bagdad program.

BRITAIN TO AID SERBIA IN ALL POSSIBLE WAYS

Sir Edward Grey Won't Say Why Army Was Not Available at the Start.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—Many questions concerning the war were propounded in the House of Commons yesterday, but little in the way of new information was brought forth from the Government. The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, made a long statement on the subject of political conditions in the Balkans and the assistance promised to Serbia by Great Britain.

The sympathies of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria for Germany and Austria, the Foreign Secretary said, always have been known, and the Government was aware as early as April that negotiations were in progress between Bulgaria and Turkey under German influence.

As to why no military assistance for Serbia had been available at the time of the opening of the campaign, Sir Edward declared he was neither willing nor competent to state. The Foreign Secretary made it clear that the movements of troops to Saloniki and from that point have been dependent on the consent of Greece.

Serbia was notified on Sept. 24 of the dispatch of British troops to her assistance. The Foreign Secretary informed the Serbians that Great Britain was offering Greece to send forces to Saloniki to assist her in fulfilling her obligations to Serbia. Great Britain had labored throughout, he said, to give Serbia all assistance in her power.

His use of the words "without qualification or reserve" in his statement before the House of Commons on Sept. 28, when promising to assist Serbia, meant that concessions previously suggested to Bulgaria were at an end and that British troops would be used solely to help the friends of this nation and to fight for their and her interests.

The promise was to give our friends all assistance in our power," Sir Edward added, "and that has in fact been and is being done."

BULGARIANS ROUTED IN ATTACK ON FRENCH

Four Regiments Defeated at Strumitza Station, Where They Sought to Cut the Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A Daily News dispatch from Milan says that Signor Bassi, special correspondent of the Stampa, in Serbia, succeeded in reaching the French headquarters at Strumitza and sends a thrilling account of the Bulgarian attack on the allied lines on Oct. 24. The enemy's intention was to cut the railway at Strumitza Station, (on the frontier,) and at noon he appeared on the hills overlooking the station.

General Bailloud made preparations for defense by occupying the heights on the Serbian side of the station. The main line was held by French infantry and Zouaves, with Chasseurs d'Afrique as reserves. General Bailloud's order of the day was: "Keep cover. Take great care of your lives and don't get yourselves shot uselessly, which means preserve the strength of France and utilize it to good purpose. If at a certain moment it is necessary that you should all be killed be assured that I shall let you know."

At 2 o'clock exactly the first Bulgarian shrapnel burst over the station. The terrain next to the action developed. The country between Valantero and Strumitza Station, is rough and stony, and was made more difficult by an incessant rainfall. Across this ground while the artillery maintained a heavy fire the Bulgarians advanced to attack, four regiments strong. They adopted the German method of close formation. Strumitza attacked, which was led by several parties of bomb throwers and Macedonian comitji.

The French allowed the enemy to advance without replying. When they were only a few hundred yards away from one end of the French line there burst suddenly a hurricane of bullets. The Bulgarian mass of men was mowed down terribly. The advancing line was bent, checked, twisted, and then the French 75s entered into action, sending out a storm of shells with uninterrupted fury, while at the same time machine guns were crackling in the terrible battle concert. The Bulgarian advance was immediately arrested.

FRENCH AND SERBS UNITE.

Allied Line Now Unbroken from Prilep to Bulgar Border.

SALONIKI, Nov. 8, (via Paris, Nov. 9.)—The Anglo-French advance on Strumitza from the south is proceeding slowly. The first British blood was spilled Saturday.

The Bulgarians continue their costly but fruitless attacks against the French, who hold an intrenched position at Krivolak.

The French left wing stormed a Bulgarian artillery position on Wesen Height, 4,000 feet in altitude, nullifying the Bulgarian effort to pass Babuna defile. The French then formed a junction with the Serbs at Ilares, completing an unbroken line from Prilep, Carasko, and Krivolak to Dorolobo on the Bulgarian frontier.

A second Bulgarian expedition ascending the Treska Valley and the Tetovo Road to Uskub was checked and thrown back Saturday.

GERMANY REDOUBLES FIGHT ON DEAR FOOD

Issuance of Meat Cards to Civilians Imminent—State Confiscates All Oils and Fats.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—At a caucus today of the National Liberal members of the Reichstag it was resolved that the fight against the high cost of living due to the war was at present the most important question growing out of the conflict and that further measures should be taken along the lines of the food ordinances already put into effect. The resolutions demand the introduction of meat cards; also the establishment of a far-reaching system of leaves of absence for soldiers at the front in order to maintain the efficiency of the industrial trades and of agriculture. In addition, the sharpest punitive measures against food speculators were advocated, including the loss of civic honors, and the immediate introduction of graduated taxes on war profits was demanded.

New milk cards will be issued in many Berlin boroughs on Nov. 15, and there is official intimation that preparations are being made for introducing meat cards in the near future. The Bundesrath also has passed an almost revolutionary measure for the confiscation by the State of all stocks of animal and vegetable oils and fats having food value, which will be distributed and apportioned to the various industries by the newly organized State War Corporation, modeled on the breadstuffs monopoly which has functioned so successfully.

Among the many interesting means employed to wean the public away from eating meat and to restrict its consumption is an exposition of meatless dishes which an association of Berlin housewives has just opened.

SURE TO WIN WAR, ASQUITH ASSERTS

Continued from Page 1.

make him fall suddenly from the height of his dreams."

Mr. Balfour, replying to a toast to the army and navy, said that the French Ambassador, in a speech of burning, scathing eloquence, had told them what were the moral objects for which the Allies were fighting. He had to deal with the means and weapons by which the great ends were to be attained.

What the Fleets Have Done.

The whole strategy of the Allies, said the First Lord, was based upon the allied fleets. Never had there been a war in which dramatic incidents connected with allied fleets were fewer; never had there been a war in which the operations of the allied fleets were more essential to the success of the land forces; their fortunes would have been very different from what they were and what they were going to be, had it not been for the fact that the Allies from the first moment took command of the seas.

Mr. Balfour said that to praise the armies which Lord Kitchener's genius had raised from the country was superfluous. What they had done was but a small earnest of what they would do. He declined to appear in the character of a prophet, but wished to point out one or two facts on which prophecies might be based.

No historian in the future might say that there was a moment when the calculations of the Central Powers were near realisation. Their campaign the first Spring, which might have been fatal, was foiled; it was many months since any success could be claimed by the Germans on the western front, and it was two months since there had been any advance in Russia. The pause in the war meant that the tide of the enemy successes had reached its limit, and what they had to look forward to was the ebb, slow or fast—but ebb, all the same.

Motives of Bulgaria.

One great success the Central Powers might claim, said Mr. Balfour, but it was not a military success; it was a diplomatic success. Undoubtedly, the betrayal by Bulgaria of all her traditions, under the leadership of the King, was a triumph

BERLIN HOPES ACTS WILL ENFORCE NOTE

Our Tone to Britain So Firm Discontent Must Be Wide, Morgenpost Assumes.

FURTHER ENGLISH COMMENT

Influence of Coming Presidential Campaign Seen in Protest—Months of Discussion Predicted.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (via London.)—Berlin newspapers as a rule make no comment on the American note to Great Britain relative to interference with shipping. Summaries of the note as received in Berlin are published even without indications in headlines of the significance attached to the communication. The Morgenpost, however, makes the following comment:

"It is to be hoped the lesson in international law which the Washington Government gives the British Government will make the desired impression in London. The bare fact that the American Government uses such decided and firm language shows that the discontent of wide and influential American circles with Great Britain must be assumed to be very earnest in character.

"It is to be hoped America will not content herself with a bare protest, but will proceed to energetic measures if the case demands, and Great Britain's gross arbitrariness does not cease. The program for protection of neutral commerce is very praiseworthy, and America, as the strongest neutral power, could thereby do great service to all neutrals if the program should actually be carried out."

The text of the note has not yet been communicated to the German press, and the new papers generally are waiting for this before indulging in comment. There is an inclination to wait even longer to ascertain whether the note will lead to any tangible results or merely to a prolongation of the diplomatic correspondence.

The newspapers this afternoon published articles dealing only with the reception of the note by the British press. These, coming by way of Holland, give the impression that the London papers are keenly dissatisfied with the terms of the note.

The American Embassy, as well as the German newspapers and the Foreign Office, is in the dark regarding the text of the note, no copy having been sent to Berlin. Ambassador Gerard, who called on Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, today, was therefore not in a position to give him any information as to the American viewpoint.

The newspapers generally give great prominence to the affidavits filed at Washington by Ambassador Bernstorff concerning the British patrol boat Baralong, which is said to have shot down fifteen members of the crew of a German submarine after they had surrendered, or while swimming in the sea.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Commenting on the American note to Great Britain, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"The American stand, from the legal viewpoint, is unimpeachable. America's trade has been most severely damaged by the arbitrary rule of the British Navy. This rule is despotic and inefficient, since the Baltic is unattainable for the British.

"The report is irrelevant that some few British submarines have entered the Baltic, and that this is sufficient proof of the establishment of British rule in this sea. This silly swindle was only disseminated in order to bluff the Americans, and make them forget that when nations are at war a blockade must be exercised in a blockaded sea on the spot."

The Frankfurter Zeitung expresses appreciation of the American Government's intention to defend the rights of neutrals. It says, however, that an efficient solution of the problem is only possible by immediate energetic action, and that delay until after the war would mean the obliteration of the issue by other issues than the more paramount one.

MUNICH, Nov. 9, (via London.)—The Neueste Nachrichten, commenting on the American note to Great Britain, says:

"This sounds definite and energetic, but we must still wait to see whether this condensed excerpt from the note sharpens its tone or whether the note as a whole is not, possibly, decidedly milder than appears here."

SEES POLITICS IN NOTE.

Twisting Lion's Tail, Says Phelps Dodge—Additional Press Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Walter Phelps Dodge, lawyer and author, writing in The London Times, says:

"As a matter of record, it is worthy of notice that the latest American note to England is a note that is more national than international.

"The Presidential election takes place next year. Roosevelt is looming large on the horizon, and the moribund Democratic Party must fall back on the time-honored policy of twisting the British lion's tail—always with an eye to the German-American vote.

"American sympathy is with the Allies, and the American man in the street reads between the lines of this note."

Lurking Dangers of Campaign.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—"Enlightened opinion here is not uneasy over President Wilson's note," says the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, who is in the closest of touch with public men. "The President's attitude is regarded as on the whole somewhat pedantic, but as not in intent or in any degree menacing. He is conducting the controversy, it is thought, in such a fashion as to keep American rights intact and unprejudiced and at the same time to keep the discussion from developing into a quarrel.

"It is regretted that the President has not sought fit to accept the British suggestion of appealing to the higher tribunal in this country, and, if necessary, carrying the appeal eventually to some sort of an international tribunal.

"The only danger that is foreseen here from the President's attitude is of a political kind. The Presidential election in the United States is drawing near, and in Presidential campaigns everything is put into the melting pot. There are big vested interests in America, notably the Chicago meat packers, that are aggrieved by our practices based upon the Order in Council of March last.

"A series of diplomatic protests against individual instances of the general British policy might easily, under the strain of a campaign in America, become undesirably exacerbated. In the meantime, it is very desirable that British newspapers should refrain from any comment of a bitter or quarrelsome kind."

Submarines and New Law.

Considering the American note from the viewpoint of the modern development of submarines and the influences it exerts on sea law, the naval correspondent of The Times says lawyers and diplomatists must recognize that new conditions are thus imposed.

"But unfortunately," he adds, "I find as a seaman little indication of this new manner of looking at the subject in the American note."

Referring to the contention that there is no difference between examining a vessel of 1,000 tons and one of 20,000 tons except the difference in time required, the correspondent observes:

"Time is the essence of this problem. We cannot afford to have our war vessels hanging about exposed to submarine attack while suspected ships are being searched, and those naval experts who advised the Washington Government cannot have had any experience with the particular danger which awaits boarding vessels. It would be suicidal if our authorities ignored the threat of the submarine and its bearing on the 'necessities of war.'

"The submarine has made necessary new methods of offense and defense, not only for war vessels awaiting an opportunity to give battle, but for those engaged in executing our belligerent rights. Had submarines been in use during the American civil war, Northern cruisers could not have enforced the blockade of Southern ports in the way they did.

"Without exaggerating the qualities of the submarine, it may be recognized that in favorable circumstances and used in sufficient force it can effectively establish a blockade, such a blockade, at all events, as has been accepted in the past without protest as effective."

In a special article discussing the note, The Standard says the novel interpretation of the right of neutrals to carry goods into the ports of other neutrals contiguous to belligerent countries cannot be accepted by Great Britain in the form submitted by the Washington Government, whose contentions open wide the door for a diplomatic discussion which may well occupy the Foreign Office and the State Department for months to come.

"A vast amount of research will be required, The Standard believes, to meet the new points thus raised. In fact, it says, a practical solution of the problems presented hardly can be reached at all while a state of war continues, but in the meantime the note "will have achieved its purpose of putting on the record the matured opinion of the American Government, and with this action nobody on this side of the Atlantic will desire to cavil."

RUSSIANS ASSAIL TEUTONS' CENTRE

Begin a New Movement While Continuing to Attack Both Wings of Hostile Forces.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—The Czar's troops are continuing their attacks at the northern and southern ends of the eastern battle front, and also beginning to feel out the strength of the German line in the centre, which, it is believed, has been weakened for the purpose of strengthening the two wings.

No big movement is expected by the Russian forces, however, until the condition of the ground improves.

The following official communication from Russian General Headquarters was issued at Petrograd yesterday:

On the left bank of the River Aa, in Courland, we occupied the district east of Kemmern and captured a large quantity of munitions and material which the Germans abandoned in their precipitate retreat. The enemy's artillery fiercely bombarded the positions which we occupied the previous day in the district of Olai, northeast of Mitau.

Near Jacobstadt we occupied the village of Epukn, after a desperate action near the mouth of the River Pikstern.

In the Dvinsk region we captured, after a stubborn fight with the bayonet, the village of Ujenichki, on the western shore of Lake Sventen, taking 100 prisoners.

Near Komarow, north of Kolki, the enemy thrice attacked and thrice was repulsed. Our artillery set fire to enemy ammunition magazines at Berestiany, south of Kolki.

East of the town of Zaliechtchiki, near the southeastern end of the village of Vynlatyze we captured by assault a strongly fortified wood from which the enemy had been directing a persistent enfiladng fire against our trenches. Four enemy counterattacks, with the object of recapturing the position, were repulsed.

This bulletin was issued at Vienna:

North of Jacobnice, on the lower Stripa, and east of Czartorysk, on the Styr, Russian attacks were repulsed. Otherwise there is nothing new to report.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops are still fighting heavily with the Russians on the Dvinsk front. Today's announcement from the War Office says the Germans by a counter-attack ejected the Russians from part of a German first-line position west of Dvinsk, which was captured by the Russians Sunday. The official bulletin says:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Russian attacks yesterday to the west and south of Riga, to the west of Jacobstadt, and before Dvinsk, were continued without the slightest success. During the night of Nov. 7 eight enemy divisions penetrated a small portion of our advance position west of Dvinsk. In a counterattack they were driven back. We took one officer and 372 men.

Army group of Prince Leopold: During the night there were engagements between patrols at several points.

Army group of General von Linsingen: In a successful fight north of Komarow, on the Styr, 367 Russians were captured.

"AFRAID OF NORTHCLIFFE?"

Question Asked in Commons—Another Paper Called Guilty as Globe.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—"Is the Government afraid of Lord Northcliffe?" was the query propounded by Harry Anderson Watt, member for the College Division of Glasgow, in the House of Commons this afternoon. The Speaker promptly forestalled discussion of the topic by disallowing the question.

The Globe was discussing the suspension of The Globe at the time. One inquisitor wanted to know why another evening paper which had committed the same offense as The Globe was not similarly suppressed. Sir John A. Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, assured the House that any newspaper acting as The Globe did would receive similar treatment. As to the length of the suspension of The Globe and as to proceedings against its editor and publisher, the Secretary said these questions were under consideration.

PLEDGES GREECE'S FAITH TO ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

the Athens correspondent of The Morning Post, stated that he could not decide what course to take until the new Cabinet had made up its mind whether to appear before the House or not. The majority of those present inclined to the opinion that if the Chamber was convened the whole party should absent itself from the sittings except a small number sufficient to assure a quorum, leaving the Government free to carry through its bills upon which there was no great divergence of opinion.

The Venizelist Party could not then be accused of having forced the country into a general election. If the Government should proceed to dissolution the responsibility for Greek foreign policy would also rest wholly with the Government. It was just this latter point, however, that would lead to dissolution without the Chamber being convened, because the Government hoped to obtain a majority.

ATHENS, Nov. 8, (via Paris, Nov. 9.)—Premier Skouloudis, when asked whether the Ministry would appear before the Chambers, replied, according to the Patris:

"The question is not formally settled yet, but will be voted upon at a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon. I can say now, however, that the Cabinet will not appear and that the Chamber will be dissolved unless assured of a majority. If a guarantee of this is not given, the Chamber will be dissolved."

The section of the press which supports M. Venizelos is unanimous in declaring that the presence of General Yanakitsas in the new Ministry makes it quite impossible for the Parliamentary majority to give even a vote of tolerance to the Government.

REVIEWS GREEK ARMY.

Prince George, at Saloniki, Shows Allies How His Troops Look.

SALONIKI, Nov. 8, via Paris, Nov. 9.—In celebration of the third anniversary of the capture of Saloniki from the Turks, Crown Prince George today reviewed 30,000 Greek troops of all arms. British, French, and Greek spectators watched with deep interest the display of Greece's military material.

The crack cavalry created the most favorable impression, Prince Andrew, the Colonel of the regiment, riding at the head of his troops.

The streets and houses were decorated with flags and streamers, and all the ships in the harbor were dressed.

BREITUNG IGNORANT OF PLOT, UNCLE SAYS

But Admits He May Have Been Used Unknowingly by the Fay Conspirators.

DID TRY TO BUY CHEMICALS

Defendants Arraigned and Plead Not Guilty—Two Out on Bail —Fay Is Identified.

Edward N. Breitung, head of E. N. Breitung & Co., 11 Pine Street, an uncle of Max Breitung, one of the men the Government charges with being involved in the conspiracy to blow up ships carrying ammunition and other munitions of war to the Allies, said last night that if his nephew was guilty as charged the United States Government should stand him up against a wall and execute him. However, he added that he was absolutely convinced of Max Breitung's innocence, and that when the case came to trial every effort would be made to show that Breitung had no criminal part in the alleged conspiracy.

Mr. Breitung in answer to a question said that he had "heard" that the defense might be that the alleged "conspiracy" was an English plot to embarrass American relations with Germany and that it might be shown that instead of being a German spy, "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, the alleged active head of the conspiracy, was a Secret Service agent of either the British or French Governments.

"But to make it clear," added Mr. Breitung, "that I do not say positively that this is to be the line of defense, what I admit is having heard somewhere that it may be the line followed."

Mr. Breitung, who was the owner of the steamship Dacia, which was seized and confiscated by the French some months ago, and which was sunk in the Mediterranean yesterday by a German submarine, sent for reporters last night to give out a statement concerning the status of his suit against the French Government. After he concluded that statement he talked of the predicament that his relative, Max Breitung, is in. The talk took place in a room on the fourteenth floor of the Hotel McAlpin.

No Punishment Too Severe.

"There can be no question but that this is a very serious matter," said E. N. Breitung last night, "and I want to say that if it should be proved that such a conspiracy as charged was concocted that I will be as anxious as any other American citizen that the guilty shall be adequately punished. No punishment could be too severe for men who could conspire to commit such crimes, which, as we all realize, might result in the loss of thousands of innocent lives."

"Has Max Breitung talked freely with you concerning this case?" Mr. Breitung was asked.

"Yes, I think he has. Not only that, but we have questioned him at great length and have in every way endeavored to ascertain whether he had any guilty knowledge of what is alleged to have been in the making. I can even say that Mr. Stanchfield and others put him through a 'third degree,' and we are all convinced that Max's only crime was that of being mixed up in very bad company.

"Did Max Breitung admit to you and his lawyers that he was acquainted with the other men in the arrest?"

"Yes, he told me that he had known Paul Daeche in Europe, and that he had met another of the men—Kienzle, I think—on a steamer in the course of a European voyage."

"Had he ever been introduced to Fay?"

"I think that he told me he had been introduced to him."

"Did he attempt to explain why he endeavored to purchase a quantity of potassium chlorate, as charged in the indictment?"

Admits Effort to Buy Chemicals.

"Yes, he admits that he did try to purchase it, but Max is not a chemist and did not know the alleged purpose for which it was to be used. He was asked to buy it, and seeing nothing wrong about it consented to do so. Max is not a suspicious fellow, and when I asked him why he had not been suspicious as a result of such a request, he replied that he saw no reason to be so. I remember he answered 'I never thought about being suspicious.'"

"Did Max Breitung have any reason whatever to suspect that the men with whom he was in communication, if it can be put that way, intended to blow up ships by attaching bombs to the rudders or other parts of those ships, as charged in the indictment?"

"We asked him that question and his reply was that none of the prisoners with whom he was acquainted ever gave the remotest reason to think such a crime was contemplated. They simply told him they needed some potassium chlorate, but gave him no reason to suspect that it was to be used in the way the Government alleges.

"Once more I want to say that if these charges are true these men ought to be taken out and executed. If such a thing happened in Germany, France, or England that is what those Governments would do, and there is no reason why the United States, under the same circumstances, should not do likewise. However, so far as Max is concerned, I am sure that he will be found guilty of nothing more serious than being found in bad company.

"Just about the time these arrests occurred," continued Mr. Breitung, "I was arranging to test a gas turbine on a ship in the harbor, and with all the excitement that has followed it is a good bet that I, too, would have been arrested had I carried out my intentions. However, I would have had no trouble in clearing myself, as the gas turbine I refer to is patented and the papers on file in Washington."

Calls Prisoners "Assassins."

The accused men, Max Breitung, Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, and Engelbert Bronkhurst, were arraigned before Judge Howe yesterday morning and pleaded "not guilty." Fay was the first to plead. After he had entered his plea of "not guilty," Patrick J. McDonald of 28 Park Row, his lawyer, requested that bail be reduced from $25,000 to $10,000. Assistant District Attorney Knox objected and called Judge Howe's attention to the fact "that Fay and his alleged confederates are charged with plotting to blow up with bombs ships that were scheduled to leave New York," and that the Government considers them to be nothing more nor less than "potential assassins." Judge Howe ruled in favor of Mr. Knox.

Englebert Bronkhurst, the Butler, N. J., contractor, and Scholz were also held in $25,000 bail.

Breitung and Dr. Kienzle were the last to be arraigned, and bail in their cases was continued in $25,000 each and furnished. Frank Moss appeared as one of the attorneys for Dr. Kienzle. Mr. Moss has long represented the German clockmaker, who is Kienzle's father, in this country. Paul Daeche has not been extradited from New Jersey and will not be arraigned until later in the week.

In going through the seized effects of Fay the Secret Service agents found yesterday a document which indicates that the alleged leader of the conspiracy believes in astrology. The paper showed he had consulted an Egyptian astrologer. Among other things, the astrologer told Fay that:

You have a nature which it is hard for some people to understand.

You are inclined to borrow trouble.

You have considerable mechanical ability which you should develop.

Your most fortunate months are February and October.

There is about you a certain ingeniousness.

You have acquired information upon a great diversity of subjects.

You are not found wanting when placed in a position of trust.

Your large cohesiveness and your determination place you in the front rank of your work.

You have several powerful enemies who will cause you quite some trouble.

Your most fortunate days are Sunday and Thursday.

One of the Secret Service Agents pointed out that Fay was arrested on a Sunday, and arraigned, charged with conspiracy to blow up ships, the following Thursday. These days were in October, too.

THE TIMES learned on good authority last night that Robert Fay is the right name of the prisoner Fay. Furthermore, it has been definitely established that he is a German and that he fought in the German Army during the first part of the present war. When the war broke out Fay was the foreman of a machine shop in Mannheim, Germany. Prior to that he worked in the offices of Thomas Cook & Co., tourists' agents, at Cologne, Germany. His German passport is genuine and is signed by the proper officials of the German Government. When Fay came to this country under the name of "H. A. Kearling" he posed as a Scotchman when questioned by the British agents at Falmouth, and as such was permitted to proceed to America by them.

BRITISH IN BATTLE ON WESTERN FRONT

Infantry Fighting Has Been Resumed in Region of Loos—Artillery Duels Increase.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Big guns are again busy along the western front, according to the official announcement of the French War Office.

Infantry fighting has been resumed in the Loos region, where the British troops won considerable ground from the Germans in the great offensive of September. The result of the encounters there is not stated.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

Artillery actions took place on a great part of the front, particularly on the Plateau of Nouvron, where we concentrated a very effective fire on the enemy organizations.

In Champagne the cannonading has again been very violent on both sides in the region of Tahure and the Butte de Mesnil.

In the Vosges, to the south of Lusse, our trench guns demolished a blockhouse and shelters of the enemy.

The day communication reads:

There has been in the region of Loos continued infantry fighting in which each side took part. Further to the south there have been engagements between patrols, in which we had the advantage.

Violent bombardments on the part of the enemy have taken place in the sector of Beauvraignes, and in the Champagne district, in the region of "The Trapeze." Our artillery everywhere has made reply with great energy.

On the remainder of the front the night passed quietly.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Calm prevailed last night. Furnes, Ramscapelle, Pervyse, Rousdamme, and Caeskerke were bombarded today. Some projectiles were directed against our advanced posts and at various points along our lines.

The German War Office issued this statement on the fighting in the west:

There were no events of importance. Attempts by the French to win back a portion of the trench taken from them at Hilgenfirst were frustrated.

EXCEED JOFFRE'S DEMANDS.

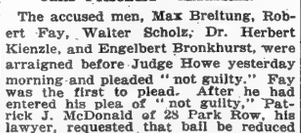
French Factories Turning Out More Munitions Than He Wants.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—"Every branch of the munitions service has been extended to a formidable extent," said Minister of Munitions Thomas in an interview granted to a Paris newspaper. He added:

"With one or two exceptions the demands of the Commander in Chief for all kinds of shells are now more than covered. The estimates of General Joffre, who is especially anxious about shells for the 155 millimeter guns, have been exactly met, while his estimates for the 105 and 120 millimeter guns have been exceeded. The numbers of shells demanded for the '75's' vary daily, but on the whole they are being virtually covered."

One would be greatly surprised, M. Thomas said, if the production today were compared with that of September, 1914. The same was true in regard to the output of rifles, machine guns, and explosives.

"But however intense the recent efforts," the Minister of Munitions added, "they are as nothing to what will be necessary. More and still more will be wanted. The success of the Champagne offensive was due to our increased production, but for a complete and speedy victory the whole effort of the nation will be required."



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GERMANY REACHING FOR FOOD IN TURKEY

Fat Granaries Along the Bosporus Hold Supplies Which the Fatherland Needs.

BUT SERBIA IS IN THE WAY

Will Defeat Kaiser's Plan, Says Consulate Official Here—Turkey's Resources Overestimated, He Avers.

Germany, according to private advices received in this city yesterday from English sources, is making an effort to get food from Turkey and avail herself of the fertile plains of her Ottoman ally, but this her foes regard as almost hopeless. Private advices from Greek sources, however, indicate that there is a fighting chance for help coming by way of Constantinople. The situation is one which means a tense struggle against hunger and the reaching about in all directions for succor.

A Greek merchant who yesterday received advices from Constantinople, Smyrna, and other points, said that there was no doubt that Germany would seize large granaries along the Bosporus stored with wheat raised in Anatolia, and transport it through Bulgarian and Rumanian territory to Austria, and hence into the chief centres of her own dominions.

"Although many of the Turkish population are in want," said he, "that would not deter Germany from doing as she pleases. After the last Balkan war Turkey agreed to supply Russia with a large amount of wheat every year. In the event of the Turkish crops failing Russia was to send a certain amount of grain to Turkey to meet the needs of the population. As a matter of fact, there are in Anatolia and other sections fertile plains, of which only 10 per cent. are under cultivation. The inhabitants are not numerous enough and they lack the necessary agricultural machinery and implements to do anything like intensive farming. In the hands of the Germans, who are good farmers and very systematic in everything they do, this territory could later be made the means of supplying large quantities of food.

"In the meantime, I am informed that along the Bosporus there are many granaries which have supplies which have been accumulating for several years. Any agreement which Russia may have had with Turkey has been abrogated by the war. The fortunes of battle will determine whether or not Germany will be able to utilize Turkish territory for the feeding of her people. As a matter of fact she is already doing so to a limited extent, and if she opens a wide road through Bulgaria and Rumania from Constantinople she should be able to relieve the situation considerably. German officers are in command in all parts of Turkey, for as the Turkish rule dropped to pieces it was picked up by the Germans.

"Even in Symrna there are German policemen in the streets. There, by the way, are stored many tons of figs which could not be forwarded on account of the war, although many important New York houses have had orders in for them for many months. Some of the figs are issued as rations to the soldiers. I doubt not that if full communication is opened up that figs will become a very popular article of diet in the Fatherland. They contain much sugar and starch.

"What, with wheat and figs, Germany ought to do fairly well. Her military and diplomatic powers are being concentrated at the present time to get food. That is the question of the hour with her. She wants the aid of Greece to keep an open road for provender. She needs something to eat for her people and her cattle. As far as other food products are concerned, there is not much which is now available. There may be more, some time.

"Turkey, of course, ships out dates, olives, beeds, a few vegetables, a little mutton, but she has not much to offer, and her own population is not thriving. However, who can tell what changes may come if the Germans get the country well under control. I do not think that Berlin is indulging in any wild flight of fancy, however, when promises are made that the Germans shall be fed from Turkish sources. Germany may even have her eye upon the great valley of the Nile, where she would try conclusions with England for what was once the granary of the world."

Paul H. Palovitch, the Secretary of the Serbian Consulate in this city, was asked what he thought of the prospects of the German Government making good the promises of posters and leaflets displayed in Berlin that plenty of food was shortly to come from Turkey.

"The plan of Germany," said he, "is perfectly plain but she reckons without our army of Serbia. She purposes to establish through railroad connections from Constantinople, or Niah, to Belgrade, to Budapest, and hence beyond her own boundaries. This is all very well, but even under the most favorable conditions it would take a large engineering force five or six weeks to open up communication. And then would the task not be continually interrupted.

"The Serbian army, for instance, is not destroyed. It is a factor. The Allies are likely to prevent this fine coup. I think that the resources of Turkey are barely enough for her own people. She constantly imported grain raised on the fertile plains of Hungary. She even bought mutton from the Balkan countries. The amount of sheep she eats is large, as account to the Koran the Turks are forbidden to have pork. I do not see how Germany is to get any considerable quantity of food out of Turkey for her immediate needs.

Examination of official statistics gathered by the United States show that the exports of Turkey in 1913 were $198,000,000, and that there was an increase of cereals and vegetables. She normally imports $25,000,000 worth of cereals, chiefly wheat and barley, and exports them to the amount of $17,000,000. Recent Consular reports indicate that she has no very great excess of food for the victualing of Germany. Turkey in Europe, according to the reports of 1914, sent to the United States 620 bushels of wheat, 463 bales of onions and $9,000 worth of assorted vegetables.

Here are some of the exports from a typical port of Asai Minor, Beirut: Dried apricots, barley, bran, corn, flour, dried fruits, lemons, olive stones, onions, peas, crushed wheat, and wine dregs.

The great dietary need of Germany is fat. From Turkey she can hardly expect to get much, for the hog, reliable source of lard, is not popular in the domain of the Sublime Porte. Turkey does, however export a small quantity of butter, and perhaps she might help out also in providing fodder, the shortage of which has so curtailed the milk supply. The effort to induce the fat microbe to convert sugar into oil is another evidence of the lengths to which Germany had been pushed in the effort to get a balanced ration for her civil population. Perhaps Greece and Turkey may help in that regard.

Further evidences of the depletion of the larder of Germany are expected to come from neutral countries, such as Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland, where, according to information received here, many emissaries have been sent to forage for food until the hoped-for supplies are obtained from Turkey. These advices may be interpreted in the light of a special cable dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, which referred to the presence of many German buyers of foodstuffs in Amsterdam who were purchasing all they could find and putting it in storage waiting for orders from their principals.

ANTI-ZEPPELIN INSURANCE.

British Government Announces Plan —Applies to Poor Alone.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A plan for insuring the property of the poor against aircraft raids was announced in the House of Commons today by Herbert Samuels, the Postmaster General. A payment of twelve cents will insure property to the value of $125 for twelve months against destruction or damge resulting directly or indirectly from bombardment by aircraft or from the effect of anti-aircraft guns.

The maximum value of property insurable is $375, which will require the payment of thirty-seven cents. This insurance business will be transacted through the Post Office, which will accept payments and pay claims.

WILL AMERICANIZE FRENCH FACTORIES

Mission Arrives Here to Buy Machinery to Modernize the Works Wrecked by War.

SUGGEST A TRADE ALLIANCE

Propose to Divert Commerce of Hundreds of Millions from Germany to United States.

A French Trade Commission representing the industrial, commercial, agricultural, and banking interests of France, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the new liner Lafayette and will remain in this country for three months.

It consists of five members, and is headed by Maurice Damour, Secretary of the Committee of Appropriations of the Chamber of Deputies, who visited New York four months ago on business for his Government. The others are M. Chouffour of the Credit Francais; E. Delasalle-Thiries, delegate of the French spinning industry and Secretary of the French Syndicate of Spinners; Jacques Lesueur, agricultural engineer and official delegate of the Department of Agriculture, and Louis Trincano, Director of the Horological School of Besançon and official delegate of the Department of Commerce.

"We have come here as representatives of the French Government to study conditions in the United States," Mr. Damour explained, "and to meet men in commercial, industrial, agricultural, and banking lines in order to make arrangements so that after the war France will spend her millions here. In return we hope America will purchase our manufactures.

"Some purchases of machinery will be made by the mission before leaving for France after a commission that is investigating the condition of recaptured cities in France has completed its report. It is the intention of the Government to rebuild the cities as soon as possible, and all orders of machinery for that purpose will be placed in America.

To Spend Vast Sums Here.

"There is plenty of business for our manufacturers, but there is not enough labor. With the population reduced by the war we will be compelled to equip our factories with modern machinery that will take the place of hand labor. We expect to buy such machinery in the United States. Our object is to modernize the factories destroyed by the war.

"This country must furnish the machinery and material for rebuilding the industries of France. We undertake to strengthen the trade relations between France and America, and the work of this mission will last for five or more years after peace has been declared.

"About $160,000,000 a year is spent by France in Germany for machinery alone, and is a very small estimate of what will be spent by our people in America when trade conditions become normal."

Mr. Damour went on to say that in return for her trade France would expect the United States to purchase from her manufacturers the goods that were formerly purchased from Germany.

"We will not go into competition with your factories," Mr. Damour continued, "but ask your custom for goods that America has not extensively manufactured in the past. We will ask you to buy our toys, for example, and we will sell them to you at German prices. Our war on Germany will not end with the cessation of hostilities, for we are going to wage a terrific commercial war against our enemy.

To Spend French Savings Here.

"The French are a thrifty and industrious race, and they have vast savings to invest. In the past this was invested in Russian, Italian, British, or other foreign securities. From now on the Government will ask the people to put their savings in the banks, which will be at the back of the French manufacturers, and enable them to rebuild their industries."

During its stay in the United States the mission will make its headquarters at the French Institute, at 507 Fifth Avenue. It will be joined next week by two more bankers, Jacques de Neuflese and M. Vibien, who will arrive from Bordeaux on the Espagne.

Mr. Damour was chosen to head the mission on account of his knowledge of the United States and its industries, and he in turn selected the other members as being well qualified to represent their respective industries and professions.

An informal luncheon will be given to the French Mission today by a small committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, when a program will be drawn up for a visit to the principal industrial, and agricultural centres before leaving for France. The mission will visit Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Racine, Boston, and other cities.

Since the beginning of the year the French Government has been collecting information through its consulates and agents in the United States regarding the products imported from Germany, and French manufacturers have stated their opinion that by equipping their plants with the latest labor-saving machinery they will be able to meet the German prices and compete for American trade.

POST FOR LORD SYDENHAM.

War Office Appointment for Well-Known Soldier Likely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"I hear that in the reorganization of the General Staff at the War Office a place may be found for Lord Sydenham, a very distinguished soldier, who, as Sir George Sydenham Clarke, was the first Secretary of the Committee for Colonial Defense, the forerunner of the Imperial Defense Committee.

"Sir George was a member of the famous Esher Committee which inquired into our military administration after the South African war. He is recognized as an authority on strategy, and is the author of a well-known work on fortifications."

SAYS DUMBA TRICKED CITY AND RED CROSS

Continued from Page 1.

and further requesting me to write the two letters, addressed to whom it might concern, stating that the cases contained tetanus anti-toxin serum which the American Red Cross was forwarding to the Austrian Red Cross at Vienna. I was told that this would enable Mr. Wedl and Mrs. Hurd to take the cases on the Rotterdam as personal baggage. I was glad to do anything I could to facilitate the delivery of the serum, which was valuable, perishable, and greatly needed.

"It was on May 28 that this telephone request came to me, and I then understood, as my leter file shows, that they were to send me the three cases on the morning of June 1, the day the Rotterdam was to sail. But they sent for them on Saturday, May 29, the day following the conversation by telephone in which the proposal was made. I remember that something was said about Monday being Decoration Day.

"It was a very busy time here, and I was engrossed in the work of getting off some Serbian supplies when I was called to the 'phone and was told that a man was coming from the Austrian Consulate for those three cases. He came with a horse-drawn cab. He carried away the comparatively small cases containing the anti-toxin serum in the cab."

Mr. Staub said the cases were medium-sized packing cases. He recalled that they were not very strong ones and were without metal straps such as are used on many such cases for foreign shipment.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH TOO"

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

In the Pullman Washroom



There is a contagion of cleanliness in the washroom of a sleeping car.

Men watch one another's ablutions and hygienic precautions—the infrequent traveler always being greatly interested in the habits of the seasoned tourist.

Now that it is mentioned, you will be surprised at the high ratio of Kolynos users you find on the sleeping cars, all over the world.

This efficient and delicious dental cream has received a surprising amount of its most effective "mouth-to-mouth advertising" in these busy Pullman boudoirs.

And it is indicative of the class of people who are spreading its use.

Another Increase

It is stated modestly—but the number of American dentists using and recommending Kolynos has now reached 28,000, out of a total of about 40,000. Early in the Summer it was 21,000. In September it reached 26,000. There is seldom such unanimity on any one subject, in any profession.

Dental Suggestions

If your teeth are supersensitive when you brush them, or at any other time, your dentist's advice is your safest guide. He alone can restore a diseased mouth to health and direct how it should be kept in a healthy condition.

The number of dentists in the United States who are recommending Kolynos would almost half fill the big Yale Bowl.

It is important to keep the fillings of your teeth clean and bright. Kolynos performs this task admirably.

Again—use Kolynos on a dry toothbrush. Dry bristles are much more effective than wet bristles.

Women are usually the purchasers of the dentifrice used in the household. It is important for them to inform themselves *what a dental cream should do*—and then to purchase the dental cream that *does it*. Your dentist will advise you if you are in doubt.

The different ingredients of Kolynos, in their combination, make it—

A splendid tooth-cleanser and polisher, without abrading the teeth;

A solvent of the fatty substances and films which the process of mastication deposits upon the teeth.

An enemy of the germs of decay and disease, which lodge and breed in the mouth and throat;

A most delightful, refreshing dental cream which leaves the mouth in a condition of conscious cleanliness.

Clean Team Work



It is the practice to present a sample tube of Kolynos to everyone that attends the big football contest in the Yale Bowl.

The Bowl holds 63,580 spectators, all of whom are vitally interested in a clean, fair game.

Kolynos naturally suggests itself at such a moment.

The finest sort of team work is accomplished by Kolynos and a toothbrush.

Together, they keep both teams — the upper team and the lower team —of your teeth in the cleanly, healthful condition aimed at by the great football coaches in training their teams.

The toothbrush is the agency that carries Kolynos to its duty — and in turn, Kolynos keeps the toothbrush clean.

Kolynos teaches the value of scientific, germicidal cleanliness.

The Kolynos Company, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

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¶ The problem of tailoring a smart cutaway is so much more difficult than an ordinary sack effect as to call for relatively greater discrimination in selecting it.

¶ Personally, we believe the best thing we can say about the new Saks cutaway is, that it is *right with respect to style, and right in the propriety of its treatment.*

¶ Designed in one and two button models, a little shorter in the waist, a little longer in the skirt, and cut with the *symmetry of a swallow from hip to tail.*

¶ Tailored in soft finish black and Oxford cloths, beautifully braided, lightly rolled in the lapels, and tracing the figure *with a shadow-like fidelity of line.*

¶ Neither formal nor informal, but both, being on the social fence, so to speak, so that it can keep an appointment at ten, or a date for tea, with equal dignity and decorum.

Morning Coat and Vest $28 to $38

Also, an unbraided effect for the man of few dates. $20.

Trousers.....$5 to $14

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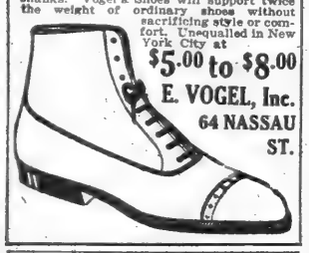
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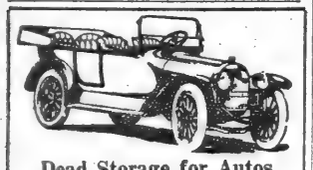
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CHOATE WITH WILSON IN HIS DEFENSE PLAN

Will Be Ashamed of Republican Party if It Seeks to Make Preparedness an Issue.

FEARS WAR MAY INVOLVE US

Miss Boardman Pleads for $100,000,000 Endowment for the Red Cross.

Joseph H. Choate, who presided at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, enthusiastically indorsed the national defense program of President Wilson, and said if in the coming Congress the Republicans tried to make political capital out of this vital issue he for one would be heartily ashamed of his party.

He said the question of preparedness was too big and too vital to be made a partisan issue, and that it was his hope and his belief that it would not be made the subject of attacks on the President in the hope of gaining advantage in the coming Presidential campaign.

Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross told of the work for the relief of soldiers and noncombatants in Europe, of the quantities of supplies sent, and appealed for increased membership and increased contributions.

Miss Boardman said the American Red Cross should have an endowment of $100,000,000, so that it would be on a footing as sound as the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations. It should be made the strongest organization in the world with every man, woman and child in this country a member, she said.

The meeting was called to discuss war relief in Europe and preparedness in the United States, and was under the auspices of the Red Cross. Those who spoke besides Mr. Choate were ex-President William H. Taft, Major General Leonard Wood, and Medical Director Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N.

Mr. Choate, opening the meeting, referred to the lack of organization that has been emphasized in all the national crises of this country. Every war in which the United States ever engaged, he said, had found the United States unprepared at the beginning.

"As for preparedness," added Mr. Choate, "some of us have been at work on this subject ever since the present war began. When that war began nobody in this country thought we were in danger of being drawn into it. Now, however, it is different, and we may get into it from any one of several quarters. As a matter of fact we seem to be already at close quarters with one or two of the belligerents, and if after all these warrings nations should decide to make peace and then put their heads together I don't think they could find any better game than this country, so fat and so rich, and so unprepared.

"Think of it, 21,000 miles of American coast, and our great cities not adequately prepared for defense. We have fortifications and we have guns, but the guns don't shoot far enough and they all point the same way. It would not be a problem so hard to solve to land out of range of these fortifications, march inland, and capture the ports we wanted. Then there are the insular possessions, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii and Guam."

Mr. Choate referred to the work of various defense organizations, and said they were accomplishing much good.

"We also just had delivered in this city," added Mr. Choate, "a great speech by the President, who has come out strong for the army and the navy. I was perfectly delighted. It required courage on the part of the President to take that position, and he showed a wise understanding of the situation.

"There is one other word I want to say about the President, and that is to express the fervent hope that no partisan spirit will enter into this matter of national preparedness, and I, for one, should be heartily ashamed of the party to which I belong if it tried in any way to make capital out of the sincere efforts of the President to make this country ready, not for war but for peace. The idle dream of some that we are in no danger of being attacked is a dream that should be dispelled."

Speaking of relief work and of the Red Cross, Mr. Choate said the Red Cross was an integral part of the Government and that he believed it would be well if all the relief organizations could be co-ordinated under the Red Cross. Had this been done when the war in Europe started, he said, the money contributed in America would have gone much further and certainly would have done more good.

General Wood indorsed Mr. Choate's words regarding the co-ordination of relief. "First," said General Wood, "you want to organize the Red Cross as an adjunct of the army and navy, for, after all, the Red Cross is the big brother of the services. We will never have too many doctors or too many nurses if we get into trouble. The Red Cross should be thoroughly organized and reserve supplies should be always available, and I think it would be proper for the Government to permit the storage of reserve supplies at its army posts. In times of war the Red Cross must be behind the regular medical services. Also, you must be ready for the militia. An army does not represent, by any means, the military organization of a country. It is only the cutting edge of a very heavy knife blade. The idea that we should wait to organize until trouble is upon us is folly, and because some other things are not organized is no reason why the Red Cross should wait."

Medical Director Stokes spoke along the same lines, after which Mr. Taft pleaded for increased membership and more liberal support for the Red Cross.

Among those present were Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Brig. Gen. C. A. Duvol, U. S. A.; Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Charles Dickey, Robert W. de Forest, August Belmont, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. William K. Draper, General William C. Sanger, Breck Trowbridge, T. T. Wells, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Alfred Coats, Mrs. Henry Marquand, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont.

CRITICISES WILSON'S PLAN.

Henry A. Wise Wood Says Defense Program Is Inadequate.

National defense is going to be made a political issue if President Wilson does not finally come to agree with many of the leading men of the country who favor twice as great military and naval armament as his program contemplates, according to Henry A. Wise Wood, a member of Secretary Daniel's Naval Advisory Board and Chairman of the Conference Committee on Preparedness, who spoke yesterday morning at a meeting of the Woman's Republican Club at Delmonico's.

"Mr. Wilson's plan," said Mr. Wood, "is extremely foolish if it does not provide us with a navy better than that of the country against which we must arm. If President Wilson doesn't come the full way it is going to be a political issue. The thinking men of the United States are not going to permit themselves to be left in a state of unpreparedness. I do not wish to place myself in the position of fighting Mr. Daniels, of whose Naval Advisory Board I am a member, but I know he is wrong, and I know Mr. Wilson is placing this country in a very critical position."

The question raised by the pacifists who wanted to know what nation the United States must arm against, was answered without equivocation by Mr. Wood, who said that that country was Germany. Before the outbreak of the present war Germany's foreign policy contemplated extensive colonization in South America. If the Germans were victorious that policy would be resumed with greater efforts, as has been avowed openly from time to time by German writers. The military organization of German colonists in Southern Brazil had reached alarming proportion when discovered.

The establishment of a European army in the Western Hemisphere was a direct violation of the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Wood said, and if the United States intended to enforce that time-honored doctrine, this country must have naval and military forces strong enough to meet those of the nation who attempts to dispute America's claim as regards other countries in this hemisphere.

Mr. Wood condemned the sentiment of the song, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." Military training schools, according to the speaker, turned out not only good soldiers, but athletes and well-rounded young men who had a grip on life.

GUARD AGAINST MILITARISM.

Defense Plan Thus Designated by War Department Official.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—National defense founded upon such a system as the Administration's proposed Continental Army offers the only possible avenue of escape from compulsory military service for all citizens and its attendant evils, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge of the War Department declared today, addressing the annual convention here of the National Guard Association.

"In the last year," said Mr. Breckinridge, "we have seen all the manifold resources of nations welded into one instrument and subordinated to one will for the waging of war on a scale never before witnessed in history. If the liberties of republics are to be maintained their military resources must be adequately translated into military strength. For the first time in the history of our country a settled and permanent military policy is proposed for the nation. There are those who say it will not work. The answer is that it will have to work. And, furthermore, that if it will not work, then nothing adequate can be had except under the compelling hand of a militarism that none of us desires to contemplate.

"I say to you that this proposed military policy, imperfect if it be, is the product of earnest patriots on whom our Constitution and the laws have placed responsibility for working out just such a scheme. They have done their best. I appeal for your patriotic support, for if this result, which is the product of so much labor, of such infinite counseling and conferences, which has received the imprimature of the President, of the heads of the legislative military committees, and of the sober opinion of the press of the country, fails of adoption, then we have chaos, inaction, and the continuing compromise of the safety of the Republic."

In opening his remarks Secretary Breckinridge read a letter from Secretary of War Garrison regretting the latter's inability to attend the convention, and urging support for the War Department's defense plans.

"Those interested in proper military preparation and precaution," the letter said, "have an unprecedented opportunity to accomplish something of incalculable value to the country.

"We must lay aside any feeling we may have concerning nonessentials. We must show our disinterested public spirit and our patriotism by getting together on a common ground for a viewpoint and by rendering mutual assistance for results.

"I stand ready to do this, and I feel an abiding confidence that you also do.

"Being thus actuated by the right spirit and working together to accomplish the right end, we may rest assured that success will be merited and achieved."

Secretary Breckinridge paid high tribute to the spirit that had kept the National Guard alive and active and built it up to an organization 129,000 strong, despite public apathy toward the question of military preparedness in days of peace.

POLICE FORM A RIFLE CLUB.

Government to Supply 500 Weapons and Ammunition.

New York policemen soon will be able to handle a rifle as well as any soldier if the plans of Commissioner Arthur Woods, as expressed in a printed announcement sent to every precinct in the city yesterday, materialize. The announcement told of the organization of the Police Department Rifle Club and asked all those desirous of joining to send their names to Headquarters before Monday.

Commissioner Woods wishes to have the police force prepared for any event that may arise in case of war. The United States Government has promised the Commissioner 500 rifles and all the ammunition desired will be shipped here. The club has been admitted to membership in the National Rifles Association.

The club has elected the following officers: President—Commissioner Woods; Vice President—Inspector Faurot; Secretary—Captain William H. Scoble of the Mercer Street Station; Treasurer—Sergeant Harry T. Taylor of the Commissioner's Staff; Executive Officer—Inspector James S. Bolan of the Fifth Inspection District.

CARRIES LETTER TO POPE.

Messenger of a Warring Power Reported to be in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 8, (via Paris, Nov. 9.)—A mysterious envoy, bearing an autographed document to the Pope from the ruler of one of the belligerent nations, has been in Rome this week, according to the Giornale d'Italia.

The mission of this personage has not yet been accomplished, the paper says, and it is not known whether he is awaiting a reply from the Vatican, or orders from his chief.

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The cloths produced here, from imported wool, do not handle as well as foreign cloths made from identical stock—the imported goods are more "clothy and buxom."

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Sack Suits
Imported Woolens
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DENY GRAFT RULES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Washington Attributes Miller's Accusations to Personal Pique and Misinformation.

ASSERTS MAILS ARE SAFE

Post Office Department Resents Attack on the Service—Disaffection of Moros Also Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Officials of the Government showed a disinclination today to comment on the general attack on the present Administration in the Philippines made by Representative Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota. Mr. Miller, they said, was a minority member of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, and if the House became Republican might be Chairman of the committee.

One official said that in any sane consideration of Representative Miller's statement it must be remembered that many of the oldest officials in the present Philippine Government were men who had been there since 1898. Many were Republicans, he said, to which party Mr. Miller belongs, and these officials were continued in their offices by the Democratic Administration because they were capable and trustworthy. It was safe to say, this official said, that they had not been his informants.

Some officials thoroughly informed on Philippine affairs asserted that Mr. Miller had been supplied with misinformation, and apparently had not been received with all the consideration he thought was due him as a member of Congress.

The Post Office Department officials repudiate and deny his charges that the mails in the Philippines are handled carelessly. This attack on the postal service was said to be explained by the fact that a member of Mr. Miller's family mailed a letter at Manila without putting a stamp on it, and to determine who the writer was the postal authorities opened the letter and returned it. This circumstance offended Mr. Miller, it was asserted. All of the statements in Mr. Miller's interview were denied today by one of the most competent authorities on Philippine affairs now in Washington.

Charges Personal Pique.

"The plain truth," this man said, "is that personal pique underlies the whole interview. There has never been a time when there was better government throughout the islands than now. The Filipinos regard Governor Harrison with a fine spirit of confidence and appreciation and everywhere the people are quiet, peaceful, and law-abiding. It is not true to say that Filipinos, to get office, profess to be anti-American.

"It is not true to say that graft prevails everywhere. In the one instance Mr. Miller mentions in connection with public land service the man was an old official in the forestry service who was transferred to the land department. The charge that he peculated was investigated by Commissioner Dennison, who was appointed as a Republican, and the man was exonerated.

"The statement that business is prostrated because of bad conditions is not the fact; on the contrary, business was never better, considering the effect of the war on shipping. Capital is going into the islands as it never has before.

"The destruction of the fine hospital in Manila by the Harrison Administration is a wild exaggeration. There has been a quarrel between doctors and nurses which, for a time, proved to be somewhat disorganizing, but it has passed, and the hospital is still a very fine one, doing its work well. The fine old South Carolina gentleman Mr. Miller describes as being so pitifully undone by Governor General Harrison's wholesale pardoning of convicts at the Iwahig Penal Colony, where they had set up a little republic of convicts, illustrates the want of accuracy into which a man may fall when he indicts a whole Government.

"The man from South Carolina was from Tennessee—a fine fellow, who went over as a soldier and remained to do what good he could in the islands. He became addicted to the use of a drug and went wrong mentally and was removed long before Governor General Harrison went over there.

Says Moros Are Satisfied.

"Mr. Miller makes his safest statements the strongest; he says the Moros are seriously disaffected because Filipino officials are being placed over them. All official reports dispute this and represent that the Moros are behaving themselves better than they have at any period since we went into the islands. They may criticise some of the smaller Filipino officials sent among them, but they have not complained to Washington about it, and we do not believe here that there is any general disaffection based on these grounds.

"Taking the whole series of charges that Mr. Miller makes, I don't believe that they will stand up any better than those I have mentioned in which he is clearly misinformed. There has been no general stealing of Government lands. We should have known something of that in Washington. There has been no wholesale breaking down of the postal service. We have a great mass of mail here and it has been coming with just as good service as we have in the United States. All our reports indicate that business in the Philippines is generally very good.

"The people are very loyal to the Harrison government, and if there were such a feeling of hatred of this country, why is it we have no appeals and protests and delegations seeking redress? Sift and scrutinise Mr. Miller's attack on the Harrison government, and I think you will find there is nothing really at the bottom of it."

Shafroth Defends Harrison.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—Commenting on the charges of Representative Miller against the administration of Governor General Harrison, Senator John F. Shafroth said today that he had failed to observe any of the conditions alleged by Mr. Miller as existing in the islands.

"I have not seen the article published in New York," said Senator Shafroth tonight. "I have seen nothing but a few lines outlining the general character of the interview. But I do know from my own observation during my recent trip to the Philippine Islands that Governor General Harrison is giving the best and most satisfactory Government to the Filipino people that has ever been administered.

"There are some Americans in the islands who think that everything ought to be determined in the interest of the few Americans as against the 8,000,000 of Filipino people. Governor General Harrison believes that the Government of the islands should be administered in behalf of those to whom they rightfully belong—the Filipino people.

"The Filipino people have more confidence in Governor Harrison than they have had in any other previous Governor General. His administration has resulted in more perfect order and obedience to the law than ever before. Even United States soldiers have been removed from the Moro country, and only scouts, native Filipinos, now are stationed in the southern islands.

"He has caused six colonies of Christian Filipinos to be established in the Island of Mindanao, in the very midst of the Moro population, with no disturbances on account of different religions or different races.

"I attended several receptions to Speaker Osman and Commissioner Quezon. All the expressions were of the most grateful nature to the people of the United States for the great educational advantages which had been given and for the magnanimity of the Democratic Party in promising independence to the Filipino people. There are no people substantially in the islands who are dissatisfied with the Administration except some few Americans.

"The progress which the Filipino children now are making in education under the Harrison administration is perfectly wonderful. Six hundred thousand children are now attending schools there. Eight thousand native teachers and 700 American teachers are now instructing their pupils in all studies in the English language.

"The Filipino people have been very sensitive over the charges that have been made that they are incapable of self-government. The electors have determined to settle such accusations by electing to the General Assembly only educated men. We find that they have set the example to the world by electing eighty-one members who are graduates of universities and colleges in a body of eighty-one members. Such a record cannot be found in any other legislative body in the world."

AMERICANS IN BIG BATTLE.

Boston Member of Foreign Legion Writes Home About Men Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Robert Suobiran of South Boston, a member of the Foreign Legion fighting for France in the Champagne District, was reported killed at the opening of the big offensive in September. But a long letter from him, dated Oct. 10, has been received by The Boston Globe describing the battle, which was still in progress. Of those wounded in the fight he says:

"First among the Americans to fall was Lieutenant Charles Sweeney, formerly of West Point, who was shot through the breast. The surgeons say he will recover. Next to fall was Private Charles T. Kincard of New York City, with two bullets through his right shoulder. He, too, is out of danger.

"Sergeant Boulight of Atlanta and the famous Jack Casey, who used to make pictures for the Boston, New York, and Brooklyn newspapers, also fell. Casey was wounded in the ankle and was taken to Paris. R. Thompson, another fine chap, was shot in the leg. Pullett, a French boxer well known in New York, who has appeared at the New Polo Athletic Club, was also among the wounded. There are also several of the boys of the Second Battalion of the First Regiment who are missing.

"The Americans, who are still in the best of health, are D. Dowd of Brooklyn, Fred Capdeville of New York, Allan Seegar of New York, S. Narwitz, Bob Scanlan, a colored prize fighter; J. Thomas, L. Belle, David King of Providence and New York, and Lincoln Chatkoff of Chicago.

"F. W. Zinn of Brooklyn was slightly wounded, but he is reported to be in no danger.

"There are some very fine fellows in our outfit, among them being Corporal Moriae of Los Angeles, who was a contractor at home; S. R. Philizot, who won fame as a hunter of elephants; "Bill" Thaw of Pittsburgh, brother of Harry Thaw, who has won fame by his bravery as an aviator, and gave his hydroplane to the French; B. Towle, nephew of Handel Pond, a piano manufacturer of Boston; Alexander Seeger, who graduated at Harvard in 1910; H. Chatkoff, of Technology, who has a brother who is manager of a fur house in Boston; D. W. King, who was one of the managers of the Harvard crew in 1916, and many others."

Minimizes Amsterdam Conference.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (via London.)—Referring to a published report of a peace conference at Amsterdam, in which several Socialist members of the German Reichstag, including Dr. Erdmann, were said to have participated, Dr. Erdmann says his visit to Amsterdam was of a purely personal character. He adds that he attended the conference and saw no members of the Reichstag.

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HINT OF TAX LEVY ON WAR MUNITIONS

Government Collects Information as to Harvest Manufacturers Now Are Gathering.

EXPECT CONGRESS ACTION

Internal Revenue Collectors, War Department, and Customs Officials Engaged in the Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Nov. 9. — Three branches of the Government are conducting an inquiry into the extent and value of the business of supplying munitions of war to belligerents in Europe. What the purpose of this census of military manufacturers may be is at present only a matter of conjecture. A Government official under whom a large part of the inquiry is being directed said today that this information was being collected mainly because Congress would be sure to want it. The inference is that inasmuch as the first part of the work of gathering information in regard to the making of munitions of war and their export to Europe was taken up under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is expected that Congress will, in seeking opportunities to raise more revenue, attempt to place a tax on munitions of war.

This tax could not be placed on such articles as exports, but there is a possibility that justification may be sought for imposing a direct tax. The inquiry is being prosecuted by Internal Revenue Collectors in all parts of the country, and an independent inquiry is being made by the War Department at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Army officers and War Department officials have obtained much information in regard to manufacturing plants engaged in making all manner of war supplies. These reports cover ammunition, high explosives, projectiles, parts of ordnance, engines, machinery and parts of machinery, automobiles, copper, brass, grain supplies, horses and mules, woolen cloth, boots and shoes, blankets, cars, locomotives, and a vast variety of articles necessary for war operations.

A still further inquiry is being made through Customs Collectors under the direction of the Department of Commerce. This part of the investigation extends only to observing at a few ports what goods and articles are sent abroad to belligerent countries and also to neutral countries where there is a prospect of re-export into some one of the belligerent countries.

Nothing has been done in the way of assembling the data received from these various sources. Under the orders that have been issued all reports are to be gathered finally in the Treasury Department, and there classified for ultimate presentation to Congress, should occasion arise when such information might be desired in connection with the raising of revenue. It is the view of experts high in the Government service that manufacturers of war supplies might well be expected to bear their share of the burden of taxation because they are enjoying an unprecedented prosperity, and are said to be receiving prices far in advance of those of normal times.

The list of manufactures under inquiry is large. It includes the chief industries of the whole country. The shipments in the first eight months of this year of automobiles for use in the war countries reached the aggregate value of $65,463,000; copper shipments for war purposes amounted to $70,000,000 in the same period; horses and mules to the value of $86,000,000 were sent abroad; barbed wire and wire for electrical purposes wholly to belligerent countries were sold to the value of $14,000,000; boots and shoes were sold to the value of $24,000,000; leather to the value of $55,000,000, and explosives $65,000,000. These exports are four or five times as large as in peace time. This list does not include grain and breadstuffs and meats of all kinds, which have been shipped in a volume that equals in value over half of the total of the other items.

In some of these lines profits are very large, owing to the unusual demand, but costs are high due to the necessity of enlarging plants and providing amortization funds to cover temporary investments that will be unproductive when the war ends. Nevertheless there are experts in taxation who maintain that the extraordinary profits should be made to contribute toward bearing the burden of taxation.

It was said today at the Treasury Department that all the data would be assembled in a short time and the work of classification then would begin. The whole matter was held to be more or less tentative, but none the less of great practical value, both for the purpose of taxation and also as a precaution in the matter of military preparedness.

ARRESTED, CHARGE PLOT FOR AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

Detectives Mayer, Reilly, and Behan were in Mr. Pirnitzer's office when the brothers called. They talked in Hungarian, and the detectives could not follow them, but they saw the banker hand his check for $2,000 to Alexander Gondos, and as he passed it to his brother they arrested the couple.

For an instant the brothers were unnerved. They pleaded with Mr. Pirnitzer for clemency, and asked him finally to look out for their families, whom, they said, they had left practically without funds in Bridgeport.

Questioned by Faurot.

Inspector Faurot began to question them separately at Police Headquarters. Alexander Gondos, like his brother, is a man of education, and was connected before the war with Le Figaro in Paris. He is reported to be an Austrian reservist, and, with his brother, is said to stand high in Austrian councils in this country.

Mr. Pirnitzer is said to occupy an equally high position. He came here from Austria a few years ago and established the trust company three and a half years ago. The Austrian Consul General here is one of the Directors.

The company handled about 60 per cent. of the $800,000 raised in this country for the Austrian bond issue last June, and also handled about $1,000,000 of the subscriptions for the last German loan.

SUDDEN RISE IN BRIDGEPORT.

Gondos Brothers Won Austro-Hungarian Residents' Support.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—Alexander Gondos, editor of the Bridgeport Daily News, and his brother, Hector Gondos, the publisher of the paper, who were arrested in New York today, came to Bridgeport about six months ago, as nearly as could be ascertained tonight. They immediately established themselves in the Hungarian district and opened a printing shop. The first few days they advertised for job printing, and then they branched out with a Hungarian newspaper. They took sides with the Germans and Austro-Hungarians on the issues of the present war, and their paper increased in size and influence almost over night. The Hungarian paper apparently had excellent financial backing, although where this backing came from is not known.

Three weeks ago the Gondos brothers established their present paper, The Bridgeport News, and it was announced that they were financing it with $50,000 of their personal funds. They had gained tremendous influence among their countrymen in Bridgeport, and they succeeded in having a Hungarian, John Renehy, nominated on the Republican ticket for Alderman. They also came out in support of Joseph Schulz, a German candidate for Town Clerk. The News boomed these two men in the election a week ago, and as a result both men were elected, running far ahead of the rest of the ticket.

A week ago The News printed a story saying that the Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans of the city would withdraw their savings deposits from any banks which subscribed to the Anglo-French loan which was floated in this country a short time ago. The story resulted in a small-sized run on the banks which were advertised as among those who had the Anglo-French bonds for sale. It was stated that $30,000 had been withdrawn from one bank alone by small depositors of Austro-Hungarian nationality since the publication of The News's story.

After the publication of the first Anglo-French loan story The News published an article stating that the new Austro-German loan was being taken up by the Hungarian residents of Bridgeport, who had withdrawn their money from the local banks.

Alexander Gondos speaks six European languages, has traveled all over the world, and has been on the staffs of newspapers in Austria and France. He was connected with the staff of Le Figaro in Paris until the war began.

Hampton Furniture
For Study or Library

As no room in the Home of today should more nearly reflect the personality of its occupants than the Study or Library, so none more insistently calls for a pleasing individuality in its furniture.

To this room, then, Hampton Reproductions of Old English furniture seem to belong in the very fitness of things—the sturdy oaken Table for instance, with its turned fluted legs and quaintly carven apron, the Queen Anne Chair of walnut, its Dutch influence showing in the urn-shaped splat; the oak Arm Chair of earlier date, or the broken-pedimented Mahogany Cabinet, fit repository for the choicest of literary and artistic treasures.

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Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday and Saturday!

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"A simple plot that never relaxes its interest, characters so fully alive that they seem like personal friends, and an optimistic spirit of good will that lingers like a strain of sweet music."

FELIX O'DAY
By F. Hopkinson Smith
Illustrated. $1.35 net.
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MISS MORGAN HAPPY WITH VACATION GIRLS

350 Celebrate Birthday of Association with Feasting, Music, and Dancing.

SAVE $170,000 IN 10 MONTHS

Josephine Daskam Bacon Writes the Society's History in Song —Candles Lend Gayety.

There were one of the biggest birthday cakes any one ever saw and 350 little ones at the fourth birthday party of Miss Anna Morgan's Vacation Association, which celebrated last night with a dinner at the headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, and an entertainment in the Metropolitan Life Building afterward.

It was a fine time, for there were 350 girls who ate turkey and ice cream and little birthday cakes at the dinner, and 600 who gazed at the big birthday cake—it was made of paper—and took part in the entertainment and ate more ice cream at the Metropolitan Building. And that is not to say anything of the 27,000 girls who belong to the association and who in the last ten months have put $170,000 in the bank to spend for vacations next Summer.

The dinner, while it was a very good one, wasn't any better than the girls can get at the headquarters any evening. While it was a festal occasion, each girl paid for her own dinner, in the independent way the vacation girls have of doing things. The price was 35 cents.

The chief gayety of the dinner was in the birthday cakes, one for each of the 350 girls. Each little cake was frosted with yellow, and had upon it five little candles, blue ones, for the club color. At the end of the dinner all the big lights went out and the small candles on each little cake were lighted for the birthday celebration.

The big cake stood upon a table on the stage in the Metropolitan Hall. It was a great yellow affair that the girls had made themselves, and it was a beauty, but it was for ornament only. It had five big candles, the four for the years of the association and the big centre one "to grow on."

"Our Own Girls" gave the entertainment last night, and Miss Morgan and Miss Robinson-Smith gave little just-between-ourselves talks. Miss Morgan, talking to her "girls," said they were all children together, that they could talk things over between themselves and say what they thought, and no one would feel hurt. She spoke of the great possibilities of the Vacation Association, and said that its members were all dreamers in the sense of having a big vision, but that in carrying out their visions they were practical workers.

Miss Robinson-Smith dealt more in statistics and told the girls of the actual things they had accomplished in the four years they had been organized.

Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, one of the associates of the Vacation Committee, had written a little history of the club, in verse, which the girls sang to the tune of "Kentucky Babe." Here is one verse and the chorus:

Once a little savings fund was started long ago,
Sing, Vacation Girls!
Just to save our money and to tell us where to go,
Sing, Vacation Girls!
Every time we hired a hall we grew too big to stay,
Now we fill four houses where we eat and read and play.
Now the word vacation
Means incorporation,
Now we're here to stay—ay—

CHORUS.

Fall in line!
Learn the facts and pay your tax,
Bank with us today.
Fall in line!
Sign our books and try our cooks,
Once you come, you stay!
Don't forget it!
You'll regret it.
For we're here to stay.

It is the girls who are known as the taxpayers of the association, who conduct its business affairs, and the Chairman of their Social Committee, Miss Cornell G. Meyerson, sprang a surprise on Miss Robinson-Smith—a brand new gavel with which to keep the girls in order. It made the girls laugh to hear that they were to be rapped into order, and they laughed again when Miss Robinson-Smith, very much astonished, took the gavel, gave a resounding bang on the table, and cried:

"Why, girls, it works!"

The gavel went into commission immediately, and did good service at the end of the evening, when there were last things to be said and the girls were beginning to break up preparatory to a dance.

There were songs for the entertainment, a "Dance Impromptu" and "Dance l'Emotional." The Edison Glee Club sang, and the evening closed with a "Living Picture Skit." "Our Own Girls," in a tableau with a beautiful Goddess of Liberty with a live torch. The national air was sung, and Isaac Rosenblatt, who has done much in helping the girls prepare for their entertainments, acted as conductor.

The very last thing before the dance was an invitation to every one to go to the grand meeting of the Inkowa Club, half a mile from the Van Cortlandt subway station, to a real campfire on Nov. 15 at 5 o'clock. The girls had invited some young men to come to their party, and there were a number who accepted the invitation and were present through the evening.

Push Fight for National Suffrage.

Leading suffragists of the four recent campaign States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts—with officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held an all-day conference at the headquarters of the National Association, 505 Fifth Avenue yesterday. A resolution was passed promising support to the work of the National Association and with an agreement to work for State amendments and to support the Susan B. Anthony Federal amendment.

DEFENDS GERMAN FINANCES.

Imperial Treasurer Replies to British Comment on War Loans.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following for publication:

"Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, today received a staff member of the Overseas News Agency, with whom he discussed the utterances of Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, concerning German and British war finance. Dr. Helfferich said that Mr. Runciman, among other things, had said to an interviewer:

"'Germany has to support her loans after issue by artificial means. We rather choose methods open and straightforward. Our loan will take care of itself without official assitance. The price is regulated by the law of supply and demand. The British merchant dislikes pawning operations. The British investor pays for his war stock out of his fortune.'

"Dr. Helfferich expressed astonishment at these remarks, and expressed the belief that if Mr. Runciman had not wilfully misrepresented the facts, the only explanation was that he was in utter ignorance of the recent financial history of Germany. Germany had issued her war loans in the most straightforward fashion, stating the price of issue and the time of redemption, and then asked the nation to subscribe, which it did in splendid fashion.

"The English war loans, the Secretary continued, were floated by a complicated system, conversion rights and bonuses of all kinds paying twice the interest, thus increasing the special but carefully veiled enticements for subscription. Nevertheless Germany's plain fashion had been more successful, since the first war loan was issued at 97.50 per cent., the second at 98.50, and the third at 99 per cent., and all of them were successful."

TAFT AGAIN JOINS RED CROSS

President Appoints Him Chairman of the Central Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—President Wilson today appointed ex-President Taft Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, to succeed Major Gen. George W. Davis, retired, who resigned on account of ill-health.

When General Davis determined recently to give up the work, President Wilson, mindful of the former President's experience for many years as President of the Red Cross, wrote to him asking if he would accept the Chairmanship. Today the President received a letter from Mr. Taft saying he would be very glad again to associate himself with the society's work. The appointment immediately followed.

Mr. Taft was elected President of the American Red Cross Feb. 8, 1905. He was re-elected successively and served until April 20, 1913, when, after the inauguration of Mr. Wilson as President of the United States, he resigned and suggested that the honor should go with the office of President of the United States. The suggestion was accepted by the committee, and Mr. Wilson became head of the organization.

Mr. Taft's appointment, it is said, means that he will take active charge of the central governing body of the Red Cross, which passes on all administrative affairs of the organization. He will preside at the business meetings, which are held in Washington from time to time, and in that way will relieve the President from the detail duties now required of him.

More Pleas for Hillstrom.

A mass meeting was held in Manhattan Lyceum, at 62 East Fourth Street, last night, to adopt measures that might induce the Governor of Utah to stay the execution of Joseph Hillstrom, who is to die in Salt Lake City on Nov. 19 for murder. Among those who addressed the meeting were Joseph Etter, its Chairman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Jack Reed, the war correspondent. At the end it was decided to send telegrams to President Wilson and Governor Spry of Utah asking for mercy for Hillstrom, and one to the condemned man himself telling him of their love and sympathy.

To Warn Children of Street Dangers

Police Commissioner Woods has sent a letter to President Churchill of the Board of Education, saying that last month in New York ninety-eight children were killed or injured by crossing the streets at other places than crossings; ninety-one were hurt by running into or in front of vehicles; fifty-five while skating or playing ball in the streets, sixty-five while playing other games in the streets, and fifty-four while stealing rides. He suggests that teachers try to educate their pupils so that they may be more cautious.

WOMAN KIDNAPPER ABANDONS BOY BABY

Child from Upper 5th Av. Found After Four Hours' Search, but Carriage Is Stolen.

HAD BEEN LEFT IN HALLWAY

Police Think Woman Wanted to Steal the Carriage and Took It with the Child in It.

Mrs. Sadie Rothkrug wheeled a baby carriage down to the sidewalk from her second floor apartment at 1,267 Fifth Avenue, near 108th Street, at 6:30 last night, to wait for her husband, Henry, to return from his work. Ever since their marriage, which took place almost immediately after they reached this country from Belgium two years ago, she has been accustomed to meet her husband in front of their home, and recently little Paul Francis Rothkrug, who is now 8 months old, has been lying curled up in his baby carriage under his mother's eye when the father has arrived to greet them.

Rothkrug was delayed last night, and his wife decided to go back upstairs and heat milk for the baby. There were dozens of persons passing and neighbors watching from front windows, so she thought the child was safe enough. It was not till Mrs. Ray Stiller, a neighbor, asked her if the woman who had wheeled the baby away was a relative or only a friend that she had an intimation that anything was wrong.

When Mrs. Rothkrug dropped her work and demanded what the neighbor meant, Mrs. Stiller said that she had seen a woman of perhaps 35 years, wearing a checked coat and a black sailor hat, wheeling the baby carriage away down the avenue. When Mrs. Rothkrug reached the street the kidnapper had passed out of sight, with no one to hinder her.

When Rothkrug returned home he lost no time in reporting to the East 104th Street Police Station, and Acting Captain Jones, in charge of the Third Detective Branch, detailed practically all of his available men to the task of raking the whole neighborhood for a trace of the child. They hunted through all the streets and all the northeastern corner of Central Park, but found no trace of the baby.

But about 8:30 Herman Klein, 10 years old, who had been to the movies, returned to his home in the apartment house at 60 East 120th Street and heard a baby crying in the hallway. He ran out and called Policeman Huber of the East 126th Street Station, and they found Paul Francis lying in a corner, unhurt.

The baby carriage was missing and the detectives were inclined to think that the woman wanted to steal the carriage and took the baby along because there was no other way of getting away with it.

DISCUSS A BRIDAL GIFT.

Shall Congress Members Join in Present to President's Bride?

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The propriety of joining in giving a wedding present to Mrs. Norman Galt, who is to be the bride of President Wilson in December, is being discussed by Senators and Representatives returning to Washington, or, rather, by their wives. One view today is that such a subscription would not be in good taste and might not be whole-heartedly welcomed.

On the other hand the point is made that both houses of Congress sent presents to President Wilson's two daughters at their marriages — Miss Jessie Wilson to Francis B. Sayre in November, 1913, and Miss Eleanor Wilson to Secretary McAdoo in May, 1914—and that they would be lacking in courtesy if they failed to give a present to the President's bride. In addition to the presents to the Misses Wilson, when in each case each member of the House contributed $5, that body last June contributed to a joint gift for Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the Speaker, upon her marriage to Mr. Thomson of New Orleans.

The gifts to Miss Alice Roosevelt, up to the time of her marriage to Representative Nicholas Longworth, did not include a joint present from either house of Congress, although Mr. Longworth's committee colleagues joined in a present of silver plate and the members from the State of New York, all of whom were invited to the wedding, gave a set of Tiffany glass.

ANTI-MONARCHISTS SLAY SHANGHAI GOVERNOR

Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng Assassinated on Ride and His Secretary Wounded.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10.—Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng, Governor of the Shanghai district, was assassinated today. His Secretary, who was with him at the time, was seriously wounded.

Tseng Ju Cheng, who was a member of the Monarchist Party, with his private Secretary, was motoring to the Japanese Consulate to attend the coronation reception, when, at the garden bridge two revolutionaries fired eighteen shots at them from automatic pistols. Tseng Ju Cheng was taken to a hospital, but died soon afterward.

Tseng Ju Cheng was former commander of the Chinese Navy, and during the revolution in 1913 was active against the revolution.

An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Admiral by means of a bomb was made last August. The Admiral was at the wharf, bidding his wife farewell, when the bomb was thrown. The Admiral was not injured in the explosion, but his rickshaw coolie was seriously hurt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Nov. 9.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio today assured the Japanese Government that there would be no change in the form of China's government this year.

It is feared here that the return of Hioki, the Japanese Minister, will be the occasion of fresh demands upon China.

President Yuan Shih-kai objected today when State officials addressed him as Emperor.

PEKING, Nov. 9.—The Associated Press was authorized today to state that the Chinese Government had decided no change would be made this year in the form of government of the country.

Election returns given out today make it certain that the proposal to re-establish a monarchical form of government has been adopted. These returns show that eighteen of the twenty-two provinces already have given solid support to the project. The election will be completed, but restoration of the monarchy will be delayed.

KIOTO, Japan, Nov. 9.—Japan has assured the powers that she has no intention of making a military or naval demonstration against China in connection with the pending negotiations for postponement of the re-establishment of a monarchy, if this change in the form of government should be decided upon.

According to a report current in Kioto, which is believed to be authentic, President Yuan Shih-kai intended to proclaim himself Emperor of China on Nov. 16, the day of the first coronation feast in Japan. The idea of the enthronement of Yuan Shih-kai simultaneously with the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito was displeasing to representative Japanese.

WE ARREST CHINESE GENERAL

Opponent of Yuan Taken by Immigration Men at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Nov. 9.—General Wu Dan, a Chinese, who said he was a former associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was arrested here today by the immigration authorities on orders from Washington.

He is said to have been fomenting opposition to President Yuan Shih-kai.

SAYS JEWS BECAME TURKS.

German Correspondent Reports 20,000 in Palestine Naturalized.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireles to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Correspondence of the Frankfurter Zeitung from Jerusalem says there has been a perfect union of all the confessions of faith in Palestine. Twenty thousand Russian Jews requested Turkish citizenship, which was granted them by the Government without the payment of the ordinary taxes.

"All the colleges, with the exception of the French, are open, and all the hospitals and churches remain untouched.

"Djemel Pasha, chief commander of the Syrian Egyptian army, visited the Jewish colonies at Rischuenlezeos and Petachtikwah and remained for two days. He expressed satisfaction concerning the progress there.

"The railroad system has been greatly enlarged during the war. The new line has reached Gaza, and the line from Jaffa to Jerusalem has been united with the Hedsmas Railway."

CLAIMS DOWER RIGHT IN NEW YORK REALTY

Property Owned by Carnegie and H. C. Phipps May be Affected by Widow's Suits.

Word came from Troy last night that Mrs. Hortense Tracy, who claims to be the widow of Edward F. Tracy, who amassed a large fortune in the malt business in Troy, had begun suits there in this city, in Albany, and in Saratoga Springs for her dower rights in all of the property left by her husband. The Tracy family was in the malt business for many years, and had close business relations with some of the biggest brewers in the State.

Mrs. Tracy claims an interest in more than thirty parcels of real estate in New York, some of which now are parts of the property on which the residences of Andrew Carnegie, at Ninety-first Street and Fifth Avenue, and of Henry Phipps, at Eighty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue stand. Others of the parcels now belong to the site of the Century Theatre, at Sixty-first Street and Central Park West, and of the building of the Society for Ethical Culture, at Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, and to the site of an apartment house at Ninety-ninth Street and Broadway.

On the death of his father, Mr. Tracy inherited the bulk of his property, and added materially to it during his life. He died several years ago, leaving his estate to a sister, who made a will and later destroyed it, intending to make another, but died intestate. The property reverted to a sister, Sarah, and to Cagger Tracy, son of a deceased brother. Cagger Tracy also died, and his share of the property went to Sarah. On her death it was found that practically all of the estate went by will to Archbishop Donahue of Wheeling, W. Va.

Then Mrs. Hortense Tracy, the plaintiff in the pending suits, appeared and set up a claim for her dower rights, saying she was the widow of Edward F. Tracy. Mr. Tracy was supposed to have been a bachelor, and when the property passed to his heirs, and was disposed of by them, there was no suspicion that there was any cloud upon the title. Nothing had ever been known by any member of the Tracy family of a Mrs. Tracy.

Called upon to prove that she was the widow of Edward Tracy, the plaintiff declared that she and Edward F. Tracy had been secretly married about forty years ago.

She was anxious to be publicly acknowledged by him as his wife, but he had told her that this would give rise to serious objections, and so he induced her to go away and to say nothing about the marriage. She promised to remain silent, she said, and did so until the last member of her husband's immediate family was dead. Then she determined to put in a claim for her rights.

John T. Norton of Troy, who is Mrs. Tracy's attorney, said last night that his client was entitled to her dower because Mr. Tracy had disposed of his property without her consent. The lack of her signature to the transfer of the realty, he said, would not make it difficult for her to get her dower rights, for until she had received them the titles to all of the real estate transferred would be imperfect.

The first of the suits was tried in Troy before Justice Cochrane of the Supreme Court. It involved the Tracy malt house property. Mrs. Tracy got a verdict, and this induced the settlement of several other suits. The attorneys who are acting for the plaintiff in this city are Merchant, Olcott & Merchant of 149 Broadway.

GUATEMALAN REBELS WIN.

Defeat Government Forces at Valle de Ixtatam in Severe Battle.

EL PASO Texas, Nov. 9.—The defeat of the forces of President Cabrera of Guatemala by revolutionists was reported today to Andreas G. Garcia, Mexican Consul here, in advices from Mexico City. According to the dispatches the revolutionists attacked the Government forces at Valle de Ixtatam and a severe battle followed.

The dispatches were based on reports by Governor Blass Carral, Governor of Chiapas, State of Mexico.

Small East Side Park Opened.

Park Commissioner Ward opened yesterday the triangle on Grand Street at East Broadway, Scammel and Gouverneur Streets. Commissioner Ward has made several changes in this small triangle for the purpose of making it of better service to the needs of the neighborhood. It now contains a small play space and a much larger seating capacity than before.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

"Progress"

Jeanne Lanvin's Gold Velour Hat

with pastel embroidered Velvet Fruits is a real Masterpiece rivaled only by a



Marvelous GIMBEL Reproduction At $10

UNQUESTIONABLY the French modistes are the world designers, but GIMBELS skilled needlewomen cannot be surpassed or even equaled for workmanship. The Hat illustrated proves it conclusively. We are so proud of it that we want every one to see it, examine it, and even if you do not buy it at least credit it with being a true Parisian copy. This same model is in brown, Hunter's green and purple. Also see our more than

400 GIMBEL-Paris Chapeaux At $6.75 to $10

Every Hat is French inspired or a perfect copy of French models imported by us—therefore exclusive styles. Many of these Hats will be shown for the first time today in our Medium Price Room.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"

Two Women's Coats Foremost in Vogue—at $25 & $35

Two-Tone Velour Cloth Coats, $25

A FULL belted model lined throughout with peau de cygne and trimmed with band of skunk opossum on the collar. In grey and green.

Fur-Trimmed Black Plush Coat, $35

High collar and border of skunk opossum on a very full coat.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"

Women's "Trouserette" Skating Skirt—

Last Word for Style

At $16.75



GIMBELS—the House of Fashions, proclaims this one of the smartest skating skirts of to-day. It is made of fine tan covert, well tailored and a perfectly plain, full circular skirt that gives plenty of freedom in skating.

The close fitting "trouserettes" are trimmed with a band of nutria and being of the same color of the skirt, give the appearance of a smartly cut "puttee."

NOTE—Only a limited number of these Skirts in stock, but we will take special orders in any color or material desired.

Other Novel Skating Skirts at $5.75 to $12.75

New Suede Corderette Skirts, $8.75
Snowflake Corduroy Skirts, $8.75
Plaid Eponge Skirts, $8.75 to $10.75

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"

This "Hoosier" Kitchen Cabinet with the Porcelain Top, at $41

—Took First Prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.



A SPECIAL shipment of this wonderful Cabinet has just been received by GIMBEL BROTHERS, and those on sale and display on our Fifth Floor today are continuously surrounded by a throng of admiring housewives—it is so very evidently the last word in kitchen equipment. GIMBEL BROTHERS are New York distributors of the famous "Hoosier" Cabinets, and have at all times on sale and display a complete showing at prices from $24.50 to $38.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

SILVER
Sterling & Plate



Sterling Silver Candlesticks
The Always Acceptable Gifts

For Wedding or Anniversary, a pair of Candlesticks, or a half dozen for a table setting, provides an eminently acceptable gift.

The International Store presents a fascinating variety of classic and modern designs, ranging from a simple pattern at $4.50, up to the largest, heaviest and most elaborate patterns at $35.00.

Throughout the entire stocks, composed of every article for household or personal use, in Sterling Silver and Silver Plate, there will be found the broadest varieties of shapes and designs to be found anywhere in New York City; for here are gathered a complete assortment from the many great factories operated by this company.

International Silver Company

Succeeding The MERIDEN Co. Established 1852

49-51 West 34th Street
through to 68-70 West 35th Street, New York

JOHN FORSYTHE

SHIRTMAKERS

Correct Attire

For Evening & Dinner Wear

FAULTLESSLY made, and up to the minute in every particular.

Shirts — Waistcoats — Collars
Gloves — Cravats — Reefers
Full Dress Sets

The Shirts deserve special mention; bosoms are of imported pique in plain and novelty effects with cuffs to match. Equal in every way to our finest custom made.

201 Broadway At Fulton Street — **20 West 34th St.** Near Waldorf-Astoria

KNABE

Sale of High Grade Rebuilt PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS worthy of a place in the most musical homes. Among them are such renowned makes as KNABE, CHICKERING, STEINWAY, HAINES BROS. and WEBER; many are BRAND NEW INSTRUMENTS in SAMPLE CASES.

All the original price tags are still attached to these pianos, showing at a glance the remarkable savings afforded by this sale.

Those who contemplate the purchase of a piano for Christmas should take advantage of this opportunity. A small deposit reserves your choice.

Only a few of many hundred bargains can be enumerated here
All Bear Our Full Guarantee

TODAY ONLY

OPEN IN THE EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

	Formerly	Now
Harmony, mahogany, good shape	$250	$65
Harrington, oak, a bargain	275	110
Briggs, mahogany, excellent	300	175
Steck, rosewood, like new	375	185
Ruckstuhl, walnut, fine	300	190
Krakauer, walnut, a gem	350	195
Sterling, walnut, perfect	325	225
Haines Bros., mahogany, like new	375	285
Chickering, ebony, fine tone	500	330
Knabe, Circassian walnut, perfect	650	350
Steinway, mahogany, art case	600	355
Knabe, mahogany, Colonial case	500	395
Steinway, Vertegrand, as new	550	450
Knabe, large size, mahogany	600	465

GRANDS

	Formerly	Now
Sterling, Baby, as new	$600	$310
Chickering, Baby, rosewood, fine	750	410
Knabe, Mignon, rosewood, a gem	750	480
Steinway, Parlor, rosewood	950	550
Haines Bros., mahogany, small	650	495
Knabe, Mignon, mahogany, bargain	850	550
Knabe, Baby, rosewood, perfect tone	850	565
Knabe, Mignonette, like new	700	590
Knabe, Mignon, perfect condition	850	710
Knabe, Louis XV., Circassian walnut	950	720
Knabe, Concert Grand, artist used	1,500	825
Knabe, Baby, demonstration used	950	840

88-NOTE PLAYER PIANOS

	Formerly	Now
1 88-Note Player, mission case	$425	$325
1 88-Note Player, mahogany, small	450	345
Brewster, mahogany, fine tone	475	365
Armstrong, demonstration used	500	385
Ludden & Bates, as new	550	400
Marshall & Wendell, perfect	575	410
Haines Bros., large size, fine	750	540
Haines Bros., latest model	750	580
Knabe-Angelus, remodeled	1,050	695
Knabe De Luxe, large size	950	785
Weber Pianola Grand, like new, mah.	1,800	925
Knabe-Stoddard Ampico, like new	1,200	950
Knabe-Angelus Grand, perfect	1,650	1,190
Knabe-Angelus, Grand, Circ. walnut	1,750	1,350

Terms as Low as $5 a Month **Pianos Taken in Exchange**

KNABE WAREROOMS
SUPREME IN VICTOR SERVICE
5TH AVE. AT 39TH ST.
CONVENIENT TERMS OF PAYMENT

The Play and The Petticoat

That so much laughter—with tears in the middle—should spring from a petticoat is a paradox you won't understand until you see

ETHEL BARRYMORE

in "Our Mrs. McChesney" at the Lyceum Theatre. A play built around a petticoat suggested by

HEATHERBLOOM
TRADE MARK

The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.
At all good stores

ESTABLISHED 1843
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Intention
Packs His Trunk

It is to be noticed there were no clocks and calendars in the much-vaunted days before the flood.

It follows, of course, there were no appointments, and punctuality was not yet thought upon.

To-day there are calendars—and clocks which have the face—to remind one that Christmas-Shopping-Time is passing and that—

Intention packs his trunk—but loses the train.

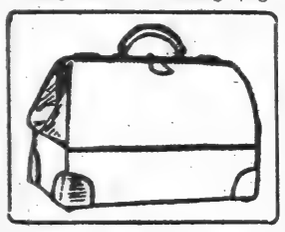
Boudoir Fittings



Photograph Frame—(at left) Of exquisite glazed calfskin in colors, with a delicate border of French gold tooling, measuring 7¾ x 6½ and taking an oval or square Cabinet size picture 3⅞ x 5½ inches $6.50

Hair-Pin Box—(at right) Of glazed calfskin in pastel shades, with a delicate border of French gold tooling. Four compartments with lambskin lining, taking hairpins of all sizes. Size: 5¾ x 4¾ x 1¾ inches.....$6.00

Exceptional Travelling Bag



Travelling Bag—Of sturdy tan hide leather, with contrasting white stitching. Red and blue check lining forming two pockets on one side and one large pocket on the other. The corners are reinforced and capped, bright finish brass mountings. Sizes: 18 x 9½ x 12 inches deep $10.00

Crystal and Silverware



Cigarette Humidor—(center) Of Prince's silver plate, with revolving door. Compartments taking 50 cigarettes. The retentive qualities of this specially prepared metal preserve the aroma and flavor of the tobacco. Size: 5¼ x 4 x 3¼ inches.....$9.50

Liquor Bottles—(at left and right) Quart size bottle, full, heavy fluted crystal, with star-cut bottom. The rim and stopper are of Prince's silver plate, the latter engraved in two designs; a "cock" with a comb of red enamel, or a "bull-dog" with a collar of red enamel. Each complete...$4.25
Extra Stoppers $1.75

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York
404 Fifth Ave.
(at 37th Street)
261 Broadway

Boston
145 Tremont St.

London
89 Regent St.

Stores Throughout the World

FACTORY INSPECTION WENT ON HAPHAZARD

Commissioner Lynch Admits That No Check Was Kept on Fire-Safety Orders.

PLEADS NEED OF MORE HELP

No System to Record Whether Building Where Twelve Died Had Complied with the Law.

Coroner Ernest Wagner began yesterday his inquiry into the fire at 281-7 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, in which twelve lives were lost last Saturday afternoon, and elicited from State Industrial Commissioner James M. Lynch the fact that the commission has no method of checking up the work of its inspectors.

Under close questioning by District Attorney James C. Cropsey Commissioner Lynch admitted that when a property owner had failed to comply with the commission's order an inspector might wait any length of time before reporting, and the commission would have no knowledge of the matter.

It is understood that either today or tomorrow the District Attorney's office will inquire into the control exercised over the Inspectors by J. J. Flood, Chief Inspector of the First District, comprising New York City and Long Island. It is understood that some of Flood's superiors are not satisfied with his part in the affair. Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein last night emphasized the fact that Commissioner Lynch's testimony had left Flood's name out.

When the hearing began at 10 A. M. yesterday a jury of nine was drawn, and Joseph Goldman of 463 Rodney Street told of identifying the body of his sister-in-law, Cecilia Brook. He gave way to Commissioner Lynch, who was on the stand until the hearing adjourned at 1 o'clock, and will continue his testimony today.

First Complaint in 1914.

District Attorney Cropsey brought out that the first violation in the burned building was reported by the commission's Inspector in December, 1914, and that on Jan. 7, 1915, Mrs. Celia Diamond, the owner, was ordered to make several changes, the chief of which was the separation of the interior stairways by fire-resisting partitions. This had not been done when the building burned on Nov. 6. Three visits were made by Inspector Rosquist up to March 23 to see if the work had been done, and after that there was no visit till Aug. 20, which Mr. Lynch said was an unusual length of time.

The Commissioner admitted that Supervising Inspector Ash had no means of knowing what progress was made.

"In other words," said the District Attorney, "the Inspector on the ground can put the papers in his pocket and keep them there? What is your system of checking up on the Inspectors?"

"None that I know of," said the witness.

"Doesn't it occur to you that there should be one?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes, Sir," said the witness.

65 Inspectors for 35,000 Factories.

Commissioner Lynch said that sixty-five Inspectors in the metropolitan district had supervision over 35,000 factories, and he could not remember the exact district under charge of Supervising Inspector Ash. "One thing is certain," he said, "it was enough. They all have too much to do."

On Sept. 28, he said, after Diamond, who acted for his wife, had been threatened with court proceedings, the Commissioner was informed by Ash that Diamond had asked that orders be issued to the tenants on the ground that they were rich and could afford to make the repairs.

Then the District Attorney got back to the question of checks on the Inspectors.

"Is there any system," he said, "by which Inspectors are suddenly shifted to other districts to check up on each other's work?"

"They would be so shifted," said the witness, "if there was any reason to think that any Inspector was not doing his work. I don't know if they were ever changed without such suspicion."

"What did the counsel for the commission do," asked Mr. Cropsey, "between Sept. 27, when he had threatened Diamond, and Nov. 6, when the fire occurred?"

"I don't think he did anything," said the witness.

"Then the statement that he would do something was mere typewriting and words? Did not the fact that no attention had been paid to orders for six months indicate the need of vigorous action?"

"I think it did."

No Follow-Up System.

"But the inspector could have kept the papers in his pocket for a year, or two years, as far as the routine of the office was concerned? Do you know of any follow-up system used by counsel?"

"None," said the Commissioner. "It ought to have been followed up in February. A proper checking and follow-up system would depend entirely on a sufficient appropriation for enough office help to keep records of that kind. I have asked for sufficient office help when asking appropriations from the Legislature. A repetition of this procedure could be avoided by the installation of a proper checking system on all reports, which would take at least one additional clerk for each supervisor and extra help in the counsel's office."

"How many outstanding orders for removal of fire hazards are uncomplied with?" asked Mr. Cropsey.

"I have no idea without a compilation from the records. We can find out, but it would take considerable work."

"Well, are there dozens, or hundreds, or thousands, or hundreds of thousands?"

"I don't know. Any figure would be guesswork."

After adjournment the commission announced later that it did not feel at liberty to make any further statement during the inquest. The same answer covered a refusal to make public the list of those who have failed to comply with orders regarding fire hazards.

Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel for the commission, replied yesterday to a statement by the Committee of Safety that the law gave the commission power to close buildings whose owners did not comply with the regulations. "The law merely says," he explained, "that 'no factory shall be conducted in a building' which does not come up to the requirements of the industrial code. That means that violation is a misdemeanor; it does not authorize the closing of the building."

District Attorney Cropsey said yesterday that there was no evidence to connect Alfred Raff, Mrs. Diamond's nephew, who was arrested on Monday, with the fire. Raff is held on the charge of assault, having run over sixteen-year-old Agnes Noland while he was driving an automobile.

MAN LOST IN A SWAMP.

Searching Parties Hunt for Missing Mining Engineer.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 9.—William D. Stevens, a mining engineer, son of the late Horace J. Stevens, an authority on copper mining, is lost in the swamp ten miles south of here.

Stevens, who headed a party of seven, lost his way while searching for three men who disappeared on Monday. The three and Steven's six companions have been found. The student body of the Michigan School of Mines, of which Stevens is a graduate, as well as many of the citizens of Houghton, have joined in the search for him.

BANKER ENDS WOMAN'S SUIT

Moody Will Pay Miss Reich and She Will Return His Letters.

After the trial of the $100,000 breach of promise suit of Emmy Reich against Frank B. Moody had progressed before Justice Greenbaum yesterday to the length of getting a jury, announcement was made that an agreement had been reached and the suit would be withdrawn.

No official information was given, but it was said that Miss Reich had accepted $10,000 cash. She is to return all letters and other exhibits in the case.

Mr. Moody is a banker. Miss Reich said in her complaint that she met him in Berlin in 1907, promised to marry him, was introduced by him as his fiancée, and that she traveled with him for a long time.

Miss Reich said she was glad the case was ended, because she wanted to return to her invalid mother in Berlin, who had been alone since her three sons had gone to war.

Shows That 66 Lives Were Saved.

Registrar Guilfoy of the Department of Health bulletins the information that Dr. Haven Emerson and his subordinates saved sixty-six lives last week, for if the death rate of the corresponding week of last year had prevailed 1,286 persons would have died instead of the 1,220 who did die. The ratio was 10.96 per 1,000 of population, compared with 11.55 last year. The death rate for the first forty-five weeks of 1915 is 13.13 compared with 13.53 in 1914.

Woman Rescued from Flames.

Mrs. Anna Regan, 29 years old, wife of Dennis J. Regan, was overcome by smoke in her home at 2,570 Hewes Street, Evergreen, Queens Borough, last night, and was rescued unconscious by firemen. The house, a two-story brick dwelling, was practically destroyed. The fire started when a gas stove was overturned in the kitchen. Mrs. Regan was removed to the German Hospital in Brooklyn. The loss was estimated at $5,000.

SAYS LAW IS AMPLE TO END FIRE PERILS

Counsel to Wagner Commission Blames Official Neglect for Factory Dangers.

CITES PROVISIONS IGNORED

Finds Many Legal Safeguards Lacking In Diamond Building—Heavy Cost of Service.

Abram I. Elkus, who, as chief counsel for the Wagner Factory Investigating Commission, was instrumental in drafting the laws under which the reorganization of the State Labor Department was accomplished, told a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that the loss of life in the Williamsburg factory fire last Saturday was due entirely to non-enforcement of the law.

"I want to emphasize that if the laws recommended by the Wagner Commission had been enforced there would have been no loss of life in last Saturday's fire," said Mr. Elkus.

Mr. Elkus pointed out that whatever excuse might have existed for the failure of the Labor Department to prevent the Triangle Waist Company fire in 1911 would not apply in this case.

Mr. Elkus pointed to the fact that the closed doors on the premises of the Triangle Waist Company, which were responsible for the panic in that fire, had led to drastic action by the Wagner Commission. A prohibition against locked doors in factories existed then, and that section of the labor law was made even more stringent. The present law provides that "no door leading into or out of any factory or any floor thereof shall be locked, bolted, or fastened during working hours."

Some Laws Ignored.

"And what are the other laws not enforced in the Diamond factory?" said Mr. Elkus. "Let us see:

"First—Fire drills in factories are mandatory under the law.

"Second—Fire alarm signal systems are required by law. If such a system had been in operation the girls on the upper floors would have had notice much sooner and would have had more opportunity to escape.

"Third—The law called for the inclosure of stairways, with fire resisting partitions, to prevent the spread of fire and give the occupants a temporary refuge long enough to escape. It appears that the Labor Department ordered fireproof stairways seven months ago. But nothing was done. The order was not complied with and the owner was not prosecuted, nor were the workers warned of their peril.

"Fourth—From the statements which have not been contradicted, the law limiting the number of occupants was not enforced. Instead of sixty persons being employed on the upper floors there were seventy, and this contributed to the loss of life. The Labor Department has ample power to enforce the law."

Under the law fourteen persons may be employed on an upper floor for each 18 inches of width of the stairways. The law requires stairways at least 3 feet wide, and in the Diamond factory the stairways in this respect complied with the law. There were only two stairways. Consequently only fifty-six persons would be permitted under the law to work on the upper floors. On the topmost floor seventy workers were employed regularly.

Authority Ample.

Mr. Elkus said there was no justification for the statements that there was conflict of authority in the supervision of such fire hazards as were involved in the Williamsburg fire.

"Two departments look after it," Mr. Elkus said, "the Fire Department and the State Industrial Commission. The jurisdiction of each, however, is clearly defined, and there is no room for conflict. The startling statement is made by both the Fire Commissioner and by members of the Industrial Commission, that there are hundreds of buildings in which conditions are even more dangerous than they were in the Diamond factory.

"I want to say that we have plenty of laws to make these buildings safe. I hope that the two departments will proceed promptly to make them safe. Now they will have with them in intensified form that public co-operation and stimulus the lack of which they have complained of in the past."

Mr. Elkus said there did not exist any twilight zone between the authority of the departments exercising supervision with a view to factory safety.

The Industrial Commission, since the abolition of the State Fire Marshal's office by the last Legislature, exercises undivided authority up-State except in urban localities, where local authorities have explicit powers to undertake some part of the inspection and regulation. In New York City the Fire Department has the power to order fire drills which are mandatory under the law; to order the installation of sprinklers where such equipment is needed; to provide for the installation of fire alarm systems, and to compel the proper equipment of factory buildings with appliances to be used in the case of fires.

The State Industrial Commission has power to order the correction of structural defects and to enforce those orders.

The Health Department and the Building Department in this city also have particular spheres of jurisdiction.

The reports of the State Controller, showing appropriations made for the Labor Department, now known as the Industrial Commission, and the reports of that department seem to bear out the contention of Mr. Elkus as to the enlarged machinery for the enforcement of the labor law.

Rapid Rise in Cost.

In 1909, prior to the Triangle fire, the total appropriation of the State Labor Department was $201,120. There was one labor commissioner at a salary of $5,000. For deputies, factory inspectors, special agents, clerks, messengers, &c., the department spent $126,090 that year. In 1912, the year after the Triangle fire, the Labor Department spent $329,239, of which $217,985 was for the class of expenditures, including inspection, which in 1909 required only $126,090. Last year, following the reorganization of the State Labor Department, which took place the year before, the salary list of the department alone called for $507,380, an increase of $198,220 over the previous year. The total appropriation for the department for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last was $768,957.

At the time of the Triangle fire the State Labor Department had about thirty field Inspectors in the metropolitan district. The Industrial Commission this year has sixty-six factory Inspectors. The salary list for the Inspectors in the metropolitan district alone last year footed up $104,100.

At night a man crept out into the space between the British and the German trenches. He tells what he saw, what he heard, what he felt, in a wonderful book.

The man was the only American war correspondent allowed to accompany the British forces in France. He was the official representative of the whole American press. He was the first correspondent, American or British, to visit the British Grand Fleet.

His name is
FREDERICK PALMER
His book is
MY YEAR OF THE GREAT WAR
It is a wonderful book. Read it.
At all bookstores. $1.50 *net*
First Edition Sold Out on day of publication.
Dodd, Mead & Company
Publishers New York

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ILL.

Overwork Sends Educator to St. Luke's Hospital for Rest.

Booker T. Washington, head of the Tuskegee Institute for negroes, is a patient in a private room in St. Luke's Hospital. He entered five days ago at the request of some of the Trustees of Tuskegee, who thought best that Dr. Washington receive a thorough medical examination and observation before going South to take up his work there again.

"Played out" is the way Supt. Gardner of the hospital speaks of Dr. Washington's condition. No attempt has been made to diagnose his case further. He will be under observation for some time.

Dr. Washington went to St. Luke's accompanied by Dr. Walter A. Bastedo of 57 West Fifty-eighth Street and William G. Wilcox, a Trustee of Tuskegee. For several weeks business had kept him in this city, and his health has not been of the best. Mr. Wilcox and Seth Low were among those who urged him to care for his health. He was reluctant to take the time, but of late severe sick headaches made the step imperative, and he consented to go to the hospital.

"Dr. Washington is in St. Luke's under my care and observation," said Dr. Bastedo. "There is nothing serious, though his condition was beginning to cause some worry to his friends. I cannot tell how long he will be in the hospital. His condition is the result of a great deal of overwork, and is not serious."

HENRY HIRSCHBERG ILL HERE

Newly Elected District Attorney Overcome in Street.

An unconscious man, found yesterday afternoon lying in the street at Orange and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, was taken in an ambulance to Long Island College Hospital. There letters were found in his clothes addressed to Henry Hirschberg of Newburg, N. Y., a son of Supreme Court Justice M. H. Hirschberg, congratulating him on his recent election as District Attorney of Orange County.

When the patient revived he said he was Henry Hirschberg. The physicians at the hospital said that he was suffering from uraemic poison, but that his condition apparently was not serious, and that he probably would be able to leave the hospital within two or three days.

Mr. Hirschberg is 37 years old and unmarried. Several booklets issued by steamship lines describing Bermuda were found in his pocket, and he was reported to be in this city on the way to Bermuda to spend a vacation. He had been stopping at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn.

ANYBODY

Anybody in the Contracting business can promise to erect a building for so much, and in such a length of time, but the Owner who keeps a sharp eye on his own interests, will hardly be disposed to consider promises without also considering the reputation of the contractor who makes them.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A SERVICE FOR MEN IN THE MADE-TO-MEASURE SHIRT SHOP

A section where men's shirts are made to measure from materials which are exclusive with Lord & Taylor. Shirts made to your measure here have an individual distinction that make a man always noticeable for his fine shirts, but never conspicuous, and furthermore—the patterns remain in style until they have given a full measure of service.

Shirts Are Made To Measure At These Prices

Fancy Silk, in plain Negligee $7.50 to $11.00
Taffeta flannel, in plain Negligee.....$7.50
Viyella flannel, in plain Negligee.....$5.00
Imported Madras in plain Negligee....$3.50 and $4.50
Dress Shirts, plain bosoms, $3.00 to $6.50
Dress or Tuxedo in fancy bosoms.....$4.00 to $13.00

Samples of shirting will be sent upon request and one of our young men will call at your office and take measurements if you are a busy man.

Silk Shirts
In a large assortment of neat and fancy stripes. Various sleeve lengths $3.75

Neckwear
Open-end four-in-hand scarfs in an attractive assortment of stripes or figures 75c
Ground Floor.

Gloves
Tan capeskin in spear point backs, regular or short fingers. $1.15

Eight Waltham Watches in One



In our 5th Avenue corner window we are displaying a most ingenious Waltham Watch outfit, whereby a lady's single watch can be worn in eight different modes.

The perfection of this arrangement is made possible by a new invention called the disappearing eye. If you look in our window you will observe how this is accomplished. The Waltham Watches we put in, we believe, the acme of precision, durability and value. We have the most complete stock of them in New York City which we are very glad to show to anyone interested.

REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1824
Fifth Avenue & 32nd Street 4 Maiden Lane
Sterling Silver, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Leather Goods, Stationery, Canes, Umbrellas

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Handkerchief Department

In the regular stock of this Department the variety of designs displayed is larger and more complete than ever before, the assortments including Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs of fine linen, some with hand hemstitching, or plain, or with tape border; also fine hand embroidered effects.

Special attention is given to the embroidering of Initials, Monograms, Crests, etc. It is suggested that it is not too early to place orders of this character intended for Christmas delivery.

A Sale of Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs at the following attractive prices is announced for to-day:

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS
Linen, initialed, per dozen $2.30 & 2.50
Plain Linen, hemstitched, per dozen . . $2.25, 3.00 & 4.00
Linen, with tape border, per dozen 2.00

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS
Linen, initialed, per dozen $1.80 & 2.35
Plain Linen, hemstitched, doz. 1.35 & 1.85
Linen, hemstitched, with hand-embroidered corner . . . . . per dozen $2.15
Linen, with hand-embroidered scalloped edge and fancy corners . . per dozen $4.00

Silk Umbrellas
(STYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN)

A Sale to-day will present the following attractive styles:

Umbrellas of Taffeta silk, superior quality; mounted with novelty handles in a large variety of designs; in black or colors, special at $3.00

Umbrellas of Twilled Silk; with natural or mission wood handles; in black or colors, special at $2.00

Imported Swiss Ribbed Underwear

at exceptional prices for to-day will be presented in the following special Offering:

Sleeveless Vests, low-neck, in Wool and Cotton at . . . . . 65c.
Tights of Wool and Cotton, in knee or ankle length . . . . . at $1.35

COMBINATION SUITS
of Wool and Cotton, low neck, sleeveless, and in knee or ankle length . . at $1.85

Many attractive novelties are shown in anticipation of the dancing season; included are Bloomers of sheer silk, lace and fur-trimmed, Combinations, Corset Covers, etc.

JERSEY SILK UNDERWEAR
(American-made)
in entirely new weave (manufactured exclusively for B. Altman & Co.) is of particular interest.

In the Dep't for Leather Goods

a Sale to-day will present a number of exceedingly interesting articles at unusually low prices. Included are:

Traveling Bags of dark russet or black cowhide leather, with leather lining; sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches $4.85

Traveling Bags of black walrus grain, sewed frame and corners, leather-lined; sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches $7.50

Suit Cases of black enameled duck, with tray; lined with moreen in assorted colors; fibre bound, leather corners; sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches $4.85

Women's Handbags of genuine pin morocco, in black or colors; also in black long grain patent leather; lined with silk in assorted colors; containing purse and mirror, $2.00

Women's Handbags of genuine pin morocco, in black or colors; or of black chiffon velvet; lined with colored silk; fitted with inner frame, pocket and mirror; jeweled clasps, at $2.75

Women's Handbags of genuine pin seal, in black or colors; or of black chiffon velvet; lined with colored silks; fitted with inner frame, pocket and mirror; jeweled clasps, at $3.50

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

How Much Do YOU Pay For Atmosphere?

After all, there are just three kinds of stores with which you can do business:

Firstly, there's the so-called "Bargain Store" that continually harps on price and deludes itself and its patrons with the idea that unsatisfactory merchandise at Low Prices is an attraction.

Secondly, there's the ultra-exclusive store, the store that sells fine, dependable merchandise of the very best quality, but for some mysterious psychological reason can get prices that are in excess of the actual market worth.

And, Thirdly—there's Macy's.

This Store never has offered, and never will, knowingly, offer for sale merchandise at any price that is not worthy of its 57-year-old guarantee and the confidence of its patrons.

But, conversely, this store believes that nothing should be added to the price of an article that does not add to its intrinsic worth.

Not a Cent For Sentiment

We appreciate that there are frequent occasions when you gladly would and justly should pay for things not necessarily a part of the merchandise you buy.

Very often, for instance, you willingly pay a higher price for an "Imported" article.

But, the incessant "Staging" of merchandise to make it seem more attractive and the continual fawning and currying which some stores indulge in to impress you with your own worth are things that cost too dearly for what they bring.

The public does not want to be fooled—Old P. T. Barnum to the contrary notwithstanding. The point is that a percentage of the public can be fooled, and as long as there are people willing there will be stores to accommodate them.

We call things by their right names at this common-sense store, and we price them on a basis that puts Macy's values in a class alone.

But we never sacrifice quality, beauty or excellence to meet a price. Some people think Macy's dear at times, until they look deeper for quality. A price is never low unless the quality is high. That's why we can justly advertise:

Lowest-in-the-City Prices at Macy's

M'CALL IS ACCUSED BY O. HAMMERSTEIN

Says Chairman Used Subway Knowledge for Client in Recent Court Case.

ADMITS LAW VIOLATION

No Stamps on Stock Transfer to Wife—Commissioner Cram Denounces Thompson Committee.

While digging into the record of his stock holdings in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, the Thompson Legislative Committee, holding sessions at 165 Broadway, brought out yesterday the fact that Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, appeared as counsel while he was on the commission in the case of Oscar Hammerstein against the United Booking Company. It will recall him to the stand again today and ask him for the full details of his connection with the theatre case.

The committee got from Mr. McCall that no transfer stamps were affixed to his stock certificates or the penciled memorandum of transfer he spoke of, although stamps are required by law on all transfers, memoranda, or agreements for sale of securities. Mr. McCall has insisted all along that he turned over the 387 shares of stock, valued at $50,000, to his wife, Mrs. Ella Gaynor McCall, just before he was appointed Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Mr. McCall produced the certificates of the stock yesterday which he said he had found in his wife's bureau drawer. It was immediately noted that no transfer stamps were affixed. No record has yet been produced to show that the transfer of the stock to Mrs. McCall was actually made. Since 1908 the stock has been held in the name of John J. Mackin, Mr. McCall's former court attendant.

The session was tumultuous from beginning to end yesterday. Another member of the Public Service Commission, J. Sergeant Cram, furnished as much interest as did Mr. McCall. Cram had the session in an uproar when he accused Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, and Chairman Thompson of "trying with him." McCall went to Cram's rescue, but the committee refused to take back any of its decidedly pertinent questions.

Counsel Accompanies McCall.

Chairman McCall was accompanied by Leroy T. Harkness, counsel of the Public Service Commission. The Chairman handed Mr. Lewis the four stock certificates. Three were for 100 shares each and one for 87 shares. All were dated Dec. 21, 1908, and on the back of each was the signature of John J. Mackin. This transfer was in blank, indorsed by Mackin, and dated Dec. 28, 1908, or seven days after Mr. McCall had taken them over from Andrew Freedman in Mackin's name. After perusing the certificates Mr. Lewis said:

"I notice, Judge McCall, there are no stamps affixed to these certificates, as required by law. Have you any explanation to make of this?"

"It must have been overlooked," said Mr. McCall, weakly.

"You know the law requires transfer stamps?"

"I believe so."

"Where did you get them?"

"From Mrs. McCall. From a drawer in the house this morning."

Mr. McCall said the stock had been in the possession of Andrew Freedman for about a year. Mr. Lewis read the record of the certificates dating back fifteen years, and Mr. McCall added that the stock was carried on margin with the brokers, until it was paid for in the name of Mackin. Mr. McCall was then asked where the stock had been kept before Dec. 21, 1908. He said he did not know just where they were kept. He said he had handed them to his wife.

"Was any memorandum of the transfer kept?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"I believe there was a penciled memorandum," replied the witness. "These things were done so hurriedly that I wonder any memorandum was kept at all."

Mr. McCall said he did not know where the memorandum was, but he was sure his wife did not have it. No stamps were affixed to the memorandum, he said.

"Well, Judge, you will retain a lawyer the next time and do the thing legally?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Yes, I'll do that, all right," said Mr. McCall, with a laugh.

Misdemeanor Law in Record.

Mr. Lewis then read into the record the law, which states that failure of any person to affix stamps to the amount of two cents for each $100 face value of stocks is a misdemeanor, calling for a penalty of $500 to $1,000 fine, and not more than six months imprisonment or both.

Mr. McCall in reply to a question admitted that he had never paid any transfer tax. Asked if he had transferred the stock to his wife with the intention of taking it back later, he replied with some indignation:

"Certainly not. I never thought of such a thing. I would not—I could not do such a thing."

"Why not?" queried Senator Thompson.

"Because it would not be right," replied Mr. McCall.

"The farmers up-State do that sort of thing—transfer their property to their wives so as to escape taxation," suggested Senator Thompson.

"What do I know about the farmers up-State?" replied Mr. McCall, with rising voice. "I cannot follow the thoughts of the farmers up-State."

"I cannot understand why you carried stock in another person's name," prodded Mr. Thompson.

"That never occurred to me as liable to be the slightest bit embarrassing," said Mr. McCall.

Senator Thompson again asked if he did not think the stock transfer to his wife and its being held by Mr. Mackin did not look peculiar to persons from an outside angle.

"I do not know what the angle of outsiders is," replied the witness bluntly. "This was a perfectly legitimate transaction."

Didn't Vote on Light Company.

Mr. Lewis then offered in evidence a petition of the Edison Company, filed with the Public Service Commission Aug 10, 1912, in which the company planned to absorb a similar company in Brooklyn. Mr. McCall was not a member of the commission at the time, but the case again came up in August, 1914, and it was stated that, although Mr. McCall debated it, he did not vote on the decision rendered. It was also brought out that when the Edison Company asked permission of the Public Service Commission to be allowed to buy the stock of the Amsterdam Company, Commissioners Cram, Maltbie, Williams, and Wood voted on July 30, 1914, in favor of the plan, but that Mr. McCall, although present, did not vote.

Mr. McCall said he did not vote on the proposition because he had been told that the Edison Company controlled the Kings County Company.

"What I am surprised at now," he said, "is that I did not vote, for I had no interest in the Kings County Company at the time. When the matter came up I asked Commissioner Maltbie if the resolution had any effect on the Kings County Company. He said it did. I told him that before becoming Public Service Commissioner I had held stock in the company, but had transferred it to my wife, and that I thought I should not vote."

Commissioner Cram was then called and asked about the Edison company's request to buy the Amsterdam company's stock. He said he could not remember the details of the matter, but that the record would show what had taken place. Mr. Lewis said he wanted to know just what Mr. Cram had done on the occasion, and Mr. Cram becoming excited shouted:

"You are trying to confuse me. This committee is unfair."

"Do you wish to leave that on the record?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Yes, I do," was the reply. "This committee is unfair."

Mr. Lewis here read a letter addressed to Mr. Cram from William P. Sheehan, counsel for the Edison company, dated July 23, 1914, in which Mr. Sheehan stated that the application of the Edison company for the purchase of the Amsterdam company's stock had been before Commissioner Maltbie for about two years and he asked that action be taken. In the letter Mr. Sheehan threatened to take the matter to court.

Senator Thompson said it was significant that the commission met as a committee of the whole the next day, July 24, and that on July 30, six days later, the commission made the order.

Cram Denounces Committee.

"Now, Commissioner Cram, what do you remember about this letter?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"I do not remember anything about it," replied Mr. Cram, pounding the desk for emphasis.

"Didn't Commissioner Maltbie write an opinion on the matter?"

"Maybe he did," shouted Mr. Cram. "He was very fond of writing opinions."

Mr. Cram reiterated that he did not remember anything about the letter and when Mr. Lewis asked him if he really wanted to stand on that answer the witness shouted:

"Yes, I do. This committee is trying to confuse me."

"The Commissioner does not mean to infer that the committee is unfair?" interjected Senator Lawson of Brooklyn.

"Yes, I do," insisted Mr. Cram.

"You are trying to confuse me. The whole matter is trivial, and you are trying to confuse me. I will not answer anything unless I am treated with courtesy. You are trying to make a fool of me."

Mr. Cram was then excused to allow Chairman McCall to be recalled. Mr. McCall made a strong plea in behalf of his fellow-commissioner, but Mr. Lewis said:

"So far as I am concerned the record will stand as it is. I shall not move to strike out a word of it. Commissioner Cram had a fair opportunity to be heard, and no one was trying to make a fool of him, as he asserted."

Mr. McCall was again asked why he had refrained from voting on the Edison company's proposition.

"As to voting," replied the witness, "I felt no delicacy in regard to the legal inhibition, but ethically I did feel some delicacy. I did what I thought was proper."

McCall in Private Practice.

The committee held its important card until the last, and it came as a surprise to the witness. It was in the form of a complaint addressed to the committee from Oscar Hammerstein, who said that Mr. McCall had appeared against him recently in a case, and wanted to know if he could legally practice law when he was holding a Public Service Commissionership.

"Have you appeared in court recently?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"I have," was the answer.

"Whom did you appear for?"

"I appeared for the Palace Theatre Company."

Mr. Hammerstein's letter was then read into the record. He wrote:

In your investigations of the actions of Mr. McCall the following may be of interest to you: Several weeks ago I, as the President of the Hammerstein Amusement Company, owner of the leasehold property on the corner of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, began an action against the United Booking Offices in this city, asking for an injunction before Supreme Court Justice Lehman. The action was based upon individual damages done by the construction of the subway.

Though no claim was made against the contractor of the subway, the testimony of those engaged and employed on the subway was most difficult to obtain. When the case was argued before Justice Lehman and a decision subsequently given against me, E. E. McCall, the President of the Subway Commission, appointed as counsel for the defendant, used infinite knowledge if not influence in subway matters, for the benefit of his clients.

Can a member of the Subway Commission assume a position as Mr. McCall did?

Chairman McCall said the matter went back to the time when he first went on the commission, and that as he was then interested in the case he followed it up later.

Chairman Thompson said he would ask Mr. McCall more about it today.

MOSQUITO WILL BE HERE

To Hear Gabriel's Horn, "Old Hayseed" Tells the Exterminators.

Mosquitos of both salt and fresh water varieties were discussed yesterday at a public hearing of the Public Health Council at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Every phase of mosquito existence and every possibility of cutting short that existence was argued at the hearing at which Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner, presided. In the midst of the debate, Dr. Frank Overton of Patchogue, a State Sanitary Supervisor, read a letter from Henry A. Brown, formerly a Supervisor of Suffolk County, to show how rural districts regarded the war on the mosquito. The letter read:

It is amusing to an old hayseeder who fought mosquitos for over three-quarters of a century to hear these educated idiots talk of exterminating them. They may reduce the number of mosquitos in different localities by emptying a few water tubs, filling up some mudholes, kerosening a few frog ponds and their own gardens, but exterminate the mosquito—never!

As long as grass, weeds, and vegetation grow and weather conditions favor, so long will the mosquito be here. He breeds in the scrub oaks, the garden, and the corn field. He is like Jim Dumps—he is everywhere. And when the heavens melt with fervent heat and are shriveled to a scrol, when Gabriel's last trumpet blows and the heavens' last thunders roll, if the ensuing shower be warm the mosquito will still be there to put in his bill. And when the last mosquito exterminator is wrapped in his shroud the mosquito will still be left to sing his funeral dirge.

P. S.—I hate the little cuss, but he is here to stay.

The Public Council has under consideration an amendment to the State Sanitary Code to compel owners, lessees, agents, contractors, or other persons having management or control of salt marshes to drain them to stop the breeding of mosquitos. After hearing several speeches on the subject and Mr. Brown's letter, the council went into executive session.

JACK MANTELL ARRESTED.

Actor's Son Sent to Jail for Failure to Pay Alimony.

Jack P. Mantell, a moving-picture actor, a model for protographers, and the son of Robert B. Mantell, the actor, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs McDonnell and Zeltner for failing to pay his wife Helen $587 back alimony.

Mrs. Helen Mantell is an incompetent and is confined in a State institution. Her mother, Mrs. Helen M. Hillis, procured the order of arrest on a petition saying that Mantell had threatened to leave the State, and that ever since her daughter had obtained a legal separation in December, 1913, she had been compelled to care for his six-year-old daughter Virginia. Her means, she said, were exhausted, and her efforts to induce the defendant to pay the $12 a week alimony had been unsuccessful. In default of bail Mantell was taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

RABBIS HEAR SCHIFF PUT AMERICA FIRST

Banker Lauds Jewish Religion, but Denounces the Zionist Movement.

LAYS STRESS ON THE FAITH

Ira S. Wile Attacks Gary System and Says It Draws Denominational Lines in Schools.

A plea for Americanism as above Zionism was made by Jacob H. Schiff before a large audience at the joint meeting of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis and the Jewish Religious School union in the Temple Emanu-El last night. Mr. Schiff denounced Zionism or any other movement that tended to emphasize the question of race or nationalism as foreign to the best interests of the Jewish people. He urged all Jews to remember that they were Americans before all else, without relinquishing any of their devotion to the Jewish religion.

"But too much, far too much," said Mr. Schiff, "is being made of the race Jew. In my opinion fully 70 or 80 per cent. of those who preach and try to imbue the American Jew with the proposition that the Jews are to be established as a race or as a nation separate from all other nations have little, if any, attachment to the Jewish religion.

"Their entire interests are devoted to the proposition that as Jews we are a race. As Jews we must become a nation again. They are not in any way concerned with the question of the Jewish religion, which is really important and which is really fundamental to the Jewish people. The divine purpose of Judaism is to bring the Jewish religion to the Jewish people and nothing else. And once this divine religious purpose is lost sight of, then the Jew had better disappear from among nations.

"Be Americans above all else. Tell your children to hold fast and high the banner of Judaism. But don't forget that, first of all, your children are Americans. If they ask what is Americanism, then you may tell them that Americanism means to be true to their best selves and to their religion. True Americanism does not mean only to fight for one's country, but also to live for one's country, to serve your country in your daily life."

Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education attacked the Gary plan and said it dragged religion into the schools(creating barriers and denominational differences between children, between children and their teachers, and between homes. He claimed the plan strangled liberty of conscience, undermined the principles of American citizenship, and ought to be abolished, because, above all else, it was contrary to the law of the land.

Mr. Wile contended that the Board of Education during the past year had violated the Constitution of the State of New York several times by passing resolutions which provided for the loan of furniture and other school property to churches and sectarian organizations bent upon denominational instruction as separate from secular education.

Morris Jastrow, Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, delivered the second lecture of his Adolph Lewisohn series on the subject of "Priest, Prophet, and Rabbi." Nathan G. Meltzoff sang several Hebrew melodies and Alexander Lyons delivered the benediction. Henry M. Goldfogle presided.

Bronxville Artists Exhibit Today.

Members of the artistic colony at Bronxville have arranged for the first exhibition of their works. It will begin today at the Hotel Gramatan and will continue until the 17th of this month. A nominal admission fee will be charged on the first day and tea will be served. The remaining days will be free. Among the artists whose work will be represented are Will H. Low, W. T. Smedley, William Howe, Charles E. Knight, Bruce Crane, Hobart Nichols, Spencer Nichols, Max Bohm, Otto T. Bacher, Agnes Symmers, and Malcolm Jamieson.

A. J. SHIPMAN'S WILL FILED.

Lawyer's Estate Left to Relatives and Charities.

The will of Andrew J. Shipman was filed for probate yesterday. The petition, filed in behalf of the widow, Mrs. Adair M. Shipman of 686 West 156th Street, gives no adequate statement of the amount of the estate, the recital being that there is personalty and realty in excess of $20,000. Mr. Shipman was a member of the law firm of Biandy, Mooney & Shipman.

The instrument provided that if Mr. Shipman's mother, since deceased, survived him; she was to enjoy, together with his brother, Bennett Carroll Shipman of San Francisco, and his sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Stetson and Mary Priscilla Shipman of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Florence S. Lawyer of Yonkers, such of his personal belongings, books, &c., as they might reasonably choose.

The residuary estate is bequeathed to the widow, who also receives one-third of the estate inherited by Mr. Shipman from his parents. The remaining two-thirds of this latter portion of his property is to be divided among his brother and sisters, who also are to enjoy one-tenth of his entire estate in equal shares.

In the event that there remains $10,000 in excess of debts and legacies, then $500 is to go to Georgetown College, and $500 for each additional excessive $10,000. A codicil makes a similar provision of $500 for the College of New Rochelle. There is a further provision that if the excess is $100,000, $1,000 of it is to go to the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. George in New York City.

Mr. Shipman's law library is left to Edmund Luis Mooney, a law partner.

ESTATE OF MRS. UNTERMYER.

Sister-in-Law of Lawyer Devised $144,973 to Her Son.

Mrs. Sadie Untermyer, sister-in-law of Samuel Untermyer, the lawyer, left a net estate of $144,973, according to the appraisal of her estate, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Campbell. The entire properties go to her son, Eugene Untermyer of 970 Park Avenue.

The itemized report shows that there were stocks and bonds aggregating $115,062, a mortgage on the Brant Lake Realty Company of $26,745, bank deposits of $3,789, and household furniture, jewelry, paintings, &c., aggregating $11,641.

AUTHORESS LEFT ONLY $549.

Executor Unable to Find Mrs. Mary P. Parmalee's Son.

Mrs. Mary P. Parmalee, the author, left a net estate of only $549, when she was killed by a motor cycle at Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, on May 26, 1911, according to the appraisal of her estate, filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Kopp in the office of the State Controller. Of this sum, $65 was in royalties for books, and is bequeathed to Mrs. Parmalee's intimate friend, Mary E. Chaffee.

Mrs. Chaffee has refused to accept the benefaction, and the property therefore goes to Mrs. Parmalee's son, Holme Agnew, whose whereabouts, the report shows, are unknown. There is further statement that Walter C. Flanders, executor, has refused to act as such, because of trouble in handling the estate.

HERRICK INDORSES BURTON.

Withdraws from Contest in Ohio for Presidential Nomination.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9.—Before leaving here today for Cleveland, Myron T. Herrick, former Governor and former Ambassador to France, announced that he would not enter into a contest with ex-Senator Theodore Burton for the Republican indorsement in Ohio for the Presidential nomination next year. Mr. Herrick will support Mr. Burton for the nomination. Mr. Herrick's statement read:

"In an interview with Mr. Burton early in October, I advised him that I would not enter into a contest for the Ohio delegation against him and indorsed his candidacy. I will be a candidate for delegate at large, feeling that I can be of service in bringing about harmony in the national Republican party."

DESTROYS MRS. DURAND'S PRIZE HERD OF CATTLE

Chicago Sheriff Holds Her and Her Servants Prisoners While He Kills Animals Worth $60,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A $60,000 herd of prize Guernsey cattle belonging to Mrs. Scott Durand of Lake Forest and condemned to death because of foot and mouth infection, was slaughtered this afternoon under rather sensational circumstances. Sheriff Griffin of Lake County, armed with an order from Governor Dunne, locked Mrs. Durand and her servants in the pretentious farmhouse and read the order to her. Mrs. Durand protested that the cattle were protected by an injunction, but the Sheriff carried out his orders.

The hoof and mouth disease struck the farm last Summer and it was by means of an injunction at that time that the cattle were saved from execution. More than a thousand similar cases are awaiting jury trials.

According to Mrs. Durand the Sheriff and his men held her and her servants prisoners in the farmhouse at the point of rifles and shotguns.

"They even fired at me when I tried to approach the barn," Mrs. Durand said in an interview later.

"It is the most anarchistic act I ever heard of," continued Mrs. Durand. "They even denied me the right to send for a veterinary surgeon to see that the animals were dispatched in a merciful manner."

The Durand herd was one of the most valuable in the State, and annually was represented with prize winners at the national dairy show.

Why make all your mortgage investments on New York property? The mortgages securing our Bonds are all first mortgages and are distributed among growing cities of the West and South, thus insuring against depression in any one city.

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WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
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In great variety of style and price

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Since music is to be a part of your home and your life, let the Steinway make it *master* music. It costs so little more to have the best—and means so much in the summing up of a life.

The Steinway holds its peerless place without question, with world-wide acceptance of its supreme worth.

It is priced but little higher than other pianos and may be purchased on convenient terms.

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Subway Express Station at the Door
Also pianos for rent at reasonable rates for city and country



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Are prepared to make to order in the
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
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TAILORED SUITS
AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS
DANCING FROCKS
FROM *the* LATEST PARISIAN INTERPRETATIONS *of the* NEW MODES *and from* CORRECT MATERIALS *such as* ARE USED *by the* LEADING FRENCH COUTURIERS
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Two Good Reasons for Buying Auto Togs At Macy's

As large a stock as any in the city and "lowest-in-the-city" prices—verified.

Fur Coats for Men
Black Manchurian Dog, roomy, well-made and durable. $19.75 & $24.75

Russian Calf Coat
Made of full furred skin. Regular auto snap. $24.75

Raccoon Coats
Natural Raccoon, popular prices for distinctive garments. $54.75, $69.75 to $149.00.

Fur Coats for Women
Raccoon Coats, cut on generous lines and made up in the highest art of the furrier. $64.75, $89.75, $124.00.

Fur Lined Coats, made of heather mixed kerseys, lined with muskrat, marmot, squirrel and hamster, with collar of skunk, beaver, seal or Persian lamb. $59.75, $64.75 and $89.75.

Men's Cloth Ulsters at $16.75
For those who prefer Ulsters we have a special purchase of roomy, double-breasted Ulsters, with wide collars, in all the season's newest patterns and colorings at the above price. Medium weight.

Overcoats for Chauffeurs
There is a big difference in temperature between the "off" and the "in" side of the windshield. Your chauffeur realizes that fact. Here are a few overcoats that will make him ignore the difference:

Dark Gray Frieze Coat, $22.50
A wool-lined garment with a convertible collar. Inverted pleat in the back. A large roomy coat.

Gray Frieze Coat, $19.75
This is a double-breasted coat with a military collar and belt back, wool lined and will outwear any cloth coat that can be bought at this price.

Other Overcoats, $24.75, $29.75, $34.75.
A splendid selection.

Automobile Robes
A special robe found only at Macy's is made with black silk plush on one side, and either taupe, brown, green or blue mohair plush on the other. $9.74

Black Dog Skin Robes
Fur on one side, backed up with black broadcloth. Very serviceable robes.
54x60 in., $10.75
54x72 in., $14.75
54x84 in., $19.75

Macy's—Auto Apparel Dept., Fifth Floor.

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Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Season's Opportunity for
MEN'S SHIRTS
at 97c

A GREAT collection of "spic and span" new negligee shirts.

All in the season's latest patterns; every one smartly cut and well finished. Sizes 14-17. Sleeve lengths, 34 and 35 inches. At this low price the man awake to opportunity will lay in a reserve supply, for a long search elsewhere has failed to reveal shirts of equal quality at such small cost.

Fine woven plain madras shirts. Soft bosoms and laundered cuffs. Essentially the shirt for the man who likes the comfortable negligee front combined with the immaculate stiff cuff.



Highly mercerized woven madras and fine crepe or fancy weaves. Soft double cuffs. The patterns and fabrics of this lot are usually only found in high priced shirts.

Soft satin-striped and high color effects. Soft double cuffs. The rich effect of these shirts will warrant their appearance in the wardrobe of the man who usually pays $1.50 and more for his shirts.

At the Same Time
Two Neckwear Specials

At 34c
Choice from a big assortment of the season's most popular effects in stripes, figures and Persian designs.
All in the full-flowing, open-end pattern.

At 59c
The "One Dollar Look" graces these ties, for they are worthy of a much higher price.
Fashioned from beautiful silk twill in Mogador stripes and other "up-to-the-minute" designs.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.



Ethel Barrymore

Now acting as Emma. SAYS:

"I wish all women, myself included, were half as human and half as witty as Emma McChesney."

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EMMA McCHESNEY & CO. By Edna Ferber

A lasting pleasure to yourself and your friends. At all bookstores. $1.00 net. Published by STOKES

123 ASSESSED $1,300,000.

Thomas J. Lipton Swears Off $20,000, Having Transferred Business.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan examined yesterday 515 persons who were on the tentative personal assessment rolls for 1916 for a total of $60,444,100. Of the number 123 were held for a final assessment of $1,300,050. Fifty-four were exempted for non-residence and five were reported dead.

The total number examined since the books were opened is 8,523, and their total tentative assessment amounted to $776,041,400. Of the number 2,573 have been held on a final assessment of $13,807,861.

Counsel for Thomas J. Lipton of London, England, appeared before Tax Commissioner Haiieran yesterday and swore off the personal property assessment of $20,000 against the sportsman. Mr. Lipton had been assessed tentatively as a non-resident, having money invested in a business in New York City. According to the statement of his attorney, Mr. Lipton sold and transferred all his business stock in trade to the corporation of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., on July 15, and had no capital invested in any business in the State.

SUBWAY BIDS CALLED IN.

Provide for Tunnel of the Eastern District Line.

The first steps were taken yesterday by the Public Service Commission to begin the last main section of the dual subway system to be undertaken. The commission called for bids for the construction of the tunnel of the Eastern District line under the East River from Fourteenth Street to North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, and will open them on Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The tunnel is to be ready for operation within thirty-four months of the delivery of the contract. This means that the entire new subway should be completed by the end of 1918.

The commission also approved yesterday the plans for the last section to be built in the Bronx. This is the elevated line in Westchester Avenue from Bancroft Street to Pelham Bay Park, which will be a continuation of the Southern Boulevard branch of the Lexington Avenue subway. Bids are to be opened on Nov. 20, and the work must be completed in eighteen months from the award of the contract.

150 WOMEN IN A FIGHT.

Striking Car Cleaners In Pennsylvania Yards Started Attack.

One hundred women, most of them Polish, who have been on strike from the car cleaning department of the Sunnyside Yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad since Sunday, made an attack at 8 o'clock last night on fifty women who had refused to strike and were leaving the railroad yards by the Harold Avenue Viaduct.

The women who made the attack fought with their fists, nails, and teeth, and the others responded in kind. Their screams brought Sergeant Godley and Policemen Frelingsdorf and Porter from the Hunter's Point Station. At sight of the policemen most of the combatants fled. Some were engaged so fiercely that they did not notice the arrival of the policemen, who had to use force to end the conflict. Ten women, some with most of their clothing torn off, were arrested and locked up in the Hunter's Point Station.

Nine Killed In German Mine.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—An explosion of fire damp in the coal mine of the Kaiser Company at Essen caused the death of nine miners and the injury of nine others

THE BACHELORS

By

William Dana Orcutt

A strong story of American life — an impressive portrayal of varying types of men affected in different ways by *college ideals* in meeting the world as we know it today. The action moves steadily forward with cumulative interest to a dramatic and unexpected climax. And of course where there are "bachelors" there must be romantic complications.

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How Diplomats Make War $1.50 net

By a British Statesman

To be published at once by B. W. HUEBSCH

MIKADO ASCENDS THE OLDEST THRONE

Opening Ceremony at Kioto—People's Representatives Invited for First Time.

OUR AMBASSADOR PRESENT

Emperor, in White, and Dignitaries, in the Costumes of Old Japan, Make a Wonderful Picture.

KIOTO, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—For the first time in history the people of Japan and the representatives of the people of foreign lands were present at the coronation of a Mikado today, when Yoshihito, son of Mutsuhito, formally ascended the throne of Nippon.

The essence of the accession ceremony centred about the "Kashikodokoro," or Sacred Mirror, which represents the spirit of the Sun Goddess Amaterasu. This Divine Mirror, supposed to be of bronze, though no mortal eyes have gazed upon it, together with the sacred comma-shaped jewel Necklace and the Sacred Sword, are known as the Imperial Treasures, and symbolize the imperial power. The ceremony of this morning was a ritual service of ancestor worship and was held in a specially erected hall in the palace grounds known as the Shunkoden Hall, where was enshrined the Sacred Mirror, brought from Tokio.

The drawing aside of the veil of seclusion and the admission of foreigners and of the people of Japan to the holy service of accession was the visual evidence of Japan's transition from the early years, when the Emperor stood apart in severe separation from the world, to a time when, without abandoning his heaven-given sanctity, he consented to emerge from his historic isolation. In the olden days the people were not present. Vaguely they heard that the monarch had ascended his throne. Today they were actually invited to the ceremonies. Their representatives in Parliament were there, grouped about the imperial throne symbolizing the new Japan.

The Shunkoden was of plain, unvarnished wood and consisted of an outer hall, innerhall, and shrine. The decorations were those of Shintoism, the religion adopted by the Court, which is more a series of rites than a religion pure and simple. Beside the main hall were built other halls and annexes for the accommodation of the persons participating in and witnessing the ceremonies.

At the appointed time the two gates, "kenrei-mon" and "kenshunmon" — respectively facing south and east—were opened for the reception of those allowed to attend the ceremony. The guests included distinguished officials, civil and military; nobles, the members of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers, the Diplomatic Corps, and other dignitaries, accompanied by their wives, all in full dress or uniform. The foreign women wore the European court dress with train.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie Present.

The United States was represented by Ambassador Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie. On account of lack of sufficient space it was necessary to abandon the plan of inviting the suites of the American and other diplomatic representatives. They will attend the second coronation ceremony, in Shishiden Hall, this afternoon.

A democratic note in the matter of dress was that the members of the House of Representatives, like Ambassador Guthrie, were plain evening dress. Other Japanese, who did not have an actual part in the ceremonies, wore a uniform of black coat, white waistcoat, and white trousers. The Ambassadors and Minister of other countries wore their dress uniforms.

The Princes and Princesses of the blood and other members of the imperial house first entered the Giyoden Hall, near by, and there awaited the arrival of the Emperor. Shortly afterward the Emperor made his entry there. After a brief rest his Majesty changed his dress, donning the ceremonial Shinto costume, and cleansed his hands with sacred water. Meanwhile the Princes and Princesses of the blood, Household Minister, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Chief Coronation Commissioner, Grand Master of Ceremonies, chamberlains, maids of honor, and other court dignitaries changed their costume to the ancient ceremonial court robes.

There were nine Imperial Princesses at the coronation ceremonies. All appeared in the ancient ceremonial dress of the Nara period, consisting of half a dozen kimonos of different colors, surmounted by an outer kimono of green and scarlet brocade and a hakama, or divided skirt of scarlet silk brocade. The hair was unbound and hung straight, being loosely tied at intervals with cords of red and white. Two long strands of hair fell in front on either side of the face. The peeresses of the realm also wore the historic court robe. The guards of honor and high officials wore ceremonial court robes of very ancient origin.

The Ceremony.

Two senior and twelve junior officials of the Coronation Committee in charge of the gongs and snaredrums, or tsuzumi, entered the court yard and stood in two separate rows right and left facing the main hall of the Shunkoden. A score of other high officials wearing similar ceremonial robes and carrying swords, bows, and arrows in quivers entered the hall and took their places. Their rôle was that of the ancient warrior of the guard.

At a given signal the chief participants in the ceremony seated themselves in Japanese fashion on cushions or matting. Then the pounders of gongs and drums beat their instruments three times by way of announcing the commencement of the ceremony. Led by high court officials, all those present, including civil and military officers and the Diplomatic Corps, who had assembled in the ante-chamber, rose and entered the main hall. There was a period of impressive silence suddenly broken by strains of music. The steady, clear note of the Japanese flute was succeeded by harmonious softer strains, symbolic of sanctity and joy. This was the kagura or Shinto music played by the court musicians.

As the chords filled the air the doors of the imperial sanctuary were slowly opened and the ritualists placed sacred offerings before the altar. This over, the chief ritualist, majestic in flowing robes and wearing the stiff oval bonnet of the Shinto priest, knelt before the altar and then, rising, read the "norito" or ceremonial address announcing to the soul of the imperial ancestress, Amaterasu Omikami, the beginning of the grand accession or coronation ceremonies.

Another profound silence followed. It was the precursor of the supreme moment, and this was the stately entry of the Emperor and his suite. The Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Minister of the Household, and two chamberlains preceded his Majesty. Each chamberlain bore a sacred object, one the Sword and the other the Necklace. Following the Emperor were the Lord Chamberlain, chamberlains, chief aide de camp, aides de camp, and, at a short distance, the Princes of the blood, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and the Chief Coronation Commissioner.

Premier Count Okura, who is 77 years old, refrained from attending the ceremony in order to preserve his strength for the events of the afternoon. The Premier was represented by Lieut. Gen. Oka, Minister of War.

All rose as his Majesty entered, and bowed low as he slowly made his way toward the sanctuary. With stately nods to right and left, the Emperor acknowledged the respectful greetings of the Court, his people, and the envoys from foreign lands.

Mikado Dressed in White.

The Emperor was a striking object in a pure milk-white robe of gloss silk White is always worn in ritual services, being symbolic of purity and sanctity. All the garments, outer and inner, were white, in accordance with the ancient Court regulations. The robe, which was encircled with a belt of pure white, was in the form of a kimono, and hung loosely below the knee, with two flaps at the bottom just touching the floor. On his head the Emperor wore a silk coronet of imperial shape, which was fastened under the chin with bands of silk.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Chamberlains holding the Sacred Sword and jewel, seated himself on a dais at the inner side of the hall. The sword and jewel were placed on stands beside him. The Divine Mirror had been previously enshrined in the sanctuary, which was decorated with bamboo blinds, silk portières, and silk curtains. The Emperor's seat was a square mat bordered with brocade. The Princes and Princesses of the blood and other members of the imperial family stood in a row in the southern gallery of the hall. The other great officials stood behind the members of the imperial family. Thus was set this historic picture of old Japan in a marvel of costume and color.

After a brief interval the Emperor rose, and, facing the Imperial Sanctuary, read an address before the Kashikodokoro announcing his coronation as the one hundred and twenty-second ruler of the Japanese Empire and its dependencies and his acquisition of the Sacred Treasures. Then he murmured a prayer beseeching the protection of his empire by the imperial ancestors. The prayer concluded, the Emperor took the sacred bell held by a Chamberlain, and rang it before the Sanctuary, according to Shinto ritual. When the Emperor had resumed his place on the dais, the Crown Prince, Princes, and Princesses of the blood and other members of the imperial family made their obeisance before the Sanctuary. A Court lady in ancient robes made an obeisance as representative of the absent Empress.

The ceremony itself was very simple and brief, but was most impressive. Subsequently the Emperor, followed by his retinue, retired from the place of ceremony, amid the bows of all present. The offerings were removed from the altar by the ritualists and the doors of the Sanctuary were closed, while the Sagura music was again played. Then, to the sound of the sacred gongs and drums, all the spectators retired.

The Saratoga at Kobe.

The United States cruiser Saratoga, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, arrived at Kobe yesterday and gave the salute. After official visits had been exchanged, Rear Admiral Winterhalter and other officers came to Kioto and called on American Ambassador Guthrie.

American officials and civilians are predominant among the guests at the Kioto Hotel, at which there is being held a series of luncheons and dinners. American and other guests are greatly impressed with the perfection of arrangements for their comfort.

Most of the diplomats and special envoys who are here to attend the coronation ceremonies are also quartered at the Kioto Hotel, which has been refurnished from cellar to roof. Every article used was manufactured under the direction of the Imperial Household, constituting one of the items in the $5,000,000 budget provided to pay the expenses of the coronation.

Press representatives were entertained at the hotel by Mayor Inouye at a splendid Japanese dinner. Ancient dances presented by Geisha girls took the guests back a thousand years in the history of the empire. The Mayor paid a tribute to the important rôle the press has played in promoting the progress of Japan, and, like the Mayors of American cities, he took advantage of the opportunity to point out the attractiveness of Kioto and the great industrial advance it has made.

The Emperor, in commemoration of the coronation, has bestowed decorations on the Ambassadors and Ministers to Japan, with the exception of the American and Swiss representatives, who are prevented by the laws of their countries from accepting such decorations. In view of this fact the Emperor presented to Mrs. Guthrie a golden lacquer box.

Gifts for the Emperor are being received in great numbers. Emperor Nicholas of Russia sent a huge vase of pink jade from the Ural Mountains. President Poincaré of France sent Sèvres vases.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED

Mikado Grants Amnesty—Gives $500,000 to Charity.

KIOTO, Wednesday, Nov. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito, desiring that the entire empire share in his happiness on the occasion of his coronation, has issued an amnesty decree under which death sentences have been commuted to sentences of life imprisonment and sentences of life imprisonment to servitude for twenty years. The terms of other convicts also have been reduced by half.

The Emperor, in addition, has given 1,000,000 yen ($500,000) to charity.

TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT.

Congratulates the Emperor and Speaks of His High Ideals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—President Wilson today cabled to the Emperor of Japan the following message:

To his Imperial Majesty, Yoshihito, the Emperor of Japan, Tokio:

On this auspicious occasion of your Majesty's formal accession to the throne, I take pleasure in extending cordial felicitations and in expressing the confidence that the influence of your high ideals of right and justice which will continue to guide you in your exalted office will inure to the advancement of your country. I assure your Majesty of my best wishes for your personal welfare and that of your Majesty's family and for the continuance of the friendly relations existing between Japan and the United States.

WOODROW WILSON.

Our Envoy Proud of His Mission.

TOKIO, Nov. 9.—The Jiji Shimpo publishes interviews with various Ambassadors who are now in Kioto for the coronation ceremonies. American Ambassador Guthrie is quoted as calling attention to the fact that the invitation to foreign envoys to attend the ceremonies is without precedent. America is rightly proud to dispatch her envoy to the coronation, Mr. Guthrie says, and desires permanently friendly relations with Japan. The Ambassador adds that he is proud of the mission intrusted to him by President Wilson.

AMERICANS ROBBED IN CHINA

Bandits Hold Up Two Members of the Carnegie Surveying Crew.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Nov. 9.—It was learned here today that robbers had attacked Brown and Johannson, who are now engaged in the magnetic survey of Mongolia for the Carnegie Institute of Washington, U. S. A. They were on their way to Urga, the chief town of the northern districts of Mongolia, and had their rifles and money stolen.

The Americans named above are undoubtedly members of the party attached to the non-magnetic yacht Carnegie, which is engaged in the work of tracing and charting the lines of magnetic force on the surfaces of the earth.

The Carnegie was launched here in 1909. In April, 1914, Dr. L. A. Bauer, Director of the Department of Terrestial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institute, told of the observations made and distances traveled by the Carnegie, which had then returned from a voyage. The vessel had traveled more than 1,000,000 miles and had surveyed courses from New York to St. Johns, N. B., and from there to England. From England the courses led to the Madeiras, Bermudas, along South America, around Australia, and through the Indian Ocean. The observations made have led to the revision of many charts, and it is intended that the whole surface of the earth be accurately mapped in regard to the magnetic forces.

The Carnegie's crew consists of nine seamen and two cooks. The members of the surveying party are Dr. Bauer, Commander William J. Peters, C. E. Littlefield, J. P. Ault, E. Kidson, R. R. Tafel, D. F. Smith, and Dr. C. C. Craft.

NEVADA SAVES FUEL.

Dreadnought's Oil Consumption Is Below Contract Demands.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 9.—The oil-burning boilers of the superdreadnought Nevada, which last week proved that they could generate speed in excess of twenty-one knots, today showed their ability to operate economically and well within contract demands. In a twenty-four-hour test at ten knots, finished today, the rate of oil consumption was six pounds per knot less than the amount called for.

A greater proportionate saving was shown in the result of a twelve-hour run at fifteen knots, completed late tonight. The oil consumed was 10 per cent. below the stipulated quantity, according to word received by the Nevada's builders.

REPORT MEXICO CITY FREE FROM FAMINE

State Department Officials Tell of Better Conditions Throughout the Republic.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING

Railroad Service Being Restored and Law and Order Re-established in Carranza Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A statement issued at the State Department today, based on information received by Secretary Lansing, from agents of the United States in Mexico, said that famine was a thing of the past in Mexico City, that business was better than at any other time since the fall of Huerta, that the warehouses at Vera Cruz were packed with goods awaiting shipment into the interior, that the railroads had been transferred from the military to the civil authorities, who were trying to run them on schedule time, and that law and order was being rapidly restored in Carranza territory.

The information received by the State Department was summarized by Secretary Lansing as follows:

"Conditions in Mexico are such as might be expected in any country that has passed through about six years of civil war. Those hopeful for the restoration of order and of Mexico's former prosperity believe that there now is a chance for them to improve. In Mexico City the famine is a thing of the past. Now, through government officials, there is food for everybody, and the improvement of the railroad service makes it certain that food conditions will be better every day.

"The Government has been maintaining forty-six stations where food is free, consisting of a portion of soup, frijoles, and bread, distributed daily to every woman or child who comes. In addition, there are fifty-six stations where food is sold to those in better circumstances. Further, there are ten dining rooms where meals are served free. Conditions are so much better that the Government is considering the reduction of the number of these free stations.

"While business is not flourishing, compared with former years in Mexico City, it is probably better than it has been at any other time since the trouble started. The stores are open and most of them are well stocked, in contrast with the conditions of a year and a half ago at the end of the Huerta régime.

"Restoration of railroad service throughout the country will not only be the big step toward resuming normal conditions, but it will also be the barometer of peace and order in the country. Railroads have been in the last few weeks transferred from the military to the civil authorities. The latter are now attempting to get the railroads on a running schedule, working under the most discouraging handicaps.

"Of the former equipment of the great national system of railroads, more than two-thirds of the engines, cars, rolling stock, and stations have been destroyed. One-half, at least, of what is left is still being used by the military. For instance, on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico City one sleeper is available, and, accordingly, has an alternate schedule. This is a better schedule than on any other stretch of the system. Shortage of freight cars and locomotives in holding back the resumption of the normal commerce of the country.

"The warehouses at Vera Cruz are already crowded to their capacity, the Ward Line boats have resumed weekly sailings, and they are loading hundreds of tons there every trip. The railroad is helpless to move more than a small portion of freight toward the interior. Practically every mile of railroad has been repaired by the different armies.

"In the capital and in all of the large cities and towns under the control of the Carranzistas law and order have been restored as rapidly as possible. Some parts of the rural districts still have roving bands of bandits, whom the soldiers have been unable to apprehend and exterminate. Various bandits hanging from telegraph poles on the railroad right of way, however, show that progress is being made in their extermination."

Reports to the State Department dated Nov. 8 from the west coast of Mexico state that a transport has arrived at Guaymas, Sonora, with troops, and that about 700 have left for the north. Hermosillo was taken by the de facto government forces on Nov. 7 with little resistance. West coast ports are reported quiet, as are also Tampico and Vera Cruz.

OUR SOLDIERS FIRED UPON.

One Loses Three Fingers When Ambushed Near Mexican Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 9.—Private Madden of Company C, Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, and seven other soldiers were fired on twice from the brush near La Feria, a small town thirty miles northwest of here and ten miles from the Mexican border, late Monday, according to word reaching Fort Brown today.

Three fingers of Madden's left hand were shot away.

AGUA PRIETA AWAITS ATTACK.

Seven Thousand Villa Troops Reported Marching on Carranza Town

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 9.—General Villa's army tonight is marching eastward from Naco and Villa Verde, Sonora, toward Agua Prieta, the scene of Villa's recent unsuccessful attack on the forces of General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza defender, according to advices received here tonight from American farmers on the border stating that just before dark a column of troops estimated at several miles in length passed through Anavacachi Pass, twelve miles southwest of Agua Prieta, and started eastward.

Advices from Naco, Ariz., were that 7,000 Villa troops between there and Anavacachi Pass late today were engaged with scouting parties sent out from Agua Prieta by General Calles.

The defenders of Agua Prieta tonight went into the trenches in anticipation of a night attack by Villa.

General Villa himself was expected tonight to arrive at Nogales, Sonora, where yesterday a small body of his troops were said to have deserted.

Manifestos calling upon Villa adherents to desert and offering amnesty are being circulated in Villa camps, according to R. Garduno, Carranza Consul here. One of these, signed by forty-four commissioned officers who have deserted Villa, recites the good treatment received from Calles. It advises surrender to the nearest Carranza Commissionate. Forty-five Villa soldiers who crossed at Naco today and received permission to traverse American territory tonight crossed over to Agua Prieta and joined Carranza.

Ashurst Suggests Neutral Zone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. — Neutral zones at Agua Prieta, Naco and Nogales, extending four miles over the border in Mexico from each of those places, to be patrolled by American soldiers, were proposed today by Senator Ashurst of Arizona to Secretary of State Lansing and Major General Scott, chief of the staff of the army, as a means of preventing further damage to American life and property in the Mexican border fighting. The plan will be considered.

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TO a large extent, the success of your muffins depends upon your choice of baking powder. To make them light and creamy, to make them so delicious that you never can seem to bake enough, you should use

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If you should decide on muffins for supper tonight, use your usual recipe, and where baking powder is called for, use the same amount of RYZON.

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RYZON is not an improved baking powder, it is an entirely new one.

Get a tin from your grocer, subject RYZON to the most difficult test you can, make it live up to cooking expert requirements, and then if you can't conscientiously recommend it to your best friend, ask for the return of your money.



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ANY doctor will tell you that "the blues" is frequently a symptom of constipation and its attendant evil, auto-intoxication. Take care of constipation and "the blues" will take care of itself.

But laxatives and cathartics won't cure constipation. In fact the indiscriminate drugging of the system with such remedies only aggravates the condition and tends to make constipation chronic.

Because of the evident dangers of the laxative habit, physicians everywhere are advocating the use of Nujol, a pure white mineral oil, which does not drug or physic but which acts as an intestinal lubricant.

Nujol softens the contents of the intestines and lubricates the entire tract, so promoting normal evacuations. It is purely mechanical in its action, and is not absorbed into the system. Consequently it is not habit-forming and may be taken in any quantity without harm.

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4 CONVICTS HOSTILE TO OSBORNE TESTIFY

Report That They Told Grand Jury Stories of Alleged Immorality in Sing Sing.

WARDEN TO WAIVE IMMUNITY

His Counsel Will Ask That Other Prisoners, Picked at Random, Be Summoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Four of the five prisoners taken from Sing Sing to White Plains by District Attorney Weeks testified today, according to report, before the Westchester County Grand Jury investigating conditions in the prison under Warden Thomas Mott Osborne's management. The men are said to have told the jurymen stories of immorality among the prisoners in Sing Sing.

Among the four prisoners was Nathan Kaplan, known as "Kid Dropper," whose testimony is thought to have been more against Warden Osborne, perhaps, than that of the other three men; for, though Kaplan when in Sing Sing repeatedly expressed loyalty to the Warden and a desire to reform, his character is said to be such that he is likely to swing from one opinion to any other which he imagines his auditors might like to hear.

Hostile to Warden.

The other three prisoners whom the Grand Jury probably heard were W. H. Thompson, Joseph Rotolo, and James Harvey, all of whom, in the opinion of Huntington W. Merchant, Mr. Osborne's counsel, were ready to give testimony hostile to the Warden.

Whether all of them actually went into the Grand Jury room could not be learned positively, for access to the witness room was denied and the secrets of the Grand Jury were carefully guarded by Mr. Weeks and his assistants, who are maintaining strict silence concerning all of the aspects of the investigation. It is thought that none of the four persons finished his testimony.

William Willet, the Queens County politician serving sentence for attempting to buy a judicial nomination, who is temporarily in the White Plains jail, was not called before the Grand Jury today and may not be summoned until next week. Richard Porter, the fifth Sing Sing prisoner here, may testify tomorrow. It was rumored here today that District Attorney Weeks had decided to bring two more prisoners from Sing Sing to testify regarding assault cases. Their names are said to be James Connolly and William B. Trefry, both members of the Mutual Welfare League. They will testify concerning assaults in the prison.

Osborne Wants Others Heard.

Expecting that the testimony of all of the prisoners subpoenaed by the District Attorney may be against Warden Osborne's management, Mr. Merchant will ask the Grand Jury, through Mr. Weeks, to hear the testimony of other prisoners selected by Mr. Osborne or those picked at random from Sing Sing's population. Mr. Merchant said today that if the Grand Jury intended to learn all of the available facts about the prison, witnesses of all beliefs and character should be heard.

Mr. Merchant may also ask that George W. Kirchwey, formerly dean of the Columbia Law School, who made an investigation of Sing Sing under Governor Whitman's direction, be called as a witness. Dr. Kirchwey became convinced in the course of his investigation that Warden Osborne's methods had improved conditions in Sing Sing and will be able to testify to specific evidences of this improvement. Mr. Merchant will not make the request that Dr. Kirchwey be allowed to testify until it seems certain to him that District Attorney Weeks will not voluntarily summon the investigator.

When Mr. Osborne will testify has not been decided, but it is thought that the Warden will be one of the last witnesses. The question of whether he would be asked to waive immunity remains unsettled, for the only man who can settle it, District Attorney Weeks, declined today to state his intention.

Osborne to Waive Immunity.

No matter what Mr. Weeks does in this connection, however, Mr. Osborne will testify, for his counsel said today that the Warden would certainly waive immunity if asked to do so.

It was learned today that the prison records wanted by the Grand Jury and not yet produced are probably lost forever, having been destroyed months ago. These records are the reports of trials of prisoners before the Judicial Board of the Mutual Welfare League, and it is the records of the first seven months of the league's existence that cannot be found. The records for the last three months were delivered to the Grand Jury yesterday by Principal Keeper Dorner and explained by him today.

Mr. Osborne met Andrew B. Buchanan, the foreman of the jury, in conference here this morning to explain how the missing records had been lost. He said that the Mutual Welfare League was an organization run entirely by the prisoners, and that they had always had the disposition of their own papers. The facts in each case that came before the Judicial Board for trial, he said, were written down, but after each case had been disposed of finally, the papers relating to it were tossed aside, generally into some corner of the courtroom, from which they were removed by cleaners. The records not being State papers and the prisoners being unfamiliar with systems of filing and their value, no pains to preserve records were taken during the first months of the league's organization, Mr. Osborne said.

It was learned today that the October Grand Jury, which was discharged yesterday, had indicted six Sing Sing prisoners who escaped from Sing Sing and were recaptured. The warrants for the arrest of these men, who are now at Sing Sing, are in the office of the Sheriff of Westchester County and will be served within a few days. What the specific charges against the men are is not known.

PUTS BLAME ON POLITICIANS.

Osborne Tells Audience They Have Caused the Trouble in Sing Sing.

Speaking before an audience of 1,500 in the Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University, last night, Warden Osborne gave his explanation of how his policy of managing Sing Sing Prison had antagonized the politicians of Westchester County. He was cheered many times. The address was made under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

"The way of the transgressor may be hard," Mr. Osborne said, "but it is a primrose path compared to the way of the reformer."

Coming to the recent criticisms of Sing Sing, Mr. Osborne said:

"Everything that we are doing at Sing Sing was done at Auburn a year earlier. Why don't we read about the frightful things in Auburn? Why doesn't the Grand Jury of Cayuga County get busy? What's the reason for it all?"

A number of persons in the audience were heard to answer the question for themselves. Each one of them said "Politics."

"A large quantity of food is consumed in Sing Sing," Mr. Osborne continued. "Large contracts for food have to be let. Perhaps the popularity of a Warden depends to an extent upon who gets the contracts. Do you see the point? I have a theory that all of the money appropriated by the State for food for prisoners should go into food for the prisoners, and not as graft into the pockets of contractors. Perhaps there are those in Westchester County who do not agree with this theory.

"Also, Sing Sing is a factory, and large quantities of raw materials have to be bought. Again the question of contracts comes up. Perhaps previous Wardens have been more popular than I because they have let these contracts differently. And we have the question of the coal supply of Sing Sing. I understand that there was considerable resentment in certain quarters when we began to weigh the coal we received. It would have been so much easier to accept the other fellow's weight."

The Warden admitted that his method could not save every man, and he emphasized the need of time for its complete perfection. Also he warned his audience against sentimentality. He said he believed in prisons and expected that there always would be prisoners. The purpose of prisons, however, should be to save as many men as possible for society, he said.

Mr. Osborne was the subject of eulogy at a large meeting at Leslie's Hall, at Eighty-third Street and Broadway, last night, which was addressed by Misha Applebaum, founder of the Humanitarian Cult. In the course of his own praise of Mr. Osborne, Mr. Applebaum presented a man to the audience as a recently released convict from Auburn, who was in a state of broken health, and desired to show himself to the audience as an example of the effects of the old prison system, in order to impress those who saw him with their duty to support Warden Osborne. Resolutions were adopted congratulating Warden Osborne on his work and commending Governor Whitman for supporting him.

SING SING BANK OPENS.

100 Convicts Start Accounts and Deposit Token Money.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Mutual Welfare League Bank in Sing Sing Prison opened for business at noon today. About 100 inmates took advantage of the opportunity to save their token money, with which they are paid for their work in the prison.

The bank resembles a cashier's office, except that the bars and gratings are absent. There are three windows in the office, with small counters in front of each for the use of depositors. "Dick" Dugan, an inmate, is cashier.

The inmates receive $8 a week for their work, of which $4.50 is charged for board and lodging. Hertofore the men have had to keep this money in their cells, where opportunities to gamble were many. For that reason Warden Osborne had a safe sent up from New York to the prison, and in this the money will be kept.

It is said that Warden Osborne already has $1,000 in money which he purposes to use in redeeming the token money when inmates leave the prison.

SUES FERGUSON ON NOTE.

Court Doesn't Accept Plea That Dr. Hillis Is Responsible.

The suit of Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond against Frank L. Ferguson, former business agent for the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, to recover $600 on a promisory note he gave to Raymond, was tried before Judge Harry E. Lewis in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The note was for interest on bonds of the Alberni Timber Company, a concern organized by Dr. Hillis for his own benefit.

Ferguson said he was not responsible for the amount of the note, as he signed it to accommodate Dr. Hillis, and insisted that the clergyman should pay it.

Rawdon W. Kellogg, his counsel, told the court he was ready to go on with the trial as soon as Dr. Hillis returned to town. He said he intended to call Dr. Hillis as a very important witness, but Dr. Hillis is away. General Horatio C. King told the court that the clergyman was out of the city for ten days on a lecture tour.

Asserting that Ferguson's counsel should have subpoenaed Dr. Hillis if he wanted him as a witness, Judge Lewis added:

"This matter should be disposed of at once. It is my opinion that the sooner this is done the better it will be for all concerned, including Dr. Hillis. Then there will be an end to all this publicity."

After hearing the testimony Judge Lewis intimated that he would decide against Ferguson. In the opinion of the court, there was no proof submitted that the defendant acted as the agent of Dr. Hillis in this matter. At the request of the counsel for Ferguson, who asked for time to submit briefs, Judge Lewis reserved decision.

LEGACY FOR CARD FRIENDS.

Maine Woman Leaves $1,000 Each to 34 Members of Clubs.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 9.—Thirty-four members of two card clubs in Bangor and Rockland received $1,000 each under the will of Mrs. F. W. Hill, who died at her home here recently, it was announced today.

Mrs. Hill was a member of both clubs, and the gifts were made "as a token of friendship."

NEW OPEN-AIR CLUB FOR NATURE STUDY

Young Men and Women to Go on Hikes, Skate, and Study Nature Together.

MISS ANNE MORGAN'S IDEA

A Development of Girls' Vacation Camp—To Have Council Ring in Van Cortlandt Park.

Under the auspices of Miss Anne Morgan and her associates who conducted the vacation camp for working girls at Greenwood Lake last Summer, a new club has just been organized with the prime object of stimulating nature study and open air life among both young men and women throughout the entire year. It is known as the Inkowa Club, taking its name from that of the girl's camp at Greenwood Lake.

In explaining its purposes Miss Grace Parker, the Secretary, said yesterday at the Vacation Headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street:

"The new organization is the direct outcome of the success of the Greenwood Lake Camp, only it will be conducted on decidedly broader lines. Its two new and important features are the admission of young men as members and the adoption of a series of open-air entertainments to be held at frequent intervals throughout the Winter.

"Our new Inkowa Club is grappling with a big social problem in that it will endeavor to provide wholesome companionship for the young men and women in our city. No other organization, so far as I know, deals with that subject in a broad manner. We have all sorts of clubs and societies for young men and for young women, but brings them together at the age of eighteen and upward in friendly and proper companionship. At Greenwood Lake it was impossible to provide for young men, but Miss Morgan and the other members of the committee realized that the girl of the Summer vacation expects the society of young men, and we permitted men visitors on Saturday afternoons and Sundays."

Council Ring in the Park.

The new club, Miss Parker said, intends to live as much as possible in the open air. While its official headquarters will be at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street it real headquarters will be in a Council Ring at Van Cortlandt Park, just north of the lake, the use of which for various Saturday afternoons has been given by Park Commissioner Whipple of the Bronx. These open-air meetings at the Ring will be inaugurated next Saturday when Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the Sioux Indian, will speak to the members, attired in his Indian costume. These council meetings will begin at 5 o'clock and the business sessions of the club will follow the entertainment features.

A course of nature study in the American Museum of Natural History has also been planned for every Tuesday night. The first three meetings will be devoted to Indian study under the leadership of Alanson Skinner, Assistant Curator of the Musuem. The camp feature is also to be continued by frequent hikes and camp fire suppers, the first of which will start from Dyckman Street next Sunday and walking through the Inwood section. On these hikes the members are asked to bring four slices of bread and four slices of bacon in addition to such other delicacies as may be desired. These walks will be in charge of Captains and a fire will be kindled in a safe place for supper.

Roller Skating on the Mall.

Roller skating and horseback riding in the park are other open-air features that are being prepared for the members. Park Commissioner Ward has been asked to set apart the Mall in Central Park for the club's roller skating meetings at certain hours of the evening. Swimming teams are also being organized by the club to meet Monday and Wednesday nights in the West Twenty-eighth and West Sixtieth Street public baths.

The initiation fee for both young men and women has been placed at $2 with monthly dues of 50 cents.

The Inkowa Committee in charge of the club's activities consists of Miss Anne Morgan, President; Miss Maude Wetmore, Treasurer; Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Grosvenor Atterbury and Miss Grace Parker, Secretary. It is proposed to add two or three more men to the board.

The requirement for membership indicate very clearly the attitude of the club for the encouragement of open-air life. A few of the requisites are that members must have slept with wide open windows for at least two months between October and March; must have walked at least forty miles in two weeks; must know and be able to identify ten native trees; must know and be able to identify ten native birds; must know and be able to identify fifteen wild flowers; must know the planets and five constellations; must have read at least one standard book on the life of the American Indian, and must have read one standard book on animal life.

MRS. HARRIMAN FOR SAFETY.

Gives Fund to Pay for Lectures on Occupational Dangers.

A fund donated by Mrs. E. H. Harriman to carry on an educational campaign for the benefit of workers in occupations dangerous to their lives or health has been put at the disposal of the American Musuem of Safety. The amount has not been made public.

Noon hour lectures, illustrated with motion pictures, will be given daily in the rooms of the Museum, 16 to 18 West Twenty-fourth Street, to which every one will be welcomed.

The first lecture took place yesterday and several hundred factory workers saw how thousands of employes in the steel industry care for their health. The lecture and pictures tomorrow will be on railroading.

Dr. L. I. Harris, of the Health Department will lecture on Thursday evening on the dangers and safeguards in the fur trade.

AUTO FOR SICK CHILDREN.

Bellevue Patients Owe Outing to Mrs. Isaac L. Rice.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice of the Hotel Ansonia has placed her touring car at the disposal of Dr. Gregory, and children in the special wards of Bellevue Hospital are to get health-helping rides. The first one took place yesterday afternoon, when two boys and two girls in heavy clothing and wrapped in blankets were assisted into the Rice machine and taken with a supervising nurse through Central Park and along Riverside Drive.

Mrs. Rice, who is head of the Anti-Noise Society, offered the use of her touring car some weeks ago to several institutions. She was greatly pleased when Dr. Gregory of Bellevue accepted the offer.

MARS CHURCH PARTY UNDER GAMING LAW

Civic League Sends Sheriff to Stop Prize Play in Euchre Tournament.

CRUSADERS STIR BROOKLYN

Canon Chase Declares Law Shall Be Obeyed, Whether on Race Track or in Sacred Edifice.

The Civic League of New York, which has been crusading against what it calls "gambling" at church card parties and fairs, has called upon the Sheriff of Kings County for help.

About 3,000 persons who had assembled in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, on Monday night for a euchre tournament were disappointed and indignant when it was announced that Sheriff Lewis M. Swasey had ordered that there should be no prizes. The Sheriff acted on the request of the league, of which the Rev. William Sheafe Chase, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, in Bedford Avenue, is the President.

Sheriff Swasey received a letter last week from George H. West, Superintendent of the law and order department of the New York Civic League, telling him that the United Societies of the Holy Family Catholic Church, Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, were to hold a euchre and dance in Prospect Hall on Monday night.

"We hereby ask you," wrote Mr. West, "to see to it that no lottery or raffle schemes are carried on at this euchre and dance, and also that no door prizes are awarded."

Acting on the letter, the Sheriff notified the Rev. John S. Gresser, rector of the church, that there must be no distribution of prizes at the euchre, and detailed Deputy Sheriff George Odell to attend the affair.

When the party had assembled, Father Gresser announced that there would be no play for prizes.

"We have assembled together," said the priest, "to spend a few hours in simple enjoyment, but certain gentlemen have found fault with us. Ten games of euchre will be played, in spite of their disapproval, but, I am sorry to say, no prizes will be distributed."

At the office of the Sheriff it was said yesterday that the league had made a number of such complaints in the past few months. "We have no recourse," said Under Sheriff Charles F. Murphy, "except to notify the people concerned that complaint has been filed and that the law must be obeyed. It is against the law to give door prizes or to award prizes for the best scores in euchre. In the eyes of the law, these are lottery and raffle schemes."

Canon Chase said the New York Civic League was working to have the anti-gambling laws enforced. Nothing but a desire for the enforcement of the law was behind the activity, he said. Gambling was gambling, he added, whether on the race track or within the church.

Many euchres in aid of churches in Brooklyn have been planned for the near future, and those interested were uneasy yesterday. The United Societies of St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church announced yesterday that they would have a euchre party at Trommer's Hall, Bushwick Avenue and Conway Street, next Tuesday night. Among the prizes to be competed for are two said to have been given by Mrs. Galt, President Wilson's fiancée, and Mrs. Whitman, the wife of the Governor. Members of the Committee of Arrangements said last night that they had received no word that the Civic League or the Sheriff would prevent the awarding of prizes.

"Seeing is believing"

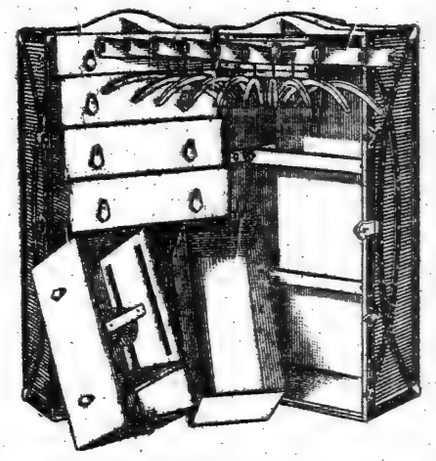
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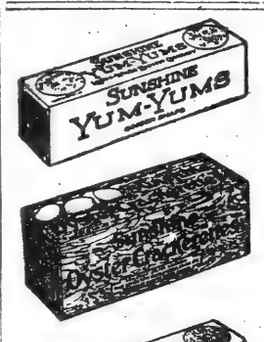
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VICHY
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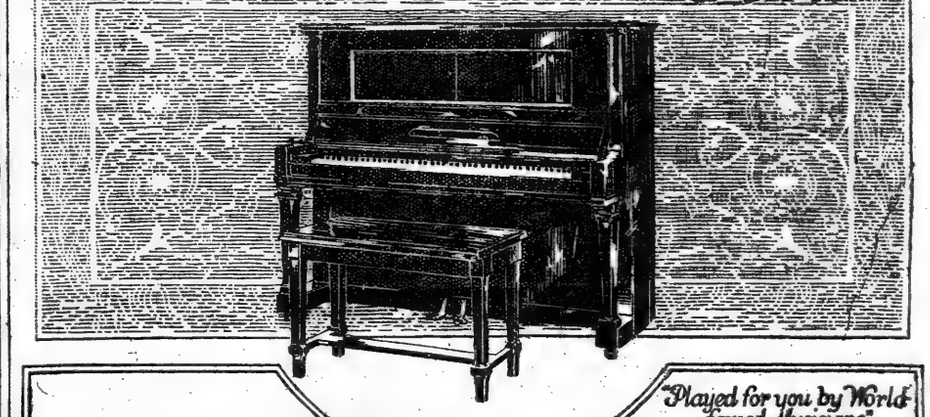
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Aeolian Hall—42nd Street west of 5th Avenue

MILITARY AND POLICE RIDERS' DAY AT HORSE SHOW—WITH THE JUDGES IN THE RING

MOUNTED POLICE PERFORM IN GARDEN

Skillful Riding Keenly Watched by Small but Fashionable Crowd.

W. MURDY'S DOUGLAS WINS

Capt. William Mitchell, U. S. A., a Double Winner in Military and Steeplechase Classes.

Military and Mounted Police Day at the Horse Show brought out the best attendance of the week, but there were groups of vacant seats, which indicated very plainly that it is difficult to work up anything like the old-time enthusiasm over a display of horses, be they ever so good, in these days, when the automobile has so far superseded the equine as a means for pleasure riding. There is an even more superb display of horseflesh than at any of the previous Horse Shows, but the circle of people interested seems to be so narrowed that it is hard to arouse enthusiasm over even the best of the thoroughbreds at any kind of going. Even the distinctive American horse, the trotter, has lost his grip on the affections of the public here in New York, at least. The lack of streets in which it, or any other type of horse, for that matter, may be driven with comfort has made it so useless as compared with the gasoline-propelled carrier that interest in the animal has died out save among those who have had the love for the horse born in them. These do not appear to be numerous enough to fill a place like the Garden even once a year.

The management has certainly done all in its power to make the show attractive. It is now up to the public to say whether such shows shall be things of the future, or be abandoned altogether. That was the way the managers of the affair looked at it last night, as they viewed the many vacant places in the Garden. So far they have not been pessimistic openly as to the future of the National Horse Show, but there has been a lot of thinking done in the inner circle. The attendance at the show today and tomorrow will probably settle the question as to future shows definitely.

Meantime the show goes merrily on, and there was a good-sized and superbly dressed crowd on hand to see that portion of New York's police force, in which all users of the streets and sidewalks are so directly and vitally interested, the Traffic Squad. There was an abundance of applause that was something more than perfunctory for the men who make travel on the streets in the congested districts so much more nearly safe than it could possibly be but for their intelligent and patient efforts.

Thirty-one of the mounted members of the squad, in charge of Lieutenants Egan and Eason and all under command of Lieutenant John A. Park, made an entrance to the tanbark arena at 10 o'clock, as fine a body of mounted men, and as well horsed, as one could ask to see. Even the army officers seated in the boxes about the arena instinctively applauded their orderly and yet showy entrance. The railbirds and the men in the galleries cheered vociferously when the two platoons went through their drill as cleverly and faultlessly as could any of the picked troops of any of the mounted organizations in the regular army.

There was no trick riding, just plain, straightforward drill and riot drill, with one wild charge across the ring at full speed, with every "cop" yelling at the top of his voice, and having his horse under perfect control. It was all very impressive as an evidence of the business quality there was in that body in case necessity should arise for their services in some unexpected emergency. It beat a whole bunch of "circus tricks" out of sight. There was only the showing as to how runaways were stopped by the traffic cops as a part of their duty that took on anything of that color.

Police Commissioner Woods and Chief Inspector Schmittberger witnessed the work of the men with grim satisfaction and then turned that very finished and workable body over to the mercies of three regular army officers who were to decide among so many good ones which were the best. After long individual inspection they gave the blue ribbon to Patrolman William Murdy of Precinct 33, the red to Patrolman Thomas Leonard of the same precinct, the yellow to Patrolman James Byrne of Traffic Squad D, and the white to Patrolman John J. Brennan of the same squad. Ribbons were given to the riders, but they were won entirely by the horses, for it was the animals and not their riders which were judged, and they were all judged on the basis of fit cavalry mounts. The names of the horses were Douglas, Bingo, Lucky, and Hermis, respectively. That means nothing to the public, of course, for there is no stud book for the animals who serve the city so faithfully and well and bring such credit to the men who have them in charge.

When Lieutenant Baron de Meslon of the French army was killed "somewhere in France" his team, which won the Nations of the Canadian Challenge Cup passed away. The cup had been in his custody. Where it went to when he went to the front to die, no one knows. It had been a cup so highly prized by military officers the world over that Colonel Sir Adam Beck gave another, and it, too, competed for by military officers of the world. The contestants this year were all Americans. The rest of the world which might have competed in the past are now at war. So only the officers of the neutral powers could participate in the competition for the trophy. Officers of other nations are so busy preserving an armed neutrality that America had no competitors. But a goodly lot of smart officers and creditable mounts did contest for the new cup. The event was the last on the card at the show last evening, and after a sharp competition between the thirty horses entered, the prize went to Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley's mount, the half-bred Lansdowne, a handsome brown charger, used by his owner, who is an officer in the National Guard of Rhode Island. This is the fourth blue ribbon the horse has won at this show under all sorts of conditions. Captain D. P. Card, stationed at West Point, won second honors with a handsome charger, Nimrod, and third honors went to Captain R. G. Alexander of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

In the competition for the Biltmore Challenge Cup, which was one of the features of the evening show, with Lady Beck of Canada judging, the prize went to Walter H. Hanley's showy bay gelding Twilight, the winner being ridden by Mrs. Hanley. She had a very high class of horses to defeat, chief of which was Miss Marion du Pont's Twenty-four Karat, which had already won two blues at the show and which had been very generally picked as the winner of the cup. But Twilight had not been seen until last evening, and he certainly showed in splendid form. But Twenty-four Karat was so close to him that it took Lady Beck and her associate, James G. Marshall of this city, half an hour to decide which one of them was entitled to the coveted trophy.

The spectacular feature of the afternoon show was the appearance of a score or more of officers of the United States Army and State National Guards, riding in the uniform of their corps on horses fit for service. Considering the limits put on horses purchased for army mounts, the thirty animals which appeared in the competitions were of very good class, and the performances of the horses, whether doing straight work under the saddle or moving over the hurdles, compared well with the performances of the hunters and heavy saddle classes of serviceable horses in private ownership. Thoroughbred blood was strongly in evidence in the middle and light weight class, the first to be judged, all four ribbons going to animals with straight pedigrees. The competition was exceedingly keen, and the various contestants had to go through a series of complicated movements to show their versatility and fitness as chargers, winding up by taking a flight over the hurdles at speed. Practically every horse showed a perfect performance, the winner turning up in Sir Dixon, a son of the well-known thoroughbred of the same name, which formerly raced in the name of the Dwyer Brothers. The smart gelding was ridden by his owner, Captain William Mitchell of the General Staff of the War Office at Washington. Second honors was the portion of the clean-cut bay stallion, Water Gap, a son of Bridgewater and Chapter, owned and ridden by Captain Gordon Johnston of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Governors Island. This horse is a full brother to High Bridge, the horse that John R. Fell of Philadelphia sent to England a few years ago in an endeavor to win the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase. Florentine, by Mortlake, and whose dam is the four-mile record holder, Lucretia Borgia, was third, her owner and rider being Lieutenant Daniel D. Pullen of the Engineer Corps, and who won fame for West Point as a football player. Captain Mitchell showed a handsome stallion named Highland Chief in addition to Sir Dixon, and annexed "Y. H. C." with him, so that at the conclusion of the contest the Washington officer was an exceedingly happy man.

At the conclusion of the afternoon's program there was a trial for pairs of horses over the miniature steeplechase course, the horses being required to jump in pairs. This was a novelty that thoroughly aroused the sporting spirit of the assemblage for a few to witness a performance of its merits. In this Captain Mitchell again appeared as the rider of one of the winning pair belonging to Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley of the Rhode Island State forces. He courteously gave the Captain the mount on the better of his pair, the handsome brown gelding Lansdowne, reserving his mate, a black called Ironside, and both thoroughbreds of Canadian breeding, for himself. The pair went around the course as if they had been in the habit of riding together across country for years, instead of making their first appearance in this event, and very easily captured the blue, as neither of their mounts made even a "tick" on their journey. Captain Mitchell also rode his own horse, Sir Dixon, which was mated up with Highland Chief, ridden by Lieutenant Snyder of the army, but the best they could do was to get fourth place. Second honors went to a pair ridden by Lieutenant Snyder of the Second Cavalry and Captain C. Sidney Haight of the famous Fifth Cavalry, which is stationed at Fort Myer, across the Potomac from the National capital.

In the class for heavyweights suitable for officers' chargers the winner turned up in a horse owned by the city and used in the Central Park police force for some time, but now the property of Captain T. Harry Shanton, who is attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the New York National Guard. Captain Shanton's entry defeated three mounts from the Eleventh Cavalry, one ridden by the commandant of the regiment, Colonel Lockett, and one ridden by an officer of Squadron A of this city. These classes wound up the military show of the afternoon.

Charles D. Lanier's Down East, which won in a saddle class on Monday, won the blue in the class for thoroughbreds suitable to become hunters. The winner is a son of the Futurity winner, Yankee, the second prize in the class going to J. G. F., by Oxford, out of Bessie Rolfe, which was bred in Virginia, and shown by the Belmont Plantation, the name under which Edward B. McLean of Washington shows his horses. Oxford will be recalled as the handsome gray horse which James McLaughlin, once the most famous of jockeys, raced around New York some years ago. Golden Gleam, a Canadian horse from the string of Crow & Murray, and a winner earlier in the day, got the third honors. She is a daughter of the Longfellow horse, Kelston. The strength of the class is shown by the fact that Golden Gleam and J. G. F. had finished first and second in the open class for hunters up to carrying 165 pounds.

There was a taste of the Speedway on the tan bark during the afternoon when E. T. Stotesbury won the blue for pairs of roadsters with ease with his pair, Ruby and Lasca from Edward Kearney's pair, Prince and Princess Morrell, his only competitor. This is the second victory for the Stotesbury pair and makes their winning of the championship now a mere matter of form. Mr. Stotesbury also won the ribbon in the class for novice roadsters with his showy and smooth mincing mare, Minnie Allerton, this also being her second victory this week, though the class she met in the afternoon was one that more fully tested her mettle than that in which she had previously won.

Judge W. H. Moore added another easy blue to his constantly lengthening string with his mare Bountiful, driven by George Chipchase the manager of his stable, when the judges gave the mare the ribbon, probably on the reputation she made in the rink two years ago, for she showed nothing in the ring yesterday. Chipchase could not keep her steady enough to make a single circuit of the track without breaking. The judges waved her to the place of honor however, and then made Miss Vauclain of Philadelphia and Miss Long of St. Louis drive their horses, The Whip and Revelation respectively, around the ring time after time until it got the crowd dizzy watching them. Then on some theory that the watchers could not fathom they gave the blue to the Moore horse, gave Miss Long the red, and put The Whip in fourth place.

The first accident since the show began occurred in the early morning yesterday while horses were being exercised in the ring. Miss Marjorie Tompkins, who is the daughter of an English army officer stationed in Bermuda, but herself living at 120 West Ninety-third Street, was thrown while riding Maximum, a saddle horse owned by Harry L. Balfe of Brooklyn. She had won with it on Saturday, and was giving it a bit of schooling preparatory to its appearance in the ring in the afternoon. For some unknown reason the horse reared and threw its young rider, who struck on her head and knee on the tanbark. The fact that she was wearing a stiff derby hat alone saved her life, in the oninion of the surgeon who was called to attend her. Her only injuries were a severe abrasion of the scalp and a strained knee. Miss Tompkins is one of the best known of the amateur riders about the city, and is constantly seen on the Park bridle paths during the season of horseback riding. She has been riding at horse shows in and about the city for a half dozen years, and as a rule her mastery of a horse is complete.

EVENING GOWNS OF BLACK.

But Wraps of Many Colors Were Also Conspicuous at Horse Show.

There was a brilliant display of fashion at the Horse Show last night. Society seems to be going in largely for black evening gowns, a custom in vogue in Europe just now on account of the war. But the gorgeous colors of the wraps worn offset any sombre effect of the black costumes, which scintillate in jet.

The exhibition so far has been attended not only by smartly gowned women, but the men, especially in their morning and afternoon dress, have been going in strong for modish effects and startling colors. This tendency to dress up on the men's part has been more noticeable this year than ever before, and so far the group of men who are interested in the show and patronize the club rooms have worn a new suit every day.

A man who attracted a great deal of attention yesterday afternoon on the promenade wore a red felt hat with a red waistcoat to match, a deep maroon red, and a frock coat of black and white check. His scarf was green and his shirt studs and cuff links set in emeralds. Of course, the society and sporting men have not quite reached this ultra degree in color in their garb, but mustard color, green, and reddish brown are as common now as the blue and black serge of some seasons past.

Reginald Vanderbilt, who is in mourning for his brother, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, wears black. Some of the best dressed men are President E. T. Stotesbury, Alfred B. Maclay, G. L. Boissevain, John McE. Bowman, Charles S. Baudouine, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, Louis Haight, William H. Moore, Eugene S. Reynal, Colin Campbell, Frederic Bull, and Sir Adam Beck.

Lady Beck goes in largely for blacks and browns. At the afternoon session she wore a brown tailored suit, topped with a small high standing hat encircled with black Paradise feathers, and brown fox furs.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury had as their guests last night Mr. and Mrs. Jean Saint Cyr, Miss Pauline Disston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia; Mr. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., and Judge Norman S. Dike.

Mrs. Stotesbury wore a gown of tan velvet. The bodice was chiefly of tan chiffon, embroidered with sole and pearls, and her hat was of silver net with a high ruff of dark brown tulle held at the brim with a narrow band of sable. Her ornaments were pearls, and when she arrived she had on a long mink coat with collar and cuffs of sable.

Mrs. Saint Cyr was in a low cut gown of black lace trimmed with jet and topped with a black velvet hat, with white aigrettes placed low at the brim. She wore a diamond collar and her wrap was of black velvet. Miss Disston was gowned in white faille silk draped with white net, with a large black picture hat with Paradise feathers. The coat was a white velvet one, with collar and cuffs of white fox fur. She wore a corsage bouquet of mauve orchids.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman wore a gown of black net over black satin, a stunning sable cape and a black velvet hat which was banded with sable. She wore a corsage bouquet of orchids and her ornaments were a diamond bar pin and a string of pearls.

Mrs. Jorge Andre was gowned in black velvet topped with a large picture hat trimmed with bird of Paradse and silver fox furs. Her only ornament was a platinum and diamond pendant.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde wore an individual costume of polychromatic material which is new this season. The ballet skirt was gold lace. Her hat was also of the lace and was trimmed with fur and a single cerise plume. Her coat was of ruby-colored velvet trimmed with sealskin, and her ornaments were a dog collar of diamonds and a string of pearls.

Mrs. Arden Dietrich wore pale green faille silk with a bodice of silver embroidery, a scarf of green tulle, and her coat was of gold and black brocade.

Mrs. W. A. Moore was in orchid brocade trimmed with lace. Her wrap was of gray velvet trimmed with gray fox. She wore earrings of diamonds.

Mrs. E. von der Horst also came in a gown of black satin ornamented with a single string of pearls. Her coat was of peacock green velvet with collar and cuffs of sable, and the bottom of the coat embroidered in gold.

Mrs. Stotesbury and her daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., entertained at the afternoon session. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont were among their visitors, also Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde had Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hilton Brown as their guests last night. Close by was the box occupied by Police Commissioner Woods, which was the centre of attraction when the mounted police were in the ring.

Among those in attendance yesterday were:

Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. William Lowe Rice, Miss Mildred Rice, Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rowland D. Allen, Harvey Ladew, Maurice Roche, James A. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. William Seaby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. George Leith of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Elkins, Mrs. Paul Moore, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Myron D. Paterson, Miss Clarisee Paterson, Mrs. William Fleitman, Eugene S. Reynal, John B. Webb, the Misses Webb, Samuel Willets, W. Scott Cameron, L. Stuart Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright Watson, Miss Constance Vauclain, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Mr. and Mrs. William du Pont, Miss Marion du Pont, Mrs. Josephine Reynolds, Miss Clara S. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Regan, Mrs. J. H. Burton, Mrs. Hobart D. Betts, Mrs. P. A. Clark, the Misses Marjorie and Katherine West, R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, and Howard Phipps.

Horse Show Features Today.

Judging of hackneys will occupy the whole of the morning session at the show today, the horses then competing for the Canadian Hackney Horse Society's gold medals. The stallions will compete for the Challenge Cup in the afternoon at 2:30, after a class of twenty-two harness horses has been passed upon. A class of nineteen hackneys in harness will be shown at 4:10, and officers' horses will compete for the Beresford Challenge Cup, presented by Colonel Lord Decies, the riders appearing in the uniforms of the arms of the service they represent. The closing event in the afternoon will be a trial of seventeen hunters over the hurdles. The features of the evening will be the judging of hackneys in harness for the American Hackney Horse Society's prize at 8:30, a big class of undocked saddle horses at 8:50, the competition for the St. James Gold Cup by gig horses at 9:15, a class of twenty-four hunters at 9:35, and trying out high jumpers as a conclusion of the evening's contests.

CREW READY FOR YALE RACE

Columbia Takes Last Row Before Going to New Haven.

Coach Jim Rice sent the Columbia 'Varsity crew out on the Hudson yesterday afternoon for the last regular practice row before the race with Yale at New Haven on Friday afternoon. Capt. Norm Bratton stroked the oarsmen for more than six miles before Coach Rice ordered the practice to stop and the majority of the time was spent in snappy spurts and sprints. At one time the Blue and White shell went through thirty-nine strokes in 56 seconds. Going up the river the crew faced a strong ebb tide, but the boat rode on an even keel and without a perceptible break in the stroke.

Columbia will not enter Friday's race with a spirit of overconfidence, but former oarsmen who have watched Coach Rice's men the past week declare that it will take a good combination of eight men to cross the finish line ahead of Columbia. Mr. Rice will go to New Haven this morning and the shell, Edwin Gould, will also be sent today. The 'Varsity oarsmen, coxswain, and two substitutes will go to New Haven early Thursday morning and will go over the course in the afternoon. The following will be the boating with the weights taken after practice yesterday:

Bow, R. K. Munroe, 1917	158
No. 2, O. B. Myers, 1916	162
No. 3, R. R. O'Loughlin, 1918	165
No. 4, J. W. Leys, 1918	160
No. 5, W. H. Diekmann, 1916	164
No. 6, R. W. Lahey, 1918	171
No. 7, R. O. Pennell, 1918	164
Stroke, Capt. W. Norman Bratton, 1916	177
Coxswain, M. Thomas, 1918	100

W. Innes Forbes of Pennsylvania will be referee and starter. The timers will be Morton G. Hogue of Columbia and Payne Whitney of Yale. Robert F. Herrick, head coach of the Harvard crews, will act as judge at the finish line.

Marines for Military Show.

A company of marines that is to play a prominent part in the Military Show at Madison Square Garden next week is due to arrive here this afternoon. These fighters of the navy will give nightly exhibitions of all the manoeuvres that are necessary on a ship, so as to keep the men in perfect physical condition. This company is considered the star company of the entire navy and in drill evolutions is considered to be without an equal.

CALKINS PROPOSES NOVEL GOLF SCHEME

Would Have Preferred Groupings of Those Eligible for National Championship.

A new method of conducting the national amateur golf championship has been devised by Leighton Calkins, formerly an officer in both the United States and Metropolitan Golf Associations and now Mayor of Plainfield. He is the originator of the Calkins system of estimating par and handicapping players thereon, and he now advocates a change in the amateur championship which is designed to eliminate the large field by taking advantage of the playing ability of the golfers as demonstrated in past seasons, rather than by the arbitrary rating system which has been in vogue during the last few years. And so that there may be no discrimination against those who have not firmly established their golfing skill he proposes that there be a round for this group of players on the Saturday preceding the playing of the first round of the actual tournament.

The entire system is based on a method of preferred grouping; for instance, one group to include invited guests and all previous national champions, while another might include all association and state champions, with about five groups in all. Under the present system the golfers receive a rating and all of those at five or under are eligible to compete for the championship.

In discussing his system, Mr. Calkins says in part:

"The problem is how to limit the field to 168. I have often thought that players who in previous years have won their spurs in national events should not be subjected to a sifting-out process along with untried and unknown men. Why should players, for example, who have competed more or less regularly for years and have qualified in the selected thirty-two for the match play rounds be required to compete with an unwieldy field in the elimination round?

"I suggest, therefore, that the field be limited to 168 players to play on Monday, one round stroke play for 64 places. Further, that 100 places be reserved for men of tried and known merit, to be allotted in due order of application. Various preferred groups might be designated. For example, Group 1 might include all invited guests and all previous national champions; Group 2, all association and State champions; Group 3, all players who in 1915 qualified for the match play rounds; Group 4, all players who so qualified in 1914; Group 5, all players who so qualified in 1913, going back, perhaps, five years. Then if the 100 selected places are not all filled a final group might include any player who has ever qualified (excepting the 1906 event at Nassau) for match play in a national championship. I am not particularly strong for this last group, but it might be considered.

"Finally, the program would require all other competitors to play an 18-hole stroke play round on the Saturday before for the remaining 68 places. These players would make up the unknown and untried, including, no doubt, many young, promising players. There would be included also the regular army of dubs who enter for the fun of it and have not a shout of a chance of qualifying. There would be no danger that young players would not come out on top.

"Thus, by a very simple means the undeserving would be sifted out and at the same time the treasury would be benefited through allowing anybody to enter who wished to do so. Three hundred players could enter, because as many as 200, if necessary, could flounder around on Saturday. I would not have the officials required to manage the Saturday event; simply provide that the players start when they wish, with the assistance of a selection, keeping their scorecards and turning them in when they finish. Let it be a regular go-as-you-please affair.

"Then begin the real event on Monday with a field of 168, 64 to qualify for a qualification round on Tuesday. This would be 18-hole rounds, as in 1915, or it might be at 36 holes, so as to disregard the scores on Monday. This would mean two short 18-hole rounds on Wednesday, only eight players surviving, with 36-holes rounds on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Or, if it should be decided to have only the finals at 36 holes, a day could be saved. In other words, you could have the go-as-you-please canter on Monday, the elimination round on Tuesday, the real 36-hole qualifying round on Wednesday, and four match-play rounds on Thursday and Friday, with the finals on Saturday.

"But whatever the plan for the main event, why not make use of the experience of previous years in sorting out the worthy?"

Power Boat Men Meet Here.

Delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New York, and several other States attended a special meeting of the United States Power Boat Squadrons at the Harvard Club last night, at which Chief Commander Roger Upton of the Boston Yacht Club presided. The meeting was called chiefly for the purpose of appointing committees to work in conjunction with the Government in the handling of motor boats and navigation, so that the boats may be of assistance to the Government and that power men may be really competent in case they should be called into service. After some discussion on the subject the Chief Commander was authorized to appoint the necessary committees to carry out the work. It was announced that the present power boat squadrons ensign is legally protected, and that a bill is now in Congress to legalize it for vessels over fifteen tons. The Department of Commerce and Labor and the Navy Department have both promised their support, it is said, in putting the bill through. Chief Commander Upton gave a dinner to the delegates at the Harvard Club before the meeting. Those present included Vice Commander C. F. Chapman, New York Motor Boat Club; Treasurer J. S. Murphy, New Haven Squadron; Secretary Frank W. Wardwell, Portland Squadron; Neal Burnell, W. A. Hopkins, Boston Squadron; Franklin Pratt, Commander of New York Squadron; Commander Cornwall, New Haven Squadron; Worthington Scott, Hudson River Squadron; Mathew McCarthy, Albany Squadron; Nathaniel Stebbins, Flag Lieutenant, Boston; Dr. J. C. Housman, and Rear Admiral Vincent L. Coffman, U. S. N.

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FOOTBALL TEAMS PUTTING ON FINISHING TOUCHES FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT GAMES

YALE'S TEAMWORK IMPROVES SLIGHTLY

Coaches Allow Only Signal and Dummy Offensive Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—Tom Shevlin and his fellow-members of the Yale football Board of Strategy today duplicated yesterday's program of inactive practice. Last night they planned to order scrimmaging this afternoon, but today changed their plans, creating the impression that the players have not yet fully recovered from the exhaustion of the Brown game. As tomorrow will close scrimmage work before the appearance of Princeton here, only a single day's actual football will be allowed the players in which to master the Shevlin wing-shift plays, which they executed poorly last Saturday.

The coaches will not decide on the make-up of the eleven which will play Princeton until Thursday. Gates at left tackle, Church at left end and Jim Sheldon at right guard, are all insecure in their positions, Gates only by reason of his light weight, which, the coaches fear, could not withstand the powerful drive of the Princeton backs. Indications are that Higginbotham will go to left end tomorrow, Kent to right guard and Baird to left tackle.

Features of today's practice were the signal rehearsal and dummy offensive work. In the latter the 'Varsity walked leisurely through plays against the ineligibles, the coaches lecturing the regulars on their individual positions at every point of the execution of the play. The teamwork during the signal practice was reported better.

Although Guernsey was at fullback today it was learned that Scovil will be in uniform tomorrow and will take part in the signal rehearsal. The coaches expect to use him for part of the Princeton.

Burr Chamberlin, Captain of the '98 eleven, joined the coaches. He gave special attention to the tackles. Howard Jones, who was Hinkey's predecessor as head coach, looked after the ends.

Dr. Billy Bull, the Yale backfield coach, who saw the Harvard-Princeton game, said today in The Yale Daily News that Yale is at present outclassed in every department of play by that of Harvard and Princeton elevens in the form they displayed last Saturday. He said Captain Eddie Mahan possessed more football ability than any other player he had ever seen. He called the Princeton eleven well rounded, powerful and dangerous, losing the game on costly fumbles.

COLUMBIA'S LAST APPEAL.

Again Asks Trinity to Withdraw Brickley from Eleven.

Settlement of the Columbia-Trinity controversy over George Brickley, the professional on Trinity's football team, will be made today, according to the Columbia football authorities. Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia, said last night that the definite announcement whether the game between the two colleges would be played on South Field Saturday afternoon was to be made public today. Mr. Fisher explained that all angles of the Columbia end of the intricate situation were discussed at the meeting of the Committee on Athletics Monday night, and that there was nothing more for the board to do. He said that unless the unforeseen happens this committee would hold no more meetings to talk over the Brickley matter, and that everything depended on a reply from Trinity to the letter sent by the Columbia football management Monday night.

This letter was dispatched to Hartford after Columbia had received word that Brickley would positively play in Saturday's game, and in all probability it was one last appeal to the Trinity authorities to keep George Brickley out of the contest.

Mr. Fisher was not inclined to discuss any other features of the controversy last night, but the feeling of confidence existing at Columbia that the Trinity game would be played without a hitch in preliminary arrangements was succeeded yesterday by a feeling of uncertainty. This was made all the more keen when it was learned that no tickets have been sold by the Columbia-Trinity game. Student members of the Columbia Athletic Association were told that the pasteboards were not ready for distribution, and applicants for reserved seats have been asked to wait until today before ordering their tickets.

Dartmouth Has Enough Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 9.—The Dartmouth coaches, believing that the Green team has enough plays, will devote the rest of the practice to fundamentals and bringing the full drive out of the back field. An attempt will also be made to develop a quarter back, and if this is possible Dartmouth will send a real team against Syracuse in the last game of the season. A long, hard drill was held today in fundamentals, but particular attention was paid to centres and quarter backs. Youngstrom, who has been showing a lot of fight lately, had an especially hard drill, and he will probably figure in one of the centre positions in the next two games. Up to this time he has been held back by injuries. The 'Varsity line-up today contains several radical changes, but whether they are permanent remains to be seen. It was Dussault, left end; McAuliffe, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Baxter, centre; Shears, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Emery, right end; Tyler, left half back; Ponder, right half back; Duhamel, full back. Gerrish, Carrolon, and Thielscher have all been relegated to the second team.

Hard Scrimmage for Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Thirty minutes of hard scrimmage between the 'Varsity and the scrubs featured the Rutgers football practice this afternoon. George Foster Sanford has devised several new plays to be sprung against the All Stars at the Polo Grounds Saturday afternoon, and considerable time was spent drilling the 'Varsity in the new formations, the majority of which worked well.

Frank Kelley, the scholastic star from Stamford, showed up well in the back field. He has been unable to play for the past five weeks because of a sprained ankle, but the injury has entirely healed, and he will probably start the game in New York. Wittpenn, 'Varsity half back, is not in the best of shape and may be kept out of Saturday's contest. The return of Miller to centre has necessitated the shifting of Mason to guard. Nash, the big tackle, and the pivot man in the Rutgers' defense, is rapidly recovering from a bad shoulder which was hurt in the Springfield game. The remainder of the squad is in excellent shape.

Lafayette Works Out New Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 9.—In a spirited practice under the most perfect football weather conditions Lafayette tried out in the scrimmage this afternoon the new plays Coach Crowell has evolved for the games with Penn State and Lehigh. The 'Varsity went through these plays with a familiarity that made them look like old ones. Weldon gave an exhibition of the most accurate forward passing that has been seen on March Field this year. Every member of the squad reported for the practice in the best of physical condition, with the exception of Gulick, who has a "charlie horse," and Livesey, who is suffering from a carbuncle. Neither of these men was kept out of the practice. Lake spent a long time in drop kicking, and he did it well. The scrimmage was short and light and designed just to show the men how to execute the new plays under fire. The rest of the time was devoted to a long drill in the signals and the other fundamentals.

FOOTBALL TICKETS, All Games, Woolworth Building Newsstand. Out-of-Town Papers, All Cities.

NEW TIGER BACKFIELD?

Intimation That Rush Will Make Change for Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Speedy Rush today ordered another hard workout for Princeton's 'Varsity. The extent of it was somewhat surprising inasmuch as it was thought that Wednesday would be the only day of protracted scrimmage for those Tigers who had seen service in the Harvard game. But Rush is still carrying on his experiments and he is a hearty believer in the efficacy of hard work. Only Gennert and Tibbott were excused from the scrimmage.

That there may be a different back field seen in action against the Yale team was the intimation of the coaches after the work of this afternoon. The combination that faced Harvard appeared to be about the strongest that Princeton had presented in years, according to some observers, but Rush may make a change before the Yale game, according to the latest reports. At least it was stated the combination will not be decided upon until Friday.

Billy Moore is the object of all the uncertainty. His work during one minute of the Harvard game that he played consisted in one run of eleven yards through the Crimson line. He has had the most consistent work in the scrimmages of the last two days, and it seems that the coaches are working to bring him into form to take a place in the first back field. He took the place of Tibbott in the latter's absence today, but should he be called upon at the start on Saturday Shea is the more logical man to be dropped.

Rush continued today his experiments that points to next year. Blake was used at quarter back during the greater part of the scrimmage, and Captain Glick got into only a small part. Haas also was tried out at Higley's end for a considerable part of the practice.

The team will engage in the final hard scrimmage of the season tomorrow, and a light workout will feature on Thursday afternoon. The eleven will leave Princeton on Friday, traveling to Hartford, Conn., where they will spend the night, and go to New Haven on Saturday morning.

The collection that was taken up between the halves on last Saturday for the benefit of the Polish Relief Society netted the organization, of which Mme. Sembrich is honorary President, a total of $3,200, according to the official report.

Hard Tests for N. Y. U.

Realizing the difficult proposition which confronts the New York University eleven when it plays the Wesleyan team next Saturday, Coach Reilley began a series of strenuous practices yesterday, which he expects will bring out everything that the Violet team has learned about gridiron tactics. In order to facilitate matters by having a fighting aggregation for the three final games of the season, which include besides the Wesleyan game contests with Columbia and Rutgers, permission was granted by the University Heights authorities yesterday to excuse the majority of the men on the football squad from all regular classes after 3:15 in the afternoon for the remainder of this week and all next week.

After a brief workout in punting the leather for all of the backfield candidates, Reilley put the 'Varsity through another signal drill, and then gave the first eleven a rigorous scrimmaging against the scrub players. In the signal workout particular emphasis was laid upon the details of open formations, and the men were required to walk through many of the plays so that the coaches could indicate mistakes. Scrimmaging against the scrub players the 'Varsity showed good ability to gain ground through the latter's rush line, but several times the 'Varsity backfield tumbled the pigskin and gave evidence of playing a loose game. For the 'Varsity most of the workout was devoted to offensive playing, and Coach Reilley permitted the men to run the ball during the entire scrimmage. A confirmation of the report that House, the regular right guard, had fractured an ankle-bone in the Stevens Tech game established the fact that the Violet will suffer his loss for the remainder of the season, and that Sokolower, who has been alternating in both the guard and centre positions, will in the future play the latter position, while Jordan, a substitute, will fill in at the guard. Erwig, the Violet right half back, who has also been suffering from an injury and who has taken only a limited part in the 'Varsity drills, was back again in his usual place yesterday, but Reilley is keeping him out of all rough work for the present.

Cornell Getting Ready for Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—"On to Philadelphia, beat Penn," was the slogan which expressed the feeling of the coaches and players in the long, hard workout on Schoelkoepf Field today, the first since the Michigan game last Saturday. Although the 'Varsity did not engage in the actual scrimmage, the big first team had a long signal practice and worked out numerous new plays, some of which may be tried out against Washington and Lee in the last game of the home season.

The 'Varsity line-up was thrown up to the standard of years past, and despite the fact that the 'Varsity is a much better one than Cornell has sent to Pennsylvania in many years, does not deter the men from their usual hard preparation for the annual Thanksgiving game. There is a noticeable lack of overconfidence, which bodes well for the team. Cornell has learned from many years' experience that Pennsylvania is always at her best form against Cornell, and the team set about today to improve their playing to cope with Pennsylvania's certain improvement.

A rough scrimmage between the scrubs and the third eleven resulted in a 14 to 3 victory for the scrubs. Duke Mueller, the 'Varsity full back, playing on the scrubs, and Schlicter the first substitute half back, who played the entire Harvard game after Captain Barrett was withdrawn, scored both scores for the scrubs, while Benedict made a pretty drop kick from inside the 30-yard line for the third team. Head Coach Sharpe will return to attend Thursday's hard practice planned to be held between the 'Varsity and scrubs.

Bracing Up Fordham Defense.

Determined to make a much needed improvement in the Fordham defense, Coach Vaughn held another scrimmage with the Prep team yesterday. The two Maroon teams played on Monday also, and on each occasion the high school boys assumed the attack during the whole drill. While Monday's drill saw the "Prep" using forward passes and fake kick formations for the most part of its gains, yesterday saw a radical change. Duncan O'Brien, the "Prep" coach, ordered his charges to resort to straight football. As a result the youngsters rent at the 'Varsity line with a vengeance that bodes ill for Rutgers "Prep" next Saturday.

While the 'Varsity defense because of its superior weight held firmer yesterday against the "Prep" line plunging, the frequent gains by Frisch, Stewart, and Williams for the high school team gave Coach Vaughn plenty of opportunities to rebuke his collegians for their weakness. The whole Fordham defense seems to lack an ability to tackle and to charge low. This latter defect came into good stead for the "Prep" linemen, who frequently got under their bigger opponents and carried them along for telling gains. In tackling the 'Varsity players were speedy enough, but were tossed aside easily, Williams at one time throwing off four after he recovered a fumble.

Wisconsin Athlete, Under Fire, Quits

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9.—Malcolm Galvin, full back of the University of Wisconsin football team, has addressed a letter to The Daily Cardinal, the official student publication, announcing that he had decided to quit all athletics at the university. Galvin said today he hoped by his action to terminate the investigation to determine whether he has been guilty of professionalism. It is alleged that he played professional baseball during the Summer vacation. He insists he is an amateur. Wisconsin is the second "big nine" university to lose a star football player this season because of the Summer baseball rule, Lorin Bolon of the University of Minnesota recently being declared ineligible.

Columbia Lawn Tennis.

George King entered the finals of the Columbia Fall tennis tournament yesterday afternoon by defeating E. T. Dana in two straight sets, 6—2, 6—4. The remaining match in the fourth round was also played off yesterday and H. Lamb, Captain of the Blue and White racquet swingers, defeated R. Tunis, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. Lamb will play Cunningham, former Yale tennis Captain, today, and the winner will be matched against King for the final round.

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HARVARD HAS ONLY YALE GAME IN VIEW

Coaches Start Work on Crimson Team for Last Game of Season at Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—Work for the Yale game began at Harvard this afternoon. The 'Varsity team, with the exception of Captain Mahan and Joe Gilman, were all out in playing clothes and worked on the plays which will be put on against the New Haven team ten days hence. Ned Mahan and Gilman both were out on the field and could have played, but the coaches intend to send them and as many more 'Varsity men as can be spared to see Yale and the Tigers on Saturday, and therefore it is known that they will not get into the Brown game.

R. Curtis was at left tackle in Gilman's place, while King and Boles were in the 'Varsity backfield with Whitney. Mahan and Gilman both are in trim, and so are King and Soucy.

The substitutes came in for some hard work this afternoon, however. There was a real drive for them against the scrubs, who, bolstered by the presence of Minot, the big back of several seasons ago, put on a specially strong defense. The substitutes, with McKinlock, Whitney, and Enwright in the backfield, were held for downs three times close to the scrubs' goal line, but also were able to get three scores. The first of these was made by Enwright, who is beginning to get into the thick of things again. Caner got through on a poor pass near the scrubs' goal and secured the ball for a touchdown, and another score came easily when Nelson intercepted a forward pass and ran down the field forty yards.

On the substitute line R. Curtis and Westerhead were the ends, R. Curtis and Caner the tackles, Duncan and Cowen the guards and Harris centre. Robinson, who has been making great progress at quarter back, ran the team. The substitutes will have more hard scrimmaging against the 'Varsity. The coaches are anxious to get the second string men up to the point of efficiency that will warrant sending them against Brown on Saturday so that the majority of the regular men can take the afternoon off and go back New Haven to see the Yale team in action.

47,000 SEATS IN STADIUM.

Harvard More Than Doubles Seating Capacity for Yale Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—The seating capacity of the Harvard Stadium has been more than doubled to accommodate the crowd expected at the Yale-Harvard game on Nov. 20. The Harvard Athletic Association announced today that 47,000 seats would be provided. The stadium itself includes space for only 22,000, the additional room being gained by the erection of wooden stands at the open end of the amphitheatre, on the cinder track adjoining the gridiron, and under the colonnade.

Allotment of tickets set apart for Harvard men already has been made, and Yale's half has been sent to New Haven. Until it is known whether Yale will require its full quota, no final announcement of Harvard reservations will be made. Indications are now that the demand from Harvard men will exceed the available supply.

Brown Perfecting New Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—Although there were four Brown University elevens at work on Andrews Field this afternoon, the 'Varsity had the lightest work of all, putting in most of the time in perfecting a new play to be used against Harvard on Saturday. An eleven composed entirely of 'Varsity substitutes scrimmaged against the second team for nearly an hour and then retired in favor of the 'Varsity, who tried out the new play. No attempt was made to score or to record the downs. Not until it became so dark that it was almost impossible to follow the ball did the coaches give the word to stop. The 'Varsity line-up was identically the same as it was at New Haven on Saturday, and it will probably be the same at Cambridge next Saturday. Without Mahan in the Harvard line-up Brown believes its chances are much brighter. Pittsburgh is fully realized that there will be little difference in the quality of the football played by the substitutes should Coach Haughton send some of his regulars to New Haven. A large crowd will accompany the Brown eleven to Harvard.

Navy Plays for Army Game.

Special to The New York Times.

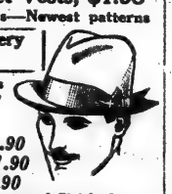
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 9.—There was secret football practice for the first time this year at the Naval Academy today. Some new plays which will be used only against the Army team were explained to the middies, and they were tried for the first time. The Navy has not had much success with modern offensive tactics this year, but much reliance is placed on the new plays. Coaches Ingram and Hardwick, who saw the West Point-Notre Dame game Saturday, also explained the Army's chief offensive tactics to the squad, and pointed out how it could be met. Craig was at quarter back this afternoon, and von Heimburg at full back. Martin is almost sure to be one of the halves, but the fight between Davis, Westphal, and Vail for the other place is a keen one.

Columbia Invites "All-Stars."

Hamilton Fish and his "all star" team of former football players have been invited to work out with the Columbia 'Varsity eleven on South Field today in the form of a practice scrimmage. Tom Thorp of the Blue and White coaching staff said last night that personal invitations had been sent to all the famous old football stars in and around New York City, and that several had promised to don the moleskins on the Columbia field this afternoon.

Practice for the 'Varsity team was held yesterday for the first time since Saturday's game, and consisted solely of signal drill. Arthur Howe, former Yale Captain and quarter back, and now a student in the Union Theological Seminary, was in the field to help with the coaching.

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ATHLETES LOSE APPEAL.

Debarment of Smith and Kiviat Sustained by A. A. U. Managers.

The Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union last night by a vote of 50 to 6 refused to overrule the decision of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., declaring Abel Kiviat and Harry Smith professionals for demanding excessive expense money to compete in a set of games at Schenectady last Summer.

The meeting was for the purpose of gaining an appeal and was heard by the board in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. J. T. Dooling represented the debarred athletes, and requested that the action of the A. A. U. be deferred to a future date in order that Smith and Kiviat may be given a chance to make an explanation. He also demanded that oral and written evidence be produced as to their guilt.

At the conclusion of the vote Mr. Dooling announced that in his opinion the accused athletes had not received a fair chance to prove their innocence, and that he was forever through with amateur athletics, with which he had been connected for thirty years.

It was not stated by any official for the Irish-American A. C. or the Bronx Church House whether an appeal would be taken to the National Registration Committee at its annual meeting next week.

Early in the hearing on the appeal it was decided by the delegates not to permit the introduction of affidavits which Counsel Dooling said would prove the innocence of Kiviat.

BROOKE LEAVES PENN.

Head Coach Practically Supplanted in Football by Dickson.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The University of Pennsylvania football team was thoroughly drilled in offensive plays today by Coaches Williams, Wharton, and Dickson in preparation for Saturday's game with Michigan. The coaches are satisfied with the defensive work displayed in last Saturday's game with Dartmouth and are now bending their energies to building up the attack. Dr. Carl Williams, Chairman of the Advisory Board of Coaches, paid particular attention to the back field, Dr. Wharton to the linemen, and Byron Dickson, head field coach, to the ends.

George H. Brooke, whose three-year contract as head coach expires at the close of the present season, was not on the field, and it was announced that he had received a two weeks' leave of absence, and would not participate in the preparations for the final games with Michigan and Cornell. His chief work this season has been the instruction of the punters, while Dickson has been the recognized head field coach.

Army's Work Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Army's football practice this afternoon was one of the best of the season and very encouraging from every viewpoint. Interest centred chiefly around the return of Place, a former back field man, to the squad and the 'Varsity team. Place learned some football at the University of Wisconsin before coming here two years ago, but has been in classroom difficulties much of the time. He worked for a while this year when the team was in its early stage of development, and showed much promise. He is eligible to play once more, and signalized his return to the squad today by making both of the 'Varsity's touchdowns. Oliphant and Coffin, with Gerhardt driving the team at quarter back, made up the balance of the back field. Mansfill worked for a while in the signal drill in competition for the position of pilot on the 'Varsity eleven. Gerhardt is getting keener with every workout, and showed plenty of "pep" today. Ford's injury kept him idle this afternoon. Redfield, Neyland, and McEwan were also absent. Britton and Tully made up the ends, and Goodman filled in at centre. Morgan, Tully is improving considerably, and is likely to beat out somebody for an end position. His work today was gilt-edged. The entire battalion of cadets assembled in the stands and encouraged the men by the cheering and songs.

Noyes Beats Cornell at Squash.

M. L. Cornell of Columbia, who was accidentally struck over the eye with his opponent's racquet in his match on Monday with D. R. Noyes of the Squash Club in the Columbia University Club Fall invitation squash tennis tournament, had recovered sufficiently yesterday to finish the match, and he was defeated. Monday the Columbia player had won one game and was ahead in the second, but yesterday Noyes scored a victory at 21—16, 20—23, 21—13, 21—23, 23—21.

E. S. Winston, Harvard, won his way into the semi-final round by defeating E. W. Putnam of Columbia. Putnam took the first game, 21—18, but Winston rallied in the second game and easily defeated the Columbia man, 21—11. Winston took the next two games and the match. In the only other match played yesterday Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, won from R. E. Wigham, Columbia, after being forced to play five hard games before he finally triumphed over Wigham. The summary:

Third Round.—D. C. Noyes, Squash Club, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 21—15, 20—22, 21—13, 21—23, 23—21; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 21—19, 21—16, 22—23, 18—21, 21—17.

Fourth Round.—E. S. Winston, Harvard, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 18—21, 21—11, 21—17, 21—16.

Dutch Brandt Defeats Lahn.

Dutch Brandt and Battling Lahn, who have boxed each other so many times that they almost look alike, furnished the feature ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club last night, and Dutch defeated Lahn. The boys boxed during every minute of the bout, and Brandt's sledge-hammer blows almost put the Battler out in the fourth round. A heavy smash to the heart sent Lahn down for the count of nine. The only round where Lahn had any advantage was the sixth.

K. O. Sweeney of New York defeated Joe Borrell of Philadelphia in their ten-round go. The two boxers had an even break during the first four rounds, but from the fifth on Sweeney rapidly wore down the Quaker City man, and was the aggressor most of the time. Borrell rallied somewhat in the ninth and tenth, but he was too tired to do anything more than force the boxing, in flashes. Jack Toland defeated Terry Mitchell in the opening ten-round bout.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Dinner.

The Fall dinner of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held last night at the Harvard Club. Minor changes were suggested in the by-laws.

TO CONTROL 'PREP' SCHOOLS' SPORTS

Interscholastic Athletic Association Tentatively Formed in Brooklyn.

The first step toward the organization of a central body for the control of sports in private schools was taken yesterday at a meeting of the representatives of eight private schools held at the Polytechnic Preparatory School in Brooklyn. The meeting was called by Herbert J. McCreary, Chairman of the High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League, and Mr. McCreary acted as Chairman yesterday's meeting. Rowland A. Patterson, Secretary of the High Schools Games Committee, was Secretary.

V. Prettyman of Horace Mann was elected Chairman of a committee to draw up rules and regulations with the intention of forming an Interscholastic Athletic Association. Mr. Prettyman will name five other members of the committee today, and as soon as they have completed their duties, another meeting with the P. S. A. L. representatives will be held.

The representatives from the private schools were V. Prettyman, Horace Mann; George Bonhag, Hamilton Institute; Dr. Lane, Poly Prep.; Dr. Alder, Adelphia Academy; Father Beilly, St. John's Prep.; Mr. Goddart, Brooklyn Prep.; Mr. Marshal, Barnard School, and Mr. Lush, Fordham.

The new organization will have no direct connection with the P. S. A. L., but the two bodies will co-operate for the uplift of scholastic sport. These two organizations will handle all athletic disputes, and it is thought that the rules of the two associations will be similar. The only point on which there seems to be any real disagreement is the age limit for competition, and this will probably be amicably settled.

Under the rules of the P. S. A. L. no athlete can compete in high school athletics after reaching the age of 21 years. In many of the private schools the only requirement of eligibility is that the contestant be a bona-fide student of the school, with no age limit.

All those present were in full accord as to the fundamentals of the new organization, and they were all enthusiastic as to its success. Mr. Prettyman stated that there would probably be some private schools that would not join the new organization at once, but he thought that eventually it would embrace all the private schools in the City of New York.

Each one of the school officials present expressed his opinion of the different points discussed, and they all said they were working for the benefit of scholastic sport. They are striving for a closer and better understanding with the P. S. A. L., so that competition between public and private high schools may be held on a uniform basis. Mr. McCreary explained to those present that it was not the intention of the P. S. A. L. to try to dictate the rules of competition, but he said that the rules which the league used had been adopted only after exhaustive investigation and trial, and all scholastic competition had been conducted on a high and successful plane since their adoption.

Since Mr. McCreary was elected Chairman of the High Schools Games Committee, nearly a year ago, he has been working toward a closer relationship with private schools. Competition between private and public high schools is frequent, but squabbling and protests over eligibility and questionable practices have caused many breaks in relationship between schools. In an attempt to eradicate any misunderstanding and to place public and private schools in cordial relationship with each other, yesterday's meeting was called and much progress was made toward the accomplishment of its purpose.

Wrestling Trainer for Columbia.

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of Gus Petersen as coach of the wrestling team at Columbia University this Winter. Petersen is one of the best-known wrestlers and trainers in the intercollegiate world. For the last three years he has been in charge of the grappling at Princeton and has also acted as trainer of the football squad and of minor athletic teams. Since college reopened at Columbia Petersen had been head trainer of the football team, and he continues in that capacity, giving only a few hours weekly to the wrestlers until the close of the gridiron season. The Columbia wrestling candidates will answer the first call tomorrow, and for the next few weeks will practice only three days a week. Capt. Pascarella, who wrestles in the 115-pound class, and J. M. Aimee of the 125-pound division are the only members of last year's team who returned to college this Fall.

Sportsmen Honor "Bert" Crowhurst

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 9.—A notable gathering of men identified with every branch of sports attended a testimonial banquet tonight at the Hotel Walton to Herbert C. Crowhurst, formerly sporting editor of The Evening Bulletin of this city, who after twenty-one years of service has become associated with the management of the Walton. Among those who spoke were John K. Tener, President of the National League; Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics; George M. Graham, Horace Fogel, former President of the Phillies; William J. Shettsline, business manager of the Phillies; Harry T. Jordan, and others. M. Nagel Rawlings, the Chairman, presented Mr. Crowhurst with a diamond ring.

Thirteenth Regt. Games Nov. 24.

The Fall games of the Thirteenth Regiment will be held on the evening of Nov. 24. The program includes three open handicaps and ten closed events. The open events are to be a two-mile walk, two-mile bicycle race, and a half-mile relay, open to small clubs.

Stamford Leads at Basket Ball.

The second week of the Interstate Basket Ball League, the new professional organization recently launched, finds Stamford in possession of first place and the other teams closely bunched. Brooklyn has not fared well, and is in fifth place. The undertaking thus far has been a success.

ROLLER BEATS WAGNER.

American Wrestler Wins from German in International Tournament.

Dr. Ben Roller, the American champion, won the feature bout at the International Wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last night, defeating Fritz Wagner of Germany. It was the shortest bout of the evening, and Roller nailed the German to the canvas with a dangerous arm lock hold in 4 minutes and 40 seconds. In three of the other bouts no decision was reached, and the scrappy foreign giants had all their labor for nothing.

In the first bout Schilling, the big German, tumbled Draak, the Hollander, into the footlights and smashed several of the globes. Neither of the contestants even came close to winning. They just tired each other out trying to discover which were the easiest bones to break. Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland brought a violent temper into his bout with Anthony Jesa of Austria. The Finn's arms weren't as strong as his temper and the bout was called a draw at the end of twenty minutes of hard work. Wrestling, however, is the only hard work these huskies were ever known to do.

Karl Pospisil of Bohemia had to suffer, his face being pushed into half a dozen different shapes before he finally threw Eduard Delivuk of Austria in 16:04. Pospisil got all the features of his face back into place, but he will never look the same. Lupo, known affectionately as the Italian Wolf, threatened all kinds of damage to Hans Asam of Bavaria, but Hans tamed him and made him beg for mercy with a chancery and inside arm hold after ten minutes of manhandling. The summary:

Tom Draak of Holland and Herrmann Schilling of Germany wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland and Anthony Iras of Austria wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Karl Pospisil of Bohemia defeated Eduard Delivuk of Austria with a body hold in 16:04.

Dr. B. F. Roller of America defeated Fritz Wagner of Germany with an arm lock hold in 4:40.

Hans Asam of Bavaria defeated Rolando Lupo of Italy with chancery and inside arm hold in 10:34.

George Lurich of Russia and Helmar Johnson of Sweden wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Charles Cutler of America defeated Charles Olsen of Denmark with chancery and body hold in 10:39.

The program for tonight is as follows: Losson of England and Lurich of Russia, to a finish; Litofsky, Palestine, vs. Finke, Germany; Hevonpaa, Finland, vs. Johnson, Sweden; Balsa, Spain, vs. Dr. Roller, America; Colosse, France, vs. Maskut, Turkey; Gardini, Italy, vs. Schilling, Germany; Cutler, America, vs. Asam, Bavaria.

Winners with the Cue.

A. Frank successfully conceded a handicap of three points to B. Cohn last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and won by the score of 17 to 12 in forty-seven innings. Cohn was playing for 12 points, while his opponent had to score 17 to win.

J. Cosgrove displayed unusual consistency and ability to score difficult shots in his game with W. Miller last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, which the former won by the score of 40 to 23.

E. W. Enderle and A. H. Rombert, both scratch men playing for 24 points, were the contestants in the second game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at Fuller's Academy, 111th Street and Broadway, last night, and the former won by the score of 24 to 19 in 123 innings.

A tie for first place in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn was created last night when Charles E. White, the scratch man, and Gerald G. Moon, Jr., were beaten by the score of 200 to 231 in forty-two innings. White had to score 250 points to win, while his opponent had only to tally 200.

Joseph Mayer, the Philadelphia player, defeated Hal A. Colemon in an exhibition 18.2 balk line match last night at Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 228 in twenty-six innings.

George Sloane, who is practicing at Doyle's Academy for the coming handicap tournament, played two games of balk line yesterday. In the afternoon he won from Joe Kane by a score of 300 to 45 in fifteen innings. At night he defeated Edgar Appleby, the Class C champion, 300 to 102, in eighteen innings. In the three-cushion tournament Milton Pollock won from Abe Meyers in thirty-six innings, 25 to 19.

Chicago Billiardist Wins Here.

John Moore of Chicago defeated Joseph Stone of New York City last night at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, in a championship game of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, by the score of 50 to 35, in seventy-eight innings. The winner made a high run of 5 and Stone's high run was 4. Stone was in poor stroke, and the left his opponent many natural shots, whereas Moore played a steady game, especially in the early stages, making his first thirty points in thirty-three innings. The next game in New York City will be played on Tuesday, Nov. 16, when Stone is scheduled to play W. S. Haskell of Milwaukee.

New Jersey Hunting Season Opens.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—The hunting season will be in full swing tomorrow, and today scores of local hunters left for the fields of Warren and Sussex Counties, while there was a string of auto parties all day from Newark and New York. Reports from the open country and woodlands indicate that rabbits will be plentiful. If the bunnies are not the hunters will be.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE TAKES IN NEW YORK

Kansas City Club to be Transferred—Park in Manhattan to Seat 55,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Directors of the Federal League at their annual meeting here today definitely decided to place a club in New York City in 1916. The Kansas City Club, whose franchise was declared forfeited, will be sent to New York and strengthened so that it "will merit the support of the New York fans." James A. Gilmore, who was re-elected President of the league, stated after the meeting that grounds had been obtained on Manhattan Island for the New York club. He said plans had been submitted for stands to seat 55,000 persons, and that the league would be ready for operation in New York at the beginning of the 1916 season.

The Buffalo franchise also was forfeited, but it is understood that the owners will reorganize and that Buffalo will have a place in the league next season.

"It is believed," said President Gilmore in his statement, "that the Buffalo situation will be taken care of properly by the citizens of that community."

In addition to Mr. Gilmore, who was re-elected President and Treasurer, the league named the following officers: Vice President, George S. Ward, Brooklyn; Secretary, Thomas W. Gilmore, Chicago.

The league also adopted a resolution on the death of Robert B. Ward, former head of the Brooklyn club.

Reports from the clubs were received, and "after consideration of all the facts," reads the statement, "we felt that we were well rewarded for our operations in 1915."

After the meeting the majority of the club owners departed for French Lick, Ind., where it was reported they would meet representatives of organized baseball with a view to settling the "war" between the Federals and organized baseball. It was said that Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Nationals, Colonel Jacob Ruppert of the New York Americans, and Charles Comiskey of the Chicago Americans, were in French Lick, but a dispatch from French Lick said Colonel Ruppert was the only organized baseball man there.

Those who attended the meeting and went to French Lick were President Gilmore, Phil Ball, St. Louis; Edward Gwinner, Pittsburgh; Will E. Robertson, Buffalo, and Carroll Rasin, Baltimore. Ward and Charles Weeghman, Chicago, said they would go to Chicago tonight, and Weeghman stated that he would join the other Directors of the league at French Lick tomorrow. Harry Sinclair of the Newark Club was called to New York, and there was much speculation as to whether the trip had something to do with the sale of one of the New York baseball clubs. Carroll Rasin of the Kansas City Club, who wired that he was on his way, did not reach the city in time to attend the meeting.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—The forfeiture of the Kansas City franchise in the Federal League at the meeting of the league in Indianapolis today carried with it no surprise as far as local stockholders were concerned. According to a report made at a stockholders' meeting here Oct. 25, the local club showed a loss of $35,000 on the season's operations. The club was in debt to the league to the extent of $8,300.

Notwithstanding the financial loss, the paid attendance

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MR. LANSING'S NOTE.

We see no reason why our British friends should be surprised or our German friends disappointed by the terms of our note to Great Britain protesting against interference with our neutral commerce. We have not left the British without advance warning that their innumerable detentions and seizures had caused us grave concern. We gave them notice last March of our purpose to be most watchful of their procedures, of our intention to safeguard our interests. It was our duty to safeguard them, and that duty of our Government was a thing quite apart from the sentiments which our people feel for the British people, the sympathy they have with the cause in which the Allies are engaged.

It is a matter with which our German friends, here and within the empire, have no particular concern. We have not sent our note of protest to Great Britain as an offset to the notes previously dispatched to Berlin. The murder of American men, women, and children by German submarines and the seizure of American cargoes by British cruisers are unrelated acts. The notes of protest sent to the two countries respectively are likewise unrelated, and when the German press in this country complains that the note to London was of altogether unsatisfactory mildness, its criticisms will be passed by as quite gratuitous and of no relevancy. Our diplomatic correspondence during the war will be searched in vain for any indication of partisan leaning to this or that belligerent. It has been the duty and the purpose of our Government to look out for the interests of the American people.

THE AMAZING CROPS.

The astonishing totals of this year's crops receive deserved attention, but it should not be overlooked that the details increase the significance of the unprecedented totals. The corn crop was the star of yesterday's report, with a value of $1,913,025,071, or $190,000,000 above the record year, which counted 34,000,000 more bushels. Crops vary from year to year, but there is unusual permanency about this year's gain of corn. Eleven Southern States increased their production of corn by 35 per cent. to 27 per cent. of the total. They never are likely to return to raising cotton as a single crop, and the country at large will be the better for the diversification of agriculture. No doubt the added corn has crowded out some cotton, but there is still enough, and more can be added when wanted. If the decrease of cotton brings less cash to the South, the South will have to spend less for food for men and animals by the value of the corn grown.

There are now five crops reckoned in totals of billions—corn, wheat, oats, in bushels, and cotton and tobacco in pounds. Our wheat is now a quarter of the world's growth. Hay is reckoned in tons, this year 80,983,000 of "domesticated" hay, and 20,298,000 of wild hay. The tame hay falls below the billion dollar value by about a hundred millions, but might make a sixth in the billion class for both sorts. It is worth hundreds of millions more than cotton, about which the country is accustomed to be convulsed by the politicians who never think of hay. The principal crops are worth this year certainly a half billion, perhaps a round billion, more than last year's maximum up to that year. The total of farm produce may well enough exceed eleven billions, for animals have had an unusual increase, and their food has been abundant.

Counting these billions of quantities and values, it is impossible not to recall with amusement the prophecies of those who thought that the United States about now would be unable to feed itself, and the arguments of the neo-Malthusians, who preach race suicide because of the inability of the earth to sustain the increase of population. That leaves out of the calculation two elements. Famines heretofore have been caused more by inability to distribute the earth's food products than by inability to produce them, and the methods of production have been immeasurably increased by American methods. We have often been condemned for being bad farmers. The fact is that we do not have to be any better than we are to supply all demands. Nobody has ever calculated what Russia, for example, would be able to produce with American machinery. Our own capacity is a matter of price. When the food is wanted enough any quantity will be forthcoming. The saying that 10 per cent. will bring gold from the mines is equally true of food. The world will never be hungry as a whole so long as it has the price, and it is not likely that any large areas will ever suffer famine again in the old manner. There always are those who can find something to be miserable about, but the American who pulls a long face this year has something wrong with his vitals or intellectuals.

ARE WE ALL SLACKERS?

"Slacker" is a new term of reproach. The British slacker is an able-bodied man who could fight for his country if he would, but will not fight. Are we a nation of slackers? That seems to be the opinion of the only opponents of the Administration's well-devised plan to strengthen the national defenses who are worth considering. The opposition of the pacifists, of the few Republicans who have not yet comprehended that their party cannot afford to block the passage of the bills and would not do so if it could, of the people who assert, in face of the dreadful conflict in Europe, that "wars are far out of date in this epoch," is not worth worrying about. But the men who oppose the army and navy plans on the ground that we can never get enough volunteers, and clamor for compulsory service, will be able to cause great discouragement if they do not change their tone.

Of the success of Secretary Garrison's Continental Army some of them have less doubt than of the ability of the regular army and navy to secure the needed reinforcements. Yet United States soldiers and sailors are paid better than any others in the world and the chances of advancement in both branches of the service will be greatly increased on the new basis. Moreover, is it true that with all the discussion of the imperative need of army and navy development the able-bodied young men in a nation of 100,000,000 have not yet come to a clear understanding of the situation? We do not believe that events will prove that we are a nation of slackers.

THE JAPANESE CORONATION.

Thousands of poets in a nation of poets, where any worthy bourgeois, sitting in his miniature garden, with its grotto and its "forest," is liable to produce his little impressionistic verse, so strange to Western ears, on cloud or fish or blossom, have been celebrating in competition the festival of today, the coronation of Yoshihito, whose father, Mutsuhito, was a poet, known in translation in New York. It is as a symbolic poem of heaven and earth, beginning with the old savage cosmogony and creation of things and linking the divine foretime with the Japan of submarines and dreadnoughts, telegraphs and telephones, biological and chemical research, and parliamentary institutions of a sort, that this ceremonial induction to the throne of the "everlasting" imperial dynasty should be regarded. Shadowy is the story, invented, perhaps, are the very names of the imperial personages, impossible in their length of days and reigns, of that Japanese "history" which takes the liberty of beginning about the middle of the seventh century B. C., a thousand years or so before authentic record. Jimmu looks as fabulous as Saturn. Even in the early A. D.'s, the Empress Jingo, venerable for her great name, swims about in a sea of mythology, crosses it to make a mythical conquest of part of Korea, lives in a world of three-legged crows, miraculous waves, fish attendant on her fleet, somewhat after the manner of "the helpful animals" in folk tales.

The first Japanese Emperor was the grandson of the Sun Goddess, herself sprung from the right eye of Izanaki, the first male creative spirit. Primitive myths, which have their analogues all over the world. The Greeks themselves, who so refined their originally crude mythology, had vestiges of human sacrifices, and shapeless sacred stones were of far-off predecessors of the Hermes of Praxiteles. Their fancy, as that of every other early or still lingering "primitive" race, begot ancestors, and gods as their ancestors. The Trojans served as progenitors of the Romans, and we don't know of how many modern nations, in the pedantic imagination of the mediaeval chroniclers. King Brut, a descendant of Brutus, founded Britain. If history be ever much more than fiction, there was a long range of centuries in which it was frankly fiction and yet truth in a way. It expressed the effort of the human mind to trace origins, to form a theory of the world. Gods and men, the natural and the supernatural, were inextricably related. Magic, science in its beginnings, religion, were inseparably intertwined. Kings were of the breed of gods.

According to an interesting theory of Professor Frazer, some of them ruled only for a year, being killed at the end of that period, and a successor, in whom the blood of the immortals was fresher, chosen or forced into the place. At any rate, how poor the later doctrine of the divine right of kings, how pitiful the pretensions of parvenu houses, Stuart or Hohenzollern, compared with the right of "divine kings," born of the loins of heaven. The kings of Egypt were identified with the sun. In the old days of seclusion the Mikado, descendant of the Sun Goddess, was said to be kept quite busy by keeping his ancestress to her work.

The modern educated Japanese is not bound to believe in the mythology; but the "history," some of it no less mythological, he must accept. A Nipponese Scott Nearing lest his post in the Imperial University for his historic doubts about the shadowy Emperors. But there is something imposing about this long succession, this continuity of tradition, these sacred dynastic genealogies, even if there be in them, as Dr. Holmes put it, "leaps that would break a herald's neck."

Accompanied with mysterious sacred symbols, the mirror enshrined sanctuaries which no eye has seen, the emblem of the Sun Goddess, the "comma-shaped" jewel necklace, the sword of sovereignty, the Emperor, the Symbol of Japan, Japan itself, passes among his reverent subjects to the hall of coronation. In the old time he was taboo, so surcharged with the electricity of majesty that it would have been dangerous to come near him. Today his sanctity and that of heaven and earth and the imperial gods of his house will be duly venerated according to the ancient Shinto rite. Amid that debauch of color, those gorgeous kimonos, amid bigwigs of the court, chamberlains, aides-de-camp, resplendent officers, princes and princesses of the blood, let us salute the "republican simplicity" of the American Ambassador, the Hon. George W. Guthrie, who will be in evening dress. A little too conspicuous by that enforced plainness, perhaps, he will see today a well-ordered and stately ceremonial. He will know that not in Kioto only, but in many cities, in fishing villages, in the fields, by many a shrine and temple, on the sea and wherever in the world there are Japanese, this occasion is remembered and celebrated. For more than a year the Japanese of Japan will make pilgrimages to Kioto as to a holy spot. And he will know, and Americans should remember, that behind all this ancient pageantry and divine myth, contrasting so sharply with Japan of daily newspapers and trade unions and automobiles and Western "culture," lies the collective, united, marvelous Japanese patriotism, bushido, a religious loyalty and devotion to the country of which the imperial dynasty is the head and symbol.

The depth, the fire, the universality of that patriotism is what Americans may well admire. That, much more than adaptability, energy, or the artistic sense which foreign inventions and improvements are sometimes supposed to have impaired, is most admirable in the Japanese character.

EZEKIEL AT THE HELM.

Some of the seed fell upon stony ground, some on good ground. The fowls of the air, including that notorious dove of Mr. Bryan's, carried away that which fell upon stony ground, but that which fell upon good ground brought forth fruit. "I very heartily commend these verses," wrote Colonel Roosevelt in August, "to the prayerful consideration of all those "in high political office, whether "Presidents, Secretaries of State," or other watchmen of the night. They were the first six verses of Ezekiel, Chapter xxxiii. "There is a quotation from Ezekiel," writes President Wilson in November, "which I have had "very much in my mind recently in connection with these important matters." It comprises the same verses. If the President has taken the Colonel for his Bartlett, his Concordance, it is at least an improvement on relying upon Mr. Bryan for the purpose. Is it possible that this gracious amenability will fail to melt the Colonel's heart, dissolve the green-eyed suspicion and uncharitableness which have possessed him? The Colonel is fond of quoting Kipling, about how there is neither border, nor breed, nor birth when two strong men stand face to face; and just now he must be hard put to it to find any shattering difference between himself and the President. They are both on the patriotic side, the common sense side; and Ezekiel has established between them the tie that binds.

Mr. Bryan may think Ezekiel is out of date as a political guide, even more out of date than Light Horse Harry Lee, who may not have known that he was paraphrasing Ezekiel when he said, after the Revolution:

> Convinced as I am that a Government is the murderer of its citizens which sends them to the field uninformed and untaught, where they are to meet men of the same age and strength mechanicized by education and discipline for battle, I cannot withhold my denunciation of its wickedness and folly.

If "the people be not warned, and "the sword come and take any person "from among them," "his blood will I require from the watchman's hand," is Ezekiel's way of putting the same idea. Ezekiel had no patience with Mr. Bryan. "Whosoever heareth the "sound of the trumpet and taketh not "warning," "his blood shall be upon his own head." Unfortunately, it is the blood of other people which would be upon Mr. Bryan's head if he should prevail upon the Government to be "the murderer of its citizens," as Light Horse Harry phrased it. But Mr. Bryan, who was too long Mr. Wilson's Ezekiel, would have us, and him, make all such considerations subordinate to the paramount issue, which is, "Why "abandon the hope that we have so "long entertained of setting an example to Europe?" Concerning which The Arkansas Gazette mutinously inquires:

> Can Mr. Bryan believe that if we had absolutely no army and navy the nations of Europe and Japan would be moved by our example to break up their navies and disband their armies, or even measurably decrease them?

Ezekiel holds that Mr. Bryan is all wrong. "He heard the sound of the trumpet and took not warning," says the prophet; "his blood shall be upon "him; whereas if he had taken warning he would have delivered his soul." "If everybody knows that we are able to defend ourselves if necessary," retorts Mr. Bryan, there is no need for even keeping a trumpet, much less blowing it. The trouble is that everybody may not know we are able to defend ourselves; and if it should turn out that after all we were not able, it would be difficult to rectify the mistake on the battlefield. "If the watchman see the sword come and blow "not the trumpet," and any person die in his sins, "his blood will I require from the watchman's hand."

"Our nation," says Mr. Bryan, "must win respect as an individual "does, not by bearing arms but by an "upright, honorable course that invites "confidence and insures good will." "But," says The Arkansas Gazette, which has read Ezekiel during the years it has been following Mr. Bryan, "the individual who pursues an upright, honorable course insists that a "police force be maintained for the protection of himself and his family and "his property." Ezekiel, on the whole, is a much better guide for these times than Mr. Bryan; if the Government turns a deaf ear to the prophet it will help us little, in a time of awakening and defeat, when it has become "the murderer of its citizens," to join Light Horse Harry in his "denunciation of its wickedness and folly."

THE MOTOR BUS QUESTION.

Comparatively few citizens of New York are personally interested in the contest between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Motor Bus Company over the proposed establishment of new motor bus lines. The right of the Interborough to prevent the competition of the omnibuses seems to be a matter for legal decision. But the threatened overcongestion of our thoroughfares is a serious matter, in which everybody is interested. The admission of these new vehicles to the streets would inevitably increase the perils and discomforts of local traffic. Mr. Guthrie, counsel for the Interborough, argues his side of the case ably. Certainly nobody desires to have the present transit corporations reduced to bankruptcy by needless competition. But the Board of Estimate will not be subjected to popular clamor in favor of the traction companies. The public voice may well be raised, however, against any unnecessary congestion.

This is the time to decide whether Manhattan is to be incumbered with more omnibus lines. Such motor buses as we have at present serve the public convenience well, though the vehicles are very heavy and soon wear out the roadways on which they travel. More motor buses would not only destroy more of the streets, but would parallel surface car lines where no further accommodations are actually required and would make getting about town more difficult than it now is. Besides giving due consideration to the arguments of the counsel on both sides, the Board of Estimate must take the public welfare into consideration before granting any new transportation licenses. The small measure of comfort a largely increased number of motor buses, weighing about six tons each, would provide for a few would be more than offset by the new dangers in the streets their introduction would cause. Assuredly, we do not want heavy, noisy vehicles invading the quiet residence streets or rolling over the board roadways covering the open cuts on the lines of the new subways.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cornell's Rank Threatened.

Much that was written by President Foster of Reed College for the current Atlantic as to the subordination in the modern undergraduate mind of really educational activities to sports and games is borne out by the violent protests which the Cornell students are making to the proposed cutting down by the Faculty of the time and money devoted to athletics. For a dispatch from Ithaca gravely states that "plans are already under way to call the attention of alumni bodies to the program which, if adopted, would put Cornell back to the minor college class."

This is truly an amazing statement, for the recommendations which the Cornell Faculty are now considering would constitute hardly more than a step along the long road to be traveled if President Foster's advice were heeded. Intercollegiate athletics are not to be abolished, but merely restricted, chiefly as to letting the teams make journeys that take them away from their studies for days at a time. Eligibility rules are to be more rigidly—which is much the same thing as saying more honestly—enforced. Minor sports that have "any appearance of hippodroming," whatever that may mean, and those kept alive only with great effort, are to be given up. The expenditures for supplies and coaches are to be reduced.

And this is the plan which, in the opinion of the alarmed and indignant students, will reduce Cornell, if adopted, from major to minor rank! And they are confidently purposing an appeal to the alumni to save the university from the deadly peril now threatening it!

The alarm thus expressed ought to be merely amusing, and in itself it is, but the situation has its graver side. For one thing, it reveals the undergraduates of Cornell—a presumably typical body of American youth—as deplorably lacking in the sense of relative values. That in itself would cause no particular anxiety, youth having always and everywhere been without much of that quality. But the chances are that the boys are not mistaken in thinking that the graduates of other days will come to their help in the coming battle with the Faculty, for it is not only among undergraduates that delusions exist as to what makes a college great and what makes it small.

An Invited Disaster Investigated.

As after the Triangle fire, so now following the like though less slaughter in a Williamsburg factory, we see a multitude of officials, boards, and committees actively engaged in the easy task of proving themselves either incompetent or negligent. All that they are now revealing as to the ineptitude of the law and the inadequacy of its enforcement they either knew or could and should have known before the fire occurred, but then we heard hardly anything, and they did next to nothing, about a state of affairs which everybody today sees and says was deplorable and intolerable.

What everybody sees and says, however, is no more likely now than before to cause a real concentration of responsibility for keeping industrial buildings in a state of decent safety from fire. A simple and efficient system of inspection would mean deprivation of power and salary for a considerable number of public servants, and the mere fact that they have been serving ill does not produce in their minds any eager desire for change. One of them has had the courage to excuse past laches by saying that enforcement of the law as to fire protection for factories would throw out of employment 50 per cent. of the city's workers. That is not quite the same thing as saying that half the factories in New York are firetraps wherein the law is daily and knowingly violated, but it is not much different, and it discloses the exercise of official discretion in a way calculated to excite reprehension as well as to cause alarm.

The habit of waiting for disaster before doing anything to remedy conditions that are known to invite it is often described by us in our moments of angry humiliation as "American." And "American" it is, as a hundred memorable examples prove, but probably it is "American" no more than, and only as, it is human. "American" is a political and geographical, not a racial, term. We are all immigrants, or descendants of immigrants, and it was neither for or by us that the proverb as to locking the stable door was invented. It does seem, however, that we are a little more prone than other peoples to leave the door unlocked, even after the horse has been stolen. At any rate, the Williamsburg fire convicts us of doing it once in utter disregard of dismal experience.

Probably Was Not a Bomb.

So far as present information goes, there is little or no proof that the fire on the Rochambeau was intentionally started by darkling plotters. Those who have a knowledge at all intimate of what happens in the secret and sequestered parts of steamships know that the coal in their bunkers not infrequently ignites by what is called spontaneous combustion, and that such fires often burn for days at a time without a hint of their existence reaching the passengers on board. They cause something of anxiety for the officers and make a lot of trouble for the men who feed the boilers, but so nearly always are they extinguished before any serious harm is done that they are considered inevitable accidents rather than serious dangers.

But in these days every fire on shipboard is viewed with suspicion as well as with fear, and that, presumably, is why the Captain of the French boat so promptly reported an incident that in other circumstances he might only have confided to his owners at the end of his voyage. Bunker fires, however, are so little menacing that unless this one started with an explosion that could have been ascribed to a bomb more plausibly than to confined gases, there is not much reason for ascribing it to malignant intent.

Conspirators might try to hide dynamite in a hated ship's coal, but it would hardly be worth their while to conceal in it what would merely set it to smoldering. The place chosen for doing that, as frequent experience has demonstrated of late, is in one of the cargo holds.

A Fee for High School Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent of a morning contemporary suggests as a means of meeting the State direct tax that the city high schools and colleges be abolished and that free elementary education be restricted to the children of the poor, all that public policy requires. The writer states that this action has been recommended by some public officials, who have found that these higher schools are monopolized by youths whose parents could well afford to pay for their tuition.

It does seem unfair and impolitic that the municipality should enter into competition with private educational institutions, but in lieu of the drastic measure proposed by this correspondent I would suggest in order to diminish this competition and prevent imposition on the part of the well-to-do that a fee be charged for a course in the high schools. L. V. C.

New York, Nov. 8, 1915.

Removed by Command.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Sunday morning I saw a policeman make one of those noisy roller skaters on Fifth Avenue remove his skates. Let the good work continue "for safety first" for pedestrians. A. T. E.

New York, Nov. 8, 1915.

THEY TOLD ME—

They told me my rose was dead.
"Is it so?" I said;
But I gathered its fallen leaves,
As one who grieves
Takes, from the treasure-trove
Of a vanished love,
Symbols mute, that shall last,
Of the joy o'erpast.

They told me my rose was dead;
I bent my head,
Pressing it close to my heart,
And felt a start,
A quickening stir, deep down
'Neath its petals brown,
Whence the ghost of a whisper came
To breathe my name.

They told me my rose was dead;
But my fear has fled,
For I know other than they—
From worlds away
Its fragrance floats to me
In a Memory,
As the Essence of Life springs brave
From flowers on a grave.

EDNA MEAD.

LOCKED-DOOR TRAGEDIES.

They Might Be Prevented by the Centralization of Authority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"'Tis true 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true," that, as The Times editorial on the Brooklyn fire reads, "obviously the lessons of the Triangle factory fire have not yet been learned."

The most obvious lesson of the recent Triangle fire was that a building of its type was adequately safe for human life. The fearful tragedy was caused by locked doors. The Brooklyn disaster seemingly was caused by locked doors. In both cases jurisdiction over such doors was vested in the Factory and Labor Bureaus. One of the lessons obviously learned was that it was the part of wisdom to enlarge and increase the powers of the bureau responsible for the Triangle disaster. Such a proceeding is fully in keeping with half-baked uplift reasoning; therefore, it was done, and the press loudly applauded.

Other obvious unlearned lessons were that adequate protection to life in dangerous buildings could be secured by simple, inexpensive means which would not bankrupt the owners of factories, and that the sensible manner in which to secure such protection quickly and efficiently was to give the necessary authority to the Building Department. That was all that was necessary, and in one month the Building Department would have formulated the proper rules and regulations which would have secured safety to life.

But anything so simple, so modest and lacking the spectacular would never have suited the uplifter, with his and her itch for notoriety and a job, and possessed of an ardent desire to bask in the limelight, in heroic silhouette, with hearts freely bleeding for the downtrodden. So, instead of centralizing the jurisdiction over factories in the hands of the eminently capable Rudolph P. Miller and the Building Department, two new tax-eating bureaus were created, the Fire Prevention and Labor Department, thus dividing the responsibility, in true uplift fashion, and creating jobs for the faithful and hungry.

The result is the logical one—the Brooklyn fire. The lesson of the Triangle fire will only be learned when factories and all buildings are under the sole jurisdiction of the Building Department. Let the Fire Department attend to its appointed business of extinguishing fires, and the Labor Bureau follow out the proper duties of its appointed tasks. New York City is disgraced by now having three building codes which do not agree with each other. The wheat can be sifted from the chaff in the laws and rules of these departments and added to the building code, if found desirable. The contradictions, stupidity, and graft of the labor law and the hopeless incompetence of the Labor Bureau will give place to the sensible, simple, understandable building laws and the speed and intelligence of a practical bureau.

The object of centralising authority to prevent just such disasters was sought by the Lockwood and Sanders bills in the last Legislature, which bills were bitterly opposed by the press and therefore defeated.

The question for the press to consider is its responsibility for the Brooklyn fire, in view of the fact that its hysteria at the time of the Triangle fire brought into being two incompetent bureaus, filled not with practical men who know plans and buildings at a glance, but with political appointees who, of necessity, know nothing of the trade of building. Will the press assume another ostrich-like attitude when legislation similar to the Lockwood bill comes up, or will it acknowledge its error and help the cause of fire protection in a simple, practical, tax-saving manner? WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK.

New York, Nov. 8, 1915.

MR. BUMBLE IN SKIRTS.

The Experience of an Art Student Who Was Poor, but Not Shabby.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has a student the right to use the city's free clinics? Or, in order to secure proper attention, is it necessary for one to wear all the external signs of poverty, including uncleanliness?

An art student who found herself for the first time in her life in need of an oculist, and who couldn't pay his fee, was advised to go to a certain city institution for free treatment.

At the information desk of this institution she was questioned by a virtuous Ram-Rod, who were big spectacles, doubtless to show how wise anybody can look with the proper eye fixtures. It must be admitted, to the credit of the discerning faculties of the Ram-Rod, that the student neither was unclean nor did she wear earrings and a shawl. But it might be well to add that her pumps were two years old, her shirtwaist she had made herself, her hat flaunted a scarf which, years ago, had been her mother's, and she wore no gloves, so that she might save those she had for cold weather.

After several preliminaries the Ram-Rod asked the student how much salary she received when she worked. "I don't get a salary," she answered. The Ram-Rod argued this point with her victim, but the problem was too much for her intellect. She got mad.

"You can't pay a doctor?" she snapped. "Why should I have come here if I could?" said the student. "You had better go to a doctor. This clinic is for the poor," said the Ram-Rod, gave the student a green paper bearing the addresses of several are specialists, and, with a good deal of rudeness, dismissed her. There was no appeal.

Then the student went out and found a superman doctor, who understood how one could be neat and clean and yet not be able to pay a physician's bill, and how one could work and not receive a salary.

In the face of these facts, I ask this: Is the student of less value to the city than the picturesque tramp, or, at any rate, than that class of people which necessitates "Beware of Pickpocket" signs in the clinics, that he should be refused medical aid when he needs it?

I am really sure that this is not the case, and so, since the city must be represented in its institutions by various paid officials, I would suggest an examination for such, composed of questions suitable to a limited degree of intelligence and reading, for instance, like this: Can you distinguish any shades of class difference which might occur in the range from pauperism to moneyed aristocracy? Or, How can a man work and not get a salary? R. KATE FELKER.

New York, Nov. 6, 1915.

Karl Meyer's Ballot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Karl Meyer says, in his letter to The Times, that he voted for men with German names only, and thinks this fact of great interest to your readers. I voted for men with other than German names only, and I am going to have my name changed to Chamberlain, Caruso, or something like that. ERNST AUERBACH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, too, must confess that I did just the same thing as one of your correspondents claims he did, namely, vote for men with German names. When, for instance, I was to vote for men who were unknown to me, I simply looked for German names. I found that most of them were Socialists, but that did not deter me from voting for them. My argument is that the average man with a German-sounding name is better than the average man with an English-sounding name. A. NIELSSEN.

New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Karl Meyer, in his letter to The Times, says that he voted for seven or eight Socialists with German names. He was not quite sure of the number. I think it was sweet of him, and an Iron Cross will surely be given to him for his bravery. He had better be careful or somebody might slap him on the wrist. There, now! HEINRICH MUELLER.

New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

OUR LOSING GAME IN THE PHILIPPINES.

How the Present Colonial Policy Has Greatly Weakened Our Prestige in the Treasure House of the East.

By ROBERT FROTHINGHAM.

New York, Nov. 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One need not be a rampant partisan Republican in order to find a reasonable basis for riddling the Administration's colonial policy in the Philippines as represented by Governor General Harrison. The most casual observer could not be in Manila twenty-four hours without discovering the all-too-evident indications of the precise conditions you mention in your editorial, "Philippines in Politics." "Doubt and uncertainty on every hand, industrial depression, dissatisfaction among all the residents with business interests over the removal of well-trained American officials from public service to make place for inexperienced Filipinos."

I spent nearly three months in the Philippines in 1913, and was in Manila at the time of the arrival of Governor General Harrison in October of that year, and attended the banquet given in his honor at the Hotel de France the second evening thereafter. A bomb from an aeroplane falling amid the late afternoon strollers on the crowded Luneta could not have created a greater sensation among both the Anglo-Saxon residents of the city and the natives themselves than Governor General Harrison's announcement of his proposed policy on that memorable evening. As a political move it was one of the most amazing and inexplicable blunders a white man could have made in an Oriental country, and one which, I doubt not, Mr. Harrison has regretted a thousand times since.

Hardly twenty-four hours having elapsed since his embarkation from the steamer, he ascended the platform before a mixed audience of over 500 Americans and Filipinos and, with his arm around the neck of Manuel Quezon, the Filipino Commissioner to the United States, ascribed to him full credit for his appointment by President Wilson to the office of Governor General. Any discussion of Señor Quezon is not contemplated in this letter, so I'll simply state that he is a clever and not over-scrupulous young politician, and that there would be as much reason for President Wilson to come to New York under misapprehension of local conditions and proudly proclaim before the Chamber of Commerce his moral and political obligation to Charlie Murphy for the nomination to the Presidency—even granting that it might be true. Of course, every well-informed man in Manila knew that Governor Harrison had journeyed all the way from Washington with the wily Quezon, and that he had without doubt been properly coached. No one dreamed for a moment, however, but that the newly appointed Governor General would "get wise" on his arrival and at least leaven his public speech with a grain of discretion.

Having lauded to the skies the Wiskinkie of the Filipino Party in Manila, Governor Harrison proceeded in so many words to state that he came to the Philippines as the friend of the Filipino rather than of his fellow-Americans. He went on record as saying that the island had been exploited by foreign capital to the disadvantage of the natives, which was to be changed under his administration. He served notice on the American business man in the island, especially, that he need expect no particular consideration at his hands and expressed his intention to substitute native help for American office holders in Government service just as rapidly as possible, and that it was the intention of the Democratic Administration to grant full and complete independence to the Filipinos at no distant date. All this despite the presence of a score of prominent American business men of Manila who had gathered to do him honor and were seated with him at the speakers' table, including such men as General Bell of the United States Army, Congressman Clarence B. Miller, Vice Governor Newton W. Gilbert, and practically every American official in Manilla under the Colonial Government. They sat there absolutely aghast. It was the most astounding exhibition of loose tongue and unspeakably bad taste imaginable. It was, in short, the "little brown brother" piffle all over again despite Mr. Taft's oft-expressed regret that he "fell for it" during his early days in the island.

The significant effect of Mr. Harrison's speech upon the rank and file of the Filipinos can well be imagined when it is known that more automobile licenses were issued in the succeeding three months than there had been for the previous two years. Why not? The islands and everything in them were about to be turned over to them. Independence was at hand. The day of jubilee had come. Any reason why they should work? Not from their viewpoint. The Americans were going to do all the work and the Filipinos would boss the job.

From all I have been able to learn from friends in Manila with whom I have kept in touch, Governor General Harrison has made good his remarkable assertions of that evening in October, 1913, the day after he arrived. Listeners who thought he was "playing to the gallery" now know better. Conditions have grown steadily worse from that day to this. Is it any wonder that doubt, uncertainty, and business depression reign on every hand? Is it any wonder that the Filipino band has ceased to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" on the Luneta every evening and has substituted "Aguinaldo's March" because the natives refuse to salute the flag? Need we be surprised at the news of insurrections among the natives when a Filipino can elbow an American off the sidewalk with impunity in the city of Manila? Governor Harrison's failure to appreciate or understand the Oriental mind has made the United States Government a joke in the eyes of the Filipino. He has gone so far that he cannot turn back now if he would. He never should have been sent out there in the first place. He should be recalled before the situation grows any worse.

If more Americans who have the time and leisure for travel would visit that wonderful treasure house of the Far East—the Philippines—and see for themselves the miracles that have been wrought by American manhood, enterprise, and energy, combined with mighty little money, there would not be so much talk of giving up "the Pearl of the Orient" or of turning it back to the gross ignorance, incapacity, and truculence of the Filipino in his present state of development.

Our ignorance concerning this wonderful "open door" to the Far East is appalling—ignorance on the part of our Senators and our Congressmen of the prevailing conditions, governmentally, economically, and commercially; ignorance concerning the climate, the soil, and the wonderful possibilities of development; ignorance on the part of those of our own people who believe Manila to be peopled by savages and that every white man goes armed; ignorance concerning the marvelous strides made by this island since the American occupation and of the fact that it has never cost the Government of the United States a dollar; ignorance everywhere on the part of people whose enlightenment would be to their own great advantage as well as to that of the islands and their inhabitants.

I wonder how many of our own people appreciate that Manila is a modern city of nearly 300,000 inhabitants, with electric light, railways, normal and public schools, a Supreme Court, the most up-to-date and wonderfully equipped hospital in all the Orient, a postal savings bank with deposits aggregating $1,000,000, mostly native in character; four international banks, six English churches, four English daily papers, a $750,000 hotel and a $1,000,000 ice and refrigerating plant?

How many of us know that since the American occupation 2,500 miles of macadamized military and automobile roads have been built throughout the islands and 450 miles of steam railway?

How many of us appreciate that half a million native Philippine children throughout the archipelago are being taught the English language and sanitary living under the care of 1,000 American school teachers, many of whom are the only white residents in the towns in which they are located?

How many of us appreciate that all this has been accomplished in fourteen years without one single dollar of expense to the United States Government—all the result of a strictly business administration of the Philippine Provincial Government, under the guidance of American brains, without even a whisper of "graft" in all those years?

And this is the kind of work that Governor General Harrison is undoing, with a consequent demoralization of every business and civic interest in the islands.

And now, to cap it all, American shipping is swept off the Pacific Ocean.

ROBERT FROTHINGHAM.

One Out of Fifty From Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Maurice F. Healy, a British recruiting agent, in a letter to The Times, writes: "There are now nearly 275,000 Irishmen serving in the army and navy. This means one out of every fifteen people in Ireland."

The London Times of Oct. 16 describes at length a recruiting conference held by Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant, at his Viceregal Lodge in Dublin on the preceding day. Major General Friend, Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland, who had been "authorized by Lord Kitchener to make a full statement on recruiting in Ireland" said that "the number of Irish recruits obtained since the beginning of the war is about 81,000." That is one out of fifty instead of one out of fifteen people in Ireland. Mr. Redmond was at the conference and The Times of Oct. 19 quotes him as claiming that 44,000 of the 81,000 were Catholics. He didn't explain what had become of the 250,000 recruits which he had steadfastly claimed for more than seven months. That may have been because an explanation was an impossibility. The deflation of his figures was official and complete. JOHN D. MOORE.

New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

A Surprise for the Ladies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letters from suffragists telling how courteously they were treated at the polls. One says: "The system of counting is most efficient and trustworthy."

I should think they would be surprised to find that so many men, even politicians, are gentlemen, after telling us for months from the platform, the street corners, and soap boxes that the polls are such vile places, and the majority of voters such low, ignorant men, who had no conception of right or wrong, and who did not know enough to manage the affairs of State without the aid of the women. ANTI.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1915.

Why Not Jitneys?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there is so much opposition to have the cars run through Eighty-sixth Street from Central Park West to Riverside Drive, I would like to offer a suggestion. Instead of a car line, the Metropolitan Traction Company might operate jitneys or small stages like the City of Baltimore uses, to connect with the Madison Avenue cars at Eighty-sixth Street, using the transfer only for those who wish to ride further than Central Park West, the passengers who are in the crosstown cars coming from further east than Madison Avenue still to remain in the cars if they wish to go so far as Central Park West. F. N. W.

New York, Nov. 7, 1915.

A South American City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of this city I read with interest the report of the Central Mercantile Association that the growth of population of New York City is unequaled by any other American municipality.

It is interesting to know that the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, beats New York in this matter, proportionally, of course. In 1900 Sao Paulo had a population of 200,000, and today it is over 500,000. Americ

PLAYHOUSE PLAYERS REVIVE 'THE LIARS'

Pleasing Presentation of the Capital Comedy by Henry Arthur Jones.

GRACE GEORGE DELIGHTFUL

Conway Tearle, Ernest Lawford, and Mary Nash Contribute Much to a Competent Performance.

THE LIARS—Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, revived by Grace George. At the Playhouse.

Sir Christopher Deering	Ernest Lawford
Edward Falkner	Conway Tearle
Gilbert Nepean	Lumsden Hare
George Nepean	Guthrie McClintic
Freddie Tatton	Albert Reed
Archibald Coke	John Cromwell
Waiter	Alfred Hesse
Taplin	Richard Clarke
Gadsby	Paul Biles
Footman	Alexander Lotus
Mrs. Crespin	Josephine Lovett
Beatrice Ebernoe	Norah Lamison
Dolly Coke	Mary Worth
Ferris	Eugenie Woodward
Lady Rosamond Tatton	Mary Nash
Lady Jessica Nepean	Grace George

They gave "The Liars" at the Playhouse last night and gave it well. It is the second play presented at that theatre since it came under the direction of Grace George, and marks the second step in the development of the repertory to which this gifted and very charming actress has set her hand. This play, the genial work of Henry Arthur Jones, was one of the ablest and most durable of the comedies that came out of England in the last ten years of the nineteenth century. "The Liars" was written nearly twenty years ago, but it has not staled.

It was first presented in London in October, 1897, by the then plain Charles Wyndham, and arrived in due course at the Empire Theatre nearly a year later, with John Drew in the rôle of Sir Christopher Deering. It was popular in London, where it has several times revivals, and it was popular in New York. Then, too, "The Liars" has been a great favorite with the stock companies in all corners of the English-speaking world, so that most of those who made their way to the Playhouse last evening saw an uncommonly good performance of a play with which they must have been familiar.

Seemingly, Miss George spared no pains or cost to make her revival of "The Liars" a creditable one. It is smoothly, gracefully, cleverly done, pretty in its staging, skillful in its playing.

It was perceptible last evening that the performance fell a little short in zest and spirit, as though the players had been brought tired to their task, but this can, and doubtless will, pass before the week is out, for there are many in those players gave capital support to the endeavor. Especially did Conway Tearle, Ernest Lawford, and Mary Nash help in making the present revival of "The Liars" very pleasant entertainment.

It is a distinct and now very rare pleasure to the persistent theatregoer to see a resident company tested by one play after another; to see the players cast for the varying rôles rather than the spectacle of a nation-wide quest of a specialist for a particular part. In "The Liars" at least two members of Miss George's company are asked to play rôles unlike those in which they have been seen year after year, and this rather adds to the fun of the evening.

Miss George's own rôle makes no such exactions, for it is precisely the kind of part in which long ago she proved herself supremely competent. Lady Jessica Nepean is enough of a willful butterfly to be a little English cousin of the adorable Cyprienne, and Miss George is altogether charming as Lady Jessica. Hers is the central figure of the play, despite the dramatist's obvious effort to work up a special interest in and fondness for the philosophic and kindly Sir Christopher. The part was fattened for Mr. Wyndham, and as you read the play you can see that rôle "swellin' wisibly." But "The Liars" always was and always will be Lady Jessica's.

The rôle of Edward Falkner is assigned to Conway Tearle, and for this part he must put aside the nonchalant, naturalistic villainy which has been his lot so often in seasons past. Falkner fights his way blindly along what Sir Christopher calls the eternal cul de sac of loving another man's wife, but Mr. Jones would have you understand he is no rogue. And Mr. Tearle attends to it nicely.

Falkner, who has done heroic work for England in Africa, the playwright makes finely unaffected and direct. Indeed, Mr. Jones seems to take pride in investing the characters of those who have toiled in the far reaches of the empire. It is Mr. Chesterton who points out that in Dickens's day it was the fashion to ship off all troublesome characters to Australia, a happy ending in the vague and distant colonies.

Only in Australia could Micawber prosper and Littimer behave. In the days when "The Liars" was written, your playwrights who wanted a fine, simple soul to contrast with the idle, scheming, self-seeking folk of the then deprecatory English comedy would send out to the ends of the empire for him. They must, it seemed, be large and genuine and outspoken if they worked "out there." Thus have Mr. Jones and his like preached an imperialism as deliberate and more subtle than that of him who sang of "the far-flung battle line."

Mr. Tearle might make this rather heroic lover a little less suave and composed, but he does his work well and is quite admirable in the climax of the third act, where his speech last evening compelled one of those moments of electric silence in the theatre that are the highest compliment an audience can pay an actor.

The rôle played in London by Mr. Wyndham and in New York by John Drew falls in this revival to Ernest Lawford, and he is a very likable Sir Christopher. It is precious seldom that the producers let him have what the players call a "straight part," but he has one now and seems to revel in it. Mr. Lawford has a slight and rather engaging lisp that marked him inevitably for just such a whimsical and extraordinary pirate as was needed for "Peter Pan," and the forlorn fellows of "Passersby," "Love Watches," and "The Shadow" demanded his melancholy manner. But now he is the cheery Sir Christopher, and doing very well, indeed.

Mary Nash plays with nice comic spirit as Lady Rosamond; Josephine Lovett is excellent as an English comedy cat; Albert Reed and John Cromwell are amusing, and a newcomer to the company, Mary Worth, does a bit prettily. They all help to make agreeable Miss George's welcome revival of "The Liars."

A Recital in Aid of Armenians.

Henry L. Gideon and Constance Ramsay Gideon gave a recital yesterday at 43 Fifth Avenue through the courtesy of the Misses Lewisohn. The proceeds are to be given to the Armenian sufferers through the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities. The program was made up of folksongs from various quarters of the earth collected by Mr. Gideon. Songs of the Ghetto played an important part.

EXHIBITION
OF
Napoleoniana
Until November 20th
Bonaventure Galleries
601 Fifth Avenue.
(Above 48th St.)

E. S. WILLARD, ACTOR, DIES AFTER BREAKDOWN

English Star Who Acted for Many Years in This Country—His New York Debut in 'The Middleman.'

LONDON, Nov. 9.—E. S. Willard, the actor, died today after a prolonged illness due to a nervous breakdown.

Edward Smith Willard was here from 1904 to 1906 and upon his return to England retired, and since that time had not acted except at special performances. On his last visit here he appeared in "Lucky Durham," "The Brighter Side," "The Man Who Was," "The Fool's Revenge," as Benjamin Goldfinch in "A Pair of Spectacles," and as Colonel Newcome in the play of that title.

Mr. Willard made his New York debut Nov. 10, 1890, in "The Middleman," at Palmer's Theatre. He remained in this country four years, playing during that period "Judah," "John Needham's Double," "Old Soldiers," "A Fool's Paradise," "Hamlet," and "The Professor's Love Story." The role of Professor Goodwillie in the last named comedy was one of his most popular characterizations.

Mr. Willard was born at Brighton, Jan. 9, 1853. He made his first appearance on the stage in the Theatre Royal, Weymouth, at the age of sixteen as the Second Officer in "The Lady of Lyons." His London debut, was made in 1875 at Covent Garden Theatre as Alfred Highflower in "A Roland for an Oliver." In New York Mr. Willard was a member of the Lotos Club.

REV. DR. BOARDMAN DEAD.

Theologian and Author Succumbs in His 90th Year.

The Rev. Dr. George Nye Boardman, the theologian, died last night at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry F. Walker, 18 West Fifty-fifth Street, in his ninetieth year.

He was born in Pittsford, Vt., and was educated at Middlebury College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1847 and A. M. three years later. Dr. Boardman then attended the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1852. In addition to these degrees he received a number of honorary degrees from various educational institutions, among which were D. D. from the University of Vermont, 1853; from Lafayette College, and Litt. D. from Middlebury College.

In 1854 he was ordained in the Congregationalist ministry. Dr. Boardman was Professor of English Literature and Psychology at Middlebury College from 1853 until 1859, when he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Binghamton, N. Y. He remained there until 1871, when he was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology at the Chicago Theological Seminary, from which he retired as pastor emeritus in 1893. Dr. Boardman was also President of the Monticello Female Seminary at Godfrey, Ill., from 1887 until 1895.

He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for forty years, resigning in 1909. Dr. Boardman was the author of a number of theological works, among which were "Lectures on Natural Theology," "The Divine Origin of Virtue," and "Congregationalism, a History of New England Theology."

He married Miss Anne Ambrose Walker in Pittsford in 1854. Dr. Allen made his Summer home at Pittsford, Vt.

GEN. WALTER HOWE DEAD.

Old Indian Fighter Who Commanded Volunteers in Philippines.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U. S. A., retired, one of the old Indian fighters, died on Monday at his home, in Washington, D. C., in his seventieth year. He was born in Bloomington, Ind., and when the civil war began tried to enlist, but was refused on account of his youth. Later he was appointed to the Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1867.

In 1868 he served in the Indian wars with Sheridan and Custer, and in the Powder River campaign commanded 200 friendly Indians under General Crook. During the Spanish-American war General Howe was in command of Fort Washington and Sheridan's Point, Md., and in September, 1898, was appointed chief mustering officer for Connecticut. In November, 1899, General Howe sailed for the Philippines in command of the Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was in 354 engagements, and in January, 1910, General Howe was appointed a Brigadier General.

In February of that year he was placed in temporary command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island. General Howe was placed on the retired list on Dec. 31, 1910.

Don Sebastian Camacho.

Don Sebastian Camacho, a member of the Senate of Mexico during the last years of President Diaz's régime, died on Monday at his home in Mexico City in his ninety-fourth year. He was a former President of the Banco Nacional de Mexico. Vice President of the Mexican Telegraph Company and the old Mexican National Packing Company, and was a member of the Board of Directors of many Mexican and American corporations of untold business in Mexico. Señor Camacho had seen much of the history of his country, and was in Mexico City when the American troops entered it in the Mexican war. He was one of the stanchest supporters of Porfirio Diaz.

Benjamin Weaver.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.—Benjamin Weaver died today of pneumonia at the Newport Hospital, aged 49 years. He was the only child of the late John G. Weaver, Jr. He was graduated from Harvard, and entered business with his grandfather and his father in the conduct of the Ocean House, Newport's famous Summer hotel. Two years ago Mr. Weaver joined with Walter S. Andrews in the firm of Andrews & Weaver, real estate and insurance. He had charge of the affairs here of the Westchester Polo Club. Mr. Weaver was a member of the Reading Room and the Newport Clambake Club. He left a widow and one daughter. His mother also survives him.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Leeming Walker's reception and theatre party to introduce her daughter, Miss Adele Prindle, has been changed from Dec. 23 to Dec. 22.

Word comes from Copenhagen that Alexander Richardson Magruder has been relieved for two months of his duties as Secretary of the American Legation, owing to ill health. His place has been temporarily supplied by Cleveland Perkins of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder will spend the two months in Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, who have been at the Plaza, have gone to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for an extended visit.

The wedding of Miss Alice Eyre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eyre of New York and London, and Viscount Campden, son of the Earl of Gainsborough, will be celebrated today in Brompton Oratory, London.

A fashion fête and ball is to be given at the Biltmore tonight for the benefit of Stony Wold Aux liaries 12 and 17. Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg are among the patronesses.

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SOLITAIRE RINGS
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KLAW & ERLANGER FACE ULTIMATUM

Recall Seats Sold in Violation of Rules or Be Deprived of Agencies, Is Managers' Edict.

TYSON CO. TO TELL FIRM

Managers Are Pledged by Contract with Distributing Agents to Continue as Organization Two Years.

The theatre ticket tangle took an unexpected turn at the meeting of managers yesterday, when, instead of disbanding as had seemed probable the day before, it was decided to continue as an organization and to deliver an ultimatum to Klaw & Erlanger through the Tyson Company, the general distributing agents for all the theatres. The Tyson Company will inform Klaw & Erlanger that they must take back the seats sold in advance for "Around the Map" in violation of the terms of their contract with the other managers, or else be deprived of the services of all the agencies served by that company.

At the same time the Tyson Company will notify the agencies that purchased the tickets that they must return them, and if Klaw & Erlanger decide to remain insurgent the agencies must refuse to handle their seats in the future under penalty of being cut off from all the other playhouses. Klaw & Erlanger are proprietors of the New Amsterdam, Galety, Liberty, Cohan's, and Knickerbocker Theatres.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by all of the managers who were at the meeting on Monday, or by other representatives of the same theatres. There were present also William J. Fallon, head of the Tyson Company, and M. L. Malevinsky, counsel for the ticket brokers. Some of the managers expressed themselves as in favor of dissolving the organization, but they were unable to face the face with the contract with the Tyson Company, by which they were pledged to continue as an organization for a period of two years, during which time the Tyson Company was to act as general distributing agents for the theatres of the managers signatory to the contract.

When the present agreement was entered into and the contract with the ticket agency was signed one of the conditions was that Mr. Fallon should purchase certain stocks of the company held by one of the managers. This purchase involved a large sum, said to be approximately $90,000, and it was pointed out that the managers could not go back on their contract with the Tyson Company without making themselves liable for damages.

The representatives of the ticket agency asked for ten days in which to adjust matters with Klaw & Erlanger, but it was decided to enforce the contract without delay, and another meeting was called for tomorrow to receive the answer of Klaw & Erlanger to the ultimatum of the other managers.

WM. F. ALLEN DIES; HE STANDARDIZED TIME

Railway Publisher Devised Method Now in General Use—Delegate to World Congresses.

William Frederick Allen, known among railroad men all over the world, and who invented the present method of computing Standard railroad time, which is in use in practically every civilized country, died last night at his home, 180 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., in his seventieth year.

He was born in Bordentown, N. J., and was a son of the late Colonel Joseph Warner Allen and Mrs. Sarah Norcroff Allen, and was descended from an old Colonial family, the original ancestor of which came to this country in 1681. His father was a noted civil engineer and was active in railroad and water power development in New Jersey and this State. After receiving his education at the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, Mr. Allen became a surveyor on the old Camden & Amboy Railroad. In 1868 he became engineer of the old West Jersey Railroad and in 1870 founded the town of Wenonah, N. J.

Mr. Allen first became connected with The Official Railway Guide as assistant editor, becoming editor and manager six months later. The National Railway Publication Company publishes Poor's Guide, which is the largest monthly publication in the world, and in 1910 Mr. Allen became Vice President of the National Company, of which he became President in 1914.

In 1875 he assisted at the founding of the American Railway Association, of which he became General Secretary, holding office until his death. In 1881 the association appointed him to devise the present standard railroad time, and he successfully completed the work after two years, and by combining more than fifty separate systems into the final one.

Mr. Allen was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Geographical Societies of Vienna and Lima, Peru, the American Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, the American Meteorological Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Statistical Society. Princeton University conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Science in 1906, and in the same year the Belgian Government made him a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his services at the International Railway Congress.

Mr. Allen was a member of the Railway, Topic, and Lawyers' Clubs of this city; he was the founder and for many years the President of the South Orange Field Club, and was a member of the Essex County and South Orange Republican Clubs.

In 1871 he married Miss Caroline Perry, who, with four sons, Yorke, Frederick, Eugene G., and John F. Allen, survives him.

Desider Vecsei's Recital.

Desider Vecsei, a Hungarian pianist, who made his first appearance in New York last season, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He played an unfamiliar piece in August Stradal's arrangement of a concerto, by Wilhelm Friedmann Bach; Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses," Schumann's "Carnaval", etudes and the A flat Ballade by Chopin, and Liszt's tarantella, "Venezia e Napoli," which Vecsei is possessed of great strength, which he is disposed to make the most of, sometimes without complete discrimination. His playing is uneven in merit. There is too often hardness in his touch, an unsympathetic and unyielding quality; at other times it is full of poetic charm and musical feeling. There are uncertainties in his technique.

Stradal has turned Bach's concerto into something that will with difficulty be recognized as the work of an eighteenth century composer for the harpsichord, and Mr. Vecsei did his part in completing the rude and violent nature of the transformation. Yet the fugue which makes one of the movements he played with considerable clearness and balance.

His treatment of Mendelssohn's variations was original and rather summary, lacking grace and lightness, and in Schumann's "Carnaval" he showed both extremes of his style.

Francis Edward Bliss.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—Francis Edward Bliss, President of the American Publishing Company here for many years, and said to have been the first publisher in this country to sell books by the subscription method, died at his home today after a long illness. He was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1842. Two sons survive.

LIEUT. CRESAP WEDS MISS FOSTER-COMEGYS

Naval Officer Marries Actress in Cathedral of St. John the Divine —Minister to Peru a Guest.

The wedding of Lieutenant James McDowell Cresap, a son of the late Commander James C. Cresap, U. S. N., of Annapolis, and Miss Claiborne Foster-Comegys, a daughter of Mrs. Foster-Comegys, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the San Saviour Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Briggs Nash of the Cathedral.

The bride, instead of the conventional wedding dress, wore a coat costume of white panne velvet, topped by a fur-trimmed silver brocade coat. The short skirt, showing white boots, was of panne velvet and hung straight and full; over this was worn the brocaded coat, cut high in the centre front and back, but having long fluted sides. It was bordered with pale gray fur and had a wide hip girdle of panne velvet. The flowing sleeves were of white chiffon finished with gray fur, and the coat was closed at one side with white silk tassels. There was also a wide sailor collar of panne velvet bordered with fur in sepaulet fashion. Her large white satin hat had plaiting of white tulle and white ornaments in military fashion. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She walked with her uncle, James M. Foster of Shreveport, La., who gave her in marriage. The bridegroom was in his naval uniform.

Miss Kathleen Foster-Comegys was her sister's maid of honor. She was in a peach-colored satin frock with ruffled skirt and very long tunic that puffed out at the side at the hem, and was cut square at the neck, and had puffed old time sleeves. Her large black picture hat of velvet was trimmed with tiny pink and vari-colored satin flowers. She carried pink chrysanthemums.

The bride's cousin, Miss Elinor McMillin, the daughter of the Minister to Peru and Mrs. Benton McMillin, was the bridesmaid. She wore a pale blue taffeta frock, with the skirt arranged in layers like flower petals, and the low neck was filled in with white. Her hat was black and silver, and she carried pink flowers.

Lieutenant Cresap's ushers were Lieutenant George Lowry, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Charles Johnes Moore, U. S. N., and Ensign Ralph Davis, U. S. N. His brother, Lieutenant Logan Cresap, U. S. N., Naval Inspector of Ordnance at the Carnegie Steel Works, Pittsburgh, was his best man. All were in naval uniform.

A reception for the relatives followed at Mrs. Foster-Comegys's home, 200 Claremont Avenue. Mrs. Foster-Comegys, in pale gray and silver checker-board satin, topped by a silver and gray lace coat and silver lace hat trimmed with fur, received.

The guests included the bride's uncle, Benton McMillin, Mrs. Benton McMillin, Mrs. James C. Cresap, and Mrs. Logan Cresap.

Lieutenant Cresap, who is attached to the torpedo boat Balch, will, when not on sea duty, make his home and that of his bride in Annapolis and New York.

Mrs. Cresap is a young actress whose stage name is Claiborne Foster. She comes of distinguished Southern ancestry. Her grandfather, the late Captain James M. Foster, was one of the largest planters of the South, and her grandmother, Mrs. Foster, was the first President of the Louisiana Federated Clubs and Regent of the Pelican Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution.

MARRIED AT THE PLAZA.

Miss Bertha Keene Wedded to Ned Michaelis by the Rev. Dr. Wise.

The marriage of Ned Michaelis, a son of the late Moses Michaelis, and Miss Bertha Keene, a daughter of Mrs. Nathan Keene, of 4 West 101st Street, took place at noon yesterday at the Plaza, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiating.

The bride, in a short cloth of silver frock combined with tulle, wore a lace veil held with a diamond brooch, the bridegroom's gift, and carried orchids and valley lilies. She had Mrs. Jules Goldberg of Chicago as her matron of honor. Her frock was tête de Nègre satin, topped by a tulle hat to match. She carried bridesmaid roses.

Sigmund Michaelis was the best man and the ushers were Marcus M. Goldschmidt and Jules Goldberg. A wedding breakfast followed. After a brief honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Michaelis will live at the Manhattan Square Hotel.

Loughry-Barrett Wedding Nov. 26.

The wedding of Miss Madeleine M. Barrett, daughter of the late Anthony Barrett of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Barrett of 790 Riverside Drive, to Lieutenant Howard Kendall Loughry, U. S. A., is to take place at the Hotel Plaza on Friday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 4:30 o'clock. Miss Barrett's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. Albert Nelson Atkinson of Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Loughry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Loughry of Monticello, Ind., and is a graduate of West Point, class of 1906. He is now stationed at Fort Totten, New York.

Miss Emily M. Doon Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Emily M. Doon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Doon of 448 East 138th Street, to Dr. Alexander Thompson of Monticello, N. Y., has been announced. Dr. Thompson is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and has for a number of years been engaged in fortification construction and other Government work. He is at present consulting engineer to the Board of Supervisors of Sullivan County, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Neill-Tucker Wedding.

The marriage of Frank Snedeker Neill and Miss Edith Frances Tucker took place yesterday at the home of the bride's father, Arthur Currie Tucker, 206 Cliff Avenue, Pelham, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Franklin Babbitt of Grace Church, Nyack, and was followed at the marriage of the bride's parents and also at the wedding of the bridegroom's parents. The bride formerly lived in Upper Nyack, N. Y.

Edward Staats Luther Marries.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. John Earle Lewis of Clemson College, South Carolina, of the marriage yesterday of their daughter, Harriet, to Edward Staats Luther, political editor of The Morning Telegraph.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther will return to New York in two weeks and will reside at the Hotel Seymour, 44 West Forty-fifth Street.

Miss Sampter a Bride Tonight.

Miss Marguerite A. Sampter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Sampter of this city, will be married this evening to Norman Raudnitz at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Marks, 1,925 Madison Avenue.

Their Silver Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Ironmonger are to celebrate their silver wedding anniversary on Friday evening at their home, 590 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Carmen Sylva Operated On.

BUCHAREST, via London, Nov. 10.—It is officially announced that the Queen Mother Elizabeth, best known as "Carmen Sylva," underwent a successful operation for the removal of a cataract from the right eye last Wednesday.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—W. Barker, Mrs. A. Borel, Mrs. Grace Bovet, M. Burnett, Count de Casa Egula, Mrs. R. Etienne, Mr. and Mrs. C. Goddard, R. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Iselin, Miss T. M. Jessup, A. W. Lancashire, Joseph Mill, F. F. Macdonald, C. Martin, Mrs. Ross Mumby, Alexander Powell, Page Harris, Miss H. A. Ranlen, Dr. G. G. Smith, J. Sharps, Mrs. M. Young, M. H. Coville, M. S. Ducrot, Albert Mery, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Starn, and Mrs. Ellen Slidell.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—C. C. Braun, P. G. Bolline, J. J. McCormack, P. Clemmensen, Martin Eriksson, Miss Emilie Eisler, E. Maimberg, Arthur Petersen, Mrs. K. Neble, P. Larsen, F. W. Larsson, and Miss M. Mana.

COMEDY PLAYLETS AT THE BANDBOX

Washington Square Players Give Three Translations and Only One Native Play.

SCHNITZLER'S IS THE BEST

Viennese Satirist's "Literature" Is Smartly Written and Full of Bohemianism—Actors Lack Repose.

The Washington Square Players have borrowed from foreign dramatists the major portion of their latest program of playlets presented in the diminutive Bandbox Theatre. "Literature" was translated by Elsie Plaut from the German of Arthur Schnitzler; "The Honorable Lover" was translated by Ralph Roeder from the Italian of Robert Bracco, while Mr. Roeder also translated "Whims" from the French of Alfred de Musset. The remaining playlet, "Overtones," was written by Alice Gerstenberg, the young author from Chicago whose dramatization of "Alice in Wonderland" was seen here last Spring.

It is evident that an evening of comparative comedy values was intended, but the very arrangement of so much comedy on one bill defeats this purpose. By the time the last number is reached the mind has been so surfeited with comedy that plots and dialogue refuse to register, and all four become merged in a meaningless medley. The fact that all but the native product have infidelity for their theme accentuates this. The original arrangement of Bandbox bills, with tragedy, comedy, and pantomime included, were much more effective.

It was to be expected that the contribution of the Viennese satirist, Schnitzler, would be the cleverest. It was in his cynical, casual, yet refined his shrewd observation of life. It was smartly written and full of a Bohemian atmosphere that even the amateur interpretation it received could not destroy. None of the players so much as got beneath the surface of the characters they portrayed.

In fact, the acting is the weakest feature of the present bill. In the matter of stage decoration the Players have made rapid strides, and the four settings revealed were all artistic and decidedly effective. Three were futuristic in mood, but brilliant in the use of striking color combinations, arresting in line and design. But the histrionic strides have not equaled the decorative advances of the group, and, while a certain flavor of amateurishness is to be expected and rather desired in such an undertaking, there is such a thing as overdoing it.

As a result, the full value of none of the playlets was brought out. Repose is what most of the players should cultivate; they lose so much in superfluous movement and gesturing, and often in vocal expenditure, with the result is quite bewildering. Of those who took part last night, Florence Enright and Edward J. Ballantine, who appeared in "The Honorable Lover," smacked more of the professional stage than any of their associates. Frank Conroy also had his moments of calm, as did also Nöel Haddon.

Hypocrisy, was the theme of Miss Gerstenberg's offering. The overtones were the real selves of two women at tea. Veils over their heads indicated their spiritual nature, and as their other halves talked amiably and conventionally they gave expression to the real thoughts of the two. The idea was more clever than its execution.

In "The Honorable Lover" a man wife restored the wife to her husband, while in the French sketch a woman was the hypothenuse of the eternal triangle. In the latter playlet Lydia Lopokova, the Russian dancer, acted the wife. If Mlle. Lopokova were a great actress she would probably yet be a promising danseuse, and in trying would do it badly. Such is the perversity of those to whom virtuosity in one thing is given.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MATILDA POWLES, a daughter of the late Aaron Burr Harrison, died yesterday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. EMMA L. BLAUVELT, widow of David J. Blauvelt, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Albert O. Miller, 6 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. HETTIE ANNA TUTTLE WELLS, widow of Albert Pierson Wells, the organizer and President of the old Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn, now a branch of the Mechanics Bank, died from apoplexy on Monday at her home, 86 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 72 years. Born in Eastport, L. I., she had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years and was an active member of Plymouth Church. She left two sons.

Mrs. MARY WILDEY LAVENDOL, 81 years old, widow of Leonard Lavendol, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 895 East Thirty-seventh Street, Flatbush. She was born in Lester's Hollow, Albany County, N. Y., the town being named after her mother's family.

Mrs. JESSIE ISABELLE SINCLAIR, widow of Joseph Eldridge Sinclair, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank L. Hagerty, 392 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. She was born in Savannah, Ga., where the interment will be held.

ROBERT A. McKNIGHT, for many years in the livery business in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 173 Lenox Road, Flatbush, from heart disease. He was 55 years of age.

MICHAEL BOHLEBER, a cigar manufacturer in the Eastern District of Brooklyn and a member of Court Montrose, F. and A. M., died from apoplexy on Monday at his home, 1,228 Union Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in that borough fifty-five years ago and left a widow, two daughters and four sons.

SAMUEL D. TITUS, 80 years old, one of the oldest members of the Fleet Street M. E. Church and a member of the official board, died recently at his home, 1,448 Fifty-seventh Street, Borough Park. He served throughout the civil war with the Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and for many years was engaged in the wholesale oil commission room in The New York Journal of Commerce. He was a member of Winchester Post, No. 6, G. A. R., and Typographical Union No. 6.

IRVINE COX, an old Brooklynite, member of the James L. Bridgely Lodge, F. and A. M., and a charter member of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, died recently at the home of his daughter in Jamaica, L. I.

Mrs. MARIA FINN COY, widow of Edward Coy, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jeremiah J. O'Leary, 445 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Berrie Turner, wife of Professor K. B. Turner of Cornell College; Mrs. Chester Hopkins, and Mrs. O'Leary, wife of the Chief Clerk of the Fifth District Municipal Court.

Mrs. MARY L. MONK, wife of Captain Thomas Monk, a retired harbor master and transportation agent, died on Monday at her home, 1,720 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH J. HENDRICKSON, employed by the Banks Law Book Publishing Company and a member of Bedford Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Prospect Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F., died on Monday at his home, 744 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year.

THOMAS FLANAGAN, 55 years old, for the last twenty-five years a letter carrier attached to Station V, in Brooklyn, died at his home, 648 Twelfth Street, South Brooklyn, on Monday.

Mrs. CAROLINE COLBORN, widow of Edward A. Colborn, for many years with the Methodist Book Concern, died from Bright's disease on Monday at her home, 680 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in her 75 years. Mrs. Colborn was one of the oldest members of the South Second Street M. E. Church, and for many years was the Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school. She was also a member of the Board of Managers of the Eastern District Industrial Home. She is survived by two sons, Milton W. and Irving W. Colborn.

ROBERT E. LENHARD, a canned goods broker, formerly with offices at 51 Hudson Street, is dead at his home, in Cranford, N. J., in his forty-second year.

Mrs. ELSIE SCHMIDT, widow of Theodore W. Schmidt, an artist and sculptor, is dead at her home, 124 West Twelfth Street, in her eighty-fifth year.

NICHOLAS TREWEEK of Salt Lake City, Utah, died on Monday in the Polyclinic Hospital, in his sixty-fourth year. He was prominent in the mining camps of Montana, Nevada, and Utah in the early days. During the civil war he served as a drummer boy.

Mrs. PAULINE MARKS, widow of Simon Marks, formerly a large land owner in Georgia, died on Monday at the apartments of her daughter, Mrs. J. Rosenbaum, in the Sherman Square Hotel.

JOHN C. GIFFING, President of the New York Port Society, died on Monday at his home, 102 West 131st Street, in his ninety-second year.

ABRAHAM NELSON, a real estate lawyer, died on Monday at his home, 314 West 109th Street, in his fifty-second year.

RICHARD M. MILBURN, Attorney General of Indiana, died yesterday at a hospital in Indianapolis from heart disease, in his fifty-first year. He took office last January and had been in ill-health for a year.

The Rev. THOMAS C. MAYHAM, a retired Methodist minister, 74 years old, died yesterday at his home, 142 Milford Avenue, Newark.

EDWIN H. HOLBROOK, for many years chief clerk in the Pension Bureau at Washington, died at the home of a son in Philadelphia yesterday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LUQUEER WILDE died yesterday at her home in Dobbs Ferry in her sixtieth year. She was the daughter of Robert S. Luqueer, formerly a merchant of New York, and the widow of James De Witt Wilde, who died sixteen years ago, and was a member of the James Wilde Company of New York.

EDWARD TRENCHARD PRICE, for the last thirty years an employe of the War Department at Washington, died yesterday at the home of his brother, Gouverneur Price, at Mahwah, N. J., in his sixty-fourth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LIVINGSTON.—Tuesday morning, Nov. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. George L. Livingston, a daughter. Mother and child doing well.

Engaged.

KOONS—KIMM.—May G. Kimm to Edward F. Koons.

Married

WEBB—BROWN.—Saturday, Nov. 6, at the Ascension Memorial Church, New York, Elsie Beatrice Brown, daughter of Mrs. Anna Brown Gillene, to Norton Webb.

Brooklyn.

DUFF—KEITEL.—Nov. 7, Florence E. Keitel to Raymond Duff.

HOMAN—SEARING.—Nov. 8, Florence L. Searing to Roswell Homan.

Died

ALLEN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1915, William F. Allen, husband of Caroline Perry Allen and son of the late Colonel Joseph Warner and Sarah Norcroff Allen, age 69 years. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 2:45 P. M., on the arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:51 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ALTHEIMER.—Milton, on Nov. 8, at Bradley Beach, N. J., beloved husband of Ray Altheimer, father of Mellville, brother of Ferdinand, Hannah, Mrs. A. Frey, Jennie, Gussie, Carrie, Funeral services at Rodef Scholem Burial Grounds, Union Fields, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 12 noon.

BARNEY.—At New Providence, N. J., Nov. 9, 1915, Jane E., widow of Hiram B. Barney, in her 81st year. Funeral services will be held at the late residence, New Providence, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 10:30 A. M. Automobiles at Summit, N. J., station will meet train leaving Hoboken at 9:15 A. M.

BILLINGS.—Nov. 9, at New York City, Louise Clark, wife of Dr. John H. Billings, and mother of Haskell C. and Louise C. Services at Luckings, Bender & Schutte Mortuary Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 11:30 A. M.

BLAUVELT.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1915, entered into rest after a lingering illness, Emma Louise Lippincott, wife of the late David J. Blauvelt of New York City. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Albert O. Miller, 6 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 11, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:51 P. M.

BOARDMAN.—Nov. 9, after a protracted illness, Rev. Dr. George Nye Boardman, at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry F. Walker, 18 West 55th St., in his 89th year. Please send no flowers. Binghamton (N. Y.) and Chicago papers please copy.

BROWN.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 8, 1915, William J., husband of Anna G. Brown. Funeral services at his late residence, 22 West 21st St., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 8:15 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CHESMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 8, Mrs. Adele S. Chesman, widow of Nelson Chesman, former President of the Nelson Chesman Advertising Agency. Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, at her late residence, 98 Morningside Av., at 8 P. M. Interment at Lancaster, N. H. St. Louis, Chicago, and Chautauqua papers please copy.

DE COU.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 7th inst., Emma, daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Clarke de Cou. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services, from St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wedn

MELLEN GOT LINES OF 'NUISANCE VALUE'

Didn't Like to See Parallel Railroads to New Haven, Witness Testifies.

DEFENDANTS AT MEETINGS

Government Puts in Evidence Acts of Board in 1912—May Bring In Stevenson Taylor.

For the first time yesterday the Government, in developing its case before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court against the eleven Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, brought out evidence that comes within the limitation statutes. In describing the action of the New Haven toward the Central Railroad of New England it put in evidence minutes of the Directors within the three years preceding the indictment, and it was noticeable that as these were apprcached the counsel for the defense made strenuous efforts to keep out large sections of testimony.

The hearing was marked yesterday also by a sharp passage between Richard A. Lindabury, counsel for William Rockefeller, and R. L. Batts, counsel for the Government. Mr. Lindabury accused Mr. Batts of deliberately misrepresenting to the jury a reply of Charles S. Mellen, and so turning a point that seemed to be in favor of the defense, against it.

With Charles S. Mellen again on the stand the Government completed the history of the Central Railroad of New England. On Monday they had shown, rather to the satisfaction of the defense, that in 1898 the New Haven Board had considered the acquisition of this line, but had decided that it was not worth while, and yesterday it appeared from a letter of Mr. Mellen to Mr. Rockefeller that the road was purchased at the beginning of 1904 for $5,000,000. Mr. Mellen wrote to-say that he had had considerable difficulty in getting the line and the Poughkeepsie Bridge Railroad for less than $5,200,000, but had succeeded after a hard struggle, and stated that he appointed as President Leverett S. Miller, who is now President of the New York, Westchester & Boston.

Road Had a "Nuisance Value."

The next thing Mr. Mellen thought of acquiring was the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad Company, and so he wrote in March, 1904, to J. P. Morgan expressing the desire to buy the road at $150,000, although he thought he might be willing to pay $175,000 by straining a bit. Of it he said:

"It has a nuisance value and a real estate value, because it has terminals in Poughkeepsie that we very much need."

"What did you mean by a nuisance value?" asked Mr. Batts.

"Well, it paralleled the New Haven in some parts, and I did not like to see it owned," replied Mr. Mellen. "I objected to seeing any property I could use around belonging to any one but the New Haven."

Mr. Mellen's letters in connection with the purchase of the Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut Railroad were read. Mr. Batts brought out that at this time there was no traffic, no reason why the Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut should be purchased, but that nevertheless on Sept. 16, 1905, the New Haven Directors did authorize the purchase of the line for $1,000,000.

To complete the whole episode of these small railroads in Connecticut and New York, the Government showed that four of them, the Poughkeepsie & Eastern, the New England Central, the Poughkeepsie Bridge Railway, and the Newburg, Poughkeepsie & Connecticut, were merged in one $8,500,000 corporation and called the Central of New England. This took place on June 7, 1907, and Mr. Mellen hastened to explain concerning the combination. He said:

"There was absolutely no change. The New Haven owned practically all the stock of all these lines, and the control remained just as it had been. There was absolutely no change."

Defendants at Meetings.

It was in connection with this transaction that the names of some of the defendants, Henry K. McHarg, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Frederick F. Brewster, Charles M. Pratt, and A. Heaton Robertson, were mentioned for the first time as being present at one of the Directors' meetings which the Government had assailed. Moreover, the Government went on to bring the evidence within the time permitted by the statute of limitations.

As Robert Stephenson of counsel for the prosecution began to read the minutes of a Directors' meeting of March 1, 1912, G. Milburn Lewis interrupted to ask what was the good of wasting time by reading resolutions concerning the leasing of the track of one subsidiary company to another or concerning the acquisition of a few more shares of a line that was already absolutely controlled by the New Haven.

Mr. Batts retorted that these leases were made not, as the defense was suggesting, for mere business convenience, but so as to permit the New Haven to avoid some illegality or another.

"You wanted to throw over the minority interest?" asked Mr. Batts of Mr. Mellen.

"That is a deliberate misstatement," interrupted Mr. Lindabury. "You know Mr. Mellen meant that the minority interest was being protected."

Mr. Batts said that he had not understood him to say so, and the Court, who had previously congratulated counsel on the good temper they have shown in the trial, had to intervene to smooth things over. When Mr. Lindabury complained that Mr. Batts had no right to put in an unexecuted lease, he retorted:

"The Government used the approval of the lease by the Directors as an overt act to show what was their intent, whatever became of it."

Bring In Stevenson Taylor.

Just before the adjournment the Government reverted to the year 1900, and the acquisition of the Sound steamship lines. It attempted to bring in certain letters from Stevenson Taylor, who advised the New Haven concerning the capture of the New London Steamboat Company, the Joy Line, and the Maine Steamship Company.

Mr. Lindabury objected, as he was not mentioned in the bill of particulars, and Mr. Batts moved that the bill be amended so as to take in Mr. Taylor.

Judge Hunt said he would decide the point when court reassembled at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

NEW HAVEN MEN ORGANIZE.

Directors Meet and Elect Members of Executive Committee.

Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad held their organization meeting yesterday at the Grand Central Terminal, at which the following were elected members of the Executive Committee:

Howard Elliott, Arthur T. Hadley, T. De Witt Cuyler, W. Murray Crane, James L. Richards, Edward Milligan, John T. Pratt, Frank W. Matteson, and F. T. Maxwell.

The officers of the New Haven, as now constituted, are:

Chairman of the Board and President—Howard Elliott.

Vice Presidents—Benjamin Campbell and A. H. Whaley.

Vice President and General Counsel—E. G. Buckland.

Vice President and Controller—J. M. Tomlinson.

Secretary—A. E. Clark.

Treasurer—A. S. May.

The Directors authorized construction of a new bridge across the Thames River at New London, and the work will begin at once on the four-track foundation.

The New Haven has accepted the resignation of H. A. Fabian as purchasing agent and appointed George C. Yeomans to succeed him. Mr. Yeomans graduated from Princeton in 1879. He will assume his duties on Nov. 15, with headquarters at the South Terminal Station in Boston.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Quartets by Haydn and Ravel and Chopin's 'Cello Sonata Played.

The Kneisel Quartet was warmly welcomed at its first concert in Aeolian Hall last evening by an audience as large, as discriminating and intelligent, and as appreciative as any that has greeted it any time these twenty years. In fact, it may be said to have been mostly the same audience. The quartet is likewise the same as it has been in recent years, and so is its playing, which shows all the finish of style and the ripe musicianship that have fixed it so securely in the admiration of New York music lovers.

Mr. Kneisel brought forward a program that gave something of the effect of novelty, with material that was all old. It included a quartet by Haydn that was heard for the first time at these concerts in D, Op. 20, No. 4; and Maurice Ravel's quartet in F, that he was the first to play in New York, now nine years ago. Mr. Willeke, the cellist of the organization, played with Carl Friedberg, pianist, Chopin's sonata for pianoforte and 'cello, Op. 65.

Haydn occasionally surprises, if he does not startle, the modern listener by some unexpectedly modern turn of thought. It cannot be said that he did so in the quartet played last night. But however familiar the idiom, the matter sounded fresh and the quartet gave much pleasure. Ravel's quartet caused much doubt and misgiving, or bitter hostility at its first performance. It seems clear and intelligible enough now; the first movement, indeed, almost conventional in its formal structure. Its relationship with the ways of Debussy is obvious, and equally plain is its divergence from Debussy, and especially to Debussy of the string quartet.

With all the ingenuities of its development from the thematic kernel that lies at the bottom of the four movements, with all the adroitness and skill of its instrumental effects, the pizzicati of the second movement, the aerial flights of the slow movement, it still seems music without much inner warmth. The thematic kernel is in itself insignificant, and Ravel has not been able to make it the vehicle of imaginative flights, though composers have done such things with material as unpromising. It is music in which ingenuity and skill have had more of a place than inspiration; music that is "cerebral." The performance of both these quartets was singularly fine and gave the right account of styles so very far apart.

Chopin's sonata for violoncello is rarely played by 'cellists, notwithstanding the poverty of the sonata literature for the instrument. Though it comes from the composer's ripest period, and was the last composition which he published before his death, it has by no means the ripeness and richness of ideas, the abounding passion, of the two pianoforte sonatas, and it seems to show even more than they how Chopin was working in an unfamiliar field. The sonata form was not his own, nor was the stringed instrument. The work has been much praised and much neglected.

It is unquestionably far from Chopin at his best and most characteristic, but there is still much of Chopin in it that is much too valuable to suffer quite the neglect it has had to. The piano has a good deal to say in the first and last movements that is unmistakably Chopin; the violoncello is created in accordance with its nature, though not always effectively.

The Largo is naturally what gives the violoncellist his greatest opportunity, and it was accepted so skilfully last evening that the movement made a deep impression—much the deepest of any part of the sonata. Mr. Willeke played the composition with remarkable fire, energy, and poetic feeling, with exquisite perfection and finish of technique and great fluency. In Mr. Carl Friedberg, who was one of last season's invading phalanx of excellent pianists, he had an associate admirable in ensemble playing. His performance was likewise of beautiful finish and crisp articulation, rhythmical, and quite as restrained as need be. The twain were rapturously applauded and many times recalled.

MME. FRANCES ALDA SINGS.

Metropolitan Opera Soprano Gives a Recital in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera House gave her annual song recital yesterday afternon at Carnegie Hall, and the occasion drew there a large audience which was treated to all the attributes of the "prima donna" recital, including elaborate stage decoration, flowers handed over the platform edge, and the general atmosphere of welcome.

The singer was not in her best voice, in fact an introductory speech was made by the management from the stage explaining that she had unfortunately caught a severe cold, but was ready to go on with the recital rather than cause the trouble and disappointment of postponing it. Under such conditions the vocal aspects of her work may be passed over without reference except to say that although she was hoarse in the beginning she soon worked out of this condition and commanded tones that her audience found worth hearing for their own sake.

As usual, her program was not of the stereotyped order. Her first group consisted of an old song of Brittany, two old English songs, and two Mozart arias. Then she sang works of Grieg, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Rachmaninoff, concluding with a group of songs in French and another of songs in English by Miner Gallup, Frank La Forge, and Woodman. In each of the two latter groups there were several new numbers. Mr. La Forge played the accompaniments as skilfully as ever and again without manuscript or printed music.

HAMMERSTEIN HAS PLANS.

Designs a String of Vaudeville Theatres to Compete with the United.

Oscar Hammerstein is about to become active again in theatrical affairs. He will shortly open booking offices through which vaudeville acts for a string of theatres to be controlled by him will be booked. William Morris will be the general manager of the concern, while Mr. Hammerstein will direct its affairs.

The organization of a vaudeville circuit which plans to compete with the United Booking Offices, through which the Keith and Orpheum Theatres are booked, is the outcome of the refusal of the U. B. O. to furnish Mr. Hammerstein vaudeville acts for the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. When Mr. Hammerstein leased the playhouse to utilize his franchise from the booking offices formerly used by the Victoria, he made Mr. Morris manager. Mr. Morris was not popular with the U. B. O. heads and Mr. Hammerstein had to give up his plans temporarily.

With his own booking offices he will be able to furnish acts for the Forty-fourth Street. Other theatres in other cities are being acquired, Mr. Morris said yesterday, and they will be operated as a circuit. Both high-class and small-time acts will be booked, as there will be both types of theatres. The name of Hammerstein will be used to identify all the houses.

HARBOR GREETS LAFAYETTE

New French Liner Equipped with a Children's Theatre.

The new French liner Lafayette was greeted with dipping flags and shrill whistles as she proceeded from Quarantine yesterday morning to her pier, foot of West Fifteenth Street, on her maiden voyage from Bordeaux. She had 200 passengers, who spoke in high terms of the vessel's steadiness, which was tested during the rough weather she encountered crossing the Bay of Biscay the day after leaving Bordeaux.

The Lafayette has a spacious, artistically furnished public salons on the upper promenade deck, and her cabins are heated and ventilated by the thermal process. The decorations are in the Adams and Louis XV. style, similar to that of the big liner France; and there is a Punch and Judy theatre for children on the promenade deck.

She is commanded by M. Roch, who was the Captain of the Gascoyne and Bretagne when they were in the Atlantic passenger trade until four years ago, and afterward on the Navarre in the Mexican trade. He said that the Lafayette made twenty-two knots on her trial spin, and could average nineteen knots in fine weather. She is 14,500 horse power, and is propelled by two turbine and two reciprocating engines. There are thirty-three lifeboats, which have a carrying capacity for 1,700 persons.

ZOO'S BIG BUFFALO SOLD TO A BUTCHER

Black Diamond, Largest of His Kind in Captivity, Will Be Cut Into Steaks.

KEEPER HAS BUSINESS HEAD

Fearing 20-Year-Old Animal Will Fall Dead, He Disposes of Him at Opportune Time.

Black Diamond, the largest buffalo in captivity, will be led out of his inclosure at the Central Park Menagerie and taken to the shambles a week from today. It was learned only yesterday that this finest specimen of Western plains wild life was going to be disposed of in a slaughter house. The sad end of the great bull is almost sure to arouse a protest from animal lovers. Persons of all kinds, and particularly artists searching for models, have lingered near the inclosure of the splendid animal to admire and wonder at his size. He was the subject of some of the best animal paintings of many artists.

Nevertheless, Black Diamond is in his twentieth year, and Bill Snyder, head keeper, thinks Dr. Osler's conclusions about old men and old women may well apply to lower animals when they become aged and infirm. Furthermore, Bill, single-handed, is left to keep the menagerie supplied with new animals without receiving any appropriations from the city for this purpose. He manages to do this by breeding the animals, and the surplus he sells, buying instead wild beasts which the menagerie lacks.

According to Snyder, Black Diamond is likely to pass away without a moment's notice. He is perfectly familiar with the habits and the longevity of this kind of animal, and holding the exact date of Black Diamond's birth in his mind, Bill was quite unwilling to let the aged bull lie down and breath his last, only to be carted away at a cost of about $25. That wasn't good business.

It is a well-known fact that buffalo meat is scarce in New York markets. A purchaser for Black Diamond was found without much difficulty about two weeks ago, when Bill agreed to hand over the bull to A. Silz, a butcher, 416 East Fourteenth Street, for $300. Adding to this sum $25 which it would have cost the Park Department to dispose of Black Diamond had he been permitted to die on exhibition, it is figured that the accounts of the menagerie should be better off by $325.

The butcher, too, had jotted down some interesting figures before negotiations for the purchase of the bull were concluded. Black Diamond, standing nearly six feet high, weighs 2,000 pounds, according to Bill Snyder, and the estimate of Snyder has been accepted by the butcher.

Buffalo meat is not quoted in most of the markets here, because the genuine article is hard to find. Mr. Silz was not quoting prices yesterday, but one of the sales agents of the slaughter house said the butcher would be in a position next week to give quotations. He said the price of a pound of buffalo steak, no matter what kind of cut, would not be under $1.

In buying a buffalo on foot the butcher figures he can get 80 per cent. dressed meat out of the gross carcass, which in the case of Black Diamond would be 1,600 pounds of dressed meat. At an average of $1 a pound Black Diamond dressed ought to sell for $1,600. Of course to this amount must be added the value of the hide and the head. Buffalo heads mounted have sold from $50 to as high as $200, but, allowing $100 for the head, and $25 more for the hide, the total commercial value of Black Diamond ought to be something like $1,725. This is $1,400 in excess of the price paid for the bull.

No one in the office of Butcher Silz would venture to suggest who might be some of the buyers of Black Diamond. Rarities in the meat line always were sought by the high-priced restaurants and hotels, so it appears that some of these classes of customers would serve the famous old buffalo.

SAVES COUPLE FROM FIRE.

Policeman Drags Pair Across Six-Foot Gap on Third Story.

During a fire in a rooming house at 49 West Thirty-sixth Street yesterday morning, firemen and police made several daring rescues of persons who had become panic-stricken in the flames and smoke. The fire started in a store on the ground floor, according to the tenants.

When Sergeant Gunn of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrived the fire and smoke prevented his getting into the hallways, and so he ran into the next house and raced upstairs to the third floor. From a window there he dragged Mrs. Edward Smith and her husband across the six-foot space which separated the rescuers from the burning building. The Sergeant was held by several men, who clung to his feet.

William C. Rolling, a photographer, was saved by Lieutenant Kelly and Fireman William Martin of Truck 24 as he was about to jump. Fireman William Crawley of Engine 21 saved John Delaney by means of a scaling ladder.

$56 FOR FRANKLIN ALMANAC.

Mark Twain's "What Is Man?" Also Sold at Auction.

George D. Smith, at the John E. Burton library sale in the Anderson Galleries yesterday, paid $56 for the extremely rare "Pocket Almanack for 1751," printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin and D. Hall. James F. Drake gave $30 for the scarce "What Is Man?" by Mark Twain.

F. A. Thompson obtained for $35 the rare first edition of Daniel Coxe's "Description of the English Province of Carolina." E. D. Kilroe bought for $42 a copy of the edition of "The Croakers," by Joseph R. Drake and Fitz-Greene Halleck, printed for the Bradford Club and extra illustrated. Frederick W. Morris paid $70 for the score "Narrative of the Adventures of an American Naval Officer, Who Served During Part of the American Revolution Under Command of Com. John Paul Jones, Esq.," by Nathaniel Fanning.

The total for the library thus far is $15,999. The sale of Part III will be concluded today.

LICENSE NO. 1

Granted to Various Applicants for Public School Positions.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, on the eligible list of men holding License No. 1 the names of the following:

As of July 16, 1915.

	Rating.		Rating.
F. E. Gordon	76.88	R. L. Noonan	72.97
H. F. Dalton	74.27	F. Nathanson	72.00
M. A. Bagley	73.20	Leo M. Sorrin	72.00

As of Oct. 1, 1915.

I. Goldfarb	79.75	A. D. Gold	72.00
David G. Banks	79.62		

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, on the eligible lists of women holding License No. 1 the names of the following:

As of July 1, 1915.

Ella M. Buerger	87.20	Mrs. M. Lehwald	86.55

As of July 16, 1915.

H. Kasindorf	86.28	A. Scholes	72.68
A. N. Grenelle	81.23	L. C. Jacobs	72.56
H. Lally	80.81	Jessie C. Walker	72.51
Eleanor Brady	78.61	Mary R. Maurer	72.01
Maud Keator	77.46	G. R. Caulfield	72.00
F. Maconachy	76.46	L. A. Downey	72.00
Mary O'Brien	76.10	M. E. Kennedy	72.00
M. F. McRedmond	74.70	Mabel Maschke	72.00
M. W. Hartwig	74.08	A. Matthews	72.00
Ellen A. Murray	74.50	A. M. Mattner	72.00
Ethel Litschitz	74.28	M. E. Reynolds	72.00
E. J. Crocker	74.03	Elizabeth Smith	72.00
E. C. Reynolds	73.96	A. R. Sullivan	72.00
Clarissa Pettit	73.36	Nellie G. Tobin	72.00
R. D. Kaplan	73.30	Fannie Wolper	72.00

As of Oct. 1, 1915.

S. B. Frisch	83.50	Mrs. Mabel G. Mc-Mabel F. Ferris	81.75
		Nally	81.75

As of Nov. 1, 1915.

Mabel Russell	85.73	Mrs. M. J. Ken-A. M. Sieverman	84.30
		nard	74.50
G. Isaacson	80.66	Martha Guffy	73.15

WARNS OF FIRE PERILS.

Wanamaker Also Found Philadelphia School He Visited Unsanitary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—John Wanamaker astounded the Board of Education today when he revealed conditions existing in a public school in the foreign section of this city, which he had quietly visited, and declared that the board, of which he is a member, was running the risk of being charged with criminal negligence by permitting fire perils and unsanitary conditions to continue in the school system. He announced he would work for an appropriation of $2,000,000 to correct the evils, and would not rest until he had personally visited every other school in order to discover the actual situation in each of them. He then voted in the affirmative on a resolution to increase the tax rate from 5 to 6 mills, giving his observations as his reason.

The resolution, however, was defeated. The board, nevertheless unanimously agreed to investigate sanitary and fire escape conditions in the schools.

The school Mr. Wanamaker visited is the Campbell School, at Eighth and Fitzwater Streets, whre there were 1,500 pupils.

"I found the sanitary conditions simply frightful," said Mr. Wanamaker. "I cannot see how a healthy man could stand them, let alone children. The means of escape in case of fire are worse than inadequate. I had the Principal order a drill, and convinced me that the halls were all too narrow and the escapes insufficient.

"It may be poor politics to suggest a rise in the tax rate and to vote for it, but that is the only way we can get the money to safeguard the school children. Let us forget politics when life is the consideration."

PURSUED POETS BY MAIL.

Stenographers Tell of Music Publisher's Methods.

Up to date advertising methods mingled with the love of art which characterized the operations of the John T. Hall Music Publishing Company of 2 Columbus Circle, according to the evidence brought out yesterday at the trial in the Federal District Court of John T. Newcomer, otherwise Hall, on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. Miss Jennie Pearson, a stenographer employed by him, was on the stand, and examined by Assistant District Attorney Julian T. Hartridge she explained how the poets who entered the song-writing competition were pursued until they paid a fee to have their odes set to music.

Of the poems sent in, Newcomer, she testified, rejected about one-third. When one passed the first reading a form letter, explaining the deep interest of the Hall company, was sent to the author. If that did not bring the fee for the composition of the musical setting a "follow-up" letter was dispatched, and if that, too, failed, a folder was sent. In that, Miss Pearson said, the poet was seriously warned of the risks of intrusting his verses to other music publishing concerns, which merely employed musical hacks, and attentively followed up the great success which Billy Gaston had met with, and it was stated that Hall himself had written a play, which had been performed before a million persons.

Miss Rose Hecht, another stenographer, described her duties and how she occasionally made bank deposits for Hall. The trial will continue today.

Among those who sent in poems and consider they were cheated is Alton J. Dolinsky, a painter and decorator of 2,018 Faraum Street, Omaha. He wrote "There's Sorrow in the Word Farewell." Mr. Dolinsky is expected to testify today.

$500 BROOCH IN OLD SHOE.

Mrs. R. E. Stone Gets Police to Recover It from Cobbler.

Mrs. Robert E. Stone of 566 West 191st Street, wife of a retired theatrical manager who was for seventeen years with Weber and Fields, is accustomed to store her jewelry in old shoes for safekeeping. Last week she took a pair of shoes to a cobbler in the neighborhood to have a pair of half soles put on and got them back in due course. But yesterday afternoon, when she was preparing to go to a party, she hunted for a $500 diamond brooch, which was a gift from her husband, and remembered she had left it in her old shoes.

A hurried visit to the cobbler had no result, for he swore he had never seen the brooch. Then Mrs. Stone reported her loss to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, and detectives went back to the cobbler. He produced the brooch, they said, and Mrs. Stone wore it to the party. She said she would not prosecute the shoemaker.

DIES WITH SEVEN CANARIES.

Widow, Who Had $9,000 in Banks, Is Killed by Gas.

Mrs. Sarah La Rue, 50 years old, was found dead in her room at 81 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, last night from gas poisoning. About her were the cages of her seven canary birds, which likewise were overcome by gas.

Mrs. La Rue's body was discovered by policemen from the Clymer Street station, who had been summoned by Robert McConnell, a driver, who had called to collect a bill and become alarmed when he smelled the gas from inside the locked room.

There were three bank books found on the body, showing a balance of $9,000 in the Williams Trading, the North Side, and the Manufacturers' Bank. Mrs. La Rue had lived alone in the Taylor Street room for ten years.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Forecast:

N. and S. Carolina—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs., fair; light n. to n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair and somewhat cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; light variable winds, mostly n. e.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed., cooler in n. Thurs., fair; light variable winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Wed. Thurs., cloudy; moderate s. to e. winds.

West. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably showers in n. Thurs.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Tenn.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer.

Ky.—Fair Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer, probably rain in w.

Ohio—Fair Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer; light variable winds, becoming e.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy, probably showers; s. e. to e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer, probably showers; light variable winds, becoming e.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer, probably showers; variable winds, becoming moderate.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Wed., followed by showers by night and on Thurs.

Mo.—Unsettled and warmer Wed., followed by showers; Thurs., probably showers; cooler in w.

Wis.—Rain Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed., colder in w. Thurs.

Minn.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; colder Thurs.

Iowa—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; colder in cent. Thurs.

N. Dak.—Rain or snow Wed., colder in w.; Thurs. probably fair, colder in e.

S. Dak.—Rain in e., rain or snow and colder in w. Wed.; Thurs., cloudy, colder in e.

Neb.—Showers Wed.; Thurs. cloudy and colder, probably showers in extreme e.

Kan.—Showers Wed.; Thurs. unsettled and colder, probably showers in e.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of STEDMAN & BUNTIN, INC., a Corporation, for Authority to change its name to J. T. BUNTIN, INC.

Notice is hereby given that Stedman & Buntin, Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3rd day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to J. T. Buntin, Inc.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1915.

STEDMAN & BUNTIN, INC.
By J. T. BUNTIN, President.

WILLIAM DONAHUE, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, One Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SAYS CRIME FEARS LIGHT.

Magistrate Appleton Asserts Publicity Is an Aid to Law.

An address on "Publicity as a Deterrent to Crime," by Magistrate Charles W. Appleton, was the feature of the dinner of the Sphinx Club last night in the Astor Gallery at the Hotel Waldorf. Mr. Appleton said that publicity was the strongest weapon which could be used in securing a vigorous administration of the criminal law, and in discouraging persons from committing crime.

The publicity attending the murder of Herman Rosenthal, said Mr. Appleton, was responsible in no small measure for the suppression of gangs on the lower east side, which had not only been a menace to the public, but had been employed during strikes. Taking up the investigations of the Grand Jury, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was foreman, he said:

"If any one does not believe that publicity lessens crime, I wish he could have the task of finding some of the more notorious denizens of the underworld during the investigation. They found that the Far West and South America were much pleasanter places than New York. To be let alone to pursue their evil ways is all the men of the underworld want. To have the public know of their activities is the worst blow that can be struck."

Other addresses were made by Ingalls Kimball and Nat Olds. Preston P. Lynn presided.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 25, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-three bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 26, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On November 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen barrels of tomato catsup upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On November 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen barrels of tomato catsup upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against four bags, each containing about 100 pounds of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirty-four bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against sixteen bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United State for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 29, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against two hundred cases of tomato puree, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of STEDMAN & BUNTIN, INC., a Corporation, for Authority to change its name to J. T. BUNTIN, INC.

Notice is hereby given that Stedman & Buntin, Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3rd day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to J. T. Buntin, Inc.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1915.

STEDMAN & BUNTIN, INC.
By J. T. BUNTIN, President.

WILLIAM DONAHUE, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, One Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
15 minutes from Grand Central.
Country resting place for city workers. All outdoor sports. Free Montessori School for children. Reduced rates for Winter.
HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY.

Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, New Jersey,
Will Open on November 18th.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

Pudding Stone Inn
In the woods and hills. The big trees are making a picture for you. Wood fires lend cheer to the dinner hour out. Motor out.
G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

FOREST LODGE,
Sixth St. & Forest Ave., Lakewood, N. J.
Rooms single and en suite, with bath.
MRS. J. G. WAGNER.

HOTEL LEXINGTON, LAKEWOOD.
Enjoy the balsam of the Pines. Fresh vegetables, eggs, butter and milk from our own farm and dairy. Write for rates.
R. M. LARRABEE, Prop.

Highland Cottage Sanitarium, Palisade Av. and Woodland St., Englewood, N. J., (altitude 500 feet.)—A charming, healthful resort for convalescents and persons in a run-down condition. Send for illustrative leaflet.

Academy House, Lakewood, N. J., 200 Monmouth Av.—Rooms, with and without baths; homelike; excellent table. George Lautenslack.

OAK COURT HOTEL Lakewood, N. J. Now Open.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel Dennis
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
S. Hanstein, Prop.

AL

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are some of the reasons why the first mortgage bonds of the Consumers Power Co. of Minnesota are so very attractive to large and small investors who are desirous of investing with extreme conservatism.

Send for Circular No. 189, which will provide further information.

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Did you note recently in *"The Wall Street Journal"* the remarkable record made by electric light and power companies during the first year of the European war? The record as set forth thereon is clearly an evidence of the strength underlying conservative public utility investments. With such securities at your command, to yield approximately 5% to 5½%, why should you hesitate to benefit by these liberal returns? We shall be glad to send you Pamphlet No. 1584, containing a reprint of the above article, and to bring to your attention several desirable issues of public utility bonds.

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Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Plainfield, N. J.
4½% Gold Bonds
Due serially April 1, 1940 to 1951, inclusive.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW JERSEY & CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANKS.
Prices to yield 4.25%
Circular on application

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THE investment bond and stock market has made important advances. There are still obtainable, however, issues which pay well and give promise of further market improvement.

Investors interested may address Department 220.

Harvey Fisk & Sons
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Public Service Corp. & Industrial Bonds
Yielding 4.90 to 6.50%
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24 Broad St. New York

$145,000
Hudson County, N. J.
Gold 4½s
Due July 1, 1965
Price to yield 4.25%
Ask for Circular T-62.
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
BOSTON R. L. Day & Co. Boston

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction Carried Further—War Stocks Suffer—Money's Great Ease.

After the relative dullness of Monday the stock market reassumed larger proportions yesterday, and with it pressure against prices increased. This was resisted with varying degrees of determination, but only in exceptional instances was the support extended by buyers sufficient to prevent loss of ground. In not a few cases the net losses were of large proportion, this being particularly true in some of the industrials whose previous rapid rise exposed them to the sort of reaction to which they were subjected yesterday. In some of these quarters the declines, taken in conjunction with the losses on other recent days, were sufficient to exhaust even very substantial margins, and selling of the sort which originates in the weakened position of traders contributed its share to yesterday's unsettlement.

In many of the major stocks the selling, while it forced recessions, caused no demoralization, and the manner in which the selling was met indicated clearly a willingness on the part of many to absorb the offerings without exacting any large toll in the way of declines from those who felt impelled to liquidate and without permitting any large success to those who strove to increase the declines for the advantage of the bear position. Yesterday was a day in which the market supplied its own news, for it was from within rather than from without that the forces of reaction were exerted. It is true that comment busied itself, with some adverse inferences, upon the state of the struggle in Europe, but neither this nor any other extraneous factor played so large a part in the falling off of prices as did the mere fact that the market had recently become overbought and that it was yesterday in further course of the readjustment which such a condition called for. Even prosperity such as the business of the country is now enjoying cannot afford the luxury of a constantly advancing stock market, and for excessively rapid advances the market has to pay the penalty of setbacks which on the surface put the market at variance with the business situation at large.

Our foreign trade continues very great, but the proportion between it and home trade is no longer as abnormal as some months ago. The latest weekly return of our foreign trade shows a credit balance of $34,000,000. This falls far short of duplicating the record excess of $70,000,000 reported in a recent week, but it is great enough actually and great even relatively by comparison with all save the very highest points in the phenomenal trade which we have been doing with other countries since the war through an unwonted share of the world's commerce to this country. The Street also counted yesterday on further evidence of the expansion in home trade, as well as on an echo of our enlarged foreign trade in today's monthly statement of the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, which, according to report, will show a great increase in the tonnage on the corporation's books. The increase would have to be very great indeed to come up to the largest of the expectations to which expression was given in Wall Street yesterday, but confidence in the showing being a very good one was reflected in the strength of United States Steel, which was one of the very few stocks to show a net gain for the day.

As the volume of our home trade increases the fact gains importance that never before was so great a volume of trade done at so little cost in the shape of the interest rates on borrowed money. Commercial paper has receded to the extraordinarily low rate of 2% per cent. for six months at a time when ordinarily the demands of trade cause a relative scarcity of funds. Rates are low, fortunately, not because trade is small, for it has become very large, but because the supply of credit is so great.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3½	4	4
Minneapolis	5	4½	4	4
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¼@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.		Other Names.	
4 months	2¾@3	4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.64⅝	$4.64⅜	$4.64⅜	+.18
Cables	4.65⅝	4.65⅜	4.65⅜	+.18

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64⅜	$4.65⅝
Paris	5.97½	5.96½
Switzerland	5.82⅝	5.81½
Scandinavia	26.30	26.40
Berlin	.81⅞	.81¾
Japan		
Hongkong	48.45	48.60
Shanghai	66.25	..
Singapore	..	..
Greece	19.40	19.45
Holland	.41¾	.41⅞
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.46¼	6.45¼
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.50
Yokohama	49.50	49.62½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41⅝	.41¾
Rio	.23½	.23⅝
Spain	.19	.19⅛
Austria	14.64	14.70
Russia	..	31.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.63⅝	$4.63⅜	$4.59¾	$4.57⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $543,288,803; balance, $20,069,586; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,035,851.

The local banks have gained $2,485,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 85c premium; Montreal, 15⅞c premium@par.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London 27⅞d, unchanged. New York, 50¾c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1915. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,004,034
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	148,719,423
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	$7.61 —1.22
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	$4.15	Oct. 22	$3.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	37.40	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
105	106	100	Adams Express	107	107	107	107	—1
30⅜	30¾	3,900	Alaska Gold Mines	31	31¼	30¼	30⅞	— ⅛
12	12⅛	5,000	Alaska Juneau	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	31	14,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29½	31½	30¼	30⅝	—0¾
72½	73⅛	4,020	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73	72	73	...
71⅝	72½	1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	72½	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝	...
98	98⅞	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
64⅜	65½	5,300	Am. Beet Sugar	67	67¾	65	65	—1½
98	100⅜	100	Am. B. S. & F. L. F.	99½	99½	99½	99½	—1½
57⅝	58	27,900	Am. Can	56	59⅝	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅜
106	106½	100	Am. Can pf	106	106	106	106	...
78½	79	16,500	Am. Car & Fdry	80½	81⅛	77¼	78½	—1½
117	117¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¾	117¾	117¼	117½	+ ⅛
135	140	1,700	Am. Coal Products	144¾	144¾	135¾	135¾	—9¼
55⅝	60	900	Am. Cotton Oil	59½	60¾	60	60	— ¾
109	116	100	Am. Express	112½	115¾	112¾	112¾	—3½
10¼	11¼	700	Am. H. & Leather	11	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
47½	49	1,800	Am. H. & Leath.pf	52	52	47½	47½	—4½
24½	25½	1,500	Am. Ice Securities	25⅜	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
22¾	23⅜	9,680	Am. Linseed	26⅝	27	22	22⅛	—3⅞
41½	43½	5,000	Am. Linseed pf	42¾	47¾	41	41	—5½
61½	62½	8,400	Am. Locomotive	66¾	66¾	62	62	—3⅝
97½	99½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98½	98⅝	96⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
91½	91⅞	15,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93¼	93¾	91	91½	—1¼
110	110½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	110¾	110¾	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅝
110	110½	10	Do., odd lot	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109¼	...
86⅜	86⅞	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
83	84	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83⅝	83⅝	83¼	83¼	— ⅜
105	106	1,200	Am. Snuff pf new	107	107	106	106	—1½
58	58½	6,500	Am. Steel Fdries	57⅝	59¾	57½	58	+ ⅛
114	115	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref	115¾	116	114¾	114⅝	— ⅛
63	65	90	Am. Tel. & Cable	68	64	62	64	...
126⅞	127½	3,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅝	128¼	126⅞	126⅞	— ¾
232	233	1,100	Am. Tobacco	235	235½	232	232	—1
109	109¾	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
47	48	3,100	Am. Woolen	48	48¾	46¾	47½	—2¼
47¼	48	400	Am. Woolen pf	48¼	48¾	47	47	—2¼
97½	97⅝	400	Am. Woolen pf ex	97¾	97¾	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅜
13	14	500	Am. Writing P. pf	14	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅛
82⅞	83	47,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	85¼	85⅞	83	83	—1⅝
107	107⅜	6,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅞	108	107	107⅜	+ ⅛
101¼	101⅜	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅞	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
113	116	100	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	115	115	—1
113½	114	52,300	Baldwin Loco	119	120	113	114	—3
108	109½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	...
93⅜	93¾	9,000	Baltimore & Ohio	93¾	94	93½	93⅝	— ⅛
76⅞	77	400	Baltimore & O. pf	77	77	76¾	77	...
1¼	1½	600	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
163	165	1,100	Bethlehem Steel pf	160¼	165	160¼	162	—3
88½	89	5,900	Bklyn Rapid Trans	89	89½	88⅝	88½	...
132	137	300	Bklyn Union Gas	133½	138½	133	133	+ ⅝
90	92	300	Brown Shoe pf	91	91	91	91	...
9	10	400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	11	11	9⅞	9⅞	—2⅛
82	84	300	Burns Brothers	84	84	82½	82½	—2½
64½	65¾	3,500	Butte & Superior	65½	68	65	65	—1½
19¼	20	700	California Petrol	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	— ½
43½	45	400	California Pet. pf	44½	44½	43⅝	43⅝	—2
182	182½	7,400	Canadian Pacific	184½	185	181½	182	— ¾
56⅝	56¾	9,000	Central Leather Co	58⅞	58⅝	56¼	56⅜	—1½
108	110	300	Central Leather pf	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	— ¾
...	...	100	Do., 3 days	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	...
61	61⅜	7,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	62¼	61	61	— ⅝
15¼	15⅞	900	Chi. Great Western	15¾	16	15¼	15½	— ⅜
39½	40	8,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40¼	40¼	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
93⅜	94	2,660	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	—1⅜
130	130½	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130¾	130¾	130	130	—1
19¼	20	5,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19½	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅝
121	123	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	121	121	121	121	—1
52	53¼	6,500	Chino Copper	52⅝	53¼	51⅜	52	—1½
68½	69	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	67	67	66½	66½	— ½
49½	49¾	20,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	51½	53¼	48¾	49½	—2
36½	37	500	Col. & Southern	38	38	37	37	...
48	50	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	53	53	53	53	+3
141⅜	143	4,100	Consolidated Gas	142¼	144	141½	142	— ½
90	90⅜	2,100	Continental Can	92	92	90	90	—3½
18⅝	18⅞	4,000	Corn Products Ref	19	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
87	88½	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89¼	89¼	88¼	88½	—1½
73¼	73½	88,600	Crucible Steel	75¾	77⅞	73	73½	— ½
...	...	400	Crucible Steel pf	105	105	104¼	105	...
108	115	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113¼	113¾	113½	113½	—2
102	103	300	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	102	102	102	102	...
10⅜	11¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—2½
19	20	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19⅞	19⅞	19	19½	+ ⅛
40½	41	9,000	Distillers Secur	43	44	40¾	40⅞	—2⅝
24¼	24⅞	3,200	Dome Mines	25	25¾	23¾	24½	—1
63	64	1,200	Elec. Storage Bat	65¾	66¾	63¼	63¼	—2
40⅜	41	43,715	Erie	42⅞	42¾	40¾	40⅞	— ⅝
56	56¼	5,100	Erie 1st pf	57	57¼	56	56	—1
46½	48¼	400	Erie 2d pf	49	49	47⅛	47½	—1½
113	114½	100	Gen. Chemical pf	114	114	114	114	+1¼
113	114½	34	Do., odd lot	114¼	114½	114¼	114¼	...
175	176	4,100	General Electric	177½	177½	175	176	—2
370	380	900	General Motors	388	388	365	370	—20
113	113½	200	General Motors pf	113⅝	113⅝	113	113	— ¾
68½	69	12,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71	71	67¾	68½	—2
124½	124⅞	3,800	Great Northern pf	125¼	126	123¾	124⅞	— ⅛
47½	47⅝	35,700	G. N. certs.ore prop	48¾	48¾	46½	47⅜	—2
39¼	40½	100	Greene-Cananea	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅜
70	70¼	6,050	Guggenheim Explor	71¾	71½	70	70⅛	— ⅞
120	...	100	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	...
107	108	700	Illinois Central	108¼	108¼	108	108	— ½
42¾	42¾	21,800	Inspiration Copper	43⅝	43⅞	42	42	—1⅜
...	...	400	Inter.-Met.	22¼	22½	22	22	...
...	...	100	Inter.-Met. 8. 20 f.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	—1¼
21¾	22	8,600	Interboro Consol	22¼	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ⅛
79	79¾	1,100	Interboro Con. pf	79⅜	79⅝	79¼	79¼	— ⅛
23	24½	1,900	Int. Agricultural	25¾	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
53	55	600	Int. Agricultural pf	63	63	54	54	—9¾
108½	109	1,200	Int. Harvester, N.J	109½	109½	108	108⅝	— ¾
186	190	910	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	188	189	186	186¼	—1⅝
11¼	11½	500	Int. Paper	11⅝	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
42	43	400	Int. Paper pf	44¼	44¼	43	43	— ⅛
32	32¾	3,700	Kansas C. South	33½	33½	32	32	— ⅛
63	64	400	Kan. City South. pf	66	64¾	63¾	64	— ⅞
84	86	200	Kayser (J.) & Co	85	85	85	85	...
230	249½	50	Kresge (S.-S.) Co	250	250	250	250	—2
73	73½	4,700	Lackawanna Steel	75¼	75¾	73	73	—2
79½	80	4,800	Lehigh Valley	80¾	80¾	79½	79½	— ¾
243½	246	300	Liggett & Myers	246	246⅞	246	246	—3
23	24½	100	Long Island	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
182½	185	160	Lorillard (P.) Co	185	185	185	185	— ⅛
113	116	100	Loril., (P.,) Co. pf	115	115	115	115	— ⅛
78	81½	100	Mackay Cos	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¼	—1¾
103½	100	100	Manhattan Shirt pf	106	108	106	108	+6
65½	66	3,200	Maxwell Motors	68	69¾	65¾	65¾	—1½
97	97½	2,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	98½	98¾	97	97½	—1¼
53	53⅜	3,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	57¼	57¼	53	53	—6½
48	50	200	May Dept. Stores	50	50	50	50	— ½
86¾	87	5,480	Mexican Petroleum	87½	88¼	86¾	86¾	— ½
33½	33¾	2,900	Miami Copper	34	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
16	16½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
37	37	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	35	35	35	35	—2
122	123½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	123½	123½	123¼	123¼	—½
7	7⅛	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15½	16	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	12,400	Missouri Pacific	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
58¼	61½	1,000	Montana Power	61	61½	58⅝	58⅝	—2⅞
132	135	100	Nash., C. & St. L	133	133	133	133	—1½
78	79	1,000	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	80	79	79	—1½
27	27½	3,400	Nat. En. & St. Co	29¼	29½	27	27	—3
43½	44½	2,100	Nat. Lead Co	46	46¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅝
111	114	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
...	...	200	N. Y. & N. J. pf	9	9	9	9	—1¼
15⅜	15⅝	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ¾
133½	150	800	N. Y. Air Brake	133½	136	129½	130	—5
101¼	101⅝	5,800	N. Y. Central	101¾	102¾	100⅝	101¼	— ⅝
62½	63	100	N. Y. O. & St. L. 2d pf	62¾	65¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
73½	74¼	2,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	80¾	80¾	73½	73½	—6
81	81¾	1,300	N. Y. Ont. & West	81¼	81¾	81	81¼	— ⅛
117	117½	2,700	Norfolk & Western	118¼	118¾	116¾	117	—1⅜
71	72	200	North American	73	73	72	72	...
114½	114½	4,600	Northern Pacific	115¾	115⅝	114	114⅝	—1½
43½	44	100	Ontario Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	4	50	do., odd lot	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	...
32	33¼	800	Pacific Mail	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
41½	43	500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	43	43	42	42	—3
59	59½	7,000	Penn. R. R.	59⅝	60½	58⅝	59½	— ¾
116½	117½	200	People's Gas, Chi	117	117	117	117	—2
12	14	100	Peoria & Eastern	13	13	13	13	— ⅝
58	60	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	60	60	60	60	—10
42	42½	1,300	Philadelphia Co	43½	43½	42½	42½	—1⅝
80	83	300	P., C., C. & St. L	85	85	83	83	—2
28	31	8,800	Pittsburgh Coal	30	30½	29	30	—5½
103	104	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104	105	104	105	...
97	98⅞	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98½	98¾	98½	98½	— ⅝
63¾	64	5,600	Pressed Steel Car	65¾	66¾	63¾	64	—2
113	114	100	Public Service N. J	118	118	113	113	—1
163	167	700	Pullman Co	166	166	165	165⅞	—1½
...	...	75	Quicksilver	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	...
43½	44	1,200	Railway Steel Sp	44⅞	44⅞	43¼	43¼	—1⅝
25	26	10,100	Ray Con. Copper	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
82⅜	83⅛	27,300	Reading	82⅝	83⅜	80⅜	81½	— ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	6,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	50	50¼	47⅜	47⅜	—1½
105	105⅜	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	105	105¼	105	105	— ⅛
⅜	½	300	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
⅜	½	800	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	...
4	4½	1,700	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4¾	4½	4	4	— ⅛
3¾	3⅞	2,900	Rumely,(M.,)Co. t r	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—2
8	8	800	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7¾	8	500	Rumely pf. t r	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6¾	7	900	St. Louis & San F.	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
12	14	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
8	10	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	10	10	9⅞	10	...
18	19	600	Seaboard Air Line	19	19	18	18	—1½
40¼	41⅛	100	Seab. Air Line pf	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	—1½
155¼	156¾	700	Sears. Roeb. & Co	156½	158	156	156	— ¾
59	59	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	58¾	59½	58¾	58¾	— ¾
100	100¼	20,400	Southern Pacific	100⅝	101⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	4,200	Southern Railway	23¾	23⅞	23	23	— ⅝
61	62	580	So. Railway pf	61¼	61½	61	61	—1¼
150	151	18,600	Studebaker Co	162½	163¾	140	150⅜	—12⅞
112	113	200	Studebaker Co. pf	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	— ⅛
53	55	6,400	Tennessee Copper	53⅝	57½	51	52¾	—3¼
166	168	1,300	Texas Co	166	168	165¼	166	—1
61½	62	1,500	Third Avenue	61½	62	61¼	61¼	— ½
6¼	7	600	Tol., St. L. & West	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
7½	7½	300	Union B. & P. Co	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
23¼	25¼	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	23¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	—2¾
136¾	139¾	14,900	Union Pacific	136¾	139¾	135	135½	—4
83¾	83¾	400	Union Pacific pf	83¾	83¾	83½	83¾	— ⅛
10	10	2,700	United Cigar Stores	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
12	12	100	United Cigar Stores pf	12	12	12	12	...
141½	142	700	United Fruit Co	144	144	141½	142	—2
22¼	22½	1,300	United Rys. Inv	22¼	22½	21¾	21¾	—1¼
39⅞	39⅞	600	United Rys. Inv. pf	39⅞	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	—1¼
28½	28½	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F	28½	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
101¼	105	1,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	108	111¼	105	105	—5
3½	3½	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	—1
53¼	54¼	6,850	U. S. Rubber	54	54⅞	53¾	53¾	— ½
107½	107	200	U. S. Rub. Int. pf	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
106½	107	50	do., odd lot	107	107	107	107	...
84½	84⅝	167,000	U. S. Steel	84⅝	85¼	82

American Brass
Amer. Light and Traction
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Condensed Milk
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry.
National Sugar Ref.
New Jersey Zinc
Otis Elevator Co.
Powder Stocks
Remington Typewriter
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.

BOUGHT & SELLED

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
15 BROADST
TEL. MANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

ESTABLISHED 1857

Random Investing

When security prices in general show advancing tendencies, the investor should not select his investments at random, but should exercise more than the usual discrimination. Purchases should be based on inherent worth.

Our Department of Service will gladly help you in the selection of investments.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
64 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York, BOSTON EXCHANGES

AMERICAN
COAL PRODUCTS
New Preferred Stock
When Issued
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"Rights"
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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Guaranty Trust Company
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HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Members New York Stock Exchange
Rector 8166. One Wall Street.
Private Wire to Pittsburgh.

The Prosperous ATCHISON

Position of the stock outlined in our just-issued circular. Included is our Current Topics Letter on the remarkable situation in the rails.

Circular "C-4" mailed on request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange
20 Broad Street New York
BRANCHES:
25 West 33rd St. Grand Central Term.
Amsterdam Berlin

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY
25 Continental Oil
25 Illinois Pipe L.
100 National Transit
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
50 S. O. of Indiana
50 S. O. of N. Y.
WE WILL SELL
25 Galena Sig. Pfd.
50 Ohio Oil
15 Solar Refining
50 S. W. Pa. P. L.
50 Union TankLine
25 Vacuum Oil
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

MEGARGEL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities
15 Congress St., Boston
35 Pine Street, New York

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

71 Broadway, New York, Oct. 25th, 1915.

In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Division of this Company, the following one hundred and fifty (150) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz:

8	313	642	959	1384	1731	2200
10	334	646	993	1393	1733	2218
20	404	654	1004	1416	1786	2221
31	444	696	1010	1426	1818	2250
35	462	726	1065	1437	1839	2272
45	479	728	1092	1445	1853	2274
62	488	733	1123	1460	1860	2290
75	495	757	1149	1476	1876	2294
128	500	771	1194	1481	1891	2296
141	548	794	1205	1484	1902	2305
161	569	815	1211	1485	1999	2307
165	661	836	1214	1502	2017	2334
195	565	842	1225	1581	2032	2335
210	567	860	1250	1597	2041	2352
222	573	867	1261	1603	2079	2357
258	575	871	1282	1624	2087	2376
261	579	879	1284	1627	2093	2386
281	593	886	1293	1636	2127	2394
282	595	891	1331	1643	2141	
289	606	896	1350	1646	2142	
306	613	915	1359	1698	2146	
311	617	923	1365	1718	2157	

The interest on the same will cease December 1st, 1915, and the principal of the bonds, plus ten per cent, premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,822.29. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1915.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

Open Security Market for unlisted bonds and stocks published in The Annalist, every Monday. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MONEY RATE DOWN TO LOWEST RECORD

Commercial Paper Maturing in Six Months Discounted by Banks at 2¾ Per Cent.

INFLOW OF GOLD CONTINUES

Shows Great Financial Strength in the Face of Growing Business and More Foreign Loans.

Commercial paper maturing in six months was discounted by banks in the financial district yesterday at 2¾ per cent., the lowest rate quoted in many years. Only on a few occasions in the experience of the oldest commercial bill brokers has this rate been equaled, and no lower figure is displayed by the records. This discount applied especially to the ordinary two-name paper, bearing two indorsements, but it was learned that at least one brokerage firm had sold during the day a considerable amount of single name bills at 2¾ per cent., a figure lower than many brokers could recall for this class of commercial loan.

The reduction of discount rates on mercantile bills is a product of the extraordinary supply of money idle in bank. Reports from the interior of the country in many lines of merchandising and general business go to show that the demand for funds is expanding, yet credit is so cheap that the cost of accommodation is declining in the face of increasing demands. The ease of borrowing rates for mercantile credit is made of further interest to financial circles because of the pending loans to the Allied countries, which are expected to take the form of acceptances. These loans will make an inroad upon the resources of the banks, the extent of which has not yet been determined, and yet money rates show a declining tendency rather than an indication of growing firmer.

The inflow of gold is a factor in the money and loan market that is growing of increasing importance. Already more than $5,000,000 has been deposited at the Assay Office in sovereigns and louis this week, and the steady importation of the metal in recent weeks has added substantially to the accumulation of funds at this centre. Since Nov. 1 nearly $20,000,000 has been received from abroad, and many millions more are expected. Yesterday's receipts amounted to $2,400,000.

ANGLO-FRENCH REGISTRAR.

Guaranty Trust Company to Handle Bonds of $500,000,000 Loan.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed by the Anglo-French commission as registrar of the $500,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. external loan. In this capacity it will exchange and grade definitive bonds as soon as they are ready for the interim bonds now in process of issue. The new bonds will be issued in fully registered and coupon form, and will be interchangeable.

The coupon bonds will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, which may be registered as to principal, while the fully registered bonds will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $10,000, and $50,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Break in Prices on More Active Trading the Curb Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 354,682 shares of stocks and $90,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 160,475; oil, 9,082, and mining, 185,125. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,800	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	33	33½	30	30
900	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	44½	44½	42¾	42¾
1,100	Am. Zinc	67½	67½	65⅝	65⅝
1,300	‡Can. Car & F.	96	98	93	93
350	‡Carbon Steel.	86	92	86	85
2,800	‡Car. Li. & P.	8	8	7½	8
600	Chandler Mot.	92	92	89	89
145	Chevrolet Mot.	128	128	122½	124
400	‡Cr'mpShpbldg.	81	81	75	75
100	‡Dom. Steel	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
980	Driggs-Seab'y.	139	144	139	140
10	EmersonPhono.	1½	1½	1½	1½
160	G'ntanamoSug.	61½	63	61½	63
45	‡Hendee Mfg.	34	34	31	31
925	‡H. & A. Arms	53	65	55	60
42,700	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	15½	17⅜	15½	15⅝
35,500	‡Int. Mer. Mar. pf. (50¾-50)		53¼	49	49½
300	Int. Mer. Mar., Cent. Tr. ctfs.	48	49	48	49
900	‡Inter. Motors.	35½	*37	34	*34
20	‡Int. Motors pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
12,000	Kathod. B. pf.	8⅝	11⅛	8⅝	10½
300	Kelly Sp. Tire.	290	290	290	290
900	‡K. S. T. w. i.	74½	74½	74	74
400	‡Keystone Ord.	11⅞	11⅞	10½	11
600	‡Lake T. B.	15¾	15¾	14½	14½
300	‡L. T. B. 1st pf.	15	15	14½	14½
11,300	Man. Transit.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,600	Marc. of Am.	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼
17,300	‡Midvale Steel.	79	82¾	78	78¼
6,000	Peerless Mot.	46	46	35	42
250	C. of R. & H.	5⅞	*5⅞	5½	5½
400	‡M. Rumely w. i.	23½	23½	23	23
1,100	‡Steel Co. of C.	45	45	41	43
1,750	St. J. Lead.	14	14	13½	13½
11,000	Sub. Boat w. i. ctfs.	41½	41½	39¼	39½
6,000	‡Tob. Products	37	37	36	36½
600	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6½
1,600	Un. Prof. Sh.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡U. S. L. & H. C.	5	5½	5	5½
350	‡U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Way. O. & G.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,000	‡World Film.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'e.
100	‡Coeden & Co., (oil)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
700	‡Houston Oil.	19¼	18⅝	19	— ⅛
90	Midwest Ref.	47	47	46	..
10	Ill. P. L.	153	153	153	..
75	Ohio Oil	162	160	160	— 1
400	Pierce	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
26	St'd Oil of Cal.	310	310	310	— 7½
45	St'd Oil of N.J.	485	482	482	— 4
95	St'd Oil of N.Y.	205	202	202	— 2
1	Vacuum Oil.	215	215	215	— 5
7,600	‡Victoria Oil.	2	1⅞	1⅞	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
32,000	††A.-C. M. Co.	15	15	14	14
2,000	††Amer. Com.	9½	9½	9½	9½
5,800	††Atlanta	25	25½	25	25
450	Big L. D. Co.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1,700	††Booth	36	36	35½	35½
17,500	Braden Copper	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3,900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6½	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞
400	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
5,700	‡Can. Copper.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
600	‡Caledonia	98	98	98	98
3,700	Cer. de P. Cop.	36⅛	37	35½	35½
7,000	‡Chile Copper.	25	25½	24⅜	24⅜
6,000	††Com. Tunnel	12	12	11	11
3,700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Davis-Daly	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	††Emma Cop.	30	30	28	28
700	First N. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
400	Goldf. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
225	‡Mech. Mining.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,500	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Kenne. Cop.	51	52	48½	48½
9,000	††Kewanas	29½	31	29½	30
300	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Magma Copper.	14	14	14	14
1,000	††McKinley-Dar.	29	30	29	30
3,000	††Marsh Min.	35	36	35	36
17,500	††Mother Lode.	32	33	30	30
1,800	††Nat. Z. & L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	††Butte D.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	Nipissing M. Co.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
5,000	‡Oro	6½	6½	6½	6½
3,600	††Rex Con. M.	46	46	44	44
1,900	‡Rochester M.	71	71	70	70
1,750	‡Santa Fe Min.	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,100	Stand. Sil.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,100	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
9,500	††Success Min.	72	74	72	72
9,000	‡Super. M. Co.	28	28	28	28
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4,000	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
3,700	‡W. End Con.	62	64	62	64
200	‡Wh. K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$85,000	Cerro de Pas.	120	120	119	119
25,000	Kenne. C. 6s.	167	167	165	165
....	Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	85	85

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Amer.-Brit. Mfg.	35	40	35	40
Amer.-Brit. Mfg. pf.	60	80	60	80
Amer. Writing Paper.	2	2½	2	2½
Br.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. Car & F'dy pf.	110	115	110	115
Can. Gen. Electric.	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	80	90	80	90
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry.	15	17	16	17½
Central Foundry pf.	26	30	28	34
Fisk Tire.	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect).	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal.	26	28	26	28
Hall Signal pf.	45	50	45	50
Hopk. & A. Arms pf.	85	96	85	95
Kelly Spr'field Tire, new, 1st pf.	93	96	93	96
Lima Locomotive.	29	31	29	31
Manhat. H. P. Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
Sherman Carbide.	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Standard Motors.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
Sterling Gum.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Willys Over. pf. w. i.	102½	..	..	..

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Inter-Petroleum	9⅞	10	9⅝	10
Ventura Cons.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12

MINING STOCKS.

Con. Cop. Mines.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
Goldfield Merger.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Kerr Lake	3⅞	4	..	..
Majestic Mines.	70	75	70	75
Mason Valley	2	2½	2	2½
Tonopah Mining.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s.	258	265	258	265
Int. M. Mar. new 5s	85	90	85	90

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.	145	148	155	158
Aetna Explosives pf.	89	91	89	91
Atlas Powder.	230	240	230	260
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox.	125	130	125	130
Bliss (E. W.).	350	375	370	390
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	80	72	80
Can. Explosives.	390	415	390	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.	850	870	840	865
Du Pont Powder, new.	400	410	405	415
Du Pont Powder pf.	101	104	101	104
Hercules Powder.	400	410	400	410
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	79	80	80	81
Niles-Bement-Pond.	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-P'd pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms.	350	400	370	390
Scovill Mfg. Co.	435	450	435	450
Winchester Rep. A.	2600	2750	2675	2775

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.70	4.50
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.00	4.75
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.70	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.40
G., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'23	5	4.88	4.65
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.60
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4 @5	4.70	4.50
Illinois Central.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.40	4.30
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'23	5	6.75	5.75
N. Y. C. Lines.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.45
Penn. G. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.80	4.60
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.48	4.38
Virginian Railway.	1916-'19	5	4.75	4.40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.	110	115	111	115
American Cigar pf.	98	99	98	100
Conley Foil.	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young.	160	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	97	100	97	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	425	450	420	425
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	120	122

BANKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

C. E. Warren Chosen Executive Chairman of New York Group.

The associated banks of the City of New York, Group 8, of the New York State Bankers' Association, elected its Executive Committee for 1915 and 1916 yesterday as follows:

Chairman, Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas Cochran, President of the Liberty National Bank; Joseph B. Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank; Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phoenix National Bank; Herbert R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank, and Joseph Byrne, Vice President of the Merchants' National Bank.

The annual dinner of the Bankers' Association of the City of New York will be held Jan. 17. Last year, because of the war, this dinner was omitted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Following an early rally, renewed weakness developed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with many stocks breaking very sharply into new low ground for the latest downward movement. The entire list was under the influence of the selling movement, although some issues held up better than others. There was no particular news development that appeared to be responsible for the fresh outburst of weakness. The trading list was a broad one, with the reaching of stop-loss orders playing a part in bringing additional offerings upon the market. Commission houses handled a large business in fractional lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
130	Alaska Gold.	30⅝	31	30½	30⅜
1,920	Allis-Chalmers.	34	34½	30	30⅞
280	Am. Beet Sug.	67	67¼	65	65¼
5,150	Am. Can.	58¼	59⅜	57¼	57⅜
1,130	Am. Car & F.	80½	81	78	78½
20	Am. Ice Secur.	20	20	20	20
100	Am. Linseed.	24½	25¼	22½	22½
550	Am. Locomo.	64⅝	65¼	62¼	63
2,010	Am. Smelting.	93¼	93⅜	91¼	91⅜
10	Am. Sugar.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
4,400	Anaconda Cop.	85¼	85½	83¼	83¼
250	A., T. & S. Fe.	107⅛	107⅞	107¼	107½
1,280	Baldwin Loco.	119	120	114	115
190	Balt. & Ohio.	93⅜	94	93⅜	94
170	B'klyn R. T.	85⅞	89⅜	85½	89
80	Cal. Petrol.	19¼	19½	18	18
30	Can. Pacific.	183¼	183¾	183	183
290	Cent. Leather.	58	58¼	56½	56⅝
340	Ches. & Ohio.	62	62	60⅜	60⅞
70	Chi. Gt. West.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½
80	C., M. & St. P.	94	94	93	93
130	C., R. I. & P.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
230	Chino Copper.	53	53½	52	52
1,020	Col. Fuel & I.	52⅝	52⅝	49	49¼
380	Corn Products.	19	19¼	18½	18½
3,070	Crucible Steel.	75⅝	77⅛	73¼	74
280	Dist. Secur.	43½	43⅝	40⅜	40⅜
3,450	Erie.	42¼	42⅜	40	40⅜
170	Erie 1st pf.	57½	57⅝	56	56
160	Goodrich Co.	71	71	68¼	69
370	Gt. North. Ore.	49⅞	49⅞	47½	47⅝
90	Gug'n'm Ext.	71	71⅜	70¼	70¼
640	Insp. Copper.	43⅝	43⅝	41⅜	41⅜
1,000	Interboro. Con.	22½	22½	21⅜	22
140	Kan. City So.	33¼	33¼	32	32
170	Lehigh Valley.	80	80½	79½	80
120	Maxwell Motor.	63¾	63½	61½	61½
260	Mex. Petrol.	87⅜	88⅛	86¼	86¼
250	Miami Copper.	33⅞	34	33¼	33½
530	Mo. Pacific.	7¾	8¼	7¾	7¾
30	Nat. Enam.	29	29⅜	29	29⅜
70	N. Y. Central.	101¼	101½	101	101
340	N.Y., N.H. & H.	80½	80½	79¼	79½
30	Nor. Pacific.	115¼	115⅝	115¼	115⅜
20	Pac. Mail.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
470	Pennsylvania.	60¼	60⅜	59	59⅛
320	Pitts. Coal.	33⅜	33⅜	29½	30¼
40	Pressed S. Car.	66⅝	66⅝	63½	64
10	Ry. Steel Spr.	44½	44¾	44½	44½
330	Ray Copper.	26¼	26¼	25	25⅛
3,590	Reading.	82¼	82½	80⅝	81¾
370	Rep. Ir. & St'l.	50	50	47½	48¾
60	Rum'y Mf. pref.	4½	4½	3⅜	3⅜
680	Southern Pac.	100⅜	100⅜	99⅝	99⅞
100	Southern Ry.	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅛
400	Studebaker.	161	161	147	149
620	Tenn. Copper.	55⅛	56⅛	51¼	53¾
70	Third Av.	62	62	61	61⅜
1,240	Union Pac.	136⅛	136⅛	135¼	135⅝
50	Un. R.R. S. F.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
630	U. S. Rubber.	54	54½	53¾	53⅞
31,410	U. S. Steel.	84⅞	85¼	83⅜	84¼
1,060	Utah Copper.	73⅜	73⅝	72¼	72¼
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	46½	46½	44¾	44¾
2,820	Westing. El.	68⅝	69⅝	65½	66

75,180

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Blue Bull.	.06	.06	.06	.06
1,890	Comstock.	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Jim Butler.	.77	.79	.77	.79
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
500	Montana.	.29	.29	.29	.20
500	Portland.	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½
500	Sand. Ken.	.09	.09	.09	.09
1,500	Silver Pick.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
200	Sierra Nev.	.90	.90	.90	.90
100	Tono. Belm'n.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1,100	West End.	.63	.63	.63	.63

8,590

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French.	5	Oct., 1920	97½	98	5.47
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101	101½	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May., 1920	99½	99⅝	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
City of Q'b.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1918	93⅝	93⅞	6.12
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.90
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100¼	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99	99⅛	6.50
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	97¼	6.15
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100½	5.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101⅛	2.75
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100¼	100½	4.30
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100½	100¾	4.70
Can. Northern.	5	Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅝	103	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.	5	Jan., 1919	97½	97⅝	5.75
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.15
Chi. Ei. Rys.	5	July, 1916	98	94	14.00
C. P. R. & Lake	6	May, 1918	100	101	5.56
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stk.
100 Aetna Explosives Pfd. Stock.
25 Bond & Mort. Guarantee Stock.
100 Computing-Tab.-Record. Stock.
20 Continental Insurance Stock.
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock.
100 Great Northern Paper Stock.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
10 Milliken Bros. 6% Notes.
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock.
100 Remington Typewriter 1st Pf. Stk.
25 Realty Associates Stock.
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock.
25 Title Guarantee & Trust Stock.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Am. Sumatra Tobacco Com. Stk.
50 Babcock & Wilcox Stock.
25 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Empire S. & I. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock.
100 Fajardo Sugar Stock.
25 Guaranty Trust Stock.
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
25 Midvale Steel (Old) Stock.
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock.
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock.
15 Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Stock.
100 St. Joe & G. I. 1st Pfd. Stock.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
50 Ward Baking Com. Stock.

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GWYNNE BROS.

Will Buy

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100 Du Pont Powder Pfd.
100 Du Pont Pow. (Old Ex Div.)
25 Atlas Powder Com.
50 Atlas Powder Pfd.
10 Hercules Powder Com.
25 Hercules Powder Pfd.

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COTTON ADVANCES ON SHORT COVERING

Rally Based on Reports of More Inquiry from Spinners and Better Spot Demand.

DAY'S GAIN 3 TO 5 POINTS

View Taken by Trade Paper That Crop Will Be 12,000,000 Bales and the Consumption 15,000,000.

After a session of pronounced irregularity cotton turned steadier and closed at a net gain of 3 to 5 points. The buying was largely for account of short covering, as the bulls have had too uncomfortable an experience to make positive ventures on the long side until the market shows more ability to take care of itself.

Liverpool was better than due, but on the moderate advance over Tuesday's closing there was liberal selling and prices were forced to new low levels. The rally was based on reports of more inquiry from spinners, steadiness among Southern holders and reports of revival of spot demand.

There is also an impression in conservative quarters that the market has been thoroughly liquidated, and without a break in Southern spots there is little likelihood of a further drastic decline. Some of the bear element were fair buyers, and a moderate degree of support was furnished by purchases of spinners.

The Cotton and Cotton Oil News, which has been taking a very bearish position on the market, says: "We have a much better opinion of the market. It had had a good shaking out, and the country spot holders have shown remarkable strength. It is our opinion that the crop will be right around 12,000,000 bales. Texas has three and a quarter and Georgia around 2,000,000 actual ginning. The demand for the next twelve months is not the only price-making factor. Consumption under 15,000,000 of American cotton is hard to reconcile with the consumption of last year. Competitive industries are rapidly raising the price of labor as well as making it scarce. It will be many years before another crop will be made as cheaply as the one we are now picking."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged to 25 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; middling, 11.60. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.47	11.28	11.45@11.46	11.42@11.43
Jan.	11.62	11.40	11.58@11.59	11.54@11.55
March	11.84	11.61	11.79@11.81	11.75@11.77
May	11.97	11.75	11.94@11.95	11.90@11.90
July	12.03	11.83	12.00@12.02	11.96@11.97

Total port receipts, 39,745 bales; last week, 50,583 bales; last year, 73,824 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	16,522	10,430	9,663
Galveston	10,396	23,784	40,396
Mobile	499	176	1,548
Charleston	1,733	2,036	3,915
Savannah	7,321	7,493	12,796
Wilmington	299	478	1,626
Norfolk	2,837	2,321	1,557

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,280	6,043	4,222
Memphis	6,323	8,419	6,754
St. Louis	....	3,954	5,482
Houston	9,610	14,422	19,01.

Exports, 35,619 bales; total thus far this season, 1,480,440 bales; total last season, 759,111 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
217	Galveston 11.50	283,077	331,257
2,545	New Orleans 11.23	264,042	153,291
—	Mobile 11.00	20,107	33,920
1,175	Savannah 11.50	207,838	140,214
—	Charleston 11.50	88,783	63,879
—	Wilmington 11.00	34,198	32,367
—	Norfolk 11.00	65,434	39,094
1,378	Augusta 11.13	174,726	126,705
1,300	Memphis 11.50	212,337	197,205
—	St. Louis 11.50	5,228	24,101
898	Houston 11.35	182,332	130,131

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling two points advance at 6.85d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales, all American. Market closed barely steady.

ROAD USES NEW CUT-OFF.

Old Right of Way in Woodside and Winfield to be Sold.

The Long Island Railroad Company announced yesterday that it would offer for sale the land that has been occupied by the right of way of the railroad through Woodside and Winfield. Property owners whose land adjoins the right of way will have the first opportunity to buy.

The railroad yesterday established a schedule whereby all trains will be run over the new Winfield-Woodside cut-off, and thus there is no use for the old right of way. All trains will pass through the union station at Woodside, where passengers will be able to transfer to trains of the elevated lines of the dual system as soon as the latter are put into operation.

The railroad officials predicted that this would make the Woodside district the most important on Long Island, as many thousands would transfer there daily when full operation was under way.

TENNESSEE BONDS RESOLD.

Last of $11,781,000 Issue Distributed Among Investors.

The $11,781,000 bonds of the State of Tennessee, which were underwritten last May by a local banking syndicate, including Redmond & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company, have been sold, and the syndicate closed. The original syndicate sold $7,000,000 of the bonds a month ago to another group headed by N. W. Halsey & Co., and this syndicate disposed of the last of the bonds yesterday. The issue was divided into 4 per cent. long-term and 4½ per cent. short-term bonds, maturing serially. The offering price in the original underwriting was on a 4.20 per cent. interest basis.

The fact that the bulk of the issue was taken up by investors in a month lays emphasis on the improvement in the municipal bond market in recent weeks. The 4½ per cent. bonds were offered by the second syndicate on a 4.27½ per cent. income basis, and the 4s on a 4.22½ per cent. basis.

BUYING GOVERNMENT BONDS

Four Federal Reserve Banks Reported Purchasing 2 Per Cents.

The demand for Government bonds was increased yesterday through buying of the registered 2s by four Federal Reserve banks. The local institution has not yet entered the market, but is expected to do so in a short time. It was understood in banking circles that more than $60,000 of the bonds were bought by the reserve banks, and the process advanced the quotation to a point slightly above par.

The Federal Reserve banks were thought to be in the market simply for the purpose of investing idle funds. If the bonds are held six months they make a return of a little more than 1 per cent. on the capital involved. The entire holdings of the reserve banks in Government bonds at the close of the week ended Nov. 5 amounted to $10,583,000, a gain of $28,000 over the preceding week.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Twenty-one roads	$18,142,004	+$3,502,445
Three roads	1,326,206	— 85,890
Total (24 roads)	19,468,210	+ 3,416,568

BOSTON & MAINE for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$4,329,997	$4,236,070	$4,344,015
Net aft. tax.	1,329,290	848,047	829,047
3 mos. gross	12,734,257	12,941,177	13,201,093
Net aft. tax.	3,980,653	2,440,731	2,999,361

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL for the year ended Aug. 31—

Net profit	2,514,403	1,497,623	1,771,189
Bond interest	475,000	475,000	475,000
Surplus	2,039,403	1,012,623	1,296,189
Pfd. div.	611,916	611,916	611,916
Surplus	1,427,487	400,707	684,193

AMERICAN LINSEED OIL for the year ended Sept. 30—

Gross*	3,019,467	1,924,948	2,655,973
Expenses	1,437,806	1,518,451	2,111,948
Net	1,081,661	406,496	544,025
Interest	74,030	99,850	47,843
Surplus	1,007,630	306,647	496,182
Prev. surplus	1,570,797	1,264,151	767,969
Total surplus	2,578,427	1,570,797	1,264,151

*From all sources, less shortage, shrinkage, and investment deduction.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO., controlled by the New York Transportation Co., reports to the Public Service Commission for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,451,508	1,176,950	$274,558
Expenses	920,097	877,211	42,886
Net	531,411	299,738	231,672
Taxes	91,801	72,766	19,035
Net	439,610	226,673	212,937
Other income	10,862	3,473	6,389
Total income	450,473	231,145	219,328
Charges	86,297	40,706	45,589
Surplus	364,174	190,438	173,736
Profit and loss, adjust.	6,414	2,653	3,761
Surplus	357,760	180,263	177,497

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Net oper. profit	802,775	451,422	351,353
Total income	816,947	463,550	353,397
Sur. after chg.	781,272	420,922	360,350
Dividends	547,802	....	547,802
Surplus	233,470	420,922	*187,452

Earnings are based on 15,709 cents per pound for copper against 12.486 a year ago.

WEST PENN TRACTION for September—

Gross	463,923	429,467	34,456
Net after taxes	239,734	189,356	50,379
Sur. after chg.	85,900	42,501	43,349
9 mos. gross	3,884,347	3,746,140	138,207
Net after taxes	1,871,830	1,565,749	306,081
Sur. after chg.	504,294	296,763	207,521

*Decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	110	...
American Light & Traction	850	855
American Light & Traction pf	107½	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	16	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf	60	64
American Gas & Electric	106	...
American Gas & Electric pf	49	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf	49	51
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	7	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	60
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	66	69
Cities Service pf.	62	70
Colorado Power	24	25½
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	82	84
Consumers Power pf., Mo.	90	94
Consumers Power Co., 5s, 1929	91½	92½
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	92½	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	77	81
Empire District Electric pf.	68	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	55
Gas & Electric Securities	69	75
Gas & Electric securities pf.	60	65
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	43	53
Northern States Power	29	30
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	53½	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	97½	99
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	22	25
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	71	75
Southern California Edison	78	80
Southern California Edison pf.	91	95
Standard Gas & Electric	5¾	6¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf.	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	38	42
United Light & Rys.	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	69	72
Utah Securities	17	18
Western Power	14	18
Western Power pf.	49	53

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$4,811,874	$67,808,429
Ord. int. rev.	8,257,216	181,006,852
Income tax	199,477	12,268,446
Miscellaneous	814,123	14,960,089
Total receipts	$14,082,691	$228,043,917
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.	3,912,849	40,286,485
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	3,611,077	39,506,762
Expenditures	17,695,545	268,330,402

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Thirty-three companies with aggregate capital stocks of $957,200 were incorporated. They included:

Maracaibo Sugar Corpn., sugar by-products, sugarcane, molasses, $500,000; A. Riera, A. J. Pinedo, Caracas, Venezuela; S. Anderson, New York.

S. and S. Contracting Co., Nyack, contracting, mining, milling, $200,000; S. L. Harran, J. A. Baldwin, R. F. Droege, 1,120 Fox St., Bronx.

Beauty Patch, L. S. Gilman, Inc., beauty parlor, manicurist, chiropodist, $35,000; H. M. Gilman, F. Suppes Jones, L. S. Gilman, 200 West 72d St.

Hygienic Improvement Corpn., realty, brokerage, $5,000; F. Hinchcliffe, R. S. Newombe, A. E. Pressinger, 5 West 31st St.

The Motorist's Magazine, printing, publishing, $50,000; F. R. Beam, F. Appleyard, H. W. Merwin, Beacon.

Black Lake Telephone Lines, Ogdensburg, $25,000; H. J. Donavin, L. Lints, H. Coats, Morristown.

Economy Stores, grocery, $20,000; M. Probner, R. B. and G. F. Schoonmaker, 38 West 18th St.

Rome Macaroni Mfg. Co., Rome, macaroni, kindred products, $25,000; M. Del Nero, V. and B. Colangelo, Rome.

Niagara Automatic Fibre Sprinkler Co., $10,000; M. Klein, L. Appel, W. Barwass, 335 West 37th St.

Morris Gruberg, Inc., bakery, $10,000; B., E., and M. Gruberg, 601 West 151st St.

Wood Bros & Hegeman, Insurance, $10,000; G. E. Wood, L. B. B. Titus, A. C. Hegeman, 135 William St.

The Water Color Co., stationery, advertising, engraving, designer, souvenirs, $10,000; L. Robbins, A. M. Hurwitz, F. W. Hyman, 263 Ninth Av.

Sable & Sommer, sign boards, wood novelties, carvings, $5,000; R. and Kalmin Sommer, D. Sable, 184 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Equa Film Co., motion pictures, photoplays, apparatus, $10,000; A. D. Holmes, M. M. Eisenberg, E. M. James, 97 Hamilton Place.

Russian United States Steamship Agency, $10,000; C. E. Buckley, E. Wedemann, Almon C. Kellogg, 30 Broad St.

Individual Specialties, commodities, appliances, supplies, inventions, trade-marks, real and personal property, $5,000; H. S. Wallenstein, J. Bregman, A. F. Miller, 147 East 34th St.

Averill Mfg. Corp'n of New York, Huntington, dolls, toys, letters patents, $10,000; F. J. Crowley, E. S. Hall, T. J. Doran, 202 East 18th St., Manhattan.

Authorizations—The Towle Maple Products Co., Wilmington, Del., sugar, syrups, jellies, confectionery, beverages, $500,000; representative, F. I. Towle, 42d St. Building, New York.

United Specialties Mfg. Co., Montreal, Canada, iron, steel, metals, wood, hardware, $50,000; representative, A. E. Martin, 331 4th Av., New York.

Capital Increase—J. Cutler Iron Works, Brooklyn, $2,500 to $4,500.

Voluntary Dissolutions—James Rothschild, Inc., Bronx; Embroidery Sales Co., Manhattan; United Mortgage Co., Manhattan; Preferred Dividend Corp'n, Manhattan; Day Porto Rican Fruit Co., Dunkirk; Buffalo Extractor Corp'n, New York; George T. Attwood Co., Manhattan; Quality Grocery Co., Potsdam; Weiden & Smith, Freeport; Sheepshead Bay Coal Co., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 9.—Charters filed here: Vanascope Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y., to manufacture mechanical devices in connection with the operation of moving-picture films, to sell and deal in and with the same, $3,500,000; William Robinson, Robert C. Mayer, Thomas Meadows, all of New York.

Agnew Oil Corporation of Yucatan, Mexico, to locate, purchase, lease, and acquire lands containing, or believed to contain, petroleum and other oils, and to deal in the products of the same, $500,000; J. G. Gray, P. M. Kennady, M. B. F. Hawkins, Wilmington, Del.

ROCKEFELLER SENDS MILLIONS AS ASKED

When American Linseed Company Needs Cash It Merely Has to Telephone Oil Man.

NO COLLATERAL IS REQUIRED

Arrangement Has Been in Force Since 1901—Loans Are Open-Book Accounts at 5 Per Cent.

President R. H. Adams of the American Linseed Company informed stockholders at the annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday that whenever funds were needed in the company's business they were provided by John D. Rockefeller, the dominant interest in the concern. It was learned after the meeting that the agreement with Mr. Rockefeller had been in force since 1901, when he first became a substantial stockholder, and that all that was necessary when the company needed $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 to purchase raw material was to telephone to the oil man or his representatives at 26 Broadway.

President Adams's communication to the shareholders resulted from numerous requests for information regarding the possibility of renewed dividends on the preferred stock.

"In response to these inquiries," said he in a letter distributed at the meeting, "we feel it proper to say that the officers of the company would not feel they were acting in the interests of the stockholders were they to give consideration to the question of dividends until the company had accumulated such a surplus as would give reasonable assurance of its ability to operate in the future without embarrassment, were it obliged to finance its current requirements through the ordinary channels instead of through the exceptionally favorable agreement which it has been able to make for some years past.

"This agreement has been with Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has provided the company with such capital as it has required as a loan without collateral, on open book account, subject to draft as needed, and to payment as the company has funds, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, interest paid on average daily balances only. We feel that your company is being generously treated by Mr. Rockefeller, and that your management could not possibly obtain the large amounts required at certain periods of the year on any such favorable basis, and not at all without giving collateral."

The Rockefeller interest is represented on the Board of Directors by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., E. Parmelee Prentice, son-in-law of the elder Rockefeller, and Starr J. Murphy, the latter being the personal representative of Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., in many matters. Mr. Murphy is Vice President of the company. While the company has not paid any dividends since 1909, it has been known for years as a Rockefeller organization, and good progress has been made in building up the concern.

The balance sheet for the year ended Sept. 30 showed a total surplus of $2,578,427. Gross earnings for the year were $2,519,467, against $1,924,948 the year before. The net income amounted to $1,081,661, compared with $406,497. The year's surplus was $1,007,631, an increase of more than $600,000 over 1914. The item of interest on borrowed money showed that the company had not had loans from Mr. Rockefeller as large as in the preceding year, total payments amounting to $74,030 against $99,850 in 1914.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The supervisors of Nassau County have sold $900,000 of 5 per cent. road improvement bonds to Blake Brothers & Co. at a premium of $19,068. One of the highways to be built is a new boulevard to Long Beach.

The joint Reorganization Committee of the M. Rumely Co. gives notice that today will be the last day upon which holders of certificates of deposit for the preferred and common stock may make the payments called for under the plan of reorganization.

Since the publication of the second advertisement of the American Woolen Company calling for deposit of the common stock for reincorporation purposes, about 10,000 additional shares have assented to the plan. Incorporation under the laws of Massachusetts is expected to work an annual saving of between $400,000 and $500,000, equivalent to over 2 per cent. on the stock.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again under the influence of increasing stocks and prices were lower, closing at net decline of 1c. At the low of the day values were 3½c to 5½c below the high point of last Friday, and December, which at one time last week sold above May, was 1½c under. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 67,11, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.08, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.09½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	....	....	1.09¾	1.10¾	1.23¼
May	....	....	1.11¾	1.12¾	1.39

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.02¾	1.01½	1.02½	1.03¾	1.15¾
May	1.04	1.03	1.03¾	1.04¾	1.22¾

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active, but price changes were narrow. The trade was anticipating larger receipts, but this was offset by evidences of a continued demand from Europe, with sales for the day estimated at about 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 41@41½c; No. 4 white, 40@40¼c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38½	38	38¾	38¼	49¼
May	39¾	38½	39¾	39¼	53¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices were lower under liquidation prompted by heavy receipts of hogs at Western points and lower hog prices. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000; estimated for Wednesday, 34,000; Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.07	8.97	9.00	9.12	10.30
May	9.20	9.05	9.05	9.25	10.50
Ribs—					
January	8.95	8.90	8.92	9.00	10.50
Pork—					
December	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.60	19.17
January	16.35	16.27	16.30	16.47	19.57

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was quiet during the greater part of the day and prices were steady, closing at 1 to 6 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.55@	7.50
November	....	....	7.50@7.65	7.58
December	7.54	7.53	7.58@7.60	7.55
January	7.56	7.53	7.61@7.64	7.57
February	7.60	7.60	7.63@7.69	7.60
March	7.72	7.64	7.72@7.74	7.69
April	7.70	7.67	7.75@7.80	7.69
May	7.85	7.76	7.81@7.82	7.80
June	7.90	7.85	7.89@7.93	7.89

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened firm with prices 2 to 7 points higher, and during the first part of the day was under the influence of further buying for outside account and for Europe. Later, however, an easier tone developed and prices declined sharply, closing at a net loss of 4 to 7 points. Total sales for the day were 58,500 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	6.82@6.85	6.89
December	6.95	6.87	6.84@6.85	6.90
January	....	....	6.84@6.85	6.90
February	....	....	6.84@6.85	6.90
March	6.96	6.85	6.85@6.88	6.90
April	....	....	6.87@6.88	6.92
May	7.03	6.92	6.91@6.92	6.95
June	....	....	6.96@6.97	7.00
July	7.11	7.00	7.00@7.02	7.05
August	....	....	7.05@7.07	7.10
September	7.20	7.10	7.10@7.11	7.15
October	....	....	7.15@7.18	7.20

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, generally 2 points lower to 1 point higher, with first sales 550 tons. The market at midday advanced sharply on reports of a higher refined and spot market, the selling being more or less scattered, with a good buying by the leading trade houses. Later in the day realizing sent prices off and the market closed barely steady, 5 points higher to 5 points lower. Sales, 3,750 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	3.50	3.48	3.45@3.50	3.40
December	3.43	3.38	3.40@3.41	3.37
January	3.23	3.22	3.19@3.21	3.22
February	....	....	3.07@3.09	3.11
March	3.13	3.13	3.11@3.13	3.13
April	....	....	3.14@3.16	3.17
May	3.23	3.22	3.19@3.20	3.21
June	....	....	3.22@3.24	3.27
July	3.30	3.30	3.27@3.29	3.31
August	....	....	3.30@3.32	3.34
September	....	....	3.33@3.35	3.37
October	....	....	3.36@3.39	3.40

CORN.

The corn market was irregular, closing at ½c decline for December and ½c advance for May. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 74¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	59⅝	58¾	59½	59¼	68½
May	63¾	61	61⅞	61⅝	71⅝

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 55,108 packages; last week, 23,994 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 1,847 packages; to other countries, 400 packages. The market has shown an upward tendency on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, largely because of the reduced supply of such. Total receipts have fallen off about 15 per cent., and there has been a marked depreciation in the quality of the fresh goods. Fancy stock is now very scarce and wanted at full quotations. Secondary grades have only a moderate inquiry, but show a little improvement. Quite a good deal of early September and August stored butter has changed hands at 28@29½c, but the June stock costs too high, and is not moving as yet. A little more doing in renovated, and ladles are selling fairly well. Packing stock in quite active demand and very firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30@30¼c; higher scoring, 31@31½c; firsts, 27¼@29½c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½@24½c; State dairy, finest, 28@29½c; good to prime, 26½@28½c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21½c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 54,786 cases. Exports for week, 5,825 cases. Arrivals have continued on a very small scale, and the supply of fresh gathered eggs is light. Of this only a small proportion show a good to large proportion of new-laid quality. The market for such has ruled firm and in sellers' favor. General trading, however, is rather quiet, and the bulk of the supply of fresh gathered stock, consisting of average prime and lower price grades of the more seriously mixed quality, and held fresh have moved very slowly at a wide range of prices; probably bulk of the sales range from 36@38c. Only a small part shows a higher quality necessary to command higher quotations, and some inferior lots ranging down to the price of ordinary cold storage goods. Storage eggs have been more urgently offered and show a weaker tone; trade is confined to urgent needs, prices have shown some reduction, and the offerings at present quotations far exceed the current needs of the trade. In order to force sales in a large way further concessions would be necessary. Near-by eggs in small supply; fancy lots of uniformly new-laid quality command extreme prices. Most of the supply is of irregular quality and value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds and poorer, 23@27c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@22c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25@25½c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; dirties, 18@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, henery whites, fine to fancy, 58@65c; ordinary to good, 40@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@58c; Western, gathered whites, 38@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, henmery browns, 42@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@40c; near-by, refrigerator whites, 36@50c.

BANK ELECTION RULES OUT.

Federal Reserve Board Modifies Preferential System of Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Federal Reserve Board has encountered a technical difficulty in the matter of election of Directors of member banks where, in certain cases, there has been no general nomination of candidates and only one or two candidates are put up. In such a situation it has been puzzling as to how the preferential voting plan required by the Federal Reserve Banking act could be carried out.

The board has taken the view that where there are only two candidates nominated preferential ballots may be limited to two choices and that this would not invalidate the ballot, but that where there were three or more candidates nominated the preferential ballot must be entirely filled out with the required number of choices.

In the case of electors representing the several banks, empowered to cast the ballot of those banks, the board is urging the election of such electors, but where the Directors' meetings of member banks are not to be held for sometime to come it is permitting the elector chosen last year to cast the ballot of the bank this year. In addition, however, the board is recognizing the Chairman of each bank as being in full charge of the process of electing electors and Directors, and today it sent to all Federal Reserve agents a telegram to that effect.

AUTOMOBILE STOCK ISSUE.

Willys-Overland Preferred to be Increased by $15,000,000.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Willys-Overland Company would issue $15,000,000 out of an authorized $25,000,000 of new convertible 7 per cent. preferred stock to be offered to holders of the common at 102½ to the extent of 71½ per cent. of their holdings. This news, coming when the whole market was very weak, resulted in a net loss of 2½ points in the price of the common, which closed at 215. The preferred closed at 111½, up 1½.

The new stock is redeemable at 110 and convertible from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1922, into common stock at $300 a share for the latter. The $4,485,700 of preferred now outstanding is to be called for redemption on Jan. 13, 1916, at 110 and accrued dividend, but President Willys has surrendered rights on a fraction of his common stock holdings to allow holders of the present preferred issue to subscribe to the new stock on the same terms as owners of the common. A special meeting of shareholders to authorize the new issue will be held in Toledo on Jan. 14, at which time the authorized common stock will also be increased from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The Willys-Overland Company earned in the nine months ended Sept. 30 $8,500,000. Sales for the present calendar year are expected to total 90,000 cars, and beginning next April it is planned to increase the output to 300,000 per annum. The new stock offer has been underwritten.

COURTS IGNORE UNION LAW.

Appellate Division Sustains Order for Painter's Reinstatement.

An effort of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America to prove its right to control its own membership in every State except in Indiana, where it was incorporated

TO GUARD SETTLERS ON WESTERN LANDS

Railway Men Want Congress to License Agents Locating Farmers to Prevent Fraud.

REPORT BUSINESS GROWING

Speakers at the Development Association Meeting Tell of Better Relations with the Public.

A period of renewed prosperity for the railroads was confidently predicted by the industrial and agricultural agents of the leading railroads, who met yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin for a three days' convention of the Railway Development Association. This feeling, it was suggested by several of the railroad men, had arisen from a better understanding between the railroads and the public.

George A. Post, President of the Railway Business Association, made "Better Relations Between Railway and Other Business Enterprises and the Public" the subject of an address.

"The public now knows a great deal about the problems that harass the railroads and the difficulties under which they are operating," he said. "They have had their eyes opened. Railway officials, once reticent from habit or unaccustomed to public speaking, have found that their reticence will not satisfy the public demand for information, and that hostile speech conveys the idea of ignorance or unwillingness to answer when they are hailed before public bodies for interrogation as to railway affairs. It has been a painful and embarrassing period of evolution, wherein the railway official has been transformed from a sphinx into an oracle. It was not enough for him to know for his own satisfaction, or to know wno of his staff knew and could tell him when he wanted to know the facts and figures concerning his road. He had to fill his system with the facts, be dead sure they were facts, and then cultivate facility of statement, whereby he was a master of the situation when facing a battery of hostile investigators and trouble makers. Without his facts on the tip of his tongue and the power of illuminating speech to drive them home, he was at the mercy of those whose chief object was to heckle and embarrass him. In other words, he had to 'open up.'"

Thoughtful persons, Mr. Post said, now listen and take heed when railway officials tell of their needs and their financial perils, for they realize that anything that seriously cripples the railroads hurts the public.

The other speakers were John F. Fox, Immigrant Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on "Immigration Field Work"; William H. Olin, Agricultural Commissioner of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, on "Intensive Agriculture"; W. W. Wood, General Industrial Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on "What Makes the Department Permanent," and C. C. Dana, Industrial Commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, on "Eliminating Competition by Locating Industry on Joint Tracks."

Mr. Fox's reference to unscrupulous methods of land locators in inducing farmers to settle on barren tracts in the West led to a resolution by the convention urging upon Congress the licensing of such locators as a protection to home seekers.

John C. Emig, President of the association, opened the convention yesterday morning. Chamberlain Bruère, representing Mayor Mitchel, welcomed the railroad men. About 150 members, representing approximately 225,000 miles of railway in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, were present.

At this morning's session the speakers will be Professor Alva Agee, Director of the New Jersey State Agricultural College; J. H. Hale, the "Peach King"; Richard O'Keefe, Secretary of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; John C. Emig, President of the association, and James A. Hearne, Fruit and Vegetable Agent of the New Orleans & Eastern Railway.

This afternoon the railroad men will takes boat trip about New York Harbor to make an inspection of the terminal facilities. This evening they will meet at a dinner at which the speakers are to be Secretary S. C. Mead of the Merchants' Association, President Howard Elliott of the New Haven Railroad, Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, and President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad.

The meeting will end tomorrow with other addresses and an automobile trip through the Bronx.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions Affecting Duties in a Number of Imports.

Silver-plated metal button shanks, intended for use as parts of pearl buttons, were held dutiable yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "parts of buttons, finished or unfinished." J. J. Gavin & Co. imported the merchandise, which was returned by the Collector at 50 per cent. ad valorem as "materials of metal," or at the same rate as silver-plated metal articles.

L. D. Bloch & Co. entered pedestals, bases for pedestals, busts, globes, lamps, domes, and urns or fonts, which were returned for duty under the tariff at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of marble, alabaster, or onyx. Duty at 15 per cent. was claimed as works of art in the form of statuary or sculptures. Judge Waite held that the board was not convinced that the majority of the articles were the products of artists. The lamps were allowed to enter at the lower rate claimed, the Collector being affirmed as to the rest of the importation.

Metal pocket pencils imported by George Borgfeldt & Co. were held properly assessed by the Collector at 60 per cent. as articles designed to be worn or carried about on the person valued at over 20 cents per dozen pieces. The claim for entry at 20 per cent. ad valorem as metal manufactures was overruled.

A dispute between the Government and S. Gumpert & Co. regarding the character of coloring matter imported under the tariff act of 1909 was settled in favor of the importers. The product was classified as a coloring for brandy, beer, and other liquors, duty being taken at 50 per cent. ad valorem. It was claimed to be properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "all extracts of vegetable origin suitable for dyeing, coloring, staining, or tanning." The testimony showed that the coloring controversy was manufactured in Germany and used by bakers in confectionery, cakes, &c. As the Government counsel failed to prove that the product was used in coloring beer or other beverages, the Collector was reversed.

The American Spectacle Company and E. Stegeman, Jr., filed in claims that thermometers imported under the old tariff were dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as house or cabinet furniture, or at the same rate as manufactures of wood or bark. The Collector was affirmed in exacting 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal.

The Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, was upheld in the claim that resin of scammony powdered, containing no alcohol, was properly dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem as a drug advanced. The Collector was reversed in making classification as a chemical compound calling for a 15 per cent. duty.

The point in controversy over imports of glazed paper suitable for covering boxes, imported by the H. D. Catty Company, was whether they came within the provision for "papers with white-coated surface or surfaces, calender plate finished." Under this they would have a 25 per cent. duty, while the Collector assessed the rate at 40 per cent. under another provision. The protestants claimed the provision quoted referred to two kinds of paper, namely, white coated and calender plate finished. Judge Fischer held, however, that it referred to only one kind, and upheld the Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

NOW ON VIEW.
THE SALES BY PUBLIC AUCTION
Commence TOMORROW (Thurs.,)
and 2 Following Days, at 2:30 o'Clock.
IN SILO'S
Fifth Ave.
Art Galleries,
Silo Building.
Mr. James P. Silo,
Auctioneer,
546 Fifth Ave.
and
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
AN EUROPEAN CONSIGNMENT
of patrician charm
Conservatively Rich and Artistic
French and English Cabinetry
of the Periods and Individual Replica,
Tapestries and Textiles
of Intense Decorative Values.
Bronzes, Marbles and Pictures by
Great Old and Modern Masters.
Chinese Porcelains from famous
Ate.rs, and other rare Art Objects.
Catalogues if requested.
Deposits asked at time of bidding.

TOMORROW and FRIDAY
at 3:15 P. M. at the
Keeler Art Galleries,
12 Vesey St., near Broadway.
(Subway Station at Fulton St.)
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
By ORDER OF
B. W. Longbeed, Esq.,
AND OTHERS,
A COLLECTION OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PAINTINGS
OF UNUSUAL MERIT
INCLUDING MANY WORKS BY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY
GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
for Account of
Marine Underwriters, &c. Concern
Ex.-S. S. "Samland"
Fine Oriental Rugs
and Carpets
Invoice value,
$125,000.00
Comprising All Classes of
PERSIAN RUGS and CARPETS
small, medium, large and extra large sizes;
also Hall strips.
All will be sold without allowance and
WITHOUT RESERVE
Friday, Nov. 12th, at 10 o'clock.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St., & 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR BI-WEEKLY SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
By Order of Executors.
40 shs. German Exchange Bank.
250 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. Co.
1½ shs. United States Finishing Co. common.
$1,801 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y. Scrip.
1 share Belangers Incorporated.
For Account of Whom It May Concern.
75 shs. Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.
15 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
$12,000 Chattanooga Union R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913, Jan'y, 1892, Coupons on.
100 shs. City Investing Co. common.
1 share American Uniform Co.
2,500 shs. Pinelawn Cemetery.
272 shs. American Addressing & Mailing Co.
100 shs. Union Ferry Co.
85 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$1,000 State of North Carolina, United States Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep. for Railroad Bonds known as Class 2.
$10,000 State of North Carolina, United States Trust Co. Ctf. of Deposit for Bonds provided for funding of matured interest on public debt known as Class 2.
$37,000 State of North Carolina, United States Trust Co. Ctf. of Deposit for bonds to provide for payment of State Debt, contracted before war, known as Class 3.
5 shs. 1st National Bank of Edgewater, N. J.

MERCHANDISE.

Now On View at
The Old Galleries, 43 LIBERTY STREET.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
Of the Magnificent and Very Valuable
DIAMOND JEWELRY
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
MARIE S. WIGGINS
and removed from 316 West 139th St.
I have received instructions from
JOHN R. WIGGINS, Administrator,
TO SELL BY AUCTION
Tomorrow at 3 P. M.,
the whole of the expensive Diamond Jewelry from the above estate,
Comprising magnificent Diamond Fleur-de-lis Brooch, Diamond-Studded Watch, Diamond Rings, Lavalliéres, Pins, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings and miscellaneous articles of jewelry.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auc.

RETIRING SALE
of a prominent 5th Ave. importer of
Pearl, Ivory, Bone, Composition,
Jet, Clothing, Cloak and Suit and Fancy
BUTTONS
Will Be Sold FRIDAY, Nov. 12,
10:30 A. M., at salesroom, 7 Lispenard St.,
J. WEISZ, Auctioneer,
Very large stock, valued at about $12,000, consisting of about 20,000 gross, in sets, in original cartons, in large quantities. Good opportunity for jobbers, storekeepers, etc. For further information telephone 3847 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTIONEER with 10 years' selling experience and a good following is open for position or will invest in partnership. Not afraid of hard work. Can be seen in action daily. Address Results, A 365 Times.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CHIFFON AND CREPES.

Large Lace Importing House is open to negotiate with Domestic Mill manufacturing Chiffons and Crepes. Box Z 304 Times Annex.

OUR MR. L. RUBEN WILL SEE YOUR SPRING LINE OF SILK AND COTTON DRESSES (FROM ABOUT $2.00 TO $15.00 EACH) ANY MORNING FROM 8:15 TO 10:30 A. M., AND 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST.

WANTED.—JOBS IN CORDUROY DRESSES. COLORS NAVY, BROWN AND WINE. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST., MR. L. RUBEN.

WILL PAY CASH for nigger brown and Russian green zibeline. William H. Simendinger, 24 West 25th. Phone Farragut 9565.

WANTED—Jobs of ladies' coats and suits; better kind only. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

100 PIECES Boyd's corduroy wanted, for cash. Bloch & Ratner, 174 Wooster St.

WE ARE JOBBERS in skirts and use quantities; we are interested to look at samples of Spring line of skirts. Superior Skirt Co., 141 West 36th St., 15th Floor.

JOBBER LOOKING at contractors' samples of Spring silk, serge, and cotton dresses, every afternoon between 4 and 6. 33-39 West 34th St., Room 604.

JOBBER looking at Infants' and Children's Coats for Spring. Write for appointment. S 83 Times.

LOOKING AT DRESSES—Jobber will see serge dresses, mornings this week; cash basis. 4th floor, 14 W. 27th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT NOVELTIES, silk, cotton waists. Room 901, 43 West 27th St.

LOOKING AT Spring line of silk dresses from $3.50 to $8. First floor, 55 West 17th.

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS ladies' suit contractor for Spring work. Address N 138 Times.

CONTRACTORS wanted of middy blouses; call at once with samples. B. Solomon, 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

CLOSING OUT about 1,000 Coats and Suits; fine Tailored Suits, Stouts, and Fancies; Plain Fabric Coats, Stouts, ladies' and juniors'. M. Wadler, Cloak and Suit Manufacturer, 54 East 8th St.

1,500 COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Full-lined and belted fancy mixture girls' coats, $2; ladies' zibelines and chinchillas, fur collars, $3.50 and $5.50. D. Pankin & Sons, 27 West 20th St.

25 MEN'S BALMACAANS, elegant material, sleeves and yoke lined, to close out at $5. Real value, $11. L. Felsenheld, 20 West 17th St.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed all around, to close out; very reasonable. Rosenfeld & Newmark, 18 West 27th St.

CLOSING OUT lot of assorted fur collars and edgings; all new merchandise. 42 West 15th St., 4th Floor.

1,000 COATS and suits to close out. Cohen Bros., 127 West 17th St.

JOBS IN plush and corduroy coats to close out. Ulin Bros., 54-56 West 3d St.

KNITTED ANGORA Brushed Scarfs and Caps to match; Ladies' Scarfs, $9; Misses' Scarfs, $7.50. Sets—Ladies', $15; Misses', $12. Patchogue Knitting Mills, Patchogue, N. Y.

FUR TRIMMED COATS
in velours, corduroys, mixtures, tebble cheviots, white and plaid chinchillas for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St. Chel. 2198 and 8618.

OPEN FOR JOBS OF ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS; ANY QUANTITY. FLEISCHER CLOAK & SUIT CO., 826 BROADWAY.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY PLAID BACKS, ZIBELINES, MIXTURES, AND BROADCLOTH COATS; ALL SNAPPY MODELS. I. & B. SHAPIRO CLOAK CO., 37 WEST 20TH ST.

DRESS FASTENERS, Revol & Sonamor; immediate delivery. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d St. Chelsea 3975.

LARGE QUANTITY of crepe de chine and other silk waists to close down at a low price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

NICE LOT Plush Coats, fur trimmed; also Corduroys and Mixtures; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th St.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery; $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, Plush Corduroy and Zibeline Coats; also Velvet Suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

FOR DELIVERY.—Silk radium, lace waists, and other fancy material, $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 10 West 19th St.

ASSORTMENT Cotton Piece Goods, Prints, and Fancies; also Remnants. 134 Spring St., J. Rosenberg & Co.

JOBS OF PLUSH and cloth coats at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

WE ARE showing the latest novelties in Skating Coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th.

2,000 ASSORTED, snappy, fur-trimmed coats; cheap prices. 7th floor, 129 W. 22d St.

KUPPERS 400 velveteens, for sale, all colors. Superior Waist Co., 129 W. 27th St.

PLUSH AND MIXTURE COATS, immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 12 W. 31.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and sweaters. Stegeman, Jr., that is claims that thermometers imported under the old tariff were dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as house or cabinet furniture, or at the same rate as manufactures of wood or bark. The Collector was affirmed in exacting 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal.

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Jute Crop Will Be Small.

There will be a marked falling off in the Indian jute crop this year, according to the final forecast of the Department of Agriculture of Bengal, figures of which have been forwarded to the Department of Commerce, Washington, by Consul General J. A. Smith, Calcutta. Although the season has not been unfavorable, so far as the distribution and the rainfall are concerned, except in some parts of Bengal, the crop has been damaged greatly by flooding in certain sections. The final figures of acreage and production for this year and last year are, respectively, 2,377,316 acres and 3,358,737 acres; 7,428,733 bales and 10,531,505 bales.

Accentuating the Styles.

There is an increasing tendency on the part of clothing retailers to dress up their windows with models showing the same pattern in different colors. With the style favoring stripe designs, for instance, there will be a number of models displayed all embodying the same treatment of stripes with different colored backgrounds to the cloth. This serves to accentuate the style and creates a buying impulse on the part of the consumer. Furthermore, as these color ranges are often restricted to one manufacturer, it enables the retailer to make an appeal through goods on which he has no competition.

For Skeleton Lined Clothing.

The demand for skeleton lined clothing in the men's wear trade has spread even to the smaller towns. The movement toward garments manufactured with practically no lining started in the big cities, and was an outcome of the development in tailoring. The restriction on the use of lining has reached a point where scarcely any part of the coat but the sleeves is lined, and the materials used have undergone a change in some instances from the usual lining fabrics to the fanciest of silks in startling color designs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

M. L. GROSSMAN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the M. L. Grossman Company, dresses, 33 to 39 West Thirty-fourth Street and 12 West Seventeenth Street, by Beaher & Cohen, 885; Harry Fried, $221, and Oscar Fishbach, $377. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

ABRAHAM REICH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Reich, the Trilby Waist Company, shirtwaists, 143 West Twentieth Street, by Walter M. Rosenbaum, $721; Samuel Apelbaum, $135, and Henry Kaufman, $331. Judge Hough appointed Walter L. Bryant receiver. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,000.

EMPIRE WAIST STORES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Empire Waist Stores, Inc., 206 East Fourteenth Street, by G. S. Bowers, $268; A. Cohen, $117, and Miller & Herman, $108.

L. ROSENZWEIG & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against L. Rosenzweig & Son, dry goods, 319 Church Street, by John E. McGuirk, $250; A. Munson, $250, and H. M. Baum, $500. Liabilities are reported to be $40,000 and assets $20,000.

JOHN W. COONEY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the John W. Cooney Company, plumber, 30 Church Street, by S. C. Marx Company, $3,500; Fee & Mason, $479, and Jenkins Brothers, $61. It was alleged that the company made an assignment on July 27.

JOSEPH OLKIN, clothing, 48 Eldridge Street, has assigned to Daniel Epstein. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Morris Rosen, a creditor for $500. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

VAN NAMEE DRY GOODS COMPANY, Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $40,268 and assets of $27,985.

GEORGE S. NOYES of Port Chester, President of the Van Namee Dry Goods Company of Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $37,682 and assets of $12,500.

SAMUEL SIMON, butcher, Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $37,685 and assets of $18,819.

SALTZMAN & LEVY, suits, 118 West Twenty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,629 and assets of $2,618.

H. BRINBERG & BROTHER, cotton goods, 458 Broadway, have assigned to Marcus Helfand. Liabilities are $300,000 and assets $200,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ayer, Frederick F., and Jacob Rogers, trustees—Warner & Haviland.....$944.30
Arutis, Aaron—Security Bank of New York.....1,771.59
Altman, Leopold, and Aitman Plaiting Co.—United Cigar Stores Co.....317.91
Bonnell, John, 2d—Delmonico's.....288.27
Beall, John W.—A. P. W. Seaman.....1,630.19
Byrne, Francis J.—M. B. Brown Printing and Bookbinding Co.....126.11
Bardascal—L. Cohen.....209.00
Blum, Zachary—New Haven Clock Co.....175.38
Borstrom, Malte B.—Lowe Motor Supplies Co.....116.18
Botwen, Morris—A. Abel.....220.66
Blucher, Benjamin—S. Oka et al.....496.91
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst.....750.00
Cavanaugh, Charles, and James Tedesco —A. Cordo.....472.41
Columbia Soda Water Works, Inc.—Michael Bernstein and James Kowarsky —H. Berson.....118.44
Calvert-Fry Realty Corporation—S. J. McNutt.....284.01
Casey, Harry, and Patrick J. Molloy—People, &c.....1,000.00
De Falco, Dominico—Ebling Brewing Co.....157.04
Donlan, Thomas J.—E. Spencer Hall Co.....154.87
Donohue, James F., guardian—Western Electric Co.....108.88
Steenstark, Charles and Elka—I. Eisenstark.....1,352.11
Eisenberg, Abe M.—S. Rothschild.....109.16
Eagle Insurance Co. of London, England, et al.—L. Bauer, costs.....156.95
Eaton, Arthur H.—Long Acre Garage, Inc.....425.79
Early, Cornelius J.—Columbia Trust Co.272.27
Elder, Thomas L.—J. F. McDavitt et al.546.50
Fenmore Iron Works, Inc.—J. Blum...101.98
Federal Leather Co. and William M. Cavanaugh—W. A. Kelly et al.....2,276.24
Garols, Harry—Ebling Brewing Co.....480.05
Gross, Joseph—E. Lehr.....320.87
Goodman, Simon—D. Jones.....129.65
Georgopoulos, Alex.—T. Chocos.....275.41
Gonzales, Emanuel—H. Kelly.....484.54
Harrison, Harry—Lowe Motor Supplies Co.....152.35
Hornelle Cloak & Suit Co., Inc.—S. Gottsfield et al.....121.70
Hawes, John L.—James J. Fero, Inc...194.91
Havarka, Rosie, adm.—P. Koci.....1543.31
Hut Neckwear Co.—Waltzfelder Braid Co.....360.99
Henderson, William, Alice Henderson, and Mary J. Price—Northern Bank of N. Y.....15,088.08
John, Mano Co., Inc.—C. Ten Eyck.....151.91
Jacobs, Sydney—Chatham & Phoenix National Bank of City of N. Y.....477.53
John, Salim—E. Steinbrugge, Jr.....4,590.02
Kuntz, Louis F.—H. C. F. Koch Co., Inc.....115.32
Kennedy, James—American Contractor Pub. Co.....360.19
Kalabza, William, guardian—J. Reilly, costs.....107.88
Kohut, Eugene A.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y.....570.19
King, Harry D.—E. Bakos.....176.91
Leppanon, Sophia, adm.—Irve Realty Co., costs.....108.06
Lusk, Jerome J.—J. Rosenthal.....290.41
Lindenberg, Morris—B. Sanberg.....141.09
Levy, Harold—Simpson, Crawford Co...393.48
Moyka, John—S. Alpaugh & Co.....886.26
Miller, Wm. H.—Grimes, Inc.....220.01
Merritt & Gilbert, C.—Broad & Market National Bank.....115.61
Martinez, Geo. B.—Varick Confectionery Co., Inc.....209.33
Miller, Warren A. and Miller Brisben Co., Inc.—J. L. Kernan.....$2,633.85
Manheim, Leopold, and Charles Steinberg—B. Hoffman.....580.18
O'Reardon, Thomas J.—Morewood Realty Holding Co.....187.51
Oppenheim, William—I. Rosenblatt.....113.91
Pierrepont, George C.—Western Electric Co., costs.....108.88
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—M. Albanese, costs.....106.60
Peirce, Jennie E.—Peoples Bank of East Orange.....553.16
Pennell, John F.—National Gauge Co...572.04
Pierson, Harold—I. Dicker.....114.36
Plumbridge, Charles H.—W. Banta.....206.15
Quillmeli, Oscar—M. Kramer.....292.90
Robinson, Frederick O., and Selma J.—Monolith Realty Co.....776.22
Rosenbaum, Isidore—C. Horowitz.....176.61
Rumanauer, Jacob—S. Reisner et al.....282.30
Sinclair, Frank A.—Horthal & Co.....204.76
Segal, Max—B. Sanberg.....191.95
Stein, Paul—M. Hornik.....374.15
Selmas Russian Specialties, Inc.—Monolith Realty Co.....776.22
Selmas Russian Toilet Preparation Co., Inc.—Same.....776.22
Stern, Arthur—George H. C. Braun Co.....1,231.97
Ullman, Max—B. O. Samuel et al.....446.70
Watson, Winfred—L. Rice.....3,815.15
Weinman, Herman—M. Herman.....121.23
Waterbury, Edgar D.—Bowker Fertilizer Co.....178.61
Wolf, Isaac, Abraham Wolf and Isaac Schneiderman—D. Rothblum.....161.51
Weinsaltz, Morris, and Jacob Scharf—E. Korn.....741.46
Worrell, Thomas H.—M. Levy.....194.40
Wachtel, Joseph, Henry Wachtel, Bernard Dorf, Louis D. Goodstein, and Louis D. Goldstein—Merchants Realization Co., Inc.....217.57
Wenzel, Anton—F. Benjamin et al.....193.78
Wolf, Isaac—S. Blumberg.....113.24
William Taylor & Son, Inc.—Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.....1,197
Zizelman, Paul—M. H. Walters.....206.51

In Bronx County.

Brecher, Pincus—A. Sigelstein.....$98.11
Cinberg, Abraham—J. Paskin.....28.22
Durrenberger, George W., Jr.—A. Ottinger.....394.23
Delio, Giovanni—L. A. Valentine.....33.84
Eustace, James, and Mary—Northern Bank of N. Y.....158.72
Gerhards, Albert—C. F. Haisted.....141.54
Greenbaum, Nathan—L. Rothbard.....70.30
Glass, Isidor—M. I. Horwitz.....183.41
Greenblatt, Harry — Hydraulic Press Brick Co.....140.26
Gutkin, Charles—M. Kaufman et al.....90.65
Hornstein, Isaac—H. Jacob et al.....59.89
Kallenberg, Jacob—J. Muller.....115.52
Koerlin, Matilda—Z. Gillier.....53.72
Lipshutz, Benjamin—Z. Gillier.....50.72
Moller, Karl—H. Anthony.....378.92
Malewitz, Max—J. Peskin.....27.72
Ryan, John E.—M. Hughes.....553.62
Runline Realty & Construction Co.—A. S. Emmet.....1,860.10
Rosenheim, Benjamin G.—J. Muller.....115.78
Rorlick, Isaac—D. David.....263.40
Simon, Morris—D. Saretsky.....35.72
Saffir, Hyman—D. Saretsky.....260.72
Viscardi, Ralph—I. C. Greenblatt.....660.82
Wohm, Frederick—A. B. Beith et al.....488.55

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Hirsch, Eleanor—S. Bashwitz, Jan. 21, 1914.....$534.03
Taubert, William H.—L. M. Moore, Feb. 18, 1915.....819.64
Kinsley, Morton E.—R. N. Voelcker, July 5, 1912.....178.61
Maier, Carl—Monte & Co., Oct. 21, 1915.750.00
Pignone, Maria—J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co., June 23, 1907.....337.60
Ferd. Butler and Ed. House and Henrietta Paris—B. Block, May 15, 1911.....326.46
Reichenbach, Harry L.—Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co., Inc., Sept. 3, 1915..111.67
Smyth, Neptune B.—E. P. Geier, Oct. 9, 1915.....229.41
Arrow Waist Co., Inc.—F. Alpern et al., Nov. 5, 1915.....472.41
Chapin, Charles E.—H. P. Ward, Dec. 1, 1913.....387.15
Cummings, Mary F.—N. Kelly, Oct. 29, 1908.....3,637.42
Same—T. Kenny, Oct. 29, 1908.....150.00
Jacobs, Sadie—Empire City Savings Bank, Sept. 3, 1913, (canceled).....7,436.35
Same—Same, Sept. 2, 1913, (canceled).7,435.05
Marks, Max—I. Finkenberg et al., Oct. 9, 1914.....6,798.50
Manursing Island Association—Henry Steers Semd and Gravel Co., Sept. 23, 1915.....537.11
Oberdorfer, Jesse—L. Schlechter, Oct. 9, 1914.....124.31
Valentine, Scheil Co.—Kalle Color and Chemical Co., Aug. 23, 1915.....143.01
Tuttle, Harry I.—A. Schullinger, July 22, 1908.....570.14
Ward, Joseph H.—Mosler Safe Co., Dec. 27, 1911.....387.08

In Bronx County.

Clay Contracting and Building Material Co.—S. Alpert, Nov. 4, 1913.....$944.11
Same—Same, Nov. 4, 1915.....63.05
William Guggols Construction Co., William Guggols, Charles Guggols, and Sophia Halpin—J. Wieser et al., March 23, 1914.....1,270.98
Same—D. La Sala et al., March 23, 1914.358.48
Zampetti, Domenico—F. Lotz et al., Sept. 24, 1915.....40.31
Same—M. Murray, Sept. 24, 1915.....36.97

NO GRAIN PRICES FOR CONSOLIDATED

Chicago Board of Trade Discontinues Its Service to the "Little Board" Here.

WIRES RIPPED OUT SECRETLY

Local Organization Not Notified, but an Official Says It Has No Further Use for the Figures.

The grain quotation service which has been supplied to the Consolidated Stock Exchange by the Chicago Board of Trade has been discontinued, although none of the officials of the Consolidated had been notified. The wires were disconnected at 3:30 yesterday afternoon.

It was reported in quarters not connected with the Exchange that the Board of Trade had been conducting an investigation here for several weeks past, with the result that it was decided to deprive the Exchange of its grain quotations. The preparations for removing the wires were made secretly, it was said, lest the Governors of the Consolidated obtain an injunction.

M. E. De Aguero, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, was inclined to laugh last night when told that word had been received from Chicago that there would be no grain quotations for the Exchange today.

"There have not been any, so far as I am aware," he said. "We have not done any business in grain options for a long time. The business simply died out when dealings in stocks became so much more important. It will not make a bit of difference to us, for there is no business in grain any way."

The New York Stock Exchange has tried on several occasions to remove its tickers from the Consolidated. The first attempt was made in 1885, when there were no regularly employed telegraph reporters on the floor. Quotations then were collected by Western Union employes and sent out over that company's wires. The courts decided that if one common carrier were allowed access to the floor others could not be denied. Another attempt was made three years later, when the Exchange was employing its own reporters, but the Consolidated again obtained an injunction forbidding the removal of tickers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Joseph R. Griffin, Vice President of the Chicago Board of Trade, this evening verified the report that his board had decided to discontinue its quotation service to the Consolidated Stock Exchange in New York.

"This action was taken as a result of careful investigation," Mr. Griffin told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "and to protect the quotations of the Board of Trade from misuse. From the evidence adduced as a result of our investigations in New York the Board of Trade deemed it wise to cancel the contract with the Consolidated Exchange whereby it received our quotations. It is fair, however, to state that the Consolidated Exchange did but a small business in grain."

Business with South America.

Improved banking facilities and a growing trade reciprocity have made a rather important item of South American business for the domestic manufacturers. More attention is being paid to the requirements of the Latin-American markets, and as a result orders have come in more frequently and in larger quantities than hitherto. The war, of course, has had its influence, but the adaptation of home methods to those prevailing in the southern countries has been a more important factor. One of the most serious difficulties in the trade now is the delay in getting mail. A house received a letter yesterday from Argentina, from which it was learned that money, in U. S. A. currency, to cover the cost of one bill of goods had been deposited a month ago in the National City Bank here.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

There was again a dearth of activity in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buyers are marking time, pending a decided change one way or the other in the market, and are paying little attention to anything but far-away contracts or cloths that are needed for immediate shipment. It is asserted that quite a little of the spot and nearby goods that are now being let out are coming from second hands, as all first hands have not yet accepted the present figures as trading bases. It was reported yesterday that there was quite a little inquiry for sheetings from the bag trade, but so far as could be learned there was little, if any, business actually placed. Other staple constructions had a quiet time of it, and there was not much feature to the day's business in fancies. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....5½c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....5½c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4c
38½-inch, 56-44s....4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

Local Coal Demand Steady.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade is on a basis that affords little cause for complaint in any quarter. The demand upon the wholesale interests is steady, but not clamorous, so that they have about all the business they can handle, and at the same time are not in hot water with their customers because of failure to make shipments with reasonable promptness. Retailers are not as rushed as they would like to be, but in most places are putting out a normal tonnage for this time of year. Bituminous prices are gradually working toward still higher levels. Quotations are made subject to prompt acceptance and apply only to small lots.

Hard to Figure on Contracts.

Woolen mills are finding it increasingly hard to figure on war contracts. Prices on raw materials change almost overnight, and the estimate that will yield a profit today may bring a loss tomorrow on the basis of an advancing market. Several houses have been caught by the rising cost of raw material, and attempts to sublet the orders are not always successful. Unless the mill has on hand all the stock required by the war contract upon which an estimate is to be made, it is risky business under present conditions to name a price.

Are They Pile Fabrics?

The question of the proper classification under the tariff of silk fabrics having floral designs on chiffon foundations came up for hearing yesterday in a test case before the Board of General Appraisers. Collector Malone classified the goods as pile fabrics and took duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem. Samuel T. Siegel, who appeared for R. H. Macy & Co. and other firms, claimed that the merchandise fell properly under the provision for silk manufactures with a customs tax of 45 per cent. It was contended that Congress did not intend that a fabric composed only in part of pile should be returned under the pile paragraph. This claim was opposed by the Government counsel, who was given time to produce trade witnesses.

Sumatra Leaf Brought Less.

Twelve public sales of tobacco have been held in Amsterdam, Holland, this year, according to Consul Frank W. Mahin, who is stationed in that city. In all, there were 246,543 packages of Sumatra sold, at an average price of 33.6 cents per pound, compared with 251,089 packages, at an average price of 47 cents a pound, at the corresponding sales of last year. At the same sales several thousand packages of Borneo tobacco were bought at prices averaging about three cents a pound less than in 1914. The lower prices this year were due to an inferior quality, on the whole, but dealers say that American buyers paid about the same prices as last year, because they took the best qualities. Some of the price weakness might have been due to the absence of German buying, as German traders were formerly an element of strong competition.

Colored Shoes in for Long Run.

Colored kid shoes, in spite of the business that has been done on them so far, are practically just beginning to sell, according to a local trade authority. Bronze and African brown are moving freely, but it is necessary for the smaller dealer to stock only one of these shades. The high-class dealers are already sampling a newer style to take the place of solid colors later, and this is a white kid or white calf top on high-cut shoes. They are made with either patent leather, black kid, brown, dark blue, dark green, or dark gray buttons, and are said to be very attractive. In view of the expected demand for white goods next Summer, because of the scarcity of dyestuffs, it is predicted that white-topped shoes with colored buttons will have a good run.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 2⅝@3¼ per cent. for the best names Monday...3 @3½

The quotations are for

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means civil cases. (cr) This character means criminal cases.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Odin Roberts of Boston was admitted to practice.

No. —. Original—Ex parte in the matter of C. H. Duncan, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted.

96—Town of Essex v. New England Telegraph Co. of Mass.—Leave granted to file an additional brief on the question of jurisdiction.

75—Banning Co. v. The People of the State of California.—Passed temporarily.

65—T. A. de Villanueva v. M. P. Villanueva.—Argued.

66—Atlantic Coast Line v. General Burroughs.—Argued.

67—T. Christianson v. The County of King.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 10—Nos. 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, and 77.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 633, P. O. Bldg.

Otts<Ludington's Sons
Nicholson<same.
Howland<Corn.
Empire Co<Imp Property Holding Co.
Watts<Unione Austriaca.
Luckenbach<Pierson.

Hogg<Maxwell.
Cent Vermont Ry<
Cauble.
El Dia Sus Co<Sinclair
Penn Oil Co.
N Y Assets Real Co<
McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Morris<Int R T Co.

Wallace Nov Co<
Lendorf Elec, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty case on: Reid Donald SS Co<Kroesshell Bros. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Porter Safety Seal Co<
E J Brooks & Co.

Iowa Wash Mach Co<
Montgomery W & Co

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

Petersen<CNY.
Amundsen<Tug Baltimore.
Thurlow<Lawrence M Sullivan.

Kennedy<Clinton Point Stone Co No 16 and 8.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.

Bay Dred & Con Co<
McDonough<Steamtug Ono.
Donovan<Tugboat Ono
C RR of NJ<Steamtugs North America, et al.
Lougheed<Actiessekabet Ronald and Steen et al.

Re Barge Essex.
Re Brooklyn<Staten Island Rapid Transit RR.
Quaker City Chocolate Co<Jacobs et al.
Individual D C Co<
Public S Cug Co.
Yukus<Clyde SS Co(2)
Ultra Marino<Bornstein.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Jessup<Smith.
Fish<Vanderlip.
Re Rutherford.
Schaffer<Klechlim.
Re Farley.
Mollot<CNY.
East Side Ry Ref<White.
Macauley<Press Pub.
Britt<Commi Ins Co.
Grass<Bros<Midwest Realty Co.
Upoma Stamp Wks<
Wagner.
Franklin<Leiter.

People<Schmidt.
German-Amer Button Co<Hemsfeld.
Heidelberger<
Heidelberger.
Premiger<Hecker, Jones & Jewell Milling Co.
People<Silverberg.
Plymouth Rubber Co<
Goldstein.
Pett<Van Zandt.
Mack<Dock Cont Co.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rawley<Wicker
Gaard<St Denis.
Rugby<Ross.
Re Feinsot.
Thompson<Steel Industries Co (2).
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Dieffenbach<Hall Manmouth Incubator Co.
Feinberg.
Herrman<Herrmann.
Low<Spitzer.
Greenblatt<Engel.
Johns<Met Art Asso.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Cornell<Booth.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper.
Re Jarvis (E 174th St.)
Sea Island Thread Co<
London.
Lewis<Feller.
Lorenzo<Pascetta.
Jacobsen<Marx.
Bissell.
Lehmann<Penn
Kania<same.
Rabitzka<same.
Handslavski<same.
Spring Valley Ry Co.
N Y Wet Wash Laundry Co<Unger.
Reubel<Keeler.
Brokaw<Penn Coal Co.
Haden<Boston & Maine RR.
Re Hewitt.
Boehm<Boehm.
Berry<Brown.
Schinasi<Schinasi.
Re Tucker (People<Abrams.)
Elsberg<N Y Cons RR.
Re Larkin.
Barsott<Barsotti.
Israel Orphanological Institute.
Leslie<Baggott.
De Guzman<Davies.
Howlett<J B Wise.
Met Light Ins Co<
59th St R E Co.
Nassau Finance Co<
Paulvin.
Selevan<Braunstein.
Caswell<Caswell.
Quashnofsky<Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry.
Re Vos.
Re Commina.
Re Wieman.
Re Clamont.
Re Husted.
Re Sebelsky.
Re Shannon.
In Isaacs.
Re McNulty.
Re Fogazzi.
Capewell<Freitag.
Cunningham<Schenck.
Branda<Norton.
Harris<Whitehalter.
Re Marmier.
Dugan<Case.

Gabriel<Graham.
Gurland<O W L Rty.
Camel<CNY.
Cecia<B R T.
Hoffman<CNY.
Judge<N Y Ry.

Van der Ham<Bernheimer Co.
Galinger<Cammer.
O'Neil<Whalen.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Reiter<Garside.
Parisi<52 St & Mad Av Co.
Bakanawski<Nat Bisc

Klubnick<Parr.
Bernhardt<Richards.
Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bisnop<Battle.
Baraud<Duer.
Beecher<Eggers.
Acritelli<NY C & H R RR.
Ida<Di Franco.

Shaugnessy<Weichmann.
Cohen<Lurie.
Carsidonna<White Const.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Sasaueim<Pigueron.
Kapances<Ocean SS of Sav.
Andrews<Gardner.
Levinson<Klaber.
Mermelstein<Kuttner.

Gulstinis<Nelson.
Sanders<Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Mancini<Claremont Iron Wks.
Goodside<Honig.
Donegan<Browning.
Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing.—Koch<Moore.
H Tudor<Steeplechase Co.
I Tudor<same.
Chait<Thain.
Zinreich<B T.
Schrage<NY Rwys.
Morley<Cafferty.
White<Old Dom SS.

Joyner<NY Rwys.
Triangle Waist Co<
Easlay Waist Co.
Uppercu<Brooks Bros.
P. Liantonis<Porter.
L. Lianton<same.
Hahn<Hahn.
Mermelstein<Eagan.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Khatas<Collier.
Levine<O'Kin.
Rosenberg<Meyer Music Co.
Taylor<Courtleigh.
Johnson<Hay Fdry, &c, Works.
Langney<O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co.
Rigotti<Huylers.

Quagliotti<Standard Arch Co.
Webber<Miller.
Slawik<Postal Tr Serv.
Freedman<Hammer.
Yules<NY Con RR.
Mayerson<Garden Taxi Co.
Hendler<Henig.
Brandes<O'Neill-A Co.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Marks<Caudin.
J K Loud Co, Inc<
Loud.
Parsons<Blatch.

Same<same.
Delois<Hammerstein.
Farley<Schaefer.
Clear.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
F B Stearns<Hart.
Jaffe<Sorter Co.
Archer<Amsdell.
Hedges<Quigley.
Feder<Weiss.
Gurney Cont Co<CNY.
Eisenberg<Swartz (2).
Ryan<Bailey.
Chard<Ryan-Parker Const Co.
Mullen<Cohen.

Jarmulowsky<Balk.
Beatty<Quadruplex Safety P Mach Co.
Sherman Nat'l Bk<
Kerby.
Ronan<Wagner.
Abel<Greenspan.
Shengood<Verderber.
E La Montague Sons<
Lewis.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hoffman<Hirsch.
McNelus<Stillman.
Bridges<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
De Blasi<L'Araldo Italiano Pub Co.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co, Inc<Stanton.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.

Mark Rafalsky & Co<Church.
Colt<A T Demarest & Co.
Putnam<Interior Metal Mfg Co.
Amory<CNY.
Boon & Ties<Downes.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Whitcomb<Burr.
Redlan Spec Co<
Simon.
Weinberg<Gottesman.
Montross Rty Co<
Greenberg.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enameling Co.

Slumberg<Levy.
Sugarman<Rosenblum.
CNY<B'klyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Hinton<Bogart.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gellering<Roggen.
Baer<P Jay Donnelly
Ebinger Baking Co<
Coates & Co.

Man Commi Co<Walashin.
Katharine B. Dimock.
A. J. Shipman.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of:
Isaac Cohen.
Jennie Chambers.
Wills for probate:
Elizabeth W. Strong.
Morris Frohman.

Elizabeth Braunlich.
Kunigunda B. Seibert.
John Gerry.
Ehud<e. Sweeney.
Katharine B. Dimock.
A. J. Shipman.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Sumergrade<Bailey.
Reilly<Moore.
Myers<Gray.
Evans<Knapp & French.
Herzman<Mut L I Co.
Schloss<Sachs.
Oliphant<Miller.
Levine<Nov Button Works.
Salyer M R Mach Co<
B A B Model, &c, Co.

Bronis<Grafton Light, &c, Co.
Packard M C Co<Blair
Reilly<Delmour.
Elster<Stern.
Morgan<Krugman.
Manitta<Soc Di M G, &c.
Kumberger Co<Bauman Model Co.
Bernstein<Villeneuve-Pohl Corp.
Murray<Kirchhofer.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.—

Koclus<Jamison et al.
Kerolk<Koster.
Bart<Block et al.
Meyers<O'Leary.
Hiscox<Nassau RR.
Martin<Gross.
Dahlberg<CNY.
Wolkoff<Charig et al.
Beyer<Mundy.
Michalski<Am Mach & Foundry Co.
Gorbaloff<Droge.
McElligott<Lush.
Semmel<Hopkins.
Klimas<Reardon.
Heanes<Welsh.
Hirsch<Giles.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lazalo<Holbrook, C & R.
Clement<Ocean SS Co.
Re Michaelis<Acierno.
McKenna<Morgan Co.
Jacobus<Mantanzas (2.)
Eppstein<Daily (2.)
Bernstein<Villeneuve Pohl Co.
Assemata<O Daniels.
Polack Tyre & Rubber Co<Polack.
Leifer<Scheinman.
Smith<Rosenblatt.
Feigl<Met Siphon Co.
Foster<Whitcomb.
Moskowitz<Eisen.
Hirsch<Takayen.
Robillard<Thompson.
Starrett Co.
O'Donnell<same.
Hartman<Lowenstein.
Frelcher<Fleischer R T.
Luttenberg<Strawgate.
Lieberman<Mass Bond, &c, Co.
Cohen<N Y Ry.
Malera<same.
Marbelstone<Rahrmann.
Noble<Farrier.
Brown<Plaza Oper Co.
Davis<Blauner.
Zimmerman<Ferdinand.
Michaels<Kaltser.
Rhodes<Hinternkoff.
Brownstein<Panken.
Litter<NY Ry.

Walter<Kwint.
Munsch<Ulrich.
Coakley<Gillespie Co.
Groshut<Kinetophote Co.
Dilm.
Podowitz<Mogilansky.
Donato<Adams Land, &c, Co.
Am Trading Co<Am Deck Co.
Hill Steamboat Line<
NY C & H R R R.
Greco<Santangelo.
Berendt<Gracie.
Ganoscwski<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Waumbeck Mfg Co<
Gaffney.
Taylor<Weiner.
Horovitz<Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Burrill<Farrell.
Lieberman<Wagner.
Liebenson<B H RR.
Rosemah<NY Rys.
Seller<Mid-Crosstown Rys.
Kahn<NY Rys.
Cusack<Bonilou.
Conlon<Merritt Furgueson Co.
Suchow<NY Rys.
Turkel<Int R T Co.
Bruno<Bova.
Hyrne<NY Rys.
Stemmer<HoadeCorp
Goldberg<NY Rys.
Stiefel & Co<Luft.

Schaffer<Kwint.
Munsch<Ulrich.
Coakley<Gillespie Co.
Groshut<Kinetophote Co.
Dilm.
Podowitz<Mogilansky.
Donato<Adams Land, &c, Co.
Am Trading Co<Am Deck Co.
Hill Steamboat Line<
NY C & H R R R.
Greco<Santangelo.
Berendt<Gracie.
Ganoscwski<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Waumbeck Mfg Co<
Gaffney.
Taylor<Weiner.
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Kahn<NY Rys.
Cusack<Bonilou.
Conlon<Merritt Furgueson Co.
Suchow<NY Rys.
Turkel<Int R T Co.
Bruno<Bova.
Hyrne<NY Rys.
Stemmer<HoadeCorp
Goldberg<NY Rys.
Stiefel & Co<Luft.

Same<Williamsburg City Fire Ins Co.
Same<Commonwealth Ins Co.
Same<Northwestern Nat Ins Co.
Same<German-Am Ins Co.
Rubel<Honig.
Birch<Tucker.
Ironmonger<Bachmann.
Morgan Litho Co<
Rabinoff
Connelly<Herd.
Story<Bolardi.
Clear.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Proctor<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Mannetick<Jacobson (2).
Mila<Ehrlich (2).
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Gothout<Tuliplate Co.
Walsh<Cowen & Co.
Salkin<G Colon & Co.
Tumminelli<Tuckman.

Ginsberg<NY. Rys.
Tompyrakis<Remko.
Clark<Int R T Co.
Matten<Windsor Const Co.
Lund<C RR of N J.
D'Lugin<Krakowski. (2.)
De Maria<Linch.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gross<Smith.
Herk<B H R R.
Faber<CNY.
De Barfer<Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Wehrlen<Kny Scheerer Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Moses Goldsmith, John Roelgel.
Accountings:
Marco Papa.
Giovanni Molino.
Edmund C. Alcott.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hamphill<Silver Creek Upholstering Co.
Fechtswares.

Livingston<Sinclair.
Weinberg<Baum.
Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mansfield<Jacobson (2).
Mila<Ehrlich (2).
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Gothout<Tuliplate Co.
Walsh<Cowen & Co.
Salkin<G Colon & Co.
Tumminelli<Tuckman.

Ginsberg<NY. Rys.
Tompyrakis<Remko.
Clark<Int R T Co.
Matten<Windsor Const Co.
Lund<C RR of N J.
D'Lugin<Krakowski. (2.)
De Maria<Linch.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gross<Smith.
Herk<B H R R.
Faber<CNY.
De Barfer<Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Wehrlen<Kny Scheerer Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Moses Goldsmith, John Roelgel.
Accountings:
Marco Papa.
Giovanni Molino.
Edmund C. Alcott.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Jessup<Smith.
Fish<Vanderlip.
Re Rutherford.
Schaffer<Klechlim.
Re Farley.
Mollot<CNY.
East Side Ry Ref<White.
Macauley<Press Pub.
Britt<Commi Ins Co.
Grass<Bros<Midwest Realty Co.
Upoma Stamp Wks<
Wagner.
Franklin<Leiter.

People<Schmidt.
German-Amer Button Co<Hemsfeld.
Heidelberger<
Heidelberger.
Premiger<Hecker, Jones & Jewell Milling Co.
People<Silverberg.
Plymouth Rubber Co<
Goldstein.
Pett<Van Zandt.
Mack<Dock Cont Co.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rawley<Wicker
Gaard<St Denis.
Rugby<Ross.
Re Feinsot.
Thompson<Steel Industries Co (2).
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Dieffenbach<Hall Manmouth Incubator Co.
Feinberg.
Herrman<Herrmann.
Low<Spitzer.
Greenblatt<Engel.
Johns<Met Art Asso.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Cornell<Booth.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper.
Re Jarvis (E 174th St.)
Sea Island Thread Co<
London.
Lewis<Feller.
Lorenzo<Pascetta.
Jacobsen<Marx.
Bissell.
Lehmann<Penn
Kania<same.
Rabitzka<same.
Handslavski<same.
Spring Valley Ry Co.
N Y Wet Wash Laundry Co<Unger.
Reubel<Keeler.
Brokaw<Penn Coal Co.
Haden<Boston & Maine RR.
Re Hewitt.
Boehm<Boehm.
Berry<Brown.
Schinasi<Schinasi.
Re Tucker (People<Abrams.)
Elsberg<N Y Cons RR.
Re Larkin.
Barsott<Barsotti.
Israel Orphanological Institute.
Leslie<Baggott.
De Guzman<Davies.
Howlett<J B Wise.
Met Light Ins Co<
59th St R E Co.
Nassau Finance Co<
Paulvin.
Selevan<Braunstein.
Caswell<Caswell.
Quashnofsky<Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry.
Re Vos.
Re Commina.
Re Wieman.
Re Clamont.
Re Husted.
Re Sebelsky.
Re Shannon.
In Isaacs.
Re McNulty.
Re Fogazzi.
Capewell<Freitag.
Cunningham<Schenck.
Branda<Norton.
Harris<Whitehalter.
Re Marmier.
Dugan<Case.

Gabriel<Graham.
Gurland<O W L Rty.
Camel<CNY.
Cecia<B R T.
Hoffman<CNY.
Judge<N Y Ry.

Van der Ham<Bernheimer Co.
Galinger<Cammer.
O'Neil<Whalen.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Reiter<Garside.
Parisi<52 St & Mad Av Co.
Bakanawski<Nat Bisc

Klubnick<Parr.
Bernhardt<Richards.
Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bisnop<Battle.
Baraud<Duer.
Beecher<Eggers.
Acritelli<NY C & H R RR.
Ida<Di Franco.

Shaugnessy<Weichmann.
Cohen<Lurie.
Carsidonna<White Const.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Sasaueim<Pigueron.
Kapances<Ocean SS of Sav.
Andrews<Gardner.
Levinson<Klaber.
Mermelstein<Kuttner.

Gulstinis<Nelson.
Sanders<Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Mancini<Claremont Iron Wks.
Goodside<Honig.
Donegan<Browning.
Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing.—Koch<Moore.
H Tudor<Steeplechase Co.
I Tudor<same.
Chait<Thain.
Zinreich<B T.
Schrage<NY Rwys.
Morley<Cafferty.
White<Old Dom SS.

Joyner<NY Rwys.
Triangle Waist Co<
Easlay Waist Co.
Uppercu<Brooks Bros.
P. Liantonis<Porter.
L. Lianton<same.
Hahn<Hahn.
Mermelstein<Eagan.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Khatas<Collier.
Levine<O'Kin.
Rosenberg<Meyer Music Co.
Taylor<Courtleigh.
Johnson<Hay Fdry, &c, Works.
Langney<O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co.
Rigotti<Huylers.

Quagliotti<Standard Arch Co.
Webber<Miller.
Slawik<Postal Tr Serv.
Freedman<Hammer.
Yules<NY Con RR.
Mayerson<Garden Taxi Co.
Hendler<Henig.
Brandes<O'Neill-A Co.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Marks<Caudin.
J K Loud Co, Inc<
Loud.
Parsons<Blatch.

Same<same.
Delois<Hammerstein.
Farley<Schaefer.
Clear.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
F B Stearns<Hart.
Jaffe<Sorter Co.
Archer<Amsdell.
Hedges<Quigley.
Feder<Weiss.
Gurney Cont Co<CNY.
Eisenberg<Swartz (2).
Ryan<Bailey.
Chard<Ryan-Parker Const Co.
Mullen<Cohen.

Jarmulowsky<Balk.
Beatty<Quadruplex Safety P Mach Co.
Sherman Nat'l Bk<
Kerby.
Ronan<Wagner.
Abel<Greenspan.
Shengood<Verderber.
E La Montague Sons<
Lewis.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hoffman<Hirsch.
McNelus<Stillman.
Bridges<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
De Blasi<L'Araldo Italiano Pub Co.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co, Inc<Stanton.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.

Mark Rafalsky & Co<Church.
Colt<A T Demarest & Co.
Putnam<Interior Metal Mfg Co.
Amory<CNY.
Boon & Ties<Downes.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Whitcomb<Burr.
Redlan Spec Co<
Simon.
Weinberg<Gottesman.
Montross Rty Co<
Greenberg.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enameling Co.

Slumberg<Levy.
Sugarman<Rosenblum.
CNY<B'klyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Hinton<Bogart.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gellering<Roggen.
Baer<P Jay Donnelly
Ebinger Baking Co<
Coates & Co.

Man Commi Co<Walashin.
Katharine B. Dimock.
A. J. Shipman.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions:
Salvagore Gaglio.
Wills for probate:
N. J. O'Connell.
Simon J. Cahan.
Maria F. Jenieke.
James Nolan.

Moses Goldsmith, John Roelgel.
Accountings:
Marco Papa.
Giovanni Molino.
Edmund C. Alcott.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People<Weediger.
Sams<Huffnelsen.

Cornell<Aronstein.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Ehlers<Tremont Iron Works—John E. Eustis. Tierney<Leavy—Harry Bijur. Leits<Janpole & Werner Const. Co.—Edward F. Moran. Wolf<Powers—Edward F. Moran. Morgenstern<same—Edward F. Moran. Dalton<Fordham Arc. Bldg. and Loan Association—William J. McKeown.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Frederick Kortlucke<Steinmetz Const. Co.—William J. McKeown.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Lawyers Title Co<
Lockwood.
Farrell<Bradley Co.
Stamm<Purroy.
Bernstein<Rinehart.
Gaul<F I A T.
Douglas<CNY.
Kurten<Oster.
Dehl<Levenberg.
O'Rourke<McMullen.
Town Cortland<N Y C RR.
Hard<Blue Point Co.
Bourne<same.
People<Harris.

Jamison<Reynolds.
Goldsmith<Hagendorf.
Polhemus<same.
Smith<same.
Turnau<same.
Dewhurst<Robbins D D Co.
O'Shea<Rudolph Co.
O'Neil<Spike.
Lyons<Broaker.
Peterson<East River.
Mehrenlender<Free Co.
Gill<Jamaica Bay Co.
Griesemer<Knox Hat.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Motions.

Re Flatbush Av.
Maples<O'Brien.
Bank of U S<Sonberg.
Pinson<Lancet.
Gowanus Trucking Co<Debevoise.
Kimber<Kimber.
De Jonge & Co<Baumann.
Stetser<L I RR.
Maksym<same.
Thompson<same.
De Vadder<same.
Hubbs Sub-Ocean Elec Ry Co.
N Y Trust Co<
Slaughter.
Hackett<Hackett.
Pines<Hallock.
Garlick<Wiskin.
Newberger<Hilliard.
Lane<Knauer.
Tregina<Statler.
Batterman & Co<
Barwin Realty Co.
Ready<Diamond Dairy
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Froude<Froude.
Eagle Oil Supply Co<Herman.
Ochs<Ochs.
Lipschitz<Lipschitz.
Cosel<Reid.
Farrell<Farrell.

Vetterly<L I Lighting
Ferguson<Meyers.
Bredehoft<Eastern Inv Co.
Crandell<Crandell.
Re Lockwood St (Schott.)
Re Newtown Road (Morio.)
Re Prospect St (McCready.)
Meguin<Buehler.
Held<Ulmer.
Jones<same.
Simpson<Simpson.
Allaire<Allaire.
Curley<Meyerowich.
Same<Silverman.
Tunnell & Co<Lindner
Breen<Rowe.
Empire Trust Co<Coleman.
Mackey<Illinois Surety Co.
Re Stalker.
Jeffreys<Comet Realty Co.
Boedlgheimer<Boedlgheimer.
Lebaudy<Delliere.
Vanzandt<Aquardo-Deodati (2.)
Suffolk Traction Co<Ascher.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces.

Barker, Miller, Grosse, Willston, Held, Gilmer, Peto, Posner, Spillet, Ward, O'Meara.

Tosto, Barcovici, Zipkin, Kaylor, Levy, Kowig, Smart, Lawson, Meillo, Oldhan, Garts.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.

Beresowsky<Fineman.
Shewan<California Woolin Brothers Ad Socy<Schaefer.
Scheitel<Scheitel.
Haedrich<Haedrich.
Lockwood<Lockwood.
Stubing<Seld.
Wohl<Wohl.
Antler<Antler.

Bralystock Brethren
B Aesn<Goldberg.
Jacobs<Levy.
Profit Holding Corp<Diaz Bldg Co.
Moresco<Moresco.
Neville<Kupper.
Kroe<Bohlber.
Ostrovsky<Ostrovsky.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

Hahn<Hahn.
Kromn, admx<Meyer.
Gollasch<Gollasch.
Kochman<Kochman.
Feldman<Plotkin.
Sand<Title.
Mills<Mills.

Fawcett<Birch.
Foerster<Gallo.
Hocker<Forkas.
Flower<Bebrowsky.
Dold Pack Co<Kings Co Refrig Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 515.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.
Ramsey<S I Rt Ry.
Grant<same.
Mead<Nich L & RR.
Jones, an inf<same.
Weisbrod<McKesson.

London<Solling.
J Herskowits, an inf<Schimmel.
M Herskowits<same.
Cold<Kniesel.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 10; Patrol. A. Frumkin, 1 to 152; mtd. patrol. with horses and equip. M. McGrath, 35 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. A; J. C. B. Mullen, 281 to 38.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to Comm.'s office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 11; Patrol. J. J. Argensa, 2, and W. Coffey, 6, to D. B., 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 9; G. Greco, 10, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 11; M. J. Mulcahey, 22, as station house att., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 10; E. G. Morris, 26, to T. S., clerical duty, 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 9; Lieuts. S. Slavan, and G. T. Valentine, 39, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 9; T. J. Weber, 42, to D. B., 3 days, 6 P. M., Nov. 6; G. F. Chiquette, 83, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 12; G. Prigge, 63, to Comm.'s office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 11; J. Bulger and T. O. Ronan, 79, duty in plain clothes, 2 days, 9 A. M., Nov. 4; F. Rockelein, 142, to 15 L., 10 days, 4 P. M.; Nov. 9; T. Gibbons, 156, and J. Fennesy, 157, to 153, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 10; J. W. J. Fink, 167, to 10 L. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 10. Mtd. patrol with horses and equips, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, from commands indicated, 5 days, noon, Nov. 16: J. Brady, 66; S. M. Hamilton, 174; C. A. David, 283; G. Richford, 285; D. T. Tunstall, 290; J. H. Verman, 292; W. Sachs, 158; F. J. Malcolmson, 283; W. F. Keegan, 283; J. J. Ray, 285; E. H. Baird, Traffic D; J. J. Brennan, Traffic D.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. C. Naimoli, 21, to 15 L., 12 P. M., Nov. 8.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. C. Sotsky, 4, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 13; O. Carter, 16, 2 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 14; J. F. Roosa, 16, 2 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 10; T. Williams, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 10; T. Podolak, 68, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 25; H. J. Herrmance, 146, 1 day, 4 A. M., Nov. 9; W. Hofmann, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 10; J. R. Dunne, 150, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 8; H. S. Lott, 169, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 11; J. Boeckler, 180, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 11; T. A. H. Reilly, 170, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 10; C. Martineau, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 11.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Dowling, 86, 12:35 P. M., Oct. 27, to noon, Oct. 28; J. J. Grady, 157, 3:15 P. M., Aug. 12, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 6.

Fines imposed: Patrol. P. P. Murphy, 7, (assaulted a prisoner confined in Tombs Prison,) 29 days; G. F. Higgins, 144, (loitering conversation,) 1 day; H. Kutner, 144, (absent from post, in conversation,) 3 days; J. J. Murphy, 146, (absent from post, loitering and in conversation,) 1 day; E. Keys, 146, (loitering and in conversation,) 1 day; G. M. O'Dea, 147, (absent from post, sitting in office with glove off,) day; T. Fully, 149, (absent from post, standing at rear door loading to barroom drinking,) 2 days; P. J. Ansbro, 149, (absent from post, coming from premises,) 1 day; W. J. Nealon, 146, (attached to 155 when charges were preferred,) (absent from post, standing in rear room of liquor saloon,) 5 days; W. Rose, 160, (improper patrol,) 8 days; C. F. Hagen, 156, (attached to 160 when charges were preferred,) (loitering, standing in barroom of hotel smoking,) 5 days; T. J. Lynch, 276, (charge preferred while attached to 172,) (absent from post, loitering, riding and in conversation with mounted policeman,) 1 day; H. W. Bavendam, 279, (absent from Trial Room,) 1 day; M. J. Brennan, 279, (absent from post,) 2 days; P. J. Riley, 285, (improper patrol,) 2 days.

Reprimanded—Patrol. F. A. Monahan, 7, (failed to discover burglary;) W. J. Dowling, 281, (improper patrol, walking, and in conversation with woman.)

Charges Dismissed—Patrol. W. J. O'Keefe, 23, (assaulted a man with baton and fist;) F. O. Drescher, 28, (assaulted man with night baton and his fist;) C. P. Mooney, 162, (improper patrol;) R. D. Waterbury, 281, (failed to take proper police action.)

Restored to Duty—Patrol. R. R. Byrnes, 26, 9:18 A. M., Nov. 6; J. J. Chrystal, 164, 10:54 A. M., Nov. 5.

Suspended Without Pay—Patrol. R. R. Byrnes, 26, 9:26 A. M., Nov. 6; J. J. Chrystal, 164, 11 A. M., Nov. 5.

Death—Lieut. J. J. McCarthy, 168, at 9:55 P. M., Nov. 8.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Tranter, H. & L., 30, $1, (loss of fire-alarm box key.)

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D' Asevedo, Eng. 66; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dannmeyer, Eng. 95; W. J. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; W. E. Escher, Eng. 262; A. F. Klein, Eng. 263; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Bruer, H. & L. 29; J. Schoppmeyer

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Conrad Hubert Buys Seventeen-Story Midtown Loft Held at $600,000—Another Park Avenue Block Front Leased for Improvement With a Twelve-Story Apartment House.

Considerable activity characterized the realty market yesterday. In Manhattan the deals of prime importance were the sale of a new commercial building in Forty-fifth Street and the leasing by Harry Fishel of another block front on Park Avenue from the New York Central Railroad for improvement with a tall apartment house.

The Forty-fifth Street transaction, involving about $700,000, was the sale of the seventeen-story office and showroom building at 56 and 58 West Forty-fifth Street, just west of the Hotel Seymour, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It covers a plot 40 by 100.5, and was sold by the builders, the George Backer Construction Company, Arnstein & Levy, to Conrad Hubert. The structure was completed over a year ago and is fully rented. The selling price was about $600,000.

In part payment the sellers took Mr. Hubert's country estate, known as Vista Range, near Summit, N. J., comprising 100 acres, with a large residence and several outbuildings. This property figured in the deal at a valuation of about $100,000. The broker in the transaction was I. Katz.

Park Avenue Block Front Lease.

The continued activity in Park Avenue apartment house building just above the Grand Central Station was again illustrated in the leasing by Harry Fishel from the New York Central Railroad of the easterly block front between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, fronting 200 feet on the avenue by 80 deep on each street. It is over the terminal tracks of the railroad and is practically an isolated plot, as a thirty-foot driveway, owned by the railroad, separates it from the Grand Central Palace Building, occupying the remainder of the block fronting on Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Fishel is having plans for erecting on the site a twelve-story apartment house similar in type to the twelve-story structure he is now building on the westerly block front of the avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, leased from the railroad a short time ago. It is the fourth large Park Avenue frontage recently leased by the railroad on long terms for apartment house improvements.

Bronx Block Front for Theatre.

Of importance among the many good Bronx deals of the day was that of the block front on the west side of Webster Avenue, between 195th and 196th Streets, purchased from the Valentine estate by the Bedford Park Improvement Company, of which John E. McCormack is President. The property, which has been owned by the estate for many years, fronts 200 feet on the avenue by 100 on each street.

The new owner is having plans prepared for immediately improving the entire plot with a theatre seating 2,800 persons, containing stores on the ground floor. The building will cost about $175,000, and the land figured at a selling price of about $75,000. In the deal the sellers were represented by Samuel Crook, as attorney, and Salter & Steinkamp acted as attorneys for the buyer.

Deal in Stuyvesant Square Section.

Permission has been granted by the Supreme Court to the St. John the Baptist Foundation to sell for $70,000 its property at 231 to 235 East Seventeenth Street, 200.6 feet west of Second Avenue and diagonally opposite Stuyvesant Square.

The four-story building, on a plot 74 by 104 feet, at this point, was formerly occupied by the Sisters of St. John the Baptist as a school.

The purchaser, Evodkin Merscharsky, will take the property subject to a mortgage of $53,000 and will pay the balance necessary to make up the total of $70,000 in cash.

Tenant Buys Loft.

The seven-story loft building at 318 Greenwich Street, adjoining the corner of Duane Street, has been sold by the Morrison Estate to the present tenant. It has been held at $30,000. William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the transaction.

Buyer for Harlem Tenement.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has sold to a client of Barnett & Co. 2,403 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores, on a lot 25 by 75. The buyer is an investor.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The two five-story apartment houses, 555 and 562 West 189th Street, on a plot 100 by 100, have been sold to an investing client of Alexander Selkin by the S. B. Building Corporation, of which Samuel Berwin is President. The structures were recently completed by the sellers and held at $120,000.

In part payment the S. B. Corporation takes a plot fronting 251 feet on Intervale Avenue and 200 feet on Rogers Place, in the Bronx. This will probably be improved at once by the buyers.

Builders Buy Bronx Sites.

As a site for four five-story fifty-foot apartment houses Henry Salzman and Frank B. Hill have purchased from the estate of George H. Purser a plot 200 by 95 feet on the west side of Weeks Avenue, ninety-five feet south of 175th Street. Cahn & Pittman negotiated the sale.

Another similar deal was reported by S. Rosen, who sold for the Harrisetta Holding Company, Harris Bernstein, President, 1,074 to 1,080 Stebbins Avenue, near 166th Street, two frame dwellings, plot 98 by 170 by 80 and irregular, held at $90,000. The buyer, Louis Kleban, will improve with a six-story apartment house, seven families on a floor.

An out-of-town investor has purchased from the Munderloh Realty Company for cash, 809 and 811 Freeman Street, a five-story new-law house, on plot 60 by 100, near Prospect Avenue. The property was held at $65,000. Kurz & Uren and L. J. Greenberger were the brokers in the transaction.

The two-story one-family house, 791 Home Street, on a lot 17 by 123, has been purchased by the American Credit Corporation through W. H. Kichner.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Mrs. M. Welsh to a client for occupancy the two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, and known as 666 Fifty-third Street.

Transport Co. Buys Astec Long Island City Plant.

The Astec Asphalt Company has sold its Long Island City plant to the Interocean Transport Company of this city. The property was sold subject to a mortgage of $65,000 held by the Warren-Quinlan Asphalt Company.

It has a frontage of 125 feet on the south side of Division Street, 200 feet on the east side of West Street and 125 feet on the Division Street canal. It is to be developed by the buyers for their own use.

Long Island.

A client of L'Cluse, Washburn & Co. has purchased the Daniel Winant estate at Great Neck. The property overlooks Manhasset Bay, and is valued at about $160,000.

William C. Poertner of Manhattan has purchased a plot, 200 by 213 feet, on the corner of Bell and Vista Avenues, Bayside, the consideration being $7,000. The property was formerly a part of Vista Lawn, the estate of the late Henry Clay Weeks. Mr. Poertner intends to improve the property by the erection of a commodious dwelling.

The Hendrix Improvement Company has sold to the Cook Realty Company of Brooklyn a plot, 100 by 176, at the corner of Wyckoff Avenue and Cornelia Street, Ridgewood.

The Ridgewood Holding Company has purchased from Ignatz Martin a plot, 200 by 622, at the northeast corner of Pell Place and Woodhaven Avenue, Woodhaven.

Sale of Secor Estate.

Five acreage plots, ranging from three to seven acres, at Pelham Manor, N. Y., were sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday for the estate of Anna M. Secor. George Leask secured two parcels, containing 7.5 acres, for $30,000, and Frederick S. Knight three plots for $17,250.

The Secor mansion, together with 3.4 acres at the corner of Secor and Wolf Lanes, scheduled for sale in the offering, was withdrawn, having been sold by Albert B. Ashforth at private sale to an investor.

New Jersey.

George F. Simpson of Manhattan has purchased for investment four small seven-room houses in Villa Park, Montclair, and five adjoining plots of ground. The transaction was negotiated by the Simpson-Merritt Company.

$160,000 Plant Sold by New Yorker.

The Nehring Company sold for a New York client to the Adirondack Wood Product Corporation, the saw mill plant, composed of a number of concrete buildings, and dwelling houses for employes, on a tract of approximately 180 acres, and located in the Town of Wells, Hamilton County, N. Y. The property was held at $160,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Emilie M. Bullowa to Mrs. Marie Mascherini the four-story and basement dwelling 46 East Sixty-sixth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased 30 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story white stone house, furnished, for the season, for Anson Phelps to Henry McLane of Millbrook, N. Y.

The Houghton Company has subleased for David D. Nedwill the four-story and basement dwelling 322 West End Avenue to Frederick C. Kerker.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased the four-story dwelling house 233 Lenox Avenue, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Naughton, for a term of years. Goodwin & Goodwin represented the tenant.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Charles H Hart, Irene N. Collord, and Emma J. Sheridan, the three-story and basement dwelling 21 East 124th Street to Dominick Costabile.

Herbert A. Sherman has leased for Philip Rhinelander to Mrs. John W. Bledgett the five-story American basement house with elevator at 16 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Hotel Walton in $1,000,000 Lease.

Heirs of the Harford B. Kirk estate has leased to John K. Morris the recently constructed Hotel Walton, an eleven-story structure, 100.5 by 100, at the southwest corner of Seventieth Street and Columbus Avenue.

The lease, which was negotiated by Louis Starr, is for a period of twenty-one years, at rentals aggregating $1,000,000.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the Riker-Hegeman Company the store at 2,417 Broadway to R. Shapiro.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and basement in 226 Fifth Avenue to the E. T. Burrows Company.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry have leased to the Cassidy Manufacturing Company 30,000 square feet at the corner of Sunswick Street and Wilber Avenue, Long Island City, for manufacturing lighting fixtures.

Realty Notes.

Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum and the Freedman Construction Company have secured two loans, aggregating $270,000, from the Brooklyn Savings Bank, secured by the two recently completed and all-rented six-story apartment buildings, each covering plots of 125 feet frontage on the north side of 160th Street and the south side of 161st Street, 400 feet west of Fort Washington Avenue. The loans are for $135,000 each at 5 per cent. for five years.

The Members' Council of the Bronx Board of Trade will hold a luncheon at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Thursday, Nov. 18.

The one-time edifice of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Zion, at 53 and 55 Greene Street, has been transferred to Alice Loughran of Brooklyn. The property measures 43.11 by 95.7 and is located 78.9 feet west of West Fourth Street.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

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OWNERS—BUILDERS

Institution has money for first mortgages on Business Property and Apartment Houses. Send full particulars to F. M., 414 Times.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

83d St, 602 East, n s, 81 ft e of East End Av, 17x76.4x irregular, five-story tenement; C. T. Rose against J. S. Seagrave et al.; D. C. Hayes, attorney; J. F. Mulqueen, Jr., referee; due, $13,795.75; taxes, &c., $380; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

109th St, 63 West, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; A. F. Schaefer against Rosa Kahl et al.; A. H. Schwartz, attorney; Abram Ellenbogen, referee; due, $5,231.95; subject to mortgage of $18,000; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

97th St, 227 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; F. G. Wild et al. against Martha Casner et al.; W. Stearns, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $13,851.03; taxes, &c., $176.22; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

Rivington St, 28, n s, 75.3 ft w of Forsyth St, 24.11x100x25x100, four-story stable; adjourned to Nov. 16.

By Henry Brady.

Cannon St, 118, e s, 150.3 ft n of Stanton St, 24.10x100, six-story tenement and stores; J. C. Denner against Rachel Perlman et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $1,112.79; taxes, &c., $566.49; subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000; to the plaintiff for $39,500.

By Samuel Marx.

7th Av, 283 and 285, n e corner of 26th St, 49.5x100, six-story tenement and stores; A. R. Gilbert et al. against Seventh Avenue Holding Co. et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $178,341.12; taxes, &c., $1,392.50; to the plaintiff for $130,000.

132d St, 11 West, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 26x99.11, five-story flat; M. J. Kingsland against E. A. Mayhew et al.; C. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $16,530.04; taxes, &c., $629.90; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Jacob H. Mayers.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 150.7 ft n of 178th St, 22.1x150.8, two-story dwelling; Louis Schwartz against J. D. Rogers et al.; Schwartzman & S., attorneys; James Taylor, referee; due, $1,428.42; taxes, &c., $858.75; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

Prospect Av, 2,056, e s, 172.9 ft n of 178th St, 22x150.3, two-story dwelling; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $1,122.93; taxes, &c., $878.75; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By George Frios.

168d St, 782 East, n e, 18.3 ft s of Tinton Av, 20.6x75.7, three-story dwelling; William Collins against Katharine Collins et al.; J. & W. T. Croak, attorneys; John Davis, referee; due, $4,960.08; taxes, &c., $393.09; subject to first mortgage of $2,000; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

Westchester Av, n e corner Washington St, 50x96.1; D. J. White against A. B. Buckley et al.; W. C. Daly, attorney; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $8,677.11; taxes, &c., $1,060.50; to the plaintiff for $100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

4th St, 281 West, e s, 48.7 ft s of 11th St, 17.2x50, three-story tenement and store; City Real Estate Co. against Walter S. Cassidy et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Isaac F. Cohen, referee; due, $5,584.57; taxes &c., $260.05.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

West Farms Road, e s, 82.2 ft s of 174th St, 47.8x50, vacant; Belle T. Sewell against Julia Rosh et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $931.76.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Union Av, 993, w s, 266.2 ft s of 165th St, 45.7x164.6, five-story tenement; William L. Condit against Davis Israel et al.; Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, attorneys; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $41,504.85; taxes, &c., $1,300.38.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

181st St, s s, 25 ft e of Audubon Av, for a six-story storage garage and two-story dwelling, 75x114.10 and 19.6x25; South Side Construction Co., 267 Audubon Av., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av., architects; cost, $100,000.

Haven Av, w s, 512.2 ft s of 181st St, for a five-story tenement, 50.1x50.6x89.11; Becker Building Corporation, 811 Ritter Place, owner; Sass & Springstein, 32 Union Square, architect.....$40,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 59th St, 100.5x100, prior mtg $115,000; 6th Av, n e corner of 55th St, 100.5x100, prior mtg $155,000; The 75 West 55th Street Corporation to Jacob Strauss, 255 West 84th St, Nov. 8, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

GRAND ST, n w corner of Mott St, 51.4x—; 1st Av, s e corner of 6th St, 48.6x100; Jacob Gordon, individually and executor, to Jacob Gordon, 1,845 7th Av, Sept. 22, demand, 6 p. c.....$10,000

MURRAY ST, 35, e s, Madison Av, 1,013; Cameron A. Whittemore to Westchester Mortgage Co., Pleasantville, N. Y., prior mtg $2,979.61, due as per note, 6 p. c., Oct. 22; attorney, J. Holden, Pleasantville, N. Y.....$1,000

PARK AV, e s, 22 ft n of 70th St, 20x82; Emily N. Vanderpoel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 5, due as per bond.....$35,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 75 ft s of centre line of 153d St, 99.1x100; Columbia Heights Realty Co. to Charles L. Willis, Oneida, N. Y., Nov. 8, prior mtg $155,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. J. Murray, 505 5th Av.....$393.09

WAVERLY PLACE, n s, at n w s of Macdougal St, 35.3x105; Harriott W. Sheafe to William Sheafe, trustee, Newton, Mass., due as per note, Oct. 27; attorney, W. Atterbury, 250 Broadway.....$3,000

3D AV, 1,200, w s, 80.5 ft s of 70th St, 20x75; Rande Realty Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 8, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

3D AV, 1,202, w s, 60.5 ft s of 70th St, 20x75; Rande Realty Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 8, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

3D AV, 1,204, w s, 40.5 ft s of 70th St, 20x75; Rande Realty Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 8, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

3D AV, 1,206, w s, 20.5 ft s of 70th St, 20x75; Rande Realty Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 8, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,000

3D AV, s w corner of 70th St, 20.5x75; Rande Realty Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 8, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

6TH AV, n e corner of 55th St, 100.5x100, Mary J. Odell to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 8, due, &c, as per bond.....$155,000

95TH ST, n s, 62.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100.8; The Ess Eff Realty Co. to Isaac Leubrie and another, 2,170 Broadway, Nov. 4, prior mtg $10,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & P., 111 Broadway.....$2,500

114TH ST, n s, 228 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100.11; Salvator Luckes to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Maple Construction Co. to Peerless Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, Nov. 6, due April 6, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$3,000

Bronx.

ELTON AV, w s, 47 ft n of 153d St, 25x100; Rudolph Erler to Charles Erler, 675 Elton Av, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Edith J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$400

LIVINGSTON AV, w s, at s e corner of land of Delafield estate, 81x175; Henry H. Janeway to Delafield estate, 27 Cedar St, Nov. 6, due as per bond; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$5,200

LIVINGSTON AV, w s, at s e corner land of Delafield estate, 81x175; Henry H. Janeway to Delafield estate, 27 Cedar St, Nov. 6, due as per bond; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

LOTS 179 to 182, map of McGraw estate; Rosalind Rosenbaum to William A. Rosenbaum, 612 6th Av, prior mtg $4,000, Sept. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Harry Levis, 51 Chambers St.....$2,000

LOT 50, map of 221 lots, Claremont Heights; Christina Hansson to Louise Winkler and another, 218 East 128th St, (prior mtg $6,000,) Nov. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Schaefer & Sons, 763 Courtland Av.....$1,500

LOT 350, Map of Arden Property; Jacob Lotter to Louise Kausen, at Layton and Wilcox Avs, (prior mtg $2,000,) Nov. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ernest Rolph, 535 East 177th St.....$350

LOT 190, map of Duchess Land Co.; same to same, Nov. 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$200

LOT 374, map of Haight estate; William C. Cruser to Helen Hausmann, Hempstead, L. I., Nov. 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. B. McHugh, 116 Broadway.....$300

VYSE AV, n w c of 181st St, 73x100; Parkridge Realty Co., Inc., to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$62,000

VYSE AV, w s, 73 ft n of 181st St, 54.1x100.11; same to same, Nov. 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$52,000

SAMP. PERETTI came to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, prior mtg $32,000, Nov. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$7,000

VYSE AV, s e corner 181st St, 50x100; Philip Weinstein & Son, Inc., to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, Nov. 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$42,000

VYSE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 73x100; same to same, prior mtg $62,000, Nov. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$11,000

WOODRUFF AV, n s, 94.2 ft n w of Old Boston Post Road, 75x167; Corvell Building Co., Inc., to Clara J. Forshew, 524 West 189th St, Nov. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

190TH ST, 409 and 411 East, 50x101.2; Sancax Construction Co., Inc., to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, (prior mtgs $8,000,) Nov. 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,350

220TH ST, s s, 26.1 ft e from centre line of Lot 314, map of Wakefield, 25.1x114, being east ¼ of Lot 214, same map; Mary Drobinsky to Max Cohen, 321 Stockton St, Brooklyn, Nov. 9, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Cohen, 204 East Broadway.....$300

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELIZABETH ST, 286 and 288, all; William Horrmann et al., executors, to Guiseppe Levoit, 286 Elizabeth St, 2 years from May 1, 1916.....$1,100

RIVINGTON ST, 8 and 10, store; Wolf Nadler to Corrado Giarruso, Jamaica, L. I., 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Paduano, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$900

SULLIVAN ST, 60 and 62, all; Michael Contardi and another to Giovanni Pacifico, 60 Sullivan St, 3 years from May 1, 1915.$3,916

97TH AV, 261, window space on 2d St side of store; John P. Bradley to Nathan Epstein, 198 7th Av, from Nov. 1, 1915, to April 30, 1920; attorney, S. Kahan, 63 Park Row.....$540

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,000, s e corner of Aldus St, corner store, &c.; E. H. J. Daly to Henry Kuver, 964 Fox St, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, S. M. Rosenthal, (Bergen Building).....$1,800 to $2,200

WESTCHESTER AV, 501½, and 505, two stores; Burland Building Corporation to Beck Shoe Co., 4 years and 10 months, from Nov. 24, 1915; attorneys, Gallert & H., 31 Liberty St.....$2,520

3D AV, 3,847, store; Estate of George Sheherd to Emil Schmitt, 3,847 3d Av, 4 years, from Dec. 4, 1914; attorney, S. M. Rosenthal; (Bergen Building).....$420

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

16TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x92; John E. Schermerhorn et al. against Max Heller et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Kobbe.

61ST ST, 245 to 249 West; Charles Lyman against Henry K. Bogert, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. Meige.

82D ST, s s, 133.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Mary Voorhees et al. against Thomas A. Burke et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Montgomery & Peabody.

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,414; Anna Goldberg against Baldassaro Scordisio et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Robitzek.

LOTS 15 and 16, Parcel 20, map showing subdivision of property of estate of William B. Ogden; Edward Ashforth et al., as executors and trustees, against Joseph Hahn et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Montgomery & Peabody.

LOT 159, map of Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward; also Lot 157, map of 369 lots owned by Hunts Point Realty Co.; matter of Robert A. Campbell, an alleged incompetent person, (action to appoint committee;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

LOT 112, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Frederick A. Southworth, as committee, against William Buhl, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Brinckerhoff.

LOT 111, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Frederick A. Southworth, as trustee, against William Buhl, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Brinckerhoff.

LOT 113, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Frederick A. Southworth, as committee, against William Buhl, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Brinckerhoff.

WEIHER COURT, 2; Max Drey, as executor, against Henry A. Stahl et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

WEIHER COURT, 3; Max Drey, as executor, against Henry A. Stahl et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

WEIHER COURT, 4; Max Drey, as executor, against Henry A. Stahl et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

WEIHER COURT, 5; Max Drey, as executor, against Henry A. Stahl et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

WEIHER COURT, 6; Max Drey, as executor, against Henry A. Stahl et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

WEIHER COURT, 7; Max Drey, as executor, against Henry A. Stahl et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

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24 miles out. 10 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, running water, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, artistic decorations, verandas; extensive chicken houses, runs, and grounds; plenty of fruit; rental, $35 monthly.

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Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.

6-7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.

Rents $1,300 to $1,850.

THE MENTONE

895 West End Av., S. W. Cor. 104th St.

5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

THE LUXONIA

305 West 72d St., Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.

Close to Subway Exp. Station.

5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.

Representative at Each House, or

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, Office, 601 West 115th St. Tel., 1114—Morningside.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Two Finest Apartment Houses On Broadway

Fireproof construction. Designed to provide the utmost in beauty and comfort.

The Alameda

255 West 84th St.,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 84th St. Handsome new building embodying every up-to-the-minute feature. Only three apartments left, 6, 7 and 8 rooms. 2 baths and servants' rooms with bath. Bright, cheerful, cozy rooms.

The Gramont

215 West 98th St.,

N. E. Cor. B'way, 2 Blocks from 96th St. Express Station.

One choice apartment ready for immediate occupancy. 6 rooms, foyer, 2 baths. Servants' quarters with bath.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE ANICO,

1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, all large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect. ELEVATOR, ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

805 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 150th St.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, 147th St.

CORNER APARTMENT,

eight rooms and bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $65.

400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

8 ROOMS AND BATH, DUPLEX APARTMENT, 515 WEST 150TH ST.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway (147th)

HUNGER IN WAR.

The Annalist contains an article on "Hunger to the Aid of Armies." Possibility of food famine. 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, cor. 117TH ST.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.

Corner Apartment.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

BROADWAY,

S. E. cor. 524 St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

115TH ST., 815 WEST.—$35 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

9t, Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat, modern plumbing; location first class; $80. Janitor.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 to $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

Sublet corner apartment, 7 rooms, elevator, in 73 West 116th St., northeast corner Lenox Av. Apply Superintendent.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th st. and Grand Concourse.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 W. 76th St.—Seven-eight rooms; conveniences; $1,200-$1,500.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d St.—Eight large rooms; conveniences; $1,100-$1,800. Supt.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Carolyn Court, 414 West 121st St.; choice 8-4-5 rooms and bath; $480-$720.

Brooklyn.

MOST EXCLUSIVE AND QUIET APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN.
UNFURNISHED.
2 Rooms and Kitchenette, $35.00
2 Rooms and Bath, 40.00
3 Rooms and Bath, 50.00
Steam and Hot Water all the time.
Electricity, Gas, and Service included in rent.
Resident Manager on Premises.
POUCHER MANSION,
345 Clinton Av.

Bronx.

CONCOURSE 2,028.
At Burnside; 5, 6 rooms; southern exposure; all improvements; moderate rents.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FREE ADVERTISING WITHOUT PUBLICITY.
List your apartment with me and I will advertise it free of charge, to my address, sending you only desirable clients.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SUB-LEASING SPECIALIST.
209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Wanted for client, east side, between 50th and 80th Sts., completely furnished apartment; must have four master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms, three baths; immediate possession to June 15. Send full particulars to R. De Flores, 501 5th Av. Phone 3850 Murray Hill.

By adult family with country home, conveniently located west side apartment, below 120th St., not less seven, eight rooms; willing pay any reasonable price up to $200, all in advance if satisfactory; references exchanged. P. A., 43 Times.

Wanted, for six months, option for longer, six or seven room apartment on west side, below 90s preferred, but not essential; not over $150 to $200. C. C., 54 Times.

Want apartment nine, ten rooms, four bedchambers, two maids' rooms, west side, below 100s, not exceeding $400 monthly for five months. T. T., 44 Times.

Below 100s, west side, 5 or 6 room apartment, furnished, for Winter; three adults; responsible; $125, $150, according to its quality. X. D., 47 Times.

Pay $125 for neatly furnished apartment, four rooms, located conveniently, west side, below 116th, six months; immediate possession or Dec. 1. D. T., 53 Times.

List your apartments with us. We have clients of unquestionable desirability.
EVERETT M. BEIKAS CO.,
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

Wanted—5, 6, or 7 room apartment, completely furnished, to June 1; prefer new building. Send full particulars to Box S 52 Times.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $800 month. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, 8-9 rooms, west side, three adults, Winter; references exchanged; would consider seven rooms with three master bedrooms. Rowe, 26 Times.

Wanted.—Bedroom, parlor, bath, furnished, between 8th and 72d, near 5th Av.; full particulars. Bachelor, 50 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

61ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Unusually large rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; steam heat; phone; references.

MTH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

33D, 37 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also large room; references; table board.

63D, 30 EAST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

129th, 57 East.—Large, small rooms, furnished, homelike; conveniences; board optional; moderate.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

West Side

97th AV., 2,053.—Attractive rooms; continuous hot water; steam; phone; home cooking.

48 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; reference.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone;) 'phone 1894 Columbus.—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 261 WEST.—Few rooms in refined home, with, without bath; excellent cuisine.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable basement room, with board; reasonable; references.

73, 236 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; delicious home cooking; table guests.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9723 Schuyler.

76TH, 121 WEST. — Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, baths; gentleman; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of ample elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; references; table guests.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated room; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

83D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

Studio to sublet, gorgeously furnished; full hotel service; bargain. 35 East 27th.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—Double front room; also single sunny room, for man.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Room with breakfast in luxurious apartment for gentlemen; references required. Apt. 8C.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double front room; bath adjoining; moderate; refined home.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; other rooms; table board.

87TH, 352 WEST, Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; gentlemen; references.

93d, 113 West.—Room and board, near "L," subway; table guests.

94TH, 73 WEST.—Large and small connecting sunny rooms; family; references.

94th, 142 West.—Desirable rooms, double and single; excellent meals; table guests.

100TH, 258 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

102D, 316 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; excellent home cooking; quiet, elegant home for single gentleman. Riverside 6427.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; Jewish house. Aarons.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; mighty good "eats" at our house; right prices for the right people; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined location; home cooking; reference.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; Southern family; home comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Apply Leonard.

227TH ST., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—Country, city limits; 24 minutes Grand Central; 9 cents commutation; 231st subway. Leeley.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a conveniently located, well furnished room in quiet street? Running water, steam heat, telephone; excellent table; music; reasonable. 544 West 113th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow will rent, with board, large, handsomely furnished room, private bath, twin brass beds. 8928 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 766.—French-American, refined home, beautiful double rooms, suites; personal attention; excellent cuisine. 2908 Riverside.

THE SECOR.
74th, 102 West.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table boarders.

WEST END AV., 871, (near 109d.)—Cozy, sunny, front room, suitable two gentlemen, in refined Jewish family; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Comfortable, steam-heated double room, with excellent board; references; table guests entertained.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d.)—Handsome private home; large room, second floor; also single room.

New Jersey.

To adults, furnished apartment, until May 1, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, billiard table, and piano, $150 per month; automobile space in garage. 138 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

TWO LADIES desire two small rooms on same floor, with board, 60th to 80th St., West, at $10 a week each; simple, well-cooked food appreciated; references given and required; Address Permanent, Z 303 Times Annex.

Gentleman desires small room, with board, west side; state particulars. B 303 Times Downtown.

Young lady wants board with refined private party. Board, 200 East 23d St.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 25 Fenimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 136.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas; beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 860 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Are there four business men who would appreciate real home in aristocratic suburb? Terms reasonable; golf and tennis. For particulars telephone 575-W Bronxville.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; 50 bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $18 to $30.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $10 to $15.
Call or phone 2085 Orange.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"80 Minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; breakfast optional; telephone; references; services.

51ST, (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny rooms, private house; absolute cleanliness; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; musical studios subrented by hour.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

40TH, 36 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms with running water, home conveniences, telephone; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

67TH ST., 141 WEST.—Furnished parlor bedroom; steam; bath; good location; subway, "L" station. Hawrath.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Charming, sunny, large rooms, perfectly kept; private house; moderate; reference.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; fifth floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, telephone; private home; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; running water; phone.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, attractive parlor floor; suitable for professional; most convenient; references.

71ST, 241 WEST.—Large, front room; near bath; private residence; electricity; subway; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor; spacious, sunny, single, en suite, medium room, next bath.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6986.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Beautifully furnished house for high-class gentlemen; improvements; board optional.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large and medium front room; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, en suite; electric lights; parquet floors; references.

75TH, 174 WEST.—Handsome second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Unusually attractive, large, light room; running water; telephone; private house; everything first class; very reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

102 WEST 77TH.
Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front back parlor; gentleman or business couple. Robertson. Schuyler 3184.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 265 WEST, (B'way.)—Sunny suite, running water; attractive, warm; new apartment. Pearson.

81ST ST., 3 WEST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; steam; home comforts.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

83D, 4 WEST.—3 beautiful rooms; connecting or single; all conveniences; private house; suitable for bachelors.

83D, 4 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room, bath connecting; electricity, telephone; private family.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large, single rooms, $4 $6; bath; immaculate; elevator; breakfast optional.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small room; gentlemen; private family; reference.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; Subway.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 33 WEST.—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms, with baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room, with dressing room; nicely furnished; reasonable.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

93D, 40 WEST.—Private American family; attractively furnished room, with running water, steam heat, electricity; near park, "L" station. Phone 2679 Riverside.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Rdecorated, large, south rooms; private bath; first, second floors; references.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; everything new; twin beds; business people preferred; private house.

94TH ST, 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; bath convenient.

95TH, 147 WEST.—Parlor floor complete; kitchenette; suitable couple, two or three bachelors.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; elevator. Apt. 4L.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, large, single suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Sunny front room; running water; pleasant location; breakfast; reasonable.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Bright, attractive, well-furnished room, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; at subway express; convenient theatre, restaurants; genteel surroundings. Apartment 3D.

97TH, (West End Av.)—Suite two large rooms, bath floor; select private house; electricity. Particulars, phone 7577 Riverside.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

97TH, 128 WEST.—Large front room, two gentlemen; small room; private house.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; two beds; reasonable. 2D.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern apartments; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $2.50-$4. McNamara.

102D, 305, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished rooms; bath, telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

111TH, 606 WEST.—Beautiful room; river view; elevator apartment; conveniences. 4740 Morningside. Brunswick.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

118TH, 541 WEST.—In beautiful apartment, large, light, single room; bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life. Apt. 1L.

118TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

118TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family. Apt. 1. Winn.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractive room; convenient location; private family; moderate. Apt. 1.

114TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large front parlor bedroom, studio or private use; telephone; reasonable.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large, light; two windows; well furnished; $6. Apt. 4.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST 421 WEST.—Cosy, light room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $4. Overbury.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

122D, 137 WEST.—Private house; pleasant, sunny, front parlor; reference; subway, L.

123D, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; steam, electricity, piano, phone; accommodate five. MacKenzie.

129TH, 23 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; board if desired; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, light; elevator; independent entrance; private family; gentlemen. Apt 3 F.

143D, 167 WEST.—Large, outside room; all improvements; suitable for two. Audubon 1586.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 2T.

154TH, 524 WEST.—In private dwelling, large third floor front room; adjoining bathroom if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

180th, 660 West.—Sublet beautiful 4-room apartment; most reasonable rent.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3, or 5 ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

E. F. TWYMAN,
427 West 42d Street.
'Phone Bryant 8530.

TRUCKS To be a bargain a truck,
TRUCKS though second hand, must
TRUCKS be serviceable and reliable
TRUCKS AND THE PRICE AT-
TRUCKS TRACTIVE. We sell no
TRUCKS other kind—all capacities
TRUCKS —easy terms.

A. C. WHITEFIELD—Used Car Dept.
Bryant 8530. 427 W. 42d St.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS

Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month, or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.

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USED CAR BARGAINS.
In order to make room for new models will sacrifice Hupmobiles, Chalmers, Haynes, Studebaker, etc.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
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Pullman six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car, electric light and starter, limousine or landauiet body if desired; absolutely new; cost $3,000; no reasonable offer refused. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,892 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 1288 Columbus.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York.

Pullman, five passenger, electric light and starter; built on order; absolutely new and guaranteed; cost $1,900; sacrifice for good sale. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,892 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. Columbus 8283.

FOR SALE.—1913 model 35-45 H. P. Renault limousine, with extra runabout body; in first-class condition; newly upholstered. For price and particulars, apply to E. Q. Trowbridge, 128 Broadway.

Fiat (1914) limousine town car, "30." Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48 H. P. Renault (1913) limousine, 35-45 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Packard 1911 "30," 7-passenger touring; paint and mechanical condition equal to new; many extras; reasonable. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St.; phone 7600 Columbus.

Stearns Knight two-passenger roadster; overhauled, and carries new car guarantee by F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St., phone 7600 Columbus.

Fiat landaulet, 25 H. P., foreign, excellent condition; great bargain. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentle, 127 E. 83d St. Phone 6073 Lenox.

Automobiles for Rent.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTICULAR CLIENTELE. — TWIN SIX PACKARDS soon to be delivered can be engaged now for rent by month or year, upholstered and painted to suit individual requirements. For immediate engagements I have 1914 and 1915 models; excellent appearance and best of condition. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9869.

FOR HIRE.
Packard 6-cylinder, seven-passenger landaulet; also Pierce-Arrow, seven-passenger limousine; highest class service by day, week, or month; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 West 48d St. Tel. 3650 Bryant.

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BOOKKEEPER —Knowledge of stenography; five years' experience; absolutely accurate and reliable; highly recommended; salary $15. N 143 Times.

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LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:15. LADIES! DON'T MISS TO-DAY'S MATINEE! The Feminine Dress Creations in this Wonderful Show are Such Marvels of Beauty they will Entrance You! FASHION SHOWS, BEAUTY SHOWS, LAUGHING SHOWS, DANCING SHOWS, MUSICAL SHOWS. All Eclipsed By Klaw & Erlanger's Peerless Production. AROUND THE MAP

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GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. POP. MAT. TODAY 2:15. ELSIE JANIS LAST 6 TIMES IN MISS INFORMATION" MONDAY, NOV. 15. Seats Tomorrow. "BACK HOME" BAYARD VEILLER'S COMEDY Dramatised from Irvin Cobb's "JUDGE PRIEST" Stories.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO SAT., NOV. 27. "YOUNG AMERICA" Seats on sale for all remaining performances.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:15. Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. ROLLING STONES

FULTON West 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:20. Popular Matinee Today 50c to $1.50. Arnold DALY in "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15. "FAIR AND WARMER" A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. LAST 3 WEEKS OF D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE BIRTH OF A NATION Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. 23 Bryant. First Matinee Saturday. BEGINNING TONIGHT at 8:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a Romantic Comedy THE GREAT LOVER

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Pop. Matinee Today All Seats 50c to $1.50. THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2. $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

CANDLER THEATRE.....SPECIAL Preliminary Fall Series 8 SUNDAY EVES. 8:30—5 MON. MATS. at 3 Burton Holmes NOV. 21 & 22.....The Yellowstone NOV. 28 & 29.....England DEC. 5 & 6.....Scotland DEC. 12 & 13.....Rio de Janeiro and Brazil DEC. 19 & 20.....Buenos Aires and Argentina COURSE SALE $2.50, $3.00. NOW

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Hippodrome Mgnt. Charles Dillingham. Mat. Today. 25-50-75c & $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50. GREATEST SUCCESS EVER! Hip Hip Hooray KNOWN! 10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People SOUSA and His BAND Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAY—SOUSA and "Hip" Star Features.

Cort The Princess Pat W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15. BLOSSOM HEBERT MUSICAL HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. "A Pair of Sixes" Mat. Thurs. 25c & 50c.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1 "POTASH & PERLMUTTER" Mat. Thurs. 25c & 50c.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. LILLIAN RUSSELL, Sam Chip & Mary Marble, Whiting & Burt, Raymond & Caverly, Lasky's HANDSOME LILLIAN RUSSELL SOUVENIRS presented to every lady TODAY Matinee. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 | 3 Beautiful Types.

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DR. SCOTT NEARING Will Give 5 Lectures Entitled "THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN ECONOMICS" Wednesday Eves. 8:15 P.M. Beginning TONIGHT WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, Irving Place and 17th Street, Admittance by Membership Card. For Information apply to the RAND SCHOOL, 140 E. 19th St. Phone 1022 Gramercy.

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE ATOP 44TH ST. THEA. After the Theatre Adm. $1. Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) SUPPER AND DANCING. Tea 4 to 6, Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper. Table reservations Dinner, Supper. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

Triangle Plays This Week: "A Janitor's Wife's Temptation." Willard Mack in "Alabo Oe," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose." Mats. at 2. Evs. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats., 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THIRD MONTH—MOST FUN IN NEW YORK. NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c to $1.00.

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44 St. TWICE TO-DAY at 2:30 & 8:30. Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, $1.00, $2.00. Other Mats. 25c, 50c, $1.00. School Child. Mat. Sat. 11 A.M., 25-50c THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

44 ST. THEATRE, W. of Broadway. Adm. 25c Motion Pictures and Lecture on TWILIGHT SLEEP Women Only 2:30 & 4. Men Only 8 & 9:15 P.M.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. 'Phone 906 Greeley. Eve. TUES., NOV. 16—EMANUEL REICHER in "WHEN THE YOUNG VINE BLOOMS." Box Office Now Open. $3, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15 RUSSELL & CALHOUN. ALL SEATS Frankie Fay, 9 Krazy Kids, 10 others. RESERVED Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. MARY PICKFORD Noon to 11:30. in "MADAME 10 to 50c. BUTTERFLY" Next Week, Pauline Frederick in "Bella Donna"

TELL OF VOTES SOLD FOR DRINK OR 50 CTS.

Women Watchers Give Experiences and Hearsay at a Club Meeting.

BLAME THE POLITICIANS

Mrs. Wentz Tells Women's Republican Club That Suffrage Hope Lies in Washington.

According to statements made at the regular meeting of the Women's Republican Club, at Delmonico's yesterday morning, votes against the suffrage amendment were bought in Manhattan for as little as 50 cents, and more often for the price of a drink when choice of money or liquor was offered. Most of the women in the club were strongly in favor of suffrage, and they commiserated over their defeat at the polls last week. Causes for the defeat of suffrage in each of the Eastern States where the question was voted on were discussed by Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the Women's Republican Club.

In New Jersey, she said, it was the machine politicians and the lower element who defeated votes for women. This was clearly shown, in her opinion, by the fact that the vote in Jersey was almost as great as that cast in Presidential elections. It was only to beat woman suffrage that the men turned out in such overwhelming numbers, she said.

Suffrage met defeat in Pennsylvania, according to Mrs. Wentz, at the hands of the Republican boss, whom she likened to the Tammany Chief in New York. In this connection she took the opportunity to say that Tammany Hall was founded by a traitor to his country.

Blames Machine Politicians.

In New York, Mrs. Wentz said, it was the machine politicians again who caused the suffrage amendment to be lost. She had heard many men say they would not vote for suffrage because the Republican and Democratic Parties had not indorsed it.

"We have some men right in the Republican Party," said the President of the Women's Republican Club, "who are unalterably opposed to woman suffrage for what reason I cannot say, unless it is because they are afraid the women will try to get into public office. They do not seem to realize that the men will have to vote also when women run for office.

"The defeat of suffrage was a tremendous throw-down for women in the Eastern States," continued Mrs. Wentz. "It was an awful thing to have the men turn us down after so many of our best women, our most brilliant women, and most educated women had given their honest efforts to the cause. I want to say now what I said immediately after the election, that I will never again stand on a platform to speak for woman suffrage in New York State. It is too humiliating to think that American women, born of the best American blood for generation after generation, must go out into the streets to ask the men for votes.

Humiliation to Ask Votes.

"Why, in our homes we have asked votes of the painters, the butchers, grocers, ashmen, and janitors. That's a great humiliation to the American women, and I can't understand why the men can't see. Why should we be compelled to ask illiterate foreigners whether we can vote? How much do you suppose those men care whether we vote? If we are going to keep up our ideals we should bar from the vote the foreigner who cannot read or write. Why do we take this ignorant horde and give them the vote? They never will learn.

"Just as soon as women have the vote they will have a lively interest in such things as child labor, pure food, clean streets, and a thousand other questions that affect the home, and in which the men are not interested. If for no other reason women should be given the vote. The quicker we get the vote the greater the land will be. Washington is the only place where women may work in a dignified way for the vote. Our great work now is to combine with the Congressional Union."

Mrs. Wentz said the presence of women as watchers at the polls made the number of disturbances fewer. At the polling place where she watched, the only distressing incident was the appearance of a drunken voter. She cautioned everyone to remain quiet, rather than provoke the disorderly person to further unseemly expression, and finally he went out.

She also noticed that the presence of women had a salutary effect on the members of the Board of Registry and election judges. Some of them went to their tasks unshaven, and wearing sweaters over their undershirts. Later they slipped away and returned in their best clothes, so changed they were hardly recognized.

Many of the members of the club related their experiences as watchers, and one said she knew another member of the club, who had seen the fifty-cent bribes against the Suffrage Amendment passed to the voters. She was unable to say in what district this occurred.

81ST THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. EVERY DAY First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. Change of program every Mon. & Thurs. Daily Matinees, 10c., 15c. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c. Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Eve. Prices

Madison Sq. Garden 30th Annual Exhibition NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MORNING AFTERNOON AND EVENING Nov. 10, 11, 12. To-Day HACKNEY DAY ADMISSION $1.00 Balcony Seats Not Reserved. Box Office Phone, 1502 Madison.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Opening Night, Mon., Nov. 15, at 8. Samson et Dalila, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8, Boris Godunow, Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 7:45, Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich (debut); Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky (debut). Fri. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Cajatti (debut); Caruso, Scotti, Cond., Bavagnoli (debut). Sat. Mat. at 2, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida, Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli. Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, PARSIFAL Special Mat. at 1. SEAT SALE BEGINS TOMORROW, 9 O'CLOCK, AT BOX OFFICE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues. Eve., Nov. 16, at 8. Il Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Seats Now On Sale. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

WOLFSOHN BUREAU announces CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 16, at 3. Only Piano Recital This Season—FANNIE Bloomfield Zeisler STEINWAY PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRI. EVE., NOV. 12, at 8:15. Piano Recital WILLIAM ENDERLIN

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. EVE., NOV. 13, at 8:15. Piano Recital HUNTER WELSH

AEOLIAN HALL, SUN. AFT., NOV. 14, at 3. ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON EVAN WILLIAMS

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve. at 8:15, & Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30. MOZART, HAYDN, BEETHOVEN. PABLO CASALS 'Cellist. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

GODOWSKY Carnegie Hall, Next Sat. Aft., at 3. ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM. Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50., on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 21, at 3. SECOND CONCERT JOHN McCormack His Last Concert in New York This Year. TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 12, at 8 P. M. SPALDING 26 Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

AEOLIAN HALL, Today, at 3 P. M. SONG RECITAL by Mme. POVLA FRISCH Seats at Box Office, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $15. Direction Musicians' Concert Management, Inc.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft., at 3. RECITAL BY Guiomar Novaes BRAZILIAN PIANIST. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3 SONG RECITAL by CAROLINE HUDSON-ALEXANDER Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat., Aft., Nov. 13, at 3. BEETHOVEN RECITAL by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

The American Museum of Safety, 18 West 24th Street. Free public lectures on safety and health. Doctor L. I. Harris first lecturer, Thursday evening, November 11th at eight o'clock. Arthur Williams, President.

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Engine on Jersey Central Train Driven Into Caboose—Men Rescued from the Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Two men were killed and four injured at 6:45 o'clock tonight when a freight train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which had stalled on a heavy grade three miles outside of Newark, backed down into another freight which was going up the hill.

The Dead.

BRADY, PETER, 30 Watson Avenue, Newark; freight conductor.

WALKER, CHRISTIAN, Davey and Wall Streets, Newark; brakeman.

The Injured.

BRUMBARDT, LOUIS, 304 Johnson Avenue, Jersey City; brakeman; St. James's Hospital, Newark; serious.

KELLEHER, JOHN R., 397 Peshine Avenue, Newark; freight conductor; St. James's Hospital, Newark; serious.

LOVELL, J., Bayonne; engineer; hands cut when he jumped.

WOODRUFF, H., trainman, 25 Orchard Street, Elizabeth; bruises.

The train was made up in the Oak Island yards and started for Elizabeth. As there is a heavy grade in the first part of the trip, another engine was put on the rear of the train, behind the caboose. When the train was about three miles out it stalled on the grade, and it had just started to back down the hill when a fast freight, whose engine was driven by a man named Willier, crashed into the rear end. The engine which was pushing from behind was shoved forward by the impact into the caboose, which telescoped, and an overturned stove set the car on fire.

Brady, Walker, Brumbardt, and Kelleher were in the caboose, and the train crews fought desperately to get them out. They managed to rescue the last two, with their clothing on fire, but Brady and Walker were pinned within the ruins and burned. The crews got the fire out before the arrival of fire engines from Newark, and ambulances took the seriously injured to St. James's Hospital.

County Physician McKenzie, as well as the police and the railroad officials, is investigating the cause of the accident.

SYNAGOGUE TO BE UNIQUE.

Mt. Nebo to Build a Social Centre on Washington Heights.

Unique features of religious work are to distinguish the new Mount Nebo Synagogue, for which contracts have just been let. It will stand in West 150th Street, on the south side, a few yards west of Broadway. The building will be on the social centre plan and has been especially adapted to meet the needs of the community. It will have rooms where the congregation can meet on social occasions, there will be recreation rooms for the younger generation, and the boys and the young men will be interested in the commodious gymnasium.

There will be accommodations for a Sabbath school of 500 members. The main auditorium will seat 1,100 persons. One of the features of the structure will be a roof garden. The building, which has been designed by Berlinger & Moskowits, architects, will cost $150,000. It is to be built by a Reform congregation, of which the Rev. A. S. Anspacher is the rabbi.

This congregation was organized about four years ago and has been worshipping in a hall. It has become an important factor in the social and religious life of Washington Heights and its work is being projected along original lines.

HACKETT LOSES $106,000.

Court Allots Miss Trowbridge's Realty to Other Heirs.

The fortune of nearly $1,200,000, which came to James K. Hackett, the actor, from the estate of his niece, Mrs. Minnie Hackett Trowbridge, was reduced about $106,000 yesterday by Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court, who decided that the property at 72 Park Avenue, having come to Mrs. Trowbridge from the maternal side of the family, should be divided among the other heirs. The property was the old home of Mrs. Trowbridge, and was the only piece of realty she owned.

The plaintiffs were Pearl Rechlin, a second cousin of Mrs. Trowbridge, and her two sisters, Leonora and Bertha. One-third of the proceeds of the property will go to these plaintiffs, and the other two-thirds will be turned over to Prosser Hall Frye, a professor of rhetoric at the University of Nebraska, and A. Oakey Hall.

The court appointed Congressman-elect William S. Bennet to sell the property, and divide the proceeds. The value of the house, $106,000, was placed upon it by the transfer tax appraiser.

WAS NO MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

Lackawanna Tore Up Its Tracks at Paterson for Repairs.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Officials of the Lackawanna Railroad today denied the story published in New York papers on Monday morning to the effect that a rock slide had torn up their tracks at the base of Garrett Mountain here last Sunday, tying up traffic for several hours.

Repairs had been begun, they said, on a section of the road bed under the westbound track where the wall that separated the tracks from the Morris Canal had threatened to buckle out into the canal, and this had necessitated putting in a switch and running all trains over the eastbound track.

Beyond a slight delay of certain trains due to this use of a single track for traffic that normally used a double track, the officials declared that their schedule had been absolutely adhered to.

Actress Divorces Jean Bedini.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 9.—An interlocutory decree of divorce granted by Justice Townsend Scudder in Brooklyn to Lillian Permane of Baldwin, known on the stage as Lillian English, from her husband, Jean, a juggler, known on the stage as Jean Bedini, reached here today. Mrs. Permane is allowed alimony of $33 a week and the custody of a son, John J. Permane, 12 years old. Permane was formerly in "Follies of 1915."

$1,000 for Injury to Girl's Ear.

To Miss Carrie Kohl of 522 Seventeenth Street, College Point, L. I., was awarded $1,000 in a sealed verdict handed to Justice Van Siclen in the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday. The verdict was against the Long Island Railroad. Miss Kohl sued for $10,000, alleging that by reason of a collision between trains at the Flushing Station last December she was made deaf in one ear.

HEAR OF BIG MOTOR MERGER

Rumor Spread in Detroit Causes Big Rise in General Motor Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—A rumor was current here today that announcement will be made at the annual meeting of the Directors of the General Motors Company on Nov. 16 of a huge combine involving the General Motors, the Chevrolet Motor Company, recently organized with capital stock of $200,000,000, and another large motor car firm.

The rumor sent General Motors stock to a point where it is practically unobtainable at an asked price of $390 a share. The last sale on the Detroit Stock Exchange was at $375. No verification of the rumor could be obtained at the main offices of the General Motors Company here.

W. C. Durant of Flint is the head of the new Chevrolet Company, and is also a member of the General Motors Company directorate. These two companies alone have an aggregate capitalization of $60,000,000.

WEISMANN JUSTIFIES FIGHT.

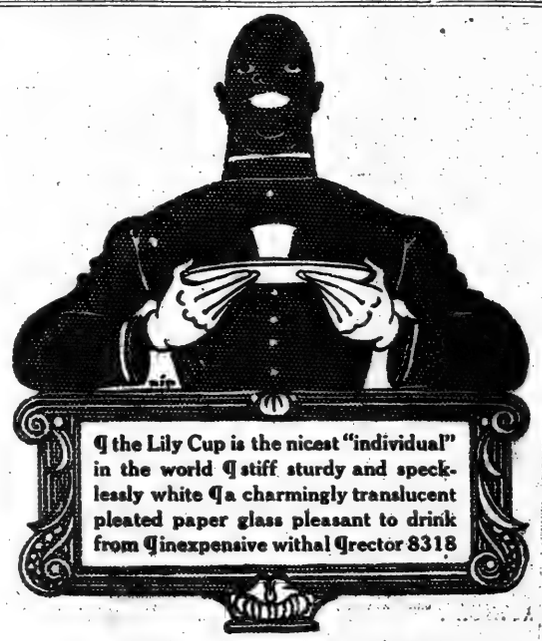
Insists Defeat of Fitzgerald Was a Rebuke to President.

Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, the President of the New York State Branch of the German-American National Alliance, said last night that the editorial on the subject in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday had not in the least shaken his belief that Congressman John J. Fitzgerald was a simon-pure, out-and-out Wilson man.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Weismann, "that Fitzgerald is a factor in Congress, and one of those who sustained the President in his policies. He has received the plaudits of the President, and in return he has thrown bouquets at Mr. Wilson without stint in his speechmaking in the recent campaign. He has been listened to by many of us in praising and approving the Wilson Administration and policies. I wish to deny that the campaign against Fitzgerald was conducted in secret."

Judge Platt Wins Justiceship.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The official canvass in the five counties making up the Ninth Judicial District show that County Judge William Popham Platt (Dem.) of White Plains has been elected Supreme Court Justice over his Republican opponent, County Judge Albert H. F. Seeger of Newburg, by a majority of 909. J. Addison Young of New Rochelle (Rep.) is the other newly-elected Supreme Court Justice in the district.



HOOVER BACK TO BELGIUM.

Sails to Prepare for Another Year of Relief Work There.

Among the passengers who sailed for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam yesterday was Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who has been in New York for two weeks consulting with his American colleagues on the work to be done during the coming Winter. He was accompanied by his wife and his two sons.

In an interview just before the steamer sailed Mr. Hoover said:

"We have had to prepare for a year ahead. Belgium has been under occupation and blockade for fifteen months, and there have been no imports and almost complete industrial paralysis and unemployment among the working classes.

"The industrial trades in Belgium were hit the hardest. The agriculturists did not suffer so badly. In Brussels from 30 to 40 per cent. of the population is on the bread line. In Liege fully half the population is being supported by the Relief Commission.

"We are faced with the task of obtaining for these people a supply of clothing to tide them over the Winter. We want about $5,000,000 worth of clothing or clothing material.

"The gratitude of the Belgian people to the United States is pathetic. That is the one country in Europe today where America is popular. The people left in Louvain have renamed a public square the Place des Etats Unis, and several streets in Belgium have been named after President Wilson."

Mr. Hoover added that Minister Brand Whitlock was much in need of a rest, as he had been under a great strain for many months, and recently suffered from an attack of influenza which had confined him to his bed.

WHITLOCK SAILS TODAY.

Going Direct to Washington—Sees No Callers in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, who is going to the United States for a brief vacation, left The Hague with his wife this afternoon and motored to Rotterdam, where they went on board the Holland-America liner Ryndam, which sails tomorrow morning.

It is understood that on his arrival at New York Mr. Whitlock will proceed direct to Washington.

During today Mr. Whitlock denied himself to all visitors, instructing the hotel porters to refuse to accept cards or even letters.

ASKS $200,000 A YEAR.

Needed to Keep American Ambulances in France, Says Mrs. Bacon.

Mrs. Robert Bacon, Chairman of the American Committee organized to raise funds for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in France and other institutions allied with the hospital, announced last night that a fund of $200,000 would be needed to keep the hospital in operation another year. The hospital is now handling 1,000 cases a day, while its motor ambulance service is transporting wounded from the battlefields to the various hospitals at the rate of about 10,000 a month. Since the first appeal for the American Ambulance Hospital was issued last year, the American Committee has raised nearly $500,000.

After a meeting of the committee, held in its offices at 14 Wall Street yesterday, Mrs. Bacon said:

"Since the service was started it has grown because of the demands made upon it, until we have now three hospitals and about 160 cars in the ambulance section. The base hospital at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, has now about 600 patients, all serious cases, and the advanced hospital at Juilly, which is maintained by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, has more than 200 patients. The third hospital is the portable field tent hospital which consists of thirty-three tents and which was purchased from the Department of War of this country. This is stationed at the front and accommodates more than 100.

"The hospital is in great need of money. It costs about $1,000 a day to maintain the entire service and we feel quite confident that Americans who have made this work possible will not allow it to suffer from lack of funds."

New York Women Back Miss Flynn

Prominent New York women will hold a protest meeting at the Auditorium, Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J., tomorrow evening to support Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the agitator who was ejected from the same hall recently by the Paterson police. Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, Mrs. John Dewey, and Mrs. Robert Bruere are among the women arranging the meeting, and Mrs. Frank Cothren will preside.

Enormous Profits of the Krupps.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10, (via London,) —A dispatch received here from Essen says the profits of the Krupp works last year amounted to 86,000,000 marks, ($21,500,000,) as against 33,000,000 marks ($7,500,000) the preceding year, and that a dividend of 12 per cent. was distributed.

GARY PLAN MEETING ENDS IN VERBAL RIOT

Discussion of Religious Teaching Feature Starts Howling Protest in Bronx Church.

A discussion of the Gary school system for which several hundred residents of the Bronx gathered last night at the Fordham Protestant Episcopal Church, Marion Avenue and Fordham Road, broke up in a general orgy of shouting after an explosive colloquy between the Rev. Dr. William Hess, pastor of the Trinity Congregational Church, and P. F. Stevens, Principal of Public School 44.

This is one of the schools in which it is proposed to try the Gary plan in New York, and the meeting had assembled to talk over the good and bad points of the method.

Dr. Hess got onto the question of the religious instruction allowed by the plan and made constant references to and criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church. He said that the Catholics were going to ask for appropriations for parochial schools, and that, while Catholic authorities declare that most of Sing Sing's inmates are public school graduates, in reality 80 per cent. of them come from church schools, at which about two dozen people walked out of the meeting.

There had been comparative order, but presently Dr. Hess said that a boy in Public School 44 told him a teacher in that school had asked her pupils which of them had been to mass that morning, and that when some of them admitted that they had not, she told them to put on their hats and coats and go.

Thereupon Principal Stevens jumped up and cried: "Did you say that boy was a pupil in my school?"

"He said he was a member of No. 44," said Dr. Hess.

"Then," said the Principal, "that boy is a liar, and every one who repeats his remarks without first consulting me is blackening the reputation of my school and is also a liar."

What Dr. Hess replied was lost in what the rest of the crowd replied to Dr. Hess, Principal Stevens, and each other.

A man on a back seat jumped upon a chair and said that he had two children who had never heard of God and yet got double A in their examinations, and that churches and religions ought to be abolished.

After a few minutes' more disorder the Chairman and his associates left the platform and the meeting gradually dissolved.

MALONE AIDED FATHERLAND.

Collector Admits Giving $50 to the German Propagandist Paper.

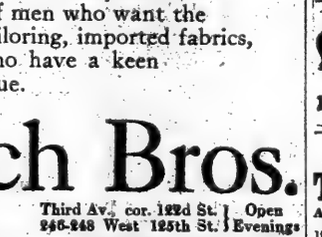
Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone admitted yesterday that it was quite possible he had contributed a check for $50 to the German periodical called the Fatherland, but he did not attach any significance to the act.

"When I gave a check to the Fatherland," the Collector said, "it must have been about a year ago and before the publication had developed any of its recent propagandist principles. In my official position I am called upon to contribute to many things, and I have no doubt that this was suggested to me by some friend who took an interest in the Fatherland and wanted to help it along.

"I have contributed to English and Irish papers since the war and, therefore, did not think it was anything out of the way to give a check to a German paper. I think that my attitude on the war question is well known by this time, or should be. What with being accused of supporting a German propagandist organ on one hand and being sued for $50,000 with the Cunard Company for sinking the Lusitania, I feel like an umpire at a ball game."

At the time Collector Malone was said to have contributed $50 to the Fatherland, his photograph was published in its pages with a brief account of his career. Of this he was not aware until it was brought to his attention last night by a TIMES reporter.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW 2 for 25c COLLAR IT FITS THE CRAVAT



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If You Pay Your Tailor Less Than $75— Come Here.

If you are paying your tailor $75 or more for a sack suit—you aren't the man we are trying to reach.

You are buying more than clothes—more even than style. A good part of your money goes to pay for the knowledge that your suit is from Cutter & Cutter, Fifth Avenue.

But if you pay $30, $40 or $50—there is more style and quality for you here than any tailor can possibly give you at these prices.

We've converted many a custom tailored man with one of our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $30, $32.50, $35 and $40.

Our stocks of these higher priced suits are unusually large. They constitute a department in themselves.

We have them to meet a steady demand from a large class of men who want the luxury of perfect tailoring, imported fabrics, silk linings—yet who have a keen appreciation of value.

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A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.

Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER $1.00

SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.

Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.

Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.

Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Entree of Turkey.

Cold. (Choice). Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham, Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.

Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.

Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M. $1.00

Before the Matinee

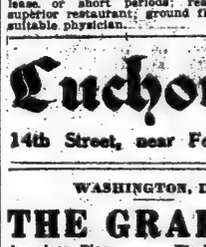
Have you lunched recently at Shanley's? Do so today before the matinee—it is convenient to all theatres.

Seven deliciously prepared courses - - - 75c. (Music.)

A cabaret that lends zest to dining—evenings seven to one.

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Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. Subway Station at Door



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EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES

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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

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11 EAST 22ND ST. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30 Southern Chicken Dinner Tonight, With Corn Muffins and Beaten Biscuit.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

HOTEL WALLICK Broadway and 43rd Street. Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.

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Attractive Suites, Reasonable Rates.

All the Leading Theatres Within 5 Minutes' Walk.

And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Mo

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasingly cloudy, warmer today, probably rain by night and on Friday; fresh southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,110. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PAGE REPORTS 27 AMERICANS KILLED; ANCONA'S SURVIVORS FIRED UPON; ABOUT 270 LIVES LOST WITH HER

FIRE DESTROYS BETHLEHEM SHOP

Damage to Munitions Plant Estimated at $1,000,000 to $4,000,000.

800 GUNS FOR ALLIES LOST

Officials Scout Plot Rumors and Say Short Circuit Started the Blaze.

SCHWAB RUSHING TO SCENE

Work in Rest of Plant Not Halted, Although Loss of Machinery Is Regarded as Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 10.—The No. 4 machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant here was virtually destroyed early this morning by a fire said to have been caused by a short circuit.

Persons generally well-informed on conditions in the great munitions plant estimate the loss at from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000, but the company officers have so far given out no figures. In the burned building are said to have been 800 field guns being built for the Allies, and they are supposed to have been destroyed.

From all information at hand there seems no probability that the fire was the result of a plot by agents of the Allies' enemies or of anybody else.

Nevertheless, there are two questions that Bethlehem is asking tonight. One has to do with the origin of the fire and the other with the extent of the damage done to this great American war munition plant, now working on contracts worth millions of dollars from Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Since the outbreak of the war and the flooding of this country with munition contracts, no other corporation engaged in the war contract business has suffered so serious a loss, perhaps, as that sustained today by the great organization of which Charles M. Schwab is the head.

Officials Admit Nothing Suspicious.

Officials of the steel company, now in Bethlehem, will not for one instant admit that there was anything suspicious about the origin of the fire; neither will they admit that the damage done amounts to a million or more dollars, as many persons in Bethlehem are convinced it did.

A. D. Mixsell, who is a Vice President of the company, refused point blank tonight to discuss the fire. All that he would say was that the fire was out and that the Bethlehem Company would proceed in the usual way to fulfill whatever contracts it has on hand. When Mr. Mixsell was asked if there was any suggestion of incendiarism, he replied rather curtly that the only suggestion of the sort which he had heard appeared in some of the New York evening papers. Earlier in the day Mr. Mixsell had issued a short statement in which he referred to the building that was destroyed as one equipped with "smaller machine tools" used in the manufacture of ordnance, and said that it was not possible to make any estimate of the money loss entailed. He admitted that the loss was serious.

It was understood here tonight that Charles M. Schwab had left White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., this afternoon on a special train, and would arrive here tomorrow morning to take part in an important conference of officials, at which the damage done and the means to repair it would be discussed and plans made to replace the destroyed building.

Plant Under Close Guard.

The whole steel plant is under the closest possible guard tonight. The steel company's entire force under Captain Roach is on duty tonight, and all persons seen in the vicinity of the mills are closely scrutinized. It is rumored tonight that the guard will be considerably augmented as a result of this morning's fire, despite the fact that it is officially stated that the fire was not of a suspicious origin.

No one not connected with the Bethlehem steel plant was permitted to enter the works today.

The cause of the fire was given by the company as a short circuit which ignited a small quantity of oil in a part of the destroyed building utilized in the manufacture of field guns of the smaller calibres, up to and including, it is understood, those of the 4.5-inch calibre. From a reliable source THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed there were probably 800 guns of the light calibres in the building, and of these 150 were crated and ready to be shipped to Europe. The cost of these guns is one of the secrets that Mr. Mixsell did not divulge today. As a matter of fact, the word "gun" did not occur in his statement, nor did he refer to the loss of any in the course of the brief questioning to which he reluctantly submitted tonight.

From several sources it was learned tonight that everything possible had been done by persons connected with the steel company to minimize the seriousness of the loss. In his statement, Mr. Mixsell referred to the building as 60 feet wide and 340 feet long. A number of Bethelehem citizens agreed that a good average estimate of the size of th building indicated that it was more than 200 feet wide and was between 600 and 700 feet long.

The building was one of the boring mills and was a combination of the old pattern shop and machine shop No. 4. Shortly after the war started and when war munition contracts started to flow West the two buildings were combined and increased from one to four stories in height.

Says Reconstruction Cost $3,000,000.

The reconstruction and equipment necessary entailed an expenditure, according to a well known citizen of

Continued on Page 4.

SAZONOFF FOR LASTING ANTI-GERMAN ALLIANCE

Without It, Russian Foreign Minister Says, Allies' Victory Will be Vain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have had the honor of discussing the present situation at some length with Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister.

"We are grappling with power which threatens to overturn the whole fabric of civilization as developed by the world of Christendom," Mr. Sazonoff said. "The future of European culture as opposed to German Kultur depends upon the overthrow of this power and the means taken to prevent its ever breaking out again. We must have the policy of this century based firmly upon the alliance between Russia, England, and France. Other nations will probably come into our alliance, but we three must form the nucleus. We must say to Germany:

"'These are your frontiers and your limits. Work within them as you please; but out into the world you go no more. We have had enough of the disintegrating influence you bring to bear in every quarter of the world. We desire to live at peace as Christian nations. Your unscrupulous rule, based on the principle of armed force, has threatened to enslave the world. That principle is abhorrent to us all. You must be content to stay quietly at home and conduct your commerce and domestic affairs as may please you best; but you shall no more incroach upon the sacred rights of your neighbors.'

"That is what Russia, England, and France in alliance must say to Germany, and to the voices of these three will doubtless adhere many Christian nations of the world. It is my firm conviction that if the policy of the twentieth century does not rest upon a solid alliance between Russia, England, and France, then this great war, into which we have been deliberately forced by Germany, will have been waged in vain, and all the blood and treasure expended upon it and still to be spent will have been utterly wasted."

ROEBLING PLANT ABLAZE; FIRE STARTS EARLY TODAY

Firemen Fight to Save Trenton Works in Which Barbed Wire Is Being Made for Allies.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 11.—Fire, which started in the new rope mill of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company early this morning, had almost destroyed the building, a four-story structure, an hour later.

The fire is still raging, and firemen are trying to prevent it from spreading to other buildings near by. The firm is

The origin of the fire could not be learned. The company was engaged in the manufacture of large orders for chains and barbed wire for the Entente Allies, and the plant was running night and day.

The fire quickly spread to the old rope mill, and at 4 o'clock was still uncontrolled. The entire Fire Department of the city was called into action, but the heat was so great that it was almost impossible to get their apparatus nearer than a block from the blaze. Residents for several blocks around moved their household goods into the streets.

MANY MORE ZEPPELINS BUILDING IN GERMANY

Host of Aircraft Are Said to Be Under Construction at a Score of Places.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The correspondent at Rotterdam of The Daily Telegraph claims to have learned from an absolutely reliable source that in a score or more widely separated places in Germany the construction of Zeppelin dirigible balloons is being carried out, and that in no department of constructional work in Germany is greater activity being shown.

Dirigibles of all types—Zeppelin, Parseval, and Schutte—are being turned out with feverish haste, the correspondent understands. New sheds are being built, not, as formerly, of easily combustible wood, but of iron, including roofs of the same material, as a protection against aircraft attacks. The Krupps also are said to be engaged in building portable sheds.

From all the correspondent was able to learn the idea is to bring the war home to the English people, who, hitherto, "have not felt its effects, so that they shall be more anxious for peace."

SWISS ASSERT FRANCE CONFISCATES U. S. MAIL

Banks Say Postoffice Seizes Letters Containing Checks for New York Houses.

ZURICH, Nov. 10, (via Berlin and London.)—According to the Neue Züricher Zeitung, the French Post Office has been for some weeks confiscating dispatches and registered letters containing checks for coupons sent from New York for collection, especially in cases where the banks to which they were addressed were opposed to the Anglo-French loan. The seizures include American bank notes.

The Swiss National Bank is among the sufferers. This French Post Office sent no intimation to the banks concerning the seizures, and the banks only learned of them after they failed to get responses from New York and instituted inquiries in France, according to the newspapers.

"Great indignation prevails in Swiss financial circles," the Neue Züricher Zeitung continues, "because the action means an embargo on Swiss trade and banking operations with America. The banks have sent circulars to their German connections asking them to discontinue the sending of money or documents to the banks for transmission to New York."

RUSSIANS MOVE ON TEHERAN

Step Taken on Account of Alleged German-Turkish Plans.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"In view of persistent rumors of the intentions of the Germans and Turks to create a disturbance in Teheran, Persia, and organize attacks against the Russian and other legations of the Entente Powers, the Russian detachment at Kazvin, eighty-six miles northwest of Teheran, received orders to advance on Teheran yesterday.

"The detachment marched toward Janghiman."

FRENCH IN SERBIA NEARING VELES

Cavalry Patrol Is Said to Have Penetrated the Bulgarian Lines There.

MONASTIR IS IN PERIL

Irregulars Have Entered Macedonian City and Bulgars Threaten to Revolt.

TEUTON DRIVE UNCHECKED

Invaders Say They Got 103 Guns at Krusevac, 100 at Nish, and 12 at Leskovac.

Three Balkan Monarchs May Meet in Bucharest

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—From a diplomatic source at Bucharest it is reported that arrangements have been made for a meeting between the Kings of Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria.

This meeting has as its object a friendly discussion of the Balkan question. It will take place at Bucharest, and the Cologne Gazette says it will be of the very greatest importance and that the presence of the King of Bulgaria will be a guarantee that the results of the conversations will be favorable to the Central powers.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 11.—The Anglo-French forces in the Balkans are more than holding their own against the repeated attacks of the Bulgarians, who are trying to destroy the little Serbian Army before reinforcements can reach it.

Reports from Gievgeli by way of Greece yesterday announced that Veles, on the Nish-Saloniki Railroad, had been recaptured by the French on Monday. This is denied by dispatches from Saloniki dated Tuesday evening, which tell how that report became circulated.

"A small French cavalry force," says one dispatch, "penetrated the Bulgarian lines near Veles, but failed actually to enter the town. A misunderstanding of the nature of a cavalry raid led the Serbian official at Gievgeli to send out a telegraphic message that Veles had been occupied."

Another version comes from the Saloniki correspondent of The Daily Mail, which says: The French cavalry force succeeded in firing a Bulgarian munition depot and then left. The Bulgarians at Veles feared the cavalry were the vanguard of a larger force and temporarily evacuated the city.

That the recapture of the town is imminent, however, is foreshadowed in various dispatches received yesterday giving a few details of the movements of the allied forces. A telegram from Saloniki to the Hestia of Athens, as forwarded by the Paris Havas Agency, confirms reports that the French troops are extending their front along the railroad from Krivolak in the direction of Veles, and adds that the position of the Bulgarian forces at Veles is precarious. British troops also are advancing on Veles by a route further north, threatening the flank of the Bulgarians. In the fight preceding the capture of Ormanly, the dispatch says, the Bulgarians suffered heavy losses, leaving 1,000 men dead or wounded on the field.

Serbians operating in the defiles of Kutchanik against the Bulgars advancing from Uskub to Prisrend report an important success, according to advices from Saloniki, says an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Milan Secolo's correspondent, who has returned to Saloniki from Monastir, is quoted in a dispatch as saying the situation there is regarded as most critical. Already several bands of irregulars have penetrated the city, and extraordinary precautions are regarded as necessary to prevent uprisings among the city's Bulgarian population, which numbers over 5,000.

Monastir, the correspondent adds, is cut off from communication with Serbia, and the Bulgarians also have succeeded in cutting communications with the French forces to the eastward. The population of the city has been reduced from 70,000 to 25,000.

"The French Consul," says the correspondent, "appealed to the French military authorities to send two regiments to Monastir, but the commander refused to divide his forces. The situation along the railway is so precarious that the railroad management allows only two cars to proceed from Florina, which is the last Greek station, and insists that even this small train must return to Greek territory immediately. No rolling stock is allowed to remain in Monastir overnight."

Dispatches to the Patrie of Athens from Saloniki, as forwarded by the Paris Havas News Agency, state that for four days a violent battle has been in progress in the vicinity of Strumitza, between French and Bulgarian forces. At last accounts the fighting was still going on. The French were outnumbered by the Bulgarians. General Sarrail, the French commander in chief, had sent reinforcements to this front.

An official statement issued by the Franco-British Staff at Saloniki yesterday and transmitted to the Paris Havas Agency says:

British troops, reinforced by a new division, occupy solidly the region north of Doiran, and are operating in the direction of Strumitza, where encounters between British and Bulgarian patrols have been reported.

The Bulgarian attack on Krivolak testifies to the anxiety caused by the progress of French troops beyond the Crena River, and the occupation by them of the positions of Momain, Bachorndol, and Doorista, protecting the routes to Babuna Pass.

Supply trains are circulating freely between Guevgeli and Gradsko.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro is expected to arrive at once from Flanders to take command of the British forces.

The Berlin War Office yesterday made the following announcement concerning the operations of the Teuton and Bulgar forces:

The pursuit is being continued vigorously everywhere.

According to details which have now come to hand, the booty taken at Kru-

Continued on Page 3.

"Fighting Men First," Cried English Nurses

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 11.—The Morning Post says:

"A correspondent sends us a story told by the Captain of a French cruiser which well illustrates the important part being played by many noble women in the war. The Captain was instrumental in saving a number of lives of passengers when a British transport was torpedoed some time ago in the Aegean. On board were thirty-six nursing sisters, of whom ten were drowned. When the French boats came on the scene the nurses called out with one accord: 'Fighting men first!'

"Such an instance of devotion to the flag surely deserves to live in British history."

TORNADO KILLS 50 IN THREE STATES

Towns Wrecked in Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota—10 Dead at Great Bend, Kan.

CUT SWATH 16 MILES WIDE

Fire Breaks Out in Debris, but Is Quenched by Rain—Wires Down and Details Meagre.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—A tornado swept over parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota tonight, wrecking many buildings and killing a number of persons. The extent of the damage and loss of life could not be ascertained definitely tonight, because the storm tore down wires and shut off communication for several hours. Estimates of the dead run as high as fifty or sixty.

Great Bend, Kansas, reported the worst damage in early dispatches. Only a few words came direct from Great Bend and those over the telephone wires, which were snapped before details could be learned. One of these reports reached Wichita, saying that six bodies of victims of the storm had been found. An early report said that fifty were dead at Great Bend, but later information indicated that the death list would not be higher than 10.

No reports were received from the rural regions and only a few from small towns in the path of the windstorm. A message to the Missouri Pacific Railroad said that the tornado swept a path sixteen miles wide at some places.

Among the towns in which buildings were reported destroyed were Claflin, Kan.; Hoisington, Kan.; Larned, Kan., and Hartford, S. D.

One brief report from Great Bend said that half of the houses in the city were demolished and that the Santa Fe Railroad Station was razed. Three large flouring mills and a number of grain elevators were in the path of the tornado, but their fate was not reported. Just how the 5,000 residents of Great Bend took care of themselves, with half of their homes wrecked, could not be learned.

It was reported that fires broke out in the debris of crushed houses at Great Bend, but that a heavy rain quenched the flames before they spread to any extent. At Pratt, Kas., south of Great Bend, more than four inches of rain fell.

An Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé train due at Great Bend about the time the storm broke could not be heard from for several hours, and fear was entertained for the train and its passengers.

$500,000 Damage in Great Bend.

GREAT BEND, Kan., Nov. 10.—The property loss from the tornado is estimated at a half million dollars. The city water plant, three flouring mills, the Santa Fé station, and fifty residences were demolished. A Santa Fé passenger train narrowly escaped the path of the storm, which swept through the southern part of the city.

Several thousand sheep were killed, the animals being hurled into the air as the tornado struck them. The city tonight is in total darkness and without water supply.

Every available man tonight is working in the débris in an effort to release many imprisoned.

ADMITS THE RECALL OF BRITISH GENERALS

Teneant Tells Commons Several Officers Were Brought from Front But Not Allowed to Retire.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Official announcement was made today that several British Generals had been recalled from the front since the war began.

The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War. Mr. Tennant said the Generals had been recalled for various reasons, but that none of them had been allowed to resign or retire.

He declined to give information as to the number of General recalled.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST.

The Louis is Stranded in the Mediterranean—Crew Is Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Louis has been wrecked in the Eastern Mediterranean. No lives were lost. The following official statement was given out here today:

"The British torpedo boat destroyer Louis, Lieut. Commander Harold D. A. Hall, has been stranded in the Eastern Mediterranean, and has become a total wreck. All of the officers and crew are safe."

The Louis was one of the L class of destroyers, built in 1913. She was 260 feet long and displaced 965 tons. She was armed with three 4-inch guns and four torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 100 men.

WASHINGTON FEARS CRISIS

President Starts Prompt Inquiry Into Ancona Disaster.

CABLES FOR ALL DETAILS

Will Seek All Facts as to Liner's Conduct Before Making Protest.

GERMAN PLEDGE BINDING

Austria Regarded as Equally Responsible to Us for Safety of Americans at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—An official dispatch from Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador at Rome, indicating that twenty-seven or more Americans lost their lives in the destruction of the steamer Ancona in the Mediterranean, brings this Government face to face with what may prove another serious crisis with the Teutonic powers. Unless it can be shown that the Ancona was trying to escape after having been warned, or that she offered forcible resistance, the crisis will overshadow all other problems before the Government at Washington. Ambassador Page's dispatch was received at 8 o'clock tonight.

[The text of this dispatch is published in an adjoining column.]

The destruction of the Ancona has deeply stirred official Washington, where it had been hoped that the controversy over the submarine attacks in disregard of human life and international law had been closed when Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, delivered to Secretary Lansing his instructions of Oct. 5 from the Berlin Government disavowing the Arabic attack, expressing regret, and agreeing to pay an indemnity for the mistake.

It is feared here that the renewed activity of German and Austrian submarines, with the Mediterranean as the zone of their concentrated operations, may again arouse the American people and strain relations with the Teutonic powers. By direction of President Wilson the State Department is making a thorough investigation of the circumstances connected with the destruction of the Ancona. No representations have been made to the Austrian Government yet, but the Ancona disaster is expected to lead to an early representation to the Government whose submarine is found to have been responsible for the attack.

It is the desire of the Administration first to ascertain the facts, and to ascertain particularly whether the Ancona was attacked without warning. Unless it can be shown that the vessel was challenged by the submarine and ordered to halt and that this challenge was disregarded, or that the Ancona was committing some other act, such as offering forcible resistance, thereby losing immunity from the protection to which her passengers and crew were entitled, the case will be regarded as on all fours with that of the Lusitania and the Arabic, and a most serious situation would be precipitated between this Government and the dual monarchy.

Many Details Lacking.

A newspaper dispatch from the Stefani News Agency of Rome is authority for the statement that 100 shells were fired into the Ancona before she was torpedoed. If this be true the Washington view is that the incident will be less likely to precipitate a crisis. If 100 shells were fired at the Ancona the assumption would be that she was warned, and persisted in attempting to escape. Unofficial information from Berlin also brought the statement that the Ancona was sunk by an Austrian submarine for attempting to escape.

None of these statements has been confirmed officially. The information received by the State Department was very meagre. It did not say the vessel had been sunk by a submarine, nor did it indicate that it was an Austrian submarine. In view of the fact that the attack occurred while the Ancona was proceeding along the Tunisian Coast, and that American Consuls would not be expected to ascertain the facts until they could obtain reliable statements of survivors, it was not surprising that more complete information was not obtained today.

Beofre the receipt of Ambassador Page's message this cable came from Jay White, the American Consul at Naples, Italy:

"Mrs. Francisco Mascalo Lamura and a minor child, American citizens, sailed in steamship Ancona, flying the Italian flag. It is verbally reported here that the Ancona has been sunk near Bizerta, Mediterranean, North Africa, and that 270 of the crew and passengers were saved. Suggest inquiry be made at American Consulate at Tunis."

Italian Embassy in Dark.

No further word came from Ambassador Page during the night. Secretary Lansing kept in touch with the Telegraph office of the State Department until nearly midnight, hoping that additional dispatches would tell definitely of the fate of the missing Americans and throw some light upon the manner in which the Ancona was attacked.

At the Italian Embassy, where there is great interest in the loss of the Ancona, Count di Cellere, the Ambassador, said no advices whatever had been received.

Whether the Ancona will parallel the Lusitania case is now the foremost problem before the Administration, and for this reason President Wilson is re-

Continued on Page 3.

Ambassador Page at Rome Cables Partial List of 27 Americans Reported Lost with the Ancona

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The State Department tonight received a cablegram from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome, reporting that about twenty-seven passengers of the Ancona, believed to be Americans, were lost. The message read:

Rome, Nov. 10.

State Department, Washington:

Alexander Patattivo of New York, his wife and four children; Mrs. Francis Mascolo Lamure, also twenty other third-class passengers, believed to be Americans, lost with the Ancona. One passenger reported safe. Mrs. Cecil L. Greil, first called Gray, reported safe.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, Rome.

AMERICAN VESSEL SEARCHED IN PORT

Landing Party from British Cruiser Forcibly Overhauls Zealandia at Progreso, Mexico.

NOW WAITS TO SEIZE HER

As Suspected Commerce Raider —State Department Asks for an Explanation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Great Britain was asked today by the United States for information concerning the recent searching of the American ship Zealandia in the Mexican port of Progreso by a landing party from a British cruiser. Ambassador Page was instructed to make the inquiry through the London Foreign Office.

American Consul John W. Germon at Progreso reported that the Zealandia was forcibly searched last week by men from a British cruiser now lying outside the harbor, presumably waiting to seize the vessel.

In the absence of complete data State Department officials were not inclined to comment on the case, but it was indicated that it might develop new points in the neutrality situation prompting Mexico as well as the United States to protest to Great Britain.

Accepting the Consul's report as accurate, the official conclusion here is that the British naval authorities not only violated Mexican neutrality, but far exceeded their rights in forcibly searching an American ship in a neutral port. It is admitted that such an act would constitute one of the most serious issues to arise between the United States and Great Britain in the controversy now in the channels of diplomacy over the British Navy's conduct toward American shipping.

German Crew and German Flag.

The Zealandia sailed from Pensacola, Fla., on Oct. 7 for Tampico, and was reported to have hoisted the German flag at sea, though this was denied by the owners. She is said to have a German crew aboard and a cargo of resin consigned to Sweden. Reports concerning the cargo and the alleged purpose of the Captain of the Zealandia to undertake commerce raiding caused the British Admiral in charge of the patrol off the Atlantic coast to dispatch a vessel to determine the merchantman's status and intentions. It is reported that on searching the Zealandia the British found no armament. What conclusion was reached concerning the cargo has not been revealed, but the Consular report indicated that the ship would be seized as soon as she left Progreso.

Since the vessel is Americanowned, with no change of registry involved, the Washington Government desires to know on what grounds search was conducted in a neutral port. In the natural course Mexico would enter a protest, but as Great Britain has not yet recognized the de facto Government in Mexico the situation is somewhat complicated. As soon as the facts are established, however, the State Department probably will advise the Mexican Government of what occurred. If it should develop that the Mexican port authorities had no means of resisting the entry of the British seamen the good offices of the United States to prevent a recurrenceof such incidents might be enlisted by Mexico.

It was suggested in some quarters here today that if it was known that the Zealandia was armed for raiding purposes her sojourn beyond the twenty-four-hour limit in a neutral port, especially where the authorities were powerless to intern her, might be paramount as a justification for entering the territorial waters to seize the vessel. It was recalled that this defense was offered in one case in which British warships entered terrtiorial waters off Chile. Mere suspicion that a merchantship is armed, however, is not regarded by officials here as sufficient ground for such action.

Watched by British Agents.

The Zealandia figured much of late in reports of the investigation of British agents who were on the trail of ships supposed to be fitting out in the United States for attacking oil-carrying ships from Mexican fields, from which the British Navy draws a great proportion of its supply of fuel oil.

The Zealandia mysteriously left Pensacola at night, carrying a large stock of provisions and manned principally by a crew of Germans. An American flag painted on her hull had been painted over.

The ship moved from Tampico to Campeche, where British agents located her and reported she bore a large quantity of resin, which is used largely for making shrapnel. They also reported their suspicions that she bore a large quantity of copper, and the British view was that the ship was waiting for an opportunity to slip out with the cargo for some port where it would find its way to Great Britain's enemies. Nothing further of her movements was reported until today.

Owners in the Dark.

The Zealandia is owned by the Fiske Trading Company of New York. The owners said yesterday that they were not aware that their vessel had been searched, nor had they received any report from Captain Devanchier in the last week.

SUBMARINES SINK FOUR MORE SHIPS

Three British and a French Steamer Destroyed, All Probably in Mediterranean.

2 U-BOATS REPORTED LOST

And a Third Is Said to Have Been Captured and Taken to Port by British Warships.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Three more British vessels and the French steamer France have been sunk by German submarines, which some time last week passed through the Straits of Gibraltar and into the Mediterranean Sea. As has been the custom recently, the announcements today did not contain the scene of the sinkings, but it is almost certain that most, if not all of them, occurred in the Mediterranean.

That Great Britain has taken steps to resist this new suomarine warfare is indicated in a dispatch from Morocco which reports the destruction of two German submarines by a British cruiser.

A third U boat is said to have been captured in a disabled condition, according to a dispatch from Athens, which says:

"The newspaper Kairol says it has received assurance from a reliable source that British torpedo boat destroyers captured a German submarine in Greek waters last week, taking the crew prisoners. The submarine, with its engine damaged, was caught between Crete and Cythera and towed into Mudros."

The British transport Mercian, of 6,505 tons and owned in Liverpool, was attacked by a submarine in the Mediterranean, but escaped after twenty-three of her crew were killed and fifty others wounded by gunfire. The War Office made the following announcement tonight, telling of the attack:

"The outward bound transport Mercian was attacked by gunfire from an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. She reached harbor safely with casualties of twenty-three killed, thirty missing, and fifty wounded, who were landed and are in a hospital."

"The British steamers destroyed were the Californian of 6,223 tons, the Clan McAlister of 4,835 tons, which was last reported in London on Sept. 13, and the Meorina of 3,159 tons.

The Californian was a Leyland Line steamer, 447 feet long, 53 feet beam and 30 feet depth, built at Dundee in 1902. Many months ago she was taken over by the British Government.

The Californian figured prominently in the story of the Titanic disaster, having been near the scene of the wreck, but not having gone to the rescue. Lord Mersey, in presenting the judgment of the British Board of Trade Court of Inquiry into the Titanic disaster, mentioned the Californian as having seen the Titanic's signals at a distance of eight or ten miles, and declared she could have reached the sinking liner without serious risk and have saved many lives. The Californian's master, in a subsequent statement, declared that the signals from the Titanic had not been recognized by the officer in charge as distress signals.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The French steamer France, owned by the Société Générale des Transports Maritimes a Vapeur, of Marseilles, according to information reaching here tonight, was torpedoed by a submarine in the Mediterranean on Sunday. Of the crew of seventy-three, four were wounded. All the crew were rescued, being landed at Cagliari, on the southern coast of the Island of Sardinia.

A dispatch from Cagliari to the Giornale d'Italia, which was forwarded here from Rome, gave the impression at first that the vessel destroyed was the 24,000-ton steamer France, of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which was taken out of the passenger service early in the war, and has been utilized by the French Government. Later advices, however, reported the steamer as belonging to the Marseilles company.

The steamer France was a vessel of 4,025 tons, and was built in 1897. She has been used in the Mediterranean and South American trade. The last record of the France shows that she was at Algiers Sept. 22.

GERMAN CRUISER REPORTED SUNK

Stockholm Dispatch Says The Frauenlos, a Sister Ship of The Undine, Has Been Torpedoed.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Nov. 11, (via London.)—A Stockholm dispatch to the Politiken gives the report that the German protected cruiser Frauenlos, a sister ship of the Undine, has been torpedoed off the south coast of Sweden.

The Undine was sunk off the coast of Sweden several days ago. Both these vessels were protected cruisers, with a displacement of 2,672 tons and a complement of 275 men.

THRU KEY WEST (HAVANA) SLEEPER
FLORIDA EAST COAST RESORTS
on Seaboard Air Line's "FLAMINGO," 9:15 A. M.—Winter Resort Bureau, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

SHELL FLEEING LIFEBOATS

Liner Reported Halted by Shots, Then Sunk, Still Under Fire.

THEN U-BOAT RAN AWAY

Said to Have Killed Four Survivors in the Lifeboats.

WIRELESS BRINGS QUICK AID

All Italy, Stirred to Rage, Calls on Neutrals to Join in Humanity Protest.

Rome Says Ancona Stopped At the First Warning Shot

ROME, Nov. 10, 1:20 P. M., (via Paris, 8:10 P. M., received in New York, 1:50 A. M., Thursday.)—Additional reports received here are to the effect that the Ancona was sunk without an opportunity for her passengers to escape.

The reports say that the submarine first fired a warning shot, whereupon the Ancona immediately stopped. Two shots then struck the ship, one forward and one aft, but it is uncertain whether they came from a gun or were torpedoes, after the Ancona sent a wireless for help.

An explosion resulted from one of the shots and the steamer sank rapidly before the boats could be lowered or help arrive from the wireless call.

The authorities here declare that the disaster is a clear case of a submarine sinking a merchant ship without giving adequate opportunity for the passengers to escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Unbounded indignation has been aroused in Italy because of the sinking of the Ancona. According to some accounts about half, and according to another the great majority, of the passengers perished.

The Ancona left Messina on Saturday afternoon bound for New York with 412 passengers aboard, eighty-three being first-class fares, including the Prince of Cassano. Most of the 320 third-class passengers were emigrants from Venetian and Apulian provinces. The members of the crew numbered 160. The steamship also carried a cargo of 6,000 cubic meters of merchandise.

Just after midday on Sunday, when the Ancona was passing Cape Carbonara, one of the monster undersea craft delivered to Austria from the Krupp yards at Kiel at the beginning of the present year and having a surface displacement of 700 tons and 860 tons under water, was suddenly sighted.

The Ancona at once sought to go full steam ahead, but was soon caught up with and brought to a standstill with the first shot.

"The submarine then deliberately turned its cannon on the helpless vessel laden with human beings," cables the Tunis correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, "pounding it from stem to stern with no fewer than a hundred shots and tearing huge rents in its side. The submarine thereafter let fly a torpedo causing the liner to founder in a few minutes amid the desperate shrieks of the passengers."

Shell Crowded Lifeboats.

Just before the fatal crash which wrecked the dynamos the Ancona flashed wireless appeals for help, which were quickly responded to from Bizerta.

Meantime, before abandoning its prey, the submarine fired repeatedly at two crowded lifeboats, killing a man, a woman, and two children, whose bodies were taken to Bizerta. A rescue party in the course of two journeys picked up 160 passengers and ten sailors, who were taken to Ferryville. Many among the survivors were badly wounded. They were conveyed to a local hospital. Most of the survivors were stunned with grief at the loss of kinsfolk and acquaintances, or half mad with terror.

According to a statement, just issued by the Italian Navigation Company, which owned the vessel, there is reason to believe that 270 out of a total of the 572 passengers and crew were safely landed at different points along the Algerian coast.

The Corriere points out that since the enemy submarines began their activity in the Mediterranean on Sept.

9 as many as twelve British and French steamers and transports were torpedoed in those waters.

No Time to Lower Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Ancona was at some point between Cape Carbonara, in South Sardinia, and Biserta when a submarine flying the Austrian flag, and probably with a mixed German-Austrian crew, appeared and gave her chase. The liner increased her speed, but the submarine slowly caught up with her and began firing, hitting her repeatedly in the stern.

The scenes on board were indescribable. Women fell on their knees and children ran about screaming. There was no escape from the pursuers.

Finally the Captain, out of regard for the lives of his crew and passengers, gave up the attempt to escape and ordered the engines stopped.

The submarine approached, still firing at the steamer, and when unable to destroy her with shells discharged a torpedo, whereupon the steamer immediately listed and began to sink.

There was not sufficient time to lower all the boats, and many passengers, who were eventually rescued, jumped or fell overboard, protected with life belts.

Figures 183 Are Missing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAPLES, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—According to a list of passengers which I saw, the Ancona carried four first class, seventy-two second class, and 239 third class passengers, with seventeen officers and 173 men in the crew.

Among the first class passengers were the Duke of Cassano and Mrs Cecile Greil, an American citizen.

A telegram received from the Duke of Cassano from Ferryville, states that he is safe and well. It is presumed that all the first class passengers embarked in the same boat, and that therefore Mrs. Greil also is saved.

No English subjects were on board, but among the third-class passengers were Alessandro Pattativo, with his wife and four children, and Mrs. Francesco Lamura and her child, all Americans.

Among the passengers were many Greeks, released from military service, and forty Armenians. Of these forty, seven had been condemned to death by the Turks, but they had escaped, thanks to the splendid work of American Consuls. Most of them, perhaps, were saved from massacre only to find a watery death at the hands of the great assassin's ally.

The submarine, which attacked the France, was probably the same that sunk the Ancona. She was a large boat, about a thousand tons.

Although the official communique states that she flew the Austrian flag, she was probably German, as the evidence of the sinking of the Italian cargo boat Cyrene will prove. When the Cyrene was attacked, the submarine was lying a German flag. The Cyrene hoisted Italian colors and the submarine changed to the Austrian flag and promptly torpedoed her.

It is still hoped that further boats from the Ancona have reached the Tunisan coast or have been picked up by English or French transports going westward, and that the list of 183 missing may be reduced.

Many of those saved arrived at Ferryville with wounds from the shrapnel fired by the submarine.

The port doctor here, who signed the bill of health, tells me that seventy babies are here among the third-class passengers.

Some May Still Be Out in Boats.

ROME, Nov. 10.—How many persons lost their lives in the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona by a suomarine in the Mediterranean has not been definitely ascertained, but the latest advices from Naples say that 320 survivors have been landed at Tunis ports and fifty at Malta. The number of passengers on the Ancona is placed at 482, and the crew has been estimated variously from sixty to 160. [The liner usually carried a crew of 158. This would make a total of 640 aboard, and, according to the foregoing figures, leaves 270 missing.]

The Ancona carried boats for the accommodation of 2,500, and it is possible that some of the boats are still afloat and may bring in additional survivors in the next twenty-four hours.

The Ancona was torpedoed on Tuesday morning, and a Tunis dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia gives a dramatic, though brief, account of the attack.

"A submarine approached the Ancona toward noon," says this account, "and as soon as the steamer saw it an attempt was made to escape at full speed. The Ancona was overtaken and stopped. Then the submarine fired on the Ancona, sinking her amid the desperate cries of the passengers.

"The lifeboats were next attacked, the submarine likewise firing on them. A woman, a man, and two children were killed; their bodies are at Bizerta.

"The submarine then disappeared immediately, proceeding probably in the direction of the Aegean Sea.

"Before sinking the Ancona was able to send out a wirless call for help. This was heard by the station at Bizerta. Aid was sent promptly, and thus 160 passengers and ten sailors were saved. They were taken to Ferryville, (in the environs of Bizerta,) where they were attended by physicians and the Consul.

"Among the survivors are a number of wounded emigrants, nearly all Venetians, and ten Greeks. A number of the survivors seem to have lost their reason as the result of their terrible experiences."

The official list of survivors as issued in Rome includes one American woman, Mrs. Cecile Greil of New York; 143 Italians, sixteen Greeks, and one Russian.

The statement is made that twenty-four of the Ancona's passengers were naturalized Americans. Of these nothing is known at the present time.

One of the notable passengers aboard the Ancona was the Prince of Cassano, head of one of the oldest Neapolitan families, resident in Rome.

The Pope, expressing grief at the disaster to the steamer Ancona, has sent instructions to the ecclesiastical authorities of Tunis to give all help in their power to the survivors.

The newspapers, commenting on the torpedoing of the Ancona, compare her fate with that of the Lusitania. The Messagero remarks:

"The enemy's attack on a steamer loaded with peaceful passengers shows the chivalry of the Austro-Germans."

Italian Navy Alert.

Owing to the recent activity of hostile submarines in the Mediterranean, orders have been issued to the Italian fleet to redouble their efforts to capture or destroy these underwater craft, and also to particularly watch and attempt to guard steamers plying between the Mediterranean and the United States, and also in the Strait of Otranto.

Suggests Shells Killed Scores.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 11.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that there is no news of 110 persons who were on board the Ancona, and that it is presumed they were killed by the gunfire of the submarine. The only American in the first cabin, the dispatch says, was Mrs. Greil.

Among the passengers were forty Armenians, seven of whom had been condemned to death by the Turks but had escaped.

Four Die in Bizerta Hospital.

BIZERTA, Nov. 10, (via Paris.)—Survivors of the Ancona to the number of 161 have been brought here by a mine sweeper and a torpedo boat. They were taken to a hospital, where they were aided by the Consuls of Italy and France. Four of them died.

CAPE BON, Tunis, Nov. 10.—Two of the Ancona's boats, with fifty-four members of the crew, landed near this point. Some of the men were injured.

MALTA, Nov. 10.—Forty-one members of the crew and four passengers of the Ancona, picked up at sea, have been landed here.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The French steamer Plaidan rescued 100 persons from the Ancona, who were among those that landed at Bizerta.

Those who took to the small boats after the vessel went down suffered great hardships before they reached shore.

LONDON WONDERS IF AMERICA WILL ACT

Press Suggests That Ancona's Case Will be Treated Like the Lusitania's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 11. — The sinking of the Ancona is the text for bitter denunciations of Germany in the morning papers.

The Times makes the following comments:

"The submarine which sank the Ancona was flying the Austrian flag, but several Italian newspapers allege that she was of German nationality, if it be true, it adds, if possible, to the infamy that attaches to the German Navy and the German flag. It charges them not merely with attacking under false colors, but deliberately using these colors to cover a treacherous attack upon a nation with whom Germany does not profess to be at war. Suspicion against her is certainly strengthened by the haste with which she issued the customary excuse from Berlin. 'Qui s'excuse, s'accuse.'

"In all respects the deed is as indefensible as the sinking of the Lusitania. We hear that the crime has already provoked horror and anger in Rome. We shall be surprised if these feelings do not grow in intensity as the full enormity of the deed is grasped. The Italians are a high-spirited people, with a strong sense of humanity, a deep love of their own countrymen, and an exceptional tenderness for women and little children. Unless we mistake them, they are not likely to take this flagrant injury and insult lying down, to be appeased by such hollow and flimsy excuses as that emanating from Berlin, or to be satisfied by appeasing their hearts with words. They will insist, we imagine, on reparation or on revenge, whoever may be authors of this wholesale murder of their fellow subjects.

American Inaction Forecast.

"Whether American opinion will be moved by this deliberate repetition of a crime which at first moved her so deeply we cannot pretend to surmise. We can hardly anticipate that the fate of the Ancona will do more than the fate of the Lusitania, the Arabic, and the Hesperian. The Austrians doubtless know as well as the Germans that months before the Lusitania was sunk President Wilson warned Germany that if her war vessels destroyed American lives his Government would hold her to a strict accountability, and that months after he informed her that a repetition of such acts would be regarded as deliberately unfriendly; but they also know what followed these dignified announcements, and probably they have taken the lesson to heart.

"At all events, this latest incident in maritime warfare on the Teutonic model ought to serve as a salutary comment upon Germany's exultant congratulations to the United States over their last note to England. It may bring home to Americans in a wholesome way the value of the German charge that 'England has abused sea power in order to exercise sea despotism,' and that it is she who 'has trampled down international law.' Which do they prefer—the British or the German standard of maritime warfare and of maritime right?"

Washington's Opinion Awaited.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The sinking of the Ancona was accomplished by a large submarine which flew the Austrian flag, but from the description of its size as well as the zone of its operations it seemed likely from the first to be a German boat. This inference appears to be confirmed by the fact that Berlin, not Vienna, supplies the excuse for its performance.

"The excuse is that the Ancona was away when summoned to surrender. Whether this excuse is valid in the case of a vessel which was a liner full of passengers and was outward bound to America, and so could not be ferrying munitions, is a point on which it will be interesting to hear the American Government's opinion.

"If a single American citizen has been drowned, we shall, perhaps, hear of it, but if the victims are only Italians or non-American neutrals, presumably this latest atrocity will not interest Washington any more than so many others have; yet it provides a striking commentary on the value of certain German pledges of which Washington was the recipient.

May Force Italy's Declaration of War.

The Daily News says:

"The destruction of the Ancona stands in the category of the Lusitania, Arabic, and Hesperian. The ship was sunk by a submarine flying the Austrian flag, but it will require convincing proof to satisfy British, or, we believe, American opinion that the port of commission was not Wilhelmshaven or Kiel. If that assumption is justified, the incident is of grave international importance. The fact that Germany is not at war with Italy counts for little, for the formalities of warfare have long since gone by the board. If an actual declaration of war by Italy is now precipitated, her path in the Balkans will be so much clearer.

"But it is with Washington rather than Rome that the authors of the Ancona crime will have to deal. It is for the benefit of Washington that Berlin has already protested that a vessel was shelled because she refused to stop. The American account with Germany still stands open. The still unsettled Lusitania controversy assumes a fresh actuality today, and the principle at stake bears no real relation to the question whether the Ancona carried American passengers or not.

"It is a controversy in which this country has no call and no desire to intervene, but in view of the vigor of America's claim against ourselves for restraint of trade we shall scrutinize with some interest her claim against Germany for murder."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"There is little doubt that the Austrian flag was a ruse, for a message from Berlin practically admits that the outrage was committed by a German vessel with a German crew. It is reported that there were citizens of the United States on board, though whether any have been killed is still uncertain; but in any event here is an infraction not of the rulings of international pundits, but of the law of God—'Thou shalt do no murder.' As recently as Monday last it was announced that the United States Government was the champion of the neutral nations. That claim was made with reference to mere matters of trade. The Germans have now committed further murder on the high seas.

"What value, it will now be asked, attaches to any pledge by the enemy? Explanations as insincere as specious may be proffered, but the fact remains that Germany confronts the civilized peoples of the world as an outlaw State, having no respect for any of the restraints which render human existence possible. Her policy of piracy has been defeated in British waters. She has gone therefore further afield. There also she will be defeated."

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 11.—News of the sinking of the Ancona was not made public in London until shortly before noon yesterday, when the censor released the first dispatch from New York on the subject.

NEW YORKERS WERE ON ANCONA

Six in One Family Among Those for Whom Inquiries Are Made.

PENNSYLVANIANS MISSING

No News Concerning the Attack Reaches the Local Agents of the Line.

According to a dispatch that came yesterday from Rome, the Ancona had 482 passengers on board instead of 422 as mentioned in the first message containing news of the disaster. William Hartfield, agent for the Ancona, said the liner was scheduled to call at Messina after leaving Naples, and might have taken on the extra sixty passengers there.

According to the Pier Superintendent at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, the Ancona had about 158 officers and men when she sailed from this port last on Oct. 17, and the majority of them had been on the vessel on several voyages. With 482 passengers this would make a total of 640 persons aboard the liner.

Telegrams were received at the office during the forenoon, the agents said, asking for information regarding Mr. and Mrs. B. Canfield Jones of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. Sassoli of Washington, American citizens who were believed to be on the Ancona when she left Naples.

L. Geiger of 919 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, called to see Mr. Hartfield, and said that he had received a letter from his nephew, Edward Geiger, who had been in Italy for eleven years, stating that he was returning home on the Ancona with his wife.

The President of the Foreign Board of Missions reported yesterday afternoon that he was expecting some missionaries to return from India via Naples about the beginning of November, and inquired if any of them were on the Ancona's passenger list.

Umberto Lamura, proprietor of a bakery at 307 East 111th Street, believes that his wife and son, 3 years old, were among the passengers on the steamer Ancona. Two days ago he received a cablegram from his wife, dated Nov. 5, at Scafati, near Naples, informing him of her intention to return on the Ancona. Lamura is a naturalized American citizen.

Dr. Cecile L. Greil, who is reported as being among the Ancona survivors, formerly lived at 30 Morley Place. She moved from there more than a year ago, and left no forwarding address. No one could be found last night in the house or in the neighborhood who had been acquainted with her.

WAITING FOR PASSENGER LIST.

No Answer Received Yet to Agents' Cabled Inquiry.

No word concerning the sinking of the Ancona had been received at the offices of Hartfield, Solari & Co., of 1 State Street, agents for the Navigazione Generale Italiana of Naples, up till a late hour last night. Mr. Hartfield said he had sent cablegrams asking for a list of passengers and all details of the torpedoing of the steamer as soon as possible in order that the agents could relieve the anxiety of those who had relatives on board. In his opinion the lack of news from the head office of the company at Naples was due to the strict censorship on all cabled dispatches exercised by the Italian Government.

When William Hartfield of the firm was informed last night by a TIMES reporter at his home that there were twenty-seven citizens of the United States on board the steamer, he said that the Government ought to take prompt action in the matter.

"The sinking of the Ancona is worse than the Lusitania case," he continued, "because there was not the slightest excuse for the act. She was a peaceful merchant vessel on her way to a neutral port, carrying a number of innocent persons on board and a general cargo. To drown these people, mostly women and children, is a heartless crime."

Both Mr. Hartfield and his partner, Luigi Solari, expressed the opinion that the Ancona had been sunk by a German submarine flying Austrian colors, as they did not believe that Austria had any submarines with guns mounted on deck or that they were operating outside the Adriatic Sea. If this was proved, they said, it would mean that Italy would declare war on Germany and seize the ten steamers now lying in the Italian, German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Line, which are lying up in the harbors of Genoa and Naples. The three largest liners among them are the Moltke, Prinz Ludwig, and Koenig Albert at Genoa.

The Ancona had never been used as a transport, the agents said, and had been trading regularly ever since the war began between New York, Philadelphia, Naples, and Messina, carrying large numbers of reservists and quantities of provisions for the Italian Government, but no explosives or ammunition of any kind.

Mr. Solari said he did not think the cabled report that there were eighty-three first cabin passengers on board was correct, because the steamer only had accommodation for fifty cabin passengers altogether. On the last three trips from Naples to New York more than half the Ancona's passengers had been women and children, owing to the fact that men of military age are not leaving Italy now.

He believed there were a number of Americans on board and based his opinion on the ground that the passenger lists for all the Italian liners arriving here since Aug. 1, eleven in all contained the names of American citizens. On the America, which arrived last month, there were forty-five Americans, and on the Duca d'Aosta, out of 254 first cabin passengers, seventy-seven were citizens of the United States. The largest number brought to New York on any of the Italian ships recently was on the Duca degli Abruzzi, which had 119 Americans out of a total of 575 passengers. On her previous voyage from Naples to New York the Ancona had thirty-five citizens of this country, among a total of 483 passengers.

She was a favorite vessel with opera singers and musicians, and it was considered probable that there were several on board who were on their way to America for the Winter season.

Many inquiries were made during the day at Hartfield, Solari & Co.'s office concerning the movements of Italian steamers that are now in the danger zone in the Mediterranean either coming to or going from New York.

The Europa of the Veloce Line left New York on Oct. 30 with thirty-four cabin passengers and 1,051 reservists in the steerage for Naples. She passed Gibraltar on Tuesday and should arrive in port today.

The steamer Caserta of the Lloyd-Italiano sailed on Nov. 1 for Genoa with 1,200 passengers on board from Philadelphia and New York, nearly all reservists for the army, and passed Gibraltar yesterday. She will go through the zone where the Ancona was sunk today and will be followed by the White Star steamer Cretic, which has 1,088 passengers on board from New York and Boston.

It was believed in shipping circles that the submarine which sank the Ancona was one of the big German U-boats which have passed through the Strait of Gibraltar and was waiting to meet the transports carrying troops to Saloniki at the entrance to the Malta Channel. This is a narrow strip of the Mediterranean between Sicily and the coast of Africa, through which the transports and supply ships pass. The Ancona would enter the Mediterranean Sea between Sardinia and Sicily, and from the dispatches received she was torpedoed within a small triangle formed by the southern end of Sardinia, the western end of Sicily, and Bizerta, thirty-eight miles northwest of Tunis on the African coast.

SURE IT WAS GERMAN U-BOAT.

Captain of the Stampalia Says They Carry Austrian Flags.

The sinking of the Ancona created a good deal of excitement yesterday afternoon among the 289 passengers on the Italian liner Stampalia when she arrived at Quarantine from Genoa. Many of them said they had friends who had expected to sail on the Ancona, and Damarti Lamarco, a second-cabin passenger, who lives in Youngstown, Ohio, said his brother, Antonio, had booked to sail from Naples on the liner.

Other passengers told the immigration officials that they had been booked to leave by the Ancona, but had finished their business in time to get away on the Stampalia. The officers of the steamer were very concerned on hearing the news, as they knew many officers on the Ancona. They said her complement of crew totaled about 170.

Captain Eugenio Lavarello, the commander, said he believed there was no doubt of the Ancona having been sunk by a German submarine, as they had been very active in the Mediterranean since the beginning of October. "They carry two flags," he said, "and use them according to the nationality of the steamer they intend to destroy. If it is an Italian, then the Austrian colors are hoisted.

"Fifteen days before I left Genoa," the Captain continued, "the Captain of an Italian steamer reported to the Harbor Master that he had been attacked by an submarine, which had shown two different colors. When she was first sighted there was a German flag flying at the short staff aft, and after her commander had made out the Italian ensign on the merchant steamer he hauled his colors down and hoisted the Austrian flag and opened fire with a small quick-firing gun in the bow.

"The Captain of the Italian vessel told the Harbor Master that he would not have been able to escape had not a cloud of smoke been seen on the horizon advancing rapidly toward the submarine, and her commander, believing that it was probably a British cruiser, gave up the pursuit and steamed toward the African shore.

"From what I have read of the position where the Ancona was torpedoed, I should think that she was on her usual course, which is to pass about twenty-one miles off the African coast at Bizerta. The German submarines have been looking out for the British and French transports on their way to the Dardanelles, and now they will go to the Ionian Sea to prevent the Allies from conveying their troops from Suvla Bay to Saloniki."

ALL ITALY AFLAME OVER ANCONA ATTACK

Calls on Neutrals and Belligerents to Join in Protest—Seeking Submarine Base.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 10.—Italy is now experiencing the rage and fury felt by Americans at the loss of the Lusitania. The Ancona, which was torpedoed yesterday, was filled with noncombatants, women and children.

The Italian population is calling upon the allied fleets to rid the Mediterranean of the submarines. Great efforts are being made to discover the submarines' base of supplies, which is supposed to be on the Greek coast.

Italy calls upon all neutrals, as well as the belligerent countries, to protest in the name of humanity.

HOLDS AUSTRIA WAS BOUND.

Paris Thinks Dual Monarchy Responsible Under Germany's Pledge.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The international phase of the sinking of the Ancona is attracting special attention here owing to the attitude of President Wilson with respect to the limitation of submarine activity against merchant vessels.

The French Government has received only meagre reports of the disaster, and these have not disclosed whether the commander of the submarine investigated the nationality of the passengers and gave them time to take to the boats before sinking the ship.

The view is expressed in authoritative quarters that even if the submarine proved to be an Austrian, although there are reports that she was a German flying the Austrian colors, the joint policy of the Austro-Germans would make it incumbent upon Austria to observe the assurance given by Germany with respect to submarine warfare.

BERLIN LAYS IT TO AUSTRIA.

And Says the Ancona Tried to Escape from Submarine.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Information from a reliable source is to the effect that the steamship Ancona was sunk by an Austro-Hungarian submarine," says the Overseas News Agency.

"She attempted to escape, and thus compelled the submarine to use her guns."

ATTACKED BY TWO U-BOATS.?

Paris Hears Assailants of the Ancona Flew Austrian Flags.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 11.—The Ancona was attacked by two submarines, both flying the Austrian flag, says a

PRESS COMMENT ON THE ANCONA

NEW YORK CITY.

From The New York Tribune.

Too many essential facts remain in doubt to permit the expression of opinion on the sinking of the Ancona. The all-important fact must be whether the ship was warned. If it was not, then the Lusitania massacre has been repeated. Only second in importance is the nationality of the submarine. The mere fact that an Austrian flag was displayed will not serve to silence the suspicion that the work was that of the German submarines known to have passed Gibraltar recently and traceable by their operations in the Western Mediterranean.

Conceivably, then, we have to deal with a second Lusitania, possibly we have to deal with Austria, probably with Germany. Yet it is equally just to reckon that the Ancona was warned and attempted to escape. In this situation there is nothing to do but await the facts.

Whatever the circumstances of the Ancona, the incident has already served its purpose in destroying the last semblance of verity in the assertion that Mr. Wilson won a diplomatic victory over Germany honorable to his country and useful to all neutrals. He did nothing of the sort. He capitalized the success of the British submarines in the Arabic case, but he never dared to press the Lusitania case lest Germany should flatly decline to disavow and reduce his noble diplomatic victory to kindling wood.

Not a Lusitania Case.

From The New York World.

In its slaughter of the innocents the sinking of the Ancona by an Austrian submarine resembles the Lusitania massacre. In other respects the two cases seem to have nothing in common.

The Lusitania was torpedoed without warning. The Ancona was apparently trying to escape. The information on that point sent out from Berlin by the Overseas News Agency finds confirmation in the Italian report that more than one hundred shells were fired at the Ancona before the ship was torpedoed. That would plainly indicate that the Captain of the liner refused to obey the signals of the submarine and attempted to run away.

If this proves to be the fact, no diplomatic complications between the United States and Austria can arise out of the destruction of the Ancona even though American lives were lost.

What we exact from Germany we naturally exact from Germany's allies and from all other belligerents. If this rule was departed from by the commander of the submarine that sank the Ancona, the United States could not and would not allow the Austrian Government to plead that the agreement was made by Germany alone and that Vienna had never assented to it.

Submarine warfare against passenger ships is a barbarous exercise of sea power which cannot be reconciled with any theory of civilization, but nevertheless it is one of the activities of this infamous conflict which must be recognized. The Captain of a liner who tries to escape from a submarine after he has been warned is personally assuming the responsibility for every noncombatant life that is lost by his recklessness, and no neutral government can intervene, even though its own citizens are among the victims.

Fears Long Correspondence.

From The Sun.

It has been the sincere hope and general belief of the people of the United States that the result of our exchanges with Germany would be the settlement of a course of conduct in submarine attacks to which her allies would adhere. If it should develop that the subject must be taken up separately with her allies, a long and irksome correspondence must be carried on with each of them, although Germany's precedent has incalculably strengthened our position; unchanged from the beginning.

Americans will continue to believe that Austria's conduct will not necessitate another diplomatic negotiation comparable to that with Germany until the contrary has been demonstrated; and if it is necessary they will begin to wonder whether its conclusion they must undertake similar processes with Turkey and with Bulgaria.

Popular Wrath Rising.

From The New York Herald.

The Ancona infamy is but one in the grand scheme. Germany assumes that this Government can be kept asleep. Why not? The Lusitania is forgotten and filed away in Mr. Lansing's pigeonholes. And yet a doubt arises. True, the Zealandia, which is suspected of having on board the German officers who broke parole at Norfolk, was not searched by the United States Navy, for which shoulder long ago have been after this suspected ship. True, the Lusitania is forgotten, and equally true that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen still insult this country with their presence. But the Government shall be given the benefit of the doubt. Something may happen to wake it up yet.

But one thing is certain: The tide of popular wrath is rising surely, higher and higher with each unspeakable outrage that must be laid at the doors of the Teutonic allies. They are equally guilty, and there is surely a limit, if not to official, to public patience.

There were Americans among those who were thus sent to their doom—Americans who were exercising their undoubted rights in traveling on an Italian ship; Americans for whose protection the Government of the United States is responsible. What will be the answer of the Administration to this latest crime against the nation and all humanity? Is the Austrian Government to escape with a disavowal and an apology? Must there be more futile notes, more inconclusive debates about "sacred principles"?

BOSTON.

Seeks Possible Excuse.

From The Boston Herald.

The first thing we want in the Ancona case is an exact and comprehensive statement of facts. We want to know if there were any palliating circumstances which, under international law, justify a submarine in sinking a merchantman without giving passengers a chance for their lives.

It seems clear that the ship was carrying American citizens, thus putting it in the same class as the Lusitania, so far as America's relation to the tragedy is concerned. The horror of sending to the bottom innocent women and children would appall the world in any other period than this. Now we look on it with measurable calm, only inquiring as to the technical compliance with the precepts of international law over which President Wilson had supposedly brought Germany to terms.

SPRINGFIELD.

Awaits Full Explanation.

From The Springfield Republican.

The Austro-Hungarian Government is not officially bound, presumably, by the understandings thus far reported between the United States and Germany concerning the scope of submarine operations against merchantmen, but it would be extraordinary if Vienna should now deliberately follow a course in atrocities which Berlin had abandoned.

The strain in the relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary caused by the recall of Ambassador Dumba would be intensified by submarine horrors wantonly committed under the Austro-Hungarian flag. The full explanation of the Ancona affair is awaited with the deepest interest.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sheer Brutality.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The details of this sickening tragedy are not yet quite clear, but enough is known to condemn forever those responsible for it. The Ancona did not carry munitions of war, she carried no troops, there is no suggestion that an attempt was made to ram the submarine that attacked her. It was nothing but sheer brutality that sent her helplessly to the bottom of the sea.

There were Americans among those who were thus sent to their doom—Americans who were exercising their undoubted rights in traveling on an Italian ship; Americans for whose protection the Government of the United States is responsible. What will be the answer of the Administration to this latest crime against the nation and all humanity? Is the Austrian Government to escape with a disavowal and an apology? Must there be more futile notes, more inconclusive debates about "sacred principles"?

PITTSBURGH.

Humanity Will Disapprove.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

When the details shall have been learned it may develop that technically and under the rules of war the sinking of the liner Ancona by a submarine flying the Austrian flag was lawful. That, however, is a long way from warranting it in the eyes of humanity.

Operation of submarines is not haphazard. If, therefore, it is disclosed that the attack on the Ancona was made with a knowledge of its company of passengers, including women and children, the nation responsible for the tragedy will have scant approval from the world in any appeal it may make in extenuation and justification.

It is a blunder, if not worse, for any power thus to employ its force and indulge its passion for destruction. People will not be slow to remark that the Allies have not done these things and to adjust their sympathies accordingly.

"A Senseless Act."

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Whatever developments may show to have been the facts in the sinking of the Ancona by an Austrian submarine, the senselessness of the act stands out above everything else. What possible advantage can a country gain by the sinking of a ship of commerce whose cargo consists chiefly of passengers bound for a land with which that country is at peace? Whether it be shown that the Ancona was sunk only after warning was disregarded, the criminal feature of the horrible affair is scarcely lessened, even though it be argued that the Austrians had every right to sink the ship when they could not prevent her bringing back reservists and munitions on her return voyage.

CLEVELAND.

The Question of Flight.

From The Cleveland Leader.

If a German or Austro-Hungarian submarine shelled the Italian liner Ancona before that ship was sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean it is quite certain that the steamer tried to escape. Otherwise there would have been no reason for such an attack.

If the Ancona refused to stop when signaled to do so or in any way sought to resist or escape there is no case for international discussion. No trouble can arise between this country and Germany or Austria Hungary through any such affair. If the Ancona fled or in any sense resisted the hostile submarine there can be no "Ancona case."

CHICAGO.

Case Abnormally Bad.

From The Chicago Tribune.

So far as we know, no pretense has been made by Austria-Hungary that any sort of blockade was attempted of Italy ports. Germany is not even at war with Italy. An attack by a German upon Italian ships would have this unusual circumstance. The destruction of an Italian passenger ship by an Austrian submarine would be an extraordinarily vicious disregard of humane considerations. Whether the destroyer were German or Austrian the case would be abnormally bad.

ST. LOUIS.

Expects a Disavowal.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If full investigation should reveal that the vessel was sunk without warning and that the lives of American citizens were endangered, a prompt demand would be made for disavowal of the act and such reparation as should be made. This country has dealt with Great Britain as a representative of the Triple Entente and with Germany as leader of the Central Powers.

It could not, consequently, treat an act of Austria, Turkey, or Bulgaria in violation of the agreement with Germany as to submarine warfare in the light of an unconsidered question. We may safely assume that Austria will disavow the act, if outside the modification of submarine warfare to which Germany has agreed, and make whatever reparation it can. Certainly the case will not be occasion for interminable note writing.

ST. PAUL.

Law Apparently Not Violated.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

From the information received—later advices may change this, of course—there is nothing to indicate that the Austrian naval commander violated the established international law. The firing of the shells before the launching of a torpedo indicates that the Ancona endeavored to escape after warning was given.

The right to stop and search vessels carrying belligerent flags cannot be denied. The inhumanity of shelling and torpedoing unarmed passenger ships, however, is quite another question. In this case American lives were in jeopardy, possibly lost. This concerns us, but the first step is to ascertain whether the sinking of the Ancona was in accordance with or in defiance of international law. Once the facts are established, there will be neither doubt nor difficulty about our duty in the premises. Italian censorship can only delay, not change, the facts.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Slaughtered the Helpless.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

The main fact stands out, the fact that once more women and children and innocent noncombatants traveling on an unarmed and peaceful passenger ship have been done to death on the high seas once more. The relentless war machine that the allied nations are combatting has slaughtered the helpless and the unoffending.

When Americans lost their lives, whether the Ancona was warned, whether after being warned she tried to escape, these are questions that must be answered before this country's course can be determined, but, no matter how they are answered, the fact of the slaughter remains and, even if under a strained construction of the law, it is possible to argue that the submarine which did the deed had technical legal warrant for it, the horror of the deed itself is not less and its effect upon American sentiment will be tremendous.

NASHVILLE.

Relies on the President.

From The Nashville Tennessean.

The sinking, by either an Austrian or a German submarine of the Italian steamer Ancona, with a number of Americans aboard and with the probability that several of them lost their lives, may precipitate another crisis between the United States and the Teutonic Empires.

Whatever results, there is nothing in the situation over which the public should become nervous. President Wilson has shown himself capable of handling delicate and serious situations satisfactorily, and the country may, without fear, leave the matter in his hands.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Austria Must Give Guarantees.

From The Columbia State.

Just what is the significance of the sinking of the Italian-American liner Ancona by an Austrian submarine? Is it an isolated case made possible by a commander's ignorance or heedlessness, or is it but part of a new program of lawlessness such as was initiated at the behest of Von Tirpitz last Winter?

On the answer to these questions necessarily depends the attitude of the United States. That the Washington Government will act with firmness and determination, yet with patience and calmness, if the only point that is now entirely certain. Austria, like her ally, must be held to strict accountability. The new submarine orders issued by the Berlin Government have prevented any repetition of the murders of the Irish Sea. Similar guarantees must be secured from Austria.

33

At the weekly meetings of the Executive Committee

THE Columbia Trust Company's Executive Committee meets every Thursday. At these meetings the Executive Committee discusses at length the general financial policies of the Company.

It devotes critical attention to

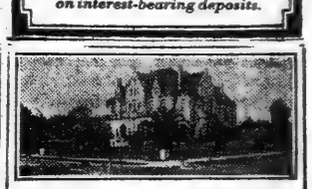
(1) The security back of every new loan of over $1000.
(2) Every increase in an old loan of over $1000.
(3) All loans of over $5000 which mature during the following week.
(4) All purchases and sales of securities.

The interest of the Executive Committee is not confined to weekly meetings. Its members are in frequent—often daily—consultation with the Company's officers on banking business matters

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B



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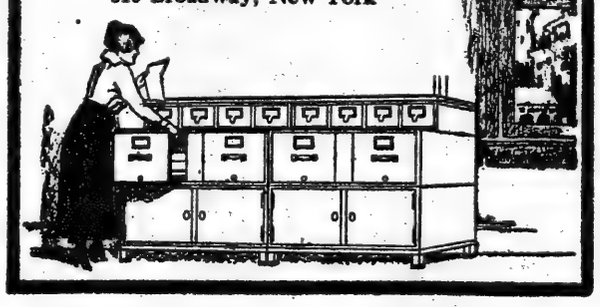
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the accuracy of every figure transaction in any line of business is guaranteed and the saving of time and labor is enormous.

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SAYS GERMANS TRIED TO BLOCK OUR FLEET

Plot to Sink Liner Across Channel Last May Frustrated, Providence Journal Asserts.

FLEET IN THE HUDSON THEN

Armed Guards Placed Over Interned Vessels by Malone—Constant Vigilance Maintained Since.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Statements made yesterday to The Providence Journal by Federal authorities show that last May, when the entire Atlantic fleet was drawn up in the Hudson River to be reviewed by President Wilson, there was a German conspiracy on foot to bottle up the battleships by sinking a large Hamburg-American liner across the channel leading to the sea. The plot was killed by the vigorous action taken by Admiral Fletcher, Chief Flynn of the Secret Service, and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, who held a number of conferences, with the result that a special squad of eighty picked men was selected overnight.

"Two armed guards were placed at every hawser holding German-American ships at their docks in every part of the river. These men were provided with hastily rigged telephone lines running right to the docks, and they were instructed to shoot first and ask questions afterward if any of the officers or crews of the tied-up steamers made any attempt whatever to move out into the saved the situation. The efforts made stream with their vessels.

"As the plot was believed to have included an attempt on the part of the fastest German ships to escape to the open sea, two fast destroyers were detached from the fleet and placed below Tompkinsville with instructions to sink any vessel that sought to get away.

"It is believed by all the authorities mentioned that this action alone run down the principals in the plot were unavailing, but the Secret Service is still hopeful of securing evidence which will lead to their arrest.

"From the information in possession of the authorities, as stated to The Journal yesterday, this plot was hatched as an immediate result of the great wave of indignation which swept over the whole country on May 11, immediately after the arrival of the fleet in the Hudson River, when the German Government forwarded its so-called 'explanation' to Washington with regard to the sinking of the Lusitania. In both the German and Austrian Embassies it was firmly believed at that time that the United States was on the verge of breaking off all relations with Germany, and the plot was conceived so as to make our fleet impotent at the moment when its presence on the Atlantic seaboard was most necessary, as well as to make the nation appear ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of the world.

"Publication of Lord Bryce's report on May 12 in connection with the German atrocities in Belgium and the manner in which it was received by the American people still further hastened the belief of the German and Austrian plotters that the United States was dangerously near a break. Chief Flynn of the Secret Service, and Dudley Field Malone, both acknowledged to The Journal yesterday that they had been greatly concerned about the plot, no mention of which has ever been made public up to the present time.

"Admiral Fletcher declared that, while he was greatly perturbed over the situation, if any ship had been sunk across the fairway he would have blown her to pieces in short order had she attempted to block the channel in this way."

The plot was formed in the belief that Admiral Fletcher would not dare risk taking the fleet through Hell Gate into Long Island Sound, the Journal says.

"As far as can be ascertained," the story continues, "the plan as perfected was to have been executed on the night of Monday, May 17, when President Wilson and his official party were being entertained by Admiral Fletcher aboard his flagship, the Wyoming. The condition of the weather, which was stormy, with a drizzling rain, seemed to favor the effort, but when it was discovered that information concerning the plot had leaked out and that a great many additional guards had been thrown around all the steamers at Hoboken and elsewhere, the attempt was abandoned.

"At that time, in addition to the Mayflower, the President's yacht, there were lying in the river the superdreadnoughts New York and Texas and the Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Delaware, North Dakota, Michigan, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Louisiana, Virginia, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Georgia. There were also sixteen destroyers, twelve submarines, three monitors, and mine-laying, repair, hospital, refrigerator, and other auxiliary vessels.

"The story of the manner in which the Port of New York has been guarded, under the personal supervision of Collector Malone, since the plot was discovered, is full of interest. There are thirty-eight German and Austrian steamers in New York harbor. The burden on officers of the United States connected with the customs service brought about by reason of the constant activities of the crews of these steamers is very great.

"It has become a serious question as to how much longer the German captains be permitted to maintain steam on their vessels night and day and to keep everything in readiness for immediate departure. This condition is rapidly wearing out a large force of men, whose superiors are confident that the Germans intend to make some sort of demonstration, if they can, at the first favorable opportunity.

"While it is understood of course that the ships are not interned in the legal sense of the word, they are voluntarily interned, and it is common knowledge that any attempt to secure clearance papers for a German port will be fraudulent on its face, as it is impossible for such ships to reach any German port under existing circumstances.

"It is understood that the Government is seriously considering making a demand upon the management of the companies operating these boats, which include the Hamburg-American, the North German Lloyd, and the Austro-American Lines, that certain parts of the machinery necessary for the operation of these vessels shall be taken out of them and stored under guard of the Collector of the Port. It is claimed that if there is equal good faith on both sides the companies can make no proper protest against such a demand."

Malone Did Take Action.

Collector Malone said last night that there were persistent rumors at the time of the naval review and the international crisis last May that somehow—there were various stories as to the method to be employed—the Hudson River was to be blocked and the fleet bottled up by German sympathizers.

"I have no concrete facts at all to support the story," said the Collector. "It was merely a rumor. But, in keeping with my policy ever since I assumed office of running down all rumors, whether I had evidence to support them or not, I conferred with Chief Flynn and Admiral Fletcher and took the precautions necessary to prevent such action."

Chief Flynn refused to discuss the matter. It is understood that Secret Service officials heard rumors that German sympathizers or German spies would seek to bottle up the fleet, and that they reported to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who in turn reported to the Navy Department, which notified the New York and New Jersey police.

One of the precautions consisted in the shifting of two destroyers down the river when the report was circulated that the Vaterland or some other liner was to be sunk. The destroyer Flirtilla was anchored along the Jersey shore from opposite Seventy-ninth Street up, but after this rumor came to the ears of the officials, two of them were moved down to just above Forty-second Street, whence they could make a quick run to the Hamburg-American or North German Lloyd docks in Hoboken, if necessary.

The rumor that some such plot was afoot came to THE NEW YORK TIMES at the time of the review, and was investigated, without much tangible evidence being found. The most popular of the many rumors was that the Vaterland was to be backed out into the channel and sunk by the opening of her sea cocks.

SERUM PLOT FEASIBLE.

But Authorities Know Nothing of It, and Consul Won't Say.

All responsibility for any part in the alleged plot of the Austrian Embassy and the Austrian Consulate here to put secret military documents in boxes supposed to contain anti-tetanus serum, was disclaimed yesterday in an official statement by the Board of Health. It is charged by The Providence Journal that there was a conspiracy, of which the New York Health Department and the American Red Cross were made the tools, and that "incriminating documents" were last June taken to Austria in boxes which had come from the hygienic laboratories of this city.

As explained by the health authorities, two large shipments of anti-tetanus serum had been sent to Austria shortly before the transaction which is now under scrutiny. The shipment of last June represented a purchase of three cases of the anti-toxin made by the Austro-Hungarian Consul here and presented by him to the American Red Cross. It was sent to Albert W. Staub, receiving agent of the Red Cross at the Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn.

"When the order was received," said Miss Helen H. Hernon, a clerk of the Health Department, who conducted these transactions principally, "no certificate was given by this office for the reason that the serum was purchased by the Austrian Consul and ordered delivered to the Red Cross. Certificates were given with the previous shipments only because the steamship companies had refused to accept them unless a declaration was made as to the contents of the packages."

The Austro-Hungarian Consul said yesterday that he would not discuss the matter. At the Consulate it was emphatically denied that any employe had been discharged since the beginning of the war.

The explanation of the Red Cross is that technically there might have been an opportunity for opening the boxes after they had left the custody of the agent, but that nothing is known about it.

ITALIANS STORM ANOTHER MOUNTAIN

Not Only Hold Col di Lana, But Capture Monte Seis, 7,700 Feet High.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The announcement made by the Austrian War Office yesterday that the Italians were defeated and driven from the summit of the Col di Lana after capturing it is disproved by an official statement issued by the General Staff, under yesterday's date, according to which the Italians not only took and held the Col di Lana but stormed the peak of Monte Seis to the north of it. The statement says:

Continually increasing activity of artillery and aeroplanes on both sides is reported along the entire Italian battle front.

On the night of the 8th, in the upper Cordevole, the enemy tried with strong forces to recapture the summit of Col di Lana. After repulsing a violent attack our men assumed the offensive and, harrying the flying enemy, reached and stormed the summit of Monte Seis, which rises 7,700 feet to the north of Col di Lana.

In Carnia there was an intense artillery action. Our guns dispersed enemy groups in the Koder (Gail) Valley and on Monte Lodin, and bombarded the Saifnitz railroad station at the head of the Fella Valley.

On a height west of Gorizia on the night of the 7th, after an intense artillery preparation and volleys of bombs, strong infantry columns attacked our position, but were repulsed, leaving the ground covered with corpses.

On the Carso yesterday nothing of importance occurred.

BERLIN, Nov. 10. (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.) — The official report from the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters, dated Nov. 10, says that Italian attacks on Podgora, Zagora, Oiagava, and the Col di Lana were repulsed. It adds that an Italian aircraft dropped bombs on Nabresina, killing several civilians, among whom were one woman and three children.

"The third Italian offensive in the Isonzo district can be considered to have definitely failed," says the Cologne Gazette's correspondent at Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, "since only feeble attempts to advance are still being made by the Italians.

"During this last struggle the Italians have suffered immense losses, besides having had 5,387 men captured, among whom were 106 officers. The Italian sacrifices in killed, wounded, and prisoners have all been in vain, the Austro-Hungarians having maintained all their positions."

GERMANS SANK ANCONA, SAYS ITALIAN NAVY MAN

Insists Austrian U-Boats Are Bottled Up and That None of Them Carries Guns.

"I will stake my reputation," said an Italian naval officer in this city yesterday, "that the submarine which sank the Ancona off the southern coast of Sardinia, where the passage between the island and Algeria is less than 200 kilometers, was a German boat flying the Austrian flag. If this can be proved there will be no further excuse for Italy to refrain from declaring war on Germany, and if American citizens have been slain, it will certainly call for drastic action on the part of the United States.

"According to international law a vessel which attempts to elude the pursuer may be fired upon at the risk of the commander of the warship which challenged her—that is, he has to be morally certain that contraband is on board. But the Ancona, being on her western passage could have had no contraband on board; the commander of the submarine knew it; hence his attack was a cold-blooded massacre.

"We know where the Austrian undersea boats are and not one of them, since Italy declared war, has ventured beyond the Adriatic. I cannot tell you what measures we have taken to prevent this, but as the Strait of Otranto, which leads from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, is less than the width of the English Channel, what England could do there we certainly could accomplish here.

"Austria has just eleven submarines—seven of the Germanic type, two of the Lake, and the rest Holland-built boats. Their maximum radius is less than 1,200 miles. It is said that the Ancona was fired upon before she was torpedoed. No Austrian boat carries any guns for surface attack.

"It has been reported that twelve or fourteen of the latest type German boats, having 3,000 miles radius and equipped with disappearing guns, had been built on the Baltic, shipped in parts to Pola and Fiume, and the parts assembled there.

"If this be so, we in the Adriatic have had no sign. Would it be reasonable to suppose, even if one of these big boats were in operation and could pass our obstructions at the Strait of Otranto, that she would let our warships go free and seek in the Mediterranean a western-bound, passenger steamer? The thing is too absurd!

"It was one of the new type German submarines, believe me, which sank the Ancona. She had sailed, like the U-38 last May, from Cuxhaven, north of Scotland, and through the Strait of Gibraltar, and then met the Ancona on her way to the Dardanelles.

"Aside from the illegalities of the act I have already mentioned, assuming the submarine to be German, there is another. According to international law, although a hostile craft may challenge and pursue under any flag she pleases for strategic purposes, before she fires a shot she must display the flag of her nation.

"In this case it is reported that the Austrian flag was displayed, but I tell you that the submarine which sank the Ancona could not have been Austrian."

GONDOS IMPLICATES OTHER HUNGARIANS

Alexander Said to Have Told of Their Inciting Workers in Munitions Plants.

$25,000 BAIL FOR BROTHERS

Activities of One, Under an Alias, Recalled—Alleged Criminal Record in Europe.

Chief Flynn of the Secret Service and the Police Department started an investigation yesterday into the statements of Alexander and Victor Gondos, newspaper editors of Bridgeport, Conn., who were arrested on Tuesday night for alleged extortion on the complaint of Julius Pirnitzer, President of the Transatlantic Trust Company of 67 William Street. It was alleged that they accused Mr. Pirnitzer of supplying money to "Lieutenant" Robert Fay and others now under arrest for plotting to blow up ships bearing munitions to the Allies.

After they had been questioned for hours by Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull the men were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Tombs Court and held for examination in default of $25,000 bail.

From what could be learned at Police Headquarters, Alexander Gondos was unable to furnish satisfactory corroboration for his charges against Mr. Pirnitzer. It was said that he gave other information concerning the activities of representatives of the Hungarian Government in this country, and that he told of visits made by some of them to munition plants in and near Bridgeport to stir up labor disturbances. The information seemed to Deputy Commissioner Scull to be of sufficient importance to warrant his calling it to the attention of Chief Flynn for a more thorough investigation.

The brothers admitted they had a motive for threatening the head of the Transatlantic Trust Company, having been approached by rival bankers and asked to wage a publicity campaign in their newspapers. They had decided, they said, that the Transatlantic Company was too strong for them to oppose and that they would rather be with Pirnitzer than against him.

Mr. Pirnitzer denied with vigor that he had had anything to do with the financing of the activities of Fay and his companions and denounced the Gondos brothers as extortionists. He made a statement, in part, as follows:

Reporters from numerous newspapers have urged us to issue a statement in regard to this matter. Accordingly, we would say: First, that this company does not and never has in any way represented the Austro-Hungarian Government, being solely a private banking institution; second, that it has no knowledge other than that obtained from the newspapers as to Fay or other associates with him in any pro-German propaganda in this country, nor has it at any time furnished any funds for such purpose or any person whatsoever, and, third, that it has never engaged in any business other than the business contemplated by its charter and the laws of this State.

Fay, it was said, denied any knowledge of the Gondos brothers, and said he knew nothing of their story.

The police are following up the records of the men as supplied by other Hungarians, who say they do not believe the story the brothers tell.

"Alexander Gondos, who came here in 1911 from Budapest, called himself 'A. S. Glenn' in his dealings with Americans and retained the name of Gondos in his Hungarian connections here," said Dr. Ervin Acel-Starhemberg, city editor of the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, at 178 Second Avenue. "And since he attracted attention by his effort to have the immigration authorities bar Count Michael Karolyi of the Hungarian Parliament from admission to the United States on the ground that the Count was a socialist. The immigration authorities accepted Karolyi's explanation of the matter, and he was permitted to land. This was in May, 1914.

"In that month Dr. Sigismund Farkashazy, one of Count Karolyi's leaders in the Hungarian Independent Party, came here, and Gondos, under the name of 'A. S. Glenn,' appealed to the immigration authorities, claiming that Farkashazy should be prevented from landing because he had been convicted of fighting a duel. But his protests were finally dismissed.

"This peculiar activity of Gondos resulted in an investigation of his record in Budapest, which was obtained from the District Attorney there and from the records of a criminal court, and among other papers the details were published in the most influential paper of Budapest, the Az Est. We republished the reports from that paper in our paper here on May 25, and June 22, 1914.

"It was shown that Gondos had been convicted twice of libel, convicted of attempting to extort 80 kronen from the Zion Society, charged in Budapest with 137 crowns, and accused of having bought a typewriting machine from H. Schott and Donath for $120, which, it was alleged, he had sold before completing the payments for it. He came here before this case was disposed of."

Paul Daeche of 141 Hutton Street, Jersey City, who was indicted for being implicated with Robert Fay, Walter Scholz and others in the plot to blow up merchant vessels, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Carpenter in Jersey City yesterday. The warrant on which he had been held was dismissed and he was rearrested on another which put him under the jurisdiction of the Southern District of New York. August Ziegler, counsel for Daeche, requested a continuance of the arraignment, and the case was put over for one week. The Commissioner refused to reduce Daeche's bail from $25,000 to $15,000.

WILSON URGED TO ACT AGAINST PLOTTERS

American Society Calls Attention to Lawless and Hostile Acts of Aliens.

More effectual action against the lawless acts of foreign sympathizers was urged on President Wilson yesterday in a telegram sent to him and to Congress by the recently organized American Society, a Federation for National Unity. The telegram read:

At the first meeting of the full Board of Directors of the American Society, Inc., a federation for national unity, the following resolution was unanimously approved, and directed to be sent to the President and to the members of the Congress of the United States.

"That the American Society respectfully urges upon the President of the United States the necessity, in the national interest, for more effectual action against the lawless and hostile acts committed in this country in the interest of foreign Governments."

In accordance with this action taken by the Board, we have the honor most respectfully to submit the above resolution for your consideration.

The meeting of the board was held yesterday afternoon in the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, and officers were elected and committees appointed to perfect the organization; plan activities for the society, and attend to its membership. The first meeting will be held in Washington on Jan. 11 next, and there will be discussion, then by representative men of questions relating to the Americanization of the social body and the integrity of American institutions.

The society accepted an invitation to present its program at the meeting of the Woman's Branch of the Navy League in Washington on next Monday and Tuesday, and these men were named to represent the society: Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Robert Underwood Johnson, Andrew B. Humphrey, T. M. Carrington of Richmond, Va.; Dr. William A. Shanklin of Wesleyan University, and William Angus Paton of Princeton, N. J.

John A. Stewart was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, Admiral Goodrich, Vice President; Mr. Humphrey, Secretary; Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Literary Committee, and Colonel Thompson, Chairman of the Finance Committee and acting Treasurer.

The society has opened headquarters in the Woolworth Building.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED IN THE WEST

French "Curtain of Fire" Routs Assailants in Champagne and Artois.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—German infantry attacks on French positions in Champagne and Artois were repulsed yesterday and today, according to official reports from Paris. In both cases the French "curtain of fire" was responsible for the discomfiture of the assailants. Cannonading was brisk today between the Meuse and Moselle, in which region the French artillery fire dispersed a German infantry column.

There is a report current that the Germans contemplate another offensive in the West, such as they put into effect a year ago.

Following is the communication issued by the War Office tonight:

In Belgium our artillery has carried out against the German organizations in the region of the Dunes and in the sector of Boesinghe a systematic bombardment, which was noticeably very effective.

In Champagne, following the bombardment reported this morning, the enemy attempted two successive violent assaults against our positions on the slopes of the Butte de Tahure. The first, checked by our barrier fire, was not able to reach the trenches; the second, after having penetrated at one point, was thrown back by an immediate counterattack.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle our batteries energetically replied to the cannonade of the enemy and completely dispersed a column of infantry in transit on the road from St. Maurice to Woel.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

In the Artois district the Germans yesterday made an attack over a limited area against the French positions along the western boundary of the Forest of Givenchy. This movement was easily checked by the French "curtain of fire."

In the Champagne district French batteries yesterday replied effectively to a fresh and violent bombardment directed against our positions to the northeast of Tahure.

To the east of the Argonne, at Vouquois and in the Forest of Malancourt, last night saw the continuance of lively fighting with bombs and hand grenades.

The official Belgian communication reads:

The night was calm. The day was marked by some activity on the part of the enemy artillery.

A report received from Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France, and made public tonight, says:

On the 7th our aeroplanes bombed German huts with apparently good effect. As a result of a protective air fight the same day a German machine overturned and fell inside the enemy's lines from a height of 7,000 feet. In another fight near Douai we lost an aeroplane.

On the 8th we repulsed two small bombing attacks on our extreme left. Otherwise there has been no incident of importance.

Generally there has been less artillery activity than usual on the front.

There were "no events of special importance," was the sole comment of Berlin on the western field operations.

JAMAICA TO SEND MORE MEN.

Plans to Raise New Contingent for British Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10.—The War Office has accepted the colony's offer to raise a new contingent of one thousand men. Jamaica intends to send in all not less than five thousand men to Kitchener's army.

WASHINGTON FEARS CRISIS OVER ANCONA

Continued from Page 1.

serving judgment and seeking all the information available before taking action. A message was sent by Secretary Lansing today to Ambassador Page at Rome, instructing him to report promptly and fully. Ambassador Page will communicate with American Consulates in Italy and along the Tunisian and Algerian coasts of the Mediterranean, directing them to obtain the facts from every responsible source. Messages have been sent to Alphonse Gaulin, American Consul General at Marseilles; Consul James B. Young, at Tunis; Consul Wilbur Keblinger, at Malta, and Consul Samuel H. Shank, at Palermo, seeking particulars. It is thought that Ambassador Walter H. Page, at London, has experienced difficulty in obtaining facts from American Consulates on account of the Italian censorship, and the known difficulties of communication in the Mediterranean.

There is no doubt as to the attitude President Wilson will take in handling the Ancona case. His treatment of this case will be based upon the fundamental principles of international law and rules of humanity as outlined in his various notes to the German Government dealing with the Lusitania, Arabic, and other cases of German submarine attacks on steamers carrying American passengers. Washington has no doubt as to the principles to be applied to the facts, but only lacks the facts.

Should it develop that Americans lost their lives in the destruction of the Ancona through a deliberate submarine attack without warning, President Wilson will send a vigorous note to the Vienna Government demanding a prompt disavowal of the act, reparation, and guarantees that the incident will not be repeated. But no action will be taken until definite information has been obtained from Ambassadors Page at Rome and Penfield at Vienna.

Think Agreement Binds Austria.

In the German submarine controversy the exchanges were between the American and German Governments; Austria did not figure in it. However, it is the opinion here that the Austro-Hungarian Government was virtually bound, as an ally of Germany, to respect the assurances that were finally given by the Berlin Government to the effect that Germany would observe the principles of international law for which President Wilson contended. It was also pointed out here tonight that Dr. Constantin Dumba, who was recalled as the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, figured in some of the verbal conferences with officials of the State Department over the Lusitania affair, and was to that extent representing his Government.

The first of the assurances from the German Government regarded as paving the way toward a settlement of the controversy was in Ambassador Bernstorff's note of Sept. 1 to Secretary Lansing promising that "liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety to the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Then came the sinking of the Arabic and the demand of the American Government for a disavowal of the action of Commander Schneider of the submarine which sent the vessel to the bottom. On Oct. 5 Count von Bernstorff delivered to Secretary Lansing a formal statement from the Berlin Government that the orders issued by the German Emperor to submarine commanders "have been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic is considered out of the question."

In this note it was explained that the attack on the Arabic was undertaken against those instructions, that the German Government disavowed this act, and "is prepared to pay an indemnity for the American lives which to its deep regret have been lost on the Arabic."

FOR YOUR SKIN

POSLAM SOAP

To Cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.

At All Druggists, 25 cents and 15 cents.

GALLIENI ADDS 80,000 TO THE ARMY

War Office Campaign Against Favoritism Strengthens the Fighting Force.

OLD MEN FOR EASY BERTHS

Able-Bodied Functionaries Sent to the Front—Stricter Physical Examinations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Despite the fact that General Gallieni has been in control of the War Office for so short a time, the consequences of the change in administration are noticeable in the marked "tuning up" of the military machine. It was expected that General Gallieni, whose first official act as Governor of Madagascar was the hanging of two very important natives for conspiracy, would not hesitate to reform certain time-honored customs; but the decisiveness of his actions shows that he intends to organize the administrative services with the same vigor and lack of respect for persons and prejudices as General Joffre has the army in the field. The latter dismissed many Generals, including personal friends; General Gallieni, before he had been Minister a week, cut the root of the system of favoritism by an order forbidding any one to write to commanders, or in any other manner to use influence on behalf of private soldiers or officers.

"Pull," ("piston" the French call it,) had reached enormous dimensions. Deputies now admit receiving scores of letters daily, begging their intercession for soldiers belonging to their electoral districts, while similar requests to Ministers were proportionately more numerous.

Next General Gallieni attacked the "embusqués," the popular nickname for able-bodied soldiers in safe billets far from the front, generally obtained through influence. Already there are few young warriors driving official automobiles carrying aids de camp recklessly through Paris, and functionaries whose chief duties seemed to be the discomfiture of persons seeking information in the branches of the War Department have given place to older men or those incapable of active service. "Auxiliaries," (men unfit to fight, but capable of useful service,) are also subjected to more severe medical examinations, with the result that many cases of weak chests and rheumatism have had the fresh air cure in the trenches prescribed for them. It is calculated that two army corps have been added to the forces by such reforms in Paris alone; and these summary measures have removed a dangerous source of public complaint that the rich and powerful were able to avoid the risks to which the masses were exposed.

General Gallieni is also responsible for the restrictions on the sale of alcohol to soldiers, which are likely to be further extended, if the sale is not absolutely forbidden during the war.

Redoubled stringency is promised regarding German agents, whose presence M. Millerand, the former War Minister, recognized in a public warning against "hostile ears that listen" to careless gossip. Persons crossing the French frontier are subjected to the closest scrutiny, and few foreign letters escape the censor. Even a missive with the name of a former American Ambassador printed on the envelope was recently received stamped: "Opened by military authority."

So far all of General Gallieni's efforts have met with nothing but praise, even those who have been opposed to a military man as War Minister admitting that it takes a soldier to correct faults of military administration. The public is delighted to find a champion against favoritism. It is confident that Gallieni's sword will cut the red tape which has always hampered civilian reformers.

GERMANS EXPELLED WHITLOCK'S ADVISER

Counselor Deleval, Miss Cavell's Defender, Forced to Leave Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—G. Deleval, a Belgian subject and counselor (legal adviser) of the American Legation in Brussels, has been virtually expelled from Belgium by the German Military Government and has gone to Havre, where the Belgian Government is temporarily established. In admitting today that M. Deleval had departed from Belgium because he was persona non grata to the German military authorities, the State Department declined to give details of the incident; but it is understood that the acute cause of M. Deleval's practical dismissal from his country was his activity in behalf of Miss Edith Cavell.

M. Deleval had been employed as legal adviser of the American Legation in Brussels for many years. Owing to the fact that he was not a citizen of the United States, his name is not listed in the official register of the State Department.

FRENCH IN SERBIA NEARING VELES

Continued from Page 1.

sevac amounts to 103 cannon, almost all modern, and a large quantity of munitions and war material.

The army under General Boyadjeff (Bulgarian) reports the capture of 3,000 Serbians. The booty taken at Nish is given as 100 cannon, and that at Leskovac as twelve cannon.

The Austrian War Office yesterday issued the following:

Austro-Hungarian forces: The army of General Koevess has captured the strongly defended height of Okliuta, southwest of Ivanjica, and stormed the Eldoveste southern spurs, and the Selnica Plateau, taking from the enemy several parallel trenches.

Northwest of Kraljevo, the German forces have advanced on both sides of the Ibar River. Southwest of Krusevac we have captured ground in the sector of Alexandrovac.

The Bulgarians have repulsed the enemy near Nish-Alexanae to the left bank of the Southern Morava.

A Montenegrin official communication, received via Paris yesterday says:

There was an artillery combat along the entire Prahovo-Rsihbo front Nov. 8. Strong infantry attacks against the army of the Sanjak of Novipazar have all been repulsed.

FEARS SERB RETREAT IS NOW ENDANGERED

Plan to Retire to Durazzo May be Frustrated by Loss of Pass.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Signor Luciano Magrini, telegraphing from Monastir Sunday to the Secolo, says:

"It is believed that the plan of the Serbian General Staff, approved by the military attachés of the entente, will be, owing to the overwhelming superiority of the Austrians, Germans, and Bulgarians, to try to save the army by directing it through Raska-Mitrovitza, Ipek, Andrieviaza, Podgoritza, Varbaza, Skutari, and Durazzo, the Albanian port. Many thousand Austrian prisoners, taken last December, are preceding the army by this route, and it is believed that they will be given into the custody of Italy.

"In order to secure the above route it was necessary to maintain the Kachanik Pass, northwest of Uskub, which closes the way to Kossovo to the Bulgarians. The army of General Boiovich, which was defending the defile, has been overcome by superiority in numbers and been obliged to retire and abandon important positions."

REPORTS ALLIED DEFEAT.

Sofia Dispatch to Berlin Calls Anglo-French Loss Enormous.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A defeat for the French and British troops in southern Serbia, with losses which are described as enormous, is reported in a dispatch from Sofia by way of Budapest.

According to this information the battle occurred between Krivolak and Prilep. The Allies made a violent attack upon defensive positions of the Bulgarians.

In addition to heavy losses in killed and wounded of the Allies, it is reported that a large number of their troops were captured.

GREECE GETS ALLIED LOAN.

$8,000,000 Advanced by Britain, France, and Russia.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 11.—The loan of $8,000,000 from Great Britain, France, and Russia to Greece has been concluded, and the money is now at the disposal of the Hellenic Government.

The formal declaration by the new Government of Premier Skouloudis concerning the continued neutrality of Greece and her good-will toward the Entente Powers, which was made public yesterday in Paris, was communicated simultaneously to all the capitals of the Entente nations.

A telegram from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Greek Government organ, Kairos, today, (Wednesday,) publishes the outline of an agreement said to have just been concluded between Bulgaria and Germany, relating to the Balkans, which, the newspaper alleges, it has received from a diplomatic source.

"According to the agreement, Bulgaria will not advance beyond the Doiran-Guevell line, in Southeastern Serbia, nor enter Monastir, in Southwestern Serbia, in order to avoid giving offense to Greece. Bulgaria also agrees to demobilize immediately her campaign in Serbia is concluded. It is stated that if necessary, the Germans will operate alone in the region of Monastir."

GREY DISCOURAGED SERBS.

But Did Not Refuse Permission to Attack Bulgars When Mobilizing.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The statement recently attributed to a member of the Serbian Cabinet that Serbia had asked the Entente Powers in vain for permission to attack Bulgaria before Bulgarian mobilization was complete was followed by a question on this subject in the House of Commons today. The reply disclosed that apparently the attitude of the Allies was one of discouragement of the proposal, but that there was no actual refusal of permission for the attack.

Answering the question, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in behalf of the Foreign Office that Serbia had pressed this view as the right military policy. The Foreign Office thought it was a matter for Serbia to decide, and, therefore, sent no instructions to the British Minister at Nish. When, on Sept. 27, Serbia pressed for an opinion, the Parliamentary Under Secretary said, Sir Edward Grey replied that all political and diplomatic arguments were against such action, but that he was no judge of strategical consideration. As far as the British Foreign Secretary was concerned, his spokesman declared, there was no question of refusing permission.

VIEW OF STAATS-ZEITUNG.

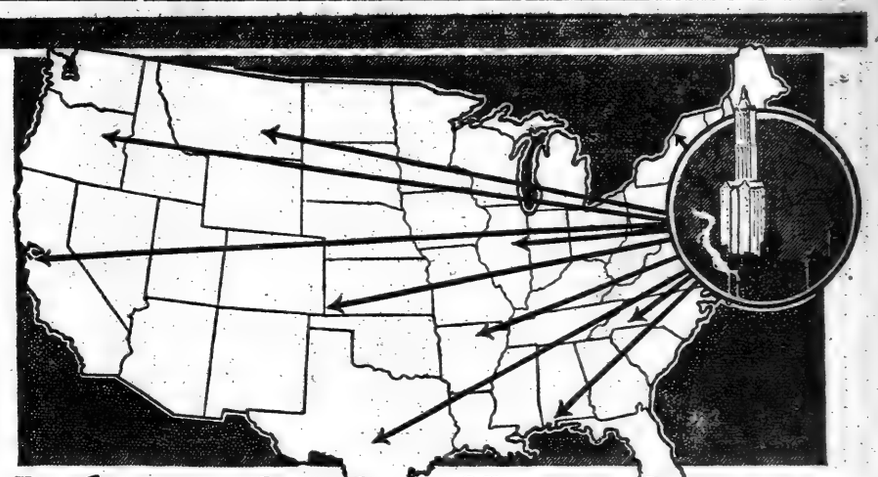
Sure Austrians Sank Ancona—Thinks She Attempted Flight.

The Staats-Zeitung comments as follows on the torpedoing of the Ancona:

"That the torpedoing of a passenger steamer bound for New York would cause a great stir was to be expected, and, indeed, the loss of life involved is something to be deeply regretted. In the absence of any official information on the subject it is impossible at the present time to predict what stand Washington will take with reference to this latest disaster.

"Of course, it must be accepted as certain that the Ancona was destroyed by a submarine of the Austro-Hungarian and not the German Navy. Aside from the testimony of survivors that they saw the submarine flying an Austro-Hungarian flag, there remains the fact that Germany and Italy are not at war with each other.

"Insufficient as are the reports of the destruction of the Ancona, the fact nevertheless seems to stand out that the steamer received timely warning from the enemy's submarine, and that, despite this warning, it attempted to escape. If this version of the affair be correct then international law would justify the submarine commander in attacking a boat that refused to obey his orders. Indeed, Washington has already recognized this practice as valid in the Arabic case. Our Government in such a case would not have had ground for official complaint even if Americans should have perished with the rest.



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From every state in the Union shipments of freight totalling over 10,000 cars a day arrive at the New York City terminals.

Although the Bill of Lading facilitates the free movement and financing of this vast volume of products, time and money are wasted unless resulting transactions are handled with great efficiency. Consequently, one of the problems confronting shippers and bankers, has been the prompt collections of drafts covering shipments.

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Bankers and shippers throughout the country have found that their business interests are safeguarded by the service of the Bill of Lading Department of the Irving National Bank.

A large map of the New York freight terminals and traffic connections has just been published by the Irving National Bank. A copy of this map will be sent upon written request.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

The Tale of Two Cutaways

DISCOVERED by the Man in the Tower to be the victims of mistaken identity.

★ ★

Many well informed men believe them to have cost $50 and $75.

★ ★

One, which is seen on many of the best dressed men on Sunday mornings, is of black or oxford — has the long, form-fitting, supple fit—flat-braided by hand—silk-lined sleeves—and is sold at $25.

★ ★

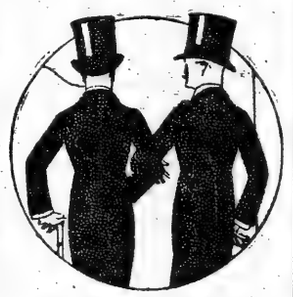
The other is of the same dark herringbone vicuna used by New York's ablest tailors—full silk-lined coat and waistcoat — soft as the finest glove — the last word in cutaway coats.

Black or oxford, $38.

Striped trousers, from $6 to $12.

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Both coats, and the correct silk hats, at all of Weber & Heilbroner clothing stores.



"The Drizzler", the smart all-weather coat, $20 to $30.

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44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.



When The Simon-Pure New Yorker Gets Gay

A VISITOR from Mars, aeroplaning into the Horse-Show, might think that the New Yorker at play is indulgent to slang, stable talk and horsy clothes. *He* is *not* the simon-pure article.

This shop, which serves the best-turned-out New Yorkers, knows that they lean toward that *smart simplicity*, which attracts notice by seeming to avoid it.

At $20 and $25 I'm showing Suits and Overcoats which in their *smart simplicity* are as characteristic of the town as its skyline.

Rich Brocaded Scarfs, a special purchase for Horse-Show Week— only 50c.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

What Is Style Anyhow?

¶ That's just it—Style isn't *Anyhow*, it is *Somehow*—it is the soul of the artist surmounting the sameness of the average.

¶ You can find plenty of new models in overcoats and suits, in plenty of reputable shops, but finding *Style is a horse of another color*.

¶ Style, as exemplified in Saks clothes, is not mere conformance to accepted standards, but something too individual to be standardized.

¶ It is *something* in the cut, *something* in the nicety of proportion, *something* in the roll of a lapel or the angle of a pocket, which distinguishes a Saks garment as a thing of birth and breeding in the family of clothes.

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Overcoats.....$17.50 to $60

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

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No investor has ever lost any part of his principal or interest.

For the absolute protection of the investor this Company has FIRST—adopted stringent "Safety Limits."

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SECOND—taken the public into its confidence by telling all the details of its business in its Reports.

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RUSSIAN PRISONER ACCUSES OFFICERS

Says They Left Kovno in Motor Cars After Orders to Hold Out Had Come.

GERMANS BUSY IN THE CITY

Introduce Sanitary Measures and Regulate the Price of Food.

TO REOPEN THE THEATRE

German Classical Plays and Comedies to be Played—New Burgomaster's Plans.

From a Staff Correspondent.

KOVNO, Sept. 27, (by Courier to Berlin.)—You don't need a military Baedeker to learn what happened here and why. The several forts of the fallen fortress tell their own story. The only fortifications with any interest for a war tourist are in the segment of the fortified circle lying on the west bank of the horseshoe curve which the Niemen makes before Kovno—four forts and four batteries, against which the main German attack was directed.

Motoring from Kovno, you cross the Niemen on what at first blush looks like a pontoon bridge, but is not. It is something apparently far more practical—a float bridge. Eleven long beams, about 12 by 12 inches, are lashed and bolted together to make a float. Across these floats, which are anchored at intervals of ten feet, is built the board roadway. You now climb continuously up hill and finally reach a high bluff overlooking the river—Battery 1. The Kaiser had preceded me here by a week or so; that was why the fifty-odd captured Russian cannon were lined up in rows of ten for quick imperial inspection. The captured guns were all nicely smeared with grease to prevent rusting. One had a broken wheel; from several the breech-block seemed to be missing. Otherwise they looked all right.

Here, too, for the Kaiser's inspection, before the main body of big guns was lined up a little squad of captured Russian "minenwerfer"—small, squatty bronze mortars, of more pictorial than military value, my officer guide explained. More useful, however, were the marshalled machine-guns which the Russians had left behind; particularly as many of them, according to the manufacturer's plates, were of German make. Battery 1 had yielded the Germans a rich haul in booty. The damage done to this fortification, which affords a splendid panoramic view of the Kovno, but whose real mission in life was to dominate the Niemen crossing at this point was almost nil. The pockmarked ground indicated that only small calibre German artillery had been used against it.

From Battery 1 you go to visit Fort 1. Here again you see more captured cannon, machine guns, minethrowers. Also four giant searchlights. Again you note that only light and middle calibre artillery was used against Fort 1, which looks practically intact. Landsturm men are cleaning up what rubbish there is; others are sorting and piling up and counting the booty of small stuff—quantities of rifle and machine gun ammunition, stacks of shells of various calibres, rifles, sacks of flour in the storerooms. Several lidless wooden boxes contain straw hulls that had once surrounded bottles, showing that the Russians practiced a nice discrimination in their destruction of war supplies.

You move on to Battery 2, where there is nothing exciting, and then you come to the star exhibit of your German friends—Fort 2. This looks more like the real thing, for it was stormed by the Germans after some "preparation" by 42-centimeter mortars. Here you can marvel at the uncanny accuracy of the fire from these biggest guns, and also get some idea of how it is done. The entrance of the fort is at the rear. From this entrance runs a tunnel not ten or twelve feet wide, which pierces the entire fort. Smaller tunnels radiate in all directions from it, giving access to every part of the brick and cement factory-like building. The tunnel seems invulnerable, for the brick arch is protected by a thick layer of cement, and over all is a good-sized hill, a mound of earth at least fifty feet deep. Yet if this narrow tunnel could be put out of business, if it could be induced to cave in at about the middle, the main artery of the fort would be cut and its usefulness largely ended.

Germans' Accurate Fire.

The Germans went about this proposition systematically, and without wasting many of the costly 42-centimeter shells. Within a circle 100 yards in diameter they scored five bullseyes with 42-centimeter shells. Standing on top of the fort, on the highest point of the dirt mound, you saw where they had struck. The first went wide, perhaps 150 feet to the right, but still did a good deal of damage. It bagged the extreme right wing of the fort, and what now looked like a stone quarry had once been a thick cement wall. The terrific explosion had torn the massive wall into huge boulders higher than a man and tossed them around freakishly, piling some of them on top of each other. This one shot had torn a breech in the outer defences down which a company might have charged, and, as I understood, one did.

A second 42-centimeter shot did no material damage because it met no material resistance, except the soft earth in the moat around the fort. It simply made a yawning hole some forty feet deep and fifty across. If there were any Russians in the immediate vicinity at the time, it seems probable that it also had a moral effect on them. The third shot showed that the 42-centimeter cannonier was getting his eye in working order. It came straight and true toward the centre of the fort, on a line with the tunnel, but fell short and merely took a big bite out of the cement glacis of the fort. Then it buried itself in the side of the hill, making a surprisingly small hole, this owing to the angle at which it struck.

The fourth shot sped just as true in direction, but overshot the mark, doing, however, valuable damage. It struck to the right of the "neck" of the fort, as the Germans call the approach at the back, wrecked the rapid-fire guns that, through narrow slits in the brick wall, had swept the long approach to the entrance, tore a twenty-foot hole in the brick wall, caused an ammunition chamber to blow up, and set the right wing of the fort on fire.

But the finest of them all was the fifth shot. The "Thick Bertha" had got her distance right at last. On the same line as the other two shots, the fifth shell dropped almost in the centre of the earth mound, right over the narrow tunnel. It was very much like looking down into a deep well. You looked into the gaping hole and saw where the shell, after plowing through forty feet of dirt, had crashed through the cement and then the brick arch, blowing up the tunnel—putting it out of business.

Then the Germans stormed the establishment. Not by a costly frontal attack, however. While their artillery was keeping the adjacent Russian batteries Nos. 2 and 3 engaged, the German storming column slipped in between these batteries and the fort, encircling it from both sides and attacking from the rear. For this process the German artillery officer who piloted me around used the picturesquely expressive German phrase which meant "seizing the fort by the throat and strangling it." Here, too, was their rich war booty, notably in the wing that had escaped the fire, were unbelievable quantities of shells.

We passed by Battery 3 and Fort 3 without stopping. The feature of Battery 4 was two Long Toms—big calibre ship's guns. Fort 4 yielded no novelty. It was almost intact, even to the guns. No master builder of fortresses could ever have wanted a finer country to fortify than this around Kovno. Steep, thickly wooded hills, among which the fortifications are lost to the enemy's view, deep gulches, winding ravines, concealed artillery positions that dominate the railway line and all the road approaches—the place looks impregnable.

Tribute to Dead Foes.

The Russians apparently made no attempt to hold the forts to the bitter end, with the solitary exception of Number 2, on whose crest I had seen a "mass" grave marked by a wooden Russian double cross on which Germans had painted the inscription:

"Here rest 10 brave Russian soldiers
They died the heroes' death
On August 16."

What happened in at least one other fort was interestingly told by a participant who had stuck to his post to the end, and whom I met in the spacious Kovno prison, which now comfortably houses 3,750 Russian prisoners of war. He was a Lithuanian and, speaking intelligible German, said that he was a Sergeant of fortress artillery in Fort 7.

"On the last day," he said, "orders came at 10 A. M. to hold out at all costs. At 1 P. M. all our officers went away in automobiles, getting up parting cheers to put the guns out of business. When the soldiers saw that the officers had gone they said, 'Why should we stay?' So they left. I stayed behind with three Lithuanian soldiers. I sent one of them out with a letter to the German patrols saying, 'Come and get me.' At 6 in the evening the Germans came."

In answer to my question whether they had put the guns out of business, he said they had not, because the rest of the garrison had gone away without stopping to do it, and he and the other three Lithuanians, who stayed behind had not either because they thought the Germans would be angry with them.

After a little original research one does not quite so much wonder why Russian fortresses fall in record time or why Hindenburg thinks it profitable to accumulate these "empty shells." (Excision by censor.)

Major D. said:

"From maps and drawings which we found behind here it appears that the Russians were not quite satisfied with Kovno themselves. We find that several new forts are incomplete. (Brief excision.) We found drawings of other projected fortifications. The Russians seem to have been working hard right up to the last minute, when they were apparently surprised by our rapid advance. One can see where they had begun work in many places. Kovno is supposed to be a modern fortress, but it is far from modern, according to our ideas. In fact, some of the forts, even those recently completed or modernised, are decidedly antiquated."

I gathered that Hindenburg had a useful ally in the Russian side in the old veteran, General Graft, protegé of Russian War Ministers and relatives of the Czar.

"Where had the millions of rubles gone that must have been set aside for fortifying Kovno?" the officer wondered. "They certainly did not go into the forts. In one fort completed as recently as 1912 you can stick your cane into the crumbling cement."

The Major also said that the whole fortress zone had been most cleverly mined by the Russians. The Germans, however, who suspected something of the kind, roamed around gingerly, and made a systematic search for mines. They had luck with them in the form of a continued downpour of rain. The rain caused little depressions in the ground where the shallow mines had been planted, so that in many cases they were easily detected. "The connecting wires had been covered with only a thin layer of dirt, which the rain in many places washed away," said the officer, "so that we were also able to hunt them down by following the trail of the wires. Also for their own protection the Russians had marked the places where mines were planted and the wires with little red flags, which in many cases they had not stopped to take away when they left. We have so far discovered and exploded more than 600 mines, and are finding more every day."

"Yes, they are dangerous"—this in answer to my innocent question. "Each contains 400 pounds of explosives. One went off as our troops were marching in; it wounded a dozen men, but this was the only accident we had, as far as reported to me. We also found here about 1,000 mines all ready to plant.

Left Long Tunnel Unharmed.

Immediately outside the City of Kovno, on the railroad to Vilna, is a tunnel a mile long—1,800 meters to be exact—and speaking of this tuunel, Major D. said:

"The best favor the Russians did us was not to dynamite this tunnel, which would have taken weeks to clear, meanwhile rendering the railroad useless. We found that the Russians had had everything prepared for dynamiting the tunnel, but evidently had not had time to set it off."

This was not the only evidence of Russian methods. Prisoners said that while the forts were stuffed with ammunition, in not a few cases it was the wrong ammunition for the guns, and so not available for shooting away at the Germans. Major D. was not inclined to place too much emphasis on these reports, however, until he had had time to confirm them personally.

Referring to the fact that practically all the male inhabitants had been driven before them out of Kovno by the retreating Russians, the Major thought there was a two-fold military reason, partly so that the Russians would have plenty of workers for building their field fortifications when they intended to make a stand, partly not to leave them for the Germans to employ in a similar capacity. * * *

If the Russians forgot or did not have time to dynamite the important railway tunnel, they at least made an attempt on the railroad bridge over the Niemen, but unfortunately for them, they merely blew up the middle span, leaving the masonry piers intact. It took the German pioneers two days to bridge the gap, though they are still working at it to strengthen the structure sufficiently to bear the continued strain of the heavy traffic incident to a German army's main line of communication. The Germans, however, have almost an American love of speed. They couldn't wait two days till the railway bridge was temporarily repaired, but ferried engines and freight cars on giant rafts across the river, building a spur railway line to connect up with the main line. General Eichhorn's advance was also considerably accelerated by a large number of serviceable pontoons which the Russians left behind, and which now form an integral part of the pontoon bridge beside the railroad bridge.

But neither this pontoon bridge nor the curious float bridge will stand up against the ice which the swift current of the Niemen will hurl against them this Winter, and so the Germans, with characteristic farsightedness, are already hard at work on a beautiful permanent structure. A company of pioneers was at work inserting huge piles into the shallow river bed by means of a man-power piledriver. The overseer, a Captain of pioneers, told me his wife was an American. He said there was $50,000 worth of timber and lumber in the bridge he was building.

Near this bridge, at the side of a foot bridge which the Russians had deengaged in a curious sport. They were stroyed. German soldiers in boats were fishing for cannon. They grappled patiently for sunken Russian cannon, and while we were watching they got a bite. I was told that not a few guns had been recovered from the swift waters of the strategic river—strategic because with the fall of Kovno profitable navigation of the Niemen was opened up to the Germans. As you looked up and down the winding stretch you saw the hulks of five Russian steamers which the Russians had sunk, and which the Germans are salving.

Much Traffic on the Niemen.

There is a lively traffic on the river. German military motor boats dash past you. Three German steamers, with barges in tow, two steamers bearing the names Hindenburg and Gallwitz, steam slowly up to the eastern shore and make fast. No time is lost in landing their freight—a fresh regiment, bound for the front. They draw up on shore for "Appell," flowers stuck in the ends of their rifles, green chaplets around their spiked helmets. Then they march eastward, singing together. At the opposite shore are moored half a dozen hospital barges, each furnished with fifty beds—a less painful way of transporting wounded homeward than by rail, perhaps. The strategic river serves to relieve the congestion on the strategic railway, and the Germans are making the most of it.

A feature of life in Kovno is the omnipresence of Russian prisoners. Most of them are engaged in useful labor. In the morning you see them passing through the streets in squads en route for their job, whatever it may be; in the late afternoon you see them coming home. Generally there are a few Landsturm men to guard them, but sometimes you see groups of them roaming around alone. They seem to be rather slackly guarded; but the Germans say that Russian prisoners have not the slightest desire to run away, that they are glad to be alive and quite contented as long as they get enough to eat.

New Burgomaster's Work.

Not the least interesting feature of Kovno is its new German Burgomaster, Dr. Pusch, imported from a small town on the Rhine. Dr. Pusch outlined his governmental activities somewhat as follows:

"When I came here, ten days after the capture of Kovno, I found the City Hall a wreck, a hopeless mess; everything damaged by the Russians; the municipal records destroyed. The first thing we did was to disinfect the City Hall and scrub every room clean. As the two Russian Burgomasters had fled to Vilna and we could find no other Russian officials, we had no foundation to build on. A provisional government had been organized by the Police President, consisting of a committee of trustworthy German-speaking citizens. The city was divided into five districts, each with a local head.

"The second thing we did was to organize a Municipal Bureau of Construction, to rebuild or repair the destroyed or wrecked public buildings. Then we introduced a scheme of municipal government, patterned after the model of Prussian cities. Little Russian is spoken here, though the natives were compelled to have all their signs in the Russian language. The result was that the storekeepers could not read their own signs, and you will notice that all the stores have also picture signs depicting the kind of goods for sale within. From now on everything will be bilingual—Polish and German.

"Then we engaged a whole army of workers to clean up the town. We have put in a paid fire department—something which Kovno had not enjoyed before. Of course, all this costs a lot of money. Another novelty which we introduced is a street cleaning department; you may have noticed columns of Russian prisoners engaged in cleaning the streets.

"One of our most serious problems was to organize a charity department. Mostly only the poorest of the poor had remained behind. We give cash aid to the destitute according to the Elberfeld system. We organized a commission of natives, men and women, who are now engaged in taking a census to serve as a basis for our further work.

"Another pressing problem is the high cost of living. We are solving this by starting a municipal bakery which turns out 6,000 pounds of bread per day, which is sold at 15 pfennigs (6 cents) per pound for rye and 24 pfennigs per pound for wheat bread. Also we started a municipal grocery store, which we stocked with goods from stores which had been confiscated by the city and paid for by the Russians before we came. The earnings of this municipal grocery store are used to pay the municipal workers.

"We found a municipal theatre here with 600 seats. This we shall reopen next week with German classics and comedies.

"We are starting to keep vital statistics after the Prussian model. Work in sanitation is being pushed. We have opened a municipal hospital, also an eye clinic, where free treatment is offered to the natives.

"We are checking speculation in necessaries of life satisfactorily by our municipal stores, and so far have not found it necessary to fix maximum prices, except that we have prescribed them for merchants and speculators coming here from Germany who make an excessive profit.

"An interesting problem was that we had no money with which to run the government. Our income now consists of our profits on food sales and a municipal tax on all who want to open up new stores, this in place of the old Russian taxes. Since Vilna has been taken by us many Kovnoites are returning from there, particularly the Jews.

"We are making an inventory of the stocks of all the closed stores, and they will soon be reopened if the storekeepers do not return.

"Yes, the vodka 'Verbot' is off (the Czar's temperance ordinance); but drunkenness will be punished according to German law. Since all the Russian officials had fled we naturally found no courts here. We have now organized a municipal criminal court, and civil courts will soon be coming. They will have a good deal to do, for, making the most of the passing moment, nobody is paying bills or rent. Kovno had no public school system. We hope to introduce one shortly.

"Practically, we have officially no civil government here as yet," Dr. Pusch smiled concludingly. "I'm simply here in place of Czarism—an autocrat too."

Wherever you go, on or back of the front, you run into German soldiers or officers who have friends or relatives in America, and they invariably avail themselves of the opportunity to be remembered to them through THE NEW YORK TIMES. One of these was Dr. Prüssian of Wiesbaden, now in charge of the Russian hospital at Kovno, who asked The Times to remember him to D. J. Schnackenberg of the Deutscher Verein in New York. Dr. Prüssian said the retreating Russians had had to abandon many of their severely wounded, but fortunately they left behind a splendid Russian surgeon and several Russian nurses. There was, he said, much tetanus among the Russians, but they were able to cure as many as 50 per cent. of them, thanks, he thought, to the tough, hardy constitution of the Russians.

In the officers' casino at the Hotel Metropole I met a private soldier who wanted to know if THE TIMES was read in Baltimore, adding that he was Fritz Hemberger, Director of the Hansa Theatre, Hamburg, and wanted to be remembered to Theodore Hemberger of Baltimore. The field-gray uniformed theatre director's military duties, as I saw him, consisted in dispensing beer to thirsty officers, and he was doing this as cheerfully as if he were making big money.

"I used to make $350 a week in America. Now I make 3.50 marks a day," he laughed. He had done a turn in vaudeville ten years ago!

BRIAND CALLS TALK OF PEACE IRRITATING

Can Think of Nothing but Victory, French Premier Tells American Correspondents.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Aristide Briand, chief of the new War Ministry of France, received the American newspaper correspondents in the capital in a body today, inviting them to ask questions or make requests relative to their work. The reception was held by the Premier more for personal reasons than with the intention of granting an interview.

"I have made a declaration for my colleagues and myself to Parliament," says M. Briand, "and it would be banal to repeat it to you."

Then came a bombardment of questions on a wide range of subjects relating to the war, to which the head of the Government made unhesitating replies. Asked regarding peace suggestions, he said:

"What are these peace suggestions? They are heard first in one country and then in another, impersonal and imponderable. They irritate at the present stage of the war. I do not wish to consider them, even to the extent of a public denial and rejection. We can tink of nothing but to drive forward to complete success by arms."

Speaking with much feeling, the Premier added:

"Even to mention a peace by compromise or concession is to be untrue to those who are giving their lives at the front."

When America was mentioned M. Briand declared:

"The war has brought Americans much closer to us even than they were before. Frenchmen appreciate deeply the sympathy and good-will of your countrymen. That perhaps is because every feeling is more intense now than in time of peace."

The Premier considered successively the censorship, which he said he would reduce to a minimum; arrangements for distributing more promptly official statements respecting operations, and greater opportunities for eyewitness reporting. In all these questions he took a greater interest because of his personal experience in newspaper work.

ASQUITH OUTLINES JOINT STAFF PLANS

And Predicts Close Co-operation, with Perhaps a Common War Council.

ADMITS NEED FOR ECONOMY

Much Closer Investigation of Contracts Now Than Formerly—War Costs $21,750,000 a Day

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Speaking in the House of Commons today, Premier Asquith announced that arrangements had been made for closer co-operation between the British and French War Offices for the better consummation of military projects. He prophesied a development of the idea, which might take the form of a common war council, in which he hoped Russia and Italy would join.

The Premier was to have asked the House today for a vote of credit of £400,000,000, ($2,000,000,000,) but some unexpected development prevented him from taking this action, which was postponed until tomorrow. The Premier, however made his expected statement in regard to the financial situation, and impressed upon the nation the necessity of a careful husbanding of its resources.

Including the new vote of credit to be asked tomorrow, the Premier pointed out, the total amount allotted for war purposes would be £1,662,000,000. He presented figures showing that the Government had a sufficient sum left over from the previous vote to finance the war to the third week of November.

The approximate daily cost of the war between Sept. 12 and Nov. 6 was given by Mr. Asquith as £4,550,000, ($21,750,000.) It rose to this figure from £3,700,000 in the earlier part of the financial year.

Loans advanced by Great Britain to her allies and dominions between April 1 and Nov. 6, Mr. Asquith said, amounted to £98,000,000. In the same period £23,000,000 was expended for food supplies and miscellaneous items.

Huge Cost of Munitions.

The main causes of increase in the cost of the war, Mr. Asquith continued, were the great expenditures for munitions and the advances to Great Britain's allies and dominions. He could hold out no hope that there was any immediate likelihood of a decrease in those two items. On the contrary, they were likely to increase.

Mr. Asquith said there was no reason to believe expenditures during the next two months would exceed £5,000,000 daily, so that the new vote of credit might be expected to last to the middle of February.

Returning to the question of public economy, the Premier said the matter had engaged the attention of the Government and a special Cabinet committee for several months. As a result, there had been much closer investigation of army contract prices, and there had been a revision of the scales of army rations.

Regarding contracts, said the Premier, arrangements had been made between the allied Governments to avoid competing against one another either in home or foreign markets, and thus keep down prices. Where there had been reasonable ground to suspect that excessive profits were being earned by contractors, prices had been reduced to a reasonable level. This was only a beginning, and there was still much to be done, but he hoped that these steps would lead to substantial economy without prejudicing the effective prosecution of the war.

Co-operation of Staffs.

The War Office, Mr. Asquith continued, had already taken steps to secure a more effective and coordinated prosecution of the war on the part of the allied powers by strengthening the British General Staff and establishing more intimate inter-communication—not sporadic, but normal and habitual—between the military and naval advisers of all the allied powers. His own views had been much strengthened by what he had seen during his two visits to the front as to the importance of interchanging officers between the War Office and the army in the field, so that all might experience trench fighting and all the novel operations this war had introduced. Sir Archibald James Murray, head of the General Staff, was about to appoint as his assistant Brigadier General L. E. Kiggell, while General F. C. Shaw would become Director of Home Defense. The Premier said he was satisfied that the staff now at the War Office, which was far more numerous than the public was aware, was composed of very able, distinguished officers, no fewer than twenty-six of whom had had actual experience in the present war.

With regard to the relations between the British Staff and those of the allied powers, it would be a great mistake, the Premier said, to suppose that they had been living in watertight compartments without communicating with one another. There was a British military attaché at French headquarters and a distinguished French officer in attendance at the War Office in London, while arrangements had now been made for more intimate co-operation and for the interchange of views for common development of plans for all the military operations in the different theatres of war. A distinguished French staff officer, the Premier stated, would be in daily communication with the General Staff at the British War Office, and Great Britain was sending to France officers intrusted with a like mission.

"It is more than possible," added the Premier, "that this organization may be still further developed."

"I am betraying no secret," continued the Premier, "when I say that the distinguished man who now holds the post of Prime Minister of France is anxious (and I am as anxious as he is) that we should develop the system of informal occasional conferences, which have taken place in the last few months with great advantage, into something more definite and better organized. Neither he nor I is without hope that before long we shall have something in the nature of a common war council, on which shall sit Ministers of the Crown and Minister of the Republic, which will with the expert advice of their united General Staffs, control and direct our conjoint military and naval operations.

"I do not place any limit on the extent to which this co-operation will be carried, and we shall be only too delighted if Russia and Italy join us for the purpose I have indicated. With a broad-based, well-conceived, and sympathetically worked system of that kind we have every confidence that the operations of the war will be still more efficiently conducted and co-ordinated in the future than in the past and that the fine spirit and resources of the Allies will bring the war to a triumphant conclusion."

Laming W. Evans, Unionist member for Colchester, expressed surprise that the Prime Minister had not given the House a comprehensive survey of the financial policy instead of details of the daily expenditure. He suggested that the Government should mobilize the nation's assets and ascertain exactly what foreign securities were held in the country, and, if necessary, submit to their being requisitioned by the Government for the purposes of supporting national credit.

Leifchild Jones, Liberal, was confident that great economy could be effected by the supervision of contracts.

Henry E. Duke, Unionist, condemned the extravagance of the public departments. There was not a member of the House, he said, who was not aware of the waste arising from slovenly minds being in control. There had not been the stringent, pitiless control needed for economy.

Members Criticise Ministry.

A long debate followed, covering the financial, military, and naval positions. The chief complaint of the members was to the effect that the Premier had not given a general review of what Sir Joseph Walton, Liberal, described as "the grave financial situation," that no steps had been taken to enforce economy, and that the supervision of expenditure had not been strict enough.

Interest in the debate revived when Josiah C. Wedgwood, Liberal, who is a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, and who has just received the Distinguished Service Order for services in the Dardanelles, took the floor. He approved, he said, the inception of the Dardanelles campaign, "even though it was a gamble." If it had succeeded, the effect on the war would have been decisive, and it was worth the risk. He declined to blame either the Cabinet or ex-First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill for the initiation of the campaign.

The Suvla Bay expedition was a very unfortunate affair, said Commander Wedgwood, and he complained that although there had been a severe reverse there the country had been kept in entire ignorance of it. The Generals responsible, he declared, ought to be dealt with in the same manner as those responsible for the military failure in France.

Commander Wedgwood viewed with misgivings the relations with Greece, and urged that a large force be sent to Serbia.

Owing to the absence of Cabinet Ministers the House declined to continue the debate, and a motion for adjournment was carried.

DEVONPORT FEARS BRITISH INSOLVENCY

Suggests Limitation of Imports to Relieve a Situation 'of Great Gravity.'

LONDON, Nov. 10.—In the course of the debate in the House of Lords this evening on a motion of Viscount Peel declaring it to be the duty of the Government to exercise more effective supervision and control of naval and military expenditure, Lord Devonport said the country could not go on as it had been doing indefinitely and maintain financial solvency. He added that the situation was one of great gravity.

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, who replied, said that the bulk of the expenditure was on account of the importation of munitions and loans to the Allies and the British dominions.

Lord Peel, in support of his motion, said that the figures which were given as the expenditure on war and civil establishments for a full year approached very nearly to the aggregate amount of the income of the nation. The gigantic sums which were being spent were staggering to the ablest financiers, and great caution was necessary in controlling national finances.

He doubted whether the Government was sufficiently serious in enforcing economy. It had acted only half-heartedly in restricting the excess of imports, and, while it was advising the nation to practice economy, there was no evidence that the Government itself was setting an example in economy.

Lord Devonport thought it likely that the Government would have to resort to a forced loan. "We cannot go on indefinitely and maintain our financial solvency," he said. "There is no doubt that the next war loan will be subscribed. But what of the loan after that, and the loan after that again?"

Could not the Government, he continued, close the door to goods not essential to the country's existence? He estimated that the United Kingdom imported from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 worth of goods which could be dispensed with.

The Government, he urged, should have courage to recast the system of separation allowances for soldiers' families, so that no family should have more than it received before the war. This would save $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year.

Army and navy pay sheets should also be rigidly scrutinized, because he believed there were shoals of men living on the public purse who were giving no adequate return in service.

Baron Joicey said the financial situation of the country was causing a great deal of anxiety. The Government, he held, did not seem really to grasp the financial position, the waste, extravagance and reckless expenditure taking place in connection with military affairs.

In reply, the Marquis of Crewe said that everybody realized the strain imposed by the war. The importation of munitions and loans to the Allies and Dominions represented $1,750,000,000 for a half year. It was obvious, therefore, that financial anxiety must be principally the question of exchange. The question of the taxation of luxuries had been considered, but the taxation of some of these articles would involve changes in the customs department, which would cost more than the additional amount collected.

It had been impossible, he said, to maintain treasury control of the War Office expenditure, where serious delay might be caused, but the Financial Council of the War Department had supervised the expenditure.

Lord Crewe referred to the Cabinet Committee on Economy, of which Premier Asquith also spoke in the House of Commons, and said that the savings proposed with regard to army rations would amount to something like $27,500,000. He concluded by expressing the conviction that for the whole course of the war, sound international finance and domestic economy should go hand in hand.

"If this rule is presevered in," he said, "we will find when the war is ended that we are standing on the firm rock of financial stability, while our enemies will be floundering deeply in the swamp into which their feet are already beginning to subside."

FIRE DESTROYS BETHLEHEM SHOP

Continued from Page 1.

Bethlehem, of about $3,000,000 and as the building was practically destroyed and only the four walls are left standing, it would appear that the loss must be somewhere around that figure and perhaps more if all the hundreds of field guns stored in the building were lost as it is generally understood they were.

Was there anything suspicious as to the origin of the fire? Mr. Mixsell's statement indicates there was not. He would not discuss that phase of the matter tonight. It can be said, however, that there is absolutely no evidence to be had that would indicate that the fire was the result of a conspiracy on the part of foreign or other plotters to damage the plant. Several months ago it was reported about the city that dynamite had been found in one of the South Bethlehem sewers which run underneath the steel plant. This report was promptly denied by officials of the company.

The fire was discovered about 5 o'clock this morning. It was just a tiny flame for a few minutes and then suddenly increased to a great sheet of flame, and within less than twenty minutes the entire structure was aflame. Near the burning structure was the great new pattern building, perhaps the most important structure in the entire plant scheme, and also within a stone's throw of one of the main machine shops where guns of the siege coast defense and other great calibres are made. Neither of these structures was damaged.

A stiff wind was blowing from the south and as the fire had started in the northern end of the building the entire structure quickly became a roaring furnace, and as it was apparent that no effort could save the building the firemen concentrated their efforts to saving the pattern shop and other nearby structures.

There were about 800 men in the building at the time, this being the maximum night force for that shop, which in the daytime gives employment to between 1,200 and 1,300 men. All the men escaped, and none of them will lose a single day's work because of the fire. This afternoon notices were posted that they would all be cared for in other parts of the plant.

In addition to the regular fire fighting force of the Bethlehem Company all the fire apparatus from the towns of Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, Northampton Heights, and Fountain Hill, twelve companies in all, were called up to aid in saving the steel plant.

The destroyed building is to be immediately rebuilt, but this will take several weeks if not months. Used as it was in the manufacture of the guns of which the famous French seventy-fives are a type it is easily understood what an important unit it was in the great plant on the other side of the Lehigh. The building can be quickly replaced but it is a different thing with the equipment. Machinery of the kind used in the manufacture of ordnance is in such great demand, and the number of concerns in this country turning it out is so limited that it was said tonight by a man familiar with the ordnance situation in this country that the big problem would be to replace the destroyed lathes, shapers, drills, boring machines, and other equipment absolutely essential in the manufacture of field artillery pieces.

In the course of the investigation by THE TIMES correspondent it was learned that the Bethlehem Company was turning out guns as big as the famous German 42-centimeter howitzers. It was said that at least two guns of this giant type had already been shipped to England. One of them, it was said, had been sent over in the Orduna and the other in the Transylvania. The shop in which these guns were made is said to have been one of those near the building that was destroyed.

WILL REBUILD AT ONCE.

In the Meantime the General Plant Will Be Kept Going.

The New York offices of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were kept informed by telephone yesterday regarding the fire at South Bethlehem, but no statement was made regarding the probable monetary loss. Vice President A. D. Mixsell issued the following statement early in the afternoon:

"The north and east wings of No. 4 machine shop, a four-story brick and steel building, 340 feet long by 60 feet wide, were badly damaged by a fire which started on the first floor and which was caused by a short circuit of electric wires igniting oil at one end of the smaller boring mills at about 5 o'clock this morning. The fire is now under control and no other shops are affected or in danger. All of the departments of the works are running, which was made possible by running temporary power lines in some shops in the immediate neighborhood of the fire.

"Number 4 machine shop was equipped with part of the smaller machine tools used in ordnance work, and while the loss is serious it will be the policy of the company to start to rebuild and replace. The shop normally employs about 1,500 men, who will, of course, be used to advantage in other shops of the plant. It is not possible at this time to estimate the loss. Splendid aid was given in getting the fire under control by the fire departments of South Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Saucon Heights, and Fountain Hill, working in conjunction with the steel company's fire department and high pressure systems. The company takes this means in making prompt acknowledgment of the valued services rendered by the municipal fire departments mentioned.

"The company has ample work in other shops of the plant to which employés of No. 4 shop will be temporarily assigned, and they have all been requested to report for work tomorrow morning, as usual, at whistle time, when they will be assigned to various duties until the burned shop has been replaced."

SCHWAB HURRYING BACK.

Passes Through Washington, but Has No More More News Than Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the Midvale Steel Company, passed through Washington tonight on a special train from White Sulphur Springs, hurrying back to Bethlehem. Mr. Schwab said he had no more information about the fire at the Bethlehem plant than he saw in the newspapers tonight. He declined to discuss the matter or to express any opinion as to whether or not the fire was of incendiary origin.

When asked if he would be able to get lathes to take the place of the large number that had been destroyed, Mr. Schwab said he preferred to think of that after he got on the scene.

In a few minutes after his car was shifted to a side track in the station he went to bed, giving orders not to be disturbed until morning. His car was taken on to Philadelphia on the 12:30 A. M. train over the Pennsylvania road.

BALDWIN PATTERNS BURNED.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Fire today destroyed two sections of the Patten storehouse at the Eddystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where munitions are also manufactured, causing a loss of patterns worth many thousands of dollars and endangering the lives of several hundred workmen who fought the flames until help came from Eddystone and Chester. The loss will reach $50,000. How the fire started has not been learned as yet.



The Designer and other women's publications have been called "technical papers" for the home. The simile is a happy one, because just as the Textile Manufacturers Journal assists the mill owner, or System stimulates the business man, so does The Designer offer practical help to the housekeeper in the conduct of the home.

The efficiency of technical papers along their own lines is well known. It is also clear that the advertiser does well to describe his commodity in the magazine to which more than 350,000 women look for advice along these lines.

Standard Fashion Company, N. Y.

THE DESIGNER



is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Delineator and The Woman's Magazine. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.



Superior buttonholes cannot stretch or tear out—they are guaranteed

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH

Fresh olive oil makes a very decided improvement in any salad dressing. To be sure of a FRESH olive oil, ask your dealer for POMPEIAN



THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

FROM EVERY WAR FRONT.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains splendid photographic reproductions of war scenes in France, Belgium, Russia, and Serbia. The only weekly magazine of its kind. 10 cents, on all news stands; $5 a year. Bound volume of 10 copies, $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Superb Coats

FOR RIDING—DRIVING—MOTOR-WEAR —SKAT

NOTE HOLDS BRITAIN GUILTY, SAYS BERLIN

Press Insists American Protest Proves English Despotism on the Sea.

BUT DOUBTS ITS EFFECT

Newspapers Do Not Expect Grey and Asquith to Change Their Conduct of Blockade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Under the headline, "Is America Beginning to Act?" the Local Anzeiger comments on the American protest to Great Britain as follows:

"We must admit that the note so far as the seriousness of language and the thoroughness of its protests go, compares favorably with the former notes to Germany. We hear the naked truth about England's violation of neutral trade.

"This picture, sketched by a neutral pen, faithfully mirrors the true British character. One doesn't need to doubt that America's protests are meant seriously. England has shackled the commerce of neutral nations. We can well believe the English don't cause the citizens of the great Republic any joy.

"The question remains open with what emphasis will the note be backed up? If Wilson merely intends to enter into a polite academic discussion of the blockade laws, everything will remain as before. The note may arouse really free Americans to oppose England, but we Germans would do well to view the note coolly as a pantomime with which Wilson desires to reassure the masses of voters who are getting restless."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 10.—The Berlin press prints columns of the text of the latest American note to England, but in its comment is cautiously restrained, and there is general tendency to warn German readers not to attach undue importance to the language of the note, but to wait and see if words will be followed by deeds.

Most Germans are frankly skeptical about America's protest to England and would be the most surprised people in the world if the note to England should be backed up in the same uncompromising way, as the United States' stand on the submarine war. Nevertheless Germans are reading the note with intense interest, while the press comes pretty close to praising the language as a masterful exposition of the world's case against "British naval tyranny," "despotism at sea," "violation of international law," &c.

The Cologne Gazette, which scored a beat by printing a complete summary last night, says today, in concluding a long editorial discussion of the note:

"If the American Government acts according to the letter and spirit of this note, it will earn eternal credit for freeing the sea from British despotism. In one sense the note is a historical document of the first importance, as it announces to all the world, through the mouth of the mightiest neutral, whose feet trampled international law, who destroyed the freedom of the seas, who ignored the interests of neutrals and harmed them.

By the truly unexpected agency, England's statesmen, who always preach sacredness of treaties and hypocritically pose as the protectors of small States, have been shown in their true colors. This note has set on Great Britain's forehead a brand which she will never be able to wash away. She misused her sea power to practice a despotism which brought her great advantages, but did the whole world's trade incalculable harm."

The Tagliche Rundschau says:

"The very clear, decided language of the note, compared with former American protests against English sea tyranny, almost makes one believe that Wilson saw himself forced by growing dissatisfaction in America to make a determined stand against his English friends.

"It requires no great gift of prophecy to say that English-American relations will be considerably impaired, for what President Wilson today demands of England, Grey and Asquith will not grant, as that would be to return to the practice of living up to international agreements, solemnly subscribed to, which is against the nature of the political England of today.

"But London cannot and will not believe that he is now in bitter earnest with his protests, and it is necessary that behind his earnest words stands the determination to act. Through his unlimited yielding to England up to now, Wilson has lost too much credit.

"Wilson's language, however, for itself leaves nothing to be wished. He calls a spade a spade. His charges against England of the systematic violation of all international laws and neutral rights are all inclusive and are logically knit together and forcibly and unequivocally stated. Granting they make not the slightest impression on England's attitude, they would still have the greatest value for us, as unassailable testimony before the court of the world's history.

"For these words we are thankful to Wilson, particularly as we have nothing else to thank him for, but perhaps Wilson and the official American policy will show us a new side. We should hail it with satisfaction."

POOR SAYS U. S. NAVY NEEDS 50,000 MEN

Commander Urges Expansion of Naval Militia at Technology Club Luncheon.

More than 50,000 additional men are needed to put the navy on a war footing, Commander Charles Longstreet Poor of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, and a Director of the Navy League, told the members of the Technology Club yesterday at one of a series of "war luncheons" at 17 Gramercy Park.

These men, Commander Poor said, must be supplied largely by the naval militia and the naval reserve, which are the navy's second line of defense. Even with every available man used, he said, there would still be a large deficiency, so that in the event of war many absolutely untrained men would have to be put in places for which a very technical course of training is necessary. The Secretary of the Navy recently announced that 18,000 men were lacking, but, Commander Poor said, in addition to the present force they would hardly be sufficient to man the battleships now afloat. Secretary Daniels evidently had been supplied with figures on a peace basis, he said.

ASKS EXPERT DEFENSE DATA.

Administration Urged by Society to Publish Official Reports.

The American Defense Society, from its national headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, addressed letters yesterday to the President of the United States; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, embodying a request that the Secretaries of War and the Navy publish the recommendations submitted to them by military experts in the matter of national preparedness. The letter to the President follows:

His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President: The coming session of Congress will have for its most important work the discussion of an adequate measure of national defense. The purpose of national defense for the United States will always be to maintain the position of this great free Government among the nations of the world. The measure of national defense necessary to maintain that position is, we believe, outlined in considerable detail in the reports of the Naval General Board and the Army General Staff. Without the opinion of experts intelligent discussion of the question of national defense is impossible. We are therefore writing to you as Chief Executive of the United States to ask that in this critical hour you will use your influence to throw light upon the subject which is agitating every patriotic American mind today.

Respectfully yours,
CUSHING STETSON, Secretary.

This letter was sent to the Secretary of the Navy:

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: As the time is getting so short before Congress meets, and as the consideration of a naval program will be almost, if not quite, the most important work that this Congress will take up, we are asking you to make public the report of the General Board of the Navy. You will readily appreciate that it is necessary for any intelligent discussion of the subject of national defense that the opinion of experts on the subject should be made accessible.

We believe that this opinion is contained in the report of the General Board of the United States Navy. We have read your proposed naval program with great interest and great care, and would be very glad to know how it compares with the recommendations of the General Board.

Respectfully yours,
CUSHING STETSON, Secretary.

Here is the letter to the Secretary of War:

Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Garrison: Now that the date is drawing so near on which Congress will convene, we feel that it is necessary for the proper understanding of the grave question of national defense that the opinions of experts on that subject should be made public. We have read your proposed plan for increasing the military efficiency of the United States with great interest and care. We realize that Congress will spend many hours in debating this plan during the forthcoming session.

We consider that the enactment of a proper measure providing for adequate national defense is the most important step that Congress can possibly take. But we are conscious of our inability to discuss the merits and defects of any plan for national defense until we understand what the best opinion that is held by experts on the subject is. This opinion is contained in the report of the General Staff of the United States Army, which has never been made public. We would appreciate it very greatly if you would make public this report. Very truly yours,

CUSHING STETSON, Secretary.

BRYAN DIFFERS ABOUT EZEKIEL

Says Wilson and Roosevelt Are Wrong in Their Interpretation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The prophet Ezekiel was brought into prominence again today, in connection with President Wilson's program for military preparedness. This time William J. Bryan referred to Ezekiel in an effort to show that President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt were all wrong in trying to prove that a quotation from Ezekiel, which both had used in discussing national defense meant, as they intimated, that there was Biblical authority for making preparation for war. According to Mr. Bryan, Ezekiel advocated preparedness to meet an enemy about to make an attack, whereas Mr. Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt had sought to utilize their quotation from Ezekiel to support preparedness for an emergency that was not in sight.

Mr. Bryan's comment was contained in a statement which he gave to the newspapers. The statement follows:

"I have read the quotation. It is not surprising that Mr. Roosevelt should consult the Old Testament rather than the New, because he would class Christ with the mollycoddles. But why should the President, a Presbyterian Elder, pass over the new Gospel, in which love is the chief cornerstone, and build his defense upon a passage in the Old Testament, written at a time when the children of Israel were surrounded by enemies?

"But even if the passage came from the New Testament it would not support the President's plan. The words quoted by him have reference to an actual attack. The passage says that the watchman must sound the trumpet 'when he sees the sword come upon the land.' The sword has not come upon the land and no enemy is in sight. The President said at New York that we are not threatened from any quarter; that we have friendly relations with all nations, and that there is no fear among us.

"It is all right for Mr. Roosevelt to sound the trumpet, because all colors look red to him. He sees armies marching against us from every direction, but the President is a man of peace, and he is in a position to know that no one is threatening to attack us. It is surprising, first, that in looking up Bible authority he should ignore the teachings of Christ, and, second, that he should select a passage that refers not to preparation against imaginary dangers but to immediate action to meet an attack actually made. What the world needs today is a Pentecost, not an Armageddon."

THREATENS TO SUE BRYAN.

Navy League Determined to Combat Charge It Is Subsidized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Navy League of the United States announced tonight that "unless Mr. Bryan makes public denial of his statements that the Navy League is subsidized by war munitions manufacturers the public will have the opportunity of seeing the former Secretary of State brought into court to answer charges of malicious libel against a great patriotic society."

In a letter to the ex-Secretary of State, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League, declares that unless Mr. Bryan makes some effort at once either to prove his charges against the league or to repudiate them, legal action will be taken against him.

"Mr. Bryan has twice been informed that his statements in regard to the Navy League being a subsidized organization were false and slanderous," said Mr. Thompson. "It is to convince the sincere people of the utter blatancy and lack of regard for the truth of Mr. Bryan's utterances that the Navy League intends to act. I am informed by counsel that we can bring him into court on a libel charge and will surely be able either to secure a verdict against him or to force him to plead a technical defense or to ask immunity on the ground that he is a newspaper editor or a public character. Any of these alternatives would be a splendid victory for the Navy League and would be all we ask."

MECKLENBURG'S DUKE IN ZEPPELIN TO SOFIA

German Official Agency Sends the Tale, and a Story of Duke's Welcome.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The arrival at Sofia of a German Zeppelin, after an eight-hour voyage from Temesvar, (in Hungary, seventy-two miles northeast of Belgrade,) across Southern Hungary, Northeastern Serbia, and Northwestern Bulgaria, is reported in a dispatch from Sofia, given out by the Overseas News Agency.

"The Zeppelin had the Duke of Mecklenburg on board," says the dispatch. "The airship was visited by King Ferdinand directly after its arrival. The King was accompanied by members of the Ministry. An immense crowd had assembled to greet the German flier.

"'This is one of the great moments of my life,' King Ferdinand exclaimed as he welcomed the crew of the airship and its distinguished passenger.

"The Zeppelin, after virtually all Sofia had visited and admired it, started on its return voyage."

The journey of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg to Sofia was described in detail by Dr. Leo Lederer in a dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt of Nov. 6, reproduced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the same date. In this dispatch no mention was made of a Zeppelin. It is possible, of course, that the Grand Duke has made a second journey to Sofia in the manner described above.

RUSSIANS GAIN NORTH AND SOUTH

They Throw the Germans Back to the West of Riga and Dvinsk.

VICTORY IN VOLHYNIA

2,000 Austro-Germans Captured Near Czartorysk — Teutons Report Attacks Checked.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Russians have, by repeated attacks, regained some ground around Riga and Dvinsk, have driven the Germans further back from the Dvina River, and in the South are repeating their thrusts, with the object of preventing the Germans and Austrians from intrenching. In Volhynia, near Czartorysk, they report the capture of 2,000 Austro-Germans.

In fact, Generals Ruzsky and Ivanoff and their colleagues are proving that it is dangerous for the Germans to weaken their fronts to support the Balkan and Western lines.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 10.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Western front, in the District of Shiok, our troops, which assumed the offensive on the left bank of the River Aa in Courland, have consolidated themselves near Kammern. We have also occupied Oding (south of Shiok).

In the District of Jacobstadt and west of Dvinsk the fighting was less desperate than the day before. To the south, as far as the district of the Pripet, there is no change.

In the district north of the village of Kolki [on the Styr] desperate fighting is proceeding. All the enemy's attacks at Guma Lusovskia have been repulsed. We broke the enemy's line southeast of the village of Budki, [west of Czartorysk,] and during the pursuit of the retreating enemy our troops occupied this village and also the forests to the south and north. Toward midday we made prisoners of 50 officers and over 2,000 men, of whom half were Germans. We also took about twenty machine guns. A large number of the enemy were drowned in the River Tchernjavka. This success was due to the brilliant co-operation of our artillery.

In the district of the River Okonka our troops took by assault part of the enemy's trenches. Two attempted offenses by the Austrians in the district of Zaleszczyky [on the Dniester, in Southeastern Galicia] were repulsed.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via London).—The following statement dealing with the fighting on the Russian front was issued by the War Office today:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: West of Riga a Russian attack against Kammern [twenty miles west of Riga] was brought to a standstill. West of Jacobstadt strong enemy forces which advanced to the attack were repulsed. One officer and 117 men fell into our hands. Before Dvinsk the Russians yesterday limited their efforts to lively artillery actions.

Army group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing to report.

Army group of General von Linsingen: An attempt on the part of the Russians to break through our lines near and to the north of Budki, west of Czartorysk, was stopped by East Prussian and Hessian regiments. By a counterattack the enemy was thrown back into his former position.

VIENNA, Nov. 10, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the War Office says:

In Eastern Galicia, since the failure of the last Russian attacks against our Stripa front, quiet has prevailed.

A Russian attempt to break through Czartorysk has been frustrated by the German and Austro-Hungarian forces after severe fighting.

SLAUGHTER BEFORE DVINSK.

German's Diary Tells of a Company Reduced from 285 to 70.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10, (via London.)—A notebook kept by a German soldier who was captured by the Russians in the sector to the south of Dvinsk shows how the ranks of his company had been reduced in a brief period, presumably by the effectiveness of the Russian artillery. According to the diary, the company was reduced within three days from 285 men to 70.

Trenches were destroyed daily by the artillery fire, the diarist records, the occupants often being buried so deeply that their bodies had to be dug out, while the men along the firing line were frequently compelled to work the entire night restoring the destroyed trenches. His notebook had entries complaining of lack of adequate clothing and also an inefficiency in the food supply.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OUT.

Rukhloff Surrenders the Portfolio of Communications.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10, (via London.)—The retirement of S. V. Rukhloff, Minister of Communications, is announced. He was without technical qualifications for the post, and it is expected that with the appointment of a successor having such qualifications an improvement in the Russian railway transportation system will be experienced.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The resignation of another member of the Russian Cabinet is reported by Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd. His dispatch said that S. V. Rukhloff, Minister of Communications, had retired, and that the Emperor had conferred upon him the Order of Alexander Nevsky.

HYPHENATES ENTER AMERICAN POLITICS

Truth Society Will Oppose All But Pro-German Candidates in 1916.

The injection of the hyphen in the Presidential and Congressional elections next year was strongly foreshadowed by developments among German sympathizers yesterday.

One was the publication by Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the New York State Branch of the National German-American Alliance, of an open letter to President Wilson in which he accused him of pro-British bias. The other was the disclosure of a country-wide campaign inaugurated by the American Truth Society, to bring about the defeat of Congressional candidates who would not pledge themselves to the advocacy of measures carrying out the pro-German brand of neutrality.

This resolution was adopted by the recently organized American Society of Federation for National Unity, at a meeting in the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, yesterday:

Resolved, that the American Society expressly disavowing any political bias or affiliation, places itself on record as strongly deprecating hyphenated political organizations of every kind, and the society will urge the adoption by all political parties of a policy of non-recognition in nominations or otherwise, of such un-American influences.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, the whole Board of Directors voting in person or by proxy.

Mr. Koelble suggests that the pro-British bias with which he taxes President Wilson may be unconscious.

"Isn't it just possible that the fact that your mother, your grandparents, and two members of your Cabinet were English-born, and your history and writings indicate a predilection for England, may have unconsciously biased your attitude more England's way than you yourself are aware of?" asks Mr. Koelble.

"Aside from that possibility I venture to say that the record of your Administration bears out the contention of the 'hyphenates' that it has violated the spirit of neutrality, at least sufficiently to entitle them to express such opinion without being subjected to public reproval and an attempt to set them apart from their fellows as citizens to be hazed and treated as pariahs."

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, which has headquarters at 1,133 Broadway, adjoining the offices of The Fatherland, sent a telegram to President Wilson in which he exultantly ascribed the defeat of Ellsworth J. Healy, late candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third Congress District, to the activities of the American Truth Society and the fact that Mr. Healy ran on a Wilson platform. The telegram read in part:

"The voters of the Bronx placing America first have elected William S. Bennet, a Republican, in an overwhelmingly Democratic district as a protest against your Administration, which has always placed England first. The American Truth Society held five big mass meetings, which were attended by over 10,000 enthusiastic people, and your Administration was the issue. The newspapers didn't tell you about them, but we feel you should know it now when the nation has swung back to the Republican Party for relief."

Copies of the telegram have been sent to Senators and Congressmen, many of whom will stand for re-election next year.

Dr. William R. Shepherd, Professor of History at Columbia University, who freely expresses pro-German views, said yesterday he was not a member of the American Truth Society.

"It is to be regretted," he said, "that the pro-ally sympathizers who seem to constitute the articulate element in this country just at present, through their senseless abuse and vituperation of everything German and of every one who ventures to express a kind thought about Germany should have provoked activities such as those engaged in by the American Truth Society. In my opinion there is no more of disloyalty to this country in harboring or expressing a preference for Germany than there is in expressing preference for the British."

GERMAN JEWS IN DIGNANT.

Sever Relations with the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (via London).—The German Branch of the Alliance Israelite Universelle has issued a protest against the circular sent abroad by the French Secretary General of the organization, which, the members of the German Branch say, contains the "gravest charges against our Fatherland."

The Branch in this country condemns the action of the Frenchmen most strongly, terming it a breach of neutrality, and it threatens to call the responsible parties to account after the war. It also dissolves relations with the International Society until full satisfaction is given.

Newark Bars "Birth of a Nation."

At a meeting of the Police Board in Newark last night it was decided not to permit the production of the moving picture, "The Birth of a Nation," that was to be shown at a theatre there. A number of negroes called on the Police Board several nights ago and asked the board not to permit the performance.

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30 PER CENT. BIGGER NAVY

So as to Make It Equal to Germany's—Has No Fear of Aggression on England's Part.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—National preparedness for defense was advocated by fomer President William H. Taft in an address delivered here tonight before the National Security League at a banquet in a downtown hotel.

The present position of the nation and its lack of adequate preparation for defense, together with a review of what additions to the Army and Navy he considered advisable, were outlined by Mr. Taft, who said:

"Do not let us sacrifice the national security to an academic theory or the wish to vindicate it.

"I find myself somewhere between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt and others—utterly at variance with Mr. Bryan's view, but not going as far as Mr. Roosevelt in the amount of preparation needed or practicable," said Mr. Taft.

"Mr. Bryan says that 'no nation is going to attack us, and that preparation makes us truculent and aggressive.' Is it more likely that we shall invite war because we are merely ready to defend ourselves than that nations will attack us because we are helpless? There is only one answer to this question—our people are not for war now or at any time, except to stop wrong. The assumption that all nations will do us justice will not secure justice."

Speaking of the European war, Mr. Taft outlined what he termed "reasonable preparation." He said the American Navy should be equal to that of Germany—not the size of England's, he said, because of Great Britain's habit of "arbitration for a hundred years, and because it has no standing army."

He said American coast defenses were as good as any in the world, but that the navy needed a 30 per cent. increase, including 18,000 men and 900 officers. The National Guard should be increased to 125,000 men, and the standing army to 75,000, with a volunteer reserve of 300,000 men.

Speaking of the Administration's defense plans, he said:

"The Board of Inventors is as impracticable as a board of opera singers." A board of naval experts was needed, he said. Mr. Taft thought, however, that the "change of heart of the Administration as to defense is a good sign, and we should welcome it."

HOT FIGHTING AT GALLIPOLI.

Turks Report Infantry, Artillery and Fleet in Action.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9, (via London, Nov. 10.)—An official statement issued today at the Turkish War Office was as follows:

On the Dardanelles front artillery duels continued. At the mouth of the Hazmak Dere our artillery destroyed a bomb mortar position north of Messtantepe. Near Ari Burnu and Sunghubair there were infantry engagements, with violent hand grenade fighting on both sides. Our artillery there effectively bombarded enemy trenches. Some minor artillery successes were gained.

On the Sedd-el-Bahr front there was light infantry and brisk artillery fire, with bomb engagements, two enemy monitors and one torpedo boat participating.

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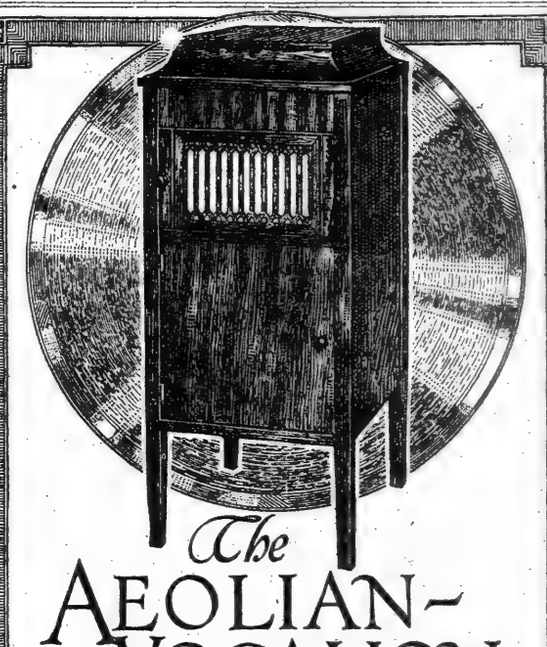
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TOUGH CLUB HOLDS FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY

Greenwich Village Organization Celebrates with Memories of Old New York.

'ANNIE ROONEY' SUNG AGAIN

Member Explains How Band Now Lives Under a Misnomer—Holiday Charities at Hand.

Memories of old New York were recalled in song and story last night at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Tough Club, held at the club's home, 243 West Fourteenth Street. Simon Sharp, the only living charter member, explained that in reality the name of the club belies its character.

"When we first organized in 1865," he said, "in West Tenth and Hudson Streets we took the name of Tough Club, because tough meant strong and sturdy like the oak. We organized for purely social purposes, and it was the pride of our members to keep the club sturdy and clean in word and deed. But as time went on the meaning of the word "tough" changed, and at times we found it a drawback, but it became all the more necessary to uphold the good name of the club."

The club is rooted to the very soil of Greenwich Village. Most of the members live there and would not live anywhere else in the world, so said an old master. New York means Greenwich Village to the club members. An old New Yorker entering the hall last night would have been carried back to the days of his childhood by the choruses of the old songs that filled the hall. "The Sidewalks of New York" and "Annie Rooney" were sung by the old timers with a gusto hardly equalled by "Tipperary."

The members of the club are gathered from all professions, races, and creeds. Among them are Edmund Bodine, Sr., Clerk of the Supreme Court; Samuel Dean, Sr., a large property holder in Greenwich Village; A. F. Mazzetti, caterer; David and Frank Paige, members for forty years; Patrick Quirk, P. H. La Guardia, Assistant to the State Attorney General; Robert Keenan, trucking contractor; Charles Stoneham, broker; James W. Harrison, the oldest flag maker in the city, and John R. Fitzpatrick, stevedore.

A former member, ex-United States Marshal John Westly Jacobus last night happened to stroll into the gathering, where he found the spirit of good fellowship flourishing undiminished to such an extent that he was moved to join the club again. The membership is limited to 350 members. In the hall of the club hangs a frame in which are 200 photographs, the membership in 1883. This was given to the club sealed and locked by Senator John W. Browning of the old Thirteenth Senatorial District with the injunction that it never be opened. Seven of the 200 members are now living.

One of the occasions on which there is sure to be a large gathering of the club is the second Saturday of every month, when the big chowder pot in the basement is filled with such delicacies, including two bottles of choice wine, as go into the making of a Tough Club clam chowder. Ninety gallons of chowder are brewed on that occasion, and those of the club who have families at home take away a full pail each. On Christmas the children of Greenwich Village are made glad with the toys which the club distributes free, the girls receiving dolls and the boys mostly roller skates.

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CONSECRATE MIKADO AS JAPANESE RULER

Solemn and Splendid Rite in Kioto—Emperor Reads Accession Edict.

SUN APPEARS AFTER GLOOM

This Is Regarded by the People of Japan as a Good Omen—Americans at the Ceremony.

KIOTO, Nov. 10.—In Kioto, the ancient capital of Japan, Yoshihito was consecrated Emperor today.

For days the weather had been wet and gloomy. At the moment when the Emperor bowed down before the ancestral Sun Goddess today the rays of the sun flashed over the mountain, dispelling the clouds. According to legend, the Sun Goddess in prehistoric ages emerged from her rocky cave and filled the whole universe with glory. The appearance of the sun today is interpreted by the people of Japan as a good omen of an auspicious reign and of the destiny of the empire.

The first part of the ceremonies held this morning consisted of a ritual service of ancestor worship, which struck a note of religious mysticism. This afternoon Yoshihito was enthroned. The morning ceremony was addressed to the gods, it seemed, and the other to the people. In the morning Emperor Yoshihito had informed the spirit of his imperial grand ancestress of his formal accession and of his acquisition of the Three Sacred Treasures. At this afternoon's ceremony the Emperor actually mounted the throne and read an address to his subjects, who, as during the morning rites, were represented by the members of the Diet, Governors of Prefectures, and the Mayors of Kioto and Tokio.

The function was held in the renowned Shishiden Hall, where Mutsuhito became Emperor, which, except for reconstruction in several directions, retained its ancient simplicity and beauty. Shishiden, which signifies "purple hall of mystery," faces south, and is made of the sacred hinoki wood.

The high dignitaries, peers, members of the House of Representatives, and members of the Diplomatic Corps and their wives, who had attended the coronation service before the imperial sanctuary in the morning, arrived in front of the two side gates of the Shishiden, and assembled in a hall preliminary to entering the ceremonial pavilion. Subsequently arrived thirty officials of the Coronation Committee. They took their posts as the guards of the portals, representing thus the guardian warriors of the olden days. They wore gorgeous court robes of varied hues and ancient Court hats. Passing through the gates two Coronation Commissioners, each followed by six juniors, took their seats beside the gong and drum stands in the spacious courtway upon which the Shishiden, with its open portals, looked down. This courtway was really the stage for the participating officials who were to play this historic drama of accession. On either side of the stairs leading to the interior of the Shishiden stood the famed cherry tree and the noble orange tree. These classical trees were the starting point of the courtway decorations, which grew into a splendid picture as the various officials in their gowns of ancient Japan marched in, one by one, and took their allotted stations.

A Row of Gorgeous Banners.

To the south of the cherry tree was a tall banner of scarlet brocade bearing the embroidered figure of the sun, while south of the orange tree was a banner of white brocade worked with the figure of the moon. Next to the sun banner was a larger banner with figures of "Good-Omened Clouds of Five Colors," and an embroidered figure of the Yaragarasu, or the eight-headed crow, which traditionally is supposed to have guided the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, in a successful expedition against native tribesmen. Beside the moon banner stood the famed banner of the Golden Kite, apparently an embroidered relief on the background of "Good-Omened Clouds."

All these banners stood upright, planted in square, lacquered bases or frames. Additional panels in varied colors were set in rows down the courtway. In front of the row of banners stood ancient gongs and drums, each hung on a stand decorated with the figure of a flame, which, according to Japanese mythology, is masculine and positive and implies magnificence and grandeur.

The officials and honorary guards, who wore the same ancient costumes as the fifteen foreign envoys, slowly took their places. They were followed in by two score of coronation officials, wearing full-cut robes of many tints, which offered a contrast of color to the brocade banners before which they sat with folded feet. Then entered two groups, each of ten, who proceeded to the front of the courtway, and, beside the cherry and orange trees, they were the guards of the grand ceremony.

All preparatory arrangements having been concluded, the officials in charge beat the gongs and drums in the courtyard. The high officials, civil and military; peers, foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, other dignitaries, and their wives, who were assembled at the waiting hall, were ushered to the high corridor about the hall, the doors of which were all thrown open.

When these officials and dignitaries had taken their seats there entered the Grand Master and Vice Grand Master of Ceremonies, accompanied by Junior Masters of Ceremonies, all attired in ancient Court robes. Next came the Chief and Vice Chief of the Coronation Committee and the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Household. Subsequently there appeared the Crown Prince, Princes of the royal blood, and other male members of the imperial family, who stood on the platform in front of the imperial throne.

The Crown Prince, who is only 15 years of age, was a fascinating figure. His robe was the same as worn by ancient courtiers. It was a five-folded kimono of figured silk of reddish brown color. The design was ducks' nests. The kimono showed the edges of a pair of wide white skirt trousers woven with figures of hailstones. The kimono was encircled with a jewel band or belt inlaid with eleven pure white agates from Hokkaido, each agate carrying an engraving of a mandarin duck. The Crown Prince carried a small wooden sceptre.

As the spectators entered they were able to see the throne of the Emperor standing in relief from the central part of the Shishiden and facing the south—a dazzling object of purple, gold and crimson. The throne, which is called "Takamikura," expressed all that is beautiful in Japanese art. It was of wood covered with lacquer, mounted on a base dais twenty feet by eighteen feet. The dais had three steps to the right, left, and rear, and exquisite crimson-lacquered railings on all sides. The front side of the great base was decorated with three pictures representing the classical bird, the phoenix, and two animals, the dragon and the tapir. The surface of the dais was covered with green brocade. The first and second steps of the dais were spread with scarlet and the third with green brocade. Hereupon was placed the Imperial divan, which was crowned with an eight-cornered dome and which was surrounded with beautiful purple curtains whose design was the hollyhock.

The top of the dome was covered with black lacquer and was crowned with a blazing gold phoenix with outspread wings. The eaves all around the dome were decorated with silver mirrors, small and large, and at each corner stood a gold phoenix, smaller in shape than that at the pinnacle.

The Emperor Appears.

A great stillness followed as the last beat of gongs died away. Then the Emperor appeared from the recesses of the palace. He wore a regal vestment of dark orange-colored silk. The Japanese describe it as "the yellowish red-brown colored august robe." The hue is supposed to be that presented by the sun when in the morn it has just risen above the horizon. The dress gave an impression of massiveness, and its general form might be described as cubist. This effect was heightened by the huge square-cut long sleeves and the pair of lacquer shallow wooden shoes which just showed under the hem of the kimono.

The material of the robe, which was half-Japanese, half-Chinese in origin, was a silk fabric of rarest weave and texture. Beneath the skirt of the robe could be seen the bottom of wide skirt trousers which reached to the ankles and were made of white silk damask lined with scarlet silk.

The Emperor was followed by two Chamberlains who carried the Sacred Sword and Divine Jewel and by the Lord Chamberlain and other officials.

The Emperor, ascending the imperial throne, took his seat under the dome.

When the Emperor had taken his place the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal ascended the imperial dais and took his seat at the northeastern corner, outside the purple curtains, while the Lord Chamberlain Chamberlains, chief aid de camp, and aides de camp took their posts on the platform in the rear of the imperial dais, all standing.

At a silent signal two Chamberlains ascended the platform from the eastern and western staircases and reverently raised the curtain that hung before the throne. As the Emperor rose from his seat, holding in his hand the baton previously presented, all present bowed low. Then Count Okuma, the Prime Minister, wearing an ancient Japanese kimono, left his seat in the southern corridor of the hall, and, descending to the courtyard, stood there facing the throne.

The Emperor then read an edict announcing his accession to the throne as ruler of the empire. It was an address to his subjects and at the same time a communication to the powers of the world that he had been consecrated as Mikado, or, speaking more truly, that he had consecrated himself as Mikado.

To his people Yoshihito announced that, following the example of his imperial ancestors, he hoped to promote the welfare and happiness of the nation, and that he would strive for the advancement of the State and at the same time endeavor to strengthen the basis of national prosperity with the support and co-operation of his loyal subjects.

When the Emperor had concluded the Prime Minister ascended to the hall, and, standing directly in front of the throne, made a response to the imperial address, congratulating his Majesty on his coronation and wishing the everlasting prosperity and perpetuity of the imperial reign. Premier Okuma, who is old and infirm, was assisted by three retainers who resembled ancient Samurai as he mounted to his place before the throne.

"The whole world resounds with high praises of your Majesty," declared the Premier. "We solemnly swear to show our gratitude ceaselessly, laboring to stimulate our fidelity and strengthen the stability of the empire."

The Prime Minister then returned where the "Banzai" flag was planted and raised his hand. Instantly the thrilling national cry "Banzai!" when from the throats of all. The cry was heard outside the palace, and, in accordance with previous arrangement, was taken up by the multitudes in the streets.

The Emperor, followed by his retinue, left the hall, and, amid reverent bows from the spectators, departed from the palace, while the gongs pealed and drums rolled.

Foreigners who witnessed the coronation were deeply impressed by the scene. The American women were particularly interested in the sight of the Japanese noblewomen in ancient Court robes. The American Ambassador, George W. Guthrie, expressed himself as moved by the solemnity of the occasion. Post Wheeler, Secretary of the American Embassy, who is studying the mythology of Japan, spoke of the immobility and silence of the people until Premier Okuma called "Banzai!" when the onlooking throng took up the cry and acclaimed the monarch.

The United States was represented at the ceremony by Ambassador and Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Post Wheeler, Colonel James A. Irons, Military Attaché, and Mrs. Irons; Captain Frederick J. Horne, American Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Horne; Rear Admiral Albert W. Winterhalter and Mrs. Winterhalter, Commander Jay H. Sypher, Admiral Winterhalter's chief of staff, and Mrs. Sypher, and Commander Stanford E. Mowes of the monitor Monterey.

While the Emperor was speaking this afternoon Rear Admiral Winterhalter was seized with dizziness and forced to retire. His illness was not serious.

The foreign women who attended the coronation were confronted with the problem of averting the risk of illness occasioned by sitting in open pavilions while clad in décolleté gowns. They solved the problem by carrying miniature charcoal heaters with them. Even then some of them suffered from the cold.

Imperial Rescript Issued.

The following imperial rescript was issued today:

Having ascended the imperial throne of divine origin, we hereby perform the ceremony of accession. Our Imperial ancestors having laid the foundation of our empire, our wise predecessors, in pursuance of the divine command coeval with heaven and earth, have succeeded to the imperial throne, transmitted in an ever-unbroken line, together with the divine treasurers, and reigned over the people with benevolent care.

The forefathers of you, our subjects, have been constant and loyal to the imperial house, thus consecrated by ties that unite sovereign and subjects with the strength of a bond between father and son. Our empire has developed a character which has no equal on this earth.

After paying a tribute to his father, Emperor Mutsuhito, who conceived the great policy of opening the country to foreign intercourse, the Emperor continued:

Now that we have inherited the grand work of our father, it is our will to secure the permanent stability of the State by consolidating its foundation, and to share the benefit of peace and harmony by strengthening friendship with other nations. May the heavenly spirit of our ancestors witness our determination that we fulfill our mission by diligently laboring day and night.

We trust our loyal subjects will guard and maintain the prosperity of the throne by performing with assiduity their respective duties. It is our wish to make even more brilliant the glory of our country by the united virtue and harmonious co-operation of all. We command you, our subjects, to be guided by these, our wishes.

Coronation Honors Bestowed.

Many decorations were bestowed by the Emperor. Among the persons thus honored are Dr. Jokichi Takamine of New York, who is well known for his research work in chemistry, and Kinji Ushijima of San Francisco, the owner of extensive potato farms. Eiichi Shibusawa, one of the leading bankers of Tokio, was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

Among the coronation honors awarded by the Emperor was a posthumous one to Lafcadio Hearn, the author, designating him a fourth-class junior in court rank.

CORONATION DANCE HERE.

Given by Japanese Consul General —Americans Among Guests.

A large reception and dance in celebration of the coronation of the Emperor of Japan was given last night in the north ballroom of the Hotel Astor by Japanese Consul General Takashi Nakamura and Mrs. Nakamura. The ballroom was decorated with American and Japanese flags, chrysanthemums, and stunted pines. One of the latter trees, brought from Japan, was 300 years old.

Several of the Japanese women wore the gowns of their native land, among them Mrs. S. Takaki, Mrs. S. Tajima, Mrs. T. Takami, Mrs. S. Yajima, Mrs. E. A. Ohori, and Mrs. S. Banno.

This cablegram was sent to the Minister of the Imperial Household at Kioto:

Americans and Japanese assembled in honor of the enthronement of his Imperial Majesty send respectful greetings and hearty good wishes for a long and prosperous reign.

The message was signed by Lindsey Russell, President of the Japan Society; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Jacob Schiff, George W. Wickersham, Hamilton Holt, and J. Takamine.

Among the guests were the Consul Generals of many of the foreign countries and men and women prominent in the Japanese colony in this city. Other guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Franklin Fort, Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kingsbury, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Mrs. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Ward, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Goldwater, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert.

TAFT SEES WRECK OF PHILIPPINE RULE

Assails Islands Administration and Says Harrison Demolished the Civil Service System.

DEFICIT IN LAND OFFICE

Ex-President Charges Laxness—Avers That Filipino Politicians Have Displaced Whites.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Ex-President W. H. Taft was asked tonight by the correspondent of THE YORK NEW TIMES to discuss the charges made by Representative Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota, following two visits to the Philippines, that the rule of Governor General Francis Burton Harrison has resulted in Governmental chaos, that Harrison fostered an anti-American spirit, that graft prevailed and sanitary reforms had been abandoned, resulting in cholera epidemics, and that the Filipinos were antagonistic to the United States.

"I spoke on this very subject in a recent speech on the coast," Mr. Taft said, his fist beating on his chair arm in emphasis. "Of Mr. Miller's charges I cannot speak, as I have no definite information concerning the specific allegations they make. But the effect of the Harrison administration of the Islands has been to wreck what was so laboriously built up. I was Commissioner, then Governor General, and as President I took great interest in the Islands and the task of educating those peoples to self government. In fourteen years a Civil Service System was built up that was accomplishing great results.

"The Government service was absolutely non-partisan. When President McKinley sent me out he told me to make a thoroughly non-partisan view of the problems. In fourteen years we established a Civil Service in the Islands that was as fine as any ever established.

"Governor Harrison demolished that. It was published that on his way out he said in Honolulu that we would 'take a sardonic joy in turning out all Republicans.' The Vice Governor told me that they arranged a banquet for Governor Harrison the night after his arrival, 'and,' he said, 'it was rather embarrassing for me because about one-half the officials at the banquet in honor of Mr. Harrison had been asked for their resignations.'

"They have turned out the Civil Service whites and have filled up the places with Filipino politicians. The result has been that the whole antagonism of all Filipino factions not in office, while those in office have demonstrated their incompetence. In the land office affairs have been so lax that there is a deficit of $250,000 in the sinking fund, which is collected from payments on the amortization plan. It is a serious thing. Similar laxity has caused trouble in the revenue department.

"Education is the first thing necessary to make the Filipinos capable of self-government. It takes at least two generations. President Wilson himself says that to develop capacity for self-government means that charges must be built up. And that is what we were endeavoring to do. It would take two generations at least—that is, it would take that long for the English language to become thoroughly established, and it would take quite as long for the people to have faculties to write foreign principles with which self-government is based.

"The Filipinos that have been put in office have grasped only one idea in self-government, to capture the offices and to hang to them as long as possible. For the rest, the laborious effort of fourteen years has been practically destroyed. Its restoration now would be a matter of extreme difficulty."

DENOUNCES AS TIRADE MILLER'S ATTACK

Brumbaugh, Ohio Congressman, Lauds Harrison's Work and Hints at "Thinly-Veiled Purpose."

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Concerning the sweeping attack made by Representative Clarence B. Miller (Republican) of Minnesota on the present administration in the Philippine Islands, Representative Clement L. Brumbaugh (Democrat) in a statement today said:

"The tirade being played up in the press attacking the present administration in the Philippines comes as no surprise to those who know the plans long agreed upon. This will be fully answered at the proper time and place on the floor of Congress. I comply with a request for a statement in justice to and regard for the people and government in the Philippines that showed every member of the recent visiting Congressional delegation every courtesy, kindness, and attention.

"These sensational statements carry their own rebuke, and are a strong argument against our republic adopting the unnatural system of permanently ruling far removed alien races, because the office-holding class there in planned unison with the to-be interested class here can always be counted upon to produce like unjust statements.

"The plan and purpose back of these attacks are thinly veiled and easily understood. They come from those holding the 'wish father to the thought,' and who never at any future date want to see an independent government in the Philippines. Not being able to attack successfully directly the Philippine bill now before Congress—a bill which passed the house five to one, receiving the support of Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives alike, and but for filibustering in the Senate would have passed that body in like manner—they put out this statement as covert attacks to work up opposition to a bill recognized everywhere as being honest and fair to both Americans and Filipinos alike and in line with our traditions and ideals of liberty and justice.

"The public is entitled to know the facts concerning the recent Congressional visit to the Philippines. The first day there the Governor General's representative met us in a body and offered us collectively every facility possible for information and travel, placing Government boats and officials at our service. Some of the party accepted, and, chaperoned by hold-over Republican officials, traveled for thirty-five days by land and water over every possible part of the islands and among all the tribes.

"It was regretted that others refused and alone followed out their own prearranged plans. Their sensational statements cannot be said to be the result of their observation, for the reason that on ship, before landing, they avowed their purpose to attack the Administration. In fact, some appeared to have gone on a mission of agreed-upon attack. Over there they represented everything in the United States has horribly gone wrong, as here they represent conditions in the Philippines.

"I hold no brief to defend Governor General Harrison. He needs no defender. Those who have known of his high sense of honor and public service in the past will be slow to believe them. The United States has always sent high-class men for the position of Governor General of the Philippines. I have no word of criticism to offer against the administration of any of them, but I want to say in sheer fairness that Harrison's administration equals any of the past. He took hold when the finances in the islands were in distress, and when there was uneasiness and unrest and dissatisfaction everywhere.

"He has succeeded in doing that which has rarely ever been accomplished in history—the feat of being a ruler of a foreign, alien people, universally loved, and popular with the people over whom he rules, and held in the highest regard by all Americans in the islands, except, of course, political agitators and disappointed office seekers. Two accomplishments of his have never been excelled in any land. I speak of Momungan and the colonization of Filipino colonies in the Moro country.

"When Harrison took charge he found thousands of squawmen — Americans with Filipino wives. They were shunned and despised by Americans and Filipinos alike, destitute and desperate. We now have a Momungan colony down on Mindanao Island in the Moro country, where these squawmen have forty-acre homes, cultivating the soil, instead of being distressed, despised, desperate men.

"I traveled, ate, and slept all over the Moro country. Before I went there I had fears about the Moro problem. I think we can now dismiss the Moro scarecrow. We saw in the very heart of the darkest Moro land Filipino families living peaceably and friendly with Moros all about them. Governor Harrison and Governor Carpenter and others, working in perfect harmony, have established eight separate colonies, each numbering from 800 to 2,000 Filipino people, scattered over 150 miles of Moro country, surrounded by late Moro enemies, now living in peace and friendship together.

"We heard Moro leaders speak in English and ask for more Filipino school teachers. We heard Dattoes speak in praise of their Filipino neighbor. We all sat down at banquet tables together. I visited their schools, their churches, and their homes. Nothing finer or better has been accomplished by the mind of man than this project of colonization. While some criticis for self-interest criticise, still the work goes on, and Governor Harrison and his helpers are solving the great Philippine problem.

"In the Philippines at present the schools are being populated by the best. Every good movement is going forward. Growth and increasing prosperity are everywhere. No good movement has been hindered or retarded. All classes are satisfied except those who think they have a divine right to reign and rule and hold office always, and some others who know that Philippine independence means some blasted business hopes.

"The present Administration is carrying out the announced policy of past Administrations, and of President Taft's solemn promise, given in his speech at Vichy, of 'The Philippines for the Filipino.' The great Philippine problem is solving itself, and we might paraphrase and say 'The Philippine problem is moving out of darkness into light; it is daybreak everywhere.'

"President Wilson and Governor Harrison our Philippine problem is moving forward in line with the Sermon on the Mount, the Declaration of Independence and the principles of the Golden Rule."

FORBES UPHOLDS MILLER.

Says His Statements Corroborate His Private Advices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—W. Cameron Forbes, who was Governor General of the Philippines in the Taft Administration, dictated the following statement today:

"I have read with interest Representative Miller's article on the present administration of the Philippine Islands and regret to say that it corroborates in many particulars private advices which I have received, from many sources, as to the unfortunate condition of affairs in the islands.

"I do not care to make any peronal comments, as my attitude cannot help but be colored by my prejudices in favor of the régime with which I was connected and which had, as we all believed, given rather unusually good results while it was maintained.

"It is for other observers, in whose impartial attitude the public will have more confidence, to tell the American people how things have been handled by the different administrations out there. There can be no doubt but that many of the best American officers have left the islands and that there has been a great deal of disaffection in the service as a result. I fear it will be difficult to restore sufficient confidence in the continuity that the service offers to attract as many good men to the islands again even were the Administration to change."

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And Believes the Republicans Will Win the Campaign of 1916.

TARIFF AS LEADING ISSUE

So, He Thinks, Will Be Wilson's Policy in Foreign Affairs and the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—William Howard Taft is "out of politics," to employ his own phrase, but he favors Elihu Root for the Presidency.

The former President sat in his apartment at the Blackstone today and for the better part of an hour discoursed upon national questions.

Mr. Taft made a psychological analysis of the effect of the European war on the 1916 political situation. He dwelt with diffidence on Republican Presidential politics, but said that he was for Root as "one of the greatest living Americans."

He betrayed a personal feeling in discussing the Philippines, and his voice shook as he remarked that the present Governor-General of the islands was "wrecking" the superstructure of government that took fourteen years to build and with which the greatest part of Mr. Taft's public career had been identified.

Colonel Roosevelt's name was brought up once. It was at the conclusion of the interview.

"During your trips have you heard much talk that Colonel Roosevelt might be a candidate?" Mr. Taft was asked.

The former President threw back his head, while his frame shook with laughter.

"Ho, ho, ho!" he said, "I didn't come out here to answer the riddles of the Sphinx."

In commenting on politics, Mr. Taft took up the election of McCall as Governor of Massachusetts.

"That," he said, "I regard as the most significant by-election in the history of the old Bay State. It showed the Progressives united with the Republicans.

"The conditions remain as they are the prospects are for a Republican success in 1916. You may think that my opinion is influenced by partisan bent, but I think it is conservative. I have traveled over the country. Everywhere I have found that business men are expressing a desire for more stability in business. Of course we have prosperity of a sort here now. Men see the war-order business and the inordinate profits, and their inclination is to dip in and get out. They regard it as too evanescent.

"The 1916 results will depend largely upon the war situation. In my opinion, the European war will last at least eighteen months or two years longer, until the belligerents have reached the point or exhaustion, and our next election will be held with the war still unsettled. The tendency during war times is not to change Administrations.

"In my opinion, the tariff will be an issue, and so will the foreign policies in respect to Mexico, China, and the Philippines. By the time the polls open, order and a semblance of government may have been reported in Mexico. If so, the Mexican policy will not be an issue. It depends upon whether we have bet on the right man in recognizing Carranza.

"Candidates? Well, I am out of politics and, of course, am not a candidate myself, and I hesitate to express myself. Some time ago I wrote a two-page article at the request of an Eastern publication, setting forth my belief that Elihu Root is the best man in the country for President. I still maintain that.

"You ask whether the defeat of the New York Constitution has taken Root out of the running. I don't know. I do not profess to know what the convention will do. For myself I think Root is the best man for the Presidency. I regard the New York Constitutional amendments as the great monument of his career. Even though they were rejected, I believe at least three great reforms may be got through, by legislative action, perhaps. At any rate, the fact that they were incorporated in that proposed basic law has blazed the way for them in other Commonwealths. They are: The budget system, reform of judicial procedure, and the short ballot.

"Three great reforms those. Now that the ice has been broken by New York, despite the rejection on the part of the voters, I believe other States will take these things up. The movement for them has received momentum."

Little Girl Burned to Death.

Mrs. Mary Sobel, returning yesterday afternoon to her home at 78 Herzel Street, Brooklyn, after an absence of a few minutes, found her infant daughter, Bertha, 3 years old, rolling around the kitchen floor with her clothing in flames, while two older children partly overcome by smoke were huddled in a corner of the room. The mother got the burning garments off the child and Policeman Scheyrenbrandt, wrapping the girl in a blanket, carried her to the street, and stopping a delivery auto, got in with her and hurried to St. Mary's Hospital, where she died soon afterward. The two older children, while playing with fire, by igniting newspapers in the kitchen range, had set fire to the garments of their sister. The fire did not damage the house.



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HONORS FOR MR. McANENY.

Two Dinners Planned in Recognition of His Services.

President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, who will retire from public office early in January, will be honored by 800 business men of the city with a dinner at the Waldorf on Friday evening, Dec. 10, "in appreciation of his distinguished services to the City of New York."

The Executive Committee arranging the dinner is composed of George W. Burleigh, Chairman; James Speyer, Treasurer; R. R. Loening, Secretary, and A. Barton Hepburn, Eugene H. Outerbridge, and Henry W. Taft. Some of the members of the committee are: Vincent Astor, Otto T. Bannard, Philip J. Britt, Joseph H. Choate, Edgar M. Cullen, Auston G. Fox, Charles D. Hilles, Job E. Hedges, William Church Osborn, Morgan J. O'Brien, Alton B. Parker, Oscar S. Straus, Frank A. Vanderlip, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Beekman Winthrop, Nicholas Murray Butler, Frederic R. Coudert, Robert W. de Forest, Elbert H. Gary, Seth Low, Adolph Lewisohn, George W. Perkins, Ogden Mills Reid, Henry L. Stimson, Isaac N. Seligman, Oswald G. Villard, Felix M. Warburg, and William G. Willcox.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 20, the newspaper reporters who have "covered" the City Hall during Mr. McAneny's terms of office as Borough President and President of the Board of Aldermen will give him a dinner at the Hotel Savoy.

NATIVE CHILDREN WEAKEST.

Their Death Rate Higher Than That of Offspring of Foreign Parents.

The death rate of children born in New York City of native American parents is higher than that of children born here of foreign-born parents, according to figures prepared by Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of the Health Department. Of the white children of native parents 44 males and 35 females out of every 1,000 die before they are 5 years old. Among native colored children the rate is considerably higher, 112 males and 95 females dying out of every 1,000 during the first five years. The children of foreign-born parents show a mortality for the same period of 39 males and 32 females a thousand.

The figures, said Dr. Guilfoy, showed a marked improvement over twenty-five years ago, when one child out of every ten died before 5 years old. He expressed the belief that the introduction of diphtheria antitoxin and a better milk supply explained the improvement. Dr. Guilfoy said that the foreign-born mothers gave their children better care partly because the educational campaigns had begun to bear fruit, and in such campaigns too much was taken for granted in the case of the native-born mothers.

MRS. DICK SELLS ART WORKS

Disposes of Furnishings for Home She Has Abandoned.

Some of the art objects of Mrs. Evans R. Dick and a large part of the furniture she had collected in the last ten years for the purpose of furnishing her proposed new home, The Cloisters, at Garrison-on-Hudson, will be offered for sale today at an auction room in West Forty-fourth Street, and the plans for building the house on the estate across the river from West Point have been dropped. Plans for the structure, which was intended to be erected on the highest point at the riverside of the 200-acre estate, were completed in 1907 and cost more than seventy-five rooms. But work was discontinued shortly after the walls were put up.

Mrs. Dick, who is now living in a house a quarter of a mile from the site of The Cloisters, announced yesterday that she wished also to sell the property. She had designed her Garrison home on the style of the cloisters of the St. John Lateran at Rome.

Garven Asks for Bayonne Inquiry.

Mayor Pierre P. Garven of Bayonne yesterday asked the Hudson County Prosecutor's office to investigate the Bayonne school scandal. At the trial of Superintendent of Schools John W. Carr before the Bayonne School Board a School Trustee, J. F. Conner, testified that H. C. Pelton, a New York architect, had said he intended to pay $2,000 each to Mayor Garven, Carr, and Trustee I. J. Hatton for the job of drawing plans for proposed new public schools.

Minton Sued for Office Rent.

Maurice M. Minton, who became well known in national Democratic politics when Alton D. Parker was a candidate for President, was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court for $641.40 for the rent of his office at 43 Exchange Place by the Wall Street Exchange Building Association. The complaint said Minton had hired the office on Aug. 1, 1914, at the rate of $91.67 a month, and that he was seven months in arrears.

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BEQUEATHED $20,000 TO HER MAN NURSE

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WOMEN WERE COLD TO HER

Widower Asks to be Relieved of Guardian, Asserting That He Has Been Cured of Dipsomania.

An application in the Surrogates' Court yesterday to have S. D. Preston removed as special guardian of Charles Albert Heaton in the proceedings brought for the probate of the will of Mr. Heaton's wife, who was Mrs. Jeannie Hamilton Heaton, reveals the fact that a contest to break the will has been started.

Mrs. Heaton bequeathed $100 to her husband and made no further provision for him because "he is well provided for." She also bequeathed $1 each to her niece, Miss Gwendolyn Kuhne of the Essex Hotel, this city, and her aunt, Adelle A. Linnell of Norwich, Conn., and said further in regard to them:

"I make no further disposition for their benefit because of their cold and indifferent attitude toward me."

The residuary estate, amounting to more than $20,000, was bequeathed to Howard Cropley of Marblehead, Mass., a man nurse, to whom Mrs. Heaton referred in her will as "my best and truest friend."

The contest is being brought in behalf of Miss Kuhne on the ground that the testator was unduly influenced.

In the application for removal of the special guardian, it is recited in behalf of Mr. Heaton that he never was adjudged insane, but that he was decreed to be a dipsomaniac, and committed to Dr. Wadsworth's Sanitarium at South Norwalk, Conn., and the Union and New Haven Trust Company of New Haven, Conn., was appointed conservator of his estate, which was considerable.

Mr. Heaton has since been discharged from the sanitarium, adjudged by the Connecticut Probate Court to be again normal, and the trust company has returned his estate to his sole care.

There is also an affidavit by the Rev. J. Frederick Sexton of New Haven to the effect that Mr. Heaton is again in normal physical condition, and competent to manage his affairs. The clergyman, who recites that he is chaplain of the Connecticut Senate, tells of a trip to the San Francisco fair in company with Mr. Heaton, who now refrains from drinking any alcoholic beverage.

The application for removal of the special guardian in this State will be argued in the Surrogates Court on Nov. 16.

Mr. Heaton makes his voting residence at the Hutchinson Apartments in New Haven, while he resides at the Hotel Netherlands and the Calumet Club on his visits to this city.

H. D. RIPLEY LEFT $989,000.

Most of the Estate Bequeathed to His Widow and Son.

Harry Dillon Ripley, who for years had made his residence in London, England, left a net estate of $989,440 when he died in the English capital on Feb. 8, 1913, according to the appraisal of his estate filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller by Transfer Tax Appraiser Kopp. Mr. Ripley was the grandson of Sidney Dillon, builder of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The report shows that Mr. Ripley had an estate of his own immediate ownership amounting to $609,359, but this was reduced by debts and other expenses to $505,404. Then, too, he enjoyed the life income from $484,036, with power to dispose of it after death. This latter fund came to him from his grandfather's estate.

The value of the share of Mrs. Alice Louise Ripley, the widow, in the estate, is given at $658,800, while the interest of the son, Henry Dwight Dillon Ripley, is put at $109,037. The son will inherit his mother's interests at her death. Josiah Dwight Ripley, father of the testator, receives a life annuity of $1,200, while the testator's secretary, George Batten, receives a life annuity of $900. Maud Cross, a sister-in-law, receives a cash bequest of $4,865. There are several other minor bequests to relatives and servants.

The assets included in the testator's immediate property included: Mortgages amounting to $139,000; 193 shares of the Bankers Trust Company stock, appraised at $96,535; 513 shares of Westinghouse Air Brake stock, $71,820; bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, $49,875; bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway, $33,750, and cash deposits amounting to $22,098.

LEFT $547,000 TO NEPHEW.

Mrs. Stockwell Bequeathed Most of Estate to Charles F. Harman.

Mrs. Maria Louise Stockwell at the time of her death at the Holland House, Dec. 28, 1914, left a net estate of $577,684, according to the appraisal of her properties filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Kopp in the office of the State Controller. Mrs. Stockwell was the widow of Charles B. Stockwell, one of the original members of the jewelry house of Tiffany & Co.

There is a bequest of $547,634 to Charles F. Harman, a nephew, and $10,000 bequests each to Ethel Rand, a niece, and Emilie C. Harman and Josephine C. Rand, sisters of the testator.

The assets included deposits in the Lincoln National Bank amounting to $436,523; cash on deposit at the Holland House, $339; stocks and bonds aggregating $127,318; jewelry and personal effects, $38,749; due from her husband's estate, $1,731, and $8,250 as her portion of a dividend of Tiffany & Co.

The most highly appraised items of jewelry were: An oriental pearl necklace containing 240 pearls, with a diamond clasp, $12,500; an oriental pearl necklace containing sixty-one pearls, $3,500; a pearl and diamond collar, $2,500, and a diamond brooch, bowknot pattern, $2,500.

LEFT VICHY WORTH $50,000.

Most of E. de Rambouville's $489,000 Estate Was in France.

Eugene de Rambouville of Paris, France, who was the representative here of the Compagnie de Vichy of France, left a net estate of $489,393 when he died on Feb. 15, 1915, according to the appraisal of his estate, filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller by Transfer Tax Appraiser Lyons.

The Vichy water in stock here amounted to the appraised valuation of $50,040, and his personal effects are valued at $313. The remainder of the estate is in France.

Mrs. Carrie de Rambouville, the widow, receives $5,825 in personal property and a life annuity of $11,650, while $31,165 goes to Mme. Andre Berard, a niece of the testator. There are minor bequests to brothers and other relatives.

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ANTIS WILL CELEBRATE.

Victory Against Suffrage to be Glorified at Two Meetings.

Two celebrations are to be held by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage to commemorate their victory on Election Day, it was announced yesterday. The first will take the form of a reception at the Woman's Club, Brooklyn, next Wednesday afternoon, and on Thursday afternoon, following there will be a celebration in honor of the Westchester County anti-suffragists. A special meeting of the State association is called for Thursday morning, Nov. 18.

The New York branch of the Congressional Union will hold a Federal Amendment meeting at 13 East Thirty-fourth Street this afternoon, when the amendment will be discussed and explained by several speakers, among them Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, George Creel, and Professor Charles A. Beard. Mrs. John Winters Brannan will preside.

A series of drawing room meetings is to be held under the auspices of the union. The first of the meetings will be at the home of Mrs. S. J. Minturn, and the second at the residence of Mrs. Marcus M. Marks.

All the New York City Congressmen are expected to be home to members of the Woman Suffrage Party on Tuesday next, which has been set as Congress Day by the party.

KRUPP PROFITS TO CHARITY.

Big Surplus Will Go to Various German Relief Funds.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Although the profits of the Krupp works last year, amounting to 86,000,000 marks ($21,500,000) would permit the payment of a 24 per cent. dividend, the owners will make no extra profits on account of the war. After payment of a dividend of 12 per cent., the amount distributed last year, a surplus of about 24,000,000 marks will be devoted to charity. To the relief fund for families of soldiers killed in battle 20,000,000 marks will be given, and 3,700,000 marks will go to the general relief fund.

The gross earnings of the Krupp Works last year amounted to 113,000,000 marks, against 54,000,000 marks for the previous year.

The annual report explains that the volume of home sales, owing to the heavy demands for the army and the navy, reached a total almost two and one-half times that of the aggregate of home and foreign sales before the war. The company, it is stated, is engaged in enlarging its plant in order to meet the demands for war material. Hence, the remaining 35,000,000 marks, uncalled capital of last year's increase of 70,000,000 marks, will now be called, making the total capital 250,000,000 marks.

WHY PARCEL POST STOPPED.

Service Here from Germany Upset by British Sea Authorities.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by wireless telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The suspension of the parcel post service from Germany to America is explained in official circles as having been due to the fact that the Holland-America Line informed the German authorities that it was unable longer to carry parcels owing to the interference by the British. Other steamship lines are unwilling for the same reason to carry parcels.

The parcel post traffic from the United States to Germany, however, has not been interrupted. This is interpreted here as indicating that the British refrain from seizing these parcels owing to possible complications with Washington, inasmuch as the parcels are still legally the property of their American owners while on the high seas.

An American who has just arrived in Berlin from New York says that British officials demanded that they be permitted to examine the parcels on the steamship Ryndam on her last eastward trip. The Captain replied they would have to take them by force, whereupon the officials abandoned their demand.

M'CALL GOT STOCK ON MARGIN, HE SAYS

"It Was a Good Thing, and I Was Let In," He Tells Thompson Committee.

TAKE UP AMSTERDAM CO.

City Annulled Franchise and P. S. Commission Then Permitted It to Merge with Edison Co.

The Thompson Legislative Committee spent much time yesterday in bringing out more facts about Chairman Edward E. McCall's 387 shares of Kings County Electric Light and Power stock. He had this stock when he was on the Supreme Court bench and the Amsterdam Light, Heat and Power Company of Brooklyn was a plaintiff before him. Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr on behalf of the city had taken steps by order of the Board of Estimate to confiscate its franchise and had ordered its wires and poles removed.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn and the Amsterdam Company jointly fought action to restrain the city and after the case had come before Justice McCall an amended motion was made by ex-Judge Hatch, of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, counsel for the Amsterdam Company, and an argument was made before McCall in equity.

Amsterdam Case in Court.

"Was the history of the case and the companies gone into?" asked Merton E. Lewis, counsel for the Thompson committee, of Mr. Burr, who was in the witness chair.

"Naturally," replied Mr. Burr. "Judge Hatch made explanation of the reasons for the motion, and I answered. Later, when we handed up the pleadings to Justice McCall, he inquired whether the Kings County Company was affected. I replied that it was, but Judge Hatch said he didn't think so. Justice McCall said he thought he was disqualified, as he was a stockholder in the Kings County company.

Judge Hatch looked over the stock record and said his name did not appear. Whereupon Justice McCall said: 'No, I carry the stock in the name of my court officer, John J. MacGinn.'

Justice McCall then left the bench and saw Justice Greenbaum, but could not arrange with any other Justices to take up the case, and Corporation Counsel Watson then suggested that De Lancey Nicoll be appointed a referee.

"Has a decision been rendered?" was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Burr. "Mr. Nicoll asked for a delay of sixty days because he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and there have been two thirty-day extensions since then."

It had been brought out previously that Mr. Nicoll had had the case as referee since long before McCall resigned from the bench and became a Public Service Commissioner. This court case was in Mr. Nicoll's hands in the Summer of 1914, when the Public Service Commission, with Mr. McCall not voting, gave permission for an amalgamation of the Edison and Amsterdam Companies in Brooklyn. Mr. Burr was asked yesterday what he thought of the action that was before the courts and the Public Service Commission at the same time.

"I thought it was an anomaly for the Corporation Counsel to be representing one policy and the Public Service Commission another, while both were being paid by the same people," said Mr. Burr. "I told Commissioner Maltbie so, and he said he agreed with me and that the order should not be granted by the commission. The franchise was regarded by the people who got it as the most valuable franchise ever granted in Brooklyn."

Against Policy of City.

Asked if the Public Service Commission's order allowing the merging of the two companies would affect the validity of the Amsterdam company's franchise, Mr. Burr replied:

"If they got the consent of the Public Service Commission to merge with the Amsterdam company, they would have the right to operate the franchise. It was not a question of the validity of the franchise. It was a question of the Public Service Commission flying in the face of a positive policy announced and well understood by the city authorities for the purpose of recapturing franchises that had been abandoned."

"In other words," asked Chairman Thompson, "if allowed to merge it would have accomplished the same object as thought they had their franchise?"

"It would have been the same thing," agreed Mr. Burr. "I would have contested that."

Mr. Burr then said that the Edison Company had no standing in court as a stockholder of the Amsterdam Company, and that it was seeking to operate on terms which nobody had ever heard of.

"So far as I know," said Mr. Burr, "those terms have never been stated. No eye has ever seen those terms, and no tongue has ever spoken them."

Mr. Harkness objected to the line of questioning.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Lewis, "in view of Judge McCall's subsequent action and his testimony yesterday that he knew nothing of this action, that Mr. Burr's testimony is admissible for the purpose of showing what knowledge Mr. McCall did have.

Chairman Thompson said he would allow the testimony to stand, and Public Service Commissioner Wood was recalled and asked about his vote on the order to allow the Edison Company to purchase the stock of the Amsterdam Company. He said the order allowing the Edison Company to acquire the stock had been made "with every safeguard to the city."

Commissioner Wood Recalled.

"You permitted the Edison Company to take over the whole of the stock of the Amsterdam Company, which had been proved to be operating under an illegal franchise?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"That was up to the Edison Company stockholders," replied Commissioner Wood.

E. R. Chapman, formerly of the brokerage firm of E. R. Chapman & Co., who held Mr. McCall's stock, testified that he held the books containing all the transactions and would produce them. A fire in his barn on Long Island, he said, destroyed some of the books.

At the morning session Chairman McCall told how he came to purchase the stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.

"Personally I did not buy a share of this stock," said Mr. McCall, "It was all bought by Mr. Van Antwerp for me on margin."

He told in detail how the stock was hypothecated for a loan advanced by Andrew Freedman, which Mr. McCall said was in excess of $50,000. He insisted he had had nothing to do personally with the acquisition of the stock, and that to the best of his recollection he had not seen or handled it until the time he turned it over to Freedman.

Let In on a "Good Thing."

"All I know about this stock," he said, "is that it was bought as a good thing and I was let in on it."

Asked to explain the interest Freedman had in the stock prior to its being hypothecated with him, Mr. McCall said:

"That I don't know, but I do assert that it was my stock. What E. R. Chapman & Co. did with it I don't know either, but it was my stock."

Chairman Thompson expressed surprise at Mr. McCall's lack of knowledge concerning a block of stock worth in the neighborhood of $50,000 and paying an 8 per cent. dividend.

"Didn't you give some thought to it?" he asked. "You had nice dividends coming in all the time."

"Yes, and nice interest mounting up, too," retorted the witness. He summed up his connection with the brokers as follows:

"All I know is this: At my request, my friend, Van Antwerp, who knew this firm, E. R. Chapman & Co.—I did not—took up the stock from Bache & Co. After that, as my rights of accretion arose, they were taken advantage of to buy additional shares. I had to put up a very heavy margin. I don't remember just what, but it was very heavy."

Retainer from Theatre.

Mr. McCall was then asked about his acceptance of a retainer from the Palace Theatre Company, but he said he could not remember the exact date.

"Was it since you were appointed to the Public Service Commission?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Yes, it was subsequent to my appointment," Mr. McCall admitted.

It is expected that Commissioner George V. S. Williams will be a witness today.

HELD FOR STEALING FOOD.

Well-Dressed Couple Charged by Detective with Robbing Grocer.

When Detective Taczkowski arraigned in Night Court last night before Magistrate Koenig a well-dressed couple, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Earle of 343 St. Nicholas Avenue, he told the Magistrate he had seen them enter a grocery store at 336 St. Nicholas Avenue, where Earle slipped seven eggs and a box of dates into the pocket of his overcoat while his wife engaged the clerk in conversation. He said Mrs. Earle broke down and wept when he arrested them.

Taczkowski asked for an adjournment, since he did not have the grocer or his clerk in court, and Magistrate Koenig remanded Mr. and Mrs. Earle to Police Headquarters for a hearing this morning in the Harlem Court. Earle said he was 31 years old. His wife gave her age as 30. She wore a blue serge suit, with fox furs and white gaiters. The couple said they had come from Chicago two weeks ago.

SISTERS ACCUSE BROTHER.

Ex-Police Captain Leary's Children in a Dispute Over His $40,000.

Four daughters of ex-Police Captain Cornelius Leary have started an action to have him declared incompetent to handle his estate, valued at $40,000. Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum appointed Michael H. Cardoza commissioner to hear testimony, and both sides appeared before him and a Sheriff's jury in the Bronx yesterday.

The daughters, who are Alma Leary, Mrs. Cornelia Costello, Mrs. Loretta Harmon, and Mrs. Edith Weisman, charge that their brother, Cornelius J. Leary, exerted undue influence on their father to induce him to deed over to his son all his real and personal property. They submitted to the commissioner affidavits from physicians to show that their father did not know what he was doing at the time he made the transfers.

Leary was on the police force for forty years, and retired in 1913 after he had been injured while on duty. He draws a pension from the city and another from the Federal Government as a civil war veteran.

Arrested for Annoying President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—George A. Young, 30 years old, of Brooklyn, tried to see President Wilson this afternoon to get the Chief Executive to call a conference of nations to stop the war, but was arrested by Secret Service Agent Joseph Murphy and sent to the Washington Asylum hospital for mental observation. Young did not give his Brooklyn address or his occupation.

NO TROUBLE FOR U. S. IF THE ALLIES WIN

Gifford Pinchot Says Their Victory Is Enormously to American Interest.

'ARE PROTECTING US NOW'

"Let Us Hamper Them as Little as We Reasonably Can," Speaker Tells the Aldine Club.

Gifford Pinchot, in an address at the Aldine Club yesterday, answered his own question: "Both in our own interest and to satisfy our sense of justice, what do we in the United States most desire as the outcome of the war?" by saying:

"Victory for the Allies, of course."

Mr. Pinchot discussed the disturbance of foreign trade and the inconveniences to certain classes of American business men, and this led up to his query as to the wise position for the United States to take in the matter. Answering the question "Why?" Mr. Pinchot said:

"First of all, because this is really our war; that is to say, the principles for which it is being fought are principles for which the United States stands, and which we are interested in having prevail in the world at large. It is to our interest as a people not to have treaties regarded as scraps of paper; not to have decency and humanity disregarded in methods of warfare; not to have militarism in the ascendant and democracy crushed. We want the small nations to be respected. It is of vital consequence to us that civilization as we know it shall be protected and preserved against the German theory that nothing is sacred against the self-interest of the strong.

"If the Allies win, there is no trouble in sight for the United States. We in America may then proceed, undisturbed from without, to work out our own problems in our own way. If the Allies win democracy in Europe will be preserved against the encroachments of military autocracy, and the prospect for lasting peace will be at least reasonably good. But if Germany wins, the very existence of democracy in Europe will be in danger, and if democracy goes under on that continent it will not long survive on this one.

"If Germany wins world-wide peace will become a dream, and we shall find ourselves compelled to use all our power and all our resources to get ready for what will then be the inevitable armed conflict with Germany, a conflict which the German military rulers already are known to regard as a necessary part of their program of world control.

"We are today a peaceable and peace-loving nation. Nothing is more certain than that, if Germany wins, we shall be forced to transfer our first and best attention from self-improvement to self-defense, and to arm on a scale that not even the most ardent advocate of preparedness now regards as possible. In the face of a victorious Germany, determined upon world power, we can hope to preserve our national self-governing existence only by force of arms. The victory of Germany would transform the United States also into an armed camp.

"If, then, it is enormously to our interest as a nation to have the Allies win, let us hamper them as little as we reasonably can in their conduct of the war.

"We must never forget that the Allies are paying in blood and treasure a price beyond anything we could have imagined before the war began, and paying it to maintain the principles to which this Government is dedicated. The Allies are protecting us, with the rest of the neutral world, from the necessity either to arm to the teeth and fight or to yield to the control of a military autocracy whose only law is its own advantage. The least we can do is not to attempt to tie their hands."

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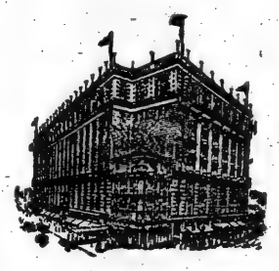
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10 Piece Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite, as *illustrated*, Jacobean oak finish. Consisting of buffet, 60 inches long, china closet, has mirror backs and wood shelves, extension table, 48 inch top and 6 ft. extension, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, seats covered with blue Spanish leather. Price for the suite complete, **$292.87.**



Fumed Oak Dining Room Suite, Swiss design, 10 pieces—buffet, china closet, extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered in brown Spanish leather. Price for the suite complete, **$186.00**

10 Piece Dining Room Suite, solid mahogany, William and Mary design, consisting of buffet, china closet, extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, seats covered with black leather. Price for the suite complete, **$356.69**

10 Piece Dining Room Suite, in solid mahogany, Windsor design, taken from the famous Windsor chair. Each piece is a perfect reproduction of the famous American Windsor pieces; antique mahogany finish; buffet, china closet, serving table, extension table, five side chairs and one arm chair, wood seats. Price for the suite complete. **$252.94**

Adam Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces—consisting of buffet, china closet, serving table, extension table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered in black leather. Price for the suite complete. **$320.34**

Queen Anne Decorated Suite, 10 pieces with floral and fruit design. Buffet, china closet, extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered in black leather. Price for the suite complete, **$417.44**

Fumed Birch Finish Suite, 10 pieces, consisting of buffet, china closet, extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered in black leather. Price for the suite complete, **$209.11**

Chippendale Solid Mahogany Suite, 10 pieces—consisting of buffet, china closet, extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered in tapestry. Price for the complete suite, **$366.84**

Hepplewhite Fumed Birch Suite, 10 pieces—consisting of buffet, china closet, extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered in black leather. Price for the suite complete, **$209.58**

Chinese Chippendale Suite, in brown mahogany, consisting of 10 pieces—buffet, china closet, extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered in black leather. Price for the suite complete. **$288.73**

Dorothy Vernon Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite, consisting of 10 pieces—buffet, china closet, oval extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered with tapestry. Price for the suite complete. **$354.94**

Jacobean Suite, consisting of 10 pieces—buffet, china closet, serving table, extension table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered with tapestry. Price for the suite complete, **$225.18**

Chippendale Dining Room Suite, Antique Oak, 10 pieces—buffet, china closet, extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered with tapestry. Price for the suite complete, **$262.94**

Sheraton Mahogany Dining Room Suite, consisting of 9 pieces—buffet, 60 inches long, china closet, extension table, 48 inch top and 6 ft. extension, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered with black leather. Price for the 9 pieces, **$205.09**

10 Piece Suite, consisting of buffet, 60 inches long, china closet, 49 inches wide, mirror backs and wood shelves, extension table has 48 inch top and 6 ft. extension, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair, covered with genuine brown Spanish leather. Price for the suite complete, **$268.94**

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MELLEN SECRETLY OPPOSED RIVER BILL

Wrote Byrnes to "Hold Up" Plan in Congress for Improving the Connecticut.

'PLATT WILL CO-OPERATE'

Witness Forgets Why the New Haven Lent $135,000 to the Joy Line, Then in a Fight.

With Charles S. Mellen on the stand, but rarely called upon to answer a question, R. L. Batts, who is leading the prosecution in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt of the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, continued yesterday to go slowly through the history of the acquisition of the Sound steamboat lines by the New Haven.

The Government, besides showing how the New Haven bought up the New London Steamboat Company and the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, and formed the New England Navigation Company to look after its steamship interests, got from Mr. Mellen a general statement as to the conditions that he found when he returned in 1903 to be President of the New Haven from the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

The name of "Gov. S." occurred in some of the letters dealing with the New Haven's purchase of the New London Company in December, 1903. This, it appeared later, referred to Governor Smith of Vermont. He was a large holder of the preferred shares of the company, and John M. Hall, President of the New Haven, had to wait until the Governor returned home from Washington to convince some of the other preferred stockholders that they were standing out for too great a price.

"What railroads were there in 1903 south of the Bostop & Albany that were not under the control of the New Haven?" Mr. Batts asked.

"The Central Vermont and the Central New England," Mr. Mellen said.

"What steamship lines were then under the New Haven?"

Controlled the Sound Lines.

"The New Haven," answered Mr. Mellen, "controlled all the so-called Sound lines—that is, the Bridgeport Steamboat Line, the New Haven Line, the New London Line, the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, the Stonington Line, the Providence Line, the New Bedford Line, and the Fall River Line. In competition with it were the Joy Line, to Providence and Boston; the Metropolitan Line, to Boston; the Starin Line, and the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company."

For a time the New Haven carried under a ten-year lease the marine freight of the Central Vermont from New London to New York. After 1908, the Central Vermont handled its own water traffic.

Mr. Batts traced the formal steps by which all the steamship lines owned or controlled by the New Haven were consolidated in 1904 as the New England Navigation Company. In operation, however, they were still distinct.

The New Haven Directors in 1905 knew that the Enterprise Transportation Company had been started to ply between New York and Providence and Fall River, and there were rumors that Charles W. Morse, who had consolidated the steamship lines of Maine and was running a New York and Boston freight line by the Metropolitan Steamship Company, would invade the New York & Boston passenger business.

So in October, 1905, the Directors had laid before them a memorandum setting forth that the Old Colony Steamboat Company should be taken in to the New England Navigation Company, and that the New Haven should take the chance afforded by the suggested advent of the Metropolitan in passenger business between Boston and New York to retaliate by establishing freight steamers. Three steamboats of the value of $500,000 each, it was reckoned, would be needed for this new service. Moreover they should be designed for use to Providence and Fall River as well as to Boston.

Acquired Another Company.

It was decided that the New England Navigation Company should start freight and passenger steamers also to Norwalk, Stamford, and Port Chester. The New Haven decided to acquire the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, which was the only steamship line of importance reaching the southern New England points that the Navigation Company did not serve.

Mr. Batts read in evidence a letter Mr. Mellen had written on Jan. 29, 1904, to Timothy E. Byrnes, Second Vice President of the New Haven, concerning a plan for the improvement of the Connecticut River. This was one of the matters which appeared regularly in the River and Harbor bill in Congress and did not suit the book of the New Haven. So Mr. Mellen wrote:

"You understand I want you to keep track of this matter, and keep me advised of the situation and do the best you know how to hold it up and in such a way that this company may not be suspected of having any part in the transaction. You will take such interest in the matter from time to time as may occur to you, and bear in mind that I am depending solely upon you to look after our interests. Senator Platt of Connecticut will unquestionably co-operate with you in any way you may desire, if you call upon him."

Another letter dealing with the same subject was identified, but counsel strongly objected to the introduction of the matter as entirely irrelevant.

Counsel for the Government had the idea that this attempt to hinder the improvement of the Connecticut River was aimed in some way at the Hartford & New York Company, which the New Haven wished to capture, but Mr. Mellen said the proposal was ten, fifteen, and maybe twenty-five years old, and his opposition to it had nothing whatever to do with the Hartford & New York Company.

His Duty as President.

"We had two bridges over the river," he said, "and if navigation had been established we should have had to put in draws at great expense and with much annoyance to operation. I thought my duty to oppose the proposal."

"Then your activities in Congress were caused merely by a desire to avoid expense?" asked Mr. Batts.

"I am not aware I had any particular activities," Mr. Mellen retorted. "Mr. Byrnes was simply looking after our interests in Congress."

Mr. Lindsbury intervened, and the court struck out the letter and evidence concerning it.

The Joy Line was purchased by the New Haven in 1905, and on March 21, 1906, the New Haven Directors advanced it $135,000 to aid it in running a low rate steamer between New York and Fall River. Mr. Batts pressed Mr. Mellen to say that the money might have been advanced to finance a fight between the Joy Line and the Hartford & New York, but the ex-President insisted that though he unquestionably knew all about it nine years ago, he had forgotten everything except what the records said.

The Government put in the minutes recording the purchase by the New Haven of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company on Dec. 22, 1906, and the court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

NO MORE SHEPARD CHILDREN

Father of "Sonny" Denies Plans for More Adoptions.

From several sources reports reached THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that Finley J. Shepard and Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, who recently adopted little "John Doe No. 104," a waif picked up on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral here, contemplated adopting another youngster. So THE TIMES telephoned to Mr. Shepard at his home in Tarrytown and told him about it.

"Not a word of truth in it," said he. "I can set you right on that point. Looks to me as though some one were trying to manufacture a little news. I suppose if we adopted a girl now, you would call 'em Adam and Eve, what?"

"Then you have no intention of adopting another child?"

"Oh, I didn't say that. I can't tell what may be in my mind. Sometimes I don't know what's there myself. We're not planning to adopt any children now. That's flat. What's that? Oh, not at all. No trouble to set you right on that rumor. Good-bye."

DUTCH QUEEN GIVES A BUST.

Image of Peter Stuyvesant to be Presented to Church Here.

In behalf of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, Chevalier Van Rappard, the Dutch Minister to the United States, will present to the old Episcopalian Church of St. Mark's In-The-Bouwerie, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, a bust of Petrus Stuyvesandt executed by Toon Dupuis. The presentation will take place on Dec. 5. The Holland Government has seen fit to make St. Mark's In-The-Bouwerie custodian of the bust because the church, erected on the site of a Dutch Reformed Church, got its first endowment from Dutch sources.

St. Mark's In-The-Bouwerie will be thrown open to the public for the St. Nicholastide Festival on Dec. 10 and Dec. 11. Booths will be erected where the public may purchase Christmas gifts. Arrangements have been made for a symbolic pageant entitled "The Dew-Drops," in which fifty children will participate.

MORE BURTON BOOKS SOLD.

Auction of Third Part Brings Total for Sale Up to $16,987.

The sale of the third part of the library of John E. Burton was concluded yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. The grand total to date is $16,987.

Gabriel Wels paid $66 for "The Writings of Thomas Hardy," with the autograph signature of Hardy in Vol. 1. Only 153 sets of this edition were printed.

The first impression in quarto of Hans Holbein's "Imitations of Original Drawings in the Collection of His Majesty for the Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII.," went to H. Mischke for $34.

William Tappan paid $37.50 for "Masterpieces of Fiction Crowned by the French Academy," the Pantheon edition, of which only 250 numbered and registered sets were issued. J. F. La Mont gave $46 for a collection of sixty Indian drawings.

Part IV. will be sold beginning Nov. 17.

TO AID DESPONDENT SISTERS

Sympathy in Great Neck for French Girls Who Tried Suicide.

Roswell Eldridge, a banker; Dr. George Dowsey, and other prominent persons in Great Neck, L. I., have interested themselves in the case of the Misses Irma and Mollie Mallet, who according to the police attempted to end their lives by throwing themselves into the sea off Brighton Beach late on Tuesday night. The sisters are now in the Coney Island Hospital under arrest charged with attempting suicide.

The sisters appeared at Great Neck two months ago and leased a house from Dr. Dowsey. They told him times were hard in France and that they had come to America to earn a living. They talked good English and said they wanted to teach French.

Dr. Dowsey obtained pupils for them and soon they had a class of children. Dr. Dowsey, Roswell Eldridge, and other members of the Great Neck colony were unaware that they were in straitened circumstances and will take steps to help them.

B. R. T. Open Cars All Winter.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday made an announcement to the Brooklyn public that it intended to run open cars all Winter on the more important surface lines. The statement said the cars would be marked "Smoking Cars" and would be run at intervals of fifteen minutes. Officials of the company declared that the many requests of smokers and persons desiring fresh air was responsible for the novel departure.

Relief Society to Give a Ball.

The Jewish Woman's Relief Association, organized to help newly arrived immigrants to become self-supporting in the shortest time possible, will celebrate the completion of ten years' active service with an entertainment and ball at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, Dec. 4. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. H. W. Honor, 54 East 122d Street; Mrs. L. Kamaiky, 9 West 120th Street, and Mrs. B. Epstein, 30 Central Park West.

SAYS TAXING LAND WON'T REDUCE RENT

Kelsey Tells Mayor's Committee Landlords Are Not Getting Fair Returns Now.

PLEA FOR MANUFACTURERS

F. L. Cranford Would Lift Burdens from Personal Property to Keep Business Here.

Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, appeared yesterday before the Mayor's Committee on Taxation in the City Hall. He gave it as his opinion that to untax buildings and put the tax on land would decrease values, but would not decrease rents. Rents, he said, were far too low now, and the landlords were not getting fair return on money invested.

"Thousands will lose their profits and be ruined if this scheme of taxation is undertaken," he said.

Frederick L. Cranford, contractor and Vice President of the Business Men's Association to Untax Industry, did not agree with Mr. Kelsey. He read a statement to the committee in which he said:

"An increasing tax upon land and a decreasing tax upon personal property and buildings would tend to diminish the fixed charges of enterprise, and would show appreciation by the government of the city of the fact that a manufacturing establishment giving regular employment is a valuable asset to a community. It would tend to stop the continued movement out of New York of manufacturing plants.

"In the past the taxation policy of the city has been an important factor producing certain results, among which is probably one of the very greatest instances of the protection of community wealth in the shape of land values ever instanced.

"On Manhattan Island alone the land values have increased within the last century from $23,500,000 to over $3,000,000,000. In spite of this the community is burdened nearly to the point of embarrassment by an increasing tax rate, with a net debt of over $1,000,000,000.

"No message is more plainly written on the wall as we look at the revolution now in progress in Europe than that we must promote our industrial efficiency, because it is inefficient and wasteful to permit the industrial opportunities of the city to be capitalized into land values for the benefit and enjoyment of those not engaged in production."

Charles T. Root, a member of the Business Men's Association, said that if a town wanted less business transacted within its limits it had only to lay a good stiff tax on business to drive a way as much of it as could be carried on where conditions were less severe.

"If a body is continually losing blood," he said, "it must resort to transfusion of some one else's blood. So, if the main part of the city's investment of its tax money is transmitted into ground rent, evidently an equal amount of this ground rent should go back into the public treasury to replace this investment.

"The present plan of this and most other cities contravenes good business methods by bleeding the Treasury to increase land prices, and then transfusing the blood of manufacturers, merchants, and laborers to make good the loss. Whereas taxation of commodities reduces their value or the amount, land is not affected either in value or in amount by restoring any part of the rent it commands to the public purse."

YALE CLUB TO CELEBRATE.

Smoker and Dinner the Feature of Next Week.

The Yale Club of New York City is planning to commemorate the opening of its new clubhouse at 50 Vanderbilt Avenue with a week's house-warming celebration beginning with next Saturday, the day of the Yale-Princeton game in New Haven, and ending Nov. 20, when Yale meets Harvard at the Stadium in Cambridge.

The club will have a special train for members and guests to New Haven next Saturday. Trolley cars have been chartered to carry the party to and from the Bowl, where the game is played. Returns will be received at the club by wire from New Haven for those who have to stay in New York.

Next Sunday there will be a concert in the lounging room of the club. On Thursday, Nov. 18, Yale Club day is to be celebrated with a reception and dinner followed by a smoker. Among the guests will be Arthur Twining Hadley, President of the University; Professor William Howard Taft of the Yale Law School, Chauncey M. Depew, formerly President of the Yale Alumni Association, and Joseph H. Choate, President Emeritus of the Harvard Club.

The Yale Club moved last June from its old quarters at 30 West Forty-fourth Street, where it had been since 1901. The new club is twenty-three stories high. The land was acquired from the New York Central Railroad under a forty-nine years' lease.

Brooklyn Benefit for Polish Fund.

Thomas W. Hynes of Brooklyn, who for many years has been engaged in charitable work, has accepted the Chairmanship of the committee of persons living in Brooklyn which will conduct the benefit concert to be given by George Dontal in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday evening, Nov. 28, in aid of the Brooklyn Fund for Polish Relief, Mme. Marguerite Melville Liszniewska, the Polish pianist, will be heard also. Seats for the concert may be had from the American and Polish rectors of the Catholic churches throughout the Brooklyn and Long Island diocese or from members of the Executive Committee, headed by Dr. Ignatius Drobinski, 697 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

SUFFRAGISTS TO GATHER.

Reorganization Convention to Include Many Bodies.

Arrangements have been completed for the big suffrage reorganization convention which will take place in conjunction with the forty-seventh annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association at the Hotel Astor, Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2. The other organizations to take part are the Empire State Campaign Committee, the Woman Suffrage Party, the Equal Franchise Society, the Collegiate League, and the Men's League for Equal Suffrage. Mrs. Raymond Brown has issued a "call to arms" in which she says:

"This will be one of the most important conventions ever held in the history of suffrage in New York State. We have gone into the enemy's country and taken a large part of his territory. We have put up a tremendous campaign, and have won our half a million men for suffrage. What we have gained can never be lost. So far, we are solidly intrenched. It remains now for us to take the last citadel of prejudice.

"This convention is called to consolidate the organization and to consider our future plan of campaign. You cannot afford to miss it. Come and bring as many other suffragists as you can. We need you, whether you have paid dues or not, and whether you are a delegate or not."

STUDIES SCHOOL ECONOMIES

Board of Education Seeking Plan to Meet New Budget.

William R. Willcox, at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, suggested that the budget for 1916 receive careful consideration. He deplored the unfortunate system of divided responsibility in educational affairs, but as it existed, he thought it wise to listen to the recommendations of the Board of Estimate, and to economize in every way. He said there ought to be a joint meeting of the Board of Superintendents, the Committee on Economy, and the Committee on Finance, to review the situation.

George J. Gillespie, Chairman of the Committee on Economy, said it was doing all it could to cut down expenses. He hoped that at the next meeting of the board sufficient data would have been collected to submit a statement.

President Churchill said the Board of Estimate should state in writing its views on the subject, and show how the school system could be reorganized.

Isadore M. Levy said that there were many economies the board might make. By making the school year consist of 210 days and increasing the day of service from five to six hours a good deal of money would be saved.

The matter went over until the next meeting of the board.

PLAN FOR PEACE REJECTED.

Board of Trade Tables a Resolution for Action by Neutrals.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at 203 Broadway. Charles L. Bernheimer, President of the Bear Mill Manufacturing Company, precipitated a warm discussion, which showed strong divergence of opinion among the members when he introduced a resolution petitioning the Government at Washington to unite with representatives of other nations not at war in inviting the belligerent nations to appoint delegates to a conference with them, whereat conditions looking toward peace "shall be discussed until peace shall be established, or until a formal Peace Conference shall be organized." Ex-Judge Charles F. MacLean traced the efforts leading up to peace in the European wars of the past fifty years, and argued that when the present belligerents were ready they would come to terms without the aid of neutral countries.

The resolution was altered two or three times, but was finally by formal vote placed on the table.

Resolutions were adopted proposing a constitutional amendment providing that constitutional amendments shall be submitted in such a way that voters may reject or approve separately any amendment or article relating solely to one question, or to cognate questions. Immediate construction of all the Barge Canal terminals in Greater New York was urged.

GEMS STOLEN IN BORDEAUX.

French Line Agent Says Theft Took Place Before Rochambeau Sailed.

Paul Faguet, General Agent of the French Line, said yesterday that the theft of pearls valued at $96,508 reported to have taken place on the Rochambeau on her last trip to this port actually took place before the ship left Bordeaux.

"I received a cable before the Rochambeau arrived here," said Mr. Faguet, "saying that a box of gems had been rifled in Bordeaux before it had been put on board the steamer, and another cable later saying that the thief had been arrested in Bordeaux. We had detectives search the ship thoroughly when she reached Quarantine, and the customs officials also searched for possible evidence of the presence of the gems on board."

Mr. Faguet said nothing was found, and that the gem box was to be sent back to France to be used as evidence against the thief.

Breaks His Neck in Fall from Porch

Joseph Schultz, 37 years old, of Nineteenth Street, College Point, is in the Flushing Hospital with a broken neck suffered when he fell from the porch in the rear of his home. It was not until an X-ray photograph was taken that it was known that he was injured seriously.

Attempt to Blow Post Office Safe.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to blow open the safe in the Great Neck, L. I., Post Office. A hole had been bored in the safe, a fuse attached, and a blanket used as cover. The fuse had not been lighted. Some money and a quantity of stamps were taken from the cash drawer.

CITY FIGHTS SEWER DESPITE GOVERNOR

Starts Injunction Suit to Block a School's Disposal Plant on Lake Mohansic.

PROTECTING WATER SUPPLY

Action Begun After Whitman Gives a Promise He Will Not Permit Evil Complained Of.

Justice Martin J. Keogh, in the Supreme Court at White Plains, yesterday issued an order requiring the Board of Managers of the New York Training School for Boys to appear tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from awarding a contract for a sewage disposal plant on plans which call for the emptying of sewage into Mohansic Lake. The lake is one of the sources of the water supply of this city. The order was issued on the application of Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, asking for a permanent injunction.

After a search of the records of the Corporation Counsel's office it was said that this was the first case on record in which New York City had sought to obtain an injunction against the State or any official body of the State.

Gov. Whitman on Sept. 20 wrote a letter to Mayor Mitchel, giving assurances that he would not permit the sewage from the Mohansic State Hospital, or the Training School, which is at Yorktown Heights, to be carried into the Mohansic Lake. The city authorities decided on legal action for the reason, it was said, that the Board of Managers of the State school had advertised for construction bids for a plant.

Corporation Counsel Hardy in his petition for the injunction alleges "that the sewage to be disposed of through said plant will be discharged into Mohansic Lake, from which it will flow into Crom Pond, and thence into Croton Lake." Mr. Hardy contends that the plans advertised are insufficient to sterilize the sewage, and adds:

If the defendants are permitted to install and operate at the New York Training School for Boys the sewage disposal system above described * * * it will pollute the water supply of the City of New York by contributing many thousands of gallons daily of organic filth heavily laden with billions of disease breeding germs to the detriment and destruction of plaintiff's property, and will hold a continuing menace of pestilence over those 3,000,000 people who must draw their water supply from this source.

Contract May Be Awarded.

According to Mr. Hardy the sealed proposals for the disposal plant were received by William B. Osgood Field, President of the Board of Managers of the school, at the Department of Architecture, Room 1,224, Woolworth Building, on Tuesday, and the contract will be awarded unless the court prevents it.

The letter of Governor Whitman, which the city authorities now consider insufficient, said:

At the same time I sympathize, as do all who have had to do with this matter, with the objection to this procedure existing in New York City, and feel that it is desirable that the additional safeguard be provided of carrying the effluent from these plants to the Hudson River, and I shall take such action as is necessary to bring about this result without interfering with the immediate construction of the institutions in question.

I can assure you that the mains carrying the effluent from the disposal plants to the Hudson River will be constructed by the State before the sewage plants are put in operation.

Governor Whitman also said that all the authorities agreed that the original plan under which the treated sewage was to go into Mohansic Lake did not menace New York's water supply. Corporation Counsel Hardy added to his application for an injunction affidavits from authorities who asserted there would be serious danger that users of the water supply would contract disease from the water if the treated sewage entered Lake Mohansic.

Dr. Charles Loomis Dana, Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, makes affidavit that "a description of the proposed sewage disposal plant was submitted to the Committee on Public Health of the New York Academy of Medicine, and that this committee unanimously disapproved the erection of the said disposal plant." Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Bernard Sachs, Dr. Thomas W. Hastings, Dr. Nathan E. Brill and sixteen other medical men were on the committee.

Others who submitted affidavits were Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of a special committee of the Merchants' Association, whose deposition contained the opinions of several experts; Professor Harry De Berkeley Parsons, former member of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission; Professor Olin N. Landreth, for ten years consulting engineer of the New York State Board of Health; Andrew J. Provost, Jr., formerly supervising engineer for the City Controller; G. Everett Hill, chief engineer of the City Wastes Disposal Company; James J. Powers, a specialist in the treatment of sewage; Dr. Daniel J. Jackson, biologist for the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and James H. Fuertes, consulting sanitary engineeer to the State Department of Health of Pennsylvania.

Merchants' Association Protest.

The Merchants' Association issued a statement in part as follows:

The attention of Mayor Mitchel was called by the Merchants' Association to the opening of the bids. The Merchants' Association had persistently fought the long and obstinate attempt to construct these large State institutions in the Croton watershed. When the plans were first brought forward in 1913, State Health Commissioner Porter, after listening to the arguments of the association, refused to give them the approval required by law, on the ground that they would endanger the city's health.

The attempt to put the plans through was renewed when Dr. Hermann M. Biggs became Health Commissioner, and Dr. Biggs signified his intention of approving them, despite the earnest objections of Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

The Merchants' Association insists the Board of Managers of the training school disregarded the promise given by Governor Whitman.

E. F. CRONIN SUED BY WIFE.

She Seeks Separation, Charging Ill-Treatment Due to Drink.

Edward F. Cronin, an insurance broker at 68 William Street, was made the defendant in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit by his wife Winifred for a separation. Mrs. Cronin said in her complaint that she married the defendant on April 5, 1910, and that the union was unhappy because her husband was addicted to drink. She accused him of remaining away from her for days at a time, of ill-treating her in public and in private, and of threatening her life.

They lived at various times at the Hotel St. Andrew, the Hotel Lucerne, and the Biltmore. Mrs. Cronin said that at all of these places her husband treated her cruelly. They tried housekeeping at 140 West Fifty-fifth Street for a time, and they lived at the Garden City Hotel.

On several occasions, the plaintiff said, she left her husband because she feared him, but that on each occasion he followed her. Then she thought she would go to the home of her parents in St. Louis, but her husband got on the same train and insulted her, she charges, in the presence of other passengers.

Transfers Brooklyn Captains.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday announced the transfer of these four Brooklyn Police Captains, who will exchange precincts at 8 o'clock this morning: Edward P. Hughes, from the Amity Street Station to the Sheepshead Bay Station; Francis A. Creamer, from the Sheepshead Bay Station to the Greenpoint Avenue Station; John J. Collins, from the Greenpoint Avenue Station to the Bushwick Avenue Station, and William H. Ward, from the Bushwick Avenue Station to the Amity Street Station. Commissioner Woods said he had some improvements to make in Sheepshead Bay, and thought Captain Hughes best fitted to carry out his ideas.



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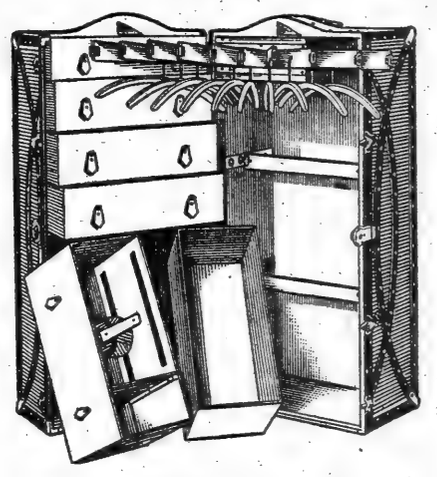
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ORDERS ON FIRE TRAP MISLAID FOR MONTHS

Record of Williamsburg Factory Submitted for Legal Action on March 23.

NOTHING DONE TILL SEPT. 8

Commissioner Lynch Says Card Has Been Traced to Counsel's Office and There Lost.

Evidence given yesterday before Coroner Ernest Wagner in Brooklyn in the inquest into the death of twelve persons in the Williamsburg factory fire last Saturday went far to exculpate George A. Rosquist, Inspector for the Industrial Commission, who was suspended on Monday for failure to report the noncompliance of Mrs. Celia Diamond, owner of the building, with orders of the commission. The commission on Jan. 7 ordered certain safeguards, and, after various visits before March 23, Rosquist did not visit the building again until Aug. 20.

Rosquist testified yesterday that after his visit on March 23 he mailed the card record of the building to the commission's offices, at 381 Fourth Avenue, for reference to Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel to the commission, for legal action.

What became of the card after that nobody could tell, or why no action had been taken. The card disappeared from the knowledge of everybody, and the case was not finally taken up by counsel for the commission till Sept. 8. After that Rosquist made another visit to the factory to see what was going on, but he couldn't recall when he got the card back.

District Attorney Cropsey brought out that the card produced in court with the date "August 20" marked on it was a duplicate, and that the notation was not in Rosquist's handwriting. Then he recalled Commissioner James M. Lynch and demanded the original.

"I don't know where it is," said the Commissioner. "We traced it as far as the counsel's office, and can't find it."

Rosquist, recalled, said he couldn't remember when he got the card back, except that it was later than July 7.

Mr. Cropsey intimated that the disappearance of the document might not affect the case against the Diamonds, who were arrested immediately after the fire, "but," he said, "it may affect some other people."

The commission has not attempted to deny that Rosquist did turn the card in for final action on March 23, instead of on Aug. 20.

Commissioner Lynch testified that in the last fiscal year the commission had issued 199,000 orders, of which perhaps 70,000 had not been complied with; but only a small percentage of these had dealt with fire risks.

Rosquist testified that he had never been able to inspect more than half of the 900 factories in his district. In conversation later he told of the immense work required in some factories, such as those of the American Sugar Refining Company, which alone kept him busy three weeks.

The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Fire Commissioner Adamson found three witnesses yesterday who testified that on Friday, the day before the fire, there was a small blaze in a barrel of sweepings in the main hallway of the building on the ground floor. Two men carried the barrel out.

The Joint Conference on Industrial Fire Prevention issued a statement yesterday declaring that the fire in Williamsburg brought to public attention the lack of progress in protecting factories since the Triangle fire; the resistance of property owners to the requirements of the law, and the lack of appreciation by the public of the need for the virtual reconstruction of the older factory buildings in the city.

The conference recommends immediate publication of the location of buildings and the names of owners in default in complying with orders and more extensive use by the Labor Department of its power to prohibit occupancy of buildings where an owner gives no real evidence of intention to comply with orders for the safety of workers.

BLAMES PERSONAL NEGLECT.

Emanuel Sisterhood Hears Individual Duty Applied to Recent Fire.

More than 600 women of the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service attended the luncheon and twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Sisterhood yesterday afternoon at Hotel Biltmore.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, who addressed the members, said the idea of personal service on which the sisterhood was founded was the basis of good government and public welfare.

"The value of such an organization as yours is greatest," she said, "at a time like this, when society is becoming possessed of the idea that government should do everything. We see many governmental offices o rganized on admirable plans which, through failure of individuals to watch them and make demands upon them, grow into lifeless, stupid, pompous bureaus.

"We have recently seen a heart-rending illustration of this. I hope that we will never lose fro meur minds the pictures of those girls hanging limp and dead on those miscalled fire escapes.

"This did not happen for lack of sufficient State laws, nor for lack of paid agents to enforce those laws. This city, too, had regulation upon regulation, and its paid officials to enforce them. Undoubtedly many citizens passed the building and remarked that it was a firetrop, but considered the responsibility not theirs, but the ovGernment's.

"This is an instance of how a governmental agency, however admirable its plan may be, is apt to work, when personal service is not applied to it."

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere praised the work of the Sisterhood, but predicted that the time would soon come when the Department of Charities would be abolished and replaced b y a Department of Public Welfare.

Mayor Mitchel congratulated the Sisterhood on its twenty-seventh anniversary. Other speakers were Mrs. Henry Meyers, Chairman; Mrs. Alexander Kohut and Dudley Field Malone.

Among those at the luncheon were Mrs. I. H. Appel, Mrs. Leopold Bache, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Miss Morril S. Banner, Mrs. Sydney C. Borg, Mrs. Samuel Dalsimer, the Rev. H. G. Enelow, Mrs. Isaac Gimbel, Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, Miss Belle Kayton, Mrs. Benedict J. Greenhut, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Joseph E. Hoffman, Miss Carrie Wise, Mrs. Arthur J. Kahn, Mrs. Julius G. Kugelman, Mrs. A. Levy, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. F. F. Lowenfels, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. Nathan J. Miller, Mrs. Robert Offenbach, Mrs. Myron Oppenheim, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Richard I. Smith, rs. Gustav M. Thurnauer, Mrs. Henry Zukerman.

HOLD UP BUDGET REFORM.

Democratic Caucus Committee Will Seek the President's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Budget Committee of the Democratic caucus of the House has decided to lay the whole question of revising the present system of appropriations before President Wilson. The committee, which has adjourned after two meetings without coming to a definite decision, feels that any plan for systematizing appropriations will involve sacrifices of power by existing committees of Congress.

This sacrifice will not be made they feel unless the President throws his full weight into the scale. In any case, they think a message from the President would be necessary to bring the Senate into line with any reforms that might be adopted by the House.

The President is understood to favor a more businesslike handling of the public business with a more responsible management for the appropriations than the present method of referring bills for each service to a separate committee. Whether the President will declare definitely for a policy of reform is the question to which the Budget Committee is waiting for an answer.

Members of the Budget Committee, with many difficulties confronting them, have not been able to agree on a definite plan. Instead, the committee, after asking for confidential data from the executive departments, has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Chairman Sherley of Kentucky, Representative Fitzgerald of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Representative Garner of Texas, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, to receive the data and confer with the President.

The plan of the sub-committee seems to be to ask the President point blank whether he will lend his full support to a plan of reform. If he answers affirmatively the effort will be made both in the House and the Senate. If his answer is not conclusive, the whole plan will proably be abandoned.

HOWARD GOULD APPEALS.

Takes Case of Income Tax on Alimony to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Howard Gould today appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of the New York Courts holding that he could not, under the income tax law, make a deduction from the $36,000 annual alimony he pays to Katherine Clemmons Gould. A writ of error on which the case was brought to the Supreme Court was granted by Justice Hughes.

Upon advice of the internal revenue collector, Gould deducted the tax from the alimony on the theory that the alimony was considered "income" to Mrs. Gould within the meaning of the law. Mrs. Gould sued for $212.79, retained by Mr. Gould to be paid to the Government, but the New York State Court held that the alimony was not to be considered as income and entered judgment against him.

WESTERN ROADS LOSE.

Commerce Commission Refuses to Reopen Freight Rate Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Applications of the Western railroads for a reopening of the advance freight rate case were denied today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

At the same time the commission, on its own initiative, ordered an investigation of rates, rules, and practices of Western railroads in relation to the transportation of live stock, fresh meats, and packing-house products. These commodities were among those on which the roads sought to have rates increased. No reason was assigned for the refusal to reopen the case.

Briefs and arguments before the commission indicate that the added revenues through the increases asked on fresh meats, packing-house products, and live stock would have been about $3,000,000. The investigation now undertaken may result in giving the carriers at least a portion of that sum.

The Coward Shoe

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SING SING ASSAULTS BEFORE GRAND JURY

Two Ex-Convicts Tell of Attacks on Them and Conditions Under Osborne.

SEVEN OTHERS TO TESTIFY

Warden's Friends Reported to Have Petitioned Gov. Whitman to Stop Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Westchester County Grand Jury investigating conditions at Sing Sing Prison heard today the testimony of two former inmates of the prison who were the victims of assaults, which, it is said, were not reported to the County District Attorney. While these two men testified seven others who had been confined in Sing Sing waited in an anteroom subject to the call of District Attorney Weeks. It is thought that Mr. Weeks may summon still other convicts.

Three of the nine prisoners now held in the White Plains jail were brought here this morning, two from Sing Sing and one from Auburn. The man from Auburn is Samuel Cereck, who was formerly in Sing Sing. His testimony is expected to relate to the extent of immorality in the prison.

The prisoners from Sing Sing were James Connolly and William B. Trefry, both members of the Mutual Welfare League. Trefry has been the switchboard operator and is one of the judicial officers of the league. He probably will be asked about the trial records of the league for the first seven months of its existence. According to Principal Keeper Dorner and Warden Osborne, these were thrown away.

Joseph Rotolo and James Harvey testified today. Both told the conditions under which attacks on them were made. Their testimony, according to report, also described conditions in the prison, but whether it was favorable to Mr. Osborne's administration could not be learned.

There has been comment in White Plains because, in taking the prisoners from the county jail to the District Attorney's office, a distance of a block, the guards have not handcuffed them. Today Deputy Sheriff John Moore, who was commissioned for the first time to conduct two of the prisoners through the streets, handcuffed them, although one of them had only sixty days more to serve, and insisted that nothing could induce him to run away.

It was reported here today that New York men and women interested in Warden Osborne's reform methods had sent a petition to Governor Whitman urging him to stop the Grand Jury investigation, as the publicity given to it was hurting Mr. Osborne's work. Many persons in the county received from friends of Mr. Osborne copies of Robert Ingersoll's address on "Crimes Against Criminals," in which Mr. Ingersoll appealed for prison reform.

Adolph Lewisohn, according to report, headed the signers of the New York petition. Mr. Lewisohn said tonight that he did not care to discuss the subject.

A private view of motion pictures taken and produced by the Joint Committee on Prison Reform will be given at the Lyric Theatre next Thursday evening. Scenes in Sing Sing, Auburn, and Great Meadow prisons will be depicted. There will be three subjects—"Within Prison Walls," "A Day in Sing Sing," and "A Prison Without Walls." Warden Osborne takes part in "Within Prison Walls," which is founded on his experiences when he voluntarily underwent a week's imprisonment two years ago. Life in the three prisons and the results of reform methods will be illustrated in the pictures.

Mr. Osborne will make an address on the Sing Sing and Auburn pictures, and Dr. O. F. Lewis will talk on the Great Meadow pictures. The proceeds from the box office will go toward the expenses of making and reproducing the pictures.

Guard Against Bomb Throwers.

Recalling that just one year ago today a bomb exploded in the entrance of the Bronx County Court House, Police Commissioner Woods yesterday announced that special precautions would be taken between now and Sunday to protect public buildings throughout the city. It will be one year next Sunday since a large powder bomb with a lighted fuse was discovered under a seat in the Tombs Court.

Bank Sues Gutzon Borglum.

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by the New Netherlands Bank for $2,800 said to be due on a two months' note made by him on July 14 last. Mr. Borglum was served with the papers at 166 East Thirty-eighth Street.

GEORGIA PRISON FARM GETS A MACHINE GUN

Warden Instructed to Use It if Attempts Are Made to Remove Prisoners in the Future.

ATLANTA, Nov. 10.—A machine gun was sent to the State Prison Farm at Milledgeville today by Adjutant General Nash of the Georgia National Guard. Warden James Smith was instructed to use the gun if, in the future, attempts were made to remove prisoners.

It was from this farm that Leo M. Frank was taken and lynched.

SUES FOR FATHER'S BODY.

Court Declines to Interfere in Dispute Between Brother and Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 10.—"This is the most remarkable motion that I have ever heard in a court, I know of no law that gives me any power to interfere. If I should direct that the body of this man be turned over to the son I might be doing an injustice, I will not interfere."

This was the decision of Justice Martin J. Keogh in the Supreme Court at White Plains today, when Daniel D. Steinbeck of Paterson, Putnam County, applied to the Court to compel his sister, Mrs. Louise Mallory of Brewster, to turn over to him the body of their father, John H. Steinbeck, who died two days ago. Mr. Steinbeck, through his attorney, Frederick S. Barnum of White Plains, told Judge Keogh that he desired the privilege of burying his father, who was wealthy and most of whose wealth the son inherits.

"I want the privilege of having my father in his old home on the day of his funeral," said Steinbeck today, "my mother has even attached a request to the court papers; here it is," and he read the following statement, signed by his mother and addressed to his sister:

"I think it right for J. H. Steinbeck, father of Daniel Steinbeck, to be brought home for burial."

NURSE ABANDONS A BABY.

Child's Mother Finds Home Robbed of Goods Worth $900.

Policeman Gray of the West 152d Street Station for two hours kept an eye on a baby carriage which had been left unattended near the Trinity Cemetery at 152d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and finally wheeled it, with its eighteen-month-old occupant, to the station at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A few minutes later Mrs. Solomon Aaron of 504 West 151st Street came into the station house, saying that her nurse girl had failed to come back with her son Solomon. She was taken into a rear room, where she identified the child. She then told the police that Lucile Dunn, 18 years old, the nurse girl, had been instructed to return with the child earlier in the day. Mrs. Aaron said that she had found the door to her apartment locked, and the key, which she had given to the nurse girl, missing.

Returning with her child and a detective, Mrs. Aaron entered her apartment with a pass key obtained from the Superintendent, and found all the rooms ransacked, and furs, clothing, and jewelry worth $900 missing. She said that the nurse girl had been with her two weeks and had come from Old Forge in Herkimer County.

CITY BREVITIES.

Twenty-six persons were killed when trespassing on the New York Central Railroad property in August, and nine others were injured seriously, according to a list printed by the railroad.

A terminal commission of Massachusetts will spend today and tomorrow inspecting New York's waterfront facilities. The Commissioners include James P. Cavanagh, Martin Hays, Herbert A. Wilson, Fred P. Greenwood, Robert Robinson, Luke D. Mullen, Frederick H. Prince, William H. Coolidge, and Edward J. Dunn.

Sir William M. Ramsay, the explorer and archaeologist, has written to the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn that he will have to postpone his visit to America until next Spring on account of the war. Further excavation of Antioch, for which an American woman has provided funds for a year's work has been abandoned for the present.

An illustrated lecture giving the history of undersea destroyers will be given next Thursday evening at the Lotos Club, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Inspector John Daly of the Fourth District abolished the Central Reserves yesterday, which had their headquarters at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and ordered the men to report for duty at the different stations.

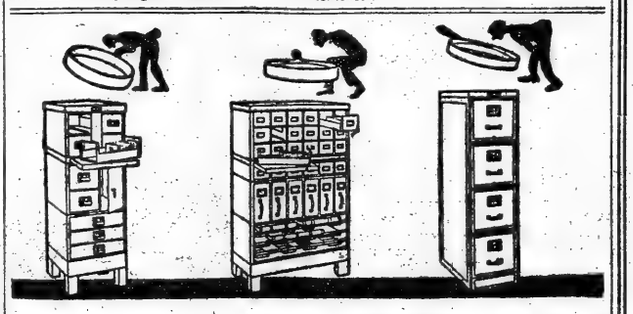
Manufacturers of children's clothing were notified by the union workers yesterday that they would continue work until Nov. 23, pending an answer to their request for higher wages and fewer working hours.

The Directors of the Playground and Recreation Association met yesterday at 1 Madison Avenue and adopted resolutions deploring the proposed reduction of appropriations for physical exercise for children.

Elsie Natson, 21 months old, was attacked by rats yesterday afternoon while in a crib and alone in a basement room at 8 West 118th Street. At Harlem Hospital the baby's injuries were found to be slight.

Anna Behmark, a servant, 19 years old, of 429 Sixth Street, was held a prisoner in the Knickerbocker Hospital yesterday on the charge of killing her infant at 219 Audubon Avenue, where she was employed. The child's body was found in Highbridge Park.

Health Commissioner Emerson and his police squad summoned 207 persons to court during twenty-six days in October for expectorating in public places. Fines were imposed on 175 and 23 escaped with suspended sentences.



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NEVADA PASSES ALL TESTS.

The New Superdreadnought Completes Her Official Trials.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The superdreadnought Nevada completed her official trials today with a number of manoeuvre tests in Massachusetts Bay, and, according to her builders, fulfilled all Government requirements.

The Trial Board left here today for Washington, and the Nevada will return to Quincy, Mass., tomorrow for minor fixtures.

Don't Know Who's Governor.

There are still some persons, including postal clerks and letter carriers, who do not know that Charles S. Whitman is Governor of New York. A postal card came to the District Attorney's office yesterday adressed to "Hon. Charles S. Whitman at 32 Nassau Street," where he had his law office years ago. The card was readdressed to the District Attorney's office. It was mailed from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club and announced that there would be an election of officers on Nov. 8. In the same mail was a letter from Philadelphia to "Hon. Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney's Office, New York City."

ESCAPED PATIENT CAUGHT.

Philadelphia Will Return Hueiser to a Sanitarium Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Charles Hueiser, 50 years old, President of the General College of Languages, 238 East Fourteenth Street, New York, who escaped from a sanitarium in that city this morning, was apprehended here this afternoon. Hueiser's actions were considered strange by the conductor of the train which brought him from New York. A telegram was sent ahead, and at the Thirty-second Street station a detective took Hueiser from the train. It was found that the fingers on his left hand were severely cut, so he was taken to the University Hospital. There it was discovered that under a jacket and a pair of trousers Hueiser wore only a nightshirt.

From the hospital Hueiser was taken to the Detective Bureau. His wife, notified by telephone, said she would come for him. In the man's possession were found $480.04 in cash and checks for $3,000 signed by him

Injunction Against Hospital Sewage

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh today granted an injunction sought by the City of New York against the Mohansic State Hospital at Georgetown Heights prohibiting it from running sewage into Croton Lake, from which New York obtains its water supply.

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almost from pole to pole, is practically every country, there is but one beverage upon the excellency of which all agree—

Bass Ale

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Special Pin-Casks (5 gallons), for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or jobber.

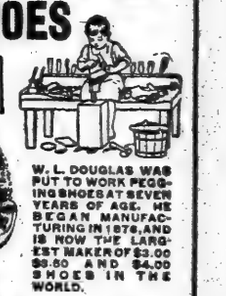
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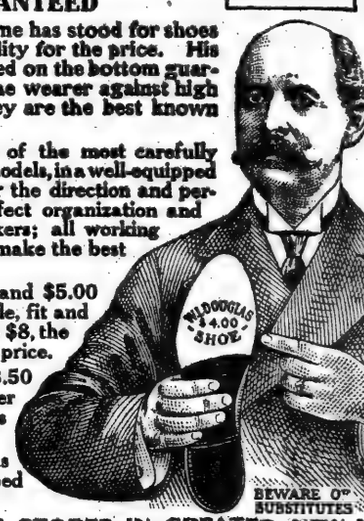
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W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 SHOES are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6 to $8, the only perceptible difference is the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 and $3.50 SHOES hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

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*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th Street.	JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).	*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Av.
*984 Third Avenue.	*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
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"Be Sure Not To Tell Mamma It's Serious'

Scene: A street in a French town.
Time: Almost any day.
Characters: A little girl, a gendarme, men and women in civilian dress.

The little girl, mortally injured, lying in the roadway, is speaking to the gendarme, who is bending over her, while in the background can be seen men and women fleeing in terror from the explosion of the bomb dropped by an airship.

This pathetic incident forms the subject of a special separate picture supplement in the November 11th Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. It is the reproduction in rotogravure of a painting, 11x15 inches, suitable for framing. A picture that will move to tears.

There are besides in that number twenty-four pages of the most interesting pictures of the war, with appropriate reading matter.

Captured Guns: One important result of the Allies' drive in the Champagne was the capture of a number of big guns. One of them is shown.

Under Fire: A striking picture showing how two shots from a Turkish battery almost found their mark in the British Battleship Albion.

Arras the Despoiled: What the Germans have done to this beautiful old French town is shown in a group of pictures.

Under Red Cross and Crescent: The Red Cross units with the British Army at the Dardanelles have been kept busy, as this group of pictures shows.

In the French Trenches: The vast amount of work involved and the extent of the French trenches are shown in a double page photograph.

Fighting in the Garden of Eden: A remarkable full-page picture of Kurna, in Mesopotamia, the reputed site of the Garden of Eden.

Beautiful Bruges: A Belgian town that for more than a year now has been in the hands of the Germans.

With British Ships and Sailors: Not many persons would care to walk where the little mascot of the Queen Elizabeth is standing, but this little black cat does not seem to mind.

Can One Man Interpret a Nation

"The Lancer," Dr. Joseph H. Odell, in scathing arraignment of George Bernard Shaw, William Jennings Bryan, and Professor Kuno Francke, points out where these men have failed to rightly interpret their compatriots' views.

In the Kingdom of the Blind—the One-Eyed Man Is King

The truth of this old saying was never more aptly illustrated than in the little wash drawing by Georges Jeanniot that accompanies Armand Dayot's article describing French artists "At the Front."

These and many other articles and pictures, together with two pages of the humor and cartoons of the warring nations, are to be found in the current number of

The New York Times
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"RINGER" DISCOVERED IN THE HORSE SHOW

M'LEAN'S HIGH BALL HORSESHOW 'RINGER'

Wrong Horse Sent Into Ring and Wins in Heavyweight Saddle Class.

SENSATION IN THE GARDEN

Managers Quickly Investigate Case, Take Ribbon from Animal Which Proved to be Sir Braxton.

While the defeat of the international champion, Lord Seaton, for the Sir James Challenge Cup was the outstanding incident of the National Horse Show last night, from the horseman's standpoint, more of a sensation was created over a "hoss trader's trick," which developed after the blue ribbon had been awarded in the class for heavyweight saddle horses over 15.2 hands, in which a round dozen competed. After Lady Beck, the Canadian horsewoman, and James G. Marshall of this city had agreed that the blue ribbon had been won by a chestnut horse entered as from the Belmont Plantation, under which name Edward B. McLean of Washington shows his animals, and called High Ball, second prize was pinned to Miss Clemence Craft's entry, The Monk, third to A. W. Atkinson's Sandy Donald, and a horse ridden by Mrs. Charles M. Allaire of this city and called Crusader placed fourth, trouble began. Mrs. Allaire rode to the judges' stand and told them something that seemed to startle the judges, the committee, and even the clerical force. Instantly there was a scurrying to the stables of sundry officials, and a visit to the stalls where the horse sharps congregate. It was noised about that the manager of the McLean stables had "sprung a ringer" on the judges, and had successfully got away with his scheme.

It did not take long to discover that the man who handles the horses of the Crafts stable had suspected that High Ball was not the horse he was represented to be, and that others had made the same charge. Driven to a corner, the manager of the McLean string finally admitted that High Ball was not in the Garden, and had not been there since the show began. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of putting in a "ringer," however, asserting that he thought the horse Sir Braxton, which was shown in High Ball's place, was regularly entered in the class and properly shown. As the managers of the Garden discovered other horsemen who had asked the McLean people if they thought they could get away with such a substitution, and had been told there was no substitution, the managers of the show promptly upset the decision of the judges, took the blue away from the McLean candidate, which proved to be Sir Braxton, and gave it to Miss Crafts's The Monk, placing Sandy McDonald second, Crusader third, and Harry Balfe's Maximum fourth.

While no public announcement of the change in awards could be made for the benefit of the deceived spectators, the Ring Committee at once notified the press, but before the manager of the McLean stable could be seen to tell his side of the story he disappeared from the Garden, to let the scandal wing its way broadcast, with only his feeble attempt at an explanation for his side of the story. A possible result of the scandal may be, when it is thoroughly sifted, as it will be today, that any prizes won by the McLean string will be withheld, and his horses barred from further competition. Down in the basement the talk among the grooms was that "it's only one way of getting even with the judges for passing over Lady Dilham in the harness class." Lady Dilham is a famous harness horse which belongs to Mrs. McLean, and which was entirely overlooked in the class in which she had competed in the afternoon.

Interest in the evening show centred in the competition for the Sir James Challenge Cup, a trophy presented by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Conditions required the owner to drive. So, although Judge Moore had three entries, Lord Seaton, Lady Seaton, and Micah, all three ribbon horses, he could show but one, and pinned his faith to Lord Seaton, which has won at Olympia, in London, as well as at the Garden. But the Judge met a Tartar in the trotting bred horse, The Governor, owned by John L. Bushnell, a son of the former Governor of Ohio, in which State Mr. Bushnell resides. After the preliminary canter the judges eliminated the three other entries and sent Judge Moore and Mr. Bushnell out for a trial at the "good pace," which the terms of cup require as a condition to winning the cup.

Lord Seaton won it in such a test in 1913 and Judge Moore went at the test this time with supreme confidence. It took Lord Seaton a complete circuit to get steady and it seemed to the critics very early that he lacked the steadiness of old, though he had the same fine and superb action. The Governor was as steady as a speedway trotter and not only had the necessary knee and hock action, but had the speed of the trotter combined with it. This proved too much for Lord Seaton, which was repeatedly carried to disastrous breaks on the turns whenever the pair came together. That settled the fate of the international champion in the opinion of the crowd long before the judges officially pinned the blue to The Governor and confirmed their judgment. As Lord Seaton is Judge Moore's particular pet, and the horse for which he has named his farm—Seaton Hackney Stud Farm—at Convent, N. J., near Morristown. The veteran was completely upset by the defeat, particularly as the horse had won the first "leg" on the cup two years ago.

Hackney Day at the show brought out a large attendance at both the morning and afternoon sessions, and there was as much interest in the appearance of the high-stepping breed of horse led to halter as there has been in any of the previous competitions. There was a lot of snap and go all the while they were in the ring, for in addition to the leading groom there were trainers and managers of the farms competing in the ring, constantly shouting at the horses they were showing and inciting them to their best by the continuous cracking of whips, until the ring sounded as if there was a fusillade of firecrackers.

Chief of the prizes was the Challenge Cup for stallions, in which all animals which had won a first or second place in the class competitions were obliged to enter. This filled the ring with a dozen sleek, graceful, and snappy horses, and gave James Graham of Canada, who judged them, his liveliest hour of the week, for he was the centre of a rapidly moving circle of horseflesh and trying to see them all at the same time. When the best part of an hour had been consumed in the inspection he awarded the cup to Wynnewood, owned by the Delchester Farms, located at Edgemont, Penn., and gave the reserve to another sire from a Pennsylvania farm, that of William A. Lieber of Bryn Mawr, whose placed horse, Willisden Courtship, is a bright chestnut with superb all-round action and a coat that shines like satin. The veteran Aquinas, who had already won two ribbons during the day, and whose get had taken the prize for the best group of youngsters by a single sire, was overlooked, though he had won the cup in 1911 and 1913. So the chance of the Auburn Hackney Farm for permanent ownership of the cup vanished.

For the first time in the history of the American show ring gold medals were offered to breeders by the Canadian Society. That for the larger class of stallions went to Aquinas, and for the smaller to the noted harness performer Irvington Model. The mares to win the medals were the Willisbrook Farm's Rusper Calypso and Judge W. H. Moore's harness mare, Bountiful, for the small and large classes, respectively.

Hackneys were shown in harness at the afternoon session for the special prize of $300 offered by the American Hackney Society, a big class of sixteen competing in one of the sharpest events of the show for harness horses. There was a thorough trying out of the bunch, after which the international champion, Lady Seaton, owned and driven by Judge W. H. Moore, carried off the honors from Miss Constance Vauclain's Princess Sheila, her owner at the reins. The Philadelphia mare was outclassed this time by the veteran of the ring, which rarely ever showed to better form than she did yesterday, so that there was little of disgrace for Princess Sheila in being beaten by so nearly absolutely perfect a type as is Lady Seaton, admittedly one of the finest heavy harness horses which ever moved in front of a single rig. Judge Moore's mare, Bountiful, was placed third, George Chipchase driving her in much better form than he did on Tuesday, when she won a ribbon when the crowd thought she was not entitled to it.

In the first class for harness horses, judged in the afternoon, Judge Moore met with his Waterloo, and was left out of the award entirely, while driving his mare, Whitehall Ariel, a previous winner in double harness. This class also saw the overthrow of the once champion, Lady Dilham, which has won countless ribbons for her owner, Mrs. Edward B. McLean of Washington, and her previous owner, J. B. Harriman. Lady Dilham has gone back so fast and far since her last appearance in such a class that she could not get a place in the competition, the blue going to Princess Sheila, driven by her owner, Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia. J. Campbell Thompson drove his gelding Nestledown Galway Blazer into second place, defeating Judge Moore's second string horse, Raeburn, driven by George Chipchase.

The Judge "put it all over" Colonel Thompson later in the day, when there was a competition between them for the best road team shown before a coach. This was the only class for these showy teams, once the feature of the National Horse Shows. Judge Moore drove a team of grays to his coach, Rockmarde, and Colonel Thompson drove four bays to his black-and-red-bodied coach, "Faugh-a-Ballagh."

The feature of the afternoon for saddle horses was the competition for the Beresford Challenge Cup presented by Colonel Lord Decies, in which officers of the United States Army or National Guard were alone eligible to compete. There were twenty-nine competitors, and some excellent jumping by the horses and riding in good form by the officers. Each horse had to go around the course twice, and at the conclusion of the first round San Luis, a rather small chestnut, but up to carrying almost any kind of weight, jumping like a perfect bit of machinery, settled the question as to which one was to have the first prize. She was ridden by Lieutenant W. P. Jernegan of the Eleventh United States Cavalry, stationed at Governors Island. Four horses which had just ticked one of the jumps and behaved admirably otherwise, were sent around the ring a second time to jump off the tie for second honors. In this Lieutenant Fred Alpers of Squadron C, Brooklyn, and one of the best known gentlemen riders over both the flat and across country, won with his mare Courvette, Captain C. Sidney Haight of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry getting third honors with his mare Obey, which had figured prominently in all the jumping contests.

Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley of the Rhode Island National Guard, who won the Canadian Challenge Cup from a number of regular army officers in the competition of Tuesday, and with one of them as a companion won the cup for pairs of horses, yesterday offered a cash prize of $200 as an added attraction for Friday, the closing night of the show. This is given for competition in a jumping event for officers of the United States Army mounted on horses owned and ridden by the competitors, and will be over a special course designed by Colonel Allen, U. S. A., and based on that used in army competitions at the Olympia shows in London.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing, (Miss Marie Tailer,) who were married last week, attended the show last night. They joined Mr. Wing's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing, and later sat in the Aldrich K. Bloodgood box. Mrs. Wing, the bride, wore a black taffeta frock, with pearls, under a long Russian coat of black velvet edged with fur, with a picture hat of black velvet. Mrs. Wing, Sr., was in brown velvet and black net, with brown furs, and a small hat topped with brown tulle.

Mrs. Stotesbury attended both the afternoon and evening performances. Last night, before the evening session; Mr. and Mrs. Stotesbury were entertained by Judge and Mrs. William H. Moore at dinner.

Mrs. Stotesbury wore a bright sapphire blue crêpe de chine frock, a dinner gown with square cut corsage filled in with embroidered blue tulle over white, and half concealed by the loose velvet coat, bordered and finished with sable. Her midnight blue velvet turban was finished with high ruchings of tulle. Her jewels were superb, consisting of a diamond dog collar. The stones set in squares had a sapphire centre, and from a slender riviere of diamonds a huge sapphire, set round with diamonds, was suspended. Sapphires gleamed in her ears. They were set with diamonds and had long diamond pendants with large sapphires at the ends.

Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark had her blonde hair coiffed in English fashion, and was in an evening gown of peach pink draped with white tulle, and her peach-colored panne velvet wrap had a wide black lynx collar.

Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas was in emerald green, a silk veiled with flounces of tulle to match, and her evening wrap of dull gray was brocaded in green and bordered with chinchilla. Her large emerald earrings were diamond set.

Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze was in palest flesh colored brocade, with the neck finished with tulle, and her velvet wrap was of the same color and bordered with white fox.

Mrs. Carley Harriman wore a black velvet coat and skirt, a white fox scarf, and a small black velvet turban.

Mrs. Frederick F. Prellinghuysen was in a black velvet dinner gown, with a spray of gardenias breaking the straight line of the corsage top; her black velvet coat was trimmed with fur, and she wore a very large black silk and chiffon hat with a drooping brim trimmed with flat ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Eric Winston, another young bride, had her evening gown enveloped in a brilliant turquoise blue evening wrap with a wide collar of white fox, and Miss Marian Kennedy, her sister, was wrapped in palest gray panne velvet topped by a wide-brimmed black hat.

Mrs. August Heckscher was in a velvet dinner gown and black velvet wrap with sable furs, and purplish red roses were arranged in set border effect in the tulle of her turban.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Frederic Neilson was in a severely tailored costume of the mode always worn of black and white cloth. A slightly flaring skirt of moderate fullness and a semi-fitted coat with plain back and mannish collar, which was of the same material as were the cuffs on the regulation coat sleeves. Her furs were extremely fine silver fox and her high hat, with its narrow brim, approached the Puritan model, but was larger, and had as a finish a plaiting of black velvet at the top.

Mrs. Preston Satterwhite was in a black velvet coat and skirt, the latter straight and plain and the coat very full, but falling in the softest possible plaits and finished with sable. She carried a sable muff of medium size, and her black hat showed a flaring black feather.

Among those present yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade, Miss Helen Hitchcock, J. Macy Willets, Mrs. Joseph Leidy, and Mrs. John H. Barnes of Philadelphia; Mrs. Stanley Field of Chicago, George W. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Barclay, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright Watson, Harvey Ladew, Francis Roche, Miss Hilda Holmes, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Miss Ethel Harriman, Mrs. Eben D. Jordan of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Jean St. Cyr, Mrs. Paul Moore, B. Ogden Chisolm, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. Herbert L. Camp, Miss Alice A. Bosworth, Miss Mary S. Stevens, Clarence C. Stetson, and R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont.

The Principal Awards.

Hackneys.—Challenge Cup for stallions.—Delchester Farm Stud's ch. s. Wynnewood; William A. Lieber's ch. s. Willisden Courtship. Canadian Hackney Horse Society's gold medals, (4.)—Stallion, 14.2 or under.—Won by Casmilla Farm's ch. s. Irvington Tom Trot; C. H. Mackay's ch. s. Bobbie Burns, reserve. Stallion over 14.2 hands.—Won by Auburn Hackney Horse Farm's ch. s. Aquinas; Seaton Hackney Stud Farm's b. s. Moncreiff, reserve. Mares, 14.2 or under.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Rusper Calypso; Halcyon Farm's ch. m. Irvington Mal Girl, reserve. Mares, over 14.2 hands.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Bountiful; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, reserve. Stallions, 4 years old or over.—Won by Auburn Hackney Horse Farm's ch. s. Aquinas. Stallions, 2 years old.—Won by Delchester Farm Stud's Wynnewood; Nestledown Farm's Faugh-a-Ballagh, second; Auburn Hackney Horse Farm's ch. s. Golden Dawn, third. Champion Cup, for mares.—Sandy Point Farm's b. m. Havoc won; Auburn Hackney Horse Farm's ch. m. Coldspring Rosalie, reserve. Three of the get of one stallion.—Won by Auburn Hackney Horse Farm's trio sired by Aquinas; Seaton Hackney Stud Farm's trio by Marlboro, second; C. H. Mackay's trio by Land o' Burns, third. American Hackney Society's special prize of $500, for best 14.2 or under in harness.—W. H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton, won; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Princess Sheila, second; W. H. Moore's b. m. Bountiful, third.

Harness Horses, — Between 14.2 and 15.1 Hands, Class 43.—Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Princess Sheila won; J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Nestledown Galway Blazer, second; W. H. Moore's b. g. Raeburn, third. Ponies, Pairs Not Exceeding 13 Hands, Class 71.—Willisbrook Farm's bays Shinfield Antelope and Antipon won; G. A. Heyl's chestnuts Llewyn King and Llewyn Emperor, second; Howard S. Starrett's greys Tom and Jim, third. Road Teams.—W. H. Moore's greys won; J. Campbell Thompson's bays, second.

Roadsters.—Open Class, three-year-olds or over.—E. T. Stotesbury's br. m. Minnie Allerton won; Crow & Murray's b. m. Brerette, second; E. T. Stotesbury's br. m. Balala, third.

Saddlers.—Middleweight, over 15.2 hands.—Walter H. Ranney's b. g. Moonbeam won; Edmund Tarbell's ch. g. Eaglet, second; W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant, third.

Beresford Challenge Cup for Officers' Mounts.—Won by Lieut. W. P. Jernegan, 11th U. S. Cavalry, with ch. g. San Luis; Lieut. Fred Alpers, Squadron C, N. G. N. Y., second, with ch. m. Courvette; Capt. C. Sidney Haight, 5th U. S. Cavalry, third, with ch. m. Obey.

Horse Show Features Today.

One of the most interesting competitions of today will be that for the Jockey Club's cup for the best United States trooper's mount in the show. The object in giving the trophy is for the purpose of bringing out a field of representative saddlers and hunters from which competent officers could select a type which would serve as a model for breeders throughout the country. The eighteen entries comprise some of the largest prize winners in the show. There are thoroughbreds and half-breds and a few of unknown breeding in the list. The class will be judged at 4:30 P. M. The following are the entries: Welshman, Donnybrook and Jap from Sunnybrook Farms, Toronto; Captain William Mitchell's Sir Dixon, Lieutenant G. T. Hanley's Lansdowne, Miss Vera Cornell's Rock Cress, Mrs. George Chipchase's Salamander, S. J. Macey's Homespun, Martin B. Saportas's Charlton, Captain Harry Shanton's Baron, Ashantee Stables' Rockbar, Harry Balfe's Maximum, Belmont Plantation's The Wasp and Sir Braxton, Lieutenant William S. Mitchell's Dragoon, Captain C. Sidney Haight's Obey, Mrs. J. N. Hess's Talisman, and Lieutenant W. W. Erwin's Ormonde.

The features of the morning show will be the judging of thoroughbred stallions at 11 o'clock, qualified hunters for the Alfred B. McClay cup, a half hour later, and the judging of eleven thoroughbred hunters at noon. In the afternoon undocked saddle horses will be judged at 2 P. M., and thoroughbred saddle horses at 2:35, with competition for the undocked championship to follow. Fourteen tandem teams are to be passed on at 4 o'clock and the display of polo ponies, with jumping and other picturesque tests following. The features for the evening will be the competition for the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, for hackneys in harness, at 8:25, for the Alfred G. Vanderbilt Gold Cup for coaching teams, at 9:20; for the collection of three harness horses in one ownership, with nine entries, at 9:40, and the trial of officers' horses at the broad water jump at 10 P. M.

Hackney Society Election.

Some fifty members of the American Hackney Society held their annual meeting in the rooms of the Horse Show Club yesterday, a dozen of the women members attending, as they did the luncheon which followed, given by the President of the society, Reginald C. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt had been elected President for the third successive term and Robert A. Fairbairn of Philadelphia and Fred Pabst of Oconomowoc, Wis., re-elected Vice Presidents at the business meeting, at which Thomas G. Ashton of Philadelphia and Paul Moore were elected Directors to fill vacancies.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was elected to life membership. She bought in a number of the best hackneys at the sale of her husband's estate, and had decided to go in for breeding this type of horse in which her late husband was much interested. Miss Marion du Pont, Miss Loula Long, Miss Ethel Boyd Bowers, Mrs. C. Westinghouse Fletcher, Mrs. Preston Davies, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bowen are, like Mrs. Vanderbilt, life members of the association.

Entries for Irish-American Games.

The entry list received for the indoor games of the Irish-American Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 27 is the most representative received by that organization, according to President P. J. Conway. It includes the entries of Olympic, American, intercollegiate, military, and metropolitan champions for the ten handicap and five special events which go to make up the program, and many records are expected to go when the men clash in the different events in these games, which are the first important set of the indoor season. The regimental relay teams entered in the 1,200-yard military relay race are in strict training at their respective regiments, as they are all anxious to win the Shaw trophy which has been donated for this race. The Burke trophy, which becomes the permanent possession of the school winning it three times, is attracting the entries of many of the public and high schools of the city. Poly Prep School won its first leg on the trophy last year, and will try hard to repeat. Entries close on Nov. 20 with Joseph Dickman, Secretary of the Irish-American A. C., 109 East Sixtieth Street.

Winners with the Cue.

M. Isaacs tried to concede a handicap of six points to B. Cohn last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, but the latter displayed excellent form and won by the score of 14 to 15 in thirty innings.

R. Harmon and J. Bredenier, both playing for twenty-one points, were the principals in last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom tournament at Fuller's Academy, 111th Street and Broadway, and after fifty innings of interesting playing the former was returned the winner by the score of 21 to 13.

Max Mayer of Philadelphia scored another victory over Hal A. Coleman, former national Class B amateur champion, last night, when he defeated the former amateur in 18.2 balkline billiards at Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, 300 to 187, in seventeen innings.

In the three-cushion billiard tournament at Doyle's last night, E. J. Birs won from H. McKenzie, 25 to 19, in thirty-five innings. George Slosson defeated George Moore at 18.2 balkline, 300 to 100 in twelve innings; Slosson had high runs of 70, 58, and 50.

Lush Calls Out Basket Ball Men.

A squad of over thirty-five candidates for the New York University basket ball team reported for practice yesterday to Coach William L. Lush, whose acceptance of the offer to supervise the work of the Violet quintet again this season was announced only a few minutes before the practice began. Considering the early stage of the season, prospects look bright for a successful season for the Violet this Winter. Captain White of last year's team, as well as Cummings, Carlin, and Phillips, all of whom are veterans, were on hand for the workout. Until the close of the football season Lush will not have a complete squad, since Cann, Egan, Manly, and Erwig, all of whom are members of the football eleven, will not be able to report for practice until their work on the gridiron is over.

Gibson Offers Moran $5,000.

Manager Billy Gibson has offered Frank Moran $5,000 to box a return match with Jim Coffey, provided the contest is decided some time during the months of December and January. Since his defeat at Madison Square Garden by Moran, the Roscommon Giant has been anxious for a return engagement. If Moran accepts it is probable that the match will be arranged at the Garden during the holidays.

Pittsburgh to Play Tech.

The University of Pittsburgh eleven plays the undefeated Carnegie Tech eleven on Saturday. Tech is coached by Walter Steffen, former University of Chicago quarter back. The team has not lost a game this year. Although Pittsburgh defeated Washington and Jefferson, 19 to 0, the eleven has been training hard for the contests with Tech and Penn State.

Brooklyn Billiardist Wins.

Charles Otis scored another victory for Brooklyn in the Interstate Three-Cushion Carrom Billiard League last night, when he easily defeated Frank Benson of St. Louis at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy, by the score of 50 to 26. The Brooklyn player maintained the lead throughout, and finished his string in eighty-four innings.

GOULDING'S STATUS IMPUGNED BY PARRY

Veteran Walker Asserts That "Champion Is Not in the Game for His Health."

The amateur status of George Goulding of Toronto, the champion walker, has been seriously questioned as the result of a breach in the ranks of the Walkers Club of America, of which Samuel H. Schwartz is President. William H. Parry, in the days of the old Williamsburg Athletic Club one of the best representative walkers, and holder of a number of records, impeaches Goulding's standing as a "Simon Pure" in a letter to President Schwartz bearing on Parry's resignation from the organization, of which he was a charter member.

Parry resigned from the Walkers Club following Goulding's victory in the seven-mile walking championship. He accuses Schwartz of undue activity in prevailing upon Goulding to come down to New Brunswick three weeks ago to win the seven-mile championship from Eddie Renz, who is one of the leading members of the Walkers Club.

Parry's incrimination of Goulding is contained in the statement that "he knows of documentary evidence that would convince any fair-minded Registration Committee that Goulding is not in the walking game for his health." This evidence is now in possession of Parry, and according to a statement made at the hearing of the appeal in the Kiviat and Smith case on Tuesday night, the Amateur Athletic Union can have the evidence for the asking.

Barry's position in this matter is one of loyalty to his fellow club members, he asserted in his letter to Schwartz, and he holds no personal feeling against Goulding, regarding him as "the greatest walker the world has ever seen, and probably ever will see." But he is a believer in old-fashioned loyalty, he told Schwartz, and could not appreciate the activity of the Walkers Club President in bringing Goulding here to annex a title that should remain in this country.

No American has an opportunity to win a Canadian A. A. U. track or field title any more, unless he foregoes the opportunity of capturing an American championship, because arrangements were made several years ago whereby both titular meetings—were held on the same date. It is necessary for an American to get a permit from the A. A. U. to compete in Canada, and vice versa, and neither organization is willing to allow its athletes to take part in the other's championships.

Therefore Parry deemed it unfair to the American walkers in the seven-mile title race that Goulding, who is far superior to any pedestrian on this side of the border, should have been brought down here. It has been openly asserted that Goulding's expenses were paid from the American side for his trip to New Brunswick.

Frederick Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, stated last night that the A. A. U. would gladly act on any evidence Mr. Parry could produce, provided the offense with which Goulding is charged took place in the United States. If the alleged breach of amateur rules occurred in Canada, the whole matter rests solely with the Canadian A. A. U.

HARLEM ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

New Organization Formed of Eight Clubs in Uptown Section.

The Harlem Athletic League, composed of eight of the largest amateur clubs in that section of the city, was organized at a meeting held Tuesday night at St. Joseph's Club. The organization was originally known as the Harlem-Bronx League, but the Bronx clubs withdrew because of dissension. When the affairs of the new league are in working shape application will be made for group membership in the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The object of the league is to promote interest in amateur track and field athletics among residents of Harlem, and frequent closed meets will be held.

George Miner of St. Joseph's Club was chosen President of the league, H. Klemfuss of the Morningside A. C. was elected First Vice President, T. Murphy, Hamilton Lyceum, Second Vice President; T. Reilly, Corpus Christi, Financial Secretary; R. Lillis, Macombs A. C., Recording Secretary, and A. Weiss, St. Aloysius A. C., Treasurer.

A Registration Committee, elected to serve three months, will be composed of W. Esling, Glencoe A. C., Chairman; B. Levy, Glencoe A. C.; J. Connors, Corpus Christi A. C.; H. Klemfuss, Morningside A. C.

Next Sunday, if permission can be obtained from the Amateur Athletic Union, an invitation road race, closed to members, will be staged by the league. The clubs eligible are Morningside A. C., Corpus Christi A. C., St. Aloysius A. C., Macombs A. C., Hamilton Lyceum, St. Christopher A. C., and St. Joseph's A. C. Congressman Murray Hurlbert was elected an honorary member.

Columbia Interscholastic Run.

Twenty-five high and preparatory schools, with a total of 275 runners, have entered the annual interscholastic cross-country meet to be held Saturday morning under the auspices of the Columbia University Track Association. The winning school will hold for one year the Gustavus T. Kirby trophy cup, and three straight victories give the institution permanent possession of the prize. Schenectady High School already has two legs on the cup, and will send another strong team this year. The schools which have entered teams and the number of entries for each are as follows: Mercersburg Academy, 11; Dwight School, 1; Evander Childs High School, 14; Morris High School, 19; Schenectady High School, 15; Erasmus Hall High School, 19; Friends Seminary School, 2; Boys High School, 6; Richmond Hill High School, 9; Commerce High School, 12; Curtis High School, New Brighton, 8; West Orange High School, 7; Commercial High School, 7; Mount Vernon High School, 9; Union High School, 11; St. Benedict's Preparatory School, 9; Flushing High School, 15; East Orange High School, 15; Dewitt Clinton High School, 11; Newton High School, 18; Bryant High School, 11; Far Rockaway High School, 11; Yonkers High School, 13; Watervleit High School, 18; Dickinson High School, 6.

Kiviat and Smith Appeal Again.

Counsel for Abel Kiviat and Harry Smith took their final step on behalf of the athletes whose conviction as professionals was upheld by the Directors of the Metropolitan Association yesterday in the form of an appeal to the Board of Governors of the National Amateur Athletic Union. Secretary-Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien received notice of the appeal yesterday from John T. Dooling. There will be no hope for Smith and Kiviat being reinstated if their case is looked upon by the Governors in the same light as the Metropolitan Board of Managers saw it Tuesday night.

Harry Gissing and Drew Valentine, who were members of the Irish-American A. C. relay team which was alleged to have shared in the distribution of $125 "appearance money" paid by a Troy regiment in 1912 to Roscoe C. Campbell, have been asked to appear before the Registration Committee at a meeting to be held tonight at 67 Madison Avenue. Jim Rosenberger and Mel Sheppard are other members of this team, but inasmuch as they are now professionals the committee has no power to call them.

Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American A. C., it is said, has asked the committee for a hearing.

St. Mark's to Hold Novice Run.

The St. Mark's Cathedral Athletic Club of Harlem has scheduled a four-mile novice road run for Thursday, Nov. 25. The race will start at 2:30 o'clock at the clubhouse, 57 West 138th Street. The first five men will receive diamond-studded prizes. Gold pins will go to the members of the winning team, and a silver trophy as team prize. The race will finish at the clubhouse. Entries received by H. F. Odell, the Robbins Company, 12 John Street; J. P. Lee, 111 Nassau Street, and H. R. Newcome, 223 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn.



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COLUMBIA REFUSES TO PLAY TRINITY WITH "PRO" BRICKLEY IN GAME

COLUMBIA CANCELS GAME WITH TRINITY

Professionalism of George Brickley Causes Break Between Football Teams.

Columbia and Trinity will not play their scheduled football game Saturday afternoon on South Field. The actual break in the football relations between the two colleges came late yesterday afternoon in the form of a telgram to Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the Columbia University Committee on Athletics, from W. E. A. Bulkeley, graduate adviser at Trinity College. The message said that Trinity would not meet the requirements made by Columbia that George Brickley, the professional, be kept out of Saturday's game. Furthermore, the Hartford authorities put the blame for the cancellation of the contest squarely up to Columbia. Mr. Bulkeley's message was as follows:

"Our reply to be mailed this afternoon states that we cannot meet the requirements submitted in your letter. We are ready to play the game on the date scheduled and must consider the cancellation as an act of your committee on behalf of Columbia. Trinity does not cancel the game."

According to the correspondence made public last night by Mr. Mapes and Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia, the Blue and White authorities first opened the controversy. On Nov. 4 Mr. Mapes asked Trinity if it was their management's intention to play Brickley in the Columbia game. Two days later Mr. Bulkeley answered, in part, as follows:

"I desire to state that our Graduate Advisory Committee find we have no reason at present to doubt that Mr. Brickley will play in the game scheduled for Nov. 13. At all events, he is under no disability which would prevent his playing, whether proceeding from the rules of the faculty or of this committee, or under the contract now in force between us and you, by the terms of which we shall of course abide."

On Nov. 8 the Columbia Committee on Athletics received from Gustavus T. Kirby of the I. C. A. A. A. a copy of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the association last Sunday in which it was expressly declared that the Columbia athletes would forfeit their amateur standing if they opposed George Brickley. On Monday Mr. Mapes wrote again to the Trinity authorities, inclosing the copy of the resolution and outlining the definite stand taken by Columbia. This reads as follows:

"This resolution clearly gives the situation in which we find ourselves. We feel that we cannot jeopardize the right of our football team to compete under the rules of the I. C. A. A. A. We hope, now that the issue is so clearly defined, to receive assurances from you that Mr. Brickley will not play. Unless we receive such assurances, however, we regret that we will have to consider the game as canceled."

This letter brought yesterday's telegram from Mr. Bulkeley, and also brought about the definite break in Colum-Trinity football relations. Columbia will not try to arrange for a game with another college for Saturday.

ALL-STARS MAUL COLUMBIA.

Hamilton Fish's Team Spills Blue and White All Over Field.

Columbia's football team was put through the hardest practice of the season yesterday afternoon and in two scrimmage games the Blue and White 'Varsity lost each time to the opposing combination. The principal feature of the afternoon's drill was a practice game with Hamilton Fish's all-star football players, augmented by several of the Columbia coaches. For more than a half hour the 'Varsity men were tumbled and battered all over South Field, and for the most part played on the defensive. As a result the All Stars scored two touchdowns, but not without a struggle.

The former college stars lined up as follows: Left tackle, Tom Thorp of Columbia; left guard, Bill Edmonston of Harvard; left guard, Harry Kersburg of Harvard; centre, Al Journeay of Pennsylvania; right guard, Charles Hahn of Harvard; right tackle, Hamilton Fish of Harvard; right end, Ike Telfer of Dartmouth; quarter back, Paul Stimson of Oberlin; left half back, Moffet of Pennsylvania; right half back, Nelson Metcalf of Oberlin; full back, Pete Fisher of Oberlin. Stimson and Moffet scored the touchdowns.

Columbia used a team with several substitutes. Calder, left end; Brown, centre; Buterman, right end; Captain Simonds, left half back; Donoho, right half, and Littauer, full back, were kept from the scrimmage on account of injuries.

Before the game with the All-Stars and Blue and White 'Varsity scrimmaged with the Freshmen. Captain Culloton of the Columbia Cubs made the only score by a drop kick from the twenty yard line.

BUSY DAY FOR CADETS.

Four Elevens Work Out, with Many Changes in 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Nov. 10.—Four army elevens were hard at work on the Plains gridiron this afternoon. Changes in the lineup of the 'Varsity featured the workout. The several shifts behind the line gave half a dozen half backs a chance in the scrimmaging, which was surprisingly strenuous this afternoon. The big team roughed it for an hour with the scrubs, who were reinforced with several new plays. Two touchdowns were scored, the regulars' Oliphant getting both tallies. Besides Oliphant, the coaches used Place, Coffin, Brundred, Walker, and Berry in the 'Varsity's offensive drive. Place and Oliphant bore the brunt of the work. The former slashed his way through the scrubs' defense for several long gains again today.

The scrubs were unable to score, although once they carried the ball for forty yards down the field on several well executed forward pass plays. Jones, a tackle on the 'Varsity was effective in breaking up scrub plays. He broke through several times and smeared the play in its incipiency. Murrill and Gerhardt were both used at quarter back again. McEwan and Captain Weyand were both in togs and got in the signal drill at the opening of the practice. During the scrimmaging Goodman was again at the pivotal job and Parker worked in Weyland's place at tackle. Bob Neyland and Ford were out, but viewed the battle from the side lines. The latter has his arm in a sling and probably will not start against Maine on Saturday.

Fordham's Defense Still a Problem.

Fordham is beginning to notice the extreme Harry Vaughn is going to in his efforts to reorganze the Maroon defense. Yesterday, for the third drill in succession, the 'Varsity forwards were subjected to a slashing attack by the "Prep," which resulted in a big change for the better. Several times the youngsters were held to four downs in succession, losing yard after yard on charges, but still Vaughn seemed to be taking no chances. Paul Conklin, who was picked last week as a probable entry for the places which are now being held with difficulty by the regular linemen, seems to be up to expectations. Moving over from the scrub Tuesday, he was sent into left guard and yesterday saw him putting up practically the strongest fight of any of the Maroon forwards. With Treanor, the light battling centre, he presented a combination which completely baffled the "Prep" attack. Delehanty, the former 'Varsity centre, was tried out at right guard and surprised every one by the aggressiveness which seems to have come with his new position.

TIGERS READY FOR YALE.

Same Team That Played Harvard to be Sent Against Elis.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Princeton Varsity football squad held its last hard drill of the season this afternoon, the players indulging in three hours of work. Tomorrow will be devoted to signal practice with possibly a little dummy scrimmage to polish off defensive formations against the shift play that Yale is expected to use.

The team that started the first scrimmage was practically the same that opposed Harvard last Saturday, and it now seems evident that any changes at the start of the Yale game will be only those made necessary by injuries. The men who were out of the work today were Gennert and Hogg. The latter, who has been a tower of strength at guard during the season, is sure to be in condition to start on Saturday, as he is only nursing a few bruises this week.

Gennert, however, seems to be a problem. The big center is used up to a greater extent that was thought at the first of the week, and while it is stated that he also is expected to be in shape for Saturday, there is considerable doubt as to just how long he will be allowed to play, even should he start.

Semmens reappeared on the field in football togs. He was not used in any of the scrimmage work but took a few turns around the field and went through a signal drill so that he will be ready to take part in the contest against the Elis should there be any call to use him. Semmens is one of the best linesmen that Princeton has had at her call all season, and is a man of much greater experience than any of the other candidates, but he has been handicapped by injuries this year and was ineligible to take part in any Varsity contests last year. His appearance into the side lines as a possibility at least will do much to alleviate the misfortune of any unfitness on the part of Gennert.

The regular back field took part in the play. That is, Captain Glick was at quarter back, Shea at left half, Tibbott at right half, and Driggs at full back. Heyniger displaced Hogg at right guard and Butterworth was at center, but the rest of the team was the same that played Harvard. Practically all of the substitute back field men got into the game, however, and two of them, Law and Eddy, starred during the afternoon. Instead of making any changes in his first combination, it is now possible that Coach Rush will use two sets of backs, but he has not decided definitely.

Practice at University Field during the early part of the afternoon was kept a secret, the Varsity going through several new formations that may be brought to bear upon the Elis. The Varsity got the plays off well and the showing promised that Princeton will do more attacking and will vary it more against Yale than against Harvard.

Later in the afternoon the squad went to the Stadium, where the work was chiefly on the defensive, but included a scrimmage against the scrubs. Several of the regulars did not get into the fray, and Blake took Captain Glick's place at quarter back. Law, Mosley and Eddy were all good for several long runs down the field in this work-out.

The scrubs were allowed to take the ball against the regulars and attempted to use variations of the Minnesota shift to work the ball down the field.

Besides receiving the tutoring of their regular coach, Brasher, the scrubs today had the services of Cruikshank, center on the Washington and Jefferson team of last year, and rated by some as the best center playing in the game this year. Cruikshank has taken a great interest in Princeton football matters and, having seen the game between Yale and Brown last Saturday, used his knowledge of the Yale plays to help the scrubs give the regulars some defensive practice.

N. Y. U.'s Long, Hard Practice.

Coach Reilley gave the New York University football squad the longest period of practice yesterday on Ohio Field that the Violet players have had since the early part of the season. All of the regulars were on the field early, and were immediately put through a course of gruelling instruction in all departments of the game, from which there was no let up until darkness forbade the use of even a white-coated pigskin. Using at first only a quintet of line men, from which the two ends were for the time being excluded, the coaches began the afternoon's workout with a charging drill in preparation for the regular scrimmage which followed. The left side of the 'Varsity line appeared to be rather weak in this work, and on several occasions Doggett, an eleventh-hour candidate whom the coaches are developing as a possibility for a line position, broke through the veteran players. In the drill which followed, however, when the scrub players were lined up against the 'Varsity for practice in charging through and breaking up Cann's punts, the regular line showed up to better advantage. Barring a poor pass, which interfered with an attempted kick, the second eleven in no way hindered the execution of Cann's long spirals, although Reilley put the 'Varsity to the test several times before he was satisfied. For the remainder of the practice, another long scrimmage between the 'Varsity players and the scrubs formed an important feature, and the Violet coaches centred all of their attention upon the development of the offensive aspect of the game. The regular machine ran smoothly yesterday, and demonstrated its ability to use successfully either passing plays or straight line rushing to make its gains through the scrub line of defense. Several forward passes were attempted and worked for substantial gains.

Coaches Drive Brown Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—Brown had its last hard workout before the Harvard game this afternoon, the coaches driving the eleven for one of the longest and most strenuous scrimmages of the entire Fall. The second team was strengthened by the addition of "Moose" Tenny, Brown's star full back of a few years ago, and Blue, a half back of last year's 'Varsity, who is ineligible this season. All of the men who are at all likely to get into the Harvard game had an opportunity to get into the scrimmage, Captain Andrews, Pollard, and Butner remaining in the play only a short time. Hillhouse and Jermail, who played in the back field for some little time, were particularly effective on the offense, frequently breaking through the second team's line for long gains. On the defensive the team played brilliantly, the seconds scoring but once, and that by a drop kick from the 30-yard line by Huggins, the quarter back. The 'Varsity scored several times.

Lots of Football at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 10.—There was lots of football at the Naval Academy this afternoon. Three games were going on at the same time in different parts of the field. The freshmen eleven of the University of Virginia won from the fourth class team, 13 to 16, in a game which lasted until dark. The first and second classes played to a scoreless tie, though an extra period was added. The regulars practiced against the sailors from the United States warship Reina Mercedes, scoring five or six touchdowns, although the sailors scored once through intercepting a forward pass. Most of the regular backs were used, including Martin, the best of the lot, who returned to the game this afternoon, but a lot of new men were tried out on the line. Head Coach Ingram will have less secret practice this year than ever before since modern conditions began. About a half hour each afternoon will be devoted to practice of this kind, but it will be open at all other times.

New Plays Work Out Smoothly.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 10.—In a scrimmage so light that it was almost phanton practice, Coach Crowell again drilled his team in the new plays and they are now working smoothly. Joe Gulick was not in practice on account of a slight "charley-horse," but he probably will be in as good condition as ever by the time the Lafayette team plays Penn State on Saturday. Overton took the place of Gulick in the line and he played very well. Ryon was in the scrimmage for the first time in several weeks. He was quite effective in his charging. Weldon and Taylor were the mainstays of the backfield.

COACHES TO STAND PAT ON YALE TEAM

Too Frequent Changes Have Demoralized Eleven—Day's Good Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—Yale's lineup against Princeton Saturday has been tentatively decided upon by the coaching directorate which is running football affairs until the curtain drops on the present season. They have agreed that the team's makeup against Brown last Saturday can be improved upon very little. They believe that one of the greatest drawbacks to the development of the eleven this season has been the necessity for frequent changes. No less than three and sometimes five or six have been made with every successive game, a condition which has been almost demoralizing. Yale's poor showing against Brown is believed by the coaches to have been, fundamentally, the unfamiliarity of the eleven with the new plays which Tom Shevlin taught last week, and a halt has been called on more changes. The lineup used against Brown has been maintained in the daily practice this week except that Black has replaced Kent, and the coaches fully intend to employ it against the Tigers. It is as follows:

Left end, Church; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Black; centre, White; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Way; right end, Wiedeman; quarter back, Van Nostrand; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Wilson; full back, Guernsey.

Black, who joined the eleven on Monday after a five weeks' absence, caused by a strained ankle, was the freshman captain and star guard last season. Before coming to Yale he captained the Exeter team. He has probably not played enough football to allow him to remain throughout the Princeton game, and Dick Kent, whom he has succeeded, will succeed him.

The only position on which the coaches are divided in filling next Saturday is left end. Jim Higginbotham, who was called the best end rush of the squad last season until he was severely injured, is favored by some coaches. The showing of Buck Church, however, against Brown has probably won him first selection for the Tiger bout.

Thoroughly rested by their vacation from scrimmaging since last Saturday's game, the Varsity today defeated the ineligibles and a team of freshmen each by a touchdown and a field goal in 45 minutes of driving football.

There were no spectacular runs, but the straight attack of the regulars could not be checked by either opposing eleven. Bingham brought crashed through the ineligibles for the first touchdown and Joe Neville, who succeeded him, went across the freshman goal line for the second. The sensation of the scrimmage, however, was the drop kicking of Otis Guernsey. Twice from the 45-yard line he lifted field goals across the bar. Guernsey two years ago kicked a field goal against Harvard but was prevented by a lame ankle from shining in this specialty last year. Mal Scovil was in uniform and took part in the light practice. He will be used in a part of Saturday's game.

Today's coaches included Shevlin, Bigelow, Hutchinson, Chamberlin, Lilley and Howard Jones. This evening the eleven had a two hours' signal drill on the floor of the baseball cage.

Journeay to Play for All-Stars.

Al Journeay, last year's centre from Pennsylvania, yesterday decided to play centre on Hamilton Fish's All-Star team in the game against Rutgers at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. Journeay rounds out a powerful line, the others in the line being Crawford Blagden, Joe Nourse, and Ted Withington, guards; Fish, Bob McKay, and Charley Ham, tackles, and John Kilpatrick, Bob Schramm, both of Yale, and Henry Goddard of Springfield, ends. The back field is somewhat uncertain, depending upon whether Charley Brickley, Jim Thorpe, and Tacks Hardwick can play. Fish had Brickley long distance 'phone in Baltimore yesterday, where the latter is coaching Johns Hopkins University. Brickley said he was anxious to join the All-Stars, but could not give a definite answer until Friday afternoon. Fish also communicated with Jim Thorpe, Carlisle Indian star and erstwhile Giant, offering Thorpe his round trip expenses from Indiana University, where he is coaching the football team. Even without this trio the All-Stars will have a strong back field, for those who are sure to play are Art Howe and Dick Page, quarter backs; Hobey Baker and Jim McCormick, half backs, and Bob Maddies Street, full back. George Foster Sanford, the Rutgers coach, and Fish had a conference yesterday morning and agreed to waive the rule against substitutions. That is, the All-Stars will be allowed to take a man out and put him back just as often as he is able to crawl out on the field. Fish announced that whatever money was coming to the All-Stars from the gate receipts would be turned over to charity.

Real Football in Lehigh's Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 10.—Lehigh's best scrimmage practice in a month was held today. It was real football. Six touchdowns were scored by the 'Varsity against the scrubs, who used Lafayette plays. Two of the touchdowns were made the length of the field, from the kick off, by little Hallowell and big Jim Keady. The other scores were made only after the hardest kind of line plunging, for it was practically this style of play that was used all the time. Keady, Maguinnis, Heuer, and Boland made the scores. Resident Coach Keady drew heavily from the first string substitutes. Bigelow, Becker, Inge, Knoss and Robinson being used to fill up holes left by Tate, Greene, Grumbach, Halsted, Sawtelle, Scruggs and Pons, all 'Varsity men, who rested. Hallowell, Keady and Maguinnis were slightly hurt. The 'Varsity men were all used in the signal drill. Sawtelle, the star end who was threatened with tonsilitis, was out today.

Indians Brush Up In Passing.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Carlisle Indian eleven put in a strenuous afternoon on Indian Field. The players were engaged at passing the ball, as the aborigines have shown a tendency to fumble, especially at critical moments of a game.

A sixty-minute scrimmage was held after a signal drill in which several new plays were tried out. In the scrimmage these new plays proved to be ground gainers, and, with more practice in order to perfect them, will greatly strengthen the Redskins' offense. Much time was spent with the 'Varsity on the defense, the reserve eleven using the open game which Dickinson is expected to play Saturday. Flood is rapidly rounding into form. All the players are in good condition, and Saturday's game will see the full strength of the Indian eleven on the field.

GROTON BEATS ST. MARK'S.

A Touchdown and Goal Decide Close Football Game of "Preps."

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHBORO, Mass., Nov. 10.—Groton and St. Mark's Schools played their annual football game this afternoon, Groton winning 7 to 0 in a match which was much more even than those persons who have followed the fortunes of the two teams expected. At the start of the game St. Mark's put on a splendid attack and rushed in seven plays from its 25-yard line to within 10 yards of Groton's goal. Here the visitors held, but, after blocking Caswell's try for a field goal, the team was offside, and St. Mark's had a first down within five yards of the posts. Groton, however, then held and took the ball on downs.

In the second period the teams exchanged kicks repeatedly, but finally Post, the St. Mark's half back, fumbled a kick and Groton recovered the ball. This was the chance Groton had been waiting for, and, after Washburn had gained eight yards from the 30-yard line, Coolidge broke through the line for twenty yards more, and then was sent through his own right wing for another two-yard gain and a touchdown. Robert Emmons, 3d, who kicked the goal, is a son of "Bob" Emmons, who was Captain at Harvard twenty-one years ago this Fall.

After the score the teams resumed a hard, desperate fight, but Groton kicked repeatedly, and never was in danger. Both teams put on a lot of open football, and one of the prettiest plays of the game was a 25-yard gain on a forward pass from Otis to Rush to Otis for St. Mark's.

FOR FOOTBALL TITLE.

"Prep" Schools Want Championship Games with High Schools.

An attempt to formulate some plan whereby the interscholastic football championship of the City of New York may be decided is being made. Hamilton Institute, one of the "prep" schools of the city, is the prime mover in this latest move. George Bonhag, football coach at Hamilton, is desirous of having the football championship of the "prep" schools decided so he can arrange a game between the "prep" school champions and the championship eleven of the public high schools.

This matter will be taken up at the meeting of the High Schools Games Committee next Tuesday, but there will undoubtedly be considerable objection to the plan. The objection will not rest on the matter of having the championship decided in this way, but it is asserted that there would be no fair way of choosing the high schools which would oppose each other for the title. In the public schools there is no football league, such as would conclusively decide which team was entitled to take part in the games.

Each high school eleven plays its own schedule, approved by the high school athletic authorities, but many of the high school elevens do not oppose each other and the picking of a championship team would be a matter of judgment rather than one of record. The same principle is true of the "prep" schools.

Some of the officials of the private schools have laid the question before Herbert J. McCreary, chairman of the High Schools Games Committee, and Mr. McCreary will in turn place it before his committee for decision. Even if the committee decides upon some plan for picking an eleven from the public high schools, there is no central body authorized to make a selection from the private school football teams.

Boys' High Protests a Player.

Erasmus Hall and Boys' High Schools of Brooklyn are on the verge of severing all athletic relations over the case of James Auchterlonie, full back on the Erasmus Hall eleven. The two teams are scheduled to play in the annual game on Saturday, and even if it is played, the presence of Auchterlonie in the Erasmus line-up will result in the severance of all relations between the two institutions.

Auchterlonie entered Erasmus Hall last February from Boys' High and the latter institution protests him because they assert he is ineligible to play on any school at this time. Boys' High's protest against the full back is based on the fact that he was ineligible to enter Erasmus last February, because of his failure to live up to the rules of the Board of Education, and that his failure in studies automatically barred him from all athletic competition. There is a by-law in the rules of the Board of Education, which states that a student who fails to complete one years' work in three years should be dismissed from school.

Auchterlonie had failed to meet this requirement and would have been dropped from Boys' High School in a few days had he not taken matters in his own hands and applied for admission to Erasmus. According to the Erasmus authorities, Auchterlonie presented sufficient counts to enable him to gain admission.

The Public Schools Games Committee has been investigating the Auchterlonie case for several weeks, but has not arrived at a definite decision in the matter. The committee does not meet until next Tuesday, and the football struggle between the two institutions takes place on Hawthorne Field on Saturday. It is to settle just such cases as this one that the new Interscholastic Athletic Association of private high schools has been brought up for discussion.

Colgate "Prepping" for Syracuse.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—A long, hard scrimmage was held yesterday between the Colgate first and second teams, resulting in one touchdown for the 'Varsity. Several first string men were absent from the lineup, including West, Barton, Hubbell, Spencer, and Stewart. Barton has not recovered from his injury of last week and will not be able to do any scrimmage work this week. It is doubtful if Coach Bankart will use him on Saturday against Syracuse. The other men are suffering from bruises and sprains, but will be in good condition by Saturday.

Reggie Bankart, Dartmouth, '09, and a brother of Head Coach Bankart, is working with the linemen this week and his experience is expected to put the forwards in better shape for this game. Charley Weber, Colgate, '15, who has been coaching the St. Stevens College team this Fall, arrived last night and was on the field in togs today directing the scrub linemen.

A rousing mass meeting was held last night in the gymnasium. Captain Abell and nine other prominent members of the senior class gave enthusiastic addresses on the prospects of the game.

Army Tickets All Distributed.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Every ticket of the army's allotment for the Army and Navy football game, to be played in New York Nov. 27, has been distributed. The tickets were all put in the mails tonight. Lieutenant Charles B. Meyer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Athletic Council, said that no tickets are left, and that it will be useless for late applicants to expect seats.

CORNELL IN LINE FOR FOOTBALL HONORS

Ithacans Have Won All Their Games and Should Win the Next Two.

Cornell is carefully grooming itself for the football championship of the East, and on the basis of its decisive defeat of Harvard, it looks as if the Ithacans' right to highest honors is well substantiated. Cornell has only two more games to play—one against Washington and Lee on Saturday, which will be an easy contest, and against Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day. Unless Al Sharpe's eleven takes a disastrous slump—which seems very improbable—Cornell will run right away from the Quakers from the start.

The rise of Cornell in the football world, since Sharpe took charge, has been impressive. It is the old Yale system pure and simple—the old, one-man idea which has brought many a championship to the Elis in the past. On the Cornell team are many players who have been thoroughly schooled in the Sharpe system of football for three years, and are now in the full bloom of that knowledge. Led by an exceptional player in Captain Barrett, Cornell for the first time in its history may claim premier honors on the gridiron.

It will be argued by many football enthusiasts that the Harvard team which Cornell defeated was not nearly as powerful as the machine that defeated Princeton and which is expected to trounce Yale. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Cornell defeated Harvard in a way which left no room for doubt. A 10 to 0 defeat leaves little ground for argument. The only teams which Cornell has not measured up with are Colgate and Pittsburgh, both of which will get high consideration in the season's reckoning.

Colgate, by the way, is the only eleven in the East which has a clean slate. They have piled up 223 points and not a single point has been scored against them. Pittsburgh has not been defeated, and the record of Glenn Warner's eleven is 199 points to 26, the closest shave being against Pennsylvania, whom they defeated, 14 to 7.

Up to Saturday Vanderbilt University had ambitions to measure up among the leaders this season. Coached by Dan C. McGugin, a pupil of Fielding Yost at Michigan, when "Hurry Up" coached elevens which scored a point a minute, the Vanderbilt eleven had a successful season up to Saturday. Then the University of Virginia eleven, which defeated Yale, beat Vanderbilt 35 to 10 and put a crimp in the Southerners' fond hopes.

Harvard has but two more games to play, one against Brown on Saturday and the final big game of the season against Yale at Soldiers' Field. That Harvard will prove to be a greater eleven than was seen against Princeton is almost certain, but its improvement from now on will not wipe out the Cornell defeat. Sharpe keyed his eleven up for that game and had them at the top of their form. Harvard was naturally looking further ahead to the Princeton and Yale games, and made the error of holding the Cornell eleven too cheaply. While their solace is enough for the Crimson in defeating their traditional rivals, Yale and Princeton, nevertheless the Harvard team is deprived of top honors by that midseason defeat.

Harvard has had 107 points to her credit and has had 29 points scored against her. Princeton had rolled up 129 points, and has 20 points against her credit. Cornell's record is impressive with 223 points against 20. Besides these performances of the so-called big elevens of the East, the Colgate's record of 223 to 0 looks like one of the greatest gridiron achievements of recent years.

Colgate has nothing to worry about on the other games of the schedule. Next Saturday they play the big game of their schedule against Syracuse, and should win, while on the following Saturday they finish their season against Georgetown at Washington.

SCRUBS HARD FOR CORNELL

But Four of the Regulars Were Absent from the Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Cornell 'Varsity eleven, with four regulars absent, had a hard time against the scrubs in a practice game on Schoelkopf Field today. Murray Shelton, who is still out with an arm injury sustained at Ann Arbor last week, watched the practice from the side lines, while Buddy Ryerson cavorted around at his position at left end. Jameson, left tackle, had university work which kept him away from the field, and Russ Welles, the 'Varsity center man, held down his job. Shiverick indulged in field goal kicking practice, and Duke Mueller reported so late that he was not asked to get in the scrimmage.

With Captain Barrett and Collins at quarter back and left half back, Schlicter and Hoffman at right half back and full back, respectively, the first team had to fight for every inch of ground they won in scoring their two touchdowns. The scrubs, led by Carr at full back, marched through the weakened left side of the 'Varsity line in defense for a touchdown. No goals were tried.

Following the regular practice game the scrubs scored twice from inside the ten-yard line, but were thereafter forced to be content with advancing the ball a few feet. Several formations of the Washington and Lee type were tried out against the 'Varsity with slight success, although the coaches have but little information as to the Southerners' style of play.

It is probable that at least twenty of the members of the year's squad will be honored with the coveted 'Varsity "C" this year by right of their playing in every game except the Harvard contest.

Dartmouth's Hardest Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 10.—The Dartmouth football squad engaged in an hour's scrimmage tonight, the hardest of the season. This will be the last before the Bates game Saturday. Neither side was able to gain advantage over the other, and the final result was 7 to 7. Thielscher broke through centre toward the start of the practice for a touchdown, and it was not until near the end that the 'Varsity record, Worthington, by a long end run, evened the tally. Baxter, McAuliffe, and Tyler did the best work for the first team, while for the scrubs Gerrish Thielscher and Fishback starred. Captain McAuliffe seems to have again struck his stride, for he has taken his old place at left tackle, relegating Fishback to the second team.

EASY DAY FOR HARVARD.

All the Regulars in Condition Again, but Hard Work Is Avoided.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—Except for running through signals and having a light scrimmage for defensive purposes, the Harvard regular football team again took things easy today. All of the men who played against Princeton five days ago were on the field and all took part in the 'Varsity drill. It is still undecided by the coaches, however, which men will be taken to see the Yale and Princeton game this week and which will stay to play against Brown, which is rated high this Fall.

Boles, the right half back was the only regular who did any hard work, and he played for only a short time for the substitutes against the scrubs. The substitutes, with practically the same lineup as yesterday, scored three times on the second team. Robinson got a lot of speed out of his backfield, which comprised McKinlock, Horween, and Rollins, Enwright being excused for the afternoon. One of the scores was made by a drop kick, Robinson shooting accurately from about the 35-yard line, and later the quarter back, who is improving very fast, made a forward pass, which Weatherhead caught and then scored. Rollins again was brilliant as an open field runner and scored another touchdown on a long race up the field.

The regular men all can play any time now. King and Gilman are in shape again, as was shown by the manner in which these two players handled themselves this afternoon. The coaches, however, are concerned about substitute linemen, and even if most of the regulars remain here on Saturday, such players as Cowen, Caner, Harris, Weatherhead, R. Curtis, and L. Curtis are almost sure to start the Brown game. Rollins is the best punter Harvard has, excepting Ned Mahan, and he is likely to be in the backfield with McKinlock and Boles.

Tomorrow's work will be harder for the 'Varsity players than it was today, but the chances are that the first string men will be handled very carefully by the coaches from now on.

The demand for seats for the Harvard-Yale game is unprecedented. If the Athletic Association had 70,000 tickets it could dispose of them all on legitimate applications. The work on new seats is being rushed and the total capacity of the stadium on Nov. 20 will be close to 50,000.

CHICAGO WRESTLER WINS.

Charley Cutler Throws Asam of Bavaria in 43 Seconds.

Charley Cutler, the Chicago wrestler, who has ambitions to become the American champion, did a complete and remarkably short job last night when he threw Hans Asam of Bavaria, in forty-three seconds in the international tournament at the Manhattan Opera House. Asam did not know that the bout had started, when it was all over. Cutler pinned him down flat with a bar hold.

Last night's wrestling had all the features of a Donnybrook Fair combined with an old-fashioned tavern brawl. Pierre Colosse, the 350-pound French wrestler, made his first appearance in the tournament, and, lucky for him, he picked out a little fellow in the person of Arle Maskut of Turkey. All that Colosse had to do was to sit on his opponent and it was all over. The Turk was shifty, and for about two minutes Colosse was unable to lay a hand on him. When he did grab him, however, and sat on him, the Turk thought that a ten-ton safe had dropped from the floor above.

Hevonpaa, the wild-eyed son of Finland, wrestled a draw with Helmar Johnson of Sweden, but made more fuss about it than if he was wrestling half a dozen Swedes. Harry Litofsky of Palestine won his first victory, beating Adolph Finke, the German, in 4:23, after he had twisted his opponent's wrist all out of shape.

Lurich, the Russian bear, defeated Charley Losson, the English lion, and gloated over his victory. Lurich did the trick in thirteen minutes, after he had mauled the Britisher all over the stage and through the scenery. None of these wrestlers is neutral.

The final bout was a face-damaging affair between Rinaldi Gardini of Italy and Herrmann Schilling of Germany. Schilling's face received the most damage. Gardini managed to get a number of flying falls, but he couldn't pin the big German down. Before the bout ended it assumed the proportions of a family row and no holds, punches, or tactics were barred. The summary:

Harry Litofsky of Palestine defeated Adolph Finke of Germany with a body and wrist hold in 4:23.

Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland and Helmar Johnson of Sweden wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

George Lurich of Russia defeated Charles Losson of England with a waist lock hold in 13:41.

Andre Balsa of Spain and Karl Pospisil of Bohemia wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Charles Cutler of America defeated Hans Asam of Bavaria with a bar hold and chancery in 43 seconds.

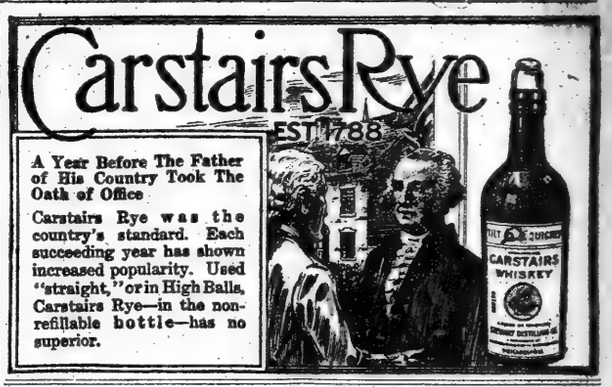
Pierre Colosse of France defeated Arle Maskut of Turkey with a wrist hold in 2:30.

Rinaldi Gardini of Italy and Herrmann Schilling of Germany wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

The bouts tonight will be: Draak, Holland, vs. Schilling, Germany, to a finish; Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Great Daro, Hungary; Wagner, Germany, vs. Aberg, Germany; Losson, England, vs. Johnson, Sweden; Hevonpaa, Finland, vs. Tofalos, Greece; Ress, Germany, vs. Cutler, America; Linow, Russia, vs. Asam, Bavaria.

Michigan Starts for Philadelphia.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 10.—The Michigan football squad left tonight for its game with Pennsylvania on Saturday. The Wolverines will stay at Wayne, Penn., a suburb of Philadelphia, until Saturday morning. The men had a final light workout this afternoon on Ferry Field. The exact lineup of the team was uncertain, but it was thought it will be practically the same as that which started against Cornell last week. The Pennsylvania game is the last on the Michigan schedule this Fall.



A Year Before The Father of His Country Took The Oath of Office

Carstairs Rye was the country's standard. Each succeeding year has shown increased popularity. Used "straight," or in High Balls, Carstairs Rye—in the non-refillable bottle—has no superior.

FEDERAL LEAGUERS' FUTILE MEETING

No "Organized Baseball" Men at French Lick to Meet Them and Talk Peace.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Nov. 10.—Federal League officials and club owners left French Lick tonight, and for all they accomplished toward ending the baseball war at their meeting here, peace is as far away as ever. They expected to find here representatives of organized baseball, but Colonel Ruppert was the only one they saw. He had little interest in the outlaw league's plans for peace or war.

President Gilmore said that serious differences between representatives of organized baseball and his league had delayed indefinitely the arrival of peace, and he reiterated his declaration of the Federal League's intention to place the franchise forfeited by Kansas City in New York and its determination to go through another season as an independent organization unless terms of agreement could be reached before Spring. Buffalo probably would retain its franchise, he said, but that had not been fully determined.

So far as could be learned, there was no meeting here between members of the rival factions that had any bearing on the war. Colonel Ruppert of the New York American Club, though he conversed with Federal League representatives, did not discuss any plans of peace or war, and if Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh National League Club was here the Federal magnate did not see him, they said. President Gilmore, W. A. Robertson of Buffalo Club, and Edward Gwinner of the Pittsburgh Federals left tonight for Chicago, and the others left during the day.

Differences which preclude the possibility of early peace consist of more than the price involved in the Federal buying into organized ball, according to Gilmore, but neither he nor the others interested would say what the differences were.

Minor Leagues Must Retrench.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Representatives of each league in the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, in convention here, were instructed today to report what salary limits would be acceptable to their organizations. This action followed a long executive session, in which the policy of retrenchment was declared to be imperative. Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Nationals, according to J. H. Farrell, Secretary of the association, who issued an official report of the meeting, advised the minor league men not to establish a standard salary limit for all leagues.

"Baseball can be saved only by sensible regulation of salaries," Farrell said. "It would be folly for this convention to attempt to fix a general salary limit for all leagues. Each league should set its own figures, to which all clubs should adhere rigidly."

Yankees' Park to be Like Chicago's.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Captain T. L. Huston, one of the owners of the New York American League club, plans to construct the new home of his club along the lines of the Chicago Americans' plant, he said today. Captain Huston made a close inspection of the park yesterday in search of new ideas to embody in the New York plant, which is to be constructed within a year. It will be capable of seating about 30,000 persons on a single deck arrangement, with steel work designed to carry a second deck if desired in the future. The park, Captain Huston said, would not be ready until about the middle of next season.

McAleer May Buy Indians.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The presence of James McAleer, former Manager and President of the Boston American Baseball League team, in this city last night and today, and the fact that he was in conference with Charles W. Somers, owner of the Cleveland team in that league, led to rumors today that the Indians are on the market. Reports also had it that McAleer was to be the purchaser. Both Somers and McAleer denied these reports, but would not explain the reason for their long conference.

Ottawa for International League?

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 10.—If the Canadian League suspends operations next season, which now appears certain, Ottawa will apply for a franchise in the International League. Ottawa in place of Richmond would reduce the league mileage and the backers of the game in the Canadian capital stand ready to guarantee support to a team. The Senators, under Manager Frank Shaughnessy, have won three successive championships in the Canadian League, and unless they enter the International League Shaughnessy is slated to lead Toronto.

Baseball Teams Play Tie.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, Nov. 10.—The baseball teams representing the American and National Leagues, which are touring the West, battled to a tie in their game here this afternoon. The contest was called on account of darkness in the ninth inning when the score stood at 4 to 4.

BULL LOSES AT SQUASH.

Low Qualifies for Semi-Final Round in Columbia Club Tourney.

With the elimination of Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Heights Casino Club in the squash tennis tournament yesterday at the Columbia University Club one of the most serious contenders for the trophy was removed from competition. Bull lost a hard-fought five-game match to his clubmate, J. O. Low, by the score of 21—15, 21—19, 19—21, 9—21, 23—22

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1915.

THE FURUSETH-LA FOLLETTE FOLLY.

It is better to laugh than to cry over the seamen's law, since it is turned into a farce by what is done under it. Mr. FURUSETH is now protesting to Washington against the application of the law to its beneficiaries. It seems that the standards which are too high for the steamships also are too high for the seamen, and the men want the law relaxed as much as the owners. Mr. FURUSETH'S particular protégé is a one-eyed sailor who says that he can see well enough, as well, in fact, as anybody. But that is an individual detail.

There are items by classes demanding attention by those who passed and those who defend the law. Officers are not qualified as boatmen by the law, and the same is true of able seamen, although the law places boats in care of seamen. Accordingly we find Mr. FURUSETH spurred to activity by "imploring" appeals at San Francisco, where Washington assured the country all was proceeding with admirable smoothness. According to the San Francisco newspapers, only 95 of 2,200 seamen have passed the tests, and even the United States transport Thomas was making "frantic" efforts to meet the law when, presto, the law was suspended by those enforcing it. Twenty steamships could not have sailed unless the Washington authorities had ruled that it would be satisfied with intention and effort to comply with the law, instead of actual compliance. The departments were in a tight place and censure should be considerate.

The appeal of the seamen for assistance against their professional friends is the new note which will catch the ears of the Washington statesmen, always listening for some new thing. What was thought to be a tragedy for the steamship owners is turned into a farce, or at least is lightened by the "comic relief" of the unexpected developments, for unexpected contrasts are said to be the explanation of much laughter. Secretary REDFIELD also contributes to the hilarity of the occasion. He was humorous enough to quote in a formal official letter a conversation at dinner as evidence in his controversy with steamship owners. The purport was that they had said that Chinamen understood sea lingo well enough to be retained in their crews. Whereupon the gentlemen so quoted use the opportunity to quote The Congressional Record to show that the object of the law was to drive Chinamen off the steamships as pests of the sea, a danger alike to the vessels manned by them and by all vessels they meet.

Recurring to the Secretary's expressed readiness to construe the law leniently, they further quote the law to show that the Secretary was under the law in that respect. The law authorizes any reputable citizen to make complaint up to six hours before sailing time, and the Collector of the Port must verify the truth or falsity of the complaint, not the Secretary. Now the law is dispensed with at Washington, but that will hardly put the Pacific Mail, the Dollar Line, and the rest back on the Pacific Ocean. Perhaps, after all, the administration of the law may have its tragic personal aspects, although the law itself is fading away in laughter.

NINETY-TWO YEARS OF MEXICO.

SEBASTIAN CAMACHO, resident Vice President in the City of Mexico of the Mexican Telegraph Company, who died this week in his ninety-second year, had lived through many periods of excitement in his native land, beyond the borders of which he never traveled. The span of his life was coincident with that of independent government in Mexico. He did not live, as his friends seem to think, under Spanish rule, as he was born in the year (1823) when SANTA ANNA began his destructive career by forcing the first Mexican ruler, the Emperor AUGUSTIN, (ITURBIDE,) to abdicate. Mr. CAMACHO, however, lived through three several attempts to restore Spanish rule and through eighteen other revolutions, exclusive of the Texan rebellion. The war with the United States, the prolonged Church war following the adoption of the ley reforma, two French invasions, one in his boyhood, the other preceding the usurpation of MAXIMILIAN, were events "all of which he saw and part of which he was." In his time Mexico had forty-four several and distinct Presidencies or Dictatorships, and until the accession to the Presidency of PORFIRIO DIAZ it had no single year of continuous peace.

Yet Mr. CAMACHO, in all those troubled years, led a peaceful and useful life, and he passed to his reckoning at a time when the black clouds of anarchy and disorder seem to be rolling away and there is a faint but hopeful prospect of a succession of peaceful years in the future of the land of his birth. Mr. CAMACHO, not in the length of his life, but in his law-abiding character and good citizenship, represented a type not at all uncommon in Mexico. It is not wholly a land of outlawry and revolution, yet that is the idea the world at large has inevitably formed of it and one that must be corrected by the Mexicans themselves before Mexico can hope to fulfill its destiny among the nations.

THE ANCONA.

The destruction of the Italian liner Ancona in the Mediterranean by a torpedo launched from a submarine flying the Austrian flag is now shown to have brought about another general slaughter of American passengers. Of the twenty-eight passengers said to be Americans, Ambassador PAGE reports all to have been lost but one, and there is the usual sickening report of the killing of women and children among them. This news will create a feeling of horror in this country, which will not be lessened by the fact that this time the victims were not chiefly travelers wealthy or well-to-do, but poor people, the Americans among them being presumably in the main naturalized citizens, the others largely immigrants or the families of immigrants already settled here.

Whether or not, under the lines laid down by President WILSON in his notes to Germany, any serious question can arise between this country and Austria, (or Germany,) it will take further developments to ascertain. While the submarine is said to have flown the Austrian flag, it has not been hitherto reported that Austrian submarines were operating outside the Adriatic. It is known from day-to-day news reports and from a statement issued by the German Ambassador at Washington that German submarines in considerable number have recently been transferred to the Mediterranean and have been active there. If the attacking submarine was German, though flying the Austrian flag, the horror and disgust excited in this country over the profitless massacre will be increased tenfold, in view of the settlement reached in the Arabic case and of the assurance given by the German Ambassador that attacks upon ships carrying Americans would cease.

The dispatches indicate that the Ancona was fired upon and that the fire was kept up for some time. That would indicate that she was trying to escape. From the legal point of view this would make a very material difference. From the point of view of civilization it makes no difference. In what way do Germany and Austria advance their cause, what military object can they possibly gain by the destruction of a peaceable merchantman whose passengers were for the most part immigrants bound for this country? It is hard to look upon the act in any other light than as one of wanton savagery, a continuation in the Mediterranean field of the policy of frightfulness and of butchery of innocent persons so long pursued by Germany's navy in waters about the British Islands.

It so happens that Ambassador PAGE'S dispatch giving the names of seven of the Americans lost gives the name of only one man, lost with his whole family; the others are women and children. Whether that proportion is kept up in later dispatches or not, the hint is ghastly. The war upon the kindergarten goes on relentlessly, whether in the streets of London or in the waters of the Mediterranean. The only appreciable difference between that earlier slaughter of the innocents and these is that there was method in HEROD'S; his massacre was not blind and aimless, but had at least a purpose.

OLD AND NEW.

The new Emperor crowned himself at Kioto yesterday in the sight of Earth and Heaven, a great ruler on the former by succession as a member of the heaven-born imperial dynasty. He gave formal notice to the spirits of his imperial divine ancestors that the three Divine Treasures, symbols of his immortal prerogative and everlasting race, were his, that he had ascended the throne. The notification to the unseen precursors was no less matter of fact, no less real, though addressed to a house of shadows, than his notification to his subjects of his accession.

Before the shrines consecrated, one to the souls of the imperial forbears who belonged, more than vaguely some of them, to the world of recorded history, the other to the imperial souls of silent, formless, almost uncreate and chaotic "prehistoric" time, peopled with strange creatures of the mytho-poetic imagination, was made ritual ceremonial announcement of the self-crowning of the Son of Heaven. The imperial rescript, in the name of this highly modern Son of Heaven, speaks of "the imperial throne of divine origin," of "our wise predecessors, in pursuance of the "divine command, coeval with earth "and heaven." This fulfillment of ancient forms, this communication with the undying dead, excite the special wonder of the western world, from their keen contrast with actual Japan, strong with every modern energy. The 130 warships at Kobe, for instance, against which may be set, too, the lacquered bows and arrows in the procession.

The past has kept every claim of reverence in Japan. The continuity of the race, the respect of pristine tradition, accepted symbolically by the heart if not by the intellect, the honor to ancestors: this conservatism is no hindrance to the entire and perfect modern self-development of Japan. The immemorial past and the present blend in the national consciousness. It would be impertinent to scrutinize beliefs. The most skeptical Japanese temperament has its romantic, perhaps we should say its unquestioning patriotic, side.

Seeing the happy marriage of centuries-old tradition in Japan to all the modern idea, one can hardly help thinking of the potential, incalculable force of China, made new with no decline of her ancient ceremonies and worships.

A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.

General ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, at 80 a hearty veteran of the civil war, was first elected to Congress in 1872. Representative of the Toledo district since the Sixtieth Congress, he has been conspicuous as a friend of pensions and Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. From his liberal views on pensions or from whatever cause, plans for a strong navy and army have long stirred his bile. There is nothing unexpected, then, in his opposition to national preparedness. A remark attributed to him in a speech before the Central Labor Union of Toledo is more interesting than his familiar personal views:

> A distinguished citizen told me that President WILSON is not strongly in favor of this war preparedness, but that he has indorsed it because he believes the American people want it. If organized labor were to protest, the President would not support the scheme.

It is a pardonable curiosity that wonders who this "distinguished citizen" can be that reads Mr. WILSON'S mind in a manner so flattering to his sincerity, good faith, and patriotic purpose. The country has not forgotten the name of the distinguished citizen who assured the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. DUMBA, that Mr. WILSON'S policy in regard to submarine attacks on unarmed ships was but a show and a pretense. Can the two distinguished citizens who thus agree in judging Mr. WILSON'S character, one finding him hollow and false as to a great national policy, as the other found him false and hollow as to a great international policy, be one and the same?

ANOTHER AMERICAN CZAR.

Ex-Chairman WALSH of the Industrial Relations Commission that was has given notice that his own private commission hopes "so to revolutionize industry that business "will be controlled in time entirely "by working people." In eternity, of course, affairs will be under other control. And even in time there is doubt about the fulfillment of the program. The abolition of the Supreme Court with its pernicious activity is the natural first step. That is easy. It is only necessary to amend the Constitution and to enact that whatever Mr. WALSH says is law. That is more truly progressive than the present method of requiring Congress to ratify the by-laws of industry presented to it by the Federation of Labor or by ANDREW FURUSETH.

It is only at this point that doubt arises of Mr. WALSH'S capacity for the job he has picked out. Will Mr. GOMPERS allow him to occupy the throne alone? Will Mr. WALSH consent to such division of authority as is implied in sharing it with the present spokesmen of labor? They "saw it first" and disestablished Congress, and in time would overtake Mr. WALSH in superseding the Supreme Court. They might have some reluctance to seeing him reap where they have sowed with such industry, and they might ask him for his credentials.

Who invited Mr. WALSH to rule over us? We know who his fellow-rulers on the throne will be. Mr. AMOS PINCHOT, of course, and Commissioner of Immigration HOWE, besides gentlemen in the metals trades and leaders of thought among the mine workers and railway conductors. The ladies have not been forgotten, and there is one from this city and another from Chicago. If anybody can secure "social justice" they can. Yet more confidence would be felt if the list could be made to include Mr. GOMPERS.

Will he take kindly to the receipt by Mr. WALSH of funds from organizations of laboring men throughout the country? He would not object to contributions of millions by billionaires, for that would hopelessly discredit Mr. WALSH'S personally conducted enterprise as an "uplift organization." It is with pleasure that this is contradicted on Mr. WALSH'S own authority. His specialty is the down-dragging of the rich, and the smallest contributions in aid will be thankfully received. How could he be expected alone to finance the "translating of our democratic ideals into reality"? Even Mr. GOMPERS cannot do that sum and takes his dimes where he can find them. The more for Mr. WALSH the fewer for Mr. GOMPERS. Either of them can see that with half an eye, and there will be no millennium until there has been an agreement about who shall keep the books and the receipts.

The matters Mr. WALSH has undertaken to adjust in this country are as old as human nature and as unchangeable. Never "in time" will there be peace between the "wants" and the "haves." That dispute must be referred to eternity and the final judgment day, unless Mr. WALSH settles it. We are glad he has undertaken it. We know no man we would rather see bothered by the job, and we know no one else who would even try to settle it. Even Mr. PINCHOT and Mr. HOWE perceive their incapacity for places higher than assistants to Mr. WALSH.

GREECE DECLARES HERSELF.

The emphatic character of Premier SKOULOUDIS'S assurance of benevolent neutrality toward the Allies is not the most remarkable thing about it, though its vigor is unusual. It declares that Greece knows where her "real interests" are, and then goes on to use language which officially acknowledges that she lies under the protection of the Allies. The Government, says its head, is too conscious "of what it owes to the Powers "which are protecting Greece to "swerve from this line of conduct." Such language from a sovereign nation, a real Power though a small one, is not often used. It is no less than an acknowledgment of dependence on the Allies for national existence; and the whole note conveys the intimation that Greece will aid them in every way short of engaging in military operations, which the present situation in the Balkans makes too perilous for her.

It is difficult to avoid suspecting that this strong wording was employed for domestic purposes as well as for international ones. The popular sentiment in Greece is preponderantly against the Teutons, the more so since Bulgaria joined them. The Ministry is in a ticklish position. It does not represent the feeling of the people as manifested at the April elections. Its predecessor was overthrown the moment it dared clash with the representative of that feeling, VENIZELOS. It has no mandate and, in the circumstances, can hardly be loved or trusted.

Athens has been full of rumors that the King's party intended to take the desperate and unconstitutional step of dissolving the Chamber, which in addition to being unconstitutional would be an attempt to gain power by a minority vote of the people, since the majority of the voters have been called to the colors. An unrepresentative Ministry ruled by a King of the minority and flatly disregarding the wishes of the nation is in none too happy a situation at best. It probably had to make its assurance doubly strong for effect on a suspicious and growling nation at home, as well as on its suspicious and menacing "protectors" abroad. Whichever motive preponderated, the assurance settles one thing: Greece will give no aid or comfort to Germany, whoever may be Premier or whatever may be the yearnings of the minority King.

CROSSING AT THE CORNERS.

Commissioner WOODS had better not promulgate a police regulation directing the arrest of citizens who cross the street otherwhere than at the corners. There are many places in the city where it is unsafe to cross at the corners, where it is the part of wisdom to cross a third of the way up the block. Such places include a number of corners where a subway kiosk or other obstruction will conceal an automobile darting around the curve until it is right upon the pedestrian. Men who have to cross daily at such a place have been taught by experience that it is safer to go a little way up the block to cross, so that they will have a chance to see the automobile coming as it whisks around the corner. To arrest them would be silly and intolerable.

The regulation is said to work well in some cities, such as Washington, a city of broad streets, low buildings, and no obstructions; but it is not fitted to the multifarious differences in this complicated town.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Frankly Admit Inefficiency.

If the revelations now made in regard to the way in which the inspection of buildings used for industrial purposes is conducted differed more from those which followed the Triangle Company's fire, one could with greater confidence hope for the radical reform of the system that is so evidently needed. We are learning now, however, just about what we learned before—that the various agencies for giving the crowded workers a reasonable degree of safety from fire are serving their designed or nominal purpose extremely ill.

A dark veil of mystery confronts the student of the situation who tries to discover why it is that in a few of the factories orders for the taking of protective measures are obeyed at considerable expense, while in a much greater number of cases like orders are treated with complete indifference by those who receive them. Around that phenomenon a suspicious nose might imagine that there hung the faint, musty odor of graft, but that explanation it would be rash to accept, in spite of its attractive adequacy, without much better proof than is yet at hand.

The plea offered in behalf of the various sorts of inspectors is that they are so few that never a one of them could possibly cover his assigned district as it should be covered, and that, therefore, none of them is to blame because of his failure to see to it that violations of the law found by him are stopped. There are worse excuses for inefficiency than that, of course, but it is a poor one, nevertheless. The cost of the several inspection services has been steadily increasing, without, it is obvious, any compensating return in the form of protection, and the responsible heads of the departments, admit, in effect, that their methods of regulation are worthless.

The only remedy they suggest is the employment of more inspectors and more clerks. That may be the only remedy there is, but why has the public not been told—and convinced—that the present expenditures are sheer waste of money, except that they support a small army of petty officials while doing either nothing or what might about as well be left undone.

It Cannot Be Done, But It Is!

Circumstances alter laws as well as cases, evidently, else would we not be getting the news, in some ways if not in others very astonishing, that the British Government is exercising its power in the novel way of keeping at home certain subjects of the King who for reasons of their own desire to seek their fortunes in other lands.

Why this is done is not a mystery, of course, and sympathy for the victims of the new restriction will be strictly confined to two classes—those who put considerations of personal safety first in their estimates of relative values, and patriotism somewhere near last, and those whose antagonism to England has what may be called a professional bitterness. But, however cold one may be to the grievance of the would-be fugitives from apprehended conscription, it is still impossible not to wonder by authority of what particular statute of what particular King or Queen British subjects are forbidden to utilize the immemorial privilege of their kind and go abroad whenever they please, on whatever business they choose. So many of them have done just that in the past, and with the results on the whole so enormously beneficial to the British Empire, that this infringement of the ancient liberty may be as injudicious as it is astonishing.

If a man wants to get out of his country in her day of desperate need, either because he is afraid or because he is disinclined to fight for her, the chances are that he might about as well be allowed to go—that he will be no great loss, if any. Indeed, it is easy to believe that his room would be better than his company, and that, instead of refusing to give him a passport, one should be forced upon him with effective firmness and care taken to see that he uses it—promptly.

There is another phase of this queer and somewhat shocking episode—a side suggestive of the question, Are men who quit their native country, when or because she may demand their services as soldiers, to be viewed by any other country as desirable additions to its population? Reasons for excluding them would not be far to seek or hard to find, at least for a searcher who looked with an expectation of success. That always does help a lot.

A Reformer Deserving of Gratitude.

So accustomed have we all become to clocks and watches set by standard, instead of true, or local, time, that something of surprise is caused by seeing reported in this week's papers the death of the man to whose good sense and large powers of persuasion was due the abandonment of a habit that was about as old as any into which human beings ever fell.

It wasn't a bad habit in the beginning of time keeping, or for many and many a century afterward. While few men traveled at all, and none traveled fast, it was convenient as well as quite natural that every city, town, and village should have a day of its own, divided for itself, with due regard for the noon of the vicinage. But when the railways came trouble began, and the old system caused no end of confusion. This was endured for years, and one doesn't have to be very much of an old-timer to remember when not a few clocks were equipped with a third hand, in order that folks could catch and meet trains with some degree of certainty.

No wonder it was a railroad man, WILLIAM FREDERICK ALLEN, to whom came the happy thought of dividing the country into time zones, across each of which the sun could travel in an hour, and it was he who brought all the transportation companies to readjust their clocks and schedules in accord with his ingeniously simple suggestion. That plan the rest of the world, or such part of it as really counts, has since adopted, and we are fast forgetting that any other was ever followed.

It is one of the few deliberate compromises with truth that has worked well.

MAKING PINE TOP SOUP.

Implements, Human and Otherwise, Which Are Necessary to the Recipe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

'Tis pardonable, indeed, that your Barmecide spirit of veracity should swerve, ever so slightly, in your recent delectable review of the Lucullian joys of the vine, the field, and the forest, when you dispute The South Carolina Palladium's correct version of "pine-top soup" as it is compounded and brewed along that portion of the Appalachian slope. Undeservedly you say: "The peck of hickory-nut meats is a little excessive, and reveals the comic spirit, which should not force its way into these matters culinary."

The quantity of hickory-nut meats which the South Carolina oracle prescribes to be mixed with the rearing tree's autumnal aegis is quite correct, in gross. The meats are those from one peck of hickory nuts, as they are culled from the shade of the tree and prior to being picked over by the progeny of the South Carolina negro cook, whose judgment, if not her scrutiny, governs in such matters.

The implement used is a hatchet, which has been previously used to kill the chickens, whose white meat is an equally important ingredient. The blunt nose of the hatchet, the small hands of the pickanniny, and a kitchen fork are used to crack the nuts and extract the meat. As may be imagined, much of the meat is lost in the process, as a recompense for the conclusive character of the work, interrupted as it sometimes may be by a misplaced blow of the hatchet on a misshapen hickory nut. Any one who has seen a South Carolina negro crack hickory nuts will get enough of the comic spirit of which you speak without such undue exaggeration as an unwitting but admiring reader of the modus operandi would gather is meant by the peck quantity aforesaid. One peck is right, the peck being measured "shell and all."

YEMMASSEE.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8, 1915.

HATE IN YOUNG HEARTS.

Danger of Fostering Racial Bitterness in the Minds of Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as a woman, protest against the letter by Gouverneur Morris requesting our children to ask for French toys and to boycott the usual German ones? Has the propagation of race hatred really gone so far that our unreasoning, innocent children are to be drawn into it? Are they to be taught that all that is French is good and noble, all that is German to be denounced?

The contention of Mr. Morris that all the German toys which American children have been receiving are badly made and hideous, while all French toys are beautiful, I do not think worthy of argument; but when he seeks to enlist our children's sympathy with the statement that the French could not kill a child, I do take issue. Have the innocents slaughtered in their Revolution ever been counted? Compare the pages of French and German history and the German comes off with the cleaner slate. It is reasonable to believe that in like dire straits the French might have committed those very acts for which the Germans are being held up to so much condemnation in the present war.

Since when are only French families to be pitied? The family of that good German who laid down his life for his fatherland is surely equally worthy of help. I consider it better and kinder to teach pity for all the fatherless.

France is not really so blameless that she should be held up for our special approbation. If she did not want the war she certainly did nothing to prevent it, and gave not even England's flimsy excuse of help for Belgium in entering upon it, but merely upheld her ally, Russia, whose pogroms run red with the blood of children. For forty years France has been crying, "revanche!" but our children should be taught she wanted no war.

I am the daughter of a German-born father, who served America faithfully by three years' active service in our civil war. Like many, many thousands of other Germanic-Americans, we have tried to be neutral, but matters are now about at a breaking point. Is it right that race prejudice should be fanned here, where so large a percentage of the good, law-abiding citizens are racially German? And at that among our children?

Germanic-Americans have always been and always will be good Americans; the opposite has yet to be proved. On the other hand, it is a matter of history that the Anglo-Americans of New England were so strongly opposed to our Government during the War of 1812 that they threatened to secede from the Union. Yet no one thinks of a British-American in speaking of the "hyphenate."

It is only we Americans who are descended from the German race who are daily held up to scorn and insult by any one who so minds, from our President down to the cheapest "yellow" journalist. Merely to believe in the justice of Germany's cause is now considered unpatriotic. Since millions of dollars worth of material help is being sent to the Allies, (and Mr. Morris does not consider this enough,) are we in this neutral land of liberty not to be allowed mere sympathy and understanding with those of the same race? The worst that can be said against the German-Americans is that a small percentage of their number, in conjunction with other Americans, held meetings of protest against the sale of ammunition. At the worst this was unwise, certainly not harmful.

Why must all violent acts of patriotic but misguided German reservists be laid at our door? If Britannia did not rule the waves, these men would be giving legitimate aid to their fatherland.

Good Americans though we are, the veiled slurs and intentional insults daily heaped on the German race hurt to the quick. No atrocity story is too vile or of too vague a source to be printed; no story of wanton destruction or of desecration of church property, too obviously an invention, but receives a prominent place in the daily news of our fair-minded press, while appeals to race prejudice are daily becoming more frequent.

Why, oh why, because of a difference of opinion in a matter not vital to us, must matters be carried to these extremes? I appeal to all fair-minded Americans. Is it right for Gouverneur Morris and others of his kind to be allowed to foster race prejudice in this our common native land?

DAUGHTER OF A. G. A. R.

New York, Nov. 8, 1915.

A French Toy Shop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am so delighted to see Gouverneur Morris's letter "to the children" in this morning's paper.

I was dining with friends last week, and during the meal my host turned to his wife and said, "No toys this Christmas from"—a certain toy house, mentioning it by name. She turned to me all sympathy and said, "Yes, but where can I buy?"

But why must we wait for this traveling exhibition of toys? Surely there are ways and means of opening a shop in Fifth Avenue, permanent from now until the Christmas holidays, to be called "The French Toy Shop." Or, if the above is not feasible, could there not be advertising leaflets sent throughout the city telling the grown-ups to wait until this exhibition of toys does come?

Considering that both my husband and myself bought nothing last Winter in Amsterdam, Holland, rather than buy German-made articles, you will understand how willingly I will contribute my mite to any such enterprise.

EVA FROMKES.

New York, Nov. 8, 1915.

Annoying Din of Roller Skaters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the crowded condition of the Morris High School it has for some time been necessary to have a double school in the main building at 166th Street and Boston Road. I am one of the teachers engaged in the afternoon session, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 5:20 each day. Shortly before 4 o'clock a crowd of children habitually gathers in front of the school building indulging in various forms of play, chiefly in roller skating. The broad cement sidewalk offers a fine opportunity for this popular sport, so much so that the children express their satisfaction by shrieks of delight. Unfortunately, too, the sidewalk proves to be a sounding board of good quality. The din produced by the skates on the stone pavement and the vocal accompaniment of the children easily penetrate even the closed windows of my room. Of course the air in a crowded classroom becomes very stifling if the ventilation is shut off.

I have complained to the Principal, and I believe he takes a sympathetic view of the matter. He tells me he has appealed both to the Police Department and to the Board of Education. The former, I am informed, refuses to interfere with the playing children because it once received a sharp rebuke from the late Mayor Gaynor for arresting some boys playing ball on the street. Mr. Gaynor held that the arrest of these boys was an infringement on the rights and liberties of the American youth. The conditions under which I—and I suppose most of the teachers on that side of the building—have to work are most trying, for pupils and teacher often simply cannot make themselves heard.

Perhaps I am inclined to be unusually sensitive, having just spent a year in Germany, where I taught and visited many schools. Such conditions as I have described above are simply unthinkable in Berlin, even in these trying times.

FRITZ A. H. LEUCHS.

New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

What Mr. Wile Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the meeting of the Jewish Religious School Union there appears an inaccuracy which I desire to correct. In my remarks I stated that religious instruction is not peculiar to the Gary plan, but that it also exists and is utilized under the Ettinger plan. I did not attack the Gary system in any way. I am a strong believer in, and supporter of, the Gary system. I oppose religious education during school hours, whether in the school or out of the school, regardless of whether such work is accomplished under the Ettinger plan or any other plan.

Inasmuch as religious education is not an essential feature of either the Ettinger plan or the Gary plan it is possible to oppose this innovation, specifically, without opposing either system as a whole.

IRA S. WILE.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

HOW HOLLAND REGARDS THE IRON FIST.

Something of the Problems of a People Who Remain Neutral on the Edge of the World's Greatest Battlefield.

A LETTER FROM THE HAGUE.

Forwarded to The New York Times by Professor Hendrik Willem van Loon.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.,
Nov. 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of the neutral nations of Europe is so often misunderstood that I shall ask you to print the following letter. It represents the feeling of the average educated Hollander with almost classical honesty and directness of purpose. It was a farewell letter written by a Hollander to an American who has performed difficult tasks of silent heroism in the service of the Belgian people.

[Enclosure.]

I heard you left last Monday covered with praise and golden medals for the work you have done in poor Belgium. I am sorry I had no opportunity to say good-bye to you, but I did not know of your departure, and I thought you intended to remain in Belgium. I also wanted to have a talk with you before you left.

I wonder whether you realize the moral responsibility that lies on you now? People will listen to you, people will believe what you say as a man from the spot and as a man competent to judge. Of course you knew nothing really about Europe and things here when you came over first, and you made the acquaintance of things when they were abnormal and all topsy-turvy. I can well understand you must have a great admiration for Germany's strength and organization. Its unity, its patriotism, its self-sacrifice certainly are just wonderful. Thanks to the national education of fear and love of Kaiser and God it looks also spontaneous. You have not become aware of the oppression and iron fist which is hidden between it all.

You have seen Belgium at its worst, and of France you only saw the pitiful and cruel capture of German civilians, which necessarily must have made a very bad impression on your mind. Then you were greatly under the influence of worthy Dr. Hanken, whom I like and esteem very much, but whom I consider abnormal just now.

But below all this there are undercurrents and certainly there are different ideals and principles. No Government is without blame in this war, but their principles are different. You know too little of international law to realize the wickedness of the way Germany is behaving. If one compares the "Convention of Laws and Customs of War on Land" with the present handbook of German officers, one sees at once Germany never intended keeping the convention when it was signed. I won't defend the German cruelties, but yet I can understand that in the heat of war, in the excitement and real blood and fire thirst, real crimes are committed by all parties. So I don't consider this so very grave a crime against Germany, although I abhor it. This whole invasion of Belgium had been prepared into the minutest details for years and years. The Kaiser knew it, but repeatedly assured his good faith and friendship, and spoke most lovingly when in Belgium. This is a crime.

But the real character of German domination comes out now. You must have seen samples of it. The repeated breaking of the word once given, the bullying and cowing of people who can't defend themselves, the forcing against all conventions of the inhabitants to work for the enemy. And now this dastardly murder (execution) of this British lady at Brussels, which your Minister should and could have prevented if he had known in time. Any patriotic woman of any nationality would have done exactly the same; but only Germans would and could have put her to death.

In a way I am glad about it, for it will open, a little, the eyes of my compatriots. We, at least our trade, suffer so much at the hands of the British, who treat us so arbitrarily and high-handed and regardless of all conventions that the feeling against England is growing bitter. There is the German intriguing (which really is just incredible) and the German victories on the one side, and the English muddle on the other. England by diplomatic skill could have prevented Turkey and Bulgaria joining Germany. I think the French are perfectly foolish to leave their country to fight for England in ill-prepared adventures on the Dardanelles and now at Saloniki. If I were France I would answer: Not one of my soldiers will leave the country to help you until the last "Boche" has left our territory.

England is just pushing our Dutch people into the arms of Germany. The British and French legations do nothing here; even they do harm; the Germans are obliging, business-like, and use abject flattery to win our favor.

I see, I feel all this, all the terrific blunders and great wrongs, and yet I do hope and trust from the bottom of my heart that the entente will win. That is the curious part of it, but it is because I believe in democracy, limited powers of sovereigns, responsible Ministers, respect for individual freedom. Organization must be a means to an end and not an aim in itself. If Germany, as it is now, should become predominant in Europe, then woe to it and to the whole world.

I therefore consider it my duty to work as far as I can against Germany and show up its bad side under all this mighty demonstration of power and lust of power. I wish I were convinced you did the same. Of course you can't tell things and facts which would hurt the Americans' glorious work in Belgium. You simply must not, until war is over. But people will ask you for your impressions. Your countrymen as a rule know so little about history, geography and relations in Europe and are so ill-informed. So there lies a great responsibility on you, and I hope and trust you will use it in the right way.

I'd much rather have said all this orally than putting it in writing. It looks somewhat conceited on my part, but I hope you'll excuse me, for it is a thing that I take very much to heart. This war has become personal suffering to me, and I can truthfully say I feel frightfully sorry for all mothers and wives in all countries.

How the Japs must laugh at this suicide of the white race! Austria and Hungary will be the slaves of Prussia after this war. Germany has to pay in gold for what she buys here. Now Prussia forces Austria to send her gold (wagonsful have arrived at Amsterdam) and Austria gets German paper in return. Hungary loathed both Austria and Germany. When I spoke German in Budapest and in Hungary no one ever answered me. Since September German has become an obligatory teaching subject in all Hungarian schools. It is wonderful this ascendency of Prussia in all other nations. I do feel so sorry for the Austrians and the southern German States, for they really are such good-natured, inoffensive people. The only people that I really hate and loathe are the Prussians.

To which we say Amen!

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

THE PRESS IN GERMANY.

Is It Used as an Instrument to Prevent American Preparedness?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Nov. 2 you published a news item headed "Assails Colonel Thompson," giving the substance of an article printed in the Vorwaerts, "organ of the German Socialist Party," which is probably a rehash of a similar article published some time ago in the Fatherland.

The article is absolutely untrue as to fact. Of the nineteen gentlemen named, only three were really present at my luncheon, namely, myself, S. H. P. Pell, and Lewis L. Clarke, Treasurer of the Navy League of the United States. It is apparently an attempt to create prejudice against preparation for national defense by appealing to the sentiment which exists in some minds against successful and wealthy men. I would not have noticed the article were it not to raise the question why these papers, which appeal to a German audience, should make this marked opposition to a purely American national movement.

It is worthy of note that the first subscription to the work of the Navy League was made by a leading and patriotic American of German descent. Although this man is quite as prominent as any of the men named, the Vorwaerts carefully omits his name. Why?

From my acquaintance with many Americans of German descent I believe that, as a class, they are as patriotic and as true to our ideals of liberty as any citizens of American origin. Why, then, do these German papers take the stand they do? Who is backing the movement to send out as news a rehash of these articles? Is there some sinister influence behind them? Do they represent, not the views or wishes of Germans residing in America, but of some one residing somewhere else who has an interest in preventing America's preparation?

ROBERT M. THOMPSON.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1915.

Cuba's Loyalty Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article under the heading "English Dropped in Cuba" is unjust, inasmuch as the gratitude and esteem of the Cuban people toward the United States is placed in doubt simply because the teaching of English has been dropped in some Cuban schools.

Any American familiar with Cuba knows that there is no other country in America where the English language is more generally spoken than in the island republic, and at the same time there is no people more devoted and loyal to this great American nation than the Cuban people. Cuba, as little as she is, was ready only a few months ago to follow the fortunes of the United States in the event of armed conflict with Germany or Mexico. Her small but highly efficient army of 10,000 men, trained by American officers, was prepared for any contingency, and there was not a single Cuban who was not ready to do his duty.

The suppression of English in some of the Cuban schools has not been the work of the Cuban people, or, as you say, of President Menocal's Government, but merely an unpardonable blunder of the Cuban Secretary of Education, Senor Ezequiel Garcia, who, by the way, is the most unpopular of all the members of General Menocal's Cabinet, and the awful roasting he has received from the newspapers and the public in general is the best proof that can be offered of the loyalty and affection of the Cubans for the generous country that helped us in our struggle for freedom and independence.

RAFAEL CONTE.

New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Laces, Shawls, Silver, and China in American Art Galleries.

At the American Art Galleries is a triple show to delight the heart of woman, whether pro or anti. Laces, camel's hair and Chinese shawls, painted fans, antique and modern silver, old china and Sheffield plate, an array of household goods that would wheedle money out of the thriftiest pocketbook.

The most important section is that of the old china which forms the second part of the collection of Dr. Pleasant Hunter. The first part of this collection was sold in 1913. The second part quite upholds the standard set by the first, and includes many rare pieces and a few supposed to be unique. The galleries in which it is admirably placed resemble nothing so much as an old-fashioned garden at the height of its Autumn blossoming. The rich colors of Whieldon and Bennington, the purple and silver and gold of the wide range of lustres, the gayety of Lowestoft and the rich blues of Staffordshire, make as handsome a showing as these historic auction rooms need desire for the opening of a season certain to hold surprises for the uninitiated.

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DITRICHSTEIN IN 'THE GREAT LOVER'

His Entertaining Comedy Ventures Behind the Scenes at the Opera House.

A CAPITAL PERFORMANCE

The Star Plays Brilliantly as the Philandering Baritone in His New Piece at the Longacre.

THE GREAT LOVER—A comedy in three acts, by Leo Ditrichstein and Frederic and Fanny Hatton, at the Longacre.

Mr. Stapleton	Lee Millar
Maestro Cavaile	William Riccardi
Dr. Mueller	M. D. Shatts
Farnald	Julian Little
Ward	Frederick Macklyn
Kartzag	George E. Romain
Carl Loesch	Alfred Kappler
Sparapani	Antonio Salerno
Jean Paurel	Leo Ditrichstein
Carlo Senino	Malcolm Fassett
Posansky	Alexis H. Pollanov
Mme. Trellier Heinbrich	Anna McNaughton
Giulia Sabittini	Beverley Sitgreaves
Ethel Warren	Virginia Fox Brooks
Bianca Sonino	Camilla Dalberg
Mrs. Peter Van Ness	Cora Witherspoon
Mrs. Fred Schuyler	Madeleine Durand
Bertie Barnes	Leslie Ryecroft
Dr. Stetson	Arthur Lewis
Fetter	John Bedouin

In all the years that Leo Ditrichstein has been playing for the theatregoers of America he has never had a richer opportunity than that which he finds in the title rôle of "The Great Lover," the clever, entertaining, and extremely interesting comedy that was shown to New York for the first time last evening at the Longacre. Here is a play that takes you on a tell-tale excursion behind the scenes of a great metropolitan opera house, and there is brilliance in Mr. Ditrichstein's performance of the vain, fêted, pampered, philandering favorite of that institution.

He helped to write the play and on the program, divides the honors of authorship with Frederic and Fanny Hatton, two playwrights who have been known to do dramatic criticism out Lake Michigan way, but who are chiefly known in these parts for the actor-proof "Years of Discretion," seen some seasons back at the Belasco. To this new collaboration some one has brought a keen sense of theatrical values and a fund of ready humor. Their play stirs more than one memory of the "Concert," but in this it somewhat more serious vein and when the final curtain falls the philandering artist is not murmuring, "No more geese." He is at the telephone making tentative negotiations for his next affair.

Jean Paurel is a baritone who has sung and wooed and been petted in all the great capitals for five and twenty years. He is so great a power that no one can say who shall and who shall not sing in the cast with him. He is so great a favorite that the idle newspaper men delight in calculating how much he is paid for every note he sings. He is the spoiled prince in that stormy, gossipy, jealousy-ridden little kingdom behind the scenes in the Gotham Opera House. On the stage he is the greatest Don Giovanni of his time, and off stage he is a very passable Don Juan.

You see him in the days of his power and you see him at the tragic hour when, quite suddenly and after little and unheeded warnings, his voice leaves him and he must stand aside and hear the acclaim which was his music and all the people of his little world greet the young fellow with the golden voice who had stood waiting in the wings for the opportunity. You see him seek consolation in his quest of a young girl and you see the ghost of an old love come between Pluto and the object. And he is left alone with his fading love letters and is giving himself over to the melancholy of declining years when the telephone rings and the little brown-haired divorcee who had called in his dressing room on some other day is there to arrange for their first tête-à-tête.

That is the story of Jean Paurel. It is well told, but there are discords. There is an odd and rather troublesome assortment of dramatic manners, a first act done in the spirit of farce, a second act seeking the more stimulating levels of high comedy and finding genuine pathos there, a third act that slips somewhat jarringly into melodrama and is made faintly distasteful by its spectacle of a white-haired man ardently wooing a young and shrinking girl.

There are irreconcilable elements here, but they do not keep the play from being thoroughly interesting, and they could be half forgotten if the ruling director would tone down the performance to the impressive quietness of soft-spoken comedy. All this the new and keen "The Great Lover" from being entertaining, but it does keep it from being fine.

However, it is to be at least surmised that the producers—it is done by the house of Cohan and Harris—are in unaffected fear of the shrinking and the grave in these haunted times, and, furthermore, they doubtless believe that what will work most effectually in behalf of the new play at the Longacre is the popular interest in its journey into the mysterious hinterland of the opera house.

Much is made of this and it is no sentimental journey. It is a picnic. There is no end of fun in the jealousies, the superstitions and the all-sustaining vanities of the folks back there and they are all marched by for your entertainment from the wildly exuberant Italian conductor who would kiss the office boy on both cheeks without a tremor to the prima donna, who trails clouds of glory in the shape of passionate newspaper criticisms as she comes from a tour of South America. There is the fun and some of the glamour of the world back stage, with the sound of arias heard in the distance and the sight of the chorus marching, gay and interminable, past the dressing room door.

The performance is expert and of general merit. It all needs to be moderated but the individual players have been wisely chosen and their work is good. William Ricciardi, as the explosive Italian conductor, plays as if born for the baton. Beverly Sitgreaves plays with the proper spirit as the jealous prima donna and Camilla Bertolini brings fine fire to the rôle of Don Giovanni's past.

There should be special mention of the progress made by Virginia Fox Brooks. She was new on the stage last season, when she played bits in sundry productions, and she has gained measurably in skill and ease. She is comely and a singer of such charming voice that when the young lyric soprano sings for Jean Paurel no substitute is needed in the wings.

This play, which inaugurates auspiciously Mr. Ditrichstein's engagement under a new management, was originally called "Jean Paurel." For some reason this was changed to "$2,000 a Night," and this in turn gave way to the not particularly inspired title of "The Great Lover." It's too bad, but probably it's too late to try again.

A. H. WOODS ENTERS MOVIES

Film Versions of His Plays to be Released by the Pathe Exchange.

A. H. Woods is the latest of the producers of legitimate plays to branch out into the moving picture business. Announcement was made yesterday of the launching of the A. H. Woods Film Company, which will convert into movies the plays produced by Mr. Woods on New York stages.

The list of plays the new company will make into feature pictures includes not only successes of recent years, but current dramas as well. In many cases the players who created the leading roles will act their parts before the camera. Arrangements have been made with the Pathé Exchange, whereby the pictures from the Woods studios will be released through that distributing agency as a part of the Gold Rooster program.

The pictures will be produced under the direction of George Fitzmaurice of the Pathé staff, and the scenarios will be prepared by Onida Bergere and George B. Seitz of the Pathé scenario department.

MME. POVLA FRISCH SINGS.

Dane Displays a Voice of Excellent Quality at Her Debut.

Mme. Povla Frisch, who is described as a Danish singer of French training, made her first appearance here at a recital she gave yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Her program was made up from German, French, and Russian works, which included songs of Schumann, Strauss, Brahms, and Schubert, as well as those by modern Frenchmen by Chausson and Alexandre Georges. She sang an unfamiliar and interesting "L'Hymne au Soleil" of the latter's.

Some of the German songs were sung in French, curiously enough, although Mme. Frisch was quite able to cope with the original text in the other German songs. She showed herself a well trained and intelligent musician in all of her work, with good style and voice that was of excellent quality, especially in the middle range. Jean Verd played the accompaniments well.

"Wild Birds" at the Neighborhood.

The Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand Street, will begin its regular season Saturday night with the presentation of a romantic folkplay in three acts, entitled "Wild Birds." It is the work of Violet Pearn, who is connected with the Bristol Repertory Theatre, where the play was first produced. The play, which will be acted by the Neighborhood Playhouse actors, is said to set sympathetically the spirit of wild beauty and picturesque mystery of the Devonshire moors. The performance will be repeated Sunday night.

"Carmen" Pictures for the Princess.

The "Carmen" pictures for which Geraldine Farrar acted the title rôle last Summer, and which were shown recently at the Strand, will be placed on exhibition Saturday in the Princess Theatre. The exhibition will be continuous from noon to midnight on each day.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A big theatre party at the Century tomorrow night for the performance of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" will be made up of 250 officers and members of the Guaranty Trust Company. Beginning next week the Tuesday matinee of the revue will be omitted.

A special performance of "Chin-Chin" is being arranged for the benefit of the Globe Theatre Benevolent Association. The fund to which the receipts will be given is to be used in case of the illness of any member of the company.

The big pipe organ at the Hippodrome has been overhauled and augmented and will be used for the first time in its rehabilitated state at the Sousa concert next Sunday night.

The opening bill at the Bramhall Playhouse has been postponed to next Wednesday night. It will comprise two plays, "The Courtship of Then, Now and Tomorrow" and "Depths of Purity."

Helen Lowell has been added to the cast of the musical play, "A Bare Idea," which will mark E. A. Weil's entry into the producing field.

Four of B. F. Moss's uptown theatres—the Regent, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Eighty-sixth Street—will adopt a policy of Triangle films and vaudeville acts next week.

FASHION FETE LURES THRONG TO BILTMORE

Votes Are Sold for the Most Popular Costume at Benefit for Stony Wold.

SPIRITED AUCTION HELD

Margaret Oppenheimer, Representing Fashion, Opens the Program —Dances Between Exhibitions.

There was a large and fashionable attendance last night at the fashion fête and ball held at the Hotel Biltmore for the benefit of Stony Wold Sanatorium, under the auspices of Auxiliaries 12 and 17.

The fête began about 9 o'clock, the assembly being seated in theatre fashion in the large ballroom on the nineteenth floor, where a runway extended from the stage to the rear of the ballroom for the exhibition of fashions.

Girls of the younger set sold flowers and programs, and votes were also sold throughout the evening for the most popular costume. A jury also awarded cups to the winning designers, after which there was a spirited auction of the gowns, with Raymond Hitchcock and Joseph P. Day acting as auctioneers.

Miss Margaret Oppenheimer, representing fashion, opened the program. Between the exhibitions Mrs. Joseph Lilienthal and Mr. Druding sang a duet, Miss Marie Spiegelberg and Alexander Kiam gave the harlequin and columbine dance, and Mrs. Percy Lansburgh, with Stanley Elsman as her partner, appeared in a fancy dance.

Those who appeared in the first session, showing the street suits and sport costumes, were Mrs. Arthur L. Cahn, Mrs. Lewis Burroughs, Mrs. Irwin Untermyer, Mrs. A. M. Kridel, Mrs. Rudolph Kahn, Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, Mrs. Frank Bach, Mrs. Sam Schiffer, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. J. W. Sidenberg, Mrs. Charles E. Schafer, Mrs. Herbert Lehman, and the Misses Graef, Agnes Levy, Madalaine Strauss, T. Pfeifer, Frances Levy, May Felleman, Helen Levy, and Maud Jaretski.

Appearing in the evening gowns were Mrs. F. L. Slazenger, Mrs. M. I. Shamberg, Mrs. E. Friendly, Mrs. Bernard Gimbel, Mrs. Morris Sternbach, Mrs. Alfred Wolf, and the Misses Snellenberg, Adele Straus, Dorothy Cohn, Beatrice M. Simon, Margaret Seligman, Merle Simon, Dorothy Levy, Clara Simon, Elsa Kahn, Benita Guggenheim, H. Chamberlain, Mildred Stern, and Marie Goldsmith.

The Entertainment Committee consisted of Miss Florence Hochstadter, Chairman; Mrs. Walter J. Salomon, Mrs. J. W. Sidenberg, Mrs. Irwin Untermyer, Mrs. Maurice Strauss, Mrs. Allan Lehman, Miss Nordlinger, and Miss Beatrice M. Simon.

Mrs. J. W. Sidenberg is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Auxiliary No. 12 and Mrs. Maurice Straus, Vice Chairman. Mrs. Benjamin Stern is Chairman of Auxiliary No. 17 and Mrs. Sylvan Bier Vice Chairman.

The patronesses included Mrs. Abraham Bernhard, Mrs. Charles L. Bernheimer, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfus, Mrs. Ernest Ehrmann, Mrs. Morris Fatman, Mrs. Isaac Gimbel, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Murry Guggenheim, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Edward J. King, Mrs. Isidor Lewi, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Alfred Nathan, Mrs. Samuel Rice, Mrs. Morris Rothschild, Mrs. Samuel Sachs, Mrs. Alfred Schiffer, Mrs. Samuel M. Schafer, Mrs. Melville Scholle, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Henry Sidenberg, Mrs. Marcus Stine, Mrs. Richard Sidenberg, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg.

MISS LILA PETRIE A BRIDE.

Wedded to Robert E. Larendon, a Former Columbia Football Star.

The wedding of Miss Lila Adamson Petrie, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Petrie, and Robert Edgeworth Larendon, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Washington Larendon of 311 Riverside Drive, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, 514 West 114th Street. The Rev. Anthony H. Evans of the West Park Presbyterian Church officiated.

Charles L. Petrie of Summit, N. J., gave his sister in marriage. She was attended by Miss Catherine Jenkins of Montclair, N. J. John R. Larendon acted as best man for his brother.

The ceremony was witnessed only by the relatives and a few intimate friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Larendon left for a short honeymoon trip, and will reside in this city on their return. Mr. Larendon was a former football star at Columbia University and a member for a number of years of the Seventh Regiment. He is well known golf player and won the championship of the Englewood Country Club in 1914.

MISS E. W. DODGE TO WED.

Engaged to Rev. Dr. G. H. Huntington of Roberts College.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge of 90 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, to the Rev. Dr. George H. Huntington, a Congregational clergyman and professor of philosophy in Roberts College, Constantinople. Miss Dodge is actively associated with the work of the Y. W. C. A. and other philanthropies.

Dr. Huntington is a graduate of Williams College and is a brother of Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale University.

He sailed from New York on Oct. 11 on the steamer King Constantine and has arrived safely in Athens, on his way to Constantinople. He was a passenger on the Greek liner Athinai, which burned at sea last September.

No date has been set for the wedding.

DELAPENHA—POLLOCK.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Delapenha gave a luncheon yesterday at their home in Upper Montclair, N. J., at which they announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Viva Delapenha, to Frederick W. Pollock of this city.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Avoid All Substitutes

LINCOLN TRUST Company

A GOOD part of the credit for a bank's prosperity should go to its customers. An aloof dignity seems to us a mighty strange expression of gratitude.

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(Opposite Madison Square)

BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET

BROADWAY AT 22ND STREET

TAKE THE CURE

—AT—

White Sulphur Springs

—WEST VIRGINIA—

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

THE GREENBRIER

EUROPEAN PLAN

Finest Bath Establishment in America, Connected Directly with the Hotel.

Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants

Digestive and kidney disorders, obesity, neuritis, rheumatism and kindred diseases specially treated.

Physicians:—DR. G. B. CAPITO, DR. OSCAR KNIFFLER, (of Wiesbaden.)

FREDERICK W. DODGE DEAD.

Publisher of Architectural and Building Trade Magazines Was 51.

Frederick Warren Dodge, of the F. W. Dodge Company, one of the largest publishers in the architectural and building trade fields, died yesterday at his home, 601 West 110th Street. He was 51 years old.

Mr. Dodge was born at Melrose, Mass. He was descended from old New England families on both his father's and his mother's side. He was educated in the public schools at Newton, Mass. In 1891 he founded the F. W. Dodge Company in Boston. In the following year he opened a branch in this city and went into partnership with Clinton W. Sweet in the publication of The Architectural Record, The Record and Guide, and Sweet's Catalogue. In 1912 he bought out Mr. Sweet's interest in these publications. The F. W. Dodge Company's head office was transferred to New York and from it daily building reports were issued in many cities.

Mr. Dodge was married in 1900 to Mrs. Emily S. Spofford, who survives him. He left no children. He was a member of the Lotos Club, Puritan Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Methodist Church, of which his grandfather and great-grandfather had been ministers. He was interested in many charities.

ALDERMAN WEDS CUBANS.

Miguel Perz, ex-Consul to Canaries, Marries Miss Melendez, 17.

The marriage of Miguel Angel Diaz Perz, former Cuban Consul to the Canary Islands, and Miss Manuela Fernandez Melendez of Matanzas, Cuba, took place yesterday in the chapel at the Municipal Building, Alderman August Ferrand officiating.

The bridegroom is 30 years old and is now head of one of the largest mercantile houses in Havana, Cuba. His bride is 17 years of age. She was accompanied by her mother. Her father has been dead for several years.

Felipe Taboada, Assistant Consul to New York from Cuba, acted as a witness.

The bride and her mother have been in New York for several weeks at the Hotel Endicott.

Hall-Earnshaw Wedding.

Miss Gertrude Earnshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Earnshaw of Central Avenue, Orange, N. J., and John Howe Hall, son of Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of High Bridge, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. F. Creswick Todd, rector of St. Andrew's Church, South Orange. A wedding breakfast followed. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of white corded silk, trimmed with old lace, a family heirloom. John Richards of Concord, N. H., was best man. Mr. Hall is a grandson of Julia Ward Howe.

Hall-Stockton Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips Hall of Greenwich, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Hollister Hall, to Sanford D. Stockton, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs Sanford D. Stockton of Poughkeepsie. Miss Hall is a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. William Wirt Phillips, pastor from 1826 to 1865 of the Old First Presbyterian Church of this city. She attended Wykeham Rise School in Washington, Conn. Mr. Stockton is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1909, and of practicing law in this city. He is a Columbia Law School in 1912. He is member of the Yale Club.

Stage Society's Plans for Season.

The Stage Society of New York, of which Mrs. William Astor Chanler is President, will resume activities next month. The society, which last year was sponsor for Granville Barker's season at Wallack's Theatre, will return to its former policy of giving special performances of worthy plays. It will present during the season a new play by an American author, one or two Strindberg plays under the direction of Mme. Strindberg, and a new French piece by an author of note.

Von Schiller Play at Anniversary.

The anniversary of the birth of Friedrich von Schiller was celebrated at the Irving Place Theatre last night with a performance of the dramatist's "Kabale und Liebe," ("Intrigue and Love.") Schiller was born at Marbach, Württemberg, in 1759. "Kabale und Liebe," which was originally called "Luise Millerin," was first acted at Mannheim in April, 1784. It was an excellent commentary on contemporary German life and became immediately popular. Arnold Korff, the star from the Vienna Hofburg Theatre, headed the cast last night, heightening the fine impression he made upon his other appearances.

Dr. Edward Lee Greene, Botanist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Dr. Edward Lee Greene, associate in botany at the Smithsonian Institute since 1904, died here today in his seventy-second year. He had been ill for nearly a year. Dr. Greene recently became head of the botanical department of Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind. He was born at Hopkinton, R. I., and was graduated in 1886 from Albion College, Wisconsin. From 1871 to 1885 he was an Episcopal clergyman. Since then he had been a Roman Catholic. He was President of the International Congress of Botanists at the Chicago Exposition in 1893, and was the author of several books on botany.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. James Harper North of 50 East Seventy-third Street, announces the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie North, to David Bradley Buffum, son of the late Dr. Charles T. Buffum of this city.

Mrs. Philander R. Jennings has closed her house at Merrick, L. I., and is staying at the Garden City Hotel for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley are leaving tomorrow for their shooting box at Helena, N. C., and will return to Washington, D. C., early in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom, who spent the Summer at Haverford, Penn., will be at the Plaza for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne will spend the Winter in New York at the Le Marquis. They have been in the Santa Cruz Mountains of California all Summer.

Judge and Mrs. R. C. Lovett of Locust Valley, L. I., will be at the Hotel Gotham until after the first of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Redington, (Miss Allison J. Miller of Baltimore,) who were married in that city on Oct. 26, will be at 49 West Foutr-fourth Street for the season.

Count von Poppen and Baron von Hasberg are at the Gedney Farm Hotel for an indefinite stay.

Invitations have been received here for the wedding of Miss Eleanor A. Bryant of Philadelphia, and Frederick A. Pearson, son of Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 3 West Fifty-seventh Street, which is to take place on Nov. 24.



From Your Room On the "Heights"

—flooded by ocean breezes—you get a wonderful panoramic view of New York Harbor, the Sky-Line, Governor's Island, the Statue of Liberty, and the Jersey Shore, when you live at Brooklyn's home of luxurious comfort—the

Hotel Bossert

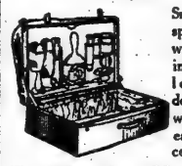
It is but 20 minutes from New York's shopping district and theatre center.

Every facility, comfort, convenience, and luxury of New York's ultra-fashionable hotels at far more available rates.

400 finely furnished rooms or suites. Exceptional cuisine. Transient and Residential.

Montague - Hicks - Remsen Streets, Brooklyn.

Crouch & Fitzgerald



Smart cases of special design with fittings of individual selection, ordered now, will be ready early in December.

Fine Leather Hand Bags

14 West 40th St.

154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.

177 Broadway

PACK UP TO LEAVE GIRLS' SHIP HOTEL

The Jacob A. Stamler Closed at Instance of the Fire Prevention Bureau.

OTHER HOMES ARE FOUND

Thirty-eight Working Girls Visited Last Night by Former Boarders in Final Leave Taking.

After many false alarms, the Arbuckle Deep Sea Hotel for Working Girls, otherwise the square-rigged ship Jacob A. Stamler, closes today, but a new and inexpensive home has been found for every girl living there. Although none of those connected with the hotel would verify the report, it was understood last night that the ship had been closed for hotel purposes by order of the Fire Prevention Bureau, roused by the fire in Williamsburg last Saturday.

The career of the Stamler as a hotel began in 1908, before which she had been an immigrant ship in the Havre trade, then a China freighter, and, finally, a pleasure boat in which John A. Arbuckle, the wealthy coffee man, used to take working people down the Bay for an evening's outing. Seven years ago she was moored at the foot of East Twenty-third Street and turned into a hotel for girls earning less than $7 a week, who here received shelter, good food, and the social advantages that came from many girls living together.

Reports that the hotel was to be closed began two years ago and became acute last Summer, when it was understood that the Arbuckle heirs, Miss Christina Arbuckle of Pittsburgh and Mrs. C. A. Jamieson of New York, had decided for reasons not stated to close the hotel. There began immediately a campaign among more prosperous working girls to raise funds for the maintenance of the hotel, but this had met with only moderate success, and it looked as if the hotel was going to close when the Arbuckle heirs stepped in and announced that they were going to keep it open.

Even at that time it was understood that the Fire Department, regarding the Stamler not as a ship but as a hotel, had decreed that the doors must open outward instead of inward, and were also afraid of leaks.

Last night the thirty-eight girls now living on the Stamler were breaking up housekeeping and moving to other working girls' hotels on the mainland, but that the Arbuckle Deep Sea Hotel Company, which is understood to consist of Mrs. Jamieson and Miss Arbuckle, had investigated all the other hotels and found them suitable, and would pay the expenses of moving for each girl. They would also pay the difference, for the first four weeks, between the board which the girls have been paying on the boat and that which would be charged to them at the other hotels.

In spite of this the girls were gloomy last night. The Stamler has charged them $2.80 or $3.50 a week for their rooms and three meals a day, and most of the new hotels charge from $4 up and give only two meals. For girls whose incomes are less than $7 a week it is a hardship. However, they were making the best of circumstances. In some ways the boat looked as if a reception were being held, for many girls who used to live on the Stamler and have moved out because they got more money, came back for a last look at their old home, to laugh a little and cry a little with the girls who were leaving. A good many young men were on hand, too, to see that their girl friends were moved safely and to good places.

The ship's crew, consisting of Skipper Frank D. Sheeley, Chief Cook George Becker, and several others, will be kept busy about the boat for some days, and it was understood that the Arbuckle heirs would find other employment for them.

The places which will house the former guests of the Stamler are the City Federation Home, at 462 West Twenty-second Street; the Margaret and Sarah Switzer Home, 27 Christopher Street; Hedding House, at 335 East Seventeenth Street; the Elizabeth Home, at 307 East Twelfth Street; the Chelsea, at 363 West Thirty-fourth Street; the Harlem Y. W. C. A. and the Trowmart Inn in Abingdon Square.

Mrs. M. L. Bridgman Dies Suddenly

Mrs. Mary Layton Bridgman, 30 years old, died suddenly in her apartments at 315 West Ninety-eighth Street early this morning. Mrs. Bridgman was a sufferer from heart disease. She died before the arrival of Dr. Leopold D. Weiss, who lives in the same apartment house. Mrs. Bridgman was a member of the firm of Schrader Mosse, a lace house, at 19 West Forty-fifth Street, and her husband, who is in Cincinnati on a business trip, is with a Fifth Avenue tailoring firm.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS G. COWLE, for many years a buyer for the millinery department of Aiken & Co., died yesterday at his home, 115 Fisher Avenue, White Plains. He was about 50 years old. Mr. Cowle was born in Canada and came here when a boy and went in the employ of Aiken & Co., where he remained until his death a week and soon.

HERBERT E. BUSH, who was appointed a county detective in Kings County in 1913, died on Tuesday at his home, 859 East Twelfth Street, Flatbush, aged 33 years. He was formerly a member of the Thirteenth Regiment and a short time ago resigned his membership in the Forty-Seventh Regiment where he held a commission as Second Lieutenant.

Mrs. MARY ANN JOHNSTON, 81 years old, widow of James Johnston and for fifty years a resident of Babylon, L. I., died on Tuesday at her home, 53 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush.

JOHN W. MERZ, a retired hotel keeper, is dead at his home, Trains Meadow, North Beach, aged 74 years. He left a widow and four children.

Mrs. JENNIE McDONALD ACKER, widow of John D. Acker, formerly one of the best known wholesale fish dealers in Fulton Market, died on Monday at her home, 110 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving three sons and a daughter.

Police Sergeant ALEXANDER ATWATER, for the last several years attached to the Poplar Street Station in Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday night. Sergeant Atwater was 48 years old and had been a member of the force for twenty-three years. Several years ago, while a member of the mounted squad, he was seriously injured while trying to stop a runaway horse at Coney Island and after his recovery he was promoted to the rank of roundsman, the rank later being changed to sergeant. He lived at 1,854 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY EMMA GALE, wife of ex-Assemblyman Cyrus B. Gale, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 280 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 57 years.

Dr. GRACE WOOLCOTT, a Boston physician and one of the founders of Vincent Memorial Hospital, died on Tuesday at Heath, Mass., in her fifty-eighth year. Dr. Woolcott was a councilor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Medical Library, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. IRA C. CURTIS died yesterday of heart disease on a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Wilmington, Del. He and his wife were on their way from their home at Fulton, N. Y., to Florida.

Mrs. EVELYN J. KIDDER, wife of Selwyn J. Kidder, died Tuesday of pneumonia at her home, 50 Morningside Drive. Mrs. Kidder was an officer in the Iowa New Yorkers, the Christmas Red Bag Society, and the Rainy Day Club, and a member of several charitable organizations.

PATRICK MOORE, a member of Moore Brothers, lumber dealers, died yesterday at his home, 22 West Eighty-seventh Street.

THE STORY OF CANADA BLACKIE

By ANNE P. L. FIELD

Introduction by

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE

In this remarkable book one gets a startling impression that these prisoners are children and need the kind care and encouragement that Mr. Osborne is inaugurating.

Cloth, $1.00 net. All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY

681 Fifth Ave. New York.

BRENT GOOD DIES AT 77.

Medicine Manufacturer Was Shocked in a London Zeppelin Raid.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 10.—Brent Good, President of the Carter Medicine Company, 45 Murray Street, New York, died this afternoon from an attack of kidney disease in his seventy-eighth year. While he was in London recently Mr. Good suffered a shock in a Zeppelin bomb raid there.

He was the son of Brent Good, and was born at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1837. His early life was spent in the Bay of Quimby, Canada. After serving as a druggist's apprentice in Canada he arrived in New York with less than $5 and entered the employ of Demas Barnes & Co., wholesale druggists. In 1866 he started the firm of Good, Roof & Co., which later was known as Brent Good & Co., manufacturers of proprietary medicines. In 1880 the Carter Medicine Company was founded with Mr. Good as its head.

Mr. Good was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Long Branch, the Long Branch Property Holders' Association, the Board of Governors of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, a Director in the Citizens' National Bank and the New Jersey Mortgage and Trust Company. He was also a member of the New York Democratic Club, the Harlem Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the New York Yacht Club. He was also a member of La Fayette Lodge No. 27, F. and A. M., of Rahway and St. James Episcopal Church of this city.

Mr. Good was twice married. His first wife was Anna N. Hoyt, who died in 1894, leaving two children, Harry H. of New York City, who was in business with him, and Mrs. Kitty Orcutt, wife of Charles C. Orcutt of South Orange. His second wife, who survives, was Miss Frances Colwell of New York.

PROF. J. A. MacVANNEL DIES.

Philosophy of Education Instructor in Teachers College.

John Angus MacVannel, Professor of Philosophy of Education at the Teachers College, Columbia University, died yesterday morning at his home in St. Mary's, Ontario, in his forty-fifth year. He had been ill since September. Professor MacVannel was educated at the University of Toronto and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893, and Bachelor of Philosophy at Columbia University in 1897. He has been with Columbia University since 1896. From 1902 until 1904 he was an instructor, and from 1904 to 1906 an associate professor. He was school professor from 1906 until the time of his death.

Professor MacVannel was a member of the American Philosophical Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of several books on the philosophy of education, including "Educational Theories of Herbert and Froebel," "Hegel's Doctrine of Will," also "Principles of Education." He left a widow and child.

W. M. GEDDES DEAD IN ASIA.

Montclair Relatives Fear He May Have Been Victim of Foul Play.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 10.—Word has been received by Mrs. Bridges, wife of the Rev. John Jay Bridges, formerly rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, of the death of her brother, Walter M. Geddes, at Smyrna, Asia Minor, on Monday. Mr. Geddes was employed by the MacAndrews-Forbes Company of Camden, licorice manufacturers, in their foreign field.

Word received a short time before the death message was to the effect that Mr. Geddes had returned from the interior Nov. 4, and there was nothing to indicate at that time that he was in ill-health. His last letter to Montclair relatives gave every indication that he was well, and it is thought by his relatives that he may have been the victim of foul play.

At the outbreak of the war Mr. Geddes's wife and young son came home to be out of the danger zone, and are now at the home of her mother in Pittsburgh.

Captain Marcus H. Baird.

Captain Marcus H. Baird, a civil war veteran and formerly active in politics in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,191 Dean Street, at the age of 73 years. Captain Baird was born in Watertown, N. Y., and when eighteen years old was Captain of his own ship. When the civil war began he was made one of the commanders of the Stetten, and later on the Vanderbilt. After the war he removed to Brooklyn, where, in 1880, he was nominated by the Republican Party for Supervisor of the Twenty-first Ward, but was defeated by three votes. He was a member of the Republican General Committee at Albany for three years. After retiring from politics Captain Baird was associated with George Starin in the development of Glen Island, which at that time consisted mostly of marshes and woods. He was a member of the Marine Society and the New York Produce Exchange.

Old Columbia Professor Dies.

ST. MARY'S, Ontario, Nov. 10.—Dr. John McVannel, for a number of years Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, New York, died today at his old home near St. Mary's. On account of failing health, he relinquished his educational duties at the close of the last term.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GOTTSCHALK.—Nov. 8, Winfield, L. L, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Gottschalk, a son.

Engaged.

BUFFUM—NORTH.—Dr. and Mrs. James H. North of 50 East 73d St., New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to David Bradley Buffum, son of the late Dr. Charles T. Buffum.

Married

LARENDON—PETRIE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1915, at 514 West 114th St., New York, Lila Adamson Petrie to Robert Edgeworth Larendon.

MURRAY—SMITH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1915, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Ralph Pomeroy, Erina Mary Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Higbie Smith, to S. Butler Murray, Jr.

NEILL—TUCKER.—Miss Edith Frances Tucker, daughter of Arthur Currie Tucker, formerly of Upper Nyack, N. Y., was married to Frank Snedeker Neill Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 9, at the home of her father, 206 Cliff Av., Pelham, N. Y.

ROTHMAYER—STADLER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stadler of Kew Gardens, L. I., announce the marriage of their daughter Celia F. to Kenneth Rothmayer on Nov. 6, 1915.

Brooklyn.

BAKER—HEARN.—Nov. 9, Sadie M. Hearn to Dr. Frederick Baker.

FOGARTY—GIDDINGS.—Nov. 10, Agnes C. Giddings to James C. Fogarty.

NEUBERT—EICH.—Nov. 9, Josephine Eich to John H. Neubert.

Jersey City and Newark.

LAHR—ROSENHAIN.—Nov. 10, Jersey City, Jeanette Rosenhain to J. A. Lahr.

MINDNICH—SHANKLIN.—Nov. 8, Newark, Grace T. Shanklin to Frank Mindnich.

Died

ALLEN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1915, William F. Allen, husband of Caroline Perry Allen and son of the late Colonel Joseph Warner and Sarah Norcroff Allen, age 69 years. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 2:40 P. M., on the arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:51 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

Charles of London

718 Fifth Avenue

(CORNER 56TH ST.)

Special Exhibition of Forty Old English MARBLE MANTEL PIECES

Died

BARNEY.—At New Providence, N. J., Nov. 9, 1915, Jane E., widow of Hiram B. Barney, in her 81st year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, New Providence, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 10:30 A. M. Automobiles at Summit, N. J., station will meet train leaving Hoboken at 9:15 A. M.

BECKER.—On Nov. 9, at Bloomfield, N. J., Julia Wagner, wife of the late Pierre Becker, in her 61st year. Funeral service private, from her late residence, 42 Park Av., Thursday, 8 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Rome, (N. Y.,) papers please copy.

BILLINGS.—Nov. 9, at New York City, Louise Clark, wife of Dr. John H. Billings, and mother of Haskell C. and Louise C. Services at Luckings, Bender & Schutte Mortuary Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 11:30 A. M.

BLAUVELT.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1915, entered into rest after a lingering illness, Emma Louise Lippincott, wife of the late David J. Blauvelt of New York City. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Albert O. Miller, 6 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 11, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken 2:28 P. M. Interment at Rockland Cemetery, Sparkill, N. J., Friday.

BOARDMAN

HOLDS GOVERNMENT MUDDLES BUSINESS

Senator Weeks Cites the Post Office Department as an Example of Its Failure.

HE ADVISES FEWER LAWS

President Elliott of New Haven Road Says Both Labor and Capital Must Be Fair to Public.

Private capital and not the Government should run the Post Office Department of the United States is the opinion of United States Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who spoke last night on the relations of government to business, at the semi-annual dinner of the Railway Development Association in the Hotel McAlpin. Senator Weeks did not go so far as to say that he would advocate in Congress a change in the management of the Post Office Department. He even admitted that such a change was impossible, but, in emphasizing his idea that the Government was not "a good business agency," he used the Post Office Department as an illustration of governmental failure.

"And it," said the Senator, "is the best governmental organization we have."

Senator Weeks told of the difficulties of effecting economical changes in the administration by the Government of business institutions because of the inevitable introduction of the political element whenever a change was attempted. Politics, he said, precluded the Government from conducting business wisely and from interfering wisely in the management of business by others.

"I do not think the Government is a good business agency," said the Senator. "I do not think that the Government was originally organized for the purpose of conducting business operations. It was organized to conduct those affairs which are essentially governmental in character, such as the raising of revenue and the enforcing of its police powers."

Puts Blame on Public.

Senator Weeks went on to point out the multiplicity of laws in Congress and State Legislatures and the detrimental character of many of them. The nation, he said, was suffering from too much legislation.

"If we had one-tenth of the legislation that we have," he said, "the country would be infinitely better off. If Congress and the State Legislatures were to meet this Winter, pass the appropriation bills necessary for five years and then adjourn for that time the country would benefit thereby."

The Senator blamed the public for the overactivity of legislators, saying that constituents judged their representatives by the speeches they made, the bills they put through, and the amount of money they obtained from the United States and State Treasuries for district uses.

"I can get more credit in my district," Senator Weeks said, "by passing a pension bill for an old civil war veteran than by saving the country $10,000,000—and I think I've done both."

The speaker said he did not agree with President Wilson when he said in one of his messages that the people of the country did not want to curtail the activities of the Government, but wanted rather to enlarge them. To illustrate how the enlargement of governmental activities hurt business, the Senator sharply criticised John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, who, he said, not only strained laws to cover originally unintended points, but wanted to make laws himself.

Elliott Sees Many Problems.

The country, the speaker said, was suffering from too many governmental boards and commissions. He selected the Interstate Commerce Commission as the best of all commissions, yet said that even it had often interfered with business to the detriment of the country. He predicted, however, that "the highwater mark of Governmental interference with business" had been reached and that the future would find capital freer to help develop the country.

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, discussed many of the problems of railroad development, naming as the first the bringing about of cooperation among all classes of men working for the railroads of the United States. This, he said, was a difficult task because of the diversity of people in this country.

"But," Mr. Elliott went on, "just now one thing that is of vital importance is for each one of us to do his part in proving that there is only one real, loyal citizen, and he is an 'American.' Hyphens no longer can be counted. There cannot be French-Americans, Italian-Americans, Irish-Americans, German-Americans, English-Americans, African-Americans, but only Americans for America. Until that principle is definitely settled we cannot do all that we should in making the United States the greatest nation in the world."

Says Capital Must Be Fair.

After pointing out the immigration problem that may arise after the war, Mr. Elliott went on to discuss the handicaps under which the railroads worked because the Government had not assisted their development as it had that of manufacturing and agricultural industries.

"And," said Mr. Elliott, "another great question that commands the attention of those engaged in railway development work is the question of human labor. Within the last twenty years organized society, through its forms of government, has said in no uncertain terms to organized capital, 'You must be fair, square, and honest, and open in your dealings with the public.' Organized capital is finding out that this is the true policy for success, and is admitting that it must submit to reasonable rules and regulations from Governmental authorities.

"Organized labor, on the other hand, (and its members form a great force in the industrial life of the nation,) must admit that the public at large must be considered. Just as the people took notice of the errors of the capital organizations and, when they believed they were wrong and ignoring the public, passed regulatory measures for the purpose of eliminating the bad and retaining the good, so, in time, must the country consider the problem of the labor organizations and correct any errors in policy or judgment in them."

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, spoke of the development of agriculture on Long Island as an aid to the railroad and what his company had done to benefit itself and the island.

LIME AS AID TO RAILROADS.

Professor Agee Urges Low Rate on Fertilizer to Improve Farms.

Agricultural development was the principal topic at yesterday's session of the Railway Development Association's semi-annual meeting at the McAlpin. The speakers were Professor Alva Agee, Director of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, on "Agriculture and the Railroads"; J. H. Hale, the "peach king," on "Fruit Growing," and Richard C. O'Keefe, General Secretary of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, on "Co-operation of Railroads and Commercial Bodies."

Professor Agee asserted that many railroads could more than double their market value if the farming area tributary to them could be put to its most profitable use. When receipts increase through added prosperity to a section of the country, he said, a larger percentage of this money can go into net profits.

"If I were a railway system," he said, "my first concern would be to see that the soil be made productive through the skill of its owners. That is a plain business proposition that easily appeals to railroad men. When the day of necessity comes the production of all the land between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard can be increased 50 per cent.

"The present drawback to productiveness is the lack of lime, phosphorus and organic matter in the great part of this area. Probably it is not in good taste to advocate low freight rates, when one is here as your guest, but in the interest of the railroads represented here, I should like to urge the point that high productive power cannot be restored or given to most land east of the Mississippi without repeated application of lime and phosphorus and that a large proportion of this land will not be given the needed lime until lime is made reasonably inexpensive. Most land needs at least one ton an acre every four or five years, and this condition will continue as long as land is cropped. I can see that if the land absolutely requiring lime for satisfactory productivity were supplied in right amounts our railroads would displace some war munitions stocks as favorites.

"I urge that it would be good business to transport to our farms the material for correcting soil acidity at actual cost, remembering the old proverb that a lime country is a rich country and that soils supplied with lime not only become fertile but add materially to the net revenues of transportation lines."

Mr. Hale gave figures to show the great increase in fruit growing since 1890. In the afternoon the railway men, of whom 150 are attending the convention, went around the harbor and inspected the city's terminal facilities. The convention will end today.

NEARING ON MACHINES.

Former U. of P. Professor Sees Danger to Democracy in Efficiency.

Professor Scott Nearing, who was dismissed last June from the University of Pennsylvania, delivered a lecture last night at Washington Irving School on "Man's Relation to Machines." It was the first of a course of five to be given under the auspices of the Rand School of Social Science by Professor Nearing on the general subject of economics.

"We are living under the régime of machinery," said Professor Nearing. "Machines do a great and lasting good in the increase of productive power of the human race. For example, largely due to machinery, the wealth of the United States has grown since 1850 from $7,000,000,000 to $187,000,000,000. But in their domination, the man tending them has become a servant, and his very joy of life is taken away by the clanking wheels."

Professor Nearing said machinery has changed the whole social order. From living and working at home the laborer has had to go to the factory. He declared that vocational training of the young to handle machinery would be harmful if it gave them efficiency that endangered democracy. What was needed, he said, was that the child be made intelligent, for that led to greater democracy.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9044.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

DAVID W. BROW & CO., 620-622 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 85-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1756.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway, Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 339 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

The entire stock of

FURS

of a prominent manufacturer of this city, consisting of

Scarfs, Muffs Sets & Coats

all of this season's models; also a stock of SKINS

D. Hartmann, Auct.,

sells to-morrow, Friday, Nov. 12th, 1915 commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom, 16-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.

This stock consists of genuine Fisher, Blue, Silver, Cross, Red, Jap, Black Sitka, Taupe, Fox, Hudson Seal, Mole, Caracul, Persian Lamb, Mink, Skunk, Natural Lynx, and various other Skins, Sets, Scarfs, Muffs and Coats. This stock is one of the most staple stocks sold for a long time, and will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information, telephone 4299 Spring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTIONEER with 10 years' selling experience and a good following is open for position or will invest in partnership. Not afraid of hard work. Can be seen in action daily. Address Results, A 855 Times.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CAN USE CHEVIOT like American Styles No. 533; in green, brown, and navy; also Juilliards No. 6,717, in green, brown, and navy. Telephone Farragut 9850.

WE ARE OPEN for 200 pieces of narrow wale corduroy at 32½c.; color Copenhagen and tan. H. B. Schwartz, 15 West 20th Street.

WANTED.—JOBS IN CORDUROY DRESSES, COLORS NAVY, BROWN AND WINE. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST., MR. L. RUBEN.

WANTED—Jobs of ladies' coats and suits; better kind only. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

OPEN FOR BIG JOBS, children's coats for cash. Seventh floor, 41 West 21st.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, NO. 1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN.

Will look at women's suits and coats for Spring catalog immediately.

Make appointment by telephone, Main 7808, Store 9, or bring samples to the eleventh floor.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, NO. 1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN.

Will look at waists and dresses for Spring catalog immediately.

Make appointment by telephone, Main 7808, Store 9, or bring samples to the eleventh floor.

OUR MR. L. RUBEN WILL SEE YOUR SPRING LINE OF SILK AND COTTON DRESSES (FROM ABOUT $2.00 TO $15.00 EACH) ANY MORNING FROM 8:15 TO 10:30 A. M. AND 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST.

JOBBER looking at Spring Coats. 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

CONTRACTOR WANTED on middy blouses. Call at once with samples. B. Soloman, 141 West 36th St.

FOR SALE.—ABOUT 450 ALASKA OPOSSUM SKINS; ALSO ABOUT 200 WHITE THIBET SKINS; ALL GOOD SIZED SKINS; AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR COAT AND SUIT MANUFACTURER. CALL AT ONCE, FITWELL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 168 MADISON AV., CORNER 33D ST.

1,500 COATS TO CLOSE OUT. Full-lined and belted fancy mixture girls' coats; $2; ladies' zibeline and chinchillas, fur collars, $3.50 and $5.50. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

THIRTY-FIVE SUITS to close out; some are fur trimmed, some velvet trimmed. 15 East 17th St., (top floor.)

CLOSING OUT 100 coats, broadcloth, fur-trimmed, and mixtures, at sacrificed prices. 8 East 17th St., 4th floor.

FIFTY SAMPLE SKIRTS of good value to close out. Wiener Bros. & Seideen, 417 Flatiron Building.

JOB of Party and Silk Dresses to close out. A. R. Casale, 130 West 29th St.

JOBS IN plush and corduroy coats to close out. Ulin Bros., 54-56 West 3d St.

PLAIN AND MIXTURE COATS to close out. Gleichenhanf Bros., 133 West 23d St.

1,000 COATS and suits to close out. Cohen Bros., 127 West 17th St.

TO CLOSE OUT, a lot of salty black plushes. Telephone 1027 Spring.

FUR TRIMMED COATS in velours, corduroys, mixtures, tebbie cheviots, white and plaid chinchillas for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St. Chel. 2198 and 8018.

KNITTED ANGORA Brushed Scarfs and Caps to match; Ladies' Scarfs, $9; Misses' Scarfs, $7.50; Sets—Ladies', $15; Misses', $12. Patchogue Knitting Mills, Patchogue, N. Y.

READY TO PLACE ORDERS on skirts and dresses for Spring in serges, taffetas, and poplins. J. & S. Post, 148-150 Greene St.

HAVE EIGHT LUMPS of black velveteen, Wintfheimer quality D, at 85c a yard. 'Phone Spring 1680.

500 FUR SETS TO SELL CHEAP; CALL AFTER 4 P. M. J. H. SHEER, 425 WEST 55TH ST.

PLUSH—PLUSH—PLUSH.—Coats, made of salts sealette, for immediate delivery. P. Hutner & Co., 50 East 11th St.

FOR SALE.—Forstmann & Huffmann Columbia broadcloth, navy, black, navy, taupe. Telephone Greeley 4193.

DRESS FASTENERS, Revol & Sonamor; immediate delivery. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d St. Chelsea 3975.

LARGE QUANTITY of crepe de chine and other silk waists to close down at a low price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED. Have immediate delivery; $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 133 West 17th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, Plush Corduroy and Zibaline Coats; also Velvet Suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

FOR DELIVERY.—Silk radium, lace waists, and other fancy material, $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 10 West 19th St.

ASSORTMENT Cotton Piece Goods, Prints, and Fancies; also Remnants. 134 Spring St., J. Rosenberg & Co.

JOBS OF PLUSH and cloth coats at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

WE ARE showing the latest novelties in Skating Coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th.

2,000 ASSORTED, snappy, fur-trimmed coats; cheap prices. 7th floor, 129 W. 22d St.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's, Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4943.

INVENTORY TIME. Increase your bank balance; prompt cash for sweater yarns, clips, and yarn waste. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant P. O. Box No. 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

For Sale.—Brand new Studebaker, 1914 model S. C.; four-panel delivery automobile. Can be seen by appointment. L 6 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WELL-KNOWN SKIRT HOUSE want at once a salesman for Middle West on commission basis; must have large following and A1 references. L 3 Times.

A MAN wanted to do engine turning on fine umbrella handles. S 90 Times.

COTTON CLOTH remnants salesman wanted; commission basis. Z 318 Times Annex.

TO MISSES' COAT MANUFACTURERS. Are you open for a partner that can sell popular-priced merchandise with style. Address S 110 Times.

WESTERN SALESMAN. Am open for popular priced line misses' suits and coats; only houses with style and ability to deliver to big trade considered. S 111 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 2⅜@3¼ per cent. for the best names Tuesday...2⅜@3¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

New Cloth for Norfolk Suits.

A new cloth has just been placed on the market by the representatives of a well-known English firm which is designed for use in the Norfolk suits that will be so popular during the coming Spring and Summer. The material is described as a gabardine weave, produced in a heather colored facing and a contrasting back. The new cloth has been well received by the makers of specialty clothing, as well as by the general trade.

Evidences of a Boom.

An order for 2,000 pieces of shepherd checks was put in by a selling agent recently, and the whole amount was sold in three days' time. Another order has been sent to the mill calling for the delivery of 3,000 more pieces of this material, and the selling agent expects that when all the business has been taken on this fabric it will amount to over 15,000 pieces. This is only one of the many instances pointing to a remarkable demand for merchandise. The woolen trade is in for a boom, and there is every likelihood that a scarcity will develop.

Test Case on Nets.

Many local lace importing firms are interested in a test case brought yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers looking to the cutting in half of the duty on laces and nets of high grade used for purposes other than in making curtains. While Levi, Sondheimer & Co. figure in the test case, the trade as a whole is interested in the final outcome of the proceedings. The customs officials at present are taking duty on the line in dispute at 60 per cent. as "laces and nettings." The importers claim 30 per cent. duty as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton, the fabrics being used for women's dresses.

Much Done on Tropical Worsteds.

A well known concern in the piece goods market reports a very large business on lightweight tropical suitings. These cloths are so constructed as to prevent "cockling," and weigh about seven or eight ounces to the yard. Sample orders taken earlier in the season for next Summer, amounting in some instances to but six or seven pieces, have been followed by duplicate orders calling for hundreds. Despite the lack of weight the cloth will take any amount of tailoring the buyer desires. The plain dark shades and quiet patterns are favored.

They Have Their Own Troubles.

Inquirers for war merchandise are not the only source of trouble to local business men these days, as the following from a well-known shoe house organ bears witness: "She had an air of 'big business' about her when she came in the door and asked to see the President of the concern. By her side she tightly clasped a suspicious-looking bulging bag, which might possibly contain data for a foreign army order or, perhaps, a bomb. Mr. X was busy and did not wish to be interrupted, but the lady said she was in an awful hurry and must see him right away about something very important. This something important was that she had neckties for sale, three for fifty cents."

No British Surplus of Cloth.

The fear has been expressed from time to time that an accumulation of woolen goods is being piled up in foreign manufacturing centres which will shortly be "dumped" on this market at ridiculously low prices. It is safe to say this fear is groundless, at least as far as England is concerned. The representative for a large firm of English manufacturers said yesterday that orders sent abroad at 50 cents a yard advance are being turned down. If there was a surplus of overcoatings or suitings such desirable business would not be thrown away. It is estimated that at least 50 per cent. of the tonnage in England is devoted to government purposes, and what slump there has been in the domestic civilian demand does not by any means equal this percentage.

Drug Values Stay Firm.

Developments in the market for drugs and chemicals have not been of a sensational character so far as further sharp advances in prices are concerned. Weekly Drug Markets will say today: "The volume of business transacted for the last week, on account of local and out-of-town buyers, was satisfactory, while the export demand has shown no signs of abating. The extreme scarcity of important crude materials and druggists' specialties, which bids well to continue until the hostilities in Europe come to a close, is the salient factor in sustaining the firmness of values. Manufacturers of codeine and its salts, chloral hydrate, morphine and quinine are still refusing to enter contracts or orders for supplies for forward deliveries, owing to the disturbed conditions and the uncertainty surrounding the supply of crude materials."

Novelty Garments Coming In.

While regular business is not overactive in the local coat and suit trade just now, there is increasing attention being paid to novelty garments, such as those designed for skating, &c. Colored kid is now being looked on as a strong contender as a material for skating costumes, especially so in view of the success of a model of this sort at a recent leading fashion exhibit. Not only is this material being incorporated in specialty costumes, but it is also being used in garments for street wear and for trimmings, the favored kid being easily cleansed by such simple means as washing with soap and water. Skating costumes are now showing quite a little use of contrasting materials in jackets and skirts, the former being of one and the latter of another, very often of a striped variety.

Will Be Welcome News.

The report that leading factors in the bag trade have again come "nosing" around this market after osnabrugs, possibly as a result of the upward movement in burlaps, will doubtless fall on receptive ears, the ears being owned by the manufacturers who several months ago changed over some of their machinery for the production of these goods at a time when they were much in demand and as scarce as the proverbial hens' teeth. The reason for this expected jubilation is that the changing of this machinery cost quite a good bit of money, and that in more than one or two instances the mills that made the change had little for this machinery to do after the first of the coming year. Some of it, it is understood, is already idle. There was some secrecy yesterday regarding prices bid by the inquirers and asked by the mills, but the impression is that the contending forces are not far apart on this score.

Sheetings Were In Demand.

The inquiries for sheetings were the main feature of the staple end of the local gray goods market yesterday. It was said that in the neighborhood of a million yards of these goods were wanted by factors in the bag trade for deliveries ranging practically up to the 1st of May. Four-yard 48-squares were asked for, as were 4.25s and 5.50s, but the prices bid were said to average about an eighth below what the mills thought was right. There was also a call for 3.50 osnaburgs, which have been in the Job's turkey class for some time now. In the printcloth end of the trade there was some small business done, deliveries running through the opening months of next year on the bases of 4¾ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s and 5 cents for 39-inch 68-72s. Business on 38½-inch 64-56s was done for immediate delivery at 4¼ cents, but it was said that several of the mills would not take this price for shipment in the next sixty to ninety days. Spot printcloths were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	3¾c

Wool In Steady Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,000 bales. There was a steady demand for all qualities at firm prices. Fine, long-haired greasy merinos were frequently 7½@10 per cent. dearer owing to a shortage and American buying.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Miss M. E. Kivlan, who for some time was a buyer for the Cahn, Coblens Company of Baltimore, is now buying gloves, laces, neckwear, and handkerchiefs for A. Brager of the same city. Miss Kivlan is now here on her first trip for the Brager store, and is stopping at the Hotel Imperial.

A crepe color card for the Spring, 1916, season has been issued by the New York Flower and Feather Company, of which Jacob de Jong is the head. Several new shades are incorporated in the list. A good demand for flowers of crepe and other fabrics is predicted for Spring.

At a joint meeting of the American Electrochemical Society and the Illuminating Engineering Society, to be held tonight in the Carnegie Building, 33 West 39th Street, the electric light of th future will be discussed and demonstrated. D. McFarlan Moore of the Edison Lamp Works, inventor of the Moore tube, will exhibit for the first time a new and improved tube which occupies about 3 per cent. of the space of the older tubes. Dr. W. A. Darrah, an authority on electric lighting, will show a new arc lamp which may supplant the present arc lamps. Other speakers include Charles P. Steinmetz, W. S. Whitney, Colin G. Fink, W. D. Bancroft, Linn Bradely, Herbert E. Ives, and Walter G. Cady.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TETTRAZINI FEATHER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bernhard B. Ostrow, Tettrazini Feather Company, millinery, 65 and 67 East Twelfth Street, by M. Strauss & Co., $352; Ellis Brothers, $158, and Gitlar & Yohalem, $234. Judge Hough appointed William Blau receiver, bond $5,000, with authority to carry on business twenty days. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets $7,000.

NATIONAL DRESS AND COSTUME HOUSE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the National Dress and Costume House, Inc., dresses, 107 to 113 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Charles Dulchers, $324; Louis Askenase, $562, and Joseph Mesloff, $13. The corporation assigned to Benjamin B. Grelier. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $6,000.

EAGLE NOVELTY WORKS, importers of silks, 10 West Twenty-ninth Street, has been petitioned into the bankruptcy court, by Sidney Blumenthal Company, $254; Henry Kupfer, $35, and C. Sohn Sons, $568. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

A. J. APPEL SON & CO., cloaks, Thirtieth Street, have assigned to Morris B. Arnold. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by S. Gross, $500; Max Finger, $137, and Leo Lessler, $224. Liabilities are put at $20,000.

H. BRINBERG & BROTHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against H. Brinberg & Brother, cotton goods, 458 Broadway, by Harry Baum, $9,500; Maurice Landau, $2,206, and Frank J. Shainmark, $75. Assets are estimated at $50,000.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET THEATRE COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Seventy-seventh Street Theatre Company, Inc., Seventy-seventh Street and Broadway, by Alex Viachos, $331; Albert E. Stone, $35, and Strauss & Co., $150. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $2,000.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, electrician, 9 Church Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,207 and no assets.

H. N. VEDDER COMPANY, insurance, 80 Malden Lane, has filed schedules showing liabilities $13,928 and assets $8,602.

JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM, livery, 427 West Thirty-eighth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,992 and assets $5,105.

JACOB SHENFIELD.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 22 against Jacob Shenfield, doing business as J. Fields, women's apparel, at 328 Fifth Avenue and 17 West Forty-fifth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 per cent., payable 15 per cent. cash and 10 per cent. in notes at four months.

PITT BALANCE DOOR COMPANY, doors, 136 West Twenty-fourth Street, has assigned to Myles A. Walsh.

MARY GOLDBERG, furniture, 107 Essex Street, has assigned to David Lonahein.

ISRAEL D. WIENER, wines, 135 East Broadway, has assigned to Esras Gottlieb.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abarbanell, Lena—Krakauer Bros.....$131.41
Bear, Alexander—L. Berle et al.....160.28
Ball, Bartram—William J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc.....111.42
Booth, L. Washington—J. Donoghue.....271.16
Barnes, John—J. J. McSorley.....173.57
Burke, Edward—P. H. Sullivan et al., costs.....109.18
Burns, George B.—J. F. McKernon.....231.91
Cohen, Sarah—Equitable Trust Co...3,835.64
Cohen, Israel—J. Boss.....137.66
Cicogna, Roberto—M. J. Barry.....3,882.40
Copion, Max—P. Schloss et al.....150.79
Goulant, Margaret E.—J. C. Mason.....104.58
Same—Same.....111.15
Cohen, Charles—H. F. Sawyer.....105.29
Dinnean, Elizabeth F. and Thomas P., administrators—C. Dinnean, costs.....382.35
Dolgin, Louis, 2d—W. Schmidt.....396.15
De Mattra, Rosina and Michele—I. Finkler.....266.71
Dauffelder, Louis—F. J. Martin, Inc...109.47
Dhuorth, Dwight P.—G. Hall.....618.99
Erber, Ignatz—J. Morrison et al.....196.78
Fifty-ninth St. Real Estate Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....360.25
Fierro, Vincenzo, and Antonio Rastillone—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc.....147.82
Freud, Hannah—J. Rheinfrank Co.....268.51
Goodman, Bella—Kellner Bros.....817.46
Grusmark, Harry—F. J. Offerman.....106.08
Goldfarb, Louis—J. Raudnitz.....271.41
Gladstone, Abraham—M. Fabrikant.....189.75
Gravagna, Frank—G. Pairglianti.....156.91
Galotta, Daniel A.—H. Heidelberger.....186.69
Gersten, Samuel—S. Silberiust.....102.81
Goodyear, Walter—W. Fleischmann.....385.26
Hess, Ludwig—F. Mac D. Sinclair.....321.14
Hill, Auguste—Debenham Gardiner & Co., Ltd.....1,224.66
Honickman, Isaa—Greenpoint Moulding Co.....183.62
Hyman, Leo—J. Ruppert, Jr.....590.53
Holsnan, Kathryn—Oppenheim Collins & Co.....285.86
Home Crest Co., Inc.—L. M. Ladlow.....218.69
Inaudi, Bertha, & Victor J. Vashon—I. Salaman & Co.....18,486.59
Kohn, S. Lee—I. M. Martin.....427.97
Koffler, Samuel—M. Gumpel.....396.22
Kutner & Co., John H. & Carrie—F. W. Davis.....487.42
Laska, Edward—C. K. Harris.....248.89
Londino, Construction Co. — Standard Scale & Supply Co.....836.91
Lee, Mr. Blumstein—T. Marks.....481.68
Lockwood, Ernest M.—" Delmonico".....106.49
Lane, Frank—Stern Bros.....110.16
Lewis, Helen D.—E. La Montagne's Sons.....2,106.88
Milk Powder Machinery Co.—Jersey City Machine Co.....260.40
Morrison, Max—A. Levine.....261.41
McCormick, Robert C.—F. S. E. McCormick; costs.....115.26
Monatiquot, Real Estate Co. & Nathaniel Niles—Mt. Vernon Trust Co.....696.81
Mackenzie, Mary H.—T. F. Kuper.....299.74
Monell, Hyman—City of N. Y.....268.74
Mackey, Martin L.—W. L. Cahn.....118.91
Neville, Michael K.—Casualty Co. of America.....469.92
Nankville, James—City of N. Y.....502.46
Oetjen, John H.—Austin Nichols & Co...401.58
O'Donnell, Joseph F. A.—Atlantic Hotel Supply Co.....377.81
Price, Byron S.—W. T. Gallaway et al...390.70
Pencock, Millie D.—H. G. Spraker.....4,900.94
Purcell, Oscar—R. McDonald.....144.72
Parks, Lester—Mutual Film Corp.....226.82
Riyoll Realty Co.—N. Conte.....102.45
Phelan, William L.—Holzman, Cohen & Co., Inc.....1,791.18
Plantoni, Silvius & Adele—H. Blan...162.18
Rader, Isaac—J. L. Block.....100.28
Ruppert, Jacob—National Cash Register Co.....122.91
Reichbach, Max—C. Dentler.....322.37
Rosenbaum, Jacob—H. B. Alexander...240.40
Reddy, James V., and Milk Powder Machinery Co.—Jersey City Machine Co...121.49
Shedlin, David—H. Werbin.....340.40
Schroeder, Millie L., administratrix—W. Russell.....285.00
Spear & Co.—Frederick Fox & Co., costs.....101.28
Semon, Edward—O. E. Green.....426.75
Scott, Michael J.—Frank Enslin & Peiss.150.88
Shea, John—Sugar Land Feed Co. of N. Y.....158.73
Solomon, Samuel, and Max Lipp—Chisholm Realty Co.....300.15
Seelenfreund, Alfred—Central Syndicate Building Co.....204.06
Terminello, Salvatore—E. E. Lussberger et al.....585.58
United States Wood Preserving Co.—Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.....2,844.23
Weinstein, Lena—Singer Sewing Machine Co., oosos.....107.48
Same—D. H. Coleman, costs.....106.95
Wilbur, Erwin C.—E. H. Wilbur.....420.00
Wheeler, Cottrell C.—E. J. Willis Co...244.96
Wolnberg, Joseph—Schmidt, Raymond Co.....514.93
Warm, William—R. P. Rumsey.....165.69
Wood, Duncan H.—City of N. Y.....258.74
Wilward Realty Corp.—Manhattan Life Insurance Co.....85,218.46
Yockel, Philip—U. S. Radiator Corp..1,003.26

In Bronx County.

Blum, Rubin, and Perfect Cornice Roofing Co.—B. Greenthal.....$428.72
Brunk, Charles—G. Hoffman.....64.72
Coons, Albert—Schutte-Smith Co.....37.58
Carussi, Checchino—M. Heller.....75.56
Citrera, Bernardino—F. Fablin.....90.72
Donnelly, Alva—J. J. Fox.....120.72
Davis, Samuel D.—Arthur Levy's Sons, Inc.....27.09
Elmer Realty Co.—American Swedenborg Printing Publishing Society.....5,356.29
Same—Same.....5,366.23
Lapadin, Abraham—S. Brinn et al.....112.64
Mayper, Sarah—E. Fleschi et al.....134.28
Nolan, Selma—P. Goettel.....75.05
O'Malia, Mary E.—T. McBride.....90.55
Reynolds, Henry S.—W. Eckenfelder.....334.25
Steinberg, William—E. Mommer.....142.89
Stephens, Clinton, Jr.—A. Cagliostro.....240.21
Shoan, Desidove—M. Minskoff.....69.87
2040 Street Corporation—Murray & Hill Co.....3,459.96
Vetter, Matilda—W. H. Van Ness et al...222.96
Wolkenberg, Joseph—D. Beck.....60.57

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Greenbaum, George—M. Berliner, May 16, 1913.....$198.65
Shields, Thomas F.—R. Shields, June 2, 1899, (canceled).....16,181.75
Cuyler, William—City of N. Y., Dec. 11, 1913, (canceled).....559.42
Altman, Nancy—International Rapid Transit Co., Jan. 7, 1915.....102.00
Altman, Adolph—Same, Jan. 7, 1915...102.00
Kendall, Henry and Anna—J. T. McColgan, Nov. 3, 1913.....699.04
Litauer, Nathan C.—Epps-Smith Co., Dec. 28, 1911.....112.95
Lasher, Samuel H.—C. H. Vermilyea, Nov. 7, 1914.....168.28
Lenkowsky, Louis; Hyman Lenkowsky, Adolph Blumenkrohn, Louis Kimmel, Abraham Lenkowsky, Morris Lenkowsky, Abraham Kirsh, and Abraham Lenkowsky—L. Zuckerkandel, June 15, 1915.....827.80

In Bronx County.

Damiane, Ernest, and Jane Damiane; E. Brown, Sept. 15, 1915.....$71.72
Steinmetz Construction Co., Amelia Steinmetz, and Samuel B. Steinmetz—Poughkeepsie Trust Co., Sept. 16, 1915.650.47
Robert G. McCartney Construction Co.—Henry H. Meins & Son, Nov. 4, 1915..117.06

DEFECTS DO NOT COUNT.

For Duty Purposes the Foreign Market Values Govern.

The inability of French manufacturers to obtain Belgian plates for mirrors resulted in a controversy between importers here and the Government which came up for decision yesterday before General Appraiser Sullivan. The merchandise, which was from Angelo & Co., of Paris, consisted of celluloid mirrors. They were admittedly defective and this circumstance led the importers to make a horizontal reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. from the purchase price when entering the goods at the New York Custom House.

This deduction was not allowed by Appraiser Sague, with the result that the Collector assessed full duty on the invoiced values. It was claimed by the importers that the mirrors were purchased as first quality. At the same time it was shown that since the war first quality mirrors cannot be had, as the exportation of Belgian plates has stopped since the German occupation. The French manufacturers, it appeared, informed customers of the situation and stated that the prices of mirrors would not be reduced, notwithstanding the deterioration in quality. In disallowing the deduction claimed by the importers, Judge Sull

A Preferred Stock of known value

Recently there has been a tendency among investors in stocks to purchase only the kind of stocks which have a recognized value. For this reason we wish to call attention to the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Company (Michigan.)

The duplication value of the property of this Company is materially in excess of all of its outstanding bonds and preferred stock.

The Company has shown a substantial growth in earning capacity and is now earning three and one-quarter times the amount necessary to pay the preferred stock dividends.

This stock is commission approved and yields well over 6%

Further information may be obtained by sending for Circular No. A-60.

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For many months because of the unusual situation in Europe our bond market has been subjected to unprecedented liquidation. The behavior of bonds during the past few weeks indicates that the buying power of the United States is overtaking this liquidation. We believe that present prices of standard issues offer unusual opportunities.

— List AC-76 of recommended securities sent upon request

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49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis

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It is not safe to expect more than 6% return. It is not necessary to be satisfied with less, since you can invest in
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6% Debenture Bonds
Due June 1, 1916
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15 William St., New York

November Bond Circular
We will be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for General Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1868.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York
Boston Hartford

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Turn Sharply Upward—Extraordinary Growth of the Steel Trade.

After alternately declining and advancing for three hours, prices on the Stock Exchange turned up yesterday with a decision which indicated that the market felt that it had gotten through with the troubles which for ten days, with occasional respites, had been carrying quotations downward. The abruptness of the market's change added to the effect produced on traders once prices began to move forward into new ground, and this in turn caused many dealers to hasten to cover their short commitments or to take on stock for the long account. The day's buying included accumulation by some large market operators, but the movement was a fairly general one, as was clearly enough indicated by the fact that at the close of the day there were very few active stocks which did not show large net gains. The action of the list indicated that the liquidating movement had corrected the insecure position into which the market had been carried by the previous advance. The news which started the new buying movement came from the steel trade, which is enjoying a period of conspicuous prosperity, which is all the more noteworthy in view of the low state to which this industry had fallen at the close of last year.

The unfilled order statement of the Steel Corporation was so extraordinarily good that not only did it fulfill the most optimistic of the previous day's expectations, but in fact greatly exceeded them. Despite the very heavy output during October incoming business was so great that 847,000 tons were added to the unfilled orders during that month. This information, coupled with the other news from the steel trade, which told of steadily advancing prices, which in no wise seemed to discourage steadily increasing demand, opened before the financial community a brighter picture of the steel trade than any which it had so far painted for itself. This encouraging news concerning the most important of the country's industries fitted in, as it happened, with the completion of a pretty thoroughgoing liquidation of speculative accounts which had become topheavy during the previous advance, and the news thus fell upon very fertile ground. That, briefly, is the record of yesterday's stock market, which did much to reconfirm the majority of the financial community in its confidence in a continuation of the expansion now under way in the country's business and in the normal consequences of such expansion upon the security market.

The action of the market bore out very plainly the view that the decline which had been under way for many days was not actually due to the talk of peace or to other extraneous facts, but chiefly to the overbought situation in the stock market itself. The things about which Wall Street had said that it was worrying when prices were receding were in no wise changed yesterday, but the Street ceased to worry about them, and did so because its own condition had been improved by a period of pretty severe liquidation. It would, however, have been difficult for the market to have resisted the stimulating effect of such a steel statement as was issued yesterday.

War orders have played a part in the growth typified by this increase in unfilled tonnage, but orders for domestic requirements have been the larger factor. This is particularly worth noting, inasmuch as growth in our home trade by establishing a more normal proportion between home and foreign orders reduces the possible unfavorable consequence upon our industries of a sudden falling off in foreign demand in the event of a way to peace being found. There is more reason now than there ever was before to expect business in this country to go forward on a large scale, even if it should lose the stimulus of the large war orders which for many months have been placed here. The stock market yesterday gave fresh recognition to the country's broadening prosperity.

LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR

Sale of Treasury Bills Reduces the Floating Money Supplies.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The sale of Treasury bills by the Bank of England is averaging over £5,000,000, ($25,000,000,) daily and rather exceeds the daily expenditures of the Allies, but it reduces the floating money supplies and has made discount rates harden fractionally.

Premier Asquith's Guildhall speech created a good impression on the Stock Exchange, but the markets were inclined to be reactionary under profit-taking, especially Kaffirs, copper stocks, and South American securities. There was a good business in colonial bonds and the war loan, while further blocks of American gold bonds were brought out for sale and readily absorbed.

American rails were quietly steady at a lower level without special feature.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	81.24	79.54	81.08	+ .92
Industrials	90.94	91.98	90.43	+1.36

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Nov. 3	92.47	89.77	90.51	—1.24
Nov. 4	91.98	90.21	91.44	+ .93
Nov. 5	92.24	90.06	90.23	—1.21
Nov. 6	90.33	88.92	89.58	— .65
Nov. 8	90.83	88.41	88.83	— .75
Nov. 9	89.99	87.67	87.71	—1.12
Nov. 10	89.09	85.76	88.75	+1.14

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Nov., 1915	93.51	Nov. 1 85.76	Nov. 10 88.75
Nov., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Nov., 1913	67.80	Nov. 1 65.50	Nov. 10 66.51
Nov., 1912	84.12	Nov. 7 81.10	Nov. 12 82.31
Nov., 1911	78.98	Nov. 24 74.14	Dec. 1 77.07
*Year, 1915	94.18	Oct. 22 58.90	Feb. 24 88.75
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31 57.47	July 30 90.20
Year, 1913	70.10	Jan. 2 63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	83.52	Sep. 30 75.24	Feb. 1 78.56
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26 69.37	Sep. 25 77.09

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$5,522,440	$68,519,095
Ord. int. rev.	9,937,357	132,686,994
Income tax	285,143	12,334,112
Miscellaneous	935,413	15,081,373
Total receipts	$16,680,355	$228,621,575
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	6,098,448	42,472,087
Excess of total disbu. over total receipts	5,862,631	41,755,316
Expenditures	22,758,804	271,093,663

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	99	98	100
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	97	100	97	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	195	188	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	425	450	425	450
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1915. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,242,277
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	149,961,700
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.75 +1.14
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29⅞	30⅛	15,050	Alaska Gold Mines	30⅛	30⅜	29¼	30	— ⅞
12	12¼	5,400	Alaska Juneau	12¼	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	15,900	Allis.-Chalm. Mfg.	29	31¼	27	31	— ⅛
72¼	74	3,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	71⅝	73	71⅝	72¼	— ⅝
72¼	72⅝	1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	71⅝	72⅝	71½	72⅝	+1⅛
66	66¼	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	65	66	65	66	+1
92	94	50	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	92	92	92	92	..
190	200	100	Am. B.S.&F.pf. t.r.f.	190	190	190	190	+ ¼
56¾	58½	21,650	Am. Can	57⅝	59	56⅝	58⅝	+ ⅞
105¾	107	400	Am. Can pf.	105⅜	106⅜	105¾	106⅜	+ ⅞
80½	81	15,400	Am. Car & Fdry.	78	81	76¾	80½	+2⅝
20	..	100	Am. Coal	25	25	25	25	+2
20	..	50	do odd lot	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
139	140	400	Am. Coal Prod	136¼	139½	136¼	138⅝	+4½
59½	60	500	Am. Cotton Oil	58⅝	59	58⅝	59	..
112⅛	115	10	Am. Express	112⅛	112⅛	112½	112½	..
10⅜	11½	1,000	Am. Hide & Lea.	10½	11	10⅝	11	..
49¼	50	2,100	Am. Hide & Lea. pf.	49	49¼	47	49¼	+1¾
25	25¼	800	Am. Ice Securities	25⅛	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅛
23½	24	6,500	Am. Linseed	21	24	21	24	+1⅞
42	43¼	1,500	Am. Linseed pf.	41¼	43½	41¼	42	+1
62	63	14,450	Am. Locomotive	61⅝	63	58½	62	+ ¼
94⅜	94½	17,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	91	94⅝	91	94⅜	+2⅞
110	111	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	110¼	110½	110¼	110¼	..
86	87	600	Am. Sm. Sec. pf.	86½	87	86½	87	+ ⅛
82½	83⅛	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B.	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
61	61⅞	3,100	Am. Steel F'dries	57½	61½	57	61½	+3½
115⅝	115⅞	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	114⅝	115⅞	114½	115⅞	+1⅛
128	128¼	2,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	126⅜	128¼	126⅜	128¼	+1⅝
232	234	400	Am. Tobacco	231	233½	231	233½	+1½
47¼	47½	6,200	Am. Woolen	46½	47½	46	47	+ ⅛
47⅝	48	1,500	Am. Woolen t. r.	46	47½	46	47½	+ ⅜
97½	97⅞	200	Am. Woolen pf.	97½	97½	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
13½	14¼	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13¼	— ⅝
85⅝	85⅞	43,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	82⅞	85⅞	83⅜	85⅝	+2⅜
108¾	109	8,500	Atchison, T. & S. F.	106¾	109½	106⅝	108⅞	+1½
101¼	101¾	100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅛	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅜
114	116	100	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	116	116	— 1
111½	112	60,200	Baldwin Loco	113	116½	105½	111½	—2½
94⅜	94⅝	9,300	B. & O.	93⅛	93⅞	93	94½	+1⅛
76½	77	61	B. & O. pf.	77	77	77	77	..
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	180	180	180	180	..
428	435	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	410	430	400	430	—5
162½	165	300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	162½	162½	162	162½	+ ½
90	90¼	2,400	B. R. T.	90	89	90	89½	+1½
44	48	100	Brown Shoe	45	45	45	45	+5
91	93	200	Brown Shoe pf.	92	92	91½	91½	+ ½
9½	10½	1,100	Bruns. T. & Ry Sec.	9	9½	8¾	9½	— ⅝
66½	67¼	2,600	Butte & Superior	64⅜	66¼	64½	66½	+1½
26	32	100	Butterick Co.	29½	29½	29½	29½	—1
10	20	1,100	California Petrol.	19	19	18½	19	..
42	46	200	California Pet. pf.	43	43	43	43	— ⅝
183¾	185¾	11,600	Canadian Pacific	181¼	186¾	181¾	185¼	+3½
86	92	500	Case, (J. I.,) pf.	88½	90½	88½	90	+1½
57¼	57½	5,400	Central Leather Co.	56	57½	56	57⅝	+ ⅝
62½	62⅝	8,950	Chesapeake & O.	60½	62⅝	60½	62½	+1½
16	16¼	1,700	Chicago G. W.	15½	16⅞	15½	16⅝	+ ⅝
38⅞	39	2,300	Chicago G. W. pf.	38⅞	39¼	38⅜	39	..
83	83¾	3,700	Chi., M. & St. P.	83½	83½	83½	83½	+1⅛
130⅜	131¼	200	C., M. & St. P. pf.	130½	130⅝	130⅜	130⅜	+ ⅜
133½	135	300	Chi. & Northwest.	133	133½	133	133	—1
20⅞	21	20,300	C., R. I. & Pac.	19¼	21	19¼	21	+1½
53¼	53⅝	6,500	Chino Copper	51⅝	53⅝	51½	53½	+1½
66	68	200	Cluett, Peab. & Co.	66	66	66	66	— ½
50⅞	51	15,300	Colorado Fuel & I.	49	51	48⅝	51	+1½
36½	38	100	Colorado & Southern	37	37	37	37	..
144½	145	10,000	Consolidated Gas	142¼	145½	141⅞	144½	+2½
85	87	4,300	Continental Can	88	88	85	86⅞	—3¼
18⅞	19	4,500	Corn Prod. Ref.	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	..
87	88½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	+ ⅝
73	73½	49,300	Crucible Steel	74½	75½	67	73¼	— ½
..	..	400	Crucible Steel pf.	104½	104½	103	103½	— ½
115	115¼	600	Cuban Am. Sugar	115	115	112	115	+1½
101	102	100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf.	102	102	102	102	..
11	11⅞	100	Denver & Rio G.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅜
19	19⅜	100	Denv. & Rio G. pf.	19	19	19	19	— ½
129½	130⅜	100	Detroit Edison Co.	130	130	130	130	—3
43	44	16,950	Distillers Sec.	40¾	43¾	38½	43¼	+2⅝
24½	25	1,700	Dome Mines	24⅞	25	24	25	+ ⅛
64	65½	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	63½	65	63¼	65	+1½
42⅜	42¾	49,450	Erie	40½	42½	40¾	42½	+1½
57⅛	57⅝	9,500	Erie 1st pf.	56	57½	55⅝	57½	+1½
48⅜	49½	1,000	Erie 2d pf.	47½	49	47¼	49	+1½
50½	53	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	— ⅞
175½	176	2,500	General Electric	174½	176	174¼	176	+1
376¼	380	400	General Motors	367	375	367	375	+5
113⅜	114¼	400	General Motors pf.	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅜
68¾	70½	10,200	Goodrich, (B.F.) Co.	68¾	70½	67¼	70½	+1⅝
39¾	40	400	Greene-Cananea	40	40	40	40	+ ½
126	126½	3,100	Great Northern pf.	124⅞	126	124¼	126	+1⅛
48	48½	18,500	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	47	48⅝	46⅝	48½	+1
71	71¼	5,400	Guggenheim Explor.	69⅝	71	69⅝	71	+ ⅝
42⅜	42⅞	23,800	Inspiration Copper	41¼	43	41½	42⅞	+ ⅞
22⅜	23	400	Interbor.-Met.	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	8,500	Interboro Consol.	21⅞	23	21⅞	23	+1
79½	80	2,800	Interbor. Consol. pf.	78⅜	80	78¾	79½	+ ⅛
24½	26	1,000	Inter. Agricultural	25	25	24	24⅞	— ⅛
60⅜	62	2,200	Inter. Agricul. pf.	54	60	54	60	+6
107¾	109	800	Int. Harvester, N. J.	107¾	108	107	108	— ⅝
187½	190	1,150	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs.	184	188	180	188	+1⅝
11¼	11½	900	Inter. Paper	11¼	11½	11	11⅜	— ⅛
44	44½	400	Inter. Paper pf.	42½	44	44	42½	..
33¼	33⅝	3,800	Kansas City South	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	+1¼
63½	64¼	700	Kansas City So. pf.	62	64	63	64	..
80	86	100	Kayser, (J.,) & Co.	84	84	84	84	—1
129	129½	10	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	129½	129½	129½	129½	..
110	112	100	Kresge, (S.S.,) Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ⅝
74	74⅜	10,500	Lackawanna Steel	72⅜	75	67	74½	+1½
103	104	100	Laclede Gas	103	103	103	103	+ ½
80⅞	81	7,400	Lehigh Valley	78	81	75¾	80⅝	+1½
246	247	200	Liggett & Myers	246	247	246	247	+1½
117	118	300	Liggett & M. pf.	117	118	117	118	— ⅞
23	24	100	Long Island	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅞
127¼	128	100	Louis. & Nash.	127	127	127	127	—3
81¼	84	100	Mackay Cos.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	—1
65	66	300	Mackay Cos. pf.	65	65	65	65	—1
123¾	130	100	Manhattan Elev.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	+ ¼
68	69	12,400	Maxwell Motors	65¼	69	62¾	68½	+3
98	98¼	1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	98½	98	98½	98	+ ⅞
54¼	55	4,300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	53	55	50½	55	+2
86¼	86¾	13,480	Mexican Petroleum	86½	87½	84	86¾	— ½
33¼	33½	5,800	Miami Copper	32⅞	33⅜	32½	33⅛	..
16	17⅜	230	Minn. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	— ½
125½	126	1,400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122⅞	126½	122⅞	126⅛	+3
125½	126	Y 50	do., odd lot	120⅝	126⅝	120⅝	126⅝	..
130	132	26	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	..
⅞	7⅛	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
16	16½	700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ⅜
..	..	100	do., s 30 f.	15	15	15	15	..
.8	8⅛	6,900	Missouri Pacific	7⅝	8⅛	7½	8	+ ⅛
60¼	62½	300	Montana Power	59	60¼	58¾	60¼	+1⅝
76	79	20	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	76	76	..
29	29¼	5,350	Nat. En. & S. Co.	26	29	26	29	+2
91½	92½	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	..
64	64⅜	3,800	Nat. Lead Co.	63½	64	63	64	— ⅜
15¼	15½	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	15½	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
132½	133	1,700	N. Y. Air Brake	128	132¾	128	132¾	+2¾
103¼	103⅜	5,700	N. Y. Central	100⅝	104	100⅝	103⅜	+2¼
42	44	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42	42	42	42	—3
80	80⅜	4,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	80	80¼	78½	80⅛	+ ⅞
31⅜	31⅞	2,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30	31¼	30	31¼	+ ⅛
119½	119⅝	4,600	Norfolk & Western.	117	119⅝	117	119¼	+2¼
72½	73	500	North American	72	72	72	72	..
115½	115⅝	5,500	Northern Pacific	114½	115½	114	115½	+1½
..	..	400	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	— ¼
42	44	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	42	42	42	42	..
60	60¼	6,900	Penn. R. R.	58⅝	60¼	58½	60½	+ ⅝
12	14	100	Peoria & Eastern.	12	12	12	12	—1
42	43	2,000	Philadelphia Co.	43	43	41½	42	— ⅛
31⅜	32¼	8,350	Pittsburgh Coal.	31	32½	30½	32	+2
103¾	104	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	104¼	104½	103¾	104¼	+1½
95¾	96¼	200	Pitts. Steel pf. x d.	95⅜	98⅜	98	98	+1½
63⅜	64½	7,500	Pressed Steel Car.	64	64½	60½	64½	+ ½
112	113½	200	Public Service N. J.	113	113	113	113	..
..	..	200	Quicksilver	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	— ⅜
43⅝	44	1,800	Railway Steel Sp.	43	43½	42¾	43⅝	+ ⅛
99½	100	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	27¼	7,620	Ray Con. Copper	25	25	25	25¾	+ ⅛
82⅜	82⅝	25,300	Reading	81	82⅞	80½	82⅝	+1½
42	43½	100	Reading 2d pf.	43¼	43½	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
50	50⅝	9,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅞	50¼	47	50¼	+2⅜
103½	105½	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	105	105½	105	105½	..
⅜	½	300	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	½	..
3⅝	4	1,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	3⅝	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅜
..	..	1,900	do., cash	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜	..
3⅝	4	700	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	3⅝	4	3½	3½	+ ¼
6	8	200	Rumely, (M.,)Co. pf.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
6½	7	600	St. Louis & San F.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
18½	19	800	Seaboard Air Line.	18	19	18	19	+1
41½	42	500	Seab. Air Line pf.	40½	42	40½	42	+1½
154	156¾	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	156	156¾	156	156¼	+ ¼
57½	58½	1,600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	57	57½	55¾	57½	— ⅜
91	94	900	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	— ¾
103¼	103¾	53,400	Southern Pacific	100	103⅞	100	103⅜	+3⅜
110	115	900	So. Porto Rico Sug.	110	112	110	110	—17
110	115	20	do., odd lot	112½	112½	112½	112½	..
23¾	23¾	6,400	Southern Railway	23½	23¾	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
61½	63	2,000	So. Railway pf.	61	62¾	61	61½	+ ½
151½	152½	12,900	Studebaker Co.	145¼	152	142	152	+1½
112	113	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	..
54	54½	9,400	Tennessee Copper	51	54½	49¾	54½	+1⅜
165	166	1,200	Texas Co.	163½	166	165	165⅞	— ⅛
15¼	15⅜	700	Texas & Pacific	15	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
61½	61¾	3,570	Third Avenue	60⅜	62	60½	61¾	+ ½
105	110	100	Underw. Typew. pf.	107	107	107	107	+2
73	74	1,300	Union B. & P. Co.	74	75	71	74½	+ ½
27	27½	200	Un., B. & P. Co. pf.	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
137⅞	137½	19,900	Union Pacific	135	137¼	135	137½	+2
83	83½	300	Union Pacific pf.	83½	83½	83⅜	83⅜	..
62	63	400	United Cigar Mfrs.	63½	63⅝	62½	62½	—2⅜
97	97⅝	1,900	United Cigar Stores.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
12	12⅜	300	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
141½	145	800	United Fruit Co.	141½	143	139	143	+1
32½	33	2,000	United Rys. Inv.	32¼	32¾	31	32⅝	+ ⅛
38	39	700	United Rys. Inv. pf.	38	39	38	39	+ ½
26½	27	2,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	26½	27	26	26½	—1½
53	54½	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	53	53	53	53	—1½
108¾	112	4,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	104	110	101½	110	+5
103	106	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	104	104	103	103	—4
35	38	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	37½	37½	36	36	—8
2⅝	3½	300	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3¼	3¼	3	3	— ⅝
54	55	3,300	U. S. Rubber	53¼	54½	52¼	54½	+ ⅝
87	87⅛	231,300	U. S. Steel	83⅜	87¼	83⅜	87	+2⅝
116	116	700	U. S. Steel pf.	115½	116	115⅜	116	+ ¼
72	73⅝	15,300	Utah Copper	72	73⅝	70⅜	73¼	+ ⅜
44½	45⅞	4,300	Va.-Car. Chemical	44½	45⅞	43⅝	45⅞	+1⅜
60½	..	700	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	60½	61	60	60	..
15⅝	16⅛	4,900	Wabash w. i.	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
46	47¼	3,700	Wabash pf.	46	47¼	46	47¼	+1½
29	30¼	5,800	Wabash pf. B w. i.	29	30¼	29	30	+1
32½	33¼	1,100	Western Maryland	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅝
87	87½	800	Western Union Tel.	86½	87¼	86½	87¼	..
67	67¼	66,400	Westingh. E. & M.	64⅞	67¼	63

UNDISTURBED INVESTMENTS

The waverings of our wartime markets have seemingly had no effect upon the securities of the

Pacific Gas and Electric Company,

whose earnings have increased steadily, gaining month by month, and materially strengthening its financial position.

Note the Company's September progress, shown in their recent statement:

	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1914
Gross	$1,558,689	$1,421,633
Net	676,359	628,730

INCREASE

Gross	$137,055
Net	47,629

The General & Ref. 5s of 1942 now yield 5⅝%.

The First Preferred Stock is selling on a 6¾% basis.

Write to-day for Detailed Descriptions 5 and 8.

John Nickerson, Jr.

60 Broadway, New York — 300 N. Broadway, St. Louis

POWDER STOCKS

WE WILL BUY

50 Du Pont Com.
100 Du Pont (Old Ex-Div.)
100 Du Pont Pfd.

WE WILL SELL

50 Atlas Com.
25 Hercules Com.
50 Atlas Pfd.

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Send for our letter on unique investment and speculative possibilities of the stock of this remarkable company.

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Exempt from Federal Income Tax, acceptable for postal savings, and legal investment for savings banks, trustees, etc., in New Jersey.

$25,000
City of Sea Isle City, N. J.
5% Bonds, Due 1935 and 1945

Interest May and November 1st Denom. $500 & $1,000. Coupon form, privilege of full registration.

Sea Isle City is one of the oldest pleasure resorts on the Jersey Coast. The city is required to maintain sinking funds against its municipal obligations.

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6% INVESTMENTS.

First Mortgage 6% Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000. No investor has ever lost a dollar of interest or principal on any securities purchased of this house.

S. W. Straus & Co.,
Straus Bldg., Chicago. One Wall St., New York.

Metropolitan Trust Co
pays interest on daily balances of individuals, corporations, and firms.
49 Wall Street

COTTON PRICES RISE, UNDERTONE STEADY

Effects of Oversold Condition Shown as Market Advances 16 to 18 Points.

SELLING ON CROP ESTIMATE

12,890,000-Bale Prediction Fails to Depress Quotations—Covering by Shorts.

Cotton showed the effects of its oversold condition yesterday and advanced sixteen to eighteen points, with a steady undertone throughout practically the entire session. There was liberal selling in the first hour, based on Cordill's much-heralded crop estimate, but the figures failed to have any lasting influence and the maximum recovery from the early break was about thirty points, most of which was retained up to the close.

The Cordill crop estimate placed the yield, including linters, at 12,890,000 bales. For a time it was thought that Mr. Cordill might have included the carry-over from the previous crop, or at least attempted to estimate the amount of cotton to be marketed during the season. So far as the figures on the actual ginning, including linters, are concerned, there are few people in the local trade who indorse his calculations.

The mere fact that the estimate, which is almost 2,000,000 bales in excess of crop estimates current a month or so ago, failed to depress prices, indicated that the market either had discounted such an opinion or had placed little reliance in the figures.

There was a good deal of covering by shorts, but very little buying for long account. Spinners bought moderately to fix prices.

Reports from the South indicated very little disposition on the part of holders to let go and most advices from spot markets indicated that very little cotton was coming out in response to the low bids from shippers and mill agents. A better export demand was reported with Liverpool buyers in the market.

While the market seems to have turned the corner there is a disposition to look for some irregularity, as the market usually does more or less backing and filling after a big move in one direction.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, fifteen to twenty-five points higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady, fifteen points advance, middling 11.75. Futures closed very steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.04	11.36	11.61@11.63	11.45@11.46
Jan.	11.78	11.45	11.75@11.76	11.58@11.59
March	11.93	11.57	11.96@11.97	11.79@11.81
May	12.14	11.84	12.10@12.11	11.94@11.95
July	12.17	11.91	12.16@12.17	12.00@12.02

Total port receipts, 41,995 bales. Last week, 34,682 bales. Last year, 55,345 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
New Orleans	7,151	8,148	6,337
Galveston	10,832	10,558	27,983
Mobile	290	721	1,921
Charleston	1,500	1,417	1,772
Savannah	4,965	2,619	6,940
Wilmington	930	1,422	876
Norfolk	3,124	2,968	2,519

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	981	3,668	4,018
Memphis	6,803	10,503	10,791
St. Louis	2,346	3,346	4,951
Houston	6,736	7,608	27,677

Exports, 28,382 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,508,822 bales. Total last season, 803,544 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,100 Galveston	11.50		345,526
740 New Orleans	11.23	297,567	142,025
100 Mobile	11.00	19,810	34,434
2,050 Savannah	11.50	201,019	141,998
— Charleston	11.50	80,756	71,709
— Wilmington	11.12½	35,137	33,245
1,064 Norfolk	11.25	66,940	40,000
— Augusta	11.25		131,534
1,450 Memphis	11.50	219,500	201,469
— St. Louis	11.50	25,832	25,832
1,683 Houston	11.35	185,335	134,623

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points advance at 6.88d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, nil. Market closed very steady.

LISTED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

International Mercantile Marine Among the Securities Admitted.

The Stock Exchange admitted to the official list yesterday certificates of deposit for $10,351,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company. This stock has been traded in on the Curb for several months. The company also applied to the Exchange for the listing of additional amounts of the certificates up to a total of $51,726,300.

Other securities listed were $11,472,300 common stock of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore; certificates of deposit for about $37,000,000 face value of various bonds and the common stock of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and $5,851,000 of 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, and $6,081,000 stock of the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French.5	Oct., 1920	97½	98	5.47
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.50
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1917	101	101⅛	5.36
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920	99⅜	99⅝	6.20
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can..5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.90
French Gov't.5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	6.12
German Gov't.5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.00
Italian Gov't.6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1916	100¼	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't.6	Dec., 1916	99	99½	6.50
Swiss Gov't..5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't..5	Mar., 1920	98½	97½	6.15
Swiss Gov't..5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Am. Loco. Co..5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.00
A.T. & T. sub.5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.75
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1918	100¼	100½	4.80
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100½	100⅝	4.70
Can. Northern.5	Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	97⅛	97⅜	5.15
Chi. & W. I..5	Sep., 1917	99½	99¾	5.15
Chi. Eli. Rys..5	July, 1916	93	94	14.00
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	100	101	5.56
Con. Pow. Co.6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Balt.5	May, 1917	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	101¾	101⅞	3.95
E. Pr. & Lt..5	..	1918	83	98½	6%
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.80
Gr. Rap. Ry..6	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.70
Gr. Rap. Ry..5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.83
Hav. El. Ry..6	Sept., 1918	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val....5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	4.50
Int. Harv....5	Feb.15,'18	101¼	101⅜	4.40
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.00
Louis. G. & E.6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1916	92½	98½	31.00
Minn. G. E...6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
Mich. Ry.....6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	6.76
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917	98¾	99	7.15
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100¼	101	3.50
North. S. P...6	June, 1917	99⅜	100½	5.65
Penn. Co. ...4½	June 15,'21	100½	100⅝	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100½	2.85
Sea. Air Line.5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.63
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	3.38
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100½	100½	4.70
Sulz. & Sons.6	June, 1916	100½	101¼	4.40
U. S. Steel..5	June, 1918	99	100	5.00
U. S. P. S.Co.6	Apr., 1918	97¼	98½	6.60
Union Typew.5	Jan. 15,'18	98	100	5.00
United Fruit..6	May, 1917	102	102¾	4.40
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	5.20
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.85
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	98¼	98¼	6.58
W. Pr. Co...6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅜	5.40
W.V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	97	99	6%

CITIES SERVICE GETS CASH.

Sells Stock for $5,000,000 and Will Resume Paying Dividends.

Directors of the Cities Service Company, which controls about 150 public utility concerns, voted at a special meeting yesterday to authorize the sale of $5,000,000 preferred and $2,500,000 common stock for $5,000,000 in cash. The stock has already been sold, it was learned after the meeting, to a syndicate of bankers. The sale will enable the company to retire its entire floating debt and besides will supply substantial working capital.

The company will resume regular monthly dividends on the preferred at the annual rate of 6 per cent. on Feb. 1 to shareholders of record Jan. 15. Holders of preferred shares will receive the right on Jan. 1 to take up 5 per cent. convertible debentures to the amount of 9 per cent. of their holdings as payment for deferred dividends. After all owners of preferred stock have been paid their deferred dividends owners of common stock will also receive 9 per cent. in debentures.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	.	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City	.	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	.	3
Dallas	5	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

ON TIME.

30 days	2¼@2⅛	5 months	3
90 days	2½@2⅜	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	2¾@3¼
60 to 90 days			2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.63	$4.64⅛	$4.64¾	...
Cables	4.65⅛	4.65⅝	4.65⅞	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable
London	$4.64¾	$4.65⅛
Paris	5.08¾	5.07½
Switzerland	5.33	5.32
Scandinavia	26.30	26.40
Berlin	.81⅝	.81½
China—		
Hongkong	43.45	43.60
Shanghai	56.25	...
Singapore	37.30	...
Greece	19.40	19.45
Holland	.41⅛	.41⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.46	6.46
Japan—		
Kobe	49.50	49.62½
Yokohama	49.50	49.62½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41⅛	.41⅜
Rio	.23⅝	.23⅞
Spain	.19	.19
Austria	14.62	14.70
Russia	..	31.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 90 Days.	60 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.61	$4.59	3 $4.58¾	$4.57¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $458,184,869; balance, $25,485,182; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $144,606.

The local banks have gained $5,620,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium@par.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d, off 1-16d; New York, 50c, off ⅛c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange suffered a further sharp reaction during part of yesterday's session, but closed with a sharp upward movement, stimulated by the heavy increase on unfilled orders shown by the United States Steel Corporation. The dealing in the shares of the latter was on a large scale, and that stock was easily the feature of the market.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska Gold	30⅜	30⅝	29⅞	30½
10	Alaska Jun	12	12	12	12
3,450	Allis-Chalm	29	30⅜	27	30⅜
360	Am. Bt. Sug.	65½	66¼	65	66¼
4,520	Am. Can	58⅜	59	57¼	58½
1,010	Am. Car & F.	78½	80⅜	77	80⅜
30	Am. H. & L.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
150	Am. Ice Sec.	25¼	25½	25	25⅛
40	Am. Linseed	22½	23⅛	22½	23⅛
490	Am. Loco	61⅛	62⅜	59½	62⅜
1,130	Am. Smelt	91¼	94½	91¼	94½
7,300	Am. Sugar	114⅞	115¼	114⅜	114⅜
4,690	Am. Cop	83	85⅞	82⅜	85¼
110	A., T. & S. F.	106⅜	107⅜	106⅜	107⅜
1,060	Balt. & Loco	116	116½	106½	112⅝
120	Balt. & Ohio	93¼	94⅜	93¼	94½
80	B. R. T.	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89½
50	Cal. Pet.	18⅝	19¼	18½	19⅛
50	Can. Pacific	185	186	183½	185½
1,000	Cent. Leather	56⅝	57¼	56¼	57¼
539	Ches. & Ohio	60⅜	62¼	60⅜	62
10	Chi. Gt. W.	13½	15¼	15¼	15¼
60	C., M. & S. P.	93⅞	95½	93¼	95¼
230	C., R. I. & P.	19⅜	20⅜	19¼	20⅜
180	Chino Copper	51⅝	53	51½	53
1,130	Col. Fuel & I.	49	51	47	51
180	Corn Prods.	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
7,880	Crucible Steel	74	75½	67⅜	73
350	Dist. Sec.	40½	42½	39	42½
4,770	Erie	40⅜	42⅜	40⅜	42½
100	Erie 1st pf.	55⅞	57⅜	55⅜	57⅜
550	Goodrich Co.	68⅛	70½	67⅛	69½
930	Gt. No. Ore	47	48⅜	46⅞	48⅜
10	Gt. No. pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½
80	Guggen. Ex.	70¼	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
470	Inspir. Cop.	41⅛	43¼	41⅛	43
410	Interboro Con.	21⅜	22⅞	21⅜	22⅜
50	Kan. City So.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝
30	Lack. Steel	69	69	69	69
210	Lehigh Val.	79	80¼	79	80
220	Maxw. Motr.	63⅜	63⅜	63¼	63¼
790	Mex. Petrol.	86¾	87¼	84⅝	84⅝
330	Miami Copper	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
420	Mo. Pacific	7⅜	8	7⅞	7⅞
70	Nat. En. & S.	26½	26⅝	26½	26½
70	Nevada Cons.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
140	N. Y. Central	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
110	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	80	80⅝	79¼	80⅛
70	N. Y., O.& W.	30½	31⅛	29⅝	31⅛
20	Nor. Pacific	114½	114½	114½	114½
10	Pac. Mail	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
610	Pennsylvania	59⅛	60¼	58⅝	60⅛
280	Pitts. Coal	31	32½	31	32
280	Pres. St. Car	63⅜	63⅜	59⅜	63¼
280	Ray Copper	25¼	25¾	24¾	25⅜
6,260	Reading	53	53¾	50¾	52⅜
570	Rep. I. & S.	47⅞	50¼	47	50½
3,080	So. Pacific	100	104⅜	100	103½
250	So. Railway	23½	23½	22⅜	23¼
410	Studebaker	150	151½	142⅝	151½
610	Tenn. Copper	52¼	53¾	50¼	53⅜
200	Third Ave.	61	62	61	62
2,200	Union Pac.	135¼	137½	135¼	137¼
600	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	53⅝	52	53⅜
54,570	U. S. Steel	84⅛	87⅞	84	87
330	Utah Copper	71¼	73¼	71¼	73¼
10	Va. Car. Ch.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
10	West. U. Tel.	87½	87½	87½	87½
4,530	West. E. & M.	64⅞	67⅛	63⅜	67⅛
114,510					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	24½	24½	24½	24½
500	Comstock	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
300	Elkton	.27	.27	.27	.27
800	Gold. Merger	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Iron Blossom	.77	.78	.77	.78
200	Jim Butler	.79	.79	.79	.79
650	Jumbo Ext.	1.25	1.31½	1.25	1.31½
200	Mexican	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Ophir	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,500	Oro	.09½	.09½	.07	.07
300	Sierra Madre	.80	.80	.80	.80
200	Ton. Exten.	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
300	West End	.62	.62	.62	.62
6,150					

BLAMES CHICAGO BOARD.

President of Consolidated Exchange Denies Bucket Shop Taint.

M. E. de Aguero, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, said yesterday that the action of the Board of Trade of Chicago in cutting off the Exchange's wheat quotations was illogical, as the two Exchanges had been working in harmony together with the New York Stock Exchange in the effort to eliminate bucket shops.

"In May last," he added, "we rejected three applicants for membership, whose financial condition was excellent, because of their former affiliation with bucket shop interests. If the Board of Trade had any complaint to make about the use of its quotations, it could have brought the matter to our attention, and it is certain that any members found to be abusing the privilege would have been dismissed from the Exchange."

Mr. de Aguero said there had been practically no dealings in wheat since stocks became active, and that the loss of the quotation service would not be felt.

HOW THE BANKS STAND.

Controller's Report on Conditions at the Last Call.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Controller of the Currency today issued the following statement of the condition of the National banks of the United States on Sept. 2, 1915, the date of the last bank call, as compared with the condition shown following the bank call of June 23 last:

ITEMS OF RESOURCES.

	Sept. 2.	June 23.
Loans & discounts	$6,756,080,004	$6,059,971,463
Overdrafts	5,080,626	5,173,386
U. S. bonds	781,726,220	783,453,780
Other bonds, sec., (oth. than stks)	1,219,214,503	1,191,127,717
Stocks incl. premium on same	92,594,892	93,787,521
Banking houses	246,799,717	277,804,754
Furniture & fixt.	31,592,487	.....
Other real estate owned	43,953,871	43,971,595
Due from Federal Reserve Banks	315,409,198	312,657,647
Due fr'm approved reserve agents	811,379,518	737,894,995
Due from banks and bankers (oth. than above)	597,832,441	538,425,712
Exch. for Clearing House	287,289,183	213,005,965
Checks on banks in same place	21,702,640	16,409,445
Outside checks & oth. cash items	23,003,077	20,870,932
Notes of oth. national banks	57,618,958	61,557,498
Fed. Res. notes	6,779,935	6,418,136
Total specie	719,843,506	730,847,967
Legal-tend. notes	122,765,379	111,240,250
Redemp. fund. and due from United States Treasury.	41,392,715	43,373,243
*Customers' liabil. under letters of credit	52,321,053	.....
*Customers' liabil. acct. of acceptances	16,461,341	.....
Other assets	15,579,155	.....
Total	$12,267,090,429	$11,795,685,156

*These items formerly were abstracted under loans and discounts.

ITEMS OF LIABILITIES.

Cap. stk. paid in	$1,038,863,507	$1,068,519,105
Surplus fund	722,577,738	722,089,210
Undiv. prof., less exp. & taxes pd.	300,018,297	314,755,321
Amt. outstanding	718,496,591	722,703,856
Due to Fed. Res. Bank	39,855	500
Due to approved reserve agents	6,407,832	6,289,592
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	2,459,607,984	2,201,716,024
Divs. unpaid	1,277,906	1,953,817
Demand deposits	5,424,310,206	5,323,853,421
Time deposits	1,335,572,505	1,285,428,400
U. S. bonds borrowed	33,822,390	33,336,164
Other bonds borrowed	5,997,557	8,436,963
Sec. borrowed	84,983	98,356
Notes and bills rediscounted	45,550,405	39,918,587
Bills payable	60,169,397	58,200,677
State Bank circ'n	22,980	.....
*Letters of credit	55,137,152	.....
*Accept'nces based on imp. and exp.	13,077,888	.....
Liabil. other than those above stated	13,755,956	6,884,557
Total	$12,267,090,429	$11,795,685,156
Reserve held	$1,969,347,602	.....
Reserve required	1,106,641,939	.....
Excess reserve	862,755,662	.....

*These items formerly were abstracted under demand deposits.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	118	...
American Light & Traction	354	358
American Light & Traction pf.	108¼	110¼
Adirondack Electric Power	16	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	60	64
*American Gas & Electric	108	111
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	60
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf.	79	81
American Public Utilities	31	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	56	60
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	69	72
Cities Service pf.	70	72
Colorado Power	24	25½
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	35	37
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82	84
Consumers Power pf., Mel.	90	94
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	91½	92½
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	92½	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	77	81
Empire District Electric pf.	65	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	55
Gas & Electric Securities	60	75
Gas & Electric securities pf.	65	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	40	55
Northern States Power pf.	29	30
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	53½	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	22	25
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	71	75
Southern California Edison	76	80
Southern California Edison pf.	95	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5¾	6¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf.	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	38	42
United Light & Rys.	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	70	72
Utah Securities	17	18
Western Power	16	19
Western Power pf.	48	52

*Par value $50.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	98	..
2s, c. 1930	98	..
3s, r. 1918	101	..
3s, c. 1918	101	..
4s, r. 1925	109	..
4s, c. 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r. 1936	97	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. ex div	104	108
Am Ag Ch pf	98	98⅝
Am B S & Fdy	97½	100⅜
A C & F pf.	117	117½
Am C Pr pf.	108	..
Am Lo pf.	98	98½
Am Malt.	7⅛	9½
Do pf.	30	33
Am Snuff.	150	155
Do pf.	105	109½
Am S Ref pf.	116¾	118
A T & C.	63	66
Am T pf.	108	109
Am W pf	95	98
ctfs	96	97½
Assets R.	6	8
A M 1st pf	52	95
Bald L pf.	108	109
Batop M.	1⅜	1½
Booth Fish	41	..
Do pf.	79	..
B Un G.	133	136
B R & P.	90	93
Do pf.	105	..
Burns Bros	83	84
Do pf.	104	108
Canada So.	54⅜	..
Cent L pf.	108	110
C R R of N J	360	370
C & S A pf.	132	134
Chi & Alt.	8	12½
Do pf.	20	22½
C & N W pf.	170	190
Chi. St. P. M & Om.	122	123
Do p

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

500 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
25 Am. Water Wks. & Elec. 1st Pfd.
50 Am. Dist. Tel. of N. J.
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording
10 Continental Insurance
50 Comm. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
25 Du Pont Powder Com.
25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Fire Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Globe & Rutgers Insurance
15 Home Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
500 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
10 Milliken Bros. 6% Notes
100 Mich. L. S. & Chem. Com. & Pfd.
50 Niagara Insurance
25 New York State Railways Com.
50 National Licorice Com. & Pfd.
25 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
100 Scovill Manufacturing
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Title Guarantee Trust
25 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
100 Woodward Iron Com.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Recovery in Prices in Most of the Curb Stocks in an Active Trading Session.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 428,161 shares of stocks and $135,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 187,956; oil, 8,495 and mining, 231,710. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
950	Am.-B. M. Co.	33	57	33	37
1,400	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	30	33½	30	33½
1,500	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	42	43	42	43
250	‡Can. C. & F., 92	93	90	90	
200	‡C. C. & F. pf.111	114	109	109	109½
5,000	‡Car. L. & P.. 7	7½	6¾	7	
100	‡Central Fdy., 15¼	13½	13½	13½	
5,000	Chan. Motors. 89	90	87	88½	
650	‡Chev. M. Car Co., wi. i....122	125	120	125	
960	‡Cramp Ship.. 73	76	73	78	
700	Driggs-Seab'y. 140	143	138	143	
110	Guan. Sugar... 61	61	60	60	
50	‡Hall Signal.. 28	28	28	28	
245	‡Hendee Mfg.. 32	35	31	32	
63,200	Int. Mer. M. 15½	15¾	15¼	19¾	
30,000	Int. M. M. pf. 49	54	49	56	
300	Int. Mer. Mar. Cent. t. ctfs. 46	52½	49	52½	
550	‡Int. Motors... 34	34½	33	34½	
9,100	Kath. B. pf.. 10¼	10¾	10	10¾	
135	Kelly S. Tire..288	290	288	290	
450	‡K. S. T., w. i. 74	76	74	75	
785	‡Key. Ord..... 11	11	11	11	
1,100	‡Lake Tor. B. 14¾	14¾	13½	14½	
300	‡L. T. B. 1st pf 14½	14½	14	14	
9,100	Man. Tran....(1¾-1¾)	1¾	1¼	1¾	
2,000	Mar. of Am.... 4¼	4½	4	4¼	
27,000	‡Mid. Steel..(77½-78)	78½	76	79¼	
3,500	Peerless Motors 42	42¾	40¾	41½	
200	C. of R. & H. 5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼	
200	‡M. R., w. i. 21	23	21	23	
900	‡S. Co. of C. 41½	42¾	41½	42¾	
1,175	‡St. Los. Lead. 13¾	14¼	13¾	14	
10,800	S. B., w. i. t. c. 40¾	41	38¾	41	
1,000	‡Tob. Pro. c... 36½	38½	35	36	
1,500	T. F., w. i. t. c. 6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	
1,850	Un. Profit S.. 1¾	²2	1¾	1¾	
4,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	5	5½	4¾	5
260	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf....	5¾	²6	5¾	5¾
....	Way, O. & G.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
1,000	World Film....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'e.
5	Buckeye P. L..110	110	110	...	
100	‡Houston Oil.. 19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼	
30	Indiana P. L..110	108	110	...	
50	Midwest Ref.... 44	44	44	— 2	
3	Nat. Transit.. 31	31	31	— 1	
17	Northern P. L.106	105	106	...	
5	Ohio Oil..... 159	159	159	— 2	
70	Prairie P. L.. 206	203	205	— 12	
8	Southern P. L.235	238	235	+ 3	
105	St'd Oil of Cal.312	309	309	— 1	
62	St'd Oil of Ind.452	450	450	— 3	
10	St'd Oil of N. J.480	476	476	— 1	
14	St'd Oil of N.Y.203	201	203	+ 1	
15	Vacuum Oil ..217	217	217	+ 2	
1,200	Ventura Cons.. 11	10¾	10¾	— 1/8	
6,800	‡Victoria Oil... 2	1⅞	1⅞	...	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	††Alta-Consol.. 15	15	14	14	
2,100	††Amer. Com.. 9½	10	9½	10	
5,000	††Atlanta 24	25	24	24	
800	Big Ledge Devel. ⅞	4⅜	⅞	4⅜	
11,700	Braden Copper. 12¾	12¾	11¾	12½	
2,750	B.C.&Z.,v.t.cts. 6	6¼	5⅞	6½	
1,500	Butte & N. Y. 2⅜	3	2½	2⅜	
3,000	†Caledonia ... 93	96	94	95	
3,500	Canada Copper 2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
1,000	†Cashboy 5	5	5	5	
4,500	C. de Pasco C. 36	36⅜	35½	36½	
5,000	†Chile Copper. 24⅝	24¾	24⅜	24¾	
200	††Comstock T.. 15	15	15	15	
1,200	Cons. Arizona. 1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	Cons. Copper.. 1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
500	Cons. N.-Utah. ⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1,800	††Emma. Cop.. 27	29	27	29	
850	First Nat. Cop. 4⅞	5	4¾	4⅞	
100	†Florence 44	44	44	44	
3,600	Goldfield Cons. 1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
4,100	††Goldfield Mr. 18½	19	18½	18½	
400	††Iron Blossom 82	82	82	82	
8,000	Jumbo Exten.. 1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
12,300	Kennecott Cop. 48	50¾	48	50½	
5,000	††Kewanas 30	30	25	29	
100	Magma Cop.... 14	14	14	14	
1,000	††McKin.-Dar.... 26	30	26	28	
2,900	††Marsh Min.. 36	36	35	35	
1,200	††Mother Lode. 29½	31	29	30	
1,100	††Nat. Z. & L. 1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4,000	Nip. Mines Co. 6½	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
8,000	††Oro 6	6	6	6	
1,800	††Rex Con. M. 44	44	43	43	
1,800	†Roch. Mines.. 72	72	68	69	
900	†Santa Fe M.. 3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	
1,000	††Silver Pick.. 8½	8½	8½	8½	
1,000	Stan. Sil.-Ld.. 1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
500	Stewart 1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13,000	††Success Min. 72	73	66	68	
115,000	††Super. Min.. 31	32½	31	32	
100	Tonopah Ext... 2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1,500	Tonopah Com. ⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
500	West End Con. 63	63	63	63	
210	‡xW. K. Cop. pf. 2	2¼	2	..	

BONDS.

$60,000	Cerro de Pasco 6s.....118	120	118	119	
75,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.164	164	159	162	

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 9. Bid.	Asked.
Amer.-Brit. Mfg. pf.. 60	80	60	80	
Amer. Writing Paper. 3	2½	2	2½	
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. 13	14	13	14	
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b'r. 14	15	14	15	
Can. Gen. Electric.... 124	127	124	127	
Carbon Steel 85	95	80	90	
Carbon Steel 1st pf.. 80	90	80	90	
Carbon Steel, 2d pf.. 65	70	65	70	
Contral Foundry pf.. 26	30	26	30	
Dominion Steel 49¼	51	49¼	51	
Emerson Phonograph. 11½	12	11½	12	
Fisk Tire..... 122	125	122	123	
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a. prospect)..... 1	1¼	1	1¼	
Hall Signal pf..... 45	60	45	60	
Hopk. & A. Arms.... 59	60	59	60	
Int. Motors pf..... 60	65	60	65	
Kelly Spr'field Tire, new, 1st pf..... 95	96	93	96	
Lima Locomotive.... 29	31	29	31	
Manhat. R. T. P. Mar.. 95	105	95	105	
Mutual Profit Shar.. 9	9½	9	9½	
Sherman Carbide.... ⅞	¾	⅞	¾	
Sherman Carbide pf.. 8	15	8	15	
Standard Motors 9¼	10¼	11½	11½	
Sterling Gum..... 2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Willys Over. pf., w. i. 102½	..	102½	..	

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American 16	16½	16	16½	
Cosden & Co..... 6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Inter-Petroleum..... 9¾	10	9¾	10	
Pierce Oil 14¾	15½	15	15½	

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne .. 37	40	37	40	
Booth 35	37	35	36	
Howe Sound 4	4¼	3	3¼	
Kerr Lake 3¾	4	3½	4	
Mason Valley 2	2¼	2	2¼	
New Utah Bingham.. 2½	3	2⅜	3	
North Butte Devel.. ⅛	¼	⅛	¼	
Success Mining..... 66	68	..	..	
Tri-bullion ..... ⅛	⅜	..	..	

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s....258	265	259	265	
Int. M. Mar. new 5s 85	90	85	90	
Pierce Oil 6s..... 82	84	82	84	

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....142	147	140	148	
Aetna Explosives pf.. 89	91	89	91	
Atlas Powder 250	260	250	280	
Atlas Powder pf..... 95	99	95	99	
Babcock & Wilcox...120	130	126	130	
Bliss (E. W.)..... 350	375	350	375	
Bliss (E. W.) pf..... 72	80	72	78	
Can. Explosives 340	415	330	415	
Can. Explosives pf...100	110	100	110	
Colt's Arms 840	870	850	870	
Du Pont Powder, new400	415	400	410	
Du Pont Powder pf...101	104	101	104	
Hercules Powder 390	406	400	410	
Hercules Powder pf 114	116	114	115	
Midvale Steel & Ord. 78	79	79	80	
Niles-Bement-Pond ...170	180	170	185	
Niles-Bement-Pd pf..101	103	101	103	
Savage Arms 350	400	350	400	
Scovill Mfg. Co..... 410	435	435	450	
Winchester Rep. A..2600	2725	2600	2750	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Twenty-two roads.	$18,221,164	+$3,598,382
Three roads.....	1,326,206	— 85,880
Total (25 roads)..	19,547,370	+ 3,422,502

BOSTON & MAINE reports to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Oper. rev ...	$21,734,257	$21,941,327	$207,070
Expenses ...	8,569,512	9,996,733	1,427,227
Net	4,164,745	2,944,590	*1,220,155
Taxes	494,001	503,709	10,518
Total income	3,892,881	2,784,589	*1,158,392
Charges	2,518,407	2,607,970	89,563
Surplus	1,374,474	176,619	*1,247,855

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
October gross..	$115,124	$110,490	$4,633
Net	56,480	55,072	1,408
Surplus	20,536	20,125	411
10 mos. gross..	1,120,271	1,101,998	27,373
Net	566,645	558,655	7,990
Surplus	300,829	295,790	1,598

EXPORTS OF LAST WEEK.

Those Shipped from This Port Were More Than $42,000,000.

Exports here in the week ended Nov. 6 amounted to $42,156,157, according to the Custom House report given out yesterday. In the week before shipments had a value of $48,798,442, and in the week before that $67,580,996. Exports in the corresponding week last year were only $17,980,211. Shipments to date from this port for the year now total $1,332,898,212, compared with $773,097,312 the same period of 1914.

England took war munitions and other supplies worth $12,003,000, the British possessions, $2,364,204; Ireland, $641,362; Scotland, $693,144, and Egypt, $12,658. Shipments for France had a value of $6,577,145, while Italian purchases of wheat and war materials amounted to $3,646,126. The week's exports to the Netherlands were unusually heavy, being set down at $3,297,685. Russian purchases reached $1,421,313, while merchandise for the Russian possessions was valued at $365,242.

Sweden led the Scandinavian countries with exports manifested at $1,882,223, Denmark coming next with $1,267,115. Goods for Germany were exported to the value of $2,500, while supplies for Greece were reported at $434,959. Serbian purchases shipped totaled $13,764. Shipments to Spain were valued at $699,460, and to Spanish possessions, $144,585. Outward trade with Liberia reached $44,746.

Argentina led the South American countries in exports with a total for the week valued at $1,497,729, while Brazil took goods worth $821,931. Chilean purchases were reported at $497,241. Cuba's buying was on a large scale, the week's exports being set down at $1,787,562. Merchandise for Central America was worth $195,143, while Panama shipments aggregated $337,026. Exports to Mexico were down to $77,498.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	10½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining ...	625	635	620	630
Borne-Scrymser	265	270	265	270
Buckeye Pipe Line..	109	111	109	111
Chesebrough Mfg....	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	160	170	160	170
Continental Oil	257	263	257	263
Crescent Pipe Line..	44	46	44	46
Cumberland Pipe Line	65	67	63	67
Eureka Pipe Line....	245	250	245	250
Galena Signal Oil....	155	158	155	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line..	151	154	151	154
Indiana Pipe Line..	108	111	108	111
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	9¾	10¼	9¾	10½
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit.....	220	225	220	228
Northern Pipe Line..	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	158	161	159	162
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas....	407	412	410	415
Prairie Pipe Line....	204	206	203	206
Solar Refining	280	285	280	285
Southern Pipe Line..	234	237	254	257
South Penn Oil.....	340	338	343	343
South. West. Penn..	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal..	308	312	310	315
Standard Oil of Ind..	450	455	452	455
Standard Oil of Kan.	425	435	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky..	317	323	317	323
Standard Oil of Neb..	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil of N. J.	477	482	482	485
Standard Oil of N. Y.	202	204	202	205
Standard Oil of Ohio.	493	505	495	505
Swan & Finch.....	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	216	220	214	217
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The committee having in charge the rechartering of the American Woolen Company in Massachusetts issued a statement after a meeting yesterday, urging stock owners to deposit their holdings before Nov. 14 in order to secure the full advantage of the plan.

Jenks, Gwynne & Co. have issued a booklet describing the Cosden & Co. oil refinery of Oklahoma.

$50,000,000 STARTS NEW BRITISH CREDIT

Committee of Ten Bankers Organized to Act with English Financiers.

TOTAL DEPENDS ON DEMAND

Anglo-French Loan Brings Surplus of Money, and Nov. 15 Instalment Is Postponed.

Flotation of the much discussed supplementary British commercial credits was brought nearer yesterday at a meeting of the National City Bank, which resulted in the formation of a committee of ten bankers to act with a British committee. It was said that the initial transaction would provide at least $50,000,000.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Chairman of the new committee the other members of which are Seward Prosser, President, and Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; R. Y. Hebden, agent of the Bank of Montreal; J. E. Gardin, head of the Foreign Exchange Department of the National City Bank; George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago; James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, and William H. Porter, a member of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The English committee, with which these men will act, is headed by Sir Henry Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, with whom will be associated Sir Edward H. Holden, Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, and Sir Felix Schuster, of the Union and Smith's Bank of London.

William Woodward, President of the Hanover National, and Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, were present at yesterday's meeting. Their attendance was asked with a view to arranging the credit, in part at least, on acceptances which will be available for rediscount with the reserve banks.

It was said that no terms had been agreed upon, and that it was not decided what form the credit should take. The amount is not to be definitely fixed, but will be increased as additional sums are called for to provide exchange. Some of the New York banks have already granted credits as a result of negotiations taken up with them directly by their London correspondents.

Money from the Anglo-French loan has been piling up much more rapidly than it has been needed, and to avoid unnecessary concentration of funds the syndicate managers yesterday issued notice to subscribers that the payment called for on Nov. 15 would be delayed. The following notice to this effect was sent out:

"Having regard to the large aggregate of payments made by subscribers to the Anglo-French five-year 5 per cent. external loan syndicate on Oct. 15 (date of first payment) and of additional sums being realized from sales of bonds of syndicate account, the managers beg to notify syndicate subscribers that no installment on account of subscriptions will be required to be paid on Nov. 15, nor until after further notice calling for such payment as may be required on or before Dec. 15."

WOOL MARKET IS STRONG.

Large General Distribution of Different Kinds of Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The American Woolen and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market continues strong and is advancing. Although sales for the week have not aggregated as much as those for the previous week, there has been a more general distribution of the different kinds of wool. Prices are gradually hardening.

"The woolen goods market is in a satisfactory position. Prices will be higher, and it is expected that the demand will be reasonably large. While difficulties are numerous, manufacturers feel that a very good future is assured. The coming heavyweight season is of greatest interest to manufacturer and distributor. The acceptance of war orders has made possible profits upon both war orders and domestic distribution. One of the interesting features of the market is the demand for velours, which are taking the place of fancy goods."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Thirty-three corporations with an aggregate capital of $1,212,500 were chartered today, they including:

Electrolytic Zinc Co., mining ores, metals, coal, oil, fuel products, $500,000; Warner C. Pyne, Herbert H. Klein, Wendell P. Barker, 27 William St.

Paroquette Record Mfg. Co., talking machines, phonographic records, $200,000; James A. Clancy, Frank J. and Arthur F. O'Brien, 47 West Fourth St.

W. F. Burns Export Corporation, commission, merchandise, $100,000; K. Garland, Charles Owen, and Walter F. Burns, Inwood-on-Hudson.

Fifty West Sixty-seventh Street Co., construction of apartment house, $226,400; Edward O. Perrin, Rudolph C. Culver, Samuel G. Meeker, 220 East 196th St., Bronx.

Clear Vision Cleanser Company, cleansing devices, $25,000; Abraham Segall, Charles M. Rich, Alexander M. Inderbitzen, 1,790 Broadway.

Macomber Garage, Dansville, $20,000; James M. Edwards, Fred R. Driesbach, William A. Macomber, Dansville.

The Civics Society, New York State Branch, Syracuse, printers, stationers, engravers, $20,000; Melvin A. Weeks, Roy A. Cheney, Augustus T. Armstrong, Syracuse.

Diamond Disc Shop, sound recording machines, accessories, $20,000; James Millar, John V. Millar, Charles Edison, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J.

Fredonia Hardware Co., Fredonia, Construction, sporting goods, harness, $10,000; Clara B. and Chauncey D. Sessions, George E. Britton, Jamestown.

Marrick Holding Co., Manhattan, realty, construction, $25,000; Wendell P. McKeown, Robert B. Austin, William T. Baker, 410 Genesee St., Utica.

Villa Rosa, Mamaroneck, restaurant, hotel, $10,000; Henry Grunebaum, Fred E. Hallfeldt, William E. Greutz, 1,489 Vyse Av., Bronx.

Vent-lite Shade Co., shade adjusters; ventilating appliances, $10,000; Jacob W. Winkler, Walter B. Hopping, Arthur E. Luzzi, 239 West 109th St.

S. Hammerstein, Inc., millinery supplies, $10,000; Conrad Arfeld, Edna Koppel, Dora Hammerstein, 20 Morningside Av. East, New York.

King Feature Syndicate, printing, publishing, advertising, $10,000; Natalie Welnberg, Julius Goldman, Harry A. Rosenberg, 80 Maiden Lane.

Frank D. Ward Automatic Machine Corporation, iron, copper, metal products, $10,000; Richard H. Schmidt, N. Krausman, L. A. Svenson, 527 Fifth Av.

Midwood Metal Products Company, Brooklyn, wood, metal alloy articles, $7,000; Charles F. Klein, Samuel W. McCarte, George R. Fennel, 3,584 Third Av.

Hones Linen Supply and Steam Laundry Company, $10,000; Barnett Shanin, Samuel Shapiro, Philip Lumer, 197 East 76th St.

Mohegan Realty Company, $5,000; Abraham S. Gunsow, George C. Woolf, Benedetto Savio, 2,444 Eighth Av.

Bridgewater Realty Corporation, construction, insurance, realty, $5,000; John A. Williams, Lillian Mancher, Charles E. Francis, 92 William St.

Kahn Realty Company, $5,000; Hannah, Henry, and Samuel L. Kahn, 51 West 113th St.

Sunshine Pastry Co., bakery, $5,000; Sidney S., Braunberg, Alex. Friedman, Max Blitz, 7 East 98th St.

Capital Increases: Carteret Ferry Company, New York, $1,000 to $26,000; Elizabeth King Institute, New York, $3,000 to $20,000; Railway Specialties Corporation, New York, $1,500 to $5,000.

Voluntary Dissolution: International Wares Company, New York.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMIDT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Carl Schurz Petrasch, No. 80 Malden Lane, Room 802, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of April next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of Sept., 1915.

WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT, Executor.

CARL SCHURZ PETRASCH, Attorney for Executor, 80 Malden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Aetna Explosives
Babcock & Wilcox
Cities Service
Du Pont Powder
Fajardo Sugar
Hercules Powder
Kentucky Tr. & Ter. 5s
Minn. St. L. Ref. 5s
National Sugar
Niles-Bement-Pond
Tennessee Ry. Lt. & Pr.
Washington Water Pr.
ERNEST SMITH
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Niles-Bement-Pond
Aetna Explosives
Hercules Powder
Du Pont Powder
New Jersey Zinc
Carbon Steel
C. C. Kerr & Co
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

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200 American Sumatra Tobacco Com.
100 Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Com.
25 American Telegraph & Cable
25 Babcock & Wilcox
50 By-Products Coke
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
25 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
25 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
10 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
8 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
100 Guaranty Trust "Rights"
25 German-American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
530 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 New Jersey Zinc
25 National Surety
10 National Roofing Co.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
25 Remington Typewr. 1st & 2d Pfd.
100 Stern Bros. Pfd.
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25 Singer Manufacturing
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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Please take notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH MEYER and MILTON BRUCKHEIMER, under the firm name of JOSEPH MEYER & CO., has this day been dissolved.

Mr. Meyer has succeeded to the business, and will continue at the same address, 353 5th Av.

Dated Nov. 8th, 1915. Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH MEYER,
MILTON BRUCKHEIMER.

MR. LEVINE is no longer a member of the firm of BERNS

EX-STATE OFFICIAL FORGETS HIS HOME

Barnett Davis, Once Wayne County Leader, Led Into a Police Station.

TIMES FINDS HIS RELATIVES

Aged Politician Had Wandered Away from His Daughter's House in Montclair, N. J.

An old man, well dressed but very much confused as to where he wanted to go or where he came from, was led into the Greenwich Street Police Station yesterday to give an account of himself. He was picked up several blocks away by Alfred Knoedler of 153 Milford Avenue, Newark, who saw the old man wandering about in a dazed condition and thought he ought to be taken care of.

When brought before Lieutenant Devery the old man, leaning heavily upon his cane, mumbled some incoherent remarks about "friends."

Who are your friends?" asked Lieutenant Devery.

"Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, he's one of them," murmured the old man. "Then, let me see—Justice Sawyer of Palmyra, he's another."

After much questioning the Lieutenant learned from the old man that his name was Barnett Davis and that he came from Palmyra. Then he was not sure whether it was Palmyra or some other place, the name of which he had forgotten.

Dr. Ridgeway was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, and he had Davis removed to Bellevue for observation. At Bellevue Davis became even more confused and refused to reply to any questions.

A TIMES reporter got into telephone communication with Samuel Nelson Sawyer, Justice of the Supreme Court, living in Palmyra, Wayne County, who immediately identified the old man from the description as Barnett Davis, for many years prominent in up-State Republican politics.

Justice Sawyer said Davis had been in the Assembly for three terms from 1886 to 1888 and was Chairman of the State Game and Forest Commission under Governor Morton. He was also Deputy State Treasurer in the Roosevelt and Hughes administrations and for more than fifteen years he was a Republican State Committeeman from Palmyra, where he lived nearly all his life.

Justice Sawyer said for the past year he had been living with his daughter, Mrs. William C. Webster, at 11 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J., and that he must have wandered away from his home.

Then the Montclair police learned from THE TIMES that Davis was in Bellevue. They had been looking for him all day, his daughter having caused a general alarm when she found that the old man. He was last seen leaving his room before 8 o'clock in the morning, and when he failed to appear several hours later his daughter became worried. She made an investigation, but no one had seen him except a small boy, who said the old man boarded a Bloomfield street car, bound for Newark.

It was not supposed that Mr. Davis would go very far, and the police thought they could probably find him somewhere between Montclair and Newark. Late last night, Mrs. Webster kept calling up the police for information concerning her father and her husband was on the police wire in Montclair at the very moment that THE TIMES informed Montclair headquarters that Mr. Davis was in Bellevue.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One of the Cases Involved the Value of Indian Pearls.

Owing to advances in selling prices in Germany of plain and colored cellulose packing paper importers here must stand duty on a higher basis, according to a decision made yesterday by Judge Sullivan of the Board of General Appraisers. The goods were from the Papier Fabrik zu Haynau and shipped to the account of an importing firm here. It was shown that the importers, and presumably the shippers, were members of the Pergamin convention, in which prices are fixed. The paper was exported shortly after prices had been advanced on the other side, while the importers obtained that the old values constituted foreign market prices. The Appraiser of the Port was upheld in levying duty on the higher basis.

Judge Sullivan declined to upset the action of Collector Malone in taking duty on the cost of shrinking wool cloth manufactured by John F. Brigg & Sons, Huddersfield, and consigned to a Boston importer. There was no dispute regarding the market values at which the goods were entered. It was held that the dutiability of the shrinkage charge was a question for the collector to settle.

Sheik Abdoll Latiff, of Bombay and Paris, sent to New York importers Indian pearls invoiced as having a value of 20,555 francs. Appaiser Sague held that the gems were undervalued to the extent of 50 per cent. and took duty on the basis of 123,400 francs. The Sheik put in affidavits in an effort to prove the invoiced rates were in harmony with the depreciation in the Paris market by reason of the war. Representatives of Tiffany & Co., Dreicer & Co., and other precious stones importers, testifying in behalf of the Government's advances, stated that while prices in the Paris market had sagged 15 to 25 per cent. the invoice values on the goods in controversy were too low. Judge Sullivan sustained the appraiser. The pearls were consigned to Tatta Sons & Co. 354 Fourth Avenue, raw silk and import commission merchants.

The American Express Company, Boston, was sustained in the contention that plasticine modeling clay was dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for unenumerated manufactured articles. The collector was reversed in taking duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as an earthy or mineral substance not decorated.

It was decided that Italian lupins imported under the present law must stand duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as vegetables in their natural state. Free entry was claimed by Thomas H. Davies & Co., Ltd., San Francisco, the lupins being used only as a substance for use as a fertilizer. It appeared that there had been more or less conflict in decisions in the past under other tariffs regarding the classification of lupins, but as the record in the present case was described as "meager" the board affirmed the collector.

Kennedy & Moon protested the action of the collector in exacting full duty on church windows imported for presentation to a religious society. Free entry was claimed, but it was not apparent that regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury had been complied with. The testimony also was insufficient. The board affirmed the collector.

FRENCH DRESSMAKERS SUE,

Demand $4,340 of Mrs. Godfrey and $9,144 of Blanca Duncan.

Louise Giraut and Marie Antoinette Birle, dressmakers of Paris, France, began two suits in the Supreme Court yesterday for the collection of money said to be due for gowns. One of the suits was against Marie H. Godfrey of Old Westbury, Long Island, and was for $4,340. Between Oct. 28, 1908, and June 4, 1911, the plaintiff said, the defendant bought dinner, tea, and dressing gowns of the value of $8,340 and they had received on account from "Mme. Havemeyer" $2,000.

The other suit is against Blanca Duncan of Parkhill, Port Washington, Long Island, who is said to have bought $10,872 worth of gowns between May 9, 1911, and June 20, 1912, and to have paid on account $4,128, leaving a balance due of $6,144.

PASS OVER NURSE'S ERROR.

But Reorganization of Atlantic City Hospital Is Expected Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 10.—The Board of Governors of the Atlantic City Hospital tonight, after a spirited debate, decided to take no action on the mistake of one of the nurses, who gave four patients oxalic acid instead of epsom salts, killing one and bringing serious illness to three others, from which they recovered.

It is understood that there will be a change in management at the annual meeting on Jan. 1, when three new members of the board will be elected. The hospital executives agreed to give an exhaustive report of the accident to Mayor William Riddle. Several members of the board said they were in favor of a man superintendent to succeed Miss Nannette L. Burkard.

RUTH BOOTH DISAPPEARS.

Might Have Been Called as Witness at Adrian Duffie's Trial.

Seventeen-year-old Ruth Booth, one of the girls whom Adrian Duffie abandoned on the Old Stone Road, Graniteville, S. I., when his automobile, in which they were riding, overturned on the night of last Oct. 22, has been missing from her home, 16 Union Street, West New Brighton, S. I., since Monday night. She was seen riding away toward the centre of the island in an automobile in which were a youth and three other girls. Duffie's trial for violation of the Callan Law in abandoning his passengers after the accident comes up before Magistrate Handy in the Police Court in New Brighton on Saturday.

Frederick Booth, the girl's father, who reported her absence to the police last evening, said he thought pressure had been exerted to cause his daughter to disappear until after the trial.

"But she was injured on the head in the accident," it was suggested, "and this may have had something to do with her actions."

"It may, but I don't believe it," said the father. "She was all right when she left the house Monday evening to do some shopping for her mother."

Several acquaintances saw the girl riding away Monday night, but all were children who had taken no note of the license number of the automobile and who declared they had recognized none in the car except Ruth.

The girl was discharged from the hospital about six days ago. Besides a wound on the head, the fingers of her right hand had been broken in the accident. Both she and Elsie Kress, her companion on the night ride that ended in a smash with a farmer's wagon, were worried for fear they might be called as witnesses against young Duffie.

GANGSTER DENIES MURDER.

Corn, in Own Defense, Says Accomplice Killed Hotel Clerk.

Barney Corn, the west side gangster, on trial for murder in the first degree for killing Charles Miller, a clerk in the Hotel Atlan at 150 West Thirty-fourth Street, on March 14, took the stand in his own defense before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. He accused his accomplice, Joseph Bourret, alias Murray, who turned State's evidence, of having done all the shooting. Corn made a willing and fluent witness, his testimony under cross examination being marked by frequent attempts at wit and sarcasm.

Assistant District Attorney Edwards produced the shirt worn by Miller on the night of the murder, showing that he had been shot seven times. The revolver found at his side took only five cartridges, and Mr. Edwards asked Corn how he could explain the two other shots if Bourret did all of the shooting.

"What an absurd question," exclaimed Corn with a wave of his hand. "My dear Mr. Edwards, you might ask me how many lights there were in that chandelier up there, and I could tell you, but I certainly could not tell you who put them there."

The cross examination of Corn was concluded, and his case will go to the jury today.

MANY WERE FOOLED BY VANDERBILT NAME

Mrs. Minuth, in Court, Grows Hysterical as Long Line of Her Victims Appears.

ART SELLER TELLS HIS WOES

Found Buyer for $40,000 Worth of Pictures Only to Learn "Baroness" Didn't Own Them.

Charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, Mrs. Anna Minuth, who said she was the former wife of Baron von Hatzfeldt of Germany, waived examination in the Yorkville Court yesterday and was held for General Sessions by Magistrate Harris in $2,000 bail.

She was specifically charged with having passed a worthless check for $68 on Benjamin W. Levitan, an architect of 20 West Thirty-first Street, after she had brought him the cheering information that he would be asked to design a theatre which "Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt" was to erect at a cost of $250,000.

According to Levitan, the "baroness" represented herself as Mrs. Vanderbilt's agent with full authority to negotiate for plans for a theatre to be known as the Vanderbilt Theatre on a plot adjoining the Astor Theatre in Broadway. Mrs. Vanderbilt's name was only a lure by which she impressed Levitan and other victims before obtaining money from them for her own use.

When Deputy Assistant District Attorney Spies asked that bail be fixed at $2,000 because he understood that the "boranness" had swindled nine others besides the architect, three of whom were in court, Mrs. Minuth became hysterical and cried out:

"I didn't do it. It was all a frame-up against me. I didn't do it."

Among the victims who told Mr. Spies yesterday of their dealings with the "Baroness" was Dr. James Ward, an art collector, of 604 West 114th Street. He informed Mr. Spies that he had met Mrs. Minuth three years ago when she asked him to appraise two paintings in her home at 52 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Dr. Ward pronounced them genuine works of Rubens and Franz Hals and said they were worth $20,000 each. He was promptly engaged as an agent to sell the pictures, at a commission of 15 per cent. and $50 a week. After five weeks' work she gave him a check for $150, which, according to Dr. Ward, later proved to be worthless.

Subsequently when he found a buyer, Dr. Ward discovered that Mrs. Minuth had only an option on the pictures and that she was alleged to have borrowed $2,000 on the paintings by posing as an owner. During his dealings with Mrs. Minuth, Ward said, he also was introduced by her to a "dummy" supposed to be one of the Vanderbilts, who assured him that he would be well compensated for any services that he might render to the "baroness."

Other witnesses who were ready to testify against Mrs. Minuth yesterday were Mrs. Elizabeth Wilmore of 418 West 124th Street, with whom Mrs. Minuth is said to have boarded; Julian Benedict, a real estate dealer with offices in the Marbridge Building, who is alleged to have advanced money on real estate deals only to have them cancelled; Hughes Brothers, grocers of 588 Sixth Avenue, and Nicholas Anson, a butcher of 972 Sixth Avenue. Before all of them, according to what they told Mr. Spies, the "baroness" was accustomed to pose as an intimate friend of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

A representative of the Pinkerton Agency informed Mr. Spies yesterday that she had also posed as the wife of the late Dr. Francis Delafield of 5 West Fiftieth Street.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Wheat values were firmer yesterday, prices more than regaining Tuesday's loss, closing at a net advance of 1⅞c. Offerings were smaller, and shorts were disposed to cover. Sentiment was divided and traders were puzzled over the outlook. Receipts at Spring wheat points were smaller, and advices from that quarter intimated the possibility of a shortage in cars, although wire from Winnipeg indicated a continuation of the heavy movement, as wheat is being rushed to the head of the lakes for shipment before the close of navigation. In the local cash market No. 1 Duluth was quoted at $1.12¾, free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.07¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.10, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.11	1.09⅜	1.22½
May	..	..	1.13	1.11⅝	1.30¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.04⅛	1.02¾	1.03¾	1.02¼	1.15¼
May	1.05	1.03⅞	1.04⅝	1.03¼	1.21⅞

CORN.

The corn market was firm, closing at an advance of 1⅝c. Shorts were active buyers, and sentiment was generally bullish on the supposition that the large percentage of low-grade corn in this year's crop will mean a smaller amount of contract stocks and that eventually it will prove a sustaining factor in the market. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 74½c, prompt shipment.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	60⅝	59⅜	60½	59¼	68⅜
May	63⅜	62¼	63¼	61⅞	71½

OATS.

Exporters were said to have taken about 400,000 bushels of oats and in consequence the market was firmer, despite large receipts, closing ⅜@½c net advance. The local cash market was steady: No. 3 white offered at 41 to 41½c; No. 4 white, 40 to 40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40 to 44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38½	38⅜	38½	38¾	49¼
May	39½	39⅛	39⅜	39¼	53¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was easier early in the day as a result of heavy receipts of live hogs and lower prices in practically all of the Western hog markets. Toward the close, however, there was a rally, partly in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Western points were 143,000, including 37,000 at Chicago, 13,000 at Kansas City, and 5,000 at Omaha. Estimated receipts at Chicago for Thursday were 28,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	8.97	8.82	8.92	9.00	10.45
May	9.02	8.87	8.97	9.05	10.62
Ribs—					
January	8.92	8.82	8.92	8.92	10.55
Pork—					
December	14.30	14.22	14.30	14.50	19.22
January	16.40	16.15	16.32	16.30	19.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

A firmer undertone prevailed in the market for cottonseed oil, and at the close of the day values were 3 to 7 points net higher.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.65@7.95	7.55
November	..	..	7.65@7.74	7.56
December	7.73	7.62	7.62@7.74	7.58
January	7.73	7.63	7.64@7.67	7.61
February	..	..	7.69@7.74	7.64
March	7.81	7.73	7.77@7.79	7.73
April	..	..	7.80@7.85	7.73
May	7.91	7.85	7.89@7.90	7.81
June	7.98	7.91	7.94@7.95	7.89

COFFEE.

Prices in the coffee market declined 2 to 5 points at the outset and later showed further losses, December selling down 13 points under liquidation, while one time the later months were 8 to 10 points net lower. The local cash market was firm, for Rio 7s were still quoted at 7¾c, while Santos 4s were ⅛ lower, at 9⅝c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	6.74@6.78	6.82
December	6.78	6.71	6.76@6.78	6.84
January	..	..	6.76@6.78	6.84
February	..	..	6.78@6.80	6.84
March	6.84	6.75	6.82@6.88	6.85
April	..	..	6.84@6.86	6.87
May	6.88	6.82	6.87@6.88	6.91
June	..	..	6.92@6.93	6.96
July	7.00	6.95	6.97@6.98	7.00
August	..	..	7.01@7.03	7.05
September	7.10	7.02	7.06@7.07	7.10
October	..	..	7.10@7.12	7.15

SUGAR.

An advancing refined sugar market and a strong spot market caused an active and firm opening in futures yesterday, where first prices showed advances of 3 to 20 points. Prices at midday were 6 to 37 points higher, with the greatest strength shown in the near positions. The market closed firm, 2 to 20 points net higher, with sales for the day 13,200 tons. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
Nov.	3.80	3.82	3.80	..	3.45
Dec.	3.52	3.60	3.52	3.60@3.61	3.40
Jan.	3.25	3.27	3.25	3.26@3.27	3.19
Feb.	3.13	3.13	3.10	3.09@3.11	3.07
Mar.	3.15	3.17	3.15	3.14@3.15	3.11
Apr.	..	..	..	3.18@3.20	3.14
May	3.24	3.25	3.24	3.26@3.25	3.18
June	..	..	..	3.28@3.30	3.22
July	3.32	3.34	3.32	3.33@3.35	3.27
Aug.	..	..	..	3.38@3.39	3.30
Sept.	..	..	..	3.39@3.41	3.33
Oct.	..	..	..	3.40@3.43	3.36

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,537 packages. Continued shortage of high grade fresh creamery and prices for such without further advance; a little business reported at 31½@32c. Extras also show some firmness on the basis of 30½c generally. Below that grade the market was fully supplied and prices without change; general trade quiet. Some movement in storage butter at somewhat better private quotations; business quiet. Ladies have a fair jobbing demand. Packing stock wanted and firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30½c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 27½@29½c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 24½@24¾c; state dairy, extras, (92 score,) 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26½@28½c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21½c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20¼c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,637 cases. The scarcity of newlaid qualities is still quite acute. Dealers are looking for fresh stock containing a large proportion of such, and are willing to pay still higher prices for them. The more variously mixed and lower qualities are moving rather slowly at extremely irregular prices, and there is no improvement in the lower grades. Storage stock continue very quiet; there is a very free offering in the range of present quotations, which fairly cover the small business reported, but to force sales of considerable lots further concessions would be necessary. Nearby eggs in small supply and fancy newlaid qualities hard to find; such command extreme prices; mixtures of irregular qualities sell in a very wide range. Fresh gathered extra, fine, per dozen, 41@42c; extra firsts, 37@40c; firsts, 33@36c; seconds, 28@32c; thirds and poorer, 26@27c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@22c; cull and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25@25½c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; dirties, 18@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@39c; ordinary to good, 40@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@38c; Western, gathered whites, 38@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 42@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 26@30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate s. e. to e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs., except rain in n. w. Fri., showers light e. to s. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs., except rain in n. w. Fri., fair; light n. e. winds, becoming s. e.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy, probably showers, Thurs. Fri., fair and cooler; moderate s. e. winds.

La.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate s. e. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs.; cooler in extreme n. Fri., fair; cooler in cen. and s.; fresh s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Showers and colder Thurs. Fri., fair, continued cold.

Ark.—Showers and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair, cooler in e.

Tenn.—Showers and cooler Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Thur., with showers. Fri., showers and colder; increasing s. e. winds.

Ind.—Showers Thurs. Friday, fair and colder; fresh e. to s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Thurs., warmer in e. Fri., cloudy, with rain or snow in n. e., colder; strong, shifting to w., winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain Thurs. Fri., cloudy, probably snow or rain along Lake Superior, colder; strong e. shifting to w., winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Showers and much colder Thurs. Fri. fair and cool; strong shifting winds.

Wis.—Rain and colder Thurs. Fri. fair and cool; strong shifting winds.

Minn.—Cloudy and much colder Thurs., preceded by snow flurries in e. Fri. fair and warmer.

Iowa.—Cloudy and much colder Thurs., showers in e. Fri. fair, with rising temperature in w.; strong shifting winds, diminishing.

No. Dak.—Fair Thurs., with colder in s. e. Fri. fair, with rising temperature.

So. Dak. Neb.—Fair Thurs., with colder in e. Fri. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair and warmer.

WILL PUSH AMENDMENTS.

Constitution Committee Not Ready to Let Reform Proposals Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The committee for the adoption of the proposed new Constitution which maintained headquarters in this city during the campaign, sending literature to all parts of the State, expended $42,000 in campaign work. The money was raised by private subscription. Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the Chairman, it is expected, will soon issue a call for a joint meeting of the committee and of commercial and civic bodies of the State, to discuss the question of having the Legislature pass amendments to the present Constitution to be submitted to the voters in 1917.

Most of the members of the committee, it is said, favor submitting again to the people the proposals for the reorganization of State departments, home rule for cities, executive budget, and judicial reform. Representative men of the State, who opposed the revised Constitution have been consulted about the advisability of submitting these proposals perhaps in slightly amended form again to the people. The general opinion of these men seems to be that the plan is feasible.

NEW MUNITION CONCERNS.

Two Incorporated in Delaware with Capital Stock of $15,000,000.

Two new companies to manufacture ordnance and munitions of war were incorporated in Delaware yesterday with an aggregate capital of $15,000,000. The International Ordnance Company, backed by New York interests, took out a charter to make and deal in guns, cannon, and other material of war, including "torpedoes of all kinds, whether aerial or submarine; shells, shrapnel, &c." The incorporators were M. M. Hilrens and Harry McDaniels, Jr., both of Delaware. The capital stock is $10,000,000.

The other concern, the Liberty Powder Company, has a capital stock of $5,000,000, and its charter permits the mining and refining of minerals and ores, as well as the manufacture of explosives. The incorporators also were Delaware men—J. R. Nixon, Clarence J. Jacobs, and Harry W. Davis.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments: 8 A. M., Nov. 11. Capts. E. P. Hughes, 148 to 188; J. J. Collins, 161 to 163; W. H. Ward, 163 to 148; F. A. Creamer, 168 to 161; 4 P. M., Nov. 9, Patrol. F. J. Timmons, 174 to C. O., assigned to Cycle Repair Shop, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., assign. to mtd. duty discont.; 4 P. M., Nov. 11, L. P. Brenuan, 167 to 170, mounted duty; J. F. Murphy, 170 to 167, assign. to mtd. duty discont.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. G. D. Siffert, 2d, to 10 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 9; J. F. Connors, 32, to Comm. Office, 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 10. Patrol. J. Redmond, 13, to 1 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 11; W. F. Callahan, A. Carmick, W. J. Hooks, and H. Hughes, 18, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 10; E. E. Cahill, 21, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Ins., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 15; J. F. V. L. Patton, 65, to D. Bu., 20 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 10; J. Bulger and T. O. Roman, 79, duty in plain clothes, 3 days, 9 A. M., Nov. 6; H. C. Stapf, 160, to D. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 8. Comm. Office, from precincts indicated were Mrs. Elizabeth Wilmore of 418 West 124th Street, with whom Mrs. Minuth is said to have boarded; Julian Benedict, a real estate dealer with offices in the Marbridge Building, who is alleged to have advanced money on real estate deals only to have them cancelled; Hughes Brothers, grocers of 588 Sixth Avenue, and Nicholas Anson, a butcher of 972 Sixth Avenue. Before all of them, according to what they told Mr. Spies, the "baroness" was accustomed to pose as an intimate friend of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

A representative of the Pinkerton Agency informed Mr. Spies yesterday that she had also posed as the wife of the late Dr. Francis Delafield of 5 West Fiftieth Street.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRUNELLI, GIUSEPPE, (Sept. 23, 1914;) net estate, $25,678. Mrs. Libera Zampieri Brunelli, mother; seven brothers and two sisters beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $417, 919; personalty, $402; stocks, $6,855; interest in Malloy's Restaurant, 877 6th Av., $300; interest in restaurants 666 8th Av. and 2,118 3d Av., $1,900.

EARLY, EDWARD, (Jan. 25, 1915;) net estate, $82,146; Anna Counahan and Loretta A. Early, daughters, each given $31,223. Edward Hetzler, grandson, $18,000; rest passed to other relatives. Assets: Equity, $3,000 in 270 West 19th St., appraised at $12,000; equity $7,500 in 321 West 20th St., appraised at $25,000; four lots at Corona, L. I., $4,600; two lots at Edgemere, L. I., $1,250; one-half interest in two lots on Morris Park Av., near Close St., the Bronx, $2,500; lot at Larchmont, $550; deposits, $4,451; notes, mortgages and personalty, $17,250; and stocks and bonds, $46,211.

HARTUNG, LOUIS, (Feb. 10, 1913;) net estate, $25,576. Caroline Hartung, Edwina Bliss Sedgwick and Sibyl L. Hartung, three daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $1,212; accounts collectible, $11,510; personalty, $725; stock in trade of human hair, hairpins, hairdress curlers, lamps, and other merchandise, $24,899.

MACDONA, Mrs. AMELIA, widow of Henry D. Macdona, (May 7, 1915;) net estate, $70,483. John B. Coleman, a friend of decedent's deceased husband, given $23,494, being one-third of the residuary estate. In her will she refers to his kindness and courtesy and loyalty to Henry D. Macdona. George Macdona, brother-in-law, was given a life estate in $23,494. Henry Russell Macdona, stepson, life estate in $23,494, and remainder estates of George Macdona and Henry Russell Macdona, passes to Henry Harding Macdona, minor son of Henry Russell Macdona. Assets: Deposits, $1,573; personalty and jewelry, $548; mortgages, $68,114, and stocks, $4,106.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

REQUA, Mrs. EMILY PARK, (Oct. 18;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; all to widower, Louis F.; son, Charles P., not mentioned in will.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The feature of Wednesday's weather was the occurrence throughout the plains States, from Texas to the Dakotas, of high temperature and strong winds, with scattered thunder showers in Iowa and Eastern Nebraska.

These phenomena occurred in connection with a vigorous low that extends from Kansas northeastward to Minnesota. In Eastern districts barometric pressure is high and temperatures relatively low.

Rain is probable Thursday in the lake region and in the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and rain will doubtless continue Friday in New England and along the lower lakes.

It will be warmer Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and colder Friday in the upper lake region and the Lower Ohio Valley.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes, except Ontario.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, becoming southeast.

Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast, increasing.

South Atlantic Coast, light northeast to east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday, showers at night or Friday.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday, except rain in extreme west portion. Friday, rain, warmer.

Northern New England—Fair, warmer Thursday, followed by rain at night or Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	31	42	4 P. M.	44	53
6 A. M.	29	40	6 P. M.	42	49
9 A. M.	31	42	9 P. M.	41	47
12 M.	38	50	11 P. M.	39	46

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.35 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.35 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M., 9th.

11:45–370 Av. A.; Henry Schults	Loss. $10
A. M., 10th.	
2:00–316 E. 48 St.; Leelash Studios	Slight
3:30–307 E. 95 St.; Mrs. Granoff	$10
6:15–151 E. 47 St.; not given	Slight
7:40–91 Sheriff St.; Samuel Sparm	Slight
8:40–Tremont Av. and Boston Road; Charles Fetterman	Slight
10:05–245 E. 110 St.; Amofrio Micdelli	$200
10:05–58 E. 103 St.; Simon Adler	$200
10:17–509 W. 124 St.; Imma Proudsat	None
10:25–854 Prospect Av.; Amon Stann	Slight
10:30–596 Riverside Drive; S. Halleferger. D. S. C.	None
10:50–East River, opp. 138 St., (scows;)	Not given
11:10–4,806 B'way; Charles Alberga	Slight
12:30–Jerome Av. and 165 St., (vacant lot;) not given	None
12:55–19 W. 103 St.; Mrs. —— Dick	Slight
2:05–10 Clinton St.; Fannie Bader	Slight
2:20–218 E. 138 St.; Jordan Mott	None
3:45–26 E. 118 St.; L. Leibowitz	Slight
4:10–Foot W. 124 St.; Dept. S. C.	None
4:20–2,019 Haviland Av.; F. Rosenberg	Slight
4:20–Oneida Av. and 237 St.; not given	None
4:30–1 Av. and 72 St.; P. O. Dept.	Not given
4:45–3 Av. and 45 St.; Montauk Metallic Co.	Slight
7:10–1,455 Amsterdam Av.; C. Badnelli	Slight
7:30–417 Willis Av.; R. Campbell	Slight
8:00–102 E. 52 St.; Celia Dobson	Slight
10:20–58 Orchard St.; M. Cumsky	$300

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Orders of Oct. 23 relating to 1st Lt. E. V. Cutrer, 19th Inf., amended to relieve him from present duties Jan. 1 instead of Dec. 15.

1st Lt. E. Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., to this city and report to Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office for six weeks.

1st Lt. Y. M. Marks, C. A. C., upon relief from treatment at Letterman Hosp., report to Comdg. Officer, C. D., of San Francisco, for duty with a company at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

Maj. H. L. Steele, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. C.

Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 29th Inf., from that regiment to 5th Inf.

Capt. H. C. M. Supplee, Inf., now attached to 5th Inf., is assigned to the 29th.

2d Lt. J. I. Boyle, Philippine Scouts, is discharged from the service, effective Nov. 10.

Capt. A. C. Gilliam, 15th Cav., is detailed as Insptr.-Instr. of the 5th Cav. Dist. Org. Militia, and upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, for station and duty, relieving Capt. J. E. Hemphill, Cav.

Name of Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., to detached list, effective Dec. 1, and name of Capt. J. E. Hemphill, Cav., removed, effective Nov. 1.

Par. 20, S. O. Oct. 20 amended to read as follows: The assignment of 1t Lt. J. S. White, M. R. C., to active duty for one day only by the Comdg. Officer, Ft. Snelling, Minn., is confirmed and approved.

Maj. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., from further duty at Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. Hanson, Q. M. C., upon arrival at San Francisco, to the Presidio for duty as Asst. to Q. M.

Capt. J. H. Bryson, Q. M. C., after arrival at San Francisco, to El Paso, Texas, as Asst. to Depot Q. M., and by letter to Comdg. General, Southern Dept.

Maj. J. C. Gantner, Inf., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Chief of Staff, 8th Militia Div.

Lt. Col. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Chief of Staff, 16th Militia Div., and by letter to the Chief, Div. of Militia Affairs, and to Comdg. Gen., Southern Dist., for instructions.

Capt. A. O. Davis, M. C., to Ft. McDowell, Cal., for temp. duty until return of Capt. E. D. Kremers, M. C., when Capt. Davis will return his station.

Capt. W. O. Smith, Q. M. C. (Inf.,) is assigned to 28th Inf., Nov. 23.

Lt. Col. J. F. McIndoe, C. of E., after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, to Kansas City, Mo., lake station and report by letter to Chief of Engineers for duty.

Col. J. W. Benet, O. D., or his commissioned assistant, will make one visit to Ft. Dadie and Ft. Taylor, Fla., during the quarter ending Dec. 31, to inspect the armament at those forts, then to his station.

Capt. G. S. Turner, Sig. Corps, to Ft. Bayard, N. M., hosp., sick.

Leaves—1st Lt. H. Gantz, Sig. Cor., 1 month's exten.; 1st Lt. E. V. Cutrer, 19 Inf., 2 months.

The Navy.

Lt. I. H. Mayfield, the C-5, to command the C-4.

Ensign G. B. Junkin, the Tonopah, to connection fitting out the M-1 and on board when commissioned.

Lt. Chaplain G. B. Kranz, appointed from Nov. 1.

Chf. Pay Clerk E. R. von Preissig, Washington Yard, Dec. 2, to Guam Naval Sta. via Jan. transport.

Pay Clerk J. S. Freedman, Guam Sta., to United States, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chester, at Monr

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means owner or opponent.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—75—Ozark Oil Co. v. W. Berryhill.—Dismissed, with costs.
76—C. J. Olson v. State of North Dakota.—Continued.
97—T. Christianson v. County of Kings.—Argument continued.
86—Detroit & Mackinac Railway Co. v. Michigan Railway Commission.—Argued.
89—Interstate Amusement Co. v. W. S. Albert.—Argued.
70—R. Moody & Son v. Century Savings Bank.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for Nov. 11: Nos. 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, and 50, (and 51.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 453, P. O. Bldg.

Watts‹Unione Austriaca.	N Y Assets Real Co‹McKinnon.
Luckenbach‹Pierson.	Walker‹Texas & P Ry.
Hogg‹Maxwell.	Chamberlain‹same.
Cent Vermont Ry‹Cauble.	Hamilton Coal Co‹Watts.
El Dia Sus Co‹Sinclair	Mitchell‹US.
Arcadia‹Sec Bk.	

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.
Iowa Wash Mach Co‹Montgomery W & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty case on: Reid Donald SS Co‹Kroesshell Bros.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 887, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Morris‹Int Rap Transit Co.‹Wallace Nev Co‹Landorf Elec Co.
Lea Roy‹Hetz.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Stemund‹F'boat Neth-Kennedy‹Clinton Pt erland & Tug Dawes Co‹Barge NY Dock Co‹Barge Richmond J.
16 and 8.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312 P. O. Bldg. at 2 P. M.—Equity calendar.
Outlook Envelope Co‹General Paper G Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M. —Naturalizations.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 3 P. M.

Franklin‹Leiter.	Kearney‹Kearney.
Pett‹Van Zandt.	Greenberg‹Goldberg & Greenberg. (2.)
McNulty‹Linch.	Moses‹Moses.
Ruciensk‹North Brit & Mer Co.	People‹Fopis.
Ruciensk‹Liverpool, London Globe Ins Co	Re Duffy.
London‹Buchsbaum.	Wallach‹Baumgrtner.
Steinbach‹Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co.	Coleman‹St. Nicholas Brew Co.
Sheane‹Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	Adams‹Steward.
Warnock Uniform Co‹Garifolas.	Re Seligman.
Stake‹Oswald Roth.	Wilcox‹Home Life Ins Co.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.	Deiches‹McBride.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The following candidates for admission to the Bar are notified to file with the clerk of the Appellate Division on or before Nov. 20, 1915, evidence of good moral character:

Vincent H Auleta.	Alfred S Moses.
William Vernon Booth, Jr.	Stanley Mayer.
John Joseph Brady, Jr.	John King MacAdam.
Daniel Bayton.	Anuta Michael.
James Cunningham.	Samuel S Parmer.
Maitland Dwight.	Jesse J. Rosenberg.
Silas Loren Egly.	Vivian C Ross.
Hannah D. Frank.	Elizabeth Allen Smart
Morris Goldberg.	Benjamin Stein.
Charles J Herold.	Meyer J Strunsky.
Elias Rex Jacobs.	Friend L Suttle.
Henry A Jones.	Albert William Tweedy.
James A McKenna, Jr.	Winthrop A Wilson.
	Sherman Woodward.
	Francis M Watrous.

The following named applicants should submit, in addition to the above evidence, proof that they have pursued their course of law study by actually serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of this court for a period of at least one year continuously between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily before their application to be admitted to practice:

Louis Bennett.	Benjamin Levine.
Albert Brandt.	Henry Musurillo.
Otto F Brandt.	James R. Magee.
Abraham M Bloch.	Robert Netter.
Max Bolit.	Fitz John Porter.
Joseph Berman.	Herman Zigmund Rothstein.
Herman S Cantor.	Herman M Robinson.
Benjamin Eckowitz.	Isadore A Raff.
Maurice D Friedman.	William L Rosan.
Charles Thorne Faas.	Rose Rothenberg.
Arthur Walter Graef.	Herman Franklin Spellman.
Nathaniel Gulman.	Samuel Shereff.
William Galland.	Abraham Schneider.
Augustus M Herter.	Louis Tishman.
Herbert Homer Klein.	Edward A Tolk.
Edward A Kole.	Stuyvesant Wainwright, Jr.
G Fred Losche.	
Sidney M Louis.	

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Hillz‹Mangone Stable Co.
Buckman‹Int R T Co.
Clark‹same.
Weeks‹same.
Barkowsky‹Penn RR Co.
Zimilckman‹Miller.
Lynes‹Lowanstein.
Benton‹Hobbs.
Re Ferguson‹Boselman.
Shevofelix‹Wolfers.
Armstrong‹Ainsworth.
Beery‹Fruit Dispatch Co.
Smith‹Hess Rty Co.
Sugar‹Bartenbirner & Schwarz‹Pilsener Brewing Co.
Tuflik‹Spella.
Jefferson Bank‹same.
Malaine Heating Co‹same.
Re Ridgewood Land & Imp Co.
People ex rel Forward Ave‹Purdy.
Minton‹Minton.
Tyias‹Bell.
Rubenfeld‹Neurological Inst.
Jacobson‹Jacobson.
Hinck‹Bass Mfg Co.
Newman‹Newman.
Ellis‹Ellis.
Cohn‹Cohn.
Frawley‹Persch.
Moore‹A De Pinna Co
Hanlon‹Schoffel.
Hitchins‹Tempest.
Gibech‹Gibson.
Seagrist‹Reid.
Excelsior Sav Bank‹Stein.
Ernest‹Tagliabua.
Slavis‹Postal Transfer Service.
Alegra‹Bleich.
Re Borchardt. (Stein.)
Gannon‹Brinker
Re Morris Co‹CNY.
Goldin‹Ontario Thread Co.
Buxbaum‹Buxbaum.
Krotosky‹Krotosky.
Francke‹Francke.
Martine‹W T Grant Co.
Black‹Turbo Elec Const Co.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Frank Brewery‹Morits.
Re W 180th St.
Re Morris Av.
Crane‹Baldwin.
Schneider‹Schneider.
CNY‹Eppinger & Russell Co.
Re Piers Old Nos 8, 9, 10 & 11, North Riv.
Jones‹Jones.
Grobanz‹Grobanz.
Demurrer:
Braumann‹Amend.
Undefended divorces:
Garfinkle.
Evanis.
Greenbaum, Johnston.
Gilming.
Marietta.
Elchner.
Garfinkel.
Gianzini.
Pal koukas.
Hardier.
General calendar:
Morse‹Morsell.
Kambouraikis‹Geussios
Tyler Const Co‹Phillips-Weeks Estate.
Thompson‹Thompson.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wachs‹Swares.	Max Stiner & Co‹Lexander.
Livingston‹Sinclair.	Sherman‹African.
Weinberg‹Baum.	Wade‹Dachters.
Singer‹Isaacs.	Kass‹Gans.
United Dist Co‹Dougherty.	Leonard‹J Leonard & Co.
Gabler‹Bijur Bros.	Schweorer & Son‹Concord Const Co.
Banks‹Banks.	Nassoit‹Smith.
Acme Gas, &c, Co‹Perzerkin.	Lodge‹R Carvel Co.
Abend‹Spiegel.	Bloch Co‹Elso Shop, Inc.
Klein‹Silberfeld.	Staigler‹same, Clear.
Skidelsky‹Spivak.	
Kunz‹Lazarovitz.	
United Dist Co‹Reichart.	

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ginsberg‹NY Rys.	Lund‹C RR of N J.
Clark‹Int R T Co.	D'Lugin‹Krakowski (2.)
Smith‹Cunard SS Co.	De Maria‹Linch.
Oothout‹Unipiate Co.	Selina‹Linch.
Timmins‹Hitchman.	Case on.
Matten‹Windsor Const Co.	

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Herk‹B H RR Co.	Cohen‹Engel.
Faber‹CNY.	Kelly‹Workman's Educ Assn.
De Barferi‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.	Eichel‹Jefferson Leas.
Wehrlen‹Kny Scheerer Co.	Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Doolan‹James Dempsey Co.	Van der Ham‹Bernheimer Co
Gabriel‹Graham.	Galinger‹Camner.
Gurland‹G W L Rty.	O'Neil‹Whalen.
Casel‹CNY.	Khuhnik‹Cutting.
Judge‹N Y Ry.	Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bernhardt‹Richards.	Fay‹McGivney & C.
Block‹Hamburg-Am.	Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Baraud‹Duer.	Acritelli‹NY C & H R RR.
Cohen‹Lurie.	Case on.
Caradonna‹White Const.	

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sackheim‹Pigueron.	Sanders‹Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Kapances‹Ocean SS of Sav.	Mancini‹Claremont Iron Wks.
Andrews‹Gardner.	Fedden‹Rosenheimer.
Levinson‹Klaber.	McCabe‹same.
Mermelstein‹Kuttner.	Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.
PART X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.
PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

H Tudor‹Steeplechase Co.	Liantoni‹same.
I Tudor‹same.	Hahn‹CNY.
Chait‹Thain.	Mermelstein‹Kagan.
White‹Dom SS.	Case on.
Triangle Waist Co‹Esskay Waist Co.	

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levine‹O'Kin.	Quagliotti‹Standard Arch Co.
Rosenberg‹Meyer Music Co.	Webber‹Miller.
Taylor‹Courtleigh.	Slavis‹Postal Tr Serv.
Johnson‹Hay Fdry, &c, Works.	Freedman‹Hammer.
Langney‹O'Rourke Eng. &c, Co.	Yules‹NY Con RR.
Rigotti‹Huylers.	Mayerson‹Garden Taxi Co.
	Hendler‹Henig.
	Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Weinschenker‹Ocean Accident & Corp.	Same‹same.
Lenkowsky‹Kitman.	Delois‹Hammerstein.
Marks‹Caudin.	Farley‹Schaefer.
Parsons‹Blatch.	Case on.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

F B Stearns‹Hart.	Mullen‹Cohen.
Jaffe‹Bernstein.	Jarmulowsky‹Balk.
Archer‹Amsdell.	Beatty‹Quadruplex Safety P Mach Co.
Hedges‹Quigley.	Sherman Nat'l Bk‹Kerby.
Feder‹Weiss.	Ronan‹Wagner.
Gurcey Cont Co‹CNY.	Case on.
Eisenberg‹Swarts (2).	
Ehrenberg Co.	
Trachtenbroit‹Public Bank.	
Goldreyer‹Fusco.	
Kent Mfg Co‹Wellington.	

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hoffman‹Hirsch.	Colt‹A T Demarest & Co.
McNelus‹Stillman.	Putnam‹Interior Metal Mfg Co.
Bridges‹Bklyn Union Gas Co.	Amory‹CNY.
State Bank‹Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.	Boon & Tice‹Downes.
Mark Rutsky & Co‹Church.	Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Noulty‹Gorham Co.	State Bank‹Keshin Blitstein Co.
Whitcomb‹Burr.	Miller‹Man Swiss Fmb Co.
Solar Light Co‹Steel Fmb Engraving Co.	Witteman Co‹Weinder
Blumberg‹Levy.	Case on.
CNY‹B'klyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.	

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Man Comm'l Co‹Walashin.	Ebinger Baking Co‹Coates & Co.
Gellering‹Roggen.	Case on.
Baer‹P Jay Donnelly Cabinet Co.	

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of:
Henry Klatte.
William Ramsay.
Columbus Schwarz.

Wills for probate:
Margaret Griffin.
Francis Keller.
Frederick Kampfe.
Catherine Black.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
Mary Sweeney.
Bella Cole.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Seletzky‹Anger.
Western Elec Co‹Murdock.
Berlin & Jones Env Co‹Gallen.
Saks & Co‹Laying.
Caraccio‹Ciminello.
Forman‹Turnbull.
Verstondeg‹Paisley.
Weiss‹Weill.
Tuck‹La Vine.
Kornberg‹Aron.
Guild‹Investors Corp.
Greenbaum‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Feldman‹Elec Carriage, &c, Co.
Kaplan‹Blue Cross Chem Co.
Goldberg‹Rittwagon.
Vogel Co‹Reinhardt.
Groshut‹Kinetophote Co.
Equit Trust Co‹Runge
Gingold‹M, K & T Ry
Crystal Film Co‹Picture Playhouse Film.
Sax‹Sax (2).
Walton‹Jones.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransem, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Assenato‹O Daniels.	Taylor‹Weiner.
Foster‹Whitcomb.	Burrill‹Farrell.
Hartman‹Lowenstein.	Lehrman‹Wagner.
Freidrichson‹Int R T.	Liebenson‹B H RR.
Cohen‹NY Rys.	Bruno‹Bova.
Malers‹same.	Cohen‹same.
Marbelstone‹Rademann.	Penn RR‹Deutsch.
Davis‹Blauner.	Weiss‹Greisman.
Litter‹NY Rys.	Schlessel‹Barrett.
Coakley‹Gillespie Co.	McAruilla‹Central Vermont RR.
Groshut‹Kinetophote Film Co.	Biedler‹Davis.
Donato‹Adams Land, &c, Co.	Weisinger‹NY Rys.
Berendt‹Gracie.	Lipschitz‹Silberberg.
Ganosowski‹Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.	Hoffman‹Weiss.
	Hallberg‹Cowen.
	Aetna Accident, &c, Co‹Hooker.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on or before 10 o'clock applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Canter‹NY Rys (2.)	Moran‹Beinhauer.
Anderson‹42 St, &c. Ry.	Saltzman‹Hutkoff.
Rothstein‹Levy.	Pichanick‹Cohen's Cond Milk Co.
Grauer‹Korn.	Rosenblatt‹Balsdon.
Grieff‹Smith.	Idoni‹Maguire.
Markowitz‹P Doelger Brew Co.	Cundo‹Goldshein.
Neustadt‹Kamber.	Middleburgh‹Amalia Theatre Co.
Mereminsky‹3d Av RR.	Lieb‹Elec Carriage, &c, Co.
Bunomolo‹NY Rys.	Johnson‹Spooner & Son.
Adamson‹Ansley.	Flynn‹Kremer.
Diamond‹NY Rys.	Resnik‹New Amst Gas Co.
Mayers‹same.	Kenyon‹NY Holding, &c, Co.
Williams‹Levy.	Schneidermann‹P Wilkens Co.
Brand‹Sheffield Farms-S-Decker Co.	
Sternfeld‹Mayper.	
Zaranich‹Freiman.	

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Green‹Weinstein, Blackman‹Greene & Co.	Butler‹Smithson. Boiardi‹Story. Case on.
Pakula‹Simon, Barclay Rty Co‹Sachs.	

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART III.—Leventritt, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Rosner‹Auerbach.
Branson‹Fausner.
Trachtenbroit‹Public Bank.
Goldreyer‹Fusco.
Kent Mfg Co‹Wellington.

Friedman‹Greenwich Stores Co. (2.)
Frohn‹Acme Manifolding Co.
Hauser‹Schlanger.
Harris‹Wiener.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Finelite, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Ritz‹Shirlow—Joseph V. Mitchell. Ottinger‹Bielman—Joseph D. Kelly. Braun‹Billings—Alexander I. Rorke.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Rosenberg—Geo. W. Clune. Union Trust Co.‹Relyea—Carl Ehlermann, Jr. Rector Church Wardens of Trinity Church‹Powers—Patrick J. McCrath.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co.‹James Sutherland—Wm. D. Hart. Tina Kuec‹Joseph Kupec—Samuel H. Wandell.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Equitable Life Assurance Soc'y‹Simpson Realty Co.—Alex I. Rourke.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Wanisch‹Wanisch.
Miller‹Diller Rty & Const Co.
Hazen‹McLaury Marble Co.
Bent‹Liberty Inv Co, Church of Our Lady of Mercy‹Smith.
Gans‹Wolfson.
White‹Magerle.
Wilkinson‹Wilkinson.
Hyslop‹Liberty Inv Co.
Tierney‹Rosenfeld.
Mallett‹Prendergast.
Coughlin‹Fox.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Rose‹Diamond.	Cahill‹B, Q Co & S Ry.
No Side News‹Zenner.	Rothbart‹2d Av M E Church.
Lippe‹New Bd Fire Underwriters.	
Lyttle‹Mooney.	

Highest number reached in regular order, 206.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Hauptmann‹Woessner—John Davis. Grosspeter‹Stanler—Joseph P. Hennessy. Oberscheiner‹Lynridge Realty Co.—Henry K. Davis.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department.

DECISIONS.

L. J. De Bekker, respt., v. F. A. Stokes Co. and The University Society, Inc., appts. —Reargument ordered and case set down for Dec. 8, 1915.
F. Ganim, respt., v. B. Ganim, appit.—Motion granted and case set down for Nov. 12, 1915.
Re the will of John F. Fournier, decd.—Motion granted and matter referred to R. S. Pelletreau to ascertain and report the value of the services of the attorney for the appellant. Settle order on notice before Justice Stapleton.
Village of Fredonia, appit., v. Fredonia National Gas Light Co. et al., respts.—Motion denied, with costs.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—At 1 P. M.

O'Rourke‹McMullen.	Maguire‹Edison Co (2.)
Hard‹Blue Point Co.	Re Fournier.
Bourne‹same.	Mikel‹Natl Sugar.
People‹Harris.	Re Ferris.
Jamison‹Reynolds.	Rosenberg‹NYC Ry.
Goldsmith‹Hagendorf.	Evans‹Jacobs.
Polhemus‹same.	Amer S Assn‹Union Square Bank.
Smith‹same.	Sullivan‹B H RR.
Turnut‹same.	Pellegrino‹Smith Co.
Dewhurst‹Robbins D D Co.	Kolucki‹Amer Sugar Refg Co.
Douglass‹CNY.	Levitman‹B H RR.
Dahl‹Leverberg.	
Griesemer‹Knox Hat.	

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The following candidates for admission to the bar are notified to attend in person and produce and file on Nov. 20, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., with the Committee on Character and Fitness, at the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, evidence of good moral character:

Crittenden H. Adams,	Richard C. Kluegescheid,
Charles Elliott Blackford, Jr.,	Ella Klein.
Harry W. Bell,	Thomas K. Mahlon,
Edward Coch,	Joseph J. Mancusi,
George A. Conroy,	Charles Rosenbaum,
Wilbur A. Drake,	Louis David Schwartz,
Jennie May Derick,	Herman Siefke, Jr.,
Howard C. Evans,	Herbert H. Thompson,
David Friedman,	Andrew J. Todaro,
Benson R. Frost,	Reginald Van Anden,
Horace Charles Hale,	Norman T. Whitaker,
Clifford H. Keep.	

The following have passed the examination prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals, and will have complied with their provisions, upon producing and filing with the court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed:

Wm. Arthur Cunningham,	Edward Lauterbach,
James T. Carroll,	Julius F. Newman,
Charles J. R. Davis,	Robert Oliver,
Walter J. Dickelman,	Bernard Pollak,
Albert A. Friedlander,	Edward H. Reynolds,
Claude L. Gonnet,	Emil H. Reichman,
Paul Peter Getinger,	David S. Rubin,
Harold Harris Jacobs,	Emanuel Rosenstein,
Arthur Joseph,	Nelson J. Roth,
Max Lawrence Kane,	Daniel Schwartz,
Charles H. Kean.	Joseph R. Wilson,
Jacob B. Lindner,	Alison C. Wysong.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Motions.
Re 18th Av.
Transport Tractor Co‹Touroff & Karp.
Glass‹Kelley.
Jacobson‹Tompkins.
Butterly‹Haas.
Dangler‹Reis.
Smith‹Pomeroy Co.
Seitz, (11 cases)‹Auburndale Realty Co.
Purcell‹Matsera.
Wohl‹Jaffe.
Colletto‹Lyons, Stadtman‹Schoenfeld.
Re Whalen, (Somers)
Re Smith.
Re Gebelein.
Re Magner.
Re Steiger.
Re Mortha.
Re Kesselman.
Bontempo‹Leary, (2)
Realty Associates‹Londrigan.
Dashby‹Dashby.
Stern‹Siegel.
Simon‹Jandorf Auto Co.
Aronson‹same.
Levy‹Miller.
Shain‹Diamond.
Re Bay 10th St.
Re 4th Av.
Huntington Lumber & Coal Co‹Brown.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.
Shewan‹California Wine Asso.
Wohl‹Wohl.
Antler‹Antler.
Profit Holding Corp‹Diaz Bldg Co.
Moresco‹Moresco.
Neville‹Kupper.

Ainsworth‹Acheson Harden Co.
Charlton‹B H RR Co.
Re Fulton, Adams, & Willoughby Sts.
Conran‹Raymond.
Nolan‹Edwards.
Dickinson Co.
Armstrong‹N Y Quebaco Extract Co.
Glanz‹Kelley.
Giampietro‹Beaver Constr Co.
Katfline‹B'klyn Eastern Dist T Co.
McCabe‹Am Sug Ref Co.
Malkin‹Ridley's.
Re Bromhacher.
(Trustees Deutsche Evangelische Kirche.)
Jacobson‹Tompkins.
Re Dreyer.
Halpin‹Platt. (2.)
Re Staker.
Lebaudy‹Delleterre.
Newberger‹Hilliard.
Goodman‹Goodman.
Fanning‹B H R R.
Burchard‹Haggett.
Gelusc‹Bauer.
Whitehead‹Goods.

The following causes will be marked ready for hearing, and will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Bavett‹Bavett.	Cohen‹Cohen.
Hanlon‹Swift & Co.	Roth‹Roth.
Murray‹Agnew Const Corp.	Nahas‹Nahas.
Minott‹Minott.	Epstein‹Epstein.
Weber‹Weber.	Burke‹Burke.
Nowak‹Dubroff.	Mackenzie‹Mackenzie.
Ryan‹Ryan.	Westerfield‹Francks.
Romandetti‹Romandetti.	Sleicher‹Ecks.
	Ryan‹Foster.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2618.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Crane, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.

Ford‹B H RR.	Deebach‹Gair Co.
Baizer‹Ocean SS Co of Savannah.	Elflein‹Mahr.
Coffey‹McGreevy.	Masser‹Fuller Burr.
Maloy‹NY Cons RR.	Inc. Rose et al.
Huber‹C I & B RR.	Zito‹Inter. R. T.
Scarperia‹Margulies.	Boyle‹Eurich.
Koclus‹Jamison et al.	Merlino‹Nassau RR.
Merolla‹Koster.	Van Pelt‹Reardon.
Meyers‹O'Leary.	Hillman‹Condax & Co.
Wiscox‹Nassau RR.	Strype‹B H RR.
Wolcott‹Charig et al.	Olsen‹CNY.
Gorbatoff‹Deas.	Belck‹same.
McElligott‹Lush.	Johnson‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Semmel‹Hopkins.	O'Brien‹Franklin Co.
Klimas‹Reardon.	Harnett‹Inter R T.
Pigot‹Mc Amiry.	Overacker‹Interborough Ice Co.
Helstad‹Helberger et al.	
Sohn‹Nassau RR.	
Parshetsky Bros‹ Marcese et al.	

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Flanagan‹Bluefstein.	Clark‹Forman.
Marvin‹Fadden.	Chetkin‹Wortman et al.
Hygrade Heating Co‹Interborough Holding Co.	Aleo‹Hogan & Sons.
McGaw‹C I & B RR.	Doscher et al‹Obermeyer et al.
Van Brakle‹Hirschoff.	Dawson‹Mandell et al.
Lott‹N Y Cons RR.	Schaaf‹Bachulsky.
Monchick‹Treibitsch et al.	Battiato‹Dreyfus.
Shaffer‹B H RR.	Weisenberger‹McCurrach.
Merrigan‹Merrigan.	Foss‹McMullen & Hoff Co.
Scala‹Garbarino.	Mannori‹Prince Line.
Royack‹Chester Bldg.	Varone‹Nassau RR.
Anderson‹Penobscot Realty Co.	Maier‹same.
Same‹Cantler Rlty.	Clarke‹same.
Golden‹Barm Realty.	Offerdinger‹U Ought to Eat Health Bread
Feldman‹Fuller Co.	Weisbecker‹Miller
Lynch‹Erbe.	Pearmonton‹Good Co.
Learmonth‹NY Rys.	Dunn‹Nassau RR.
Fitzgerald‹Rader Co.	Trilling‹same.
Reid‹Nassau RR.	Tobin‹Chisholm Rty.
Kent‹Cavanaugh.	Teventon‹Hartman Rty et al.
Wahl‹Lieb.	
Baum‹B H RR.	
Joblonky‹Shulman & Co	

Highest number reached on regular call 1893.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
John Ritter.
Mary Varnum.
Sarah Hayward.
Jan A. Fuller.
Barbara Staiger.
Mary J. Zell.
Accounting of:
Isaac Stone.
Lydia Easton.
Jane Dillon.
Emil Gamson.
James Simpless.
James Gribben.
Ruddolph Skoog.
Henry M Lemberton.
Francis H Coutts.
Ada V Linde.
Ernest L Warncke.
Herman Clark.
Alexander Orr.

Charles Lindstrand.
Mary Caulfield.
Frederick Wendell.
Lena Critchfield.
Estates of:
Mary Greishaber.
Mary Amador.
Transfer tax of:
Charles Brown.
Harriet Elwin.
Maria Roudolf.
Jas Bowes.
W R Kerr.
J J Brennan.
Catherine Andersen.
Patrick Toy.
Patrick McGovern.
Lyman D Brown.
Administration of:
Henry Mayer.

County Court.

PART IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Lewis, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Case on, Part IV.—
Ciccoin‹Edwards.
Sobotka‹Heffernan.
Cherry‹Home T Ins.
Dryfuiwer‹B H RR.
Blanc‹same.
Arena‹Danzer.
Abramowitz‹B H RR.
Conti‹same.
Minecci‹Schacht, Jr.
Marello‹B H RR.
Harlow‹same.
King‹Newburg.
Bohm‹Schneider.
Green‹Nassau E RR.

Zdanovich‹B H RR.
Lengron‹same.
Kovnski‹Zizes.
McNamara‹Nassau E RR.
Murphy‹Elliott.
Glick‹Pines.
Luban‹N Y Cons RR.
De Stefano‹Serota Bros.
Rollins‹Schneider.
Gorman‹B H RR.
Lille‹Nassau E RR.
Schlang‹Kleinfeld.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.
Ramsey‹S I R T Ry.
Grant‹same.
Gold‹Kniesel.
Orrico‹Perelli (Ferraro.)
Lahie‹D, L & W.
Bernstein‹Fromme.
Packard‹Ovalds Asphalt P Co.
J Herskowitz, an inf‹Schimmel.
M Hershowitz‹same.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Andre‹B H RR.	Mihlheizer‹Meyerwitz.
Wolfe‹McWhirter.	Brescelia‹Blair et. al.
Thiel‹B H RR Co.	Elliot‹NY & Q Co Ry Co et al.
Ryan, as admr‹same.	Crtlieb, an inf‹same.
Brossman‹Bates.	Cornell, an inf‹B H RR.
Cullen, as admr‹General Vehicle Co.	Wolff‹CNY.
Dick, as admr‹Morsch	
Johnston‹L I RR.	

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Stanford‹NY Cons RR	Tremper‹Hawley Coal
Sullivan‹B H RR.	Mikawos‹Gen Chem.
Kissel‹N& Elec RR.	Burdett‹Burdett & Co
Glass‹N Y & Q Co Ry.	Murphy‹Van Antwerp
Konz‹N Y Cons RR.	Morano‹NY Tel Co.
Troy Laundry Mach Co‹Rothschild.	Keenan‹Milk et al.
Di Pietro‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.	Ellt et al‹Minton.
Sweeney‹Laureiton Land Co.	Leinert‹Sheepshead Bay & Rkway Ferry
Propper‹L I RR.	Schroeder‹Engel.
Stirrman‹Crasweller.	Jansky, as admr‹McCarthy.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 528.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Canfolone‹Ullman.	Weiner‹Epstein.
Welngra‹Bayden.	Imundi‹Wright.
Nat City Bank of New Rochelle‹Van Slyke.	Zepiela‹Howard.
Mooney‹Harlem Con.	Michaelson‹Ebling Brewing Co.
Moran‹Mangini.	Riddick‹Jackson, Inc.
Nickerson‹Riverdale Sanitarium.	Young‹Sutherland, (2.)
Gannon‹Pitts Con.	Young‹Eastern State Journal.
	Ross‹Dunbar.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Motola‹West St Ry.	Dougherty‹NY, NH & H RR Co.
Griffith‹Cook Co.	Rose‹Jacobson.
Doern‹Merritt & Gilbert Co.	North‹Eastchester C Co., (2.)
Fisher‹City of Y'kers.	Collander‹Bradley Con Co.
Kearney‹Yonkers RR.	Anderson‹Brandt.
Craig‹same.	Lascar‹NY, NH & H RR Co.
Higgins‹same.	Patrice‹West Elec R R Co.
Kearney‹Roman Cath Orphan Asylum.	Molinari‹City of New Rochelle.
Remington‹Dill Engine Co‹Milton Boat Wks	Levine‹West St RR.
Fisher‹Sjoberg.	Le Pierre‹George L. Storm Co.
Searles‹New Rochelle Hospital Assn (2.)	Hunter‹Pitts Con

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Mandelbaums Buy Another Plot of Hood Wright Estate—New 180th Street Apartment Sold—Big Harlem Plot in Long Lease for Market—Big Staten Island Acreage Deal.

Trading in Manhattan was centred chiefly in the upper Washington Heights section yesterday where, in addition to the sale of a new apartment house in 180th Street, two large plots for prospective development went into operators' hands. One of these was an additional slice of the former J. Hood Wright tract, the first sale of which was made earlier in the week. The buyers at that time, Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who acquired the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 172d Street, 99.5 by 131.6, have purchased the adjoining plot on the street, 151.6 feet from the avenue corner. Their latest acquisition is a plot of about six lots fronting 150 feet on the north side of the street by 93 deep, giving them control of twelve lots at that point. The J. Romaine Brown Company, who were the brokers in the former deal, also negotiated the recent transaction.

One block below, at the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 171st Street, the old Reeber homestead was purchased by Frederick Brown from Eva E. C. Reeber. The frontage is 100.4 on the avenue by 95 on the street, occupied by an old three-story frame house. Like the Mandelbaum parcels, it will be held for resale to apartment house builders.

Buys New 180th Street Apartment.

The new five-story apartment house at 550 to 554 West 180th Street, known as Julian Court, figured in a cash deal representing about $95,000, the holding price of the property. The building covers a plot 75 by 100, and was sold by the builders, the R. & B. Realty Company, Henry M. Bloch, President, to Annie Moss, for investment. The plot is between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avenues. The house was completed for occupancy on Oct. 1, and was fully rented before that time. It accommodates thirty-one families. McDowell & McMahon were the brokers in the transaction.

Deal in Essex Street.

Charles W. Hunter has purchased from Louis and Charles Levy and Abraham Cohen 48 Essex Street, a five-story building, on a plot, 33 by 90.8, near Grand Street. George D. Hallock, Jr., was the broker in the transaction.

Vacant Harlem Plot Leased.

As a site for a market dance hall and lodge rooms, the vacant plot of six lots on the south side of 116th Street, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, has been leased by James Stewart to Barnet Levy and Max K. Kotzen for a period of forty-two years.

The property extends through to 115th Street, fronting 75 feet on each street. The lease is arranged in two equal terms, the first calling for an annual net rental of $7,000 and the second term at $9,000 a year. The deal was closed through Axelrod & Cohen. The owner was represented by Cohen Bros. as attorneys. Samuel Cohen is preparing plans for the new market building.

Bronx Sales.

Joseph A. Blackner, in conjunction with Frank Breunig, has sold to the Hargton Building Company the five-story flat at 2,396 and 2,398 Valentine Avenue, on a plot 50 by 115, to a client for investment.

Kurz & Uren sold for Alice J. Early a vacant plot of land, 50 by 95.6, on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 50 feet north of East 183d Street.

Samuel Cowen sold the five-story triple flat on a plot 40 by 100 feet, known as 757 Trinity Avenue, for R. Chabert to an investor.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., sold for George Stark, 543 East 150th Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100 feet.

W. L. Varian has sold for G. A. Domidion the private dwelling on the northeast corner of Bainbridge and Rochambeau Avenues, on a plot 50 by 100, and for the Fogal estate the plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the southwest corner of 199th Street and Briggs Avenue.

Brooklyn.

An investing client of Henry Pierson & Co. has purchased from Louis Schlech 505 Eighth Avenue, a four-story flat, on a lot 20 by 108, located near Fifth Street.

The Crescent Hill Improvement Company sold to Frederick Turner a plot 60 by 100 feet on the north side of Eighty-third Street, just west of Narrows Avenue, Bay Ridge, directly opposite the Crescent Athletic Club grounds. Mr. Turner intends to build at once a home on the property.

John Pullman sold 799 Union Street, on the Park Slope, a four-story single apartment house on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for Andrew Kutlik to Henry Moat for investment.

Buys Twenty-two Acres for Development.

The Ammo Phos Corporation of Manhattan has purchased from Milliken Brothers, Inc., for immediate improvement, a tract of about twenty-two acres of land located on Staten Island Sound, at Treuley Point, N. J.

This property has a frontage of about 1,000 feet on the Sound and about 750 feet on the Rahway River. Floyd S. Corbin negotiated the sale.

A. J. Maxham Buyer of Winant Estate.

Arthur J. Moxham, President of the Aetna Explosives, Inc., is the buyer of the Winant estate at Great Neck, L. I., reported sold Tuesday.

This property is one of the finest waterfront estates in the section, and consists of eight acres, with an extensive frontage on Manhasset Bay. There are two large houses on the property, stable, garage, greenhouses, and cottages. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. negotiated the sale.

Sale in Hoboken.

The two three-story buildings at 801 and 803 Malone Street, West Hoboken, N. J., have been sold by James A. Dowd for Dora Berry.

Westchester County.

At Nepperhan Heights the Robert E. Farley Organization has sold to Norman Jones two lots on Morningside Road, to C. N. Young two lots on Fairview Avenue, adjoining the reservation which is made for the local club house of the Nepperhan Heights Tennis Club, and to F. E. Waldeyer two lots on Albermarle Place.

Fish & Marvin have sold for William H. Baker a plot at Armour Villa Park, Bronxville, to George Gleichert for improvement with a residence.

Deepdale, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Estate, Leased to Michael Dreicer.

L'Ecluse Washburn & Co. have leased for year 1916 the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., estate, known as Deepdale, at Great Neck, L. I., to Michael Dreicer. This is one of the finest estates on Long Island and adjoins property recently purchased by Mrs. Henry Phipps.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased 8 West Tenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 26 feet by half the block, for Judge Samuel Seabury to D. H. Morgan.

Mrs. Russell Colt, known on the stage as Ethel Barrymore, has leased the S. W. Andrews residence at 875 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-third Street, through Pease and Elliman.

Buys Felix-Portland Lease.

Charles R. Fleming has purchased the lease, furniture, and fixtures of the Felix-Portland, a nine-story hotel, on a plot 40 by 100, at 132 West Forty-seventh Street. The lease has nine years to run, and the house will be remodeled and decorated.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the ground floor and basement of 102 John Street for Alexander Findlay to Edward Herzog, and the store at 224 and 226 Pearl Street for Clayton Rockhill to Jacob Koffman.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the United Cigar Stores Company the basement store at 24 Dey Street, northeast corner of Church Street, to the Western Lunch.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased the store at 2,427 Broadway to Mary Maidoff, milliner.

Transfer of Mortgage Libers.

John J. Hopper, Register of New York County, made the following announcement yesterday regarding the transfer of mortgage libers: "As directed by Chapter 837 of the Laws of 1913, I will deliver to the Register of Bronx County the mortgage libers of Sections 11, 12, and 13, together with the indices of those sections of the records of this office from 1891 to 1913 inclusive, so that the satisfaction of mortgages recorded in the libers of this office within the years stated will on and after Nov. 22 next be made by the Register of the Bronx in his office. The conveyance libers of Sections 11, 12, and 13, with the indices of same, will remain in this office until further notice."

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Clason Point Taxpayers Association has been called for this evening at Clason Point Park.

The firm of James E. Barry & Co., at 1,126 St. Nicholas Avenue, near 166th Street, has been consolidated with Knap & Wasson. The Barry offices will be discontinued. The Knap & Wasson offices at 156th Street and Broadway and at 145th Street and Broadway will be continued.

The report of the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for October shows that plans were filed for forty-two new buildings to cost $2,420,750, as against nineteen costing $3,551,075 for the same month last year.

Plans have been filed for a nine-story addition to the five-story office building at the southeast corner of Broadway and John Street for the Chesebrough estate to cost $90,000. The addition will be on the street side, giving the building an additional frontage of 66.10 feet. Stucker & Co. are the architects.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

4th St, 281 West, e s, 48.7 ft s of 11th St, 17.2x50, three-story basement store; City Real Estate Co. against Walter S. Cassidy et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Isaac F. Cohen, referee; due, $5,534.57; taxes &c., $260.06; to Patrick M. McMullen, for $6,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

West Farms Road, e s, 82.2 ft s of 174th St, 47.8x50, vacant; Bella T. Sewell against Julia Rosh et al.; Milton Fraser, attorney; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $931.76; to the plaintiff, for $1,075.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Union Av, 993, w s, 266.2 ft s of 165th St, 45.7x164.5, five-story tenement; William L. Condit against Davis Israel et al.; Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, attorneys; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $41,504.85; taxes, &c., $1,800.88; to the plaintiff, for $35,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.
By Henry Brady.

33d St, 10 East, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x89.9, twelve-story loft building; Madeline D. Barrett against Alice M. Moynan; Warren C. French, attorney; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $56,896.28; taxes, &c., $3,029.40; subject to mortgage, $160,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St., 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; Helen S. Ogilvie against Elizabeth A. Demarest et al.; Henry M. Belfinger, Jr., attorney; Joseph D. Edelson, referee; due, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $1,371.40.

8th Av, 614, e s, 67.5 ft n of Bleecker St, 30x43.8x25.6x17x39.6, three-story tenement; Margaret E. Phillips et al. against Anna McCarthy et al.; Robert A. B. Dayton, attorney; Abraham Stern, referee; partition.

By Samuel Marx.

Rivington St, 156, n s, 104 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores, five-story rear tenement; Esther Koppelman against Yuda L. Muhlstein et al.; Harold L. Kunster, attorney; John H. Rogan, referee; due, $4,600.25; taxes, &c.; subject to mtg of $19,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Park Row, 122, n s, 197.5 ft e of Duane St, 24x107.6, four-story tenement and store, one-story extension; also Park Row, 124 and 126, n s, 222.3 ft e of Duane St, 25x108.7, three-story tenement and store; one-story extension; also William St, 227 and 229, n s, 76.3 ft e of New Chambers, 35x64.6x irregular, seven-story loft building; also Eighth St, 34, s s, 53 ft w of Mercer St, 24x56, six-story loft and store building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Jeannie Stewart had on Aug. 13, 1915, or since; James A. Timothy, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Courtlandt Av, 843, s w corner of 160th St, 23.6x97.9, three-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution of City of New York against Louise A. Kaufhold et al; Richard Kelly, attorney; John B. Harrison, referee; due, $5,511.83; taxes, &c., $88.02.

By Joseph P. Day.

Elsmere Place, 772, s s, 95 ft e of Prospect Av, 42.4x48.10, two-story dwelling; Nathan Himowich against Cleophas V. Moore et al.; Murray M. Himowich, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $1,800.57; taxes, &c., $300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Waldo Av, e s, 187, 75 ft s of 246th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 64.5x31; Delafield Estates, Inc., John R. Delafield, 27 Cedar St, President, owners; Dwight J. Baum, 250th St. and Waldo Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

Cannon Place, e s, 175 ft s of 238th St, for four two-story brick dwellings and garage, 18.9x48; Victor Zambetti, 238th St and Lubig Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

176th St, n e corner of Clinton Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 40.1 ¾x93.7½; 176th St. Building Co., Patrick J. Mitchell, 2,979 Webster Av, President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $45,000.

92d St, 221 East, for a one-story gate house, 8x8; G. Ehret, 235 East 92d St, owner; L. E. Dell, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

17th St, n s, 207 ft w of 2d Av, to a four-story school and convent; Archbishop Avdoskin, 15 East 97th St, owner; J. Bergesen, 135 West 126th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Madison Av, 602, to a four-story and basement dwelling; K. G. Finkler, Vienna, Austria, owner; C. D. Brun, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

John St, s e corner of Broadway, to a five-story office building; Estate of Chesebrough, 183 Broadway, owner; A. Tucker & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., architects; cost, $90,000.

47th St, 17 East, to four-story dwelling; J. Hopkins Smith, 17 East 47th St, owner; E. Neergaulmer, 507 5th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, s s, 42.5 ft e of Allen St, 57.9x87.7; Jennie Levin to Louis Fish, 265 Broome St, Nov. 10, prior mtg $30,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

2D AV, n w corner of 3d St, 24x100, prior mtg $48,000; Simon and Alfred Engel, executors of Martin Engel, to Herman Stiefel, 229 West 78th St, Nov. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William C. Rittenberg, 233 Broadway $2,000

43D ST, 231 and 233 East, n s, 121.1 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5, prior mtg $30,000; Philip Wagner to John C. Eldt, 761 Beck St, Bronx, Nov. 9, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$5,000

61ST ST, s e corner of Columbus Av, 70.6x 20.5; Joseph W. Dongan to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 10, 3 years, 4½ p. c. $5,000

118TH ST, n s, 244.3 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.9 x100.5; Sal. Storo Lufrano to John Breglia, 316 East 118th St, July 1, prior mtg $2,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

SAME PROPERTY; Salvatore Lufrano to New York Home for Convalescents, 433 East 118th St, June 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$2,000

120TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.10; G. W. C. Realty Corporation to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Nov. 10, due as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $16,500

Bronx.

AVENUE ST, JOHN, n w corner of Fox St, 50x100; Howals Construction Co., Inc., to Brevoort Real Estate Co., 15 Wall St, prior mtg $40,000, Nov. 9, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,100

BUSH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 43.11x86.5; Frank A. Schorer to William D. Lent, 746 St. Nicholas Av, Nov. 9, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Schaffer, 115 Broadway $7,000

CONCORD AV, 588, e s, 45x95; also Concord Av, n e corner of 150th St, 40x94; also Concord Av, 592, e s, 45x94; Jacob Gordon, individually and as executor, et al. to Jacob Gordon, individually, 1,845 7th Av, Sept. 22, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 120 Broadway $6,000

DALY AV, n e corner of 181st St, 83.6x109.2; Simonia Realty Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Nov. 9, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.. $75,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, Nov. 9, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; same attorney $10,500

DALY AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 181st St, 75.4x 107.7; same to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Nov. 9, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney $60,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, Nov. 9, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; same attorney $8,500

MORRIS AV, w s, 246 ft s of 184th St, 37.6x 100; Hurley Bldg. Cor'n to Manhattan Mtg. Co., 200 Broadway, Nov. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mtg. Co., 200 Broadway $25,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 283.6 ft s of 184th St, 37.6x100; same to same, Nov. 10, due as per bond; attorney, same $25,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 226.4 ft n of 184th St, 49.11x115; Shargton Building Co., Inc., to Bertha Mordkie, 2,524 Creston Av, (prior mtg $34,000,) Nov. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

WALTON AV, e s, 246 ft s of 184th St, 37.6x 99.1; Hurley Building Corp. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Nov. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway $25,000

WALTON AV, e s, 283.6 ft s of 184th St, 37.6 x99.6; same to same, Nov. 10, due as per bond; same attorney $25,000

137TH ST, s s, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6 x100; Marco Realty Co., Inc., to Josephine E. Carpenter, Bar Harbor, Me., Nov. 9, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, 31 Nassau St $30,000

146TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 99.11; Henry Kelling to Josephine Becker, 1,182 Washington Av, prior mtg $14,000, Nov. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

206TH ST, s s, 106.11 ft w of Ernescliff Place, 62.3x100; also 206th St, n s, being Lot 635, Map G. F. & H. B. Oppdyke, 26.2x 137; Joseph I. Prevenzano to Mary K. Fox, 2,950 Perry Av, Nov. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Julius Figliuolo, 719 Union Av; prior mtg $2,500, Nov. 9, due as per bond; attorney, same....$500

227TH ST, s w corner of Prospect Terrace, 100x25; Vincenzo Ungaro to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 288 East 138th St, Nov. 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 253 East 138th St.....$610

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,200, s. and bs., also s. and b., on Manhattan St; Richard Henriques and another, ex'rs, Louis N. Henriques to Hugh L. Kelly, 10 Garrison Av, Jersey City, N. J., 10 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Olcott, G. B. & McM., 170 Broadway.....$3,000 and $3,200

MADISON ST, 831, corner store; Goldie Robinson et al. to Samuel Epstein, 331 Madison St, 5 years from May 1, 1916..$330

PITT ST, 15, all; Joseph Sperber to Sol. Sperber, 15 Pitt St, 3 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Schack, 299 Broadway $1,800

47TH ST, 74 West, basement store; Maria G. Sera to Arthur Fiflio, 74 West 47th St, 4 9-12 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, H. A. Vieu, 320 B'way.....$1,200

47TH ST, 315-317 West; 48th St, 318-320 West, all; Charles J. Richter to Wendell L. Nichols, Boston, Mass., 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, W. B. Hopping, 165 Broadway $10,500

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,483, store; Gaines-Roberts Co. to Henry Lohden, 249 Mount Hope Place, 5 years from Oct. 1; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,200 to $1,500

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 35; Frank Friedman against Dayton Estates Corporation, Nov. 6, 1915 .....$380

2D AV, s e corner of 109th St; Harry Trinkowsky against F. Maibach et al., Oct. 14, 1915 .....$50

Bronx.

151ST ST, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 118; Charles Braun against Father Francis et al., Oct. 30, 1915.....$875

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, w s, 283.5 ft s of 184th St, 37.5x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Hurley Building Corporation, to erect one 5-story apartment $25,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 246 ft s of 184th St, 37.5x 100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Hurley Building Corporation, to erect one 5-story apartment $25,000

WALTON AV, e s, 283.5 ft s of 184th St, 37.5x99.5; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Hurley Building Corporation, to erect one 5-story apartment $25,000

WALTON AV, e s, 246.1 ft s of 184th St, 37.5x99.1; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Hurley Building Corporation, to erect one 5-story apartment $25,000

181ST ST, n e corner of Daly Av, 80x138.5; City Mortgage Co. loans Simonia Realty Corporation, to erect two 5-story apartments $90,000

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bargain Chance $7,250

CRAFTSMAN ALL-YEAR HOME

800 Feet Elevation—Overlooking the Water—Actual Water Rights.

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

On grounds 100 by 186 feet; most select neighborhood. Separate entrance and huge covered veranda across entire front of house. Superb views. Large living rooms with huge fireplace of brick. Dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on first floor. Four large bedrooms, tiled bath; two bedrooms with French windows opening on large covered porch, on second floor. Two bedrooms, bath and large storage room on third floor. Parquet floors. Perfect heating plant, electric light, toilet and laundry in cellar; every up-to-date convenience. A select social centre; convenient to chain of beautiful lakes, golf and country club, affording all summer and winter sports. Highest, healthiest climate near New York City. For further particulars and photograph address



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Tel 1552—Cort.

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15 Minutes from Herald Square

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14-ACRE ESTATE.

Harlem Division; 50 minutes out; near station; dwelling 14 rooms, baths; cottage, garage, stable, other buildings; fruit, shade; views; splendid proposition; sacrifice for quick sale; exchange or rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 EAST 42D ST.

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In Its Entirety,

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Homes With Water Front.

We offer the best water front realty on the market, and at prices and terms which will enable you to own your home or invest in a home site. Don't confuse our development with fishing huts on meadow flats. Our property is highly improved with Boulevards, Streets and Avenues, sidewalks, curbed gutters, gas, electricity and water supply. Good train service; also trolley. A personal investigation will convince you; further particulars from Mr. EDWIN HARDER REALTY COMPANY, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 1760.

HELLO!

Homeseekers, answer this call. Come and see the life-time opportunity awaiting you. $5,900. Craftsman Bungalow, finest material and workmanship; 6 rooms, bath, open fireplace, bay window, beamed ceilings, rich decorations, steam heat, gas, verandas, select location, close to station and bay; boating and fishing 50 minutes out; suitable terms. A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I. Phone 118—Wantagh.

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Near Penn. Station; houses modern, detached; large plots; all city improvements in and paid for; restricted, high-class locality. Lots and houses at low prices and remarkable terms.

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5 acres, Port Washington, fronting Manhasset Bay; beautiful grounds, shade; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; garage, cottage, outbuildings; $65,000; worth double.

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30 minutes from Penna. Station; large plot of ground; modern improvements; in large town; schools, churches, etc.; price $3,600; terms $200 cash, balance $20 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write. C. Cottage, 243 West 34th St.

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24 miles out. 10 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, running water, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, artistic decorations, verandas; extensive chicken houses, runs, and grounds; plenty of fruit; rental, $35 monthly.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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Five-room bungalow, needs a few repairs; water, electricity; 50 minutes out; price $2,950; terms $200 down, balance $20 per month. C. GLEN, 243 W. 34th St.

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PRICE $5,500, INCLUDING GARAGE. COST $6,500.

Cash required only $500.00. House contains 7 large rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements. Built by day's work by owner on large plot, good transportation and schools. Address

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Most select location, large living room, open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry; all tile kitchen; solarium; 6 bedrooms, 2 beautiful tiled baths; sleeping porch; oak floors, hardwood finish; copper leaders and gutters; fine shrubbery; very convenient; may be seen Sundays. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna Terminal.

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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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Joseph Day

Industrial Department

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New York Harbor

Large plant excellent brick buildings, with stack. RIPARIAN RIGHTS owned; rail on property; good water supply; 25 acres solid upland; 1,000 acres can be had if wanted; suitable for oils, paints, anilines and chemicals, foundry or smelter.

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'Phone 5307—Cort. 5 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Note:—We are recognized authorities on this class of property.

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Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

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BERGEN COUNTY ESTATE.

Beautiful property, 40 acres, spacious modern stone residence, 9 large bedrooms; hot-water heat, 2 baths, electric light; expensively built house, with most charming surroundings; immense trees, abundant shrubbery; extensive lawns, developed driveways; large modern outbuildings; beautiful large stream; pretty little lake.

Nothing like this. Less than 20 miles New York, via excellent road. To close estate will sacrifice, $25,000.

ALLABOUGH & SON 159 NASSAU ST., New York.

I Will Take Lots



up to a value of $1,000 as first payment on this attractive new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, half hour out; no cash required, balance like rent; title guaranteed. BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

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215 4th Av., Cor. 18th St. Subway Station

100% Sprinkler system. Lofts, salesrooms and offices of various sizes up to 12,000 sq. ft. No manufacturing. Prices on application to Superintendent at the building, or

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Factory Floor To Let

214-218 William St.

50x200; Fireproof Building

Light on 3 sides; overlooks Brooklyn Bridge; elevators; power day and night; building never closed. Immediate possession.

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526-530 W. 25th St.

6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.

Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.

Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

In 41st Street Between 5th & Madison Aves.

Entire building or lower floors. Long term lease. Owner will alter.

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Steam Heat, Passenger and Freight Elevators. No Manufacturing. In Centre of Shoe Trade District APPLY TO HERMAN L. R. EDGAR 81 Nassau Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Bachelor Apartments $30 to $60

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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8 LARGE ROOMS $75

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson

5 to 8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. $55 up

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"575 West End Avenue"

Southwest Corner 88th Street

7 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Doctor's Apartment

9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner

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Two Six-Room Apartments, 3 Bath Rooms

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

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87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in these New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,

181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.

3 Large Rooms, $35
5 Large Rooms, $45

Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

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New Elevator Apartment House, 106 Northern Av., at 181st St.

Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.

3-4-5-6 Large, Light Rooms, Exceptional Value, $35 to $60

Conveniently located near Broadway subway and surface lines.

A Few Choice

Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS & bath; also extra maids' rooms.

Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.

Very Reasonable Rents.

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162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.

New 12-story, fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or

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One Doctor's Apartment.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

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Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

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Only one apartment of 8 rooms and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building.

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Apply to Manager on premises or

J. AXELROD, OWNER.

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—2 Rooms—

Bath and Kitchenette,

THE CAMBRIA

347-351 West 55th St.

Unfurnished, $50 to $67.50 per Month.

Furnished, $60 to $77.50 per Month.

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Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths, $50, $70.

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6 Rooms, Baths. Large and Light. Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. Efficient Service. $68-$80.

WORTH TWICE THE MONEY.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.; all improvements; 5, 6 & 7 large, light rooms, bath, and extra lavatory; $42.50 to $87.50.

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Eight large, light Rooms, Bath; Elevator Service; all Modern Improvements; $55; Concessions.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street. Telephone 1300 Riverside.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Corner of Riverside Drive

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $750 to $1,350

Furnished Apts., $1,000 to $1,500

666 ST. NICHOLAS AVE SOUTH OF 145TH STREET.

New Elevator Apartments JUST COMPLETED

3-4-5 Rooms and Bath $33.55

All Modern Appointments and Conveniences. NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY. JAMES O'BRIEN, Owner and Builder

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203 WEST 111TH STREET.

An attractive, up-to-date, three-room apartment, consisting of office, waiting room and wash room. Rent $35.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West 59th, Above 110th Street.

NEW BUILDINGS

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894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 161st St.

Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.

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Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths

Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly

Open Evenings.

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Broadway at 111th St.

One Apartment, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths.

One Apartment, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.

NEWLY DECORATED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

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A city home among country surroundings. Mosholu Parkway North and Hull Av., 3 minutes' walk to Botanical Garden Station of New York Central and 6 minutes' walk to 198th St. L station.

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RENTS $21 TO $38.

Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment; shower baths; a feature of these apartments is that you get unobstructed views from all apartments, as they face the Parkway. References required. Owner on premises.

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$100,000 AT 4½ PER CENT. TO LOAN on well located properties.
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Will buy 2d and 2d mortgages; money advanced on rents. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Need $150 cash at once; balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your door; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot. Stanley, K 217 Times Downtown.

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New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Bellins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

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Small country place, with a 6-room house, &c., in good town, commuting distance; terms no object and reasonable price to good responsible party. B. Carlson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot. Open Sunday.

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RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
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THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of valuable lots at Forest Wood, Moresmere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices; these properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations; special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a large number of lots; for further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Do you want a sure profit? Will sell you a finely located building lot, five minutes' walk from railroad station, at beautiful Fanwood, N. J., for $250. Easy terms if desired. Write or call for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

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Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—For sale, an estate of 40 acres, new house and well located; one of the best and prettiest. I. W. Valentine, Country Homes, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

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Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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MEDIUM sized house, Montclair or vicinity; suitable for two adults; within easy distance of depots and in good order. Advertiser offers in exchange a fine 25-foot, 4-story house near Central Park West. C. S., Room 1106, 156 5th Av., Manhattan.

To Let—Furnished.

For one year, completely furnished house, seven rooms, bath; all conveniences; near station; reasonable rent. Emerson, 52 Slocum Crescent, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 58th St., suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Have numerous inquiries for Broadway stores, 72d to 116th Sts.; please send particulars. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 2,705 Broadway, (108d.) Tel. Riverside 975.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 39 East 32d St.

Bachelor apartment or studio to sublet, gorgeously furnished; full hotel service; bargain. 35 East 27th.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, at $125 per month. 18 East 60th St.

West Side

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN
APARTMENTS
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 73d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

96th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents $15, $23, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $170 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

With 95 per cent. of all West Side furnished and unfurnished apartments to sublet in my files, five to nine rooms, $100 to $350 upward, many in new buildings, I can save you most of the unrewarded labor of Winter home-hunting. Phone, call, or write Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d; Columbus 3974 and 2790.

High class, furnished apartments, some in new buildings, for the Winter season or longer; call for particulars, &c.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Attractively furnished, sunny, seven rooms; elevator; piano. Apartment 6B, 343 West 98th.

GRANT COURT.
126th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchen; $150 per month. 33 West 69th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4080 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

Elegantly furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; also 4 rooms. 223 West 80th.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; all outside; 9th floor; new building; near 96th. Murray Hill 8422.

Superbly furnished apartment, private block; owner's remodeled building; service. 26 West 74th.

Apartment, 2 sunny rooms, bath; newly furnished and built, with meals, $35 weekly. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d.

High-class elevator apartment; seven large rooms, well furnished; reasonable rental. Millard, 18-20 West 107th St.

High class; elevator; attractively furnished; seven rooms; reasonable. 305 West 97th. Kinnear.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 56 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Riverside Drive, 120, (north corner 84th.)—Ten and eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—2 and 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, high class house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Sublet high-class elevator, eight-room apartment, very light, at a substantial concession; located at 601 West 160th St. Inquire Clark. Phone Audubon 8148.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

MODERATE-PRICED APARTMENTS.
Douglas L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.

405 PARK AVENUE—APARTMENT.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 646 5th Av.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
Three and four rooms, with bath, $35-$50 a month. Janitor, on premises.

St. Nicholas Av., 480, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat, modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452, (180th St., adjacent to Broadway.)—Four rooms; elevator apartment; $35.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 W. 76th St.—Seven-eight rooms; conveniences; $1,200-$1,500.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d St.—Eight large rooms; conveniences; $1,100-$1,300. Supt.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,000-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Riverside Drive, 587, at 136th St.—Seven rooms, $960; 8 rooms, $1,380.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS.—$30 to $60. APARTMENTS, 182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

833-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $750 to $1,100.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

180th, 660 West.—Sublet beautiful 4-room apartment; most reasonable rent.

Brooklyn.

MOST EXCLUSIVE AND QUIET APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN.
UNFURNISHED.
2 Rooms and Kitchenette, $35.00
2 Rooms and Bath, 40.00
3 Rooms and Bath, 50.00
Steam and Hot Water all the time. Electricity, Gas, and Service included in rent.
Resident Manager on Premises.
POUCH MANSION,
345 Clinton Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted for client, east side, between 50th and 80th Sts., completely furnished apartment; must have four master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms, three baths; immediate possession to June 15. Send full particulars to R. De Flores, 501 5th Av. Phone 8850 Murray Hill.

Wanted—5, 6, or 7 room apartment, completely furnished, to June 1; prefer new building. Send full particulars to Box S 52 Times.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $800 month. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Have many inquiries for nicely furnished apartments. Send particulars to FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Broadway and 79th St.

GENTLEMAN wishes a first class bachelor apartment, furnished, between 34th and 56th Sts. or Riverside Drive. P. L. 173 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment for four ladies; moderate rent; elevator. G., 442 Columbus Av.

Until June 1, seven rooms, west side, $125. S 107 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Unusually large rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; steam heat; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also large room; references; table board.

63D, 30 EAST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

LEXINGTON AV., 627.—Beautifully renovated large room; excellent board; French family; private house; steam heat, telephone; all conveniences; also parlor floor; reasonable; 54th St.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in rooms; appointments those of a private house; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; reference.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated reasonable.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings; $150 per month.

71ST, 116, WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large room; also small room; board; reference.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bathroom complete; newly decorated; references.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

72D, 248 WEST. (The Greystone;) 'phone 1894 Columbus.—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 261 WEST.—Few rooms in refined home, with, without bath; excellent cuisine.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable basement room, with board; reasonable; references.

73, 256 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; delicious home cooking; table guests.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations, suite; south front room, bath; single; running water; unsurpassed table; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; high-class private residence; newly furnished and well heated; excellent home table; reasonable.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, baths; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; references; table guests.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cosy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated room; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable, warm, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; suitable couple; reasonable.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—Double front room; also single sunny room, for man.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Room with breakfast in luxurious apartment for gentlemen; references required. Apt. 8C.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double front room; bath adjoining; moderate; refined home.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Superior accommodations in high-class house; table guests.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large room; also skylight; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; reference; table guests.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, baths, heat; excellent home meals; moderate.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; gentlemen; references.

94th, 142 West.—Desirable rooms, double and single; excellent meals; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior accommodations; couple; also accommodate gentleman. Chaurant.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; Jewish house. Aaron.

102D, 216 WEST.—Light room, high-class apartment, private family. Apartment 7.

106TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; mighty good "eats" at our house; right prices for the right people; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

145TH, 618 WEST.—Large room, closet, running water; good meals; telephone; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and service; social surroundings; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel., 2767 Audubon.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a conveniently located, well furnished room in quiet street? Running water, steam heat, telephone; excellent table; music; reasonable. 544 West 113th.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE SECOR.
74th, 102 West.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table boarders.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d.)—Handsome private home; large room, second floor; also single room.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 25 Fenimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 136.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

AT RUTHERFORD, N. J.
One large, sunny room, in beautiful cottage, finely furnished in good taste, to let, with or without board; private family; particulars telephone Chelsea 5115.

PLATT COTTAGE.
504 CLIFTON AVENUE.
FIRST CLASS BOARDING.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 East.—Elegant room; large closet; bath; electricity; telephone; $6.50.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; breakfast optional; telephone; references; service.

51ST, (536 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny rooms, private house; absolute cleanliness; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

91ST ST., 75 EAST.—Neat, sunny room; terms reasonable; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; musical studios subrented by hour.

West Side

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, bath; $4.50-$7.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

48TH ST., 101 WEST.—Hall room, light and sunny; phone; bath; hot water; $8.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms with running water, home conveniences, telephone; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—One, two, three rooms, bath; furnished housekeeping; elevator apartment.

67TH ST., 141 WEST.—Furnished parlor bedroom; steam; bath; good location; subway, "L" station. Hawrath.

68TH, 78 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suitable for bachelor or business people; near subway and elevated; phone and electric light; privileges; also doctor's office.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms and bath, suitable for two or three; light housekeeping. Phone 10033 Columbus.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; fifth floor east, 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, telephone; private house; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

70TH, 137 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; running water; phone.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, bath adjoining; 'phone; private house; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—ROOM WITH REFINED SURROUNDINGS; BREAKFAST.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, attractive back and front parlor; suitable for professional.

71ST, 241 WEST.—Large, front room; near bath; private residence; electricity; subway; references.

72D, 130 WEST.—Offers large rooms; private bath. M. Lues.

73D, 113 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor; spacious, sunny, single, en suite, medium room, next bath.

78D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6986.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, en suite; electric lights; parquet floors; references.

75TH, 174 WEST.—Handsome second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive small and large rooms; private baths; electricity; private residence.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths; electricity.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

102 WEST 77TH.
Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front back parlor; gentleman or business couple. Robertson. Schuyler 3184.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small room, adjoining bath; near subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; breakfast optional; reference.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large front parlor bedroom, studio or private use; telephone; reasonable.

81ST, 265 WEST, (B'way.)—Sunny suite, running water; attractive, warm; new apartment. Pearson.

81ST ST., 8 WEST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; steam; home comforts.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

86TH, 207 WEST.—Large, single rooms, $4-$6; bath; immaculate; elevator; breakfast optional.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; Subway.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms, with baths; electricity; $10-$12.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Reasonable, large, south rooms; private bath; first, second floors; references.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; new furniture; twin beds; modern conveniences; private house.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; bath convenient.

98TH, 147 WEST.—Parlor floor complete; kitchenette; suitable couple, two or three bachelors.

98TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

98TH, 281 WEST.—Bright, attractive, well-furnished room, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; at subway express; convenient theatre, restaurants; genteel surroundings. Apartment 8D.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

97TH, 128 WEST.—Large front room, two gentlemen; small room; private house.

96TH ST., 254 WEST.—Gentleman tired of hotel and club life will find suitable accommodations, suite all single, private bath, elegantly kept. Apt. 8.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern apartments; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $2.50-$4. McNamara.

102D, 306, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

104TH, 135 WEST. — Attractive southern rooms; electricity; board optional. Riverside 2935. Morse.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

118TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family. Apt. L. Winn.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

118TH, 401 WEST, (corner Morningside Heights, near Columbia.)—South rooms, with lavatory; magnificent view; all transits; $6.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Light room; refined furnishings; high-class house. Apartment 6M.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Apartment 2; two neat rooms; high-class house; $4.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny outside room, bath adjoining, $4. Apartment 21.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cosy, light room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $4. Overbury.

123D ST., (136 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

123D, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; steam, electricity, piano, phone; accommodate five. MacKenzie.

130TH ST., 248 WEST.—Warm comfortable rooms; gentlemen; $2.50, $4, $5; house attractive every way; refined family.

143D, 540 WEST, (Apartment 20.)—Comfortable room; well kept; modern improvements; subway.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 4-B.

154TH, 424 WEST. — In private dwelling, large first-floor front room; adjoining hall room if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson; Park. Apt. 2L.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (Cor. 95th.)—Beautifully furnished room; running water. Apt. 1, sixth floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 666, (144th.)—Attractive large outside single room. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $3 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 344, (Near 76th.)—Pension Luquelle; superior accommodations; suites, baths; double, single rooms; electricity; board optional.

611 WEST END AV.
Rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

Brooklyn.

MAPLE ST., 194.—Ideal home; every convenience; private house; Rogers cars to corner; Flatbush and Brighton lines convenient.

Bronx.

KELLY ST., 868, Bronx.—With private family; all improvements, with or without board. Mrs. Ida Bauch.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS,
152 MADISON AV.
Two rooms, with bath, light and sunny, to rent at $60 monthly.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3, or 5 ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

E. F. TWYMAN.
427 West 42d Street.
'Phone Bryant 8580.

TRUCKS To be a bargain a truck, TRUCKS though second hand, must TRUCKS be serviceable and reliable TRUCKS AND THE PRICE ATTRUCKS TRACTIVE. We sell no TRUCKS other kind—all 'capacities TRUCKS —easy terms.

A. C. WHITEFIELD—Used Car Dept.
Bryant 8580. 427 W. 42d St.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS

Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month, or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.

R. J. WILLOUGHBY,
163 West 87th Street.
Schuyler 5637.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York.

1914 Oakland motor car, runabout; traveled 5,000 miles; in good condition; can be bought very reasonable. Call 3700 Plaza, Room 501.

Hupmobile, 1915, five-passenger touring, newly painted, seat covers, &c., same as new, sacrifice price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48 H. P. Isotta (1915) landaulet town car, "25." Renault (1913) limousine, 38-45. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hupmobile, 1914, touring, electrical equipment, perfect condition, bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Fiat landaulet, 25 H. P., foreign, excellent condition; great bargain. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fuentle, 127 E. 83d St. Phone 6078 Lenox.

Limousine bodies for Packards, $100, $150, $210, $250. 301 West 59th. (near B'way.)

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 128 West 52d St.—Lowest rates. Best service. (Circle 774.)

Napier touring car, $500. Mrs. Bell, 149 West 84th. Phone Schuyler 5901.

Automobiles for Hire.

FOR HIRE.
Packard 6-cylinder, seven-passenger landaulet; also Pierce-Arrow, seven-passenger limousine; highest class service by day, week, or month; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 West 48d St. Tel. 3650 Bryant.

1915 Packards, Rolls Royce or Packard bodies for monthly rental,
REDINGTON & HAWKINS,
RIDINGTON & HAWKINS,
7565 Columbus.

Packard and Renault limousines, newly painted, by hour, day; special rates monthly. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Seven passenger landaulet; day, week, month; reasonable; owner drives. 3580 Columbus. Ross.

Elegant limousine, day, week, month; owner drives; references; reasonable. Jones, Columbus 9021.

Beautiful Packard Limousine; monthly preferred; owner drives. Pergament, tel. 1710 Circle.

Renault landaulet, excellent condition; very reasonable. Plaza 3694, or Bernard, 118 East 66th St.

Packard limousine cars for theatres and operas; rates very reasonable. O'Conner, Phone Circle 2177, 338 West 50th.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lanox 8767.

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Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch, M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Town car or limousine; first-class condition; write full particulars, lowest price. A. Pick, Room 1410, 11 Pine St.

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Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge stenography; eight years' experience; real estate, commercial experience; corporation controlling accounts; $15; Christian; references. B 211 Times Downtown.

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BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Eight years' experience; double entry; controlling accounts, trial balance; hard worker; salary, $15. S 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, stenographer; excellent references; good penman; start at $7. S. W., 115 East Houston St. Tel. 6277 Orchard.

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CHAMBERMAID and waitress, (two girls,) references from last place; country, city; call or write. Dunn, 1,697 Madison Av.

COLORED GIRL, neat, wishes half time. 61 West 90th St. Care of Williams.

COOK.—Good plain Hungarian; small family; no cards. Advertiser, 115 East 100th.

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NEWSPAPER WOMAN wants position as editorial or feature writer; five years' associate editor important midwestern daily. S 104 Times.

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At the Request of
Tens of Thousands
of persons who waited in vain last week outside the Strand Theatre to see
Geraldine Farrar
in the Lasky Paramount Feature production.
"CARMEN"
By arrangement with Morris Gest, will return to the
Princess Theatre
FOR A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
Beginning at noon
Saturday, November 13th
Continuous Noon to 11 P. M.
SEATS 25c & 50c

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Sat. and Wed. at 2:15. **Wm. Gillette** For 2 Weeks Only Secret Service

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Tel. 3093 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday & Wednesday 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
After the Play Visit Danse de Folies. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. LAST MAT. SAT. 2:15. ELSIE JANIS LAST 4 TIMES IN "MISS INFORMATION"
MONDAY, NOV. 15—Seats Today
BAYARD VEILLER'S
"Back Home"
FROM IRVIN COBB'S "JUDGE PRIEST" STORIES.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO SAT., NOV. 27.
"YOUNG AMERICA"
Seats on sale for all remaining performances.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Saturday 2:15. **Under Fire**

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. ROLLING STONES

FULTON West 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Saturday 2:20. Arnold DALY in "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"
"Arnold Daly is the most talented actor on the American stage. As an artist he stands quite alone."—Charles Darnton, Ev. World.

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A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. LAST 3 WEEKS OF D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00



AN EVENING OF PURE DELIGHT!
LEO
Ditrichstein
in the Romantic Comedy,
"The Great Lover"
IS A GREAT
TRIUMPH!
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 ST. Evs. 8:20. FIRST MAT. SAT

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

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ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 Bryant 287 Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

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BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Cort THE PrincessPat
W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "A Pair of Sixes" Next Week—Mme. Petrova in "The Revolt."

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1 Mat. Today 25c & 50c "POTASH & PERLMUTTER" Next Week.....KICK IN"

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New York shelled from sea and sky; Panic! Terror! The exodus; Armageddon. See THE Battle Cry of Peace

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Mgnt. Charles Dillingham.
Mat. Today. 25-50-75c & $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray
10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People SOUSA and His BAND
Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
SUNDAY—SOUSA and "Hip" Star Features.

B. F. KEITH'S
PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 — LILLIAN RUSSELL, Sam Chip & Mary Marble, Whiting & Burt, Raymond & Caverly, Lasky's 8 Beautiful Types.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. — Frank McIntyre | Bernard Granville | Lillian Kingsbury & others.
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Death and destruction showered on Wall Street, Park Row, Times Square, Fifth Avenue. See THE Battle Cry of Peace

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE — ATOP 44TH ST. THEA. After the Theatre Adm. $1
Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) SUPPER AND DANCING. Tea 4 to 6, Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper.
Table reservations Dinner, Supper. Tel. 5955 Bryant.

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44 St. TWICE TO-DAY at 2:00 & 8:00. Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, $1.00. $2.00. Other Mats. 25c, 50c, $1.00. School Child. Mat. Sat. 11 A.M. 25c-50c
THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

STRAND B'way & 47 St. MARY PICKFORD Noon to 11:30. in "MADAME BUTTERFLY" 50c to $1.00.
Next Week, Paul Frederick in "Bella Donna"

Elmendorf
Sunday Night at 8:30
Monday Mat. at 3.
"HOLLAND"
Prices 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

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Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
EVERY DAY
First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. Change of program every Mon. & Thurs.
Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Opening Night, Mon., Nov. 15, at 8.
Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich (debut); Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky (debut).
Fri. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Cajatti (debut); Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Baragnoli (debut).
Sat. Mat. at 2. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Gorlitz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Baragnoli.
Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, PARSIFAL
Special Mat. at 1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve., Nov. 16, at 8, Il Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Seats Now On Sale.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

WOLFSOHN BUREAU announces
CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 16, at 3.
Only Piano Recital This Season—FANNIE Bloomfield Zeisler
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, TOMORROW EVE. at 8:15. Piano Recital WILLIAM ENDERLIN

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. EVE., NOV. 13, at 8:15. Piano Recital HUNTER WELSH

AEOLIAN HALL, SUN. AFT., NOV. 14, at 3. ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON EVAN WILLIAMS

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
CARNEGIE HALL.
To-night at 8:15, & To-morrow (Fri.) Aft. at 2:30.
PABLO CASALS 'Cellist.
MOZART, Symphony in G minor; HAYDN, Concerto in D major for violoncello and Orchestra; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 3, "Eroica."

Supplementary Subscription Sale for All Series.

First Sunday Aft. Concert, Nov. 14. Box Office, Carnegie Hall, open daily, 9 to 5.

GODOWSKY
Carnegie Hall, Next Sat. Aft., at 3.
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50. On sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow, at 3 P. M.
SPALDING
2d Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3. RECITAL BY Guiomar Novaes
BRAZILIAN PIANIST. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

SCHELLING
Carnegie Hall, Wed., Nov. 17, at 8. Piano Recital. Seats now 50c to $2. Mgt. Max Elser, Jr. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 13, at 3. BEETHOVEN RECITAL by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 16, at 8:15. FIRST VIOLIN RECITAL HEGEDUS
Tickets at Box Office. Management Antonia Sawyer.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3. SONG RECITAL by CAROLINE HUDSON-ALEXANDER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Do you want to learn the truth about our Army, Navy and coast defenselessness? See THE Battle Cry of Peace

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Ever see a submarine in action? Submerging, rising, discharging a torpedo? See THE Battle Cry of Peace

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Art Gifts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Grafton Bldg., 5 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

The American Museum of Safety, 18 West 24th Street. Free public lectures on safety and health. Doctor L. I. Harris first lecturer, Thursday evening, November 11th at eight o'clock. Arthur Williams, President.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Mat. Sat. M., Tu., W., Th. Evs., Comparative Comedies $1 & $1.50. Fri. Ev., Sat. Mat. & Ev., "Helena's Husband," &c., 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. IMPERIAL MANCHU TROUPE. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Brown & Lill, Anthony & Mack, 10 others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 50c, 75c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices. Rose Sydell (Herself) and The London Belles

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE Xtra Attractions. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

CATCH TRAIN BANDIT AFTER PISTOL FIGHT

Jersey City Police Believe 'Dutch' Sheridan Held Up Erie and West Shore Freights.

RUNNING BATTLE IN STREET

Robber Who Shot Sleuth a Week Ago Cornered in Hoboken—His Companion Escapes.

After automobile bandits had held up a West Shore train at Haverstraw last month and a few days later stopped two freight trains of the Erie Railroad, fighting railroad detectives with pistols when the railroad men surprised them at Glen Rock, N. J., last Oct. 20, Captain John Ryerson of the Erie Railroad police traced the motor car the bandits used to a garage in Hoboken. From descriptions obtained there of the men who used it, Ryerson was certain that "Dutch" Sheridan, a handsome youth, only 20 years old, had been the leader of the gang, and word went out to the police of all near-by New Jersey towns to look for Sheridan.

No policeman or detective caught sight of him, however, until about 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a small boy ran up to Policeman John Moran in Jersey City and, pointing to two men who were strolling along Palisade Avenue, near Griffith Street, exclaimed:

"There go 'Dutch' Sheridan and 'Red Lee' Andrews."

Moran started after them on the run. He had almost overtaken them in Griffith Street, into which they had turned, when they looked back and saw him. Instantly each man drew a pistol from his belt and began to fire at Moran. The policeman yanked out his own weapon and shot back. Few persons were in the street, but those who were raced for the shelter of doorways and the gunmen had the street to themselves.

They fired every shot in their weapons before the men ran back to Palisade Avenue, jumped a stone wall, slid and scrambled down the Palisades, and got to the West Shore Railroad tracks. Moran followed, shooting from his pistol, which he had stopped to reload, and the men ran toward Hoboken. Among the freight cars Moran lost his quarry, but a boy who had seen the shooting, and had been too excited to be frightened, followed the men and, in Hoboken, encountered Sergeant Killduff and three policemen patrolling the tracks. To them he pointed out Sheridan, who had separated from Andrews.

Sheridan was strolling along as though he had not engaged in a pistol fight shortly before, and the policemen slipped up behind him unnoticed. They jammed revolvers against his head and body as they grabbed him, and even then Sheridan tried to reach one of the two revolvers which swung at his belt beneath his coat, but the policemen grabbed the weapons and led Sheridan to the Central Avenue police station in Jersey City.

There Commissioner of Safety Frank Hague questioned him. Sheridan said his name was Robert Sheridan, and that he lived at 136 Lincoln Street, Jersey City. He denied he had a hand in any of the train hold-ups, though the police say they are certain he led the band, and warrants have been issued for Andrews, "Red" Yeager, and Edward Anderson. Captain Ryerson caught William Baeder, said to have been one of the gang, four days ago, and he is now in the Bergen County Jail.

According to Mr. Hague, Sheridan was paroled three years ago after he had been convicted in Bergen County of robbing a train, and he says since then he has committed several hold-ups in Jersey City and a week ago shot John Erburt, a detective on the West Shore Railroad.

Mr. Hague said Walter J. Huston, another railroad detective, had come on Sheridan and "Red Lee" Andrews robbing a freight car. They had held him up with their revolvers, taken his own weapon away from him, and kicked him off the train. Then Erburt ran up, and as the robbers ran they fired at him, shattering the bone in his right leg. He is now in St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken.

Sheridan had Huston's revolver in his belt last night, and his pockets were crammed with cartridges, the lead in which had been snubbed to make dum-dum bullets of them.

Sheridan was locked up and extra detectives started a search for Andrews, knowing that he could not have gone far.

Madison Sq. Garden
30th Annual Exhibition
To-Day Thoroughbred Day
ADMISSION $1.00
Balcony Seats Not Reserved. Box Office Phone, 1502 Madison.
NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MORNING AFTERNOON AND EVENING Nov. 11, 12.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE 49th St. East of Broadway CHARLES HOPKINS, Director
Treasure Island
OPENS DECEMBER 1ST

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 WEST 44TH ST. Phone Bryant 9659. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVE. 8:30
FIRST PLAY, PIERRE WOLFF'S 'LES MARIONETTES' with ANDREE MERY.
Special Literary Matinee Friday | "MADAMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE."

Triangle Plays This Week: "A Janitor's Wife's Temptation," Willard Mack in "Alaho Oe," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose." Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats., 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
THIRD MONTH—MOST FUN IN NEW YORK.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00.

44 ST. THEATRE, W. of Broadway. Adm. 25c. Motion Pictures and Lecture on LAST 4 DAYS TWILIGHT SLEEP
Women Only 2:30, 4 & 8. Men Only 9:15 P. M.

Mothers who love your sons and daughters—See THE Battle Cry of Peace

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Phone 996 Greeley.
Beg. TUES., NOV. 16—EMANUEL REICHER in "WHEN THE YOUNG VINE BLOOMS."
Box Office Now Open. $3, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15 Sat. Mat. 2:15. HOHEIT TANZT WALZER.

NEW SUBWAYS TO CUT INTERBORO'S PROFITS

Heavy Reduction in Prospect Is Cited on Argument Against Proposed Bus Lines.

The probable effect of the new subway system, both in supplying the needs of the people and in diminishing the earnings of the transportation companies, was set forth yesterday by William D. Guthrie, in his argument before the Board of Estimate against the extension of the motor bus system, as a reason why the city should be slow to change its transit system. He quoted the amount of taxation paid by the New York Railways Company to show that the corporation was entitled to consideration by the authorities.

Mr. Guthrie said that the transit facilities below Fifty-ninth Street would be five times as great as at present, and that there would be three lines of subways and four of elevated with rush-hour expresses. These would be at the service in a large degree of passengers from Brooklyn.

"The City's experts," he said, "have reckoned that 100,000,000 passengers will be diverted to the B. R. T. line from the Interborough. The Interborough expects that only 60,000,000 will thus be taken from them. But supposing that the figure is as low as 90,000,000, that means $2,500,000 will be diverted from the profits of the Interborough the very day the B. R. T. enters Manhattan.

"Moreover the operating expenses of the subway will increase. At present it has been reduced from 41.31 per cent of the gross revenue in 1911, to 34.76, but as soon as the long hauls of the dual system have to be faced the percentage will go up. Yet now you are considering increasing the motor buses, which are sure to get a large share of the profitable short haul traffic."

Mr. Guthrie also insisted on a loss of taxes that might follow upon any depreciation of the value of the property of the street car lines. He showed that for the year ended June 30, 1915, the New York Railways Company would pay in taxes $1,476,654.31, or 11.31 per cent. of its revenue from transportation.

Counsel reminded the board that in laying out the new subway system to get people away from the congested to the less crowded districts, they ran the risk of ruining the old city, which for generations had paid taxes.

John M. Bowers, for the Third Avenue Railway Company, told how it had slowly fought its way out of bankruptcy. At present it was facing decreases in the passengers carried on the Third Avenue and the Dry Dock lines.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday, when William R. Willcox, Bainbridge Colby, and others will present the argument for the extension of the motor bus service.

'TOMBS ANGEL' LOSES SUIT.

Miss Smedley Must Pay J. A. Wise $16,000 Counsel Fees.

Miss Mary Clementine Smedley, once known as "the Tombs Angel," and who later became conspicuous through her fight for part of the estate left by Hiram H. Lamport, will have to pay John S. Wise, who was her counsel in the litigation over the estate, $16,000. Mr. Lamport was 86 years old when he died. His will gave Miss Smedley $15,000 and the residue of his estate, including about $50,000 worth of securities that were in a safe deposit vault.

The other heirs tried to keep Miss Smedley out of the inheritance, and she fought a losing fight until she retained Mr. Wise. She said she had decided on retaining him because at a time when she was greatly discouraged she opened her Bible and the first words that caught her eye were these from the Book of John: "A man sent from God whose name was John." Mr. Wise asked $25,000 for his services, but Miss Smedley refused to pay on the ground that she already had paid him a retainer of $250 and was to pay only a contingent fee of $5,000.

In his opinion in favor of Mr. Wise Justice Ford of the Supreme Court said: "It is inherently impossible that Mr. Wise would do the enormous amount of work he did for the $250 cash and a contingent fee of $5,000. He took the case under circumstances which afforded slight hope of ever realizing anything beyond the initial fee. After the adverse decision of the trial court the outlook for success was even darker. Yet he went on with the case to the Court of Appeals, winning for his client cash securities and benefits of upwards of $50,000 in value. I fix the fee at $16,000."

RIDDER STOCK SOLD CHEAP.

Fifteen Shares of The Staats-Zeitung Bring $100 Each at Auction.

Fifteen shares of stock of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung sold at auction yesterday at $100 each. As the price brought by the stock at the last time a small block was offered at auction in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, was $1,000 a share, while the previous minimum quotation this year was $600, the latest price was surprising to the financial district.

Victor Ridder, a son of the late Herman Ridder, who was the controlling factor in the Staats Zeitung, explained the sale last night in this way: The stock was bought by a friend of the Ridder family, as the other offerings at auction were, and the bid of $100 a share was nominal. There has been no competition for the stock, and the solitary bid at each sale has taken the shares put up for sale.

Mr. Ridder stated that the price probably would be much higher at sales yet to come. He thought that about thirty more shares would be auctioned off before the end of the year, representing the sale of collateral for loans made before Mr. Ridder's death.



221 Specials at $20
Offered for Three Days
Thursday, Friday and Saturday we will show enough materials—our usual $25 and $30 grades—to make 221 suits and overcoats.
This is the first of our Fall Take-Advantage Sales which offers an exceptional buying-opportunity.
Suit or Overcoat, to Order, $20
There is a wide range of designs in all the more popular and unusual colorings.
Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

WOMEN WIN BALLOT IN EPISCOPAL CHURCH

New York Diocesan Convention Also Approves Osborne's Work in Sing Sing.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE URGED

At Bishop Greer's Suggestion, Resolution Against Alcoholic Drinks Is Adopted.

Woman suffrage in ecclesiastical elections won yesterday at the 132d annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. The convention also defended the work of Thomas Mott Osborne for prison reform at Sing Sing and acted favorably on the suggestion of Bishop Greer that individuals volunteer to abstain from alcoholic liquor as a beverage.

All the galleries of New Synod Hall, at Amsterdam Avenue and Cathedral Parkway, were filled at the afternoon session by a host of women interested in the suffrage resolution.

The question of women voting in church elections has been under consideration for a year, and a change in the law was made which permits them to vote in parish matters. It was found, however, that some parishes objected. The Diocese of Long Island, among others, questioned the new law. A committee of the Diocese of New York reported to the convention yesterday in favor of permitting each parish to have local option, and the issue was placed before the men delegates.

D. B. Ogden, a lay delegate from Trinity Parish, inquired if the church accepted the women as voters would they not also become vestrymen and wardens and delegates to conventions.

Francis Lynde Stetson explained that the franchise was only for parish elections and that delegates to conventions, in accordance with the church constitution, must be men.

"I wish to say," observed the Rev. Dr. Mytton Maury of the town of St. Johns, "that when I was in Massachusetts I was asked to prepare the charter of a new church, and that charter provided that woman should not only vote but be voted for. The first thing we did was to elect a woman warden. As for women in church work they are worth fifty times as much as men, and they do most of the work. I do not know what the canons have to say about it, but they should be permitted to vote."

Canon 20 was finally amended by adding a section which reads:

Whenever so determined by any parish of this diocese in the manner provided in Section 46 of the Religious Corporations law, women of full age belonging to such parish, who have been regular attendants at its worship, contributors to its support for at least twelve months prior to such election or special meeting, or since the establishment of said parish, shall be qualified voters at any such election or special meeting.

It was also resolved, while expressing "respectful and fraternal regard," not to hold any conference with the Long Island Diocese concerning the further amendment of the act.

The annual sermon of Bishop Greer on "The Sovereignty of Service" carried many practical observations on the trend of the times.

Of the new penology he said that it represented not only a service to save and rescue the individual, but a service to society by working up its social waste into social values.

"It is not an easy thing to do," continued the Bishop. "The attempt to make and mold a new and better penology, to gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost in our social life, is a form of social service to which the Christian Church should give its intelligent sympathy and support. Especially should it do so in this diocese where a brave and big hearted man is trying to wipe out one of the foulest blots on the scutcheon of this metropolitan State."

Mr. Stetson introduced a resolution, and in urging it referred to the unselfishness of "that self-denying leader who was following in the footsteps of John Howard." His resolution, which was unanimously passed, follows:

Whereas, In his annual charge to the convention, the Bishop has opened the way for the church in this diocese to assist the work of social service in the furtherance of an enlightened system of penology, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Commission on Social Service be authorized to co-operate with the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor in this great and noble work, to the end that the church use its influence to prevent the undoing of results accomplished through self-sacrifice and heroic effort.

Bishop Greer in his annual charge had said that it was always a practical question whether or not public sentiment would back any proposed temperance legislation. "It is not my purpose at present to consider it," he added, "but to suggest a practical way in which the Church can help a movement which is looming large today in the nation and the world, that is by commending the principle of voluntary total abstinence from alcoholic liquors as beverages."

The Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, rector of St. James's Church, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, urging cordial support of the Church Temperance Society.

The Rev. Dr. C. L. Slattery read a report on amending Canon 24, which provided penalties for both parish and clergy for failure to abide by the decision of the Bishop. As the suspension of a clergyman, or even his deposition in extreme cases, was provided for it was decided to postpone the discussion until today, when the convention again meets, at 10 o'clock.

Young Men want Them
—because a young man's thought is first, last and always for style—and there never yet has been a style so full of the spirit of youth as our
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Varsity Fifty-Five Suits
Sturdy, all-wool fabrics and perfect workmanship keep the stylish shape in these clothes.
Suits—$18 to $50
Overcoats—$15 to $60.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 123d St.
245-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

WARNS MEXICO MERCHANTS.

Must Reduce High Prices, Says Governor of Federal District.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—The Governor of the Federal District, Cesar Lopez de Lara, issued a fresh warning today to the merchants regarding the matter of high prices charged by them.

The Governor addressed himself especially to dealers in staple foodstuffs, dry goods, and hardware, and to druggists and apothecaries. He laid special stress on the question of drug prices, saying that:

"With unheard-of cruelty and regardless of the sacred principles of humanity, they have increased prices to such an extent that undoubtedly cases must have occurred in which members of the proletariat have died owing to lack of money wherewith to buy the medicines needed for their cure."

The Governor says if this does not stop, "measures will be taken in strict justice, but with utmost energy, to put an end to these abuses."

It was said tonight at army headquarters that measures were under consideration to punish the circulators of false rumors which so seriously affect business.

The business situation showed a marked improvement today, as the result of reassuring statements by the Finance Department published in the morning papers.

Whereas, yesterday bankers and Exchange agents freely paid fourteen to one for New York Exchange and greenback, today they offered only thirteen to one, with a tendency to a still further decline in the rate. For the same reason, mining and industrial stocks shaded off perceptibility, investors no longer evincing such eagerness to convert their Constitutionalist currency into standard securities.

The statement by El Pueblo, the Government organ, that the question of the fiduciary currency issued by the banks must be deferred until the financial problem in the broadest sense was taken up, also had a good effect, as it was believed to indicate that this delicate problem would not be settled hastily, and that banking and mercantile operations would not be unnecessarily unsettled.

Increased animation in the business quarter was the feature of the day.

Browning, King & Company
A Special Sale of Browning-King Clothing is an unusual event. We don't talk sale unless we offer exceptional values.
We'd much rather not take your money than misrepresent in order to get it.
Here are real $25, $28, $30 suits for
$17.50
Genuine Bannockburn Tweeds, worsteds, long fibre silk mixtures and cassimeres.
Blue, gray, brown, silver checks, spectrum heathers, stripes, plaids, knob-colored effects.
Your money refunded if you're not satisfied. The sale is positively for this week only.
B&K Broadway at 32d St. Cooper Square at 5th St. Manhattan Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

STARWOOD

MEN OF GOOD TASTE AND REFINEMENT WILL WEAR THIS NEW E&W RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢ TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and 43rd Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Attractive Suites, Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within 5 Minutes' Walk.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
Dancing in the Pierrot Room Afternoon and Evening.

STRAND ROOF GARDEN BROADWAY, AT 47TH.
Where Cheerfulness and Hospitality Reign —UNEXCELLED CUISINE—MUSIC AND DANCING, CAFETERIA LUNCHES (Dancing), 11:30 to 2. TEA (Dancing), 4:30 to 6:30. SUPPER, 8 to 12 MIDNIGHT.
COMING: ANNE MORGAN Silver Cup Contest Wed., Nov. 17.

HANLEY'S
IN YONKERS
On B'way—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.
THE SUBURBAN RESTAURANT BEAUTIFUL
Service Perfect. Dancing. Entertainment.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
PORTLAND
Single rooms and Suites, all with private baths.
Vermont Ave. and 14th St., Overlooking Thomas Circle.
Refined Patronage. Attentive Service. Quiet Surroundings. First-class American and a la Carte Restaurant.
FREDERIC H. HOOVER, Manager.

Faultless Service
Poor service will ruin the best of dinners — Shanley's service adds Pleasure to them
An evening of keen enjoyment is afforded by the twenty-act cabaret.
A delicious seven-course luncheon—12 to 2:30 P. M.—75c. (Music.)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9640—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon, Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Entrecote of Turkey.
Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.
Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normandes Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

Janssen wants to see you
At the Famous
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY AND
GREATEST LUNCHEON AND DINNER PLACE
30TH ST. Highest Class Music Commencing at Noon. Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1 30TH ST.

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

Music Dancing Beefsteak

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, warmer today; colder tomorrow; southwest to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,111. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DR. MANNING LOSES IN DELEGATE VOTE

Episcopal "Broad" Party Rejects Trinity's Rector as Representative.

REBUKED HIGH CHURCHMAN

Will Make Him Bishop, One Partisan Declares—First Trinity Defeat in History of Diocese.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, was defeated yesterday afternoon in the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in new Synod Hall as a candidate for clerical deputy to the General Convention.

This downfall was accomplished by the Broad Church party as a rebuke for his activity as leader of the High Church element which last month attempted to compel the Board of Missions to rescind its decision to send delegates to the Panama Congress on Religious Work.

His failure of election leaves the powerful parish of Trinity without representation at the General Convention. He is the first of its distinguished line of rectors to be beaten as a candidate for any office within the gift of this diocese. Search of the annals from the first General Convention in 1785 to the present does not reveal any action so drastic ever having grown out of the struggle between the High and Broad factions.

The issue is now so well defined in this diocese that it is predicted that scores of the clergy who have maintained an indifferent attitude must declare themselves on one side or the other.

The Rev. Dr. Manning in the last triennial convention in this city in 1913, was the chief champion of the proposal to change the name Protestant Episcopal to American Catholic Church. He is Chairman of the Committee on Faith and Orders, which is reaching out in every direction to bring Episcopalians into closer union with other faiths. As one of the foremost advocates of unity he has often taken part in services at the altars of the Eastern Church.

Only Opponent of Congress.

All the candidates for clerical deputies to the General Convention except Dr. Manning had either spoken in favor of the Panama Congress or had signed a favorable memorial. According to the canons the diocesan convention chooses four clerical and four lay deputies. There were six clergymen and seven laymen on the official ballot from which the choice was to be made. That there was a concerted movement afoot appeared when the Rev. Dr. Alexander C. Cummins of Poughkeepsie, a Broad Church leader, withdrew his name. This added to the strength of his associates and concentrated opposition upon Dr. Manning. The Broad Church candidates remaining were the Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of Zion and St. Timothy, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's. Of these the first three had already served in the General Convention. The withdrawal of Dr. Cummins therefore gave Dean Grosvenor the greatest number of ballots and brought in Dr. Stires as a new member of the General Convention. The vote taken by orders, clerical and lay, was as follows:

	Clerical.	Lay.	Total.
Grosvenor	167	76	243
Lubeck	149	71	220
Stires	153	65	218
Parks	123	59	182
Manning	113	49	162

In the perplexities of arithmetic and its Australian ballot the convention for a time was blinded to the real import of the polling. Then the four names of the clerical deputies were read, and it developed that the rector of Trinity did not lead the rest, and, indeed, was not there at all.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin of St. Peter's, in Westchester, retiring Chairman of the Standing Committee, rose, white with indignation.

"I regret to see," he said, "that the rector of Trinity has not been chosen, thanks to the Broad Church party, which have done as they said they would, and have punished him for voting according to his conscience on the Panama question."

"You are out of order, sir," said Bishop Greer, sharply, as he rapped his gavel.

The rector of St. Peter's, who had advanced toward the platform, stopped, and then added as he walked to his seat:

"We shall try to bear it in a Christian spirit, but some day they will regret what they have done."

Sees Dr. Manning as Bishop.

Later he said he had no doubt that the action of the Broad Church party would result in making Dr. Manning one day Bishop of New York.

Dr. Manning sat in his seat, with a half quizzical look in his eyes. He smiled when asked if he had any statement to make, and replied that in the circumstances he could make no comment.

Only two of the lay delegates were chosen, Francis Lynde Stetson, who received the applause of the convention when his vote was announced, and Stephen Baker. The other candidates for Lay Deputy were balloted on again, and the result will be announced this morning. They were Edmund L. Baylies, Justice Vernon M. Davis, Henry Lewis Morris, Everett P. Wheeler, and George Zabriskie. Bishop Frederick Courtney and John W. Wood were made Deputies to the Provincial Synod and George Gordon Battle and the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick were placed on the Social Service Commission. A graceful tribute was paid to Miss Elizabeth Delafield, the first woman to make a report before a convention of this diocese. She is the Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Mission Board, and appeared in behalf of that organization. She said the auxiliary was not composed of "old ladies who knit red petticoats for savages who do not need them," but was devoted to up-to-date and aggressive work. When she entered the hall the assemblage rose and when she withdrew she received the same mark of courtesy. Her address was received with prolonged applause.

The convention hopes to finish its work this afternoon. Owing to the pressure of business it is the first to carry its deliberation into a third day.

SUPERB MODERN TRANSPORTATION—Augusta Special, via Southern Railway. Lv. N. Y. daily, 1:08 P. M., for Aiken and Augusta. N. Y. Office, 304 Fifth Av.—Advt.

EXPECT TO DICTATE PEACE IN LONDON

Germans Are Prophesying a Debacle for England Within Six Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An important personage who has just returned from Berlin assures me that the burden of all conversation at Wilhelmstrasse is that peace must be signed in London. A German statesman whose name I am not free to divulge told my informant that before long Greece and Rumania will be fighting side by side with Germany, and before six months are over even England's allies will have had enough of the war and will have been detached by Germany from their allegiance. So long as England subsidizes her allies they will be loyal to her, but a time will come—so the Germans reckon—when she cannot longer subsidize them.

"It will not be long," added this German statesman, "before we will dance over the grave of England. Even now it is her colonies which are bolstering her up, and they cannot go on doing this forever. Before six months are over England will suffer a débâcle."

PLAN AUSTRO-GERMAN ECONOMIC UNION

Vienna Said to Have Conceded Berlin's Demands—Free Trade a Feature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have learned from Vienna that Germany has succeeded in inducing the Austrian Chamber of Commerce at a plenary meeting to agree virtually to all her demands regarding a future economic and commercial union between the Austrian and German Empires. The treaty is to have as long a duration as possible and is to contain a clause providing that the Austro-German commercial policy shall be based on a unified plan, and both countries shall negotiate and conclude in common all commercial treaties with outside States. Preferential tariffs between Austria and Germany are also provided for, and these are eventually to pave the way for complete free trade between the two empires.

The two contracting parties have power to add to their number; that is, to incorporate other States into the alliance. It is stipulated that Germany and Austria must agree before beginning peace negotiations upon the economic demands they intend to put forward and include Hungary in the Austro-German economic treaty. The existing agreement between Austria and Hungary is being remodeled.

TERRIFIC CANNONADE HEARD IN THE BALTIC

Firing Lasts Twenty Minutes and Shakes Houses in Fehmarn Belt, Off German Coast.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11, (via London.)—A cannonade of terrific intensity was heard yesterday in the neighborhood of the Fehmarn Belt, in the Baltic Sea. It is believed by those who heard it to have been the result of a British submarine attack on a German squadron.

The firing lasted twenty minutes and was of such violence that the doors and windows on the rocky harbor were blown open. Houses vibrated as though in an earthquake. The weather was so thick that it was impossible to observe any of the details of the engagement.

Fehmarn Sound is a channel less than a quarter of a mile broad separating the Prussian island of Fehmarn, off Femern, from the mainland of Holstein. Fehmarn lies about thirty-seven miles east of the entrance to Kiel harbor.

LIVIETTA'S CAPTAIN LAYS FIRE TO BOMB

Crew of Italian Oil Ship Landed at Port Arthur—Vessel Still Burning.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Nov. 11.—The fire on the Italian ship Livietta, which sailed from here Tuesday with a cargo of oil for Buenos Aires, was caused by an explosion believed to have been a bomb, according to a report of Captain Lico of the Livietta, to the Italian Consul here.

One member of the crew, I. Picasso, engineer, was injured seriously by the explosion, but physicians here tonight said he would recover.

Captain Rico and his crew of twenty-six men arrived here today on the tug Russell, after beaching the Livietta in thirty feet of water off Sabine Shoals. The fire on the steamer still was burning tonight.

"I am positive a bomb started the fire on my ship," said Captain Rico. "The explosion was terrific. Every lamp on board the Livietta was smashed by it. Members of the crew were dazed by the shock, but quickly recovered themselves and took to the lifeboats. We were picked up by the Russell.

The Italian Consul, Captain Lombardo, announced that the crew soon would return to Italy.

RUMORS THAT THE SUEZ CANAL IS CLOSED

Military Reasons Alleged—British Consulate Here Discredits the Reports.

According to an unconfirmed rumor which was current yesterday afternoon at the Maritime Exchange, the British Government has closed the Suez Canal for military reasons. It was also reported that fortifications were being erected along its banks to prepare for any attempt of the Germans or Turks to send a large army across the desert to seize Egypt. One well-known importing firm was said to have received a dispatch from its London house confirming the rumor, but the name of the firm could not be learned.

Nothing was known at the British Consulate of the closing of the Suez Canal, and the officials who were there said that it did not seem at all likely, because it was the highway from England to Bombay, Calcutta, China, and Australia, and it would make a difference of twenty days at least if steamers had to go via the Cape of Good Hope. It was estimated by shippers that passage by the cape route from New York to China and India would be thirty days longer than by the canal.

The RIDGEWOOD, DAYTONA, FLA. R. P. Woodbury now booking. 1180 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748.—Advt.

CONSUL RESIGNED; WOULDN'T SPY ON US

Dr. Goricar Now Charges Austria-Hungary with Pernicious Activities Here.

PLOT AGAINST MUNITIONS

Says Fresh Orders Have Gone Out to Get the Men Out of the Factories—Predicts Dire Results.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11.—The Providence Journal will publish tomorrow morning a statement by Dr. Joseph Goricar, who has been in the Austro-Hungarian Consular Service for fifteen years, and who resigned his office on Dec. 20 of last year. In his statement Dr. Goricar declares that the United States is honeycombed with German and Austrian spies, and that every Austro-Hungarian Consulate in the country is the centre of a propaganda against the munitions factories.

Dr. Goricar also declares that when he was Consul in San Francisco last year Maximilian Burstyn, Naval Attaché of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, urged him to secure and send to the Embassy plans of all the fortifications and defenses of the Pacific Coast.

Dr. Goricar declined to attempt to secure this information and was transferred from San Francisco on April 11 of last year to Berlin. He was in Berlin five months, when he was ordered to report in Vienna. Knowing that this order would result in either imprisonment or death, on account of his pro-Slavic affiliations, he escaped from Berlin to Rome, from which city he wrote his resignation on Dec. 20 of last year.

Dr. Goricar's statement follows:

Spent $30,000,000 or More.

Actuated by an impulse of loyalty to my former chiefs, I have, greatly against my wishes, kept silence up to the present time concerning many things the American people ought to know. I feel, however, that conditions have become so outrageous that they should be exposed by men who are in a position to state the facts.

The United States is not awake to the danger which threatens her from the activities of German and Austrian agents who, since the beginning of the war, have spent from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 in this country in their efforts to destroy life and property, to set brother against brother, to create a political and social upheaval and to prevent, by any kind of crime necessary, the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies

These men are more active today than they have ever been, for the simple reason that the economic strain on Germany has become greatly increased in the last few months, and that she has reached the top limit of her capacity in production and resources. From my knowledge of what is going on, I can state that the propaganda will greatly increase in the near future and that in a few weeks this country will be brought face to face with a grave situation, involving attacks on railroads, warehouses, wharves, and shipping.

Dr. Goricar charges Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, with urging on the activities of the Austro-Hungarian Consuls in this country, several of whom he names. The statement continues:

Keeping Up Dumba's Work.

Consul General von Nuber has surrounded himself with a gang of men who are regularly subsidizing foreign language newspapers. Many times since Ambassador Dumba's departure von Nuber has been performing the same acts as caused the United States to ask for the former's dismissal. When J. F. J. Archibald left this country many of the letters he took with him, and about which he said he knew nothing, were prepared in his own presence in von Nuber's office, and his bags were taken down to the steamer by two of von Nuber's clerks.

Consul General von Nuber denied the story in the Providence Journal concerning Eugene von Tomory and said that von Tomory had only been in his employ three months and that he knew nothing about him. As a matter of fact, von Tomory had been in the Consul General's office for a year, and Mr. von Nuber got him from the Transatlantic Trust Company, where he had been a clerk for a long while.

Von Tomory was sent abroad on the Nieuw Amsterdam on July 24 with a great mass of incriminating documents in his possession for both the German and Austrian Governments, and he was able to dodge the British officials on the other side because a representative of Count von Bernstorff had paid an officer of the ship $200 before the vessel left here to help von Tomory escape the vigilance of the men who searched the vessel.

Dr. Goricar says the Transatlantic Trust Company was organized by the Austro-Hungarian Government largely to finance the work of the Austrian Secret Service in this country, and adds:

Over two months ago, in a speech which I delivered in the Bohemian National Hall in New York, I told the audience that the Transatlantic Company was the agent in this country for the Austro-Hungarian Government and that many millions of crowns had already passed through its hands for secret service work of every character in this country. My assertion then, although it was known to the officers of the Transatlantic Trust Company, passed absolutely unheeded by them, and I challenged Mr. Pirnitzer to deny the truth of the statement I then made

To Get Munitions Workers Out.

Consul General von Nuber, at the suggestion of Count von Bernstorff, within the past week, has ordered his Consuls all through the United States to close in on the campaign to get workers out of munition factories. In spite of their persistent efforts to drag them men out, many thousands of them still remain, and they are now trying to force them to obey by working through secret societies and fraternal organizations with which the workers are connected.

The Consul General has ordered the officers of these organizations, such as the Hrvatska Zajednica, the largest Croation society in the country, with a membership of 30,000; the Yugo Slovanska Kotoliska Jednota, the great Slovenish organization, and others to pass new laws which will sweep away all the benefits and savings of years of these men if they refuse to obey the final mandate and come out of munitions factories. Hundreds of them have been dropped from the rolls already, and a reign of terror has been created.

Refused to be a Spy.

Austrian Consuls throughout the United States are being used con-

Continued on Page 4.

ROSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers. Restaurants.—Advt.

Conscription Imminent, Lord Derby Hints; Gives Young Men Till Nov. 30 to Enlist

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A strong intimation of compulsion at an early date is contained in a statement tonight by the Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting. This statement is made, Lord Derby says, with the authority of the Prime Minister. It says:

"If young men medically fit and not indispensable in any business of national importance or any business conducted for the general good of the community do not come forward voluntarily before Nov. 30, the Government will, after that date, take the necessary steps to redeem the pledge made on Nov. 2."

On Nov. 2 Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that if young men did not come forward voluntarily and enlist, "other and compulsory means would be taken before married men were called upon to fill their engagement to serve."

Lord Derby adds:

"Whether a man is indispensable or not to his business will be decided, not by the man or his employers, but by competent authorities and tribunals, which are being set up to consider such cases."

M'CALL VOTE AIDED LIGHTING COMPANY

Commissioner Hayward Tells of Chairman's Interest in Brooklyn Rate Case.

ADVISE McCALL TO RESIGN?

Thompson Committee to Hold Final Conference and Issue Statement Today.

William Hayward, who was appointed a Public Service Commissioner by Governor Whitman to succeed Milo R. Maltbie, went on the stand before the Thompson Legislative Committee at 165 Broadway yesterday and shed new light on the efforts of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn to get favorable rulings from the Public Service Commission. The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, in which Chairman Edward E. McCall held 387 shares of stock, owns all the stock of the Edison Company.

Senator Thompson announced early after midnight this morning on returning to the Biltmore that there will be a final meeting, or conference, of the commission, at 10 o'clock this morning at 165 Broadway, and that at 11 o'clock he will have a statement to give out.

The Senator was in touch last night with several of his associates on the committee, but declined to say anything more definite.

There were rumors all day that the Thompson Committee had practically served notice upon Mr. McCall that if he did not resign, charges would be preferred against him to the Governor. Neither Chairman Thompson nor Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, would discuss the matter, but it was understood that if any such action was to be taken it would not be until an examination has been made of the books of the former brokerage house of E. R. Chapman & Co., where Mr. McCall's margin account was carried. Mr. Chapman has testified that many of the books were burned in a fire, but he thought he could produce all containing the McCall account.

Mr. Chapman said yesterday he was perfectly willing to show the McCall account so far as the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company was concerned, but protested against giving up records of any other transaction. Chairman Thompson told him to produce all accounts, as Mr. McCall himself said he wanted them produced. Although Mr. McCall has testified that he had no other stocks than the Kings County Company holdings, the committee wants to examine all the accounts.

To Show Broker's Books Today.

They will be produced today, and if they reveal no other stock holdings belonging to Mr. McCall, the committee will decide if the revelations concerning the 387 shares of the Kings County Company held by Mr. McCall, and regarding which there is no record of his having transferred them to Mrs. McCall, are damaging enough to form the basis of a new set of charges.

Mr. McCall was recalled to the stand again yesterday for a brief period, and after him came Commissioner George V. S. Williams, whose testimony shed little new light upon what the committee has already produced. The last witness was Mr. Hayward, and he told at length of the case of Albert Moritz, a Brooklyn citizen, who had appealed to the commission against what he termed the discrimination in rates for electric light to retail consumers practiced by the Edison Company. This case had been before Commissioner Maltbie for about three years, and when Mr. Hayward entered the commission and Mr. Maltbie left it, this and several other pending cases were turned over to him. The Moritz case came before the whole commission on Oct. 5 last. Just previous to that counsel for the electric light company asked permission of Mr. Hayward to allow James E. Allison of St. Louis, an expert on rate questions, to be heard. Mr. Hayward said he was willing, although he had made up his mind that it was simply an attempt on the part of the Edison Company to convince him that the decisions of the Court of Appeals in similar cases were entirely wrong.

At the meeting of the whole commission Mr. McCall was present as Chairman, and the evidence of Mr. Allison was offered and received. After it had gone in Mr. Hayward said he and the counsel to the commission objected to its being kept on the record. Several votes on the questions were taken and all the Commissioners except Mr. Hayward voted to have the evidence remain.

McCall Favored Company.

"Were there any differences of opinion regarding its admissibility?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Yes," said Mr. Hayward. "I agreed with the counsel of the commission that it shouldn't go in, but it was admitted over our objections. Chairman McCall took the position that the evidence should be allowed to remain on the record, and every time he would put it to a vote he would be sustained. When the hearing was nearly over Mr. McCall left and Commissioner Williams came over to my way of thinking. He said he thought the Edison Company was going too far, but he did not change his vote."

"The testimony offered was in favor of the company?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Oh, yes," replied Commissioner Hayward. "I thought they wanted us to reverse the New York Court of Appeals."

"The purpose of the company, then, was to befog the real issue?" asked Senator Lawson.

"Not exactly that," replied Mr. Hayward. "Their purpose was to get me away from the line we had gone along on and which had been established by the Court of Appeals in other and similar cases."

Mr. Hayward said Mr. Maltbie had taken about 1,000 pages of testimony on the Moritz case, and that he had taken about 1,200 pages himself. He said he had very nearly concluded the case and hoped to finish it by the first of the year. He said the case was a very important one, and involved the rights of many thousands of consumers.

Mr. Lewis then asked Commissioner Hayward about the number of hearings

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GERMANS FALL BACK ON THE RIGA FRONT

Russian Attacks in That Region Are Now Supported by Fleet in the Baltic.

VOLHYNIAN VICTORY GROWS

Petrograd Reports 3,500 Austro-Germans Taken at Kolki, Besides Eleven More Machine Guns.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12.—The Germans admit that they withdrew troops from ground west of Riga, which they gained only a few weeks ago at considerable sacrifice, and that the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga is supporting the Russian army. By their recent gains the Russians have established a connection between their forces on the Gulf of Riga by way of Kemmern and Lake Babit to Olai, which is half-way between Riga and Mitau.

Petrograd reports that the number of Austro-German prisoners taken in the fighting at Kolki, in Volhynia, has been increased by 1,500, making the total captures upward of 3,500 men.

The correspondent of The Times at the headquarters of General Ruzsky's Northern Russian Army says the premature advent of Winter has not affected the Russian plans, as the rivers and ground have not yet frozen. In the Dvina Valley there has been no interference with railway work, and supplies are coming satisfactorily.

The correspondent adds that the refugees who recently encumbered the entire region have disappeared, thus relieving the pressure on the railway system.

Russians Capture 125,000 in 10 Weeks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The success reported today from Volhynia brings up the number of prisoners captured by General Ivanoff's armies in the last ten weeks to over 125,000.

"For the third time the Russians have broken through the enemy's front, inflicting a damaging and costly blow."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (via London, Friday, Nov. 12.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

On the left bank of the Dvina, near Ikskul, our troops, with the assistance of heavy artillery, captured the farm of Borsemuende and took some dozens of German prisoners, besides capturing two machine guns. Two counterattacks by the enemy were repulsed, with heavy German losses.

Near the village of Kostioukhovka, west of Rafalovka, [in Volhynia,] a stubborn action developed.

According to supplementary information, 1,500 men, twenty-one officers and eleven machine guns were captured by us in the fighting at Kolki, in addition to 2,000 men and fifty officers previously reported.

On the rest of the front there is no change.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—German troops have systematically evacuated the forest district to the west and southwest of Shlok, west of Riga, because it has been transformed into swamps by the rains, says the official announcement made today at German Army Headquarters. The text of the communication follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Near Kemmern, west of Riga, three attacks made yesterday by the Russians, supported by fire from ships' guns, were repulsed.

During the night our troops, undisturbed by the enemy, have withdrawn from the wooded land to the west and southwest of Shlok, which, on account of the rains of the last few days, has become a swamp.

Near Borsemuende, southeast of Riga, an enemy attack could not be carried out. In a small counterattack we took more than 100 Russian prisoners.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Supported by German artillery, Austro-Hungarian troops drove the Russians out of Kosceushnovka, north of the Kovel-Sarny railroad line, and cut off their adjoining positions to the south of it. We took 7 officers and more than 200 men prisoners and captured 8 machine guns. To the south of the railway Russian attacks failed.

DVINSK IMPREGNABLE WITH ITS SAND FORT

Foes' Big Guns Useless—Town Taken Fifteen Times by Germans, Who Can't Hold It.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The difficulties of the army besieging Dvinsk, because of the nature of the fortress, which is built of sand, are pictured by Captain von Kueschuetzky, correspondent of the Vossische-zeitung.

"Had it been of rock," he says, "expects declare it would have been knocked to pieces long ago, but an artillery bombardment is of little avail against a sand fortress. It was captured fifteen times between Sept. 15 and Oct. 26, and still is not in the Germans' possession. It has been reduced in size one-half without affecting the strength of the remainder.

"Every rod of land is covered with permanent trenches, roofed securely against shrapnel and shell fragments, and connected with so-called 'fox holes,' small shelters where the garrisons are secure against the heaviest shells.

"Exploding projectiles are smothered in the sand trenches, skilfully laid out, so they are mutually outflanking. An apparently successful attack often means the destruction of the assailants by the flanking fire of machine guns. One company thus lost fifty-one dead on Oct. 28."

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VOLLEY OF SHELLS THE ONLY WARNING, SAYS ANCONA CAPTAIN; 149 MISSING; SOME WERE KILLED IN THE LIFEBOATS

Greek Chamber Dissolved; Elections Dec. 19; Army to be Increased to 500,000 Soldiers

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says a decree has been issued dissolving the Chamber of Deputies and that the new elections have been fixed for Dec. 19.

GENEVA, Nov. 11.—Dispatches received from Athens say the Greek General Staff has decided to put into training all citizens who have not done military service. The effect of this action, it is said, will be to raise the strength of the Greek Army to half a million officers and men.

ATHENS, Nov. 11.—Since yesterday a certain agitation has been noted in diplomatic circles. Various rumors are circulating in consequence of the consultation made by members of the Cabinet with General Dousmanis, Chief of the General Staff. These conferences are said to have a bearing on the international situation, but no confirmation of the report can be obtained.

Nothing yet has been decided regarding the proposed dissolution of the Greek Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Nov. 11.—The benevolent sentiments toward the Entente Allies expressed by Greece have been received with skepticism in Italian political circles. The Messaggero says that uncensored news of events in Greece proves that it has been fear of naval action by the Allies that has held back King Constantine and his Government up to the present time.

"We have every reason to suspect," says the newspaper, "that Greece is awaiting an opportune moment to throw in her lot with the central empires. The Quadruple Entente has paid dearly for its mistakes in the past, and it ought not to let itself be deceived again.

"But, after all, England and France are not the whole Entente, and perhaps Italy and Russia, which are directly interested in the Orient, will do their duty. We have drawn the Government's attention to this duty from the beginning, and the Government is convinced that the march of the Bulgarians on Monastir and their aspirations in Albania call for Italian action. But, leaving out of the account her special interests, the action of Italy with her allies is imperative in the general interest."

SERIOUS ERRAND CALLED KITCHENER

Asquith Tells Parliament He Started for the Near East on One Day's Notice.

AGAIN DENIES RESIGNATION

Rumors in Regard to the War Secretary Anger the Premier—Gets $2,000,000,000 Vote.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In the House of Commons today, when the debate which was adjourned last night owing to the absence of members of the Cabinet was resumed, the conduct of the war by the Government was severely censured. Lord Kitchener and Field Marshal French were among those attacked, and the British air service also came in for criticism.

Prime Minister Asquith took occasion most vigorously to deny that Earl Kitchener had resigned his office of Secretary of State for War. He made this denial in the course of a discussion on the suspension of The Globe, and declared that Lord Kitchener went east on one day's notice, as a result of "serious information."

James Myles Hogge, (Liberal,) member for East Edinburgh, declared his belief that the statement that Lord Kitchener had resigned was true, and that the seizure of the paper because of the publication of the statement was not justified.

Mr. Asquith, who immediately replied, said that Mr. Hogge had accused him of "a deliberate and inexcusable falsehood," and, to make the matter quite clear, he declared:

"Lord Kitchener never tendered his resignation either to the King or myself, the only two persons to whom he could have tendered it. Lord Kitchener never breathed a word of resignation to either."

The decision to send Lord Kitchener to the Near East, the Premier added, was taken by the Cabinet on Thursday, Nov. 4. Serious information, which led the Government to take the decision, was brought to their knowledge for the first time on Wednesday.

In the interests of public life, the Premier added, he protested against the charges that the King was being directed against the head of the Government, as likely, if believed, to do incalculable harm to the country throughout the World.

Mr. Asquith repudiated the charge that The Globe had been singled out for special treatment.

Mr. Hogge and William M. R. Pringle, (Liberal,) member for Northwest Lanarkshire, however, insisted that other papers, which were equally guilty, had not been proceeded against.

The Globe's Offense.

Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, pointed out that The Globe was in an entirely different position to that of the other papers, in that it had ignored the warning of the Press Bureau on Thursday night in the form of a request made to all the papers that no reference should be made of Lord Kitchener's movements until further notice. The next day The Globe, and The Globe alone, published the statement that Lord Kitchener had resigned because he had quarreled with his colleagues. When a denial was issued, The Globe repeated the statement, thus saying in effect that the Government was lying.

Under the circumstances, said Sir John, it was the bounden duty of the Government to correct that false impression and prevent further circulation of the lie in the most summary and direct way. If a paper would not listen to the Government's warning in a crisis such as this, it must listen when the Government acted. If the proprietors thought they had ground for action, the Government would offer every facility for these proceedings to be accelerated.

The Home Secretary said that the length of time The Globe would remain under suspension depended on the attitude which the paper thought proper to take up in regard to what it had done. Other papers had not been treated in the same way as The Globe because offenses were not so serious, but, declared the Home Secretary, if the Government found from this time forward any newspaper, be it small or great, making false statements with regard to matters of public interest, it would be treated as The Globe had been treated.

Sir William Pollard Byles, (Radical,) who was once a journalist and chief

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INVASION LAGS IN SERB PASSES

Defenders Say Captives Include Civilians and Guns Taken Were Mostly Relics.

DEFEAT INVADERS IN SOUTH

Bulgars Get Truce from Allies to Bury Dead—Another British Division Landed.

Russian Force in Rumania, Says Report from Bucharest

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—According to a message from Bucharest, the Russians have ascended the Danube and landed a small force of troops and artillery near Silistria, Rumania.

Silistria is on the southern bank of the Danube in Rumanian territory, some thirty miles east of where the river reaches Bulgarian soil.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12.—The Serbians are now facing the invaders in the mountains which have proved a protection to them in their previous wars, and they may be expected to make the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians a matter of some difficulty.

There has been no material change in the situation during the last twenty-four hours. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing along the line west of Nish, but do not report the capture of any more towns. The 4,000 prisoners they have taken are said by the Serbs to be largely civilians or Albanian or Macedonian troops, like those reported captured previously. These, they say, surrender easily. It is also declared that the guns abandoned in the captured cities were mostly obsolete relics of former wars.

It is probable that the opposition the Austrians are meeting in their efforts to drive back the Montenegrins is delaying Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, for the right wing must be free from this menace before it can proceed with its drive.

The news from the southern part of the country is very conflicting. It is now known that the French did not reoccupy, but simply made a cavalry raid into the town of Veles, destroying the Bulgarian ammunition stores. The French, however, are advancing on the west side of the Vardar River and at the same time are repelling Bulgarian attacks on Krivolak and endeavoring to form a junction with the Serbians who are holding the Babuna Pass.

New British Division Landed.

A new British division having landed, the force which is to be under command of General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro is spreading out toward Strumnitza, where encounters with Bulgarian patrols are reported.

With the arrival of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who should soon be on the scene, a further development in the campaign is expected, and it is possible that the Gallipoli army will become more active.

It is the feeling of military men here that so long as the Serbian Army remains intact there is a good chance to turn the tables on the Germans and their allies. The Teutons, the military observers say, can hardly send further reinforcements for the Near Eastern adventure, their line against Russia already having grown dangerously thin, as is evidenced by the Russian successes both in the North and the South.

The Times' Balkan correspondent, telegraphing from Bucharest, expresses the opinion that if Russia could send into the Serbian campaign a force of 200,000 men while the French and British troops are landing on the Aegean coast the hesitation which prevails in certain quarters in Rumania would be dissipated, and both Rumania and Greece would throw in their lots with the Entente Allies.

"In this event," says the correspond-

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DID NOT TRY TO ESCAPE

Ship's Commander Says He Stopped at Once, But Firing Went On.

SOME PERSONS HIT ON DECK

And Survivors Who Tried to Reach Submarine Were Jeered by U-Boat's Crew.

STORIES STILL CONFLICT

Washington Awaits News of Americans—Agents Cable in Vain for Death List.

Rained Shells on the Ancona as Boats Were Being Lowered

PARIS, Nov. 11.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Tunis says:

"The Captain of the Ancona, who arrived here today, confirmed previous reports that the hostile submarine fired upon his vessel while her boats were filled with passengers and ready to be lowered. Shells struck the boats, killing or wounding many passengers, the Captain said, and boats were also struck by projectiles after they were in the water.

"The Captain declared that no signal was given by the submarine, except that a shot was fired when the submarine was about five miles distant. The steamer immediately stopped. The last gunshots were fired at a distance of about 300 yards from the steamer. Several of the boats pulled close to the submarine, the Captain of the Ancona said, but were warned off with insulting cries."

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12.—Reports reaching London concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona in the Mediterranean continue to vary as to the circumstances surrounding the disaster.

The commander of the vessel is quoted as saying that the submarine gave him no signal to stop, but began shelling his vessel at a distance of five miles. He asserts that he stopped his ship at once and that the submarine continued to shell the steamer, killing or wounding many passengers on the deck and in the boats as they were being launched.

The Captain also asserted, according to the dispatch, that persons struggling in the water approached the submarine and were "repelled and derided."

However, a Reuter dispatch from Malta quotes survivors as saying that the steamer was overhauled and warning given for the removal of passengers.

The dispatch containing the Captain's story was sent from Tunis to the Stefani News Agency. It follows:

"The commander of the Ancona, who reached here on Thursday, declares the submarine gave his vessel no signal to stop. The first sign of the presence of the submarine was shells from a distance of five miles, which grazed the steamer. The Ancona stopped dead.

"Subsequently shells hit the boats which were being made ready for launching, and many passengers were killed or wounded on the deck and in the boats. Some of the passengers who had been thrown into the water approached the submarine but were repelled and derided.

"Finally shells and torpedoes were fired at the Ancona from a distance of 300 yards."

Deaths Caused by Panic.

The Reuter correspondent at Malta says the Austrian submarine overhauled the Ancona, and after a long, stern chase gave the commander a brief respite to permit the removal of passengers, but the panic which began among the immigrants on board as soon as the underwater craft was sighted was responsible for the loss of many lives. In a mad rush for safety men, women, and children overwhelmed the boats, several of which were overturned before they could be lowered. Many of the occupants fell into the sea and were drowned.

Passengers agree, the correspondent says, that shots fired around the steamer by the submarine, apparently to hasten the loading of the boats, added to the panic. The Reuter dispatch, which contains the first connected story of the sinking of the Ancona, follows:

"We left Naples with a fairly large number of passengers, intending to sail direct to New York, but soon after leaving port received a wireless message directing us to stop at Messina for more passengers and cargo. The people aboard were mostly Greeks and Italians with large families on their way to the United States to settle. The majority, therefore, were women and children.

"We left Messina at 5 P. M. The Captain, having been warned of the presence of submarines, took all possible precautions. At exactly 1 o'clock Monday afternoon we sighted a submarine at a great distance. She came to the surface and made full speed in our direction, firing as she did so a shot

which went wide across our bow. We took this to be a warning to halt.

Passengers Terrified.

"Immediately there was the wildest panic aboard, not only among the women and children, but among the men as well. Women screamed and children clung desperately to their mothers. Meanwhile the submarine continued to shell us, gaining rapidly. The fifth shot carried away the charthouse.

"The engines then were stopped and the Ancona came slowly to a standstill. The submarine, which we could not see plainly, was an Austrian. She came alongside, and we heard the commander talking to our Captain. In a somewhat curt manner we were told the Austrian had given us a few minutes to abandon the ship. Meanwhile the submarine withdrew a little distance.

"We turned to the boats, which began to be lowered without loss of time, but the passengers were in a pandemonium. Men, women, and children seemed to lose their heads completely. The submarine, presumably to accelerate our departure, continued to fire around the vessel. There was a rush for the first boats, and in the confusion these were overturned before they were free from the davits, the occupants falling into the water. Many were drowned before our eyes.

"The shrieks of women, children, and struggling men rent the air, but it seemed no help could be given. Every one was trying to act for himself. The heartrending screams were punctuated with shot after shot, delivered almost mechanically, from the deck of the submarine, adding to the panic aboard. Had it not been for these shots it might have been possible to restore a semblance of order. The conduct of the submarine was incomprehensible. Not one shot was directed at the ship, but they were fired all around the vessel, as if to create as much terror as possible.

"About eight boats got away clear, some with a fair complement aboard, others half empty. All drifted away from each other."

One of the survivors, in describing his experience, said:

"The boat in which I found myself contained thirty members of the crew and three passengers, an Italian woman and her child, besides myself. I am certain fully half those aboard perished. Some time after we entered the lifeboat we heard four explosions, indicating the end of the Ancona. We remained in the boat all night, and were picked up in the morning by a British steamer, which brought us to Malta."

NO WARNING WAS GIVEN SAY 160 SURVIVORS

Those at Bizerta Sign Deposition Telling How the U-Boat Shelled Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Turin to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The latest information relative to the Ancona attack affords still more striking evidence of the character of the crime.

"The 160 survivors, who were brought ashore at Bizerta, have drawn up and signed a deposition affirming that the liner was subjected without any sort of warning to cannonading directed against every part of the vessel. For the space of a full hour and a half the despairing cries and entreaties of the helpless multitude aboard were answered by gesticulations of delight from those on the submarine.

"Everything would seem to indicate that the submarine crew aimed at inflicting the utmost torture possible before finally sinking the ship with every living soul, and only made off when it deemed itself endangered."

ROME, Nov. 11.—Only 225 passengers and crew of the steamer Ancona were saved out of a total of 428 on board, says a dispatch from Tunis to the Corriere della Sera.

Two boats have arrived at Tunis, the dispatch said, one with 37 survivors and the other with 27.

Passengers declared that the steamer was shelled for an hour and a half by the submarine, which was flying the Austrian flag, when the torpedo struck the Ancona. The under water craft had two white turrets and was armed with four guns.

Previous dispatches have placed the number of passengers on the Ancona at 432, and the crew has been estimated at from sixty to 160.

GERMAN PAPER WOULD CALL ITALY TO BOOK

For "Reckless Sacrifice" of American Lives if Reports of Ancona's Sinking Are Correct.

In answer to the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES for their opinions on the sinking of the Ancona, the subjoined replies have been received by telegraph from German-American newspapers:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11.—If the report that 100 shells were fired at the Ancona before it was torpedoed proves to be correct, it would be the duty of the United States to call the Italian and not the Austrian Government to account for the reckless sacrifice of American lives caused by the continued attempt of the Italian liner to escape from the Austrian submarine.

The costly panic which took place on board of the Ancona must be attributed in the first place to the Captain's failure to heed the warning, and in the second place to an obvious lack of discipline and to poor management on the part of the ship's officers and crew.

ST. PAUL DAILY VOLKS ZEITUNG.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.—As the Ancona tried to escape her sinking is a mere incident of legitimate warfare which requires no editorial comment.

GERMANIA HERALD.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—The Ancona was warned and tried to escape. No editorial seems necessary.

WAECHTER AND ANZEIGER.

LONDON'S VIEWS ON ANCONA.

Press Uses Disaster as Argument Against Trade Protest.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12.—President Wilson's phrase regarding the "right of humanity" as something for which the United States was contending figured prominently in the comment of last evening's newspapers on the Ancona tragedy.

"The fact that America's policy will depend upon the point whether American lives have been lost is a singular comment upon the claim of President Wilson that America is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity," says The Evening Standard. "We would frankly ask the American people whether this last addition to the record of murder on the high seas does not convince them that there is only one means by which the pirates can be brought to book, namely, increasing vigilance by the allied fleet.

"The British and allied navies must avenge the sacred rights of humanity,' and in that task surely we have a right to expect the sympathy of the American Government as well as the friendship of the American people. Our cruisers which stop German imports and exports are avenging piracy just as much as torpedo boats which sink pirate submarines. Sea power is one and indivisible, and by demanding that we relax our sea-grip on the enemy the American Government is demanding that pirates be not punished. We trust that the American people will realize that the interests of humanity are at stake."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"Once more, as in the cases of the Arabic, the Orduna, and the Hesperian, we have a practical test of those promises of amendment and the qualifications thereto which Count von Bernstorff made to President Wilson. Once more we see it matters not a straw to Germany whether American citizens are on board ships marked down as victims or what pledges had been given by her representatives in Washington."

347 WERE SAVED, SAYS NAPLES CONSUL

Brief Report from Joy White the Only Message Reaching Washington.

AWAIT NEWS OF AMERICANS

Officials at Capital Anxious for Full Details of Disaster — Get Conflicting Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—With restrained judgment the Administration is awaiting response to its messages to Ambassador Page at Rome and to Consuls along the Tunisian littoral of the Mediterranean asking for the facts regarding the destruction of the Italian liner Ancona by a submarine.

Nothing official had been received up to a late hour tonight upon which Secretary Lansing was able to base any opinion whatever, much less a competent judgment as to what happened. The conflicting character of cabled newspaper statements of survivors only served to spur officials to greater activity in an effort to obtain from American Consulates authentic and reliable statements of the circumstances. Secretary Lansing asserted that the State Department was sparing no effort to gather detailed information, and that until facts were obtained he would not comment on the case.

Since the Ancona was sunk only two brief messages have been received, one from Jay White, Consul at Naples, and one message from Ambassador Page. The Ambassador reported that twenty-seven persons believed to be Americans were reported to have been lost. A message received this morning from Consul White indicated that the total number of missing in the disaster, was estimated to be 149, but said nothing as to the number of Americans lost. In the absence of other authentic information, and without knowledge of the source of the reports sent by Ambassador Page and Consul White, the State Department is unable to determine how many Americans were lost.

Others Probably Saved.

Consul White's cablegram, dated at Naples last night and received before daylight this morning, follows:

The Societa Italia now reports the following American citizens were aboard the steamship Ancona:

First cabin—Mrs. Cecille L. Greil.

Steerage—Alessandro Patattivo, wife and four children; Mrs. Francesco Mascolo Lamura and minor child, and Pasquale Laurine, and that 347 passengers and crew were reported as saved out of 496. The steamship company is confident that more will be reported as saved.

What Secretary Lansing is desirous of ascertaining concerning the Ancona case is definite information on the following points:

First—How many American citizens were aboard the Ancona?

Second—The nationality of the belligerent submarine which destroyed the Ancona.

Third—Was warning given by the submarine to the liner?

Fourth—Did the Ancona attempt to escape after being warned?

Fifth—Did the submarine disregard the principle for which the American Government has been contending, namely, that provision must be made for the safety of the liner's noncombatants, provided the liner did not try to escape or offer resistance.

Sixth—If the Ancona was warned and halted, either immediately or after the chase, were shots fired at her or at her noncombatants in boats after the Ancona had stopped.

U-Boat's Nationality in Doubt.

Most of the newspaper dispatches indicate that the submarine was of Austro-Hungarian nationality, or displayed the flag of that nation. It was admitted at the State Department this afternoon that nothing had been received officially to indicate the nationality of the submarine. Unless there is some announcement from Berlin or Vienna officially fixing the nationality of the submarine, the protest, the moment one is determined upon, will, in the absence of positive information, be sent to the Vienna Government on the assumption that it was an Austro-Hungarian craft which attacked the Ancona. This would be done, it is believed, on the circumstantial evidence in the case, consisting of statements of survivors that they clearly saw an Austro-Hungarian flag displayed by the submarine.

Officials here are exceedingly reluctant to believe that the Berlin Government would so far forget its sacred promises to the United States as to sanction an attack on any liner without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided the vessel did not try to escape. After this pledge was given on Sept. 1 by Count von Bernstorff, the German Government, when asked for a disavowal of the attack on the Arabic, gave supplementary assurances on Oct. 5 that orders had been issued by the German Emperor himself of so stringent a character as to prevent a recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case, and disavowed the attack that had been made on the Arabic as unwarranted.

Austria and the Pledge.

Proof that a German submarine attacked the Ancona, without warning, accordingly would not only greatly surprise official Washington, but would develop a most serious situation between the two Governments. Although Austria-Hungary was not textually bound by the understanding between the United States and the German Government, it has been felt that Austria-Hungary, as an ally of the Berlin Government, would abide by Germany's assurances, and there is almost as much surprise, and certainly officials have been almost as greatly shocked, as if the attack had been made by a German submarine.

Some of the unofficial accounts contain statements that the submarine that attacked the Ancona was in reality a German U-boat, displaying the Austrian flag. One intimation was that it was used as a ruse. This is permissible in warfare, but the requirement is that before actually making an attack, the belligerent vessel must substitute the flag of her own nationality.

It was pointed out today that the German Government had not yet declared war against Italy. The Austro-Hungarian Government has issued such a declaration of war, and while it has been suspected, and even asserted that German troops have been fighting against the Italians, the public record fails to disclose any declaration of war by Germany against Italy. In the absence of such a declaration it would be an act of war for any German warship to attack an Italian vessel. According to a theory entertained in certains diplomatic quarters, the very fact that Germany and Italy are not officially at war, may have inspired the use of an Austro-Hungarian flag by a German submarine, in order to prey upon Italian merchant ships.

There appears to be increasing evidence in unofficial messages that the submarine fired warning shots, and that the Ancona was halted by these shots. Statements attributed to survivors diverge materially as to when the Ancona halted. In a Stefani News Agency dispatch from Tunis the commander of the Ancona was quoted as saying that when fired upon from a distance of five miles "the Ancona stopped dead." Contradictory of this is the alleged statement of a survivor that after the Ancona had been warned by a shot the submarine chased her, "gaining rapidly," and that the engines of the Ancona were not stopped until "the fifth shot carried away the chart house." According to the Giornale d'Italia, the Ancona "attempted to escape at full speed."

These messages, while unofficial, were carefully weighed in high official circles, but Secretary Lansing and others refused to comment on them. It is generally agreed here that if the Ancona failed to halt it would be difficult to make out a case against the submarine, unless the submarine deliberately insisted upon shelling the liner after she had halted, or fired on the noncombatants in open boats.

Legal Way to Halt a Ship.

The question was raised in discussions of the Ancona incident here today as to the lengths to which a belligerent submarine might go in firing upon a challenged liner for failure to halt when warned. There is no doubt of the right of a belligerent warship under international law to fire upon a vessel that refuses to obey a challenge to halt. The warship may even fire upon a neutral vessel for refusing to heed the warning to halt. But it is also held in Washington that a belligerent warship should only fire upon an escaping vessel to the extent necessary to compel compliance with the demand to stop. It would neither be considered humane nor consistent with international law for a belligerent to continue to fire at a liner or upon her small boats on the open sea, when the liner no longer continued to try to escape.

The only object of firing upon the vessel is to enable the belligerent to compel compliance with its demands that the merchant ship halt. The rule is very much like that which permits a policeman to fire at an escaping prisoner, but would not tolerate a shot being fired by the policeman after the fugitive had halted and surrendered, so long as the prisoner did not persist in trying to escape or offer resistance.

TRIED TO CATCH THE AMERICA

But the Liner Evaded the Submarine That Sank the Ancona.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It now appears that the submarine which sank the Ancona also intended to catch the homeward-bound Italian liner America, which was saved by the intelligence of its wireless operator, whose suspicions were aroused during communications exchanged with a supposed wireless station. He suspected that the submarine had picked up his message and was sending sham replies.

The America's Captain thereupon ordered the operator to cease communication, changed his course, and made straight for Naples.

BERLIN GETS NO REPORTS.

And Austria, It Is Thought, Has Heard Nothing from Submarine.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The Ancona case as yet belongs to the category of submarine incidents regarding which German naval circles have no news except that which comes from hostile sources.

Even the semi-official announcement made yesterday that the Ancona was sunk while trying to escape was derived from accounts sent out by the Havas and Stefani News Agencies.

Nothing has been published from the Austrian side, and it was stated at the Admiralty that so far as known the Austrian Government has received no report of the incident.

SOME SURVIVORS OF THE ANCONA

List of Passengers and Crew Members Saved Cabled to Italian Paper Here.

The Progresso Italo-Americano prints this morning, under a Rome date, the following three lists of survivors of the Ancona. They are as follows:

Members of Crew.

Acampora, —,	Lascia, —,
Alma, —, fireman.	Liguori, —,
Balzano, —,	Lamberti, —, engineer.
Badelli, —,	Magioncalda, —,
Barbieri, —,	Mancini, —,
Cacace, —,	Manfredi, —,
Capochino, —,	Marzza, —,
Carbone, —, engineer	Medici, —, engineer.
Chiazzi, —,	Morollio, —,
Cremonese, —, fireman.	Montonuoci, —,
Coscione, —, fireman.	Maiotti, —,
	Pagano, —, fireman.
Colitti, —,	Pandice, —,
Chiabbiano, —,	Pellegrino, —,
Cristofori, —,	Palumbo, —,
Califoni, —,	Palomba, —,
De Crecchio, —, wireless operator.	Peluso, —,
	Rainioli, —, fireman.
De Marco, —,	Ricciardi, —,
D'Urso, —, fireman.	Ruggiero, —,
Desogus, —,	Russo, —,
Exposito, —,	Salvi, —,
Fedo, —,	Simonino, —, fireman.
Fiscale, —, fireman.	Solfaro, —, fireman.
Galli, —,	Sogno, —,
Gentile, —, engineer.	Sportillo, —,
Gaeta, —,	Taito, —,
Guardare, —, fireman.	Varabile, —,
	Vitiello, —,

Passengers.

A.	
Accardo, Giuseppe.	Amati, Sante.
Acquarulo, Luca.	Aliotta, Giuseppe.
Andreata, Luigi.	Araccioni, Cristina.
Aurello, Giuseppe.	Azzaglini, Ilarione.
Altizio, Angelo.	
B.	
Baglivi, Emilio.	Bacciocchi, Roberto.
Balsamo, Aniello.	Benfacenti, Umberto.
Biaco, Luigi.	Buffaletti, Luigi.
Bianco, Antonio.	Buffaletti, Linda.
Balenti, Pacmanonto.	Buffaletti, Brunhilde.
Belli, Ludovico.	Buffaletti, Giovanni.
Brescia, Nicola.	
C.	
Capelli, Giulia.	Corete, Raffaele.
Cafasso, Annina, with two sisters.	Cincotta, Antonio.
	Carboni, Giulio.
Carico, Giovanni.	Castorino, Leonardo.
Castelli, Giovanni, with one child.	Contras, Giuseppe.
	Camaro, Giulia.
Canelli, Nichola.	Castello, Jolanda.
Circo, Raimondo.	Cavallo, Grazio.
D.	
D'Antonio, Peppina.	Dettori, Nicola.
D'Aversa, Luigi.	De Francesco, Saverio.
D'Aversa, Francesco.	De Pietro, Giovanni.
Del Giudice, Michele.	Dilberto, Antonio.
De Rosa, Silvia.	Di Giuseppe, Oreste.
Delgatto, Venezia.	Di Giacomo, Francesco.
De Biasi, Vasilo.	Di Glin, Madallena.
De Luca, Maria.	
De Simone, Rosa.	
Di Cesare, Giovanni.	
E	
Esposito, Pasquale.	
F	
Fabiani, Giovanni.	Francesca, Gironi.
Farino, Donato.	Ficarella, Rocco.
Finizio, Domenico.	Ficarra, Domenico.
Formisano, Michele.	Felici, Ensebio.
G	
Garofalo, Gina.	Groakehino, Michele.
Garofalo, Anniello.	Grazianelli, Mauro.
Gentili, Antonio.	
I	
Iannotti, Giuseppe.	Irsa, Gannaro.
L	
Lamberti, Assunta.	Lenta, Ciro.
Lombardo, Pasquale.	Langella, Michele.
M	
Marricelli, Angelino.	Marra, Natale.
Merci, Luigi.	Mell, Gaspare.
Migliacchio, Michele.	Milisa, Giovina.
Messier, Rosa, with three children.	Marino, Pietro.
	Malinconico, Angelo.
Martini, Luigi.	
O	
Orlandini, Vittoria.	Oscar, Forli.
P.	
Panico, Michele.	Panico, Pellegrino.
Pappalezo, Salvatore.	Perella, Vincenzo.
Pellegrino, Francesco.	Pistione, Alberto.
Petrella, Giovanni.	Perazzetti, Luigi.
Palomba, Anniello.	Puglisi, Assunta.
Parietta, Annina.	Pasquel, Allesandro.
Pasuto, Angela.	
R.	
Rega, Carlo.	Rima, Felice.
Reale, Agostino.	Ruggeri, Martino.
Reali, Annina.	Ruggiero, Michele.
Rendano, Michele.	Rocco, Giuseppe.
Riberia, Liberta.	Russa, Antonio.
Ricciotti, Francesco.	Romanno, Francesco.
Ridolfi, Antonio.	Roselli, Giovanni.
S.	
Sannino, Salvatore.	Sanucci, Pasquale.
Sandrillo, Giuseppe.	Santo, Giuseppe.
Speranza, Giulia.	Santo, Catone.
Stefanni, Pietro.	Scurgli, Raimondo.
Serra, Persano.	Sorrentino, Salvatore.
Serpe, Luigi.	Solimeni, Carrado.
Sammarco, Giovanni.	Strati, Teodoro.
Salomone, Alfonso.	Stellato, Francesco.
T.	
Tacoli, Gaetano.	Tombone, Domenico.
Tialone, Adelina, with child.	Torrisi, Giuseppe.
	Trugillo, Francesco.
V.	
Ventimiglia, Annina.	Vincenza, Maria.
Vico, Carolina, with one child.	Viola, Lorenzo.
	Vranobile, Antonio.
Vossineo, Giovanni.	

ANCONA'S AGENTS GET NO TIDINGS

Hartfield & Solari Cable Naples in Vain for List of Passengers and Survivors.

BESIEGED BY INQUIRERS

Telegrams Pour In from Many Cities Seeking Information About Persons Who Sailed on Liner.

Notwithstanding the numerous cablegrams which have been sent to Naples by Hartfield & Solari, agents for the Ancona, asking for the vessel's passenger list and the names of the survivors, no reply from the Italia Societa Navigazione a Vapore, owners of the ship, has been received.

Before leaving his office last night William Hartfield sent a final message to the head office in Naples which read:

Urgent. Being besieged by inquiries. Beg you cable us immediately names passengers Ancona. Saved and perished. Thank you.

Telegrams were received yesterday at Hartfield and Solari's office from persons residing in Boston, Philadelphia, Coraopolis, Penn.; Reading, Penn.; Pittburgh, Baltimore, New London, Conn.; Chicago, Memphis, Tenn.; Brownesville, Penn.; Washington, D. C., and Morristown, Penn., inquirig for persons who were aboard the steamer.

Countess Pieri, who lives at the Hotel Majestic, inquired if any news had been received regarding Prince Enrique de Cruzat Zanetti, who is believed to have been a passenger on the Ancona. Other inquiries regarding passengers on the torpedoed liner were for J. Curley of 957 St. Nicolas Avenue and Meyer Berman of 1771 Madison Avenue.

Another caller was Isador Leichter of 203 West 111th Street, who was anxious to receive some tidings of his daughter, Rhoda, who was believed to have been aboard the vessel. Miss Leichter has been a pupil in the Academy of Music and Sculpture in Rome. She is about 20 years old and was born in California. M. Gallini inquired for his wife, father, two sisters, and brother, all of this city.

Inquiries were made for Mrs. Esther Barbieri and her daughters, Mary and Etta; Mrs. Antona Valenza, Vincenzo Robusta, Guido Crocetti, and Ida Franco, of New York; Mrs. Frank Morano and son of Fort Edward, N. Y.; Mrs. Sassoli of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. D. Canfield Jones of Philadelphia; Miss Cesira Gerardini of Pittsburgh; Adelaide Stanghieri and Filiberta Mazzulli of Baltimore; Anita Bazzili and Ida Pasqualini of New London, Conn.; Mrs. Mary Bernuri and children of Philadelphia; Maria Grazia Scaramuzzo of Boston; Marietta Durso of Philadelphia; Salvatore and Paola Antonio and children of Coraopolis, Penn.; Tony Campezi of Thompsonville, Conn.; Angiolina and Teresa Castelli, Giulia Saghetti, Giovanna and Umberto Castelli of Readin, and Guglielmo Flores, Marquis d'Arcais, Boston.

Mr. Hartfield said he had received between forty and fifty telegrams from out of town and double that number of telephone calls from persons in the city. He hopes to get a detailed cablegram from the office of the company in Naples today.

ANOTHER AMERICAN MISSING.

Naples Reports That Pasquale Laurine Was on the Ancona.

NAPLES, Nov. 11.—Pasquale Laurine, an American citizen, is among the missing passengers of the steamship Ancona, according to information obtained here today.

Another boat with twenty-seven survivors of the Ancona has reached Cape Bon, Tunis. The names of the occupants of this boat have not yet been received.

The offices of the steamship company to which the Ancona belonged remain crowded with persons, mostly women and children anxiously inquiring for passengers.

The loss to the company through the torpedoing of the Ancona is fully covered by insurance, even the risk of war being provided for in the policies, which amounted to $1,000,000.

The public is awaiting with the keenest interest the developments of America's attitude regarding the Ancona, as her case is regarded here as identical with that of the Lusitania.

The port authorities have learned that last week a submarine flying the German colors stopped a boat and asked for information about the passage of steamers from Naples. This incident is connected by the authorities with the sinking of the Ancona for which the submarine is supposed to have been lying in wait.

SAW TWO SUBMARINES.

Ancona Officer Says Rescue Ship Fled from the U-Boats.

CAPE BON, Tunis, Nov. 10.—One of the Ancona's officers, Dominico Salvemini, says that toward noon he sighted two submarines which, by reason of the steamer's siren, a thick fog and the reduced speed of the liner, were able to approach unobserved.

The officer asserted that both submarines flew the Austrian colors, but several other survivors affirm that the flag was struck and replaced by the German colors as soon as the liner was sighted.

The nearest submarine was about 300 feet long and carried three-inch guns on her bow and stern. The other submarine drew across the Ancona's bow to prevent any attempt at escape. Continuing, the Ancona's officer says:

"At the first shots the Captain of the Ancona ordered out the boats. The eighth boat hardly had touched the water when the liner sank by the head, engulfing the remainder of the passengers and crew who had taken refuge on the poop deck.

"The eight boats, keeping together, steered on a southerly course. After traveling some distance they sighted a ship with her lights out. The survivors lighted flares and the ship approached them, but the submarines, which were following, turned their searchlights upon her, and she abruptly changed her course and disappeared.

"The boats then separated. Twenty-six persons were landed at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning on the beach at Sidi Daoud, on Cape Bon Peninsula, where they were taken in by the European inhabitants."

Another boat, with the Captain of the Ancona and twenty-eight other persons, was picked up this morning on Zembra Island by the lighthouse tender from Cape Bon, while searching the coast for survivors.

ITALY'S PURPOSE FIRMER.

Resolved to Carry On the War to the Bitter End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The indignation in Italy at the crime of sinking the Ancona is immense, the result being the expression of a general resolution to carry on the war vigorously to the bitter end and, if possible, to secure closer cooperation with the Allies.

I wired to the American Consul at Naples, inquiring if there were any Americans aboard, and received the following reply:

"The names of the Americans aboard the Ancona are Mrs. Cecille Greil, Alessandro Patattivo, with wife and four children; Mrs. Mascolo, Mrs. Lamura, and Mrs. E. Pasquale Laurino. So far 320 persons are saved out of 496 aboard."

ITALIAN PRESS INDIGNANT.

Tribuna Calls on President Wilson to Make a Protest.

ROME, Nov. 10, (via Paris, Nov. 11.)—Commenting upon the sinking of the Ancona, the Tribuna says:

"It was even more barbarous than the sinking of the Lusitania, for the passengers were not warned against sailing before they boarded the steamer, as in the Lusitania case.

"Modern civilization must rise against the criminal responsible for the Ancona outrage. The Austrians, President Wilson, in the name of outraged humanity, must read over the note received from Berlin and have it respected."

The Idea Nazionale says the Ancona case recalls the Lusitania, but that it is "graver and more ferocious, as the submarine fired hundreds of shots against the Ancona to save torpedoes, as it is difficult to get fresh supplies of torpedoes in the Mediterranean, thus using the most inhuman methods, and making escape precarious."

The paper urges immediate measures for the destruction of submarine supply depots in the Mediterranean.

INVASION LAGS IN SERB PASSES

Continued from Page 1.

ent, "Rumania could fall on Bulgaria in the rear with 200,000 men and simultaneously attack the German front with 400,000 men. Rumania feels safe in the Carpathian passes, which she regards as impregnable. The scene of action in such a case would probably be eastern Bulgaria or Thrace, where Field Marshal von der Goltz's army is assembled, but lacks munitions."

The distance of the Entente Allies' naval base from the scene of the hostilities in Serbia, and the necessity for guarding the long line of communications in a difficult country, and in the face of a hostile population, are regarded by the correspondent as rendering a northward march from Saloniki inadvisable. The concentration of forces further east is held by the correspondent to be imposed by military conditions.

A Reuter dispatch from Saloniki yesterday says:

"According to information received from a Greek frontier station, fighting on a large scale has been proceeding since yesterday between Oradski and Veles. The Bulgarians asked for a suspension of hostilities for five hours for the purpose of burying the dead and collecting the wounded, but only two hours was granted. Further British reinforcements have been sent forward to strengthen the right wing of the Entente Allies' line."

Reuter's Athens correspondent wires that important Serbian forces, arriving from Mitrovitza, have reached the Katchanek defile, where they occupied the railway station to which the Bulgarians, bound from Uskub to Prisrend, had advanced.

Operations extending to the northwestern front now are becoming the key to the situation, as Serbian troops sent from the north to Krusevo and Monastir will pass there.

The Serbian Government, the correspondent adds, has been removed to Krusevo, east of Prilep.

A dispatch from Saloniki to the Paris Havas News Agency, under date of Wednesday, says:

"The Bulgarians have retired from Babuna and have concentrated before the French front around Cerna in a heavy fog that has prevented operations for the last twenty-four hours.

"The Serbians are attacking Katchanek from the north and have captured the station.

"Tetovo has changed hands several times in violent fighting. It is now held by the Bulgarians."

The bulletin issued by the Berlin War Office yesterday was very brief. It read:

Pursuit of the Serbians in the mountains along the south and the western Morava is making good progress. More than 4,000 Serbians have been taken prisoner. The army of General Boyadjieff has crossed the Moravo River at several places.

Vienna issued a more extended report as follows:

East of Trebinje we repulsed a strong Montenegrin attack, the enemy suffering heavily.

The Austro-Hungarian troops advancing southward from Uzice yesterday got half way to Novi Varosh. Northeast of Ivanjica we threw the enemy out of several positions on the Cemerno Ridge.

The Germans under General Koevess have repulsed the Serbians in the region of Stolovi Planina. East of this place the Austro-Hungarian troops have forced an ascent of Krnja Jela and Poteled. In Trstenua a thousand Serbians were made prisoners. In Vrnjackabanja, southwest of Trstenik, the Serbians left a field hospital with a thousand wounded officers and men and one doctor.

The army of General von Gallwitz is fighting northeast of Brus, and on the northern slopes of the Jastrebac Mountains.

The Bulgarian forces have crossed the Morava near Aleksinac.

The Serbian Legation in Paris yesterday received the following dispatch dated Nov. 8:

The enemy has succeeded in crossing the Morava of the west, near Kralzevo and the Morava of the south in the direction of Djunis and Leskovac.

The enemy's attacks near Grdelitza were repulsed. The fighting on the right bank of the Leskuvitza River and upon the left bank of the Morava. Binatchka River, east of Gnulane, has resulted in our favor. Enemy attacks toward the gorges of Katchanik were repulsed.

SERBS LOST STORED CROPS.

Government Must Feed Civilian Population as Well as Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Signor Magrini, the special correspondent of the Secolo with the Serbian Army, says that, owing to the truce last Summer between Serbia and Austria after the overwhelming Winter defeat of the latter, many Serbian soldiers were spared to attend to the fields. Consequently, there were good crops, especially in the Morava Valley. In the Pozarevec and Shabatz regions was a vast quantity of grain when the Teutons started their new offensive, and all these hard-won stocks fell into the enemy's hands, being sent away to Austria and Germany. The Serbian authorities are now faced with the serious problem of feeding the civilian population and the army.

The correspondent sends another vivid description of conditions, based on information of Serbians who reached Monastir from Nish.

"We left Nish two days after the Government had departed," said one. "At the railway station there was a great crowd of fugitives who had come from Pirot and Kniasyevac. When a train arrived a scene of indescribable panic was witnessed. The crowd took the station by storm, and made a dash to obtain places on the train. Some traveled on the roofs of the carriages and others in the open trucks. Those who could not find places in the train started on foot for Pristina. The roads were blocked with fugitives, whose sufferings increased hour by hour."

PUTNIK STILL HEADS ARMY.

Serb Government Has No Thought of Peace, Paris Legation Says.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Serbian Legation today gave out a note issued with a view to setting at rest certain reports regarding Serbian affairs, said to have originated in German sources. The statement said:

"First — General Radomir Putnik, Chief of the Serbian General Staff, although he has been in precarious health for a long time, continues at his post directing the operations of the Serbian Army.

"Second—The artillery captured by the Germans at Kraljevo was without importance from a military viewpoint. It was part of the spoils of two previous wars, and its loss does not weaken the Serbian Army.

"Third—At no moment has the Serbian Government thought of peace or considered making peace before victory was won by the Allies."

RUMANIA PESSIMISTIC AS TO SERBIA'S FATE

But She Might Join the Allies If Russia Sent a Big Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Competent military opinion here has latterly taken the somewhat gloomy view of the strategical situation in Serbia. It is not believed that any effort which the Allies may now make can save the Serbian Army from the combined attacks of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, whose forces now engaged in Serbia number about 600,000 men. But if Russia could send 200,000 men, either disembarking them on the Black Sea coast or dispatching them via Reni, on the Bessarabian frontier, while Great Britain and France land an army of the same size on the Aegean coast, the result would probably be the failure of the German advance toward Constantinople.

In this event Rumania could fall on the back of the Bulgarians with 200,000 men and at the same time attack the German front with 400,000 men.

Rumania feels secure in the Carpathian passes, which she regards as impregnable. The scene of action in such a case would probably be Eastern Bulgaria or Thrace, where Von der Goltz's army is assembled, but lacks munitions. The distance of the Allied naval base from the scene of hostilities in Serbia and the necessity of guarding a long line of communications in a difficult country and in the face of a hostile population is regarded as rendering a northward march from Saloniki inadvisable. The concentration of forces farther east is held to be impossible by reason of military conditions.

FUSE IN RIO LAGES CARGO.

Alleged Evidence of Plot Found Among Bags of Sugar.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 11.—What is alleged to be a piece of time fuse was found tonight by stevedores among bags of sugar which they were removing from the steamer Rio Lages.

The steamer put in here Wednesday with her cargo of sugar on fire, and much of it was destroyed.

The Rio Lages was bound from New York for Queenstown.

SERIOUS ERRAND CALLED KITCHENER

Continued from Page 1.

proprietor of The Bradford Observer, complained: "Our liberties are being taken away from us one by one."

Timothy Healy (Irish Nationalist) and Henry E. Duke (Unionist) supported the Government.

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, laid down the principle in the course of the debate that he would not reply to criticisms as to the conduct of the war, on the ground that "all criticism of the conduct of the war must, until after the war is over, and indeed long after, be a matter almost impossible to deal with, because the facts are not and cannot be known."

William Joynson-Hicks, (Unionist,) Member for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, drew attention to the condition of the Royal Flying Corps and the Naval Air Service. He said there was great dissatisfaction with the Naval Air Service, in regard to the organization and the appointment of a chief who knew nothing about aircraft above the heads of those who, in fact, had built up the fabric of the service.

It was important, added Mr. Joynson-Hicks, that England should have large, new aeroplanes for the offensive next Spring in order to meet the new airships and new aeroplanes which the Germans were building. He asked why work on an English Zeppelin had been stopped in January, and whether the Admiralty had dropped the policy of attacking Zeppelins by aeroplanes.

Arthur Lynch, (Nationalist,) member for West Clare, made a strong attack on Lord Kitchener, the War Secretary, who, he said, had blundered in not moving to the defense of Liége, again on the question of munitions, and once again in Serbia.

"The blunder in the Dardanelles," he remarked, "was at least a blunder of a man who meant to do something."

He contended that the war was being conducted with signal incompetence and that unless there was a change the country was moving straight to disaster. He would sweep away 70 per cent. of the higher British command, beginning with Field Marshal Sir John French, who had been in command fifteen months, and has made no progress."

In the latest offensive, continued Mr. Lynch the Allies broke through the German lines, but in the superior command decision was wanting to take full advantage of the moral victory. The Government, he declared, had no plan of campaign. The idea of a successful war of attrition was absurd. The war must be won in the field. The men were good and munitions were there. It was leadership and direction which were lacking.

Mr. Balfour, replying to the remarks of Mr. Joynson-Hicks, said he did not think it ought to be assumed that the Germans had taken the lead in aircraft construction. It was the desire of the Admiralty and the War Office to improve the construction of aircraft in strength, power, and speed for the aerial defense of London. It would, of course, be an enormous advantage to have overwhelming forces of aircraft of the latest design which could be hurled against the invader and become invaders themselves, and the Government was doing its best to increase the number of aviators and machines for their use.

"We are building," he said, "a not inconsiderable number of lighter-than-air craft at the moment, largely for the purpose of scouting. The question of lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air craft is still undecided. There are many persons who think that Germany chose wrongly in choosing Zeppelins."

Mr. Balfour pointed out that, although when the war began the air service was relatively in its infancy, it would be found that during the progress of the war it had not fallen behind that against which it was matched. In fact, it had outgrown its primitive condition and had to be put under the accepted system of the Admiralty.

The largest part of the defense of London, continued the First Lord, must be a coast defense, and as they got more of the appliances for this purpose they would more nearly succeed in achieving it. At present the Admiralty were limited by their means of defense, but they were making guns as fast as they could, just as they were making aeroplanes and developing pilots as fast as they could. The anti-aircraft defenses were improving daily. They were becoming more formidable, and would be much more formidable than they were at present.

The service, said Mr. Balfour, was being constantly pulled up by the shortage of men, and no fairy waving of wands could put that right. The aeroplane had not yet the range to enable it to proceed from these shores and become a menace. The enemy Zeppelins which attacked England came from North Germany, which it was not easy for British aircraft to attack.

With respect to the charges of blundering in the operations, Mr. Balfour said he had no doubt there was much talent in the country which was not finding its best operation, nor did he think that every man in high command was the very best man that omniscience could discover, but nothing could be gained by such a speech as Mr. Lynch had delivered. No practical suggestion had been made, except that every man now engaged should be turned out and some unspecified persons put in to direct affairs.

He quite agreed that wherever merit was found it should be promoted, but broadcast criticisms of the soldiers and reckless attacks on the diplomatic service did no good to the cause of the country, and did not help those responsible for public affairs.

Grey Speaks of Serbia Expedition.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, assured the House that if the Government had not done as much as it would have liked to do for Serbia it had not been from any want of goodwill. The French and British Governments had offered to send 150,

FRENCH GAIN SKILL IN AIR FIGHTING

Tactics for Aerial Warfare Are Being Worked Out with Effective Precision.

SERVICE HIGHLY ORGANIZED

Wireless Outposts Enable Communication to be Kept Up 220 Miles from Station.

PARIS, Oct. 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Now that France has developed an aerial force with battle-planes, cruiser-planes, scouts, and lesser aircraft, which the officers refer to as torpedo-planes, it has been necessary to organize this overhead service with the same exactness of details that armies and fleets are organized, with tactics and manoeuvres of advance and retreat, attack and defense. Unlike an army or fleet, which can move only in one direction, parallel with the surface of the earth or water, a fleet of air warships can move in any direction—upward, downward, forward or backward, and at any oblique.

All of these tactics of the air are now being worked out with precision. Already the official reports refer almost daily to the manoeuvres of an "esquadrille," which is the French term for a squadron of air fighters, and soon there will be mention of the advance or recoil of the "right wing" or "left wing" of these squadrons, as the tactics provide for the same assembling of a number of "esquadrilles" into fleets which can be increased in size almost indefinitely. Wells, the English novelist, suggested the deadly effect of 1,000 aeroplanes hovering over Berlin and dropping bombs. The number and manoeuvre were at the time regarded as fantastic. But the organization of squadrons and fleets of battle-planes and cruisers brings this measurably within realization, and already one attack has been made with 65 aeroplanes, two with more than 60, and five with from 10 to 40 air fighters.

The "esquadrille," which is the unit of the aerial organization, at first consisted of six aeroplanes. But the rapid development of fighting types changed the organization so that the "esquadrille" is now made up practically as follows:

Six scout-aeros (avions d'observation.)

Two armed cruiser-aeros with three-inch gun (avions de chasse.)

One battle-plane with two three-inch guns and one mitrailleuse (avion de combat.)

Nine lorries, nine trailers, nine portable canvas aero-sheds, three autos.

There is one lorry and trailer and one shed for each of the fighting craft, so as to transport it rapidly to any point and house it until needed. The autos are for the commanding officers and to follow up the fliers when possible. Gasoline, tools, supplies, &c., are carried on the lorries.

Officer Commands Each 'Esquadrille.'

The "esquadrille" thus made up is commanded by a commissioned officer of the army, who acts as pilot of the squadron. Commissioned officers also operate the fighting and cruising aeros, with expert non-commissioned officers and soldiers for the lesser craft. Including the soldiers on the lorries, trailers, &c., an "esquadrille" has a complement of upward of seventy officers and men, of which, however, only a dozen or so are actual fliers.

Réné Bernard, the newly designated Secretary of State for Aviation, has recently given opportunity for the inspection of the new types of air fighters. The battle-plane and the cruiser-plane are the two main developments. Only partial description of these craft is permitted; nothing can be stated as to the number of planes of the monster battle-plane. But it is permitted to indicate its power by saying that it has carried twelve men in its flights, and that it mounts on its huge outstretched wings two 3-inch cannon, one at each tip, with a rapid-fire mitrailleuse in the middle, just above the pilot. The recoil of the cannon does not jar the craft, owing to an automatic device.

The other type, cruiser-aeros, mount one 3-inch cannon in the middle and just ahead of the pilot. These cruisers can mount almost straight up from the ground, at the rate of about 2,000 meters in two minutes, so that they can go straight up to an enemy as soon as he is observed, instead of mounting slowly on long curves as of old.

But France is not stopping with these new devices, and her engineers and constructors are inspired with the thought of a rich prize of 50,000 francs for a still further advance, which will realize 200 kilometers an hour with four motors, two pushing and two pulling.

All Are Directed from Paris.

The "esquadrille" or squadron is only the unit of organization, and it is in assembling them that the real fighting manoeuvres are accomplished. The directing head of the organization is here in Paris, connected with the Ministry of War. Here all the orders are given and the service regulated. The machines themselves are at aero parks scattered all over France. Here they are gathered in hundreds and given their final tests before going to the fighting line.

But it is on the fighting line that the real manoeuvres begin. The aero parks for actual service are a short distance in rear of the fighting forces, each park at the front being made up of four "esquadrilles". So that, as each "esquadrille" has nine aeros of various form, the four "esquadrilles" of each park comprise thirty-six aeros, including battle-planes, cruiser-planes, and scout-planes. In turn, these parks back of the line are connected so that these equipment of thirty-six machines in each can be rapidly brought together for a concerted attack or defense. As these parks stretch from end to end of the long battle line, their number and aggregate of air craft must be very large. As stated, concentrations of sixty-five fighting craft have already been carried out, and much larger concentrations are in view.

The fighting tactics have developed a number of interesting phases. It is a strange fact that one of the most useful devices has resulted from the capture of an enemy aero. This brought to light a fine instrument of precision, made by a well-known optical firm of Berlin. The instrument records with exactness the moment and place when an aeroplane is precisely vertical above a given point on the ground below. That is, there is no trusting to the eye, and when the instrument shows the vertical point—as, for example, an enemy battery below—a bomb dropped from the aeroplane is certain to hit that exact point. It is, in fact, an aerial range finder, showing the exact moment when a bomb will strike a given spot.

Smoke Telegraphy Gives Ranges.

Another strange device used in these battle tactics is a battery of twelve small glass bottles, set in a wire rack within easy reach of the operator. The latter flies over the enemy's lines, the purpose being to signal back to his own batteries how their shots are taking effect, thus giving them the exact range. The little glass bottles contain a liquid which explodes five seconds after the cork is drawn, emitting a little round puff of smoke, or a short trail of smoke. This is aerial telegraphing. The smoke-puffs are dots; the smoke-trails are dashes. Thus the pilot talks back to the far-away battery, in dots and dashes of smoke, telling the watchers that their shots are too high, or too low, or too far to the left or right, and thus giving them the exact range.

Still another remarkable development in the French tactics is the use of wireless, by which aeroplanes are kept in communication over a radius of 220 miles with a central station. The aero-wireless is a small and delicate set, with light antennae above and from tip to tip of the wings, the wire automatically winding up if the aero is unmounted. These are in actual use, and besides the new French machines, the English and Russian machines are being similarly equipped, the demand from these three sources being greater than two large manufacturing companies can produce.

Besides the foregoing rapid development and organization in military aviation, there is a distinct branch of naval aviation, with a warship of considerable tonnage set aside for this particular purpose, and a rendezvous at one of the ports. This naval aviation looks after the coast points, the approach of hostile craft, and the aerial strategy of the sea as the army conducts the aerial strategy on land.

TO EXPAND AEROPLANE PLANT

Sloan Company Needs Larger Quarters to Fill Orders for Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 11.—Owing to the fact that it has received large orders from the Allies for aeroplanes which it has been manufacturing for several months at Bound Brook, the Sloan Manufacturing Company has been obliged to seek larger quarters. Today the company leased the Kenney property in North Avenue, Plainfield, and will remove its plant there immediately. John E. Sloan, the head of the company, who is a son-in-law of Thomas Edison, lives in that place.

The aeroplane made by the company is of combination type and resembles the motor speed boat in shape. During the last few months representatives of this and foreign Governments have witnessed a number of demonstrations of the aircraft.

AIR-PROPELLED BOAT TRIED

New Type of Vessel Skims Water at 45 Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A new type of boat, a "glider," a sort of hydroaeroplane without wings, the first of its kind to answer expectations, was tested today on the Hudson River. The test was a success.

The boat is called the Yolanda II. The trials were witnessed by Señor Don Julio Betancourt, the Colombian Minister; Francisco Escobar, ex-Consul General of Colombia, and Señor Montejo, private secretary to Minister Betancourt, besides a legion of moving picture operators. After the trials the craft proceeded to New York.

The practice run covered about twenty miles. The Colombians expressed keen delight and prophesied that the craft would mean much in the development of South American countries through which shallow rivers flow. The Yolanda II. will be shipped to Colombia and placed in service on the Magdalena River. This stream is navigable now to only stern-propelled boats, which are very slow.

It is expected that the Yolanda II. will cover the 600 miles from the capital to the coast in twenty hours, instead of the eight to fourteen days that the existing river boats take. Gonzalo Mejia, the owner, has obtained a contract to carry the mails for the Colombian Government. The vessels also will transport passengers.

The Yolanda II. measures 30 by 20 feet, and her cabin houses 11 persons. The motive power is supplied by two 150-horse power Van Blerck engines. Two giant aeroplane propellers revolve in the air at a sped of 1,200 revolutions a minute and drive the boat at a speed of forty-five miles an hour. When carrying a capacity load the craft draws only three inches of water. It is adapted for service in all weathers. The Yolanda II. is built in six sections, and the designer, D. La Chappelle, declares it is unsinkable. It is mounted on cork-filled pontoons.

Mr. Mejia, who is a Colombian banker, conceived the idea of a glider about five years ago. He went to Paris and had a boat built by Louis Bleriot, the French aviator. It was a one-passenger affair, and, although it made forty-six miles an hour on its trial trip, it was not commercially practical and was too light to bear transportation. Mr. Mejia had another boat built on stronger lines. This he took to Colombia in 1912. He tested it on the Magdalena. This boat had a submerged screw, in addition to the air propellers. It was found to be too small. Later Mr. Mejia came to New York and took up the matter with Mr. La Chapelle.

FRENCH MINES WRECK GERMAN POSITIONS

Effective Explosions on Three Different Fronts—Heavy Cannonading in Artois.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—French sappers and miners have been displaying great activity on the western front today. They have blown up German positions south of the Somme, in the Argonne, and in the Woevre. Violent cannonading is reported from Artois and lively bomb-throwing from the region between the Meuse and Moselle. The occupants of a British aeroplane were taken with their machine near Bapaume.

Tonight's communication issued by the French War Office reads as follows:

The cannonading has been particularly intense on both sides in the sector of Loos, in the region of the Calonne trench and Souchez. In several localities the work of our miners obtained excellent results.

To the south of the Somme, near Faye, the explosion of one of our series of mines shattered the galleries and blew up a German post in front of Beuvraignes. A countermine destroyed an enemy mine chamber which was being charged.

In the Argonne two of our mines greatly damaged the enemy works on the Haute Chevauchée and at Hill 285. At Les Eparges another mine likewise destroyed a German trench. We immediately occupied the excavation, despite the resistance of the enemy.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle to the north of Flirey our bomb-throwers concentrated a very effective fire on the opposing positions.

Following is the French afternoon communiqué:

There is nothing to add today to the communication issued last night.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There has been an intermittent bombardment at divers points on our front, especially at the height known as La Ferme Violon, Roodepoort, La Maison de Burgh, St. Jacques Capelle, Roenlnghe, and the Ferryman's house.

This is the text of the official statement given out today by German Army Headquarters:

At several points on the western front there have been artillery duels and vigorous mine and hand-grenade activity. An English aeroplane was obliged to land northwest of Bapaume. The occupants of the machine were taken prisoners.

ENGLAND'S WAR COMMITTEE.

Asquith, Balfour, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and McKenna.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—It is officially announced that the new war committee of the Cabinet during the temporary absence of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, will consist of Premier Asquith, Arthur J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Admiralty; David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions; Andrew Bonar Law, the Secretary for the Colonies, and Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Row in Luxemburg Chamber.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11. — Riotous scenes marked the opening session of the Luxemburg Chamber of Deputies when Radical members expressed dissatisfaction with the new Cabinet, headed by Dr. Leutsch, with the result that the sitting was suspended, says a telegram from Luxemburg received by way of Berlin.

11 AERO BATTLESHIPS ORDERED BY ALLIES

Washington Concern to Build Them of Steel with Capacity of 30,000 Pounds Each.

WINGS 180 FEET ACROSS

Biggest Aaircraft Will Have Engines with Total Horse Power of 1,600 — Carry 35 Bombs.

Colonel Thomas L. Eggleston of Washington, D. C., announced last night at the Hotel McAlpin that the Christman Aeroplane Company of Washington had yesterday closed an order with representatives of the Allies to supply them with eleven Class B battleship cruiser type aeroplanes, which are to be larger than any yet built, at a cost of more than $1,000,000.

He gave a detailed description of the giant machines to a reporter from THE TIMES, and said that, now the plans had been accepted, construction would start immediately.

The machines are the invention of Dr. W. W. Christmas of Washington, who has been an inventor and aeronautical enthusiast for the past six years. In 1911 he built an aeroplane of the same type he is now to build for the Allies, and it was so successful that he planned to start a mail route between Washington and this city. This failed for lack of interest and support.

The Class B battleship cruisers, the design of which has been accepted by the allied aeronautical experts, are many feet larger, and will carry tons more than any yet planned or built. Their wings are 180 feet over all, and the machines will be 104 feet from tail to propellers. They are built on the cantilever truss principle, similar to that used in bridges and other steel construction requiring great strength, combined with light weight; and will be entirely of steel. On this construction principle they can be built to any size within reason.

Built with Twin Bodies.

Like the great machines recently built for the French Government, the Class B battleship cruisers are of the double fusilage type. They will have twin bodies, each body carrying one engine, and will be driven by twin propellers. These engines, or motors, will have 800 horse power each, making a total of 1,600 for the machine, which is greater by nearly 1,000 horse power than any ever used to drive an aeroplane.

The offensive and defensive equipment of these aeroplanes is by far the heaviest ever carried by any heavier-than-air craft. There will be four machine guns, two fore and two aft. These will have a calibre of between one and a half and two inches, and will be capable of between twenty and forty shots a minute. They will be used with high explosive shells and shrapnel and it is planned to use them for attacking moving bodies of troops. It is expected that they will be particularly useful in battles where the enemy is trying to bring up re-inforcements, which cannot be reached by the field artillery.

A squadron of the Class B battleship cruisers, dropping shrapnel on the enemy in the open, will be able to create great loss of life and will be a great deterrent to the rapid-reinforcing of the fighting line at threatened points.

The speed called for in the specifications is higher than any before specified, except in the tiny scout cruisers being built for the British Government at Buffalo and Toronto by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. These great fighters must make eighty-five miles an hour with their full load and crew of six men and with half their load and the same crew, must be able to make not less than 100 miles an hour.

To Carry 14-Inch Bombs.

They will be especially equipped for bomb-dropping. The bomb-dropping apparatus will be arranged so that bombs up to fourteen inches in diameter can be handled. There will be three shell-racks holding thirty-five shells each. The apparatus is of a new type and is built to drop the bombs with the greatest accuracy. These fourteen-inch shells will be powerful enough to destroy modern fortifications, and when dropped on a city will create great devastation.

The entire machine will be armored and be able to weather the storms of shrapnel now hurled by the anti-aircraft guns and shelters are to be arranged so that the pilots and other members of the crew will have the greatest possible safety in their work. The vital parts of the aeroplanes, such as the tanks and motors, will have especially heavy protection.

Owing to the construction, should one motor become disabled, the machine will be able to continue its progress, although with diminished speed, until it is possible to volplane to safety. In fact, it will be possible to cruise under one motor.

The specifications call for the Class B battleship cruisers to carry between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds surplus or extra weight. That is, in addition to flying "stripped," they must be able to carry close to fifteen tons dead weight.

The largest aeroplanes now being used in Europe are the Canada and super-Canada Machines, built by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company in Toronto. These are about the same size as the great Russian Sikorsky aeroplanes and are 102 feet over all on the wings and carry a dead weight of about a ton. They have a maximum speed of ninety miles an hour and carry two machine guns. The Class B battleship cruisers will have the same arrangement of guns as the aeroplanes of this type. The guns are mounted so that they may be fired in any direction, both above and below the machine, thus making it possible to attack enemy aeroplanes or Zeppelins from beneath.

The success obtained in the Canada and super-Canada classes is thought by those familiar with aeronautics, to have led to the demand for greater and more powerful machines. This demand will be met by the new battleship cruisers, which will be able to drop between 15,000 and 20,000 pounds of explosives, and which will be the most destructive weapon yet invented.



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NOTE PLEASES GERMANS, WHO NOW AWAIT ACTS

Hamburg Papers Struck with Firmness of President in Dealing with Britain.

HAMBURG, Nov. 11.—Commenting on the latest note of the United States to Great Britain relative to interference with American trade, the Fremdenblatt is struck by the similarity of the tone and thesis to communications sent to Germany, but holds that judgment upon the note must depend, not on the phraseology, but on how it is translated into action. Continuing the Fremdenblatt says:

"The same Wilson speaks here as spoke in the notes we received from him. He expresses the same conception of inviolable rights of neutrals to a free intercourse, without being hampered by the war. It will surprise many that Mr. Wilson, regarding whose personal sympathies we entertain no doubt, has maintained this principle in such energetic words against Great Britain, and it is indeed noteworthy that he does not suppress his penchant for vigorous phrases, but demands a cessation of the burdensome and illegal practices and challenges the validity of 'the ostensible British blockade.'

"We also credit him with consistency, particularly where he upholds the old thesis of illegality of reprisals, and declares flatly that the United States cannot submit to measures, themselves illegal, adopted to punish the enemy for alleged irregularities."

The Fremdenblatt finds as the kernel of the note these two demands:

"First—The right to import noncontraband direct to German harbors on the ground that the blockade is ineffective.

"Second, and which is more important, the right to deliver relative contraband to all neutrals regardless of whether there is a suspicion that the goods are to be re-exported to a belligerent.

"The issues," the newspaper adds, "is clearly drawn. The declaration of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, in Parliament, Oct. 31, that goods coming from and going to Germany will be regarded as enemy goods, regardless as to whether the vessels are passing from one neutral port to another, pinned the British Government down flatly to a procedure which President Wilson characterizes as a burdensome, steadily increasing interference with neutral trade, and a predatory campaign against it.

"It now remains to be seen whether the results can be attained at the proper time or whether they will be postponed until a date when the whole question has lost practical importance. This depends upon whether Mr. Wilson is willing to utilize the means which he controls to give his words the necessary emphasis."

The Hamburg Nachrichten, commenting on the note, says:

"Pirates, commercial robbers, lawbreakers and 'inelegant' extortionists are pilloried before the whole world by the note, whose protests and demands are exhaustively based on existing treaties. That is the chief meaning of the note.

"The violation of Grecian neutrality was established for all time by the Grecian note of protest over the signature of the then Premier, Venizelos. The note of the United States has now also officially testified to Great Britain's numberless crimes against marine law.

"What will happen further depends on how Washington is ready to act if its demands are not fulfilled. Great Britain does not abandon her violation of neutral rights. The American Government does not lack the power and methods of bringing pressure to bear. For the present we are content with the characterization of Great Britain as a selfish, greedy and thieving despot on the free seas."

SAYS ZEALANDIA LAY 5 MILES OUT AT SEA

Passing Skipper's Report Indicates British Could Not Have Searched Her in Port.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 11.—The American steamer Zealandia, reported boarded and searched by men from a British cruiser while lying in neutral Mexican waters at Progreso, was unable to enter the neutral zone because of her draught and the shallowness of Progreso harbor, according to Captain J. Menander, master of the tank ship Mexicano, who arrived in port today and reported that he had passed and spoken the Zealandia on Nov. 3.

At that time, said Captain Menander, the Zealandia was lying five miles off shore and a British cruiser still farther out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The State Department is not excited over the Zealandia. In the absence of complete data, officials decline to comment on the case. The State Department has cabled to the American Consul at Progreso for the facts.

German Trawlers Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Jutland papers report the capture by British warships of additional German trawlers in the North Sea.



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IRISH RECRUITING ON A NEW SYSTEM

Department Has Been Established Under the Direction of the Lord Lieutenant.

MISTAKES MADE AT FIRST

Wrong Sort of Appeal Was Made—Most Effective Argument Has Been the Invasion of Belgium.

DUBLIN, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Recruiting in Ireland has been placed upon a new basis. Hitherto the work has been entrusted to voluntary committees formed in each county, with a Central Recruiting Council for Ireland. The Lieutenant of a county, usually a peer, has been at the head of the work in his county. Meetings have been held in every part of Ireland, and much zeal has been displayed by the speakers at them, who have included representatives of all parties and creeds. The result has been, as announced by Major General Lovick Friend, the commander of the forces in Ireland, the enlistment of 81,000 men for the infantry.

As the percentage of rejections for unfitness has been as high as 50 per cent., the total number from Ireland who offered themselves for service in the army was about 160,000.

Ireland at the outbreak of the war had more than her proportion of men in the army and in the reserves, and this total has been described by the highest military authority in a public letter as "magnificent." There must be added to it also Ireland's recruitment for the navy, to which a substantial number of men have gone.

A fresh appeal has been made for more men. It will be necessary to fill up the wastage in the Irish divisions at the front. To keep them up to strength a recruitment of about 1,100 men a week is officially stated to be necessary, and unless the Irish divisions are to be filled up from Scottish and English drafts, that number will have to be found in Ireland.

No difficulty, however, is expected to arise in the matter. The rate of recruitment asked for now is less than that reached in the months of April and May last, and experience has taught the necessity for improved methods, which are counted upon to make the task easier. The existing organizations have been thanked for their services, which in that particular form are now at an end, and a new department for Irish recruiting has been established under the supreme headship of Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant. He has appointed as Chief Director Captain R. C. Kelly, an Irish soldier of distinction, and what is more to the purpose, an extremely keen business man, full of energy and tact. He came over here some months ago as the representative of David Lloyd George's Munitions Department. In that capacity he met the principal manufacturers and employers of labor in Ireland. He has put the munitions business in Ireland well on its feet and gained the approval and friendship of every section.

The choice of Captain Kelly as Director of Irish recruiting has been warmly welcomed by both the Unionist and Nationalist newspapers. He cannot employ the same methods in Ireland as Lord Derby is employing in England. There are no forms in Ireland from which lists of available men to be canvassed can be compiled. The Registration act did not apply to Ireland. Some districts in Ulster came under it voluntarily, but even in those districts the filling up of the forms was made entirely optional, and there does not seem to be any intention to follow Lord Derby's methods on the basis of the forms filled up in those districts.

It is likely, therefore, that the new methods of recruiting in Ireland will have to be based, like the old ones, on general appeals. They may easily prove more effective than in the past, for the voluntary organizations did not always temper their zeal with discretion. Districts predominantly of one political color were addressed from platforms by men who agreed with them about no Irish question, and many speakers showed their inability to realize the point of view of their audiences. The kind of patriotic appeal which moves an Englishman may leave an Irishman cold. The most effective appeals addressed to Irishman have been based upon the invasion of Belgium. The torpedoing of the Lusitania was a powerful stimulus to recruiting, which was still further added to by the sinking of the Arabic.

Ireland was chilled by action on the part of military authorities such as that which refused to allow the Irish division to have its own colors. Even yet, though the Colonists and the Ulster Division have distinctive badges, the Irish divisions have not.

There is also a feeling that the exploits of Irish regiments at the front have not had all the publicity they deserved. Except for individual exploits such as that as gave O'Leary the Victoria Cross, they are felt to have a poor show in the dispatches or descriptions of the official eyewitnesses.

Still, when all is said, the response of Ireland, notwithstanding all difficulties, is regarded as excellent, and the avoidance of such errors as may have been made in the past, it is believed, will make easy what remains to be done.

TURKS TELL OF ITALIAN DISASTER IN LIBYA

Constantinople-Berlin Story of Heavy Losses in Battles With Arabs.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Constantinople reports, received here, give details of Italian disasters in Libya, Northern Africa," says the Overseas News Agency.

"Arabs have conquered Dshefra, Hum Radan, Zallein, Urfele, Misrata, Turga, and Tarhuna. The Italian losses were heavy. In addition, the Arabs captured twenty cannon and three machine guns and plenty of ammunition. The Italian troops which attempted to assist Tarhuna must retreat to Tripoli after having suffered heavy losses."

MRS. GERARD HONORED.

With Other Americans She Is Decorated by the Kaiser.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 11.—The German Government today sent to the American Embassy Red Cross decorations of the first and second class for Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador, and of the second and third class for John B. Jackson, former Minister to the Balkan States, and George Barclay Rives, who is now attached to the Berlin Embassy.

The orders are conferred in recognition of work in connection with the American Red Cross missions, and the arrangements for the Red Cross expedition to Russia to assist German prisoners of war there. This expedition, which is to be composed of American surgeons and nurses, has been unable as yet to begin work.

Although the arrangements were supposed to be complete, the Russian Government declined to allow the inauguration of the operations until a similar mission was working in Germany. Ambassador Gerard thereupon arranged to finance it with American Red Cross funds, but consent is still withheld.

Mrs. Gerard was Miss Mary Augusta Daly, daughter of the late Marcus Daly of Butte, Mont. She married Judge Gerard in June, 1901. She had always been active in Berlin's social affairs, even before her husband was sent to that country as the American Ambassador.

When she accepted the Presidency of the American Women's Club and the Ladies' Union of the American Church Mrs. Gerard promised to be not merely a decorative but a hard-working executive. And those who have known her say that she has fulfilled this promise.

Mrs. Gerard said after her arrival at the German capital that she had no idea of the genuine tasks that awaited American women's organizations in Europe, but that all the charitable work of that sort appealed to her and could claim generously from her time and her purse.

Although not much has been heard of the labors of Mrs. Gerard since the war started, those who have come in contact with her in Berlin assert that her energy and spirit of helpfulness had been great.

Mrs. Gerard has an independent fortune. At the time of her marriage it was said that she had inherited $15,000,000 from her father.

MARTIAL LAW IN BRUSSELS.

Report That Belgian Civil Authorities Are to be Superseded.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—"A message received here from Rosendaal reports that travelers arriving there from Belgium say that the German authorities have decided to place Brussels under martial law, thereby depriving the Belgian civil authorities of their control," says The Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent.

The correspondent adds that the reason for the measure is not known.

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Mole Coats	185.00 to 450.00
Baby Caracul Coats	250.00 to 450.00
Mink Coats	575.00 to 850.00
Broadtail Caracul Coats	550.00 to 850.00

An Assemblage of Rare Pelts in

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Wholeskin Animal Scarfs With Muffs to Match Perfect Markings.

GUGGENHEIM AIDS HOSPITAL

Gives Check to Pay Mortgage on Sydenham Institution.

When the Directors of Sydenham Hospital, in East 116th Street, announced at their annual meeting last night that $10,000 was needed to pay a maturing mortgage Isaac Guggenheim handed the Treasurer a check for $3,725.25, and told him he would contribute during the year an amount which would equal the total payments made by all the private patients treated at the hospital in that period. Other subscriptions last night increased the mortgage fund to $6,725, including a subscription of $500 from Mrs. Francis Cohen.

On account of the increasing need for hospital service in that section of Harlem, plans are being considered for building a larger institution, or enlarging the present one at least. During the current year 2,050 free patients were cared for in the hospital, while 33,718 were treated at the dispensary, and prescriptions for 50,610 persons were provided for those unable to pay.

In addition to the large demands made upon the resources of the hospital, payments amounting to nearly $20,000 were made on the mortgage. All of the officers were re-elected last night. They are: A. W. Tempner, President; Gustave Kraus and W. H. Shubert, Vice Presidents; A. Michael, Treasurer, and Joseph Michael, Secretary.

SUSPECTED THE HOCKING.

British Government Explains Seizure of American Steamship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Announcement was made at the State Department today that the British Government had informed the United States Government that the American steamship Hocking, seized by a British cruiser and taken to Halifax, was seized to determine whether the vessel was an enemy vessel, although it flew the American flag. It has been alleged that German capital is interested in the ownership of the Hocking, which was recently transferred from the Danish to the American flag, and is owned by a recently organized American corporation.

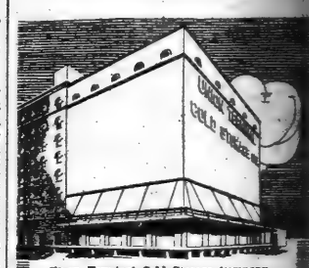
The State Department has cabled to the American Consul at Halifax for detailed information. No decision has been reached by the State Department as to whether it concedes the belligerents the right to seize a neutral vessel on the high seas and take it into a British prize court for adjudication as to its ownership.

WHITLOCK WILL RETURN.

Lansing Says He Is Merely on Leave from His Brussels Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he expected that Brand Whitlock would return to Brussels, Belgium, after his vacation in the United States. This statement definitely sets at rest reports that Minister Whitlock would go to Havre, the present seat of the Belgian Government.

The State Department has under advisement final determination of the future service of G. Deleval, the Belgian counselor of the American legation. M. Deleval's activities as assistant to Minister Whitlock in connection with the case of Miss Cavell, the English nurse executed by the German authorities, made him persona non grata to Germany, and brought about his expulsion from Belgium.



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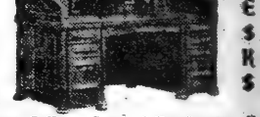
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Suits, 18.50 to 45.00
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Men's Sack Suits

For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest

Approved Custom Tailor Models; Hand Tailored

Custom Tailored Ready-to-Wear Suits of Imported Fabrics in newest weaves and new colorings, featuring the newest Hairline Overplaids, and Shadow Overplaids combined with Stripes; also Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Blue Serge.

24.50

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

Sleeves Silk Lined—Approved Custom Tailor Models

20.00

Regular Price $27.50

Two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Serge. 33 to 46 chest.

Men's Full Dress Suits

For Men and Young Men, 33 to 44 Chest

New Models, custom tailored, silk lined

Coat and Trousers of Black Unfinished Worsted,—the accepted fabric most desirable for Evening Dress wear—with the style features of the exclusive custom tailor's products.

Coat, silk galloon bound collar and cuffs, silk faced, silk lined, English cut Trousers with silk galloon band at sides.

27.50

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Winter Overcoats

For Men and Young Men, 33 to 44 Chest

Semi-fitted or Slip-on models

Special 20.00

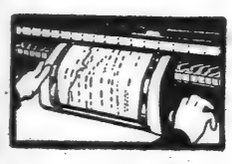
Single breasted slip-on model, of grey, brown or olive Scotch Overcoatings; patch pockets, also single breasted semi-form fitting model, of Oxford or navy vicuna; yoke and sleeves silk lined.

Silk Lined Winter Overcoats

For Men, 33 to 46 Chest

The Chesterfield model Winter Overcoat—smart in appearance and designed to meet the requirements of the fashionably dressed man—made of highest grade Vicuna, in Black, Oxford or Blue, lined with Skinner satin.

Special 23.50



This Piano-Player Can Be Made Part of Your Piano in a Day

The Flexotone Electrelle can be installed in any piano. You do not have to "trade in" your old piano at a sacrifice. Instead you can increa e its capacity for giving pleasure many times by attaching the

FLEXOTONE *Electrelle* PIANO PLAYER

We can make this attachment in a day, without changing the appearance of your piano.

The Flexotone Electrelle is reasonable in cost and is actually superior to any other piano-player known
—because there is no foot pumping
—because the *Flexible Expression Control*, for the first time, makes real expression and interpretation possible with player device.

The Flexotone attachment does not interfere with hand playing. In fact, it cannot be seen when out of use.

We will gladly demonstrate the wonderful tone and expression-producing qualities of the Flexotone Electrelle. Interesting booklet sent free.

Convenient Terms of Payment.

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"'Heart of the Sunset' does for Texas what his other novels have done for Alaska and the Canal Zone. . . . Mr. Beach has won his popularity because of the wealth of vividly told and swiftly moving incident which carries his story forward to its climax, and in this respect his latest novel is fully equal to those which preceded it."—*Boston Transcript.*

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ROEBLING FIRE LOSS $1,000,000 OR MORE

Company's Officials Persist in Denying Concern Is Making Supplies for Allies.

SECOND SUSPICIOUS FIRE

Damage Estimated at $1,500,000 Done by a Blaze in Another Part of the Plant in January.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—The wire rope shop of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, a modern, slow-burning structure of brick and steel, four stories in height, and covering the block bounded by Elmer and Clark Streets, Hamilton Avenue and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, was destroyed early today by a fire which swept through the plant as though it had been made of tinder instead of semi-fireproof materials. The loss was estimated at $1,000,000 or more.

The company admitted that the cause of the fire was unknown. Officials, however, denied that the concern had any contract for war munitions, and scoffed at the persistent rumor that the blaze had been started by German sympathizers. This statement was issued:

We cannot explain the cause of the fire. The building burned was used for the production of small rope, and our factory for heavy rope was not affected. About 1,000 men are thrown out of employment, and the loss is, approximately $1,000,000.

We will use new buildings, about completed, for the manufacture of this small rope, and expect to be in operation within two months. The wire-producing part of our plant is intact, and also our steel works, and other manufacturers will help us in putting out wire rope in marketable shape.

The fire is the second of uncertain origin which has occurred at the plant this year. Last January damage estimated at $1,500,000 was done by fire in a part of the plant about two blocks from the property destroyed today.

Despite the denials of the company, it was said today that the company had recently received a contract amounting to $8,000,000, and on Monday a night shift of 650 men was put to work. These men were in the building when the fire started, shortly before 2 o'clock, and all escaped.

The fire spread so rapidly that help was asked from Princeton, Lambertville, and Bristol. Every engine in the city except one kept on reserve was sent to the fire, and neighboring towns each sent a company. Despite their work, the blaze jumped to various near-by places and damaged twenty-nine dwellings, a barn, and a lot of freight cars on a siding.

For a time the fire threatened the six-story wire mill, recently overhauled and fitted with new machinery to make gun barrels for the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company which, it is said, intends them for shipment to the European belligerents. The roof caught fire several times but the firemen put the blaze out each time before it had spread.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 11.—It was learned today that no fire had occurred last night in a local chemical company plant. Fire destroyed a small store between this plant and the railroad and it is thought persons passing on trains mistook this fire for one in the chemical plant. The May Chemical Company had a slight fire a few days ago, but it was clearly of accidental origin and was easily handled.

The New York office of the Roebling Company at 117 Liberty Street, issued a statement yesterday that the company had not now, nor at any time had it had, contracts for any kind of war munitions with any of the nations now at war in Europe. All orders on hand were for wire rope for domestic use, it was said, and the company did not manufacture barbed wire.

THREE OTHER FIRES AT BETHLEHEM PLANT

Discovered at Same Time as Blaze Which Did Damage Put at $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 11.—It was learned to day that yesterday, just about the time machine shop No. 4 of the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant here was being destroyed, three other fires were discovered in other parts of the works. All were extinguished without great loss.

Whether these fires were due to causes other than accidents is now the subject of an investigation. While all reports emanating from official sources yesterday avoided any reference to the possibility of a plot in connection with the fire, many still believe it was the result of a conspiracy to cripple a big industry supplying munitions to the Allies.

The facts that the building had been thought fireproof and that the fire started at a vulnerable spot, the base of the elevator shaft, and at a time of the day when vigilance in the plant was at to some degree relaxed due to the changing of the shifts, are looked upon as more than mere coincidence.

The damage done in No. 4 machine shop was in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. This was the figure unofficially given out today by a high official of the company. Work on rebuilding the machine shop on even a larger basis than before will begin at once.

Charles M. Schwab, who arrived here this morning from White Sulphur Springs, West Va., would make no statement, but called his chiefs into conference at once. A large engineering force was put to the task of drawing plans for a new building. The order department sent out rush orders for new machinery, and it is expected that within two months work can be resumed in the department.

Hardly had the ruins been cooled sufficiently to allow an inspection when the "clean-up" gang was put to work. Such of the valuable machinery in the way of planers, lathes, drills, shapers, boring mills, &c., as can be reclaimed will be sent to some one of the half a dozen machine shops for repairs, as well as the pieces of field artillery which have not been damaged beyond repair.

All the 2,100 men made idle yesterday went to work today in other departments.

EXPECTED BETHLEHEM FIRE.

'Austrian Personage' Said to Have Remarked That We Were Warned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Seldom since the war began has an event caused greater rejoicing in Austria and Germany than the destruction of the Bethlehem works, where munitions are being made for the Allies.

The Austro-German press has been forbidden to comment upon it, but it is openly declared that the event has long been expected.

An Austrian personage interviewed on the subject remarked that Americans had been warned repeatedly, just as they were warned before the sinking of the Lusitania.

TAFT IS CONFIDENT WILSON WILL BE BEATEN

Tells Chicago Club Democrats Had No Agency in Present Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Ex-President Taft predicted the return of the Progressives to the Republican Party and the defeat of the Democrats in 1916 in a speech before the Hamilton Club today.

"The rank and file of the Progressives are coming back so rapidly," said Mr. Taft, "that in 1916 there will not be enough left in their own organization to make their party anything more than a negligible quantity.

"Present prosperity is no reason for continuing the present National Administration in power. The Wilson Administration was not an agency in bringing on this prosperity. Place the country in the hands of the G. O. P. again and prosperity will be with us to stay."

Mr. Taft predicted the defeat of President Wilson next year should he be a candidate for re-election. Republican victory in 1916, the return of Progressives to that party, and the necessity of keeping the G. O. P. clean were the keynotes of the former President's address.

"You believe popular government is only successful on the party system," said Mr. Taft in his speech. "It represents the division of citizens who pool their issues to put in office representatives to carry out their principles.

"You believe there is something else for a party besides getting the offices. That may seem a little bit radical to some people, but that doesn't bother me now.

"I have never been indicted for being a radical, except by Joe Cannon, which indicates I am not quite as reactionary as he is. You know he said that if I was elected Pope by the Sacred College I'd insist in putting in as Cardinals a few Protestants. Well, Uncle Joe still lives and is still in Congress and long may he wave."

Mr. Taft defended the principle of protection and cordially indorsed Elihu Root of New York for the Republican nomination.

The enthusiasm of the receptions given to the former President during his Chicago visit caused Willard M. McEwen to predict that Mr. Taft would be the next President. He said history would repeat itself and that Taft, like Cleveland, would "come back."

TALK OF A BOND ISSUE.

Said to be McAdoo's Idea for Paying for National Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — With the exception of committee assignments, the organization of the new House will be determined at a meeting of the Democratic caucus on Dec. 4, two days before Congress convenes. Still earlier the Democratic Senators will caucus on cloture. There will also be held a preliminary meeting of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to consider ways of raising revenue to meet the proposed expenses for national defense. Aside from the announced intention of the Administration to recommend the retention of the tariff on sugar and the continuance of the war tax, nothing definite has been decided as to whence the money is to come.

It is believed in some quarters that Secretary McAdoo would favor a sale of Panama bonds for defraying the extraordinary items on the defense program. But this suggestion is bitterly opposed by many prominent Democrats. Some of them, like Mr. Garner of Texas, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, favor a higher tax on incomes, with special levies on ammunitions, automobiles, gasoline, and the like.

Republicans insist that the money can best be found by higher tariff rates, with incidental protection. But they say they will not be displeased if the Democratic proposals, either for bonds or for domestic taxes, prevail. They feel that any increase in direct taxation would cause public opinion to swing back toward the protective tariff.

PRESIDENT INVITES AID OF REPUBLICANS

Will Ask Party Leaders to Confer on the National Defense Program.

FOR NON-PARTISAN ACTION

Hopes to Have Republicans Accept His Views in Principle, Leaving Details for Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—As evidence of President Wilson's good faith in declaring that the matter of adequate military preparedness was a non-partisan question, the White House made known today that the President would ask Republican leaders in Congress to confer with him in regard to his national defense program. It is well known to the President that many Republican Senators and Representatives are in accord with his policy of preparedness, and he is willing that the views of these shall be expressed to him for his guidance before the program is perfected.

It is not expected at the White House that Republican members of Congress will accept in its entirety the plan for army and navy increase that has been outlined by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The inference drawn from what was said in well-informed quarters was that the President was willing to be guided by suggestions of Republicans if these suggestions appealed to his judgment. What the President desires most is that the Republicans shall accept his program in principle, leaving it to the majority of each house to perfect the details.

Officials of the Administration are hopeful of getting preparedness legislation on the statute books through the active support of a majority of both the major parties represented in Congress. Some Republicans have criticised the President's proposals on the ground that they do not go far enough, while some Democrats have expressed their opposition to any material increase in the appropriations for the military and naval establishments.

It is apparent that neither party is a unit one way or the other on this important issue, and that the President is willing that those who are favorable to what he desires shall be encouraged to further the legislation without regard to party advantage.

It is expected that the President will indicate that he would like to confer with Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader of the Senate; Representative Mann, the Republican leader of the House, the ranking Republican members of the Military and Naval Committees of both houses, and those Senators and Representatives who have declared themselves as heartily in favor of increasing the nation's ability to resist invasion.

There is some disposition here to find in the President's intention to ask Republicans to help put through the Administration's preparedness program an admission that so many Democratic Senators and Representatives are opposed to the policy that it is sure to fail unless Republican assistance can be obtained.

When associates of the President heard of this suggestion they professed no concern and indicated that they were willing to let the decision of the President to confer with Republicans stand on its own merits without other explanation than that the President did not regard the matter of national defense as a partisan question.

STONE FOR STRONGER NAVY.

Says Nation Should Prepare for Offensive in War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The most vigorous declaration for a policy of national defense yet heard from Democratic sources came today from Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Stone's view is that a strong offensive is the best defense in the world, and he wants the navy at least on a footing where it could carry a war into the coastal waters of the enemy.

"I go further than most advocates of national preparedness," Mr. Stone said. "They say the nation should be equipped to defend itself against attack. I want this country prepared to take the offensive when it may be necessary. I speak particularly of the navy in this connection.

"I want a navy not only powerful enough to defend our coasts, but strong enough to go out on the high seas, for there might come a time when offensive action was required. A navy strong enough for the offensive is a mighty guarantee against attack by other nations."

FRENCH LOAN AT 5 PER CENT.

Government Bill Leaves the Issue Price to be Fixed by Decree.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The bill providing for the new French loan was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today by Finance Minister Ribot. The rate of interest is fixed at 5 per cent., but the price of issue and the period of subscription are left for determination by governmental decree.

All the privileges and immunities attached to the 3 per cent. bonds are extended to the new 5 per cent. issue, which is exempt from all taxes. The Government renounces the right of payment until after Jan. 1, 1931.

Savings bank depositors have the privilege of liberating one-half their deposits for investment in the loan without the usual notices of withdrawal.

CONSUL RESIGNS; WOULDN'T SPY ON US

Continued from Page 1.

stantly, as they have always been used, to secure for Berlin and Vienna military and naval secrets of this country. After being transferred to America I was successively Consul in Pittsburgh in 1909, at Denver in 1910, and then Consul at San Francisco from 1911 to 1914. Attempts were continually made in each of these three cities to have me secure military secrets of every character. I persistently refused, notifying the Consul General that such activities would, if discovered, ruin my value to my country as far as concerned any commercial investigations or the ordinary work of my Consular office.

The Naval Attaché of the Embassy at Washington, Commander Maximilian Burstyn, made several attempts to get me to secure plans and all possible data concerning the fortifications of San Francisco and along the entire Pacific Coast. He practically ordered me to get all the details about the Bremerton Navy Yard on Puget Sound, and impressed on me the great importance of securing such information.

It is time the American people understood the way in which these Teutonic Embassies are using their Consular offices. They are acting as if this country were their own, and are intimidating thousands of people, who have been taught that their Consuls are the only protection they have, into working their will in every possible direction.

Dr. Goricar's Career.

The Providence Journal adds this to the statement:

"Dr. Goricar has had wide experience in the Consular Service of his country. He joined the service in Vienna, according to the official Year Book of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1900, after two years in the Superior Court of Justice in that city. In the same year he was Attaché in the Embassy at Paris, and in 1902 was transferred to Constantinople. He became Consul at Bucharest the following year, and was then transferred to Berlin. From Berlin in 1905 he was sent to Odessa as Consul, and after that was Consul at Belgrade and at Nish for two years. In 1909 he was transferred to this country, and went to Pittsburgh as Consul, and in the following year became Consul at Denver. In April, 1911, he was advanced to the Consulate in San Francisco, where he remained three years. He was then transferred to Berlin. He resigned on Dec. 20 of last year.

"Dr. Goricar's length of service in the Government's employ entitled him to a life pension after his resignation, but he declined to accept it, although it was tendered to him."

STUPID, SAYS VON NUBER.

Won't Hear All of Goricar Statement—Denial by Director Cukor.

Because of the similarity between the charge brought by Dr. Goricar in his statement to The Providence Journal and the charges made by Alexander and Victor Gondos, the Bridgeport newspaper publishers, that the Transatlantic Trust Company was a Hungarian Government institution of which Consul General von Nuber was the American head and that the company handled Government funds in the interest of German and Austrian propaganda here, THE NEW YORK TIMES telephoned to Consul General von Nuber and several of the Directors of the Transatlantic Trust Company last evening.

The Consul General, who was at the Metropolitan Club, was asked if he would inspect a copy of Dr. Goricar's statement. He declined. He permitted a part of the statement to be read to him, but in the middle interrupted to exclaim:

"I will not listen to such stupid statements. I don't want to hear them. Good-bye. Good-bye. No, I won't hear them."

Then he hung up the telephone receiver.

Morris Cukor, one of the Directors, listened to a summary of Dr. Goricar's statement and characterized it as untrue.

BURSTYN IS "ABSENT."

Austrian Naval Attache May Have Joined German Commerce Raider.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Maximilian Burstyn, a commander in the Austro-Hungarian Navy, was Naval Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington until the beginning of the war in Europe. He is still accredited as Naval Attaché, but the November official diplomatic list carries the word "Absent" after his name.

When war was declared he hurried from Washington to New York, saying he intended returning to his country. It has never been believed in Washington that he succeeded in doing so. The understanding in inner circles has been that he sailed on one of the German merchant vessels, which was converted at sea into a commerce raider, but his ultimate fate was never learned by his friends here.

WARNS OF GERMAN AGENT.

American Says Man Here Delays Allies' Munitions Contracts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Paris says:

"A well-known American in business in Paris denounces today a pro-German-American agent in New York, who, he says, has made it his business to hamper the negotiations for munitions contracts between the Allies and the United States. T his man has been proved to be in German pay.

"His methods, which have been several times successful, are as follows: Owing to his business, he is in a position to be informed of all negotiations for munitions contracts carried on by the Allies and to know the prices offered by American firms.

"No sooner is he informed of the prices upon which the contracts are negotiated than he underbids the lowest offer made by responsible American firms. His tenders are naturally considered, and the result of this is to drag on the negotiations, and his object is to induce other American firms to break off, after which he eventually backs out himself. Fresh negotiations have to be opened, and precious time is lost."

OUR BUYERS INDIGNANT.

Regard Action of Paris Couturiers' Syndicate as an Insult.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The decision of the new syndicate of couturiers, announced yesterday, that all foreign buyers must obtain "passports" from the firm of Poiret before they are allowed to enter the syndicate's houses, has aroused a storm of opposition. One of the best-known American buyers said today:

"We decline to submit to this outrageous imputation on our honesty. If the syndicate, as is alleged, wishes to exclude buyers who copy models dishonestly why not exclude them direct? It knows which buyers act in this way. It has no right to put a slight on the reputation of honorable houses.

"I have seen most of the leading American buyers today, and all agree that they will refuse to submit to this imposition. When the syndicate finds that it is losing all its better class business I am certain it will abandon the scheme."

WOULD HIT GERMANS IN EAST

Russian Paper Urges Seizing Their Chinese 'Concesions.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Novoe Vremya strongly urges the necessity of treating the German concessions in China as German territory and of seizing them forthwith. This move, it says, is legitimate in any case, and all the more, seeing that they are serving as hotbeds of hostile activity from which the Germans are supplying arms and explosives to Chinese revolutionaries and rebels in Indian and organizing bomb outrages.

The concessions at Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, and Niuchwang must be occupied by Allied garrisons, and the German residents dealt with as prisoners of war, and an end put to the intrigues of German agents in the Far East.

The term "concessions" as used in the foregoing dispatch refers to those sections in treaty ports which enjoy extra-territorial privileges.

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AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO-DAY

Men's Sack Suits
$27.50
Made-to-Measure; Regularly $35.00 to 37.50

The smartest materials in browns, grays, blues, blacks and neat mixtures will be employed with hand tailoring of the highest excellence in the construction of these suits.

10 per cent. extra charged for sizes over 44 chest.

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Thirty-fourth Street — NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

Men's Overcoats

of unusually fine materials will be on Sale to-day and Saturday at the following exceedingly attractive prices:

Men's Dress Overcoats, Chesterfield model, of Vicuna or Melton materials; lined throughout with Merveilleux silk; an exceptionally well tailored garment; in black or Oxford gray $24.00

Men's Imported Overcoats, of desirable double-faced materials, warm without excessive weight; yoke and sleeves satin-lined at $28.00

Imported Sweaters, Caps & Scarfs

Also an important Sale of Men's Imported Sweaters, Caps and Scarfs to match, at the following exceptionally low prices, considering qualities:

Men's Imported Sweaters of soft brushed yarn, V-neck and two pockets; in plain gray or heather mixtures . . . $5.75

Men's Imported Caps to match Sweaters, at $1.25

Men's Imported Scarfs, in plain gray or heather mixtures, to match sweaters and caps $2.25

Men's & Children's Imported Gloves

consisting of 3,000 Pairs, will be on sale to-day and Saturday in the following price assortments:

Men's One-clasp Tan Cape Gloves, p x m sewn, spear point . . per pair $1.10
Men's One-clasp Grey Egal Buck Gloves, p x m sewn, seamless wool lining, per pair $2.00

CHILDREN'S GLOVES (Imported)

Tan Glace Walking Gloves, per pair 85c.
Tan Glace Gloves, seamless wool lining, per pair $1.25

The Men's Shoe Department will offer at the same time a special selection of

Men's Balta Lace Shoes

in tan or black, at . . per pair $5.50

These Shoes are made by expert workmen, over comfortable well-fitting lasts, and in quality are equal in every respect to the higher priced shoes in the regular stock.

MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS

insuring warmth and comfort in the leisure hours at home may also be obtained at moderate prices.

Trimmed Millinery

A reduction Sale for to-day and Saturday in the Millinery Department (First Floor) will comprise smart styles in the following assortments:

Girls' Hats . . . . . at $2.50 & 3.75
Women's and Misses' Hats . . . . . at 4.75 & 6.50

An interesting stock of Flowers and Ornaments for the corsage and the evening gown; also Evening Hats of gold or silver materials, combined with velvet or fur. The New Feather Hats; and the Lucerne Scarf-Hat for skating, motoring, etc., are also specially featured.

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Opening of the Season of 1915-1916

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ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

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To be sold by direction of Miss A. G. Larter and Miss B. M. Kendall, Legatees.

Monday and Tuesday Afternoons of Next Week, November 15th and 16th, Beginning each afternoon at 2:30 o'clock

Beautiful Old Silver
Fine Antique Bronzes
and interesting Cabinet Objects

The Private Collection formed during the past 20 years by
Mr. George Osborne Rudkin
To be sold on the afternoon of Wednesday Next, Nov. 17th, at 2:30 o'clock

By direction of the well-known connoisseur,
Dr. Pleasant Hunter
of Newark, New Jersey
On Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons of Next Week, Nov. 18th, 19th and 20th, at 2:30 o'clock
His Very Important Collection of
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Rare Glass & Old Sheffield Plate

Included are rare and exceedingly choice specimens of Bennington, Genuine Soft Paste Lowestoft, Crescent Worcester, Dr. Wall Worcester, Square Mark Worcester, Colored Salt-Glaze, Whieldon, Chelsea, Tournai, Purple Lustre, Wedgwood Marble Lustre, Silver Resist Lustre, Canary Lustre, Blue Lustre, Spode, Turner, Wilson Hackwood, Creil, Neale, Herculaneum, Leeds, Liverpool, Castleford and Historical Blue China, Milk White Glass and Purple Glass, and other interesting items, all of which have been critically examined and catalogued by Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber, Director of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

Catalogue of the laces and the catalogue of Antique Silver, both prepared by expert authorities, will be mailed to applicants on receipt of twenty-five cents each.

And that of the Dr. Pleasant Hunter Collection, which is profusely illustrated, will be mailed on receipt of 75 cents.

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MINK TRIMMED SUITS are the latest vogue, while other fur trimmings, including Mole, Beaver, Skunk, Seal and Raccoon, are equally fashionable and are often the first choice of the well informed woman.

'REMEMBER CAVELL!' BATTLE CRY IN WEST

Shouted by British Soldiers as They Charge, Says Frederick Palmer.

ENGLAND HAS ENOUGH MEN

Could Send 750,000 to Serbia If Transports Were Ready, Asserts Returned Correspondent.

After having been with the British and French armies for more than a year in the western war zone Frederick Palmer returned here yesterday in the American liner St. Louis, and will remain in this country until February. He is confident that the Allies will win out, but thinks the war will be long drawn out.

In an interview the war correspondent said Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed by the Germans in Brussels, was regarded by the soldiers in the trenches as a second Joan of Arc. "Remember Cavell!" was their battle cry as their rushed on the enemy's trenches.

"The execution of Edith Cavell," Mr. Palmer said, "did more for recruiting in England than all the raids. I was with the French forces when the report of her death was received. The effect on the troops was electrical. The nurse's death had a Joan of Arc touch that struck home to the hearts of the French soldiers, and they thirsted to avenge her. When I returned to the British Army at the front I found that the impression made on the rank and file by Miss Cavell's death was even deeper than it was among the French."

He went on to say that the British spread all their bad news before the public and quarreled with one another over it, but their adversaries suppressed theirs and only let the public know of the victories gained by feats of arms. The cost in men and arms was not mentioned.

Mr. Palmer said that when he left London all kinds of rumors were current. One was that Mr. Asquith would resign and Lloyd George would be Premier before Christmas. Some persons said Asquith was a great statesman undergoing a martyrdom like that of President Lincoln. Others said Lord Northcliffe was the savior of the nation, and again it was said he was intoxicated with his own mischievous egotism.

"The British trusted their leaders," said Mr. Palmer, "but the Dardanelles and the Balkan mistakes sorely shook their confidence. The worst of the Gallipoli affair is that it could have been a success if it had been carried out jointly by the army and the navy as a surprise.

"England has plenty of men now who are ready and waiting to be sent to the front. She can send 750,000 fresh trained troops to Serbia or any part of the Near East immediately if they can be transported and supplied with munitions. Kitchener has organized his big army and it only waits for artillery, machine guns, and shells.

"Kitchener has finished his work and has now gone to the Balkans to see what he can do there in the way of helping the fighting. The British Army has had a hard time in getting together because everything had to be prepared. Kitchener said, at the beginning that it would take a year to get ready, another one to shake the enemy up, and the third year they would have them on the run, and I believe that he will prove to be right.

"There are no dark secrets at the front. I can say truthfully, because I was for seven months with the army continuously, and could move about anywhere I liked. There was nothing to prevent my getting shot at as often as I please, or being blown up in the trenches. I was the only American correspondent and the only one from a neutral country that had those privileges. The badge around my arm with the letters 'U. S. A.' was a safeguard everywhere I found.

"The trenches will be dryer this Winter in France, where it rains four days out of six during that season, than they were last year, and warmer and more comfortable. Pumps have been brought over and pipes laid so that the water can be pumped out all the time. Last Winter the soldiers often stood for hours up to their knees in ice cold mud and water. Then again they will not have to be so long in the trenches at a time, as there are more men and they will get home on furlough oftener.

"All sorts of reports are being circulated from Berlin about the British soldiers not doing their share on the battlefield, which are absolutely false. I have been with both armies and know personally that the best feeling exists between the French and the British soldiers, who understand fully that they are fighting in a common cause to overthrow the enemy.

"This opinion was shared by the other war correspondents who lived with me in a small château in France, where we had narrow escapes together in getting news, and our only difficulty was that nothing could be sent without first submitting it to the censor. Two of our chauffeurs were wounded and three cars smashed by fragments of shells and one of my companions was struck by a piece of shrapnel, but I escaped unhurt."

Mr. Palmer said that his greatest experience during the year was with the British Navy, the most marvelous organization he had ever seen.

"There are no amateurs there," he continued. "Every officer and man in the fleet knows his job and does it like lightning. I met Captains of battleships who for one year before the war only had one week ashore. The other fifty-one were devoted to getting their ships ready for action. If ever America goes to war I only hope that our navy may be as ready as the British Navy was. The strike of the Welsh miners did not worry Admiral Jellicoe a little bit, because he knew that there was a full year's supply of coal on hand. The lesson of the British Navy is the same as that of the German Army—tireless industry, and no amateur interference with experts.

"None of the dream plans of the lay inventors proved practicable when tried out. It was the trained naval mind which found the means to cope with the submarines. The real stories of how they caught the German submarines will make the most thrilling pages in the future history of the war. Nothing has ever been written like the capture of von Weddigen's submarine, U-23, but it cannot be told yet, because that would show the Germans how the feat was accomplished."

Mr. Palmer said that he did not think that the Germans could do any harm in the East until they first established their communication with Constantinople. They will be moving their forces and munitions by rail, while the Allies will be transporting theirs by sea. The Dardanelles expedition is now admitted to have been a blunder, and now the Allies are doing their best to pull it through by way of Saloniki.

"The Germans on the western front are fighting well, but not as well as six months ago. That is not saying that they are being driven back, but the initiative is now with the Allies in this stubborn siege business," he said. "A year ago the British were fighting with rifles and flesh and blood against artillery and machine guns. The Germans fired five shells to their one. They are now firing more shells than the Germans.

"The French might have broken through at Champagne but for the heavy rains on the second day of the attack."

OSBORNE DISCOVERS MORE RECORDS GONE

Official Papers of Former Administration Taken from Sing Sing.

WILLET BEFORE GRAND JURY

Governor Grants Request of Prison Council to be Heard in Warden's Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 11.—While William Willet, the politician sentenced to prison for attempting to buy a judicial nomination in Queens County, was testifying today before the Westchester County Grand Jury which is investigating conditions in Sing Sing, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne returned to the prison from Auburn and sent to District Attorney Weeks a list of offenses which had been committed in Sing Sing during a period of more than two years before the Osborne régime.

The list of offenses during the rule of Warden Osborne's predecessors included crimes of all kinds, Warden Osborne said, and in greater frequency than under his management. Furthermore, Warden Osborne said, the official prison records from June 13, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1914, had been taken away. Warden Osborne asked that this be called to the attention of the Grand Jury. Mr. Osborne had conferred with Andrew B. Buchanan, foreman of the Grand Jury, to explain why records of trials before the Mutual Welfare League were missing.

Willet, it is understood, was called before the Grand Jury to testify as to trials in the Mutual Welfare League Court, records of which were missing. Willet was Judge of the court before his transfer to Great Meadows Prison. Since the Grand Jury began its investigation he has made daily trips from the county jail to the District Attorney's office, but the Grand Jury did not call him until today.

Another witness was Joseph Rotolo, on whom an attack in Sing Sing was made. Rotolo finished the testimony which he began on Wednesday about the attack and told of general conditions in the prison.

Several new witnesses will be called within a day or two, it was learned today. Assistant District Attorney Ferris obtained from Justice Morschauser this morning some kind of an order which no one would talk about, but which was understood to be summons for other Sing Sing prisoners. Nine are now in the jail here.

A conference today between Luther B. White, former Superintendent of Industries in the prison, and District Attorney Weeks was surrounded with much mystery. Mr White was removed recently by Warden Osborne. Neither Mr. Weeks nor his caller would talk about the conference. It was reported, however, that he came to identify records of the Sing Sing industries department.

Huntington W. Merchant, Mr. Osborne's counsel, asserted yesterday that it was time for District Attorney Weeks to make plain the purpose of the Grand Jury investigation. Four of the men, Mr. Merchant said—Richard Porter, W. H. Thompson, Nathan Kaplan, and Joseph Rotolo—were in the White Plains Jail on a habeas corpus writ "to testify all and singly what they may know in certain matters to be brought before the Grand Jury between the People of the State of New York and James Harvey, as defendant."

"Harvey," Mr. Merchant said, "appeared before the Grand Jury as an involuntary witness and, therefore, automatically received immunity. If the four men were brought to White Plains to testify against him, they should be returned. If the Grand Jury is investigating Mr. Osborne, that is another matter."

James Connolly and William B. Trefery, members of the Mutual Welfare League, who testified Wednesday, are both unfavorable to Osborne, it was said yesterday. Connolly, it was learned, worked in the Warden's house and was removed two weeks ago for inefficiency. Trefery had been a switch board operator in the prison, but he was recently relieved of that work.

M'CALL VOTE AIDED LIGHTING COMPANY

Continued from Page 1.

the various Commissioners had participated in. Since April 1, 1915, he said, the number of hearings before the Commissioners individually were as follows: Hayward, 109; Williams, 80; Wood, 61; Cram, 32, and McCall, 1.

"In justice to Mr. McCall, however," said Mr. Hayward, "I want to explain that the Chairman is not supposed to give individual hearings, and in the one case Mr. McCall merely took the place of a Commissioner who was absent."

McCall and Cram Absentees.

The witness said there were 119 cases before the whole commission since April 1 last, and that all the Commissioners were present at 15 of these cases. The record of attendance for the other cases was: Hayward, 79; Williams, 79; Wood, 70; Cram 35, and McCall, 30.

Commissioner Hayward went at length into the one criminal case brought by the commission. Superintendent John J. Dempsey of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was arrested for failure to carry out the orders of the commission regarding the stoppage of Bay Ridge express trains at the Third Street Station. The case was dismissed in the Magistrate's Court, but Dempsey was later indicted and his demurrer was overruled yesterday. Stephen Baldwin, the witness said, had been retained by the B. R. T. to bring a damage suit against him personally for $50,000 or $100,000, he could not remember which.

The witness said he thought Dempsey's indictment had had a salutary effect upon the company and would continue to have such effect in the future.

Mr. McCall was recalled and asked about the Palace Theatre Company suit, in which he appeared as counsel while he was a Public Service Commissioner. He said:

"In April, 1913, I was called into a conference regarding a contract. Three parties were concerned, the Palace Theatre Company, Keith, and Hammerstein. I advised at the conference, a settlement followed, and a contract was made. I agreed to take part in any future conferences if any question regarding the contract arose. This year there came up an alleged violation of the contract on the part of the United Booking Offices, and Mr. Hammerstein brought action for an injunction. I acted for the United Booking Offices."

Mr. Lewis presented a verified copy of the amended complaint dated Sept. 8, 1915.

"The verified answer of the United Booking Offices on Sept. 15, 1915, seems to have been prepared by Morris Goodman as attorney of record," said Mr. Lewis. "Did you act for Mr. Goodman?" Mr. McCall said he did not. His only part in the case was to argue a motion which was denied.

Counsel in Theatre Case.

"You sought to obtain the denial of the injunction?"

"Yes, and I sought hard."

"Will you participate in it when the case comes to trial on its merits?"

"That depends upon whether I am able."

"Does your retainer obligate you to take part?"

"If I am able, I will try the case."

Mr. Lewis here read into the record a letter he had received from Oscar Hammerstein dated Nov. 10, 1915. Mr. Hammerstein wrote that he read in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Mr. McCall had said the matter went back to the time he first went on the commission and that as he was then in the case he followed it up later. Mr. Hammerstein's letter continued:

"This is an instance of the somnambulism which Mr. McCall seems a victim of. The case began two months ago. There was no controversy with McCall's party before that time."

"I want to say," I terjected Mr. McCall, "that the case depends on a contract of April, 1913. It is not necessary to answer his crazy screeds, but that is the fact."

Mr. McCall was asked about the subway construction under the Victoria Theatre, which Mr. Hammerstein alleged as the reason for his not being able to present vaudeville there, and Mr. Lewis asked:

"At the trial will it be necessary for engineers of the Public Service Commission to testify?"

"If they are subpoenaed, yes," replied Mr. McCall.

"Won't the plaintiff have to rely upon the testimony of the Public Service Commission's engineers?"

"I don't know."

Oscar Hammerstein's Grievance.

"Mr. Hammerstein's position," continued Mr. Lewis, "is that, because of your position as a Public Service Commissioner, it will be impossible for him to get the expert information from the Public Service engineers that he must have."

"I wouldn't dignify that by an answer," replied Mr. McCall, contemptuously. "It is too absurd."

"Isn't it true?"

"Of course it isn't."

"Our only interest," continued Mr. Lewis, "is whether the act should not be so amended as to prevent Public Service Commissioners from acting as counsel."

"The committee can use its own judgment about that," was Mr. McCall's reply.

"The question is," put in Chairman Thompson, "if you wouldn't be of greater use to a client because you are a Public Service Commissioner than any other lawyer."

"Do you suppose I could have stopped the subway building?" asked Mr. McCall in turn.

"You might have delayed it," replied Chairman Thompson.

"You just come down here and advocate delay and see what happens," said the witness. "You will get chased back to Lockport so fast that we won't see anything of you but your coattails. I'll tell you that there has been no delay. There is not in the civilized world a work of that magnitude that has gone with the perfection of this work."

"It ought to," put in Chairman Thompson. "You've got the highest paid body of engineers in the State."

"Any time you want to meet me on a public platform and discuss the number of our engineers or their pay, I'll meet you," shouted Mr. McCall.

Thompson's Threat of Albany.

"I don't want to have any public debate," replied Chairman Thompson, "but I'll have something to say in the Senate next Winter."

"Yes, and I'll have something to say to meet it outside the Senate," was Mr. McCall's retort.

Mr. McCall's appearance as counsel in the Park Row Realty case was then taken up.

"Charles Stewart Davison was attorney in this case," said the Commissioner. "It involved tax questions. In another case I had gone deeply into questions similar to those arising in this case. Mr. Davison came to see me at East Hampton. Persistently, from time to time, a newspaper has held me up as August Belmont's attorney. I want to say that I have never spoken twenty-five words to August Belmont in my life. I never have had any relations with him in business or social life. I never received any compensation in the case and never would take a dollar."

Commissioner Williams explained at length the dual subway contracts and the so-called Stevens and Gillespie contracts for third tracking and extension work on the elevated lines in Manhattan. He testified at length regarding the granting of the order by the Public Service Commission on July 30 last for the stock purchase of the Amsterdam Electric Company by the Edison Company while the question of the validity of the Amsterdam Company's Brooklyn franchise was pending in the Supreme Court, and despite the city's objections voiced by the Corporation Counsel.

Commissioner Williams said he was not conversant with the case and voted in the affirmative "because Commissioner Maltbie made a statement saying proper safeguards were thrown around the transaction in the text of the order."

Whitman Will Not Act Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Governor Whitman said tonight that he would take no action relative to the disclosures by the Thompson Legislative Committee now inquiring into the Public Service Commission of the First District until the committee had formulated its report.

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Boys' Winter Weight Overcoats—$8.50 to $30

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M'ALPIN GUEST KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Diary Left by H. Carl Ruppert Showed Couple Had Quarreled Bitterly.

OTHER WOMEN NAMED IN IT

Body of Richmond (Va.) Real Estate Man Bore Many Deep Finger-Nail Scratches.

H. Carl Ruppert of Richmond, Va., shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Rosalie H. S. Ruppert, and then shot himself, in their room at the Hotel McAlpin, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Henry Salmi, a houseman, heard the shots and ran to notify the housekeeper, Miss M. A. Barnes, who called for A. G. Denlston, a hotel detective. Accompanied by Robert G. Dunlop, the assistant manager, they opened room 331 with the pass key to find Mrs. Ruppert lying on the bed, shot through the head, and her husband, also shot through the head, lying on the floor with a .38-calibre Colt's police revolver beside him.

Inspector Faurot and Coroner Reardon were immediately notified and a search through the effects of the dead man showed the murder and suicide were the result of a long period of quarreling which was caused by the bitter jealousy of the wife. From cards found in the clothing of the dead man it was found that he was a representative of the real estate and loan firm of Ruppert & Co. of 26 North Eighth Street, Richmond, Va., and lived at 2,918 West Main Street, that city. He was a member of the Richmond Real Estate Exchange.

Diary Shows Motive.

The motive for the crime was found by Inspector Faurot in the small diary that Ruppert carried. It contained entries up to last Thursday night, and comprised a record of the quarrels he was having with his wife.

From the entries previous to Nov. 8 it appeared that Ruppert was not with his wife at that time, as they show that he sent her some sheet music, and on the Sunday following went to church and attended a men's meeting there.

The entry of Nov. 8, which was evidently made in Trenton, N. J., also mentions other women, and reads as follows: "Got letter from Miss Swift, one in it from R.'" (evidently his wife,) "and also from Jessie—Got letter from Rosalie in which she says she will meet me in Baltimore. Call her up, and she promises to be at the depot at 3:30. Leave Trenton 11:20 for Baltimore. Arrive there 2:15 Pennsylvania Station. Meet Rosalie at Camden depot. We go to Rennert Hotel and have lunch and Room 105. Everything is O. K. Go to Maryland Theatre that night."

In the entry of Nov. 9, last Tuesday, comes the mention of trouble with his wife. After relating how they came here and registered at the McAlpin, he wrote: "Rosalie becomes dissatisfied and begins to get after me about that trip I had to Philadelphia."

The final entry is dated "Wednesday, 7 A. M.," and says: "Rosalie very mad. Begins to dig her finger nails into me and fight me. One thing brings on another as I tell her about my trip to Richmond during Fair Week. She continued to fight. I am scratched all up and bruised. She takes bath and goes to sleep. I sit around waiting for our trunks. Rosalie gets up and beats me up some more. She writes to her mother."

Man's Body Badly Scratched.

From the appearance of the dead man's body, which bore numerous scratches and bruises, some of which were evidently recent, it was the opinion of Inspector Faurot that his wife had continued beating him yesterday.

The Inspector said yesterday afternoon that Ruppert had $151.89 in his pockets and his wife $14.75 in her mesh bag. Their clothing was expensive, and he wore a large diamond solitaire, probably worth $800, while she had several plain gold bracelets, in one of which three large diamonds were set. Her wedding ring, which was lying on the bureau, bore the inscription "Semper Fidelis, Sept. 5, 1911." Both were partly dressed, and it was the opinion of Inspector Faurot that the tragedy occurred shortly after they had arisen.

In addition to the diary, another memorandum book was found in Ruppert's clothing, which contained the names of a number of other Richmond people, evidently relatives. After that of his wife, the names were: "Mrs. Christopher M. Ruppert, 317 North Graham Street;" "Mrs. J. R. Staton, 2,918 West Main Street," and "Mrs. H. C. Boltz, 720 West Street." Other notations were: "Rosalie H. Staton, married at Richmond, Va., Sept. 5, 1911, born Dec. 5, 1886." Ruppert also noted in this book that he was born in Richmond on Dec. 20, 1879.

Mrs. Ruppert was a brunette, weighing about 100 pounds, while her husband, who was also dark, weighed 125. Coroner Reardon ordered both bodies taken to the Morgue.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11.—Henry Carl Ruppert, 35 years old, was a son of Mrs. Christiana Ruppert, widow of a former toy dealer here. Recently he disposed of his real estate business, stating he was going to California. His wife was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Staton of this city, and both had been married before and divorced. H. C. Boltz, an uncle of Ruppert, stated tonight that Ruppert's wife had been in a sanitarium near Atlantic City.

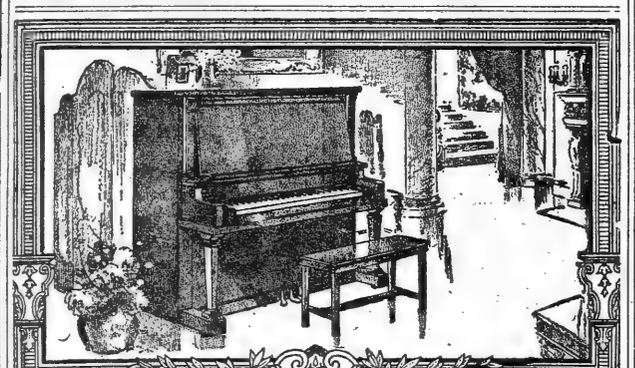
WOMEN STONE POLICEMEN.

Striking Car Cleaners in Pennsylvania Sunnyside Yards Riot.

Fifty striking car cleaners, men and women, started a riot at the exit to the Pennsylvania Railroad Sunnyside yard, on the Hunneywell Street viaduct, Long Island City, shortly after noon yesterday, when they attempted to rescue one of their number who had been placed under arrest by Policeman Clare.

The prisoner had attempted to prevent one of the strikebreakers from going back to work. As the policeman sought to leave the viaduct he was set upon by the throng of the strikers. Several other policemen detailed near the scene went to the assistance of Clare when the women in particular became violent and began throwing stones at the police. Reserves were rushed to the scene in an automobile. Seven arrests were finally made and the batch were arraigned before Magistrate Harry Miller in the Long Island City Police Court and sentenced to pay a fine of $10, or ten days in jail.

The first fatality of the strike, which began several days ago, occurred late Wednesday night, when William J. Walsh, 47 years old, of 321 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., employed as a special patrolman by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run down and killed by a west-bound electric train.



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MORIZ ROSENTHAL, world-famous concert pianist, says of the Stroud—
"The Stroud Upright Piano has a clear sound tone, a quick and correct action and I feel astonished you can sell such a good instrument at such a comparatively low price."

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SUFFRAGISTS CALL THE PRESIDENT WEAK

Say Wilson's and Bryan's Support of Their Cause Was Only Half-Hearted.

DECIDE TO DROP DIPLOMACY

Prof. Beard Advises Congressional Union to Quit the "Angel Business" and Play Politics.

Leaders of the big political parties who came out as individuals for woman suffrage, but refused to indorse the movement as leaders of their parties received no very kindly treatment yesterday afternoon at the meeting under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at Congressional Hall, 15 East Forty-first Street. President Wilson was among those named and even William Jennings Bryan came in for a bit of censure for doing the thing in a half-hearted way.

Others on the list were United States Senator O'Gorman, James R. Mann of Illinois, and Champ Clark, Senator Elihu Root, and ex-President Taft, who were frankly opposed to the movement, were treated a bit scornfully as men who were opposed to a democratic form of government. Mr. Root, it was asserted by one speaker, had received his reply when the proposed Constitution for New York State was snowed under by half a million votes.

The suffragists greeted with great applause the advice that they stop pleading, and get out and "mutilate" the men who stood in their way. They were apparently in favor of putting an end to diplomacy, and openly defying those who were opposed to granting them the franchise, or who would not openly, and as members of their political parties, do their utmost to see that a constitutional amendment was adopted by the next Congress.

The meeting was held to discuss ways and means to have the Susan B. Anthony amendment, as it is called, put over. Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia University started the fireworks. He took up the case of President Wilson and said:

"This President saw a great light on the road to Damascus in 1916. And I am reliably informed that before that he would not even let his daughter mention the subject in his house."

Mr. Bryan, he said, had not found time to consider the matter on the Chautauqua circuit, but finally saw in the movement a new cause.

"Try a little politics," he added, "and cut out the angel business, for there has been altogether too much of that. I tell you 10,000 voters will have more effect upon a Congressman than all the angels."

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch said that while she did not believe the political parties or allied liquor interests had worked against the suffrage cause in the last election, in this State, they would certainly do so if the question was again put to a vote, because of the huge vote which the women had rolled up in the Eastern States where the test was held. New York, she said, would face the same situation as Ohio.

Mrs. John Winters Brannan told an incident concerning President Wilson which caused much laughter. When the delegation of women announced that they were coming on from the West, she said, armed with petitions signed by thousands of men and women, Miss Alice Paul, secretary of the Congressional Union, wrote to the President asking that he receive the women.

A reply was received, said Mrs. Brannan, to the effect that the President had so many engagements that it would be impossible. Miss Paul wrote again and again was put off. But she wrote still a third letter asking that the delegates be received, and this time got a note saying that the President had so rearranged his engagements that he could receive the women, but that there was room for but three.

A few days later, said Mrs. Brannan, another note was received saying that the President would be able to receive a larger delegation and asking that 300 names be supplied so that invitations could be sent out from the White House. These notes, she said, were signed by the President's Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty. Mrs. Brannan smiled as she ended her story and made no further comment.

George Creel, former Police Commissioner of Denver, got a cheer when he said that he felt not like arguing and pleading with the men who opposed giving women the vote but like mutilating them.

There were about 300 at the meeting and everyone seemed stocked up with the enthusiasm. The fiery—if that is the correct term—utterances of the speakers were greeted with great applause, and almost everybody who commented at all said that they thought the speakers were just about right.

EXPLOSION AT SEMINARY.

Boilers in Plant of General Theological School Wrecked.

An explosion yesterday afternoon in Hoffman Hall at the General Theological Seminary, Twenty-first Street and Tenth Avenue, wrecked the boilers and sent thirty-five negro helpers who were in the basement flying for safety.

The explosion, which is being investigated by the Bureau of Combustibles, is supposed to have been caused by dynamite, left in the coal after it had been mined. The engineer remembers having put coal into the boiler a few minutes before the accident.

An explosion similar to yesterday's occurred at the seminary a year ago.

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A few remarks about
Saks Suits and Overcoats
at $20, $23 and $25

For Men and Young Men
who are interested in something more than the mere recital of fabrics and models

¶ A clothing shop may get blue in the face advertising the beauty of its blue overcoatings, *but that doesn't prove that its overcoats have style.*

¶ Practically all clothing shops can show you a line of striped suitings in $20, $23 and $25 suits, *but a suiting is only a suiting, not a suit.*

¶ At $20, $23 and $25 we ourselves can show you all the suit and overcoat fabrics worth having, but that is only the beginning of the story.

¶ *It isn't raw materials you want,* but the refined details of Saks tailoring, the choice patterns and colorings of Saks selections, the irresistible beauty of Saks models, and the exquisite finish of Saks interiors.

¶ *These also are details,* but they are tremendous details—they are everything in clothes—and it is because of these qualities that *a popular price at Saks is not the stigma of cheapness, but the insignia of character and style.*

A special disposal, today and tomorrow, of
Men's Soft Hats at $1.45
Reduced from $3.00
Every hat perfect and in a prevailing style. Black, blue, brown, green or Oxford. All sizes.

Men's Derby Hats special at $1.95
In frankness we say that they are "seconds," but equal frankness demands that the statement that they are only "seconds" because of a very critical manufacturer's rule. Careful inspection indeed is required to reveal the defect which in no way effects appearance or wear.

Genuine Austrian Velour Hats, $4.95
A very special price for a very remarkable group of hats. A fine assortment of colors.

A Special Offering for Men of large proportions in these

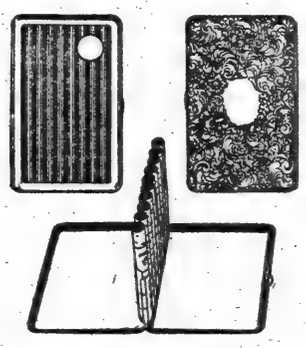
Medium Weight Merino Worsted Shirts & Drawers at 69c
regularly $1.00 and $1.25
In sizes 44, 46, 48 and 50; a few in 40 and 42. An incomplete range of stock which cannot be duplicated, and hence is to be disposed of at once at the special price.

Men's Worsted Union Suits at $1.55
Our regular stock Price, $2.00
About 75% wool, assuring warmth without thickness and weight. A complete range, and perfect fit assured.

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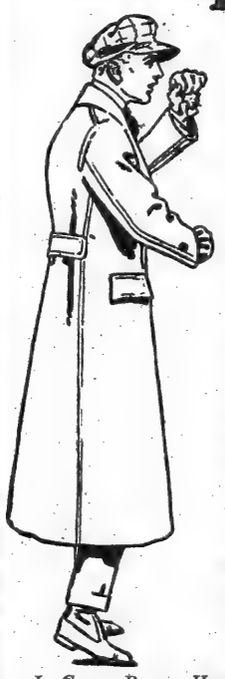
Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases
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Prices range from $11.50 to $16.50.

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A big double-breasted "Ulster model," which fairly radiates with warmth and sparkles with style.

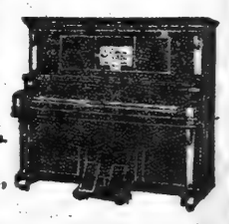
It is made of Imported Irish Frieze, with warm wool lining, and an overlining and sleeve linings of rich iridescent silk; patch pockets, convertible storm collar and full skirt with side pleats.

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ROOSEVELT ASSAILS WILSON'S PROGRAM

Calls Preparedness Policy One of "Adroit Delay and Make-Believe Action."

DEMANDS ARMY OF 250,000

Advocates Universal Military Service, Greater Navy, Federal Control of Munitions Plants.

The preparedness program announced by President Wilson at the Manhattan Club dinner is assailed by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a statement made public yesterday, as a policy of adroit delay and make-believe action put forward for political purposes. "A shadow program" is one of the terms the Colonel used. The statement is part of an article which will appear in the January issue of The Metropolitan Magazine.

Asserting that the proposed plan is entirely inadequate, Colonel Roosevelt calls upon the "ordinary citizens" to wake to their needs and "lead the should-be leaders" who have failed them. He advocates a regular army of 250,000, with enough officers to command an army of 1,500,000 if a crisis should arise, and immediate action to make our navy the second in the world. He also pleads for permanent munition plants west of the Allegheny.

The question of expense is secondary, the Colonel asserted, as "five years hence it may be altogether too late to spend any money." Here is Colonel Roosevelt's statement:

"There are two immediately vital needs of this nation: 1. That our navy shall at the earliest possible moment be made the second in the world in point of size and efficiency. 2. That our regular army shall be increased to at least a quarter of a million men, with an ample reserve of men who could be at once put in the ranks in the event of a sudden attack upon us; and provision made for many times the present number of officers; and in administration, provision made for a combination of entire efficiency with rigid economy that will begin with the abandonment of the many useless army posts and navy yards.

"Neither of these needs is in any way met by the President's proposals. I am sincerely glad that he has now reversed the attitude taken in his message to Congress a year ago, in which he advocated keeping this nation unprepared and helpless to defend its honor and vital interest against foreign foes. But I no less sincerely regret that he has not thought out the situation and is not prepared to present a real and substantial plan for defense instead of a shadow program.

Navy Has Fallen Off.

"During the last three years our navy has fallen off appallingly in relative position among the nations. The Administration now proposes a plan, to be followed mainly by the next Administration, which, if hereafter lived up to, would perhaps replace the navy where it formerly was, in five years' time—a plan which in reality, therefore, is merely an adroit method of avoiding substantial action in the present. This will not do. There should be no policy of adroit delay and make-belive action. Our Government should make provisions this year which will insure the regaining of our naval place at the earliest possible moment. The work should begin on a large scale at once. This is of the first importance.

"But it is also vital to bring the army abreast of national needs. The proposed plan to create a rival National Guard of half-trained or quarter-trained volunteers—for that is what the absurdly named 'Continental Army' would amount to—if tried will prove very expensive, very detrimental to the existing National Guard, and entirely useless from the standpoint of meeting the real needs of the country. It would put a business premium on the unpatriotic employer, who would not permit his men to take part in it. It would be much wiser to spend the money in increasing the size an efficiency of the National Guard.

"The proposed increase in the size of the regular army is utterly inadequate to serve any real purpose. It is one of those half-measures which are of service, if at all, only from the political standpoint. Either we need to prepare or we do not. If we do, then we should prepare adequately.

"I should not regard as wise a proposal for doing away with the New York Fire Department—the wisdom of such a proposal being about on a par with the wisdom of the attitude of the professional pacificists as regards what they are pleased to call 'militarism.' Yet it would not be materially less wise than a proposal to compromise by, on the one hand, having fire engines, but, on the other hand, not fitting them to throw a stream of water higher than the second story. The military plans of the Administration are on a level with plans for the New York Fire Department which should provide only for second-story hose; they go on the theory that it is desirable to try to put out a fire a little, but not too much. Now, it is always wise either to let a fire alone or to deal with it thoroughly.

a woman, or a child over six years old.

"I very earnestly hope that the ordinary citizens of this country, since their official leaders refuse to lead them, will themselves awake to their own needs and lead the should-be leaders. Let us at once take action to make us the second naval power in the world. Let us take the action this year, not the year after next. Do it now.

Wants 250,000 Army.

"As regards the army, first and foremost let us have the plan of the General Staff made public. Let us know the advice of the experts. Then provide a regular army of a quarter of a million men. Relatively to the nation their army would be no larger than the New York Police Force is relatively to the City of New York. Provide a real reserve of enlisted men. Provide as many officers, active and reserve taken together, as will enable us to officer a million and a half of men in the event of war. Meanwhile do everything possible for the National Guard, providing the necessary Federal control to make it really efficient; and provide for many training camps like that at Plattsburgh.

"Drop the undemocratic Continental volunteer army which discriminates between employer and employed, which would help the unpatriotic employe who refused to do as his patriotic rival was glad to do, and which would result merely in the establishment of an inefficient rival to the National Guard.

"People speak in praise of volunteers. I also praise the volunteer who volunteers to fight, but I do not praise the volunteer who volunteers to have somebody else fight in his place. Universal service is the only way by which we can secure real democracy, real fairness and justice. Every able-bodied youth in the land should be proud to and should be required to prepare himself thoroughly to protect the nation from armed force.

PREDICTS WAR WITH JAPAN.

Norman Angell Says U. S. Needs "a Policy Preparedness."

This country is bound to be led into a war with Japan, in the opinion of Norman Angell, the English author and journalist, who believes that now is the time for the United States to frame a real international policy. He yesterday advocated "preparedness in policy" before the Women's Peace Party, at the Educational Building, 70 Fifth Avenue, saying in part:

"The advocates of American preparedness seem to imply that American policy in no way touches the rest of the world and that American military force can only have one object: to repel predatory raids upon American territory. These advocates seem to say: 'All we ask of the foreigner is kindly to keep out. And as we don't intend to argue about that, why need we worry about a foreign policy?'

"Well, that attitude, if persisted in, will one day land this country, however great its military force, in disaster, in possibly long and exhausting wars which will transform the character of American civilization—"Prussianize it"—wars which real preparedness, prepared-ness on the side of policy as well as on the side of arms, would have avoided. I have said that military force is always in the last resort to defend a policy and not a country. That could be illustrated abundantly, of course, from the history of Europe.

"If this country is led into war with Japan, as I think it probably will be; it will be over questions of the rights of Japanese laborers in Hawaii or the Philippines or the differential treatment of her citizens in the United States or the Open Door in China; and if Japan is joined by some European power—and she won't fight this country unless she is—that power will not be thinking of the invasion or conquest of this country, but of the use that you intend to put your virtual domination of the Spanish-American republics; your European enemy will be actuated by the fear that you may use that power to exact commercial preference in those immense territories or to exclude them in some way.

IN TERROR OF HIS PATIENTS.

Novel Plea Introduced for Nurse Accused of Killing Insane Man.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 11.—From two to five years n State prison was the sentence imposed today by Justice Charles W. Parker on Frederick C. Holbrook, a former attendant at the State Epileptic Village, for killing William Van Riper, a patient. The defendant, who had been indicted for murder, was allowed to plead guilty to a charge of manslaughter yesterday afternoon.

Former Judge Clarence E. Case and former County Prosecutor Frederic A. Pope, counsel for Holbrook, in making a plea in his behalf informed the court that Holbrook was overcome by fright when attacked by an insane patient. Holbrook, his counsel said, had a desperate struggle with a maniac while an attendant at the Morris Plains Insane Asylum, from which he had never recovered.

REPORTS A CANCER CURE.

Dr. Robert Bell of London Tells of Successful Treatment.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Seven patients suffering from cancer have been completely cured "by assisting nature's efforts," according to Dr. Robert Bell, head of the cancer research department of the Battersea General Hospital.

"We have," Dr. Bell said, "been able to demonstrate beyond doubt that the healing power of nature, if sufficiently assisted by regulating the diet regimen of patients, together with the administration of therapeutic agents, has proved in many instances quite competent, not only to overcome the disease, but to bring about complete recovery."

BAYARD C. FULLER DIES.

Insurance Broker Was a Member of Tammany Hall General Committee.

Bayard Clarke Fuller, an insurance broker, and former Supervising Inspector of Food for the Department of Health, died yesterday at the Post Graduate Hospital, in his fifty-third year. He was connected with E. H. Betts & Co. until his health failed, eighteen months ago.

Mr. Fuller was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of the late William J. A. Fuller, manager of John C. Fremont's Presidential campaign. He entered Yale University in 1880, but left college to go to California to enter the mining business. Later he returned here and went into the insurance business.

Mr. Fuller was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, the Garden City Golf, the Apawamis, the Underwriters' and the New York Athletic Clubs. He was also a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum, and was one of the founders of the Knickerbocker Whist Club. His wife survives him.

Police Lieut. Greber Dies Suddenly.

Police Lieutenant Charles F. Greber died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the Morrisania Police Court. He was in his forty-second year and lived at 510 West 177th Street. On his arrival at the court in the morning he announced that he had just finished twenty years in the Police Department and seemed to be in good spirits. At the afternoon session of the court Magistrate Barlow paid Lieutenant Greber a tribute from the bench, in which he said that he was an "efficient, capable, and considerate officer," and that he felt his death as a personal loss.

UNION LEAGUE URGES A CITIZEN SOLDIERY

Resolutions Declare Administration Program Patently Insufficient.

WANTS THE SWISS SYSTEM

Elihu Root Presides at Meeting and Recalls the Days of '63, When Club Was Founded.

Military service for every able-bodied man in the country was urged last night by the Union League Club in stirring resolutions on the report of a special committee which declared the President's defense program inadquate.

Ex-Senator Elihu Root, who presided at the meeting, reminded the members of the days of 1863, when, in the midst of internecine strife the club was founded for the purpose of giving to the nation a military machine adequate to her hour of need.

The following resolution offered by the committee was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The unpreparedness both of our army and our navy for the defense of our country has recently become increasingly apparent and constitutes a serious danger to the life of the nation, and the futility of treaties and international agreements for the protection of the rights of neutrals both on sea and land has in recent times been clearly demonstrated by some of the nations now at war.

Whereas, furthermore, The Administration program as recently set forth proposing an expenditure of $600,000,000 for naval construction, but making no satisfactory provision for manning, to the full, the ships already in service, at present laid up or still to be built, and for the army providing a standing force of 140,000 men and a volunteer "Continental Army" of 600,000 men, is patently insufficient to meet the possibilities of our exposed situation, involving as they do the feasability of attack on two fronts, by two or more of the nations most efficient in modern warfare;

Whereas, Also the cost of any sufficient force on the present or recently proposed basis of enlistment and pay would be prohibitive and tend to the financial exhaustion of the country, even if a satisfactory number of recruits be secured;

And, whereas, universal manhood service finds its justification in the Federal Constitution and in that of our State of New York; now, therefore, be it resolved:

1. The principle of universal military service by the entire manhood of the country, either personal service with the colors on the part of those physically fit, as provided by both the Federal Constitution and in the Constitution of the State of New York, or else by financial contributions from those unable to serve in person, to be applicable solely to the military and naval services of the country.

2. The immediate application of this principle to the military and naval services of the United States which are destined for the defense of the States and Territories.

3. As a minimum, the policy of the General Board of the Navy, as set forth on pages 31 and 32 of the annual report of the Navy Department for 1913, calling for a fleet of forty-eight ships of the first line in 1920, together with the men and equipment and attendant smaller units necessary; and, furthermore be it

Resolved, That this club now pledges itself to lend its full support and aid to the carrying out of these principles and plans.

The report was signed by Christopher R. Corning, Major Harrison C. Bird, and Colonel Thomas Dimond. It was based on a careful study of the military and naval condition of the country carried on for the last three months.

Concerning the army, the committee reported that since last January there had been no efficient action taken by the Government to remedy the then prevailing practically defenseless state of the country.

The committee indicated that the sea was no barrier against foreign aggression, and showed how it would be possible for a foreign foe to capture the great munition plants of the eastern seaboard. An army of half a million would not in its opinion be sufficient even for the Eastern shores. The system under which Switzerland obtains military service from every citizen was especially commended.

"The organization of Switzerland today," reported the committee, "is so effective that on the declaration of war between Germany and France in 1914 many tens of thousands of Swiss soldiers were on the frontier within two or three days."

Assuming that for the defense of the United States two millions of trained men were needed to furnish first-line troops on both fronts and sufficient reserves, the Union League's committee has prepared an estimate of the requirements of military service for American citizens.

It estimates that each year 850,000 men attain the age of 21 in the United States. Counting 400,000 of these as physically fit to be soldiers, and that they, on the Swiss plan, would do ninety days' service the first year, and in the following years eleven days a year, the country would each year secure 400,000 men with ninety days' training, and at the end of six years would have 3,000,000 men who had all been through the ninety days' training and had been with the colors at least eleven days a year for between one and five years. There would be coming in a new class of annual recruits amounting to 400,000 men.

"Your committee," to use the words of the report, "does not offer these suggestions except as practical examples of how matters might work under a system already recognized as efficient."

Elihu Root, the President of the club, said he assumed that in a club which had its origin in the necessity for protecting the Union by arms against internal rebellion there would be but one opinion and one feeling concerning the protection of the States against external aggression.

"Of course," he added, "this great Republic, with its capacity for self-government, must be able to protect itself and its citizens. The nation that cannot or will not do that can neither have respect abroad nor self-respect at home. We have long known that we were not prepared to protect our liberty and the rights of our citizens if attacked. The war in Europe was not caused by preparations for defense, but it is a demonstration which should strike the imagination of the American people and convey a lesson to their judgment—the lesson of how necessary it is that we should make adequate preparations for defense.

"Let us not deceive ourselves—for the preparation for adequate defense means vast expense. It means a willingness for self-sacrifice, a spirit of service which must extend to rich and to poor, to the college graduate and those of the common schools, to merchants and manufacturers, to every class in the community. The determination to preserve the liberty and justice of American republicanism means sacrifice of time, of comfort, of convenience, and, if need be, of life itself. We must be prepared to surrender all if necessary to make our country safe."

Mr. Root then introduced the orator of the evening, Henry D. Estabrook, the New York lawyer, who has recently returned from a speaking tour of his native State, Nebraska. He spoke on "National Defense." He declared that the providing of the sinews of war for an adequate defense meant that the revenue of the nation should be assured through a protective tariff. He advocated the return to power of the Republican Party, and urged that all factions of the organization get together without delay.

HERBERT BARBER VERY ILL.

Undergoes Serious Operation at Presbyterian Hospital.

Herbert Barber, one of the best known figures in shipping circles in this country, is seriously ill in the Presbyterian Hospital. He was operated on recently and is said to be in danger of death.

Mrs. Barber is at the Biltmore, and last night asked to be excused from discussing the illness of her husband, saying she had had a fatiguing day. She was at the Presbyterian Hospital in the afternoon and early evening.

Mr. Barber is best known as the President of Barber & Co., Inc., with offices at 17 Battery Place. He is President and Director also, however, of the Atlantic Stevedoring Company, La Plata Steamship Company, New York and Oriental Steamship Company, Oriental Operating Company, and Virginia Coaling Corporation.

The Barber home is in Englewood, N. J., but last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Barber registered at the Biltmore. It is said that Mr. Barber's illness came on him suddenly and he was removed a few days ago from the hotel to the Presbyterian Hospital. There it was admitted last evening that his condition was serious in the extreme.

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Long after your purchase remember that Macy Service never ends until you are satisfied. Come and test this service. Try on, shop around, make comparisons. Macy salesmen will help you in every particular to get the utmost in service.

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Fur-lined Coat—Natural muskrat lined, beaver collar, Oxford shell. Shell lining Oxford doesn't show every little spot which is apt to get on an auto coat. $49.75

Women's Furs

Natural Raccoon—Made of full-size natural skins, and priced according to quality of fur. $34.75 to $149.00

Wild Cat—52 inches long, full auto model, made of full furred skins, nicely matched. Satin lined throughout. $49.75

Fur-Lined Gray Tweed Shell—Hamster lined Hudson seal (dyed muskrat). Collar, belt and cuffs, flare skirt. $49.75

Black Broadcloth—Marmot lined, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) collar, flare skirt. Belt all around. $74.75

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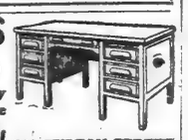
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MISS LONG WON CHIEF CUP IN HORSE SHOW LAST NIGHT

WALDORF HACKNEY CUP FOR MISS LONG

Kansas City Woman Cheered as She Wins Prize in the Garden.

ROUGH DRIVING IN RING

Canadian Horseman Repeatedly Gets in Path of Miss Long as She Handles Her Entry, Realization.

Interest in the Horse Show last evening seemed to centre rather in an individual than in any of the horses. Miss Loula Long, a Kansas City woman who makes a "fad" of horses and who takes winnings and losses with about equally good grace, had the crowd with her and cheering her frantically whenever she appeared in the ring. That was often. Her first attempt to win a prize was in the contest for the Waldorf-Astoria Cup for Hackneys driven to single harness hitched to an appropriate vehicle. In this she drove her mare Realization, a frequent competitor in various classes, both in single and double harness, with which she finished second to Judge Moore twice in the afternoon. Her competitors for the cup were two horses belonging to Miss Viau of Canada, both driven by men.

One of these Canadians, Earl Grey, driven by a man named Yager, had won the cup in 1913. He was so thoroughly determined to repeat that he indulged in some rather unsportsmanlike driving, twice cutting across Miss Long's pathway and causing her horse to break. In one of these unfair attempts to get the best of Miss Long he drove his rig so close to her as to lock the wheels of her cart, so that only a clever bit of driving on her part alone prevented an upset. It was this incident that started all the enthusiasm over the plucky woman driver. The crowd hissed the man and cheered the woman and started a general "rooting" in her favor all over the Garden. This culminated in almost a riot of applause when the judges gave the cup to her horse and placed Earl Grey in reserve, giving the second of Miss Viau's entries the gate, as his driver had also seemed to indulge in jockeying to help his stable companion.

Immediately after this Miss Long appeared with a trotter in a road rig, and gave a splendid exhibition of handling the light harness horse, showing as good "hands" as a professional horseman could. But her horse was not in the same class as E. T. Stotesbury's pair, Minnie Allerton and Balala, which were placed first and second, respectively. Miss Long, in spite of her clever horsemanship shown in a number of brisk brushes, had to be content with fourth place.

In the following class the Kansas City woman appeared on the box seat of J. Campbell Thompson's coach when the pair entered the ring for the first contest for the Alfred G. Vanderbilt Gold Challenge Cup, Judge Moore; driving a cross-matched team of grays and bays, being the only competitor. His was a road team with the trailing "cock-horse," while Mr. Thompson's was his showy road team of chestnuts with which he won on Wednesday. Both owners drove their teams superbly and the crowd cheered both impartially½ for the show was of the circus sort, which catches the average spectator of such an exhibition. The two teams were in the ring for half an hour before the cup was awarded to Colonel Thompson's four, which showed to superb advantage under his very skillful tooling.

Immediately following was the novelty contest for the best three teams in one ownership. This brought twenty-seven rigs into the restricted space, so that the trials of the horses had to be made in sections. Once again, as in several of the afternoon contests, the competition was narrowed down to the entries of Judge Moore and Miss Long, and the former secured the prize with Lord Seaton, Lady Seaton, and Bountiful, Miss Long getting the red with Realization, Revelation, and Consternation. As the only contest to follow was one for horses to be ridden by army officers in a water jump trial, Miss Long could not appear. But in addition to her appearances in the evenings, she had driven tandem, pairs, and a single harness horse in the afternoon, which gives a fair idea of the versatility of the Kansas City woman as a horsewoman, and so accounts for the fact that she was quite the star of the day.

Competition for the championships began in the morning with the award of the cup to horses suitable to become hunters. Six which had qualified put in an appearance, and though green as hunters, of course, all showed adaptability for the game in their performance over the miniature course. All of the lot jumped well, but St. Patrick, from the stable of Morton L. Schwartz, one of the Long Island hunting set, did a trifle the cleaner, better work, and as he loomed over his competitors, being very close to 17 hands in height, received the coveted trophy. Down East, which has won a couple of blues for Charles D. Lanier, who uses him as a saddle horse, was placed in reserve, the bone and substance of his rival probably leading to the decision.

After even more deliberation than usual, Lady Adam Beck gave the championship for undocked saddle horses of the lightweight class to Mrs. George Chipchase's Sceptre, the handsome imported bay mare, which, ridden by her owner, has not been beaten in any of the classes in which she has appeared. She has beautiful manners, fine conformation, and a smooth way of going at all gaits which has made her a favorite during the show, so that the decision was essentially a popular one. Miss Marjorie Hubbs's mare Wildflower, a daughter of the thoroughbred sire Chief Justice, was placed in reserve.

In the heavyweight division the championship went to A. W. Atkinson's Sandy McDonald, a son of the saddle stallion Rex McDonald, famed at his home in Kentucky, Miss Clemence Crafts's The Monk, by a thoroughbred out of a standard trotting bred mare, being placed in reserve. The decision came as a shock to the watchers, as in a previous class in which the pair met the awards had been in the reverse order.

Probably the most interesting contest of the afternoon was the competition for The Jockey Club Cup between twenty-four horses passed on by regular army officers as horses suitable for use as troopers' mounts. The idea of the competition was to establish a standard type to which breeders might breed in efforts to raise remounts for the army. It was distinctly an educational class, and as such invited the close attention of breeders, who lined the rail for a chance to see in action the type that was wanted. There was plenty of this, for the judges made the riders send their mounts around the ring at top speed again and again. Finally the trio of Government experts which judged the class fixed on Martin B. Saportas's entry, a rather light 16-hand 4-year-old, which had done no better than get the V. H. C. or fourth place in the class of horses suitable to become hunters. S. Bryce Wing's gray hunter, Ottawa, which in his class was not thought good enough as a type of hunter to get a prize, was placed second. He is a son of the Futurity winner Martimas, out of a trotting-bred mare, again confirming the theory of the thoroughbred-trotting cross as the best for army purposes. Two army horses, Lady Blansford and Sir Dixon, were placed third and fourth, the latter a full thoroughbred, and the Lady of unknown breeding, but probably nearly straight blood, as she was bred on a Virginia farm.

As a spectacle the competition for tandems, a fine class, held most interest in the afternoon. Judge Moore won it with his international championship winners, Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton, and they certainly earned the ribbon by their level-headedness, as well as by their showy action. With Mrs. Paul Moore handling the reins, the Judge's mare, Lady Seaton, won the class for horses shown to phaetons, ladies to drive. Miss Loula Long had again to be content with second honors, showing in this class her fine and showy mare Realization. Judge Moore added another blue to his long list by winning with Micah and Bountiful in the class for pairs of harness horses, Miss Long again being second, this time with Realization and Revelation paired.

Miss Lida Louise Fleitmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fleitmann, who was seriously injured when her horse fell on her at a race meet early in October at Piping Rock, attended the Horse Show yesterday. She was brought in a wheel chair, which was placed in one of the arena boxes, from which she watched the exhibition.

There were many newcomers at the show yesterday, both at the afternoon and evening sessions. Among those who attended were Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Miss Angelica Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Angier Duke, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., (Miss Mary Duke,) Miss Ellen Yuille, and her fiancé, William J. Sturgis, who are to be married on Nov. 17; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Miss Lota Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, who were among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury at the afternoon performance; Mr. and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing, Mr. and Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade, Mrs. John C. King, Mrs. Leonard C. Hanna of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Miss Harriett Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright Watson, Miss Marion Kennedy, Mrs. Eric Winston, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. Montagu La Montagne, Francis and Maurice Roche, Mrs. William Russell Grace, Charles M. Ward, Miss Frances M. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sydney E. Hutchinson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, who had Mr. and Mrs. George H. Church and Mrs. Franklin H. Carter as their guests last evening.

Features of the Horse Show Today.

Today's exhibitions at the Garden will bring the Horse Show to a close. Most of the competitions will be for the championships in the various general classes. Ponies and harness horses will be passed on in the morning, the championship for ponies in harness to be staged at noon, to be followed by a decision in the last remaining open class for undocked saddle horses.

The championship for pairs of ponies will be decided at 2:20 at the afternoon show, with the championship in docked saddle classes, both light and heavyweight, to follow at 3 and 3:20, respectively. Four-in-hands will be in the ring at 4 o'clock, and single roadsters will try for the championship a half hour later. Ladies will be competitors in two classes, when eleven pairs of horses are shown to phaetons at 4:40, and ladies' qualified hunters will be judged at 5:20, with ladies riding over the hurdles.

The evening show will be entirely devoted to awarding championships in harness and hunting classes, with the added attraction of the special prize for army officers offered by G. T. Hanley of Providence.

Hamilton Plays Horace Mann.

The football teams of Hamilton Institute and Horace Mann School will play for the preparatory school championship of Manhattan tomorrow afternoon at Fieldston, 242d Street and Broadway. There is keen athletic rivalry between the two schools and a hard-fought game always results. Last season the game was in favor of Hamilton Institute by a score of 13 to 7. On the performance in the earlier games Hamilton is rated a trifle stronger than Horace Mann.

To Unveil Sullivan Monument.

Arrangements have been completed by the Metropolitan Association, A. A. U., for the unveiling of the James E. Sullivan memorial monument at Calvary Cemetery, Long Island City, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COLUMBIA'S CREW READY TO ROW YALE

Jim Rice's Oarsmen Try Out Course on New Haven Harbor for Today's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11.—Yale and Columbia oarsmen today took their final workout rows on the harbor as conditioning exercise for tomorrow's race. Practice in the case of Columbia was chiefly to get acquainted with the mile and seven-eighths course.

The Columbia eight reached here in time for morning rowing, and this afternoon took another paddle over the course, coached by Jim Rice from the power boat America, which brought the Columbia shells here. Coached by Guy Nickalls from the Yale launch, the Eli oarsmen were on the water about an hour this afternoon.

Rice said that he had never seen a Yale crew that applied its power so well, and he predicted that the eight would prove a credit to Nickalls, although it had a genuine race ahead tomorrow. Of Captain Seth Low he said:

"He is one of the finest oarsmen I have seen in a long time. He rows with snap, and the crew is well together behind him, all the way to Harriman at bow. Frankly, it rows better than I thought it would."

Tomorrow's race, the first between Yale and Columbia since 1875, will be rowed from near Long Wharf out toward the breakwater off Morris Cove, starting about 3:30 o'clock. A fleet of small craft and two steamers will follow the crews.

Yale's eight is much the heavier, averaging nearly 174 pounds, which is about five pounds more than Columbia's average weight. The crews will row as follows:

Yale—Stroke, Low; No. 7, Coombe; No. 6, Meyer; No. 5, Sturtevant; No. 4, Kositzky; No. 3, Atkins; No. 2, Gilfillan; bow, Harriman; coxswain, McLane.

Columbia—Stroke, Bratton; No. 7, Pennell; No. 6, Lahey; No. 5, Diekman; No. 4, Leys; No. 3, O'Loughlin; No. 2, Myers; bow, Munroe; coxswain, Thomas.

Yale will row in the shell used last June in its race against Harvard, the John Hart, presented to the navy by Colonel Robinson of Hartford. Columbia will occupy the shell Edwin Gould, named for its donor. It is a Ward boat, while the John Hart was made by Davy, both shells being of American make.

Scarsdale Golf Club Election.

The Scarsdale Golf and Country Club held its annual meeting Wednesday evening at the Grand Central Terminal. The five members elected to the Board of Governors were: Thomas F. Burgess of Scarsdale, Robert E. Farley of White Plains, Henry W. Ely of Yonkers, Philip W. Russell of Scarsdale, Harry S. Hamilton of White Plains. An amendment was passed raising the limit of membership from 225 to 300 in order to accommodate some from the long waiting list.

WINSTON IN SEMI-FINALS.

National Squash Tennis Champion Leads in Columbia Club Tourney.

Eric S. Winston of the Harvard Club, national squash tennis champion, yesterday reached the final round of the Fall invitation tournament of the Columbia University Club. Winston won his place by defeating Josiah O. Low, one of the two remaining entrants from the Heights Casino of Brooklyn, at 21—17, 21—16, 19—21, 21—15. Throughout the contest Low played with the same steadiness and control that characterized his game against Charles M. Bull, Jr., in the preceding round, but his doubling shots into the corners were of no avail against the aggressive attack of the champion, whose clever strategy and sureness of stroke mark him the probable winner of the tournament. Low made use of considerable twist in his service, which caused the ball to make erratic bounds, but these shots only seldom found Winston out of position. The latter displayed considerable shifty work with the racquet and was very effective in the rallies.

The victory of F. H. Davis, a clubmate of the champion, completed the four semi-finalists. Davis found a formidable opponent in D. Raymond Noyes of the Squash Club, who held his clever opponent to a five-game match at 15—19, 22—23, 12—21, 23—20, 21—15.

Owing to the football game tomorrow, the second match of the semi-final round has been postponed until Monday. A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, will face Davis, and the winner will play Winston in the final round. The summary:

Columbia University Club, Invitation Tournament.—Fourth Round—F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, defeated D. Raymond Noyes, Squash Club, 21—19, 22—23, 12—21, 23—20, 21—15.

Semi-Final Round—Eric S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated Josiah O. Low, Heights Casino, 21—17, 21—16, 19—21, 21—15.

Columbia Tennis Captain Loses.

By defeating Captain H. A. Lamb in the remaining game of the semi-finals, W. D. Cunningham yesterday entered the final round of play in the annual Fall tennis tournament at Columbia University. The scores were 2—6, 6—2, 6—0. Cunningham is a former Yale tennis Captain, and is now taking graduate work at Columbia. He will play George King in the finals, probably Monday afternoon.

Westerhead Harvard's Strong Man.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—Albert J. Westerhead of Cleveland, Ohio, was adjudged today to be the strongest man in Harvard University. Westerhead is a substitute end on the 'Varsity football team. His total of 1,227.1 points does not equal the record made last Fall by H. R. Hardwick, who scored 1,381 points.

AMATEUR ATHLETES GRILLED

Local Registration Committee Continues Recent Celebrated Cases.

Harry Gissing, one of the Irish-American A. C. athletes whose name was linked with the Kiviat-Smith investigation by reason of his having competed with Kiviat in a relay race at Troy, N. Y., in February, 1912, was the main witness last night at a star chamber meeting of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, held at 67 Madison Avenue. Gissing was asked how much of the $125 alleged to have been paid for the appearance of the Irish-American relay team he had received, and he asserted that he had never received a cent, or heard of any money being paid for the team. The investigation will be continued.

George Mathews, Chairman of the Registration Board, was empowered with the authority to investigate the assertions made by William H. Parry, impugning the amateur standing of George Goulding of Toronto, Canada, the world's champion walker.

John P. Dooling, counsel for Abel Kiviat and Harry Smith, presented several affidavits to the committee, purporting to contain new evidence, which he cites as ground for a new trial for the athletes. The matter was laid on the table.

Johnny Bell, formerly of the Brooklyn A. A., now a member of the junior cross-country team of the New York A. C., was reinstated after being suspended for competing in a supposedly unsanctioned race on election day. The ban placed for the same reason on W. McCarthy of the Royal A. C. was also raised.

A. W. Moeller of the Norwegian-American A. C., who has been accused of raffling prizes he had won in amateur competitions, was suspended for not being present to answer the charges.

Ball Players Beaten at Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The professional ball players' trapshooting team, composed of Christy Mathewson, Otis Crandall, "Chief" Bender, and Harry Davis, and captained by Harry J. Meyers of Covington, Ky., lost to the Cincinnati Gun Club team at the local club's grounds in Rosedale, Ky., in a 100-bird shoot this afternoon. The score was 405 to 376. The individual scores were: Meyers, 84; Bender, 90; Crandall, 91; Mathewson, 50, and Davis, 61. The local team's scores were: Sanford, 68; Davis, 77; Welsh, 87; Ryboit, 87, and Schreck, 86. A high wind blew all afternoon, and the scores were considered excellent in view of this condition. The ball players will play golf in Cincinnati tomorrow.

The stimulus of new surroundings
We do not underestimate the sentimental value of old attachments, but business is business, and we believe that something of the immensity and prestige of the Equitable Building gets into the minds of Equitable tenants and acts as a stimulus to their activities.
That point of view is, of course, a matter of opinion, but there are a hundred and one other advantages in the Equitable which are a matter of proof!
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This crisp, flaky soda biscuit is to be eaten any time. It breaks evenly in the middle, spreads no crumbs and is equally satisfactory as a sandwich or with soup—5c.
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Just a crunch of salty brightness—a foil for salad or cheese—a mate of drinks—for tea—for children's glass of milk. By the box—10c.
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America's Finest Rye
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HAND MADE SOUR MASH
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VICTROLAS FREE For 30 DAYS


There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $350, and any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate them to you.
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Any Style. Any Size. Any Finish.
Unquestionably the most liberal proposition ever announced by any recognized distributor of this world-famous home entertainer. The proposition is simply this:
You are invited to select a Victrola in any size, any style, or any finish from our superb stocks, and try it at home for 30 days.
If, at the end of the 30 days, you are pleased with the Victrola, you can pay for it on our easy payment plan, as follows:
50c a Week
For the low-price machines—and somewhat more for higher-priced machines.
All you are asked to do when selecting a Victrola is to buy a few necessary records which you will need for trying out the instrument.
Full details in the Victrola Studios—Fifth Floor, Main Building.
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BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Victrola XVIII, $300
Victrola XVIII, electric, $350
Mahogany

YALE AND PRINCETON FINISH HARD PRACTICE FOR FOOTBALL GAME TOMORROW

YALE SHOWS MORE AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT

Elis Instructed in Princeton Formations—6,000 Tickets Returned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11.—Yale's scrimmaging is over until after the Princeton game on Saturday. The coaches have decided to give the 'Varsity players only dummy work tomorrow and, as only one day's scrimmaging is likely to be ordered next week in preparation for the Harvard match, football drill has almost closed for the season.

Today the lecturing of the 'Varsity on the details of Princeton formation featured the practice. The ineligibles used the Princeton plays and aimed them in dummy attack at the 'Varsity. Plenty of time was used to illustrate the various features of the attack, but the 'Varsity, during the dummy drill, assumed the defensive throughout. Extended practice in eliminating individual faults was ordered. The 'Varsity players went to the infirmary to spend the remaining nights before the Princeton game. They will dine at the Quinnipiac Club the remainder of the season.

While the coaches stated tonight that Yale's line-up, as outlined yesterday, is probably the one that will appear in the Princeton game, they will start Mal Scovil at full back, if his injured thumb permits his playing, which is doubtful. Scovil, however, was in this afternoon's signal rehearsal, displacing Guernsey at full back.

That Higginbotham instead of Church will begin the play at left end and that Gates may be displaced by Baldridge at left tackle are still bare possibilities. Neither Higginbotham nor Baldridge has played since his recent injury. Both are much heavier than Gates and Church, but familiarity with plays taught by Coach Tom Shevlin has caused the coaches to favor the lighter pair.

This afternoon's practice pleased the coaches in the mental attitude shown by the players. Instead of a hesitating and uncertain feeling, they exhibited more aggressiveness and clean-cut decisiveness in diagnosing opposing plays than at any other time this season. The coaches have worked hard, but unsuccessfully, most of the season to obtain an aggressive spirit and the recent improvement has been welcomed.

Yale's plays which have been prepared for the Princeton game have not been the wing shifts which Shevlin taught five years ago, but the unbalanced line plays which to some degree both Harvard and Princeton are using. These plays gave Yale nearly the length of the field in straight gains last Saturday and constitute the backbone of the Eli attack, as mapped out for the Princeton campaign.

Saturday's game may witness the rare spectacle of brother facing brother in one of the principal intercollegiate grid iron battles. Captain Wilson's brother is Alec Wilson, the Yale Captain, is a Princeton substitute and his name has been sent here among the reserves in the Tiger line-up. As the Yale Captain will probably play the entire game in command of his men, he will face his brother in case the Princeton substitute is sent into the play even during the second half.

A block of 6,000 tickets was today returned from Princeton, only 9,000 of the 15,000 allotted to the Tiger visiting delegation being sold. It is believed at the Yale football office that most of the tickets returned will be disposed of before Saturday afternoon and that nearly all of the 61,000 seats in the bowl will be filled when play starts.

ARMY IS IMPROVING.

Coaches Work Hard to Add Strength to the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Playing into darkness, the 'Varsity and scrubs went through a strenuous session of gridiron work here this afternoon in further preparation for the Maine game on Saturday. That the Army coaches do not hold the Pine Tree State men cheaply was evidenced today by the painstaking care and attention given the big team's defensive play. The coaches worked hard with the linesmen, and when the scrubs were pitted against the 'Varsity the big forwards showed plenty of aggressiveness and speed in their play. Altogether it was a most satisfying drill.

Two touchdowns were made by the 'Varsity, Coffin going over the line for both of them. His work today was pleasing. Oliphant kicked one placement goal after several trials, from the 20-yard line. Both Captain Weyand and McEwan were back in their places. Parker was shifted over to the scrub line, where he played against Weyand at tackle. Mitchell alternated with the new man, Place, at one half-back position, while Oliphant was at the other. Merrill was used exclusively at quarter back on the 'Varsity, Gerhardt driving the scrub team.

Ford, who had been idle since the Notre Dame contest, was in togs this afternoon, but the hardest work he did was in a lengthy punting drill. Neyland's injured leg still keeps him out of the play. Tully and Britton were the ends. The latter's showing was hardly up to the standard. Redfield was out, but not in the ropgh work. He may start at end against Maine. The Down Easters will arrive here tomorrow and will work out on the "Plains" in the afternoon.

TRINITY AGAIN REBUFFED.

Holy Cross Refuses to Take Columbia's Place on Schedule.

Trinity was rebuffed again for retaining George Brickley in her line-up when she attempted to get Holy Cross to take Columbia's place on the schedule, according to an announcement made by the New York City Alumni Association of Holy Cross yesterday. Hearing that Trinity had asked Holy Cross to play the alumni in this city telegraphed a protest to President Dinand. He replied that Holy Cross would not play Trinity on Saturday.

A representative of the association said that the alumni did not think it wise to put the members of the team in danger of being professionalized and that after both New York University and Columbia had refused to play Trinity for the same reason it was the opinion that Holy Cross ought to help clean sport by declining the offer.

Rutgers Ready for All-Stars Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 11.—The big Rutgers football team completed its scrimmage practice this afternoon in preparation for the All-Star game at the Polo Grounds Saturday. Coach Foster Sanford put the 'Varsity against the scrubs for ten minutes, after which the first team men were drilled in the new plays which will be sprung against Hamilton Fish's aggregation. With the exception of Miller and Wittpenn, the man are in excellent condition. Miller has been bothered all season with a turned ankle, but he is coming around slowly and may start on Saturday. Wittpenn, who, with Nash, makes Rutgers' best forward pass combination, has torn a muscle in his hip and may not get into Saturday's game, although there is a possibility of him playing a part of the time. His place will be well filled by Elliott or Kelley, both freshmen. The latter came to Rutgers with a fine scholastic reputation and is expected to do big things on Saturday. He has been kept out of the game with a sprained ankle. Bracher, Scarr, and Captain Talman will be the other backfield men. The latter will do the kicking. On the line Rockefeller and Austin are slated for the end positions. Nash and Randall will take care of the tackles, and Garrett and probably Mason the guards. Miller will be at his old position at center.

PRINCETON'S LAST PRACTICE

Tigers Confident of Defeating Yale in Bowl Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 11.—"Speedy" Rush has finished the last bit of his preparatory work for the Yale game, and for the season there remains only the final contest on the Tiger's schedule to put an end to the first year of Princeton football under the sole guidance of Rush.

The final workout of the squad was of the lightest sort. A signal drill was the main feature of the afternoon, and Rush followed the first team around the Stadium to inject a little more snap into the plays and to see that they were timed perfectly. There was a short dummy scrimmage in which no tackling was allowed to perfect the defensive formations.

The secret drill occupied the first half of the afternoon and behind the closed gates of University Field the team went through a group of plays that will be uncovered for the first time against the Elis on Saturday. From the points gleaned in this practice the offensive of the Tigers will be more varied and should be more powerful than that used against Harvard. The kicking game and the straight plunges through guard and off tackle with the delayed pass that marked Princeton's play last Saturday have not been neglected, but there is a larger reserve in the possession of the team. Even at this late hour Rush saw to it that the fundamentals were not neglected. For more than half an hour the men were kept driving at the tackling dummy, special drill in this department being devoted to the ends and tackles.

The line-up that will start against Yale is still uncertain, say the coaches. But there is little likelihood now that the Elis will face any different combination than that which played Harvard last Saturday. About the only possible change would occur in the case of Gennert's inability to play, but the big centre appeared to be in good condition today, and will probably start Saturday. Butterworth performed all the active duties at centre today, Gennert and Semmens being held in reserve.

There is still a possibility that Moore may start the game in Tibbott's position, but the chances for this shift seem very slight. The regular back field is more likely to start with Shea at left half, Tibbott at right half, and Driggs at full back. Dickerman and Moore are certain to get a chance in the game, however, and Law may appear before the end of the game.

The ends will be Lamberton and Highley, with Brown, Hass, and Merion Wilson standing forth as probable substitutes. Larsen has been taken up well at tackle, but can hardly displace McLean, although the latter may not play long. The regular guards, Nourse and Hogg, will be used.

As the time for the game draws nearer there is more and more of a feeling among the coaches and players that the contest will be a big struggle. The students are confident of victory, but while the players are determined not to suffer defeat at the hands of a Yale team this season, there is a wholesome respect for the ability of Shevlin.

The team leaves Princeton tomorrow at 12:40 o'clock, boarding a New York express which will make a special stop at Princeton Junction. There will be a host of students following them at intervals, and it is expected that not more than a handful will remain in Tigertown for Saturday. A mass meeting tonight was for the purpose of rehearsing the songs to be used against Yale's rooters, and all are prepared for a big time when the game is over Saturday.

Cornell Defense Against Passing.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—While the entire Cornell 'Varsity team with the exception of Shiverick took the field this afternoon, the regulars did not go into a real scrimmage, and it was apparent that the coaches realize that one of their chief problems now is to keep the men in good physical condition. All of the regulars reported in good shape, Shelton, the left end, being in the lineup for the first time this week. The coaches think that he has entirely recovered from the injuries sustained in the Michigan game. Shiverick, the scrub right half back, is being handled with considerable care, because he has been working hard this year, and the coaches are unwilling to take any chances with him. This is his first year at 'Varsity football.

The practice today was largely designed to give the team experience in defense against the forward pass. Coach Sharpe, who rejoined the squad after a four days' absence, apparently expects a forward passing game from Washington and Lee Saturday. Today he had the scrubs working all sorts of passes, short tosses over the line, as well as long throws to the wings. They spread the 'Varsity out to meet them in a new wide defensive formation which proved very effective, the second team making only one gain with the aerial attack.

Navy's Attack Still Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 11.—Though the coaches drove the Naval Academy team hard this afternoon in a scrimmage which occupied most of the afternoon, there was no perceptible improvement in the power or smoothness of its attack. The forward pass was tried frequently, but it was evident that the play has not been mastered so as to be a reliable aid to the Navy team's attack. Only once was it used effectively, when, toward the last of the practice, von Heimburg scored on a pass from Craig while standing on the scrubs' ten-yard line. The scrubs had better luck, making fair gains on passes to Harrison and Hutchins, and having, on the whole, the better of the early periods of the scrimmage. Craig was at quarter back for the regulars and Von Heimburg at full back, Broadfoot, Westphal, Mullenix, and Failing were used at different times at half back. On the whole, the line showed more aggressiveness, Kercher doing particularly good work.

Scrubs Humble Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 11.—The Lafayette scrubs made the 'Varsity look weak tonight, when in the course of the half hour scrimmage the second team made two touchdowns. Louden of the scrubs was the prime mover in this undoing of the 'Varsity. For one touchdown he intercepted a 'Varsity forward pass and took the ball to a spot from whence it was easy to carry it over, and again he received one of the forward passes of his own team and did the same thing. The 'Varsity, however, were not entirely without merit. They scored two touchdowns, both on long runs. One of them was scored by Weldon, who worked himself free and ran almost the length of the field. The 'Varsity played very loosely throughout, but it was evidently an off day. They have played well all week and are eager for the chance to get at Penn State College on Saturday.

Williams Works on Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 11.—Williams 'Varsity football eleven did not scrimmage this afternoon on Weston Field. Coach Daly kept the regulars at work in signal drill during the entire practice and continued to keep the field barred to everybody except the football squad. Joe Brooks, Assistant Coach, aided in the workout, taking charge of the linemen and giving them valuable points to use against Amherst Saturday. During the afternoon the scrubs lined up against the freshmen and engaged in a fifteen-minute scrimmage.

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DEFENSIVE TEST FOR N. Y. U.'S ELEVEN

'Varsity Pushed Back by Scrubs —Passing Game Improves.

A severe defensive test for the 'Varsity was the principal feature of the practice which Head Coach "Tom" Reilley gave the New York University football team yesterday as a part of the final preparation for opposition to the Wesleyan eleven tomorrow. In the scrimmage against the scrub aggregation, the Violet regulars offered weak opposition to the scrub players who steadily pushed the 'Varsity back into their own territory after receiving the leather on their fifteen-yard line from the kick-off.

The workout against the second eleven was preceded by a general signal drill for three teams, Coach Reilley taking charge of the 'Varsity, while Assistant Coach "Rudie" Gorsch and "Ray" Hulsart worked with the other two elevens. Reilley put the finishing touches on the Violet offense in the rehearsal of signals, in which open plays and the forward pass were constantly emphasized. Judging from the demonstration which the 'Varsity gave of its ability to play the passing game, the offensive strategy against Wesleyan will probably include many plays of this description.

When Coach Reilley was apparently satisfied with the work of the first eleven in this respect, the regular and scrub teams were lined up for a scrimmage with all of the formalities of a regular contest, although no account was taken of downs. Hammerschlag, who played full back on the second eleven, made large gains through the 'Varsity forwards, while several pass plays which followed gave the scrubs an opportunity to march up the field to the 'Varsity's five-yard line. At this point an attempted forward pass was spoiled through the efforts of Captain Somers who broke through the line of scrimmage, and the final efforts of the second-string men to push the ball over the goal line were unsuccessful.

Before concluding the work for the afternoon, Coach Reilley permitted the 'Varsity to assume the offensive for a few minutes in order to test its ability in the passing game. Although darkness interfered to some extent with the tryout, the 'Varsity executed several forwards for good gains, and on the whole showed up to better advantage in this department than at any other time this season.

The workout for the scrubs was calculated to develop chiefly the offensive playing of that team which plays the Cullum Hall eleven at West Point today.

Fordham Musses Up "Prep."

With only two days left to reorganize his football team before it plays the Rhode Island State aggregation tomorrow, Coach Vaughn sent the Fordham eleven into another hard scrimmage yesterday. It was the fourth consecutive clash of the week, but in comparison to the others it was a hummer. The Maroon coach has been insisting on forceful attack and defense work and yesterday he got it with a vengeance, the "Prep" suffering for the show they made of the crippled 'Varsity players early in the week. Hills Hayes, who has been kept out of scrimmage since the Villanova game, was allowed to attack continuously, but yesterday the scrimmage with normal conditions was renewed, and every down, strenuously contested, saw the Maroon collegians up to their early season strength. The "Prep" started off strongly, but soon forfeited the pigskin on downs. The Maroon backs then got busy and started in to show how much they have recovered since the game with Yale and Golden battering the line and Dunn, Butler, and Cantwell making big sweeps past the ends, they worked the ball up and down the field for what would have been several scores had the coaches been considerably worried when Billy Grace, the best substitute end on the squad, announced that he was quitting to get into track training, but once Mullare got started yesterday all fear for good end men disappeared.

Another "Brush" with All-Stars.

Hamilton Fish's all-star combination of football players again practiced on South Field yesterday in preparation for their game with Rutgers on the Polo Grounds tomorrow afternoon. Following the scrimmage Wednesday with the former all-star players, Coach Nelson Metcalf of Columbia gave his men a rest and devoted the afternoon to a signal drill. Another hard work-out is scheduled for this afternoon, when the Blue and White and the All-Stars will line up for a half hour's battle. New faces in the All-Star team were Ham Fish, former Yale 'Varsity end, and Street, a Princeton player several years ago. Ham Fish coached his proteges especially in forward passing, and the throwing of Pete Fisher, one of the Columbia coaches, who played at quarter back, was particularly accurate. Coach Metcalf ordered the prophesied change in his backfield and shifted Captain Simonds from left half back to left end. Simonds has given evidence of especially good defensive ability in the last two games, whereas his offensive play and running with the ball have been noticeably weak, due to injuries and his recent illness. Another change was at right guard, Jimmie Cleveland was relegated to the scrubs and Donaldson promoted from the second team to fill his place.

Kicking Drill at Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Coach Cavanaugh held a twenty-minute kicking scrimmage today for the Dartmouth football squad. The play was confined to punting, breaking through the line on punts, running back kicks, and the ends going down under them. Spears, who was slightly injured in the scrimmage yesterday, was unable to do the kicking for the first team, so Tyler and Ponder alternated, each having one kick blocked on them. Gerrish and Thielscher did the punting on the second eleven, getting fair speed and distance. The scrimmage was featured by the hard tackling of both lines. Worthington and Holbrook ran back the kicks well, the former making fifty-five yards on one punt. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to tackling the dummy, falling on the ball, and the grass drill. Baxter was out today and Gile took his place at centre on the 'Varsity, while his place on the second team was filled by Youngstrom. Hager was unable to play, due to slight injuries.

Horseman Collingwood Dead.

WARWICK, R. I., Nov. 11.—John W. Collingwood, proprietor of the Hillsgrove Trotting Park and widely known among New England horsemen, died today after a brief illness. He was 75 years old.

Trainer Capt. Bond Drops Dead.

STRATFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—Captain John C. Bond, aged 76, widely known as a trainer of boxers and other athletes and who maintained a training camp here for many years, dropped dead of heart trouble at his home on the banks of the Housatonic River here today.

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MICHIGAN TEAM IN EAST.

Plays Its Annual Game with Penn at Philadelphia Tomorrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The University of Michigan football team which arrived at Wayne, a nearby suburb, today was put through a strenuous signal drill on a local school's gridiron late in the afternoon. Members of the squad were tired from their long railroad journey, and several limped from injuries, but Coach Yost said they would all be in shape to give a good account of themselves in the game with the University of Pennsylvania Saturday on Franklin Field. Maulbetsch, the star back, who was injured in the contest with Cornell last week, it was said, will be able to start against Pennsylvania.

Yost denied reports that he had been asked to coach Yale, and declared that he has a contract with Michigan again next season.

The Pennsylvania players had a signal drill followed by a scrimmage today on Franklin Field while students crowded the stands and cheered. Members of the coaching staff made speeches, expressing confidence in the ability of the team.

Howard Berry, who starred at quarter back in some of the earlier games but left the squad as a result of criticism of his play in the Lafayette game, was formally notified that the coaches could not overlook his breach of discipline and that he would not be permitted to play again this season.

Syracuse to Play In Far West.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Although the men who will make the trip have not been selected, members of the Syracuse University football squad are making tentative plans to start on a transcontinental trip with the Orange eleven following the game with Dartmouth here on Nov. 20.

The team, accompanied by eight substitutes, will be gone nineteen days, during which time three games will be played. The first contest on the road will be at Missoula, Mon., on Thanksgiving Day. The University of Montana eleven will be the opponent. On Dec. 1 the team will play the Oregon Aggies at Portland, and on the following Saturday Occidental College will be played at Los Angeles. From there the team will return directly to Syracuse.

The Syracuse team held its final hard practice this afternoon in preparation for the annual game with the unbeaten Colgate eleven here Saturday. The 'Varsity and the first eleven and reserve team through a long signal drill, in which every play in the Syracuse repertoire was thoroughly rehearsed. Every member of the team is in exceptional physical condition, and the advance sale of tickets has broken all records here. Temporary stands are being erected in the Stadium, and it is expected 25,000 persons will attend.

Soldiers Guard Army-Navy Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Tonight's mails took out the last of the 1,700 envelopes sent from this city to all sections of the country by the West Point Athletic Council, containing tickets for the Army-Navy football game in New York on Nov. 27. As in previous years, there had been thefts of tickets and counterfeit cards distributed, the Treasurer of the Association of Graduates registered mail with return cards, and he can thus certify to the receipt of the envelope and contents. It had been intended to send them from West Point, but the facilities for handling such a quantity of registered mail were not ample, and arrangements were made for sending 1,700 through Newburgh.

After the envelopes had been filled, sealed, addressed, and stamped at West Point, they were taken in charge of a special train consisting of a Sergeant and two privates, who were armed, and without interference the half-dozen parcels containing the tickets arrived here in safety, were registered, receipts given to Lieutenant Meyers, and the tickets forwarded.

Union Primed for Hamilton.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Union is primed for Hamilton. Union's last game of the season will be played against the Blue and Buff at Clinton Saturday. This afternoon's workout was the last practice of the year except for a few finishing touches tomorrow in formations and signals. Jackson, the centre, and Avila, an end, are the only members of the squad who will not be able to play. Jackson is out on account of the faculty intervention, and Avila was injured last Saturday in the game with Rensselaer Poly. It is doubtful if Captain Jenkins will play against Hamilton. The responsibilities of running the team have set back his playing this season to such a degree that it is believed both Hay and Powell have the call over the big tackle. One of the features of practice this week has been the work of Stoller and Roof, both of whom are aspirants for the full back position.

Keady Speeds Up Lehigh Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 11.—Coach Keady introduced a novel feature into Lehigh's football practice today to speed up the 'Varsity. He lined up the 'Varsity and scrubs against each other, and on even terms, and then set them to work to determine which team could run off ten plays in the fastest time. The 'Varsity, with Cabell as quarter back, won. Before this stunt was introduced, the men were put through a lengthy drill with the charging dummy and bucking strap. Another setback today was the announcement that Captain Tate is indisposed. Grimback, who was badly bruised in the Penn. State, fails to improve as rapidly as desired. Green and Scruggs were the other regulars not out today. New plays were tried by the 'Varsity today, and the men took very kindly to them.

Dinner for Princeton Team.

Walter Chandler, Jr., manager of the Hotel Martinique, will give a dinner to the Princeton football team at the Martinique Saturday night, after the eleven returns from New Haven.

BIGELOW, HARVARD, INJURED VERTEBRAE

Tackle Sustained Fracture Early in Season—Subs to Play Brown.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—J. L. Bigelow of Ann Arbor, Mich., tackle on the Harvard 'Varsity football eleven last year, who was injured in a preliminary game this season, suffered a fracture of a vertebrae, it was learned tonight. In the belief that his injury was a minor one, the coaches have thought until now that he would be able to play in the Yale game.

From the work done in the Stadium this afternoon it looks more than ever as if Harvard would repeat last year's performance of keeping its regular football players out of the Brown game. The question has been one that the coaches have been pondering over all week, but the substitutes have come along very well, and, with a couple of regulars in their line-up, are expected to give a good account of themselves against the team that beat Yale, 3 to 0, a week ago.

Taylor, the 'Varsity centre rush, played at right tackle with the substitutes today, while Boles was at right half back, with Enwright and Rollins as companions. This shift was made after the regular eleven had spent a lot of time drilling on its new plays for the Yale game and also having a short and easy session on defense against the scrubs. The latter team then went over to put on the Brown attack against the substitutes. This team is composed of some of the most experienced players on the field and has been able to play almost at evens against the 'Varsity. L. Curtis and Weatherhead were the ends, R. Curtis and Caner the tackles, Duncan left guard and Harris centre. Robinson continued at quarter back, while Enwright is now in first-class shape and Rollins is putting on the same good punting game he showed earlier in the season. Wallace and Harte of the 'Varsity squad are not in first-class trim, and they will not play against Brown.

Brown In Offensive Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11.—Brown practically finished its preparation for the Harvard game this afternoon, and, barring an "eleventh hour" injury, will be in perfect condition for the annual tussle at the Stadium Saturday. Tomorrow afternoon the eleven, with the substitutes, will put in a long session at signal drill and Saturday morning the entire squad of about seventy men will leave for Boston on a special train. At the field this afternoon the entire time was devoted to offensive work, the eleven practicing the play in dummy scrimmage and winding up with a lively scrimmage with the substitute team.

Lateral and forward passes played a prominent part and both Captain Andrews and Murphy succeeded in kicking field goals. Brown will line up Saturday the same as at New Haven last Saturday, although Maxwell may play guard a portion of the game.

Purdy, Prosser and Murphy directed the team at different times this afternoon, and although there seems to be little difference in the manner in which they played the position Purdy's weight and speed undoubtedly assures him the position of quarter back at the beginning of the game. Brown's second team will go to Cambridge tomorrow morning to play the Harvard second team in the afternoon and all the week have been preparing for this contest. A squad of twenty-four men will make the trip and will remain over for the Saturday game.

Yale Pays High for Handkerchiefs.

The only thing at a premium in connection with Yale football is blue handkerchiefs. When it was announced that there was to be a large blue background for the white "Yale" in the bowl tomorrow, two young men, R. W. Wilson and Casper M. Kielland, bought up all the blue handkerchiefs in New Haven and about all that were to be had outside, and the result is that Yale is paying 25 cents apiece for the bits of color that the holders of the handkerchief concession about 12 cents. It is estimated that between 12,000 and 15,000 will be sold. Taking the last-named figure as a basis, the monopolists will take in a gross return of $3,750, with the net profit about $1,875.

Football Player Dies of Appendicitis

LEWISBURG, Penn., Nov. 11.—Elmer S. Pettit, substitute end on the Bucknell University football team, died today after an operation for appendicitis which was performed Tuesday. Football was in no way regarded as responsible for his death as Pettit had not been injured at all this season, and had not been in scrimmage practice for about two weeks. Pettit was a member of the junior class, having entered Bucknell from the Woodstown, N. J., High School, where his parents now reside.

Erasmus and Boys' High to Play.

Although the question of the eligibility of James Auchterionie, full back of the Erasmus Hall High School football eleven, has not been decided, the scheduled game between the Erasmus Hall and Boys' High School teams will be played tomorrow at Adelphi Field, and Auchterionie will play full back for Erasmus. Boys' High School has not waived the protest of the big full back, but the matter will be submitted to a board of arbitration after the game has been played.

Fordham Prep to Play Clinton.

As a result of the action of Morris High School in cancelling its football schedule because of the serious injury suffered by Jake Taub, its right guard, last Monday, Fordham "Prep" has arranged to play De Witt Clinton, which was to have played Morris at Lenox Oval tomorrow.

ABERG ON THE MAT.

Graeco-Roman Champion Easily Throws Fritz Wagner.

Alexander Aberg, the Russian wrestler, who holds the world's title at Graeco-Roman style of grappling, made his first appearance in the international tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last night and won his match easily against Fritz Wagner of Germany. Wagner was more frightened at the big champion's reputation than anything else, and fell an easy victim to a hiplock hold in 4:54.

Waldek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, got a great ovation from the crowd last night, and showed that he was the most popular grappler in the crowd. Zbyszko was in great form and went at his giant opponent, Great Daro of Hungary, so quickly that he was swept off his feet. The Polander picked up Daro in his arms and swung him round and round like a whirling Dervish until Daro was dizzy, when he was thrown to the mat. The Polish giant had no trouble in pinning him to the canvas with a pivot hold in 49 seconds.

The comedy last evening was furnished by Sulo Hevonpaa, the terrible Finn, who worked himself into a frenzy while wrestling with Demetrius Tofalos, the Greek. Tofalos is short, but is very powerful, and he gave the Finn a severe punishment, but was unable to throw him. Hevonpaa bellowed like a hippopotamus and threatened to throw the Greek out into Thirty-fourth Street. The little Greek, however, massaged his opponent's face so badly that the Finn was bleeding from the nose. Another good bout was furnished by Ivan Linow, the Russian Cossack, and Hans Asam of Bavaria. Linow tugged and tussled for more than twelve minutes before he threw his man with a reverse body hold. While the Cossack was inflicting his most gruelling punishment on his opponent the orchestra contributed the strains of a dreamy waltz.

Tom Draak of Holland defeated himself in the match with Hermann Schilling, for, after a few minutes of wrestling, he threw himself off the mat, striking his head so hard that he was dazed and unable to continue. The summary:

Alex Aberg, world's champion, of Estonia, defeated Fritz Wagner of Germany, with a hip-lock hold, in 4:54.
Helmar Johnson of Sweden defeated Charles Losson of England, with half-Nelson and bar hold, in 8:28½.
Hermann Schilling, Germany, won from Tom Draak of Holland, when Draak was unable to continue.
Waldek Zbyszko of Poland defeated Great Daro of Hungary, with pivot hold, in 0:49.
Ivan Linow of Russia defeated Hans Asam of Bavaria, with reverse body hold, in 12:24.
Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland and Demetrius Tofalos of Greece wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.
Charles Cutler of America defeated Ludwig Ress of Germanay, with a chancery and bar hold, in 5:08.

The matches scheduled for tonight are as follows: Litosky, Palestine, vs. Cutler, America; Irsa, Austria, vs. Draak, Holland; Ress, Germany, vs. Tofalos, Greece; Mohl, Switzerland, vs. Zbyszko, Poland; Johnson, Sweden, vs. Aberg, world's champion; Asam, Bavaria, vs. Heonnsa, Finland. Lupo, Italy, vs. Schilling, Germany.

Boxer Kilbane Suspended.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.—Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion of the world, was suspended today by the Wisconsin Athletic Commission for failing to appear in answer to a charge that he did not do his best in his bout with Ritchie Mitchell here recently. Kilbane's suspension will stand until he appears and satisfactorily explains his alleged dilatory tactics in the Mitchell match.

Federal Leaguers Drifting Around.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The gathering of Federal League "magnates," which began at Indianapolis Tuesday and moved to French Lick on Wednesday, continued here today with a representation amounting to more than half the number of club owners. They again declared no progress toward peace had been made, and said they expected most of the out-of-town delegates, including President Gilmore, will have left for their homes by tomorrow night.

Cornell Going to Shore Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 11.—The Cornell football squad will again come to the shore the Tuesday before Thanksgiving Day for the final preparation and instruction for the annual battle with Pennsylvania on Franklin Field, despite the threatened movement to curtail expenses in sports at Ithaca, which would cause the abandonment of the trip to Atlantic City. Negotiations were closed tonight for accommodations for the team at Haddon Hall.

Slight Chance for Taub.

Jacob Taub, right guard on the Morris High School football eleven, who injured a vertebrate while practicing with the team at Crotona Park on Monday afternoon, is still in a critical condition at Fordham Hospital, although he has a slight chance of recovery. The Morris team, of which Taub is a member, has disbanded for the season and all the remaining games on the schedule have been canceled.

MACON IS CHOSEN FOR YANKEE CAMP

Federals Sign Two Players of Organized Baseball Teams.

After consideration of about five places, the Yankees have definitely decided that the training next Spring will be done at Macon, Ga. It was announced only a few days ago that Savannah had practically been chosen, but the camp of last year has now been abandoned, for the chief reason that Macon is more accessible and holds the same promise of favorable weather conditions as Savannah. Ocala, Fla., was also under consideration, and Harry Sparrow, business manager of the Yankees, made a trip South for the purpose of looking over the ground. His report, however, was unfavorable, the park being in poor condition for practice. Then the report was circulated that Savannah, the scene of last year's training, would probably be selected.

Bill Donovan, manager of the Yankees, however, was impressed with the possibilities of Macon. It is considered better adapted to the purposes of the Yankees than Savannah, principally from the fact that it is easier to reach and has many more towns near by, so that there may be frequent practice games with teams from the vicinity of the camp. Macon is in the South Atlantic League, and the ball park is in the best of condition, while there was a possibility that Savannah might not have a team next season and that the Yankees would therefore have to fit up the park themselves. The Macon grounds are only a few blocks from the hotel.

The Yankees have a big string of pitchers to try out, and many of them will be taken to Macon about a week before the full squad of men is asked to report. It was said yesterday that real work would begin about March 1.

At the recent meeting in Indianapolis James A. Gilmore declared war all over again on organized baseball, and yesterday the first indication of this was evidenced when the Feds took two ball players from the organized ranks. The men are Jimmy Johnston of the Oakland Club and Joe Gedeon of the Salt Lake City team. Both clubs are in the Pacific Coast League. Pat Powers has the men signed up with the Newark Federal League Club. In the instance of Gedeon, however, the raid is more than one on the minors, for Gedeon, it is understood, was farmed out by Clark Griffith of the Washington Club to Salt Lake City, and the toes of the major leagues are in this instance, at any rate, being stepped upon.

Jimmy Johnston, who is an outfielder and a right-handed batter, is known as a wonderful player among the minors and has been tried out by several of the big league teams, but in each instance has failed to become a regular. His average as a baseball hitter, and last season batted .350. Gedeon was tried out by Washington and was then farmed out. His batting average this season, however, was .300.

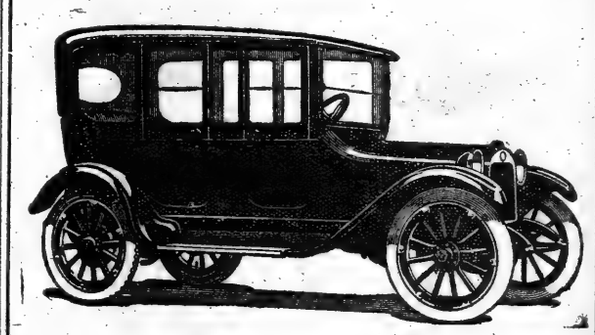
The indications are that the breach between the Federal League and organized baseball, which it was thought would be bridged by some method of conciliation this Winter, is wider than ever. The peace negotiations which were in progress appear to have fallen through, or, rather, the leagues could not agree on any method that would be suitable to both of the interested parties. It develops now that there never was but one really formal gathering and that all of the other meetings were between individuals without their having any authority to act. This came about from the fact that both sides were free to admit that peace would be a good thing. In support of the theory that there was no settlement in sight, President Tener of the National League said yesterday that there was no possibility of any Federal League men buying into organized baseball. As this was the supposed basis of peace negotiations, it is presumed that the difficulty is no nearer solution than a year ago. President Tener said the National League was taking no particular notice of the threat of the Feds to invade this city. The only peace proposal ever submitted by the Federal League involved ten teams in each of the major leagues, and this was untenable.

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WINNERS WITH THE CUE.

The final game in the amateur handicap three-cushion billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, was played last night, A. Frank scoring a victory over M. Isaacs by the score of 17 to 17. Frank had to score 17 points, while his opponent needed 20 to win. Frank gets first prize, he having gone through the round-robin series without losing one. Second prize was won by B. Cohn, who scored one victory, and Isaacs finished in third place, having lost all three games.

J. Cosgrove conceded a handicap of six points to L. Sulzer last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion tournament at the Audubon Academy, and won by the score of 40 to 22 in seventy innings.

Louis Servatius scored an easy victory over M. Gershel last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion tournament at Fuller's Academy, 111th Street and Broadway. Both men were playing at the scratch mark, 24 points, and the score favored Servatius by 24 to 15.

Two interesting games of 18.2 balk line billiards were decided last night at Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, where Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia and Welker Cochran of Iowa are practicing for the championship tournament next week. Cochran defeated S. Appleby by the score of 300 to 108. He ran out his string of 300 points with an unfinished run of 183 in the twentieth inning, making an average of 15 points. Ed Gallagher opposed Mayer in the other game, and the Philadelphian was forced to extend himself to win by the score of 300 to 244.

The first game in the handicap pocket billiard tournament in which there are thirty-four starters was played last night at Doyle's Academy. Howard Shoemaker, the national amateur champion, playing 100 balls, defeated Richard Hand, 65, by a score of 100 to 54. George Sloeson, at 18.2 balk line, played two practice games with Edgar Appleby, winning the afternoon game in sixteen innings, 300 to 110, while at night he was victorious by a score of 300 to 199 in thirteen innings.

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MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

From the statement of the Captain of the Italian steamship Ancona it would appear that the destruction of that vessel was an act of monstrous barbarity unrelieved by any evidence of regard for law or humanity on the part of the submarine commander. It was as dastardly and cruel as the unwarned attack upon the Lusitania, with some added circumstances of atrocity.

The Captain says that he received no signal to stop. Shells fired from a distance of several miles, some of which grazed the Ancona, were the first intimation he had of the presence of a submarine. The ship was stopped at once, but the submarine continued its fire, shells hit boats which were made ready for the use of passengers, many of whom were killed on the deck or in the boats. Then, while a large number of passengers still remained on board, torpedoes were sent against the ship and shells were fired until she sank.

There is a report from Malta of statements made by passengers landed there to the effect that there was a chase, the Ancona apparently seeking to escape; as the story is told, "the submarine continued to shell us, gaining rapidly." This report is confused in form and not definite, but it does indicate that fire was opened on the Italian liner before any demand had been made upon her to stop. If the presence of the submarine was detected at a distance it would be natural for the Ancona to continue on her course at full steam, and that could not be construed as an attempt to escape unless by a shot across her bows or otherwise she had received the order to stop. But the Captain's story is clear and definite, he speaks with higher authority and doubtless with fuller knowledge than any passenger.

Inquiry must be made with all promptness by our Government and the truth ascertained, for the gravity of the matter cannot be misunderstood or minimized. Whatever may be the fact as to an attempt at escape, the destruction of the Ancona cannot be made to appear as a lawful and justified operation of war, it was not a warrantable attack upon an enemy, it was downright murder. There can be no military justification for opening fire with shells and torpedoes upon a merchant ship carrying hundreds of passengers sailing away from the coasts of the enemy. The passengers were mostly humble immigrants coming to this country. They were absolutely defenseless, the ship and its company were incapable of threatening or doing any harm to the enemies of Italy. The act can be explained only as one perpetrated in savage cruelty for the joy of slaughter, for the lust of killing, because of an unquenchable thirst for blood.

There were American citizens on board and some of them lost their lives. That imposes upon our Government the duty of the most rigorous examination into the facts. We have been assured by Germany that liners would not be sunk by her submarines without warning and without provision for the safety of the lives of noncombatants, save only in case of resistance or attempts to escape. There was no resistance. If there was an attempt to escape, it may save the point of law, but it does not excuse or palliate the crime against humanity. If it shall prove that we are warranted in demanding reparation there should be no delay. The American people are not in a mood to look on complacently while diplomatic correspondence pursues its laggard course. Besides, there is no need of further discussion. The principle has been established, it has been admitted by Germany. A thousand notes to Berlin or to Vienna could not make it clearer. But even if a technical justification may be set up in behalf of the bloody-minded submarine commander, nevertheless we ought to protest most vigorously and promptly in the name of humanity against this deed of diabolical savagery.

We cannot easily give credence to the report sent out from Berlin with suspicious haste that the aggressor was an Austrian submarine. The craft may have flown the Austrian flag, but it is not believed that Austrian submarines have been able to pass the cordon of Italian warships across the straits of Otranto. It is known that many German submarines are in the Mediterranean. Of that we have had official notice, and the story of their ravages during the past few weeks has been told in the press dispatches. If the submarine was in fact Austrian our protest and our demand must go to Vienna. If a German submarine assumed the disguise of the Austrian flag for this assault, Germany has broken faith with us, she has violated the pledge given by her Ambassador to our Government. Judgment will, of course, be suspended—we are accustomed to that—but the facts must be made known, the proof must be of the most positive character.

There has been in some quarters a comfortable assumption that pending questions between ourselves and Germany were settled by her assurance given in the Arabic case. But we must remember that the demands we made, and made repeatedly and with emphasis after the destruction of the Lusitania, have had no satisfactory response. There has been no disclaimer, no promise of reparation, no atonement for the loss of American lives in that cowardly and criminal attack upon a great passenger ship. Persistence in the policy of murder by submarines, as exemplified in the destruction of the Ancona, makes it impossible to forget the wrongs we have suffered from nations professing to be friendly. We gave the explicit warning that a persistence in such deeds would be construed as intended and deliberate unfriendliness. It will be the duty of the Government at Washington to ascertain whether the attack upon the Ancona must bear that construction.

AT THEIR MERCY.

Organized warfare is being conducted against a number of American industries in the interest of two foreign Powers, and so far the Government has been powerless to stop it, to check it, or to affect it in any evident degree. As long as the destruction of munition plants could with any shadow of probability be attributed to accident or to natural causes, that allowance has been made. It has been stuck to with courteous patience long after the probability ended. To stick to it any longer would be pretense.

In twenty-four hours fire attacked four different factories in different parts of the country—the Bethlehem Steel Works, the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone, Penn., and the John A. Roebling's Sons Company at Trenton, N. J. It is no longer of any use to pretend that these things are the result of accident and coincidence. They are acts of warfare. They are not produced from the brains of a few scattered fanatics. Engaging in the munitions business is becoming as dangerous to property as going to Europe is to human life.

The Government has made no progress worth the name in coping with this conspiracy. It apparently does not know, and has as yet found no means of ascertaining, whence it comes, how it works, or where its next blow will be directed. In cool disregard of its activities, the conspirators go imperturbably on directing the reign of terror which they have organized against American industry; and, for all we can see now, until the end of the war men must engage at their peril in any business not approved at Berlin and Vienna. The arrest of a few men in New York has neither scratched the surface nor supplied, so far as indications go, any clue to the identity or purposes of the real perpetrators of these crimes, the real directors of this war. In a less measure than abroad, the policy of frightfulness is being applied to the United States, and, so far as the public knows, no effective measures have been taken to cope with it.

THE PHILIPPINES CONTROVERSY.

The controversy over the Philippines has begun with vigor and it will be continued in Congress after the defense measures have been acted upon. Senator SHAFROTH of Colorado and Representative BRUMBAUGH of Ohio, who were named the other day as prominent Democrats who had lately made tours of inspection in the islands, have contradicted the assertions of the Republican Representative, Mr. CLARENCE MILLER of Minnesota, as to the misrule under the administration of Governor General HARRISON. It is most desirable that the plain truth in regard to Philippine affairs should be known, and, in the circumstances, the people will naturally infer that conditions there are less disturbing than they are depicted in Republican testimony and not quite so satisfactory as the Democrats choose to find them.

Trade has suffered, crops have been bad, and there is assuredly a great deal of political discontent. There has been too much complaint over the administration of Mr. HARRISON to justify the belief that it has avoided all errors. There is a settled conviction, also, that the rule of the islands under the Republicans was generally for the good of the people and reasonably free from the influence of American politics. Probably Mr. HARRISON's administration has had the inevitable defects of inexperience. That he could suddenly acquire the skill and discretion needed for wise colonial administration was not to be expected. His disposition to discredit as far as possible the acts of his predecessors was unwise. Specific charges made against his rule could be either proved or disproved by unprejudiced investigation, and that is what the situation calls for. There is reason to believe that President WILSON retains an open mind as to the Philippines and desires only such a conduct of public affairs there as will be helpful to the natives of the islands and tend to develop their industries. We must assume, too, that much that has been done in the last three years has been done with that end in view. The best thing that could happen for the Philippines would be an increase of interest in the islands among enterprising Americans with capital to invest. The enormous potentialities of our Asiatic possessions are not half comprehended in this country. Meanwhile, there is no doubt whatever that the Republican Party intends to make the government of the Philippines an issue next year.

DEFILING OUR DRINKING WATER.

Bids were received on Tuesday for the plant for the treatment of the sewage of the hospitals on the Croton watershed, after nobody appeared at a hearing on the subject before the Governor. The inference that nobody was interested, and that it was safe to proceed, is shown to be wrong by the application for an injunction against the award by the Merchants' Association. Perhaps if the Governor had given a longer notice than from Saturday to Monday, and if he had fixed an hour for the hearing more convenient than a forenoon just following Sunday, he might have been in the position of the court in passing on the merits, rather than a defendant in company with those more interested in pressing their plans than in considering the public health.

The city has spent $200,000,000 in providing itself with pure water, and no small part of that sum was spent in removing villages from the region which the State promptly selected as the sites of public institutions sheltering perhaps a larger population than the city had removed. The Governor's justification for allowing the plans to go to the acceptance of bids for the purification plants is that he will require sewers to be built to carry the sewage through the watershed to the Hudson. If the sewers are perfect, why not dispense with the disposal works? If the disposal works are perfect, why provide the sewers? The fact that both are proposed discredits either alone and therefore both together. It is possible that either is perfect, but it is not certain. Therefore the proposal is to try experiments with a matter involving half the population of the State for the sake not of the few thousands in the public institutions concerned, but to save the face of those who have persisted with the discredited plans after plain warning that they would be opposed at every step to the end. It is amazing that the plan should be persisted with after the misadventures of the Bronx and Passaic sewers. The sewage works and the sewer to the Hudson will cost so much that the selection of the cheap sites is made costly. It would be cheaper to select other sites, but that is the lowest argument. It is worth money to set the rule that there shall be no sewage created anywhere near the water millions drink.

OBREGON ON CAROTHERS.

What about Mr. CAROTHERS, who has played so large a part in Mexico in the last few years? The charges against him which General OBREGON makes in his plea for the removal of this active special agent of our State Department from Mexican territory have been heard before, vaguely. There is nothing vague about OBREGON's statement of them. He charges that CAROTHERS has been a paid agent of VILLA, that he has been favored with special privileges, and was promised valuable concessions in Chihuahua in case the Villa Government secured recognition. There was never a chance, however, that the Villa Government, if it could be called a Government, would be separately recognized; the best to be hoped for was that in the recognition of the Constitutionalists VILLA and his contingent would be included. Mr. CAROTHERS has been very close to VILLA. It has been customary for the newspaper correspondents to think of him as one in the confidence of VILLA, but it is unfair to judge a man from mere hearsay, and Mr. CAROTHERS has been kept in the Chihuahua district by the State Department and frequently consulted.

Charges made against him by the Government recognized by the United States, however, cannot be ignored. It may well be doubted that Mr. CAROTHERS has profited largely, in a material way, from his association with VILLA. But he has probably been one of the factors in the muddling of the Mexican situation. The Administration has tolerated too much meddling on the part of its agents, in Washington and in Mexico. The inside history of the more or less well-intentioned mischiefmaking by American agents in Mexico since the retirement of PORFIRIO DIAZ may make sorry reading some day. But since the unhappy era of JOEL B. POINSETT the United States has been involved in innumerable muddles caused by its diplomatic and consular representatives in the republic south of our border.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.

Most folks who come to New York know little more of it than Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Yet what delightful secluded towns and villages are in it, far from the gadding crowd and the gaudy splendors of Lobsteria! Specially beloved to some of us, for instance, is all the Ninth Ward, and preterspecially Greenwich Village. Much celebration, too much, perhaps, has that good old clannish, friendly, neighborly hamlet had of late years, with its Old Home Week, its civic centre, and numerous uplifts. Greenwich Village: the name is a poem. Much most New Yorkers know about it. How many of them could find their way to Perry Street, where NED HARRIGAN used to live, where, if we're not mistaken, lives SIM SHARP, surviving charter member of the Tough Club, which is tender and charitable, as far as can be from toughness, the maker of incomparable chowder, the friend of the poor and children.

Its house in West Fourteenth Street is frequented by the democratic, more or less prosperous historians, genealogists, Greenwich veterans, plumbers, boss truckmen, doctors, butchers, men of every profession and trade, but having, we are sure, the Greenwich habit of mind, genial, reflective, reminiscent, convinced that the real Hub of the Universe is Greenwich Village. No politics.

Well, the Tough Club has just had a chowder, and the name takes us back to Greenwich Village. How many of those young old fellows got through the night without reference to "the old Village House" on Bleecker Street? And, speaking of streets, an artist once lured a Bostonian Greenwichward. At the corner of West Tenth and West Fourth Streets, he of Trimountain blenched. "I can stand for a good deal," he said, "but when parallel lines "get drunk enough to stand at right "angles to each other, it's time for me "to go home." Now, one of the charms of the Village is that it's not only comfortable and quiet, but not quite like any other place in the world of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Victorious, but Not Invulnerable.

When first Colonel ROOSEVELT and then President WILSON went to the writings of the estimable EZEKIEL in search of support for their views and plans concerning national defense, they resorted to an expedient which they doubtless remembered as of frequent employment in their boyhood days. Adroitly used, it would then silence any antagonistic disputant, but in most circles it has fallen out of vogue in recent years, and most of us probably were surprised, to put it mildly, that either of these distinguished statesmen should have quoted as applicable to present conditions a declaration of policy and propriety made to meet tribal exigencies that arose many centuries ago.

At any rate, they invited trouble when they did it, and Mr. BRYAN, who knows a thing or two about the Scriptures himself, promptly gave them a lesson in old-fashioned exegesis. And, saddening though it may be to admit it, Mr. BRYAN, if he didn't exactly win the debate, made a rather better showing in it than did either of the others. One of them he severely jarred by saying that going to the Old Testament instead of the New for authority was precisely what would be expected of him, while the other he effectively reproved for doing the same thing contrary to expectation.

But Mr. BRYAN is himself open to attack if those whom he assailed do not accept defeat too soon, for of course it was not possible for him to go further in criticism of an Old Testament worthy than to say that better guides than he are to be found. It wouldn't do at all for him to deny that EZEKIEL was worthy of respectful attention, and he didn't. But he himself failed to read the prophet's words as carefully as he should, else would he have seen that the natural and inevitable implication of setting a watchman to blow a trumpet in case of danger is that those thus awakened should have arms within easy reach with which to defend themselves when they leap to their feet. The timely preparation of such an equipment is what both the President and the Colonel are demanding—and what Mr. BRYAN declares it unnecessary to provide. EZEKIEL wouldn't have agreed with him, and must stand or fall in esteem as being a good deal of a militant as an adviser.

Rights of a Sea Policeman.

When a policeman has, or thinks he has, reasonable grounds for subjecting to interrogation and the possibility of subsequent severities somebody whom he meets in the course of his rounds, he orders that person to consider himself under arrest. If this order is followed by resistance, the policeman subdues it if he can, and if it results in flight he draws his revolver and shoots, first to wound, or, that failing to stop the fugitive, to kill. In these proceedings the representative of the law is held justified, and little or no sympathy is wasted on his victim, whatever may happen to him.

Now the "rights" under international law of a war vessel with respect to merchantmen are analogous, not remotely, but rather closely, to those of the policeman. It can stop a merchant ship on fair suspicion, it can subdue resistance, and it can bring efforts at escape to an end by the use of its guns, but there is nothing in the codes any more than in common sense or common humanity that warrants any punishment of either the resistance or the flight after it has ceased, and to continue firing on the merchantman when she is stopped and helpless is to commit just such an act as would be that of the policeman who, after his arrest has been made and his prisoner is in a state of submission, should proceed to use on him his club or pistol. Killing in those circumstances would be murder and would be punished as such.

The relevance of these facts to current events is perfectly obvious. The Ancona committed no crime in trying to run away. She only risked the bombardment she got while in motion. Yet the dispatches from Berlin try to create the impression that the effort to escape was a full and adequate excuse for what happened after the steamer had yielded to superior force!

We Would Believe, But Can't.

One of our correspondents, a Cuban, declared in a letter printed on this page yesterday that his people, instead of disliking the United States or its inhabitants, are fond of—or, as he put it, loyal to—the country and people to which and whom they recognize a heavy indebtedness for important services rendered. He also asserted that the exclusion of English as a study from what he described as "some" of the Cuban schools was merely a bad blunder committed by a single official, and should not be regarded as significant of a governmental or popular animosity.

Now, doubts as to the accuracy of these statements are certainly not the result of any disinclination to believe them. On the contrary, we are all eager to accept them as true. And of course they are true of many Cubans—of all the intelligent and enlightened Cubans, we like to think. But that there are others, and not a few, who are restless under, and resentful of, the remnant of authority still exercised in the island by the United States has been reported so often and so authoritatively by American observers that denial of it does not carry full conviction. If the dropping of English from the Cuban public schools—not from "some" of them, but from all except three, according to seemingly trustworthy information—was the work of a single irreconcilable, why was not his vicious folly promptly rectified and his abuse of power reprehended as it deserved to be?

Whether or not English is taught to the children of Cuba is a matter of small importance to us, but it is one of very great importance to the children and to Cuba. The case for the study of a foreign tongue there is quite different from what it is here, and by no means the unjustifiable waste of brief and precious time that many of us think it is when our educational authorities yield to the urgings of racial vanity that come to them from various directions. An extra language is for our public school pupils little more than a pleasant accomplishment, acquired at the cost of not learning more useful things. For the Cuban child English, if not quite a necessity, is at least a highly desirable tool for daily use in the conduct of practical business, and without it his career will be severely limited.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Consul General Says Austria Did Not Smuggle Documents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When your valuable paper reproduced yesterday the charges of The Providence Journal concerning an alleged trick of this Consulate to misuse the American Red Cross and the New York Health Department for smuggling secret documents into Austria, I refrained from making an official denial because I thought that this fanciful report would not attract undeserved attention.

Since, however, THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning reverts to the question under the caption, "Serum Plot Feasible," I feel it my duty to inform you that the whole story is nothing but an addition to the series of malicious inventions upon which it is needless to enlarge.

Hoping that you will publish the above statement, I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
ALEXANDER VON NUBER,
Consul General of Austria-Hungary.
New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

Whom the Slavs Favor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Benes's statement, made at a mass meeting of Slavs on Monday night, that "if Austria refuses to keep promises made regarding our national integrity and liberties, the time has come for us to place our lot with the Allies," sounds as though the Czechs were free to place their arms and sympathy where they will. The fact is that the sympathies of the Czech people have been with the Allies since the beginning of the war, but they were made helpless by the rigid military rule of Austria. By it they were forced into arms against the Allies; it also made a revolution in Bohemia impossible.

Austria cannot command the respect and love of the Slavs in her empire, because she did not keep the promises made to them. In the last twenty years Vienna has been the servant and vassal of Berlin. Little good could be expected for the Slavs from such an arrangement.

The Czechs look to the Allies for the establishment of national freedom, to which they have been aspiring since 1620. They know nothing may be expected in the event of Teutonic victory but bloody oppression, or even annihilation.

LUDMILA KUCHAR FOXLEE.
New York, Nov. 9, 1915.

A Most Persevering Sport.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When shopping, no matter how busy I am, my ears are keyed up to that unmusical but terrific sound of the boy on roller skates, and if I am discouraged or downhearted nothing gives me newer life than to see one of these mad young exercise takers come to crashing grief against some pillar of society and then watch his hurt, offended little face study over the removal of his skates as an officer of the law stands by. But don't leave him there. Follow his limping figure as he drudges on the one skate he hadn't time to remove through a side street to Sixth Avenue, up a couple of blocks, then back through another side street to Fifth Avenue again, and, in the shadow of one of the mansions that still remain, replaces that other skate. And again the rumbling sound!

I ask you, could you help but love so persevering an outdoor sport?

ANNE LYTTON GREY.
New York, Nov. 9, 1915.

The Money Value of a Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years ago I read somewhere a statement which gave what the several so-called Christian nations of the world had estimated the money value of a man in the prime of life to the nation. It seems to me, if I can recollect correctly, that the worth of a man, as expressed by the different nations, ran all the way from $360 to nearly $1,000. However, this is but a faint recollection.

I have been endeavoring to find this data again, but have been unable to do so. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to advise me where the data may be found.

FRED. C. SLATER.
Sarnia, Ontario, Nov. 8, 1915.

IN THE RAIN.

In the rain!
We go a-tramping gayly, you and I,
We find a jest in all the passersby,
In truth, we laugh and know not really why,
We have a joy e'en of the wintry sky
Since that we are together, you and I,
In the rain.

In the rain!
We go a-plodding sadly, you and I,
We find no mirth in aught that passes by,
We've quarreled, and we know not really why,
The world of gloom is in the leaden sky
That weeps upon us, silent, you and I,
In the rain.

RUTH S. ALEXANDER.

ANGLO-FRENCH WAR TIES.

So Appreciative Are the French That to be British Is Embarrassing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the 17th day of May last I have visited many parts of France, beginning with Calais and the war zone, where I met Belgian, British, and French soldiers from the front, and afterward far away from the war through La Bretagne and the Pyrenees, and in the course of the Summer have three times been to Paris. May I therefore say one or two things in reply to the article of T. H. Graves headed "French Find Fault with British Army"?

Speaking generally, so far from this being the case, it is actually embarrassing to be British, so anxious are the French people to show their appreciation of the fact that but for the intervention of the British France today would be in German power. They never expected nor were they ever led to expect such an army from England as is now in this country—over 800,000 men.

The British were understood to be ready to do two things under certain circumstances: (1) To be ready on the moment with the British Navy and with it to protect the whole coast of France from German aggression. (No one will dispute this was carried out to the letter.) (2) To send an expeditionary force to France of 150,000 men. (Up to date, I believe, more than three times that number have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and still 800,000 remain, with more to follow.)

The French perfectly realize all this, and they also realize that when the British will be most useful is early next year. They can count on about a million more men, trained and equipped, and fresh from England, to reinforce the armies of France, fatigued by the hardships of the campaign of the coming Winter.

Notwithstanding all efforts, direct and indirect, to sow discord between the Allies, their mutual understanding remains perfect, and as to your contributor's suggestion that his "diplomatic friend entertained a lively hope that the English troops in the west would shortly be removed to the spheres of action," I have no hesitation in saying that no Frenchman, diplomatic or not, of any standing, would be guilty of such an assertion.

I find in all quarters a lively appreciation of the value to French soldiers of the tremendous staying powers, admitted by all, of the British, and they look upon the mixture of French and English armies as almost perfect. In this they hold the same opinion as Napoleon, who said he could conquer the world were he able to choose an army from these two countries, and so obtain the differing qualities of each.

As to preparedness for war, it is useless to say very much about this. The war is now on, and must be fought out. But France, the most threatened, was certainly not prepared for war as regards her army, and much more than is hinted at in the latter part of the article is true. Equipment that had been paid for was non-existent, and ammunition that was supposed to be ready was not to be found.

Great Britain, which has as a first line of defense the North Sea and Channel, only pretends to have a navy. This was ready—so ready and so awake that the plan that the Germans had made to destroy it fell through.

I do not say there is not some misunderstanding of Britain's share by those who know little or nothing of existing conditions. There are many Frenchmen who misunderstand Joffre's apparent lack of initiative and his long waiting. These people simply know nothing and their opinion is not worth considering. Both France and England fully realize the situation. They know it is grave. They know (even the peasants in far-off corners) that they must prepare for at least a year more. They are absolutely sure of ultimate victory. It is merely a question of time, cost in money, and cost in human lives.

I have known France for twenty years and I never could have believed that, added to the bravery which, as the world knows, they possess, they could when required add the finer tenacity they are now showing. I venture to say that this spirit of tenacity has been created among them by the knowledge that this time they are firmly allied with their redoubtable foe of other times—the British. LAWRENCE GROVE.

Basses-Pyrenees, France, Oct. 1, 1915.

UNTRUTHFUL SPELLING.

Some Letters Are Brazen Liars, Some Only Suppress the Truth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Fridenberg, as a champion of English undefiled, demands that our language be speld so as to preserv in the spelling the record of the history of the words. Spelling reformers ar glad to see in these words a promis that Mr. Fridenberg wil be with them at least to som extent. He wil, of course, favor getting rid of all the superfluus letters that hav been inserted in English words for no other purpos than to tel a lie about the history of the words. The s in "island" was put in to suggest the false notion that the word was connected in its origin with "isle," and it does to this day suggest that false notion to many honest people; Mr. Fridenberg wil, of course, spel "iland" as it ought to be. The h and y in "rhyme" wer put in in order to suggest the false notion of a Greek derivation as in "rhythm"; Mr. Fridenberg wil spel "rime"—as, indeed, those who spel by dictionaries do spel it, for there is no prominent dictionary whose current edition spels "rhyme" unless you ar willing to take an edition thirty years old as current.

And in like manner, the ue in "tongue," the b in "crumb" and "limb," the l in "could," the c in "scythe" and "scion," and many such letters. Mr. Fridenberg will help us by dropping those out in his own riting, and he wil thus be very useful.

Perhaps he wil also drop those which, without exactly telling an etymological lie of a sort that anybody but specialists can understand, do not tel the truth about any stage in the history of the word. For instance, the silent e in "positive," "native," "active," &c. I kno the historical explanation of the origin of that untruthful e, but as long as we rita a silent e after u in all such words as "glue," "imbue," "rogue," "opaque," the e in "positive" is no record of the conditions that originated it—let alone the facts that even if we did spel "glu," &c., the e in "positive" would stil be a record that nobody but specialists would kno how to read, and that even if its meaning wer understood it would not be worth the trouble it makes.

But Mr. Fridenberg, as a student of the history of language, is, of course, not ignorant that when scolars start to investigate the history of any word the first thing they do is to reject as absolutely useless and misleading the evidence of any spelling that is not supposed to be fonetic. If anybody went into the meeting of any filological society and let it be known that his opinion of the history of a word had been influenced by a spelling which he did not think was ment to be fonetic, sombody would say that the time of the meeting ought not to be taken up with listening to opinions of that sort. Why should the public be fed on such evidence as scientific men unanimously reject as worthless?

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.
Ballard Vale, Mass., Nov. 9, 1915.

Job for Forbes-Robertson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correct pronunciation of English is largely traditional, and, moreover, contains many vowel sounds that our Latin alphabet cannot symbolize. It is quite adequate for our spelling of words of Latin derivation, but fails for the Anglo-Saxon words whose vowel sounds are often different. Still, a standard is obviously needed, and, as runes cannot well be introduced into the alphabet, why not adapt the pronunciation of English to sounds that our own alphabet can symbolize? To this end I suggest that Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson be retained to speak the entire dictionary (revised pronunciation) into the phonograph. Also the Bible and Shakespeare, (revised pronunciation,) so that his beautiful diction and matchless voice shall set a worthy standard for our misused but noble speech. MARTIA LEONARD.
Mount Kisco, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1915.

JAPAN AND THE TIDE OF WORLD MOVEMENT.

A Plea That Americans Prepare for the Mutual Approach of the East and West by Concessions Based on Sympathy and Respect.

By CHUGO OHIRA.

New York, Nov. 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans and Japanese are such proud nations, with no stain of defeat in the pages of their history, that any lack of respect on one side will keenly be resented by the other. If they once crash, in all probability they will go the limit, bringing disaster to both countries. They are also practical nations. Why should they not try to understand each other with sympathy and respect and carefully refrain from a merely censorious attitude? Not only will the understanding have a salutary bearing on the relations of the two countries, but will certainly prove to be a blessing to all mankind. Is not the Pacific big enough to set up a star-spangled banner and a rising sun flag? Here lies a danger or an opportunity.

Now Japan for more than fifty years, through extensive study of Western institutions by her sons and daughters sent abroad, through world-wide travel, and through translations has been acquainting herself with all that is of permanent worth in Western civilization; and through the welcome of foreigners, both as residents and tourists; through the publication of literature describing her aims and progress, through scholars, religionists, as well as representative men, both as residents and tourists, sent on special commissions, she has done what she could to make the world understand her ambitions and the meaning of her civilization. Her compliment to Anglo-Saxon civilization is so great that the study of English is compulsory in all her secondary and higher schools; the names of American and British heroes are on the lips of every youth of Japan.

An interesting story is told about the young Crown Prince. When he was studying at the Peers' School he was once asked by an American visitor who was the greatest man that ever lived. "Abraham Lincoln," was his instant answer. He was then asked, "who comes next?" To which he replied, "my father." The story is simple, but tells much, especially in a country like Japan, where the Emperor is still held in the highest esteem and the people are widely understood to be extremely militaristic. In this characteristic laconic answer from a youth of the imperial family is it not clearly to be seen that the trend of Japanese education, ideals of Japanese and the far-reaching extent of American influence is probably more than any American could imagine? Not only is the spiritual civilization harmoniously welded into one with your own, but the material civilization has now so progressed that in Japan the traveler cannot fail to see nearly typical American cities in Tokio, Osaka, Kobe, and others.

Maybe I am wrong, but I firmly believe, and I think the majority of my countrymen share with me the same view, that the Japanese have reached a stage where, without disturbing other nations, they can ask their equality to be recognized. Japanese ambition is nothing more than obtaining equal standing with Western peoples. To this end she has labored now over fifty years. But what has she attained but recognition as a military power? Instead of improving, the status of Japanese abroad is in certain respects getting worse. Is it because of her fault or that of some one else?

Aside from such superficial things as Japanese primitive loyalty to the Mikado, blind obedience to the family head, their geishas, kimonos, and tiny wooden houses, how much does the average youth of the United States know of Japanese literature, philosophy, heroes, or history? In order to appeal to the public's curiosity the cheap writers and editors interpret only, and often with exaggeration, the funny and curious side of Japan and things Japanese, regardless of its undesirable bearing on the mutual approach of the East and West.

These interpretations are no doubt an offset to the Japanese yellow journalist who writes of the blind obedience of Americans to their wives, the barbarous lynchings, the street walkers, the mad rush after things material and so forth. They may satisfy the lower Japanese curiosity, but only curiosity, else the names of Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Emerson, Longfellow, and other great men would not be on the lips of the Japanese youth.

What we ask of Americans is to spare a little more time to read or listen to George Kennan, whom I always think of and admire as the most astute observer of Japanese civilization, and writers like him, and to set the real facts of Japan beside the bogies of defective minds.

Americans may then understand wherein lies the strength of traditional Japanese civilization; what she has accomplished in assimilating Western civilization, and how eager she is to be friendly with the United States; that the intelligent public of Japan looks to the United States to take the lead in the peaceful solution of the possibly greatest question of the twentieth century—mutual approach of the West and East by mutual concessions based on mutual sympathy and respect, or a possible crash.

With this understanding, I believe, Americans, with their love for liberty, equality and fraternity, cannot help but sympathize with Japanese ambition and pay due respect to us Japanese. To my mind this sympathy and due respect are all that is needed in the maintenance of traditional, amicable relations between two countries. Without this understanding and sympathy peace cannot be looked for; world peace lies where one can walk side by side with others in the true sense of human equality. Human equality goes hand in hand with mutual sympathy and respect. Mutual sympathy and respect grow only when one tries to understand the other with an open mind.

What will be the answer of the sane American public to my voluntary appeal on behalf of our fellow-countrymen at home and abroad? Nothing can more emphasize the sincerity of our desire in this regard than the fact that in spite of our heartfelt resentment arising from the anti-alien land law in California, Japan has spent $2,000,000 in participating in the Panama-Pacific Exposition; that prominent men representing many classes of Japan—religion, education, business, labor, the press, and so forth, Japanese as well as Americans in sympathy with Japan's cause—have from time to time been dispatched on special commissions, culminating in the presence of some eleven newspaper men on the coast and in the coming three months' tour in this country of Baron Shibusawa and his party. It would not be far from the point to say that Japan has almost exhausted all the ways and means in her power to bring about the recognition of equal standing, not only in name, but also in reality, for the handful of Japanese in this country.

Is not now the time for Americans to pause and think and respond to our appeals for the sake of Japan and the United States as well as for the sake of the world at large? Should not human history tell us that it is beyond human power to stem the rising tide of the world movement? The wonderful progress of modern science has made the world small, to speak literally, and nothing can prevent its contact becoming closer and closer, either harmoniously or by crashing. This is, I believe, the world tide of today. Any movement against this tide is bound to end in failure. CHUGO OHIRA.

TREASON BY THE MAIL.

An Envelope Which Carries on One Side an Outburst Against Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed please find an article being freely distributed through the mails, which is self-explanatory. If this does not constitute treason, then I do not know the meaning of that word. It would be bad enough if these were being distributed by hand personally, but when the machinery of the Government is being used for its distribution in an endeavor to hinder or destroy the building up and maintaining of a defense for that very Government, it would appear to me to be not only treason but treason compounded.

I am submitting this protest as a citizen who believes it is a citizen's duty to take prompt and vigorous action against that which he considers to be not for the best interest of his country, and when it is further considered that I am giving my time and services freely as a soldier—Captain Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. N. Y.—because I feel that as long as I have the physical and mental requirements to so serve it is my duty to do so, my feelings regarding the publication inclosed can be better understood. WILLIAM D. FINCKE.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

The inclosure is an envelope containing, in red letters, a diatribe against soldiers by Jack London, headed "A Good Soldier." It contains such expressions as: "He is not a man. He is not even a brute, for brutes only kill in self-defense. No man can fall lower than a soldier—it is a depth beneath which we cannot go." Below, still in red ink, is printed the address of the printer of the envelope, at a town in Kansas, with the announcement that "envelopes like these can be furnished at the following low prices, sent prepaid," and a price list.

Registration for Foreigners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the many recent explosions in our arms and munitions factories, of the many fires on ships plying between our ports and the ports of Europe, of the conspiracies partially discovered by our police, and of the attitude of Austria toward our manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition, would it not be well for our Government to adopt partially and temporarily the very efficient and excellent system of registration and police supervision employed by the German Empire?

Let every person of German birth be required to register at Police Headquarters. Under the penalty of a heavy fine (or imprisonment) he should be required to notify the police of even a temporary change of residence. A record of his age, occupation, property, and income should be on file. The records of those who have not been naturalized, especially of those who have entered the country within the last few years, should be more detailed. Every German citizen should be required to state why he was in this country, what his occupation was in Germany, and what he intended to do in the more immediate future. Much of this information Americans traveling or residing in Germany are obliged to give, as are the Germans themselves. It could not appear to any German as troublesome or out of the way that he should be required to satisfy our Government to the same extent that he is required to satisfy his own.

HELEN J. McKEE.
New York, Nov. 7, 1915.

EFFICIENCY TOY FACTORIES.

How Germany Leads the World in the Manufacture of Playthings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading, "Children, Buy French Toys," Gouverneur Morris states that German toys are badly made, badly shaped, and hideously colored.

Mr. Morris is, to say the least, very badly informed! As a matter of fact, nearly all the fine toys shown in toy shops in this country today are of German origin. The German toy industry, originating in the homes of Thuringian and Saxonian peasants, has long since been developed to the highest degree. The merchandise is made in large, scientifically conducted factories,

SOCIETY WOMEN IN PATRIOTIC CRUSADE

Plan to Begin on Dec. 1 a Campaign for Preparedness, with Petitions to Lawmakers.

AID SPECIAL RELIEF WORK

Volunteers to Serve in Getting the Signatures of Voters—A Ball for Purchase of Aeroplane.

Many society women in New York are interested in the campaign for preparedness which the Special Relief Society is engaged in. The society was organized last Winter by a group of society women with the idea of taking up anything that would serve to aid the city and country at large.

A meeting was held yesterday at the offices of the society, 597 Fifth Avenue, where plans were discussed and formulated for an active campaign in the matter of preparedness, to begin on Dec. 1. On this date slips or tickets setting forth the question of preparedness are to be distributed to every voter, through the district leaders. These individual signed petitions are then to be forwarded to the Senators or Congressmen, urging them to give support to adequate preparedness.

Mrs. William Alexander of the Hotel St. Regis is President of the society, Mrs. William Potter is Vice President, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Secretary, and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Treasurer.

Mrs. Alexander is leaving the first of next week for Washington, D. C., in interest of the campaign launched. The plan is to encourage a unity of spirit that will work for the cause of patriotism, preparedness, and efficiency.

Several branch societies have already been formed in near-by States, including Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and the work is to be largely extended. These branch societies will work out their own schemes in the interest of patriotism, but will act under the general direction of the New York society.

The question of obtaining volunteers for the work was discussed yesterday, and many society women are to serve in this capacity, also as lieutenants and captains in the various city districts where the campaign will be continued with zest.

Last year the society worked in the interest of the unemployed, devoting their energies largely to unemployed women and the various vacation and home relief societies. The membership includes scores of the most prominent society women in New York.

Still another campaign for preparedness against aggression is under way, and announcements have just been sent out for a patriotic ball which is to be given at the Hotel Biltmore on Dec. 8, to raise money for the purchase of an aeroplane to present to the coast defense of New York. The affair is to be under the auspices of a newly organized society called Our Countrywomen of 1915." Mrs. E. D. Mosley of 1,038 Fifth Avenue is the President, Mrs. Thomas Slack, Vice President, and Miss Edith F. Ranger, Secretary.

WALLACE IRWIN TO WED.

Author Is Engaged to Miss Leatitia McDonald, a Writer, of Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—The engagement of Miss Leatitia McDonald of Louisville, a young writer and leader of society, to Wallace Irwin, the author, of New York, was announced tonight by the parents of the bride-to-be. The wedding will be a quiet affair and will take place the evening of Jan. 5 in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends.

Miss McDonald has not only scored in the literary field but has written several vaudeville sketches which have been successful. She met Mr. Irwin some time ago, but the courtship began only a few months ago. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McDonald.

Miss Rebholz Weds F. J. Schill.

The wedding of Miss Katherine A. Rebholz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rebholz of this city, and Frederick J. Schill of Elmhurst, L. I., took place last evening in the Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street. The Rev. William Schoenfeld officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Anna Rebholz, her aunt, who was matron of honor, and the Misses Gertrude Rebholz, a sister, and Florence Krieg.

John Kopf was best man. The ushers were George F. Rebholz and Rudolph Welke.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Louis were:

C. R. Anderson, Mrs. R. Armstrong, J. H. Ashton, J. Ayer, Mrs. M. de Pardo Ayulo, Enrique Ayulo, Miss Maria Ayulo, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baron, Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, Miss Kate Bell, W. T. Birch, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Brooks, J. S. Butler, A. D. Campbell, C. H. Cawn, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Chamberlain, A. J. Chevalier, James Conway, Miss Emily Cooley, F. H. W. Curtis, Miss Dorothy Darrell, Mrs. F. F. Drake, Miss G. M. Durant, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Emmett, Miss M. Emmett, F. S. Evans, Mrs. E. Fane, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. A. B. Fry, F. H. Fullwood, Eustace Ganatt, C. R. Gill, E. T. Grew, G. Harris, Miss Constance Hasler, A. C. Henry, Dr. and Mrs. A. Holder, Miss Margaret Holder, E. S. Hornby, Colonel M. Hunorker, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Illingworth, W. B. Jennings, J. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Joyner, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lauder, Mrs. E. S. Macdonald, Miss Nellie Manning, S. F. Morris, J. A. Morton, Frederick Palmer, Miss J. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wayne Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Putnam, C. Radcliffe, T. Rainon, Miss R. Ray, H. K. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Stewart, E. P. Thomas, Mrs. J. Toney, F. S. Tyler, Miss M. Cleveland Worst, L. Watt, and C. T. Wilson.

SUWANEE BALL AT ASTOR.

Southern Society Gives the First of Its Season's Dances.

The Suwanee ball, the first of the Southern Society's dances this season, was held last night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The affair began at 9:30 o'clock. Besides the general dancing, Neapolitan singers entertained the guests in the intervals between the dances.

The patronesses included Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. G. S. Bertron, Mrs. J. Herbert Claiborne, Mrs. William D. Buckner, Mrs. F. Graham Cootes, Mrs. W. W. Fuller, Mrs. Stuart G. Gibboney, Mrs. A. W. Haywood, Jr., Mrs. Percy S. Mallett, Mrs. John N. Moore, Mrs. Frank L. Polk, Mrs. W. B. Pritchard, Mrs. H. Grantland Rice, Mrs. Lindsay Russell, Mrs. Stephen L. Snowden, Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, Mrs. Archibald R. Watson, and Mrs. W. Gill Wylie.

A number of dinners were given before the dance.

FASHION FETE FOR WAR FUND.

Roger B. de Monvel's Play to Serve as a Setting for Paris Gowns.

A two-act play written for the occasion by Roger Boutet de Monvel will serve as a setting for the gowns to be shown at the Paris fashion fête to take place at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of a war charity in the week beginning Nov. 22. The French author was wounded at Ypres and has come to this country to superintend the staging of his comedy.

The gowns shown have been sent by the La Grande Couture Française, and each of its nine members has forwarded some ten or twelve gowns. There are to be frocks from all the leading Paris ateliers. Out of 600 applicants to act as mannequins, forty-six have been selected and most of them are Americans.

The patronesses include Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Vincent Astor.

Richard H. Reid Left $15,000.

Richard I. Reid applied to Surrogate Ketcham in Kings County yesterday for letters of administration in the estate of his father, Richard H. Reid, a Wall Street broker, who committed suicide at his home, 204 Keap Street, Brooklyn, on Oct. 30. Although Mr. Reid was reputed to be a man of wealth, he left an estate amounting to only $15,000, according to the petition.

Phi Gamma Delta Dines O.H.Cheney

The New York alumni of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity gave a dinner last night in honor of Orrin H. Cheney, National President of the fraternity. Mr. Cheney is President of the Pacific Bank of 470 Broadway. The dinner was held in the clubhouse of the fraternity at 34 West Forty-fourth Street and was attended by about 125 men. Andrew A. Adams was toastmaster, and among the speakers were Barrett O'Hara, Allen Dawson, and Walter E. Atkinson of Pittsburgh.

Miss Florence Vail Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harriott Vail of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Vail, to Ralph Vinton Lyon Hartley of this city, formerly of Salt Lake City, Utah. Miss Vail is a graduate of Packer Institute, and Mr. Hartley was graduated from the University of Utah and Oxford University, England. No date has been set for the wedding.

Wills-Strong Engagement.

Mrs. Charles John Wills of 321 West Ninety-fourth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Gertrude Wills, to Carll Webster Strong, son of the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Strong and Mrs. Strong of Plainfield, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

SCHLOSS—JACOBS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schloss of 255 West Ninety-fifth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cecilia Gertrude Schloss, to Sigmond Jacobs of 118 West 118th Street.

ROSENSTEIN—SEYDEL.

The Rev. and Mrs. Hugo Heyman of 938 St. Nicholas Avenue announce the engagement of their cousin, Miss Lydia Rosenstein, to Theodore Seydel.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., will give a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Maryanna Ludlow Lincoln, on Jan. 13, in the ballroom of the New Colony Club.

A subscription dinner and dance is to be held tonight at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, N. J., the hostesses including the leading women of the club colony.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt arrived here yesterday from Newport and is staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee Munn, (Miss Marie L. Wanamaker,) who have been in Scotland, plan to sail shortly for this side, returning in time for Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Henry Wehrhane of Broad Acres, Llewellyn Park, N. J., will give a dance on New Year's Eve for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Herbert Gardiner Lord, Jr.

Miss Blanche Nevin, the sculptress, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker at their city home, 21 West Fifty-third Street.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Fred G. Latham, who stages all of Victor Herbert's operettas, has been engaged to direct the rehearsals of the Viennese musical play "Sybil," in which Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn will be starred this Winter.

Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock yesterday delivered the book of a musical comedy to the Charles Frohman Company. The title and cast will be announced shortly.

Madison Corey, Henry W. Savage's general manager for a number of years, has resigned that position to make a production on his own account. L. C. Wiswell has been appointed his successor in the Savage offices.

Following her engagement in "Miss Information" at the Cohan Theatre, Elsie Janis will rest for several weeks at her new home, Philipse Manor House, Tarrytown. She will then be presented in a new play under Charles Dillingham's direction. Several plays are being considered, one a musical comedy. If the latter is decided upon, Miss Janis will write the lyrics.

On the stage of the Belasco Theatre, Washington, where May Irwin is appearing in "33—Washington Square," the comedienne held a reception Wednesday night for Geraldine Farrar, Walter Damrosch, Mischa Elman, and the members of the New York Symphony Orchestra, who gave recitals in the afternoon and saw the performance of her play at night.

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MANAGERS' EDICT TO TICKET AGENCIES

"Return Seats Bought in Advance from Klaw & Erlanger or Lose Association's Supply."

FIRM ASKS FOR A DELAY

And an Ally Reports That If Matter Is Dropped There Will Be No More Infractions of Agreement.

At another conference held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor the theatre managers followed up their action at Tuesday's meeting by instructing William J. Fallon of the Tyson Company to instruct the agencies which bought tickets in advance for Klaw & Erlanger's "Around the Map," in violation of the agreement of the managers, to return the tickets to Klaw & Erlanger under penalty of having their supply from the theatres of the other managers cut off in case of refusal to do so. Mr. Fallon sent a letter to the agencies holding the tickets after the meeting.

At the conference of Tuesday Mr. Fallon had been instructed to notify Klaw & Erlanger that they must recall the tickets or be dropped from the organization. He reported yesterday that Klaw & Erlanger claimed the letter containing the action of the other managers had not reached them, and when he read a copy of the letter to them they asked for a little time to consider the matter. A manager who has always been a Klaw & Erlanger ally reported at yesterday's conference that if the matter were dropped there would be no more infractions of the agreement as far as this firm was concerned.

The meeting, however, showed no inclination to compromise, adopting by a unanimous vote instead a motion to order the return of the tickets. It is said that about fourteen agencies bought tickets in advance. The number of tickets included in the "sell out" was said to be 200 a night for a period of eight weeks.

Mr. Fallon said last night he had talked to some of the agencies and that he thought most of them would accept the mandate of the organization and return the tickets.

If Klaw & Erlanger refuse to take them back and refund the money the agencies will lose the money they paid for them. Such a contingency would bring about a curious situation—there would be a large block of seats for "Around the Map" issued for every performance during the remainder of the period which the agencies would own but could not sell if they desired to continue as agents for the other managers. The theatre manager having sold the seats once could not do so again, which would leave them unoccupied. However, the general belief was that Klaw & Erlanger would take back the tickets rather than be isolated from all the other managers.

It was the sense of yesterday's meeting that it would be a great mistake to return to cut-rate tickets. Managers who were formerly in favor of selling tickets below box office prices to bolster up the less successful plays expressed themselves as convinced that the adherence to regular prices demanded by the agreement was helping the theatre.

The meeting was adjourned sine die to await the report of Mr. Fallon.

HARRY LAUDER HERE AGAIN.

He Talks a Little of the War and His Scotch Comedy, "Jimmie."

Harry Lauder arrived yesterday on the St. Louis to begin his eighth annual American tour on Monday. The Scotch comedian says he is going to do all he can to forget the war and devote his energies to making the American public laugh. He has some new songs, most of them original, which he says the English public has voted the best he has ever sung.

Mr. Lauder has been spending his spare time singing to the wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Scotland and England and encouraging men to recruit. His only son, John, is in France serving as a Captain in the First Eight of the Argyle and Sutherland Lancers. He has been twice wounded and sent home to recuperate.

"I do not believe there will be conscription," said Mr. Lauder at the Claridge yesterday afternoon with his best Scotch burr. "We have plenty of men and we will get through as volunteers and that will be a record that has never been equaled."

"You promised you were not going to talk about the war," Mrs. Lauder broke in.

"I'm not talkin' aboot th' war, Mither," he answered. But just the same he took the cue and switched to another subject. He said he had written a play called "Jimmie" that would be produced in London next August. It is a Scotch comedy with its scenes laid in a "toon where the night before a wedding, 'th' healths o' th' hoose.' The play is autobiographical and the characters are drawn from the families of Mr. and Mrs. Lauder.

"I hope ye have made it a bit theatrical, then," said Mrs. Lauder, when she heard this.

Subsequently William Morris, the comedian's American manager, expects to produce the play here. This afternoon Mr. Lauder will attend the Hippodrome show to see John Philip Sousa, a fellow circumnavigator.

CLAMOR FOR OPERA SEATS.

A Throng in Line at Metropolitan When First Week's Sale Opens.

The seat sale for the first week of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House opened yesterday morning at a quarter to nine. As usual there was a clamoring throng in line when the doors were opened, the first man having taken up his position in line at 2.10 A. M., according to opera house observers. The buyers were admitted to the lobby one hundred at a time, so that speculators could be detected.

The subscription for Monday nights is so large that there are never more than a few seats available for public sale on that night, and within a short time all of the tickets for the opening night had been sold. Subsequent applicants were indignant, and charged the opera house with disposing of them to speculators. One woman insisted to Treasurer Earle Lewis that the house should provide men to follow every buyer of seats to the sidewalk to see whether he turned over his tickets to speculators, and, if he did, take them from him.

Mr. Lewis said the sale for the first week had been unusually heavy.

Villard a Philharmonic Director.

Announcement has been made by the Philharmonic Society that Oswald Garrison Villard, proprietor of The Evening Post, has just been elected a Director of the orchestral organization. He has been identified with the society as one of its supporters for many years. His election brings the number of Directors up to ten, the others being Richard Arnold, Mrs. George L. Cheney, James D'W. Cutting, Rudolf E. F. Flinsch, Mrs. William Jay, Felix F. Leifels, Henri Leon Le Roy, Nelson S. Spencer, and Samuel A. Tucker.

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MISS GUIOMAR NOVAES PLAYS

A Young Brazilian Pianist Makes a Favorable Impression.

A young woman whose name, Guiomar Novaes, has an entirely unfamiliar sound in New York, appeared here for the first time yesterday afternoon and gave a pianoforte recital in Aeolian Hall. She is a Brazilian by birth, and her musical education was obtained in Paris under Isidor Philipp. As a musician she does credit to her native land as well as to the land that taught her. South America has not yet been prolific of musicians, but Miss Novaes may yet find some title to have her name spoken with that of Teresa Carreno, who came from Venezuela. She is well equipped with the fleet and fluent and generally accurate technique that is expected as a matter of course from public pianists of these days. She has an unusual command of a richly colored tone from the instrument, in all ranges of power; and her tone is full and round, also in all ranges of power, without losing its beauty in the loudest passages. These things hint at a "musical feeling; and Miss Novaes showed in her brilliant performance an abundance of such feeling. It had not the brilliancy of a virtuoso's playing, the search for brilliancy for its own sake; for there are much grace and charm, much poetic and deeply musical feeling in her playing, as well as a certain glowing vitality; and nothing of an attempt to dazzle or to make a personal display. There are some things that perhaps she will cast from her in the course of her artistic development; the love of dynamic contrasts so intense sometimes as to be extreme; a similar love of contrasts in tempi. But these are not frequent enough now seriously to disturb her listeners; and there is very much in her playing to give them great artistic pleasure, and to promise them a growth in the future into an even riper musicianship.

Miss Novaes played the monstrous structure that Busoni has derived from the Chaconne in Bach's D minor violin suite as something of itself musical and with a feeling for its proportions and the composition of its outlines not always entertained or expressed by pianists intent on piling up its cumulative sonorities. Her performance of Beethoyen's sonata Op. 31, No. 2, was full of its romantic spirit, of fire and passion not exaggerated for the sake of effects. Her program contained also Schumann's Carneval," in which she showed poetical fancy, imagination, picturesque detail and rich tonal coloring; Brahms's B minor Capriccio from his Op. 76 played with the grace, insinuating rhythm and intimacy of feeling that it demands but sometimes does not obtain from its interpreters; the Berceuse and two Preludes by Chopin, and a concert étude by Moszkowski. Miss Novaes gave great and evident pleasure to her listeners, and established herself as one of the better and more interesting of recent additions to the phalanx of pianists.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Pablo Casals, 'Cellist, the Soloist—Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven Played.

The appearance of Pablo Casals, the Spanish violoncellist, as soloist at last evening's Philharmonic concert brought to the hall a much larger audience than was to be seen there at the first evening concert of the organization two weeks ago. It was an audience, indeed, that filled the hall quite to its capacity, and that was much delighted by Mr. Casals's playing. The orchestra numbers were Mozart's symphony in G minor and Beethoven's "Eroica."

Mr. Casals made some of the most notable contributions to the music of last season and quite justified his fame as one of the greatest masters of his instrument. His reappearance this season is welcome. He played last evening Haydn's Concerto in D major with a marvelous polish, grace and flexibility of style, and with the supreme art that conceals art and that effaces from the total effect all traces of effort and of the means by which the effect is achieved. His unfailing accuracy of intonation, his elastic and finished bowing, the purity with which he solves all the problems of the left hand in stopping are a joy to lovers of the stringed instruments. Fullness and richness of tone are not his strongest point; but his tone never lost its quality of beauty even in the most elaborate passage work. And above and beyond all these things are the command of style, the authority and poise, and the musical charm of his interpretation. No wonder that he was much applauded.

Mr. Stransky gave a singularly stiff, perfunctory, and unyielding performance of Mozart's entrancing symphony, which might have led some to suppose him not in full sympathy with its essential characteristics. They are, to be sure, not of a sort to appeal to one whose chief interests are, very naturally, directed toward and by more modern manifestations of music. And yet his symphony of Mozart's is intensely alive today, and is really worthy of all that modern conductors can do in the way of understanding it. The orchestra showed much that was praiseworthy in the matter of tone and accuracy.

TO VOTE ON DRUG COMBINE.

Riker-Hegeman Shareholders to Hold Meeting Dec. 6.

A formal meeting to obtain the consent of the necessary 75 per cent. of the stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Company to a merger of that company with the United Drug Company will be held on Dec. 6 at 340 West Fourth Street.

The transfer of the controlling interest of the company to the United Drug Company was arranged Oct. 16 by George J. Whelan and his associates. The arrangement made by Mr. Whelan with Louis K. Liggett, head of the United Drug Company, calls for an exchange of $100 in common and $45 in second preferred 6 per cent. stock of the United Drug Company for each $100 share of common stock of the Riker & Hegeman Company. Arrangements will be made whereby the minority stockholders will be able to obtain the same terms of exchange as the majority holders.

New Russian Baritone Heard.

Albert Gregorowich Janpolski, a Russian baritone, gave his first song recital at Aeolian Hall last night. His program comprised older music in Italian, a group of modern songs in German, seven Russian and Polish folk-songs, with art songs by Rachmaninoff and Gretchaninoff, some of them marked as being sung for the first time here, and a final group of songs in English, most of them by American composers. It must be confessed that Mr. Janpolski's recital contained more interest for the material presented than for the manner of its presentation, for his vocal style is marred by some of the same defects that have lately been exhibited by other singers of his nation, chief a throaty, constricted voice production. Umberto Martucci played the accompaniments well.

Orders Sale of Nordica's Furs.

Special to The New York Times.

FEEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 11.—Counsel for the heirs of Mme. Nordica Young under her will, dated 1914, object to the proposed sale of the singer's furs. Judge Rulif V. Lawrence today made an order empowering Senator Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., of Keyport, as temporary receiver, to sell sufficient of the furs to pay outstanding obligations of about $4,000, including storage charges, unless the objecting heirs advance the funds.

PROF. FITZ G. TISDALL OF CITY COLLEGE DEAD

Greek Instructor and Member of Faculty for More Than 50 Years a Victim of Pneumonia.

Fitz Gerald Tisdall, Professor of Greek Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York and one of the best known educators of the country, died early yesterday morning of pneumonia in his apartments in the Hotel Beresford, Eighty-first Street and Central Park West. He had been ill only five days.

For more than half a century Professor Tisdall had taught in the college, and in those years many men now prominent in affairs sat under him. He was himself a graduate of the class of '59.

Professor Tisdall was born in this city on March 15, 1840. His father was Fitz Gerald Tisdall, who settled in Greenwich, N. Y. His mother was Elizabeth Ann Clute, member of the Clute family of Schenectady, who came originally from Holland. Professor Tisdall could trace his ancestry back to the family of Viscount Canning, who was Governor General of India at the time of the Sepoy rebellion.

The activities of Professor Tisdall included tutor in the New York Free Academy, a position he held between 1860 and 1879, and Director of Cooper Union Schools of Science and Art, 1870 to 1879. For many years he lived in Woodbridge, N. J., and he became interested in the educational system there.

When the draft riots occurred in 1863 Professor Tisdall was one of the men who responded upon the side of law and order. He hastened to the Seventh Regiment, and was one of the men armed and sent out to suppress the riots. The regiment was then at the front, and the Professor remained on duty until order was restored.

Always of a mathematical turn of mind, his mental relaxation was in the playing of chess. One of his feats is still remembered by some of those who knew him in early life. There was a great chess tournament held in the Academy of Music, and a notable event of it was a series of games played by Professor Tisdall. He played six games simultaneously.

The alumni and the Professors of the college in 1910 celebrated the Professor's fifty years of service. There was a dinner on May 8 of that year, at which he was the guest of honor. The occasion was marked by the presentation to the college of a portrait of the Professor. The presentation speech was made by his college mate, Everett P. Wheeler, '56.

Professor Tisdall received the honorary degree Ph. D. from the New York University in 1874. He made several tours abroad, studying educational systems. He belonged to the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Philological Association, the Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the University and City College Clubs. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Florence V. Rodrigue.

Mrs. Margaret K. Armour.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Margaret K. Armour, widow of Simeon B. Armour, the packer who founded the Kansas City plant of Armour & Co., died here today in her eighty-first year. Since her husband's death, sixteen years ago, she has been active in charitable work. Mrs. Armour became prominent in 1911, when she sued her trusted companion, Miss Harriet Byington, for $142,000 in bonds, which she was said to have taken from Mrs. Armour's safe deposit box. Miss Byington returned about $30,000 worth of property she had bought with the bonds, but denied that she ever remembered taking any bonds. The case was eventually dropped, as Mrs. Armour did not care to prosecute.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM BARTELL, a retired paper-box manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 3,062 Kingsbridge Terrace, Kingsbridge, in his sixty-eighth year.

HENRY THOMPSON, believed to be the oldest Odd Fellow in New Jersey, if not in the country, died yesterday at his home in Washington, N. J. Mr. Thompson was 92 years old, and was the father-in-law of John D. Cornish, with whom he lived.

FRANCISCO A. BERGAGNI, a veteran of Garibaldi's red-shirt brigade, died at his home in Washington yesterday. Mr. Bergagni was well known to Italians all over the United States by his poems.

Mrs. MARY REINHARDT, wife of William Reinhardt, died on Wednesday at her home, 25 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 61 years. She was a lifelong resident of the borough and an active member of Grace Episcopal Church. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter.

CHARLES ELLINGHAM, for thirty-eight years employed by the American Sugar Refining Company and prominent in Foresters of America circles, died yesterday at his home, 537 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 55 years. He Chingham was the Treasurer and a Past Deputy Grand Chief Ranger of Court Eve, F. of A., and one of the organizers of the Foresters Club of Brooklyn. He left a wife and three daughters.

Mrs. ANNA WEEKS died on Wednesday at her home, 93 Main Street, Flushing. She was 83 years of age and the wife of Harvey A. L. Fowler, a jeweler of that village.

Mrs. ROSE SCHREIBER LEHMANN, wife of Dr. E. Lehmann, died yesterday from diphtheria at her residence, 1,985 Bathgate Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Lehmann was stricken last January. Her husband is a well known dental surgeon or East New York.

Mrs. MARY McGOVERN HASKINS, 55 years old, widow of John Haskins, formerly Superintendent of the Liggett & Lorillard Tobacco Company, died on Wednesday at her home, 273 Warren Street, Brooklyn, from diabetes.

ALFRED FRASER, a retired merchant, died on Wednesday at his home at Port Washington, L. I., in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Fraser was born in London, England, and came to this country as a boy. For a number of years he lived in Brooklyn, and in 1882 he removed to Port Washington. Mr. Fraser is survived by five daughters and three sons.

JOHN NIMMO, a civil war veteran and formerly the proprietor of a chain of bakeries in Manhattan and Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home in Jersey City, N. J., from apoplexy. Mr. Nimmo was born in Brooklyn seventy years ago and lived there for almost fifty years. When the civil war began he enlisted with the 139th Regiment of Brooklyn and served for three years. He was a Past Master of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 430, F. and A. M.

THEODORE S. VALENTINE, a pioneer ink manufacturer and the Secretary and Vice President of the Sinclair & Valentine Company of 611 West 129th Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Hahnemann Hospital after an operation. Mr. Valentine was born in Roslyn, L. I., seventy-one years ago, and had been engaged in the ink manufacturing business for more than a quarter of a century. He lived in New Canaan, Conn., and left a wife and three daughters.

Mrs. M. ALICE TAFT, formerly Principal of the Mattituck (L. I.) Union School and long active in the Presbyterian Church in that village, died at her home on Tuesday. She is survived by a son, Henry D. Taft, for many years with The Riverhead News, and a daughter, Miss Byrd Taft.

Mrs. EMMA KENNEDY, wife of Andrew S. Kennedy, proprietor of the Hotel Kensington in Sayville, L. I., died there yesterday. She was 48 years of age.

Mrs. RACHEL PARKER MILSNER, 73 years old, wife of Lewis Milsner, a wholesale jeweler and automobile dealer, died from paralysis on Wednesday at her home, 1,853 East Ninth Street, Flatbush. She is survived by her husband, a daughter, and four sons, Dr. Henry Milsner, Jacob, a public school teacher; Martin, and Emanuel.

GEORGE GEMUNDER, a violin maker and a member of a family of violin makers, died on Wednesday at his home, 1 North Henry Street, Long Island City, in his fifty-eighth year.

FRANCIS ANTHONY EUGENE DE BULLET of Baltimore, Md., died on Wednesday night in Centre Cross, Va., in his eighty-seventh year.

HENRY PETZOLD of Boiling Springs Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in his seventy-sixth year.

ABRAHAM L. TURNER, for several years with the firm of Rouse & Turner, pottery manufacturers, and later with the Standard Pottery, died yesterday at his home, 173 Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., aged 54 years. For the last five years he had been employed in Kokomo, Ind., with the Great Western Pottery Company. He was a native of Jersey City.

JOHN F. MARION, 48 years old, of 30 Condict Street, Jersey City, a member of the Hudson County bar since 1889, died yesterday, suddenly, of pneumonia.

FIGHT MOB OF CHILDREN.

Police Called to Control 25,000 Guests of Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The police were called this morning to restore order when 25,000 school children, guests of John D. Rockefeller, stormed the doors of the Wigmore Coliseum to attend the flower show. So great was the crush when the doors were opened that several children fainted, and one boy was trampled and badly injured. It required the services of 100 policemen and a score of firemen to restore order.

Mayor Baker, Chief of Police Rowe, and school officials held a conference this afternoon at which it was decided to rope off the streets around the Coliseum tomorrow and form the children in long lines when 50,000 more, guests of Mr. Rockefeller, apply for admission. Most of the children today were from the East Side schools. After they had fought frantically for half an hour to gain admission, they finally were formed into lines and admitted two by two. The lines stretched through the neighboring streets, blocking all traffic. More school children will be admitted as guests of Mr. Rockefeller on Saturday. In all, he will entertain 100,000 at an expense of $20,000.

BARON VERNON DEAD.

Captain of Derbyshire Yeomanry Was Once in Diplomatic Service.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Baron Vernon, Captain of the Derbyshire Yeomanry, is dead at Malta.

Baron Vernon was in his twenty-eighth year and was the eldest son of the late Baron, and his brother was the former Miss Frances Lawrence, a daughter of Francis C. Lawrence of this city. Baron George Francis Augustus Venables-Vernon was the eighth to succeed to the title, which was created in 1728. He succeeded his father in 1898.

Baron Vernon was formerly in the diplomatic service, having been the Honorary Attaché at Constantinople in 1908 and attached to the Legation at Munich from 1909 until the outbreak of the war. He was a page at King Edward's Coronation. The Hon. Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, will succeed to his estate of 9,000 acres. Baron Vernon was unmarried.

McADOO'S SON-IN-LAW DIES.

C. T. Martin Succumbs to Pneumonia—Widow Leaves Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Charles Taber Martin of Los Angeles, a son-in-law of Secretary McAdoo, died early today of pneumonia at the Secretary's home here. President Wilson went to the house to extend his sympathy before 9 o'clock.

Mr. Martin was the husband of the former Miss Harriet McAdoo. No arrangements for the funeral have been made.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Harriet McAdoo Martin, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, left here this afternoon, in spite of a diphtheria quarantine, for Washington, where her husband, Charles T. Martin, died today. Nina, her only child, has been ill of diphtheria. Mrs. Martin left the baby in charge of a trained nurse.

Harris G. Eames.

Harris G. Eames, a lawyer of Brooklyn, with an office at 215 Montague Street, and formerly for thirteen years court reporter for The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died yesterday from acute indigestion at his home, 780 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. Mr. Eames was born in Newark, N. J., forty-eight years ago, and was graduated from the Yale University Law School at the age of twenty-two years. For five years he was Postmaster of West Haven, Conn., and then came to Brooklyn, where he was employed as a reporter on The Standard Union and later in the Brooklyn office of The New York Herald. In 1901 he became court reporter for The Brooklyn Eagle, and resigned from this position last year to practice law. Mr. Eames was a member of Annawan Lodge, No. 115, F. and A. M., of West Haven, Conn; the Brooklyn Bar Association, the American Legion, the Flatbush Democratic Club, the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, and of Plymouth Church. He is survived by his wife, two brothers, and a sister.

B. Franklin Lieber.

B. Franklin Lieber, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and one of the best-known codifiers, died yesterday at his home in London, England, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Philadelphia and went abroad to live fifteen years ago. Mr. Lieber was President of the Lieber Code Company, Incorporated, and had translated his code into four languages. He was a member of an old Philadelphia family, and was a member of a number of the most prominent London clubs, including the Authors', Queen's, Junior Athenaeum, and Hurlingham. His wife and daughter survive him.

Dr. Z. X. Snyder.

GREELEY, Colo., Nov. 11.—Dr. Z. X. Snyder, aged 65, President of Colorado State Teachers' College for twenty-three years, died today of anemia. Dr. Snyder was born in Westmoreland County, Penn. He was graduated from Waynesburg College in 1875. After several years teaching in the public schools of Pennsylvania, Dr. Snyder became President of the State Normal School at Indiana, Penn. In 1898 he came to the Colorado State Teachers' College.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

ALFORD—SMITH.—On Nov. 11, 1915, at Grace Church, N. Y. City, by the Rev. Howard R. Weir, Eleanor C. Smith to Archer M. Alford, Montreal and Winsted (Conn.) papers please copy.

BROWNE—LOPEZ.—On Nov. 10, at Fourth Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Kreckson, Madeleine Cailller Lopez to Joseph Emmett Browne.

DAY—REILE.—On Nov. 10, 1915, Mary Ruth Hefele to Edward Cornelius Day.

CLARK—KIRCHWEY.—Nov. 9, Freda Kirchwey to Evans Clark.

Brooklyn.

EICHHORN—GARVEY.—Nov. 10, Bernadette F. Garvey to Louis C. Eichhorn.

HENKEL—BOUWENHOVEN. — Nov. 10, Sarah Du B. Kouwenhoven to George C. Henckel.

LENIHAN—COLLIGAN.—Nov. 10, Irene Colligan to Bernard Lenihan.

NEUBERT—RICE.—Nov. 7, Josephine Eich to John H. Neubert.

NOLLMAN—BUTTLING.—Nov. 10, Beatrice Buttling to Alfred H. Nollman.

Jersey City and Newark.

DELATUSH—ACHESON...—Nov. 10, Jersey City, Edith L. Acheson to John C. Delatush.

DYER—KESSNER.—Nov. 10, Newark, Clare Kessner to Dr. Valentine R. Dyer.

MOSKOWITZ—WOHLMUTH.—Nov. 9, Newark, Mae Wohlmuth to Harry Moskowitz.

OSCHWALD—WAGNER.—Nov. 10, Newark, Etta Wagner to Arthur Oschwald.

Died

ARMSTRONG.—On Nov. 11, Elizabeth L. Armstrong

MELLEN ACCEPTED ROOSEVELT'S ADVICE

President Banned Sale of New Haven Ships to Morse, Fearing for Coasting Trade.

$14,000,000 PROFIT IN DEAL

Witness Says Nation's Chief Promised Not to Attack Railroad's Ownership of Water Lines.

Charles S. Mellen described yesterday his visit to the White House to consult President Roosevelt as to whether the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company should accept the offer made to it in 1907 by Charles W. Morse for the purchase of its steamboat lines for $20,000,000. He was testifying as a Government witness in the trial of William Rockefeller and ten other ex-Directors of the New Haven in the Federal District Court on the charge of conspiring to break the Sherman anti-trust law. As he told how the President requested the company to keep its steamboat lines and undertook not to worry it on that score during his Administration, De Lancey Nicoll of counsel for the defense inquired:

"Will the Government amend its bill of particulars by adding to the list of conspirators the name of Theodore Roosevelt?"

R. L. Batts, chief counsel for the Government, showed that the reason for the President's attitude was his great distrust of Mr. Morse, and that in giving his views to Mr. Mellen he carefully stated that he was not in any way promising immunity if Mr. Mellen or his company broke the law.

The remainder of the session was taken up with the process by which, after the New Haven had acquired the Joy Line, it used the latter as a competitor to ruin the Enterprise Transportation Company, and went in to capture the Maine Steamship Company. It has been charged by the Government that the railroad hid its capture of the Joy steamboats, but Mr. Mellen would not admit that there was any particular secrecy about the matter, as any one who had cared to inquire could have found out the precise facts. In discussing the matter Mr. Mellen gave answers so unsatisfactory to the Government that Mr. Batts complained that he was not able to treat Mr. Mellen as his witness.

Texas Lawyer Offended.

"I do not like to criticise the witness," he said to the court. "He has in a way answered all the questions, but he has also amplified his answers in such a way that I must remind your Honor that Mr. Mellen was himself a co-conspirator. I think I should have some of the latitude in examining him that I should be permitted in examining an adverse witness."

"You may have all the latitude you find necessary," replied the court.

This attitude of the Government toward its star witness led in the afternoon to a sharp passage between counsel. R. V. Lindabury of counsel for the defense, protested against one of Mr. Batts's questions as "unfair," and Mr. Batts, who comes from Texas, took umbrage at the word.

"I am not used to such remarks," he said. "I am not quite used to this atmosphere, and I am not used to gentlemen who make remarks calculated to disturb the serenity of the courtroom."

Judge Hunt interposed to say that he was sure all that Mr. Lindabury meant was to object to the form of the question and had no desire to cast any insinuations, and Mr. Nicoll raised a laugh by joining in:

"If this is not a private fight between my learned friends," he said, "I should like a word. Mr. Batts should consider that Mr. Lindabury was only using the form of objection customary here."

"I have been in the habit of trying cases with gentlemen," replied Mr. Batts. "I am sorry if I mistook the expression of counsel."

The atmosphere was still tense, and Judge Hunt announced a recess of five minutes. He joined in the laugh that his decision occasioned.

Mellen Denies Using a Club.

It was the dealings with the Maine Steamship Company which led up both to this breeze and the mention of the name of Morse. The New Haven acquired all its stock in January, 1907, and Mr. Batts suggested that this was done as a matter of general policy.

"There was no general policy in the matter," replied Mr. Mellen. "We wanted the line, and so we bought it. We bought it because of the competition of the New Haven and the Boston & Albany."

Mr. Batts wanted to know what Mr. Mellen had in his mind at the time the line was bought, and whether it had anything to do with the competition of the Grand Trunk Railway.

"I only told the Directors that we had a large steamboat organization in New York, with heavy overhead charges," Mr. Mellen said. "These would be no greater if we took the Maine line, as it would take care of itself."

"Well, would not the Maine Steamship Company have been a club over the Grand Trunk in relation to competition and rates?" asked Mr. Batts.

"No," replied Mr. Mellen, "for the steamship line was the connecting link between the Grank Trunk Railway at Portland and New York."

"Did you make any suggestion to the Directors about withdrawing that connection from the Grand Trunk?"

"It is not impossible that I may have said something," said Mr. Mellen.

Mr. Batts asked whether it was in the mind of Mr. Mellen to make that suggestion, and when Mr. Lindabury characterized the question as "unfair" the exchange between counsel began.

Morse Offered Big Price.

It was in the early part of 1907 that Charles W. Morse approached Mr. Mellen and entered into negotiations for all the New Haven's steamboat lines above Bridgeport. He offered $20,000,000 down for the New England Navigation Company, which owned the lines and their equipment. Writing of this on Feb. 4, 1907, to William Rockefeller, Mr. Mellen said in part:

Mr. Charles W. Morse has made me an offer for our stock in the New England Navigation Company ($5,000,000 par value) of $20,000,000. This is a tremendous price, more than we can average to earn net out of the property. It is quite likely to tempt many of the Directors to accept. There are many reasons why we should sell, but there are other quite potent ones to the contrary. It would give us a profit of about $14,000,000 on the investment over and above the total cost of the lines, as shown by our books. This in itself is very attractive.

Mr. Mellen also referred to the possibility of a law being passed by Congress to prohibit the railroads from controlling steamboat lines, and pointed out that, if the New Haven did not sell, it might be involved in a war with Morse and an expenditure of another $5,000,000. It was this risk of a rate war that made Mr. Mellen in a memorandum prepared for the Directors incline toward the acceptance of the Morse offer. Writing to Mr. Rockefeller, he said:

The general condition is rather unsatisfactory. There is great unrest in labor circles, and the agitation against corporations and railroads in particular at Washington is making itself more or less manifest in local Legislatures, and causing us considerable trouble.

What Roosevelt Said.

We are, however, sufficiently strong in Connecticut and, I think, in Rhode Island to control the situation in both States. In Massachusetts the attention of the Legislature is directed more toward other corporations than our own this year, and we are looking to escape, I think, from all accounts, any serious trouble.

Altogether, we have very many things to be thankful for, and if our great and good friend in Washington can be restrained, or have his attention diverted to other things, we are likely to have continued prosperity.

Mr. Batts then asked Mr. Mellen about his visit to his "great and good friend," and he replied:

"I went to see President Roosevelt at Washington. I had an appointment with him, and I explained to him what the proposition was, and that it was a good line and let the railroad out, but I told him I thought it was a matter of such public importance that I ought not to commit myself without laying the matter before him.

"The President sent for the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, Mr. Knapp and Mr. Prouty, and for H. Knox Smith and we discussed the question. Then I told him that I was fearful that if I did not accept the proposition the time might come when legislation would prohibit railroads from holding steamship lines, and I ought not to be caught where I had no purchaser. So I thought he ought to protect me.

"Then he stated to me in a very emphatic manner: 'Mr. Mellen, I am no lawyer, and I can't promise you any kind of protection, if you break the law; but as far as I and my Administration are concerned, if you do not sell you will have no trouble about those steamship lines.'

Thinks Roosevelt Was Right.

"We did not sell them," went on Mr. Mellen, "and I cannot see now, and I could not see then, why that was not good advice. I thanked Mr. Roosevelt and told him I was going back home to report to my board."

"Was anything said about Morse?" Mr. Nicoll put in.

"Yes," replied Mr. Mellen, "Mr. Roosevelt said he was highly prejudicial to the interests of the country and that he was fearful of the success of Mr. Morse's projected steamship monopoly. If we sold to Mr. Morse it would give him the coastwise monopoly he was aiming at. That was what undoubtedly actuated the President."

One of the first questions put to Mr. Mellen, as he took the stand at the morning session, went to the root of his evidence and met with fierce opposition from the defense.

"Were the facts that influenced you in recommending the acquisition of railroad, trolley, and steamship lines laid before the Directors?" asked Mr. Batts.

"They were in every case that I can recall," said Mr. Mellen.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 this morning.

VISIT TO FAIRYLAND FOR LITTLE CRIPPLES

Decked as Flowers, Bees, and Sunbeams They Jaunt With Cinderella and Her Slipper.

The crippled children of Public School 2, Primary, almost believed that they were the butterflies and bees and flowers that they personated in the playlet of "Cinderella in Flowerland" in the auditorium of Public School 62, at Hester and Essex Streets, yesterday afternoon, for the entertainment of the primary children of other schools in the neighborhood. The happy woman was Mrs. Henrietta Rinaldo Schleder, Principal of Public School 2, Primary, who has taken the crippled children's annex under her special supervision. As the children sang and haltingly danced on their unstable little legs she smiled and almost wept by turns.

Other grown-ups in the audience, too, had recourse to handkerchiefs as children dressed as butterflies fluttered in, some with creaking braces on their legs, singing:

Lightly, lightly winging, on the breezes swinging,
Airy little fairies, full of grace and glee,
Dancing with the sunbeams, weaving dainty day dreams,
Could mortals be as light and free? Airy fairies we!

It was the old story of Cinderella, but the characters were flowers, Sunshine, Bonnie Bee, the good old Godmother, and Mother Nature. Cinderella was a daisy bud, and because her petals had not yet unfolded she had no fine dress to wear to the ball of Prince Sunshine. Cinderella was Celia Freedman, who was well on the road to recovery from a bad case of curvature of the spine. The stepsisters, Hollyhock and Tiger Lily, were proud indeed, although they did limp a little.

Mother Nature, the good fairy godmother, however, summoned Bonnie Bee, who, in his efforts to call the sunshine to open Cinderella's petals, quite forgot that he had a tubercular knee. When the sunshine did come and Cinderella's petals opened up, she smiled as only a little girl who has suffered much can smile.

At the ball the part of the Prince was taken by Sarah Waldman, who has not lost hope that her back may some day be straight. Among the flowers was a little girl, all in white, who carried a bunch of blossoms almost as big as her stunted self.

The play from the ball on followed the time-honored version. In the final scene, where the Prince finds his true love by the try-on of the tiny slipper, all the thirty children in the play came upon the stage.

In spite of their physical handicaps, the children put great spirit into the play, much to the credit of the educational system that lifts little sufferers into Fairyland.

RECEPTION ON LAFAYETTE.

New York Frenchmen Visit New Liner, Here for the First Time.

Paul Faguet, Director of the French Line in New York, gave a reception and luncheon yesterday on the new liner Lafayette, to which more than one hundred members of the French colony in New York were invited, including the members of the French Industrial and Banking Commission, who arrived here on the steamer.

G. B. d'Anglade, the French Consul General, proposing a toast to the republic, said he was on board a French steamer with the tricolor flying at her masthead and felt as if he was in France. The name of Lafayette was famous in the history of the United States as well as in his native land and he hoped that the new liner would still more firmly unite the two republics.

Mr. Faguet responded for the company and said that in spite of the submarine enemy the French Line had maintained a regular weekly service to New York.

The Lafayette is a comfortable, roomy steamer of 15,000 gross tons with excellent passenger accommodations. The decorations of the public rooms are bright and lack the sombre hues exhibited on some large Atlantic liners. The curtains and hangings in the cabins are of artistic French cretonnes instead of the customary silk and satin draperies. Lighting and ventilating have been carried out under the most modern ideas, and life-saving apparatus has been provided far in excess of the number of passengers and crew, 2,000, which the Lafayette is licensed to carry. She is nearly 600 feet long and 64 feet beam and sailed very steadily, according to Mr. Damour and other passengers on her maiden trip. She has two turbines and two reciprocating engines which drive her with four propellers at an average speed of nineteen knots.

The Lafayette is commanded by M. Roch, who had the Gascogne up to four years ago, when she was taken out of the passenger service.

GOES TO NAVY TUG'S AID.

Cruiser Will Relieve Craft Towing Submarine from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11. — The United States cruiser Chattanooga left today in answer to a wireless message from the cruiser Maryland, which is towing the submarine F-3 here from Honolulu.

The collier Nanshan and the tug Iroquois, towing the F-1 and the F-2, are preceding the Maryland. Heavy seas and rough weather have been making the voyage difficult.

The message, according to the naval authorities, said that the Iroquois, which was known to be running short of fuel, would not be able to complete the voyage without refueling unless relieved of the weight of the submarine she was towing. The Chattanooga will take the underwater boat in tow.

To Operate Railway Bought at Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Nov. 11.—Frank B. Allen of this place has a whole railroad all to himself. He bought it recently at a Sheriff's sale at Morristown, and while it goes by the big name of the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad, it isn't as big as the title sounds and does not go near Pennsylvania. However, Mr. Allen is going to spend some money fixing up the line, which before it was ordered to cease operations because of its condition plied once or twice a day between Morristown and Whitehouse, and it is expected that it will be ready for operation again in a year or so.

GOVERNOR INSISTS WATERSHED IS SAFE

Investigators Suggest That He May Have Been Tricked by His Subordinates.

POINT TO 'JOKER' IN PLAN

It Provides for Pouring Sewage of Mohansic Hospital Into a Feeder of Croton Lake.

Governor Whitman sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday in answer to one sent by the Mayor, in which he assured the Mayor that the city authorities need have no apprehensions that the proposed sewage disposal plants at the Mohansic State Hospital and the Boys' Training School at Yorktown Heights would menace the purity of the city's water supply.

According to information made public at the office of the Corporation Counsel and by the Merchants' Association, contracts for the construction of the plants which were to be awarded today involve the draining of the sewage from these institutions into Mohansic Lake and Crom Fond, which empty into Croton Lake, a link in the water supply system of New York City. Argument is to be made in the Supreme Court at White Plains today on a motion to show cause why a permanent injunction should not issue to restrain the State authorities from carrying out the plans. The proceedings were brought on behalf of the city by the Corporation Counsel's office.

Governor Reassures Mayor.

Here is the Governor's letter:

State of New York,
Executive Chamber,
Albany, Nov. 11, 1915.

To Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, New York City:

Sir: In reply to your communication of Nov. 10 relative to the sewage and sewage disposal plants at the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights and the Mohansic State Hospital, situated upon Lake Mohansic, I would say that the information upon which your letter is presumably based is incorrect.

Proposals received by the State on Nov. 9, 1915, provide for the construction of only the first portion of a comprehensive plan, the complete development of which is referred to in a former communication to you. This portion forms an integral part of the comprehensive plan which the State's engineers have evolved for the absolute safeguarding of the Croton water shed from contamination or pollution of any kind.

I would further say in regard to the proposed pipe line extending to the Hudson River, that the State's surveyors have been engaged upon this part of the project by my direction, and estimates and plans will be ready for the consideration of the State departments concerned and the Boards of Managers connected with these institutions by Jan. 1.

In your letter you state that you have instituted this action because of your desire to protect the watershed from possible pollution. If you will refer to my communication to you of Sept. 20 you will see that I am definitely committed to the construction of a pipe line to carry the purified effluent from these sewage disposal plants to the Hudson River. At that time I said:

Whitman Pledges Protection.

I sympathize, as do all who had to do with this matter, with the objection to this procedure existing in New York City, and feel that it is desirable that the additional safeguard be provided of carrying effluent from these plants to the Hudson River, and I shall take such action as is necessary to bring about this result without interfering with the immediate construction of the institutions in question. I can assure you that the means of carrying the effluent from the disposal plants to the Hudson River will be constructed by the State before the sewage plants are put in operation.

Construction of the plants as provided for by the plans of the State Architect is the first essential, as the State Department of Health has definitely stated that it would not consent to the conveyance of raw sewage through the proposed pipe line, and that only such a purified and sterile effluent as will be produced by these plants can be properly carried. If the construction of the sewage disposal plants should be prevented by your action, development of this property, already representing an investment by the State of nearly a million dollars, would be prevented.

My personal zeal and official responsibility in the matter of protecting the Croton watershed from pollution are, I feel, equal to yours, and my approval of the plans was given with the dual purpose of protecting the watershed from possible pollution and of forwarding the development of the institutions in question.

The erection of the Mohansic State Hospital and the Training School for Boys is chiefly to relieve overcrowded institutions of the City of New York. Your injunction proceeding is not only unnecessary for the protection of the watershed, but, if successful, would also have the immediate result of delaying a benefit greatly needed by the City of New York.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

Points Out Offending Clause.

Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Pollution Committee of the Merchants' Association, which has been fighting hard to safeguard the Croton watershed from contamination through sewage disposal from the two institutions, said yesterday that he had seen the plans, that these provide for the draining of the sewage into Mohansic Lake and that there appeared on the plans on file in the State Architect's office under which the contracts are to be let: "Approved, Charles S. Whitman, Governor; George W. Glynn, Executive Auditor." Mr. Hatch said:

"The plans for the sewage disposal plants at these institutions call for the construction of a swere line leading from the disposal plant into Mohansic Lake and Crom Fond. On page 8 of the specifications for the disposal plant at the Yorktown Training School is the following paragraph:

"'The contractor shall build the cast iron outfall line to convey the effluent across the swamp to Mohansic Lake. This outfall line shall be laid between the retention tank and the outlet in Mohansic Lake to the alignment and elevation shown on the plans.'

Hints at Trickery.

"Governor Whitman signed the plans and specifications which includes the above paragraph. If he did so unknowingly, he is the victim of his subordinates. If he did so with full knowledge, I cannot understand his statement in this morning's papers. Furthermore, Governor Whitman has no power to carry out the promise he makes to pump the effluent at some future date into the Hudson River. This plan requires legislative action and a further appropriation. Besides, if it is intended in the future to discharge sewage from these institutions into the Hudson River, why has Governor Whitman signed plans calling for the construction of a sewer leading 600 feet in the opposite direction and emptying into Mohansic Lake?

Governor Whitman said last night in Albany:

"I have not been trapped into signing an order which will permit any of the sewage or the effluent therefrom of the Mohansic State Hospital nor the Boys' Training School at Yorktown Heights emptying into Lake Mohansic, Crom Pond or Croton Lake.

As I assured Mayor Mitchel in my letter, not one ounce of the sewage or its purified effluent will get into Croton Lake with my consent, but that it will be carried to the Hudson River through pipes which will not admit of it getting on to the Croton watershed."

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner, who conferred with the Governor yesterday, also stated that there would be no danger of the sewage from Mohansic Hospital or the Boys' Training School flowing on the Croton watershed. The sewage reduction plants for both of these institutions, proposals for the construction of which were received Tuesday by State Architect Pilcher, will be necessary, no matter where the effluent is carried, Dr. Biggs declared.

Both the Governor and Attorney General Woodbury said that Mayor Mitchel appeared to be unduly exercised over the situation.

ONLY 26,239 IDLE CARS.

Railroad Men Say There May Be an Actual Shortage Soon.

Figures compiled by the American Railway Association show that on Nov. 1 the railroads of the United States and Canada had only 26,239 idle cars on hand. This compares with 78,299 a month ago and with 170,096 on Nov. 1, 1914.

These figures serve as an indication of the activity on the railroads. Railroad men pointed out yesterday that an actual general shortage of cars by the end of this month was a possibility. They said the grain movement had not yet begun in earnest and that coal shipments had not yet attained normal Fall proportions. Comparisons with November and October of last year, they say, must take account of the fact that the grain movement was in full swing last year at this time. The carrying of war materials has created entirely new business.

The most congested section of the country for the present is the eastern district, New York, Pennsylvania, and New England. Reports of actual shortages in freight cars totalled 26,628, and it is probable that these shortages were found mainly in the ammunition-making districts. The actual surplus of idle cars reported for Nov. 1 was 52,867, and subtracting from this the reported number of cars which could have been utilized, the net surplus of 26,239 is obtained.

ASSESS 135 ON $2,479,300.

Tax Commissioners Make 50 Examinations in One Day.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan made 520 examinations yesterday on a personal tentative tax assessment for 1916 of $75,652,500. Of the number 135 were held on a final assessment of $2,479,300. Twenty-seven were exempted owing to non-residence and five were reported dead.

The total number examined since the books were opened is 9,043 and their tentative total assessment amounts to $851,693,900. Of the number 2,708 have been held on a final assessment of $17,498,261.

UNION LABOR MOVES TO UNITE ITS FORCES

Plans to Draw Headquarters of Sympathetic Bodies to Union Square Region.

STEINMETZ GIVES SANCTION

Famous Socialist Inventor Urges the Binding Together of Independent Interests.

The Labor Centre Association has sent out a printed map of the Union Square region, showing the various organizations of workers which have headquarters there, and urging similar organizations to move into that neighborhood, when they have occasion to move, to bring about the geographical concentration of union and labor leaders and societies.

With the map goes an interview given by Charles P. Steinmetz, the Socialist inventor and engineering expert of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, to Carl Beck, who is directing the work of the Labor Centre. After learning of the plan, Mr. Steinmetz said:

"For the first time in this country I see a sound and well thought out program which labor can use to increase its voltage. It is a pity that the labor movement is split up into factions, sects, and dissenting groups. There seems nothing to bind together the independent strands, if the factions are in reality natural strands. As an engineer it jars my very soul to see in the labor movement disintegration gaining over integration. It seems so unnecessary in a movement so progressive and humanitarian, with its underlying principle of fraternity. Even as an experiment I have great hopes for this Labor Centre movement, with its Labor Forum and its central clearing house of labor information. The methodical use of public school buildings will in itself be a worthy accomplishment.

"Our workingmen make a mistake when they think that because there are differences of belief and method in the advancement of the cause of labor that there is no hope for a united labor movement. Capital is wiser. Capital, that is, intelligent capital, always forgets its differences when its interests are threatened. That is one reason why big interests locate near each other, however bitter competitors they may be. There is no better example than the Wall Street district. Wall Street is one unit when its interests are threatened. The diversified interests knit together and integrate at such a time. So far as my observation goes, labor has not learned effectively to do that. The Socialists, the Industrial Workers of the World, the Socialist Labor Party, the American Federation of Labor pull apart more than they pull together.

"I have long thought that all these factions have enough in common on the purely economical-industrial side of their progress to make for powerful common action at certain times. I am well aware that it does little good to talk of harmony where no harmony exists. Every intelligent student of economics knows that it was not harmony talk that caused even bitter competitors in the same line of business to locate themselves in close proximity to each other, and to go one step further in co-operating for the common good of their special class of business."

The map shows that there are now grouped within a few blocks of Union Square the offices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Socialist Party State Headquarters, the Central Labor Forum, the Rand School of Social Science, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the Woman's Trade Union League, the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, the American Federation of Labor, the People's Institute, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the Labor Centre Association, Cooper Union, and the open-air labor forum in Union Square.

Accompanying the map is the statement that such concentration of the forces of labor would facilitate effective action in its behalf. "Stopping such mockery of justice as the conviction of Lawson, campaigning for the publication by Congress of the Manly report of the United States Industrial Relations Commission, and seeing that the new State Constitution deals out a square deal to the workers," it says, "are some of the common interests of labor."

On the Organizing Committee of the Labor Centre are James P. Boyle, President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union; Mary Dreier, ex-President of the Woman's Trade Union League; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Mrs. George S. Frank of the New York Unemployment Committee; Carl Beck, Director of the East Side Forum; Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman; Thomas J. Curtiss, Deputy of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission; Melinda Scott, President of the Woman's Trade Union League; Mrs. James P. Warbasse of the New York Unemployment Committee; Chester M. Wright, editor of The Call; J. Howard Mallison, fraternal delegate to the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and Ernest Bohm of the Labor Publicity Organization.

CITY POPULATION 5,498,982.

Health Board Reckons Increase of 500,000 Based on Police Census.

The Health Department made public yesterday the results obtained by the Police Department in a census of Manhattan Island, completed on Wednesday. The figures show a population of 2,295,671. The recent State census showed 2,103,206.

If the same proportion of difference existed throughout the city the city's population would be about 500,000 more than the State's figures show. Reckoning, however, that the decline in immigration and movements of the foreign laboring population would reduce the normal increase in population, the Health Department estimates that the population of the city is 5,498,982.

New York City at present has a low death rate, and the Health Department has been charged with making this rate upon population figures which are too high. In order to obtain an accurate basis for birth and death statistics, former Commissioner Goldwater obtained the services of the police to take the census. It is said the police will now undertake a census of the remaining four boroughs.

SUPPOSED CURE FOUND FOR PELLAGRA

Abundance of Protein Food Announced as Remedy by Public Health Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—What is believed to be a dietary cure for pellagra has been found as the result of experiments by the Public Health Service. The cause of the disease, as well as the remedy, it was officially announced at the Treasury Department today, has been discovered. Assistant Secretary Newton, who has charge of the Public Health Service, spoke of the discovery as one of the greatest achievements of medical science in recent years.

The disease has been making rapid inroads in the South, and cases have been occurring elsewhere in the United States with alarming frequency. It is estimated that in recent years there have been 75,000 cases in the United States, and that at least 7,500 persons will die this year from pellagra. Only tuberculosis and pneumonia exceed it in the number of victims.

In the first years of investigation by the experts of the Public Health Service the results seemed to establish that in the case of children those near 5 years and over 15 escaped the disease. Persons who worked in and around kitchens appeared to be immune. It was established that persons whose diet lacked a normal proportion of protein seemed to be particularly subject to the disease, while those whose food contained enough protein seldom were afflicted.

The results of the research were so indefinite and inconclusive that it was decided to make an experiment on a convict farm in Mississippi, near Jackson. Surgeon Joseph Goldberger and Assistant Surgeon G. A. Wheeler of the Public Health Service were put in charge of it. Among the seventy-five convicts pellagra never had appeared.

Governor Brewer told the convicts that he would pardon all those who submitted to the experiment, and assured the patients every possible medical care. It was a dietary test, and every sort of food was supplied in the greatest abundance except those kinds containing a normal percentage of protein.

The diet differed from that given to the other convicts in the absence of milk, eggs, peas, beans, meats, and other foods that would furnish protein. The patients were treated in all respects as were the other convicts—the same work, discipline, rest, and water. If anything, their quarters were better than those of the others, as they had to be kept under constant surveillance. They were fed fried mush, biscuits, grits and brown gravy, sweet potatoes, cabbage, corn bread, rice, collards, and coffee with sugar. The cooking was of the best.

HOWARD GOULD LOT SOLD.

Fifth Avenue Site Goes to Kingdon Gould's Company for $513,000.

Cornelius W. Wickersham, who was appointed by Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court to sell the lot on the southeast corner of Seventy-third Street and Fifth Avenue belonging to Howard Gould in order that Howard's brother, George J. Gould, might collect a tax lien of $54,609 and interest, reported to the court yesterday that the property had been purchased by the Seventy-third Street Realty Company. The price paid for it was $513,000, and the interest brought it up to $514,637.

The President of the purchasing company is Kingdon Gould, who is also a Director. The other Directors are David H. Taylor, who is George J. Gould's personal attorney, and S. Neilson Rice. The office of the company is at 165 Broadway, where George Gould and Mr. Taylor have their offices.

The sale was based on a suit begun by George Gould for one month's interest at the rate of one-quarter of 1 per cent. which Howard Gould had failed to pay. Howard's wife, Kathrine Clemmons Gould, immediately began to fight the proceedings, charging that they were the outcome of a plot on the part of her husband and his brother to deprive her of her dower interest in the property.

Mrs. Gould got a legal separation from her husband in 1909, with $3,000 a month alimony. The order also provided that she should retain her interest in the real estate owned by her husband. She declared that if the property was sold as a result of the proceedings George J. Gould would buy it in for little more than the amount of his claim against it. Howard Gould bought the property in 1899 for $450,000, and its present value was variously estimated at $800,000 to $1,000,000.

The courts found against Mrs. Gould, ruling that her interest was safe and that the plaintiff in the proceedings had a right to enforce his claim against the property because of the default in the interest. It was also found that Mrs. Gould had not furnished any proof of collusion between George and Howard Gould on which to base her assertion that they had conspired to injure her. Out of the purchase price George J. Gould will receive the amount due him and Mrs. Gould will get her dower interest, which will be one-third. The money was deposited with the City Chamberlain.

Georgetown Alumni Elect Officers.

At a meeting of New York Alumni of Georgetown University at the Astor on Wednesday night, the following officers were elected: President, J. Lynch Prendergast; Vice Presidents, John G. Agar, Walter F. Albertsen, Martin Conboy, Jean F. C. Des Garennes, Stephen B. Fleming; Treasurer, James A. MacElhinny; Secretary, James S. McDonogh. These Directors were elected: F. X. Anglim, John Devine, Harry H. Brown, Joseph Healy, Edward W. De Knight, Allan A. Ryan, Miles Tierney, Jr., and Charles N. Harris, the last to take the place of the Rev. D. Marcus Dyer.

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The Promenade in the Marble Exchange
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THE JOY OF COLOR

In winter the world is mostly dull brown or gray, * * * The Traymore, in contrast, has a joyousness of color that makes it a retreat, like a paradise, for winter. "The place doth like an opal seem, all radiant with a light divine"—a rather poetical expression which renders faithfully, however, the atmosphere of the Traymore. * * * That was the motive of the builders—to get joyousness by exquisite tact in the blending of bright colors. * * * A touch of color in the winter gives a lift to the spirit, and the Traymore, having this, is like a well spring of refreshment in the desert.

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A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
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Entrees (Choice).
Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
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Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold.
Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Remarck or Marinister Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.
Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice).
Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice).
Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
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Write for Circular 1493
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Score Big Gains, While Rails Remain Unchanged —Good Absorption Shown.

The bullish spirit so much in evidence in the late afternoon's trading on Wednesday endured overnight, despite the quite unfavorable turn taken in the Ancona developments. Neither the denial of the assertion by the German news agency that the ill-fated liner was attempting to escape when she was torpedoed nor the discovery that she carried more than a score of Americans among her passengers served to halt the recovery which had set in with the characteristic vigor of the upturn from the previous big reaction. Stocks on the war-order side of the board were soon selling at figures so far above the low point reached on the previous day that traders had an opportunity to close out with very substantial profits. This selling did not reach such a volume as to check the rise in all issues, although the advancing movement from that time on was greatly lessened.

The stock market was in very much better position yesterday as a result of the four and a half days of liquidation through which it had passed, and brokers were not sorry to see more evidence of restraint in the buying for new positions. Customers had been made more discriminating by the easy reactions brought about in some of the highly speculative war stocks and the recovery in such issues as Baldwin and Crucible was less violent than it would have been otherwise.

The attempt to shift the larger proportion of trading into the railroad shares appeared to have spent itself yesterday. Most of the railroads only succeeded in holding their previous gains and there was little to attract fresh investment in the day's news. On the other hand some of the industrial stocks which have lacked popularity for the last few days showed decided gains yesterday. Notable among these was American Smelting, which moved from 94½ to 99⅞ and closed with a net gain of 4½ points. Steel was very active, closing at 87¼ with a net gain of ¼. The news of this company's plans for expansion did not come out until after the close of the market. The day's transactions were considerably under the previous day's total, but large enough to show a widespread interest in the recovery from Wednesday's low prices.

Traders have been taught by the two recent reactions in the highly speculative war order stocks that it is not safe to buy into companies whose shares have had tremendous advances based entirely upon unofficial reports of huge profits to be made out of munitions. Some of these issues may be worth their present prices, and more, but until the mystery that has surrounded their changed position has been cleared by earnings statements buyers are likely to favor the standard copper and and steel stocks, and those of the "war order" companies which have issued official reports.

$3,800,000 GOLD ARRIVES.

Shipment on the St. Louis Makes Imports for Year $355,000,000.

The steamship St. Louis brought in yesterday $3,800,000 gold in British sovereigns, which was deposited at the Assay Office. Of the total, $2,500,000 was consigned to the Guaranty Trust Company, $500,000 each to the Bank of New York and Wells, Fargo & Co., and $300,000 to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

This brought the year's imports up to about $335,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	.	4	4	4½
Chicago	.	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City	.	4	4	4½
Dallas	.	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	4
Chicago	5	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	4
Minneapolis	5	.	4	4
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
San Francisco	6	3½	4	4½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 months	3
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	2¾@3¼
60 to 90 days			2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.65⅝	$4.65⅛	$4.65⅝	+0.00¾
Cables	4.66⅜	4.66⅛	4.66⅜	+00.1¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable
London	$4.63⅝	$4.66⅛
Paris	5.93¾	5.98¼
Switzerland	5.33	5.32
Scandinavia	26.32	26.42
Berlin	.81⅝	.81½
China—		
Hongkong	43.45	43.60
Shanghai	56.25	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	19.40	19.45
Holland	.41⅛	.41⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.46¼	6.46⅛
Japan—		
Kobe	49.50	49.62½
Yokohama	49.50	49.62½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.02	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41⅝	.41⅛
Rio	.23½	.23⅜
Spain	..	.19
Austria	14.64	14.70
Russia	..	32.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.61¼	$4.59¼	$4.60⅜	$4.58⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $483,196,340; balance, $28,110,475; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $25,358.

The local banks have gained $8,070,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27 7-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 50¼c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	942,080
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	150,903,783
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.22 + .47
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
106	110	400	Adams Express	108	109	108	109	+2
20½	20⅝	28,900	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅜	20⅝	20½	20	−1
11⅜	12	5,400	Alaska Juneau	12¼	12⅝	11⅝	12	−⅛
31¼	31⅝	9,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31	31⅝	30	31½	+⅛
73	73½	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73½	72⅜	73½	+⅛
73⅜	73⅝	4,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	73	73⅞	73	73⅝	+⅛
67¼	67½	6,400	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅝	68¼	66⅝	67½	+1¼
60⅝	60⅞	38,000	Am. Can	59½	61⅝	59⅝	60⅝	+2⅜
107	107½		Am. Can pf	107⅝	107⅞	107½	107⅝	+1⅝
82¼	82½	9,600	Am. Car & Fdry	81⅞	82¼	80⅝	82½	+2
142	145	800	Am. Coal Products	143	144½	143	143	+3½
57¾	58	900	Am. Cotton Oil x d	59	59	57½	58	...
12	12¼	1,200	Am. H. & Leather	11	12⅜	11	12	+1
51	52	1,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49¼	52	49½	52	+2¾
28	27	1,300	Am. Ice Securities	26	27	26	26	+⅛
25	25⅛	4,300	Am. Linseed	24¼	26	24	25	+1
43¼	44⅛	1,700	Am. Linseed pf	43¼	44½	43	44½	+2½
64	64½	4,800	Am. Locomotive	63⅛	64⅝	62½	64½	+1⅞
9½	9⅝	100	Am. Malt	9½	9½	9½	9½	+½
98⅞	99⅛	82,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94⅝	99⅞	94½	98⅞	+4½
111⅜	112	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	110⅞	111⅝	110⅞	111⅝	+1⅝
82¼	83½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83	83	83	83	...
154	155	100	Am. Snuff	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	−4¾
62½	63	4,500	Am. Steel Fdries	61	63¾	61	63	+1⅞
116⅞	117	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	116⅜	117	116	116⅞	+1
127⅝	128½	2,500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128⅝	128	128	−¼
232	233	100	Am. Tobacco	232	232	232	232	−1½
232	233	25	Do., odd lot	233	233	233	233	...
51⅝	52	4,400	Am. Woolen	48	51⅜	48	51⅛	+1½
51⅜	52	1,500	Am. Woolen pf	50	51⅝	50	51⅜	+1⅛
97¼	98	100	Am. Woolen pf. x d	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	+⅞
87	87½	73,500	Anaconda Cup. Co	85⅞	87⅝	85⅞	87	+1½
108	108⅜	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	108⅜	108⅝	108⅛	108½	−⅜
101¼	102	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...
112	116	200	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	115	115	−1
113¼	116	28,200	Baldwin Loco	113	118	111	115½	+4
108	109½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	...
94¾	94⅞	5,000	Baltimore & Ohio	94¾	95⅞	94¾	94⅞	+⅝
76½	77¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf	77	77	77	77	...
...	...	7	Bank of Commerce	180	180	180	180	...
1⅛	1⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
435	437	700	Bethlehem Steel	435	435	412½	435	+5
435	437	10	Do., odd lot	437	437	437	437	...
90	90½	1,400	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	90¼	90¼	90	90	...
91	93	50	Brown Shoe pf	91	91	91	91	...
11	11⅜	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	11	11	11	11	+1½
68⅜	68⅝	3,300	Butte & Superior	67	68⅝	67	68⅝	+2¼
29	32	100	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	+⅛
19½	20	700	California Petrol	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19½	+⅛
183⅜	186	5,400	Canadian Pacific	186½	187	185½	185⅞	+⅛
86	90	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	89	89	89	89	−1
57⅜	58	8,200	Central Leather Co	57⅜	58⅛	57⅜	57⅝	+⅜
181	185	6	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	131	131	131	131	...
62	62¼	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	63	63	62	62	−⅛
16	16¾	600	Chi. Great Western	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	−⅛
39½	39¾	2,620	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39⅞	40⅜	39½	39½	−⅛
95	95¾	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅞	95⅞	95	95	−⅜
130⅜	131	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	131	131	131	131	+¼
133	135	100	Chi., Rock Island	133	133	133	133	...
170	190	75	Chi. & Northw. pf	180	180	180	180	...
20¾	21	9,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21¼	21⅝	20½	20⅝	−⅛
122	124	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	123	123	123	123	+2
122	124	50	Do., odd lot	122	122	122	122	+1
54½	54¾	6,200	Chino Copper	54⅜	54⅞	54	54½	+1
49	50	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	−⅛
75	76	500	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	76	76	76	76	+1
52	52¼	9,425	Col. Fuel & Iron	51¾	52½	50½	52	+1
45½	48½	200	Comp. Tab. & Rec	46	48	46	48	...
142⅞	143	4,800	Consoli. Gas x d	143⅛	144½	142⅜	142⅞	−⅛
91	91¾	3,300	Continental Can	88	92¼	88	91¼	+4½
18⅞	19	1,900	Corn Products Ref	19	19¼	18⅝	19	+⅛
73½	73¾	20,800	Crucible Steel	74	75¼	72¾	73½	+⅛
103½	104	500	Crucible Steel pf	103	106	104	104	+1⅝
115	117	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115	116⅜	115	116⅜	+1⅝
151⅜	152¼	40	Delaware & Hud	151½	151⅝	151½	151½	...
19½	20½	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19½	20	19½	20	+1
44¼	45	6,800	Distillers Secur	43⅜	45	43	45	+1⅜
24½	25	500	Dome Mines	25	25¼	24½	24½	−½
13⅝	13¾	300	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	15	15	14	14	+⅛
65	66½	200	Duluth Storage Bat	65	65	65	65	...
42⅜	42⅞	26,310	Erie	43	43	42¼	42⅜	+⅛
57¼	57⅝	3,700	Erie 1st pf	58	58¼	57¼	57½	−⅛
48½	48⅝	300	Erie 2d pf	49½	49½	48⅝	48⅝	−⅛
35	36	1,200	Federal M. & S	30	35	30	35	+3
55½	56	5,150	Federal M. & S. pf	50	55⅝	50	55⅜	+5⅝
176½	177½	2,200	General Electric	176¾	177½	176¾	177½	+1½
384	395	2,000	General Motors	380	400	380	394	+10
113⅜	114	300	General Motors pf	113⅜	113⅝	113⅝	113½	+⅛
71⅞	72	8,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71¼	72	70½	71⅞	+1⅜
111	112½	200	Goodrich pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	−⅝
125¼	125½	3,500	Great Northern pf	126⅜	126⅜	125	125⅝	−⅝
48⅜	48⅞	10,200	G. N. certs. ore prop	46	49½	45⅞	48⅜	+⅛
40½	40⅝	100	Greene-Cananea	40½	40½	40½	40½	+⅛
72⅞	73	8,900	Guggenheim Explor	71¼	73¼	71¼	73	+2
120	...	50	Homestake Mining	121	121	121	121	...
43¼	43⅝	14,500	Inspiration Copper	43¼	43⅞	42⅝	43½	+⅝
22½	23	100	Inter.-Met.	23	23	23	23	+⅛
22¾	23	2,500	Interboro Consol	23	23½	22⅝	22⅞	−⅛
79⅜	80	1,200	Interboro Con. pf	79⅜	79½	79½	79½	...
26½	27	1,500	Int. Agricultural	25½	27⅛	25½	27⅛	+2¾
63½	64¼	800	Int. Agricultural pf	63	64	63	64	+1
109	112	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	100	109	109	109	+1
69	71	600	Int. Harv. Corp	70	70	70	70	...
185	190	815	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	185	189¼	185	189½	+1½
107½	106½	100	I. Nickel pf. v.tr.cfs	108½	108½	108½	108½	+½
57½	57¾	9,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	56¼	59½	55½	57½	...
11⅞	12	2,500	Int. Paper	11½	12	11½	12	−⅜
45	46	800	Int. Paper pf	44½	45	43⅝	45	+1
32¼	32⅞	1,300	Kansas City South	33½	33½	32¾	32⅞	−⅝
63	64	300	Kan. City South. pf	64	64	64	64	...
109	112	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	111	111	110	110	−1
75¾	76	6,050	Lackawanna Steel	75¼	77	74½	76	+1½
80½	81	2,100	Lehigh Valley	80⅞	81	80⅜	80⅝	−¾
246	248	200	Liggett & Myers pf	246¼	247	246¼	247	...
118	119½	200	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118	118	...
23	27	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26½	26½	26½	26½	−⅞
81	83	100	Mackay Cos	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+⅛
65½	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+¼
70	71	11,300	Maxwell Motors	69¼	73½	67¼	70½	+2
99⅞	100	1,900	Maxwell M. 1st pf	99¼	100	98½	99⅝	+1⅞
57½	57⅞	3,500	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	56	59¼	56	57⅞	+1⅝
85¼	85⅝	12,100	Mexican Petroleum	83¾	89⅝	83¾	86	+3⅜
83½	84	3,100	Miami Copper	83½	84⅜	83½	84⅜	+1¼
35⅛	35⅜	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	35⅛	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
126	126	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	126	126	126	126	−½
7⅝	7⅞	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅝	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	−⅛
16⅜	16⅝	500	Mo., K. & T. pf	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	−⅛
7¾	8¼	5,100	Mo. Pacific	7½	8¼	7¾	7⅝	−⅜
7⅜	7½	3,500	Mo. Pacific pf	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7	−⅜
60	60¼	800	Montana Power	60¼	61	60	60	−¼
111¼	111¼	50	Mont. Power pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	−2⅜
78⅞	79	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	−⅛
112	112	100	Nat. C. & S. pf	111	111	111	111	+1
30	30½	1,900	Nat. En. & St	29	30	29	30	+1
93	93	100	Nat. E. & S. pf	92¼	92½	92½	92½	+½
66¼	66½	4,100	Nat. Lead	64¾	66½	64½	66⅜	+2⅜
15⅝	16	1,200	Nat. Lead pf	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	...
135	139	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake	135	138	135	137	+4½
102½	103	800	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅝	102½	102½	+⅛
100	100	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+1¾
80½	81	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	80½	81	80	80⅝	...
31½	31½	1,300	N. Y., O. & W	31½	31½	31	31½	+½
118½	119½	1,400	Norfolk & Western	118½	120	118½	119½	+¼
72⅝	73	100	North American	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	+⅛
116	116	2,715	Northern Pacific	116	116	115	115⅝	+¼
42½	43	200	Pac. Tel. & Tel	42½	42½	42½	42½	+½
60⅜	60⅝	8,455	Pennsyl. Railroad	60⅜	60⅝	59⅜	59⅝	−⅜
65	65	100	Petti., Mull. & Co	65	65	65	65	+5
43	43	800	Philadelphia Co	43	43	43	43	+1
32⅝	35¼	8,600	Pittsburgh Coal	32⅝	35¼	32⅝	35	+3
106	106	350	Pitts. Coal pf	106	106	106	106	+2¾
98	98	100	Pitts. Steel pf	98	98	98	98	...
64½	64⅝	2,200	Pressed St. Car	64½	64⅝	63¾	64	−⅛
103⅞	104	300	Pres. St. C. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	...
118	118½	200	Public Serv. N. J	118	118½	118	118½	+½
41½	42	100	Quicksilver	41½	41½	41½	41½	−½
5	5	200	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	−⅛
44½	45	700	Railway St. Spring	44½	45⅞	44½	45½	+2⅜
99⅜	100	100	Rail. St. Spring pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+⅜
26¼	26¼	6,100	Ray Con. Copper	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+⅜
82¼	82½	17,600	Reading	83	83½	82	82	−⅜
50⅜	50⅝	5,900	Republic Iron & St	51	51⅜	50½	50⅝	+⅜
105	106	200	Rep. I. & St. pf	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	+⅝
...	...	400	Rock Island	½	½	½	½	...
...	...	600	Rum., (M.,)	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	−⅜
...	7	1,100	St. L. & S. Fran	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
12½	13⅜	200	St. L. & S. F. pf	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
9½	9¾	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2 pf	9¾	9⅞	9½	9¾	+⅛
22	22½	100	St. L. S. W.	22	22	22	22	+1
38	40	400	St. L. S. W. pf	40	40	40	40	+1⅝
18¾	19¼	900	Seaboard A. Line	19	19⅝	19	19	...
41½	42	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	42	42	42	42	...
155⅝	157	300	Sears, Roe. & Co	156	156⅜	155⅞	156⅜	+⅛
57	58	800	S.-S. St. & I. Co	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+⅝
102¼	102¾	18,350	Sou. Pacific	103⅜	103⅝	102¾	102⅝	−⅝
115	120	820	S. Porto Rico S	118	118	112	115	+5
8,000			Southern Railway	24¼	24⅜	24	24⅜	+⅞
62	63	200	Sou. Rail. pf	62	62	62	62	+½
100			Standard Milling	78½	78½	78½	78½	−2½
81	81	50	Stand. Mill. pf	80	80	80	80	...
8,200	155		Studebaker Co	152	157½	148	154	+2
6,200	56		Tennessee Copper	55	56	54½	56	+1½
600	169		Texas Co.	166¾	168½	166¾	168¼	+2⅝
1,200	62¼		Third Avenue	61⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62	+⅛
100	101⅞		Tob. Products pf	102	102	102	102	...
100	7		T., St. L. & West	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
100	15		T., St. L. & W. pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
100	98¼		T. C. R. Transit	98½	98½	98⅛	98⅛	+⅛
1,600	8		Un. Fruit Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
10,600	137⅝		Union Pacific	137¼	138¼	137	137¼	−⅛
100	83½		Union Pacific pf	83½	83½	83½	83¼	−¼
50	83½		Un. Pac. odd lot	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
825	97⅝		Un. Cig. Stores	97	97	96	96	...
600	145		Un. Fruit Co.	144	144¾	143	144⅝	+1½
900	23¼		Un. Rail. Invest	23	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
200	40		Un. Rail. In. pf	39	40	39	39⅜	+⅛
100	27		Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26½	26½	26½	26½	−⅞
100	83		Mackay Cos.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+⅛
100	66		Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+¼
11,300	71		Maxwell Motors	69¼	73½	67¼	70½	+2
1,900	100		Maxwell M. 1st pf	99¼	100	98½	99⅝	+1⅞
3,500	57⅞		Maxwell M. 1st pf.	56	59¼	56	57⅞	+1⅝
12,100	85¼		Mexican Petroleum	83¾	89⅝	83¾	86	+3⅜
3,100	84		Miami Copper	83½	84⅜	83½	84⅜	+1¼
200	35⅜		Minn. & St. L. pf	35⅛	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
100	126		M., St. P. & S. S. M	126	126	126	126	−½
800	7⅝		Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅝	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	−⅛
500	16⅝		Mo., K. & T. pf	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	−⅛
5,100	8¼		Mo. Pacific	7½	8¼	7¾	7⅝	−⅜
3,500	7½		Mo. Pacific pf	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7	−⅜
800	61		Montana Power	60¼	61	60	60	−¼
50	111¼		Mont. Power pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	−2⅜
100	79		Nat. Cloak & Suit	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	−⅛
100	112		Nat. C. & S. pf	111	111	111	111	+1
1,900	30		Nat. En. & St	29	30	29	30	+1
100	93		Nat. E. & S. pf	92¼	92½	92½	92½	+½
4,100	66½		Nat. Lead	64¾	66½	64½	66⅜	+2⅜
1,200	16		Nat. Lead pf	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	...
1,400	139		N. Y. Air Brake	135	138	135	137	+4½
800	103		N. Y.

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FRISCO PLAN CUTS INTEREST IN TWO

Committee Proposes Reduction of the Road's Fixed Charges to $1,607 a Mile.

BONDS ON INCOME BASIS

Would Assess Each Share of Stock $5—New Capitalization Put at $327,000,000.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Plans for the reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad submitted to the Missouri Public Service Commission here today provide for a reduction in capitalization of $29,678,000, or 8.31 per cent., and for a reduction in fixed charges of 47.16 per cent.

The proposed capitalization of the reorganized company, including stocks and bonds, is placed at $327,000,000, in round numbers, while that of the old company was $356,000,000. These figures include the bond issues of the old Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, which are not disturbed in the reorganization plan.

Under the reorganization plan $250,000,000 of common stock is to be authorized, but of this $197,000,000 is to remain in the treasury for future cash requirements. Common stock to the amount of $47,700,000 is to be sold to the syndicate that buys in the Frisco, and $5,300,000 is to be set aside for the adjustment of debts.

Preferred stock to the amount of $200,000,000 is to be authorized, but $118,000,000 is to remain in the treasury. Seven million preferred stock is set aside for the adjustment of debts and $75,000,000 is reserved for the conversion of income mortgage bonds.

Under the plan submitted today the fixed-charge obligation is reduced $118,887,000. The interest-bearing charges, set forth on a mileage basis, include only the fixed charges, and not the obligations on which interest is to be paid solely out of income.

Under the reorganization plan, holders of general lien bonds are to exchange 75 per cent. of them for income bonds, and holders of refunding bonds are to exchange 25 per cent. of them for income bonds.

The annual fixed charges will be reduced $5,728,000 and the interest-bearing obligations will be $38,762 a mile, with an annual charge of $1,607 a mile. The present interest-bearing obligations amount to $63,899 a mile, with an annual charge of $3,059 a mile.

Each share of stock in the Frisco is to be assessed $5, according to the plan.

The Public Service Commission accepted the plan, which was purely tentative, and announced that an early hearing would be given, after which the plan would be approved or rejected.

The plan was submitted by R. T. Swaine, counsel for the Reorganization Committee; by Henry S. Priest of St. Louis, counsel for the receivers, and by W. C. Nixon and J. W. Lusk, receivers.

The plans provide that not more than 25 per cent. of the stock of another railway shall be acquired by the Frisco without the consent of a majority of the stock.

Plans are made, if the reorganization is approved, for the purchase of additional equipment at the rate of approximately $5,000,000 a year for five years, for elimination of grade crossings, for the rebuilding of bridges and trestles, for the installation of block signals, and for radical savings in operating expenses.

The capitalization of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, once an independent line, but now a part of the Frisco system, is not affected, and as a result the reduction in the capitalization of the St. Louis & San Francisco proper exceeds 9 per cent.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	620	630	625	635
Borne-Scrymser	263	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	111	109	111
Cheseorough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	160	170	160	170
Continental Oil	257	263	257	263
Crescent Pipe Line	44	46	44	46
Cumberland Pipe Line	67	68	67	68
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	250
Galena Signal Oil	155	158	155	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	153	156	151	154
Indiana Pipe Line	108	111	108	111
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	155	161	156	161
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	415	407	412
Prairie Pipe Line	205	208	204	206
Solar Refining	280	290	280	285
Southern Pipe Line	234	237	234	237
South Penn Oil	337	340	337	340
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	310	313	308	312
Standard Oil of Ind.	450	455	450	455
Standard Oil of Kan.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Ky.	320	325	317	323
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil of N. J.	481	484	477	482
Standard Oil of N. Y.	202	204	202	204
Standard Oil of Ohio.	495	505	495	505
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	85	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	216	220	216	220
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼
6s. Sept. 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s, June, 1965	105¼	105¾	105¼	105⅜
4½s March, 1963	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅞
4½s, Nov., 1957	104⅞	105¼	104⅝	105⅛
4½s, May, 1957	104⅞	105¼	104⅝	105¼
4½s, Nov., 1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s, May, 1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s, March, 1964	100¾	101	100¾	101⅛
4½s, March, 1962	100¾	101	100¾	101⅛
4½s, Sept., 1960	100¾	101	100¾	101⅛
4½s, March, 1930-60	100¼	101¼	100¼	101⅜
4s, May, 1959	97⅝	98½	97⅝	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1958	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4s, May, 1957	97⅝	98½	97⅝	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1956	96⅞	97½	96⅞	97½
4s, Nov., 1955	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1936	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s, Nov., 1954	86¼	..	86¼	..
3½s, Nov., 1954	86⅜	..	86⅜	..
3½s, May, 1954	86⅜	..	86⅜	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Kentucky Con.	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Mexican	.34
Andes	.09	Occidental Con.	.75
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.26
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Overman	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.07
Gould & Curry	.04	Seg. Belcher	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Sierra Nevada	.57
Justice	.03	Union Con.	.56
Jacket Con.	.15	Utah Con.	.02

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.60	Comb. Fraction.	.07
Halifax	.59	D'field B. B.	.04
Jim Butler	.78	Florence	.43
McNamara	.02	G'field Consol.	1.25
Midway	.10	G'field Kewanas.	.30
Mizpah Exten.	.25	G'field Merger.	.10
Montana	.29	Jumbo Exten.	1.27½
North Star	.11	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.06	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Exten.	2.82½	Simmerone	.14
Tonopah Merger.	.37	MANHATTAN.	
Victor	.09	Big Four	.05
West End	.62	Nevada Hills	.16
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.67
Atlanta	.24	Round Mountain	.41
Booth	.36		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9½	10	Gold Sov.	6	6¼
Elkton	.33	33½		6½	7½
El Paso	.76	78	McKinney	.44	47
Findlay	.4½	..	Work	.170	177
Golden C.	.182	186	Vindicator	.167½	168
Gold Dol.	2½	4	R. B. H.	3¾	4
Isabella	.17½	17¾			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	96	98	100	100
Conley Foil	360	400	360	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	97	100	97	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	195	188	193
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	420	430	425	450
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	123

STATE MUST REFUND $1,000,000 STOCK TAX

Appellate Division Upholds Claim of 416 Brokers for Excess Paid On Low Priced Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The Appellate Division for the Third District today handed down a decision which upholds the results of three test suits in the Court of Claims brought by New York Stock Exchange members for the return by the State of about $1,000,000 excess stamp taxes. The suits were based on amendments to the stock transfer tax law in 1906 which were afterward found unconstitutional. The amendments to the law of 1905 required that a tax stamp of 2 cents be attached to each share of stock, irrespective of par value, although gradations of the tax had been included in the original statute, which made tax charges on shares with a par value of less than $100 lower than that on shares of $100 par value.

The last suit was brought in the name of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Co., and was conducted by Samuel P. Goldman of the law firm of Goldman, Unger & Heide, 120 Broadway. The sum asked of the State was $645,000, representing excess taxes on trading in such half stocks as Pennsylvania Railroad, Reading, and others for a period of about eighteen months, while the faulty sections of the law were in effect.

The Appellate Division decided that the money should be refunded, plus interest at 6 per cent. from January, 1907. It is expected in brokerage quarters that the case will not be carried to a higher court, and that the work of returning the excess funds to about 416 different claimants will begin soon.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	118	..
American Light & Traction	357	362
American Light & Traction pf.	108½	110½
Adirondack Electric Power	16	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	60	64
*American Gas & Electric	110	115
*American Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf.	79	81
American Public Utilities	31	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	56	60
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf.	92	93
Cities Service	85	90
Cities Service pf.	80	82
Colorado Power	24	25
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	82	84
Consumers Power pf., Me.	90	94
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	92½	93½
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	92½	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	69	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	77	81
Empire District Electric pf.	66	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	55
Gas & Electric Securities	60	75
Gas & Electric securities pf.	65	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	82	83
Lehigh Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10½	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29	30
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	53½	54¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	88
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	22	25
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	74
Southern California Edison	75	79
Southern California Edison pf.	90	95
*Standard Gas & Electric	5¾	6¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf.	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10½	11½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	30	43
United Light & Rys.	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	70	72
Utah Securities	17	18
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf.	48	52

*Par value $50.

TO SPEND $10,000,000 IN U. S. STEEL PLANTS

Corporation Orders New Furnaces and Mills to Meet the Unprecedented Demand.

DUTCH BUYERS IN MARKET

Hollanders Come Here for $500,000 Worth of Railroad and Structural Material.

The United States Steel Corporation is planning to spend nearly $10,000,000 in the extension of existing plants to care for in-pouring orders that have practically swamped the mills. Chairman E. H. Gary issued this statement yesterday:

"We have decided to make additional improvements at Gary, Ind., consisting of two blast furnaces, several open-hearth furnaces, blooming mill, duplexing plant, &c., costing over $7,500,000, the exact figures of which are not yet ascertained, and will probably commence work in the immediate future.

"We have also decided to make additional improvements at Youngstown, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, which will cost between one and two millions."

Evidence of increased demand for American steel in foreign quarters is appearing every day. It was learned yesterday that several Dutch merchants had arrived in the city to buy steel products for early shipment to Holland and to the Dutch East Indies.

Inquiries so far recorded call for about $500,000 worth of structural and railroad material for Dutch consumption, with other orders in prospect. Arrangement has been made with a local banking house to make cash payment for the goods upon their receipt in New York.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	81.53	80.39	81.11	+ .03
Industrials	98.15	94.02	97.34	+ .91

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Nov. 8	92.47	89.77	90.51	—1.24
Nov. 4	91.98	90.21	91.44	+ .93
Nov. 5	92.24	90.06	90.28	—1.21
Nov. 6	90.33	88.92	89.58	— .85
Nov. 8	90.83	88.41	88.83	— .75
Nov. 9	88.15	87.07	87.61	—1.22
Nov. 10	89.09	85.76	88.75	+1.14
Nov. 11	89.94	87.90	89.22	+ .47

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Nov., 1915	93.51	Nov. 1	85.76
Nov., 1914—Exchange closed.			
Nov., 1913	67.80	Nov. 1	65.50
Nov., 1912	84.12	Nov. 7	81.10
Nov., 1911	78.98	Nov. 24	74.14
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	37.47
Year, 1913	74.10	Jan. 2	68.09
Year, 1912	85.65	Sep. 30	75.24
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57

*To date.

Nov. 10 89.22
Nov. 10 66.51
Nov. 12 82.37
Nov. 1 77.07
Feb. 24 89.22
July 30 60.20
Feb. 1 68.04
Feb. 1 78.39
Sep. 25 77.60

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the bulk of the net changes in prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at the end of the day reflected further recoveries from the recent sharp setback in the market, it was noticeable that many of the railroad stocks had lost ground fractionally. Some of the advances in the industrials were very substantial. American Smelting, American Can, and Anaconda were among those making the best gains.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
340	Alaska Gold	28⅝	29¼	28¼	28⅝
20	Alaska Juneau	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,060	Allis-Chalmers	31¼	31⅝	30¾	31⅝
370	Am. B. Sugar	66½	68¼	66½	67⅝
8,900	Am. Can	59½	61⅝	59¼	60¾
170	Am. C. & Fy.	81	82	80½	82
10	Am. H. & L.	11	11	11	11
80	Am. Ice Secur.	26½	26½	26⅛	26½
110	Am. Linseed	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾
90	Am. Loco.	63¼	63¾	63	63¾
11,190	Am. Smelt.	94⅜	99⅞	94⅜	99
100	Am. Woolen	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
7,230	Anaconda Cop.	85⅞	87½	85⅝	87
80	At., T. & S. F.	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾
290	Baldwin Loco.	114	117½	111	115
90	Balt. & Ohio	95	95	94¾	95
30	Brklyn R. T.	90½	90½	90	90¼
80	Cal. Petroleum	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
160	Cent. Leather	58	58	57⅞	57⅞
320	Ches. & Ohio	62⅜	62⅜	62¼	62¼
280	Chi., R. I. & P.	21	21	20¾	20¾
610	Chino Consol.	54	54¾	53⅝	54
750	Col. Fuel & I.	51⅞	52¼	50⅝	52¼
40	Corn Products	19¼	19¼	19	19
1,590	Crucible Steel	74	75½	72⅜	73⅝
200	Dist. Secur.	44	44¼	43	44¼
2,010	Erie	42⅞	43	42¼	42⅝
50	Erie, 1st pf.	57½	57¾	57¼	57¾
80	Goodrich Co.	71	71¾	70⅝	71¾
500	Gt. North. Ore	48¾	49¼	48⅝	49
30	Guggenh'm Ex.	72½	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
510	Inspirat'n Cop.	43⅝	44	43¼	44
210	Interboro Cons.	23	23	22¾	23
400	Int. Paper	12	12	12	12
60	Kan. City So.	33½	33½	33	33
30	Kan. City S. pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
50	Lehigh Val.	80⅝	81	80⅜	81
430	Max. Motors	70	70¾	69	70¼
500	Mex. Petrol.	87¼	89½	86½	89⅛
150	Miami Copper	33⅜	34⅞	33½	33½
460	Mo. Pacific	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
30	Nat. Enamel	29½	29¾	29	29
40	N. Y. Central	103¾	103½	103	103¾
20	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼
20	N. Y., O. & W.	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼
10	Nor. Pacific	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
10	Pacific Mail	31½	31¾	31½	31½
170	Pennsylvania	60⅝	60⅝	59¾	59⅝
70	Pitts. Coal	34⅞	34¾	34¾	34¾
20	Pres. Steel Car	63½	63½	63¼	63½
140	Ray Copper	25⅝	26	25⅞	25⅞
1,400	Reading	82⅞	83¼	82	82⅝
170	Rep. I. & S.	51¼	51⅝	50¼	50⅜
870	So. Pacific	103¼	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
80	So. Railway	24½	24¾	24¼	24¼
90	Studebaker	152	157	152	156
180	Tenn. Copper	55¼	55⅞	54⅜	55⅞
30	Third Av.	62¼	62¼	62	62
1,000	Union Pacific	137¼	138	137½	137½
30	U. S. Cig. Stores	10	10	10	10
80	U. S. Rubber	54½	54¾	54¼	54¾
27,590	U. S. Steel	87	87¾	86¾	87¾
230	Utah Copper	73⅞	74½	73¾	74½
60	Va.-Car. Ch.	47	48⅝	47	48⅝
1,150	West. El. Mfg.	67¼	68¾	67¼	68¼
73,210					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Bonza	.36	.36	.36	.36
300	Goldf. Cons.	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½
800	Iron Blossom	.78	.78	.78	.78
400	Jim Butler	.78	.78	.78	.78
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1,000	Kewanas	.32	.32	.29	.32
300	Tonopah Ext.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
3,600					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$6,665,095	+$1,612,872
One road	639,121	— 35,205
Total, (10 roads)	7,304,216	+ 1,577,667

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BROWN SHOE CO. for the year ended Oct. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total income	10,786,131	10,748,120	38,011
Expenses	10,232,400	9,914,473	317,927
Net	553,726	833,642	*279,916
Interest	146,642	161,013	*14,871
Depreciation	166,762	176,740	*9,978
Surplus	240,322	495,888	*255,567
Pfd. dividend	273,000	273,250	*250
Com. dividend	....	92,924	*92,924
Deficit	32,678	187,689	70,817

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended Oct. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	274,159	328,095	410,622
Net after tax.	3,951	40,962	140,151
Def. aft. chgs. and div.	42,281	126,465	196,288

*Decrease. †Surplus.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	98	..	Pan 2s, r.		
2s, c. 1930	98	..	1938	97	..
3s, r. 1918	101	..	Pan 3s, r.		
3s, c. 1918	101	..	1961	101	..
4s, r. 1925	109	..	Pan 3s, c.		
4s, c. 1925	110	..	1961	101¼	102¼
Pan 2s; r. 1936	97	..			¾

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf.	98	99	K'gs Co El L & P	129	129½
Am B Sug pf.	93	93½	Kresge(SS) Co.	225	249½
Am B S & pf.	93	..	Lac'l Gas	104	105
Am C & F pf.	117	117½	L E & W pf.	12½	14¾
Am Coal	20	..	L-W B 1st pf.	92	98
Am C Pr pf.	108	..	Do 2d pf.	60	80
Am Cot O pf, ex d.	96	103	Lorill Co.	183	185
Am Exp	115	117	Do pf.	112	118
Am L pf.	97	98½	Louis & N.	125	130
Am M pf.	30	33	Man B'ch	2	8
A. S pf. A	80½	87½	Man Elev.	127	130
Am Sn pf.	106	109	Man Shirt	54½	65
Am S Ref pf.	117	118	Do pf.	93	96
A T & C	63	66	Mex P pf.	82	86
Am T pf.	108	109	Mich Cent.	112	130
Am W pf ctfs	96	97⅛	M & St L	16½	17
Am Wr Pa pf.	11	14	S S M pf.	129	132
Assets	6	8	Do 1 l.	71	85
A M 1st pf	52	95	Mor & Es.	81	90
Booth Fish	39	..	M & B pf.	60	75
Do pf.	72	79	N C & St L	131	136
Beth S pf.	102½	103	Nat Bis.	125	126
Burns Bros	83½	86	Nat L pf.	111	114
Do pf.	104	110	St L 1st pf.	80	90
B Un Gas	133	136	Do 2d pf.	60	63
Brown Sh.	47	48	N Y D pf.	25	83
B, R & P	90	93	N Y, L & W	112½	..
Do pf.	105	..	Nor Sc.	24	27
Cal Pet pf.	43	45½	N & W pf.	81	91
Cent L pf.	108	110	N W Tel.	51	..
C R R of N J	300	350	Ont Min.	3½	4
Chi & Alt.	8	12½	Pac Mail.	32¾	33¼
Do pf.	18	22½	Peo G. C.	116½	118½
C. St P. M & Om pf.	132½	140	Peo & E.	11½	13½
Cleve & P.	78¾	..	Petit-M pf.	93	100
Cluett-P	96	98	P C. C & St L.	81	83
Do pf.	108	109	Do pf.	96	100
Col F & I pf.	128	..	P Fut W & C	154½	..
Col & So.	37½	38	P'man Co.	164	166
Do 1st pf	58	60	Ray 1st pf	42	44½
Do 2d pf	42	43½	Do 2d pf.	42	43½
Cont C pf.	104	107	Rock I pf.	½	⅝
Corn P R pf.	86	90	Rumely(M) Co ctfs.	3	5
Crex Carp.	40	60	Sears-R. pf.	124⅝	..
C-Am Sug pf.	101	103	S-S S & I pf.	92½	94½
D P & L	38	50	So P R S	105	110
D R G pf.	85	98	So R, M & O ctfs.	60	75
D, L & W.	222	240	Studeb Co pf.	112	114
D & R G.	11	12	Tex Pac.	15	16
D M & Ft D pf.	7	..	T P L Tr.	107	..
Det Ed.	129½	130½	T St L & W pf.	80	..
Det & M.	70	..	Tob Prod.	11	12½
Do pf.	80	..	Un Cig M.	62½	64
Det U R.	69	72	Do pf.	103	106
D, S S & A pf.	7	8½	U C P R.	126	135
East Kod.	500	540	Und Type.	80	90
Gen Ch.	110	114½	Do pf.	107	110
Gen Cig pf.	87	88	U B & P pf.	24½	27
Hav Br. & P pf.	97	..	U C S pf.	11½	12½
Do pf.	98½	..	Un Cig M.	62½	64
Helme (G W) Co.	150	160	Do pf.	103	106
Hock Val.	112	120	Un Dry G.	21	50
Ill Cent.	108	110	Do pf.	66	70
Int-M pf.	81	85	U S C I P pf.	53	54½
I H N J pf.	115¼	120	U S Exp.	41	44
Int H Cor pf.	116	..	U S Ind A pf.	105	106
Iowa Cent.	7	12	U S R & Imp	36	39
Do pf.	15	22	Va Ir C & C pf.	89	..
K C, Ft S & M pf.	64¾	..	Weym-Bru.	233	260
Kayser (J) & Co.	83	86	Do pf.	112	117
Do 1st pf.	107	112	W & L E 1st pf.	12½	14
K & D M.	4	7	Do pf.	35	..

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	38.00	39.00	36.50	37.50
Lead	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.15
Spelter	*16.00	*16.00	....	....
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	†56.00	58.00	†56.00	58.00
Iron, No. 2X	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18½@18⅝c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £.	s.	d.	Wednesday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	75	10	0	74	17	6
Copper, futures	76	15	0	76	5	0

GWYNNE BROS.

Will Buy

50 Aetna Explos. Com.
25 Hercules Powder

Will Sell

50 Atlas Powder Com.
50 Du Pont Powder Com.

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
Aetna Explosives

C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N.Y. Phone 2622 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stk.
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 Globe & Rutgers Insurance Stock
50 Great Lakes Steamship Stock
500 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobac. Com. Stk.
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
25 Title Guarantee & Trust Stock
5 Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

200 Amer. Sumatra Tobac. Com. Stk.
100 American Meter Stock
25 Crocker Wheeler Com. Stock
25 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
200 Guaranty Trust "Rights"
500 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
50 Royal Baking Powder Com. Stock
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
100 Stern Bros. Pfd. Stock
50 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
5 Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock

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Amer. Gas & Elec. Co. Stocks
Buffalo Gas Co. Certfts. of Deposit and Stock
Cities Service Co. Stocks
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow. Stocks
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Gulf States Steel
Chandler Motor
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Large Advance In Prices on Moderate Trading in the Curb Market—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 385,088 shares of stocks and $184,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 160,410; oil, 7,546, and mining, 217,130. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Amer. Zinc....	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	68¼
800	A. G. & W. I..	32½	32½	31⅝	32
300	A.G. & W.I. pf.	44	44½	44	44½
345	‡Can. C. & Fy.	95	100	95	100
875	‡Can. C.&F.pf.110		116	110	116
65	‡Carbon Steel..	85	90	85	90
5,000	‡Car, Lt. & P..	7¾	8	6¾	7¾
300	Car'ge Fact'ies	49½	50¼	49½	50¼
200	‡Central F'dry	15½	16	15½	16
7,000	Chandler Mot's	89	89½	88½	*89
650	‡Chevrolet M. Car, w. 1....	124	125	122	125
750	‡Cramp Ship'g.	79½	80	79½	80
2,500	Driggs-Seaby..	141	149	141	148
85	Em'son Phono.	12	12	12	12
100	Gu'nta'mo Sug.	62	62	62	62
200	Hendee Mfg....	31	31	31	31
250	‡Hopk. & Allen Arms.....	58	62	58	62
45,300	‡Int. M. Mar..	22	*22¼	20	21¾
29,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	57	58¾	56	57½
1,050	‡Inter. Motors.	35	42	35	41
5,000	K'lan Brz. pf.	109¾	113	109¾	113
200	K. Sp'field T.	293	298	293	297
1,200	‡K. S. T. w. i.	75	76	75	75¼
770	‡K'store Ord..	11	11¾	11	11¾
500	Lake Tor. Bt..	14½	14½	14	14½
200	‡L.T.B.1st pf.	14½	15	14½	15
4,350	Man. Transit..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Mar. of Am...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
15,000	‡Midvale Steel	79½	84½	79¼	83¾
5,000	Peerless Mot..	42½	42½	41	41
300	Cor.of R.& H.	5⅝	6¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	‡M. R. w. i..	22½	22½	22½	22½
570	‡Steel Co.of C.	45½	45½	44½	45½
800	‡St. Jos. Lead.	14	14¼	14	14¼
8,000	Sub.Bt.v.tctfs.	40¾	42¾	40½	41¾
3,500	‡Tob. P. com..	36	37½	34	36¾
1,700	T.Film.v.t.ctfs.	6⅜	6¾	6¼	6¼
3,150	Un. Prof.Sh..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
11,000	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	5½	6	5½	5⅝
500	‡U.S.Light & Heat Cor., pf.	6	6½	6	6¼
2,000	‡World Film..	4½	4⅝	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'e.
100	‡Houston Oil ..	18½	18½	18¼	— ¾
625	‡Inter. Pet....	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
70	Illinois P. L...	156	153	156	+ 3
11	Indiana P. L...	112	108	108	+ 3
250	Midwest Ref...	48	46	48	+ 4
5	Nat. Transit ..	31	31	31	..
110	Ohio Oil	160	159	160	+ 1
725	Pierce Oil.....	16	15	16	+ ⅜
25	South. P. L...	236	235	236	+ 1
65	St'd Oil of N. J.	484	480	484	+ 8
60	St'd Oil of N.Y.	203	201	201	— 2
1,000	‡Vent. C. Oil..	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
4,500	Victoria Oil....	2	1¾	1¾	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	††Alta-Con. ..	14	15	13	13
1,000	‡Amer. Com...	9	9	9	9
1,500	‡Atlanta	24	24	24	24
900	Big. L. Dev...	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
46,200	Braden Cop....	12½	13⅜	12	13⅜
1,000	B.C.&Z.v.t.cts.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
1,300	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	2¾	2¾
1,100	‡Caledonia....	95	98	95	98
15,000	‡Con. Cop.....	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1,700	Cerro de Pasco	37	37	35½	36½
6,100	‡Chile Copper.	25	25⅜	25	25
800	‡Comstock T. L.	12	12	12	12
15,000	Cons. Arizona..	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
2,700	Cons. N.-Utah..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,500	‡Emma Copper	27	30	26	30
8,000	First Nat. Cop.	5	6¼	4¾	5½
300	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	Gold Hill.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡Goldfield Fl..	41	41	41	41
500	Gold Hill Min.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,300	‡Goldfield M.	18½	19½	18	18
450	xHecla Mining.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	Jumbo Ex....	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,500	Kennecott Cop.	50½	51⅝	50⅜	51
3,000	††Kewanaa	29	30	29	30
300	La Rosa Cop...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Magma Cop....	14½	14½	14½	14½
2,500	†McKin.-Dar...	29	30	29	30
4,500	††Marsh Min..	32	35	32	32
200	††Majestic Cop.	75	75	75	75
18,000	††Mother Lo..	30	31	29	30
1,700	††Nat. Z. & L.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
300	New U. Bing.	3	3	3	3
2,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝
1,500	††Oro	7	7	6½	6½
2,000	‡Ray Her. Mn.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	††Rex. Con. M.	43	43	41	41
5,000	‡Santa Fe M..	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
1,000	††Silver Pick..	9	9	8	9
900	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
12,500	††xSuccess M.	67	67	63	67
14,500	††Super. M. Co.	32	34	32	33½
500	Tonopah Ext..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Tonopah Min.	2½	2½	2½	2½
300	Trinity Cop...	10	11¼	10	11¼
800	Tri-Bullion ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
350	xW. K. C. pf.	2	2	2	2
500	†West End....	64	64	64	64

BONDS.

$2,000	Braden C. 7s..	260	260	260	260
100,000	Braden C. 6s..	245	270	245	270
50,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop. 6s....	118	119½	118	119¼
$2,000	Pierce O. 6s..	86	86	83	84

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx-dividend.

Note.—Wednesday 25 Canadian Car & Foundry at 93 and 25 at 94; 100 Inter. Mercantile Marine, pfd., at 48⅞.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Amer.-Brit. Mfg. Co.	35	42	35	40
Amer.-Brit. Mfg. pf...	60	80	60	80
Amer. Writing Paper.	2	2¼	2	3½
Brr.-Am. Tob. ord....	14	15	14	15
Brr.-Am. Tob. ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric....	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	80	90	80	90
Carbon Steel, 2d pf..	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry pf..	26	30	26	30
Dominion Steel	48½	49½	49½	51
Fisk Tire	127	132	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pat. (a. prospect).....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal	24	27	26	28
Hall Signal pf.....	45	50	45	50
Hendee Mfg.	52½	84	31½	32½
Intern'l Motors pf....	58	65	60	65
Kelly Spr'field Tire, new, 1st pf.....	93	96	93	96
Lima Locomotive....	29	31	29	31
Manhat. H. P. Mar..	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar..	9	9¼	9	9¼
Sherman Carbide....	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf..	8	15	8	15
Standard Motors	9¼	10¼	9¼	10½
Sterling Gum.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4	4¼	4	4¼
Willys Over. pf., w. 1.	104	..	102½	..

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-Am	16	16¼	16	16½
Cosden & Co.....	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
Savoy Oil	9	10	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne....	37	40	37	40
Goldfield Merger	18	19	18	19
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
Majestic Mines	70	75	70	75
Mason Valley	2	2¼	2	2¼
North Butte Devel....	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Rochester Mines	69	72	69	72
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1

BONDS.

Int. Mer. Mar 5s, new	85	90	85	90
Kennecott Copper 6s.	168	169	161	165

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....	143	147	142	147
Aetna Explosives pf..	89	91	89	91
Atlas Powder	250	260	250	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	99	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	130	120	130
Bliss (E. W.).....	350	375	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	72	80	72	80
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	850	875	840	875
Du Pont Powder new.	400	415	400	415
Du Pont Powder pf...	101	104	101	104
Hercules Powder....	395	405	390	405
Hercules Powder. pf 114		118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	80	81	78	79
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-P'd pf..	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	400	450	400	450
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	410	435	410	435
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,600	2,725	2,600	2,725

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line...	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.35
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.50
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.00	4.70
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.70	4.45
Chicago & N. W...	1916-'28	4	4.35	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	4.90	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.88	4.65
Del. & Hudson....	1926	4½	4.45	4.30
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.70	4.45
Illinois Central ..	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Louis & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.38	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.25
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines....	1916-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Norfolk & West..	1916-'24	4½	4.38	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'38	4	4.75	4.50
Penn. G. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.80	4.60
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.55
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Virginian Ry	1916-'19	5	4.55	4.40

COMMODITY PRICES HIGHER.

Dun's Index Reflects Expanding Demand for Consumption.

As a further reflection of the expanding consumptive requirements in many directions, Dun's Index Number of wholesale commodity prices now stands at the highest level in several decades, the total touching $130,467 on Nov. 1, against $126,663 a month earlier, and $124,340 on Nov. 1, 1914.

Though some advance invariably occurs at this season, the upward trend was more pronounced than usual during October, when the strength of quotations was accentuated by the notable broadening of activity in commercial channels.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was inactive and rather feverish. Early in the day prices were firmer and at one time showed net gains of 1½@1¾c over the previous close on scattered buying by commission houses, prompted by a show of firmness in Europe as well as in the Northwest. Near the close, however, selling pressure increased, and final quotations were ¼c net lower to ⅛c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.13, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.06, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.13½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.10⅞	1.11	1.23⅛
May	..	..	1.12⅝	1.13	1.31

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	1.04⅞	1.03½	1.03½	1.03⅝	1.15⅝
May	1.06	1.04⅞	1.04⅞	1.04⅝	1.22½

CORN.

Unsettled weather over the corn belt and firmness abroad caused a firm opening in the corn market, with prices ⅛c higher. There was also further talk of the probability of the large amount of low-grade corn causing higher markets later in the year, and this stimulated a demand for May. Country offerings proved liberal, however, and prices developed an easier tone, closing with net losses of ⅛@⅜c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	60⅜	59⅞	60¼	60¼	69½
May	63½	62¾	62¾	63¼	72⅝

OATS.

The market for oats moved within a narrow range and closed at ¼c net decline. Exporters were said to have taken about 400,000 bushels, but this was offset by liberal receipts at Western points. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 41½c to 42c; No. 4 white, 40¼c to 41c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40½c to 44½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	38⅞	38⅜	38½	38¼	49¾
May	39⅛	39¼	39½	39¾	53⅝

PROVISIONS.

The continued liberal receipts of live hogs and consequent weakness in the hog market again proved a depressing factor in the provision market and, after showing some steadiness early on covering, prices gave way under renewed pressure. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000; estimated for Friday, 18,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January ...	8.95	8.87	8.92	8.92	10.57
May	9.05	8.95	9.00	8.97	10.70
Ribs—					
December ..	....	....	....	....	10.35
January	8.92	8.87	8.90	8.92	10.05
Pork—					
December ..	14.30	14.02	14.07	14.30	19.40
January	16.35	16.22	16.30	16.32	19.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil again showed a very firm undertone, with active buying, which was credited to Southern account as well as covering. Prices at the close of the day were 12 to 17 points net higher.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.80	7.65
Nov.	..	..	7.82@7.85	7.65
Dec.	7.80	7.70	7.79@7.85	7.62
Jan.	7.81	7.70	7.80@7.81	7.64
Feb.	..	..	7.85@7.90	7.69
Mar.	7.93	7.83	7.89@7.90	7.77
Apr.	..	..	7.93@7.97	7.88
May	8.04	7.94	8.00@8.02	7.88
June	..	..	8.06@8.07	7.94

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive and narrow. At the opening prices were 1 to 6 points lower, with a very light trade, but some little pressure in December. Final prices were easy at 4 to 8 points net decline. Total sales for the day were 13,750 bags. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅞c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Nov.	..	..	6.70@6.73	6.74
Dec.	6.75	6.73	6.70@6.73	6.76
Jan.	..	..	6.71@6.72	6.76
Feb.	..	..	6.73@6.74	6.78
Mar.	6.87	6.82	6.81@6.82	6.87
Apr.	..	..	6.86@6.87	6.92
May	6.87	6.82	6.81@6.82	6.87
June	..	..	6.86@6.87	6.92
July	6.97	6.92	6.91@6.92	6.97
Aug.	..	..	6.96@6.98	7.01
Sept.	7.07	7.06	7.02@7.05	7.06
Oct.	..	..	7.06@7.08	7.10

SUGAR.

The continued strength in spot and refined sugar caused a very firm opening in futures where first prices were unchanged to an advance of 22 points. Trade buying later in the day sent prices higher, but a little profit taking after the noon hour sent prices off a few points from the best. The market closed firm, unchanged to a net advance of 26 points, with sales for the day 10,600 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Nov.	4.00	4.00	4.00@4.05	..
Dec.	3.90	3.75	3.86@3.89	3.90
Jan.	3.40	3.29	3.37@3.40	3.26
Feb.	3.12	3.12	3.14@3.15	3.00
March	3.17	3.17	3.16@3.18	3.14
April	..	..	8.21@3.23	3.18
May	3.27	3.25	3.26@3.27	3.23
June	..	..	3.30@3.31	3.28
July	3.35	3.35	3.35@3.37	3.33
Aug.	..	..	3.37@3.40	3.36
Sept.	..	..	3.39@3.41	3.30
Oct.	..	..	3.40@3.43	3.40

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,607 packages. The temper of the market was a little easier and some of the business was at slightly reduced figures. Most holders, however, had no surplus of gilt-edge quality, and occasional sales still reported at our top figures. Secondary grades are accumulating and show some weakness. Renovated steady. Ladles well sustained but quiet. Packing stock firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30@30½c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½@24½c. Creamery, June, extras, (92 scores,) 29½@29c; higher scoring, 30@30½c. State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26½@25½c; common to fair, 23@26c. Renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c. Ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c. Packing stock, June make, fine 21@21½c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,560 cases. General conditions unchanged. New-laid qualities very scarce and firm. Good medium qualities showing a reasonable proportion of new laid eggs are selling a little better in the absence of sufficient supply of better qualities; but seriously mixed and inferior lots of fresh gathered are still dragging at very irregular prices. Storage eggs are still dull; the light business reported is in the range of previous quotations, but offerings are far beyond the present outlets and any pressure to force sales of large lots would be met by lower bids. Near-by eggs in continued light supply; uniformly new laid qualities are very scarce and firm; mixed and irregular qualities show a very wide range of values. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@42c; extra firsts, 38@40c; firsts, 34@37c; seconds, 28@33c; thirds and poorer, 23@27c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, 20@21@22c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; dirties, 18@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@63c; ordinary to good, 40@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@58c; Western, gathered whites, 38@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 42@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c; near-by refrigerator whites, 26@30c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$9,360,278	$153,356,982
Ordinary internal rev	11,079,493	138,829,190
Income tax	434,709	12,503,678
Miscellaneous	1,228,698	15,874,658
Total receipts	$19,103,180	$321,064,400
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts.	5,011,215	44,884,853
Exc. of tot. disburse. over total receipts.	2,956,839	45,749,575
Expenditures	$7,114,396	$75,448,254

LIQUIDATION HALTS UPTURN IN COTTON

Some of the Selling Prompted by Rumor of Bearish Crop Estimate by Neill Bros.

DAY'S GAIN 4 TO 5 POINTS

Georgia Reports Enormous Stocks In Weak Hands and a Prospect of a 2,000,000-Bale Output.

Cotton made a further advance in the early trading yesterday and after losing about ten points of the morning gain closed about four to five points over the final prices of Wednesday. Trading was in moderate volume, and the rank and file of professional traders seemed to be against the market. The upturn, however, was considered in the nature of a covering movement which subsided as soon as the advance attracted fresh liquidation and profit-taking.

The report that England would close the Suez Canal for all but military purposes it was thought might prove a bullish point on cotton, as it would interfere with Indian shipments. Transportation by the long route around the Cape of Good Hope would add materially to the cost of such cotton.

Some of the selling late yesterday was prompted by the rumor that Neill Brothers would issue a bearish crop estimate today, and it was felt that the promulgation of the figures would cause considerable selling in Liverpool this morning. A good deal of bear news also is coming from the South, as witness the following from Albany, Ga.: "Owing to enermous top crop Cordill's estimate generally believed here. Georgia certainly good for 2,000,000 bales. There is more cotton in the fields than three weeks ago, and in three weeks there will be more cotton than there is today. No demand from England and Italy. Tremendous stocks weakly held throughout this section."

Southern wires yesterday reported a better spot demand in all sections. At any rate, quotations were one-eighth to one-quarter cent higher. Predictions of frost and freezing weather in the Southwest, however, failed to have any effect on prices.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, ten points advance, middling 11.85. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.74	11.63	11.65@11.66	11.61@11.63
Jan.	11.90	11.76	11.80@11.81	11.75@11.76
March	12.12	11.97	12.01@12.02	11.96@11.97
May	12.28	12.10	12.13@12.14	12.10@12.11
July	12.30	12.17	12.19@12.20	12.10@12.17

Total port receipts, 20,879 bales. Last week, 28,946 bales. Last year, 52,956 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,597	10,066	10,607
Galveston	6,854	8,105	22,264
Mobile	531	411	467
Charleston	931	4,043	10,285
Savannah	4,062	1,371	2,570
Wilmington	758	853	1,992
Norfolk	2,048	3,389	2,857

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,592	4,392	3,971
Memphis	8,401	9,294	6,935
St. Louis	1,312	3,671	6,170
Houston	6,693	7,811	16,732

Exports, 9,736 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,518,558 bales. Total last season, 827,266 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	11.50	273,263	346,639
1,895 New Orleans...	11.38	278,853	152,931
25 Mobile	11.12	20,057	34,693
2,392 Savannah	11.50	205,818	143,843
— Charleston	11.50	90,687	60,340
— Wilmington	11.25	35,905	35,237
873 Norfolk	11.31	68,028	41,592
510 Augusta	11.44	17,775	133,883
3,100 Memphis	11.50	226,680	203,780
— St. Louis	11.625	10,445	26,172
592 oHuston	11.38	182,399	180,329

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 10 points advance at 6.98. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales, including American, 9,000 bales. Market closed very steady.

Mudge Is D. & R. G. President.

H. U. Mudge, until recently the operating head of the Rock Island System, was formally elected President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad yesterday. It was Mr. Mudge's selection by George J. Gould which caused the split in the Denver road's board last week. Arthur Coppell, who had served temporarily as President, retired, but he will remain as a Director and as a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Mudge was also made a Director, succeeding David H. Taylor, who resigned to make way for him.

G. M. P. Murphy Joins Guaranty Trust.

Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday elected G. M. P. Murphy a Vice President. Mr. Murphy is head of the accounting firm of G. M. P. Murphy & Co. and has been prominent in the reorganizations of various concerns. He was largely instrumental in readjusting the affairs of the Assets Realization Company and is at present Chairman of the company's Executive Committee.

Statement of Bank of France.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased.....	109,817,000
Treasury deposits increased.....	7,155,000
General deposits increased.....	4,089,000
Bills discounted decreased.....	51,280,000
Advances increased.....	2,641,000

FLOOD DISCLAIMS FIRE RESPONSIBILITY

Chief Inspector Says He Never Heard of Diamond Candy Factory.

MAYOR HAS A NEW PLAN

Preparing Legislation to Reduce Building Inspections and Enforce Safety Laws.

District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County will continue the questioning of witnesses this morning at the Coroner's inquest into the Diamond Candy Factory fire at 285 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, in which twelve lives were lost, last Saturday, with the immediate view of fixing responsibility for the failure of the State Industrial Commission to enforce its orders for the fireproofing of the factory stairways.

Chief Inspector J. J. Flood of the commission said yesterday he had heard that he was to be made an important figure in the attempt to fix responsibility. He insisted that any such effort was unjust.

"Why should they single me out of five million people?" he asked. "I know nothing about the responsibility for the fire and have nothing to do with it. I never knew of the existence of the Diamond Candy Factory. I never see the Inspectors who report on fire conditions. I deal with the Supervisors. Reports made by the Inspectors are received by examiners and filed here. Cases where the orders of the commission have not been enforced are sent to the counsel. I never see them."

The State Industrial Commission held a session behind closed doors yesterday at which the Williamsburg fire was discussed. It adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the industrial code which would make the regulations regarding the fireproofing of stairways the same in the case of buildings under six stories in height as they now are for buildings over six stories high. The commission also resolved to request a meeting of the Industrial Council, its advisory body, on Nov. 19, to consider the proposed amendment.

Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy yesterday transferred the papers from the safe of the Diamond Candy Factory to Fire Headquarters in Manhattan and began an investigation to determine the financial standing of the company, the insurance on its plant, and other facts which may have a bearing on the investigation. These papers will be turned over to District Attorney Cropsey.

Mayor Mitchel, who made speeches attacking the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill when it was before the Legislature and refused to approve it after it had passed, said yesterday:

"Attempts are being made by certain selfish and political interests to use the Diamond fire catastrophe to revive the Lockwood-Ellenbogen plan for distributing among five boroughs control over the safety of factory and other buildings. No one should be deceived by the clamor which the interests back of this bill are now raising under the pretext that had it passed it would have prevented the Diamond factory tragedy. This is not so. The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill was framed to correct alleged overinspection of buildings. Conditions in Diamond factory were not the result of overinspection. If anything, they were the result of underinspection."

The Mayor said a new plan had been drawn for submission to the Legislature for reducing inspections without relaxing the enforcement of the safety laws.

SAVED BY PREVENTION ORDER.

Alarm Box in Bowery Hotel Enabled 116 Lodgers to Escape.

Compliance with the order of the Fire Prevention Bureau to install a fire alarm in the Germania Hotel at 51½ Bowery, probably prevented a loss of life from a fire which occurred early yesterday morning in the factory of the Eagle Candy Company in a five-story loft building back of the hotel at 59 Chrystie Street, according to Fire Commissioner Adamson.

Fred Ander, the night clerk, turned in the alarm from the office of the hotel, bringing the department at once. If it had been necessary to run to an alarm box on the street the few minutes of delay might have doomed the hotel, according to the Commissioner. As it was, the blaze was very hot and would have leaped a ten-foot space to the rear of the hotel except for heavy iron shutters on the windows. There were 116 lodgers in the house, who escaped without panic.

Five firemen were overcome and fifteen were affected by escapying gas.

Captain Lauth of Engine Company 20 and Captain Fitzpatrick and Fireman Mahoney of Engine Company 9 were the first to fail. They were helped out of the building by comrades. Andrew B. George and James J. Doyle of Engine Company 9 collapsed from inhaling the gas and were carried downstairs. Fifteen others complained of faintness caused by the fumes, but did not leave their posts. The damage from the fire was placed at $2,000.

TEACHERS HEAR OF CUTS.

President Churchill Says Some School Activities Must Go.

President Churchill of the Board of Education, addressing delegates from the Teachers' Council yesterday afternoon in the De Witt Clinton High School, said he was not prepared to announce his plans for cutting the expenditures of the department. Then he added:

"Never again will a Board of Estimate attempt to do what this Board of Estimate has done."

He intimated that the 1,000 substitute teachers would be the first to feel the effects of the lack of funds to pay salaries when he said:

"The work of the regular teachers may be regarded as better than that of the substitute instructors. I have gone over the alleged exorbitant salaries the teachers are supposed to get, and I cannot see where one of them should be cut here or there. But something must be done, for it is certain that the Board of Estimate has not given us enough money with which to conduct the schools during the next current year. Some of the school activities must go."

He did not name the Gary system, but he said:

"They are going to force upon us a system of education we have never tried."

These members of the Teachers' Council were elected to fill vacancies: John C. Atwater, Miss Emily C. Hunt, William F. Rountree, Miss Sarah L. Rhodes, Miss Catherine Hellon, Miss Lucy T. Noble, Mrs. Rose Goertner, and Miss Sarah Bower.

Big Gain in Rubber Purchases.

A tremendous gain has been made in purchases of crude rubber by the United States this year as compared with last. This country took thirty-six times as much rubber from Java in the first half of this year as in the same period in 1914, the respective poundage totals being 3,169,388 and 88,389. Of rubber from the Sumatra East Coast American buyers took 1,116,659 pounds during the half year, against nothing in 1914. In September crude rubber exports from the Amazon Valley to this country showed a gain of 78 per cent. over the same month last year, 4,664,123 being shipped. In September, 1914, these exports amounted to 2,616,479 pounds.

NEW ROCK ISLAND ATTACK.

Claimants Ask Court to Cange Order Making Dickinson Receiver.

An attack on the appointment of ex-Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson as ancillary receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was made yesterday in the Federal District Court when Miss Frances E. Hidden and Miss Sadie E. Hidden, through their counsel, Roger Foster, asked Judge Mayer to strike from the order appointing Mr. Dickinson the clause enjoining all persons from interfering with the claims of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific against its former or present Directors.

The Misses Hidden have brought certain claims against these Directors in the State courts, and Mr. Foster said he had no knowledge of the order until a copy of it was served on him on Oct. 18 as a block to the actions brought by the Misses Hidden. The injunction it contained has now been dissolved by the Circuit Court of Appeals, but before this court took action, Mr. Foster said, Roberts Walker, a lawyer, of 14 Wall Street, obtained, without notice of any one interested, the appointment by a Judge in Chicago of Mr. Dickinson as receiver.

Mr. Foster filed with the court a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission setting forth how the receiver was appointed and expressing the opinion that the suit was not bona fide. Consequently Mr. Foster argued that the proceeding was collusive, and that the right of the State courts had been overriden. It was these courts, he contended, that should have the right to appoint the receiver.

Lewis L. Delafield, attorney for Mr. Dickinson, denied that the proceedings were not in good faith, and argued that the suit of the Misses Hidden should be dismissed because of the subsequent appointment of a receiver.

Judge Mayer reserved decision, saying he could not take judicial notice of the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

VANDERLIP IN NEW FACTORY.

City Bank Head Director of $2,000,000 Ball Bearing Concern.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, has been made a Director of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company of Hartford, Conn., the $2,000,000 concern which was recently incorporated to take over the business of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company of New York. The company will erect a factory in Hartford.

The war cut off a large part of the foreign-made bearings for automobiles and other machinery, and it is designed to manufacture them in this country. The National City Bank, through its officers, has interested itself in a number of new industries which have found a place here because of abnormal conditions of trade brought about by the war.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Forty-three corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $2,094,100 were chartered today. They include:

William H. Todd, Corp'n, marine repairs, construction work, docking, berthing, $1,000,000; G. J. Robinson, C. H. Riedel, W. H. Todd, 15 Whitehall St.

Cameron Syndicate, mine, quarry, timber, ore, potash, petroleum, coal, coke, capital no par value, carry on business with $125,000; J. Markham Marshall, A. Cameron, R. M. Atwater, Jr., 25 Broad St.

Charles Francis Press Co., Harkstown, consolidation with Waverly Bindery, publishing, printing, $285,000; J. A. Wilkens, S. P. Latbrop, C. Francis, 208 North Broadway, Nyack.

The Lindner Combination Button Sewing Machine Co., Brookyln, machines, patents, $100,000; T. Gutman, N. Hirsch, A. E. Lindner, 321 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Atlantic Chemical Co., Buffalo, mining, smelting, timber, oil, gas rights, $100,000; W. J. Donovan, E. E. Finck, B. Goodyear, 604 Iroquois Building, Buffalo.

Union Square Building Corp'n, realty, merchandise, personal property, $100,000; A. P. Nielsen, W. Vanse, H. M. Freece 655 West 177th St.

Cameog Realty Co. Hempstead, realty, construction, brokerage, $100,000; E. Adams, Kalman J. Kortvelyessy, W. Robertson, 42 Broadway, Manhattan.

Herbert Roystone, Inc., perfumes, toilet articles, viscous compounds, patent articles, $150,000; G. B. Cannon, Jr., M. B. Roystone, W. H. Roystone, 106 East Nineteenth St.

Schoonmaker Brothers & Brantman, cotton, silks, velvets, $25,000; J. W. Brantman, G. P. and C. D. Schoonmaker, 80 Fifth Av.

All Americas Theatrical Co., theatrical, booking agency, capital no par value, to carry on business with $12,000; A. R. Sanders, R. Chandler, C. Mason, 1,482 Broadway.

The Gloria Opera Co., theatrical, music hall, talking machines, $20,000; A. Pelterson, F. P. Pratt, C. Woess, 790 Riverside Drive.

United States Rainproof Mfg. Co., raincoats, rubber goods, $10,000; M. Weshoff, J. Singer, B. Katz, 27 East Tenth St.

Interborough Engineering Co., Brooklyn, plumbing, electric lighting, heating, $10,000, J. and J. Frankfort, Jr., H. R. Singer, 1,352 38th St., Brooklyn.

Sagrad Construction Co., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; S. Sacco, G. Graziado, A. Adamo, 1,526 71st St., Brooklyn.

Hardwick Realty Co., agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; H. A. Sperry, L. F. Chapman, S. A. Du Crett, 160 B'way.

Merrick Auto Supply and Repair Co., Queens, motors, engines, vehicles, garages, $10,000; F. C. Simons, A. Marshall, S. S. Slater, Jamaica, L. I.

Cee Bee Cee Waist and Costume Co., women's garments, $10,000; B. Kawaler, H. I. and B. Cohen, 38 East 7th St.

Popular Music Publishing Co., capital no par value; S. Kramer, K. Propper, A. R. Memhard, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace.

The Unity Picture Corpn., motion picture films, cameras, projecting devices, $50,000; W. L. Ballston, W. M. Waskom, R. C. Beadle, 1,780 46th St., Brooklyn.

Allen, Phillips and Co., importers, exporters, commission $5,000; H. H. Waller, J. E. Allen, A. Phillips, 500 Fifth Av.

Domestic and Foreign Agencies, merchandise, $5,000; E. S. Wolbarst, F. W. Anderson, F. Murray, 30 Church St.

International Electric Products Corpn., contracting, $5,000; F. Knowlton, W. Dubiljer, M. E. McLean, 50 Church St.

Tampico Petroleum Trading Corpn., mining, searching for petroleum, by-products, machinery, capital no par value, carry on business with $3,000; H. W. Harding, P. C. Schnitzler, V. H. Muller, Tampico, Tamps, Mexico.

The Quality Blouse Shop, misses', ladies' waists, $5,000; E. Ackerman, A. Wein, J. Friedman, 147 East 92d St.

Dickson Development Co., realty, contracting, architects, $5,000; B. C. and C. E. Chalmers, A. Dickson, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Castleton and Albany Auto Bus Co., Albany, auto bus line, $5,000; B. H. and H. H. Arnink, W. G. Allen, 448 Delaware Av., Albany.

Corporate Training Service, publishing texts, lectures, books, charts, tables, $5,000; E. Ellis, M. Radley, C. Combes, 20 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst.

Unity Button Works, buttons, $8,000; L. Lipskin, J. Glickman, N. Rosenthal, 468 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

F. & L. Belt Co., elastic belts, $5,000; N. Leibovitz, A. Albert, S. Foosaner, 720 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.

Capital increases: George Hall Coal Co., Ogdensburg, $475,000 to $650,000; Rome Wire Co., Rome, $600,000 to $1,500,000; Poughkeepsie and Highland Ferry Co., Poughkeepsie, $25,000 to $100,000; Ivan Film Productions, New York, $1,000 to $60,000; Columbia Pictures Corporation, New York, $50,000 to $100,000; Ehrenberg Brass Manufacturing Co., New York, $5,000 to $16,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hercules Yeast Co., Manhattan; Zimet-Wolf Co., Manhattan; Young & Wagner, Manhatan; Perris Ink Co., New York; Leeds Textile Co., Manhattan; Larch's Home-Made Bread Co., Manhattan; Imperial Ribbon Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 11.—Charters filed here:

Hudson Metal Products Company, New York, to manufacture metal castings, metal forgings, shafts, and in general to carry on a machinery business in all its branches, $1,000,000; Arthur N. Seaman, Daniel M. Clark, both of New York; Harry Davis, Wilmington, Del.

American Actose Company, New York, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with actose, and to carry on the business of chemists, &c.; $75,000; Oscar R. Houston, Great Neck Station, N. Y.; Frank J. McConnell, New York; Harry W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

Alliance Products Company, New York, (business and incorporators same as above,) $50,000.

Columbia Company, New York, to generally deal in real estate and investments, $100,000; Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Radium, Uranium and Vanadium Refining Company, to deal in and with ores, metals of all kinds, especially carnotite ores and concentrates thereof, $100,000; W. M. Pyle, George G. Stelgler, M. E. Grubb, Wilmington, Del.

READERS IN MINING CAMPS.

Far away from New York, where it is difficult to obtain all the books that many a miner would welcome, a copy of The New York Times Book Review will be received as a boon. For $1 it will be sent to any address in the United States for one year. Subscribe for your friend. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CAN USE CHEVIOT like American Styles No. 533, in green, brown, and navy; also Juilliards No. 6,717, in green, brown, and navy. Telephone Farragut 9850.

WANTED.—JOBS IN CORDUROY DRESSES. COLORS NAVY, BROWN AND WINE. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST., MR. L. RUBEN.

WANTED—Jobs in well-made ladies', misses' and children's dresses, coats, and suits. Phone 6548 Orchard.

WE ARE OPEN for quantity of fancy cotton goods at a cheap price. Halper & Friedman, 119 Wooster St.

WANTED—Jobs of ladies' coats and suits; better kind only. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

NARROW CORDUROY wanted for cash, all shades; write for appointment. L 15 Times.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, NO. 1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN,
Will look at women's suits and coats for Spring catalog immediately.
Make appointment by telephone, Main 7303, Store 9, or bring samples to the eleventh floor.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, NO. 1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN,
Will look at waists and dresses for Spring catalog immediately.
Make appointment by telephone, Main 7303, Store 9, or bring samples to the eleventh floor.

OUR MR. L. RUBEN WILL SEE YOUR SPRING LINE OF SILK AND COTTON DRESSES OUT AT $2.00 TO $15.00 EACH) ANY MORNING FROM 8:15 TO 10:30 A. M., AND 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST.

LOOKING at Spring samples, silk and cotton dresses; also contractors, snappy styles; will place orders on good numbers. Vogue Waist Co., 131-133 West 28th.

OPEN FOR JOBS of all kinds of material suitable for skirt, any quantity. Spot cash. United Skirt Co., 12 West 21st.

LOOKING AT DRESSES.—Jobber will see serge dresses, mornings this week; cash basis; 4th floor. 14 West 27th St.

OPEN TO BUY JOBS of cheap suits for basement. Younker Brothers, 303 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS wanted on middy blouses call at once with samples. B. Salomon, 141 West 36th St., New York.

100 SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. — Broadcloth, gabardine, and poplin; fur-trimmed, tailor-made. 6 West 18th St., 5th floor.

PLAIN AND MIXTURE COATS to close out. Gleichenhaus Bros., 133 West 21st St.

1,000 COATS and suits to close out. Cohen Bros., 127 West 17th St.

FUR TRIMMED COATS
in velours, corduroys, mixtures, tebble cheviots, white and plaid chinchillas for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St. Chel. 2198 and 8618.

KNITTED ANGORA Brushed Scarfs and Caps to match; Ladies' Scarfs, $9; Misses' Scarfs, $7.50. Sets—Ladies', $15; Misses', $12. Patchogue Knitting Mills, Patchogue, N. Y.

NICE LOT of plush coats, corduroys, and mixtures, at reasonable prices, immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

READY TO PLACE ORDERS on skirts and dresses for Spring in serges, taffetas, and poplins. J. & S. Post, 148-150 Greene St.

PLUSH—PLUSH—PLUSH.—Coats, made of Salts sealette, for immediate delivery. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

BOTNEY'S and FORSTMANN, Hoffman broadcloths; also chiffon velvets, for sale. Madison Square 257.

500 FUR SETS TO SELL CHEAP; CALL AFTER 4 P. M. J. H. SHEER, 425 WEST 55TH ST.

FOR SALE, Amoskeag serge, 6301 gray, 7122 wine, brown. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 3083 Spring.

FOR SALE, 27-inch velveteen, green, brown, and navy. Greenwald, Friedman & Co., 65 Bleecker St.

DRESS FASTENERS, Revol & Sonamor; immediate delivery. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d St. Chelsea 3975.

COATS. FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery: $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, Plush Corduroy and Zibeline Coats; also Velvet Suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES AND METALAMB COATS on hand for immediate delivery. A. Selwitz & Co., Inc., 46 West 19th St.

ASSORTMENT Cotton Piece Goods, Prints, and Fancies; also Remnants. 134 Spring St., J. Rosenberg & Co.

JOBS OF PLUSH and cloth coats at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

WE ARE showing the latest novelties in Skating Coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs in ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 353.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fkn 2950.

FOR SALE, cheap, office partition and fixtures; great bargain. Levine, 23 W. 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN to carry a first-class, well-known, advertised, popular-priced fitted top petticoat for the following territory: New York State, New England, Middle West, and South. Exceptional opportunity for right party. Strictly confidential. Commission or salary. L 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) desires to represent established house in Philadelphia; experienced upholstery and dry goods; 10 years with Philadelphia house; excellent references. B 316 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..2¾@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wed'day..2¾@3¼ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

What Wheat Ships Are Exempt.

The British Government Board of Trade has amended, according to information from the American Consulate General at London, its recent statement regarding the freedom from requisition of vessels carrying wheat. The exemption applies now only to such vessels as had been contracted for or chartered previous to noon on Nov. 5.

Serges Stronger in Dress Goods.

Serges are coming back strong in the dress goods line, and the improvement has been especially marked during the last two weeks. One of the prominent factors in the market reports that serges are selling much better than poplins and gabardines, despite the fact that exceptionally good values are offered in the latter. Poplins and gabardines are by no means inactive, and the development of the last-named fabric has been particularly strong recently. The prominence into which serges have leaped, therefore, is the more noticeable.

Goods on Dutch Embargo List.

According to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at Rotterdam, Holland, these products have been added to the list of prohibited shipments by the Dutch Government: Tinplate waste; vegetables, both dried and preserved; iron and steel rods; tool steel; cottonseed, coconut, sesame, soya, and peanut oils; cocoa butter and all edible fats, except margarine for use as a butter substitute; coins of nickel and copper; beehives; flax; egg albumen and yolks, liquid or powdered, and products thereof; beechnuts, and linseed oil.

Large Orders for the Future.

While the general tendency in the woolen market is to put off taking orders for next Fall until a more definite idea is gained of what prices should be, the leading factor in the trade is understood to have taken a large amount of this business. In fact, the orders booked are understood to be well up to the $5,000,000 mark. Prices asked are said to represent fair value on the basis of the present cost of raw materials and manufacturing. Colors are guaranteed for the next season. Whether the heavyweight business has been taken in order to make a good showing for the year, or because an abundance of supplies makes pricing no difficulty, is not stated.

Imports Cannot Be as Large.

The selling agent for a firm of well-known English woolen goods manufacturers was relating how 12,000 pieces of tweeds were brought into this country immediately after the new tariff was established. This amount, he said, completely overshadowed any business which the firm had done here previously on this fabric. Formerly the amount of sales on this cloth in this country was less than a thousand pieces. In sharp contrast stand out the present conditions in the English market. The wage increases demanded by labor have offset to a marked degree the advantages which the English manufacturers might have enjoyed in certain lines before the war.

New Attachment for Barrels.

A novel corrugated steel cleat for use on kegs and barrels has just been put on the market. It is made of light-gauge sheet steel, and has 5 deep corrugation or rib extending its entire length. This gives it a strength almost equal to that of a solid bar of the same diameter as the rib. The ends of the cleat are curved, and are of such length and shape that they fit over and down the side of the hoop, while the ribbed part lies flat and tight against the head of the barrel. It is claimed that the device can be attached twice as fast as wood cleats, that only about half as many nails are necessary, that it will reduce shippers' claims to a minimum for consignments arriving in bad condition, and that it is a guaranteed protection against loss of contents through loosened heads. It is made in sizes to suit all standard kegs and barrels for all classes of goods.

Japanese Silks Still Advancing.

The Yokohama raw silk market scored another advance during the early part of the week, prices moving up $15 per picul. This is equal to 8 or 9 per cent., according to the grade of silk affected. The market is quieter now, with prices firm and buyers watching developments closely. Sales for the week amounted to 5,800 bales. Canton continues to advance under the influence of good buying, and prices have touched record levels during the week. Some grades are at the highest point since the banner year of 1907. There have also been advances on the leading silks in the Shanghai market, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. Cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city say that the Milan market is very firm, with business hampered by the depleted stocks. Locally the demand has been very good, and prices have moved upward sharply in sympathy with conditions at primary points.

See Better Things Ahead.

Reports that have come from leading foreign fashion centres of late have spoken encouragingly of laces and embroideries, and as a result a more optimistic tone prevails in the local market for these goods. In the lace end of the trade a steady improvement in the position of Spanish lustre laces is told of, while the call for metal effects has shown little, if any, diminution. Radium laces are also well spoken of, the bulk of these goods being made in this country at the present time. As the time for stocking up for early Spring "white sales" approaches, an improved business on embroideries from the retailers is reported. Sheer goods are in favor from all accounts, the fight for leadership being waged by voiles and organdies. Wide flouncings are favored, and reports of a vogue for flounced dresses for Spring are expected to stimulate the demand for these goods greatly in the near future.

Gray Goods Were Fairly Active.

The feature of the local gray goods market yesterday was the reported sale of fully a million yards of 5.50 sheetings to a leading factor in the bag trade. While the price was not given out, the market for average lots of these goods was 4½ cents, and it is possible that this figure was shaded in the business referred to. Wednesday's inquiries concerning other sheetings for the same class of buyers evidently did not bear a great deal of fruit. Sheetings for the export trade are being sold on the basis of 5⅝ to 5¾ cents for 4-yard, 56-60s. Prices on spot printcloths are weaker, at least so far as certain constructions are concerned. There were reports yesterday of first-hand sales of 39-inch 68-72s for prompt delivery at 4 15-16 cents, with second-hand goods let out at a sixteenth less. Spot first-hand business on 38½-inch 64-68s was told of at 4¾ cents. It is now comparatively easy to get goods for delivery up to April 1 at figures that were recently asked for spot or near-by shipment. Prices follow:

39-inch, 80-86s	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 72-76s	*5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*4c
39-inch, 56-44s	*3¾c	37-inch, 64-80s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	37-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

*Asked.

RAISING VALUES ON FURS.

Methods of Some Importers Made the Subject of Criticism.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official, yesterday severely arraigned the methods of some importers of furs in their attempt to defraud the Government out of its lawful duties. The case before the General Appraiser concerned an importation of dressed beaver skins from A. Hurtig, Winnipeg, entered at the Custom House here on Sept. 29.

"There is absolutely no question," said Judge McClelland in his decision, "but that there was deliberate undervaluation in this case." The invoice, it appeared, stated the price to be $5.25 per skin. After filing this invoice, the importer here presented to the authorities another invoice bearing the same date as the first, and receipted in full for $7.62½ per skin. Somewhat later, this second invoice was presented to the examiner at the Appraiser's Stores.

The examiner, however, raised the values on the skins above the seizure point, which under the law is 75 per cent. An appeal then followed to the board. Judge McClelland advanced the skins to $9 each, or 58 per cent. above the prices stated in the first invoice. In doing so the General Appraiser said:

"Some time after the entry this second invoice was presented to the examiner, but I am satisfied that its production was not for the purpose of advising the Government of the actual price paid for the goods, but with a view of having them appraised at a valuation that would possibly avoid seizure. A preponderence of the testimony satisfies me that the price stated in the second bill is too low. I have fixed the value at $9, and in so doing I have given the importer the benefit of every reasonable doubt."

Plucked beaver and so-called "nat muskrat" skins, from Donald Caskie & Co., Winnipeg, also came in for advances over invoiced or entered values, the higher prices put on the skins ranging from 2 to 15 cents per pound.

Foreign Fish Scarce and Dear.

German Government buying of Scandinavian and Dutch fish products, taken in connection with the obstacles in way of operating the foreign fisheries on anything like a normal basis, continues to hamper American jobbers in these lines. Such goods as are being received by local importers are procured at almost prohibitive prices, and now bring in this market the highest prices in the history of the trade. Jobbers here who relied on a large catch of Holland herrings had their hopes dispelled yesterday when cables announced that, owing to the planting of mines in the waters adjacent to Holland, fishing had become so dangerous that the industry was extraordinary prices being paid by Germany for these products, foreign firms doing business with New York jobbers are showing more or less indifference toward the American market.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Deciding the Duties on a Number of Imported Articles.

Morimura Brothers went before the Board of General Appraisers with the claim that the Collectors at Seattle and San Francisco assessed duty on an amount which it was alleged by the protestants was in excess of the amount paid for packing certain merchandise. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the actual cost of the packing was 14 sen. The customs officials were reversed in taking duty on a higher basis.

It was decided that seamless flax fire hose used for the conveyance of water under pressure is hydraulic hose within the tariff and common understanding of the term, and accordingly dutiable at the rate of 7 cents per pound under the present law covering such goods. The hose, which was imported by Charles Neidner's Sons & Co., at St. Albans, Vt., was taxed by the Collector at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "manufactures of flax." No witnesses appeared for the Government, but merchants in the trade testifying for the protestants said the hose was generally known among buyers as hydraulic hose. The Collector was reversed.

Langfeld Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, imported pin cases, lip sticks, bottles, pin tubes, pencils, and other similar articles valued at more than 20 cents per dozen pieces, and intended for use in fitting leather bags and party cases. The goods were taxed 60 per cent. ad valorem as fittings, whereas the importers claimed a duty at either 50 or 20 per cent. as plated or plain manufactures of metal. It was shown at the trial that the articles were used by women, and invariably are in containers. The board affirmed the assessment, holding that the articles were properly provided for under the classification returned by the Collector.

Marshall Field & Co. were party sustained in protests on importations of ornaments and trimmings in chief value of beads returned for duty at the rate of 50 per cent. and trimmings returned at 60 per cent. as in chief value of beads sewed on cotton net. The board decided that such of the merchandise as was assessed at 60 per cent. should have been returned at 50 per cent. as claimed. The contention that the goods returned at 50 per cent. should have been taxed only 30 per cent. as manufactures of paste chief value was overruled.

George Borgfeldt & Co. were sustained in the claim that alabaster globes and standards constituted entireties properly dutiable under the tariff at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "sculptures." The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 45 per cent. as manufactures of alabaster.

Sundour rugs imported by Witcombe, McGeachin & Co. were held properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as "cotton rugs." The Collector was reversed in his return at 25 per cent. as "bath mats."

Wool in Brisk Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—About 7,000 bales were offered at the wool auction sales today. The good assortment met with a brisk demand from American, home, and Russian buyers. Prices were in sellers' favor. America bought greasy merinos and sliped scoured crossbreds.

A SHORTAGE IN FLOUR.

Due to Railway Congestion, and Not Likely to Last Long.

Delay in harvesting the wheat crop of the country was said yesterday by Produce Exchange factors to be responsible for a serious flour shortage in this city. While mills are running night and day and railroads are overburdened, the scarcity of flour here is the most acute in the memory of the oldest traders. According to one merchant "New York today is literally living from hand to mouth" so far as supplies of flour are concerned.

Strangely enough, there has been no sensational advance in the prices of flour, which it was declared yesterday was cheaper than it was a year ago and not much above the low point of the crop. Such flour as is arriving was purchased many weeks ago, and the situation seems to be a question of the flouring mills catching up with the orders that are coming in from all sections of the United States. It is believed by traders that if nothing happens to interfere with the railroad and shipping facilities generally the present shortage here will be overcome within a reasonable time, although any upset in transportation would undoubtedly bring an immediate famine in flour in New York City.

Railroad officials said their lines were heavily congested with flour shipments, while another factor in the situation is the abnormal demand for the transportation of wheat to the seaboard for Italian and other foreign consumption. Some of the largest bakers, not to mention the hundreds of smaller ones, were said yesterday to be having a hard time to find enough flour for immediate use.

A representative of George A. Zabriskie & Co., flour handlers, said yesterday that the shortage was due in large measure to the congestion on the railroads as the result of the enormous exportation of war munitions and supplies for the European nations.

"Early in the season," said he, "when bakers and users of flour saw the enormous crop of wheat which this country had produced, and with flour generally on the $5 per barrel basis this year, compared with $7 a year ago, they were naturally inclined to hold off for lower prices. The present railroad congestion has caused many of the bakers and users of flour to repudiate contracts when they were delivered later than specified, it frequently happening that instead of regular delivery three or four cars would arrive simultaneously. These stocks were thus thrown on to the dealers."

H. W. Gladwin, of Holt & Co., said he though the situation was over-estimated. He said that while the railroads generally appeared to be giving the preference to export shipments, there was enough flour in sight within a few hundred miles of New York City to make a serious flour famine impossible. Mr Gladwin held that as soon as the present congestion is over on the transportation lines there will be a chance to accumulate stocks here.

Bakers said yesterday that they hoped the situation would right itself soon, as the shortage and the uncertainties of the situation were causing considerable anxiety. At the same time it is not believed that the shortage will reach a point where the average housewife will experience difficulty in getting flour for her necessities. This might happen, it was added, should a blizzard or something on that order strike the railroads during the next thirty days.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

M. H. PULASKI COMPANY, importers of embroideries, 140 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Martin Paskus. The company was sued ten days ago in the Supreme Court by a Swiss bank for $33,000 as indorser on notes. Most of the company's purchases were made at St. Gall, Switzerland, and it is said its trade has been hampered by the war.

REXLITE COMPANY, skylights, 15 East Fortieth Street, has assigned to Robert H. Gay. J. Layng Mills is President.

ROYAL MARBLE WORKS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Royal Marble Works, Inc., 610 East Sixteenth Street, by G. P. Sherwood Company, $939; Alex Thomas, $235, and Tompkins-Kiel Marble Company, $150.

JOSEPH GROSS—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Gross, clothing, 133 Stanton Street, by J. Brookheim, $40; Erwin Joseph, $187, and James M. Wares, $280. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets, $1,000.

ALBERT S. MOCRE, auditor, 801 West 177th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,568, and assets, $1,830, mostly in worthless claims.

MILLER & RAINES, painters, 1,563 Hoe Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,261, and assets, $4,591, in accounts.

JOHN T. WATTS.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed by John T. Watts, cloth dealer, 800 West 48th St., on consent of creditors.

POPULAR ECONOMICAL LADIES' HAT WORKS. — Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, has recommended that the petition filed on Oct. 21 against the Popular Economical Ladies' Hat Works, Incorporated, be dismissed.

SHULSKY BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Shulsky Brothers, trading as the Congress Waist and Dress Company at 245 Seventh Avenue, with creditors at 30 per cent.

LATHAM OPERATING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Latham Operating Company, which carried on the Hotel Latham, at 4 East Twenty-eighth Street, show liabilities $25,530 and assets $41,583.

ABRAHAM BERSE. — Schedules of Abraham Berse, as the Berse Hat Company, 106 West Thirty-second Street, show liabilities $16,172 and assets $8,448.

JOSEPH SCHUSS & CO.—Schedules of Joseph Schuss & Co., skirt manufacturers, 15 East Sixteenth Street, show liabilities $10,532 and assets $4,140.

HENRY F. C. PLOEGER.—Schedules of Henry F. C. Ploeger, bakery, 391 Second Avenue, show liabilities $4,547 and nominal assets $1,500.

MAX WALDMAN. — Schedules of Max Waldman, fur manufacturer, 36 East Ninth Street, show liabilities $6,041 and assets $400 in stock.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 11.—Marcelin Thuot, photographer, has been petitioned into bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,522; assets, $3.0.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11.—A creditors' petition against Joseph D. Dudley, clothier, 145 North Street, has been filed in the United States District Court in Boston. Liabilities are in excess of $70,000. The largest local creditor, the Pittsfield National Bank, is secured.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Saratoga Wood Craftsmen, Inc., manufacturers of furniture, Saratoga Springs, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $62,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Harry Slom, merchant, of Hornell, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $24,182.55. Assets, $14,024.50.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Asch, Beni—S. Fleck	$100.65
A. R. Gross Co., Inc.—J. J. Lindau	423.92
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Jacob Barnard as President, and William Herman as President—M. Solomon	105.47
Ball, Lizzie L.—J. J. Mandeville	4,444.02
Bornstein, Morris—D. Wolff	108.73
Brownson, Wm. A.—Cudahy Packing Co.	365.65
Berndt, Joseph—Manhattan Savings Institution	6,124.77
Campbell, Catherine J.—Hopf & Dixon, Inc.	280.43
Cohen, Isaac—Bronx Taxi Cab Co.	209.97
Clinton-H

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The vigorous low which has caused high winds and gales in the Middle West and the upper Lake region in the last day or so has passed northeastward toward Hudson Bay, and the storm winds have subsided, although scattered thunderstorms occurred Thursday in the Mississippi valley.

Temperatures continue exceptionally high in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, although a sharp change to colder has taken pace in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

Scattered showers are probable Friday in the Lake region and the upper Ohio Valley. Elsewhere fair weather is indicated.

It will be colder Friday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and colder Saturday in the Middle and South Atlantic states.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west to southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light southeast to south.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday; Saturday, showers and colder.

Southern New England—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday showers.

Western New York—Showers, colder Friday; Saturday partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer Friday, probably showers in afternoon; Saturday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	41	41	4 P. M.	56	55
6 A. M.	41	42	6 P. M.	50	51
9 A. M.	40	46	9 P. M.	46	51
12 M.	48	52	11 P. M.	44	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 49; for th corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 48 per cent. at 8 A. M., 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.34 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.25 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

At M.
12:15—1,275 B'way; Gimbel Bros.....None
2:10—935 Amsterdam Av.; Goldman Bros.....Slight
2:40—1,289 Amsterdam Av.; M. Stewart.....Slight
4:35—59 Chrystie St.; Miles Brewing Co.....$2,000
10:10—2230 W. 149 St.; Seberhen Hackett.Slight
10:20—102 Allen St.; Martin Engel...Slight
P. M.
12:35—186 Ludlow St.; Lillian Jmanuel.....Slight
12:55—341 E. 47 St.; Clauson-Flanagan Brewing Co.....None
2:15—170 W. 22 St.; Mrs. Govatz.....None
2:20—50 Water St.; Co.....Slight
2:30—Harlem River & 186 St.;.....Not given
3:10—Manida St. & E. R., (auto.) Williams A. Krauss.....$500
3:00—464 Brook Av.; Antionowitz...$50
3:45—33 W. 125 St.; Jacob Manheimer.Slight
4:00—372 E. 143 St.; Thomas Brady..Slight
5:30—Sedgwick Av. north of Kingsbridge Rd.; Claflin estate.....$5
11:15—114 W. 63 St.; Charles Baker....Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been certified for appointment:

Department of Parks, Queens, promotion to clerk, third grade, at $1,280: J. J. Kennedy, 86.35; M. J. A. Henchy, 82.12.

Department of Health, three nurses in the Bureau of Child Hygiene at $900: Blanch M. Alexander, 83.80; Jeannette McClellan, 80.80; Grace A. Meeker, 79.60; Bertha Landsman, 79.40; Jane Farrell, 79.40.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 6 at the New York Custom House an examination for lay inspector, Grade 1, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur at $840 per annum, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. The duties are to assist both veterinary inspectors and lay inspectors, Grade 2, at slaughterhouses and packing establishments in connection with their duties as inspectors of meat and meat-food products. Appointments in Grade 2 positions, (formerly Meat Inspector,) will be made by promotion from Grade 1. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, practical questions.

At least three years' experience in handling live meat-producing animals is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There is room for ten new students in the class of commercial drawing as applied to advertising in the New York Riverside High School, Vermont Street and Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, Robert J. Frost, Principal. Young men and women who have had some art training and desire to specialize highly remunerative way may take this free course. The Board of Education recently licensed Frank R. Southard of 1,388 Dean Street, Brooklyn, to take charge. Those students desiring to enter this class may apply next Monday evening, or any of the following three nights, between 7:30 and 8 P. M., at the school.

A civil service class has been organized at Evening School 34, Amethyst and Victor Streets, near Morris Park Avenue, Van Nest, the Bronx. Any person who desires to prepare for the following examinations, postal clerk, railway mail clerk, factory inspector, fireman, patrolman, should register at once.

Twenty-five teachers during October were granted maternity leave of absence for two years. The total number of teachers now out of school under such leave of absence is seventy-eight. City Superintendent Maxwell reported the marriage of fifty-six teachers in addition to the 217 who were married during the Summer. Two of the twenty-five teachers were in Brooklyn schools, nine in Manhattan, five in Queens, and one in the Bronx.

A letter has been received from Louis Stern, President of the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, thanking the Board of Education for giving the name of their late Vice President, Henry Rice, to P. S. 192, Manhattan.

Contracts for $5,690 have been awarded for prevocational shop equipments in P. S. 28, 43, 44, and 50, the Bronx.

The resignation of Frederick A. Richardson, Assistant Supervisor of Lectures, has been accepted.

INSTRUCTION.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Clowry Chapman of New York City was admitted to practice.

80—Union Naval Stores Co. v. U. S.—Submitted.

70—R. Moody & Son v. Century Savings Bank.—Argument continued.

71—New Orleans-Belize Royal Mail and Central American Steamship Co., Ltd., v. U. S.—Argued.

72—The Provo Bench Canal and Irrigation Co. v. C. Tanner.—Argued.

74—A. T. & Santa Fe Ry v. C. Swearingen.—Argued.

79—E. C. MacKenzie v. J. P. Hare.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 12: Nos. 79, 78, 77, 81, 50, (and 51,) 52, 83, (and 84,) 85, 86, and 87, (and 88 and 89.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 438, P. O. Bldg.

Cent Vermont Ry‹ Cauble.
Watts‹Unione Australasia.
Luckenbach‹Pierson.
El Dia Sus Co‹Sinclair
Aronin‹Sec Bk.
N Y Assets Real Co‹ McKinnon.
Waller‹Texas & P Ry.
Chamberlain‹same.
Mitchell‹U S.
Am Sea Green Slate Co‹O'Halloran.
U S‹Bliss.
Kaplan‹U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Titus‹U S Smelting, &c, Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty case on: Reid Donald SS Co‹Kroesshell Bros. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Di Felin‹Kerbaugh.
Cerottino‹same.
Roulac‹Korn.
Marconi‹Simon.
Enfineer Co‹Blaisdell, &c, Co.
Clau‹Bank Line.
Re Gulf Ref Co.
Dutrieu‹Jeffery.
Rodgers‹Benedict.
Keystone‹Goldstein.
Merritt & Chapman‹Scow No 48.
Van Amringo‹Cunard SS Co.
Worumbo‹Arbus.
La Kim Mong.
Greater N Y Film R Co‹Gen Film Co.
US‹Lam Long.
McMasher‹Corbin.
Baker‹Holland-Am Line.
Kischler‹Strimbor.
T G & T Co‹Anderson.
Re Geo I Jenkinson.
Vulcan‹Simmons.
Simmons‹Vulcan.
Barber‹Harley-Davidson.
Printing Mach Co‹ Wesel.
Re Katz.
Bush & Lane‹Becker.
Gordon‹Terro-Hawah.
Metal Arts. &c, Co‹ Hudson.
US‹Tug C M Kingsland.
Re J W Cooney Co.
Central Trust Co‹ Wabash RR.
Sanitary‹Strudebaker.
Antopiano‹Claviola.
Re Mistarka.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

O'Brien‹3tr Sumerset.
Barnes‹Tug Edward G Murray.
Crane‹Boat Charm.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A.M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Outlook Envelope Co et al‹General Paper G Co.
At 4 P. M.
Schmidtman‹Atl Phosphate & Oil Co.

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg. —US‹Kelly.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 812, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Richard P. Waterbury, Joseph C Smith, Jacob Seidman, John A Eliard.
Motion compositions:
J & B Locker.
Manchester Rubber.
Motions:
Louis V Schenone et al.
George L Tarshis, A D Matthews Sons, Inc, (2,)
Jacob W Goldberg, Antonio Pellicano, Williams Cloak & Suit Co.
B F Conklin & Sons, Bernhard Schlegel, Abraham L Kass (2,) Charles Bloch, Max Kobre, Addie T B Walker, George T Walker, Samuel Boshnack.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.—Kass‹Gens.
Weinberg‹Baum.
Singer‹Isaacs.
Gabler‹Bijur, Bros.
Banks‹Banks.
Acme Gas, &c, Co‹ Perkrin.
Abend‹Spiegel.
Klein‹Silberfeld.
Kurtz‹Lazarovitz.
Max Stiner & Co‹ Lexander.
Sherman‹Afrecan.
Schwoerer & Son‹ Concord Const Co.
Lodge‹R Carvel Co.
Granville‹Robson.
Thompson‹Ill Surety Co.
Travelers' Ins Co‹A L Guidone & Son. Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Proctor‹Mason Seamon Transf.
Smith‹Cunard SS Co.
Oothout‹Uniplate Co.
Tumminelli‹Tuckman.
Matten‹Windsor Const Co.
Lund‹C RR of N J.
D'Lugin‹Krakowski (2.)
De Maria‹Linch.
Sedina‹Linch.
Salkin‹Geo Colan &Co Clear.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wehrlen‹Kny Scheerer Co.
Cohen‹Engel.
Eichel‹Jefferson Leas.
Lantz‹Sharpe Davis‹Linden Thurston‹Pitts C Co. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gabriel‹Graham.
Gurland‹C W L Rty.
Cassel‹CNY.
Van der Ham‹Bernheimer Co
Galinger‹Camner.
O'Neil‹Whalen.
Klubnik‹Cutting.
Cohen‹Horwitz.
Hoffman‹Marcus Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Baraud‹Duer.
Cohen‹Lurie.
Caradonna‹White
Const. Case on.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing't Cummins‹N Y Part, &c, Co.
Kapances‹Ocean SS of Sav.
Andrews‹Gardner.
Mermelstein‹Kuttner.
Sanders‹Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Mancini‹Claremont Iron Wks.
Fedden‹Rosenheimer.
McCabe‹same.
Zalka‹Kessler Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
White‹Old Dom SS.
Triangle Waist Co‹ Esskay Waist Co.
P. Liantonia‹Porter.
L Liantoni‹same.
Hahn‹CNY. Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Johnson‹Hay Fdry, &c, Works.
Langney‹O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co.
Rigotti‹Huylera.
Quaglioti‹Standard Arch Co.
Webber‹Miller.
Slavin‹Postal Tr Serv.
Freedman‹Hammer.
Yules‹NY Con RR.
Hendler‹Henig.
Hoffer‹Dulberg.
Williams‹Collet. Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lenkowsky‹Altman.
Marks‹Caudin.
Parsons‹Blatch, Same‹same.
Farley‹Schaefer.
Oppenheimer‹Seligman. Case on.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
F B Stearns‹Hart.
Archer‹Amsdell.
Hedges‹Quigley.
Feder‹Weiss.
Eisenberg‹Swarts (3).
Ryan‹Bailey.
Chard‹Ryan-Parker Const Co.
Mullen‹Cohen.
Jarmulowsky‹Balk.
Beatty‹Quadruplex Safety M Mach Co.
Sherman Nat'l Bk‹ Kerby.
Ronan‹Wagner.
Marcus Cont Co‹ Weinbres R E Co. Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Noulty‹Gorham Co.
Whitcomb‹Burr.
Solar Light Co‹Steel Prod Enameling Co.
Blumberg‹Levy.
Lund‹C RR of N J.
D'Lugin‹Krakowski (2.)
De Maria‹Linch.
Sedina‹Linch.
Salkin‹Geo Colan &Co Clear.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
Ebinger Baking Co‹ Coates & Co.
Vermont RR.
Hoffman‹Weiss.
Lehman‹Coreo-Martnies Co.
George‹Murray.
Cozen‹Du Brul
Gartner‹N Y Rys
Goodman‹Rosenfeld
Hill Steamboat Line‹ N Y C & H RR
Roseman‹N Y Rys.
Seiler‹Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Cohen‹Frankel
O'Donnell‹Thompson Starrett Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Rosenblum‹Tilone
Katz‹Katzenberg
Tuckman‹Krull
White‹Allen
Iselin‹Hyde
Winton M. C. Co‹ McNeece
Goldenberg‹Nat Winter Garden Co.
Zabalinsky‹Hellman
Kirschner‹Brand
Damm‹Kohn
Gordon‹N Y Rys.
Fagin‹MacKeown
Levy‹Imp. Auto Renting Co.
Bellock‹Landi, (2.)
Metzger‹Sindelevich
Morgan‹Int R T Co.
Volk‹Dempsey
Gilbride‹N Y Rys.
Rafelowitz‹Standard Dairy Co.
Schneider‹same

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Barclay Rty Co‹ Sachs.
Hough‹Hurwits
Keuffel & Esser Co.‹ Peck & Mack Co. Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Rosner‹Auerbach.
Hillsman Tobacco Co. ‹Baum
Salyer M R Mach Co. ‹B. A. B. Model, &c, Co.
Krout‹Goldberg
Dixie Dress, &c, Co.‹ Wolfert
Kahn‹Lowenstein
Story‹Bicardi
Echelman‹McElratry
Shorter‹Weiland Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Finelits, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Hall‹ Belty—Abraham Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Young‹ Lessem—Middleton. S. Borand Excelsior Sav Bk‹Stein—Percival H. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Clarkson‹ Butler—Theophilus Parsons. Singer‹Chambers—Winston H. Hagen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Sophie Newhouse‹Magdalena Zurich—Tessie Minsis, Bowery Sav Bk‹James Winterbottom—Daniel W. Morgan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Hollander‹Lamberti.
Neave‹Bliss.
McLean‹same.
Epstein‹Epstein.
Tree‹Doran.
Shain‹Shain.
Kramer‹Stone.
Simberg‹Simberg.
Currier‹Deutsch.
Davidson‹Davidson.
Weistberg‹J Dall & Son, Inc.
Dietsch‹Connellon.
People‹Marcks.
Re Mulligan.
Koenig‹Donges.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Lippe‹New Bd Fire Underwriters.
Cahill‹B, Q Co & S Ry.

Highest number reached in regular order, 366.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will.
Henry Reinhardt.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People‹Cafaro.
Cohen‹Rattigan.
Nurnberg Co‹Aarion.
Gilman‹Tremont Paper & Twine Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Whiting‹ Plymton Const Co—Ernest Hall. City Real Estate Co‹O'Neill—John V Sheridan. Smith ‹Gamache—Edward A Acker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Shaw‹Goodwin.
Cash, as admr‹Borough Bank, &c,
Rafalovitz‹Ritsch et al
Emrty‹Langevin & McGinley.
Re Hastrich, as exd.
F. Marus‹C R R of N J.
Conway‹Farish Stafford Co.
Empire Trust Co‹ Coleman, as exr, &c.
Bennett‹Ireland.
Orlando‹Great Eastern Casuality Co.
Baker, et al‹Griffith et al.

NON-ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 10 A. M.

Ganim‹Ganim.
Stokes‹Carpenter.
Archer‹Archer.
Hoffman‹Hardley.
Pachinkakis‹Uppercu
Nevins‹B'klyn Citizen
Young‹Sentinel Printing Co.
Silverstein‹Warden, &c.
Empire Trust Co‹ Coleman.
Rothschild‹Eickemeyer.
Re Green.
Wassermann‹Market Realty Co.
McCarthy‹Dickerson.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Goldsmith‹Hagendorf.
Polhemus‹same.
Smith‹same.
Turnau‹same.
Dewhurst‹Robbins.
O'Neil‹Kopke.
Dahl‹Levenberg.
Griemer‹Knox Hat.
Maguire‹Edison Co.(2)
Re Ferris.
Rosenberg‹N Y Consol Ry.
Sullivan‹B H R R.
Pellegrino‹Smith Co.
Douglass‹CNY.
Mikolajczak‹Nat Sug Co.
Gill‹Jamaica Bay Co.

DECISION.

Empire City Racing Association, pltf., v. National Fair and Exposition Asso. et al., defs.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated; motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Motions.

Kress‹Cuningham.
Mackintosh‹Mackintosh.
Mordkoff‹Israel.
Bookshin‹Williams.
Badami‹Graves.
Conviser‹Buchs, Neufeld‹CNY.
Regan‹Rhind.
Duffy‹Holbrook, C & Rollins Corp.
Witteman‹Cont Ins Co, (2,)
Georgi‹N E R R Co.
Salva‹Atl Stevedoring Co.
Weyrich‹Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick, Inc.
O'Brien‹Franklin Garage Co.
Werner‹Werner.
Sprague‹Miller.
Olson‹N Y Cons R R.
Stelmokartis‹same.
Grimes‹N E R R Co.
Levin‹same.
Morris‹same.
Hanlin‹B H R R Co.
Santarico‹same.
Pharo‹same.
Quinn‹same.
O'Neill‹same.
Sierra‹same. (2.)
Druggerman‹same.
White‹same.
Keleher‹same, (2.)
Dais‹Borough Bank.
Simpson‹N E R R Co.
Scheib‹Woods.
Moneypenney‹Moneypenney.
Rochford‹Jacobs.
Schempp‹Thoroughfare Garage, Inc.
Cubit‹Johnson.
McAvoy‹Skelly.
Tunnell & Co., Inc‹ Lindner.
Re Norton, (Springfield, L. I. ‹Cem Society.)
Maltese‹Maltese.
Crandall‹Crandall.
Morris‹Morris.
Bruber‹Gruber, Hock‹Hock.
King‹Hill.
Krulewitz‹Gering.
Town of Hempstead‹ Board of Supervisors, Nas Co.
Donald‹Harris.
Weltman‹Cebock.
Leach‹Leach.
Serentino‹Serentino.
Brownsville House W Co‹Brilliant.
Dwight‹Cuttress.
Forman‹Roth, At 2 P. M
Re Schutt, (Board of Elections.)
Brinn‹Rosen.
Pines, (Katz)‹Hoye.
Morse‹N Y Times Co.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.

Kroos‹Bohleber.
Ostrovsky‹Ostrovsky.
Feldman‹Plotkin.
Foerster‹Gallo.
Bavett‹Bavett.
Hanlon‹Swift Co.
Murray‹Agnew Con Corp.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2618.
Minott‹Minott.
Weber‹Weber.
Nowak‹Dubroff.
Ryan‹Ryan.
Romandetti‹Romandetti.
Hocker‹Forkas.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Crane, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.

Scarperia‹Margulies.
Meyers‹O'Leary.
Hiscox‹Nassau RR.
Semmel‹Hopkins.
Kleinman‹Cotton.
Hirsch‹Giles.
Pigot‹McAnulty.
Parshelsky Bros‹Marcus et al.
Deebach‹Gair Co.
Masser‹Fuller Burr Co
Isakson‹Ross et al.
Merlino‹Nassau RR.
Van Pelt‹Reardon.
Strype‹B H RR.
Olsen‹CNY.
Reich‹same.
Johnson‹Borden's Con Milk Co.
O'Brien‹Franklin Garage.
Harnett‹Int R T.
Overacker‹Int Ice Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 15.

Highest number reached on regular call 1893.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Lewis, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Inq—Price‹Occhionero.
Grossman‹Wingerath.
Batonick‹Domroe.
Hariman‹Gallo.
Hendelson‹Weinstein.
Hulstein Co‹Richmond Holding Co.
Ferreri‹Krasiow Con.
Turner‹Mass Rty Co.
Halpern‹Long.
Dunham‹Pitzsimmons.
Keck‹Wiener.

Westchester County.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Case on—Canfolone‹Ultimate Con Co.
Arbutine‹Pitts Co.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.—Naturalization.

PART III.—Tompkins, J. At 9:45 A. M.
Case on—Weingraf‹Bayden.
Remainder of calendar goes over until Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Charles Fox Webber, John D McGahey, Robert Boyd Ward.
Order:
Joseph McKean.
Trustee's account's:
Oliver Harriman.
To submit memo:
Louise Schilling.
Administrator's acct:
William Hull.
Re estate:
Edward L Guard.
Discovery proceed:
Alfred J Tharp.

County Court.

Platt, C. J.
People‹Broderick.
Same‹Ficco.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Wolfe‹McWhirter
Thiel‹B'klyn Heights RR Co.
Ryan, as admr.‹same.
Brossman‹Bates
Cullen, as admr.‹ General Vehicle Co.
Dick, as admr.‹ Morsch
Johnston‹L I RR Co.
Mihlheiser‹Meyerwitz
Brescia‹Blair et al.
Elliot‹N Y & Queens Railway Co. et al.
Ortlieb, an infant‹ same.
Corsell, an infant‹ Br'klyn H'ts RR Co.
Wolff‹CNY

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Nov. 15.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 528.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.
Ramsey‹S I R T Ry.
Grant‹same.

Maxwell Wins Auto Suit.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, won an action brought against him in the Second Municipal Court of Queens by Edward A. Burling of 444 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I. The suit was brought to recover $58, which it was alleged represented damage done to Mr. Burling's automobile through the negligence of Superintendent Maxwell's chauffeur in a collision on Main Street, Flushing, on Jan. 2. Dr. Maxwell was on his way to the office of the Board of Education when his car skidded and struck the automobile driven by Mr. Burling. Judge John Cragan ruled that the driver had exercised reasonable care and dismissed the action.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:48 | Sun sets, 4:49 | Moon sets, 10:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:37	12:00	5:23	6:15
Governors Island	12:04	12:30	5:59	6:52
Hell Gate	1:54	1:50	7:39	8:32

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 11.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, Nov. 3.
SS Calabria, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
SS Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 16.
SS Colon, Colon, Nov. 4.
SS Harbury, Genoa, Oct. 12.
SS New York, Rotterdam, Oct. 28.
SS Camaguas, Cienfuegos, Nov. 4.
SS A. A. Raven, St. Lucia, Nov. 1.
SS Indu Maru, Philadelphia, Nov. 9.
SS Andreas Genkes, Marseilles, Oct. 19.
SS Portuguese Prince, Brest, Oct. 20.
SS J. B. Augkessler, Marseilles, Oct. 23.
SS Milford Haii, Boston, Nov. 9.
SS Missouri, London, Oct. 30.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 9.
SS Zent, Santa Marta, Nov. 8.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Nov. 6.
SS Trinidadian, Hampton, Oct. 20.
SS Carrillo, Jamaica, Nov. 6.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Nov. 6.
SS Fram, Shields, Oct. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Patria	Palermo	Oct. 28
Montserrat	Corunna	Oct. 21
Ardgair	Havre	Oct. 29
Polarstjernen	Lisbon	Oct. 25
Fabiria	Naples	Oct. 26
Rappahannock	London	Oct. 28
Exeter City	Swansea	Oct. 27
Lord Sefton	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Matura	Grenada	Nov. 5
Bahia	Cristobal	Nov. 4
El Cid	Galveston	Nov. 6
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 6
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 9

DUE TOMORROW.

Noordam	Rotterdam	Oct. 30
Jelling	Shields	Oct. 30
Chepstow Castle	Swansea	Oct. 30
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 10

DUE SUNDAY.

Venezia	St. Nazaire	Oct. 30
Brinkburn	London	Oct. 30
Clearpool	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Platuria	Aarhuus	Oct. 26
Stanton	Cardiff	Oct. 30
Tokar Maru	Limerick	Oct. 30
Kiev	Hull	Oct. 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 11
Bonifface	Port Talbot	Oct. 30

DUE MONDAY.

Duca Degli Abruzzi	Naples	Nov. 3
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Nov. 2
Camoens	Victoria	Aug. 27
Espagne	Bordeaux	Nov. 7
Masdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 28
Bayamon	Mayaguez	Nov. 10
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 10
Antillas	New Orleans	Nov. 10
Polyktor	Genoa	Oct. 25
Targal	Hull	Oct. 31
Tenadores	Colon	Nov. 8
Yugues	San Juan	Nov. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montoso, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Denis, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Matanzas, Santiago		12:00 M.
Apacie, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cosmo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaque, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Vauban, Argentina	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creola, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Caritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Orastes, Liverpool		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., NOV. 11.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 108 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 177 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles S. W. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 177 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 222 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 113 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 212 miles N. of San Juan at noon.
SS Florence Luckenbach, Cristobal to New York, was 685 miles from Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 400 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 225 miles E. at 7 P. M.
SS Platuria, Denmark to New York, passed Nantucket at 5:15 P. M.
SS Camino, Colon to New York, was 140 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 80 miles N. of Curacao at 8 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 550 miles S. at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 491 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, bound for New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bergensfjord, at Lerwick, Nov. 5.
SS Wico, at Kirkwall, Nov. 7.
SS Strathdem, at Havre, Nov. 8.
SS Andreas, at Rotterdam, Nov. 9.
SS Annapolis, at Cardiff, Nov. 9.
SS Orduna, at Liverpool, Nov. 11.
SS Rimac, at Cape St. Vincent, Nov. 11.
SS Modij, at Archangel, Nov. 1.
SS F. J. Lisman, at Barbados, Nov. 10.
SS Ariosto, at Plymouth, Nov. 11.

Sailed.

SS Helig Olav, from Copenhagen, Nov. 4.
SS Livingston Court, from Havre, Nov. 6.
SS Strathord, from Havre, Nov. 8.
SS Tiemaches, from

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired: 12 P. M., Nov. 11: Sergt. G. T. Ferguson, 69, (on his own application,) at $675 a year. Appointed Jan. 16, 1889.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol., 4 P. M., Nov. 12: J. F. O'Connor, 8 I. D. to 21, 4 P. M., Nov. 10: To 4 I. D. from precincts indicated: J. M. P. Heney, 28; J. F. O'Malley, 149; F. R. Browne, 32; mutual—4 P. M., Nov. 12: Patrol. J. O'Leary, 1 to 276, bicycle duty. C. E. Pechin, 276 to 1, to motor-cycle duty discontinued. F. A. Smith, 276, bicycle to motor-cycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, L. P. Marschall, 2, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 11; O. Nikly, 4, to D. H., 5 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 10; J. Horn, 7, and J. H. Hellriegal, 154, to R. B. H. Squad, 5 days in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 15; W. Kelly, 22, to C. O., as chauffeur, 10 days, noon, Nov. 11; G. Felleman and G. Meislin, 23, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 15; H. L. Hoffman, 26, to D. B., 5 days, 9 A. M., Nov. 11; F. Nau, 26, and C. Mulcahy, 149, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 12; J. F. McDonald, 29, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 13; P. Hoerter, 35, to 16 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 12; C. W. Roblack, 154, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Inspector, 5 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 12. To Board of Elections from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 11: J. J. Allen, 16; R. G. Dunham, 276; F. J. Drum, 61; C. M. Murphy, 278. To 1 I. D. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 10: J. J. Dowd, 35; J. F. Peclet, Jr., 144; J. R. Kelly, 172; C. Traenkle, 283; M. T. Finch, 165; J. O'Connor, 167; G. Zelas, 172; W. Carey, 283.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. E. D. Kane, 5, 4 P. M., Nov. 27; A. A. Cummings, 6, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 14; W. J. Wolff, 82, 2 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 12; F. W. Neuberth, 86, 1 day, noon, Nov. 13; H. Masterson, 36, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 25; L. Rafsky, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 14; C. Beatty, 36, 5 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 10; J. J. McGurn, 39, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 14; H. O. Krombholtz, 148, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 9; H. O'Connell, 151, 1 day, 12:01 P. M., Nov. 10; E. Winter, 172, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 15; T. J. Deneen, 278, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 10; G. F. Mahoney, 278, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 13; J. J. Haverlin, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 12.

Fines imposed: Patrol. H. J. Schmidt, 2, (struck unknown boy,) 3 days; J. T. O'Shea, 2, (failed to promptly report in court in response to subpoena,) 2 days; F. L. Sierns, 38, (absent from flashlight post, coming from liquor saloon, arrested woman without cause and made false charge against her, pointed revolver at woman and threatened to shoot her,) 20 days; B. Rogers, 39, (failed to take police action when premises were being burglarized,) 2 days; B. Maguire, 156, (absent from post, in rear room of liquor saloon with two citizens, drinks on table,) 6 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. J. F. Smith, 171, (improper patrol;) W. G. Stretton, 283, (removed department bicycle from booth assigned to another patrolman.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. M. J. O'Connor, 18, (failed to report disorderly house;) W. F. Brennan, 18, (same;) T. Lamb, 39, (absent from post;) E. Heidenreich, 61, (absent from post, standing in wholesale liquor store;) C. Winter, 39, (absent from post;) G. J. Beissel, 156, (improper patrol;) F. E. Furey, 169, (failed to report disorderly house.)

Dismissed, 12:10 P. M., Nov. 10: Patrol. J. P. Conlan, 15, (under the influence of some intoxicating agent or agents.)

Resignation: Patrol. L. Juna, 62, noon, Nov. 10.

Fire Department.

Further applications for examination for promotion to the rank of Captain will be forwarded tomorrow. All Lieutenants who will have served for a period of six months or more in the grade, at 8 A. M., Dec. 15, 1915, will be eligible for this examination. The Municipal Civil Service Commission has set the following dates for the above examination:

Medical examination, Nov. 18, 19, 20, and 22, 1915.

Mental examination, Dec. 15 and 16, 1915.

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines:

Nov. 13, at 9 A. M.: J. A. Mason, Eng. 33; W. J. Purcell, Eng. 38; F. W. Fitting, Eng. 77; C. P. Ackerman, Eng. 159; E. H. Albracht, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.) At 10 A. M.: F. M. McNally, Eng. 50; J. W. Powers, Eng. 68; A. J. Loosen, Eng. 255; G. W. Wurth, Eng. 283; M. J. Culkin, Eng. 293.

Transfers, 8 A. M., Nov. 12: Eng. of Stmr. J. J. Healy, Eng. 214, to Eng. 248; Eng. of Stmr. G. E. Read, Eng. 248, to Eng. 214.

Special Leaves (without pay): Fire. 2d gr. W. J. Dougherty, Eng. 155, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 17; Eng. of Stmr. W. Bauer, Eng. 87, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 13; Fire. 1st gr. C. A. Wilson, H. & L. 147, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 18.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Orders of Oct. 26 relating to Capt. C. R. Alley, C. A. C., revoked. He is assigned to 86th Co.

Capt. R. Furnival, C. A. C., is relieved from assignment to 86th Co.

Orders of Oct. 21 directing 1st Lt. F. E. Williford, C. A. C., to report to the Board at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 15, amended to direct him to report about Dec. 15.

Col. C. M. Truitt, 22d Inf., to Letterman Hospital, S. F., sick.

1st Lt. W. H. Rucker, F. A., is assigned to 6th, ef. Dec. 6, which he will join on arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted.

Capt. N. B. Rehkopf, 1st F. A., is assigned to 5th F. A., ef. Feb. 1, which he will join upon arrival in U. S. and after any leave.

Capt. H. L. Evans, Signal Corps, from duty at Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Tex., to Fort Wood, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. W. H. Allen, Med. Corps, from Philippine Dept., March 4, to U. S. for orders.

Capt. L. C. Mudd, Med. Corps, from Hawaiian Dept., March 22, to U. S., for orders.

Leaves: Maj. C. E. Koerper, Med. Corps, 15 days; Capt. H. Rutherford, 28th Inf., 5 days' extension; 2d Lt. S. H. Wheeler, 25th Inf., 10 days, and 2d Lt. C. Spatze, 25th Inf., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Comdr. E. T. Constien, Narragansett Bay Sta., Dec. 15, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Lts. C. A. Jones, the North Dakota to the Tennessee; R. V. Lowe, the Birmingham to the Maine; S. A. Taffinder, the Texas to the Birmingham; A. S. Kibbee, from command of the Beale to command the Jarvis; W. H. Vernou, to command the Beale; and S. G. Bowen, Tennessee, to Fuel Engineer and aid on staff, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Junior Grade Lts. B. R. Ware, the Maine to the Texas; and R. S. Parr, the Glacier to the St. Louis.

Ensigns A. J. Struble, the St. Louis to the Glacier; S. S. Thurston, the San Diego to the Glacier; and C. E. Heard, the Glacier to the San Diego.

Surgeon F. A. Asserson, to Newport Naval Hospital, R. I.

P. A. Surg. R. A. Warner, Newport Hosp. to the New York.

A. Chap. G. B. Kranz to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Chief Gunners B. P. Middleton, Newport Training Sta. to the Kansas; J. Charrette, Recvg. Ship at Boston to Boston Yard; and L. Roll, the Kansas to Newport Training Sta.

Gunner A. D. Freshman, Boston Yard, to connection fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Chief Machst. J. P. Richter, the Maine to Norfolk Yard.

Machst. R. B. Sanford, Norfolk Yard to connection fitting out the Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Chf. Pay. Clerk E. A. Poor, to the Ohio at Mare Island Yard.

Pay Clerk F. G. Lackland, Mare Island Yard to the Glacier.

Marine Corps.

Capt. C. P. Meyer, commissioned.

1st Lts.: R. H. Tebbs, Jr., commissioned; E. A. Perkins, Guam Barracks to the U. S., and R. S. Keyser, Winthrop, Md., rifle range, to 2d Co., Phila. Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Annapolis at Topolobampo, Chauncey at Olongapo, Hector at Port au Prince, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, and Truxton at San Diego; Louisiana and Wyoming at Hampton Roads, Neptune at Lambert Point, New York at Southern Drill Grounds, Nicholson at Boston, Prometheus at Mare Island, and the Saturn at Guaymas.

Sailed—Celtic, Liverpool for Vera Cruz; Chester, Monrovia for Sinoe; Cleveland, Manzanillo for Acapulco; Paul Jones, Stewart, and Whipple, San Pedro for San Diego; Prairie, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; Raleigh and Yorktown, Salina Cruz for Acapulco; Rhode Island, Newport for Tompkinsville, and the Wadsworth, Newport for Bath.

The Dubuque, now at Newport, will proceed to Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard about Dec. 1 for repairs to be completed by Jan. 6.

The Tonopah has been assigned to duty as station ship at the sumbarine station at New London, Conn.

After arrival at Philadelphia the Uncas will proceed to the Charleston Yard for temp. duty at that station.

The Dolphin, now at Savannah, has been ordered to the Washington Yard.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—IN the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ROSIE STENGEL, Assignor, to Henry Hemmerdinger, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, the remaining assets of the above-named Assignor, consisting of ten bales of cotton felt and all outstanding accounts on the 22d day of November, 1915, at 2 P. M., at the Mott Haven Storage Warehouse Company, at 140th Street and 3rd Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

HENRY HEMMERDINGER, Assignee.

SAUL LEVINE, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Burling Slip Block Front, Assessed at $213,000, Sold for Big Improvement—Sale in Old Wholesale Centre—125th Street Investment—Seminary Sells Twenty-third Street Loft.

A deal of considerable magnitude in the old downtown business section near the East River, and which will lead to an important improvement, formed the interesting feature of the realty market yesterday. The property sold comprised the old two to four story buildings on the south side of Burling Slip, between Water and Pearl Streets, being, respectively, 2 to 10 Burling Slip, 174 to 180 Water Street, and 232 and 234 Pearl Street. The frontage is 174 feet on Burling Slip, 97 on Water Street, and 40 on Pearl Street.

The sale was made through the Cruikshank Company for Joseph F. Cullman, individually and as executor. The name of the buyer was not given, but a report that it was the New York Steam Company was denied last night by the Cruikshank Company. It is the intention of the new owner to erect a large building, probably in the nature of a power plant, which will be a valuable addition to the neighborhood. The seller, Mr. Cullman, has occupied for many years the building at 174 Water Street for his wholesale tobacco business, but he purchased this week at auction, through the Charles F. Noyes Company, for his new quarters the plot on the northeast corner of Front and Fletcher Streets, less than two blocks from his old site, and will erect a new building there.

The Pearl Street property, on the corner of Burling Slip, was for many years the home of the New York Metal Exchange, a two-story brownstone building. It was used by the Exchange from 1883 until about five years ago, when it was sold, and the Exchange moved to 111 Broadway. The assessed value of the property for 1915 was $213,000.

Deal in Old Wholesale Centre.

In the old wholesale dry goods district the two connecting six-story commercial buildings at 24 and 26 White Street and 25 Walker Street have been sold by the Agra Holding Company, I. H. Kramer President, through the L. A. Kerngood Company. The frontage is 37.7 feet on White Street, 24.9 on Walker Street by 206.10 deep, between Church Street and West Broadway.

The property was acquired less than four months ago by the seller through the same brokers. It is well leased, and negotiations are under way for a resale.

West 125th Street Sale.

The four-story tenement at 551 West 125th Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Broadway, on a plot 25 by 98.11, has been sold by Paul A. McGolrick to Emma A. Mayhew for investment. It was an all-cash transaction.

Columbia Leasehold Sale.

Frank B. Taylor has sold for Henry L. Thorne and others the four-story dwelling at 34 West Fifty-first Street, on plot 21 by 100.5; Columbia College leasehold.

Gutta Percha Co. Buys in East 23d St.

The six-story loft structure at 403 to 407 East Twenty-third Street, adjoining the northeast corner of First Avenue, on plot 75 by 98.9, has been purchased by the Bishop Gutta Percha Company from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The latter took over the property in foreclosure proceedings a year ago. The buying company recently built an addition on Twenty-fourth Street to its main plant in Twenty-fifth Street. Title to the Twenty-third Street plot passed yesterday, subject to a mortgage of $40,000.

Recent Buyers.

George Lommel is the purchaser of the property at 494 and 496 Hudson Street and 107 to 117 Bedford Street.

The Reliant Leasing Company is the buyer of the five-story flat at 612 and 614 West 182d Street, sold recently by the Newton Holding Company.

The New York Cold Storage Company is the purchaser of the flat at 543 East 150th Street, sold recently by George Start. The storage company's plant abuts on Westchester Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Benenson Realty Company a vacant plot on the southeast corner of Kelly Street and 167th Street, having a frontage of 83.92 feet on Kelly Street, 19.37 on East 167th Street, by 46.48 on the southerly line, by irregular, to a builder.

Samuel Lichtenstein has sold the three-story two-family brick dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, known as 745 Kelly Street, for A. Doll.

Joseph A. Blackner, with Frank Brewnig, has sold for Otto Mesloh the brick dwelling at 3,104 Park Avenue, on plot 65 by 104 and irregular; also for the same owner the house at 302 Mamaroneck Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Klei & Roth have sold the two northerly houses of a group of five recently completed at the northeast corner of Monroe Avenue and 176th Street. The houses disposed of are five stories, each occupying a plot 57 by 100 on the avenue, beginning 57 feet north of 176th Street. The new owner gave in part payment 413 to 423 East 160th Street, with street frontages of 100 feet and 150 feet, respectively, and a depth of 162.9 feet, improved with a number of frame dwellings.

The Cedar Construction Company has sold to an investor the newly completed five-story apartment house on the west side of 172d Street, 100 feet south of Boston Road.

A. Blumenthal has sold for Henry L. Thorne and others the four-story dwelling at 34 West Fifty-first Street, on plot 21 by 100.5; Columbia College leasehold.

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Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Want loan of $1,000 from private party on second mortgage for one year on house situated in Hackensack. Will pay 10 per cent bonus and 6 per cent interest. Address Loan, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Want $1,000 for six months. Will pay 10 per cent bonus and 6 per cent interest; also good or Brooklyn house as security. Address S. D., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

$100,000 AT 4½ PER CENT. TO LOAN on well located properties.
JOHN FINCK, 193 BROADWAY.

Will buy 3d and 2d mortgages; money advanced on rents. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Van-Derbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 137 B'way, N. Y., 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE,
Bargain, Washington Heights, private house, brick, 3-story and basement, 10 rooms, 1 bath; price $6,500. Kahn & Son, 54 John St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L".

BROOKLYN—2,151 East 18th St.; brick house, rent $25; price $4,000, $250 down; 6 rooms; 5c. fare.

Queens—For sale or To Let.

WONDERFUL AT $3,000.
Detached; 6 rooms, bath; steam; $200 cash. Hepnice, 861 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

House, 169 East 93d St., near Lexington Av.; 10 rooms, bath; hot and cold water on every floor; newly decorated; $55.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

To sublet, third loft, 136 5th Av., including partitions.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 304 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

MEDIUM sized house, Montclair or vicinity; suitable for four adults; within easy distance of depots and in good order. Advertiser offers in exchange a fine 25-foot, 4-story house near Central Park West, C. S., Room 1108, 156 5th Av., Manhattan.

To Let—Furnished.

For one year, completely furnished house, seven rooms, bath; all conveniences; near station; reasonable rent. Emerson, 52 Slocum Crescent, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

Wanted.

Suburban house, seven rooms with garage preferred; must be good condition and location; give full particulars. S 132 Times.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY BENNETT and others, defendants.

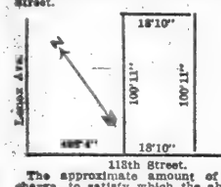
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant easterly four hundred and sixty-eight feet and four inches from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox (formerly Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; said land lying in Section 6, Block 1897, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 41 West 118th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,929.49, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $344.82, with interest from October 21st, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.40 and interest.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Plaintiff, against AMELIA N. DUNLAP, individually and as executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Dunlap, deceased; ANNIE DUNLAP BAKER, WILLIAM ALLEN DUNLAP, DAISY DUNLAP BRADSHAW, now known as DAISY DUNLAP THOMPSON; FANNIE LAWSON JOHNSTON, ROBERT DUNLAP LAMSON, MARION BAKER, now known as MARION BAKER DELAMETER; GEORGE CARLYLE BAKER, GORDON ABBOTT BAKER, JOHN ROBERT LAWSON JOHNSTON; ARTHUR H. LAMSON, individually and as sole executor and trustee under the will of Grace Dunlap Lamson, deceased, and LAVENDER AMELIA DUNLAP, Defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1915.
R. FLOYD CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants: William Allen Dunlap, Lavender Amelia Dunlap, Fannie Lawson Johnston, and John Robert Lawson Johnston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of October, 1915, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
R. FLOYD CLARKE,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chatsworth Heights, Larchmont Manor. 30 E. 42d St. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—At New Hyde Park, L. I., 7-room house, electric lights, plumbing, screened porch, and sleeping porch; 34 minutes from New York; $20 per month; also other houses for rent at Mineola at reasonable prices. Mineola Homes Co., Inc., 353 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches, and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot. Open Sunday.

At Laurelton—30 minutes by frequent electric trains to Manhattan or Brooklyn; artistic homes for sale or to rent; reasonable prices. Pauly, 466 Lexington Av., Tel. 6807 Murray Hill.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of valuable lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices; these properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations; special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a large number of lots; for further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

RIVER EDGE—8-room house, 2 acres; Winter, $20; Summer, $25; convenient; improvements. HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, 46 Terrace Av., $10 five rooms, $5 three rooms. BROOKLYN, 2,151 East 18th St., brick house, rent $25; price $4,000, $250 down; 6 rooms; 5c. fare. Mortgage money, $2,000. Offices, 55 Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

Do you want a sure profit? Will sell you a finely located building lot, five minutes' walk from railroad station, at beautiful Fanwood, N. J., for $250. Easy terms if desired. Write or call for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

East 53d.—Beautifully, completely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession; $350 month. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Bachelor apartment or studio to sublet, gorgeously furnished; full hotel service; bargain. 35 East 27th.

Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; East 65th St.; 4 months, longer, $250; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2-3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished: Near subway and "L". Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; also light housekeeping; telephone; bellboy; rents $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

With 95 per cent. of all West Side furnished and unfurnished apartments to sublet in my files, five to nine rooms, $100 to $350 upward, many in new buildings, I can save you most of the unrewarded labor of Winter home-hunting. Phone, call, or write Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 72d; Columbus 8974 and 2790.

70th, (near Broadway.)—Five bright, sunny rooms; a real home to sublet at sacrifice, $125. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

86TH, 170 WEST.
7-room apartment, completely furnished; 2 rooms rented; electricity. Gedney. Schuyler 6321.

High class, furnished apartments, some in new buildings, for the Winter season or longer; call for particulars, &c.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Attractively furnished, sunny, seven rooms; elevator; piano. Apartment 6B, 248 West 98th.

GRANT COURT.
118th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

Completely furnished 7-room apartment, near 96th subway; $120 month. Murray Hill 6392.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4820 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

Beautifully furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; all outside; 9th floor; new building; near 96th. Murray Hill 8422.

High class; elevator; attractively furnished; seven rooms; reasonable. 305 West 97th. Kinnear.

Elegantly furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; also 4 rooms. 225 West 80th.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Sublet high-class elevator, eight-room apartment, very light, at a substantial concession; located at 601 West 136th St. Inquire Clark. Phone Audubon 8148.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 80 East 42d St.

West Side.

827 CENTRAL PARK WEST, COR. 93D ST., ONE APARTMENT, CONSISTING OF 9 LARGE ROOMS; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; RENT, $1,200. SHARP & CO., BROADWAY AND 99TH ST.

Studios 2 West 16th St.
Rents, $22-$30.
See Resident Housekeeper or Goodale, Parry & Dwight, Inc., Farr. 9494. 1,133 B'way, at 26th.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
Three and four rooms, with bath, $35-$50 a month. Janitor, on premises.

Choice apartments, 4 rooms, modern improvements, refined neighborhood, two blocks west of Broadway. Address 68 Seaman Ave., near 207th.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat, modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

A very attractive 10-room modern apartment, at 123 West 55th, facing Central Park. Apply to janitor, on premises.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 157th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Carolyn Court, 414 West 121st St.; choice 3-4-5 rooms and bath; $480-$720.

56TH, 68 WEST.—2-3 rooms, bath; electricity; steam heat.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Brooklyn.

MOST EXCLUSIVE AND QUIET APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN.
UNFURNISHED.
2 Rooms and Kitchenette, $35.00
2 Rooms and Bath, 40.00
3 Rooms and Bath, 50.00
Steam and Hot Water all the time. Electricity, Gas, and Service included in rent.
Resident Manager on Premises.
POUCH MANSION,
345 Clinton Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Three or four rooms, all improvements, below 110th St., west side, or Columbia Heights, for three adults; not over $50; must be good location. S 112 Times.

Wanted—5, 6, or 7 room apartment, completely furnished, to June 1; prefer new building. Send full particulars to Box S 52 Times.

Fully furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, for season; elevator and all improvements; first-class neighborhood. S 135 Times.

Wanted.—Bedroom, parlor, bath, furnished, between 8th and 72d, near 5th Av.; full particulars. Bachelor, 50 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two bachelors want two or three rooms and bath, maid service; location 70th to 96th, near Broadway; state price, particulars. Ahrens, 65 East 9th.

Four-room apartment, front; improvements; Harlem preferred. S 115 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also large room; references; table board.

63D, 30 EAST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053.—Attractive rooms; continuous hot water; steam; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

56TH, 87 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; reference.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated reasonable.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 120 WEST.—Offers large rooms; private bath. M. Lues.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone;) 'phone 1894 Columbus.—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 261 WEST.—Few rooms in refined home, with, without bath; excellent cuisine.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable basement room, with board; reasonable; references.

73, 256 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; delicious home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Penslon Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations, suite; south front room, bath; single; running water; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST. — Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, baths; gentleman; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; telephone; bellboy; rents $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

79TH, 128 WEST.—NEW ANNEX to Norece Hall and Graycourt; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated room; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable, warm, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; suitable couple; reasonable.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—Double front room; also single sunny room, for man.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Room with breakfast in luxurious apartment for gentlemen; references required. Apt. 8C.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; gentlemen; references.

94th, 142 West.—Desirable rooms, double and single; excellent meals; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room, superior table, refined house; couple, single. Chaurant.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; Jewish house. Aarons.

102D, 216 WEST.—Light room, high-class apartment, private family. Apartment 7.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; mighty good "eats" at our house; right prices for the right people; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; Southern family; home comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Apply Leonard.

140TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and service; social surroundings; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 4757 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a conveniently located, well furnished room in quiet street? Running water, steam heat, telephone; excellent table; music; reasonable. 544 West 113th.

COUPLE having beautiful home and automobile will take congenial couple to board; $25 per week; no other boarders; letters only. S 141 Times.

THE SECOR.
74th, 102 West.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table boarders.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d.)—Handsome private home; large room, second floor; also single room.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—Nice room, with board, near downtown offices; state terms. S 131 Times.

Young woman wishes room and board; $12-$15 week. S 128 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"Colonial," 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—All-year home; beautiful surroundings; select. Phone 687.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Board, (year round,) wanted with some extra attention by elderly gentleman; farm or country place on high ground desired; not too far from N. Y. City; must be moderate monthly rate; write fully. D., 1,047 Clay Ave., New York City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small steam-heated rooms.

17TH, 139 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet, bath, electricity, telephone; $6.50.

51ST, (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny rooms, private house; absolute cleanliness; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

85TH, 38 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Large, sunny corner front room; conveniences. Donough.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; musical studios subrented by hour.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

86TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; running water, bath; $4.50-$7.

40th, 46 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

50TH, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large and small; hot water, steam heat; 10 yards from subway; $3 and $6 up.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms with running water, home conveniences, telephone; references.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; excellent location; $10.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Charming, sunny, large room (or floor;) perfectly kept house; owner.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; fifth floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, telephone; private home; references.

70TH, 309 WEST.—First floor to rent; fine neighborhood; suitable doctor or dentist; close Subway, L; telephone. 8032 Columbus.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; running water; phone.

71ST, 147 WEST.—CHEERFUL ROOM; LARGE CLOSETS; BREAKFAST.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, attractive back and front parlor; suitable for professional.

71ST, 241 WEST.—Large, front room; near bath; private residence; electricity; subway; references.

78D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor; spacious, sunny, single, en suite, medium room, next bath.

78D, 242 WEST.—Large, second-floor room; in entirely new house; references.

78D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6936.

74TH, 8 WEST.—Beautifully furnished house for high-class gentlemen; improvements; board optional.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private house; references required.

76TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, en suite; electric lights; parquet floors; references.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive small and large rooms; private baths; electricity; private residence.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant rooms; all conveniences; references.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front back parlor; gentleman or business couple. Robertson. Schuyler 8184.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small room, adjoining bath; near subway, "L."

79TH, 211 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath; also small room for gentleman.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large front parlor bedroom, studio or private use; telephone; reasonable.

81ST, 265 WEST, (B'way.)—Sunny suite, running water; attractive, warm; new apartment. Pearson.

81ST ST., 8 WEST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; steam; home comforts.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

83D, 4 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room, bath connecting; electricity, telephone; private family.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large hallroom, bath same floor; gentleman.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Large room; immaculate bath; elevator; breakfast optional; $6. Sharpies.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; Subway.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium room; running water; electricity; meals optional.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms, with baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room, with dressing room; nicely furnished; reasonable.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Large front living room, bedroom adoin.ng; piano; electricity; bath; maid service; transits; one, two gentlemen. Garrett.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; new furniture; twin beds; modern conveniences; private house.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; bath convenient.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; conveniences; references.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; elevator. Apt. 41.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Bright, attractive, well-furnished room, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; at subway express; convenient theatre, restaurants; genteel surroundings. Apartment 3D.

97TH, 816 WEST, (Next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references; Apt. 1B.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large room; near subway express; all conveniences. Apt. 4D.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern apartments; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $2.50-$4. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room for gentlemen; telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, bath; phone.

104TH 135 WEST. — Attractive southern rooms; electricity; board optional. Riverside 2035. Morse.

104TH, 240, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortably furnished, large, sunny, steam heated room, lavatory, bath; facing Broadway; suitable refined bachelor. Apply elevator boy.

105TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Beautiful parlor bedroom, river view; elevator apartment. Brunswick.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In beautiful apartment, large, light, single room; bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life. Apt. 11.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

118TH, 401 WEST, (corner Morningside Heights, near Columbia.) — South rooms, with lavatory; magnificent view; all transits; $6.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

123D, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; steam, electricity, piano, phone; accommodate five. MacKenzie.

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Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3, or 5 ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

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Dodge Brothers' Touring Car, perfect condition, driven less than 4,000 miles.
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World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York.

1913 CADILLAC.
Seven passenger touring; electric lighting and starting; fine condition throughout; must sell at once; make offer. Tel. 1016 Worth. Address S 138 Times.

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Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 E. 88d St. Phone 6078 Lenox.

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FOR HIRE.
Packard 6-cylinder, seven-passenger landaulet; also Pierce-Arrow, seven-passenger limousine; highest class service by day, week, or month; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 West 43d St. Tel. 3550 Bryant.

Automobiles to rent, five and seven passenger, touring or closed, $3 per hour; football game, flat rate, $27.50. Thoroughfare, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 963.

Renault landaulet, excellent condition; very reasonable. Plaza 3694, or Bernard, 118 East 66th St.

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Beautiful Packard landaulet; hour, month; reasonable. Duane, 12 E. 85th. Lenox 8176.

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WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL. our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

124TH, 510 WEST.—Front room; elevator, electricity, shower; housekeeping. Weber.

130TH ST., 248 WEST.—Warm comfortable rooms; gentlemen; $2.50, $4, $5; house attractive every way; refined family.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 4-B.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; roof garden; private showers, billiard room, library and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BEAUTIFUL room, $5; also small one, $3.50. 128 West 103d.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson; Park. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive, comfortable outside room; eastern exposure. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15
Wm. Gillette in Secret Service
For 2 Weeks Only

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ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

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KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

After the Play Visit Danse de Folies.
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Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

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M. LAST MAT. TOM'W 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS LAST 3 TIMES IN "MISS INFORMATION"
MONDAY, NOV. 15—Seats Now.

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"Back Home"
FROM IRVIN COBB'S "JUDGE PRIEST" STORIES.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"Young America"
Seats on sale for all remaining performances.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

FULTON West 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
ARNOLD DALY in "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS.
LAST 3 WEEKS OF D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW
SOLD OUT
LAST NIGHT
LEO
Ditrichstein
in the Romantic Comedy,
"The Great Lover"
Has scored the Greatest Hit of His Artistic Career

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.
CANDLER THEATRE.....SPECIAL
Preliminary Fall Series
5 Sun. Evs. 8:30. 5 Mon. Mats. at 3.
Burton Holmes
Nov. 21 & 22.....The Yellowstone
Nov. 28 & 29.....England
Dec. 5 & 6.....Scotland
Dec. 12 & 13.....Rio de Janeiro & Brazil
Dec. 19 & 20.....Buenos Aires & Argentina
COURSE SALE $2.50, $3.00, NOW $4.00, $5.00

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
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GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
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81st THEATRE
Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
EVERY DAY
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Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. Change of program every Mon. & Thurs.
Daily Mats., 10c, 15c.
Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c.
Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Eve. Prices

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ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
After the Theatre Adm. $1
Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
SUPPER AND DANCING.
Tea 4 to 6, Wed. and Sat.
World Champion Ice Skaters
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea. Dinner and Supper.
Table reservations Dinner, Supper. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

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FIRST PLAY, PIERRE WOLFF'S 'LES MARIONETTES'
with ANDREE MERY.
Special Literary Matinee Friday | "MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE."

Triangle Plays This Week: "A Janitor's Wife's Temptation," Willard Mack in "Aloha Oe," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose." Mats. at 2. Evs. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats., 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THIRD MONTH—MOST FUN IN NEW YORK.
WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44 St. TWICE TO-DAY at 2:30 & 8:30.
Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, $1.00, $2.00. Other Mats. 25c, 50c, $1.00. School Child. Mat. Sat. 11 A.M., 25-50c
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44 ST. THEATRE, W. of Broadway. Adm. 25c.
LAST 2 DAYS
Motion Pictures and Lecture on TWILIGHT SLEEP
Women Only 2:30, 4 & 8. Men Only 9:15 P. M.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
IMPERIAL MANCHU TROUPE, Brown & Lill, Anthony & Mack, 10 others. | ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 50c, 75c.

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Box Office Now Open. $3, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.

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TWO OR FOUR FINE TICKETS Yale-Princeton game, $8.00 each. Bryant 2854.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing Advertisements, Page 12.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Opening Night, Mon., Nov. 15, at 8.
Samson et Dalila, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich (debut); Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky (debut).
Fri. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Calatti (debut); Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli (debut).
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida. Rappold, Matsenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25. PARSIFAL
Special Mat. at 1.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Evg., Nov. 16, at 8, Il Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Seats Now On Sale.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.
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PATERSON UNMOVED BY FREE-TALK FIGHT

Prominent New York Women Fail to Attend Meeting of Protest on Behalf of Miss Flynn.

SHE IS BARRED FROM HALL

Detective Catches Woman Agitator Changing Her Hat and Gives Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 11.—The little band of men and women agitators and disciples of free speech who came here tonight from New York to prove to the officials of Paterson that they didn't have the power to prevent Elizabeth Gurley Flynn from making an address to the "working classes" met with another disappointment and went away, after two hours of excitement without having accomplished their purpose. To begin with, Miss Flynn didn't deliver her address—twenty-five patrolmen and detectives saw to that—and while she succeeded in creating some excitement outside of the Auditorium in Ellison Street Patersonites didn't go wild over her appearance. She was forced to stay on the sidewalk in front of the building, flanked on every side by men whom her supporters referred to bitingly as "bulls."

For a meeting which, it had been predicted, would end in a riot if Miss Flynn was not allowed to enter the hall, the affair passed over very quietly. Probably not more than 2,000 persons in Paterson showed any interest in it at all. Of that number, 1,200 crowded into the hall to hear other speakers who were allowed to talk to their hearts' content. The others hung about in front of the building, but none of them offered to jeer the police with any great enthusiasm.

Altogether it was somewhat disappointing to those who had expected a great hubbub, although there was a good deal of comedy interjected into the affair. Another disappointing feature to the followers of Miss Flynn was the fact that at least three-fourths of the number of prominent men and women who, it was said, had promised to attend were conspicuous by their absence.

The ones who did make the trip to back up Miss Flynn in her demand for free speech were, in the main, the men and women, such as Leonard Abbott, Carlo Tresca, Henrietta Rodman, Mrs. Robert Bruere, Mrs. Marion Cothren, and a dozen others who have been heard from before as agitators. Various excuses were made for the non-appearance of scores of others whose names had been given out in advance notices of the meeting. Some were sick, some had other engagements. At any rate, they didn't show up in Paterson. Among the absentees was Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, whose intention to attend the meeting had been heralded widely.

By 8 o'clock, when the meeting was scheduled to begin, there were 500 men and women in the hall, and perhaps fifty outside the building. It seemed as if there were as many detectives as spectators in the street, and the Paterson officials evidently took the affair more seriously than most of the residents, for they had detectives watching all the trains and trolley lines as well.

When the 8:08 o'clock train on the Erie pulled into the station, Tresca, Abbott, and half a dozen others got off, and it was explained that the others had missed the train and would be along later. With Tresca and Abbott was Dr. Marie D. Equi of Portland, Ore., who has been in jail there twice, she explained, for her activities, and came here to see that justice was done in New Jersey.

Tresca was barred from the hall by the detectives, and Abbott, perhaps out of good fellowship, walked the streets with him instead of going in to take part in the proceedings. At that time it looked very gloomy for any serious trouble, and Tresca and Abbott were obviously disappointed. But they explained that Elizabeth—meaning Miss Flynn—who had been in Washington, D. C., pleading for the life of Joe Hillstrom, would surely get there and try to speak.

And, sure enough, she did just as everybody was beginning to get discouraged and even the detectives headed by Captain Tracy, who was in charge because Chief Bimson, Miss Flynn's very bitterest enemy, had a sore toe, were looking a bit hopeful. The little band wound its way up the street from the railroad station followed by a hundred curious persons.

The real clash came then, and that was when what some referred to as the comedy was introduced. The marchers headed straight for the door of the auditorium and Captain Tracy did his duty.

"Miss Flynn," he said, stretching forth his arm, "you can't go in. Everybody can go in except Miss Flynn, Tresca, Joe Etter, and Giovinitti. They made enough trouble for us two years ago and we know them. Now that's all. I've had my orders from the Mayor and the Chief of Police and they go."

But it wasn't all. There were cries for Miss Carpenter. Others shouted "Mrs. Cothren, Mrs. Cothren."

A detective saw that Miss Flynn was changing her hat with another woman, and, some said, trying to slip into another coat.

"Hey, that don't go!" he said. "We know you. Oh, I say, Cap, she's changed her hat. Did you get that?"

By this time Mrs. Cothren, who had entered the hall, came bouncing out again and demanded information.

"So you're preventing her from coming in without a warrant, are you?" she hissed at Captain Tracy.

Mrs. Cothren is a very pretty woman, and Captain Tracy, looking at her, hesitated in his reply.

"Yes, ma'am," he replied rather meekly. "I have my orders, and they go."

The Captain was very good-natured about it, even accepting a copy of the "Only Opinion in the Courts of New Jersey" when it was flashed at him by Miss Viva Flaherty, Executive Secretary of the Church of the Messiah, who said she was a law student. In fact, it was the Captain's good humor that saved the day. It was rather difficult for Miss Flynn even to submit to arrest under such kindly treatment.

"What shall I do?" she said. "Shall I try to get in and be arrested! Shall I do that?"

She turned appealingly to Mrs. Cothren, but the Captain answered.

"I don't know, Miss Flynn," said he. "Just suit yourself. Orders is orders with me."

"Well, she can try to go in and be arrested," broke in Mrs. Robert Bruere, but the threat seemed a bit weak. Then Mrs. Bruere made an address to the Captain, but it did not make much impression on him, even when some one explained to him that she was a sister-in-law of City Chamberlain Bruere of New York.

"The people of Paterson don't want to hear Miss Flynn speak," he replied mildly. "They just don't want to hear her, and they are not going to, either. And please don't try to start anything here on the street, for it would be mighty unpleasant."

"But I guess I'll try to get in now," asserted Miss Flynn.

"Oh, what's the use of trying to do it, lady?" replied the Captain. And so it was decided to let Miss Flynn remain there while the meeting proceeded and tell the police Captain what she thought of the way the law was enforced in New Jersey.

At this juncture Colonel Robert Mitchel, who owns the hall, added to the excitement by rushing out and ordering every one off the steps. He got very excited.

"Hey, you New York people can't come over here and tell us what to do!" he shouted amid jeers. "You can run little old New York, but you can't run Paterson. You're trying to double-cross me. I was born in Buffalo, but I've lived in Paterson most of my life, and I know how things should be run."

He finished up by charging that he had not been paid for the use of the hall, but Miss Viva Flaherty produced the receipt for a registered letter showing that she had sent the money, and the Colonel disappeared. Inside the hall there was a good deal of cheering as speeches were made by Miss Rodman, Miss Flaherty, Mrs. Cothren, Miss Eva Ward, and others. There were shouts of approval when Mrs. Cothren shouted:

"Your cowardly police will not arrest her!"

There were more shouts when she called on the working people to unite. Most of the speeches were along the same line. Then a telegram was prepared to be sent to President Wilson. It was to the effect that the women and men present wanted to protest against the action of the police in preventing Miss Flynn from speaking without warrant or due process of law. It will be sent tomorrow after the signatures of many of those who didn't show up tonight are obtained.

A speech prepared by Miss Flynn was read, and it seemed that there was nothing in it to which the police could object. She believed, so the speech said, that she had a message to deliver, and she urged the working men and women to join in ending oppression. And that was about all there was to the meeting, except thousands of words of talk. Captain Tracy was voted the hero of the day by his companions, for he staved off trouble and sent away a much disappointed band of agitators.

BRYAN REPUDIATES NAVY LEAGUE ATTACK

Denies Charging That It Is Subsidized by Munitions Makers —Says He Was Misquoted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Navy League of the United States announced tonight that William J. Bryan in a letter to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the league, had repudiated statements credited to him in a speech in Philadelphia on Nov. 3 to the effect that the league was subsidized by muinitions-making and shipbuilding concerns. Colonel Thompson yesterday served notice on Mr. Bryan that unless he retracted or denied this statement the league would take the matter into the courts. Today Colonel Thompson recived the following letter from Mr. Bryan:

Colonel Robert M. Thompson,
President Navy League, Washington.

My Dear Sir: I was absent when your telegram arrived, and it has just been brought to my attention. I am not responsible for the newspaper report to which you refer. The speech which I delivered at Philadelphia is the speech which I have been delivering over the country, and I inclose a copy with the passage marked which refers to the Navy League. I took the statement of your position from a speech of yours which I read in the Hearst papers. It was made at the time you were elected President. If I misquoted you I shall be very glad to be corrected.

I have been in politics a good many years and I have never knowingly misstated the position of an opponent. I would like to know at once if the statement which I took from your reported speech is correct, as I am expecting to reproduce this speech in my own paper, which goes to press the first of next week. I would like to have an immediate answer, so that I can telegraph the change, if the change needs to be made. Very truly yours, W. J. BRYAN.

P. S.—I would also like to have a list of the names of those who contributed at your New York banquet last June, together with the amounts contributed.

After this letter and an accompanying statement from the Navy League had been made public Mr. Bryan was asked over the telephone if his letter contained a specific denial of the statement attributed to him in the newspaper reports of his speech.

"Well, I do deny unequivocally the statement attributed to me that the National Security League and the Navy League are paid agents of the shipbuilders and munitions makers," he answered. "I never said that, no matter what newspaper in Philadelphia quotes me."

The passage in Mr. Bryan's speech to which he refers in his letter to Colonel Thompson follows:

"The Navy League * * * insists that we ought to appropriate five hundred millions for the Navy and have an Army of a million men. Its program could not be carried out for seven hundred and fifty millions a year, three time the present appropriation, or an increase of five hundred millions a year."

Concerning this, Colonel Thompson said tonight:

"As regards the statements marked with pencil regarding the league in Mr. Bryan's printed speech, which Mr. Bryan says he did say, in these there are a few mistakes. It is true that the Navy League did by a resolution of its Executive Committee urge that the nation should spend $500,000,000 on the improvement of its battle fleet, but it did not urge that this expenditure be made within a year, as Mr. Bryan's speech states. On the contrary, the Navy League knows better than any one else that it would be impossible to spend $500,000,000 on ships wisely and economically within a year. What the Navy League did recommend was a budget calling for the expenditure of $500,000,000 spread over several years.

"The Navy League has never advocated the creation of an army of 4,000,000 men. The assertion to this effect in Mr. Bryan's speech is entirely wrong." Included among the members of the league, Colonel Thompson said, were Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Rhinelander, and Colonel Roosevelt. "Contributions from wealthy sympathizers," he continued, "have never equaled its regular income from its thousands of regular annual and subscribing members."

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Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

WILL DELAY MONARCHY.

China Notifies Powers Enthronement Must Be Arranged For.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Nov. 11.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs today visited the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan and informed them that it never was the intention of the Government to change the form of government hastily. He pointed out that the majority of the provinces had voted in favor of the change and that consequently the question already had been decided by the people.

After consultation, he said, the Government had found that the steps necessary prior to the grand ceremony were many and varied, and full preparation had to be made and a suitable time selected before the consummation of the movement. Therefore, some delay possibly would be necessary, although distasteful to the people. The Government was able to quell any unexpected disturbance.

The assassination of Admiral Tsing was a matter of private revenge, and had no political significance. The assassins were relatives of a rebel who was executed by order of the Admiral, who expected that sooner or later he would be killed in retaliation.

KILLED IN OVERTURNED AUTO

Man Lies Dead Near Home While Wife Searches All Night.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Nov. 11.—Joseph W. Miller, a New York salesman, who also ran a taxi service here, was killed last night on the Hicksville and Jericho Road, almost in front of the home of Judge Joseph Steinert. He telephoned his wife early in the evening that he would be home not later than 8 o'clock, but it was about 9 when Judge Steinert and his son, sitting in their home, heard a shout and a crash. They ran out, and a short distance down the road found an overturned automobile. Under it was a man, who, when the car was lifted, was found to be dead.

Judge Steinert, acting as Coroner, took charge of the body, but, although there were cards and papers in the pockets, it was not until this morning, when an automobile identification card was found, that the identity of the man was disclosed. Meanwhile his wife here had been searching for her husband. Mr. Miller was born at Rochester and was 52 years old. It is thought he may have been stricken with apoplexy while driving his auto.

Girls in Panic in Factory Fire.

Two hundred and fifty girls employed by C. H. Parsons, manufacturer of bags at 80 Water Street, were thrown into a panic yesterday afternoon when fire was discovered in the rear of the second story, and a cry of "Fire!" rang through the building. Fifty of the girls managed to reach the fire escapes at the first floor level, but were unable to lower the drop ladder to the street. Firemen from Truck 15 across the street helped them to lower the drop ladder. The blaze was soon extinguished and the girls returned to work.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW ONLY.
Two days remain in which you can participate in this sensational sale of men's suits.
Think of imported Scotch Tweeds and Browning-King Tailoring for
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Then there are smooth finished and unfinished worsteds, cassimeres and fancy twist mixtures in every variety of coloring.
The Suits are value at $25, $28, $30.
The models are the very latest, fresh from our factory, smart, beautiful suits.
The only way that you can go wrong is to forget that the sale ends on Saturday.
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Fine dress suits for $35
Special models for young men
EVERYTHING you could possibly wish for; soft, rich materials; full silk lining and facing; silk braid; exquisite finish in all details; tailored to set off your figure.
Look for our label in the coat; dont buy unless you find it.
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Good Clothes Makers
We sell these fine Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Suits—and also the separate garments.
Full Dress Coats are $23—the Trousers are $7—and the Waistcoats $5.
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Open Evenings

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers early; fair and colder late today; Sunday fair, continued cold; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,112. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WHITMAN ASKED TO OUST M'CALL

Charged by Thompson Committee with Neglect of Duty, Misconduct, and Unfitness.

OWNED STOCK ILLEGALLY

Accused of Using Official Position to the Irreparable Injury of the City.

TAMMANY NOT BEHIND HIM

"Must Sink or Swim," Murphy Is Quoted as Saying—Charges Go to Albany at Midnight.

Charges against Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, asking that he be removed from office were filed with Governor Whitman last night by the Thompson Legislative Committee which has been investigating the commission.

The charges have to do almost entirely with the results produced by the committee in its recent sessions in this city. They say Chairman McCall held 387 shares of stock in the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, both when he was on the Supreme Court bench and since he has been Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Mr. McCall testified that he turned over the stock to his wife immediately after he became connected with the Public Service Commission, but an examination of the records failed to show that any such transfer was made.

The Thompson Committee after holding a session yesterday morning and examining several witnesses, took an adjournment until the afternoon and until late last night worked upon the charges to be filed against Mr. McCall. At midnight the charges went to Governor Whitman at Albany by a special messenger.

Misconduct in Office.

The charges allege misconduct in office, neglect of duty, and inefficiency. The charges relating to misconduct in office in brief are as follows:

First, That at the time of his appointment to office he was the owner and is still the owner of stock in a corporation subject to his official regulation and supervision, which act is in violation of the statutes.

Second, By officially aiding and abetting in procuring approval of the order permitting the acquisition of the outstanding Amsterdam Company's stock by the Edison Company while having a financial interest in the subject of such order as a stockholder in an allied company.

Third, In participating in meetings of the Commission where matters were under consideration affecting corporations in which he had a financial interest as a stockholder.

Fourth, That while owner of stock in such corporations, he knowingly and wilfully performed the duties and exercised the prerogative of a Public Service Commissioner.

Neglect of Duty.

The charges against Chairman McCall for neglect of duty are as follows:

First—That upon the application of the Edison Company to acquire outstanding stock of the Amsterdam Company, he failed to perform his official duties by failing to give the application proper consideration; procured the approval of the application against the interest of the City of New York and over its protests and to the irreparable injury of the City of New York and its inhabitants.

Second—In procuring the issuance by the commission of an improper and inadequate certificate of authority for the construction of the third tracks in Manhattan, whereby the City of New York and its inhabitants and the stockholders of the company suffered irreparable injury, and whereby extravagance in contracting and in construction was permitted.

Third—That he personally voted and exercised his official power and influence to defeat a resolution introduced at a meeting of the commission to procure the enforcement of an order of the commission directing the repair, improvement and alteration of defective and inadequate construction on the Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad lines.

Fourth—That he failed as a Commissioner to protect and safeguard the interest of the city, of its inhabitants, and of stockholders and corporations subject to his official regulations; that he has exercised his official power and influence for the particular advantage and benefit of certain stock interests, and that he has failed to properly or adequately supervise corporations subject to supervision by the commission of which he was a member.

Details of Inefficiency.

Follows here a fifth charge alleging inefficiency, failure to attend meetings, laxity in his duties, and using the State's time to practice law for hire. This general charge reads:

Fifth—With misconduct in office, neglect of duty and inefficiency, in failing to attend the meetings of the commission, improper official action at meetings which he did attend, that he used time required in official business in private law practice for hire; failed to give adequate service as a Commissioner in the supervision and regulation of corporations; failed to maintain a proper efficient and economical organization of the Public Service Commission, and of inefficiency in the supervision, control, and disposition of the funds intrusted to his charge as Public Service Commissioner for the purpose of creating rapid transit facilities in the City of New York; and had delayed proper action in divers and sundry matters, properly the subject of disposition by the commission.

In conclusion the committee stated that it recommended his removal from office.

Tammany Deserts McCall.

It became known last night that Tammany Hall withdrew any aid and comfort that it may have exercised in favor of Mr. McCall, taking the viewpoint that though it had stood for him in the past, the recent revelations concerning his connection with the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company put him outside the pale of Tammany protection. It was the opinion of many Tammany leaders last night that McCall could no longer rely upon any help from the Tammany organization to save him, and that he would have to stand alone in his defense.

When the charges were made against McCall last Winter he had the backing of the entire Tammany organization. The feeling then was that McCall had been

Continued on Page 3.

INSISTS ZEALANDIA WAS SEARCHED AT SEA

Britain Asserts American Vessel Was Outside Mexican Waters and Had No Papers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—An explanation of the recent search of the American steamship Zealandia by British sailors off Progreso, Mexico, was made at the State Department today by Chargé Barclay of the British Embassy, who said that the vessel was on the high seas at the time, and not in Mexican territorial waters, as had been asserted.

The Zealandia, Mr. Barclay told Counselor Polk, was anchored about three-quarters of a mile outside of the line of Mexican waters, and was boarded by a party from a British cruiser and searched for contraband, an admitted right of a belligerent.

Mr. Barclay said that because the ship was flying the American flag she was not molested, although no document was found aboard to show her nationality or registry. These facts were reported to the British Admiralty, and, it was explained, were submitted to the State Department for any action the United States Government might desire to take.

The Zealandia carries a cargo of resin, which is used in the manufacture of explosives. The vessel, it is said, is manned chiefly by Germans. There were reports that she flew the German flag during the voyage from Pensacola, Fla., to Progreso.

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Only One Survivor From the Rhineland Has Thus Far Been Landed.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The British steamship Rhineland has been sunk, according to an announcement made today. Up to the present only one survivor has been landed.

Thirty-eight Lascars and seven Europeans, part of the crew of the British steamer Clan Macalister, which was sunk last Wednesday, were landed today. The place of their landing was not revealed.

The Rhineland was of 1,501 tons and was built in 1903. She was 254 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 21 feet deep. She was owned in Liverpool by the Liverpool and Hamburg Steamship Company.

TEN FRENCHMEN TRAP A TURKISH TRANSPORT

Tiny War Craft Surprises and Captures Schooner With Men and Munitions Off Crete.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The following official statement was issued by the Ministry of Marine tonight:

"A small French war vessel, having a crew of only ten, surprised off Crete a schooner carrying arms and munitions and forty-eight Turks, among whom were eleven officers, and captured all the men and material."

REPORTS ANTI-BRITISH UPRISINGS IN ARABIA

Karl Neufeld, Once a Prisoner of the Mahdi, Arrives in Turkey from Medina.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by wireless telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Karl Neufeld, who had been a prisoner of the Mahdi during Kitchener's operations in the Sudan, has arrived in Constantinople from the holy city of Medina, in Arabia.

"Neufeld, who is a Mohammedan, and was allowed to stay in Medina, where he remained for six weeks, says that the Arabs are furious against the British for having appointed a Sultan of Egypt, which title, they claim, is reserved for the Khalif in Constantinople. The English garrisons in Aden and in Berbera were hemmed in by Arabs on the land side.

"Neufeld says that the fame of Field Marshal von Hindenburg has reached Medina and that virtually all Arabs know of the noted German commander and his successes. When he started for Constantinople, he says, Arab friends of his gave him some Medina wonderwater, saying: 'Carry this to your General; Allah will assist him.'"

BREITUNG INTENDED TO BUY GERMAN LINERS

Dacia's Seizure Balked Plan to Put Interned Vessels Under Our Flag.

Edward N. Breitung of E. N. Breitung & Co., owners of the old Hamburg-American liner Dacia, which was seized and confiscated by the French, and was sunk by a German submarine a few days ago, had intended to purchase practically all the interned German ships in this country and place them under the American flag. The seizure of the Dacia while on a test voyage with a cotton cargo after the vessel had been transferred to American registry balked this plan.

"It is no use denying it," said Mr. Breitung to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "for the fact of the matter is that had we been able to operate the Dacia under our flag it was our intention to purchase many, if not all, of the interned German liners now in American harbors."

"Would it have been possible to buy those ships?" Mr. Breitung was asked.

"Yes, at that time all of them might have been purchased," Mr. Breitung answered.

"Would they have been used in the German trade?" was another question.

"Certainly not during the progress of the war. And, besides, it has often puzzled me why so many people seemed to think that the export trade with which I am identified was with Germany. As a matter of fact our main trade was and is with France and Great Britain."

Mr. Breitung added at this point that there was now under consideration a trade agreement which will increase greatly the trade between this country and France. Some of the leading men in France, he said, were identified with the movement.

THRU KEY WEST (HAVANA) SLEEPER
FLORIDA EAST COAST RESORTS
on Seaboard Air Line's "FLAMINGO," 9:15 A. M.—Winter Resort Bureau, 1,186 B'way.—Advt.

Continued on Page 4.

OFFICIALS TAKE UP GORICAR CHARGES

Department of Justice Wants Details of Alleged Teutonic Plots Here.

NUBER'S ACTIVITY KNOWN

Story That Archibald Papers Were Signed in His Office May Be Investigated.

PASSPORT WAS MISUSED

Consul General Accused of Knowing of Theft by Former Employe Who Went Home to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Department of Justice took prompt cognizance today of The Providence Journal's publication of a statement by Dr. Josef Goricar, formerly of the Austro-Hungarian consular service in this country, accusing representatives of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the United States of fomenting plots in violation of the neutrality laws.

A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Division of Investigation, telegraphed John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal, asking the whereabouts of Dr. Goricar, and it was indicated at the department that more details of the alleged violation of the neutrality laws would be sought from the ex-Consul.

In particular it was suggested that an investigation might be made as to the charge of Dr. Goricar that the papers which James J. F. Archibald carried to Europe for delivery to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs and were taken from him by British authorities at Falmouth, were written in Archibald's presence in the office of Alexander von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York.

The Department of Justice has much information in regard to the reported activities of Consul General von Nuber, but no action has ever been taken that affected him. He was mentioned in the letter written by Dr. Dumba, the former Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, to Count Burian, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, which led to the request of this Government for Dr. Dumba's recall, as having approved the plan to tie up munitions plants in this country.

Secretary Lansing had on his table today the charges against the Austro-Hungarian and German officials, set forth by Dr. Goricar, but declined to comment on them, as has been his invariable custom when dealing with like statements of an unofficial character.

Denial by Austrian Official.

The publication of the Goricar statement brought forth a denial from Baron Zwiedneck, Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary. Informally it was intimated at the embassy that Consul General von Nuber might begin libel proceedings against ex-Consul Goricar for criminal libel. The statement of the Chargé says:

"Ex-Consul Dr. Goricar, formerly at San Francisco, has been on leave of absence since the time of the outbreak of the war, and has been temporarily attached for a time to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in Berlin, Germany. There, very soon afterward, he obtained knowledge that the Austro-Hungarian authorities had received information about his secret connections with the enemies of Austria-Hungary, and, evidently fearing detection, he suddenly left his post without permission and disappeared. Later on it was learned that he had gone to Italy and was staying in Rome, from where he tendered his resignation, thereby preventing his dismissal.

"While he was in Rome, it was ascertained that he was in close relation with Russian and Serbian agents, obviously with the purpose of going to the United States to use his knowledge of the centres of Slavic immigration, coming from the monarchy in the service of the Pan-Slavic propaganda and with the intent of disseminating disloyalty among our immigrants against their country of birth.

"The Austro-Hungarian Embassy has been informed that quite a number of southern Slavs from the monarchy have been enlisted by the agents of the Allies and have left this country to fight against the Austro-Hungarian Army. It is very probable that Dr. Goricar's subversive activity contributed to the very regrettable acts of treason, which, certainly without changing the outcome of the war, will be of the gravest consequence for those who may be made prisoners of war.

"The Austro-Hungarian Embassy was informed several months ago of Dr. Goricar's agitatory propaganda, carried on in this country, but it has refrained until now from taking countermeasures, being aware of the disgrace brought about by the fact that a former Consular officer has broken in such the faith and allegiance to his fatherland.

"In view, however, of his statements to the press, which contain the strongest accusation against the representatives of Austria-Hungary, the embassy must emphatically declare these accusations as false and absolutely base. Otherwise, silence would be taken as acknowledgment, and would create the belief that our consulates actually are engaged in activities in violation of the laws of this country."

Dr. Goricar's statement charged that Commander Maximilian Burstyn, Naval Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, instructed him to obtain plans of the Pacific Coast fortifications of the United States. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy ignored this allegation in the statement.

German Embassy Silent.

No statement was forthcoming from the German Embassy concerning the statement made by Dr. Goricar that Count von Bernstorff, the Ambassador, was a party to the alleged violations of the neutrality laws.

George von Grivicio, formerly Austro-Hungarian Consul in Philadelphia, who is now attached to the embassy here, denied today the charge of Dr. Goricar that he conferred with Count von Bernstorff. Consul General von Nuber and five other Austro-Hungarian Consuls in

Continued on Page 4.

Churchill Resigns His Cabinet Post to Join Britain's Fighting Forces

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is officially announced that Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned from the Cabinet and will join the army in France.

Mr. Churchill in his letter of resignation explains that he approves the formation of a small War Council, and appreciates the intention which Premier Asquith expressed to include him among its members. He foresaw the difficulties that the Premier would have to face in its composition, he says, and he makes no complaint because the scheme was changed; but with that change his work in the Government naturally closed. He says he could not accept a position of general responsibility for a war policy without any effective share in its guidance and control, and did not feel able in times like these to remain in well-paid inactivity.

He is a Major in the Oxford Yeomanry.

The following letters have passed between Premier Asquith and Mr. Churchill:

[To Premier Asquith.]

When I left the Admiralty five months ago I accepted an office of few duties at your request to take part in the work of the War Council and assist the new Ministers with the knowledge of current operations which I then possessed in a special degree. The counsels which I offered are upon record in the minutes of the Committee of Imperial Defense and in memoranda I circulated to the Cabinet, and I draw your attention at the present time to these.

I am in cordial agreement with the decision to form a small War Council. I appreciated the intention you expressed to me six weeks ago to include me among its members. I foresaw then the personal difficulties which you would have to face in its composition.

I make no complaint that your scheme should have been changed. My work in the Government comes naturally to a close. Knowing what I do about the present situation and being an instrument in the executive power, I could not accept a position of general responsibility in a war policy without an effective share in its guidance and control. Nor do I feel able in times like these to remain in well-paid inactivity.

I ask you to submit my resignation to the King. I am an officer, and I place myself unreservedly at the disposal of the military authorities, observing that my regiment is at the front.

I have a clear conscience, which enables me to bear my responsibility for past events with composure. Time will vindicate my administration of the Admiralty and assign to me my due share in the vast series of preparations and operations which secured us command of the seas.

With much respect and unaltered personal friendship I bid you goodbye. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Premier Asquith replied to Mr. Churchill as follows:

I had hoped you would reconsider your decision and regret to learn from your letter that you have not felt able to do so. You have rendered services both in the Council and the administration which no one is better able to appreciate than myself with regard to the conduct and direction of the war, and I am sincerely grieved that you should think it your duty to leave the Cabinet.

I am certain you will continue to take an active and effective part in the prosecution of the war. On personal grounds I feel acutely the severance of our long association.

ASQUITH.

GIRL CLAIMS BODY AS MYTHICAL LOVER'S

Concocts Story of Romance, and, Exposure Impending, of His Death as the Climax.

SET "WEDDING" NEXT WEEK

Identifies Man Killed in Chicago and Sends Body to Her Atlanta Home for Burial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—How a girl, well-known in the society of Atlanta, Ga., came to Chicago, identified the body of a man killed on the Illinois Central tracks as that of a "sweetheart" who existed only in her own imagination, so as to carry out an imposition she had practiced on her family, became known tonight. The case discloses one of the most astonishing psychopathic incidents in the memory of Chicago officials. The girl concocted a tale of meeting a Dr. Alleyne Hensley, of his persistent wooing, of his gifts of flowers and candy, his fervent letters, proposal, acceptance and then his tragic death.

Here is the story as told in tears to Dr. Bates Block, an alienist of Atlanta, whose sharp questioning brought out the truth from the girl, who is Miss Julia Cheate Crumley, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Howard Lee Crumley.

The idea was conceived while the girl was a patient in Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, after being operated upon for a minor disorder. On her return to Atlanta the young woman told friends that she was in love with the surgeon who had saved her life. She gave his name as Dr. Hensley and said he was a widower with one child, a son. He lived, she said, in Quebec, Canada.

There came to her letters from Quebec which contained fervent messages of love. Flowers and candy were delivered to her by shopkeepers on telegraphic instructions from Quebec signed by Dr. Henlsey, and money was forwarded by telegraph in each instance to pay for them.

Finally she told her closest friends that the surgeon had proposed and she had accepted him. The marriage was to take place Wednesday, Nov. 17. She went to New York to purchase her trousseau, meet the future bridegroom, and bring him back to Atlanta to meet her parents and friends.

On Saturday she telegraphed from New York that her fiancé had been killed in a train accident near Chicago and she was on her way to this city to recover his body and bring it to Atlanta.

She arrived here on Monday morning and went to the undertaking establishment of the Western Casket Company, where was the body of a man killed several days before on the Illinois Central tracks.

"I am looking for the body of my husband, Dr. Hensley," she said, although she previously had given her name as Miss Crumley. I traced him here from New York. The Pasilac Hotel there, to whom I appealed, directed me to the Coroner's office, and from there I was sent here. I was told you have a body which I believe is that of my husband."

The body of a man found on the Illinois Central tracks was shown to her. It was to have been sent to the County Morgue on the next day. She took one quick look.

"That's my husband," she said, and at once became hysterical.

Miss Crumley, after identifying the body, paid the undertaker $100 and left for her hotel. The body was forwarded to Atlanta, and on Tuesday evening Miss Crumley departed for the South.

She arrived in Atlanta on Wednesday afternoon. The parents of Miss Crumley and several of her friends viewed the body, which was at an undertaker's. Then some questions were asked. The hands of the dead man were calloused and rough, not those of a surgeon. Finally the Rev. Mr. Crumley invited Dr. Bates Block, an alienist, to visit his daughter and talk to her. The doctor first viewed the body, then told Miss Crumley that she had deceived no one by her duplicity. Miss Crumley burst into tears and confessed the entire story.

She had concocted the story of the supposed wooer and fiancée. The letter she received she had written herself, sent to a woman whose name she read in a Canadian newspaper, to whom she paid to remail the missives to her. The candy and the flowers had come from the same source.

Her plans for a big church wedding, bridesmaids, flower girls and trousseau were the product of her disordered mind. The date of the wedding was drawing near and she had to have some means of meeting the situation. She went to New York and watched Western newspapers. She read in The Chicago Herald of an unidentified man killed on the

Continued on Page 5.

EX-WATER BOY WINS STEEL STOCK FIGHT

Replogle, Outmanoeuvring His Old Chief Donner, Purchases 300,000 Shares of Cambria.

MAY BE HEAD OF SYNDICATE

Big Concern Unlikely Now to Work for the Allies on Munitions Contracts.

Three hundred thousand shares of stock of the Cambria Steel Company were sold yesterday for approximately $15,000,000 to J. Leonard Replogle of this city, who began his business career when eleven years old, as a water-boy, at wages of less than $5 a week, in the Cambria mills, at Johnstown, Penn.

Mr. Replogle, who is now 38 years old, bid against his old superior officer, William H. Donner, for the block of stock and won it after negotiations in Philadelphia, which lasted for several days and nights. The stock was bought from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which formerly owned 450,820 shares of the 900,000 shares issued—a controlling interest in the Cambria company. The authorized capitalization of the Cambria Steel Company is $50,000,000, but only $45,000,000 (900,000 shares of a $50 par value) were issued.

Of the railroad company's original 51 per cent. holdings of Cambria Steel, Mr. Donner had acquired about 112,000 shares. This was obtained in two lots, one of 56,000 shares on which he had an option, and the other, of the same amount, on which he exercised a conditional option. The condition was that he should find a purchaser for the railroad's holdings of Pennsylvania Steel stock. Mr. Donner is President of both the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel Companies.

Charles M. Schwab, the genius of Bethlehem Steel, wanted the Pennsylvania Steel properties, it was reported, to combine them with his Bethlehem plant and thus form the nucleus of another gigantic steel merger. Mr. Donner's interests crossed with this plan and Mr. Donner won in the quest for the Pennsylvania Steel stock. He then tried, it is said, to obtain the remaining Cambria stock owned by the railroad.

Three weeks ago Mr. Repogle, who resigned as Vice President of the Cambria Company on March 1, began negotiations for the purchase of the remaining Cambria stock held by the railroad. In the twenty-seven years he had been associated with the Cambria company he had risen from the job of water boy to the Vice Presidency. He knew the property thoroughly and wanted it. In the meantime, however, the Pennsylvania Railroad, no longer controlling the Cambria company after Mr. Donner had exercised his options, sold some of the stock in the open market, at a time when Cambria was at the crest of its recent rise.

Negotiations were begun for the purchase of the remainder and ended today in the transfer of the stock to Mr. Replogle. So far as is known, Mr. Replogle is the largest single stock owner of the Cambria Steel Company. Whether a fight for control will develop is to be seen.

The Cambria property consists of large steel works, mills, and blast furnaces at Johnstown, Penn., and extensive iron ore holdings in Michigan. In addition, the company operates the Cambria Steamship Company and the Manufacturers' Water Company of Johnstown.

What is to be done with the Cambria property under Mr. Replogle's management—if he succeeds in obtaining sufficient additional stock to give him control—is yet to be divulged.

It is regarded as unlikely, however, that the mammoth plant will be put to work extensively on munition orders for the Allies, an undertaking with which Wall Street gossip had identified several steel changes recently. A statement covering this probably will be forthcoming within a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Vice President Henry Tatnall announced today the disposal at private sale of the railroad company's holdings of the Cambria Steel Company stock.

W. H. Donner, in denying that he was the purchaser of the stock, said that he thought it was probably bought by J. L. Replogle, representing a New York syndicate. Mr. Replogle is now Vice President of the American Vanadium Company of New York.

Continued on Page 2.

PAGE CONFERS ON ANCONA SINKING; CAPTAIN FILES CHARGES OF CRUELTY; MORE ALLIED TROOPS LAND IN GREECE

Bulgaria and Turkey Again Protest to Greece; Repeat Landing of Allies Violates Neutrality

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"According to reports in Athens received from Budapest, the Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers at Athens have entered a protest, couched in friendly terms, against the presence of Anglo-French troops in Greek Macedonia as not being in accordance with Greek neutrality," says the Overseas News Agency.

"M. Skouloudis, the Greek Premier, replied, according to the Budapest advices, that he took notice of the protest and that the Government would do what was possible in order to clarify the situation."

"According to a dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Sofia, M. Skouloudis has assured M. Passarow, Bulgarian Minister at Athens, of the Premier's sincere desire to maintain friendly relations between Greece and Bulgaria. Greece, the Premier assured the Minister," the dispatch adds, "was not planning to attack Bulgaria."

Promise That Greece Will Join the Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Publication yesterday of the decree dissolving the Greek Chamber and fixing the elections for Dec. 19 apparently was received in Athens with calm, despite the fact that all elements hoped to avoid elections at the present difficult moment. The Greek Government, it appears, considered dissolution the only possible means of securing for itself a full and unrestricted liberty of action.

Greek officials in London and at other points continue to assert that Greece's future actions depend solely upon military and not political considerations. So soon as Greece is convinced beyond doubt that the Allies have produced enough troops to make possible a successful offensive against Bulgaria and to remove the danger with which Greece would be confronted if she entered the war inadequately assisted, Greece will, so say her representatives in Europe, immediately range herself on the side of the Allies and render all the military co-operation of which she is capable.

RUSSIANS MENACE GERMANS' FLANK

New Successes Put Them Within Striking Distance of Hindenburg's Supply Lines.

PROGRESS BEFORE DVINSK

Czar's Troops Gain Small Advantages There—Take 130,000 Prisoners in Five Weeks.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Outside the Balkans, the most important theatre of operations is now along the eastern front. In the north the Germans apparently have abandoned any hope of reaching Riga and Dvinsk, at least until the ground freezes, and are falling back, or are being driven back from the Dvina, which was their objective. The Russians in the Riga region are attempting an outflanking movement, and their recent successes have brought them within striking distance of the Tukum-Mitau Railway, which connects the German fighting front with the fortress of Windau. The Germans are also falling back before Dvinsk as the result of the Russian offensive near Lake Sventen, while in the south General Ivanoff has continued to harass the invaders by repeated thrusts which, during the past five weeks, according to Petrograd dispatches, have brought him nearly 130,000 prisoners. In the most recent of these thrusts, near Rudka, the bag totaled 6,000, many of whom were Germans.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the region of Shlok our troops have advanced to the west of Raggatz, fighting all the time. After eleven days of almost uninterrupted fighting in the marsh region our troops captured Kemmern and Anting. The Germans, who suffered heavy losses, were thrown back to the west. We captured some prisoners and machine guns.

Fierce fighting near the Borsemuende Farm, in the district of Ixkull, continues. We repulsed in the course of the day ten fierce German attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Heaps of German bodies are lying in front of our trenches.

In the fight today on the Riga front young Lithuanian troops fought side by side with our troops under extremely difficult conditions. They acquitted themselves splendidly.

In the region of Dvinsk, near the villages of Pristane and Illukst, we made a little progress.

Near the village of Kostioukhovka, west of Rafalowka, fierce fighting continues. We took about 270 prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (via Sayville, N. Y.)—Following is the official report of the fighting on the eastern front:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

Army group of General von Linsingen: The German forces, which yesterday morning repulsed a Russian attack south of the Kovel-Sarny Railway line, took 4 officers and 230 men prisoners.

RIFLES RUSSIA'S NEED NOW.

American Says She Will Arm 2,000,000 Fresh Troops in Spring.

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—"Russia is now suffering only for want of rifles, and when she is properly supplied at least 2,000,000 additional soldiers will be thrown into the field with results which only next Spring's campaign can tell." This is the opinion of a prominent American mining engineer who has just returned to London after spending six months in the Russian Empire, mainly in Siberia, where he is the chief engineer of an important group of mines. Describing conditions in Russia, he said:

"The depression which prevailed outside Russia during the great German drive through Poland was never really duplicated in that country. Domestic troubles existed, as always, but the people have made their power felt as never before, and the only thing that could cause revolution now would be the con-

Continued on Page 2.

ITALY TO SEND ARMY TO BALKANS

Said to Have Promised Aid Sufficient to Insure Triumph of the Allies.

SERBS' DEFENSE STIFFENS

But Invaders Report Continued Progress, with Captures of Men and Much War Booty.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 13.—The continued landing of British and French troops at Saloniki is causing some uneasiness to Bulgaria and Turkey, and the Ministers of those two powers yesterday again protested to the Greek Government, which took formal notice of their protest.

The determination of the Entente Allies in their Balkan campaign is shown by the large force they are sending, and news was received from Rome yesterday that Italy also had decided to intervene in this region "in a manner worthy of her greatness" and to give sufficient support to the British and French to assure a complete triumph. This is said to have had some influence on Greece and Rumania. Rumania, however, is waiting for the development of the Russian plans.

Meanwhile the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are advancing slowly in their efforts to cut off or annihilate the Serbian army. These efforts, however, are growing more difficult as the Servians now have occupied, according to their official report, defensive positions to the south and east of Karaljevo and east of Ivagnitza, and on the eastern front on the left bank of the Southern Morava, where heavy fighting is in progress. This official report, which was dated the 10th, tends to show that the fears expressed in an Italian dispatch that the main Serb army had been cut off were not well grounded.

Big Battles in the South.

Big battles also are proceeding in the South between the Bulgarians and the Anglo-French forces. Accounts received here of the recent fighting in the neighborhood of Veles state that the Bulgarians are in retreat after enormous losses and that the freshly arriving allied troops are expected to push the advantage already attained to a successful conclusion. In this case the Bulgarians probably would have to abandon the Uskup-Kutanova line, and the whole southern portion of the railroad would revert to Entente allied hands.

The reported rising of the Albanians against the Serbians is discredited in well-informed circles in Saloniki.

Telegraphing to Paris from Cettinje the French Minister there announces that all French citizens in Montenegro are safe and well. Communication between Montenegro and the outside world, he adds, is extremely difficult.

Official Reports of Operations.

Berlin's official bulletin of the operations, issued yesterday, reads as follows:

Pursuit of the Serbians is being continued. South of the Kraljevo-Trstenik line, the first mountain ridge has been crossed.

In the Rasina Valley, southwest of Krusevac, our troops have advanced further. Further east Ribaire and Ribarske-Banja were reached yesterday.

More than 1,700 prisoners were taken and eleven guns were captured.

An official statement issued by the Bulgarian War Office under date of Oct. 9 and delayed in transmission says:

Our troops continue the pursuit of the defeated Serbian Army on the left bank of the Morava River.

Fresh booty is being discovered daily in conquered towns. Along the railway in the Morava Valley we captured today four quick-firing howitzers, eight quick-firing field guns with full ammunition cars, several machine guns with teams, nine new searchlights, and 900 prisoners.

South of Bolovar, near the railway station at Grablenits, we captured ten engines and 400 railway wagons, among which were fifty loaded with materials.

Serbs Occupy New Positions.

The Serbian Legation in Paris made public yesterday the following official

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES
Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

BOATS RIDDLED BY SHELLS

Survivors Pushed Away as They Tried to Board Submarine.

PAGE CALLS ON SONNINO

American Envoy Seeking Evidence on Which Washington Can Act.

HIS REPORT ODDLY GARBLED

State Department Gets Cryptic Message Leaving Fate of Americans in Doubt.

NAPLES, Nov. 12.—The owners of the Italian liner Ancona, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine, have received the report of the Ancona's Captain, in which he makes the positive charge that the submarine gave no warning to the liner, nor afforded those on board of her a chance of escape.

The first shot, the Captain's report declares, was fired when the submarine was three miles distant. The Captain immediately stopped the ship, he says, but this did not appear to satisfy the commander of the submarine, which continued to shell the liner.

The Ancona's Captain, without delay, ordered everybody to take to the boats, upon which, he declares, the submarine turned all her guns, killing and wounding many persons both in the boats and on the deck of the steamer. Some of the passengers who were thrown into the water and sought to save themselves by clutching the sides of the submarine were pushed away with jeers and insults, he asserts.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office to day and had a long talk with Baron Sonnino. The nature of the conference was not made public, but it is assumed the sinking of the Ancona was discussed informally. The Italian Government has ordered a rigid investigation of the disaster. The inquiry is proceeding under the direction of the Italian Consul at Tunis, assisted by Italian naval officers.

A special effort is being made to determine all the facts relating to international responsibility, whether warning was given, and whether an opportunity was afforded to the passengers to escape. It is expected here that this investigation will have a bearing on any diplomatic representations the United States may make in behalf of American passengers on board the steamer.

FATE OF AMERICANS ON ANCONA IN DOUBT

State Department Confused By Page's Reports — Italian Censorship Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The State Department is still in the dark concerning essential details of the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona and the fate of the Americans on board. Just one meagre message dealing with the tragedy was received today. It came from Thomas Nelson Page, the Ambassador at Rome, who had been urged to send particulars, but it was so worded as to leave doubt as to what the Ambassador meant to convey.

Here is the message:

Rome, Nov. 13, 1915.
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Number 429. Thirteenth. Officially reported still unaccounted for Mrs. Cecile Greil, thought an American woman, reported saved, believed to be her Patativo family, and Pasquale Saurino, names given my 428 and 427, also Mrs. Carmela Torrisi, whose husband Giuseppe reported saved.

NELSON PAGE,
Amebassy.

The wording of this message was such as to utterly confuse officials of the State Department. By assumption it was possible to interpret this message one way, but it was immediately pointed out that the dispatch was just as fairly susceptible of other constructions of a contradictory character. Some interpreted the message as meaning that Mrs. Cecile Greil was unofficially unaccounted for, but that an American woman reported saved was believed to be Mrs. Greil, and that the Patativo family and others reported in Ambassador Page's two earlier messages were reported saved. To obtain this interpretation those giving it such a construction read it as if it had been received with the following wording and punctuation:

Rome,
Dated Nov. 13, 1915.
Secretary of State, Washington.
No. 429. Thirteenth.
Officially reported still unaccounted for, Mrs. Cecile Greil. It is thought that an American woman who is reported saved is believed to be her (Mrs. Greil). The Patativo family and Pasquale Saurino and those whose names were given in my dispatches numbered 428 and 427, and also Mrs. Carmela Torrisi, whose husband, Giuseppe, are reported saved.

NELSON PAGE,
Amembassy.

If this construction is correct then the twenty-seven Americans previously reported lost have been saved, and while Mrs. Greil is unaccounted for, it is thought that she may be an American woman who has been reported saved. In that event there would have

been no American loss of life when the Ancona was destroyed. But it is pointed out that while the above may be a fair construction of what Ambassador Page meant to say this interpretation is wholly arbitrary, and that other translations of the message might be equally fair and justifiable.

Another Interpretation.

This is the argument of those who assert that what Ambassador Page really meant to convey was that all those whom he had previously reported missing, twenty-seven in number, were still missing, and that he sent this message to confirm that fact, and to add the names of Pasquale Saurino and Mrs. Carmela Torrisi to the list of lost, making the total twenty-nine. To obtain this construction the message is read thus:

Rome,
Dated Nov. 13, 1915.
Secretary of State, Washington.
Officially reported still unaccounted for:
Mrs. Cecile Greil, though it is thought that an American woman who is reported saved is believed to be her (she).
Patativo family and Pasquale Saurino, and those whose names were given in my dispatches numbered 428 and 427; also,
Mrs. Carmela Torrisi, (whose husband, Guiseppe, is reported saved.)
NELSON PAGE.
Amebassy.

The elision of the verb which Ambassador Page intended to be understood as appearing before the last two words of the cablegram "reported saved" rendered it absolutely impossible to interpret the message. If Ambassador Page wished Washington to read the verb "are" before "reported saved," then, it was argued that the message, while still confusing, might be understood as meaning that everybody previously reported, except possibly Mrs. Greil, had been saved. But if "is" was intended to be read before the "reported saved" then the other construction would be considered fairer, because it would be more apparent that Ambassador Page only intended to say that "Mrs. Carmela Torrisi, whose husband is Guiseppe, is reported saved," or that Mrs. Carmela Torrisi is "officially still unaccounted for," but that her husband, Guiseppe, is reported saved."

No one has attempted to explain why the message was dated Nov. 13.

In an effort to solve the puzzle reference was made to the two previous messages received from the Ambassador. The first of the Page messages, received Wednesday night, read:

Rome, Italy,
Dated Nov. 10, 1915.
Received 7:10 P. M.
Secretary of State, Washington.
No. 427. Tenth. Later report Americans believed lost on Ancona: Alexander Patativo of New York, his wife and four children; Mrs. Francis Mascolo Lamura; also about twenty other third-class passengers believed Americans. Mrs. Cecil L. Greil, first called Gray, now reported safe.
NELSON PAGE,
Amembassy.

Three hours later on Wednesday night the State Department received another message from Ambassador Page. It was undated and not numbered. But in view of the fact that the message received today was No. 428 and spoke of former messages numbered 428 and 427 it is believed that his unnumbered message of Nov. 10 was intended to be regarded as "No. 428." This message read as follows:

Rome,
Undated.
Received Nov. 10, 9:57 P. M.
Secretary of State, Washington.
Unnumbered and undated.
Reported here one American first-class passenger, Cecil Grey, and twenty-six American third-class passengers conjecturally naturalized, lost on Ancona.
NELSON PAGE,
Amembassy.

A message received yesterday from Consul White at Naples gave the names of 26 American citizens as having been aboard the Ancona. One of the names was given as "Pasquale Laurino." This is assumed to be the "Pasquale Saurino" mentioned in Ambassador Page's cablegram of today.

The State Department was unable to determine whether the confusing character of the dispatches was due to an effort to condense them, or to mistakes made in transmission, or whether it was due to the Italian censorship.

Two days ago messages were sent to Ambassador Page at Rome, and Penfield at Vienna, as well as to American Mediterranean Consulates, instructing them to spare neither effort nor expense to forward trustworthy information and stories of American survivors as promptly as possible.

The impression is strong and growing in Washington that the absence of official information regarding the Ancona is the result of action taken by the Italian censorship, which for reasons of the Italian Government, is believed to be holding back authentic information regarding the incident.

The Progresso Italo-Americano prints a dispatch from Rome this morning, saying that Giuseppe Torrisi, a naturalized American citizen, was among the survivors taken to Malta, but that his daughter, Carmela, and Pasquale Laurino, also a naturalized citizen, are still among the missing.

All three are mentioned in the dispatches sent by Ambassador Page from Rome to the State Department, whose language left some doubt as to their meaning.

FRENCHMAN BLAMES WILSON.

Says Ancona Tragedy Is Result of His Course in Lusitania Case.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Commenting in the Figaro on the sinking of the Ancona, Joseph Reinach, widely known as a political writer, declares that the victims of the tragedy died as a result of "the unpunished Lusitania murder." President Wilson could not say, adds the writer, that he was not warned that the tragedy would be repeated "if it were not avenged."

"Is America going to swallow this fresh insult," he continues, "and be satisfied first with explanations and then with deceitful promises, or is she going to demand from Austria expressions of regret, indemnities, and the punishment of the officers who committed the crime, and, taking up at the same time the Lusitania question, insist on receiving the same satisfaction from Germany? We hope so, not in our own interests—for America's neutrality amply suffices—but in the interest of the great Republic, for her independence is at stake—her independence already injured and daily threatened with increasing boldness, since for a whole year she has tolerated from Germany what she would not have tolerated for an hour from a nation less rich and powerful."

BERLIN DEFENDS ATTACK.

Insists Ancona Tried to Escape—Not a German Submarine.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Discussing the case of the Italian steamship Ancona, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a torpedo, the Berlin newspapers," says the Overseas News Agency, "point out that according to reliable information the vessel, after receiving a warning from the submarine, tried to escape, and that the submarine therefore was fully justified in using force.

"The newspapers further assert that all the news from foreign sources agrees that the submarine flew the Austro-Hungarian flag. They affirm that it was not a German boat, since no warship would fly other than its right flag at the moment of action."

MR. AND MRS. JONES SAFE.

Did Not Sail on the Ancona—Agents Unable to Get News.

In reply to numerous cablegrams asking for news of the survivors of the Ancona and a list of the passengers, the following message was received yesterday afternoon by Hartfield & Solari, the agents of the line, from the company in Naples:

"We are sorry to inform you that the Ancona has been sunk."

Mr. Hartfield said he did not know how long the censor had held the dispatch.

Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. D. Canfield Jones of Philadelphia sent word to the agents yesterday that the couple were in Italy and had not sailed on the Ancona.

337 ON NEW LIST OF ANCONA SURVIVORS

Revised Roll As Cabled to Various Italian Newspapers in New York.

The appended list of survivors of the Ancona includes all the names, so far as known, which have been cabled to this country from Biserta, Ferryville and Malta. The list is compiled from the records sent to the local Italian papers—Araldo, Progresso Italo-Americano, Giornale Italiano, and Bolettino della Sera—and from private advices. The list contains the names of 259 adults and fourteen minors. To this total, 278, may be added the sixty-four survivors who were brought in two boats to Tunis, making the total saved, so far as known, 337.

Passengers.

A.
Accardo, Giuseppe.
Acquarulo, Luca.
Andreatta, Luigi.
Aurelio, Giuseppe.
Altizio, Angelo.
Altizio, Mauro.
Amati, Santo.
Allotta, Giuseppe.
Araccioni, Cristina.
Araccione, Giulia.
Azzaglini, Ilarione.

B.
Baglivi, Emilio.
Balsamo, Aniello.
Bisco, Luigi.
Basso, Antonio.
Balenti, Paemanonto.
Belli, Ludovico.
Belli Pietro.
Brescia, Nicola.
Bacciocchi, Roberto.
Buffaletti, Luigi.
Buffaletti, Linda.
Buffaletti, Brunhilde.
Buffaletti, Giovanni.
Buffaletti, Luisa.
Berardi, Bartola.

C.
Capelli, Giulia, with two sons.
Cafasso, Annina, with two sisters.
Carico, Giovanni.
Castelli, Giovanni, with one child.
Canelli, Nichola.
Circo, Raimondo.
Coreta, Raffaele.
Cincotta, Antonia.
Carboni, Giulio.
Contras, Giuseppe.
Camara, Giulia.
Castello, Jolanda.
Cavallo, Grazio.
Cavallo, Lodovico.
Caciamo, Giuseppina.

D.
D'Antonio, Peppina.
D'Aversa, Luigi.
D'Aversa, Francesco.
Del Giudice, Michele.
De Rosa, Silvia.
Delgatto, Venezia.
De Biasi, Italo.
De Luca, Maria.
De Luca, Cristina.
De Luca, Francesco.
De Simone, Rosa.
Desimone, Maria.
Di Cesare, Giovanni.
Delgato, Rosalia.
Daverso, Lorenza.
Dettori, Nicola.
Dettori, Giovanni.
De Francesco, Saverio.
De Francisco, Grazia.
De Pietro, Giovanni.
Dilberto, Antonio.
Di Giuseppe, Oreste.
Di Giacomo, Francesco.
Di Glin. Madalena.
Di Gueri, Adelaide.
Di Gueri, Albertina.
De Popole, Calogera.

E.
Esposito, Pasquale.

F.
Fabiani, Giovanni.
Farina, Donato.
Finizio, Domenico.
Formisano, Michele.
Forli, Oscar.
Francesca, Gironi.
Ficarra, Domenico.
Felici, Ensebio.
Filiberti, Adelaide.

G.
Garofalo, Gina.
Garofalo, Anniello.
Gentili, Antonio.
Groakchino, Michele.
Grazianelli, Mauro.
Grazianello, Nicola.
Gironi, Francesca.
Grell, Cecille L.

I.
Iannotti, Giuseppe.
Irsa, Gannaro.

L.
Lamberti, Assunta.
Lombardo, Pasquale.
Lenta, Ciro.
Langella, Michele.
Londa, Brunilde.
Lacana, Andrea.

M.
Marricelli, Angelino.
Merci, Luigi.
Migliacchio, Michele.
Mersier, Rosa, with three children.
Martini, Luigi.
Martini, Giovanni.
Marra, Natale.
Meli, Gaspare.
Milza, Giovina.
Marino, Pietro.
Malinconico, Angelo.
Milo, Maria.
Mazzrulli, Clelia.
Mazzrulli, Giuseppe.
Mazzrulli, Emma.

O.
Oscar, Forli.

P.
Panico, Michele.
Pappalezo, Salvatore.
Pellegrino, Francesco.
Petrella, Giovanni.
Palomba, Annielo.
Parietta, Annina.
Passuto, Angela, and daughter.
Panico, Pellegrino.
Perella, Vincenzo.
Piscione, Alberto.
Perazzetti, Luigi.
Puglisi, Assunta.
Pasquel, Allesandro.
Patrulli, Gaetano.
Paroletti, Francesco.

R.
Rega, Carlo.
Reale, Agostino.
Reali, Annina.
Reali, Figio.
Rendano, Michele.
Riberia, Liberta.
Ricciotti, Francesco.
Ridolfi, Antonio.
Rima, Felice.
Ross, Mersiere, and three sons.
Ruggeri, Martino.
Ruggero, Francesco.
Ruggiero, Michele.
Rocco, Giuseppe.
Russa, Antonio.
Roselli, Giovanni.
Rosetti, Maria.

S.
Sannino, Salvatore.
Speranza, Giulia.
Sintoni, Pietro.
Sitoni, Michele.
Serra, Persano.
Sarracino, Giovanni.
Salomone, Alfonso.
Saverio, Angelo.
Sanucci, Pasquale.
Santo, Giuseppe.
Santo, Catone.
Scugli, Raimondo.
Sorrentino, Salvatore.
Solimeni, Carrado.
Strati, Teodora.
Stellato, Francesco.
Scarso, Carmela.
Scettro, Vincenzo.

T.
Tacoli, Gaetano.
Tialone, Adelina, with child.
Tombono, Domenico.
Torrisi, Giuseppe.

V.
Ventimiglia, Annina.
Vico, Carolina, with one child.
Vossineo, Giovanni.
Vincenza, Maria.
Viola, Lorenzo.
Viola, Victoria.
Vranobile, Antonio.

Officers and Crew.

Arona, —, —.
Alcione, —, —.
Arlotta, —, —.
Almarante, —, —.
Acampora, —, —.
Alma, —, —, fireman.
Balzano, —, —.
Badelli, —, —.
Barbieri, —, —.
Benfaceut, Umberto, —.
Berzano, —, —.
Buffa, —, —.
Brancacote, —, —.
Bagliette, —, —.
Coppola, —, —.
Cacace, —, —.
Capochino, —, —.
Carbone, —, —, engineer.
Chiazzi, —, —.
Cremonese, —, —, fireman.
Coscione, —, —, fireman.
Colitti, —, —.
Chiabbiane, —, —.
Cinzi, —, —.
Cristofori, —, —.
Califoni, —, —.
Castorino, Leonarde, —.
Caccioro, —, —.
De Crecchio, —, —, wireless operator.
Didonna, —, —.
D'Ambrosio, —, —.
D'Angelo, —, —.
De Marco, —, —.
D'Urso, —, —, fireman.
Desogus, —, —.
Esi, —, —.
Exposito, —, —.
Fede, —, —.
Fenucci, —, —.
Ferrante, —, —.
Fiscale, —, —, fireman.
Ficarella, Rocco, —.
Galli, —, —.
Gentile, —, —, engineer.
Gardella, —, —.
Guardare, —, —, fireman.
Giacomine, —, —.
Girardi, —, —.
Gargullo, —, —.
Gallone, —, —.
Gambardella, —, —.
Lascia, —, —.
Liguori, —, —.
Lamberti, —, —, engineer.
Lacapra, —, —.
Messarda, Captain.
Magionalda, —, —.
Mancini, —, —.
Manfredi, —, —.
Marrigelli, Angelino, —.
Mazza, —, —, engineer.
Medici, —, —.
Morollo, —, —.
Montonuoci, —, —.
Masotti, —, —.
Pagano, —, —, fireman.
Panilice, —, —.
Pellegrino, Francesco, —.
Palumbo, —, —.
Palombo, —, —.
Peluso, —, —.
Rainioli, —, —, fireman.
Ricciardi, —, —.
Rizzatto, —, —.
Ruggiero, —, —.
Russo, Antonio, —.
Romano, Francesco, —.
Rineccio, —, —.
Sacco, —, —.
Salvi, —, —.
Sandrille, Giuseppe, —.
Serpe, Luigi, —.
Simonino, —, —, fireman.
Solfaro, —, —, fireman.
Sogno, —, —.
Sportillo, —, —.
Salvemini, —, —.
Taito, —, —.
Trugillo, Francesco, —.
Variabile, —, —.
Vitiello, —, —.

MAY CLOSE MEDITERRANEAN.

Italians Urge Prompt Action to Rid Sea of Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENOA, Nov. 12.—As a result of the Ancon disaster the public is calling upon the Government to retaliate by arming the numerous German steamers interned in Italy's naval ports, including the Transatlantic liners Moltke, Prinz Regent, Luitpold, Koenig Albert, and the Transport Hermersberg, which could be advantageously used in the Mediterranean.

Commercial interests expect the Government to take prompt steps to check the Mediterranean submarine campaign as efficaciously as the British navy checked that in the Atlantic. A Mediterranean blockade by the interested powers is suggested, obliging the lesser adjacent powers to declare themselves neutral, friendly, or hostile. This would enable the Allies effectually to protect maritime traffic.

It is doubtful whether the submarine which sank the Ancona really was an Austrian since Austria does not possess such large submarines nor a sufficient number to spare any from the Adriatic warfare. It is suggested that the submarine was constructed by Germany for Austria, and was journeying toward the Adriatic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 11.—There is a suspicion that the submarines which are now doing such damage in the Mediterranean reached the sea through Bulgaria and Greece. They are believed to have been quietly launched on a deserted part of the Greek coast or one of the islands. It might have been possible to accomplish this without the knowledge of the Greek Government, which, however, has been accused of shutting one eye on it. It is asserted in naval circles that it would have been impossible for the submarines to have entered the Mediterranean by water.

OUR BLOCKADE NOTE DOUBLY ASSAILED

German as Well as British Newspapers Find Fault with Trade Protest.

CALLED A STAB AT ENGLAND

London Spectator Says We Will Be Ashamed of It—Cologne Paper Criticises Its Delay.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—"The American note causes us little concern as Englishmen," says The Spectator. "Its harsh and unsympathetic tone will not make us relax in the slightest degree the grip on the throat of Germany which our sea power gives us. We shall answer the note politely and in a much more human spirit than that which inspires its words, but we shall answer it firmly. That we must do, whatever the consequences, but there will be no consequences."

The Spectator believes the majority of Americans would not tolerate seeing Great Britain "stabbed in the back." It does not believe President Wilson will mix the problems of munitions and contraband and it refuses to regard America as a purely foreign country. The weekly continues:

"When history comes to be written Americans of the future will feel anything but pride when they remember the official action of America during the great war. They will note how, first, it considered—in maintaining a rigid neutrality on the moral issue—the brutalizing of Belgium, as Colonel Roosevelt called it; further how the Washington Government bere the outrages committed on American subjects, like the sinking of the Lusitania, until the efficiency of the British navy had abated the underwater menace, and again, when in the supreme moment of England's agony they thought they had found certain technical infringements of their rights, they vehemently pushed their paper case and declared: 'We must save our lives and our honor and free the world from the inhuman tyranny of Germany only if we could without treading upon America's grass plot or scraping a little paint off her garden fence.'"

The Spectator says the British have not torpedoed American ships nor have they killed American citizens. The British Embassy, it adds, has not been the centre of plots and conspiracies, yet when the whole tone of the notes toward Great Britain and Germany is considered it is much less friendly toward Great Britain.

COLOGNE, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The Koelnische Volkszeitung, commenting on the American note to Great Britain, says that it is difficult to comprehend how the Washington Government, "filled with such convictions and possessing such competent knowledge, allowed fifteen months to elapse without serious measures against British encroachments.

"The United States," continues the Volkszeitung, "did not even need to rattle the sword. A mere embargo upon the export of a few articles such as grain, copper, meat, and cotton would instantly have brought Great Britain to terms and established American rights. Germany has often complained that the United States had continued to submit to Great Britain's violations of law which had done America itself great damage, yet which could so easily have been ended, and that by submitting to them America failed to preserve the neutrality which she owed to all parties concerned.

"If America had from the first energetically taken the position against Great Britain now adopted there would have been no submarine war, no sinking of the Lusitania or the Arabic. The burning question remains what Washington will do now. Will it wait to see whether the war ends before Great Britain takes account of the American demands so ably pleaded? The essence of neutrality consists in applying the same law to both sides."

Dernburg Likes American Note.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, discussing in the Tageblatt the American note to Great Britain, says it prepares the way for the freedom of the seas and thereby opens a new era of discussion with Great Britain, the result of which will undoubtedly be favorable to the right. He also thinks the United States intends to see that its demands are satisfied.

ERRORS LAID TO CHURCHILL.

Blamed for Antwerp and Dardanelles Fiascos—Built Up the Navy.

Winston Churchill, who has just resigned from the British Cabinet, at the beginning of the war was one of the most prominent of the Cabinet Ministers, but since the formation of the coalition Cabinet he has occupied the unimportant office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and has dropped out of public view. This is accounted for by the storm of controversy which has raged around him. Undoubtedly entitled to much of the credit for the state of thorough preparation in which the war found the British fleet, he was also considered to have been responsible for the belated dispatch of marines to the relief of Antwerp and for the Dardanelles expedition, and concerning the expediency of these measures opinion in England is deeply divided.

Mr. Churchill will be 41 at the end of this month, and as the son of Lord Randolph Churchill, who married the daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, he is half an American. Possessed of all the brilliancy and impulsiveness of his father, Mr. Churchill began life as a soldier, serving with the Spanish forces in Cuba in 1895, and with the British Army in India, Egypt, and South Africa. As a newspaper correspondent he was present at many of the important engagements in the South African war, and was taken prisoner by the Boers, but after his return home he gave up military for political life.

With David Lloyd George, he was one of the chief lieutenants of Mr. Asquith, and, appointed in 1906 to the minor office of Under Secretary for the Colonies, he rose quickly to be in succession President of the Board of Trade, Home Secretary, and First Lord of the Admiralty. In spite, however, of his Cabinet rank, Mr. Churchill has always preserved a certain independence in his speeches that has made him the enfant terrible of English politics. While, of course, he gave Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons loyal support, in the troublous period of domestic affairs through which Great Britain was passing before the war, there were several occasions on which he made startling suggestions in speeches in the provinces which had not received official sanction.

He was, however, deeply convinced of the absolute necessity of the keeping of the navy up to its superiority over the German fleet. At the risk of a split in the Government he compelled the Little Navy party, which had managed to convert Mr. Lloyd George, to agree at the beginning of 1914 to the maintenance of the 60 per cent. superiority in dreadnoughts to the German fleet. He also took a keen interest in the development of aviation, although he was unable to get appropriations for the establishment of an adequate air fleet.

Mr. Churchill's reward came when he was able by arranging with Prince Louis of Battenberg that the fleet should not be demobilized after the great review held in July, 1914, to checkmate the plans of the Kaiser for a raid on England. He was blamed for the strategic faults that permitted Rear Admiral Cradock to be overwhelmed in Chilean waters by an immensely superior German squadron, but it was cheerfully recognized that his policy before the war and his prompt action in the last few days of peace had secured the safety of England.

Blamed for the Antwerp Expedition.

Then, however, came the hasty dispatch of a small force of marines and sailors to Antwerp, and, it was rumored, a visit to that city by the First Lord. It resulted merely in the internment for the period of the war of a brigade of trained sailors who could ill be spared, and whispers began to be heard against the impetuous Minister. Then he made one or two characteristic speeches, which did not please Englishmen. He spoke of "smoking the rats out of their holes" in relation to the German fleet, and doubt began to arise as to his fitness for his responsible office at the Admiralty.

Next, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Churchill was charged with the error of attempting to force the Dardanelles by the guns of the fleet alone, and a quarrel between him and Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord, resulted in the departure of that veteran from the Admiralty and the formation of the Coalition Ministry. Another speech of Mr. Churchill, in which he spoke of "only a few miles" separating the British in the Dardanelles from victory, seemed to many Englishmen to be an unworthy paltering with a most serious situation, and so he was forced to drop out of the first rank in the conduct of the war.

Mr. Churchill has long held a commission in the yeomanry, the mounted branch of the British auxiliary forces, and it has been no secret that for some months he has thought of leaving politics for the time for active service in the field.

DENY LOSS OF SUBMARINES.

Germans Assert Reports of Capture and Sinking Inventions.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"The recently published news agency report that two British torpedo boat destroyers had captured a German submarine and its crew is a pure invention," the Overseas News Agency stated today.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12, (via London.)—A semi-official dispatch received here from Berlin declares that the report that two German submarines have been sunk in the Straits of Gibraltar is a pure invention.

A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens on Nov. 10, quoted the newspaper Kairol as stating that it had received assurances from a reliable source that British destroyers had captured a German submarine in Greek waters, taking the crew prisoners.

THREE BELGIANS EXECUTED.

Condemned for Espionage—A 12-Year Sentence for a Fourth.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The execution of three Belgians found guilty by a German court martial of communicating news of troop movements to the Allies is announced by the Echo Belge, which says a fourth Belgian was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

ITALIANS TAKE TRENCHES.

Make Gains at Various Points—Capture 278 Prisoners.

ROME, Nov. 12, (via Paris.)—Further advances by the Italians on the Carso front, where several important trenches in the vicinity of San Martino del Carso were stormed, are reported in the official statement by the Italian Army Headquarters issued today. The statement is as follows:

"On Nov. 11 in the Upper Campelle Valley (Maso Valsugana Torrente) the enemy attacked our position in San Giovanni Pass. Although supported by the fire of many guns, the attack was repulsed.

"In the Cordevole Valley our energetic pressure on Cortina continues between Monte Sief and Monte Settsass. Small operations also were undertaken with the object of destroying enemy detachments which had remained behind the Col di Lana.

"On the Middle Isonzo, in the Plava section, our infantry began yesterday resolutely to advance into the Seagora region. They took 280 prisoners, of whom three were officers. On the Heights of Gorizia we made some little progress and captured eighteen prisoners.

"On the Carso, during the whole day, fog and a driving rain paralyzed artillery action, and numerous ravines were transformed into torrents, hampering the advance of our infantry. Nevertheless, thanks to their elan and tenacity, our troops succeeded in storming several large and important trenches southwest of San Martino del Carso, taking thirty-odd prisoners.

A MISSIONARY POISONED.

The Rev. F. H. Leslie of Michigan Killed at Urfa.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The death by poison of the Rev. Francis H. Leslie of Northport, Mich., a missionary stationed at Urfa, Asiatic Turkey, was announced today by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, who notified the State Department at Washington of the death, reported that he was making a thorough investigation to determine the responsibility, and that, pending the result of this inquiry, he had formed no opinion as to the case.

The Ambassador's information was based on a telegram from the Consul at Aleppo. Mr. Leslie, who had been acting as an intermediary for 300 British, French, Italian, and Russian refugees who were interned at Urfa, had been in close touch with the Consul. He had been appointed Consular Agent by the United States to facilitate his handling of monthly allowances sent to the interned persons, but the Turkish Government had refused to recognize the appointment, according to the Rev. James L. Barton, Secretary of the American Board.

Mr. Leslie had been the only missionary at Urfa, which is a remote station in North Mesopotamia on the Arabian border, since 1912. The station included an extensive industrial plant, employing several thousand persons.

Wants Lusitania Warning Repeated

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Referring to the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona, The Spectator says that unless the championship which President Wilson has assumed refers to goods only and does not cover human beings, it ventures to suggest that Washington at least repeat the Lusitania warning.

Miss Rhoda Leichter In Rome.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Miss Rhoda Leichter, a young artist, who was reported as among the victims of the steamship Ancona, is safe in Rome, according to a telegram received here today by her brother, Mark Leichter. She was not on the steamer.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

DECLARES ALLIES NEED A BIG ARMY

Colonel Popovitch Gives His View of How to Conduct Balkan Campaign.

HOPES FOR SERBIAN ARMY

Now Retiring Into Stronger Positions—Winter Will Prove a Handicap to the Invaders.

Colonel Jevrem J. Popovitch, the head of the Serbian Commission in this country, which has its headquarters at 441 West Twenty-second Street, expressed the view yesterday in an interview that in order to paralyze the Austro-Teuton invaders of Serbia and drive them back from the occupied territory, it would be necessary for the Allies to disembark at Saloniki from 480,000 to 500,000 soldiers, and at Kavala 120,000 to 160,000.

"This," he went on, "is, of course, only in the event that Greece and Rumania stay neutral and that the operations at the Dardanelles be continued. Should Russia decide to make a descent on the Black Sea coast with 200,000 men, then the Teutons would be cut off from the road to Asia, and by their defeat in the Balkans there soon would commence the beginning of the end of the frightful human slaughter house in Europe.

"The ground to which the Serbian army is now retreating represents one extensive mountain block of difficult configuration, which offers to the Serbians, who are from childhood on accustomed to mountain life, special tactical advantages. Bad roads of Turkish origin, which Serbia, entering from one war into another, could not replace by better and more modern ones, transverse this part of the country. On such roads the invading enemy will not be able to move guns of large calibre which, up to the present, have constituted the enemy's only superiority over the Serbians. Moreover, in the mountainous portions of the Balkans the Winter is very severe, with heavy snowfalls, which will prove a great obstacle to the invaders.

"The capture of the railroad in the Morava Valley and the fall of Nish can in no way seriously interfere with the supplying of the Serbian army, as the latter at this time is not in the zone through which that railroad runs. The connection by way of Saloniki is very important and very favorable, but at present it is not the only possible connection of Serbia with the sea. Serbia can supply her army and her people also from the Adriatic Sea by a very good road for automobile and wagon traffic.

"General Voyvoda Putnik will continue to command the operations of the Serbian army, and my personal conviction is that he should have command of the united Serbian and allied armies which will operate from Saloniki toward the north-west. None better than he knows the terrain on this front, where, for four years, he has been rendering the Serbian name glorious. In view of the advantages that would result from his leadership all minor considerations and conventional formalities should be disregarded.

"It seems to me that Rumania and Greece soon will actively participate in the war on one side or the other. The governments in both of these countries are entertaining an unpleasant political bargaining of the Shylock character. In Greece things are happening which are disagreeably affecting the men who formerly believed that the Greek nation loved liberty above all, and that it would, according to the expression of an upright Greek, written one month ago, in The New York Times, 'rather lose the King than the national honor.' It was impossible to imagine that one royal married couple of foreign blood in beautiful Athens could waver and resist the wish of the nation which has its constitution and its splendid political and national past.

"The policy of the governments in Athens and Bucharest, contrary to the national feelings and interests, aims at waiting until there emerges from the sea of blood shed in the Balkans the victory of one side, to which then both the countries, post festum, as the allies of the victors and in gloves not soaked in blood, will submit their checks to be signed.

"The picture in which such antinational governments like to show their peoples to the world is very ridiculous and contemptuous. It reminds me of those miserable men who at the railroad stations and the steamship docks in Italy, just place their hand on the baggage which you have already given to the baggage carrier, approach you with a serious mien and stretching out their hand, tell you, 'Prego, Signore!'"

FRENCH GUNS SILENCE GERMAN BATTERIES

Active Cannonading in the North —Mine Operations of Joffre's Men Successful.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The French continued their mining and countermining activities today with success at several points on the western front. Their artillery silenced some German batteries in Artois. Two British aeroplanes were shot down by the Germans and a third was forced to land in the German lines.

The day bulletin of the French War Office says:

There was an active bombardment yesterday, in which both sides took part, in the sectors of Loos and the Calonne trench. In the region of Bus, in the Artois district, our artillery reduced to silence certain enemy batteries which were firing on our troops.

Along the remainder of the front the fighting with mines has continued with success.

In the Argonne district, at Hill 225, we delivered a counterattack by means of a small mine against certain works where the Germans were showing much activity.

To the north of Flirey the explosion of another such mine was successful in wrecking certain galleries pushed forward by the enemy and preventing the continuance of this work.

The only statement on the western fighting given out by the German Army Headquarters says:

Two English aeroplanes were shot down in an aerial duel. A third was obliged to land behind our front.

MILK FOR GERMAN BABIES.

Relief Committee Plans to Send It by Parcel Post.

At a meeting held yesterday in the home of Mrs. Samuel Untermyer at 675 Fifth Avenue a committee was organized to arrange for the sending of condensed milk to Germany by parcel post for the German babies. The committee will also make an appeal to the Americans of German ancestry to send foodstuffs to their relatives or friends in Germany.

It is expected that many contributions will be received immediately and that a large shipment can be made before Christmas, possibly by a special "Christmas ship." The committee will be composed of about forty-five women physicians, surgeons, and clergymen. Dr. Henry J. Wolf was elected Chairman; Dr. Jacob W. Loch, Secretary, and Carl Schurz, Treasurer.

RUSSIANS MENACE HINDENBURG'S FLANK

Continued from Page 1.

clusion of an unfavorable peace with the central powers.

"The people of Russia are enjoying something in the nature of a boom, and the cost of living of the Russian peasant, who does not require luxuries, has not appreciably increased. The Russian peasant is not an imaginative individual, and the losses suffered in the war have not greatly impressed him. And besides, the losses incurred in the great retreat were unbelievably small, when the magnitude of the fighting is taken into consideration. Even the generally admitted shortage of rifles, the wastage of which has been unprecedented, is not causing the Russians much concern, as the Staff has realized that the rifle used by the infantry is not an effective arm. The Russian Army is now well supplied with heavy guns and munitions, and the infantry is being supplied with thousands of machine guns. In attacking, the Russian infantryman almost invariably detaches the bayonet from his rifle and uses it as a knife when he leaps into the German trenches. He has even been known to discard both rifle and bayonet, relying on a club to win a trench.

"For the greater part of the war we have used Austrian prisoners as miners in our mines, but lately we have been receiving Germans from the Government Prisoners' Labor Bureau. These Germans in the main are absolutely unfit for hard labor, most of them being old men with gray beards, while others are of the student class, many of them wearing glasses with thick lenses. A staff officer who is closely connected with the Prisoners' Bureau told me that for some time on the Dvinsk front the Russians have been capturing from one to two hundred women weekly. These were all in German uniform and were apparently serving as soldiers.

"In Petrograd I entered the recently opened Museum of Atrocities, but the horrors displayed there were too much for me, and, feeling deadly ill, I was compelled to leave the place without seeing the complete display. I was allowed, however, to bring to England an Austrian rifle cartridge loaded with an explosive bullet, which is really a miniature shrapnel shell that explodes when a little plug at the tip is driven in by contact with a human target.

"In the Scandinavian countries nothing was talked about except the food shortage in Germany, and some confirmation of this was given to me by a Dane who represents in Berlin one of the biggest American packing companies. This Dane declared that the fat allowance had been reduced from eleven to seven ounces a person daily and he stated that the German working population would have a difficult time getting through the Winter on this reduced allowance. This Dane also told me that England was supplying its prisoners in Germany with food.

"In Copenhagen I learned that the International Harvester Company had recalled all of its American employes from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and the Balkans, and they are being held in the Danish capital awaiting orders.

"Shipowners in the Scandinavian countries are making enormous fortunes out of the war, and it is said that in Bergen alone this industry has created twenty-seven new millionaires since hostilities began."

Kurds Routed In the Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (via London.)—Today's official report of the fighting in the Caucasus says: "In the region of Tertum there were encounters between advance guards. West and south of the shores of Lake Urumiah, near the villages of Karazeva, Bengher, Schaitanova, and Schahtepe our troops had encounters with bands of Kurds, who everywhere were driven off to the south."

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ITALY TO SEND ARMY TO BALKANS

Continued from Page 1.

communication from the Serbian Government, dated Nov. 10:

The Serbian troops have occupied, in good order, defenses to the south and east of Kraljevo and east of Ivagnitza, and also east of the left bank of the Morava River and southward, where there was desperate fighting throughout the day of the 10th. Engagements continue east of Gnilan, upon the River Leskovitza, upon the Binatckka and at Katchanik.

The Montenegrin Consul General in Paris gave out the following dispatch from his Government:

During the fighting on our Sanjak front Tuesday the enemy suffered serious loss. We took fifty prisoners and two machine guns. During the night of the 8th-9th the Austrians tried to surprise us near Grahovo, but were repulsed. On the 10th there was artillery fighting along the Sanjak front. The enemy's infantry attacked us at various points, but without effect. We took more than 100 prisoners.

An artillery duel is in progress on the Herzegovina front. On the other fronts there is no change in the situation.

An Austrian aeroplane fell into our lines, and the officer and non-commissioned officer aboard the machine were taken prisoners.

BERLIN HOAXED ITSELF OVER SERBIAN RUMOR

Got Its Flags Out When Bells Began Pealing for a Church Service.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—For a few hours yesterday afternoon the greater part of Berlin, particularly the residential West End, went wild with joy. The church bells pealed. Street after street put on its drapery of German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgar flags, as the glad tidings spread like wildfire that Serbia had surrendered, and the entire Serb Army had laid down its arms.

The rumor current around town before noon had crystallized into a certainty, with flags and pealing bells by 1 o'clock, and crowds gathered at strategic street corners waiting for the arrival of extras with the full particulars, while the more impatient, running to the telephones, made life miserable for the police and fire stations, and the newspaper offices. The elation was strongest in the boroughs of Wilmersdorf and Schoeneberg, but even the suburbs caught the peace fever and got out their flags.

The business heart of Berlin alone remained skeptical and unflagged, and thus was spared an awakening, for no extras came, and the evening papers told only of four thousand Serbs captured.

American correspondents, rueing a small fortune, spent on taxicabs in running down the sensational peace rumor, found their only consolation in the Lokal Anzeiger's explanation of the church bells and false victory news:

The General Synod now in session here held a solemn religious service at noon, for which occasion the church bells sounded their iron voices over Berlin. The result was that the wildest war and victory rumors, which at once became current among the populace, soon crystallized into the news that the Serb Army had capitulated. That our office was stormed with telephonic inquiries goes without saying. We could only give the same information—that the situation of our troops in Serbia was splendid, but that the enemy had not yet reached the end of his resistance.

"So far as we know, the fighting continues. Therefore, patience, dear Berliners. Even though the 11th of November is here, for which certain prophets among you had predicted the end of the world war, be as brave and strong as your brothers in the field, and leave the distribution of premature laurel wreaths and the celebration of victory to our enemies, who have had such a sorry experience with them."

The Tageblatt warns its readers that the conferences being held here by Count Burian, the Austrian

GERMANS ASSERT THEY WON AT LOOS

Pleased with the Results of the Whole Anglo-French Offensive, Bennett Says.

HE HAS SEEN NO PANIC

Says Berlin Didn't Rush Any of Its Many Soldiers to Stem the Advance.

GERMANS AT EASE IN LILLE

A Picture of Rollicking Teutonic Youth Disporting Itself on the Edge of the Battle.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, LILLE, France, Oct. 13.—The most important questions in the world today are:

"What did the Anglo-French offensive accomplish?"

"And what, if anything, is it accomplishing?"

Certainly these are the most interesting questions men and women in Europe are asking one another today, and I think they are such vital questions that if one only would get the correct answers to them one might almost know what the issue of the war will be.

And certainly if I were to walk into the office tonight, as I wish to Heaven I could, the first questions you would ask me would be those I have put at the beginning of this letter. In this dispatch I want to convey to the reader in as intimate a way as possible some part of the multitude of tremendous impressions I have received during the last fortnight. Tremendous though the impressions are, I do not want to write about them in the tremendous manner, but simply to talk as if we were bending over the maps spread out on your big desk and genuinely trying to get the hang of the terrific operations still in progress. That way we would talk with a minimum infusion of hot air. Hot air is easy stuff to write these days.

Germans Call It a Victory.

There will be some things in this letter that you will find it hard to believe; some things, too, that I would like to cable because I think they are of immediate interest. But judging by experience, they are matters that would hardly get by London, or if they did, would reach you in such garbled form as to be meaningless.

First, though not the most important of these incredible statements, is the statement that the Germans at home and the soldiers on the west front consider the results of the offensive as a German victory. Now that opinion might be dismissed as a perilous delusion, and I should so regard it if I had not seen, during days of personal contact with the German troops on the west front, that those troops are not in peril. What is more important and more illuminating is the fact that the Anglo-French offensive has not distracted Germany from pursuing her operations on other fronts.

The most trustworthy man in my circle of friends among the American correspondents assigned to Germany has just reached here after a trip to Vilna and points east of Vilna, and he tells me that German operations in that region are active and successful, that very extensive plans are being worked out, that the booty is very large, and the spirit of the troops very fine. Energy and confidence, he says, distinguish every move in the operations on that remote front.

"Advance in Russia Continues."

As to how the German-Austrian offensive in Serbia goes you know by this time, just as we knew last Saturday evening, when the word ran along miles of cheering lines from Lille to the Argonne—"Belgrade ist genommen!" And yet when I reached the west front there were observers who said that the Anglo-French offensive was launched not primarily with the purpose of breaking through the German lines, but of relieving Russia from the German pressure and spoiling Germany's plan for rushing the Serbian offensive brilliantly forward.

Well, granting that the offensive involved no more than these two objects, we know now that it has failed, and failed signally, in respect of them. The German advance in Russia continues and the Serbian offensive has already resulted in the capture of another capital.

But we know from Joffre's orders—numerous copies of which have been found on the prisoners—and from Lord Cavan's order to the Guards that the offensive actually contemplated a general break-through of the German lines from La Bassée to the Champagne.

Lord Cavan said—and I have seen copies of his order in the original English—that "on the eve of the greatest battle of all times" he wished his troops much luck; that "the destiny of the coming English generation is dependent on the result of this battle," and that "great things are expected from the Guards."

General Joffre's Admission.

And General Joffre said that to "launch the attack in the French theatre of war is a necessity for us in order to drive the Germans out of France;" that "we shall thereby free our countrymen, who have been oppressed by the enemy for twelve months, and also take from them the valuable territory now occupied by them." He added that a brilliant victory over the Germans would "determine the neutral nations to decide for us" and would "force the enemy to delay his advance against the Russian Army in order to meet our attack." Of the utmost significance are these phrases from the body of the French commander's order: "The matter in question for all attacking troops is not only to take the first line of the enemy's trenches, but to push forward without rest day and night beyond the second and third lines into the free ground."

These sentences are unequivocal. They admit of but one interpretation and they leave the Anglo-French staffs no loophole. The French and English expected to do wonders and to that end they had made long and arduous preparation. And every statement they made relative to their anticipations is supported by early events in the Anglo-French attempt. That attempt was no feint. It meant business. Troops were long rested and freshly equipped for it.

It is now the night of the 13th of October—three weeks and a day since the drumming fire began. From talks with dazed and disappointed prisoners, from the extent of the preparations for the grand attack, from numerous French and English orders found on prisoners, and from the general "feel" of the situation which one gets by personal observation, it is my conviction that the English expected to be in this princely city of Lille two weeks ago. They are not.

But they are very near.

I am living in the old Hotel de l'Europe in Rue Bassée. My room is on what we would describe at home as the third floor, and it overlooks a side street. Every night I can hear the thud of the English and German guns to the west of the town. I can hear them now—a slow, regular pounding. But Lille, occupied these many months and bearing up well under the strain, is neither apprehensive on the one hand nor expectant on the other. It has lived on hope deferred too long to be very expectant now, and in its 1,000-year history it has been through so much that war can make no new trial of its fortitude nor affright its mind with fresh terrors.

Lille's Warlike History.

Lille has felt all the pains and borne all the sorrows. Before the crusades she suffered. Before Columbus she had built and rebuilt after sack and pillage. Before we were a nation she had been besieged, now by the Austrians, now by the Spanish, now by the French. She resisted Marlborough and she laughed in the face of the allies who came into France to crush the Revolution, and even while she laughed she ran with water pails to quench the fires started by a "rain of red hot balls that fell day and night—6,000 or so—and bombs filled with oil of turpentine which splashed up in flames."

And today Lille listens to the cannon volleying on the edge of its western environs and counts the anti-aircraft guns in its public squares—and goes on about its shopping and its selling of pretty things that are manifold exclusive design.

If the French and English enter Lille, Lille will be happy. If the Germans stay, Lille will remain decorously pensive and go on with its shopping and selling.

Meanwhile the important fact to consider is that the sound of the guns on the west, if it does not steadily recede, certainly does not draw nearer, and that the throngs of German soldiers strolling in the streets and sipping coffee in the cafés give no sign of restlessness. To be sure, hundreds of them, heavily equipped, did leave town by street car this evening, presumably for the region to the west, but hundreds more remained to wander in the brightly lighted squares and peer in the fascinating windows.

Serenity in Berlin.

Here is another point:

When I left Berlin for the west front, the great offensive had reached its height. That was Monday, Sept. 25—the day on which, men said, the drumming fire of artillery came to the ear not like the roll of breakers on a hard beach, but like the roar of a volcano. Civilian Berlin was anxious that day. But plainly the military authorities were not anxious. For, as here in Lille now, the streets were full of soldiers. Furlough men were enjoying themselves by a stroll in the shopping streets and on the promenade. Leipsigerstrasse was crowded with them.

I think it is not an exaggeration to say that in that hurrying, swirling throng every fifth man, or even more, was a soldier. From the War Ministry away westward to Potsdam Platz, whence many car routes swing fanlike toward the western and southern suburbs, it seemed as if there were more soldiers than civilians on the sidewalks. And eastward from the War Ministry, past Wertheim's and Tietz's and the great restaurants like Kempinski's, where they serve 10,000 people daily, the field-gray was everywhere visible. On the benches in Unter den Linden soldiers sat visiting—not wounded men, but hale, pink-cheeked young fellows, who were enjoying the fresh air and sunshine with a complacency unvexed by the anxieties of war. Other groups promenaded past the huge hotels glowing with marble and gilt, or paused to read the bulletins from the Champagne that were hanging in the sub-offices of the newspapers.

The point is that in the face of the terrific Anglo-French onslaught which these bulletins heralded hour by hour—and sometimes every quarter hour—there was no exodus of soldiery from Berlin, no apparent rushing of men to the front. For a German the capital of his country must have provided a very reassuring sight on that afternoon of the 25th.

"Not the Faintest Trace of Panic."

Similar equanimity prevails here. I can say with the most scrupulous adherence to facts that not once in my travels along the west front since the great offensive began have I seen the slightest trace of panic or the faintest evidence of withdrawal from the great etappen and depots lying a few kilometers behind the front.

The business of war goes on and the general managers of the business and the chiefs of departments sit in their quiet offices making new plans involving the delivery of goods and the sending of new representatives out on the road.

Now, that is another way of saying that Field Marshals and corps commanders and Generals of division are busy at their headquarters over strategic moves that look to the rushing forward of vast stores of ammunition and trainloads of artillery, and that they are hurrying fresh troops to certain points.

But the first of the two preceding paragraphs gives a more accurate idea of what is going on than the second does, because there is nothing extraordinarily exhilarating or pictorial about the behind the front activity of the Germans in the face of the offensive. The regular routine of affairs has not been interrupted. It simply is moving with greater intensity. The note of a business transaction or—to use another figure—of a new feat in engineering about to be accomplished continues to be the dominant note. And the impression you get from these general managers and department chiefs that a business rival of theirs tried a few days ago to interrupt traffic and shipments to their disadvantage and that they are now much occupied in working with their branch offices and subwarehouses in other towns to the end that the temporary dislocation of business shall speedily be set right.

Proud of His "Peautiful Poys."

Once in a while I catch a suggestion of the glow that belongs to such operations, whether they are transacted on Broadway or in the theatre of war in France. The general managers and department chiefs are just now enormously proud of the way their employes met the crisis in the affairs of the firm known as the German Empire, and, unlike some employers, who are neither so wise nor so generous, they do not mind telling how proud they are of those employes.

"Have you seen my peautiful poys?" roared the big, hearty General von B. when I was ushered into the villa not many kilometers from L——, where he makes his headquarters. He said it with pride, with tenderness, and with unaffected comradeship, as if he, blazing with gold lace and scarlet, were just one of them, and his eyes glistened when he said it. Then he went on to tell what they had done—how they had taken the seventy-hour drumming fire, which men described as the greatest artillery action in the history of the world, as merely a part of the week's work, how they had held the line firm for mile upon mile, how, driven from some trenches by the rain of metal, they had a few hours later retaken those trenches, and how now they were over in the sugar factory having a bath after experiences such as few soldiers in the annals of war had lived through.

"In the sugar factory?" I exclaimed.

The General rubbed his hands in delight at my bewilderment.

"Take Herr Bennett over there," he said to a young officer standing at his side.

Swimming in Sugar Vats.

The young officer grinned. "You will see something komisch," (funny,) he said. "Please to come." So we walked a few hundred yards from the villa of the French sugar manufacturer, which had become a military headquarters, to the factory and mounted to its second story by a long ladderlike flight of stairs that led past coils of pipes and dryers to enormous vats. Looking down into them was like looking into the mouth of a railway tunnel that had been cut on end, and from them came yells of delight and a great splashing, as if a hundred grown-up boys were larking in the old swimmin' hole. Each of the half dozen vats did, indeed, contain half a hundred grown-up boys—otherwise German soldiers—who, having soaped themselves and scrubbed themselves until they were crimson, were now having a game of splash. A half circle of twenty-five men were trying to drive a half circle of twenty-five other men against the wall of the tank by splashing water in their eyes. The battle was going with varying fortune and the vats resounded with the din of it.

The scene was intensely characteristic of the German knack for using the most unlikely objects to fill an immediate want. The sugar had been drawn off from the vats, the walls cleaned of syrup and sediment, and the vats supplied with hot water into which a dozen big bars of soap were thrown for each vat. Then the men stripped in squads, glided down the long ladders leading from the rim of the vats into three feet of soapy water, and forthwith had the time of their lives.

At the sound of a long whistle the clamor instantly ceased. The bathers shook the water out of their eyes, ran up the ladders and onto the grated floors of the drying room, where suits of clean underwear had been laid out for them. Other parts of the sugar factory had been converted into sweat-rooms and vapor baths for rheumatic soldiers and into hot rooms for the disinfecting of uniforms.

All this was at a point close behind the lines, where the German guns were giving "the benediction of the evening" to the English cannoneers.

Shell Almost Spoiled His Coffee.

Before parting with my host of the moment, General von B., I must tell you what he said one afternoon when the English threw shells into grounds of the villa which he just now calls home and headquarters. The offensive was then at its height. One shell grazed the corner of the house, ripped out two bushels of brick, and split the end of the piazza roof into kindling. The General was having his coffee in the long drawing room, which at present has its nudes and its landscapes overhung with military maps. The shell chattered and whistled as it swept down into the grounds, then exploded with a bang that literally raised the roof.

"Donnewetter!" said the General, as he half turned in his chair with the cup half way to his lips. "Can't a man have his coffee in peace and quiet?"

Five minutes later he was drinking his second cup in the same chair and letting his orderlies tell him about the damage.

On the 25th of September sixty shells exploded in and around the grounds of the villa where von B. sat drinking his coffee and making his plans.

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CAN'T STARVE GERMANY SAYS THE CHANCELLOR

Further Steps Are Taken for Governmental Regulation of Prices.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Answering the questions of the Socialist Party concerning food prices, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial Chancellor, asserted that the population of the country could be completely assured that the hopes of the Entente powers of starving out Germany would be disappointed, the Overseas News Agency says. The agency adds:

"Appreciating the fact that the Socialist Party was convinced that Germany possessed sufficient supplies of food, the Imperial Chancellor declared that the authorities had further decided to remove all speculation in bread.

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg explained that the Entente powers deceived their nationals by misrepresenting the German discussions regarding the question of food prices as signs of weakening in the energy of the German nation, which, he said, was sure of victory."

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via London.)—Virtually the entire food supply of the nation is expected soon to pass under Governmental control to insure an equitable distribution of supplies at fair prices among the entire population, rich and poor. Coffee, tea, and cocoa were added today to the list of products whose sale will be regulated by the State. The Federal Council authorized the Chancellor to issue regulations covering trade in them.

The Chancellor also was authorized to establish maximum prices for buckwheat and millet, marmalades and honey, vegetables, fruits, and sauerkraut. These prices apply to producers. Local authorities in municipalities of more than ten thousand population are required to fix maximum prices for retailers in these supplies. The authorities in smaller places are empowered to take similar action if they see fit. The Chancellor has authority to set a high limit above which prices may not go.

Bread, potatoes, pork, milk, and butter already have been placed on a maximum price schedule. The consumption of meats in general is regulated and limited by so-called "meatless days." Maximum prices for all varieties of meat and fish are believed to be in sight.

Du Ponts Get New War Order.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 12.—The du Pont Powder Company, according to trustworthy information, has received an additional $65,000,000 powder order from the Entente Allies.

J. W. DE KAY HELD ON CHARGE OF FRAUD

New Yorker Arraigned in London for His Connection with the Supply of Rifles to Belgium.

PLEA FOR BAIL IS REFUSED

He Has Been Prominent in Court Actions Before, and Is Under Indictment in Providence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A sensation was created in the American colony in London today by the arrest of John Wesley De Kay on an extradition warrant charging him with fraud within the jurisdiction of the French Government.

De Kay is remembered as a would-be poet and dramatist. He wrote a play which, it was announced, would be produced by Sarah Bernhardt and has published a volume of poetry. He lived in London in a well-appointed house in Regents Park, the style of which may be deduced from the fact he insured it for the value of $55,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who went to De Kay's residence found only a maidservant in charge who declared her ignorance of anything concerning De Kay's doings. At Scotland Yard it was said no information could be given beyond that contained in the formal proceedings in the Bow Street Police Station.

A transaction with the Belgian Government in connection with rifles was mentioned in the charge against De Kay when he was arraigned in the Bow Street Court today. Detective Inspector Draper of Scotland Yard, who made the arrest, testified that De Kay, after he heard the charge against him, said:

"There is no foundation to the charge. There was nothing wrong in the transaction."

The detective also said that a Mr. Charlier, an agent of De Kay's, had been arrested in France on the same charge.

Attorney Matthews, in making application for bail for his client, said Mr. De Kay was a substantial man who had lived in England for years. His house, he said, was insured for $55,000. Mr. Matthews added that De Kay knew that Charlier had been arrested, but that De Kay had made no effort to evade being taken into custody.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—John Wesley De Kay is under indictment in the Federal Court here for aiding and abetting in the misapplication of funds of the Atlantic National Bank. He was never arrested on this charge, although his brother, Henry E. De Kay, was tried and convicted, his case now being on appeal. Mexican National Packing Company bonds figured prominently in the trial.

John Wesley De Kay was born near New Hampton, Iowa. He is well known in New York and London, being a member of many well-known clubs in both places. He is an organizer of the United States Packing Company, and also of the Mexican National Packing Company, which he founded ten years ago. The latter company had the exclusive monopoly of the meat business in the Valley of Mexico, comprising the City of Mexico and the surrounding country, and had concessions from former President Diaz, which were, however, revoked by Madero. Mr. De Kay sold the control of the company to the Mexican Government in 1914. The price was said to be $5,000,000.

Shortly after the sale of his interests in Mexico, Mr. De Kay appeared in London as the author of a play called "Judas," which had run one night in New York, and was prohibited in Boston and in Philadelphia. On the occasion of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's appearance at the London Coliseum in 1914, De Kay's play was presented to her and accepted for production in America. In order to entertain the great actress fittingly, De Kay hired a house in Curzon Street, and obtained the loan from Callow & Sons, jewelers in London, of a number of antiques with which to furnish it, including gold and silver cigarette cases, gold nuggets, and a number of rare articles.

Later in the same year De Kay was sued in the London Court of Appeals for $15,000 by the Callows, as the balance due them on an account running into between $25,000 and $30,000. When judgment was rendered in the case, the official referee described certain evidence taken in America as scandalous, and strongly denounced the course adopted by American lawyers summoned in the case, and ordered this American evidence expunged from the files of the English courts—a proceeding which was said to be almost without precedent. The court decided against De Kay.

SWEDISH EMBARGO ON FOOD

Will Be Complete When Butter Is Barred from Exportation.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Beginning Nov. 15 butter will be added to the list of articles whose exportation is forbidden by the Swedish Government, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

This will make the embargo on the export of food products virtually complete.

TO RESTORE FACES RUINED IN THE WAR

American Organization Is Being Formed for the Establishment of a Hospital in Paris.

Backed by some of the best known men and women in this country and by the American Red Cross, a nation-wide organization is being started to raise funds for the creation of a great hospital in Paris, the purpose of which will be the rebuilding of "mutilated human faces," resulting from wounds received in the war. Among those who have agreed to become patrons of "The American National Committee for the Foundation of a Special American Hospital in Paris for Wounds of the Face and Jaw" are Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross, Major-Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the Army; Dr. Truman W. Brophy of Chicago, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city; Dr. George W. Crile, the well-known Cleveland specialist, and Dr. Harvey W. Cushing of the Harvard Medical School. Dr. H. L. Wheeler, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York, is Chairman of the Central Committee.

The announcement of the establishment of this new American institution in Paris, issued yesterday, states that the main purpose of the hospital is the "restoring of horribly mutilated human brothers to the semblance of human beings."

"In the first twelve months of the war," the statement adds, "the official reports show 6,490,000 wounded. In this terrible sum of human misery there has been little time to think of after-effects. It is nothing that a man's face is shot away. If his life is not in danger he must leave the hospital as soon as possible to make room for a new victim.

"Although, because of the character of trench warfare, the number of facial wounds has been in proportion far greater than in any other war, the Director of a general hospital has declared that it has been decided on principle not to treat any facial wounds in his hospital. They are now crowded out because the room is all-imperatively necessary in the never-ending battle to save life. And there is no hospital for the treatment of these wounds.

"The consequence is that a heroic young man may go out into the world in possession of his strength and all his faculties, but with so revolting an appearance that people shrink from him on the first glance. Noses are blown off; cheek bones crushed, upper jaws caved in, and lower jaws shot away, but there is no time for any treatment except to prevent infection. These horrible wounds are at present entirely neglected. There is no time, no place, for them.

"One young man was brought back from the firing-line with nothing to show that he had ever had a face excepting two slits under the eyebrows and a few teeth in the lower jaw. Where his face had been there was what looked like a crater of some horrible volcano, but he wrote with a pencil 'Don't worry about me. I still have my sight.'

"With a little help from you and other humane Americans thousands of these young men can be sent back into the world with nothing but a few scars to show. The committee has printed photographs showing these wounds before and after they have been treated by Dr. Morestin, the famous facial surgeon, who has been called the sculptor of human flesh. It was decided that the 'before' were too frightful to be sent broadcast through the country, but if you desire, the person who sends you this appeal can arrange for you to see them.

"The greatest facial surgeons in the world have contributed their services to a hospital to be established in Paris for the treatment of these wounds. The French War Office has offered a suitable building. The American Red Cross will supply disinfectants, gauze, bandages, cotton, and other hospital supplies. It will also give $2,000 in cash when $18,000 has been raised elsewhere and may be of future assistance.

"For each $20,000 the committee can establish and maintain one hundred beds. Even one hundred beds will do a great work. Five hundred will do wonders."

The new hospital will devote itself to skin grafting and the other highly expert work necessary in the rebuilding of parts of the human body. Contributions should be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., stating that the donation is to be applied to the maintenance of the "Special American Hospital for Wounds of the Face and Jaw in Paris."

There will be a central committee with offices at 560 Fifth Avenue, New York. Branch committees will be organized in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, and other important cities.

GERMANS SELL STOCKS HERE

Dutch Paper Says Campaign Has Urged Necessity of Such a Step.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—The Gazette de Hollande says:

"The report that Germany is disposing of securities in America is no doubt true, seeing that there has been a regular campaign in the German press urging the necessity of selling such stocks abroad.

"It seems likely," the newspaper adds, "that the Germans would prefer to use their own agents in America for the purpose, but it is certainly possible that Dutch and other neutral firms are employed in this connection."

PEACE ADVOCATES TO MEET NEXT MONTH

Delegates from Various Neutral Countries Will Confer at Berne.

WILSON'S SUPPORT ASKED

But This Country Is Not Likely to Take Part—Dr. Jordan Calls on the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The United States Government is not likely to give its sanction to an unofficial peace conference to be held in Berne, Switzerland, during the Christmas holidays, about which President Wilson learned today from Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University. The object of the conference is to bring about the end of the European war and to establish a permanent voluntary court of continuous arbitration.

The position of this Administration in regard to efforts to settle the European struggle is well known. President Wilson stands ready to participate in any peace movement that will be welcome to the warring Governments, but he is not willing to engage in any attempt to restore normal conditions in Europe that does not have the official sanction of the belligerents, or of a sufficient number of neutral Governments to justify an offer of mediation.

The primary purpose of Dr. Jordan's visit to the White House was to present to the President resolutions adopted by the International Peace Conference held at San Francisco in connection with the Panama Pacific Exposition, over which he presided. These resolutions urged the President to co-operate with other heads of neutral Governments in calling a conference to find means to obtain peace.

Dr. Jordan took advantage of the opportunity to tell the President that an unofficial conference would be held late in December in Berne, which would be participated in by persons from Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States. A preliminary conference has been called for Dec. 14 at Berne. The idea of inviting this preliminary conference originated among citizens of the belligerent nations resident in Switzerland, while the idea of a continuous peace commission originated with Miss Jane Addams. Dr. Jordan made it plain that, beyond the language of the peace resolution he presented, all that he said to the President on the subject of a peace movement represented his personal views.

Dr. Jordan laid before the President a statement in which it was said that, while the belligerent governments were not willing to enter into peace negotiations, there was abundant evidence that those charged with the administration of the foreign policies of those Governments would welcome, or at least not oppose, affirmative action by a neutral agency to bring about a peace based on international justice. It had been learned from peace advocates in Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Sweden, and Denmark that the Governments of those countries would be inclined to take part in a peace movement.

Dr. Jordan told the President that peace advocates were constantly in touch with people in the warring countries, and that there were organizations actively at work in all parts of the civilized world, bringing pressure to bear to end the war. Ultimately, he said, those efforts were certain to be successful.

The Christmas season was the natural time to talk peace, Dr. Jordan declared, and therefore he expected the plans of peace advocates to take definite form about that time.

Louis P. Lochner, Secretary of the Chicago Peace Society, accompanied Dr. Jordan to the White House. Mr. Lochner went with Miss Addams to Europe when she attended the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague.

BERNE, Nov. 12.—The committee which is meeting here to organize a congress to study and determine bases of durable peace announces that it is receiving considerable support from neutral countries, especially the United States. It is stated that expressions of interest have been received from ex-President Taft, President Lowell of Harvard, Professor William I. J. Hull of Swarthmore, Penn., and John Barrett.

A large delegation is expected from America to attend the congress which will open on Dec. 14, and it is said subscriptions totaling $1,800 have been received from the United States to help defray the expenses.

BRITISH AIMS IN WAR REAFFIRMED BY GREY

Secretary, in Written Answer to M. P., Refers to Asquith's Speech of a Year Ago.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Reaffirmation of Premier Asquith's historic pledge regarding the Entente Allies' terms of peace, delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, 1914, was made by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, today in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of Parliament for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire.

After stating that Great Britain's position in the war is fixed by her alliances with Japan, France, and Russia, the Foreign Secretary proceeds:

"In our view, the conditions of peace must fulfill those laid down by the Prime Minister on Nov. 9, 1914. It is very desirable that it should be understood once and for all that this is the determination of the Government, collectively and individually, and of the nation."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, 1914, Mr. Asquith in outlining the war situation said:

"This is going to be a long war, but there is nothing in a long struggle to depress us, or in what has happened. Our enemy has tried three objectives—Paris, Warsaw, and Calais—and has been baffled in all.

"That is not enough. We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more than she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace; until the rights of the smaller nationalities have been placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is finally destroyed."

FEARS BRITISH ARE STUBBORN

German Official Paper Skeptical Regarding Peace Sentiment.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung recognizes the moderate tone of the speeches recently made in the British House of Lords by Lords Loreburn, Milner, and Courtney," says the Overseas News Agency, "but it doubts whether their suggestions looking to a way out of the dilemma will lead to sensible peace proposals, which, as is well known, Germany is always ready to consider. The agency continues:

"The newspaper points out that the speeches of the Lords went unanswered, while three members of the British Cabinet in the Guildhall announced a program for the annihilation of the German Empire in spite of all political and military failures.

"As long as the leaders of the British Nation continue to believe that it is possible to crush and to annihilate Germany, the newspaper concludes, and as long as the English press continues to support this folly with the most objectionable means of deception, speeches like those made by Lord Loreburn and Lord Courtney will be lonely voices in a desert."

NO INITIATIVE BY POPE YET.

Does Not Intend to Act Until There Is a Good Chance of Success.

Mgr. F. C. Kelly of the Catholic Church Extension Service of Chicago, who returned yesterday on the Fabre liner Patria from a visit to Rome, said that the Vatican was not taking an active part in connection with peace propaganda, but was confining itself to looking after prisoners of war.

The Pope was ready, he added, at any time to co-operate with others to bring about peace, but he had no intention of approaching any of the belligerents until there was a good prospect of the overtures leading to a result.

BRITISH INTEREST HIGHER.

Treasury Bills Now Draw 5 Per Cent. for All Dates.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Bank of England has announced that the rate of interest on Treasury bills sold over the counter will be 5 per cent. for all dates instead of 5 per cent. for long dates only. The sales recently have averaged 5,000,000 pounds sterling, ($25,000,000,) daily, but the demand was principally for long-dated issues, and the new departure is intended to attract more funds for war purposes.

The money market sees the likelihood of decreasing floating supplies in the near future, and has raised the three months' discount rate to 5¼ and 5⅝.

FINDS LIFE AGREEABLE IN BRITISH TRENCHES

Lieut. X's Only Objection Is to "the People Who Live Opposite."

A letter received the other day by a former member of Oxford University from a classmate who is now serving with Kitchener's men in the English trenches "somewhere in Flanders," as a Lieutenant in the First Bucks Battalion of the British Expeditionary Force, presents life in the trenches as something very different from what the previous reports of it had pictured it to be.

Lieutenant X was caught, at the beginning of the war, at Dieppe, but got back to London with all possible speed, in time to join a corps of motor-cycle dispatch riders. He quitted that branch of the service very early in the war to try another and more exciting kind of army life. In his previous letters he had complained of the ill luck which compelled his new regiment to inaction, even while the other divisions of the "B. E. F." were fighting on every side of him, and came out as seasoned veterans, to the envy of their comrades. In each letter he spoke of the immediate possibility of being sent into action, and in the succeeding one told of his disappointment at just missing the great encounters.

In the present letter he writes in a different strain, having learned, from the accounts of his comrades who had been in constant action, that, even if he were not destined to take part in a battle, life in the trenches might become something to which one grew accustomed as easily as to the ordinary rounds of daily life under the usual conditions of peace at home. The Lieutenant's letter is as follows:

"Many thanks for your letter, which I have just received after having it sent to me in a roundabout way through the home mails, until it finally dropped into our trenches along with some welcome letters from faraway Buckinghamshire. I'm sorry my previous letters to you in America haven't come up to your expectation, but I have to confess that it's difficult to tell you very much without running the risk of coming into contact with the rigors of the censor's laws governing our communications with the world outside us.

"At present we're resting, and are having quite a good, happy sort of time, on the whole—football matches, concerts, dinner parties, &c. Our trenches are replete with every kind of modern improvement. The floors are all bricked from one end to the other, and look for all the world more like garden walks than trenches as we have been accustomed to see them during the past year. Our dug-outs are all boarded in, and are, in many cases, papered, furnished with tables, (not from maples,) chairs, lamps, and beds from a ruined village a little way behind our lines, and are really quite comfortable; in point of fact, our chief discomfort is the unpleasant habits of the people who live just opposite. They are apparently of loose habits in private life, as they wander about late at night—a habit we do our very best to discourage with bombs, &c.

"We have not been in the last show, though we, too, have had our own rumors of wars in these parts, but they didn't materialize, I'm sorry to say.

"We feed like Kings and have no difficulty whatever in getting almost anything we want, and at reasonable prices; so, on the whole, the discomfort of life in the trenches is not nearly as great as you may have imagined it to be.

"I was very lucky in getting a six days' leave a short time ago, and was able to go home for a bit, by way of change from my late sojourn in France and the Continent. Dear old London is much the same as it was, except for the earlier closing of the pubs, consequently supper is not so exciting an affair as once it was. Several of the theatres I found going strong and in great form, with the war cloud conveniently inviable to the fighter returned to a half-forgotten life.

"But our trenches are indeed something worth getting back to, in spite of an occasional ache for London and home."

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists'. 25 cents and 15 cents.

Those Smart Gray Mocha Gloves, $1.50

Gray is outselling *Tan* as the season's smart shade in Gloves. We offer an *exceptional value* for to-day.

Special-quality Gray Mochas in the newest stone and slate shades with self-backs or embroidered in black silk—$1.50.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Young Men Want Form-Fitting O'Coats—Here At $25

The preference of Young Men is toward *Form-Fitting* Overcoats that outline the figure.

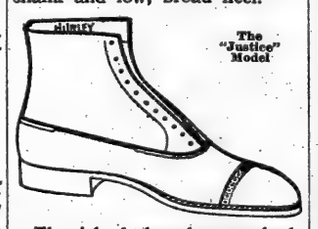
$25 buys one here, Single or Double Breasted in Black or Oxford, and silk lined. They're *better-than-good* values.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

Scientifically constructed to fit the foot with no sacrifice of ease—yet stylish in every line.

The "Justice," an original Hurley model, a flat tread last, has the new receding toe, wide shank and low, broad heel.



The rich, dark mahogany shade of Hurley shoes is the result of using the best leather obtainable.

The "Justice" can be also had in gun metal, velour calf or "Hurleyized" Patent Leather.

$5 to $8

HURLEY SHOES
1484 Broadway 1857 Broadway
1177 Broadway 7 Astor House
168 Broadway Broadway
89-41 Cortlandt St.
Factory—Rockland, Mass.

The Man in the Tower and the Tardy Guest



IT is said that "punctuality is the politeness of kings."

A gentleman may be two minutes late when he is dining out. He is never five.

It is just as inexcusable to be "tardy" in the style of your evening clothes.

★ ★

There is only ONE EXCUSE for buying ready-to-wear evening clothes:—

That you have found the exact reproductions of the suits made by New York tailors who are the recognized authorities.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner full-dress and Tuxedo suits are interchangeable with those made by this city's evening clothes specialists. Nothing "tardy" and nothing "originated."

Tuxedo coat and trousers, $33.50 up; full dress coat and trousers, $35 to $60.

★ ★

Silk hats, waistcoats, shirts—all the ramifications of evening dress.

"The Drizzler"—the all-weather rainproof slip-on, $20 to $30

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor.

Men's "Franklin" Shoes

Made on newest lasts of selected leathers, in button and lace shoes. Tan Russia Calfskin, Dull Gun Metal Calfskin, Patent Coltskin, with tops of same or cloth; also Tan Box Calfskin Golf Shoe.

5.00

Men's "Banister" Shoes

Custom Made—Newest Lasts and Leathers

The newest lasts in "Banister Shoes" made of selected black, mahogany or tan Russia Calf, in a variety of fifty styles; including novelties with colored tops; many details of finish that go to make a perfect shoe.

7.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's Shirts—*Exclusive Patterns*
Of Crepe or Madras

Special 1.75

The patterns are such as you will not find elsewhere; they are designed and made expressly for *Franklin Simon & Co.*, and made to conform to our specifications with details only found in custom tailored shirts—deep yoke, stitched cuffs and centre box pleat down front.

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Silk Scarfs

Of finest Imported Silks, in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.

Special 1.35

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Where College Men Meet



Before the foot-ball games and after them—on Saturdays especially—the house of De Pinna is headquarters for college men.

To know *where to go* for the clothes and haberdashery which reflect the spirit of fashionable young manhood, simplifies the task of outfitting.

This is the clearing house of young men's ideas and preferences in dress.

Suits for daily wear and for dress—overcoats which ward off the winds in the stadium. Motor coats and evening dress overcoats — mackinaws and sweaters — literally every clothes requisite of the college man, *as the college man would have it.*

College Men's Suits

Sack suits, cut on correct lines, made of woolens of exclusive patterns—things out of the ordinary without being extreme.

Furnished ready-for-service up to 40-inch sizes, tailored like De Pinna custom work.

Evening Dress Clothes

Designed for the younger element of New York society.

In their lines, their lapels, their materials and their braids they are in strict accordance with the best authorities.

Full evening dress suits are furnished either ready-to-wear or made-to-measure.

De Pinna dinner coat suits for college men, ready-to-wear, leave no doubt as to their correctness.

De Pinna Overcoats

Either the mixture coats, with full English backs, or coats that are semi-form fitting, specially designed for afternoon and evening wear, may be purchased ready-made.

Slip-ons, storm coats, motor coats and college men's mackinaws in approved colors.

Suits for Outing and Country Wear

Golf suits and riding suits, cut on the latest English lines, and of the sporting-suit materials used abroad.

Norfolk and knickerbocker suits following the standard English models, usually difficult to find in this country.

De Pinna Haberdashery and Shoes

A haberdashery shop maintained exclusively for young men—showing the latest imported scarf silks.

New Fall and Winter shirtings, including flannels and silks of exclusive patterns.

Underwear, hosiery, gloves, mufflers, bathrobes.

And the well-known "Anniped" shoes—walking shoes, new brown cordovans and shoes for dancing and evening wear.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

GONDOS BROTHERS HELD IN $10,000 BAIL

Pernitzer Offers Documents to Show Threat to Connect Him with German Plots.

LANSING NOTE FAY DEFENSE

May Try to Show American Ships Not Involved—Government to Press for Early Trial.

Alexander Gondos, the editor, and Victor Gondos, the publisher of The Bridgeport Daily News, arrested last Tuesday on the complaint of Julius Pernitzer, President of the Transatlantic Trust Company, 67 William Street, who charged them with a conspiracy to extort $2,000 from him, were arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in the Tombs Court yesterday. The Gondos brothers, according to the complaint, had threatened a publicity campaign against the trust company, and had said they would publish statements that the company was the institution through which Robert Fay, the alleged German plotter, had obtained the funds for the alleged conspiracy.

At the hearing yesterday Mr. Pernitzer testified that the threat had been made in the Hungarian language in the handwriting of Victor Gondos. In the paper shown to him Pernitzer said the statement was made that the money to finance the activities of Fay had been sent from Germany through the Transatlantic Trust Company, that the trust company was used by the German spy service in offenses against the laws and neutrality of the United States, and that the institution was in financial trouble.

These and other statements, Pernitzer testified, the Gondos brothers threatened to publish in The Bridgeport Daily News, an English publication, and in The Bridgeport, which is published in the Hungarian language, both controlled by the Gondos brothers. Pernitzer testified that the trust company had not been in any way identified with any German spy system and that he had never heard of the Fay plot except through the newspapers.

Demand for $2,000.

When the Gondoses appeared at the trust company office last Monday Pernitzer said Alexander Gondos had several documents to be printed to harm the trust company. Pernitzer said Alexander Gondos asked for $2,000 to suppress the publication and offered to surrender the manuscripts as evidences of good faith. He wrote out the check and the detectives, who had been waiting unseen, appeared and put the men under arrest.

The manuscripts were offered in evidence by Assistant District Attorney Van Castelle. The documents, when translated, read in part, as follows:

I could not wait any longer for you at the office. I have given all articles to translator, and shall proceed as follows with my plan:

First Article—The Transatlantic Trust Company represents here a policy of inducing immigrants to return home. They offered lately * * * small lots to the Hungarians in America in order to enable them to return home. They are selling Hungarian Government bonds and bear loan, stating that the difference in price—i. e., exchange profits—will enrich the returning immigrants. * * * They prepare a large movement for the return of immigrants to Hungary, while there will be no influx of immigrants. This policy is harmful to the United States.

Second Article—The money for the Fay bomb plot was sent from Germany through the Transatlantic Company. The World wrote about this already, two weeks ago. Skotthy traveled in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford, and was interested in the manufacture of ammunition. Skotthy is employed by the bank, and is a poor man. He is now a newspaper man, but known as a spy. Who has commissioned him and who paid his expenses? What sort of correspondence is the bank keeping on? Why do they keep secret files?

Third Article—What are the confidential services performed by the bank for the embassy and the consulate? The bank is a medium for the foreign spy service, and commits at least offenses against the neutrality of the United States and its laws. In contradiction with the oath of the Directors, the bank is a Government institution, with duties and rights which only belong to the consulates. The institution is under its present management in contradiction with Wilson's foreign policy.

Attack Bank's Solvency.

The Second Part of the Action—Subdivision A.—To make petition in Albany and New York Bank Superintendent that the immediate drop in the value of 4,000,000 kronen ($800,000) Hungarian Government bonds, has brought the bank into difficulty.

Subdivision C—To the British Ambassador, to draw his attention to suspicious matters of the bank.

The prosecution also put into evidence a telegram received by Pernitzer, reading:

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 8, 1915.
President Transatlantic Trust Company, 67 William Street, New York:

Alex. advises me that he is under material obligation to New Yorkers who are constantly at his heels. I prevailed on him to meet you Tuesday, 4 P. M., in New York. Will 'phone you 11 A. M.
Dr. GONDOS.

Detectives Mayer and Brown of the Detective Bureau, who made the arrests, testified to finding the $2,000 check in the possession of the prisoners.

S. Sumegi Rotter, attorney for the prisoners, moved at the close of the hearing for dismissal, which was denied. Magistrate Koenig reduced the charge to attempted extortion, and held each of the brothers in $10,000 bail.

Attorneys for Max Breitung, Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Engelbert Brokhorst, and Dr. Herbert Kienzle, the alleged German plotters, it was said yesterday, would fall back for defense upon Secretary Lansing's note to Great Britain, which says:

The jurisdiction over merchant vessels on the high seas is that of the nation whose flag it rightfully flies. This is a principle of the law and practice of nations fundamental to the freedom of the high seas. Municipal enactments of a belligerent power cannot confer jurisdiction over or establish rules of evidence governing the legality of seizures of vessels of neutral nationality, on the high seas.

The report that the Lansing note may be used followed the news yesterday that the Government is preparing to bring the accused men to trial at the earliest possible moment, perhaps within three weeks. The reported contention of the defense is that the case of the Government fails because the effort to convict the plotters extends the protection of American laws to foreign steamers on the high seas. The defense admits that the indictment would hold if the ships involved flew the American flag.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, has been put in charge, according to information yesterday from a reliable source, of the most widespread investigation yet begun as a result of the activities of "Lieutenant" Robert Fay and the others indicted with him. It was said that President Wilson had determined the time had come to stop the work of every propagandist in the country whose activities are suspected of having had anything to do with the various bomb plots, fires, and explosions in munitions factories.

Chief Flynn will have wide powers, and he is expected to put an end to what gave promise of being the beginning of a reign of terror. Special watches have been assigned by the Chief to many persons in the diplomatic services of various countries, and a supervision such as was undreamed of prior to the arrest of Fay has been begun by Secret Service men.

Upheld by Supreme Court.

Assistant District Attorney John C. Knox, who drew the indictment, did not appear perturbed by the report. He said the sections of the code in question have already been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Albert Verdayk, who, the police suspect, was implicated in the recent attempt to blow up a munitions plant at Butler, N. J., was held by Judge George G. Tennant in the Common Pleas Court in Jersey City yesterday for extradition to New York on a charge of stealing sugar from vessels at New York piers. A charge of receiving stolen goods has also been made against him by the West New York police, by whom he was arrested.

OFFICIALS TAKE UP GORICAR CHARGES

Continued from Page 1.

mapping out a plan of campaign in this country. Consul von Grivicio said he never participated in any such conferences.

AUSTRIAN CAPTAIN USED STOLEN PASSPORT

Hungarian Editor Admits Friend at Consulate Reached Home With It.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 12.—In continuance of its attacks on Austro-Hungarian officials in this country for alleged complicity in plots to forment strikes in munitions works, and otherwise hinder the manufacture here of supplies for the Allies, The Providence Journal will publish tomorrow an article dealing with what are described as "the specific acts of Consul General von Nuber of New York and his office force of spies and tricksters."

"Geza D. Berko, the editor of a Hungarian publication in New York, known as The Nepszava, published at 178 Second Avenue, was brought before the Department of Justice several weeks ago," says the Journal, "to answer to a charge of having allowed his passport to be used by one Captain Pista Csiszar, an officer of the Austrian army, and for four years an employe of the Austro-Hungarian Consul General of New York.

"Mr. Berko at that time told the authorities that Captain Csiszar had stolen the passport from his home and used it on his voyage to Europe on Oct. 14, 1914, on the Italian steamship Stampalia. He stated, furthermore, that since Csiszar's arrival in Europe he had written to him apologizing for the theft. This letter, which was demanded by the officials of the Department of Justice, Berko promised to search for. He has not yet found it, and he told a representative of The Providence Journal in New York, Friday, that he was still searching for it, but that it had 'unfortunately been mislaid.'"

The Journal asserts that the Austrian Embassy and Consul General von Nuber knew all about the theft and knew when Csiszar sailed from this country that he was sailing under a fraudulent passport. As evidence of this The Journal publishes in fac simile a postcard and a letter said to have been received at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in New York from Csiszar.

The postcard is signed "Berko," but the letter is signed "Pista Csiszar, Captain," and are addressed to Samuel Angyal, an official of the New York Consulate.

These communications, with other material relating to alleged activity of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, have been turned over by The Providence Journal to the United States Secret Service.

The postcard reads:

S. S. Stampalia, 10, 17, 1914
Yesterday we luckily left Gibraltar. An English torpedo boat has stopped us and searched us, but without any further trouble and allowed us to proceed on our voyage.

I hope that I will happily reach Genoa on the 21st of this month. Very truly yours. GEZA D. BERKO.

Text of the Letter.

The letter is translated as follows:

Belgrade, Nov. 25, 1914.
Mr. Sam Angyal, care of Austro-Hungarian Consul General, 24 State Street, New York City, U. S. A.

Mr. dear Mr. Angyal:

I have not written you for a long time, but the cause of it was purely because, since my departure from New York, I have not received any letter; partly because I have nothing particular to write about.

As I wrote you already, (if you have received my letter,) I was, on the 23d and the 24th of October, in Vienna to call on the Minister of War and Foreign Affairs. To the former I had to submit a petition, and was assured that it will receive speedy attention. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Berchtold, I have called on personally and handed him the letter of his Excellency Mr. Dumba. * * * [This letter, he states, he hid beneath the sole of his shoe on the voyage to Gibraltar.] At the same time I notified them that I will enter the active service. Then I left for Badibuek to my mother, where I remained a week, waiting patiently, and at the same time in great excitement, sending each day telegrams and urging the Minister of War to have my petition granted.

At last, on the 16th of November, I received the order to proceed immediately to Belgrade and to appear before the commander of my regiment. Here I was agreeably surprised by the fact, first, that the Ministry assigned for my equipment five thousand crowns, which is certainly ample, considering that I will not buy such a good horse; secondly, because the commander, Major Bela Szabo, told me that I can proceed immediately either to the regiment in Galicia or to my reserve squadron in Serbia. But the Minister of War, to my great dislike, has ordered me to the reserve squadron to Belgrade, which means that I have to stay in Belgrade, who knows how long?

I decided, therefore, that I will go to Serbia as soon as I am properly equipped, and that I will have my horse. As the commander of the reserve squadron was made a Major, I can hope that I can receive the command of a section, as there are few officers there, and as, on the contrary, in Galicia we have many officers. The rôle of the cavalry in this modern war is a small one, without any deciding importance—which is certainly very gloomy for me, as I dreamed of doing all sorts of great deeds. I am figuring out that on Dec. 6 I will certainly depart.

Pardon me that I am writing you on such paper, my dear Angyal, but I am in the lunchroom of the station of Adong-Szabolcs. I have a good hour to wait and have no other paper. I was today in Daad and Ozor to buy a horse and I bought a small tan full-blooded mare.

I do not know whether the American newspapers give you trustworthy news, but for your information I am telling you that we are standing excellently in Serbia, and that in all probability we will be through there by New Year. In the Carpathians the Russians have again broken through in many places, but these are only unimportant skirmishes, and we are again driving them out, in which operations they are losing heavily. Przemysl is again invested, but they are causing to the Russians through sorties great losses. In Russian Poland the situation is excellent, which is not surprising because Hindenburg, who is a great General, is to command there. In France we are also victorious, although we are slowly progressing, but the final victory is absolutely sure. I trust to God that this will soon come.

Nov. 26, 1914.—Here I had to stop with my writing and only now I can finish it. How are the gentlemen getting on? I mean by this the half-gods, and my comrades in the office. Greetings to all. Next time I will write you from the battlefield, but only postal cards. God be with you, my dear Angyal. Very truly yours,

PISTA CSISZAR, Captain.

The Journal argues from these documents that "Consul General von Nuber and his assistant, Angyal, knew very well that Berko was in New York, and knew very well also, as Csiszar's letter shows, that the latter, von Nuber's own employe for four years, was carrying official documents from Dr. Dumba at the Austrian Embassy to the Foreign Office in Vienna."

Berko's Explanation.

Berko was interviewed on Friday by a representative of The Journal in New York City, and is quoted as making this statement:

"I was very intimate with Csiszar. We were good friends. He was employed by the Austro-Hungarian Consul General. I think he was there about four years. Csiszar visited my home frequently. He knew that I was preparing to go to Europe and that I had secured passport papers for this purpose. I had wanted to find a correspondent for my paper in Budapest and I intended to leave for Austria in December or January.

"The passport was in the writing desk at my home. I did not miss it until it was too late to do anything about the matter. I had no knowledge of what had become of the passport, although I suspected that Csiszar had taken it. But I did not make a complaint to the Consul General, and, as it turned out afterward, it was not necessary, because Csiszar is a gentleman, and he acknowledged to me after he reached the other side, by letter, what he had done. I am sorry to say that up to the present time I have not been able to find this letter."

Berko first denied to The Journal representative that he knew Consul General von Nuber, but afterward acknowledged that he had met him several times at the Consulate, as von Nuber was President of a Hungarian Beneficial Society with which he (Berko) was connected.

Berko also denied that he had ever sent a communication of any kind to the Emperor of Austria or Count Berchtold, but on being confronted with copies of wireless messages, signed by himself, to both the Emperor and the Foreign Minister, acknowledged, The Journal says, that he had been in communication with them.

The Journal goes on:

"It is common knowledge in New York among the Austro-Hungarian people that Berko's newspaper, the Napszava, is the personal organ of Consul General von Nuber. Berko was asked why, after his passport was stolen, he did not apply to the State Department for another one. His reply was that when the passport was lost he gave up the idea of going to Europe and that he had overlooked the advisability of reporting the loss of the passport to the Department of State or any official of the Government.

"A representative of The Journal at once visited Consul General von Nuber's office with the original documents from Csiszar, but Mr. von Nuber declined to make any statement or to listen to anything The Journal representative had to say."

According to The Journal Berko's passport was secured from his residence, either with or without his knowledge, by an employe of the consulate, who was sent to the house for that purpose, by Consul General von Nuber himself, and the passport, after being obtained in this way, was handed personally to Csiszar by von Nuger.

How Dr. Goricar Left Service.

To show the way in which Dr. Goricar left the Austro-Hungarian consular service The Journal prints the text of his resignation as follows:

Rome, Dec. 2, 1914.

I beg to inform the Imperial and Royal Ministry that I herewith resign the post of Consul and sever myself forever from the civil service.

I consider it my last duty to inform you that never, during my entire service, have I done the least thing antagonistic to the interests of my Government, and that all the secret machinations, directed against me since my return to Austria, are only the outcome of Teutonic hatred.

The fact that I love, above everything else, the race to which, by reason of my birth, I belong and to which I will remain faithful until my death, should certainly not have served the Imperial and Royal Ministry for a pretext to proceed wrongfully against me. Such activity would have been unjust for the simple reason that I was never notified as to the source of any denunciations that might be brought against me and, consequently, I could not defend myself against an enemy that did not dare to meet me in the open.

As you know, my request to be placed before a court-martial has not been granted.

Seeing that I have lost the confidence I have thus far enjoyed, I consider it only the right course for me to resign from the civil service and to get out of the way of those whose hatred I have incurred.

Although deprived of my means of subsistence, I herewith renounce my pension, to which I have a right.

I ask the Imperial and Royal Ministry to issue me a declaration that I voluntarily left the civil service of my country in order that I may be able to find through such a document the same honorable and trustworthy employment to which I have devoted so much of my life in the work I am now leaving.

With these words I beg to take leave of the Imperial and Royal Ministry and to thank with all my heart all of those colleagues of mine in this service who have been my constant and loyal friends.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH GORICAR.

The Official Acceptance.

In reply to this letter, Count Ippen, Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Government, sent this acceptance:

I. and R. Ministry of the Imperial and Royal House, and of the Foreign Affairs.

To the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul, Dr. Josef Goricar:

Acting upon the most submissive report submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, his I. and R. Apostolic Majesty has with his serene decision of Jan. 27 of this year, most graciously condescended to approve of your request to be relieved from the civil service.

This is in reply to your request dated Rome, Dec. 20, 1914, with the information that your salary will be discontinued on Jan. 31, the current year.

Vienna, Jan. 30, 1915.

For his I. and R. Apost. Majesty, the Minister of the I. and R. House, and of Foreign Affairs. The I. and R. Chief of the Department.
IPPEN, M. P.

REPEATS STORY OF THEFT.

Berko Says Capt. Csiszar Wrote Him in Jest About It.

Geza Berko, President-Treasurer of the the American-Hungarian Publishing Company, last night confirmed the statement that his passport was stolen by Captain Pista Csiszar.

"He is a very good friend of mine," said Mr. Berko, "and he took lunch at my house on the Sunday before he was going to sail. A few days later I was looking through the bunch of papers in which my passport had been kept and found it missing, but at the time I had no reason to suspect him. Later, however, I began to wonder if he had not taken it, and finally I got a letter from him, written at Rome or Naples, confessing that he had taken it and apologizing for his action. He said that the temptation had been too great to resist. This letter I cannot find at present but still have hopes. He signed it jocularly with my own name.

"I have never got the passport again nor do I know just where Captain Caisar is at present except that he is somewhere at the front.

"I know of no letters that he may have written to officials of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate. Nor do I believe that he took a letter back from Ambassador Dumba. It is my impression that he merely wanted to get back and join the army. The affair became known apparently at the time of the discovery of the Dumba letters last Summer."



New York Office, 12 Bridge Street. Phone 3139 Broad

ALL AUSTRIAN CONSULS DENY.

Declare Dr. Goricar's Statements False and Attack Him Personally.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Hugo Silvestri, Consul of Austra-Hungary in Chicago, gave out a signed statement today, saying in part:

"My attention has been called to the article published by Mr. Goricar in this morning's papers. So far as the statement made by him that certain Consular officials have been charged by my Government with the responsibility of inciting strikes, riots, &c., against the laws of this country is concerned, I cannot deny the same too strongly.

"No superior ever instructed me to suggest, incite, or commit any act contrary to the laws of this country, and it is impossible for any one to show any word or act eminating from this office which could be so construed."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Dr. John Schwegal, Consul here for Austria-Hungary, said tonight:

"I will not honor Goricar's story by calling it a lie, it is idiotic. I have never had anything to do with fomenting discord of any kind in this country nor planning the destruction of any property for any cause."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Ernst Ludwig, the Consul of Austria-Hungary, said today that Dr. Goricar's charges were "absolutely false."

"It's simply the old story revived because Dr. Goricar probably thought the Ancona case furnished a good opportunity to stir up trouble," he added. "We know that Dr. Goricar has gone about the country in the last few months making speeches against his country. We are willing to allow the people of this country to judge as to the credibility of a 'has been' Consul who attacks his own country."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—When Dr. Goricar's charges were mentioned here today at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Vice Consul von Jagoca, through his secretary, denounced the statements as a "damnable lie." Attachés of the consulate referred to the charges as a hoax, but would make no detailed statements.

In the offices of the consulate hangs an advertisement for the Transatlantic Trust Company of New York, which, Dr. Goricar asserted, is a distributing agency in this country for funds used in secret service work.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 12.—"It should not be necessary to answer such nonsense," said Consul Edgar Prochnik when Dr. Goricar's article was read to him. "That man is a renegade of the worst sort. He was a very poor official in the consular service. He was allied with the revolutionist party, and showed himself a thorough coward as an official in Serbia. Of course, I am not connected with any such plots as he pretends to describe."

"FICTION," SAYS ARCHIBALD.

Correspondent Says He Was Not in Austrian Consulate Before Sailing.

James P. J. Archibald, the correspondent, whose name was mentioned by Dr. Goricar in his published charges yesterday, gave out this statement last night:

"Regarding the latest story invented by The Providence Journal that I was present when some letters were prepared in the Austrian Consulate: It is a malicious lie from start to finish. I was not in the Austrian Consulate prior to my sailing and no letters were ever given to me there nor prepared in my presence, nor with my knowledge; nor were my bags, nor any one else's bags, taken to the steamer by two of the Austrian Consul's clerks, nor by any one else connected with the Consulate.

"It seems incredible that this Providence Journal can continue to manufacture such malicious tales, such as the story of the gold-headed cane in which there was absolutely not one vestige of truth, and this, their latest endeavor in the line of sensational fiction."

LEON BLAMES CONGRESS.

Says He Warned of Industrial Plots and Nothing Was Done.

Maurice Leon, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, said yesterday that he wrote to the Chairman of Foreign Relations some time ago in regard to the menace of industrial plots in this country, but his warning was ignored.

"I wrote a long statement setting out all the facts that had come to my knowledge," Mr. Leon continued, "concerning this system of sabotage, describing it, and giving the names of several witnesses who knew about it, including Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians. I urged the necessity of an investigation by Congress. If nothing was done in the matter, I pointed out to the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the system would spread all over the country.

"For political reasons it was not deemed expedient to call on Congress to make an investigation into the matter at that time, and my letter was set aside.

"The result has been to spread this system into every harbor and every ammunition plant of any importance in the United States, and the responsibility for these acts that are now being perpetrated rests with Congress and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. It is a common instance of Congressional inefficiency and cowardice."

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is Henry D. Flood of Virginia.

TO INVESTIGATE FIRES.

Burning of Bethlehem Plant Stirs Pennsylvania Fire Marshal.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—State Fire Marshal Baldwin today detailed men to investigate the fires this week in munition plants in this State.

One Inspector was detailed to the Bethlehem Steel Works and another will go to the Eddystone branch of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where there was a slight fire the same day the Bethlehem Steel Company's No. 4 machine shop was burned. Other Inspectors have been active in western and central parts of the State, where fires have occurred in other plants.

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, appeared at his office in this city yesterday, and said that the reports of the fire in the Bethlehem plant had been exaggerated.

"The delay caused by the fire in the machine shop," he said, "will not be longer than five or six weeks in this department. The men employed in the burned building will be distributed among other departments."

Mr. Schwab had no comment to make about the origin of the fire.

EXPLAINS FOR MRS. HURD.

Husband Tells How She Carried Package for Austrian Consulate.

Charles S. Hurd of this city, whose wife was mentioned in an article printed in The Providence Journal as the bearer, while a passenger on the steamship Rotterdam, of tubes supposed to contain anti-tetanus serum but which actually contained, it is alleged, documents from Ambassador Dumba, writes the following letter to THE TIMES:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention is called to an article in your issue of yesterday quoting an article from The Providence Journal. That article charges Dr. Dumba with having tricked the city Health Department and the Red Cross Society by sending contraband information to his Government in boxes that were supposed to contain only antitoxin serum for the Austrian Red Cross Society.

In that article the name of Mrs. Charles S. Hurd is used as that of one in whose care was sent a box involved in the charge.

While this may not be a matter of serious public interest it becomes in some degree an affair of earnest private concern, because of Mrs. Hurd's activity last Spring in enlisting the sympathy and financial contributions of her friends here in behalf of war sufferers in her native city of Vienna and for which she was deeply and gratefully indebted to these friends; also to THE TIMES for its kind reference to her work.

While Mrs. Hurd is of Vienna birth and parentage, some ten years of her earlier life was spent in boarding schools in London, where she has relatives and friends and many valued associations, while she also has for over twenty years been a resident of New York, to which she is tenderly attached by many ties.

It is true that a box supposed by Mrs. Hurd and myself to contain antitoxin serum was placed in her care and taken by her, as personal baggage, with the consent of the Holland-America Company.

The facts are these:

The illness of Mrs. Hurd's mother and the anxieties connected with this and with the presence in war service of so many close relatives made it desirable for her to spend a time with her family.

To help assure her of a safe and pleasant railway journey the Austro-Hungarian and German Ambassadors kindly wrote letters for her addressed to the civil and military authorities of Austria and Germany asking them to extend to Mrs. Hurd every helpful courtesy and attention in any emergency.

On leaving the Austrian Embassy, after calling to make expressions of my thanks for this kindness, one of the attaches asked me if Mrs. Hurd would take with her a box of serum for the Red Cross, since one sent via Italy had probably been held there and since need in Vienna of the serum to relieve suffering was both immediate and urgent.

This commission I accepted.

Therefore, we found on the pier the day of the Rotterdam sailing a box about 2¼ feet square marked with Mrs. Hurd's name, and with it a large red cross, and in the care of one of the Consulate's staff. Therewith were also two similar boxes addressed to Mr. Anton Wedl, a prominent merchant here and an American citizen.

The company's officers reluctantly allowed the boxes to go on board.

The English authorities at Dover, where the steamer was held three days, passed the boxes readily. We surely never doubted what these boxes held, and if they carried contraband papers the results to Mrs. Hurd would have been very serious had the boxes been examined.

The Austrian Consul General has assured me that affidavits would, if requested, be given declaring that the boxes contained only the antitoxin serum kindly provided by the Health Department of this city.

Until I receive advices proving the contrary I am disposed to accept these assurances as correct.

At the same time this would seem to be an opportune moment for the Consulate to proceed against The Providence Journal and to demand proof for its assertion.

While such demands or suits against newspapers involve time, money, and generally without satisfactory results, this charge is so peculiarly serious and easy of proving to be false, if false, that the Consulate may wisely, in justice to itself, act with promptness and determination to present its side of the case.

I trust that you will kindly give this letter prominent insertion so that an act, intended only to be one of mercy, may be cleared from any suspicions of wrong.

CHARLES S. HURD.
New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—The Providence Journal tomorrow morning will print Mr. Hurd's letter, with the following comment:

Mr. Hurd's letter is straightforward and sincere. The Journal does not doubt that Mrs. Hurd was acting in perfect good faith and believed that the box she carried with her contained anti-toxin serum. With regard to Mr. Hurd's statement suggesting that the charge made by The Journal is grave enough for prompt action on the part of Consul General von Nuber, The Journal fully agrees with Mr. Hurd, and also suggests that Mr. von Nuber state where the boxes in question were held during the three days after they had been abstracted from the Red Cross station at the Bush Terminal until they reached the steamer Rotterdam, and why these boxes were not taken direct from the Bush Terminal to the steamer.

Consul General von Nuber will bring no suit against The Providence Journal. His entire time apart from the onerous duties of providing secret messengers to Vienna and Berlin with false passports will be taken up in the near future with explanations to the Department of Justice.

SAYS IT'S CONSCRIPTION.

Manchester Guardian Criticises New Recruiting Announcement.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Manchester Guardian interprets the new recruiting announcement, over which there is considerable discussion, to mean actual compulsion for unmarried men.

"To talk of voluntary enlistment to a man who is told that if he does not enlist voluntarily he will be enlisted all the same," the newspaper says, "is to insult his intelligence as well as to command his person.

"The system which the Press Bureau statement appears to contemplate is not a voluntary system at all, so far as unmarried men are concerned."

NEW GARIBALDI EXPLOIT.

Beppino Made a Colonel for Valor in Storming Col di Lana.

MILAN, Nov. 12, (via Paris.)—Beppino Garibaldi, grandson of the Liberator, and the men under his command took a prominent part in the storming of the Col di Lana, says a dispatch from Belluno to the Corriere della Sera. It was Garibaldi who hoisted the Italian colors on the summit, according to these advices, and he was promoted to the rank of Colonel the next day for distinguished services.

French Minister Goes to the Orient.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Denys Cochin, Minister without portfolio in the Briand Cabinet, has been sent by the Government on a special mission to the Orient. He was accompanied by his Secretary, Charles de Lasteyre. His brother, Colonel Cochin, who recently was wounded, left here tonight for Saloniki. M. Cochin was for many years Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies' Committee on Foreign Relations.

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LIGHT ON CONTRACT 'JOKER'

Drainage Clause Regarding Disposal Plants Legally Necessary, but Actually Ineffective.

All peril to the water supply of New York City from the proposed sewage disposal plants at the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the New York State Training School for Boys near Yorktown Heights, will be averted when the ultimate plans for the sanitary equipment of these institutions are carried out. An outlet for the sewage from both will be provided on the Hudson River, not, as has been believed in some quarters, on Mohansic Lake and Crom Pond, which empty into the Croton watershed.

Mayor Mitchel and the city authorities will receive formal assurances to that effect in an official communication which will go into every detail of the plans and which will be sent after a conference next Monday in Albany between Governor Whitman, Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury, State Commissioner of Health Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, and State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher.

In the meantime some friends of Governor Whitman say Mayor Mitchel had been informally notified of the final plans in connection with the sewage disposal plants and might well have accepted the solemn assurances made to him verbally and in writing by the Governor. In some quarters there was an inclination to ascribe to political motives the hostile attitude assumed by Mayor Mitchel, including the court proceedings begun on behalf of the city to obstruct the letting of the contracts for the two plants.

Arguments on a motion to show cause why a permanent injunction should not issue to prevent the construction of the two sewage disposal plants was to have been made before Supreme Court Justice Keogh at White Plains yesterday, but went over for ten days at the request of the Attorney General. Under a stipulation made in court no step will be taken toward letting the contracts pending argument.

A Misunderstanding, Says Biggs.

Dr. Biggs issued a statement last night in which he declared that the court proceedings and the general opposition to the sewage disposal plans had grown out of a misunderstanding. He reiterated the assurances made by Governor Whitman that no flow from the sewage disposal plants would reach the Croton watershed and declared that the plants would not be operated until after a pipe line to the Hudson had been constructed to carry the sterilized effluent away.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter was afforded an opportunity yesterday to examine the plans on file in the office of State Architect Pilcher. The plans, which bear the approval of Governor Whitman as stated in THE TIMES yesterday, clearly provide for an outlet from the sewage disposal plant of the training school into Mohansic Lake and that of the insane hospital into Crom Pond. Any one examining the plans would reach the conclusion that the objections raised by the New York City authorities and by the Merchants' Association were fully justified.

A talk with Mr. Pilcher, however, placed the project in a different light. He declared that the pipe line which appeared on the blue prints as leading into Mohansic Lake and into Crom Pond would never be constructed, even though the specifications under which the construction work is to be undertaken, once the contracts are let, explicitly provide for the discharge of the effluent from the two plants into the lake and the pond, respectively.

Joker to Get Around Finance Law.

It appears from Mr. Pilcher's statement that these provisions, which he admitted might well have led to an erroneous belief that it was proposed to pour sewage into the Croton watershed, had been inserted to get around a provision in Section 36 of the State Finance law. Under this section no binding contract can be entered upon by the State except for the complete construction of any improvement contemplated by an appropriation.

The section reads as follows:

"A contract or contracts made in pursuance of an appropriation by the State for a specific object shall be for the completion of the work contemplated by the appropriation, and in the aggregate shall not exceed the amount of such appropriation. A contract for a part of such work shall not be binding upon the State until contracts are also made covering the entire work contemplated by such appropriation, except where it is expressly provided by such appropriation that a part of the work may be done by day's labor. Every such contract shall be accompanied by a bond for the completion of the work covered by the contract, within the amount stipulated therein, which bond shall be filed in the office of the State Controller.

"The sewage disposal plants," said Mr. Pilcher, "would not be complete without an outlet. Hence, in order to be within the law it was necessary to provide for these outlets which we are all agreed shall not be constructed. There will be no difficulty in having the contracts modified after they have been let."

Plan Is to Speed Up Work.

The statement made public by Commissioner Biggs says in part:

"The approval of the present plans by Governor Whitman does not change the situation in the least and does not mean that any effluent from the sewage disposal plant will at any time reach the New York City water supply. It does mean, however, that the work of constructing the disposal plant may begin much earlier than would otherwise be possible. It amounts merely to approving plans for constructing part of a disposal system, the whole of which requires the construction of a pipe line to carry the purified and sterile effluent over the mountain to the Hudson River.

"When completed the whole work will consist of three portions—(a) the Training School sewage disposal plant, (b) the Mohansic State Hospital sewage disposal plant, and (c) the pipe line to the Hudson River. When the last named is completed the outfall from the two sewage disposal plants will be diverted into this pipe line. In the meanwhile one of these will be in operation. The construction in three parts is to obviate delay."

An examination of the appropriations made at the last session of the Legislature shows that Governor Whitman's assurances that the sewage will be drained into the Hudson will not depend for their fulfillment on anything as uncertain as a prospective act of the Legislature. The money to carry out the project is already available.

The Legislature of this year appropriated $40,000 for the construction of a sewage disposal plant at the New York Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights. This appropriation will be ample for the construction of what might be termed the local section of the plant where the sewage is chemically treated and sterilized before the effluent is piped away.

This would not be sufficient for any plant involving a pipe line to the Hudson. It is proposed to construct the Hudson pipe line in connection with the Mohansic State Hospital sewage disposal plant and to use a portion of the $40,000 appropriation made for the other institution to connect the sewage disposal plant there with the Hudson pipe line.

WOMEN HISS WOOD'S PREPAREDNESS PLEA

Cooper Union Audience Jeers Mention of Wilson, Roosevelt, and Morgan.

HECKLERS ANNOY SPEAKER

Janitor Turns Out Lights to Bring Mass Meeting of Women's Peace Party to an End.

A crowd that filled the great auditorium of Cooper Union at the meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Peace Party last night greeted with jeers, hisses, and ridicule the program for preparedness as set forth by Henry A. Wise Wood Chairman of the Conference Committee on Preparedness and a member of the Administration's Naval Advisory Board. At times the derisive hoots especially when another speaker, Allan Benson, made an attack upon J. P. Morgan, threatened to interrupt the proceedings.

Even an appeal on the part of Mr. Wood to the patriotism of the crowd as American citizens met with as much laughter as applause. On the other hand, a statement such as the following, made by Mr. Benson, met with great approval:

"If Mr. Wood says that patriotism is the act of giving up your life, if need be, to the ruling classes of the nation when what they want me to do does not meet with what my conscience dictates, then I am not patriotic. If Mr. Wood believes with the members of the Union League Club who passed a resolution favoring universal service—well, I want to say, if ever those who are enlisted with the ruling classes come to my house to send me to fight and kill some one against whom I have no grievance, they will not take me away, and he who comes will not go away under his own power."

Woman Heckler Interrupts.

The derisive voice of a woman inquired why the working men should be forced to train and fight when the capitalist did not.

"In time of war the wealthy man who is not found in the ranks with the working man is a skunk," retorted Mr. Wood.

"How about the Seventh Regiment?" bellowed a deep voice from the rear of the hall. "Oh, how about the Seventh?"

This sally was the signal for another round of jeers.

Altogether it was one of the most remarkable meetings which has been staged in Cooper Union for a long time, and while the apparent small number who were in accord with Mr. Wood tried their best to be heard, the cause was hopeless. Mr. Wood completed his address and never lost his poise, but it was obvious at times that he found it a bitter struggle. Several times Miss Crystal Easyman Benedict, who presided, had to appeal for fair play.

At every possible juncture hundreds of Socialists and agitators in the crowd attempted to inject into the meeting their feelings against the capitalists.

Mr. Benson started the meeting with a derisive attack upon Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for his militarist leanings and his statements about the ex-President called forth the first hisses. There was much cheering too, but whether hisses and jeers were for or against Mr. Roosevelt, it was diff cult to determine; certainly his policies had many enemies in the hall.

There followed an attack upon President Wilson for changing front and endeavoring to saddle the people with a debt of $2,000,000,000 for an unnecessary preparedness program, which met with favor at the hands of the crowd.

Appeal for Fair Play.

It was this situation that Mr. Wood faced and Miss Benedict, seeing trouble ahead, made her first plea for fair play, asking the crowd to at least accept the next speaker's remarks as sincere.

"I hate war like Mr. Benson does," said Mr. Wood, "and I can tell you what war is. I was talking to a friend today who had just come from London. He told me that in one of the Zeppelin raids over London a hospital occupied by 200 children was blown to atoms and not one escaped. In one street, he said, the damage amounted to $10,000,000.

He went on to explain that what this country was seeking was not militarism but simply strength sufficient to make it possible for a self-respecting American citizen to go about his business as he thought best. Such a statement was met with incredulous sighs from many parts of the hall. He spoke of the need of a "quarantine against war" and there were many who laughed.

He spoke frankly of a fear that Germany might attempt to colonize in South America after the war in Europe ended and said that such a movement had actually been started by the Germans, secretly, before the war.

"There must be no European army in this hemisphere," he said, "and there is only one way on God's earth to prevent it. That is to have in these waters a navy which will be able to cope with any situation. We want to be kept out of the quarrels of Europe."

A statement that the money spent to build a navy would go to the workingmen who built the ships was met by jeers.

"I'm not here to defend Mr. Morgan, for he is able to defend himself," said Mr. Wood. "But, anyway, he is not making his money now out of this country, but is getting it from the European powers. And much of it is going to you here who are engaged in manufacture.

"Boo" in Patriotism.

"Now, if trouble comes," he said with some heat, "remember you who have laughed here, because if this Government is not equipped with the weapons to protect you it is going to be a serious thing for you and for me. We are simply asking enough so that America can defend itself in a manly way.

"There is another thing I want to tell you. Do you know what patriotism is?"

A loud "Boo" rose from the audience.

"Yes, that illustrates just what I mean," Mr. Wood shouted. "But I want to tell you that it does mean something to you; if it does not you have no business here, you have no business to accept the protection of this flag of ours."

"Another thing: Do you know that this country is seething with spies?"

There were more jeers at this.

"Well, go to Bethlehem, then; go to the Roebling works."

"Hot air!" shouted a man.

"No, not hot air, but hot fire," retorted Mr. Wood.

When Mr. Wood mentioned "conscription" the crowd jeered again.

"Oh, I know you are all good Americans," said Mr. Wood; "if you are not, you have no place here. And I know you will do your duty by your country."

"But why should we fight; if another country comes here why should we not work for them!" asked a woman.

"I can answer that very easily," said Mr. Wood. "There are two words: One is patriotism, the other slavery, and you know what Patrick Henry said. And you men; you have the right when the time comes to fight. You can run if you want to do so. But there are a few of us who don't want to run and whose ancestors did not run when their country was facing trouble."

Near the close of the meeting a big, burly fellow, who had been fidgeting under the jeers he heard, jumped to his feet. He started to talk in favor of Mr. Wood's arguments, saying that he had been in the Philippines. The crowd tried to shout him down, but he persisted. There were loud cries of "Don't listen to him; he has moss on his face. Shut up."

But the man continued to speak amid the hubbub, and finally Miss Benedict took the meeting in hand, silenced the rowdyism with much trouble, and ended the debate by introducing Mrs. Wallin, the Socialist orator. As she brought her address to a close the janitor of the building began to put the lights out, and the crowd dispersed.

CHINESE ACCUSE POLICE.

Sergeant and Two Others on Trial for Pell Street Visit.

Sergeant Ezekiel E. Keller and Patrolmen Pierce J. Fleming and George N. Faust of Inspector Dwyer's staff were placed on trial yesterday afternoon before Deputy Commissioner Dunham on charges made by Hom Yue, a waiter of 17 Doyers Street.

Yue testified that he and several other Chinese were in the dry goods store of Chin Quey, at 10 Pell Street, on Oct. 5, when Keller and the two patrolmen burst into the store. Keller, he said, poked him in the ribs with an umbrella, and Fleming and Faust struck him. Faust, he added, kicked him as he left the store.

Yue was corroborated by Quey, who testified Keller also struck him. Chin Yen, a cigar dealer at 15½ Doyers Street, and Chin Kee Yee of 10 Pell Street, also corroborated the complainant.

Commissioner Dunham adjourned the case until next Friday.

CARRANZA IN HOME TOWN.

Receives Rousing Welcome on Visit to His Birthplace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONCLOVA, Mexico, Nov. 12.—General Venustiano Carranza arrived today at Cuatro Cienegas, the place where he was born, and was received with a rousing welcome by his former fellow-townsmen. Many people shed tears when he visited the humble cottage where he was born, which was badly wrecked by the forces under Villa.

A banquet was given him in the theatre, which was served by the young ladies of the town and near-by ranches. After visiting the famous vineyards owned by his relatives, he is spending the night here. Tomorrow General Carranza will resume his trip by way of Saltillo, where he will be joined by his family, who will accompany him to Laredo.

The United Order of Mexican Workmen today adopted resolutions to present a diamond-studded gold medal to Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee, headed by Edmundo Martinez, will soon leave for New York. They will also carry written resolutions of thanks to Mr. Gompers for his aid in arranging that the Mexican labor unions should work in concert with the unions of the United States.

BROOKLYN LEGIONARY HIT.

David Dowd and a Boston Boy Wounded in Fighting in France.

Special to the New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—In a letter received today, Robert Soubiran, a South Boston lad who is fighting with the Foreign Legion in the French Army, describes the wounding of himself and David Dowd of Brooklyn, a comrade. The letter is dated at Hospital 17, Chalons-sur-Marne, Oct. 23, and follows in part:

"On the morning of the 19th, at the left of Ferme N——, where we were occupied in reinforcing a trench for attack under cover of a fog, several of our aviators passed overhead at a rather low altitude, and with their powerful glasses saw the movement of troops in the distance. Wireless messages soon had our artillery going full blast. When I say full blast I mean something like 200 shots a minute. The fog was lifting all the while, and consequently the enemy saw our movements and suspected an attack. Well, within ten minutes the place and the trench was a real hell to be in. Eight-inch shells fell all around us.

"Dowd was the first one to be struck. An exploding shell sent a part of its splinters into his right hand. Being next to Dowd, I quickly bandaged the injured hand and led him through the maze of trenches to a safe place in the rear, where a Red Cross men later found and attended to him. That was the last I saw of poor Dowd. However, I am confident that he will pull through O. K."

THREE RUN DOWN BY AUTOS.

Woman and Child Hurt in Fifth Ave.—Letter Carrier's Skull Broken

Mrs. Margaret Hubbel, 58 years old, of 100 West 162d Street, and her grandson, Harrison Otes, 4 years old, of the same address, were knocked down and severely injured by an automobile of the New York Edison Company, at Fifth Avenue and 102d Street, yesterday afternoon.

The man in charge of the automobile, John J. Pollack, of 854 Eighth Avenue, saw the grandmother and boy when it was too late, they having stepped from in front of another machine. Pollack took Mrs. Hubbel and the child to Mt. Sinai Hospital in his car. Mrs. Hubbel suffered from shock and a broken leg. The child's left leg was broken.

Pollack reported to the police, but was not detained.

Thomas Boyhlan of 115 East Forty-seventh Street, a letter carrier, 49 years old, while crossing Twenty-eighth Street at Third Avenue last night, was struck by an auto truck owned by the Adams Express Company, and operated by John Leary of 136 Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn. He was taken by Dr. Brunnellie to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull.

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GIRL CLAIMS BODY AS MYTHICAL LOVER'S

Continued from Page 1.

Illinois Central tracks, came to Chicago, learned that he body still was unidentified, obtain d it as her own and went on home.

Dispatches received here tonight from Quebec said that no Dr. Hensley was known there.

"Hensley's" Funeral Postponed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—The funeral of "Dr. Alleyne Hensley of Quebec," it was announced, would be held here this afternoon, but the undertaker admitted tonight that it had been "postponed." No definite information regarding the case can be obtained here. The girl is said to be in a critical condition.

In a formal statement evoked by reports current here the family this morning said:

"The funeral of Dr. Alleyne Hensley, who recently met his death in a railroad accident and whose marriage to Miss Julia Crumley of Atlanta, was announced to take place next Wednesday, Nov. 17, will be held at Patterson's undertaking parlors at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The funeral will be in private, only a few close friends of the family being present."

Friends of the Crumleys explained that Dr. Hensley was killed in a railroad accident in the West and that Miss Crumley brought his body to Atlanta for burial. Miss Crumley, it was further explained, met Dr. Hensley while she was in a hospital some time ago. It was also said that all arrangements for the wedding had been made when the news of Dr. Hensley's tragic death reached Atlanta.

Mr. Crumley, the girl's father, is a leading Southern Methodist minister and is wealthy. He is a son of a pioneer Atlanta family. Miss Crumley is about 28 years old.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Officials of the Johns Hopkins Hospital have no knowledge of Dr. Alleyne Hensley.

WHITMAN ASKED TO OUST M'CALL

Continued from Page 1.

singled out for destruction because of political reasons. The Governor saved McCall and Tammany was satisfied. The recent revelations, however, have estranged many of McCall's most intimate friends. When the matter was put up to Charles F. Murphy, it is said that he gave this dictum: "McCall must sink or swim."

Influences have been at work quietly within the past few days to have McCall quietly withdraw from the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission, but to all these suggestions McCall has taken the attitude that he is a much-maligned man and that, when the opportunity is given him he will explain everything.

McCall had never taken seriously the investigations of the Thompson Committee. Whenever he appeared before it his attitude was that he never did anything wrong, and that he would welcome the opportunity to appear again before Governor Whitman. Merton E. Lewis, who has conducted the examination as counsel to the committee, has gone after McCall with the one purpose in view to bring out that, while he may have privately turned over the stock in the Kings County Company to his wife, it nevertheless stood in the name of McCall, through his attendant, John J. Mackin.

Chairman McCall knew yesterday that charges against him would again be filed with the Governor. When he was asked if he had any statement to make he said:

"I shall not make any statement. I shall maintain a dignified course throughout. If it becomes necessary, in any proper place, before the proper authorities, I will say all that is to be said."

The Thompson Committee decided yesterday to suspend all other work and called upon all its members to take a vote on the McCall matter. Senator James A. Foley and Assemblyman Kincaid did not vote. Assemblyman Burr of Brooklyn, also a Democrat, voted in favor of preferring the charges. Others who voted against McCall were Senators Lawson and Towner and Assemblymen Baxter and Feinberg. Assemblymen Donohue and McQuiston were not present. Chairman Thompson said:

Thompson Told McCall Thursday.

"I realized yesterday that this action would be taken, and considered that in justice to Mr. McCall he should be so informed. I did so inform him. Our conference was private, but if Judge McCall desires to make public the conversation he has my consent. This duty is an unpleasant one. There was no personal antagonism in it, but our duty is to the State. We feel that the administration of the Public Service Commission law has been at fault, and that the public interest requires us to see that there is a better administration of the law. If some one suffers because of this, we cannot help it. Other matters will be taken up by the committee next week."

Assemblyman Burr made this statement:

"My voting to forward charges against Judge McCall in no way expresses my opinion as to either his guilt or innocence. It was based entirely upon the testimony brought before the committee and a statement by counsel that there is sufficient legal evidence to substantiate the charges. The public is entitled to hear these charges in full, and I believe the only way for Judge McCall to exculpate himself is before the Governor of the State."

"Up to Him," Says Senator Foley.

When Senator Foley was asked why he refrained from voting, he said:

"This affair is McCall's alone. It is up to him."

A member of the committee, who desired his name withheld said:

"However basically honest Mr. McCall may be, it is quite evident that he has lost the confidence of the people as a result of the disclosures brought forth during the past few days. There is hardly an eleven-year-old child who does not believe that the story of the Kings County Company stock is discreditable to McCall."

Paul R. Atkinson, Treasurer of the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, was put on the stand for a few minutes. He testified that the Edison Company of Brooklyn had taken over the outstanding 122 shares of stock of the Amsterdam company, although the city had objected against the amalgamation of the companies.

Chairman Thompson then announced that, the McCall matter disposed of, the committee would meet next Tuesday morning.

WHITMAN MAKES NO COMMENT

Hears of Charges at Buffalo as He Changes Cars.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Governor Whitman arrived on the Empire State Express and left ten minutes later for Dunkirk, where he is speaking tonight. A TIMES reporter informed him of the action of the Thompson Legislative Committee in voting to prefer charges against Commissioner McCall.

"This is news to me," the Governor said. "This is the first I have heard of it. Of course, I could not be expected to make any comment at this time. When I return to Albany I will receive the copy of the charges, and you may be assured that I will give them careful attention. After I have read the charges I will be able to tell something about the case. For the present, however, I will say nothing."

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Hereafter $1.50

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SAYS REPUBLICANS BACK DEFENSE PLAN

Senator Weeks Declares They Will Support President's Proposal in Congress.

DEBATE SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Political Science Diners Hear Arguments Over Way to Restore Our Merchant Marine.

The Republicans in Congress will cooperate with President Wilson on preparedness, according to Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who spoke at the Hotel Astor last night at the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science of New York. The topic was, "What Congress Should Do to Develop an American Mercantile Marine."

"There should be no partisanship on the matter of preparedness," he said. "President Wilson is carrying the olive branch to Republicans and he will be met by an endeavor to do the things that are necessary to enable the country to defend itself properly."

Senator Weeks went on, however, to say that Republicans, on the other hand, were not ready to acquiesce in any effort to put through the Ship Purchase Bill under the guise of a measure for preparedness.

He was applauded when he said that he did not want to see the Government enter the shipping business, and that there was no possibility that the Republicans would ever favor it. He added that, as the Democrats seemed to be unalterably opposed to any form of subsidy or assistance to privately owned steamships, there appeared to be no way of reaching a compromise plan of building up the American merchant marine, and the only solution that he could see to the problem was the return of the Republican Party to power.

"I am opposed to the Government going into business," he said. "I am opposed to it because the Government is the least effective business agency in the world. It was never organized to do business. It was organized for duties that are governmental and nothing else."

Government Railroads Called Costly.

Senator Weeks said that this was true of Governments all over the world. The only Government business economically and profitably managed, he said, was the Prussian State railways, and it was profitable because the Government had conferred on it many special advantages.

"Wherever a private railroad has gone into the hands of a Government," he added, "the cost of running it has jumped at a tremendous rate."

He referred to the statement of the Postmaster General that $18,000,000 could be saved in the cost of the rural delivery service by reorganization and said that any business man in the audience could run the service at a great saving.

"On the other hand," he said, "I believe in the co-operation of the Government with private enterprises such as shipping. It is absolutely essential, from the standpoint of the navy, that there should be suitable ships in operation which can be drawn on in time of need, and it can be completely demonstrated that if this Government rendered sufficient aid to private lines of fast steamers covering all the principal ports of South America, the vessels to be constructed under the direction of the Navy Department, with a provision that crews and ships should be transferred to the navy in case of need, the saving to the Government would be equivalent to the aid given. Furthermore, we need men for our naval reserve, and this is another reason for our giving encouragement to the upbuilding of our merchant marine and to increase that part of our population which engage in a seafaring life.

"We need a merchant marine for mercantile and naval purposes. We should repeal any legislation which, like portions of the Seamen's Bill, militates against its development. Any governmental operations which place Government-owned and controlled ships in competition with privately-owned and controlled ships should not be countenanced."

Senator Fletcher Defends Ship Bill.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, who had charge of the Government Ship Purchase Bill in the Senate last session, spoke strongly in favor of that measure as the only means of restoring the American merchant marine. He said that there were many good features to the La Follette Seamen's Act, but probably some objectionable ones also, and that the latter would be eliminated.

"We must be free from foreign domination," said Senator Fletcher. "I do not know how that can be secured except by governmental control in view of the great lead that the merchant marines of other countries have obtained."

The Ship Purchase Bill was further supported by a telegram from William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who was unable to be present.

"If we are to have adequate naval preparedness," he said in the telegram, "and this I think is imperative, we must have an adequate naval auxiliary in the form of a merchant marine; as that is equally imperative, the Government should provide such a naval auxiliary without delay and utilize it for the purpose of training an essential and efficient naval reserve of American officers and seamen of unquestioned fealty to our flag, so that in time of war our reliance for a naval auxiliary and a naval reserve will not be a makeshift or broken reed. Profound economic changes will result from the world-wide war now raging. We must secure our economic as well as our physical safety. The utilization of a naval auxiliary merchant marine in time of peace for the expansion and protection of our foreign trade is of vital importance. The prosperity of our country depends absolutely upon the continued growth of our foreign commerce."

Mr. McAdoo added that this was not a partisan question and should never be treated as such.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, a Democrat, also favored the Ship Purchase bill and advocated legislation which would prevent the sudden sale of ships, as in the case of the Pacific Mail and other lines, as the loss of these ships without warning imperiled the ability of this country to take care of its shipping.

Irving P. Bush, who presided, said that the great difficulties in the way of a shipbuilding program were that government ownership was regarded as socialism and subsidies were viewed as graft.

South America as Safety Valve.

Investment of capital in South America and the development of trade there offer not only a business opportunity for the United States but may prevent an industrial crisis which otherwise is almost certain to follow the cessation of war orders, according to Charles M. Muchnic, Vice President of the American Locomotive Sales Corporation and an expert on South America, who spoke at Earl Hall, Columbia University, at the afternoon session.

The extension of foreign trade, following the investment of capital in foreign countries, was also urged by Willard D. Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co. and by Eugene P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Company. Such a policy, however, it was argued, would require a return to "dollar diplomacy," as it is practiced in other great nations through the co-operation of Government, financiers, manufacturers, and exporters, and would require a new policy, under which sanction and protection is given by the Government to investments in foreign lands.

Mr. Muchnic argued that the sudden release, when peace comes, of enormous forces of labor now in the armies would mean a flooding of the labor market. At the same time the great extension of factories due to the need for munitions would make the factory capacity and the capacity for foreign trade of the European nations much greater. Our factory capacity would be similarly increased at the end of the war, but labor would be high priced here, he argued. In the face of these circumstances the only way for this country to gain foreign trade would be by large investments in foreign fields and a carefully prepared Governmental and business policy to meet the situation which would follow the war.

Raps Our Chinese Loan Policy.

Mr. Straight said that the Government of this country, by refusing its sanction to the six-power loan to China and similiar transactions in which bankers of this country would have participated, reflected the failure of this nation generally to understand the function of finance and to appreciate the duty of a Government in relation to trade and finance.

He said that the Administration, after refusing its sanction to the six-power loan, or similar loans, for commercial purposes, had approved a loan to China for the building of a railroad, after the report of the Red Cross that such a railway, enabling Chinese to escape when necessary from a river basin where floods cost many lives, would have great humanitarian effects. In time, he predicted that it would be seen that, if loans are to be approved for altruistic reasons, they should be approved partly on similar grounds when they tend to develop an undeveloped country as well as to give returns to the investors.

Mr. Straight said that the American investments in China, which had followed the adoption of the open-door policy, had recently declined with our trade. He deplored the repudiation by the present Administration of the policy called "dollar diplomacy," which had prevailed in our foreign policy from the time of Secretary Hay to that of Knox.

"Dollar diplomacy," he said, "originated in the Orient when Admiral Perry, half a century ago, laid the foundations of our friendship with Japan, which was followed by the signing of commercial treaties."

Mr. Straight predicted that after the present war there would be some revival of the six-power agreement to insure the integrity of China, in spite of the silence of the United States at present upon the developments between Japan and China. Otherwise, he said, China would become the subordinate of another power, which he did not name.

Eugene P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Company, argued for governmental protection for American investments abroad.

Professor Henry R. Seager presided. Short talks were made by Professor William R. Shepherd and Guy Emerson.

Ring Attacks the Seamen's Law.

A more unfortunate law than the La Follette Seamen's Bill was never enacted by Congress, according to Welding Ring, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who spoke at the morning session. Mr. Ring said that the bill was in conflict with treaties with twenty-one nations; that it was a direct inducement to desertion by crews, and that there was so much bad in the bill and so little good that it was difficult to characterize it.

Mr. Ring recommended the creation of a shipping board resembling the British Board of Trade, with power to make regulations and revise the navigation laws; the prompt suspension of the La Follette law, and the enactment of a new law eliminating the objectionable features of the former; the termination of the agitation for Government ownership of merchant vessels, and legislation to safeguard investments in shipping.

Professor Grover Gerhardt Huebner of the University of Pennsylvania, said the signs of a possible permanent improvement in the shipping situation were the increasing exports in the last four months to markets outside of Europe; the establishment of six American branch banks in Latin America; the temporary increase in the American deep-sea fleet. He urged the subsidizing of a limited number of steamship lines in the South American, Oriental, Australasian and South African trade to act as trade pioneers; the enforcement of the freedom of the seas, and a possible modification of the anti-trust statutes to permit industrial or commercial concerns to combine in the conduct of their foreign trade.

Gerard Henderson, editor of the Harvard Law Review, defended the La Follette bill and said that the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the safety appliance laws had met with similar opposition.

Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore urged that Congress create a Merchant Marine Board with power to develop an American merchant marine by buying ships and running them as Government-owned vessels or by operating them through corporations with the help of well-secured loans by the Government. He urged that this could also be made the means of establishing an adequate naval reserve.

Albert McC. Mathewson of New Haven said that every country with a merchant marine had obtained it through Government assistance, and that this country could obtain a merchant marine only by the same plan.

Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia presided over this meeting.

HOFBRAU FLAG RIGHT NOW.

Herr Janssen Told a Greek to Hoist It, and He Hung It Union Down.

There was interested comment in Broadway about Thirtieth Street yesterday afternoon when the American flag, upside down, was seen fluttering on the staff above the Hofbräu Haus, of which August Janssen, according to the menu, is "Wirt," or host. The Hofbräu Haus, in decoration, is entirely German from wine cellar to gabled roof, and the bill of fare is printed in German.

Herr Janssen was found among his guests. In his appearance and speech he typifies German efficiency. His forehead is broad, his eye glances keenly, his nose is prominent, his lips firm, and his chin strong. He speaks decisively with just a slight slur of Germanic accent. When told that the American flag was flying upside down above his hostelry, he did not waste words.

"Schneider," he called. Schneider appeared. "Get that man who put up the flag wrong and kill him." He glanced restively about at the waiters as if restraining himself from laying hands upon the nearest one to kill him in lieu of the flag offender.

Schneider came back in a moment. "I got him," he explained. "He was a Greek, and a green one at that. They'll take care of his all right. The flag we had this morning was torn, so we sent that man to put up a new one. He didn't understand about the colors."

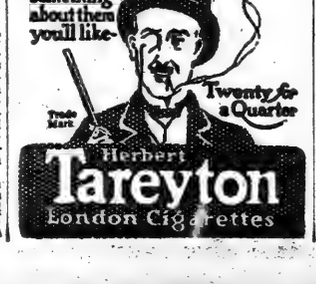
SUNNYSIDE STRIKERS FINED.

Eighteen Men and Ten Women Disorderly at Pennsylvania Yards.

Magistrate Harry Miller in the Long Island City Police Court held an all afternoon and evening session yesterday to dispose of the cases of strikers arrested about the Sunnyside yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the last two days. In an encounter late Thursday night, shots were fired.

Eighteen men and ten women strikers were before the Magistrate. After hearing their statements the men were all fined $10 each, and the women $5 each. Before the prisoners were taken to the Queens jail, persons appeared and paid their fines.

The police from the Hunters Point precinct, who were guarding the yards, were reinforced last evening by reserves from other precincts and also by a considerable force of special police of the railroad.



ADMITS WILSON PLAN IS LIKELY TO WIN

The Preparedness Germ, Senator Norris Avers, Has Swept the Country.

WOULD RAISE INCOME TAX

And Make Wealthy Men Pay for Defenses—Bailey, Anti-Militarist, Reports Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The strength of the President's program of preparedness throughout the country was indicated this afternoon by Senator Norris, a radical Republican from Nebraska. Mr. Norris's expressions are the more convincing as he is himself opposed to all but the smallest increases in the national defenses. While he thinks the imposition of extra taxes for defense purposes in time of peace is unjustifiable and believes there may come a revulsion of public sentiment on the subject, this sentiment now is strongly in favor of a larger army and navy, and will, in his opinion, carry the program in some form to final enactment.

"There seems to be a preparedness germ," said Mr. Norris, "or an epidemic that has swept the country. Nearly everybody has it. In my own State the people divided; but there is a branch of the Navy League there, and many honest men favor a larger navy. I don't wish to sit in judgment on them, and I admit that I feel rather lonely in my opposition to the proposed increases."

Mr. Norris said that he thought there was less reason for increased defenses now than at any time in the last forty years. When the war was over, he said, there would not be a country in the world as strong as the United States. This would be true if peace came now before the belligerents were exhausted. If the war was fought to an end, he said, it might well be that the United States would find itself with the strongest navy in the world.

"A single day's work," said Mr. Norris, "might send the strength of the British or the German fleets to the bottom of the sea and leave us in a pre-eminent position. In any case this is not the time to be agitating the question. We have already learned the value of the submarine from this war. There may be other lessons to learn that will cause us to change our program. There is no cause for hurry on our part, and we should wait until the war is over before adopting a program."

Mr. Norris is an advocate of a Ship Purchase Bill of some sort. He admitted, however, that during his stay at home he had heard little about it and that there was little interest in the subject. This indifference to the merchant marine, however, did not lessen interest in a larger navy.

"If the President's program is to be adopted, as now seems likely," said Mr. Norris, "there are two ways by which I'd raise the needed revenue. I would increase the income tax on large incomes—say those above $20,000. And I would impose an inheritance tax like the amendment I proposed to the Underwood Bill. In that I exempted inheritances of less than $50,000, but had the rate progressive until on very large bequests it would be half the inheritance.

"If it is known in advance that the rich men who would profit by enlarged defenses would have to pay for it they would drop the propaganda at once. If the profit from making guns and armor plate were removed the sentiment for larger defenses, which is largely artificial, would collapse. If the navy is to be increased, I think several Government plants should be constructed to make the material, so as to keep the profits from individuals interested in the propaganda. A tax on manufacturers of munitions would not do much good, as the tax would ultimately be paid by the Government, which would be compelled to pay higher prices for supplies."

Mr. Norris said, in reply to a question, that a larger defense program a year ago might have caused Germany to listen more attentively than she did to the earlier communications of the American Government, but he thought that it was more likely that under those conditions the United States would have pushed matters closer to a warlike declaration.

Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, Democrat, who is taking much interest in the promotion of an educational campaign against the pending preparedness program, said today:

"There is more sentiment among members of Congress in opposition to the proposed program than I had suspected. Four members whom I had classed as almost certain to favor the plan to increase expenditures for war purposes I have most excellent reason now to believe will be found on the other side of the fence when the showdown comes."

Mr. Bailey said that he was not at liberty to mention names, but indicated that one of those he had in mind was from Arkansas, another from Indiana, a third from Virginia, and a fourth from California.

"There is still another from Virginia," he said, "but as his position is known only by hearsay, as I have had no opportunity to see him personally, his name is not included in a list made up by me of those who have indicated their determination to resist increased expenditures on army and navy."

Mr. Bailey is also keeping in touch with the various peace societies throughout the United States and is seeking their co-operation in his campaign.

"With Majority Leader Kitchin," said he, "I firmly believe that this preparedness program cannot withstand intelligent criticism. People have accepted it only where it has been least understood and where the facts were least known. The whole program of preparedness is predicated on the assumption that the masses are ignorant and misinformed and that before they can be enlightened and placed in possession of the real truth it can be carried to success on a wave of hysteria.

"The Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange has already gone on record against the militarist program. Labor organizations are declaring against it. Churches are taking the same course. Every day developments come to my notice which encourage me in the hope that this country may be delivered from the great danger which threatens it in the form of a Prussianized Republic."

President Wilson and the Cabinet met today for the first time since last July, when the German submarine question was at one of its most serious stages. The chief subject taken up at today's meeting was how to raise the money for carrying out the defense plans. No definite conclusion was reached, but the prevailing idea was to avoid a bond issue. The subject will be considered further at conferences of the President and Democratic leaders of the Senate and House.

Secretary Houston said that the agricultural interests of the country were in very good condition. Optimistic reports of business conditions were laid before the Cabinet.

FORD ON PREPAREDNESS.

Calls It a Plan to Keep Munition Factories Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 12.—Henry Ford, the auto manufacturer, a visitor in this city, in discussing the preparedness program today said:

"Preparedness is war. That is why I have never accepted the appointment as a member of the committee of inventors and scientists to assist the Government in devising means of defense. The preparedness program is really a plan to keep the munition factories busy after this war ends. In reality war is a device of the big financiers, the biggest cowards in the world. Those fellows run if you drop a hat, but they don't care how much the other fellows—the little ones—fight, or how many are killed. It is the little fellows who pay for these wars, and the wars only increase the burden upon the little fellow, while making the big one more powerful and wealthier.

"This country doesn't want any war. The people don't need to prepare for one because there cannot be one so long as the people retain their power. We have been free from wars because the people have all the say in the Government. There are too many of us who know what peace means to let the financiers rush us into a conflict.

"The newspapers of the world could end the present conflict in two months' time. Unite the newspapers of the world in a campaign for peace, and the men who feed the war mills of death and the women who must bear the burdens and the sorrow at home will, of their own force, end armed conflict. In this country already the strength of the small papers, the village weeklies and small town dailies, is asserting itself, and turning the nation against any foolish talk of the necessity of impoverishing the country for the purpose of preparing against something that it is not possible will come to us. Let the magazines and big dailies join in the work, and world peace will be a reality instead of a dream."

SETTLING DYE PROBLEM.

England Adapts Fashion to Necessities—Everybody Wearing Grays.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The dyestuff problem is being settled in England, says Consul Clayborne at Bradford, by the adaptation of fashions to necessities. Everybody, he says, is now wearing grays, because these can be had in fast colors, while other shades cannot be relied on. Scarlets, pinks, and blues are very scare. Browns are very common because there was a large stock of brown dyes on hand when the war began.

Trade organizations and all Government agencies are co-operating to obtain supplies of dyes from different sources. Resort has been had to old methods of dyeing, but they are too expensive. The process of dyeing black all wool serge is mentioned as an illustration of the difficulty the mills are having.

The English market has picked up Swiss dyes whenever a chance has presented itself, and the reports state that the profits this year to the Swiss dyestuff manufacturers have been extraordinarily large. The Society of Chemical Industry at Basle reports that after laying aside $535,000, as against $175,000 last year, for depreciation, and the sum of $195,000 for pensions for workmen, there was a net profit on the year's operations of $496,000, as against $350,000 the year before.

JOHN LEE'S WILL IS FOUND.

White Star Vice President Left an Estate of $200,000.

After John Lee, formerly Vice President of the White Star Steamship Company, died on May 2 at his home, 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Public Administrator Frank V. Kelly took charge of the estate, which was said to approximate $200,000. A month later a will of Mr. Lee, executed in England and dated Oct. 29, 1878, was found among his assets in the steamship office in Manhattan.

Mr. Lee in 1878 was a clerk for the White Star Line in England. He had an estate of $20,000, and his will directed that it be distributed equally among his two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Holmes and Mrs. Amy James, and a brother William T. Lee, all of whom live in England. As the witnesses to the will are dead, Surrogate Ketcham yesterday signed an order directing a commission to take testimony as to the authenticity of their signatures.

HOLDS COURT IN HOSPITAL.

Magistrate Frees Despondent Sisters Who Tried Suicide.

A session of the Coney Island Police Court was held in the Coney Island Hospital yesterday by Magistrate Steers for the purpose of freeing Miss Irma Mallet and her sister, Laura, from charges of attempted suicide. The women, who had suffered from exposure and starvation, were too ill to go to court, and because of the peculiar circumstances responsible for their plight the Magistrate decided that an exception should be made in their cases and the complaint against them be dismissed.

The sisters came here from France some months ago, and rented a cottage at Great Neck, L. I., where they hoped to get pupils in language classes. Without friends or relatives here, and having had no food for several days, the women went to Coney Island on Tuesday night and tried to drown themselves off the beach. Policeman James Norton of the Coney Island Station rescued them.

It was found that the sisters were so weak from hunger that medical aid was necessary, and later they were taken to the hospital. The Magistrate, accompanied by his clerk, held court there, seated on a chair between the beds of the two patients, with several nurses and physicians as witnesses. After talking with the Misses Mallet a few minutes he told them the charges were dismissed, and they would be free to go when they recovered. He thought the removal of the charges might aid their recovery.

Dr. Alice Gregory of 152 East Thirty-fifth Street, wrote to Acting Captain Frank Kenny at the Coney Island Station yesterday, requesting him to keep her informed of the movements of the Mallet sisters, as she desired to aid them. Others also offered to aid them.

Committee for Leicester Holme.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin appointed Mrs. Grace Chance of London yesterday as the committee of the property here of Leicester Holme, who was pronounced incompetent by a Master in Lunacy. The only property Mr. Holme has here is the income of a trust fund amounting to $5,399.69 a year. The English courts have allowed Mr. Holme £450 a year for his maintenance. There is an accumulation of the income from the trust fund of $4,910.

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3. *Under Fire in the Trenches* By OWEN JOHNSON
4. *A Further Look at the Case of Edith Cavell* By JAMES M. BECK, Former Assistant Attorney General of the U. S.
5. *Aeroplane Defense of Our Coast* By Rear Admiral R. E. PEARY
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This collection of poems consists of eighty-two pieces, fifty of which were published in his first volume in 1911. Of these fifty, seventeen were written before the poet was twenty-one. The remaining poems appeared chiefly in "New Numbers" and were collected after his death and published in England under the title of "1914 and Other Poems," 20,000 copies of which have already been sold.

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH TO USE GARY PLAN

Diocesan Convention Indorses Opportunity for Religious Teaching.

AUTHORIZES MONEY APPEAL

Social Service Commission Reports New York Has 100,000 Unemployables at All Times.

The Episcopal Church made arrangements yesterday to utilize the Gary system in the religious education of the young by direction of the Diocesan Convention, which yesterday closed its annual sessions at New Synod Hall.

Its consideration of this subject, as well as that of unemployment, was part of a strongly developed policy to give due attention to vital social and economic developments.

If the Gary plan is adopted in the schools the Episcopalians will be in a position to employ it, for a resolution was adopted as follows:

"That the Convention of the Diocese of New York authorizes the Board of Religious Education of the Diocese to appeal to individuals and churches for such financial support as in their judgment may be required to make use of the opportunity for religious instruction now presenting itself."

The omission of the words "Gary plan" from the resolution was due to the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's, who thought it inexpedient to indorse any special system of instruction. Bishop Frederick Courtney, rector of St. James's, said that the merits of the plan itself were not considered. All that the Church proposed to do was to take advantage of the fact that under the plan pupils would be absent for two hours from the school building, and to impart to them religious instruction in whatever place would prove convenient.

Prepares for Gary Plan.

This teaching might take place in a parish house, or it might be necessary to rent rooms. There might be the salaries of special religious teachers to pay. To meet such contingencies the convention therefore gives authority to its Education Board to raise the necessary funds. In view of the fact that the Catholics and the Jews are already making arrangements to avail themselves of the opportunity for instructing children in their faiths, Bishop Courtney said that it would be well for the Episcopalians to take action. He suggested that possibly in some parts of the city several Protestant denominations might co-operate in religious instruction.

The mover of the original resolution was the Rev. Dr. Harry P. Nichols, the President of the Board of Religious Education.

"There is no more vital subject before the Church today than religious education," said he, in reading his annual report. "The most pressing challenge coming to your board has been the opportunity for weekday religious instruction presented by the adoption of the Gary plan or some similar one in the public schools of New York. The scheme is still tentative."

100,000 Unemployed in City.

The Social Service Commission reported that one of the most serious problems which faced it last year was that of unemployment in New York.

"Seventy-five per cent. of all the applicants for temporary work," reported the Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach, the Executive Secretary of the commission, "were employable at the time of their applications. Twenty-five per cent. were employable had we been able to find positions for them. At least one-third of the unemployable became employable at the end of a month or six weeks, as the result of freedom from anxiety, a more regular life, and the wages they were able to earn.

"We estimate that at least 100,000 of unemployables are in New York today and at all times. No provision has been made for the vast and pathetic problem which they present. This is a challenge to religion, to science, and to humanity."

Announcement was made of the choice of Edmund L. Baylies and Justice Vernon M. Davis as lay deputies. The balloting of the day before had only resulted in two of the four lay deputies being chosen for the general convention which is to take place next October in St. Louis. The provisional clerical delegates selected yesterday were the Rev. Dr. Nichols, the Rev. Dr. William H. Pott, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery. A few votes were cast for the Rev. Dr. Manning, who had failed of election on Thursday as clerical delegate. The provisional lay deputies elected were F. C. Huntington, Franklin D. Roosevelt, J. M. Wainwright, and George Zabriskie.

Additional members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese chosen were the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Judge and Charles H. Russell.

New Cathedral Trustees.

The Rev. F. S. Smithers, Jr., and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, were made Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, class of 1921.

The Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Romaine S. Mansfield, the Rev. Dr. C. P. Tinker, S. D. Allen, Stephen Baker, and Charles A. Clark were called to the Board of Managers of the Diocesan Missionary and Church Extension Society.

The Rev. Dr. Raymond C. Knox, the Rev. Dr. N. B. Stevens, and Professor A. V. M. Jackson were added to the Board of Religious Education.

After the convention adjourned and as the members were leaving a woman, who was the sole occupant of the gallery, rose and started an incoherent talk about the lack of the knowledge of prayer among school children. She finally left the building. She refused to give her name.

YUAN AWAITS PROPER TIME.

Reply of Foreign Minister to Another Request for Delay.

PEKING, Nov. 12.—Chargé d'Affaires Vare of the Italian Legation visited the Foreign Office today and seconded the request of Japan, Russia, Great Britain, and France that the establishment of a monarchy be postponed.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Foreign Minister, reiterated the reply he had made to the other diplomats, stating that the Chinese people had declared for the restoration of the monarchy, but that it would be delayed until a suitable time could be found for the enthronement ceremonies.

TO DROP MOTHER'S ESTATE.

William Shepherd Dana Finds Only Debts to be Administered.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 12.—William Shepherd Dana, executor for the estate of his mother, Mrs. Ethel Dana Shepherd, who died about two years ago, has petitioned Surrogate Nicoll to allow him to account and resign. The reason assigned is that he has become tired of acting for an insolvent estate.

Mrs. Shepherd, like her son, was an adopted ward of William B. Dana, publisher of a financial journal in Manhattan, who died in 1910. Mrs. Shepherd received a yearly income of $25,000 from the estate, but it appears she was unable to live on that amount and at the time of her death was in debt.

The son says that at the time of his mother's death almost a hundred creditors were pressing her for payment. After the death of Mr. Dana she mortgaged or pawned almost everything she owned and much of it was subject to mortgages.

Mrs. Shepherd, according to the son, left $2,223.92. After paying funeral expenses and other bills only $333.44, less the amount of the executor's commissions, remain.

FOUGHT TO KISS TEACHER.

Two Boys in Children's Court for Misbehavior in School.

Miss Mathilda Weill, teacher in Public School 30, at 230 East Eighty-eighth Street, appeared before Justice Collins in the Children's Court yesterday as complainant against two boy pupils and accused them of attempting to kiss her.

Jacob Witowsky, 13 years old, of 309 East Ninety-fifth Street, was brought into court and Justice Collins issued a bench warrant on which Raymond Maloney, 11 years old, of 102 East Ninety-eighth Street, was arrested.

Justice Collins said the Board of Education should not have permitted Miss Weill, who is a substitute teacher, to have charge of an ungraded class of backward pupils.

Miss Weill said that in the study hour the Witowsky boy suddenly approached her, threw his arms around her and sought to kiss her. While she was struggling with him Maloney joined forces with the first assailant.

The trio crashed against a glass door and the shattering of the glass so startled the boys that they ran to their desks. Miss Weill reported the matter and Patrolman Hasse arrested Witowsky.

The court held Witowsky for investigation. He will be arraigned later, when Maloney will also be arraigned.

Indict Chattanooga Police Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 12.—A Federal Grand Jury today returned indictments against T. C. Betterton, Police Commissioner of Chattanooga and general manager of the Tennessee Coffin and Casket Company, and two employes of the company on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government and shipping liquor without proper branding. The indictments grew out of the shipment of quantities of whiskey concealed in coffins sent out from Betterton's factory.

IMMUNITY GRANTED TO CONVICT-WITNESS

Osborne's Attorney Says This Indicates Inquiry Has Been Diverted from Assault Cases.

EXAMINE WELFARE RECORDS

Prison Labor Committee Meeting at Adolph Lewisohn's May Condemn Grand Jury's Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County admitted today that James Harvey, the Sing Sing prisoner brought here to testify before the Grand Jury concerning assaults and other crimes among the prisoners, by his testimony had obtained immunity from punishment for the alleged assault committed by him in the prison.

Huntington W. Merchant, counsel for Thomas Mott Osborne, on Thursday, through the newspapers, asked whether immunity had been given to Harvey, and, if so, what the purpose of the Grand Jury investigation was. Mr. Merchant said that he had understood that the intention of the Grand Jury was to investigate assaults and indict the offenders, but that immunity to Harvey seemed to indicate that the inquiry had taken another direction.

Mr. Weeks declined to comment upon Mr. Merchant's deductions. He said that the full purpose of the Grand Jury's investigation would come out when that body reported to the Supreme Court and that any one was at liberty to form any opinion he desired prior to that time. He promised, however, that whatever was done by the Grand Jury would be done fairly and after full consideration of all of the available facts in the case.

No witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury today, the session being devoted, according to report, to an examination by the jurymen of the records of the Mutual Welfare League relating to cases of offenses among prisoners heard by the judicial board of the league.

It was rumored here this afternoon that the Grand Jury had voted indictments for assault against five prisoners in Sing Sing, but Mr. Weeks said that this was not true.

The Grand Jury adjourned shortly before 1 o'clock today and will not meet again until Monday morning.

A meeting under the auspices of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor will be held tomorrow afternoon, according to an announcement made yesterday, at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, at Ardsley. Warden Osborne and Miss K. B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, will be the guests of honor. It was expected yesterday by some who may attend the meeting that action regarding Warden Osborne's work and the Grand Jury inquiry going on in White Plains would be taken. As the committee is regarded as supporting Mr. Osborne some expect the meeting to adopt resolutions condemning the purpose and inspiration of the Grand Jury's activity. The speakers will be Dr. George W. Kirchwey, and Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Chairman of the jail committee of the committee.

Dr. Kirchwey will speak on prison reform Sunday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York. He is expected to tell the results of his recent investigation and residence at Sing Sing.

EX-GOV. SLATON AT SING SING.

Praises Work of the Welfare League Judicial Board.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Former Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who commuted the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, was the guest of Warden Osborne today at Sing Sing Prison. Governor Slaton arrived this morning in an automobile with a party of friends and was shown through the prison by the Warden. The visitors were also permitted to watch the judicial board of the Mutual Welfare League in session.

After luncheon with the Warden, the party saw the prisoners at their games and the amusements allowed them in the prison. When he left this afternoon Governor Slaton said that he had been greatly impressed with all that he had seen. He was especially enthusiastic in praise of the work of the judicial board.

There was a rumor in the prison today that Nathan Kaplan, known as "The Dropper," one of the Sing Sing prisoners now in White Plains, who had testified before the Grand Jury there, gave testimony strongly favorable to Warden Osborne. According to the rumor, Kaplan told of his assault in the prison on Philip Abbe, formerly a prisoner and now one of the organizers of the outside branch of the Welfare League.

When arraigned before the league's judicial board for this assault, Kaplan testified that he had been bribed to commit the act by William J. Cummins, the wrecker of the Carnegie Trust Company, and John Qualey, the Brooklyn lawyer who was sent to prison for swindling. Both were inmates of Sing Sing at the time, and Kaplan said that they gave him a shirt and a pair of cuff buttons to "beat up" Abbe, who had opposed their political activities in the league. William Willett, now in the White Plains Jail, was the sitting judge of the judicial board in the case, and decided against Kaplan, refusing to credit his story. Later, however, Warden Osborne, to whom any one convicted by the board has the right of appeal, reversed Willett's decision, giving a verdict for Kaplan. It was all of these facts, according to report, that Kaplan told the Grand Jury.

Frank Ogden, a local storekeeper, became excited in what he felt was righteous indignation yesterday when he opened the gum slot-machine in his store and found twelve pennies of the Mutual Welfare League's token money where twelve good cents should have been. Who put the prison money into his machine Ogden did not know, but he felt that he had been robbed of 12 cents, and hurried with a complaint before Police Justice Valentine, who said that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, but would report the incident to Warden Osborne. He did so, and Ogden, with all those owners of slot machines who feared that they would be the next victims of token money, were reassured today when they received the promise of the league to redeem in real money every prison coin dropped in any of their machines.

Warden Osborne today received telegrams from four former convicts who served in Sing Sing under both the new and the old systems, volunteering to testify before the Grand Jury in White Plains. The Warden will give the names of these men to District Attorney Weeks.

MRS. FIELD DEFENDS OSBORNE.

Author of Sing Sing Stories Speaks on Prison Reform.

Mrs. Anne P. L. Field, author of the "Canada Blackie" stories of convict life in Sing Sing, speaking last night at the Flatbush Congregational Church, Dorchester Road and East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, warmly indorsed Warden Osborne's methods in prison reform on humanitarian grounds.

The writer, Mrs. Field, who has been a frequent visitor to Sing Sing since the day last year when she met "Canada Blackie," who was put to death last March, said that there were still many changes to be accomplished in the renovation of the buildings of the prison, the dampness of which was responsible for sending the discharged prisoners out into the world ill and bitterly resentful of the state which had ruined their health in imposing its punishment upon them.

HAITIANS RATIFY TREATY.

Accept Agreement for American Protectorate Over Country.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 12.—After rejecting the report of a special commission which demanded postponement of the ratification of the new treaty between Haiti and the United States, the Haitian Senate has ratified the treaty. The vote of ratification followed a long discussion in the upper chamber.

The new treaty recently was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The State Department received official word today that the Senate of Haiti had approved the treaty with the United States providing for a virtual American protectorate over the country. The vote as conveyed to the State Department was 26 to 7. Secretary Lansing immediately notified President Wilson of the vote. The treaty will go before the United States Senate at the coming session of Congress.

LAST CORONATION RITE IS BEGUN IN KIOTO

Mysterious Daijosai Ceremony Not Attended by Mikado— Emperor Thanks Wilson.

KIOTO, Saturday, Nov. 13.—The Daijosai Festival, or Grand Thanksgiving Festival, the ceremony of offering sacred rice to the imperial ancestors and the gods and goddesses of heaven and earth, began today at the imperial palace. The ceremony is one of the three great rites of the coronation and is of very ancient origin.

Its purport is a prayer for the longevity of the Emperor, the Empress, and Crown Prince, and especially for the pacification of their "volatile" spirit. This is one of the most mysterious of all the coronation ceremonies. Historians have had extreme difficulty in tracing its origin, but the underlying idea is that the spirit or soul of the Emperor is to be calmed and made to enter a state of perfect peace and tranquillity, far removed from all earthly things, that he may more fittingly commune with his ancestral gods, offer them food, and himself partake thereof, both in his own name and in the name of his subjects.

The ceremony was held at the Yukiden and Suki-den Halls, newly erected in the compound of the palace. It was purely a religious function in which the court ritualists officiated, and which was attended by chief officials of the Coronation Committee. The Emperor and Crown Prince did not participate.

American missionaries here have called attention to the fact that among the persons decorated by the Emperor in honor of his coronation are several Japanese Christians, including Soroku Ehara, a well-known educator; Tasuke Harada, editor of The Christian World; Sakunoshin Motoda, head-master of St. Paul's College at Tokio, all of whom were educated in the United States, and one woman, Kajiko Yajima, President of the Japanese Christian Women's Temperance Society. All were decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Diplomatic envoys, foreigners, and Japanese yesterday witnessed a picturesque historical pageant of old Japan beginning with the eighth century.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson today received the following message from the Emperor of Japan:

"I sincerely thank you for the kind congratulations on the ceremonies of my accession to the throne. At the same time I reciprocate my best wishes for your personal welfare and the invariability of the friendship which is united by the bond of amicable relations subsisting between our two countries."

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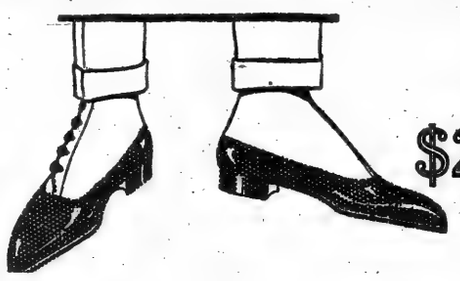
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SERIOUS FIRE PERIL IN 35 CITY SCHOOLS

Orders for Safeguards, Made a Year Ago, Have Not Been Complied With.

IGNORED IN ESTIMATE BOARD

Wooden Stairways Offer Same Menace as in the Diamond Factory Building Disaster.

While many New York factory owners have been hastening, since the Williamsburg fire of last Saturday, in which twelve lives were lost, to comply with orders of the Fire Prevention Bureau and the State Industrial Commission, which they had disregarded, attention has been called by the disaster to the fact that recommendations for removal of fire hazards in many city schools, made a year ago, have not been complied with.

There are thirty-five brick or stone school buildings in the city which have one or more flights of wooden stairs above the ground floor. In eight of these the main stairway is of wood. Besides these there are thirty-one frame buildings in Queens and Richmond, where there are wooden stairways, but most of these are small buildings where the other means of exit are so easy that the substitution of fireproof stairs has not been deemed necessary.

An appropriation for replacing these wooden stairs was asked by the Board of Education from the Board of Estimate several months ago, but it has not been acted upon. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings of the Board of Education, said last night that none of these changes had been made for lack of funds. Last week Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson wrote to the Board of Estimate asking for this appropriation, but it has not yet been granted.

Attention has been called to these school buildings in view of the recent school fire in a parochial school at Peabody, Massachusetts, where twenty-one children lost their lives. It is said that there is a considerable number of parochial schools in New York where the conditions are similar to those in the public schools.

List of Worst Buildings.

The public school buildings where the principal stairway was of wood were reported as follows in Fire Commissioner Adamson's letter to the Mayor on Dec. 31, 1914:

P. S. 13, East Houston and Essex Streets.
P. S. 108, 60 Mott Street.
P. S. 3, 157th Street, east of Courtlandt Avenue.
P. S. 10, Eagle Avenue and 163d Street.
P. S. 21, 225th Street, near White Plains Avenue.
P. S. 24, Kappock Street, Spuyten Duyvil.
P. S. 58, 157th Street and Third Avenue Evander Childs High School, Olinville Avenue.

There are twenty-seven other school buildings which have from one to four flights of wooden stairs each. Some of these are buildings which the Board of Education has intended to tear down as soon as funds are at hand to replace them, and in at least one there are enough stairs for the escape of all the occupants without using the wooden stairway.

Besides these thirty-five schools and the thirty-one frame buildings above referred to there are many other school buildings where wooden stairs lead from the basement, where the heating plants are usually located, to the ground floor. Attention to these conditions was called in the Fire Commissioner's general report on fire hazards in the public schools on Dec. 31, 1914, which followed the inspection of the public school buildings in the previous Spring by a special board consisting of Deputy Chief William T. Beggin, Battalion Chief Thomas F. Dougherty, and Fire Prevention Inspector Francis G. Riley.

Charges had been made in The Fire Prevention News that many of the schools were firetraps, and this board went through all of those mentioned and all others where fire prevention orders showed a need of attention. After their examination they consulted with Frank D. Wilsey, Chairman of the Board of Education's Building Committee; Superintendent Snyder, Fire Chief John Kenlon, and Chief J. O. Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and made up a new set of standards for safety against fire in school buildings. These standards covered both structural and housekeeping conditions, and faults in the latter department were soon remedied after the Board of Education adopted the standards.

Bad Housekeeping Remedied.

In seven schools particularly dangerous conditions were found, careless housekeeping being at fault in six cases. These were promptly remedied; the other one, that of the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, was corrected a little at a time until it is now regarded as fairly safe.

The structural changes recommended by these reports demanded a considerable sum, and the Board of Education last year applied to the Board of Estimate for $898,000 for fireproof the stairs and make the other changes required. This is the appropriation which has not yet been passed.

But it is understood that in some cases not all the housekeeping requirements have been complied with—that there are still a few schools where there are clothes or book closets in the halls through which children would have to march to escape fire.

The appointment of a supervising fire prevention janitor to visit all schools was also recommended in Commissioner Adamson's report, and funds have not yet been available for this purpose.

Coroner Ernest Wagner yesterday continued his inquest into the deaths in the Williamsburg fire. State Industrial Commissioners James M. Lynch and Edward P. Lyon and Charles B. Ash, the commission's Supervising Inspectors, in charge of Long Island and Staten Island, testified. The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Lynch Corrects Testimony.

Commissioner Lynch corrected his previous testimony to the effect that the Industrial Board and its successor, the present Industrial Commission, had not acted to remedy the gap left by the laws which gave power to correct fire hazards only in buildings above and below five stories. He said that the old Industrial Board had started action on this matter, had heard opposition from a representative of real estate interests, and had got a letter from the Attorney General giving the opinion that it had the power to extend these provisions to buildings of exactly five stories. Before this was done, however, the old board was legislated out of existence.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey returned to the statement made in Inspector George A. Roequist's testimony several days ago that field Inspectors were allowed 60 cents a day for lunch. While examining Supervising Inspector Ash the District Attorney pointed out that for sixty-five Inspectors, the number employed in the metropolitan district, this meant $10,000 lunch money a year, and suggested that this sum might be applied to paying for increases in the force under the commission's orders, which has been complained of as insufficient.

Meanwhile the remarks quoted and misquoted of city officials produced a reverberation yesterday morning in the Board of Estimate, when Controller Prendergast announced that he wanted to introduce a question of "high personal privilege."

Thereupon he asked Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan, if he had made the statement quoted as coming from him in a morning newspaper that "Mayor Mitchel is responsible for blocking legislation which was not only designed to simplify factory inspection but would have prevented the terrible Diamond catastrophe."

Doesn't Blame Fire on the Mayor.

President Marks said that he had given the interview by telephone and that he was correctly reported except for the last phrase. "It was a very serious injury to the city," he declared, "that the Mayor held up his veto of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill until the Legislature had adjourned. This bill would have located responsibility for building inspection."

"Do you repudiate the statement?" asked the Controller.

"That part in which I am made to blame the Mayor."

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen thereupon pointed out that this bill had been made a matter of action by the Board of Estimate, and that the Mayor had had the support of the Controller and of the President of the board. "The fact that his signature was appended after the Legislature adjourned," Mr. McAneny continued, "had nothing to do with the case. He was entitled to all the time given to him for consideration. He was right then, and he would be right now, if the question were returned in the same form. But the question of personal privilege has nothing to do with this bill, and I must confess my amazement that Mr. Marks confirms this interview."

President Marks repeated that he did not charge the Mayor with responsibility for the Diamond fire, and the Mayor said that that was the only part that was objectionable.

The question of an appropriation for making public schools safe was taken up by the board and referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock.

The Women's Trade Union League sent to women workers in this city yesterday more than 50,000 circulars, telling them if they did not want to be burned alive to notice the condition of the places where they were employed and report to the league. On the circulars are questions and blanks, asking the name, address, and nature of the factory or store, the number of people who work there, the way the windows are fastened, how the doors open, and where and how many fire escapes and stairways there are.

The answers will be turned over to a committee of fifty women, who will investigate. The league says it has reports that of the 400,000 workingwomen in this city 250,000 work in firetraps.

NEW HAVEN FORCED BY MORSE TO FIGHT

It Ordered Three Vessels to Compete with His Boston-New York Freight Line.

ITS PASSENGER TRAFFIC CUT

When 1907 Panic Ruined Its Rival, the Railroad Refused to Buy His Ships, Yale and Harvard.

Charles S. Mellen continued yesterday with the aid of voluminous records and letters to tell the story of the capture by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company of nearly all the steamboat lines running out of this city to New England. He was testifying in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt in the trial of eleven ex-directors of the New Haven for having violated the Sherman anti-trust law by conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England.

It came out that Mr. Mellen himself had been in favor of accepting the offer of $20,000,000 by Charles W. Morse for the New Haven's steamboats. He was ready to vote for it in the meeting of the Directors, but when he found that he was in a minority of one, he changed his vote and made the decision unanimous.

R. L. Batts wanted to know something more about the interview Mr. Mellen had had with President Roosevelt at the White House, in which the President had said that, as long as the New Haven did not break the law, his Administration would not bring up the steamboat ownership against it.

"Did you report to your board," asked Mr. Batts, "what the President had said at your interview?"

"Only in the most general way," replied Mr. Mellen. "I regarded it as confidential, and I have never told of my conferences with the President on any subject, except when I have been on the stand and have been compelled to speak under oath."

Bought Ships to Get Piers.

Mr. Batts then wanted to know about the acquisition by the New Haven of the Boston & Philadelphia Company, which operated the Windsor Line of steamboats. This took place in February, 1907, and from letters written by Mr. Mellen it appeared that the railroad company was not anxious to get possession of the line itself, but wanted certain piers in Providence that it controlled.

Negotiations were begun in which Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston acted for the NewHaven. The stock of the Boston & Philadelphia was quoted in the open market at 130. Alfred Windsor, President of the Boston & Philadelphia, was willing to sell his holdings at 150, but some of the other stockholders, getting wind of the intentions of the New Haven, held out for 185.

The result was that the New Haven bought the control by giving $1,639,470 for 8,802 shares, and, in addition, paid a commission of $9.25 a share, which amounted to $81,973. As soon as the New Haven had obtained possession of this line, it began negotiations to sell its steamboats and business to the Merchants & Miners Line, with the exception of the Providence piers.

It was on March 9, 1907, that the New England Navigation Company, as the subsidiary of the New Haven, took over the Windsor Line, and it proceeded at once to combine it with the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. This was an old-established competitor of the New Haven, which since 1852 had been operating steamboats between Boston and Providence in the north and Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News in the south. The Merchants and Miners was maintained as a separate organization. The physical property of the Windsor Line was passed over to it, its capital was increased, and half its voting stock was taken over by the New England Navigation Company.

Wanted to Please Boston.

In August, 1912, when the Panama Canal began to loom up as one of the great commercial features of the future, Mr. Mellen thought of turning the control of the Merchants and Miners to account. He wrote to Michael Jenkins, Chairman of its board, to suggest that the company meet the popular demand in Boston and set up a direct route between Galveston and Boston.

"There is on foot in Boston," he wrote, "a strong movement, to which I feel the interests of our company may require us possibly to assent—that there be put on a line of steamers between Boston and Galveston. My best judgment is that the line itself will not be a paying proposition, but the interests of our company would seem at this writing to require us possibly to put the line on and accept the loss."

Mr. Mellen, however, realized that he could not ask the Merchants and Miners' Line to pocket this loss for the good of the New Haven system at large without recompense, and he suggested that when the Merchants and Miners needed further financing the New Haven should acquire all the outstanding shares of stock. The latter would, Mr. Mellen thought, be willing that the stockholders should exchange at par their shares for 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

He told Mr. Jenkins also that when the Panama Canal was open it might be worth while to extend the Merchants and Miners' service to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Batts then passed on to the relations of the New Haven and the Metropolitan Steamship Company. The latter for a time had merely a freight line between New York and Boston, but when it came into the hands of Charles W. Morse it proceeded to build the magnificent passenger steamboats the Harvard and Yale, and to inaugurate a passenger service between Boston and New York, thus competing with the New Haven's rail service.

It was shown that in October, 1907, the New Haven directors determined on reprisals. These included the construction of three freight boats, the Massachusetts, the Old Colony, and the Bunker Hill, at a cost of $675,000 each, which should compete for freight with the Metropolitan.

Hurt by Morse's Competition.

The effect the Harvard and Yale had on the New Haven's earnings was shown by a report which B. Campbell, second Vice President of the New Haven, rendered to Mr. Mellen in July, 1908. He estimated that the Fall River and Providence traffic of the New Haven was in June, 1908, 7,124 passengers or 29 per cent. less than in June, 1907, and that allowing for an expected decline of 10 per cent., this represented a loss of $23,100 a month. The railroad also showed a net loss of 3 or 4 per cent., which amounted to $45,000 a month. On the other hand, the Metropolitan Line had carried 20,588 passengers in June, 1908, of which he calculated that 60 per cent. was traffic "created" by the new steamers. So he summed up:

It still looks as if our estimate of approximately $180,000, or $200,000 loss for the season will be very near the actual, by reason of the Metropolitan Line competition.

Before this the panic of 1907 had come, and the Morse lines were in difficulty. In December, 1907, an offer for the sale of the Harvard and the Yale came to the New Haven. Mr. Mellen said he had several interviews with Mr. Morse concerning it, but when the New Haven Directors were consulted they refused to consider it. Several of them were expert yachtsmen, and they realized the grave risk of attempting to run fast passenger steamers around Cape Cod.

The Metropolitan Steamship Company was in the hands of receivers in 1908, and they looked in many directions for a way of disposing of the Harvard and the Yale. Letters were put in evidence between Mr. Mellen and E. Grant Evans of Los Angeles, Cal., in 1909, in which Mr. Evans talked of taking the steamers to the Pacific Coast, and Mr. Mellen replied, explaining why the New Haven had declined to have anything to do with them and saying he could do nothing to help Mr. Evans. At the same time, if Mr. Evans took the Harvard and the Yale, Mr. Mellen thought the New Haven might buy up the remainder of the Metropolitan Steamship Company. Other persons also wrote to Mr. Mellen to know the New Haven's attitude toward the big boats, but to all the answer was that the New Haven was not interested.

The trial will continue Monday morning.

DENIES ROOSEVELT PROMISE.

Herbert Knox Smith's Version of Conference with Mellen.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—Herbert Knox Smith of this city, who was Federal Commissioner of Corporations under President Roosevelt and who was mentioned by Charles S. Mellen as being present during his conference with President Roosevelt concerning the sale of the New Haven Railroad's steamship lines to Charles W. Morse, took the Mellen testimony under consideration today, but declined to be interviewed. Mr. Smith said his best recollection of the conference was that it occurred Feb. 21, 1907.

Mr. Smith prepared today what was expected to be a contradiction or modification of the Mellen version of the conference, but he decided it would be unethical for him to comment on the case during the trial. Mr. Smith, however, intimated he had not changed his opinions since May 22, 1914, when, at Colonel Roosevelt's request, he issued a statement refuting some of the points now raised in the Mellen testimony which Mr. Mellen had incorporated in his life story given to the newspapers.

Mr. Smith said in his statement of eighteen months ago that President Roosevelt asked his opinion as to the advisability of the New Haven selling its steamship lines to Morse. His view was that Morse was seeking a monopoly of the coastwise traffic. If successful, he would be a public danger, and if his scheme went to smash it would hurt New England trade. On purely economic and business grounds he disapproved of the transfer to Morse. The statement then continued:

"President Roosevelt then turned to Mr. Mellen and said: 'That is what I say to you,' meaning that he agreed with me. He repeated what I had said about not committing myself as to any question of legality or violation of law. Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who was present, also concurred in these views. The President made no promise of any sort. He simply expressed his agreement with my views on the economic side of the matter, reserving his views on the legal question. I felt, however, as did the President, that the Government, having expressed its preference in the matter, should not properly turn around later and attack the railroad on account of its steamship holdings unless some clear violation of law was involved."

WEALTHY YOUTH A SUICIDE.

W. M. Peabody of Chicago Was to be Married on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Warren M. Peabody, the eccentric son of a millionaire, removed the fear which had haunted his mother for years that his marriage would bring woe and sorrow because of the uncertain condition of his mind, when he committed suicide yesterday in the family mansion by taking a dose of cyanide of potassium sufficient to kill a hundred men.

Next Sunday he was to have been married to Miss Louisa Gary Anderson of Memphis, daughter of a contractor and allied with prominent families of the South. His mother had expressed apprehension lest her son's erratic mind might make the union an unhappy one.

The testimony at the Coroner's inquest today disputed theories that the son was the victim of intemperate habits. Dr. Joseph H. Low declared the youth's mind had been erratic, but not sufficiently so to warrant his detention in a sanitarium. There had been a conference, he said, between members of the family about this matter, but it was decided that a sanitarium would be of no aid to his naturally high strung, nervous disposition.

Peabody, who enjoyed half the income from the estate left in trust by his father, Hiram M. Peabody, which now is worth approximately $1,500,000, it is said, met Miss Anderson two years ago while she was the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph A. Milburn of Plymouth Congregational Church at their Winter cottage at Sewanes, Tenn.

Miss Anderson, who is in this city, said tonight that young Peabody and herself had intended to go to Washington next Tuesday. He had sent on some things in advance, and one of his last acts was to telegraph for their return. Young Peabody left two notes. In one to Miss Anderson he said:

"I shall keep you happy in the land of the great forest and the rolling forest. I will always think of you and you will know."

To his mother he said:

"I did love Louise, but have felt that for me to marry would be a sin."

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was suicide while temporarily insane.

Appeal from Rescue Society.

The Rescue Society—Chinatown Midnight Mission—126 Bible House, Astor Place, appeals for contributions toward a Thanksgiving Day dinner for 1,000 unfortunate men, women, and children. The dinner will be served at 5 Doyers Street. T. J. Noonan is Superintendent and Secretary of the organization.

ALTMAN'S ROBBED OF $2,000

Leo Isaacs, an Employe, Arrested and Goods Found in His House.

When John Larkin, store detective in Altman's, arraigned Leo Isaacs before Magistrate Simms in Night Court last evening, the detective told the Magistrate he had found $2,000 worth of silks, hosiery, linens, and jewels in Isaacs's flat at 136 East Twenty-eighth Street, and Isaacs had admitted to him he had stolen them in the last two years from the store, where he was a packer. Larkin said he followed Isaacs home last evening after seeing him wrap up four pairs of silk stockings worth $6 and carry them out of the store.

Mrs. Isaacs received the detective, who had picked up Detective Barber of the Second Branch Bureau on the way, and, according to Larkin, exclaimed when she learned their errand:

"Oh, Leo, why did you do it? I warned you this would happen. Why didn't you heed me and stop?"

Magistrate Simms held Isaacs in $1,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions after the packer had pleaded guilty to petit larceny in the theft of the stockings.

KILLS HIMSELF IN HOTEL.

Broadway Central Suicide Destroys Means of Identification.

A man who registered as "John Law of Philadelphia," at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway, near Third Street, on Thursday, committed suicide in his room yesterday afternoon by shooting himself below the left eye.

The suicide destroyed, as far as possible, all means of identification. The initials had been cut from his hat, laundry marks erased from his linen, and the manufacturer's label removed from his coat. His papers had been torn up. He arrived at the hotel without baggage. The fact that the middle finger of his left hand had been amputated is the only clue to his identity.

Yesterday afternoon a maid at work on the sixth floor of the hotel heard a revolver shot in Law's room. She called the manager, John J. Jordin, who broke in the door and discovered the body.

Scott to Act as War Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson today issued an order authorizing Maj. Gen. Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, "to perform the duties of Secretary of War during the illness or temporary absence from the seat of Government of the Secretary of War, whenever, during such illness or absence, the Assistant Secretary of War is also absent."

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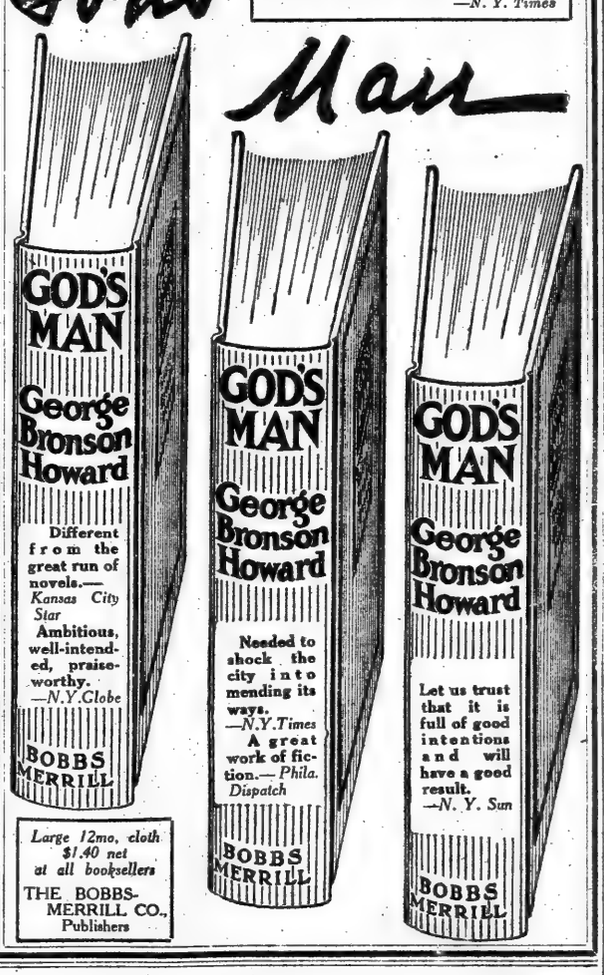


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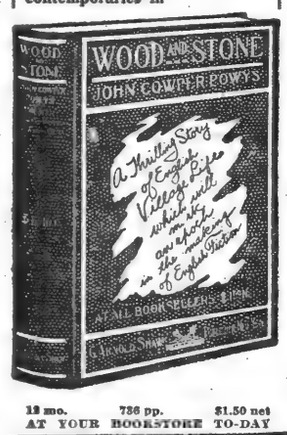
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STATE SUFFRAGISTS WILL CONSOLIDATE

Five Leading Organizations to be Welded Into One at Convention Here.

RESULT OF CAMPAIGN WORK

Temporary Union Found So Efficient That Women Want No More Division of Forces.

Consolidation of the five suffrage organizations which joined their forces for the suffrage campaign just ended will be the big work of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association Convention which will open at the Hotel Astor on Nov. 30 it was announced from the Empire State Campaign Headquarters yesterday.

These organizations are the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, the New York State Women's Suffrage Association, the Equal Franchise League, the Collegiate League, and the Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

"The Campaign Committee in which the different organizations have been working was organized two years ago, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as its head, and it was found that the union of forces made for economy," said Mrs. Raymond Brown, the New York State President, yesterday.

"The different organizations have been proud of their own identity," continued Mrs. Brown, "but we are convinced that maintaining these lines of demarkation is foolish and wasteful, and each organization is now anxious to see the combination and centralization of forces made permanent. It is likely that the old State organization, which has existed for fifty years, will be merged in the larger body, and its entire official board become one with the Executive Board of the new organization.

"None of the women who did such splendid work will withdraw, but some of the offices will be dropped, as they now duplicate each other. Many brilliant and talented women came to the front in this last campaign, and there is rich material for the new Executive Board. Word has come from all over the State that every woman who has been working is ready to continue to the finish. We are prepared to enter the new campaign with a largely increased force and an invaluable experience."

The big social feature of the convention will be the dinner to be given to Mrs. Catt, Dec. 1, at the Hotel Astor, where the heads of the different organizations and branches which have worked together in the Empire State Campaign Committee will be the speakers. All suffragists, men and women, are invited. Tickets will cost $2.50.

Six members of the Congressional Union, headed by Miss Doris Stevens, Chairman of the New York branch, called, by appointment, upon Representative John P. Carew of the Seventeenth Congressional District, member of the Judiciary Committee of the last Congress, at the Wyandotte Club last evening to ask his services in getting a hearing for the women before the Judiciary Committee this year.

"Why, I thought woman suffrage was settled for good," said Mr. Carew. "I thought you were never going to take it up again."

When the women assured him that they expected to be more active in their work for the franchise than ever before Mr. Carew promised if he should again serve on the Judiciary Committee he would vote for a hearing for them on Dec. 8, in Washington. Mr. Carew has not hitherto been favorable to the suffragists, and has voted against them in Congress.

Later in the evening a telegram was sent to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Edwin Y. Webb of North Carolina, telling of Mr. Carew's promise and asking Mr. Webb to use his influence in favor of the women.

With Miss Stevens calling on Mr. Carew were Mrs. Henry Bruère, Mrs. Charles Beard, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Dryden Brewer, and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

WIRE TAPPERS TO SING SING.

Victim, Disgusted, Says He'll Never Have Another Man Arrested.

Four notorious wire tappers were sentenced by Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. They were Frank Meyers, known also as Morley; Robert White, known as "Bob" Lennoard; Charles Smith, or Jo Belmont, and John J. Roth.

All four were implicated in swindling Claude Clebourne, an automobile salesman from Bath, England, out of $7,500 in a wire-tapping scheme, and all pleaded guilty.

Judge Malone singled Meyers and White out as the worst offenders and sent them to Sing Sing for not less than one year or not more than ten, with a recommendation to the Parole Board that neither be released until he had served the maximum term. Smith was sent to the penitentiary for one year, and sentence was suspended on Roth.

After the prisoners had been disposed of Clebourne, the complainant, said he would return at once to England.

"I shall never come back to America," he said, "and I shall never have any man arrested again. The next time I run against a shark I'll not arrest him, I'll punch 'is 'ead off, that's what I'll do."

ANSWERS NEGRO'S PROTEST

Dr. Brannan Denies Cornell Discriminated Against Giles.

Roscoe Conklin Giles, a young negro graduate of the Cornell University medical department, who asserts that he was barred from a place on the staff of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals because of race, simply did not pass his written examination, according to Dr. John Winters Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Brannan did not care to discuss the case, because the negro's eligibility had been passed on by a Board of Examiners which included several of the professors under whom he studied medicine

Giles was required to pass a written examination before passing oral and practical examination and he failed in the first. Furthermore, according to Dr. Brannan, he was only one of more than 130 applicants for the examination. There were only 35 vacancies to be filled. That charges of discrimination against negroes are unfounded, he said, may be seen by a visit through allied hospitals in Harlem, where there are dozens of negro doctors.

INDIANS AT INKOWA CLUB.

Will Be Guests of Anne Morgan's New Organization Today.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux, and Mr. Oskenonton, of the Mohawk Tribe, will be guests of honor at the first Council Meeting of Miss Anne Morgan's new out-door organization, the Inkowa Club for Young Men and Women, this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Van Cortlandt Park. There will be a council ring and council fire, according to Indian custom, and simple Indian ceremonies. The public is invited. The Indian spirit of the organization will begin to work as soon as the guests leave the Broadway subway at Van Cortlandt Park Station. Guide signs must be followed to the council fire.

The city headquarters of the Inkowa Club are at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, and the Summer habitat at Camp Inkowa, Sterling Forest, N. J. Miss Anne Morgan is President. Other officers are Miss Maude Wetmore, Treasurer, and Miss Grace Parker, Secretary, and completing the Executive Board are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Grosvenor Attorbury.

BRINGS THE BONGO FROM DARK AFRICA

Herbert Lang Also Captured a Few Snakes, a Matter of 1,500, More or Less.

OF INSECTS HE HAS 60,000

Six Years in the Jungle Yields Myriads of Specimens for the Museum of Natural History.

Herbert Lang, a German, returned yesterday from the conquest of the Belgian Congo with thousands of hostages, thereby concluding the great drive of the American Museum of Natural History into the heart of the African jungle.

He brought with him twenty cases of specimens, the last of collections which include 20,000 catalogued objects of all kinds and, counting the smaller ones, run into the hundreds of thousands. There are 60,000 insects and about 1,500 snakes.

The rare bongo, many skins of the timorous okapi animals, which only two or three white men have ever seen, a group of giant elands, white rhinoceroses, and many pelts of other mammals, and feathers of rare birds were obtained in the explorations, which Mr. Lang and James Chapin began six and a half years ago. The expense was $60,000.

The life of the natives was studied, and there are in the big packing cases in the vaults of the museum implements, pottery, and textiles, 3,500 examples in all, of the arts and crafts of savages. There were 1,287 cases and packages in all the collections, and 20,000 different porters had helped bear them through the wilds.

Mr. Lang, who is a subject of the Kaiser, was interested when the wireless waves, spreading over thousands of miles of tangled forests, brought news that Germany had declared war. As he had begun his work with the consent of the Belgians, he continued it. By way of Stanleyville, from which aerial messages were brought to him by couriers, he kept in touch with the world. When one is on the trail of the bongo, however, he has little leisure for talk of deeds of arms.

Baby Okapi Perished.

The museum authorities were disturbed about Mr. Lang's safety, for they thought he had perished from the sleeping sickness, because they had not heard of him for fourteen months. The explanation is quite easy. He was too busy to write. The fear that he might have been captured as a German subject was also entertained, but his party was so occupied that nobody in it ever thought of such a thing. In deference to Mr. Lang the passengers of the French steamship Patria, on which he came here yesterday from Lisbon, agreed that war was to be taboo in his presence.

With the exception of one of the gun bearers, who went too near a wounded lion, the expedition suffered no casualties. Nothing of the great stores gathered in the conquest of the jungle was lost, and when the material is finally installed it is expected it will be found to contain many species of the smaller animals and birds and insects never before seen on this continent.

Mr. Lang said he was sorry not to have been able to bring a live okapi instead of the pelts, for he had a baby okapi which was doing very well indeed before the supply of milk gave out. The mother of the little creature had filed when she heard the hunters coming, and left it to its fate.

Sir Harry Johnston, the English explorer and hunter, discovered the okapi, a zebra-like beast, in 1902. There are two small skins in the Boston Museum, but the five specimens brought to New York are exceptionally fine ones and will be mounted in a group to be shown in its natural settings.

Charged by Rhinoceroses.

Mr. Lang was charged several times by rhinoceroses and once he was rushed into the Congo. He took some fine photographs of the animals in belligerent attitudes as the natives gathered around him. They believed at first that his camera was a wonderful weapon which could slay anything at the will of its owner.

Among the jungle spoils are the skins of nine lions of exceptionally fine coloring, four males and five females. There are tusks, bones and hides of four elephants, and some of the largest buffalo skins ever brought out of the Dark Continent.

The success of the expedition, according to Mr. Lang, is largely due to the devotion and the industry of his native helpers. The Belgian officials arranged that he should have many relays of porters, and he had also a permanent staff of twenty negroes, whom he inducted into the mystery of taxidermy. They learned to go through all the processes necessary to keep skins in perfect condition in a damp climate. Their wages were largely in the form of beads, colored flannels, chains and brass nails, but at the outposts of civilization they were paid in money.

Specially faithful were the twenty bearers who carried through the jungle a wooden gong fourteen feet in diameter and five high. It can be heard for many a mile when it is beaten. There is among the implements of the savages also an ingeniously hollowed log which is called a wireless telegraph in the Congo country, for the slightest blow upon it makes a vibration which can be detected at great distances by the trained ears of the natives.

Mr. Lang when he left the museum was a preparator, but he has been promoted for his services in the field. He is now designated as assistant in mammalogy. He has, however, included all the sciences in his work, and neither the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom was neglected. Taken all in all the museum authorities believe his collection is the most comprehensive ever brought into the United States.

STOLE A PEACE OFFERING.

Sham Detective Goes to Prison After Betraying a Wife's Trust.

Having been convicted of stealing $700 worth of jewelry from a woman by posing as a private detective, Daniel Newmark of 91 East 116th Street was sentenced to Sing Sing by Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday for a term of not less than one year and not more than three years and two months.

The complainant against him, Mrs. Margaret Le Fevre of 145 Seventeenth Avenue, Paterson, N. J., had engaged him, on his assertion that he was a private detective, to obtain a separation for her from her husband, Edward A. Le Fevre, with whom she could not agree. Subsequently she changed her mind about a separation, and wanted a reconciliation. Newmark said this could be best brought about by returning to her husband all the jewelry, about $700 worth, which she had received from him since their marriage. Newmark offered to be the messenger. Mrs. Le Fevre gave him the jewelry, and he disappeared. He was arrested in the Bronx after he had pawned the jewelry.

Loveless Wife a Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 12.—"My husband couldn't lose my love because he never had it," testified Mrs. William Brown, 84 years old, of Patchogue, L. I., in the Supreme Court before Justice Kelby here yesterday. "I didn't love him, either," swore Mrs. Brown regarding Leavandusky, although her husband told how he had followed her to Bridgeport and saw her join the youthful defendant. Brown is mate of a coasting schooner. The jury awarded to him a verdict for $1,000.

ENLISTED MEN PROMOTED.

Six Made Ensigns in Accordance with Daniels's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Six enlisted men of the navy were today promoted to be Ensigns in the United States Navy. The promotions are the result of examinations of a rigid character and in accordance with the policy of Secretary Daniels to give the enlisted men of the navy a chance for promotion from the ranks. Only warrant officers are eligible for the examinations. The enlisted men thus made ensigns are:

William D. Sullivan, born Nov. 24, 1880, at Washington, D. C., enlisted as machinist, second class, June 25, 1902; appointed machinist Jan. 1, 1906; promoted to chief machinist 1915. Horace E. Burks, born July 22, 1881, at Decherd, Tenn., enlisted as machinist, second class, Oct. 30, 1902; appointed machinist June 17, 1908; promoted to chief machinist in 1914. Richard A. Bulger, born Oct. 11, 1881, at Chicago, enlisted as a landsman Feb. 14, 1906, at Newport, R. I.; appointed a machinist Feb. 18, 1911. Eugene G. Herzinger, born Aug. 19, 1884, at Stratton, Neb., enlisted at St. Louis, Mo., appointed machinist Dec. 30, 1909. Adolph J. Merkt, born Sept. 23, 1883, enlisted and was appointed machinist Dec. 27, 1906, and promoted to be chief machinist in 1912. Albert Osenger, born Sept. 15, 1881, in Holland, enlisted in the navy at Chicago, Ill., in 1897, as apprentice, third class; appointed gunner Dec. 21, 1909.

Rockefeller Deer Killed by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The second deer to be killed within a week by an electric train on the New York Central Railroad near William Rockefeller's estate was struck this morning as it was crossing the tracks at Philipse Manor. The other deer was killed Monday near the same spot. Residents of Philipse Manor say that the deer are getting so numerous that it is no uncommon thing to see three or four on the streets early in the morning. It is believed that the deer come from John D. Rockefeller's estate to the river.

FEW MEN OUT OF WORK.

Charity Organization Society Sa,s Jobs Are Found Quickly.

Unemployment, as a serious problem, has ceased, according to a bulletin which the Charity Organization Society will issue to its members today. The number of families who applied to the society for help in October was practically the same as the number for October, 1913, and for October, 1913.

"The epidemic of unemployment has apparently abated," says the bulletin. "During October only 524 families applied to us for help, as against 723 in October, 1914. The former number varies only slightly from the figures for the same month in 1913 and in 1912. There were seventy-four unemployed men in families asking assistance this October. Last December there were 593, and in January, 591."

"This means," said W. Frank Pearsons, director of the family work of the society, "that the number of able bodied men out of work in New York is smaller than it has been for more than a year. Men who come to us now chiefly because of unemployment, soon find work. Only 10 per cent. of families under our care now are in need of assistance because the breadwinner has no employment."

Fire Destroys the Water Gap House

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—The Water Gap House at Delaware Water Gap was completely destroyed by a fire early this evening. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The hotel was owned by J. Purdy Cope, owner of the Hotel Albemarle at Atlantic City.

Negro Lynched by Mississippi Mob.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Nov. 12.—John Taylor, a negro, charged with having fired at a deputy sheriff, who was attempting to arrest another negro, was taken from jail here last night by a mob of masked men. His body was found today swinging from a bridge.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR RICHARDS.

Chemistry Award for 1914 Goes to the Harvard Investigator.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Nobel Prize for Physics for 1914, says a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm, has been awarded to Professor Max von Laue of Frankfort-on-Main for his discovery of the diffraction of rays in crystals.

The chemistry prize for the same year has been awarded to Professor Theodore William Richards of Harvard University for fixing the atom weights of chemical elements. The prizes for 1915 will be awarded today.

Professor Richards was born in Germantown, Penn., and is in his forty-seventh year. He was educated in this country and abroad, and has many degrees, both from universities of this country and Europe.

Since 1894 he has been connected with the chemistry department of Harvard University, and in 1907 became an exchange professor at the University of Berlin. Professor Richards has long been prominent in atomic weight research, and, with the help of assistants, has determined the atomic weight of nineteen important substances, including silver and oxygen. He has a high reputation as an investigator in physical and organic chemistry, and is the author of recent papers on the significance of changing atomic volume and a new atomic theory, as well as on thermo-chemistry and electro-chemistry.

Professor Richards is a member of the International Commission on Atomic Weights, a Davy Medalist of the Royal Society, an ex-President of the American Chemical Society, a member of the Chemists' Club of this city, and is affiliated with a number of other foreign and local scientific organizations.

Goat's Milk for Tuberculosis.

The Sea View Hospital at Castleton Corners, Staten Island, is to try the experiment of giving goat's milk to 750 tuberculosis patients under treatment in the institution. A herd of thirty-six goats was received yesterday from the United States Agricultural Department in Washington.

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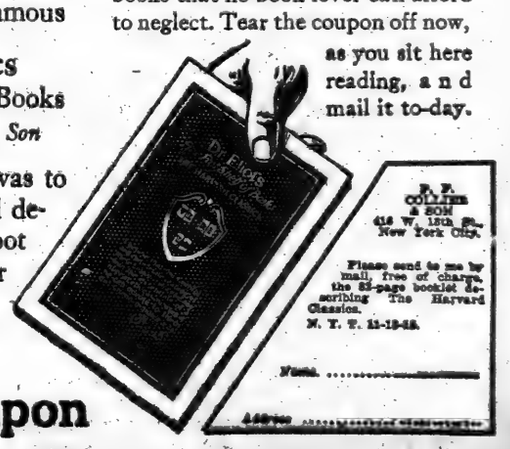
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1915.

POSTMASTER MORGAN.

EDWARD M. MORGAN was appointed Postmaster of New York City by President ROOSEVELT in September, 1907. He was reappointed by President TAFT in December, 1911. His term expires December 14 next. He should be reappointed by President WILSON. It will be for the good of the service in this city, for the good of the postal service in the country, and for the good of the Administration. Above all politics, above all other considerations, stand efficiency and orderly, systematic business administration in the work of an office where order and system and efficiency are the concern of every citizen.

Mr. MORGAN should be reappointed, first, because he is incomparably the best man to continue the work he has done so well. His experience has been extraordinary. It began with his appointment as letter carrier in 1873. In succession he has been station chief clerk, Superintendent of Stations L, E, and D, and then, in 1889, he became Superintendent of Delivery, a place of very great responsibility and importance. He was Assistant Postmaster, twice he served as Acting Postmaster, and then, eight years ago, he was made Postmaster of New York. To his fitness and capacity the great and small business houses of New York, everybody in the community who has to do with the Post Office, will bear witness. During his term of service complaints have been of the greatest rarity. But there is other testimony. The organization maintained and the work done by him at New York have been diligently compared with the service in great European capitals, and always to his credit. He has no superior as a Postmaster.

Then the importance of the office is to be considered. There are twenty-eight States of the Union which, taken together, have less Post Office business than the single city of New York. The business of the office is greater than that of the whole State of Illinois, including Chicago; than that of the whole State of Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia. This office is the clearing house of the foreign money order business of the whole country. The institution of the parcel post and the establishment of the postal savings banks have added to the work of the office, and it has met every new demand.

Now as to politics. If the Administration wants the New York Post Office for political work, then it should not permit Mr. MORGAN to stay there a day after his term expires. He may be a Republican, we believe he is, but the man does not live who can truthfully say that he has permitted politics to influence his administration. Under some Postmasters the office has been a political centre and force, with the result that complaints of its service were innumerable. The office force is almost entirely in the classified service. That has not deterred the politicians in former days from attempting to make use of it. When there was a vacancy in some post the leaders would approach the Postmaster with prayers and appeals to promote this or that favorite. They kept an eye out for such chances. Sometimes they were the first to tell the Postmaster of the death of some member of his working force. Promotion by favor deadened the ambition, quenched the energy of the men in the office. What was the use of industry and efficiency if advancement depended on a district leader's influence?

When WILLIAM R. WILLCOX was Postmaster he and Mr. MORGAN put their heads together to stop that abuse. Promotions were made to fill vacancies after careful consideration of merit, and merit alone. The effect upon the Post Office staff was magical. The incentive to faithful work was restored, hope of advancement rekindled. There was immediate and visible improvement in the service performed by the office for this community. That businesslike system has been faithfully maintained throughout Postmaster MORGAN'S two terms. He would as soon think of consulting an astrologer about the administration of the office as of consulting a political leader.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon the Administration to make a change. There always is that pressure. It should be stoutly resisted, and those who exert it denied and rebuffed, for it is an incitement to evil. No possible political advantage President WILSON and his party could reap from putting a Democrat into the office would counterbalance the damage done by admitting political influence. Yet that is the only possible reason for a change—to reward politicians, to make the office a power in politics. It would be a step backward into the consistently bad practice of former days.

President WILSON does not need the political support of the Post Office of New York City—he has enough without it. The people of New York cherish the hope that he will have the courage to resist the enticements of the politicians, the wisdom to reappoint EDWARD M. MORGAN.

BEN FRANKLIN'S PACIFISM.

Lecturing at the Lowell Institute in Boston on JONATHAN EDWARDS and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Professor WILLIAM LYONS PHELPS of Yale University, The Boston Transcript tells us, "presented FRANKLIN as a pacifist. He "went further and called him a lover "of peace at any price, one of the few "men who were truly civilized."

Pacifist FRANKLIN was very energetic in the seventeen and 40's in providing for defense against an expected invasion by the French and Spanish. He helped to get a loan in Philadelphia to New England for the French war. Postmaster General of the Colonies, he did a great deal for BRADDOCK'S expedition, procuring him supplies from the farmers, even dipping into his own purse. After BRADDOCK'S defeat, FRANKLIN, says the American Cyclopaedia, "was the "means of establishing a volunteer "militia, and took the field as a military commander. After a laborious "campaign it was proposed to commission FRANKLIN as General in "command of a distant expedition; "but he distrusted his military capacities and waived the proposal." Modest, but military.

Of what he did as Commissioner and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, how he got men, money, the alliance, aided that eminent pacifist, JOHN PAUL JONES, surely there is no need to speak. Has Professor PHELPS been misquoted, or is here another case to stir the inquiry: "What shall we do with our professors?"

A PROPHET GOES TOO FAR.

There is to be only one issue in the campaign of 1916, The World says, the issue whether this country is to be, in its national aspirations, ideals, and sympathies, all American or half alien. "The German vote has forced "this issue, and the American vote "will have to decide it." The Germans claim to have defeated Congressman FITZGERALD and Mr. HEALEY because they were Democrats, so as to rebuke the President. The Berlin Morgenpost calls the late election "a heavy moral defeat for the President," because of his refusal to make the United States a vassal of the German Empire. There is a German conspiracy against the President and his party, against American industry, American finance, and the fundamental institutions of the American people. The issue is made, and there is nothing for Americans to do but vote the Democratic ticket.

Issues are not made that way. One party does not make an issue. It takes two. You can't quarrel with a man who agrees with you. President WILSON'S opponent in 1916 will not necessarily be the Kaiser, but the Republican candidate. His opponent will be the Kaiser only if the Republican Party becomes un-American and traitorous. It may turn out that that is the case, and then The World's expectation will come true; but it is not well to be so cocksure about it at this stage of the game.

The Republican Party has many faults, but it has never been unpatriotic. Its record forbids the assumption that it will take its orders from foreign conspirators or hoist the German flag over the White House at the behest of modern Copperheads; still less that it will support the proposal to disarm the United States and leave the country naked to any foe. Suppose the Republican Party should nominate a candidate just as outspoken against alien conspirators and foreign domination as is Mr. WILSON; suppose, and it is a probable supposition, it should nominate a man even more outspoken, one so outspoken as to receive the support of Colonel ROOSEVELT. Where would be the issue? What would the conspirators and their rank and file do then? Nominate Mr. BRYAN and flock by themselves? They would be hard put to it to find a way of delivering their lesson by administering "a heavy moral defeat" to the other candidates.

We do not say that the Republicans will follow this course, for their convention is more than half a year away. But the Republican Party, like the Democratic Party, is largely made up of Americans to whom the honor of their country is dear. The German-American conspirators of whom The World speaks brandish over both parties, not over one alone, an insolent menace. Either the foreign and domestic policy of the country must be shaped and its industries conducted in a way satisfactory to the German and Austrian Kaisers or the party that disregards the wishes of Berlin and Vienna must be defeated at the polls; that is the threat. If the Republican Party yields to it, the issue The World foresees will be drawn. But if the Republican Party does show the white feather it will be the first time since it was born at Ann Arbor in 1854 that it ever showed a disposition to hang foreign flags above our own or to truckle to alien insolence for Copperhead votes.

THE OLYMPIAN GAME.

Today when serried thousands of the stalwart and the fair fill the Bowl, where the chief intellectual prize of Dr. HADLEY'S and Dr. HIBBEN'S colleges is to be awarded, our thoughts go back to the infant Yale not named as yet, ELIHU and his gifts unknown, to "the collegiate school in "His Majesty's Colony of Connecti-"cut," to the Rev. ABRAHAM PIERSON of Killingworth, first Rector of that school, established at Saybrook when there was but the thinnest down on the chin of that bad old, good old eighteenth century. Back to Saybrook and its collegiate school, composed, from the Spring to the Fall of 1702, of the Rev. ABRAHAM aforesaid and of one undergraduate, JACOB—or was his name JAMES? JACOBUS in the Latin catalogue—HEMINGWAY. Ten short of an eleven. What did worthy Master HEMINGWAY get in the way of exercise?

Exercise of the spirit, much exercise in prayer, as the phrase was; exercise in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, theology, logic, "metapheesics," as Dr. MCCOSH would say. Perhaps he sawed and split the wood for his fire, if he was allowed to have one. He didn't even get the athletic training described by Dr. HOLMES as practiced in the Massachusetts school or "colledge" at Cambridge, born Newtown:

Lord, how the seniors knocked about
That freshman class of one!

It is pleasant to think of ABRAHAM and JACOB, of the Rev. JONATHAN DICKINSON and the Rev. AARON BURR, early Presidents of Elizabeth-Princeton College of New Jersey, of all the eighteenth century "gradooates," looking down from the Yale and Princeton "sections" of Elysium at the strange diversions of their successors. Is the devil loose? Is pandemonium come again?

Well, prophecy has been fulfilled. The Saybrook diplomas described the future college of JONATHAN EDWARDS and JOHN C. CALHOUN and BOB COOK and WALTER CAMP as "Gymnasium Academicum," meaning, a Columbia Latinist tells us, "a football college." At any rate, colleges are dedicate to football. Somewhere about 5 P. M. today an eager world will know whether TOM SHEVLIN or SPEEDY RUSH is the "biger man," Yale or Princeton the greater college.

PROSPERITY IN BAD HANDS.

As 1916 draws nearer, Mr. TAFT, a tolerant liberal-conservative of conspicuous fairness usually, reverts occasionally to the ancient professional hidebound Republican doctrine and patter. At Chicago Thursday he repeated the familiar but always engaging theory that the Republican Party is kindly Nature, the sole legitimate source of sunlight and oxygen, the only genuine producer of "bumper" crops and bulging pocketbooks:

> Present prosperity is no reason for continuing the present National Administration in power. The Wilson Administration was not an agency in bringing on this prosperity. Place the country in the hands of the G. O. P. again and prosperity will be with us to stay.

Good times are Republican, bad times are Democratic: that is an axiom. Prosperity under a Democratic Administration is an anomaly and cannot last. In fact, the word "prosperity" is copyrighted by the Republican Party, describes a condition that cannot exist, or can exist only illusively or fleetingly, if not in the control of its Republican creators and proprietors.

Haven't the Republicans some legal remedy against Mr. WILSON and the Democrats for this palpable injury and damage? Can't they sue the Democrats for alienating the affections of Prosperity, for violation of copyright or loss of services? A sound lawyer like Mr. TAFT ought to be able to find some means of asserting a great Republican right and recovering possession of a valuable piece of Republican property. Or has Nature "ratted" to the incompetent and calamity-making Democrats?

OPPOSING RATIONAL MEASURES.

If this country were on the very threshold of war, instead of being at peace with all the world, there might be some excuse for the demand for compulsory military service which the political opponents of the Administration are making, seemingly for the purpose of belittling the plans for national defense. We might not be able to secure quickly all the men needed to defend the country—we might not, but every good American is bound to believe that if we were actually involved in war the response to a call for defenders of the nation would be prompt and adequate. The plan of land defense drawn up by Secretary GARRISON with the approval of the President, and with the approval, also, of the most competent military advisers of our Government, contemplates such a preparation for the protection of the country in case of peril as would serve any purpose that can now be foreseen. It was conceived in a moderate spirit. It will cost a great deal of money, but not more than we can well afford to pay. It will provide a regular army establishment sufficiently numerous for the protection of our coasts and the garrisoning of all our outlying possessions, while keeping always in service on this continent a permanent mobile army of 50,000 men. It provides for further development of the efficiency of the National Guard and for the enlistment of a body of continental troops made up of citizens of all the States, who give yearly to their country only so much of their time as is necessary for their training. This body will in time number 400,000 men, and with the reserves of the National Guard and the regular army will form a competent force to join with the regular establishment in defensive measures when we need defense.

The plan is attacked by the pacifists of the Bryan type as a militaristic measure which will arouse the war spirit in this country and tend to get us into trouble. On the other hand, the party in opposition, or some of its members, denounce it as utterly inadequate for defense and demand compulsory service, a standing army, and the expenditure of billions. It would be a sorry sight in the next session to see a combination of pacifists and political militarists to defeat Mr. GARRISON'S admirable plans, but that is what we may as well look forward to unless the sensible and patriotic Republicans can prevail upon their headstrong fellows to cease their cavilling.

The country can well understand that the Republicans would like to have the question of national defense left open for their use as an "issue" in the campaign of 1916; some of the party leaders were sorely disappointed when the Administration took up the matter in a practical and well-considered way. But they are loath to give up the contest without a struggle. To their activity may be ascribed the doubts expressed of the sincerity of the Democrats in this matter and also such actions as that taken at the Union League Club Thursday evening, when a number of gentlemen of sound judgment in most matters adopted a set of resolutions demanding the immediate application of the principle of "universal military service," which is a euphemism for conscription, and which, under present conditions, would be absolutely impossible. They denounced the Administration program as patently insufficient and favored the establishment here of the Swiss system, which is compulsory. The gentlemen of the Union League Club are mistaken in their opposition to a plan that can be easily carried out and will be sufficient for our needs. It may not be perfect. It is likely to be amended in Congress, but in the best interests of the country it should be adopted with as little cavilling as possible and put into practice with the earnest support of every true American citizen.

CHICAGO MUSTN'T MISBEHAVE.

Really, Chicago should not abuse friendship. A number of her enthusiastic but not very scrupulous boosters have been making a singularly ungrateful use of a tribute of honest admiration which THE NEW YORK TIMES recently paid to their city as the ideal spot for Republican and Democratic National Conventions. They have been representing this paper as saying that all conventions, trade conventions included, should be held in their city. What THE TIMES said, in the way of emphasis, was: "There should be a law providing "that all National Conventions of the "two principal parties be held in "Chicago."

Any good, lively city can entertain a trade convention, some, of course, better than others. Even a political convention, provided it is that of one of the lesser parties, can get along comfortably in any sizable and properly located town. But to take care of such a mammoth affair as a convention of the Republican or Democratic Party, with its endless discomforts, its possibilities of trouble, and its vast importance as a national and history-making event, is a different thing. It calls for special qualifications, special knowledge, and experience; and these, combined with a natural aptitude for the work that extends to everybody in town, can be found only in Chicago. This is what we said and meant, and don't these unscrupulous Chicagoans feel a little ashamed for distorting a sincere and voluntary tribute like that?

A NOTEWORTHY LIST.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE of THE TIMES tomorrow will contain many contributions from men who are leaders in action as well as thought, and a list of their names makes an imposing array. Professor ALBERT BUSHNELL HART of Harvard analyzes some points in the recent note to England, Sir GILBERT PARKER writes of the persistence of extravagance in English domesuc life, and Mr. JAMES M. BECK reviews a second time the case of EDITH CAVELL. Other contributions of uncommon importance are by OWEN JOHNSON, the novelist; BOUTET DE MONVEL, the artist; Rear Admiral ROBERT E. PEARY, who is now devoting his inventive mind to aeronautic development, and WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, the Socialist leader, and they all write on important subjects uppermost in the public mind.

The best of the monthly magazines may occasionally equal but never surpass in interest, in reasoned argument, and skilful exposition this list of contributions to a single department of a daily newspaper. But it is all a part of the day's work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Plea in Mitigation and Avoidance.

A well-intentioned and not wholly unsuccessful attempt is made in today's issue of The Princetonian to defend intercollegiate athletics from the violent attack upon them—or should one write "it"?—by President FOSTER of Reed College in the current Atlantic.

That there is something of truth in nearly all of President FOSTER'S accusations Princeton's spokesman with commendable frankness admits, and in effect he confines his efforts to the task of showing that the Western educator failed to recognize that some colleges are honestly, and not vainly, trying to remedy the evils he enumerated. At Princeton itself, for instance, the benefits of systematized physical training have been extended far beyond the limits of the "teams" that participate in intercollegiate contests, and last year "78 per cent. of the whole undergraduate body was definitely on record as engaged in organized athletics, with a very large part of the remainder taking individual athletic exercise." This approach to the ideal of having all physically fit students joining in athletic activities of some kind is due, according to The Princetonian, to the keen interest excited by "the big games," which are and must be intercollegiate.

As for the "business" element—the money making—in athletics, The Princetonian insists that this is not, at Princeton, anyhow, the main or even a considerable motive for sports. For the proselyting among preparatory school stars, which so offends President FOSTER, The Princetonian has only condemnation. It believes, however, that the wretched practice is on the wane, that undergraduate opinion is all against it, and that it survives, as does the secret paying of money to athletes, merely because a few misguided alumni do not realize its impropriety.

In refutation of the charge that the college press devotes almost all of its space to reporting and discussing athletics, The Princetonian gives measurements covering its own columns for a year and evidently thinks that giving 31.5 per cent. of the total space to intercollegiate athletics and 7.1 to those of the intracollegiate kind was not excessive. At any rate, it was a better showing than that made by President FOSTER'S horrible example, The Bowdoin Orient.

Burglary Lightly Penalized.

When a resident of Great Neck, one night last August, discovered two burglars in his house, he consulted valor rather than discretion and went for them with a revolver. The result was that he saved his property, put one of the burglars to flight and captured the other.

Comment on the episode made in this column at the time was to the effect that while the course followed by this householder involved serious dangers, including that of death, and might therefore be called unwise, he had nevertheless earned the commendation that always goes to courage and the gratitude that is deserved by the performance of a valuable public service. This was on the theory that vigorous resistance to burglars tends to discourage burglary, while submission to it increases its attractions as a trade.

Further consideration of the case seems now to be demanded, for the burglar who was then captured has just been tried and convicted before Judge NIS-MANN and sentenced to—the Elmira Reformatory! The punishment is the mildest that could be inflicted and its leniency is explained as due to the criminal's youth. Yet he is twenty-four years old, and therefore some distance from childhood, and even from adolescence, and when he invaded the Great Neck house he was armed with a deadly weapon—to wit, a stone tied in the end of a handkerchief—a circumstance that more than hinted his readiness and determination to commit murder if occasion and opportunity joined.

If, by sending the man to Elmira, he can be turned into a good citizen, the sentence he received is beyond criticism. Whoever doubts the prospect of effecting the highly desirable change in that way will incline, however, to fear or believe that "the law," as thus applied, will not have an effect as depressing upon expositors of the art of midnight entry, arms in hand, as upon the ambition of householders to risk their lives to suppress crime.

He Waded Beyond His Depth.

Opponents of simplified spelling invariably invite, and almost always suffer, disastrous and humiliating defeat when they venture to give for their preference for the word representations now in common use any reason other than the one thought by most of us to be adequate and known to be unanswerable—the reason that they would hate to have the familiar forms changed.

What happens to them when they do more than that is well illustrated by the fate of one of our correspondents who a few days ago rashly denounced the would-be simplifiers for trying to abolish the precious linguistic history which he naïvely thought to be recorded in the present spellings. By so doing he simply delivered himself bound and helpless into the hands of his enemies, and one of them, evidently acting with power of attorney from the rest, proceeded to do the grim work of executioner. He did it in the letter printed on this page yesterday, showing with cruel effectiveness that the defender of what is, on the ground that it shows what was, wrote without knowledge of his subject, and that most of the history he would thus preserve, so far as it is history at all, is a history of stupid blunders made in days not at all remote, when linguistic science was in its infancy.

The slaughter would hardly have been more conclusive if the antagonist of "reform" had proclaimed, as has many a luckless amateur, that "the spelling of SHAKESPEARE and of MILTON is good enough for me." The fact is, and it might as well be admitted by those of us who resist the proposed simplification of English spelling, that all the arguments based on etymology, on history, and on practicality—all the arguments that weigh with the professional language expert—are dead against us. We are on sound ground only when we insist that the new forms are offensive in appearance to so many of us that we are willing to endure the undoubted inconveniences of the familiar spelling, and, to a sudden revolution of orthography, prefer the slower alterations for the better that time is sure to work.

DOROTHY DARE IN 999.

Could She Ever Forget That Wild Ride Along the Hudson?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Laurence Griswold, questioning the statement of the New York Central officials that Locomotive 999 drew the original Empire State Express twenty-five years ago, recalls two of the most vivid experiences of my life.

As a schoolgirl, twenty-five years ago, waiting at the Yonkers Station for the local to New York, an excited station master frantically waved back the crowd of commuters as he shouted: "Get back; get back! There's a new fast train coming!" Then a rush and a roar, a shrieking of a demon whistle, and a trembling of the earth as "999," "Monster of the Rail," swept down upon us from around the curve, and fairly shot past us, with its train of de luxe cars—the Empire State Express—on its first trip between New York and Chicago. Before the earth had ceased to tremble, before we suburbanites had recovered our breath, the train had flashed out of sight, but there remained in my memory the picture of the engineer, hand at throttle, head out of window, eyes glued to the track ahead, and my brain was fired with the utterly preposterous idea that I, a schoolgirl, might one day stand with hand at the throttle of just such a monster.

And then, only a few years later, I found myself actually realizing that mad schoolgirl's dream! I stood in the engine cab of No. 999, my hand at the throttle, my head out of the window, my eyes glued to the track in front as we flashed past Yonkers on the wild, weird trip along the banks of the Hudson. I had suggested the idea to the great editor of a great Sunday paper; George H. Daniels, a great railroad man, had lent willing ears to my daring request; the same engineer whose tense face had imprinted itself on my memory on that day, a few years before, now stood at my side. I was guiding the Empire State Express on its wonderful journey!

I poured my very soul into the double-page story I wrote of that trip; the editor filled my heart with joy with his praise. But he is no more; George H. Daniels is no more; No. 999 is no more. And now I find myself correcting a perfect stranger, who rushes into print to say that No. 999—my No. 999—did not have the honor of whirling the Empire State Express on its triumphant journey twenty-five years ago.

As though I could forget!

DOROTHY DARE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1915.

The impression of the schoolgirl of 1890 is erroneous and must have been received at some later date, for Engine 999 did not draw the Empire State Express on its first run. The engines that drew it were: From New York to Albany, 870; from Albany to Syracuse, 876; from Syracuse to Buffalo, 882. Moreover, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Empire State Express has not yet arrived, for the train made its first trip on Monday, Oct. 26, 1891. The exact facts can be obtained from any New York newspaper of the following day.

The Day of the Last Yale Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time approaches when many thousands will make their crowded way by train to and from New Haven for this season's last football game in the Bowl. Many of us are reminded of the great discomfort of the return trip to New York last year. The earlier trains to New York were crowded. Men were standing closely packed together in the aisles and even between the seats. Under such conditions it was hardly to be expected that candy and news agents would be permitted to plow their way to and fro upon the toes of the "standees" in an endeavor to dispose of their wares. But they were. Not once or twice, but several times, did they elbow and push themselves through the men standing packed like sardines.

In the interest of the thousands who support the contests in the Yale Bowl, the Yale authorities might well request the proper officers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to forbid the canvassing of closely packed trains either going to or returning from the big games in New Haven.

PAUL B. SWEET.

New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

Willie's Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In going over my scrapbook of humorous collections I ran across the following, which was filed some years ago. The fact that it was inspired so long prior to the present "unpleasantness" abroad should purge its republication of the charge of being unneutral. Its aptness may be left to the individual taste of the reader:

> The class had taken up the subject of the rulers of the world. The President of the United States, the King of England, and their powers and functions had been discussed. Suddenly the teacher said, "Now, Willie, what's a Kaiser?" "A Kaiser," replied the absent-minded Willie, whose strong point was geography rather than political history, "is a stream of hot water springin' up and disturbin' the earth."

A. C. H.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1915.

Tomo Sargentich's Name Misused.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to a letter which appeared in THE TIMES of Nov. 4, headed "Pro-Germans in Russia," and signed Tomo Sargentich:

As I am the only Tomo Sargentich in New York or in America, THE TIMES has been imposed upon. I never wrote that letter, nor could I write it, for my views and sentiments, often expressed in THE TIMES and other publications, are extremely opposite to the views of your correspondent who has used my name. I am indignant beyond expression at the imposition practiced on your esteemed paper. I have always defended Russia, and as a Serbian and an American citizen I repudiate every word of it.

Is this some work of the "Kultur" propaganda, with which this country is afflicted?

TOMO SARGENTICH.

New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

A Word for Public Lectures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many who attended the last three Tuesday lectures on the Dolomite region so admirably delivered by Dr. George R. Van De Water at the American Museum of Natural History deeply regret the possibility of seeing these excellent public lectures discontinued through misplaced parsimony on the part of our city fathers.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures, stated, if my memory serves me right, that the annual appropriation for these entertainments, of such great educational value, amounts to only $130,000. Can the City of New York not afford to spend this comparatively trifling sum and keep up such a noble enterprise as this public lecture system certainly is?

H. KINZE.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

THE DREAMER.

The roar of guns, he heeds it not,
All Europe seems a garden spot,
Each shell-burst a forget-me-not—
To him.

The birds that perch when fighting's ceased,
To batten on a bloody feast,
Seem doves of peace for the released—
To him.

The battleships that burst ablaze,
The hush of death 'neath gaseous haze,
Are trifles of a passing phase—
To him.

The glitter of the stabbing steel,
The aeroplanes that dip and wheel,
Such signs and portents don't appeal—
To him.

And so he'd have us shut our eyes
To truth, our ears to Europe's cries,
And harken to Chautauqua's prize—
To him!

O. C. A. CHILD.

TALES OF HORROR FROM ANOTHER ZONE.

A Description of the Desolation and Suffering Left in the Path of War in German Southwest Africa.

A Letter from Capetown, Forwarded to The Times by J. T.

New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Very little has been heard here of conditions in South Africa during the present conflict. A first-hand description of the ravages of war as well as of the sentiment among the Boers should be of interest. I subjoin the most interesting extracts from a letter from Cape Town which I have recently received from a friend, and hope that you can make space for it.

J. T.

How my poor heart aches and longs for the truth. I have gone through all the sorrows of war. And, good gracious, how do the English dare to speak of burning and destroying houses and churches? We always were taught in school what a Christian people they were—so naturally we expected Christian treatment. But, alas! Our churches were not looked upon as sacred. No, they were looted. Our Bibles, Holy Communion service, cups and plates and jugs in silver were stolen. Into some of them sheep and goats of farmers near the village were driven, and were left there to die, simply in order to starve the poor women and children on the farms.

If you could read the Dutch newspapers—those printed here—your eyes would open. We have had civil war. Our finest men have been killed. Our prisons are full of the finest of our men. Why? Because Botha went to German Southwest. He never consulted the people; he went because he has left his own people for that of the Empire.

We are bitter, very bitter. A woman's monument erected in Bloemfontein tells the story today of 23,000 women and children who were murdered in camps. They were taken from their homes, away from food and comfort, and thrown into cold tents because of the great crime that their husbands and fathers were fighting for their own little piece of land.

Today we are fighting one of the greatest elections—and not as it used to be Bond and Progressive. No, the Progressive Party, now called Unionists, are with Botha, and the Dutch are divided into two parties—those for and against Botha. Those against Botha are called Nationalists, or as the English papers call them, Pro-German.

All this trouble and division is because we were against an invasion of German Southwest. But then we have been under martial law. All our letters are opened. When you do, say or write anything a fine is inflicted, if not imprisonment. They speak of Russian rule; we have it here. People do all sorts of underhand things simply because they dare not read or speak. One simple Boer girl, who was working in the D. R. Parsonage at Reitz, in Orange Free State, wrote to her mother these simple words: "You must pray for the Kaiser, because he is a good man." Her letter was censored, and evidently by one of those very narrow-minded men; the girl was brought up and had to pay a fine of £10, which she did not earn in twelve months. This is the sort of thing one has to go through here.

England made a great mistake by thinking the Boers were satisfied and were ready to jump into khaki to fight for her. There is just where Botha should have opened the eyes of the English Government when they asked our Government to take German Southwest for them. He positively knew that the country was against such a thing. But he has forgotten that he had the people to reckon with.

What was done here with us poor simple-minded Boers? When the young men of the defense force refused to go, claiming that that was invading and not defending, they were ordered to go. It simply meant conscription. Imagine going to battle with such feelings. We dare not side with our people, for then we are rebels.

Our people, who know just their language, have a terrible time away from their homes. Immediately they enter any Government place, Post Office, railway station, they are treated with cold indifference because they hand in a Dutch telegram, or ask for a railway ticket in Dutch. On the train it is worse. There they get no attention; they are only Boers. The twopenny-halfpenny clerk travels as a young lord, as he speaks English, and conductors and waiters think something of him—but the Boer who owns miles and miles of land and several estates—he does not count. Then we are constantly told there are "equal rights."

The destruction in German Southwest is awful. Some places have been leveled to the ground. The looting was terrible, of boxes of furniture sent to the Union to their homes. Yes, even underclothes of German women were looted by the soldiers and brought to their wives, who again showed them to others here in Cape Town, priding themselves on their beauty, and the initials of owners still embroidered on them. A tremendous business place, Hertzog, a branch of the big firm in Berlin, has been burned to the ground, naturally after everything was stolen.

The women and children who were sent out of German Southwest and put in camps in Pretoria and Pietermaritzburg were sent back after peace, but each time I sit down to a heavily laden table I say: "O mother, think of those poor women and children. On what are they going to live?" Just heard of a man, Fincken, who had two large hotels here, who now has nothing left. He has borrowed a bed to sleep on, and his wife is returning to Cape Town. A man who was a teacher in German Southwest, but came away before the war, and is now a prisoner on parole, came to us today and asked whether we could help him with £20. He has not a penny now, and can get no teaching. He has a wife, but, fortunately, no children. His people live in Düsseldorf. Distress is everywhere.

Tonight when my friends left one of them said to me: "Are you not ashamed of owning us as friends? Almost every other person shuns us and is afraid of us."

MURDER EASILY FORGOTTEN

And "Diplomatic Victories" Boasted When None Were Won.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely no one in this country need feel any agitation as a result of the Ancona incident, nor any alarm lest there follow therefrom a severance of diplomatic relations between this Government and the Dual Monarchy. Nor need the representatives of this Government be in any doubt as to the proper course to pursue.

It should not be difficult to open up and continue diplomatic correspondence with Austria-Hungary until, after some weeks or months, Italy, or France, or Great Britain, or the three combined, may render submarine warfare in the Mediterranean as unhealthy as it now is in the English Channel. When that time comes, no doubt we shall receive assurances from Austria-Hungary that a like incident will not occur again.

I fancy it may now be considered settled that that is the way in which a large majority of the American people wish to have such incidents handled. Some of us thought differently, but public opinion has now been registered. With the exception of a very few daily papers, (not, so far as I can make out, including your own,) the press of this country considers the disposition now reached of the submarine incidents of German origin to be a triumph of American diplomacy.

I know of no better way to ascertain what is the public opinion of the country than to make an exhaustive review of the articles in the daily press. They surely are its exponents. Indeed, it's quite possible that most of their readers have no individual opinions; they take what they find in the paper they read and let it go at that. It comes easier that way; they are saved the trouble of independent thinking, and thinking upon unfamiliar subjects is not always easy.

It must be remembered that these unfortunate incidents are sporadic. One may feel irritation from a burr which slips inside the clothes, but the burr is soon rubbed smooth.

To get beneath the skin, so to speak, there must be something continuous. For example, interference with our trade, the checking of the normal outflow of packed food products, or cotton, or what not—that seems really to generate more than a flare-up, partly because it affects more of us personally and partly because it is a continuous performance.

Those who have the responsibility of representing us in our international relations may surely count upon the great majority of us forgetting the Ancona incident, as other similar ones have been forgotten, if they will give us time to do so.

E. H. L.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

The Logical Finish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Karl Meyer, in his letter to THE TIMES, says it might be of interest to know that he voted for men with German names only. It also might interest your readers to know that I voted for men with French names only. It was impossible to vote for candidates for each particular office under this method, but I did my best. My brother-in-law, whose name, by the way, is Thomas Reilly, voted for only those men whose names were of Irish extraction; my worthy friend, Irving Silverstein, would vote for none other than Hebrew candidates. We are believed to be good, intelligent citizens, are broad-minded rather than narrow-minded, and we believe it is to our interests to vote for candidates whose names are respectively either of pro-French, pro-Irish, or pro-Hebrew extraction, regardless of the fact that we decidedly disagree with the policies advocated by the men we voted for and their political parties.

HERBERT R. LAVIGNE.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Newark Anniversary Posters on View Next Week—Exhibitions.

Nearly one hundred of the Newark Anniversary posters will be on view at the Anderson Galleries all next week, beginning Monday at 9 A. M. The first prize of $1,000 was won by Adolf Treidler, the second prize of $500 by Helen Dryden, and the third of $300 by A. E. Foringer. The prize posters will be hung for special display and study by all who are interested. Several hundred persons already have visited the Anderson Galleries to inquire about the exhibit, which promises to attract a large public.

An exhibition of eighteenth century English artists, and one of portraits by Alfred Sterner will open at the Knoedler Galleries next Monday. An exhibition of etchings and drawings by A. G. Learned is open at the Ralston Galleries and will remain until Nov. 15. Among the pencil portraits, which are delicately executed, are those of Dr. Simon Baruch, Edwin Markham, Miss Zanoni Travers, and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff.

An exhibition of portraits, decorative groups, and smaller canvases by Ernest Tower Rosen is at the City Club this week and next. Mr. Rosen has exhibited at the two Paris Salons, and is a member of the "Societe des Intimistes." In June, 1914, just before the outbreak of the war, he was exhibiting at the Galerie Derambez in Paris. Among his portraits are those of Prince Wollonsky, Marquise di Rudini, Mademoiselle Forzane, and Hall Caine.

The designs for the Immigrants competition will be on view next week.

Idle Tales of Chinese Cruelty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a subscriber to your paper and I just received your issue containing the article, "Tales of Cruelty in China." The Denver boy who is writing from China states that he was serving on the warship Galveston, bound on a mission 2,200 miles up the Yangtse River. The fact of the matter is that the Galveston never went further than Hankow, which is 600 miles from the ocean, and could not, under any circumstances have gone beyond Ichang, which is 975 miles from the ocean. At Ichang the famous Yangtse Gorges begin, covering a stretch of more than 150 miles. Only shallow draught boats and junks can pass here, and during the high-water season specially constructed steamboats, of which there are now four, run between Ichang and Chungking.

This fellow's yarn of having ascended the Yangtse on the Galveston for 2,200 miles is pure fabrication. There is no province called Po Nang and no city called Po Nang. There is a large lake called Poyang, the waters of which empty into the Y

BALTUSROL GOLFERS GIVE DINNER-DANCE

Picturesque Clubhouse Is Decorated with Red Berries, Leaves, and Chrysanthemums.

MANY NEW YORK GUESTS

Mrs. S. H. Freeman, Mrs. Victor Mapes, and Mrs. Jose V. Onativia Among Patronesses.

A gay subscription dinner and dance was held last night in the Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, N. J. The picturesque little clubhouse was decorated with the red berries and brown leaves of the barberry bush and red, brown, and orange colored chrysanthemums and Autumnal foliage were used. Many from New York were present.

The affair was held under the patronage of Mrs. S. Harold Freeman, Mrs. Harold W. Hack, Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., Mrs. Victor Mapes, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. José V. Onativia, Jr., Mrs. James R. Strong, Mrs. Charles J. Symington, Mrs. Nathaniel Tyler, Jr., and Mrs. W. Le Roy Whitney.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morice, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, and the Misses Margaret L. Strong, Dorothy Gittings, Anna Van Wyck, Carola Williams, Frances Morgan, Constance Peabody, Elsie Johnston, and Constance Morgan. Also Charles R. Strong, Clarence Michaelis, Louis Keller, Stuyvesant Wainwright, Jr., Reginald G. Franklyn, Russell Evans Tucker, Jr., Munroe Robinson, J. R. Strong, H. H. Hack, C. J. Symington, Nathaniel Tyler, Jr., S. P. Nash, S. Harold Freeman, H. W. Hack, and Victor Mapes.

W. E. MARCUS WEDS AGAIN.

Divorced His Wife, Who Left Him for Her Horses and Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 12.—The wedding of Miss Cora Virginia Carpenter, daughter of C. F. Carpenter of Evanston, Ill., and William E. Marcus, Jr., of Montclair, took place tonight at the bride's home in Evanston. The Rev. Edward C. Boynton of Ann Arbor, Mich., officiated at the ceremony.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Marcus, Sr., and Miss Dorothy Marcus of Montclair, parents and sister of the bridegroom. A dinner for the couple was given last evening by Mrs. John Leslie of Evanston.

Mr. Marcus's former wife, Mrs. Dorothy Cooksey Marcus, left her husband and children in 1912, expressing a preference for her horses and dogs. Mr. Marcus obtain a divorce a year ago. Mrs. Marcus last summer married Bernard H. Jackman in England.

MISS CALLMEYER'S WEDDING.

Ceremony with Sidell Tilghman to be Held in Madison, N. J., Tuesday.

The wedding of Miss Léonie Callmeyer, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Gustave Callmeyer, and a sister of Miss Virginia Foignet Callmeyer, and Sidell Tilghman, for several years a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange, will take place on next Tuesday at the Callmeyer residence, in Madison, N. J. The Rev. Luther Lambert, rector of St. Vincent's Church, will officiate. The immediate family only will be present at the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception. Mr. Tilghman and his bride will tour the West, and plan spending the Winter in California and Texas.

The engagement was announced on Oct. 15. Mr. Tilghman is with the firm of Carter, Wilder & Co. of New York, and is a widower, about 50 years of age. Miss Callmeyer is a descendant of Hyacinth du Reste Blanchet, a Royalist, who came over here from France shortly after the French Revolution, and acquired large estates in New Jersey, including that in Madison, now the family home. Miss Callmeyer, who is about 30 years of age, is fond of outdoor sports.

Mr. Tilghman is a descendant of the Tilghmans that settled in 1661 in Eastern Maryland, and is a brother of Frederick B. Tilghman of this city.

Langstroth-Wright Wedding.

Miss Elizabeth Juliette Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ayers Wright of 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, and Earl Langstroth of this city, son of Thomas W. Langstroth of Glen Ridge, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. James F. Howard officiated.

The bride was unattended. Alfred M. Uhler acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Langstroth will make their home in this city.

Bridal Pair to Live in Porto Rico.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph St. Lawrence Peverley, who were married on Monday, are sailing today on the steamer Como for San Juan, Porto Rico, to make their home there. Mrs. Peverley was formerly Miss Julia J. Barnhill of New York and Elsford, N. Y., and was married at the home of her brother, the Rev. O. P. Barnhill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, S. I.

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Digestive and kidney disorders, obesity, neuritis, rheumatism and kindred diseases specially treated.
Physicians:—DR. G. B. CAPITO, DR. OSCAR KNIFFLER, (of Wiesbaden.)

"FOOD OF THE GODS" IN OHIO LABORATORY

E. M. Black the Hero of an H. G. Wells Story from Columbus.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Ellis M. Black, a youngster in the scientific world, who has been working in the laboratories of the Ohio State University here, today asserted that he has discovered a hitherto unknown substance, found in practically all human and animal foods, by which the growth and development of animals can be controlled.

Administered to young animals, Black says his mysterious food may cause them to grow twice or three times as fast as a normally fed animal. Deprived of it altogether, the animal dies. Deformed and stunted animals, he says, if they receive it in varying doses, reach their full growth, although their period of youthful growth may have elapsed long before. Mr. Black, who is not yet 24, has already received two degrees from the university here, and is now working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has hopes that his new discovery will lengthen human life; that if fed to backward babies it will cause them to mature normally. But he will not promise or predict.

For seven months Mr. Black and his assistants, under direction of Dr. Ernest Scott and Dr. J. F. Lyman, professors of physiological chemistry at the Ohio State University, have experimented with their "elixir" on human subjects, mostly babies. Black says these experiments have produced "some favorable results, which cannot be announced yet."

"Scientists always have held that all foods are made up of five well-known substances—water, fats, carbo-hydrates, proteins, and minerals," Mr. Black explains. "Our discovery is the sixth component—the unknown component of animal and human foods, and the one necessary substance for life to animals in their food. A rabbit fed with any combination of the ordinary food elements, minus our product, will die in three weeks. This elixir element of foods is stored in the various organs of animals—and probably of human beings—so that even deprived of it for a time they are able to live. It is worth noting that animals which eat their foods raw have a longer span of adult life in comparison to their period of youth and growth than humans."

MISS FANCHER PLANS HER 'GOLDEN JUBILEE'

Brooklyn Woman, Hurt in Accident, to Celebrate Fifty Years as a Bedridden Invalid.

That Miss Mollie Fancher, the Brooklyn woman who has spent almost fifty years in bed as a result of injuries inflicted while alighting from a street car, is preparing to celebrate what she terms the "golden jubilee" of the accident was learned yesterday by her friends. Miss Fancher will complete her half century as an invalid on Feb. 3, 1916, and on that date she expects to receive at her home at 160 Gates Avenue a number of friends who have remained steadfast during her long period of illness.

"My friends will fill these two rooms with golden flowers," said Miss Fancher yesterday. "Everything else at my jubilee will be golden. I will have a long table at one end of this room, and there will be tea for the ladies, coffee for the men, and perhaps a little something else for the old gentlemen."

During the earlier period of her illness Miss Fancher developed what her friends called a psychic power, which attracted attention to her from scientists in this city and world. It is asserted that although temporarily blind she read letters sent to her, told the time of day from a watch that was hung in her room so that she could not see the hands, and told persons what they had in their hands and in their pockets. She is now enjoying better health than in many years.

Mrs. Schroeder Recalls Invitations.

Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder of 56 East Sixty-first Street has been obliged to recall the invitations to the two teas for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret L. Schroeder, which were to take place on Dec. 1 and 8, as Mrs. Schroeder's father, Jacob J. de Neufville, has just died at Cannes, France.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Frederick F. A. Pearson, son of Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 3 West Fifty-seventh Street, who is to marry Miss Eleanor Adams Bryant of Philadelphia on Nov. 21, is to give his bachelor dinner next Wednesday at the Union Club. His ushers are to be George Norton Schiller, Jr., J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Frederick Fearing, C. Suydam Cutting, Arthur Gammell, Kort Hansen, Valentine Worthington, and Beverley Bogert. E. Pennington Pearson will be his brother's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham and Miss Constance Wickersham have returned to town and are at their new house, 30 East Seventieth Street, where Mrs. Wickersham will receive on Thursday afternoons in December.

The Misses Lucy and Sidney Burleson, daughters of the Postmaster General, are visiting Mrs. J. Riely Gordon, 214 Riverside Drive, over the week-end.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend of 287 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon on Friday, Dec. 3, for her débutante daughter, Miss Marion Townsend, and Miss Genevieve Clendenin, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Clendenin of Ardsley-on-Hudson. On Dec. 10 Miss Townsend is to be formally introduced at a reception to be given by her mother.

Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., is giving a luncheon at Sherry's on Wednesday, Nov. 17, for her sister, Miss Hope W. Williams, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams.

Mrs. Albert Boardman Kerr of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street is giving a dance on Dec. 30 at her home, for girls not yet out, in honor of her cousin, Miss Mary Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heman M. Burr of Boston.

A fête de vanité will be held on Dec. 1 at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the investigated destitute poor of this city. Many of this season's débutantes will take part, but the fête will be managed by older girls. There is to be a take-off on the fashion shows, tableaux, and a supper followed by dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clussman Shipman have left town for Manor Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y., where they purpose spending the winter.

Mrs. Alpheus Geer of Nutley, N. J., will introduce her daughter, Miss Margaret Montague Geer, at a tea dance at the Nutley Field Club on Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton, has gone to Hyde Park, N. Y., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP TO FIND IT USELESS

Student Designated to Study Abroad Discovers War Has Closed Art Centres.

LATIN QUARTER IS NO MORE

Samuel Kaplan, Who Captures Mooney Prize, Told That Even Spain Is in Danger Zone.

All the world is full of art and most of it also of war, and hence the plight of Samuel Kaplan, prize student of the National Academy of Design Schools, who has a scholarship for two years' study and travel abroad and knows not where to go.

Young Mr. Kaplan was the winner of the Edward Mooney National Academy Memorial Prize, founded by the will of a wealthy contractor of the brownstone era in this city. He had especially distinguished himself as a figure painter, and in his three years sojourn at the schools had won golden opinions from his instructors. He is just the kind of a student to benefit most by the grand tour of the art zones of Europe, but now he finds them fighting zones, and totally unadapted for the furthering of an artistic temperament.

The artist was born in Kishineff, Russia, in 1890, and when yet a child was brought to this country by his parents. His talent developed early, and attracted the attention of his teachers in the east side schools. He was encouraged to attend the classes of the National Academy of Design, at Amsterdam Avenue and 109th Street, and from the first his work attracted favorable attention. His winning of the Mooney scholarship last April was the crowning of his student career. So far, however, he has not been able to contemplate the great art works of Europe except from his home at 328 Sixth Street. He would like to go much further than that.

Going abroad for an art student means usually sojourns in France, Italy, possibly in Germany. But the gay student life of the Quartier Latin is no more. The models are scattered, the masters are in the trenches, sculptors are digging in, and painters of promise are driving ambulances or taking shots at the "Bosches" from the ranks of the foreign legions.

Rome, Florence, and Venice are like armed camps. The great art works of Belgium are hidden or have been taken away, and in Holland, home of Rembrandt, there is little of the deep interest in painting which one might expect to find. To be sure there are remnants of a very fine Aztec art in Mexico, but there are also unpleasant doings across the southern border. The glory that was Greece, the treasures of Byzantine architecture in Constantinople, the wonderful monuments of Persia and of remote India might all appeal, but only in time of peace.

The artist called at the Academy a few days ago to see about going to Spain, but as there are rumors even about that castled land, he still waits. After one has selected a relatively quiet spot for study, the question arises as to the safety of voyages at sea.

Meanwhile the art students in this city have many foreign students who find that New York has a more restful atmosphere just now than has Paris and Rome.

HUMOR IN TICKET TANGLE.

Agents, Ordered to Return Seats, Report They Have Sold Them.

The theatre ticket mixup took an amusing turn yesterday when the agencies that had violated their agreement by buying tickets in advance to Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Around the Map" reported unanimously that they would be unable to return the seats since they had sold them all. The answer was in response to a letter sent out by W. J. Fallon, head of the Tyson Company, who ordered the return of the seats at the instigation of the managers.

A meeting of the organization of managers has been called for Monday to determine the next step toward solving the tangle. The fact that the agencies have disposed of the seats does not remove the charge against them, and what action will be taken Monday is problematical. Since the sale of so many seats for so long a time period in advance is unusual even in the case of the biggest successes, the managers may decide that a system that accomplishes such results is worthy of adoption, and instead of censuring Klaw & Erlanger may bestow upon them the Double Cross in recognition of their service.

Wm. Enderlin, Blind Pianist, Plays.

William Enderlin, a pianist heard here last season for the first time, gave a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. His appearance on the concert platform means the overcoming of a great handicap, for he is totally blind and makes his way from the instrument to the stage exit guiding himself by an invisible string stretched between the two points. His program included Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, Mozart's Sonata in D, Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1 in piano arrangement, a group of Chopin compositions, and two pieces by Liszt.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to sail on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—E. D. Armour F. Atherton, G. V. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. J. Crean, P. Delbanco, Mrs. R. Curtis, H. M. Ferrar, J. H. Erwin, Mrs. E. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leonard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Murdock, Miss Pearl Murdock, A. J. Newstead, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, J. A. Renauld, A. H. Thayer, Mrs. R. D. Turner, Miss M. Turner, C. F. Wilkie, J. K. Wyman, C. M. Warriner, Jr., H. N. Smith, Miss Mabel Sarrow, R. F. Saunders.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—Miss Laura Allien, W. Brandt, Miss M. A. Beach, R. Callon, J. W. Clark, G. A. Carter, Mrs. M. M. Carter, Dr. C. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fournier, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Greasley, P. Gautard, Mrs. M. W. King, M. Kennedy, Captain L. Mouffet, Mrs. W. Protheroe, Miss E. E. Protheroe, L. K. Bing Rouse, Mrs. M. Stanwell, and A. G. Whaley.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Patria from Marseilles were:

Miss E. B. Caldwell, Mrs. J. d'Orsay Murray, Mrs. N. C. Erskine, Maurice Gurgnet, N. B. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Holden, Rev. P. C. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Melli, Luciano Muratore, Lina Cavalieri, Mrs. Elizabeth Laughton, H. H. Robinson, Mrs. Louise Robinson, Miss Ellen Robinson, Miss E. W. Sessions, and Paul W. Williams.

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ALBERT SPALDING PLAYS.

Violinist Gives Keen Enjoyment at His Second Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Albert Spalding gave his second violin recital of the season yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His numbers were Grieg's Sonata in C minor for piano and violin, Corelli's "La Folia" Variations, Tartini's "Devil's Trill" sonata, four shorter pieces by Emmanuel Moor, Walter Henry Rothwell, Edwin Grasse and Henry Wieniawsky, and a Suite in C of four movements of his own composition, which was played here for the first time yesterday.

Again Mr. Spalding provided keen enjoyment by his playing, which was up to the level he has established both technically and in matters of style and expression. Throughout his numbers he maintained the attitude of devotion to the highest aims of his art. He was impressive in Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata, which all violinits seem to consider it must be shown they can play, performing with especial brilliance and effect the difficult cadenza inserted. One might question little certain contrasts in the dynamics made in single bowings in Corelli's composition as perhaps a departure from the highest taste, but to do so would be to mention what would not have been noticed in violinists of lesser gift.

His own suite was interesting music. The opening prelude is vigorous and rhythmically well managed; the aria is not broad enough in line to establish a striking contrast to the preceding number, but it is effective, while the following vivace is quite original and striking. The concluding fantasia is the least interesting of the movements, and has somewhat the effect of anti-climax. Mr. Rothwell's "Wiener Gruss," played for the first time, has the sparkle and dash associated with Viennese music, if it is not particularly suggestive of its title in other directions. Andre Benoist played the piano part in the Grieg's sonata and the accompaniments for the other numbers skilfully and with good effect.

DIVORCES MAGGIE TEYTE.

Eugene Plumon Gets Decree—"No More Husbands!" Says Singer.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Eugène Plumon, a Paris lawyer, at present attached to the British expeditionary forces as an interpreter, has obtained a divorce from Maggie Teyte, the opera singer. The decree was granted today by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine.

Miss Teyte has made several American tours. She appeared in Paris in 1914 with the Boston Opera Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Maggie Teyte, now with the Boston Opera Company, received the news of her divorce from Eugène Plumon with the utmost complacence at the Metropolitan Opera House today. Seen by a reporter, she said that, while she was aware of the divorce proceedings, she had just learned of the granting of the divorce. She remarked:

"I could not stay with M. Plumon in Paris and have my career. I must travel around everywhere. All art is selfish. It must necessarily be so to be art. No more husbands for me! From now on I have but one ambition, and that is limitless. It is to go on and on in my career and never stop."

"Do you, perhaps, still care for M. Plumon?" Miss Teyte was asked.

"I still care a little," she said, "but I believe I'd rather not talk about it.

"I am so glad, so very glad that I am no longer a Frenchwoman," she continued. "At least, I think I'm Irish once again. You see, when I married a Frenchman I became French. Now that I am separated from a Frenchman it would seem logical that I should cease to be French. I like that idea."

FLORENCE REED MARRIES.

Actress and Malcolm Williams, Actor, Wed in Philadelphia.

Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams, both players well known to Broadway, were married yesterday in Philadelphia, where the bride was born, and immediately after the ceremony left for Florida on their honeymoon. The two had been acting for motion pictures, and upon their return will continue to do so.

The bride is one of the best known of the younger generation of leading women. She belongs to a theatrical family—her paternal grandfather was for many years connected with the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, and her father was Roland Reed, all known as a comedian before his death. She made her stage début in 1901, and some of her most successful rôles were in "Seven Days" at the Astor, "The Typhoon" at the Fulton, and "The Yellow Ticket" at the Eltinge.

The wedding was the result of a long friendship, for in 1905 Miss Reed was a member of Mr. Williams's stock company in Worchester, Mass. Mr. Williams's last appearance here was with Leo Ditrichstein in "The Phantom Rival" at the Belasco Theatre last Fall.

THE GARRICK TO REOPEN.

License Also Restored to Olympic on Promise of Clean Burlesque.

The Garrick and Olympic Theatres, whose licenses were revoked recently by License Commissioner Bell because he considered the burlesque performances given in them improper, are to have their licenses restored in time to reopen Monday. Commissioner Bell said yesterday that the plans presented by the association, which furnishes the attractions for the two theatres, had forwarded him a copy of a letter sent to the managers of all theatres in the circuit and to the managers of the shows presented in those theatres placing a ban on improper lines and costumes.

The letter was sent out after a meeting of the members of the association at the Hotel Astor, at which it was decided to raise the moral standard of the shows. As the order, any violation of which may cost the manager his franchise, will affect not only local theatres, but burlesque houses in other cities as well, Commissioner Bell feels his crusade has accomplished good results.

Lina Cavalieri Arrives from Naples.

Lina Cavalieri, the operatic soprano, arrived yesterday from Naples on the Fabre liner Patria, accompanied by her husband, Lucien Muratore, the Italian tenor. She said that she had sung at a number of concerts organized in Italy for the benefit of the wounded soldiers during the Summer and assisted in the Red Cross work. Mme. Cavalieri had to hurry from the pier with her husband to catch the fast train to Chicago, where they are both engaged to sing with the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Hippodrome helped welcome Harry Lauder to America yesterday afternoon. The Scotch comedian, accompanied by a band of pipers, saw the performance of "Hip Hip Hooray." William Stewart made a brief speech of welcome, Sousa's band played "Auld Lang Syne," while Charlotte, not to be outdone, added a bit of plaid to her skating costume.

Mrs. Langtry, whose tour in a drama did not come up to expectations, will go into vaudeville. She will appear at the Orpheum in Brooklyn on Nov. 22 in a sketch called "Ashes."

Joan Sawyer will make her first appearance in New York after her Western tour at the Palace the week of Nov. 22. She has not decided who her dancing partner will be.

The demand for seats for performances of "When the Young Vine Blooms" and for other single productions Emanuel Reicher will make at the Garden Theatre has been so great that he has decided to place on sale all seats not assigned to regular subscribers. Mr. Reicher's season is primarily a subscription one, but there were so many who could not subscribe for the full quota of productions that the new plan was decided upon.

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SOLDIERS' TOYLAND IS IN FIFTH AVENUE

Notable Collection of French War Victims' Handiwork on Sale Here.

DOLLS, 50 CENTS TO $500

Exhibition is Beginning of Effort to Create American Demand for Maimed Men's Product.

Soldiers' Toyland, an exhibition of toys made by disabled French soldiers and by artists stranded in Paris, was opened for a private view yesterday in the former Knickerbocker Club, 319 Fifth Avenue. The toys were brought to this country by the French Toy Federation, an association in which many prominent persons both in France and America are interested. It is the purpose of the Federation to enter the toy trade here in order to have an outlet for and make possible the self support of thousands of soldiers who have been permanently disabled in the war.

From shelf, from stand, and from packing case dolls looked down in all the array of their "Sunday best" and beaus from Paris flirted outrageously with gaily dressed women from the provinces. From under the shelter of glass, dolls, artistic creations, every one copied from celebrated paintings in the Louvre, watched with rather supercilious air those who could not trace their ancestry back as far as the old masters. In every doll there was to be seen evidences of artistic ability. The dolls range in price from 50 cents to $500.

The most striking and certainly the most costly piece of the entire collection is the Algerian Wedding, a group which includes two dozen dolls and which is so correct in every part and detail that it would make a valued addition to a museum. The piece occupies one side of the room and is about six feet long. There is the Algerian house, open on one side and through the arches the spectators can see the bridal scene. There is the family gathering in the corner, the bride in all her glad array, the dancing girls, the blacks, the musicians, and the guests, all gathered awaiting the coming of the bridegroom, who is lounging in another room watching a chess game and drinking coffee with his friends. Architecturally the house is said to be perfect and the figures are exquisite.

Mrs. Charles Le Verrier, who brought the collection to this country, explained that in order to obtain this accuracy the heads of the dolls were made by French artists and were faithful reproductions of the Algerian cast of countenance. After the figures were completed they were shipped to Algeria and there dressed and grouped.

From a case near the front window the three children of King Charles look down in the room, looking just as though they had stepped from Van Dyck's masterpiece. These are the work of Polish students who were left stranded in Paris. In the centre of the room is a case containing dolls dressed after figures in celebrated paintings. There is the mother and the two children copied by Mme. T. Lazarski after "The Blessing" by Jean Chardin. Another figure that attracts attention is a rag doll, the term not being used in the accepted sense, the Infanta Marguerite, a delicate work of art, and a faithful copy of the portrait by Velasquez.

"The dolls that will probably attract the most attention and which are of the greatest merit have not yet been uncrated," said Mrs. Le Verrier. "These comprise a group of one hundred dolls representing historical personages, both men and women. These have not only been dressed with great care and attention to details, but the head of each doll has been moulded in wax so as to be a faithful reproduction of the person represented."

There was a hint of the good old saint who makes sundry trips down chimneys about this time of the year in the toyland section of the exhibit. Santa Claus to be seen soldiers of many lands, glorious fellows, every one, ready to march away at the call of any small boy, or to prance about on their horses as the case might be. These soldiers, it is said, were every one made by soldiers in the hospitals.

At the end of the returned packing case was a small theatre, the stage set in woodland scene and the chorus all ready to start off when the leader waved his baton. In this section is shown a small village, hand made and very artistic.

"The Federation," Mrs. Le Verrier explained, "is entering the toy market in the United States because it seeks in this way an outlet for the work of the men who have been maimed in the defense of their country. Toy making is a business that even those who are bed ridden can follow. In seeking a market here we are not attempting to wrest trade from anybody else, but we believe that there is a demand in this country for artistic, well-made, and ingenious toys."

The exhibition will be opened to the general public next Tuesday.

BRIDE MUST LIVE ON $7,500.

Surrogate Refuses to Increase Mrs. Frelinghuysen's Allowance.

Surrogate Fowler refused yesterday to grant the request of Mrs. Mae Watson Frelinghuysen for an increase of her yearly allowance of $7,500 to $10,000. Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who is only 18 years old, is the wife of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of 410 Park Avenue, and recently came into the estate of her mother, Mrs. Annie Duncan Watson, which yields a yearly income of about $20,000. Mr. Frelinghuysen is guardian of his wife until she reaches twenty-one, when she will get the entire income.

In his papers, as guardian, Mr. Frelinghuysen recites that the $10,000 is required for part maintenance of the Park Avenue house, the Summer home at Westbury, L. I., motor car for Mrs. Frelinghuysen's personal use, her wearing apparel, and spending money.

Mr. Frelinghuysen recites, although giving no details, that the war has reduced his income and that he is, therefore, unable to provide for his bride in the manner in which she was accustomed to live before her marriage. They were married Oct. 3, 1914.

Saml. Schneyer, Hebrew Actor, Dies

Samuel Schneyer, an actor who played leading rôles at Kessler's Theatre on Second Avenue for several years, died yesterday at a private sanitarium here in his 58th year. He became violently insane after a rehearsal about two weeks ago and was taken to Belleyue Hospital, from which his friends removed him to the sanitarium in which he died. Last night his body was on view at the Hebrew Actors' Club at 108 Second Avenue and was seen by many hundreds.

Mr. Schneyer was born in Russia and lived at 100 Second Avenue. He came to this country eighteen years ago. He had formerly played in several English productions and was to have appeared soon in the play, "Potash and Perlmutter." His wife and two children survive him.

Dr. Wayne Smith.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—Dr. Wayne Smith, Superintendent of Harper Hospital and widely known as an authority on hospital management, died late today. Death was caused by apoplexy. Dr. Smith was 39 years old. He came to Detroit two years ago from St. Louis, where he attained a reputation as Superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital. He was the author of several works on hospital management.

Father Fleming Dies in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Father David Fleming, the noted Irish Franciscan Consultor of the Holy Office at the Vatican, died in London today.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
or you may get a cheap substitute and pay the SAME price.

HENRY B. LOCKWOOD DEAD.

Former Member of the New York Stock Exchange Was 63.

Henry B. Lockwood of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Thursday at the Hahnemann Hospital in his sixty-fourth year. He was born here and was a son of the late Le Gran Lockwood, a banker.

Mr. Lockwood was educated here and at Sillig's Academy, Vevey, Switzerland. He returned to this city and assumed his father's seat on the Stock Exchange at an early age, and in 1878 went out to Riverside, Cal., where he became a grape and orange grower. In 1896 Mr. Lockwood returned here and again joined the Stock Exchange.

He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment. His wife survives him.

William Jonas.

William Jonas, a retired braid manufacturer, died on Thursday at his home, 515 West 110th Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Düsseldorf, Germany, and came here during the early sixties. Mr. Jonas entered the employ of the late A. T. Stewart, with whom he remained for a number of years, later removing to Philadelphia, where he founded the white goods firm of Jonas Brothers, in company with his brother, the late Herman Jonas. In 1885 he returned to this city and founded his braid manufacturing business, from which he retired in 1912. He was one of the oldest members of the Arion Club and was a member of Washington Lodge, I. O. B. B. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Brig. Gen. Rodney Smith, U. S. A.

BRANDON, Vt., Nov. 12.—Brig. Gen. Rodney Smith, United States Army, retired, died at his home here today, in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Vermont and fought through the Civil War in the Army of the Potomac and in the Department of the South. On Feb. 23, 1864, he was appointed a paymaster with the rank of Major by President Lincoln. In 1881 General Smith was promoted to be Deputy Paymaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1886 was appointed Assistant Paymaster General with the rank of Colonel. General Smith was retired by the age law in 1893 and received the brevet of Brigadier General, retired, by Act of Congress, in 1904. He married Miss Julia Ellen Coates of Peru, Ill., in 1875.

Jacob Jules De Neufville.

News of the death of Jacob Jules De Neufville, who for a number of years represented Frankfort-on-the-Rhine as Consul in New York, was received here yesterday by his daughters, Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder and Mrs. Louis Iselin. Mr. De Neufville, after coming to this country, became a naturalized American in 1878. He left New York several years ago to live in Cannes, France, where his death occurred on Thursday. Besides his two daughters he is survived by his wife.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANN ROBERTS PRATT, widow of Thomas C. Pratt, formerly steward of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 2,115 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

Miss MADELINE WOOD, long prominent in amateur dramatic circles in Brooklyn, a leading member of the Majestic Dramatic Society, and formerly of the Edna May Spooner Dramatic Club, died yesterday at her home, 481 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Wood was born in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. MARION HAMILTON DEAN, wife of Sidney W. Dean, formerly managing editor of The Boston Herald, died from pneumonia following influenza at her home, 104 Forty-third Street, Borough Park. Mrs. Dean was born in Brookline, Mass., thirty-two years ago, and is survived, besides her husband, by three children.

Mrs. MARGARET PORRIER, wife of August Porrier, for a number of years the proprietor of Porrier's Hotel at Garden City, L. I., died yesterday at her home in Hempstead, L. I. Mrs. Porrier was 45 years of age, and was actively interested in church work in that town.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LOUISE ARMSTRONG, 43 years old, died at her home, 564 Sixty-second Street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday, following an operation. Her husband is the Superintendent for the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company.

DIETRICH MUSHORN, for forty-five years employed by the Eagle Pencil Company and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Cypress Hills Benevolent Association, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 88 Pine Street, Cypress Hills, aged 71 years.

ARTHUR GEORGE WINSLOW, who recently completed thirty years of service with the Erie Railroad and formerly was prominent in musical circles in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 429 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Winslow was a member of the choir of the Church of the Messiah, Park Slope, and for many years was organist of the Bridge Street M. E. Church. He was also a member of Bedford Lodge, No. 574, F. and A. M.

ROBERT HAYDEN, a civil war veteran, is dead at his home, Laurel Hill Boulevard and Dongan Avenue, Winfield, L. I. He was 76 years old, and recently celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. He left a widow and four children.

WILLIAM LEE CLIFTON, 50 years old, in the grain business in Manhattan and a member of Minerva Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Court Stuyvesant, Foresters of America, died at his home, 534 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, on Wednesday. He was a native of Allegheny, England, and left a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. CAROLINE OPP, widow of John Opp, a hardware merchant, for many years in business in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 490 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, aged 76 years.

ROBERT WOOLFENDEN, head of Woolfenden, Thompson & Co., cotton merchants, died in Liverpool, England, yesterday. Mr. Woolfenden was formerly in the cotton business in Memphis, Galveston, and New York.

HENRY W. HALL, who had been editor of The Lake Placid (N. Y.) News since May last, died in Lake Placid yesterday. Mr. Hall was formerly managing editor of newspapers in Troy and other New York State cities.

DUDLEY A. BEEKMAN, an employe of the Post Office for forty-six years, died on Thursday at his home, 354 West 129th Street, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY A. HACKETT, widow of former Alderman Joseph T. Hackett, Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District, is dead at her home, 335 West Eleventh Street, in her sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. MOSES STRASBURGER, widow of a diamond merchant, died on Wednesday in her apartments at the Belnord, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, in her sixty-fourth year. She was born here and was a daughter of the late Meyer Rosenblatt.

JOHN H. COLLINGWOOD, a manufacturing jeweler and the proprietor of the Hillis Grove race track in Providence, R. I., died on Thursday at his home in that city.

WILKINS UPDIKE HIDDEN of Providence, R. I., died on Thursday at his home there, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Providence, and was graduated from Brown University in 1865.

JAMES O'SHEA, a butcher in Old Washington Market for many years, died on Thursday at his home, 31 West Eighty-eighth Street, in his seventy-ninth year. He opened his shop in the market fifty-five years ago, and fifteen years ago retired from active business.

CHARLES F. HERRESCHAFT, Superintendent of the manufacturing department of Gorham & Co., died on Wednesday at his home in Clifton, N. J.

Mrs. SARAH CROSBY HANFORD, wife of Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford, U. S. A., retired, died yesterday at her home in Scottsville, N. Y., in her sixty-third year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FRIEDMAN—COHEN.—Martha Cohen to Samuel Friedman.

HIRSCHL—STERN.—Sophie Stern to Joseph Hirschl.

MARCUS—HERTZ.—Mildred Hertz to Harry Marcus.

MOSES—ROSENBLUM.—Madelein Rosenblum to Dr. Melvin J. Moses.

PROPP—MAGNER.—Meriam L. Magner to Nathan A. Propp.

SCHWALBE—KLEIN.—Pauline C. Klein to Charles Schwalbe.

WOLF—BERMAN.—Gertrude Berman to Saul Wolf.

Married

BROGAN—SCHUMACHER.—Miss Miriam Schumacher of

PRINCETON FOOTBALL TEAM CONFIDENT OF DEFEATING YALE, BUT THE ELIS ARE HOPEFUL

PRINCETON GOING AFTER YALE'S SCALP

Tigers Seem to be Certain of Victory Over Elis' Weakest Team in Years.

Not within the memory of the oldest Yale graduate has a Princeton eleven ever been so chesty as to invade New Haven a favorite over the Elis, as the Tiger team will be today. Princeton expects to win, and by a good big score, and Yale partisans are so disappointed in the Blue eleven that very few dispute Princeton's claim. If Yale does any more than make a good uphill fight today in the bowl, the football sharps will be surprised.

Not in Yale's whole gridiron history has there ever been a football team which has made such a poor showing in preliminary games as Capt. Wilson's team. When a Yale eleven can be beaten in one season by Virginia, Washington and Jefferson, Colgate, and Brown, it must be a very poor team. Up to the present time the Elis have shown little individual football ability and no team work. According to some of the coaches, the players themselves seem to be lacking in intuitive football sense, while the other side of the argument is that the coaching system at New Haven is all wrong and that "too many cooks spoil the broth."

In desperation Yale has called upon Tom Shevlin and several other old coaches to come to New Haven and do the best they can with the shattered and disorganized Yale team. There has been practice behind closed gates for two weeks, but in the Brown game Yale showed little improvement. Shevlin has been schooling the eleven in a variation of the old shift play, and on this the Blue will depend as a scoring play today. As for the Yale defense, it has been smashed and battered so much this season by the attack of secondary elevens that there isn't much hope for it, unless the coaches have been able to perform little short of a miracle in secret practice.

Today's battle will be the forty-second time the universities have clashed on the gridiron, and Princeton's share of the victories has been rather scant, so the Tiger pre parers are going to get mightily over this afternoon's game. Yale has won twenty-one games and Princeton has won ten, while nine battles have resulted in a tie. Two of the games were thrown out, in 1884 and 1888, as being "no contest."

There has been little or no betting on the game. Princeton has been a 10 to 6 favorite in the little speculation that has been going on. Yale men cannot see where their eleven has much of a chance against Captain Glick's eleven, which played such a great game against Harvard a week ago. Interest in the game has fallen off, and the Princeton representation will not be as large as it would have been if the Tigers had won from the Crimson. Princeton's championship hopes are shattered, and a victory over Yale brings little consolation this year.

With the seating capacity of the Yale bowl over 62,000, there will be plenty of seats for everybody. For the first time in years the public will have a chance to get as many tickets as they wish. Tickets were put on sale here a few days ago, and there will be a larger New York representation at New Haven than usual. The New Haven Road will run special trains all morning.

Princeton's showing against Yale should be a big improvement over their game against Harvard, as the Tigers, during the last week, have worked hard to eliminate the errors which were shown at that time. Coach Rush is eleven is regarded highly by Princeton men, and they expect to see it run away with the Blue today.

Princeton's snappy attack, which tore Harvard to bits at times on last Saturday, should have no trouble in gaining consistently against the Elis's weak defense, and Yale's attack, which was also stopped so often this season, will undoubtedly run up against very stiff opposition in the Orange and Black line. Unless Guernsey shows something unusual in the kicking game, Princeton will have a big advantage right at the start, for Driggs and Law have shown that they can out-kick the best of the Yale booters.

There is one ray of hope in the Yale outlook. The student body at New Haven have a fond hope hidden away somewhere that perhaps this eleven will do what Yale teams have done in the past—"arrive" at the last moment. If Yale can do the unexpected and rise to the power which must be sleeping away somewhere in such a husky lot of athletes, Princeton will get a surprise. Princeton is not confident of winning today than ever before against a Yale team, and, as confidence is a dangerous thing in a football eleven, the Tigers may suffer from it; but it looks like a big day for Princeton.

TIGERS ARE CONFIDENT.

But Coaches Think There Will Be Small Margin Between Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The Princeton football squad left Princeton at 12:43 o'clock today for Hartford, where it will stay until tomorrow morning, when it will go to New Haven to play the final game of the season with Yale. There was a small army of trainers, coaches, advisers, and players that boarded the New York express at Princeton Junction. The student army, confident of victory in spite of the warnings of the coaches, traveled in sections. Many preceded the team, but the majority will leave tonight or early tomorrow morning for the scene of battle, and Princeton will be almost deserted tomorrow.

The coaches, headed by "Speedy" Rush, followed their usual custom of refusing to comment on the game. Their feelings are rather well known, however, and there is no brimming overconfidence in their ranks. Rush believes that the Elis have made a remarkable advance in the last week, and is prepared for a hard fight, with a small margin between the victor and vanquished at the end of the hostilities. The other coaches seem to share this feeling, and the only reliable information that can be had as to their views is a prediction that it will be a close fight.

The players are confident that they will be able to emerge from the game with a victory to their credit, but they, too, cannot predict any overwhelmingly large score. The student rooters, however, are very confident, and an army of them will invade New Haven for the express purpose of viewing the victory that was denied them at home last week.

The majority of the players left in good condition. Some men have not entirely recovered from the effects of the Harvard game, and Rush would be delighted could he have a few more days' rest. It is expected, however, that all the men will be in fighting trim when the whistle blows, and there is no change contemplated in the Tigers' line-up. The most serious doubt applies to Gennert, and Trainer Fitzpatrick stated that the chances were in favor of the big centre starting.

It is certain that there will be a number of substitutes in the game. Not only the condition of some few of the regulars, but also the wealth of material that is available for reserves makes this probable. Billy Moore is one that seems slated to enter in the first half, while Brown and Merion Wilson will probably take the end positions some time during the game. Brother will meet brother when Merion and Alec Wilson oppose each other. Larsen for McLean, Butterworth for Gennert, and Love for Hogg are other probable substitutions.

Harvard Scrubs Win Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12. — Harvard scrubs today defeated the Brown "seconds" at Soldiers Field by the score of 14 to 1. Harvard scrubs have completed a season in which they has not been a single score made against them.

Football Games Today.

Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge.
Pennsylvania vs. Michigan at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Washington and Lee at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. Bates at Hanover.
Dickinson vs. Carlisle Indians at Carlisle.
Bucknell vs. Gettysburg at Harrisburg.
Georgetown vs. North Carolina A. & M. at Washington, D. C.
Hamilton vs. Union at Clinton.
Haverford vs. Johns Hopkins at Haverford.
Hobart vs. Rochester at Geneva.
Holy Cross vs. Vermont at Worcester.
Lafayette vs. Penn State at Easton.
Lehigh vs. Lebanon Valley at South Bethlehem.
New York University vs. Wesleyan at Ohio Field, New York.
Rutgers vs. All-Stars at Polo Grounds, New York.
Stevens vs. Rensselaer "Poly" at Hoboken.
Syracuse vs. Colgate at Syracuse.
Army vs. Maine at West Point.
Navy vs. Colby at Annapolis.
South Carolina vs. Virginia at Columbia, S. C.
Williams vs. Amherst at Williamstown.
West Virginia Wesleyan vs. Washington and Jefferson at Clarksburg.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Boys' H. S. vs. Erasmus Hall at Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Prep vs. Commercial H. S. at Brooklyn.
Kingsley School vs. Stone School at Essex Field.
Fordham Prep vs. De Witt Clinton H. S. at Lenox Oval.
New Rochelle H. S. vs. Stuyvesant H. S. at New Rochelle.
New York Military Academy vs. St. Francis Prep at Cornwall.
St. Paul's School vs. Montclair Academy at Garden City.
Manual Training vs. H. S. of Commerce at Brooklyn.
Poly Prep vs. Rutgers Prep at New Brunswick.

"SUBS" TO PLAY BROWN.

Several Harvard Regulars Will Go to Yale-Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—At the last moment today, and after a conference of the Harvard coaches, it was decided to take chances with the substitute eleven against Brown in the Stadium tomorrow. Percy Haughton and most of the coaches intend to go to see the Yale team play the Tigers, and unless they change their minds at the training table in the morning, eight or nine of the players who started the Princeton game will go with them.

Mahan, King, and Watson of the back field, and Gilman, right tackle, will surely go. Parson, Wallace, Soucy, Harte, and Dadmun are five other men who will either go to New Haven or sit on the side lines during the Brown game, thus leaving only Taylor and Boles of the regulars to play. Taylor will begin the game at centre for the substitutes, flanked by Duncan and Cowen, while R. Curtis and Caner will be the tackles and L. Curtis and Weatherhead the ends. Robinson will run the team at quarter back, and will have Enwright, Boles, and Rollins in the back field.

This team has played a lot of early season football, and is not to be considered merely as a team of second-string men. Any one member of the outfit may get into the Yale game next week in event of the slightest mishap to a regular. Rollins is a very competent punter, while Robinson matches Mahan as a producer of field goals.

The Brown team has come here very confident that it will be able to make a much better showing than at New Haven last week, which means that the team expects to beat Harvard by a score larger than 3 to 0.

Dartmouth Rehearses Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 12.—The Dartmouth football squad held a long, hard signal practice this afternoon in preparation for the Bates game tomorrow. Twenty minutes were devoted to practicing kickoffs and to receiving them. This was followed by half an hour of punting practice, Gerrish, Thielscher, and Spears doing the kicking. The general impression is that the team has improved considerably. The Dartmouth line-up will be: Dussosoit, left end; Captain McAuliffe, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Baxter, centre; Spears, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Emery, right end; Worthington, quarter back; Tyler, left half back; Ponder, right half back; Duhamel, full back.

Colgate Expects Hard Game.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Colgate's last scrimmage in preparation for the Syracuse game was held on Whitnall Field yesterday. Barton, Spencer, West and Stewart were kept on the side lines. Colgate has not been up against so hard a foe this year. The Orange team averages 200 pounds from tackle to tackle against the Colgate line of 185 pounds. Both captains are placement kickers. Rose of Syracuse drops them over from the forty-yard line in practice, while Abell has scored in games from the thirty-yard mark.

Wesleyan Plays N. Y. U.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Wesleyan will put the same eleven that won from Williams last Saturday, 41 to 6, in the field against New York University in New York tomorrow. Crafts will be at half back, with Deetjen calling the signals from his place at right half back. Harmon and Deetjen, at halves, are working the forward pass. Since 1903 the two universities have played nine games. Wesleyan has won seven times, New York University once. One was a tie.

To Select Billiard Referees.

The six professional billiard players who are to compete in the handicap 18-2 balkline tournament next week in the New York Theatre Concert Hall will meet today to go over the rules and select a referee. The names of Hal Coleman, the local Amateur, and George Moore, former three-cushion champion, will be considered among others. Possibly two referees will be chosen to alternate, as the work at two sessions each day is extremely hard on the eyes.

Yale-Princeton Battles.

1873—Princeton, 3 goals; Yale, 0.
1876—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1880—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1889—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 2 safeties, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.
1883—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0, (declared no contest.)
1885—Princeton, 0; Yale, 5.
1886—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0, (declared no contest.)
1887—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 10; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 10; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 19; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 30; Princeton, 10.
1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 0.
1897—Yale, 4; Princeton, 0.
1898—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1899—Princeton, 11; Yale, 10.
1900—Yale, 28; Princeton, 0.
1901—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1902—Yale, 12; Princeton, 5.
1903—Princeton, 11; Yale, 6.
1904—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1905—Yale, 23; Princeton, 4.
1906—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1907—Yale, 12; Princeton, 10.
1908—Yale, 11; Princeton, 5.
1909—Yale, 17; Princeton, 0.
1910—Yale, 5; Princeton, 3.
1911—Princeton, 6; Yale, 4.
1912—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1916—Yale, 3; Princeton, 3.
1914—Yale, 19; Princeton, 14.

Yale won 21 games, lost 10, tied 9.
Princeton won 10 games, lost 21, tied 9.

TEAMS SEASON RECORD.

YALE.		PRINCETON.	
87—Maine	0	13—Georgetown	0
0—Virginia	10	10—Rutgers	0
7—Lehigh	6	3—Syracuse	0
19—Springfield	0	40—Lafayette	3
7—W. and J.	16	30—Dartmouth	7
0—Colgate	15	27—Williams	0
0—Brown	3	6—Harvard	16
70	50	129	20

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YALE SEES TURNING POINT IN SEASON

Two Weeks' Drilling Under New Coaching System Has Improved Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Yale's eleven got its finishing touches for the Princeton game in the Bowl this afternoon when it was sent through an hour's signal drill, followed by a short practice in punting and catching kicks. Special attention by Dr. Bull, the back field coach, was devoted to Otis Guernsey, upon whom the burden of the Yale punting will fall tomorrow.

Yale expects to be challenged to a kicking duel and, largely for this reason, Guernsey will start the play ahead of Scovil at full back and will oppose Eddy Driggs, the Tiger kicking specialist.

Following the practice, the Yale squad went to the infirmary to escape the noise and distractions of the college campus during the excitement of the night before a Yale-Princeton battle.

At this afternoon's conference of the Yale coaching directorate, it was decided to adhere to the decision made Tuesday to send against Princeton the same eleven which faced Brown last Saturday, with the exception that Claude Black will succeed Dick Kent at left guard, and that Guernsey will play full back instead of Scovil. The coaches firmly believe that familiarity with the new plays is more essential than any other football qualification, when two competitive candidates are closely matched. For this reason Heyliger Church will begin the game at left end instead of Jim Higginbotham, and Art Gates will be at left tackle instead of Howard Baldridge. The present line-up was selected almost entirely when the new coaching directorate took charge of the team, and it looks a strong individual technique, in effectiveness of team play, and in confidence and a mental attitude of self-reliance, the eleven has shown constant development since that time. Tonight the coaches expressed themselves pleased with the accuracy and dash shown by the eleven in their final signal drill and with the general outlook. They believe that the eleven will present an entirely different appearance tomorrow from that exhibited in any game played this season.

Throughout the campus increased confidence is expressed in the eleven and faith in the new coaching police, and no Eli eleven has ever received stronger support from the undergraduates. That will be illustrated through cheer and song for Captain Aleo Wilson's players tomorrow.

Rallying behind a coaching squad which includes the most successful of Yale's Captains, head coaches, and gridiron stars of the past two decades, the players and student body have been swept with a wave of high enthusiasm the past fortnight, which has transformed the eleven from a team of hesitating and uncertain attack to one of whirlwind power. Only its failure to master the fundamentals of football early in the season handicapped it for its match tomorrow, and that against Harvard the following Saturday.

No former Princeton eleven has come to New Haven the favorite in the betting odds. Wagers of 5 to 3 and 2 to 1 were tonight freely offered by the Tiger followers.

The Princeton eleven went through this city today on its way to Hartford and will not reach here until noon tomorrow. Yale men believe that the Princeton team has handicapped itself by not attempting to practice in the unique playing field on which tomorrow's game will be fought.

Higginbotham, Moseley, and Blodgett, in the order named, may be thrown into the play as Yale reserve ends. "Chub" Sheldon, Baldridge, Charley Taft, and Chatfield Taylor are the substitute choices for the tackle positions.

Dick Kent and Walden are the reserve guards who will be used, Kent probably playing nearly as much of the game as Black, because of the fact that Black has been out of football for five weeks on account of injury.

Although Carl White is in perfect physical condition and is expected to play nearly the entire game at centre, Jack Miller will be his substitute.

Bill Savage has been reserved as understudy for Van Nostrand, and as a field general is in the same class with the regular. Joe Neville, Mal Scovil, "Effie" Waite, and Curtis Smith are the half back reserves slated for a possible period of play. Smith has not recovered from the injury to his thumb received in last Saturday's game, but is the most powerful back field player of the Yale squad, and, in case the Elis reach the Princeton ten-yard line, Scovil will be rushed from the side lines into the play.

Van Nostrand, as drop kicker and forward passer, has one of the most important rôles to fill of any Yale player. He is an unknown quantity, except for a brilliant academy career, which, if equaled tomorrow, will be one of the most vital factors in Yale's success. Upon Gates rests the task of making good in the specialty of goals from placement. With Guernsey as a punting star, Van Nostrand up to his best form in drop kicking, and with Gates drilled to a high standard in kicking placement goals, Yale believes that its scoring power is developed along the best possible lines.

It is the feeling at Yale that both elevens will present rush lines whose defensive power will exceed any attack that the other team can exhibit, and that, therefore, the scoring will probably revert to the cleverness of the punter, drop kicker, and placement goal lifter of the respective elevens. The probable line-up and officials follow:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Church	Left end	Highley
Gates	Left tackle	McLean
Black	Left guard	Nourse
White	Centre	Gennert
J. Sheldon	Right guard	Hogg
Way	Right tackle	Parisetta
Wiedenman	Right end	Lamberton
Van Nostrand	Quarter back	(Capt.) Glick
Wilson, (Capt.)	Left half back	Driggs
Bingham	Right half back	Shea
Guernsey	Full back	Tibbott

Referee—Nathan A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Field Judge—E. D. Land, Navy. Head Linesman—William Morice, University of Pennsylvania.

Want New Protest Rule.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Coaches and athletic directors of "Big Nine" universities will be urged to insert a rule in the football code making it imperative that protests against players be made either before the opening of the season or at a reasonable length of time before impdrtant games. The changes in the rules, it was said today, will be urged because of the eleventh hour protests which have resulted in the disqualification of several star players this season. Wisconsin and Minnesota have lost star players on the eve of important games because protests, alleging professionalism, were filed against the men. Captain Solon of the University of Minnesota eleven, was the first player in the "Big Nine" to be declared ineligible this season. Fullback Galvin of the University of Wisconsin only recently announced his retirement from the game to prevent the embarrassment of an investigation.

Seasick Nine Beats Filipinos.

MANILA, Nov. 12.—Although suffering from the effects of seasickness, the baseball team of the University of Chicago, which has just completed a successful tour of Japan, defeated the team representing the Philippines University by a score of 2 to 0 today.

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SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

ADELPHI TEAM BEATEN.

St. John's Prep Springs Surprise in Brooklyn Football Game.

St. John's Prep School eleven furnished the surprise of the scholastic gridiron season by defeating the strong Adelphi Academy team at Adelphi Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 18 to 13. In addition to the excitement furnished by the contest there was a clash between special policemen and some of the spectators which almost assumed the proportions of a riot.

The trouble followed the ejection of Hank Dobin and Jimmy Ryan from the game for rough tactics. One spectator used words to which the special police objected, and they ordered him from the field. About one hundred spectators took part in the mixup which followed, and the special police blew their whistles and set out in pursuit of the ringleaders of the disturbance, but the trouble-makers got away safely. The regular policemen that answered the call for help had no trouble in quickly restoring order.

Yesterday's defeat was the first for Adelphi in two years, and it was the first time that Adelphi has been scored upon this season. St. John's Prep eleven was not regarded as a strong opponent for Adelphi, and the fact that St. John's triumphed after much stronger teams had failed brings all the more glory to the prep team.

It was the "boot" of "Fat" McKenzie that brought victory to St. John's. Twice when the prep team had the pigskin on Adelphi's twenty-yard line and were unable to advance the ball, McKenzie dropped back and booted the ball from placement, straight and true, between the goal posts. McKenzie was a member of the Adelphi eleven last year. The line-up:

Adelphi Academy.	Position.	St. John's Prep.
Miller	Left end	Kenny
Von Au	Left tackle	Collins
O'Brien	Left guard	McKenzie
Spodone	Centre	Clunes
William	Right guard	Mooney
Weller	Right tackle	McDermott
Dobin	Right end	Walsh
Leyser	Quarter back	Kieran
Love	Left half back	Ryan
Ball	Right half back	Kelly
Higgins	Full back	Court

Touchdowns—Ryan, Kieran, Moneypenny, Higgins. Goal from touchdown—Weller. Goals from placement—McKenzie, (2.) Substitutions—Patterson for Von Au, Moneypenny for Cotte for Ryan.

Referee—Jack Hennessey, Brown. Umpire—William Siegrist, Amherst; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Yale. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Changes in Fordham Team.

With the feeling of worry which seemed to prevail early in the week completely put to rout by the splendid rally made by the Fordham eleven during the last few weeks, the Bronx rooters are looking for a well fought victory over Rhode Island State at Fordham today. The fact that the visitors will present the strongest football outfit in their history means nothing to most of the rooters, who look upon today's contest as the last real test before the Maroon clashes with Carlisle and Villanova. Several plays were tried out yesterday which went awry a week ago, but the new backfield, with Golden at quarter back, found no trouble in getting over the plays. The sudden shift of Golden into the place occupied formerly by Captain Dave Dunn came after the Maroon leader injured himself the other day. Because of a fractured leg, he cannot get up his former speed, and it is not expected to start at half back today, several of the football authorities have urged him to remain out so he can be in good trim for the two big games next week. Another important change today is the appearance of Paul Conklin at right guard. Up till Wednesday he was tackle on the scrub. The visitors are anxious to win today as Fordham has defeated them badly in the last two years.

Columbia Freshmen Defeated.

Bay Ridge High School humbled the Columbia Freshman football team yesterday afternoon on South Field, winning by a 26 to 14 score. The Blue and White cubs showed a disastrous weakness in the defensive, especially on the left side of the line, and time and again Shea, the clever right half back for the schoolboys, found holes through which gaining yards could be made. On the offensive, Coach Pete Fisher's players were slightly better, and Captain Culloton and Half Back Dunn circled the ends for some long gains. The line-up:

Bay Ridge H.S.	Position.	Columbia 1919.
Higgins	Left end	Van Nort
Bonforte	Left tackle	Raegener
Grossman	Left guard	Goldberg
Friedlander	Centre	L. Gordon
Kaiser	Right guard	Peaks
Caddell	Right tackle	Campbell
Washington	Right end	Wilson
Dahm	Quarter back	McGowan
Karlson	Left half back	Culloton
Shea	Right half back	Dunn
Friscia	Full back	Freas

Touchdowns — Caddell, Karlson (2,) Shea, Dunn, Wilson. Goals from touchdowns—Culloton (2.) Karlson (1.) Substitutions—Cotte for De La Salle. Umpire—H. L. Henderson of Oberlin. Head linesman—T. Nelson Metcalf of Oberlin. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Cullum Hall Beats N. Y. U. Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Army's Cullum Hall football squad defeated New York University's scrub team here this afternoon by a score of 19 to 0. New York's line was weak and the Army "cubs" had little trouble in piercing it. Long runs by Wightman and Stewart of the Army and one forty-yard sprint by Hammerschlag of New York featured the contest. The line-up:

Army.	Positions.	N. Y. U. Scrubs.
Cota	Left end	Thompson
Black	Left tackle	Schweidel
Sherrill	Left guard	Brown
Wood	Centre	Lamonica
Prian	Right guard	Esquirol
Tappen	Right tackle	Doggett
Worsham	Right end	Parkhurst
Blanchard	Quarter back	Olswang
Harman	Left half back	Draper
Stewart	Right half back	Hammerschlag
Guion	Full back	Fralm

Touchdowns—Stewart, Herman, Saunders. Goal from touchdown—Blanchard. Substitutions—Army: Heim for Blanchard, Wightman for Herman, Kreber for Stewart. Read for Guion, Saunders for Reed. N. Y. U. Scrubs: Sultzer for Esquirole, Esquirole for Sultzer, Potter for Olswang, Fralm for Hammerschlag, Olswang for Fralm. Referee—Cadet Mahoney. Umpire—Cadet Walsh. Time of four periods—Ten minutes each.

Enthusiastic at Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 12.—Coach Daly put the Williams 'Varsity through the final practice of the season here this afternoon on Weston Field. Practically the entire college turned out to witness the drill and to cheer the team with songs and yells for a victory over Amherst tomorrow. The squad engaged in only the lightest kind of a workout as a last polisher of rough spots in the Purple defense and offense. Under the direction of Daly the backs practiced catching punts and running them back with a pair of ends tearing down to meet them. Brooks took charge of the work of the linesmen, giving them each individual pointers on how to cope with the play of the opposing Purple and White men. For an hour and a half after dark the regulars and scrubs went through signal practice in the baseball cage. Williams will probably line-up tomorrow as follows: Left end, Laplante; left tackle, J. J. Wright; left guard, Clifford; centre, Welch; right guard, Kiesar; right tackle, Brown; right end, Hubbell; quarter back, Molthan; left half back, Overton; right half back, Pollard; full back, Garfield.

PROFESSIONALISM IS SPREAD BY TRINITY

Many Colleges and Hundreds of Athletes Affected by the Brickley Case.

A serious upheaval in the college athletic world is threatened through the playing by Trinity of George Brickley, a professional baseball player, on its football team. If the late James E. Sullivan had been at the helm the situation might never have assumed such serious proportions, but now it has grown with each week until the entire fabric of intercollegiate sport has been tainted with professionalism, with hundreds of athletes affected. Every member of the Trinity team has made himself a professional under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the trouble has not stopped there. Harvard and Princeton have become tainted with professionalism, and after the game today with Princeton, Yale must also be included. Some of the other colleges affected are Williams, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, and Springfield. The gist of the matter is that every team which has played Trinity has made itself professional, and every one of these teams has carried the taint to the other colleges that each has played. Just where the matter ends is almost beyond comprehension.

The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union say that any amateur who shall play knowingly against a professional automatically makes himself a professional, and as the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which controls college track and field sport, is an allied body it is bound to respect the wording of the rule. This means that if there are any track men on the teams of the colleges affected they will come under the ban unless they can prove that they had no knowledge of the situation. But this loophole affords little means for redress owing to the wide publicity that there has been in the case of Trinity and Brickley, following the controversy with Williams. As a matter of fact it is through Williams that professionalism has been carried to Yale and Harvard. After the Trinity game Williams played Princeton, the last game the Tigers played before the big struggles with Harvard and Yale.

Locally the situation affects Columbia inasmuch as the Blue and White may have to cancel its game with Wesleyan in order to be consistent in the attitude that it took in not playing against Trinity. When the Blue and White rested to play on the gridiron and that it did not wish to jeopardize the eligibility of its track athletes by playing against a professional team. As in the case of Princeton, Williams again carries the professionalism. Wesleyan played the Williamstown team, and therefore Columbia, to be consistent in its attitude, will have to cancel its game with the Middletown collegians. Columbia at least would have no ground for saying that nothing was known about the professionalism, and that for this reason it should be exonerated from blame.

Another case of a similar nature to that of Trinity will come up in this city today when the Rutgers team plays Hamilton Fish's all-star team at the Polo Grounds. The team that Fish will send against Rutgers has on it several men who come under the term professional, but the Rutgers team will therefore make itself professional when it plays this afternoon, and it will carry the professionalism to any college that it plays during the remainder of the season.

The Advisory Committee on Athletics at Trinity has employed lawyers to consider the situation, and it is their opinion that, on the interpretation of the rules as given by G. T. Kirby of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, there is not the least doubt that the professionalism has been spread far and wide.

Just what will be done about the condition that confronts the Intercollegiate Association and college sport in all of its ramifications, is hard to determine. It is admittedly the most serious that has ever arisen. Being an auxiliary body the A. A. U. and the Intercollegiate Association might give wholesale immunity, but that would probably not serve the purpose desired, for there would, owing to this leniency, undoubtedly be a recurrence of the evil.

At present every one of the athletes involved is judged guilty until he is proved innocent, through the fact that he was unaware of the Brickley case and in ignorance of the rules of the A. A. U. Of course it is a technical professionalism of which the majority of the men are guilty, but that in no wise affects their standing when it comes to the participation in track and field athletics. A protest lodged against any track athlete who has played football on any of the teams involved would have to be allowed if the person protesting insisted. But even though there was no protest it would seem that the Intercollegiate Association, to be consistent in its attitude toward professionalism, would have to disqualify the contestant without even the formality of a protest. The stand heretofore has always been most severe in any cases where there was the least suspicion of professionalism. The big problem now will be for the I. C. A. A. A. A. to define its position exactly and to curb a repetition of the present condition.

G. T. Kirby, President of the association, said yesterday that he did not think that the spirit of the rule was that it should be carried to the "nth" degree. He did not say, however, just where he thought a line should be drawn. As a matter of fact the A. A. U. never recognized that any such line did exist. In basketball the rule has been enforced rigidly and to the "nth" degree, as Kirby calls it.

One of the college basket ball teams some years ago was declared professional because it had played against a team that had played professionals. After vigorous protest the ban was finally lifted, but there was the warning that future offenses would not be so easily disposed of. If this establishes a precedent, as it appears, the present situation will call for the strict enforcement of the rules.

It is generally believed now that some governing body to control all intercollegiate sport will be formed as a result of this trouble. The Intercollegiate Association at present controls track and field sports and enlarges its province only by the threat that those who transgress amateur rules and the rules of the A. A. U. will be barred from track competition and other A. A. U. sports. As far as football is concerned, each college makes its own eligibility rules except in the few instances where there is conference control.

Play for Championship.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Hamilton's football season will close tomorrow with the annual game with Union. The contest will decide the championship of the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Neither team has lost a league game. Hamilton has lost only one game this season, that with New York University. Union lost to the same eleven.

ARMY VICTORY EXPECTED.

Knight Supplants O'Hare at Guard for Maine Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A long drill in secret concluded the Army's preparation for the football game with Maine tomorrow. The coaches permitted no scrimmaging, but the men were sent through a fast signal drill and spent an hour in dummy scrimmage, rehearsing forward pass formations and going down the field under kicks. An eleventh-hour change in the 'varsity line gave O'Hare's place at guard to Knight today, and the coaches have decided to start the latter against the visitors tomorrow. Knight has been improving rapidly of late.

Maine's eleven arrived here this morning from Orono in charge of Coach Earl Hughitt of last season's Michigan team. The visitors worked behind closed gates for an hour this afternoon, using the Army's gridiron for their drill. They showed plenty of speed and expect to give the Army a hard fight tomorrow.

Ford and Neyland will be the only 'varsity men absent from the line-up at the start of tomorrow's game. Mitchell will be at halfback for Ford and Tully will fill in at Neyland's end. Followers of the Army eleven expect it to come through on the long end of the score tomorrow, as the team has been showing steady improvement in its work this week. The Army will line up as follows: Left end, Britton; left tackle, Jones; left guard, Meacham; centre, McEwan; right guard, Knight; right end, Tully; quarterback, Murrill; left halfback, Oliphant; right halfback, Mitchell; fullback, Coffin.

All-Stars and Rutgers Play Today.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., Harvard's former football Captain and All-America tackle; John B. Foster, Secretary of the Giants, and George Foster Sanford, coach of Rutgers University, held a conference yesterday in the New York Baseball Club offices and decided to charge 25 cents in the Eighth Avenue bleachers at the Polo Grounds this afternoon for the football game between Rutgers and Fish's All-Star team. Sanford declared that the football team that will take the field for Rutgers today is one of the strongest of any Eastern college. Notwithstanding which Fish announced that his All-Star team would surely win. Although Jim Thorpe and Charley Ankley will not play, Fish believes he has a good team, and their workouts against Columbia at South Field this week have developed some team work and generally good condition. The All-Stars will give their end of the receipts to two newspaper charities. The line-up will be:

All-Stars.	Position.	Rutgers.
Hardwick (Harv.)		
Schramm (Yale)	Left end	Rockefeller
Hann (Harv.)		
McKay (Princ.)	Left tackle	Nash
Withington (Harv.)	L. G.	White
Journeay (Penn.)		
Nourse (Harv.)	Centre	Mason
Kersberg (Harv.)	R. G.	Garrett
Fish (Harv.)	Right tackle	Rendall
Kilpatrick (Yale)		
Telfer (Dart.)	Right end	Austin
Huntington (Col.)		
Fisher (Ober.)	Quarter back	Scarr
Baker (Penn.)		
Goddard (Spring.)	L. H. B.	Kelly
Moffett (Penn.)		
McCormick (Prince.)	R.H.B.	Bracher
White (Harv.)		
Street (Princ.)	Full back	Tallman

Cornell Expects Hard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Cornell is ready for the final game of the home season tomorrow, and, although the Washington and Lee squad of twenty-eight men, which reached here this evening, looks like a husky combination, the only question in the minds of the Cornell adherents is what the score will be. The visiting team has not lost a game this season, and is not underrated by Cornell. Some of the coaches have gone on record as stating that this will be the hardest game of the season so far. But with the Cornell team in fine condition and all of the regulars in the line-up there is no doubt that Mac Ithacans will roll up a good score. The biggest crowd of the season will witness this game.

The Cornell men were late in getting out today, and there was no outdoor practice. An all-day rain soaked the gridiron, and it was just as well to keep the team indoors, the coaches figured. A blackboard talk and signal drill in the baseball cage were all that the 'Varsity men had in the afternoon. The coaches announced that the entire 'Varsity team would be in the line-up tomorrow, all of the men who have been laid up returning to the squad tonight in fine shape.

Radical Changes in Navy Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 12.—Radical changes are indicated by the Naval Academy line-up which Head Coach Ingraham announced this afternoon for the Colby game tomorrow. The line-up will be:

Left end, Von Heimburg; left tackle, Ward; left guard, Kercher; centre, C. M. Jones; right guard, Holtman; right tackle, Gilman; right end, J. Hinson; quarter back, Miles, (Captain;) left half back, Westphal; right half back, Davis; full back, Vail.

Neither Johnson nor Von Heimburg, the ends, have ever played the positions before in a match, though the latter has been playing regularly at full back, and will continue to do the punting tomorrow. Martin, the best man in the backfield, will probably be saved until the Army game, but Captain Miles's return is expected to enliven the backfield, and the Navy has a trio of good men in Davis, Westphal, and Vail.

Lafayette Gets a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 12.—Much to the surprise of all who expected a light signal drill as the last practice before the game with Penn State tomorrow, Coach Crowell ordered a scrimmage today. It was not long nor hard. There was also signal drill and a lot of drop kicking which put a very encouraging finish to the practice, for Lake, at various distances and at all sorts of angles, dropped sixteen kicks in a row over the bar. It is not likely that Gulick will play tomorrow, as he is still troubled with a "Charley horse," and Scott, who has also acquired one of these football injuries, may possibly be kept out of the game. The team will line up as follows: Ends, Blackburn and Hartman; tackles, Mummert and Lowe; guards, Livesey and Brandes, or Ryon; centre, Captain Luhr; quarter back, Taylor or Leroh; half backs, Weldon and Scott, or Dismond; full back, Lake.

N. Y. U. WELL DRILLED FOR WESLEYAN GAME

Violet Expects to Get Revenge on Ohio Field for Last Year's 29 to 13 Defeat.

The New York University eleven concluded a week of str

HORSE SHOW HONORS FOR MOORE

CHAMPIONSHIP DAY IN HORSE SHOW

Judge Moore Leads Winners for Week—Exhibition a Financial Failure.

While the thirtieth annual horse show, which closed at the Madison Square Garden last evening, attracted the finest lot of horses that have been seen in the Garden in ten years and was staged in the most attractive fashion in its history, it was not a financial success. Whether due to the fact that society had not favored it as in past years or to the reign of the automobile, the show has failed to pay expenses, and has left the question of its continuance in future years considerable of a problem. Some of those connected with the management are of the belief that the men interested in the breeding of the horse will be willing to again dip into their pockets and make up a deficiency another year, as they believe there is to be a revival of interest in the highbred harness and saddle horse, and think the show should be continued as an incentive to breeders to produce the type of horse that will soon be fashionable both for riding and driving. They have been somewhat disheartened with the lack of public interest this year, but believe this may again be aroused if their plans to continue the show are carried.

Yesterday, being championship day, brought out breeders and fanciers in better force than on any previous day, and the shows in the ring were certainly of the sort that would arouse the enthusiasm of the lover of the horse. The closing session was devoted to the selection of the champions in the heavy harness and hunting classes. In these Judge Moore was successful in every instance, even taking Micah, a horse he introduced as a novice, through to a championship, but depending for the others on those veterans of his string, Lord Seaton, Lady Seaton, and Bountiful. With the exception of the Sir James Cup for gig horses, he won about all the prizes worth winning, and made a clean sweep of the championships. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, who was closely associated with him in the management, made an equally clean sweep in the division for the light harness horse.

In the hunting division the cup for the heavyweight class went to the Canadian, Touraine, from the Sunnybrook stable of Major Kilgour, a leader in the cross-country sport in the Dominion. Crow & Murray, another Canadian firm of breeders, captured the middleweight class cup with their fine and sturdy hunter Aviator, both animals being of thoroughbred extraction. Lightweight honors went to the stable of E. B. McLean of Washington, who won with Nancy Pansy, who has certainly shown well over the hurdles in all her performances in the Garden during the week.

There were two contests for championships in the morning, interest centring chiefly in the event which brought out hackneys in harness for the E. von der Horst Koch cup, and a struggle between the home bred Irvington Model, a product of the farm of W. D. Henry of Sewickley, Penn., and now owned by the Hamilton Farm at Gladstone, N. J., and the imported Tissington Amity, a mare owned by the Willisbrook Farm of Charles E. Coxe, at Malvern, Penn. Although the exaggerated action of Irvington Model has made him a favorite with lovers of the more extreme knee action, the mare rather outshowed him in harness, as she was much the steadier and level headed of the pair, and so captured the coveted cup. Hamilton Farm captured the championship for ponies with Dragonmit Girl, and another pony from the same farm called Lady Mine, got the reserve ribbon. These were shown under saddle, and the pair made a fine exhibition, though nothing like as exciting as the preceding one.

Hooked up with Belle Melbourne, Tisington Amity scored again in the championship for pairs of ponies, with the Hamilton Farm pair, Sequel and Sequence, getting the reserve.

E. T. Stotesbury won the single championship for roadsters with Minnie Allerton, and the championship for pairs with Ruby and Lasca, thus scoring a clean record in the roadster classes by winning every ribbon offered either for single horses or pairs.

Judge Moore made a clean sweep again in all the classes in which he competed in the morning and afternoon, taking the prize in the class for pairs over 15.3 hands, with Miss Mariboro and Fida Fayre, and winning in single harness in the class for the big ones with Miss Marlboro. Campbell Thompson getting the second honors in the latter with his showy bay, Nestledown Rob Roy, and in the contest for pairs with the same horse hitched up with Brian Boru. In pairs of horses shown to phaetin, with ladies to drive, the judge sent the pair, Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn to the ring with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Paul Moore, handling the ribbons. She drove well enough to capture the honors from Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who showed her smart chestnut team, Eve and Sauve. To make it a good day's work Judge Moore drove his four-in-hand team in the competition for park teams and defeated a couple of lighter pairs shown by Miss Louis Long and J. Campbell Thompson. The only other competition during the day shown in harness was for the Charles E. Baudoine Cup, in which horses in single harness were shown to ladies' phaetons with rumbles, ladies to drive. In this class Miss Louis Long accounted for the blue with her smart gelding Revelation, which was on its good behavior and showed in splendid form.

The saddle championships were cleared up during the afternoon when the docked horses were judged, the cup for the heavyweights going to J. A. Hartford's Gossip, rather to the surprise of the onlookers, as in the preliminary classes Gossip had been beaten by Miss Marion du Pont's Twenty-four Karat, which was placed in reserve when it came to the championship. In the class for lightweights the cup went to Miss Marjorie Hubbs's Fantasy, which had won in her class contest, and gave the reserve to Jessica, which had shown so well at the Summer shows, but failed to repeat in the Garden. Jessica had previously been beaten by a class contest earlier in the day by Mrs Herbert L. Camp's Sonia, which again showed as well as she did two years ago, at the time of her reported retirement from the show ring.

In a class which came into prominence at the Summer shows for pairs of saddle horses, one to be ridden by a woman and the other by a man, Walter H. Hanley of Providence scored a decisive victory with his pair, Twilight and Moonbeam, Mrs. Hanley and Joseph Schweigert having the mount on the winners.

Women had a chance to show their skill in riding over the hurdles in the last class judged in the afternoon. There were fourteen competitors, most of them showing well with all except one of their riders using the side saddle. That was Miss Elizabeth Couldthart of Toronto, who rode the two candidates from the Sunnybrook Farm of Major Kilgour—Mayerdale and Sunday World—cross saddle. She is a daring and clever rider, and took all her jumps "flying," as the followers of the hounds would say. The judges, however, gave first place to W. R. Coe's gray Molly Gray, ridden by Miss Belle Beach of this city, and for some unknown reason, in which "conformation" may have accounted, gave the second place to the Belmont Plantation's Nancy Pansy, which was ridden by Miss Margaret L. Thompson, a friend of the McLean family, which owns the mare. Nancy Pansy hit the sticks on the post and rails on both trials, while the Sunnybrook pair, which were overlooked, took all their jumps cleanly.

Church A. L. Run Today.

A record number of entrants for the annual handicap cross-country run of the Church Athletic League will compete today over the three-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park. The Bronx Church House, which has had almost a monopoly on the team honors in this event, will make another strong bid for victory today, having nominated four teams, against two for the Knights of St. Antony, two for the Paulist A. C., and one each from the St. George A. C., Holy Cross Lyceum, Trinity Club, and St. Agnes A. A. The race will be a trial for many of the contestants for the junior metropolitan cross-country championship run next Saturday.

SURPRISE FOR ABERG.

Wrestling Champion Finds a Tartar in Johnson.

Helmar Johnson, a Swedish wrestler, who is little known, was the big surprise at the wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last night, when he held Alex Aberg, the world's Graeco-Roman champion, to a draw after twenty minutes of fast, rugged work on the mat. Johnson's defensive wrestling was the best that has been seen in the tournament, and he wiggled his way out of several dangerous hammer-locks with ease.

Once Aberg got a flying fall and claimed victory, but it was not allowed, Wladek Zybszko, the Polish wrestler, found a hard opponent in Fritz Mohl of Switzerland, and he had to work hard against his man before he finally threw him with a spectacular "flying mare" hold in 13 minutes.

Tofalos, the Greek strong man, defeated Ress, the German, in two minutes and was immediately challenged by Ivan Linow, the Russian Cossack. This bout was full of ginger and the wrestlers punished each other regardless of consequences. Linow, of course, naturally lost his temper. He loses it every night. He went so far last night as to threaten to "kill" the Greek if he didn't quit trying to shove his Russian nose out through the back of his head.

Sulo Hevonpaa, the big Finn, who is savage enough to beat a regiment, won a bout last night when he threw Hans Asam of Bavaria in about 6 minutes. Charley Cutler, the Chicago contestant, had to extend himself to gain a victory over Litofsky. He finally got a hard grip on Litofsky's face and jammed him into submission. The summary:

Jelmar Lundin of Sweden defeated Hans Fuerst of Austria with an inside arm lock and waist hold in 6:47.

Demetrius Tofalos of Greece defeated Fritz Ress of Germany with a chancery and body hold in 2:49.

Ivan Linow of Russia and Demetrius Tofalos of Greece wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Alex Aberg of Russia and Helmar Johnson of Sweden wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland defeated Hans Asam of Bavaria with a pivot and waist hold in 9:50.

Andre Irsa of Austria defeated Fritz Wagner of Germany with a double arm hold in 9:07.

Charles Cutler of America defeated Harry Litofsky of Palestine with a face and body lock in 10:22.

Hermann Schilling of Germany defeated Orlando Lupo of Italy with a flying mare hold in 5:44.

Wldek Zbyszko of Poland defeated Fritz Mohl of Switzerland with a flying mare hold in 13:15.

Tonight's bouts will be as follows: Lupo, Italy, vs. Balas, Spain; Linow, Russia, vs. Cutler, America; Le Colosse, France, vs. Fuerst, Austria; Wagner, Germany, vs. Tofalos, Greece; Lurich, Russia, vs. Hevonpaa, Finland; Olsen, Denmark, vs. Pospisil, Bohemia; Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Johnson, Sweden; Irsa, Austria, vs. Losson, England; Asam, Bavaria, vs. Christiansen, Sweden.

Lakewood Thanksgiving Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 12.—Following a meeting last evening of the Board of Governors of the Lakewood Golf and Country Club, it was decided to hold a special Thanksgiving Day golf tournament, which will be open to all clubs in the United States Golf Association and invited guests. The qualifying rounds will be held all day Thanksgiving Day, three sixteens to qualify. The first and second rounds of match play will be held Friday, and the semi-finals and finals will be played Saturday. Handicap matches will take place Saturday. Entries for the tournament will close at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, Nov. 24, and for the handicaps at 2 o'clock Saturday, Nov. 27.

Brandt Wins Another Bout.

"Dutch" Brandt, the Brooklyn boxer, added another victory to his string last night when he outpointed Young Limbo in the main ten-round bout at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Brandt clearly outclassed his opponent in almost every round, and had a decided advantage at the end. In the semi-final bout, scheduled for ten rounds, Frankie Wilson and Pete Clark, Brooklyn featherweights, were the principals, and the former scored a knockout in the sixth session with a hard right hand uppercut to the jaw.

Evander Childs Wins Shoot.

The rifle team of Evander Childs High School yesterday defeated the Morris High School in the round robin shoot of the Public Schools Athletic League by three targets. The score was 255 to 252. Smith of Evander Childs had a perfect score, making thirty-five hits in as many shots.

Judge Moore Leads Winners.

Heading the list of exhibitors at the Horse Show, with almost twice as many entries as any other one exhibitor, and with a stable almost invincible in the classes for heavy-harness horses, it is natural that Judge William H. Moore should head the list of winning owners both in the number of victories won and the money value. In addition to the list appended, there were some fifty owners who won second or third prize money which have not been tabulated. The table gives the names of all who won at least one first prize, together with some minor winners who did not succeed in capturing a blue, and yet made a good showing in the Av competitions. The list follows:

Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Money Prizes.
William H. Moore	22	8	2	$2,850
J. Campbell Thompson	2	4	1	1,460
Willisbrook Farm	11	2	2	1,440
Miss Louis Long	5	8	1	1,250
E. T. Stotesbury	6	2	2	1,050
Sunnybrook Farm	6	2	1	1,500
Hamilton Farm	7	8	3	975
Lieutenant G. T. Hanley	4	1	1	950
George A. Heyl	1	4	3	800
Halycon Farm	1	2	3	130
W. R. Coe	1	3	2	375
W. S. Kilmer	1	0	1	250
Crow & Murray	4	5	5	885
Delchester Farms	2	4	3	560
Auburn Hackney Farm	4	2	1	425
Clarence H. Mackay	1	3	2	205
Sandy Point Farm	3	1	1	350
Miss Clemence Crafts	2	1	2	250
Miss Marion du Pont	2	2	2	200
Miss Marjorie Hubbs	2	4	1	475
Walter H. Hanley	3	3	1	675
Mrs. George H. Chipchase	4	0	0	400
Miss Constance Vauclain	1	3	3	460
Emil de Ryss	1	1	2	150
Martin B. Saportas	1	1	1	240
John L. Bushnell	1	1	4	455
Belmont Plantations	3	6	1	950
A. W. Atkinson	2	2	2	350
Charles D. Lanier	2	1	0	200
Morton L. Schwartz	2	0	0	200
T. L. Chadbourne, Jr.	2	1	2	520
Hermann S. Crossman	1	1	0	150
Mrs. A. Leber	1	0	1	250
Howard Phipps	1	0	0	100
Capt. W. Mitchell, U.S.A.	1	0	0	150
Capt. T. Harry Stanton	1	0	0	200
Clarence C. Stetson	1	0	0	100
Thomas J. Regan	1	0	0	150
Meadowbrook Farm	1	0	0	100
Farley & O'Neill	1	0	0	100
H. N. Bain	1	1	1	175
Mrs. H. N. Bain	1	0	0	100
George Watson	1	0	0	100
T. & S. Preece	1	0	0	100
John Mackie	1	0	0	100
John A. Hartford	2	1	0	250
Mrs. John A. Scott	1	0	0	100
Mrs. Herbert L. Camp	2	0	0	200
Miss Laura H. Murr	1	0	0	100
Harry Balfe	1	0	0	100
Mrs. Harry La Montagne	1	0	0	100
Greentree Stables	1	0	0	155
Luther Tucker	1	0	0	50
Miss Katherine G. West	1	0	0	80
Meadow Stables	1	0	0	100
Lt. W. F. Jernagan, U.S.A.	1	1	0	150
Lt. C. P. Stearns, U.S.A.	2	1	0	350
Howard S. Starrett	0	1	2	100
Wild Rose Farms	0	0	5	140
L. M. Newgass Co.	0	2	2	100
Miss Isabella Wanamaker	0	3	1	235

COLUMBIA CREW'S HOLLOW VICTORY

Coombe of Yale Collapses and Rice's Crew Then Wins by Twelve Lengths.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—From the first oar splash until the coxswain's order to cease rowing, the light Columbia University eight led the heavyweight Yale crew in today's race over a course of a mile and seven-eighths on New Haven Harbor, finishing in faultless form twelve lengths ahead, while the Eli crew, crippled by the collapse of Reginald Coombe, No. 7, paddled across the finish line. Catching water first, Columbia was never headed.

Passing the stake which marked the mile and a quarter distance Yale was desperately struggling to overcome the length's lead which Columbia maintained from the first half mile. Stroke Seth Low called for a spurt, but instead of responding Coombe faltered and almost instantly fell forward against the back of Low. Coombe's oar dropped from his hands, slipped from the oarlock, and finally drifted into the harbor. Burdened by the unexpected weight of his fellow-oarsman, Captain Low rowed raggedly and then stopped rowing. For a moment the entire Yale boat ceased its bladework, when Coombe regained his balance and sat up, although dazed. Picking up the stroke Captain Low set the boat into motion, and it limped over the remaining half mile of the course at a 28 clip.

Close by the finish line the referee's boat, the launch Bingo, sped alongside the Yale shell, Coombe was lifted in by Coach Guy Nickalls, and taken to the Adee Boat House, where he was attended by a physician, who pronounced it a case of cramps of the stomach. Coombe was taken to the college infirmary this evening.

Coombe is a resident of New York City and rowed No. 7 in the Yale freshman shell, which last season defeated Harvard 1918 at New London. He and Stroke Lawrence were regarded the strongest oarsmen in the Yale class boat and he has rowed several races before today without weakening. Before the race there was every indication that he was in perfect physical condition.

Timekeeper Payne Whitney caught the record of the winning Columbia eight officially as 10 minutes 48⅕ seconds. Unofficial time of the Yale crew was taken as 11 minutes 20 seconds.

McALPIN TOY DOG SHOW.

Mrs. Emma S. Allard's Offley Mite Sunflower the "Best."

The second bi-monthly meeting of the Toy Dog Club of New York was held in the Winter Garden of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, before one of the largest crowds that ever attended these popular events. There were seventy-seven dogs competing for the many trophies and ribbons donated by the club.

Mrs. Emma S. Allard, with her noted orange sable pomeranian, Offley Mite Sunflower, which is considered by many to be the best of its breed in this country, was picked as the best of all breeds. This dog was three times the champion of England, and although there were many good specimens in competition she proved to be easily the best.

Mrs. Duncan Gilles won the blue for the best Pekingese dog with her Wu-Chi. The best of the opposite sex went to the Crestwood Kennel's Moonstone of Arcady. The pomeranians the winning dog was Mrs. Swindell's champion, Mingold Redlight, and the victorious bitch was Mrs. Allard's Offley Mite Sunflower. Some of the other awards were:

Japanese Spaniels.—Mrs. B. M. Mackey's Ito San; reserve, Mrs. Leonhardt's Teakwood Jimmy.

English Toy Spaniels.—Mrs. Carl Wenzel's Lady Queen; reserve, Miss Lithaur's Bunty.

Boston Terriers.—Mrs. McGlone's Mosholu Bing. Bitches.—Mrs. E. R. Wilbur's Hellborn's Queen.

Bulldogs.—Mrs. W. T. Drew's Drewstone Dreamgirl.

Yorkshires.—Mrs. Madge Thorp's Clayton's Wee Marvel.

Irish Terriers.—Miss Lemee's Dinah.

Chihuahuas.—Mrs. Mark Luescher's Nettie.

Litter Class.—Mrs. Dennis adjudged first in this class with a pair of Pekingese.

Specials, Won Outright.—Best puppy in show, won by Mrs. Drew's Drewstone Dreamgirl; best Peke male, Mrs. Duncan Gilles's Wu-Chi; best Pomeranian male, Mrs. Swindell's Mingold Redlight; best Peke female, Moonstone of Arcady, Crestwood Kennels.

DACHSHUNDS ON BENCH.

Teckelheim Ingo Gets "Best in Show" Honors at Gregorian.

Champion Otto Von Blackboff, owned by Mrs. Charles H. Lester of Englewood, N. J., was adjudged best in the show at the sixth members' exhibition of the Dachshund Club of America, at the Hotel Gregorian last night. There were forty-six entries and the judging was done by G. Muss-Arnolt of Tuckahoe, N. Y., a noted dog fancier.

Honors for the best dog in the show were captured by Teckelheim Ingo, owned by Mrs. Henry Sampson, Jr., and Champion Voewood Erda, owned by Mrs. C. Davies Tainter of White Plains, N. Y., was adjudged the best bitch in the show. M. B. Fitzpatrick's Melin T. Y. Erde received first honors for the best puppy in the club match.

The drawing room at the Hotel Gregorian was crowded with dog fanciers and there was much enthusiasm as the dogs were shown.

Fleischmanns Tire of Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Julius Fleischmann and his brother, Max Fleischmann, are through with the Cincinnati Reds, so far as their places on the Board of Directors are concerned. This announcement came from President August Herrmann of the Reds today. The retirement of the Fleischmanns as Directors will take place tomorrow at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Reds in this city.

President Herrmann said Julius Fleischmann is absent from the city a great deal of the year, and Max Fleischmann does not care to serve longer. They are the largest stockholders of the club. Their successors will be whoever President Herrmann suggests, it was said today that he does not know whom he will recommend.

Harry Stephens, who is a Director and Secretary of the Reds, will represent the Fleischmann holdings in the club. Mr. Herrmann said that any stories of friction now or at any other time between the Fleischmanns and himself over the affairs of the ball club are absolutely without foundation. He cites the fact that he has the proxies of the two Fleischmanns and will vote their stock at the meeting.

Huston Back from "Secret" Mission

Captain T. L. Huston, one of the owners of the Yankees, who made a mysterious trip to Chicago early in the week, returned yesterday. When the Captain left here he said he was going to Washington, and then suddenly he bobbed up in Chicago. This gave rise to all sorts of speculation, mainly to the effect that the Captain was out to trade or buy players. As a matter of fact, he went to Washington in connection with the plans for Dover Hall and then to Chicago for no other purpose than to look over Comiskey Park. Huston says that the plans for the new Yankee ball park are nearing completion, and he wanted to see the entrances at Comiskey Park with a view to determining their adaptability to conditions as they will be here. The location, he thought, would be announced shortly and also the plans would be given out.

Minors to Meet at New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—New Orleans was selected today as the place for the 1916 convention of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues in convention here. T. H. Murnane of Boston, President of the New England League, was elected to fill the newly created office of Vice President.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Warm, showery weather has prevailed in Atlantic Coast and Gulf districts, while Winter temperatures have appeared in the Canadian Northwest and the Northern Rocky Mountain regions.

Barometric conditions have not changed materially, although the general tendency was toward higher pressure in the interior valleys and on the Pacific Coast.

Moderate rains have fallen in a narrow band stretching from the lower Mississippi Valley northeastward to the lower lake region. Temperature has fallen in the Southwest and in the interior valleys.

There will be rain Saturday in the Atlantic Coast districts from New England to Florida, followed by considerably colder weather.

The weather Sunday will be generally fair and continued cool in all districts except the Southwest, where the temperature will rise.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, becoming fresh west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Northeastern and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday, followed by fair and colder in the afternoon; Sunday fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	40	51	4 P. M.	52	57
6 A. M.	40	50	6 P. M.	50	57
9 A. M.	43	50	9 P. M.	48	56
12 M.	50	54	11 P. M.	48	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50, at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature 58 degrees at 5 P. M., minimum 49 degrees at 7:20 A. M. Humidity 100 per cent. at 8 A. M., 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—119-121 Av. D; Samuel Wald and others $50,000
2:40—258 5 Av.; not given ..... Slight
12:10—62-64 Norfolk St.; Brith Hamedresh Cong. ..... Slight
P. M.
1:00—2 W. 95 St.; Louis Steckler ..... None
3:50—331 E. 133 St.; Mutual Cracker & Biscuit Co. ..... Slight
4:05—185 Madison St.; — Kaplowitz .. Slight
4:15—232 E. 102 St.; Louis Bull ..... Slight
5:05—St. Ann's Av. & 149th St.; not given. None
5:25—807 E. 102 St.; not given ..... Slight
5:31—831 Amsterdam Av.; Morris Dickman ..... Slight
5:50—154 Spring St.; Lemberg & Weiss. Not given
6:45—41 42 B'way, Barren Island; Thomas F. White Co. ..... Slight
8:40—81 E. 4 St.; J. Bilnett ..... Slight
8:43—172 Av. D; Rose ..... Slight
11:25—182 Franklin St.; J. H. Meyers. Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—1st Lt. E. S. Gorrell, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, to San Fran., as witness before General Court-Martial, upon completion of which duty he will return to his station.

Lt. Col. B. A. Poore, Gen. Staff, relieved, effective Jan. 19.

Capt. A. T. Svenshine, 7th Inf., to general recrtg. service, and will report to Comdg. Officer, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, Jr., Inf. Inspr.Instr., to Montgomery, Ala., to inspect Signal Corps property, upon completion of which will return to his station.

Maj. W. F. Stewart, Jr., C. A. C., relieved from duty at Ft. Adams, R. I., and will sail on transport from San Fran. about Jan. 5 for Manila.

1st Lt. J. A. Brockman, Inf. Inspr.-Instr., will visit Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., to instruct Signal Corps organization of Org. Militia.

Capt. J. E. Hemphill, Cav., unassigned, assigned to 11th Cav., effective upon expiration of leave of absence.

Maj. W. C. Reeves, retired, relieved from station at Burlington, Vt., and will proceed to Northfield, Vt., in connection with his duties with the Organized Militia of Vermont.

1st Lt. L. Brown, Jr., 1st Cav., relieved from duty at Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and will join his regiment.

Capt. W. W. McCammon, Jr., 22d Inf., detailed for general recruiting service, proceeding to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about Dec. 29, relieving Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Inf.

Orders, Nov. 9, amended as follows: Capt. E. R. Staples, Inf., now attached to 29th Inf., is assigned to that regiment.

Leaves: Col. C. A. Dempsey, retired, 3 days; Capt. O. W. Pinkston, M. C., 10 days; Maj. Gen. A. Murray, 14 days; Maj. F. J. Koester, Adjt. Gen., 1 month; 1st Lt. B. W. Philipps, 14th Inf., 3 days; 2d Lt. F. B. Clay, 17th Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. G. Kent, 1st Cav., 1 month; Lt. Col. B. A. Poore, General Staff, 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders E. J. King, from command the Cassin, to Squadron of C. of E. and Aid in the Second, to command Atlantic Fleet, and L. A. Cotten, from Kearsarge, to Executive Officer the Nebraska.

Chf. Mach. O. Boldt, to temp. duty, the Maine.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chester at Sinoe, Liberia, E-2 and Powhatan at New York Yard, Hector at Cape Haitien, Lebanon and Patapsco at Norfolk, Marcellus at Philadelphia, Prairie at Port au Prince, and the Wadsworth at Bath, Me.

Sailed—Chattanooga, San Francisco to sea; Montana, Newport for New York, and the Neptune, Hampton Roads for Rockland, Me.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A mental test for milk inspector is announced for Nov. 18. There are 198 candidates, thirty-nine candidates, who live outside the city limits, will take the physical test on the morning of the mental examination.

The medical examination for farm instructor will be held on Nov. 18. There are twelve candidates. The mental test will take place on Nov. 19.

The mental test for automobile engine man will be held on Nov. 23. There are 327 candidates.

The mental test for resident physician, female, will take place Nov. 22. There are four candidates.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women's Class for social investigator will meet at 8 P. M. today at the Manhattan Trade School. A class for factory inspectors will also be formed. These classes are free to members.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 8 at the New York Custom House an examination to assistant in Cholsm investigations, for men only, to fill vacancies in the United States Public Health Service, for duty in the field, at a salary of $1,500 a year. The duties will be to make complete food analyses, including calorimetric determinations. Appointees will also be required to use the respiration apparatus for the determination of the energy metabolism. Competitors will be examined in general chemistry, calorimetric and respiration determinations, education and experience. Graduation from a four years' course at a college, university, or medical school of recognized standing and at least six months' practical experience in work with the respiration apparatus and the calorimeter are prerequisites. Applicants must not not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of examination.

Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The School and Civic League of the Ninth District will meet at 8:30 P. M. on Nov. 16 at 66 Leroy Street. Dist. Supt. Roberts will speak on "Some Aspects of School Management."

Permission has been granted to the following high and training school teachers to attend without loss of pay, but at their own expense, the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Rochester, N. Y., on Nov. 22 and 23: Anna E. McVay, Wadleigh; J. B. E. Jonas, Julia Richman; Samuel W. Patterson, De Witt Clinton; Carl Krause and Edward Chickering, Jamaica; Charles R. Gaston, Richmond Hill; Charles S. Hartwell, Eastern District; Edwin Fairley, Jamaica; C. C. Lister, Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

The City Superintendent has presented to the Board of Education the names of six members of the teaching and supervising staff who will have reached the age of 70 on or before Feb. 1, 1916.

Joseph D. Cohen and Margaret Pruhn have been appointed to serve in the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

A report on co-operative classes in high schools and continuation classes has been submitted to the Board of Education by Associate City Supt. Haaren.

The Board of Superintendents has withdrawn its report requesting the formation of a commercial or office practice class in P. S. 70, Manhattan.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"My Father."
8:00 P. M.—"Our Lord's Strange Advice: Its Reasonable Import."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M., Discourse; 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., Near 6th Av.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.
Preaches 11 A. M.—8 P. M.
CALVARY CHORUS CHOIR.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Bible Course. Subject: "Rewards for Service."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., will preach tomorrow at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, R. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—DR. HALDEMAN WILL CONTINUE HIS ADDRESS ON "THE TABERNACLE," ILLUSTRATED BY A MODEL. LOVERS OF BIBLE TRUTH ARE SPECIALLY INVITED.
8 P. M.—"HOW TO READ THE BOOK OF REVELATION—SUPPOSED TO BE THE MOST MYSTERIOUS BOOK OF THE BIBLE. THIS BOOK GIVES THE KEY TO PRESENT CONDITIONS, AND SHOWS THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR IN EUROPE AND ASIA."
FRIDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 19TH, 8 O'CLOCK. DR. HALDEMAN WILL ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION: "IS THERE A REAL CITY FOURSQUARE IN HEAVEN?"
These Friday Night Themes are attracting great audiences. It is advisable to be present promptly at 8 o'clock.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. Rev. Wm. N. Hubbell, 11; Rev. A. R. Petty, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. CURTIS LEE LAWS, Editor Watchman-Examiner, will preach Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The Christian and the World."
8 P. M.—"The Christian and Victory Over Sin."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—Lecture by Hon. Alton B. Parker.
11 A. M.—"The Religious Outlook."
8 P. M.—"A Religion of Realization."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
REV. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Green Pastures, Still Waters."
8 P. M.—"Divorce."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
The Pastor will preach, subject: "THE KINDLING OF THE SOUL."
Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Av.
Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 A. M.
8 P. M. on the "Perils of Preparedness."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"WAR AND MISSIONS."

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "A Changed Attitude in Religion."

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"A Religion Fit for All Men and Women."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
Carnegie Hall: Sunday at 10:45
"The Long Cost of War," and
Dr. WISE on "Peace Preparedness versus Military Preparedness."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "Why Do People Not Attend the Synagogue?"
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on Woman and Civilization, with reference to "Centenary of Elizabeth Cady Stanton."
Monday, 11:00 A. M., sharp—Dr. Enelow on "Music and Dance in the Psalms."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.
CHURCH Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder. Service 11.

Moravian.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

Methodist Episcopal.
CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.—Pastor, F. C. HARDING, preaches. 11 A. M.—"Christ and World Events." 8 P. M.—"The Quest of the Grail." Vested choir.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.
Sunday, 10 A. M., Speaks on "Ought We Care Who Wins War?"
PARK AVENUE CHURCH, cor. 86th St.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, Sixtieth Street.
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D

J. E. ROOSEVELT SUES TO ANNUL MARRIAGE

Cousin of the Former President Asserts He Was the Victim of Misrepresentations.

WANTS WIFE'S SUIT DELAYED

Says Expense of Trying Her Action for Separation on Charges of Cruelty May Be Avoided.

In an effort to avert the trial of the separation suit begun by his wife, Edith, John Ellis Roosevelt, a first cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, asked Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday to defer that issue here until a suit for an annulment of the marriage begun by him in Suffolk County was disposed of. Mrs. Roosevelt's suit was begun in this county about Oct. 27, and Mr. Roosevelt's suit was filed on Nov. 3.

Mrs. Roosevelt's maiden name was Hammersley. She was the widow of a man named Biscoe when Mr. Roosevelt married her at the home of his brother Robert, in Washington, on Jan 6, 1914. In her complaint Mrs. Roosevelt accused her husband of treating her cruelly in Naples in March, 1914, which was less than two months after the marriage, of assaulting her in the Savoy Hotel, London, in April, and in October, in this city, of calling her "insulting, disgusting, and abusive names."

Mr. Roosevelt did not appear to take the suit very seriously, saying that it was due to feminism, "which makes for domestic unhappiness." The fact that he had begun proceedings for an annulment of his marriage was not known until his counsel, C. W. Randall, made the motion in court yesterday.

"It is a matter of common sense as well as of law," said Mr. Randall, "to determine first whether or not the marriage was legal. Mrs. Roosevelt has sued for a separation, and the expense of proceeding with that action should not be incurred until it is discovered whether my client was right when he said that when he married he was the victim of misrepresentations."

Phoenix Ingraham, on behalf of Mrs. Roosevelt, said his client was ready to proceed with the trial of her suit and the witnesses had been subpoenaed. Among the witnesses are several physicians who are expected to testify that Mrs. Roosevelt was in a very nervous condition, due to the unhappy events of her married life.

Mr. Ingraham said that he had been informed that Mr. Roosevelt's legal residence was in this city, his home being at 818 Madison Avenue. He asked Mr. Randall if Mr. Roosevelt didn't really live in this county, and when the latter failed to reply, Mr. Ingraham said that Mr. Roosevelt lived in the Madison Avenue house unless his daughter had turned him out of it. Mr. Roosevelt has a Summer home at Sayville, Suffolk County. The court reserved decision.

UNDERVALUE $30,000 GEMS.

Appraiser Finds High-Priced Diamonds Were Falsely Invoiced.

Special agents of the Treasury Department are investigating the circumstances surrounding the undervaluation of $30,000 worth of diamonds brought to this country and entered at the Custom House by a man described yesterday as a "Belgian refugee." While importers in the Maiden Lane jewelry district were said to be in possession of the identity of the person bringing in the gems, they, as well as the Customs officials, declined to discuss the case.

It was learned, however, that the diamonds arrived from London several days ago, and entry made at Collector Malone's office in the usual manner followed in commercial transactions. The diamonds were then sent to the Appraiser's Stores, where together with the invoices they were inspected by William B. Treadwell, the Government's gem expert. Mr. Treadwell was surprised at the low values placed on the stones.

The Examiner called in trade experts, all of whom agreed that the stones, which were of first quality and cancut, were invoiced far below prices at the date of shipment from England. The Examiner raised the values 20 per cent., with the result that the unnamed importer was called upon not only to pay the regular duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem accruing on gems of this kind, but, in addition, penalties amounting to more than $7,000.

The undervaluation was of such serious proportions that it enlisted the interest of the American Jewelers' Protective Association, which has formed to run down and punish undervaluations, conferred with the Customs officials yesterday.

Scalds on Ankle Cause Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Lillian T. Harvey, 8 years old, of 105 Belleville Avenue, died today of shock, according to a physician, as a result of scalds last Wednesday. The child had passed through double pneumonia, diphtheria, measles, and an operation for an abscess, all within two years. Wednesday night she upset a kettle, and boiling water splashed on her ankles. There were only a couple of small blisters visible, and yesterday Lillian was about as usual. Last night a reaction set in from shock.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.

The Groff-Clark School
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
15th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to Commercial Engineers' Building.
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

Boarding and day school at 657 Madison St., Brooklyn, for children from 4 to 16, has a few vacancies; music, languages, private tutoring, and private special instruction for backward children.

FOUNDED 1875. STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
961 Madison Av., 200 W. 72d St.

PRATT SCHOOL—67 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy. Secretaryship. Catalog free. SPEND THE FALL AT LENOX, MASS., where your children may keep up with their classes in the city—AT TRINITY SCHOOL.

KOHUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av., New York City. Box 125.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO CHANGE CORPORATE NAME.

To whom it may concern:

THE ENTZ MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, a domestic corporation, whose principal business office is located in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, Broadway and Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for leave to assume another corporate name, to wit, "ENTZ MOTOR PATENTS CORPORATION."

Dated, New York, November 3, 1915.

ENTZ MOTOR CAR CORPORATION,
By RAYMOND M. OWEN, President.
G. ANDRADE, Jr., Attorney for Entz Motor Car Corporation, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, Bor. of Manhattan, City of New York.

DR. H. H. JANEWAY SWINDLED

Impostor Sells Him Fake Membership in the Gridiron Club.

A man giving his name as E. Breese Stevens, and representing himself as the accredited agent of the Gridiron Club in Washington, called yesterday on Dr. Henry H. Janeway of 104 East Fortieth Street, and said he was empowered to sell Dr. Janeway a life membership in the club for $100.

The man produced papers which seemed to be proper credentials, and he showed the physician a list of prominent men in the city who, he said, had been permitted to purchase memberships. Among these was Dr. M. Allen Starr, the neurologist, of 5 West Fifty-fourth Street, and he displayed what appeared to be Dr. Starr's signature to an application.

Dr. Janeway was persuaded to apply for a life membership in the Gridiron Club, accompanying his application with a check, which he gave to Stevens. The physician wanted to be sure of what he had done, however, so he telephoned last night to THE NEW YORK TIMES and learned, according to information from Washington, that Stevens was really Jules Waterbury, a former Government employe, who had served a term in the United States Prison in Atlanta for defrauding prominent men in Washington by representing himself as the collector for a Government employes' press association.

The Gridiron Club has received reports of Waterbury's operations from a number of cities. He has worked from San Francisco to New York, it is said, presumably with confederates. He has been advertised as a swindler wherever the Club has heard of his operations.

It could not be learned last night whether Dr. Starr was also a victim of Waterbury.

TOOK AUTO FOR A LARK.

Three Men with Doctor's Car Cornered on Manhattan Bridge.

Dr. Goodrich T. Smith of 219 Audubon Avenue called on a patient on West 158th Street Thursday night and came out of the house to find his automobile gone. A general alarm was sent out, and early yesterday morning Patrolman McTiernan, stationed at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge, saw a car with Dr. Smith's number pass on its way to New York. He telephoned an order to close the gates at the New York end and walked over to find the car occupied by three men, who described themselves as Elmer Van Etten, an ironworker of 138 Edgecombe Avenue; Arthur Walker, a clerk of 2,583 Eighth Avenue, and Charles Ake, a Curb broker of 138 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Walker and Van Etten were arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Washington Heights Court on a charge of grand larceny, and Ake, called as a witness, was held later on the same charge. Walker, who pleaded guilty, and Van Etten said they only took the car for a lark and were on their way back to leave it where they got it when arrested.

Ake told the Magistrate he was walking along Ocean Parkway after leaving his nephew's home, where he had spent the evening, when the other two stopped him and asked the way to the bridge. Then, learning that he was going that way, they asked him to ride with them. Walker corroborated this story. All three were held in $500 bail each for examination Monday.

YOUNG CUBAN ENDS LIFE.

Son of Havana Tobacco Planter Takes Gas in His Room.

Eugene V. Cartaya, 28 years old, son of a former official of Havana, Cuba, killed himself yesterday by gas in his room at 78 West Ninety-fourth Street. He had seated himself in a chair beneath a wall gas fixture to which he attached a tube, then fastened the other end to his head with strings. Cartaya left two notes, one directed to the police and the other to his landlady, Miss Ethel Kirby, but he made no mention of a motive for committing suicide.

In the letter to the police he requested that Samuel Battle, with the Cuban Engineering Company, at 17 West Forty-second Street, be notified of his death. In the absence of Mr. Battle a representative of the company said Cartaya had been employed by the General Electric Company in Schenectady, and it was not known that he had returned here. His father, with whom the engineering company had done business in Havana, it was said, is J. E. Cartaya, who is connected with the Santa Ysabel Tobacco Company and has a large plantation near Havana.

Cartaya rented the room in the West Ninety-fourth Street house three weeks ago. He said at the time he was a salesman for the Texas Company at 17 Battery Place. In the note to Miss Kirby he directed her to send his photograph to his mother, at 14 Teuinte Rey, Havana. The body was sent to the Morgue pending instructions from his relatives.

THREW KISSES TO ENGINEER

Wife Gone, After Daily Flirtations at Window, Husband Says.

Jacob Kleitgen of 532 Bronx River Road, Yonkers, asked the police yesterday to look for his wife, Mrs. Bertha Kleitgen, who has been missing since Tuesday.

Kleitgen told the police that he had noticed his wife carrying on a flirtation with an engineer on the Harlem Railroad as the train passed the house near the tracks. He said he noticed first that she stood at the window in their home, had got in the habit of waving her hand at the engineer, and that the engineer saluted her in the same way from the locomotive.

Lately, Kleitgen said, the couple had been wafting kisses to each other from their finger tips. He had protested to his wife, but she had replied it was only a joke. He does not know the name of the engineer.

GERMAN SEAMAN ESCAPES.

Fireman Thiery of the Interned Eitel Friedrich Is Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Fireman Thiery of the interned German cruiser Eitel Friedrich escaped from the ship some time between 9 o'clock last night and 6 o'clock this morning.

Thiery is said to have let himself down on the river side of the vessel, and as the yard front for a mile each way is patrolled, it is believed that he swam across the river to the Norfolk side. There are two roll calls a day on the cruiser, the last at 9 P. M. Last night Thiery's answer this call. At 6 o'clock this morning he failed to respond. Admiral Beatty was immediately notified.

Thiery is 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 135 pounds. He has blue eyes, a mustache, and a small goatee.

Fleeing Holdup Man Shot.

Attempting to escape by jumping back fences after he had taken part in a hold-up with two other men, William McGurk was shot in the thigh last night by Policeman Lyng of the Jersey City force. McGurk was not seriously wounded, but he meekly gave up and was sent to the City Hospital, a prisoner. Robert Gray of 37 Astor Place, Jersey City, was the man held up. The men took $20 from him.

Surrogate Noble Loses $2,000.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday set aside an order obtained by Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County last February directing the Board of Estimate to pay him an extra allowance of $2,000 for drawing jurors for his court. The higher court holds that Mr. Noble, as a Surrogate, is omitted from the provisions of the law relating to the compensation which "Judges" shall receive for the drawing of jurors.

TEARS UP PERU'S ACT OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

Women Applaud a Clerical Deputy — Measure Becomes Law Nevertheless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 12.—Amid riotous scenes, Congress in joint session this afternoon promulgated the constitutional amendment granting religious liberty in this country. The amendment was carried over the head of the President, who, on account of the opposition of the clerical element and the women, had refused to sign the act.

Father Diaz, a Deputy, seized the document from the Speaker's hands and tore it up, amid wild cheering on the part of the women who filled half the Congressional Chamber.

Later Father Diaz was escorted through the streets in triumph by women. The police finally dispersed the crowds.

BRIDE QUITS VICE HUNTER.

Flees in Automobile and Charges That She Was Imprisoned.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 12.—Mrs. John H. Quilhot, wife of the former vice investigator of this city, reached the Hotel Nickel at 10 o'clock last night after a wild ride in an automobile. She had escaped, she said, in the afternoon from her husband's house in Battle Creek, Mich. She says that she intends to bring a court action to recover $100,000 worth of property transferred to her husband, to whom she was married less than a year ago when he was conducting a vice investigation for the Ministerial Association and Board of Safety of this city.

Mrs. Quilhot today told a story of what she called her imprisonment in Battle Creek for the past two months. One bath robe, one house slipper and a blanket, she said, had been the extent of her wardrobe. She was watched day and night, she said, by detectives employed by her husband.

Mrs. Quilhot was taken from the Battle Creek house by Mrs. Paul Frankel of this city after the latter had conducted a personal search assisted by private detectives since Oct. 2. While detectives said to have been employed by Quilhot were stationed near the house, Mrs. Frankel, with friends from a neighboring city, assisted Mrs. Quilhot to leave the dwelling and enter the automobile waiting near by. They fled from town at high speed and arrived at the Hotel Nickel late last night.

For the past two months Quilhot, it is said, refused to allow neighbors in the vicinity of his Battle Creek house to enter it.

Mrs. Quilhot said today that on one occasion she determined to escape and even planned suicide. She got out of the house, but was overtaken, she said, by the girl Quilhot had employed to guard her. Eluding the girl Mrs. Quilhot says she entered a private dwelling, where her husband found her later and carried her back to their home. Since that time, about one month ago, she asserted, she had been deprived of her street clothing.

TANNERS AT WHITE SULPHUR

Republican Chairman and His Bride Join the Honeymoon Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the Republican State Committee and his bride, the former Miss Jane Ogden of Albany, arrived this morning.

The first rainy day in more than a month put a quietus on outdoor sports today and brought the Greenbrier colony together over the card tables and the tea dance in the afternoon, when many tea parties were given in the Spring Room. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Eaton Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beaver Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Hecht and Mr. and Mrs. W. Jennings Ormonde, all here on their honeymoons; Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Miss Charlotte Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fletcher, Cecil and George St. George, Ralph W. Snowden Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Plankinton and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hahlo.

Mrs. Lorenzo Semple arrived from New York this morning to join Mr. Semple, who has been here three weeks. Ralph W. Snowden Hill of Washington has joined friends here.

Other arrivals today included Mr. and Mrs. J. Shanley, Jr., and Mrs. B. J. Quinn, who joined Mrs. J. F. Shanley of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hahlo, Mrs. Isaac Stern and Edwin A. Seasongood of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George Woodruff of Joliet, Ill., and A. Trevvett of Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine entertained R. C. and G. St. George of New York at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Edward T. Stuart, Jr., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Jay Flick, returned to Philadelphia this morning.

Leaving this evening for New York were Walter Geer, Miss Corinne St. Jacques, and Mrs. A. J. Somerville. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Koehler, who entertained at dinner this evening, left for Cincinnati.

HIGH JURIST'S WIFE SUES.

Chief Justice Lairy of Indiana Defendant in Divorce Action.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12.—Charging in her petition that for more than eleven years Moses B. Lairy, Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, showered attentions on other women, Mrs. Mazetta Lairy, now a resident of Los Angeles, today filed suit for divorce in the Superior Court. The complaint does not name any woman whom Justice Lairy is alleged to have favored, but states these names will be furnished if it is necessary. Frank Snyder, an attorney, representing Lairy, says the Chief Justice will make no defense, but has already settled all his property upon his wife and become reconciled to the separation.

The complaint also charges Justice Lairy with desertion and extreme cruelty. Friends of the Chief Justice declare his wife is jealous of him and that he has failed, after years of effort, to convince her that her suspicions are without foundation.

$905,029,500 TO $19,022,561.

Personal Assessments in Manhattan Still Declining.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan yesterday made 482 examinations on a tentative personal tax assessment for 1916 of $53,335,600. Of the number 110 were held for a final assessment on $1,524,300. Thirty-six were exempted owing to non-residence and three were reported dead.

The total number examined since the books were opened is 9,525. Their total personal tentative assessment is $905,029,500. Of this number 2,818 have been held on a final tentative assessment of $19,022,561.

200 Machinists Return to Work.

Business Agent McEntee of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists yesterday announced the settlement of the strike of 200 machinists in the plant of the Bijur Motor Company at Hoboken. The strike started several weeks ago. The strikers gained a fifty-hour week and a 5 per cent. advance in wages. They returned to work yesterday.

REDMOND ASKS RECOUNT.

Candidate for Justice in Brooklyn Takes Case to Court.

James W. Redmond, Democratic candidate for the Municipal Court bench in the Sixth District, Brooklyn, who, on the face of the returns, was defeated by a narrow margin by his Republican opponent, Justice Lucien Bayliss, the incumbent, yesterday afternoon obtained an ex parte order from Supreme Court Justice Benedick directing the Board of Canvassers and others to show cause why the ballot boxes of the Sixth District should not be opened and the votes recounted. The order is returnable on Tuesday before Supreme Court Justice Maddox.

Mr. Redmond's activity is due chiefly to the discovery by the Board of Canvassers of irregularities in the returns of the Thirty-first Election District of the Tenth Assembly District. The totals from this district were written on yellow sheets attached to the tally sheets of other offices, and there was no record of a detailed count. In this district, which is where Justice Bayliss lives, the Justice ran ahead of his ticket and piled up a comparatively large majority against Mr. Redmond.

With the order was a stay served on the Board of Canvassers preventing the official publication of the returns in the Municipal Court race until after the issue is decided.

GIRL STRIKERS FINED.

Dressmakers Warned That Workhouse Penalty Will Come Next.

Three of the thirty striking dressmakers from the establishment of Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg of 153 West Forty-fourth Street were in the West Side Court yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct. Belle Sorkin of 5 Willett Street and Anna Heinwitz of 217 Cherry street were fined $10 and Ethel Kasha of 104 Essex Street was discharged with a reprimand.

Patrolman Fitzgerald testified that Miss Sorkin and Miss Heinwitz attacked Madeline Bauer, employed by Mrs. Rosenberg, and were cheered on by several girls who were doing picket duty. The patrolman said he tried to handle the strikers gently, but was boxed on the ears.

Magistrate Krotel recognized Miss Sorkin and Miss Heinwitz as having been before him before, and warned them that their next offense would bring a Workhouse sentence.

John Wetzel of 412 East Tenth Street was fined $5 in the same court for calling Ella Flanagan of 234 West Forty-ninth Street, an employe of Mrs. Rosenberg, a "scab" as she was on her way home.

BIG RUSH FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Special Terms of Queens Court Held to Accommodate Applicants.

Men born in all the countries now at war except France crowded the Queens Supreme Court yesterday to be made American citizens. Justice Van Siclen presided and was struck by the eagerness of many to pass the examination.

So great has been the rush of applicants recently that special terms of the court have been arranged to accommodate them. These terms will be held weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

Among those admitted yesterday were nineteen from Russia, nineteen from Great Britain, sixteen from Germany, twelve from Austria, ten from Italy, and one each from Denmark, Turkey, France, and Switzerland.

All the applicants took the oath of allegiance before a big American flag.

CAR CRASHES INTO AUTO.

One Motorist Has Collarbone Broken, Other Slightly Injured.

Arthur M. Waring and William E. Ebbets, paper manufacturers, who live at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, were returning late last night in Waring's automobile from a ride in the Bronx, and were passing through 165th Street toward the Grand Concourse. A southbound trolley car in Morris Avenue, in charge of Motorman Harry Johnson approached the crossing at 165th Street just as the automobile reached it and, before either could stop, the car smashed into the side of the machine.

It was not overturned, but was knocked against the curbstone, and Waring and Ebbetts were thrown out. The latter received a bruised right arm and a laceration over his right eye and Waring had his collarbone broken.

No one in the trolley car was hurt, and passengers picked up the motorists and sent them home in a taxi. Sohmer arrived with an ambulance to take them to Lebanon Hospital. There it was said Waring's hurt was serious.

QUEENS BOY SCOUTS RALLY.

Borough Officers Will Review 1,000 Boys in Jamaica.

The first rally of the Boy Scouts of America in Queens will be held Saturday, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock in King Park, Jamaica. Between 900 and 1,000 scouts will march past the reviewing stand, from which Borough President Maurice Connolly will address the boys. Chief Scout Dan Beard; National Scout James E. West, Park Commissioner John E. Weier, and Alrick H. Man will also review the scouts.

There will be drills and exercises for prizes. The Borough Banner, the highest prize, will be given to the district making the best showing in all scouting activities.

Doctors to Hear Speeches on Crime.

"Disease and Crime, an Analogy," will be the subject for discussion at the anniversary meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The speakers will be George W. Wickersham, President of the Bar Association of New York, on the topic, "The Concern of Society in the Problem of Crime"; Thomas Mott Osborne on the topic, "The Part which Penal Institutions Might Be Made to Play in the Solution of the Problem"; and Judge Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, on "The Progress that Has Been Made and What the Future Promises."

Prize Contests Held at N. Y. U.

In a speaking contest at the College of the City of New York last night Samuel H. Friedman won the first prize, that of the Board of Trustees. He spoke on "The Menace of Industrial Unrest." The second or Drummond Prize was won by Daniel G. Krinowsky, who spoke on "Economy, False and Real." The poetry reciting contest was won by James W. McGrath, who recited Coppe's "Benediction." The contest was presided over by the Professor of Public Speaking, Erastus Palmer. The Judges were Professor Frederick Dielman, head of the Fine Arts Department; Professor of Greek Brownson, and Professor Ernest Ilgen, head of the German Department.

Aged Man Hit by Trolley Car.

Edward French, 74 years old, of Jamaica and Curtis Avenues, Richmond Hill, was struck last night by a trolley car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit at Jamaica Avenue and Waverly Place, Richmond Hill. He suffered a lacerated scalp wound, concussion of the brain, and bruises. At St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, his condition became critical after he had a stroke of apoplexy.

Portugal Not Affected by War.

Colonel Thomas H. Birch, United States Minister to Portugal, returned yesterday from Lisbon on the Fabre liner Patria with Mrs. Birch for a short rest. Colonel Birch said that the war was having very little effect on Portugal and that the recent revolution was only a small affair and was easily put down. He added that the demand there for American made goods was increasing.

C. F. MURPHY PLAYS GOLF.

Tammany Leader Is on Hot Springs Links Daily—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 12.—Charles F. Murphy of New York, the Tammany Hall leader, who is here with his family for a few weeks of rest, is devoting his time principally to golf, and makes the round of the links daily with Thomas B. Smith, the newly elected Mayor of Philadelphia; Congressman William S. Vare, and John P. Conley, the new City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

Ex-State Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the Homestead, gets out for his daily round of golf in the mornings, and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan of Short Hills, who this week broke the women's record for the golf course, making the round in 88, plays every afternoon with Miss Eleanor Chandler of Philadelphia.

Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis of New York, who got here this morning with S. L. Schoonmaker of New York, spent the day on the links, and among a score or more brides and bridegrooms who play constantly are Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bancroft of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goodkind. Golfers entered in the handicap tournament to be played tomorrow for cups offered by the Hot Springs Golf Club include Miss Eleanor Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bacon, Jr., Charles Robbins, Robert Batchellor, J. N. Curtain, George E. Chatillon, William H. Klenke, Miss Haskell, Mrs. Robert H. Jeffrey, Mrs. Sanford B. Belden, and C. D. Corliss.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Longfellow of New York motored yesterday to White Sulphur Springs for the day.

Miss Gladys Ingalls gave a luncheon at her new place, Boxwood Farm, for Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bacon of Boston, inviting among others Miss Emily Witherbee, Miss Mildred Eddy, Baron Schroeder, and Thomas Sidenberg of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bright will close their cottage here tomorrow. Mr. Bright and Miss Eleanor Bright will return to their home in New Orleans and Mrs. Bright will make a visit in New York with Mrs. La Piece, who has been her guest here.

Arrivals at the Homestead today include Frederick B. Cochran, Miss Marjorie Cochran, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stow, Mrs. H. Sanderson, Wilson H. Brown, and Miss R. Riley, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Somerville, Toronto, and J. H. Patterson, Dayton.

DEFENDS EFFICIENCY ORDER

Gallieni Answers Aggrieved Deputies in Parliament.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—General Gallieni made his maiden speech to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday in reply to an interpellation by J. B. Morin regarding his circular order threatening dismissal to all War Department officials who were incompetent or who tolerated incompetency in those under them. M. Morin remarked that members of Parliament had not solicited favors, although they had made recommendations which were not claims. He requested General Gallieni to mount the tribune and state whether members had intervened in the War Ministry in a reprehensible manner.

"I am a soldier and never have occupied myself with politics," said General Gallieni, in complying with M. Morin's request. "All under whom I have served can tell you how I have understood my duty toward the country. I have taken the Ministry of War only from devotion to the common cause we must all defend. This work would be condemned to failure if I could not count upon your unreserved co-operation.

"I thought it useful to stop the plague of recommendations. Our soldiers should have the conviction that only equity and law determine our decisions. Every soldier has the right to make a complaint without hindrance from any person. That is the object of my instructions. All complaints will be examined with the greatest sympathy, because sympathy is an essential quality of a military chief. It is necessary that every soldier should be able to make his complaint heard even at the top of the military hierarchy."

General Gallieni added that Parliamentary control was necessary to unveil and repress abuses.

M. Morin asked if any recommendation had been made by a member of Parliament which was not for the best interests of the country, as might be supposed from press comment.

The War Minister responded that he was not responsible for press comment.

EX-AMERICANS TO FIGHT.

New Canadian Citizens Active in a Recruiting Campaign.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Already twelve of the officers for the battalion of American-born citizens of Canada have arrived here, and it is expected that the others will be here by Monday. There are now more than 200 enlisted at Calgary and 160 in Ontario. A recruiting campaign will begin next month. The officers who are now here are:

Major A. B. Clarke, formerly of New York, commanding officer; Captain W. L. Good, formerly of Massachusetts, Adjutant; Captain M. W. Hutt, formerly of Massachusetts, Quartermaster; Captain R. S. Hutcheson, formerly of Chicago, medical officer; the Rev. Mr. Bullock, formerly of Connecticut, Chaplain, and Lieutenants F. C. Priny, formerly of Chicago; F. M. P. Potts, formerly of Washington, D. C.; I. W. Heaton, formerly of Arkansas; W. M. Latimer, formerly of Philadelphia; A. R. and W. B. Minard, formerly of Massachusetts, and G. Cumming.

NEIGHBORS MET AS FOES.

Canadian Saw His Old Friend Bayoneted in a German Trench.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 12.—Two Winnipeg residents met in death grips recently in a German trench in Flanders. This is the narrative drawn from the survivor who has returned to North Winnipeg, discharged owing to wounds received at Ypres.

The Englishman, departing in August, 1914, for Valcartier, took farewell of many friends, including a German, who had for several years been his next door neighbor. They had been exceptionally good friends.

One night in Flanders came the order to take the German trenches. The Winnipeg man, leaping the German parapet, fell on a foe. Both lost rifles and grappled in the pitch darkness. Finally the narrator got the death grip on his foe's throat. A star shell showed the face as that of the German who had said godby to him in Winnipeg. "Then my comrade bayoneted him, and dawn confirmed my suspicion that my former friend was dead.

"I am sure he recognized me," said the survivor, "but how did he get there?"

GERMANY LOWERS RATES.

Reduces Railway Fares to Enable Relatives to Visit Wounded Soldiers

Reduced railway fares were allowed recently by the German Government on Government-owned railway lines to certain relatives visiting sick or wounded soldiers or attending funerals of soldiers killed in the war. These reductions have been extended, says the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 18, so as to include grandparents, grandchildren, parents-in-law and adopted children and parents of soldiers, as well as brothers and sisters of soldiers' wives.

The new regulations apply to the above relatives or connections in cases where they must take the place of the next of kin, either because the latter have died or are prevented from taking journeys through age, illness, or similar reasons.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments ordered, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 12: Patrol L. Hyman, 42d to 74th, bicycle duty; P. F. Manning, 74th, bicycle to motor cycle duty; E. J. Blaney, Jr., B. B. H. Squad, to 143d, assign. to Warrant Squad discont'd. Assigned to motor cycle duty: W. T. Menke, 29th to 68th; M. Widmer, 42d to 74th; J. A. Connors, 30th, to Bridge Prect.; W. H. Thompson, 167th to 168th; W. Myer, 149th, to B. B. H. Squad as messenger; Motor Cycle Patrol, S. J. T. Geret, B. B. H. Squad, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, assign'd as messenger discont'd.

From precincts indicated to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C: A. A. Genherich, 68th; W. Delaney, 74th; J. F. Miller, Bridge; T. J. Leeane, 74th; E. T. Cody, 168th, S. A. M., Nov. 16; Matron M. Whitehurst, 150th to B. B. H. Squad, Special Squad 1.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeons C. J. Dillon, 19 S. D., in charge 9 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 12 P. M., Nov. 10; A. D. Smith, 12 S. D., in charge 18 S. D., in addition to his own, 19 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 13; E. J. Donlin, 13 S. D., in charge 17 S. D., in addition to his own, 5 days, 10 A. M., Nov 25; Patrol J. Cunniff, 6, to Det. Bu., 20 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 12; W. E. Quirk, 39, duty in plain clothes, 6 P. M., Nov. 11, to 4 A. M., Dec. 9; J. Downey, 98, to Comm'r's Office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 12; A. Kollmer, 156, and E. R. Friel, 155, to I. D., 30 days, noon Nov. 14; I. McLaughlin, 166, to Det. Bu., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 12.

Leaves of Absence (with full pay): Surgeons A. H. Brown, 9 S. D., 1 day, 12 P. M., Nov. 19, balance of vacation; W. H. Brouner, 17 S. D., 5 days, 10 A. M., Nov. 25, to be deducted from vacation; D. D. Jennings, 18 S. D., 19 days, 12 M., Nov. 13, balance of vacation, (Without pay): Lieut. C. Snow, 162, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 12; Patrol. P. Harty, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 14; W. V. Eberle, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 16; M. J. Maniscalco, 37, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 22; G. C. Geibel, 63, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 12; E. J. Shields, 65, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 12; D. Lana, 152, 1 day, 4 A. M., Nov. 25; C. Blaich, T. S., 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 16.

Sick leave: Act. Det. Sergt. 2d Gr., C. A. Mulligan, D. B., 90 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Petrizzo, 7:30 P. M., Nov. 2, during disability; P. J. Frawley, 65, 1:30 P. M., Nov. 1, during disability; J. J. Martin, 144, 8:20 A. M., Nov. 4, during disability; T. J. Danaher, 145, 11 A. M., Oct. 26, to 12:01 A. M., Nov. 4; L. Stevenson, 170, 11:45 P. M., Sept. 18, to noon, Oct. 28; J. J. Ryan, 170, 4:05 A. M., Oct. 21, to noon, Oct. 24; G. P. Stubenrauch, 235, 11 A. M., Oct. 14, to 12 P. M., Oct. 15.

Advancement to grades: To $1,250 grade, Nov. 22—Patrol. F. E. Timmons, 2; C. F. Johns, 2; F. Miele, 15; D. Mandel, 17; W. J. Ahearn, 22; A. Squasson, 23; W. Klenk, 25; J. J. Burggraf, 33; J. V. McNamara, 39; W. F. Sullivan, 42; D. T. McCarthy, 43; S. Clauer, 154; C. W. Brown, 166; M. R. Sanders, C. O.; D. J. A. Mahoney, D. B.; F. J. Smith, 4; J. B. Ahern, 10; F. J. McCarron, 17; C. Leff, 18; M. Neary, 22; J. V. Lawless, 23; M. Coleman, 31; J. A. McMahon, 38; J. R. Cahill, 40; C. A. Anderson, 69; W. H. Daniels, 151; W. V. Gierle, 165; P. Walsh, Traffic C; J. R. Rein, D. B.; F. L. Hogan, D. B.; Nov. 27, C. H. Mahon, 42.

To $1,150 grade, Nov. 18—Patrol. H. Scharf, 2; L. A. Manley, 2; G. E. Platt, 13; N. Farren, 15; J. G. Bauer, 22; C. Schopp, 25; E. Kupec, 31; H. E. Schweitzer, 31; J. A. Brantigam, 31; J. Butler, 31; J. S. Oberhaus, 38; J. McNamee, 38; C. Stetter, 38; F. Heppenheimer, 38; S. Weissman, 39; J. A. Prinz, 42; C. J. Guidner, 65; G. F. Webster, 144; W. T. Cox, 152; J. B. Stevens, 153; E. Clarke, 155; C. Burkhard, 156; J. A. Pankanin, 157; F. A. McCormack, 162; C. T. Tierney, 176; D. A. Yates, 292; H. Guran, C. O.; E. E. Gompers, D. B.; W. P. Dolan, 9th Dist.

Fines imposed: Sergt. E. Reilly, 170, (while in full uniform, off duty, entered liquor saloon,) 2 days. Patrol. J. A. Brady, 2, (loquacious, disrespectful to Lieut.,) 2 days; H. J. W. Schmidt, 2, (snatched and tore up paper on which citizen had written patrolman's shield number,) 4 days; E. P. Brosnan, 5, (absent without leave,) 1 day; G. E. Kane, 10, (absent from post, in premises,) 3 days; same, 3 days; P. S. Haber, 10, (attached to 29 when charges were preferred,) 10 days; apparently in conversation with a citizen,) 5 days; J. Pellegrino, 12, (sitting with two patrolmen while assigned to strike duty,) 3 days; (absent from post, in saloon,) 3 days; J. M. McCarthy, 17, (absent without leave,) ¼ day; E. D. Cleveland, 14, (failed to properly patrol special post,) 2 days; D. L. Smith, 16, (attached to 42 when charges were preferred,) (failed to signal,) 2 days; J. T. Kelly, 18, (smoking cigarette,) 2 days; P. E. Murphy, 26, (improper patrol,) 2 days; J. J. Kelleghan, 28, (absent without leave,) ½ day; E. Jones, 28, (failed to return promptly,) 1 day; I. E. M. Wagner, 28, (sitting on railing,) 2 days; P. J. Somers, 35, (absent without le

EAST SIDE SCULPTOR WINS EXHIBIT PRIZE

Beniamino Bufano Receives $500 for Work Depicting Emigrant's Struggles.

100 ENTERED THE CONTEST

Mrs. H. P. Whitney Leads Movement to Instil Patriotism in Foreign-Born Here.

A prize competition and public exhibition of paintings, sculpture, poster design, and black-and-white drawing, which, it is hoped, will lend impetus to the movement to better the conditions among immigrants, will be opened on Monday at the studios of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, at 8 West Eighth Street. About 100 exhibits have been accepted for display, most of them the works of artists who are little known. Six prizes, totaling $1,100, have been awarded.

Miss Frances A. Keller, editor of The Immigrants in America Review, has been one of the moving spirits in arranging for the exhibition, which, in a way, is in line with other efforts to bring about a condition which will end the talk of hyphenated Americanism, and, by aiding and educating the immigrants and bettering their social standing, win from them whole-hearted devotion to the country of their adoption.

That is the avowed purpose, according to the literature given out yesterday, and those who were permitted to look behind the scenes and view the sculpture and other exhibits before the opening were generally impressed by the feeling that, if the work of the exhibitors was representative of the sentiments of the majority of the immigrants, there was a real cause for the educational movement. In fact, the majority of the exhibits were openly gloomy in their treatment of the subject, "The Immigrant in America." There was a bright spot here and there, but these exhibits were the exception. Most of them depicted a struggle for life and suffering, or told the story of those who came full of hope to find that the picture they had drawn of a new home in a new country was, in many respects, altered by realities. The exhibit which won the first prize, for work by Beniamino Bufano, a young sculptor of the east side, bore the inscription, "I came into my own, and my own received me not."

This prize winner was one of the most ambitious of the works exhibited and the artist aspired to represent in it the lot of those immigrants here as he had seen conditions at first hand during his daily wanderings on the great east side. He had attempted to depict the suffering and misery he believed he saw, and the child borne down by the need to work instead of uplifted by the right to learn. His figure was one figure which represented a great hope in the future, a bit of a boy demanding of the country what he believed to be his rights. The names of the exhibitors were not known to the committee of artists who awarded the prizes, and they agreed that this group was the best of all. That an artist, who is scarcely more than a boy and who is called "Bene" by his friends, had done it they did not know until the award was made.

A painting by Mary Bayne took second prize, a bust of sculpture by F. G. Applegate, third; a painting by Evan J. Walters, fourth; a black-and-white drawing by Charles Harley, fifth, and a poster by Christian F. Chambers, sixth. The prizes were respectively $500, $250, $100, $150, $50, $50. They were offered by Mrs. Whitney.

The jury of awards included Chester H. Aldrich, James E. Fraser, Robert Henri, Charles Dana Gibson, John Sloan, Frank X. Leyendecker, and Paul Manship. Most of the exhibitors live in New York, but a number of entries were sent from various parts of the country.

An announcement sent out contained this reference to the exhibition:

> The competition is part of the patriotic impulse that has swept the country since the European war. What is Americanism? What are the present ideals of this American life, made up of so many different races, so many different traditions? What is the destiny of America, and what does it want it to be? In the true melting everything thrown into the melting pot comes out an American product, and, if it does not, is the fault in the produce or in America, who has assumed that the melting pot needs no watching?
>
> Can they know our language if they are given no opportunity to learn it? Can they know our ways if they have no American contact except the job? Can they become citizens if not one in ten of them can reach facilities for attaining the requirements for naturalization—i. e., knowledge of English and civics?
>
> To stimulate thought and expression of these questions now (and for years past) vital in American life was the underlying purpose of the Whitney competition. It was meant to draw out an expression of the part in American life that is now being played by these foreign born in our country and the many millions more of foreign-born parentage; of what they are doing to America and what America is doing to them. If the present exhibit helps to stir the thought of the American people and the imagination of American artists in this direction, it will not only pave the way for greater art exhibits to come, but will constitute a unifying force in American life.

The exhibition will be open from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15. On opening day the admission fee will be $1, on other days 25 cents, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, when no admission will be charged. The proceeds are to be devoted to the practical work in the Americanization of immigrants, especially promoting the use of the English language and naturalization.

Case of Advanced Prices.

The salesman for a woolen mill was talking over with one of his customers the prospects for the next season, including the interesting topic of what advances in the prices of goods might be expected. He said that one style number previously offered at $1.95 would probably be priced at $2.15 or $2.10. In quoting the higher price as his first guess, his intention was to emphasize the fact that nothing but an exceptionally strong market will rule when goods are priced for next Fall. These price advances are looked for in both the woolen and the worsted divisions, although the increase in woolens is expected to be greater than those in the other branch because of the number of mills devoted to army contracts.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Rain and colder Sat.; Sunday fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ga.—Rain Sat., except fair in n. w.; colder. Sunday fair, colder in s. e.; moderate to w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat., colder in n. w. Sun. cloudy, colder in n.; variable winds, becoming moderate n. w.

Ala., Miss.—Fair and colder Sat.; Sun. fair; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Sat. except rain and colder in s. e. Sunday cloudy; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

East. Texas—Showers Sat. Sun. cloudy; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

West. Texas and Ark.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. Sat. cloudy and warmer; moderate s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.; s. w. to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and continued cold Sat. and Sun.; fresh w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; colder Sun.

Mo.—Fair Sat., with colder in w. Sun. cloudy and colder.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder by Sat. night.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder Sat.

Iowa—Cloudy and colder Sat. and Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Saturday and Sun.; colder Sat.

Kan. and Neb.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Sun. fair and cold.

DISPUTE VALUE OF BOOKS.

Two Volumes Valued at $2,000 by Dealer Said to be Worth Only $50.

Judge John V. McAvoy in the City Court has been asked to determine whether two volumes entitled "Sonnets of Petrarch" and "Sonnets from the Portuguese" are worth $2,000, as estimated by George D. Sproul, Incorporated, a dealer in rare books, or $50, as valued by Mrs. S. Jennie Sorg of Middletown, Ohio, mother of Paul Sorg, who asked the book dealer to supply her with two volumes missing from a set of ten rare books. Mrs. Sorg's collection of rare books is among the finest. Arguments on both sides of the case have caused Judge McAvoy a great deal of thought.

The court has been informed that Mrs. Sorg in 1904 bought at a special sale in Philadelphia ten volumes of St. Dunstan's, from which set two volumes were missing. In 1912, according to the plaintiff, she proposed to have George D. Sproul, Incorporated, enter into an agreement to furnish her with reproductions of the two missing volumes, which were to have been illustrated by Attilio Formilli, an artist of Florence, Italy, who is said to rank foremost among the illustrators of parchment.

The book dealer further says his company prepared two volumes, highly decorated, such as Mrs. Sorg ordered, and that she rejected them on the ground that they were not decorated by the artist agreed upon, nor were they up to the standards represented.

Recently the book dealer brought suit to get payment from Mrs. Sorg, and her defense was put in, showing she did not claim to be a connoisseur, but that misrepresentations were made to her in the agreement to furnish the two missing volumes. Mrs. Sorg says her experts will testify that the two volumes furnished to her are gaudy, and of no artistic value, while the binding is crude. She also maintains that the volumes were machine stamped and not hand tooled, as was stipulated in the agreement.

The plaintiff obtained an order for a commission to issue to Florence to examine the artist there. The two books were sent to Florence, where they were intrusted to the American Consul General. The artist testified that the decorations were his own, that they bore his signature, that its work was his highest achievement, and that no one could have made the illuminations more artistic. The testimony of the artist was returned with the books.

ERRED IN THINKING HE ERRED

Appellate Division Reverses Justice for Reversing Himself.

The Appellate Division, Second Department, yesterday reversed a decision of Justice Scudder of Brooklyn, who set aside a verdict of a jury in favor of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, on the ground that he believed he erred in his charge. The higher court held that the Justice was in error in believing that he made a judicial mistake.

The complainant against the railroad was Mrs. Frances MacReynolds. She sought to recover $10,000 for alleged permanent injuries. Her husband, Scott MacReynolds, who is a lawyer, also joined in the suit to recover $5,000 for the loss of his wife's services. Justice Scudder in charging the jury said:

"You have a right to take into account that the husband is a lawyer, in weighing her testimony and in weighing his. Of course, sometimes associations do sharpen wits."

Chief Justice Jenks, who wrote the decision of the Appellate Division, commenting on this part of Justice Scudder's charge, said:

"So far as the honesty of the witness (Mrs. MacReynolds) was concerned, it mattered not whether her husband was a lawyer or a layman. The final sentence was unfortunate in that it could be susceptible of sinister suggestions, but not necessarily. The court was speaking of the plaintiff as a witness. I trust that the association of husband with a lawyer may be said to sharpen the witness's wits without implication of false swearing."

The Appellate Division directed that the verdict of the jury for the railroad company should stand.

CAMBRIA BREAKS ITS RECORD

Produced 122,069 Tons of Finished Steel During October.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 12.—Announcement was made yesterday that the production last month of the Cambria Steel Company exceeded all records of the company, the output being 122,069 tons of finished product. The previous best record was 107,708 tons.

The average for each of the furnaces was about 486 tons each twenty-four hours.

A GAIN IN IMPORTS.

Main Features of Those Entered at This Port Last Week.

Detailed statistics regarding general imports at this port in the week ended Nov. 6, issued yesterday at the Custom House, show entries valued at $17,906,490, compared with $15,073,802 in the week before, and $13,029,158 in the week before that. Dry goods imports ran about $500,000 ahead of the previous week's record.

Aniline color imports took a spurt and reached a value of $48,858, while indigo entries amounted to $71,367. Dyewood extract was appraised at $6,794, while dyewood itself had a value of $15,377. Logwood imports totaled 1,773,000 pounds, worth $13,701.

Watches, jewelry, and precious stones entered at the Custom House aggregated $1,531,748, the heaviest single week's record since the outbreak of the European war. India rubber, manufactures, and waste were manifested at $3,264,092, while receipts of Argentine fresh beef for the week totaled 141,900 pounds, worth $15,719. Sugar entries were 37,420 bags, valued at $357,773, while 9,300 bales of wool appraised at $997,909 were brought in. Coffee had a value of $1,495,094, and raw cocoa of $293,852.

Dry goods entered for consumption were valued at $2,360,166, silk entries being returned at $860,941. In the week before dry goods entered for consumption had a value of $1,891,471, silk entries being set down at $502,133. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $492,921, while warehoused goods were returned at $527,037. In the corresponding week last year the entries were respectively $581,578, and $1,138,649.

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Wholesale Distribution Larger Than Same Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Marshall Field & Co. in their Weekly Review of The Dry Goods Trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for both immediate and future shipment have been in much larger volume, and more customers have been in the market.

"Collections are normal."

About the Cotton Outlook.

The November bulletin of the American Cotton Yarn Company makes some interesting comment regarding the cotton supply of the world. Telling why yarn is high and has advanced so sharply, especially yarn made from long staple "peeler" cotton, which is used for combed and carded yarns, it says that the new crop of these staples, 1⅛, 1 3-16, 1¼, and 1⅜ inches long, is the smallest in years and manufacturers are afraid there will not be enough to meet the demand. It says also that Egyptian cotton is also very expensive, some grades selling as high as 24 to 25 cents. The crop is said to be the smallest produced in many years, and prices are expected to stay at present levels for some time. It is predicted in the bulletin that the crop of Sea Island cotton will run from 90,000 to 100,000 bales, a prediction being based on the last ginners' report. As a result lower prices are expected to prevail on this cotton when the present crop comes into market, which will be soon.

Wool Prices Advance.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A moderate selection of 7,600 bales met with an increased demand at strong prices at the wool auction sales today. Long, medium greasy merinos and medium scoured crossbreds advanced 10@15 per cent. and common greasy crossbreds were 15@20 per cent. higher. Americans were good buyers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

E. B. Estes & Sons of this city have just received an order by cable from their London house for 200 carloads of special hardwood lumber, which is wanted by English buyers who formerly placed their contracts in Scandinavia. They also have received recently orders for several carloads of screw-threaded, turned wooden boxes to be used for inclosing spark plugs for the British Army. The order came from the British Government.

Edmund J. Brewster, who was for some time with the H. B. Claflin Company as assistant manager of the curtain department, and who was later with the drapery department of Fred Butterfield & Co., incorporated, has become associated with the Hurd Manufacturing Company, Sturgis, Mich., as drapery manager. He will open a local office in the near future and make his headquarters there.

President Robert T. Francis of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers announced yesterday that the speakers at the annual meeting of the association, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 1, are Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and J. Merritt Matthews, an expert chemist. It is planned to have the business session, including the election of officers, take place early in the afternoon, to be followed at 3 P. M. by the addresses.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Thirty-eight corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $721,940 were chartered today. They include:

Ratje Bunks Estate, realty, capital no par value, carry on business with $168,840; J. Meyer, J. and D. Bunke, 315 East 176th St., Bronx.

Alanson Sumner Co., Albany, realty, $125,000; E. D. Sumner, E. P. and A. Paige Smith, 51 Sate St., Albany.

Sterling Estates, Buffalo, realty, $50,000; G. T. Moseley, H. D. Waters, W. H. Smith, Buffalo.

United States Manufacturers Export Corpn., dry goods, textiles, millinery, $100,000; M. L. Arnstein, M. De Lisser, F. A. Lacks, 17 West 84th St.

Clear Realty Co., $30,000; M. Pisik; A. M. Otterburg, E. M. Steindler, 200 5th Av.

The Peptalo Co., Jamestown, food, cereal products, canned meats, vegetables, fruit, $20,000; M. Packard, G. and E. W. Olson, 143 Buffalo St., Jamestown.

Lyman Berkwitz Co., wearing apparel, $25,000; W. Zucker, A. L. Lewinson, J. Layman, 838 Riverside Drive.

International Knitting Corpn., dry and knit goods, embroideries, $10,000; W. L. Muiry, H. Hudson, C. Blandy, Jr., 37 Wall St.

Zenith Pictures Corpn., moving picture films, $25,000; J. Lichtenberg, M. S. Hirsch, A. S. Werblin, 19 Cedar St.

Belmont Milling and Produce Co., Belmont, cold storage, grist mills, $25,000; G. H. Rice, J. K. Hooper, C. D. Baxter, Belmont.

Weil-Strauss Corp'n, mechanical, electric engineers, contractors, flour mills, $10,000; E. H. A. Meyn, M. Weil, A. A. Strauss, 50 Church St.

City and State Supervision Co., real estate agency, brokerage, construction, insurance, $10,000; H. Lehman, W. H. Finger, J. H. Schulman, 25 West 42d St.

Universal Portrait Co., photograph studios, frames, $10,000; J. Edelstein, J. Linn, M. Cohen, 1,214 Washington Av.

Elmhurst Dairy Co., Elmhurst, $10,000; S., B., and I. J. Lachter, Woodhaven Av., Elmhurst.

Dunkirk Produce Co., Dunkirk, groceries, meats, wines, liquors, $10,000; H. Teste, V. Cortese, A. Brochetti, 204 Park Av., Dunkirk.

The Heron Rod Co., Utica, hollow rods, connecting rods, hardware, $10,000; R. P. Heron, T. Foster, W. S. Foster, 311 Broad St., Utica.

Merchants' Colonial Co'p'n, commission, merchandise, $10,000; J. Fine, S. Berkers, C. S. Bulkley, Short Hills, N. J.

Hugo Fischer, Inc., Brooklyn, fur dyeing, $5,000; O. E. Saylor, H. and L. Fischer, 501 8th Av.

Carlon Waist Co., ladies' apparel, $10,000; J. W. Ober, L. Lerner, J. Leibowitz, 1,764 Union St., Brooklyn.

Nor-Ed Hat Mfg. Co., Syracuse, hats, general mfg., $10,000; S. and W. H. Sumberg, L. Maxon, 1,107 East Adams St., Syracuse.

Crystal Lunch, Brooklyn, restaurants, lunch rooms, $5,000; J. Cohen, A. K. and F. L. Schmitt, 94 Lee Av. Brooklyn.

Pierce & Scopes, Albany, books, prints, stationery, $5,000; M. W. and F. J. Scopes, J. Pierce, 57 Maiden Lane, Albany.

Electric Panel Board Co., Rochester, electric switchboard, appliances, electric goods, $5,000; C. J. MacDonald, W. J. Pierce, J. B. Tucker, 79 Pinnacle Road, Rochester.

Diamond Farm Producers Co., butter, eggs, produce, groceries, $5,000; J. Bernstein, J. Green, M. Zapiro, 131 West 116th St.

Yourose Realty Co., $6,000; L. B. Rosenberg, F. Younker, H. Y. Lewin, 548 Riverside Drive.

Capital increases: Werblow-Fisher Corp'n, New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Sutton, Aspinwall & Co., New York, $80,000 to $50,000; High Park Development Co., Buffalo, $25,000 to $50,000; Sterling Automobile Manufacturing Co., Utica, $100,000 to $250,000; Bernstein, Pitt & Goldberg, Inc., New York, $15,000 to $20,000; Consolidated Water Co. of Utica, $2,500,000 to $3,000,000; the Wright Co., New York, $1,000,000 to $5,000,000; New York Ribbon Co., New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Economy Garment Manufacturing Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 12.—Charters filed here:

Acheson Company, New York, $1,000,000, to establish laboratories for scientific research; Edward G. Acheson, Niagara Falls; William Seaton, New York; John S. Parker, South Orange, N. J.

Wm. Roach Company, Davenport, Iowa, $5,000,000, to acquire timber lands, to operate saw mills, to manufacture from timber products of all kinds; Joe R. Lane, J. Reed Lane, both of Davenport, Iowa; W. L. Roach, Muscatine, Iowa.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks Dun's Review says:

In spite of the rapidity of the movement, there is no slackening of the advance that foreshadows the greatest commercial development in the history of the country. Following many months of gradual recovery and adjustment to new conditions, progress has come with such a rush that reaction is feared in some quarters; yet the economic position steadily gains in strength and soundness, the iron and steel industry so far showing continued expansion. Business is no longer wholly dependent upon the war demands, the number crops, the widespread increase in production, the working forces and in the power of the people to purchase having established the basis for an era of unexampled prosperity.

Clearings through the banks at the principal cities in the United States continue to show very marked expansion, the total this week, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $4,041,440,794, as against $2,285,365,645 the same week last year and $2,971,351,737 the corresponding week in 1913, thus supplying increases respectively of 76.8 and 36.1 per cent. As usual, the most pronounced gains appear at New York City, exchanges at that point being 117.4 per cent. larger than last year and 47.4 per cent. in excess of the same week two years ago.

Bradstreet's says:

In industry the pace is, if anything, quicker. Foreign war demand and insistent domestic calls cause orders to heap up with iron and steel men; the lumber trade improvement, first visible at the South, has reached the Pacific coast, where prices have been advanced; Winter wheat marketing is freer, thus improving collections, and sales of Spring wheat are large, despite holding by farmers.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French.5	Oct., 1920	97⅛	98	5.47
Argen. Govt.6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.50
Argen. Govt.6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅜	4.22
Argen. Govt.6	Dec., 1917	101	101½	5.55
Argen. Govt.6	May, 1920	99⅜	100	6.00
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
Dom. Can..5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.54
Dom. of Can..5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.83
French Gov't.5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	6.12
German Gov't.5	Jan., 1916	99⅜	100⅛	4.00
Italian Gov't.6	Oct., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.48
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't.6	Dec., 1916	99	99⅜	6.59
Swiss Gov't..5	May, 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't..5	Mar., 1918	96½	97⅛	6.15
Swiss Gov't..5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	4.40
Am. Loco..Co.5	July, 1916	100⅛	101⅛	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	2.75
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100½	4.05
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
B'klyn R. T..6	July, 1918	100½	100⅝	4.50
Can. North'n..5	Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.65
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.55
Ches. & Ohio..5	June, 1919	97⅞	98	5.75
Chi. Eli. W..5	Sep., 1917	99⅜	99¾	5.05
Chi. Eli. Rys..5	July, 1916	98	94	14.00
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	100	101	5.50
Con. Pow. Co.6	May 1,'17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Balt.5	May, 1917	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R...5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100½	2.90
Erie R. R...5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.25
E. Pr. & Lt..5	...	1918	93	96½ 6%
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.80
Gr. Rap. Rd..5	May, 1916	100⅜	100½	3.75
Gr. Rap. Rd..5	June, 1916	100	100⅛	5.53
Hav. El. Ry..6	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val...5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	4.50
Int. Harv.....5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	4.40
Int. Harv.....5	Mar., 1918	101⅛	101⅜	4.40
Louis. G. & E.6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1916	92½	93½	31.00
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
Minn. G. E...6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	100	100⅜	5.78
N. E. Nav.....6	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	6.45
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P...5	June, 1917	100	100⅛	5.02
Penn. Co...4½	June 15,'21	100⅜	101	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.15
Sea. Air Line.5	Mar., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	2.45
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.36
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Sulz. & Sons..6	June, 1916	100⅛	101¼	4.40
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918	99	100	5.00
U. S. P. S.Co.6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.60
Union Typew.5	Dec., 1915	98½	101	6.90
United Fruit..6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.40
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100⅛	101	4.60
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	5.20
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.35
West. Md. Ry..4	Jan., 1917	97	97	6.20
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	98¼	98¾	6.58
W. Pr. Co.....6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅛	5.40
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	97	99	6%

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

		Yesterday.		Thursday.	
		Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	103½	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	June, 1965	105⅛	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
4½s	March, 1963	105⅛	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s	May, 1957	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	March, 1964	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101
4½s	March, 1962	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101
4½s	Sept., 1960	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	101
4½s	March, 1960-60	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	101⅛
4s	May, 1959	97⅛	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	97⅛	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛
4s	May, 1957	97⅛	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s	May, 1955	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	96	..	96⅛	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	86½	..	86½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	86½	87½	86½	..
2½s	May, 1936	69½	71	69½	..

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again feverish, but after an early advance and subsequent decline prices developed firmness, and at the close of the day were ⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.13, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.09, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.11½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.11⅝	1.10⅞	1.22½
May	..	..	1.13⅜	1.12⅞	1.29⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.04⅜	1.03	1.04⅛	1.03½	1.14⅝
May	1.05⅞	1.04⅝	1.05⅜	1.04⅞	1.21⅛

CORN.

The corn market was easier during the early operations as a result of clear, cold weather over the West, which was considered highly favorable for curing the new crop. On the decline commission houses took the buying side, and prices rallied sharply, closing with net gain of ⅝@1c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	60⅝	59⅜	60⅜	59⅞	68⅜
May	63⅞	62⅝	63⅜	62⅞	71⅝

OATS.

There was little or no feature in the oats market, as traders seemed disposed to limit operations and await developments, but prices were steadier with wheat and corn, closing with net gains of ¼@⅜c. The local cash market was steady. No. 3 white quoted at 41½@42c; No. 4 white, 40¾@41c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40¾@44½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38½	38¼	38⅜	38½	49⅜
May	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39⅛	53½

PROVISIONS.

A firmer tone to the hog market, with higher prices in most of the Western centres, had a stimulating influence on the provision list, and quotations were generally higher, with quite active conveying. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 2,000; estimated for Saturday, 10,000. Kansas City received 8,500 and Omaha 3,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.12	9.05	9.07	8.92	10.47
May	9.17	9.02	9.17	9.00	10.60
Ribs—					
January	9.15	8.96	9.10	8.80	10.25
May	9.25	9.12	9.22	9.05	10.57
Pork—					
December	..	..	14.25	14.07	19.20
January	16.72	16.35	16.65	16.30	19.65

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was only moderately active, total sales amounting to 19,000 bags and prices were easy, closing at a net loss of 2@4 points. The local spot market was very quiet, but prices remained unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅞c and Santos 4s at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	6.66@6.70	6.70
December	6.70	6.66	6.66@6.70	6.70
January	..	..	6.68@6.71	6.71
February	..	..	6.69@6.71	6.73
March	6.75	6.71	6.70@6.72	6.74
April	..	..	6.74@6.75	6.77
May	6.81	6.78	6.79@6.81	6.81
June	..	..	6.84@6.86	6.86
July	6.92	6.88	6.89@6.91	6.91
August	..	..	6.94@6.96	6.96
September	7.00	6.98	6.98@7.00	7.02
October	..	..	7.05@7.05	7.06

SUGAR.

Futures opened unsettled, 10 points lower to 10 points higher, with sales on the call 1,500 tons. Short covering at the close sent prices up a few points, and the market closed steady, 5 points net higher to 2 points not lower, with sales for the day 21,900 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	4.20	4.00
December	3.97	3.87	3.88@3.89	3.86
January	3.43	3.38	3.40@3.42	3.37
February	3.17	3.15	3.19@3.21	3.14
March	3.20	3.15	3.19@3.20	3.15
April	3.22	3.22	3.21@3.22	3.21
May	3.28	3.24	3.24@3.26	3.26
June	..	..	3.28@3.30	3.30
July	3.35	3.34	3.33@3.35	3.35
August	..	..	3.35@3.37	3.37
September	..	..	3.37@3.40	3.39
October	..	..	3.40@3.42	3.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a very firm undertone in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices at the close of the day were 1 to 4 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.82@7.85	7.80
November	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.82
December	7.85	7.85	7.82@7.85	7.79
January	7.83	7.75	7.81@7.83	7.80
February	..	..	7.85@7.89	7.85
March	7.94	7.86	7.93@7.95	7.89
April	..	..	7.97@7.99	7.93
May	8.05	7.99	8.04@8.06	8.00
June	..	..	8.09@8.11	8.06

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,941 packages. Weakness was developed on nearly all grades of creamery, and most sellers shaded prices ½c in order to do business. Buying was very restricted, and there is surplus stock in nearly all houses. Storage creamery easier and quiet. Renovated steady. Ladies slow. Packing stock well sustained. The Exchange sales today included 150 tubs creamery, 93 score, at 31@32c, and 60 tubs extras at 29½@30c. Creamery extras, 92 score, 30c; higher scoring, 31@31½c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23¼@24½c. creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 28½@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30½c; firsts, 27@28c; State dairy, finest, 28c@29c; extra firsts, 28½@28c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@ 22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@22c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21½c, current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,842 cases. Market generally quiet. High qualities of fresh containing a good proportion of new stock is still very scarce and wanted to the full extent of supply and firm 2@2½c. There is some accumulation of medium and undergrades, values for which are extremely irregular. Storage eggs dragging; demand confined closely to the current needs, and offerings are considerably in excess of the outlets; prices rule in buyers' favor and are unsettled and irregular; forced sales would require further concessions. Near-by eggs in small supply. Uniformly fancy, high qualities very scarce and firm; mixed and irregular qualities, which comprise the bulk of the supply, are selling at a wide range of prices according to the proportion of the different qualities contained. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@42c; extra firsts, 38@40c; firsts, 34@37c; seconds, 28@33c; thirds and dirties, 25@27c; stirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@22c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds or poorer, 19@

ESTABLISHED 1873

Will Sell—
50 Singer Mfg. Co.
50 Am. Typefounders Com.
25 Am. Typefounders Pfd.
30 Barnhart Bros.& Spind.1st
15 Babcock-Wilcox
50 Gulf States Steel
5 Home Title Ins.
20 Am. Chicle Com.
20 Yale & Towne Mfg.
20 Old Dominion S. S.
50 Am. Druggists Synd.
25 Aetna Explosives

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Expanding Business Finds Reflection in a Fresh Burst of Enthusiasm Over Industrials.

Never in the history of this country has the distance between widespread depression and general activity been bridged so rapidly as in the last few months. It was less than a year ago that the United States Steel Corporation was forced by its loss in business to pass the dividend; yesterday Judge Gary announced that the demands for steel products are so great that to protect the domestic consumers foreign orders, except for less important lines, can receive little consideration. Many of this country's industries, which were competing for business on terms that allowed almost no margin of profit a year ago, are now in the pleasant position of being able to choose among contracts offered them at unusually high prices. The Eastern railroads, which sidetracked bad order cars to relieve operating expenses temporarily of the cost of repairing them, are now suffering from a shortage of equipment, and congestion at the principal terminals has become a serious factor. The business revival, which started in the plants that obtained war orders, has broadened out until such orders are only a small part of the business being done.

Such conditions lead to inflation, and signs of it are already manifest in the craze for mergers, in the course of which capitalization of the plants merged is doubled and trebled. Factories and mills are taking orders for work that is beyond their capacity, and promptly enlarging their facilities to handle them. In the circumstances, it is easy to understand the almost abrupt recovery which stocks have made from the reaction which reached its lowest point last Wednesday. The public is convinced that even at the high levels recently reached, stocks of the industrial companies have not discounted the full extent of the improvement in business, actual and prospective. The recovery has been aided by the continued ease of money, although it is doubtful if high interest rates would have been sufficient to chill the speculative ardor. Even the dread bogy of depression to follow the end of the war has begun to fade out of people's minds.

Yesterday's market was more restrained than its predecessor, with transactions slightly under a million shares, but it was very strong. The rise which had taken place since the turn on Wednesday, had carried stocks to a level at which traders were tempted to take profits, but the selling was not enough to prevent most of the industrials from making further gains. United States Steel equaled its previous high price of 88⅝, made on Nov. 1, after which it sold down to 87½. American Smelters crossed par for the first time in nearly six years, and closed at 99⅞, with a net gain of a point. The more highly speculative issues which have frightened out a large share of their following with their severe reactions started once more to recover lost ground.

The railroad stocks appear to have been relegated once more to the background. Few of them did more yesterday than hold their own, although the news of increasing traffic returns continues to accumulate. The reason for the failure of standard rails to follow more closely the upward swing of the industrials is found in the steady liquidation of European holdings. This is a factor which will lessen from week to week as the foreign supply diminishes.

The weekly trade reviews are becoming almost monotonous in their reports of expanding business in the mercantile field. Figures of merchandise exports, pig iron output, bank clearings, rail earnings, steel tonnage, and commodity prices all tell the story of a great upward movement in business activity throughout the United States.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago		4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City		4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Sixty days	2⅜@2¼	
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼	

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¼	1¼	1¼

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	3 months	2⅜@3
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 months	2⅜@3
4 months	2⅜@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	2¾@3½
60 to 90 days			2¾@3

Other Names.			
4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last	Chge.
Demand	$4.65½	$4.65⅜	$4.65⅜	--
Cables	4.66⅛	4.66⅛	4.66⅛	--

Closing Rates.

Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London $4.65⅜	$4.66⅛
Paris 5.99½	5.98½
Switzerland 6.32½	6.31½
Scandinavia 26.33	26.00
Berlin .81⅛	.81¼
China—	
Hongkong 43.75	43.85
Shanghai 56.25	--
Singapore 57.00	
Greece 19.40	19.45
Holland .41½	.41⅝+⅛
India—	
Bombay 33.00	--
Calcutta 33.00	--
Italy 6.48	6.45
Japan—	
Kobe 49.50	49.62½
Yokohama 49.50	49.62½
Philippine Islands—	
Manila 49.62	49.7o
South America—	
Buenos Aires .41¼	.41⅝
Rio .23⅝	.23⅝
Spain	.19⅛
Austria 14.62	14.68
Russia	32.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.61⅝	$4.59⅜	$4.60¼	$4.58½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $495,278,205; balance, $22,040,533; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $215,157.

The local banks have gained $8,329,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24.7-16d, unchanged; New York, 50¼c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	936,533
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	151,640,366
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.13 + .91
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	68.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29⅜	29⅞	19,300	Alaska Gold Mines	29	30¼	28¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
12⅞	13	10,000	Alaska Juneau	12	13	11⅞	13	+1
34	35	9,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31⅞	34⅝	31¾	34½	+3
74	74⅝	1,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73½	74⅝	73	74⅜	+1⅝
73½	74	3,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	73⅞	74½	73¾	73½	− ⅜
67	67¼	9,500	Am. Beet Sugar	65¾	68⅜	67	67¼	...
94	94½	350	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93¼	94	93¼	94	...
100⅝	101	100	Am. B. S. & F.t. r.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅜
196½	200	50	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	197½	198	197½	197½	...
63½	63¾	20,200	Am. Can	61	63⅝	61	63¾	+2⅝
107⅜	107⅞	500	Am. Can pf	107½	108	107¼	108	+ ⅛
82⅝	83	6,600	Am. Car & Fdry	82¼	84	81¾	83	+ ½
117	118	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	...
143½	145	100	Am. Coal Products	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	+1⅞
58	59	100	Am. Cotton Oil	58	58	58	58	...
117	119	300	Am. Express	117	118⅜	117	118⅜	+6⅝
12¼	12½	2,200	Am. H. & Leather	12⅜	13	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
54	54½	2,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52⅝	56	52½	54½	+2½
26⅜	27	400	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅜	+ ⅜
25½	26	1,900	Am. Linseed	26¼	26¼	25½	25⅝	+ ½
44½	45½	900	Am. Linseed pf	44⅜	45½	44⅜	44½	...
66⅝	67	8,100	Am. Locomotive	65	67½	64¾	66⅝	+2⅝
9¾	10½	200	Am. Malt	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
32	35	100	Am. Malt pf	32	32	32	32	...
99¼	100	52,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99¼	101⅜	98⅝	99⅞	+1
111½	112½	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112½	112	112½	+ ⅞
89	89½	1,325	Am. Smelt. S.pf. A	87½	89	87½	89	+2
83	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
63⅝	64	2,225	Am. Steel Fdries	63	64½	63	64	+1
117	117¼	3,700	Am. Sugar Ref	117⅜	118	116⅝	116⅝	− ⅛
127⅜	128⅜	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	128½	127⅞	128	...
233½	233½	420	Am. Tobacco	233⅜	238⅝	233½	238⅜	+1⅜
108	109	200	Am. Tobacco pf	108⅝	109	108⅞	109	− ⅜
51⅛	51½	2,400	Am. Woolen	52	52¼	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅛
51⅜	52⅜	900	Am. Woolen t. r	52⅜	52⅜	51½	51½	− ⅛
87⅛	87⅜	55,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅜	88	86⅝	87⅛	+ ⅛
103⅞	104	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¾	103¾	103⅞	104	− ⅛
101½	101⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅝	...
120½	120⅝	42,400	Baldwin Loco	116⅝	123	115½	120⅝	+4⅜
94⅞	95	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅞	95	94⅝	94⅞	...
77	77⅜	900	Baltimore & O. pf	77¼	77⅝	77	77⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	180	180	180	180	...
440	448	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	425	444	425	443	+8
440	445	90	Do., odd lots	425	450	425	430	...
89¾	90¼	1,200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	90¼	90⅝	89¾	89⅞	− ⅛
135	138	100	Brklyn Union Gas	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	+1⅞
40	45	100	Brown Shoe	43	43	43	43	−2
10	10¾	797	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11	11	10	10¾	− ⅛
68⅝	69¼	3,200	Butte & Superior	69¾	69¾	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
29	30	100	Butterick Co	32	32	32	32	+2
20	20⅜	400	California Petrol	20	20½	20	20	+⅛
43	45½	200	California Pet. pf	45	45¼	45	45¼	+2½
183¼	183½	4,900	Canadian Pacific	186½	186½	184¾	185¼	− ⅜
90	90	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	− ½
58¼	58⅜	7,800	Central Leather Co	57⅞	59	57⅜	58⅛	+ ⅜
108	110	100	Central Leather pf	108½	108¼	108¼	108½	+ ½
62½	62⅝	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	62½	62¼	62¼	+ ½
16	16¼	200	Chi. Great Western	16¼	16¼	16	16	...
30¼	30⅝	2,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30⅝	30⅞	30¼	30¼	...
94½	95	1,300	Chi., Mil. & P	95¾	95¾	94¾	94¾	− ¼
131	131½	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	131½	131½	131¾	131⅞	+ ⅛
134	135	400	Chi. & Northwest	133½	134	133¼	134	+1
20¼	20½	6,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21⅛	21⅝	20¼	20⅜	...
54½	54⅝	3,400	Chino Copper	54½	54⅞	54⅝	54½	...
49	50	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
75	77	100	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	76	76	76	76	...
68	69	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	68⅞	69	68¼	69	+8
54	54½	11,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	52⅝	54⅝	52¼	54¼	+2¼
37⅜	38	100	Col. & Southern	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
46	48	100	Comp. Tab.	48	48	48	48	...
111½	113	200	Con.G.E.L.& P.Balt	111⅝	112	111⅝	112	...
144	144⅝	5,300	Consolidated Gas	143	144⅞	142⅜	144¼	+1⅜
90	91½	2,500	Continental Can	92¼	93	90½	90½	− ⅝
19½	19⅝	12,120	Corn Products Ref	18⅞	20¼	18½	19⅞	+ ⅛
00½	91	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89½	91	89¼	91	+2½
76	76¼	19,100	Crucible Steel	75	78	74	76	+2½
105	106	600	Crucible Steel pf	105	106	105	106	+ ⅛
118	120	2,833	Cuban-Am. Sugar	116⅝	120	116⅝	120	+2½
151½	152	200	Delaware & Hud	152	152	151½	151½	− ½
11	13	200	Den. & Rio Grande	12½	13	12½	13	+2
21⅛	21½	250	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20	21¼	20	21¼	+1¼
130	131	25	Detroit Edison Co	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	...
69	...	100	Detroit United Ry	69	69	69	69	−1
47½	47⅞	27,900	Distillers' Secur	46	48⅝	46	47⅝	+2⅝
25	25⅛	3,100	Dome Mines	25	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	42⅞	21,925	Erie	42¾	43½	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
57½	58	2,900	Erie 1st pf	58	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
49	50	400	Erie 2d pf	48⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49¼	+ ¼
30	35	500	Federal Min. & S.	35	35⅞	35	35	− ⅝
54	55⅞	1,800	Federal M. & S. pf	56	56⅞	55	55	...
325	335	45	General Chemical	335	330	330	330	...
178	178½	1,100	General Electric	177½	178⅝	177¼	178	+ ½
387	395	20	General Motors	390	390	390	390	...
71¾	71¾	5,500	Goodrich (B. F. Co.	71¾	72⅜	71¾	72⅛	+ ¼
123½	123⅝	2,000	Great Northern pf	124⅜	125⅞	125¼	125⅞	+ ⅞
49½	49⅝	14,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	49¼	50	48⅝	49¼	+1
41⅛	42⅛	1,200	Greene-Cananea	41	42¼	41	42⅛	+1⅝
73½	73⅝	12,825	Guggenheim Explor	73¼	74	73	73½	+ ⅞
43½	43⅝	42,200	Inspiration Copper	43½	44⅜	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅞
22½	23	50	Inter.-Met. s. 15 f	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
22⅝	22⅞	1,800	Interboro Consol	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	− ¼
79⅜	79⅝	200	Interboro Consol. pf	80	80	79½	79⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	2,200	Int. Agricultural	27½	28½	27	27	− ⅛
64	65	3,400	Int. Agricultural pf	66	66½	65	65⅝	+1⅝
100	100½	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	100	100	100	100	...
69	75	200	Int. Harv. Corp	71	71	70	70	...
58¼	58⅜	11,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	57½	59⅝	57	58⅜	+1⅜
194	195	1,450	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	190	195	190	193	+5½
11⅜	12	1,000	Int. Paper	12	12½	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
44	46	700	Int. Paper pf	43¼	46	45¼	46	+1
32⅞	33	1,300	Kansas City South	32⅞	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅛
63½	64¼	600	Kan. City. South. pf	64⅛	64½	62⅝	63¼	− ½
129	129½	11	Kings Co. El.L.& P	129	129⅝	129	129⅜	...
76⅛	76⅝	4,400	Lackawanna Steel	76¼	77	75½	76⅛	+ ⅛
81	81½	600	Lehigh Valley	81	81¾	81	81	+ ⅛
248	249	250	Liggett & Myers	248	248	248	248	+1
184½	185	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	183¼	183¼	183¼	183½	−1½
128½	129¼	200	Manhattan Elev	129	129½	128½	128½	−1¼
73⅝	73⅞	8,000	Maxwell Motors	73	74	72	73½	+⅜
100½	101	2,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	100	101½	100	101⅛	+1¼
58⅜	59⅛	1,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	59½	59½	58½	58½	+1
51	52	100	May Dept. Stores	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅞
89¾	90	16,300	Mexican Petroleum	90	91	89½	89½	− ⅞
34⅜	34½	3,500	Miami Copper	34	34½	33⅞	34⅜	...
17	17¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	16¾	17	16¾	17	+1
36½	37½	150	Minn. & St. L. pf	37	37	37	37	+1⅞
7¼	7½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅞	1,000	Missouri Pacific	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
...	...	500	Mo. Pacific t. r	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
60	62½	400	Montana Power	62	62	62	62	+2
110	...	100	Montana Power pf	111	111	111	111	− ½
78½	79½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
108	111	50	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	112	112	112	112	...
31	31	1,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	30⅜	31	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅛
94	96	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	−2
66	66	1,700	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	66⅝	66	66	− ⅜
115	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112¼	112½	112¼	112¼	+1½
...	...	2,200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½	+ ⅛
...	...	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	...
144	144	3,210	N. Y. Air Brake	130	145	130	143½	+6½
102⅞	103	1,100	N. Y. Central	102½	103	102½	102⅞	+ ⅛
45	45	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	45	45½	45	45½	+1⅝
44	44	50	do., odd lot	44	44	44	44	...
80½	80¾	700	N. Y. N. H. & H	80½	80½	80¼	80¾	...
31¾	31½	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	− ¼
119	119½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	119	119½	118¼	118⅞	− ⅛
72	72⅜	200	North American	71⅝	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞	− ⅛
115⅜	115⅝	2,700	Northern Pacific	115⅜	116	115¼	115⅞	+ ⅛
33	33¼	500	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33	33⅛	+1⅛
43	44	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	43	43½	43	43½	+1
89½	88¾	1,000	Penn. R. R.	90	90¼	89¼	89¼	− ¼
60¼	60½	27,600	People's Gas, Chi	60¼	70½	68⅝	69⅜	+1¼
5	5¼	300	Wheeling & L. E	5⅜	5½	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
5½	6	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
240	243	600	Willys-Overland	245	245	243	245	+10
41	42	200	Wisconsin Central	42	42	42	42	+ ½
112	113	200	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	112¼	112½	112¼	112¼	+ ½
120⅜	122½	100	Woolworth pf	122	122	122	122	...

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Copper at 18½ Cents.

The copper metal market is showing the effect of the heavy buying of the last three weeks for both export and domestic account. Sales were reported yesterday at 18½ cents, large amounts going at this figure, and in some quarters of the trade transactions were rumored at a level slightly higher. The copper refiners are sold ahead for several months, and buyers of the metal for immediate delivery are having difficulty in filling their needs. This condition points toward better prices, but copper men are not willing to predict that the range will soon be above the 20-cent level touched last Spring. They say they are unwilling to see anything in the way of a runaway market, and, besides, sight is not lost of the fact that the mines are turning out ore at an exceptionally high rate. The strike at the Nichols Copper Works on Long Island is a matter receiving a great deal of attention as to its possible effect on the market. If this refinery, one of the most extensive in the country, should become tied up even for a few days, refiners state, buying might be checked through an actual shortage of the refined metal.

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Baldwin Mystery Stock.

Baldwin stock advanced yesterday, "mystery on," with much of the same vigor it displayed on its march up to 154½ a few weeks ago. This issue holds an especial appeal for speculators because there are few persons in the financial district who know exactly the amount of war orders the company has. Also the matter of dividends causes a great deal of cogitation in trading quarters. Baldwin is one of the few stocks not yet to feel the effect of a few cold figures from official sources. It is possible that, as in case of Crucible Steel, the publication of its actual war contracts might make the company's shares look topheavy around 120, and, again, like Westinghouse, the statement on business might show that rumors had not been extravagant. The persistent bulls in Baldwin are not altogether desirous of an early announcement on orders, although they hold that real news would not hurt the market position of the shares.

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Steel Equals Year's High Price.

Steel's net gain on the big board yesterday was only a quarter point, but this change received attention in the Street secondary to the fact that, at its best price, the stock equalled its highest quotation of the year. On the Consolidated more than 600 shares were reported sold at 88⅛, an eighth above the price on the big exchange, and a new high. The progress of the forenoon appeared to reflect the covering of some good sized blocks of short stock, and the manner in which the price afterward declined from 88⅜ to 87½ seemed to show that new short lines were being put out. While the strenuous bulls are as bullish on Steel as anything else, there is a good sized bear party constantly at work. One of the arguments used by the latter is that, however great the earnings may be, the Steel common dividend will never be higher than 5 per cent. a year. The ground for this reasoning has not yet been clearly defined.

***

Cambria Situation a Puzzle.

The sale of the balance of the Pennsylvania Railroad's holdings of Cambria Steel stock to the Replogle interests in the Union Steel Company lent a fresh angle to Wall Street's interest in the steel manufacturing situation. Apparently the Donner and Replogle groups own approximately half of the Cambria stock, but no one in the financial district seemed to know where the control lay. Of one thing the Street is convinced, and that it that a large merger of independents is in prospect.

***

The Frisco Plan.

Some misapprehension was caused by Jefferson City, Mo., reports of the reorganization plan for the St. Louis and San Francisco which were published yesterday. These reports gave only a rough draft of the plan and many important details were lacking. Those in charge of the reorganization say that these details will be explained when the public hearing is held before the Missouri Public Service Commission on Monday. The most obvious misstatement was that the assessment would be $5 on each share of stock. What was implied was that the first installment of the $50 assessment would be $5. Just how the $50 assessment will be met was described yesterday as follows: "The owner of Frisco stock who wants to be a party to the reorganization must first pay in $5 and deposit his stock. He then has the option of paying the balance of $45 in cash or of making a provisional eighteen months' loan of the $45 from a syndicate which will provide the funds. If he elects the former method he will receive 5 per cent. prior lien bonds for the $50 assessment. If he elects the latter method he must give an option on his bonds to the syndicate, and if at the end of the eighteen months he has not paid up the full assessment he will of course forfeit the $5 which he has paid in. The reorganization plan makes allowances for interest charges."

***

Missouri Pacific.

The September gross earnings of the Missouri Pacific were $5,227,000, a falling off of $200,000, and the net earnings were $1,438,000, a decrease of $362,000 from September, 1914. These decreases were expected. President Bush of the Missouri Pacific System, when in the city last week, explained that the Missouri Pacific could not hope to show a gain over the heavy September of last year. Last year the crop movement was at its height in September, but this year the farmers are holding their crops for higher prices. Last year the harvest season was advanced and this year it was unusually late. "It may be taken for granted," remarked a railroad man yesterday, "that the farmers in the West are watching the Dardanelles closer than a hen watches her chicks. They won't release their stores for some time yet—that is, not the bulk of them. So it may be a while longer before the granger roads begin to show big increases."

***

International Mercantile Marine.

The $10,851,000 International Mercantile Marine preferred stock certificates listed on the New York Stock Exchnge last Wednesday represented the amount of deposits made with the Wallace Protective Committee up to the time application for listing was made. There is a total of $51,730,000 of the stock outstanding. It was announced yesterday that deposits would be accepted until Dec. 1. The amount of deposits with the Bannard Committee has not been announced. It is probable that there is more stock outstanding than on deposit, and uncertainties in the Wallace-Bannard fight for control of the reorganization may still be expected. There are indications, however, that the fight is no longer a bitter one and that it may escape the courts altogether.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Nov. 12	$5,967,500
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	$770,396,200
Same period last year	425,061,100
Average price and change 40 bonds	86.46 + .31
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	86.46	Nov. 12	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	82.73	July 30
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Anglo-Fr 5s, tem b 98
7,000 98
10,000 c 98
5,000 97⅞
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904 96
16,000 96
5s, 1914 94⅝
16,000 94⅝
5,000 94½
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1 82½
1,000 82½
N Y State 4½s 110
24,000 110
N Y Canal 4s, 1960 101
5,000 101⅜
N Y City 3½s, May, 1954, reg 88½
5,000 88½
4s, 1959 97⅜
3,000 97⅜
1,000 98
4½s, 1964 100⅜
1,000 100⅜
3,000 100½
4½s, May, 1967 101⅜
2,000 101⅜
Nov. 1957 104⅞
1,000 104⅞
4½s, 1965 105⅜
10,000 105⅜
50,000 106⅛

LIVERPOOL ADVANCE LIFTS COTTON HERE

Prices Open 12 Points Up, Fall 20 on Heavy Selling, and Close Nearly Unchanged.

CROP REPORTS BEARISH

Estimate of 12,000,000 Bales Hold Bulls in Check—Spot Market Off 5 Points.

Yesterday's irregular and puzzling fluctuations in cotton futures left prices practically unchanged, the net result being a decline of one to three points, although the extreme of fluctuations covered a range of twenty-two points.

Liverpool was surprisingly strong and some of those who sold short on Thursday were given a rude shock when they came down and found the English market the equivalent of about twenty American points higher than due. Liverpool, however, lost part of this gain before the opening of the local market. First prices here represented an advance of 10 to 12 points. Around 11.90 for January selling was quite heavy and before the end of the first hour the market had declined about twenty points.

Liverpool cabled that the sharp advance there was due to buying, supposedly for the account of India. This is believed to have been based on apprehension over the possible closing of the Suez Canal.

Sentiment continues quite bearish on big crop estimates. R. Larmour Neill estimates the crop at 12,000,000 bales, exclusive of linters. Nordon & Co. issued an estimate placing the yield, including linters, at 11,950,000 bales.

In order to equal the estimate of F. M. Cordill, both Oklahoma and North Carolina will have to gin more after Nov. 1 than they ever have done before. Georgia and North Carolina will have to break all records, except one, for the same period, while Mississippi will have to break all records, except two.

The visible supply for the first time this season is not larger than it has been at any similar date. The visible supply at this stage in 1912 exceeded present figures.

The "intosight" for the week, according to the New York Cotton Exchange was 431,803 bales, against 601,686 last year. Total for the season 4,418,000, against 3,830,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week 385,000, against 320,000 last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported were unchanged, except at Augusta, where there was a six point decline. The local market for spot cotton was steady, with a 5c. decline, to 11.80 cents a pound for middling. Futures closed steady as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.77	11.57	11.64@11.65	11.65@11.66
Jan.	11.91	11.69	11.78@11.79	11.80@11.81
March	12.12	11.91	11.98@11.99	12.01@12.02
May	12.21	12.05	12.11@12.12	12.13@12.14
July	12.27	12.10	12.18@12.19	12.19@12.20

Total port receipts were 46,738 bales. Last week, 36,829. Last year, 57,625.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	10,324	10,720	8,293
Galveston	8,221	6,655	11,747
Mobile	115	1,136	909
Savannah	3,706	3,357	11,150
Charleston	1,201	1,801	3,298
Wilmington	1,202	1,193	1,585
Norfolk	3,027	2,447	2,695

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,001	3,084	5,033
Memphis	6,772	13,207	10,625
St. Louis	2,155	5,969	3,609
Houston	8,158	8,698	17,915

Exports were 20,926 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,530,484. Total last season, 836,167.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
250	Galveston	11.50	288,988	358,436
2,578	New Orleans	11.38	281,408	312,238
100	Mobile	11.12	20,044	35,197
2,235	Savannah	11¾	193,677	151,244
—	Charleston	11¾	30,958	63,586
—	Wilmington	11¾	37,107	37,107
609	Norfolk	11.31	39,849	43,077
786	Augusta	11.38	173,219	187,398
3,150	Memphis	11.50	231,296	210,531
—	St. Louis	11⅝	11,395	20,940
1,642	Houston	11.35	183,004	132,869

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points up to 7.01d. Sales were 9,000 bales. Receipts were 6,000 bales, all American. The market closed steady.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	620	625	620	630
Berne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	111	109	111
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	725	740
Colonial Oil	160	170	160	170
Continental Oil	257	263	257	263
Crescent Pipe Line	44	46	44	46
Cumberland Pipe Line	63	67	63	67
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
Galena Signal Oil	155	158	155	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	155	157	153	156
Indiana Pipe Line	108	111	108	111
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	160	162	158	161
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	53	60	53	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	413	410	415
Prairie Pipe Line	208	212	205	208
Solar Refining	280	290	290	290
Southern Pipe Line	233	238	234	237
South Penn Oil	338	342	337	340
South. West. Penn	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal	312	315	310	313
Standard Oil of Ind	450	455	450	455
Standard Oil of Kan	430	435	430	435
Standard Oil of Ky	325	330	320	325
Standard Oil of Neb	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil of N. Y	465	467	461	464
Standard Oil of N. J	202	204	202	204
Standard Oil of Ohio	500	510	495	505
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	85	87	85	86
Vacuum Oil	215	218	216	220
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.32
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.55	Ophir	.24
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Overman	.08
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.06
Gould & Curry	.03	Seg. Belcher	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Sierra Nevada	.46
Jacket Con.	.16	Union Con.	1.51
Julia	.01	Utah Con.	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.70	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.59	D'field B. B.	.04
Jim Butler	.77	Florence	.43
McNamara	.02	G'field Consol.	1.25
Midway	.11	G'field Kewanas	.30
Mispah Exten.	.25	G'field Merger	.19
Montana	.29	Jumbo Exten.	1.27½
North Star	.11	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.06	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Exten.	2.82½	Simmerone	.14
Tonopah Merger	.39	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Victor	.30	Man. Big Four	.05
West End	.64	Nevada Hills	.16
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.69
Atlanta	.24	Round Mountain	.12
Booth	.35		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¾	10	Gold Sov	6¼	6¾
Elkton	83	84	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	77	79	McKinley	44	48
Findlay	3¾	4½	Portland	171	175
Golden C.	183¾	185	Vindicator	166½	168
Gold Del.	2½	4	Rav. B. H.	3¾	4
Isabella	15½	15¾			

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$7,062,060	$70,058,744
Ordinary internal rev.	12,519,154	135,266,790
Income tax	474,371	12,543,340
Miscellaneous	1,282,105	15,428,066
Total receipts	$21,337,722	$233,298,942
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	9,728,789	46,102,428
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	9,530,862	45,423,547
Expenditures	$31,060,611	$279,401,870

TO CUT $5,600,000 MELON.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company to Increase Capital Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Directors of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company will meet here tomorrow afternoon to vote to increase the capital stock from $400,000 to $6,000,000. The new stock will be distributed among the present stockholders according to the amount of their holdings. The shares, which five years ago sold at $50, are now quoted at $850, with no offerings.

The truth of this intended action was vouched for by Edward A. Day of the firm of Day & Day of Newark, a Director. A. P. Sloan is President and Treasurer of the company, and his son, A. P. Sloan, Jr., is Secretary and General Manager. Both live in Brooklyn. J. W. Hyatt of Newark is Vice President. The Directors include the four men mentioned and William T. Day of Elizabeth, brother and law partner of Edward A. Day.

The natural growth of the automobile industry as well as the special conditions caused by the war, while imports have been reduced, have caused the unusual prosperity of the Hyatt Company. When the concern first started a one-story frame shop housed its business. Now four city blocks are covered with factories. Two eight-story structures and one sixteen-story building are now under construction. The factories have recently been operated on a three-shift schedule. The company paid a dividend of 12½ per cent. last month. A report that it had engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war was denied last night by one of the officers.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$7,091,855	+$1,613,267
One road	639,121	— 35,205
Total, (11 roads)	7,730,976	+ 1,578,062

GREAT NORTHERN for October—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$8,872,454	$7,789,500	$1,082,954
4 mos. gross	28,765,242	29,627,685	*873,393

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for October—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	120,855	110,496	138,670
Net	32,790	12,214	20,768
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,394	†14,480	†1,697
4 mos. gross	485,451	480,581	502,787
Net	77,745	70,549	95,008
Def. aft. chgs.	17,313	27,838	26,115

†Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NEW YORK DOCK CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	2,085,234	1,723,330	1,648,259
Expenses	903,377	725,514	707,914
Net	1,181,857	997,815	940,345
Net def. R. R. depts	51,054	38,068	*2,452
Total income	1,130,808	959,748	942,797
Int. & taxes	905,997	886,660	847,590
Surplus	224,806	73,088	95,207

*Credit.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION (consolidated statement of subsidiaries) for October—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	432,601	$99,090	$8,511
Net aft. taxes	237,687	194,436	43,251
10 mos. gross	3,934,282	3,831,102	103,180
Net aft. taxes	2,050,224	1,863,254	186,970
12 mos. gross	4,703,796	4,610,191	93,606
Net aft. taxes	2,427,445	2,283,019	144,426

GOULD AND RAMSEY LOSE.

Referee Decides They Must Pay $84,322 Advanced by Trust Co.

Walter C. Noyes, referee in the suit of Edward Neary against George J. Gould, Joseph Ramsey, and others, to compel them to pay a loss suffered by the American Trust Company of Pittsburgh, reported to the Supreme Court yesterday that Gould and Ramsey should pay $84,322.

The suit was begun two years ago. The complaint alleged that on Feb. 1, 1901, the two defendants, together with the late Louis Fitzgerald, organized the Pittsburgh and Toledo Syndicate, for the purpose of building a railroad through various Western States.

Later, the Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western Railroad was incorporated in Pennsylvania, the Cross Creek Railroad Company in West Virginia, and the Pittsburgh, Toledo & Western Company in Ohio. All of these lines were controlled by the syndicate. Condemnation proceedings were begun on Oct. 4, 1902, the finances being handled by the American Trust Company, the defendants agreeing to indemnify it for any loss. In August, 1903, the trust company was consolidated with the Colonial Trust Company.

The complaint said that the American Trust Company had paid out the amount claimed and had not been reimbursed. The defendants answered the complaint by saying that the syndicate was not to be responsible for any payments made by the trust company in excess of the amount they had on deposit with the company.

All the other defendants mentioned in the complaint were relieved, in the report, of any responsibility.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Sharp Advance in Prices on Large Dealings the Curb Feature—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 461,181 shares of stocks and $422,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 185,693; oil, 4,206, and mining, 271,285. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	31½	32	30½	32
200	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	45	45	45	45
500	Am. Zinc	68	68½	68	68
20	†Bank. D. Corp	2½	2½	2½	2½
380	†Can. C. & F.	100	102	98	99
5,353	Am. Can.	116	118	115	116
455	Anaconda	87¾	88	87	87½
225	Arizona Com'l.	8	8	7¾	7¾
10	Butte & Bal.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8,400	Butte & Sup.	69½	69¾	68½	68½
535	Cal. & Hecla.	560	562	560	560
85	Centennial	18	18	18	18
75	Swift	120½	120½	120	120½
4	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
5	Torrington pf.	80	80	80	80
214	United Fruit	143	144	143	143¾
635	United Shoe	50	50	49¾	50
80	United Shoe pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¼
614	U. S. Steel	87¾	88¼	87¾	87¾
20	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
1,735	Ventura Oil	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
195	Western Union	87½	88	87¾	88
150	Wol'ston Land	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90	90	90	90
29,500	A. G. & W. I. 5s	77½	78¼	77½	78¼
3,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s	85	85	85	85
6,000	Swift 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Un. F. 4s	98	98	98	98
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	99	99	99	99

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1¼	Iron Blos.	.27	.35
B S Gas.	.22	.25	La Rose	.50	.60
Bingham	7½	8½	Majestic	.68	.73
Bohemia	2¾	3½	McK-D	.27	.30
Begole	.80	1.00	Mex Mex	.50	1.00
Bost Ely	.21	.24	Mex of Am.	2¼	2½
Butte & L.	.40	.43	New Balt.	3	3¼
Calaveras	1½	1¾	N Cornelia	8½	9
Chief Con.	.96	.97	Nev-Doug.	.61	.65
Cons Ariz	1¾	1¾	Old Col	.50	.75
Cons Cop.	1¾	1¾	Ohio Cop.	.13	.18
Cortez	.50	.60	Oneco	1¼	1¾
Cr Res	.50	.60	Ray Hill	.50	1.00
Cal Corbin	.07	.10	Sierra Mex	.07	.10
Davis-D	1½	1¾	U V ext.	5¾	5¾
Engs & B	13	14	Utah Met.	9½	9½
B	13	14	Ton Bel.	2¾	3
1st N Cop.	6¾	7	Ton Min.	8¾	8¾
Goldfield	1¼	1¾	Yukon G.	2¾	2¾
Houghton	3	3¼			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	99	98	100
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	135	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	97	100	97	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	195	188	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	430	460	430	460
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Ahmeek	96	96	96	
6,314	Alaska	29½	30½	28½	29¾
585	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
340	Allouez	57	58	57	58
5,853	Am. Zinc	66½	68¾	66¼	68½
455	Anaconda	87¾	88	87	87½
225	Arizona Com'l	8	8	7¾	7¾
10	Butte & Bal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8,400	Butte & Sup	69½	69¾	68½	68½
535	Cal. & Hecla	560	562	560	560
85	Centennial	18	18	18	18
145	Chino	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾
1,672	Copper Range	61⅛	61¾	61	61
5	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
1,570	East Butte	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅞
420	Franklin	10	10½	10	10½
310	Granby	85	85⅝	85	85¼
140	Hancock	17	17	16¾	17
200	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
70	Inspiration	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾
25	Island Creek	43½	43½	43½	43½
915	Isle Royale	27½	28¼	27½	28¼
100	Lake Copper	13¼	13½	13⅜	13½
100	Mason Valley	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
895	Mass Con.	13¼	13¾	13	13
555	Mohawk	89	87	85¾	85¾
320	New Arcadian	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
275	New Idria	11¼	11¼	11	11
925	Nipissing	7	7¼	6¾	7
300	North Butte	57½	58½	57½	58¼
175	Osceola	85	85½	85	85½
310	Pond Creek	16¼	16¼	16	16
10	Quincy	88	88	87¾	88
280	Ray Con.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
1,110	Santa Fe	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
300	Shannon	8¼	8½	8	8½
33,405	Shattuck	34½	35¾	34¼	35
100	South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
193	South Lake rts	2c	2c	2c	2c
190	St. Mary's L.	15¾	16	15½	15¾
175	Sup. & Boston	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾
65	Superior	20	20	20	20
165	Tamarack	56½	57	56½	57
1,042	Trinity	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
16,985	U. S. Smelting	45¾	48	45¾	47½
415	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½
210	Utah Apex	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
190	Utah Con.	13¼	13⅝	12½	13⅛
716	Utah Copper	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¾
110	Wolverine	60	61	60	60

RAILROADS.

21	Boston & Alb.	185	186	185	186
61	Boston Elev.	84½	84½	84	84
5	Bost. & Lowell	133	133	133	133
125	Bost. & Maine	35½	35½	34½	35¼
5	Fitchburg pf.	73	73	73	73
15	Maine Central	103	102	102	102
10	Nor. New H.	94	94	94	94
5	Nor & W. pf.	141	141	141	141
9	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	80½	80½	80	80
4	Old Colony	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
40	Union Pacific	138	138	138	138
85	West End	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
25	West End pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

72	Am. Ag.Ch. pf.	98¾	99	98½	98¾
50	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
89	Am. Sugar	117¾	117¾	117	117½
10	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117¼	117¾
40	Am. T. & T.	128¾	128¾	128	128¾
10	Am. Woolen	52½	52½	51½	52
281	Am. Woolen pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
557	A., G. & W. I.	31½	31½	30¾	30¾
339	A.G.& W.I.pf.	44½	45	44	44
24	Edison	238	238	238	238
31	General Elec.	177	177½	177	177½
7	Mass. Gas	88	88	87¾	88
80	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
2	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
12	Mergenthaler	182	182	182	182
3	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	50	50	50	50
100	N. E. Tel.	131	132	131	132
55	Reece Button	16	16¼	16	16¼
75	Swift	120½	120½	120	120½
4	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
5	Torrington pf.	80	80	80	80
214	United Fruit	143	144	143	143¾
635	United Shoe	50	50	49¾	50
80	United Shoe pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¼
614	U. S. Steel	87¾	88¼	87¾	87¾
20	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
1,735	Ventura Oil	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
195	Western Union	87½	88	87¾	88
150	Wol'ston Land	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90	90	90	90
29,500	A. G. & W.I. 5s	77½	78¼	77½	78¼
3,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s	85	85	85	85
6,000	Swift 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Un. F. 4s	98	98	98	98
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	99	99	99	99

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
41	Am. Gas, N.J.	120	121	120	121
110	Am. Railways	31½	31½	31¼	31½
10	Am. Rys. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
171	Buf. & S. t. c.	24½	24½	24½	24½
8	Cambria Iron	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
225	Cam. Iron pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½
32,973	Cambria Steel	69½	70¾	68¾	69¼
1,250	Elec. Storage	65½	66½	65¼	66¼
100	Hunt.&B.T. pf.	15½	15½	15	15
112	Ins. Co. N. A.	25	25	24½	25
95	J. G. Brill	56½	60	56½	60
1,055	Lake Superior	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜
20	Lehigh Nav.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
20	Leh. Val. R.	81	81	81	81
260	Leh. Val. Tr.	17½	17½	17½	17½
898	L. V. Tr. pf.	38	38	37¾	38
140	Penn. Salt M.	100¾	101½	100¾	101½
423	Penn. R. R.	80¼	80¼	80	80
49	Penn. Steel	50	50	50	50
100	Penn. Steel pf.	79¾	80	79¾	80
100	Phila. Co.	44	44	44	44
75	Phi. Co. cum.pf	43½	43½	43½	43½
355	Phila. Elec.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
500	Ph. Rap. Tr.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
13,745	Ph. R. T. t. c.	17	17⅜	16¾	17⅜
90	Reading	82¾	82¾	82½	82¾
491	Union Trac.	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¾
298	United G. Imp.	86¾	87	86¾	87
5	War. L. & S.	10½	10½	10½	10½
2	W. J. & S. S.	48½	48½	48½	48½
100	York Rys.	9	9	9	9
100	York Rys. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½

BONDS.

$6,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	119	119	119	119
8,000	City 4s, 1941	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102⅜
2,000	Elec. & P. c's.	81	81	81	81
5,000	Int. Rys. 4s	59	59	59	59
31,000	Key. Tel. 5s	94½	94½	94⅛	94⅛
3,000	L. Nav. cn. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
33,000	Penn. cn. 4½s.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
34,000	Penn. gn. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	Peo. Gas R.&a.	82	82	81¾	81¾
2,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
2,000	P. El. gold 5s.	103	103	103	103
8,000	Un. R. & L. 5s.	74	74	74	74
1,500	Welsbach 5s	94	94	94	94

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ala Co. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20
150	Cons. Coal	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾
50	Cons. Pow. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
200	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	Elkhorn Fuel	18¾	19	18¾	19
98	Mt. V. Cot. M.	17	17½	17	17½
28	North'n Cent.	85½	85½	85½	85½
5	Penn. W. & P.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	P. Serv. B. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Chic. Rys. 5a.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000	Chic. Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	96½	96½	96½	96½
2,000	C'd Coal r. 5s.	90	90	90	90
1,000	Cons. Coal 4s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s.	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
500	Cons. Pow. n.1.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Davison Ch. 6s.	101	101	101	101
2,000	Det. N. W. 4½s	90	90	90	90
1,000	Fairm't C'l 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Ga., S. & F. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Ga., C. & N. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Knox Trac. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
7,000	Un. E. L. & P. 4½s	92	92	92	92
8,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
5,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	61¼	61¾	61¾	61¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Ship Bg.	36	36	34½	35
140	do pf	78¾	78¾	78	78
140	Chi. Pn. Tool	81	82	81	82
5	Edison	143½	144	143½	144
103	Diam'd Match	107½	107	107	107½
92	Ill. Brick	71	72	71	72
200	Lind. Light	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Nat. Bis.	125	125	125	125
110	Nat. Carbon	155	155	155	155
10	do pf	120	120	120	120
105	Peoples Gas.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	100	100	100	100
87	Sears R'bk	156½	156½	156	156
3,981	Stwt W'ner	79¾	83¼	79¾	83¼
217	Swift & Co.	120	120½	120	120½
62	Un. Carbide	161	161¾	161	161¾
100	U. S. Steel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

BONDS.

$15,000	Armour 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5,000	City Ry. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4,000	Edison 5s	102¼	102¼

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—85 Kansas City Southern Ry. v. Guardian Trust Co.—Passed temporarily.

86—The U. S. v. Louis Hemmer.—Passed temporarily.

79—Ethel C. MacKenzie v. John P. Hare.—Argument continued.

78—Guerini Stone Co. v. P. J. Carlin Construction Co.—Argued.

81—Dayton Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., v. Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry. Co.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday next.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.

Re G. Vossnicr, decd.—Decree reversed so far as appealed from, with separate bills of costs to appits, appearing separately, and decree modified as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting and voting for affirmance on the opinion of the Surrogate.) Settle order on notice.

D. P. Chatillon, respt., v. Co-operative Apt. Corp. applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

M. Harrington, appit., v. E. K. Stallo, respt.—Judgment and order reversed and judgment directed as stated in opinion, with costs. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

The A. H. Andrews Co., respt., v. C. D. Morgan, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

C. Futoransky, an infant, respt., v. Nassau Electric RR. Co., appeit.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Clarke, J., and Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

L. Stern et al., respts., v. H. Katz, impl., &c., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

Re G. W. Crossman, decd.—Decree modified as stated in opinion, with costs to all parties appearing on appeal, payable out of the estate. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Material Men's Mercantile Assn., Ltd., applt., v. N. Y. Material Men's Mercantile Assn., Inc., et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

B. L. Ostro, respt., v. L. E. Ostro, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

A. Neidert, applt., v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RR. Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

M. L. H. Watson, applt., v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RR. Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Clarke, J., Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

F. L. Johanns, respt., v. T. Ficke et al., appits.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to Johanns and Ficke as against the appellant Dunn, but without costs as between them. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

V. Kolb et al., respts., v. M. L. Mortimer et al., appits.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Mayor, Lane & Co., respt., v. Commercial Casualty Ins. Co., appit.—Determination and judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce recovery as stated in opinion, in which event judgment as so modified and determination affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Clarke, J., votes to reverse and dismiss complaint.) Settle order on notice.

G. Krotosky, respt., v. P. Krotosky, appit.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.:

Passaic Falls Throwing Co., respt., v. The Villeneuve-Pohl Co. et al., applts.—As to defendant de Villeneuve, judgment reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. As to the remaining defendants, judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Clarke, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting in part.) Settle order on notice.

City of N. Y., applt. v. N. Y. Railways Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

A. D. Darden et al., respts., v. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., appit.—Order modified by allowing the examination of Max May, Vice President, and John Bolinger, Assistant Manager, &c., without prejudice to an application of other officers of the defendant if necessary, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Same v. Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; the date of the examination to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

H. Grieme, on behalf of himself, &c., applt.-respt., v. Grove Hill Realty Co. et al., respt.-appits.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

P. H. Sullivan et al., as excrs., &c., applts., v. D. Kraus et al., as excrs., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. On the opinion of Shearn, J.; and matter remitted to referee to proceed with accounting under interlocutory judgment. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

H. Leerburger, applt., v. H. R. O. Watson, as exr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

McCreery Realty Corp., respt., v. Associated Merchants Co. et al., appits.—Order affirmed; with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting, on the ground that the court has no power to authorize a lease for a period beyond the date of entry of final judgment in this action.) Order filed.

I. Blumberg, as infr., applt., v. J. Sternecker et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Marks, respt., v. D. Magid et al., applt.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term, and order of Municipal Court affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Cohen, applt., v. A. Walker & Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

R. H. W. Baker et al., respts., v. S. H. Couch et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Northern Ins. Co. of N. Y., respt., v. O. V. Barger, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re J. J. Campbell, applt., v. H. Moskowits et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

C. A. Kittle, respt., v. J. H. Flagler, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Grosner, respt., v. J. H. Reiter, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Manhattan Mtge. Co., respt., v. Edwina Co., Inc., et al., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Kaznowitz, applt., v. N. Kanrich et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Re W. Scott, decd.—Appeal withdrawn. Order filed.

A. Frank v. C. M. Howe.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

R. Austin v. Staten Island Ry. Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

W. A. Mallett v. J. P. Mitchel et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Seligman v. L. Freehoff.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

A. Greenspan v. L. J. Kaufman.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Seligman v. L. Freehoff.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

C. O'Connor v. Post & McCord.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

E. E. O'Connor v. same.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Fischel v. M. Friedlander.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. Kinsella v. Imperial Property Co. et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

G. Caterino v. Third Av. R. R. Co.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

M. Rosenblum v. Morris H. Restin et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

M. Bayer, as admx., v. G. A. Just Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Butterick Publishing Co. v. Munn & Co.—Motion for leave to go to the Court of Appeals granted; question certified. Order filed.

O. Krauss v. Francis Draz & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Knapp & French, Inc.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Rosenbaum v. M. H. Westin.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

Re St. Paul's Place, &c.—See memorandum.

C. B. de Morales v. B. Narganes, as exr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re Filering—Thomas N. Cuthbert.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Werblin—Richard F. Wicks. Re Filering—Thomas Cuthbert. Re Marcuson—George B. Hays.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—N Y Inv Corp<Josephine D. McLaughlin—Dennis Mullins. Max J. Sulzberger<Max Sulzberger, Jr.—Nathan Grubenheimer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Tierney< Rosenfeld—John J. Hynes. Tweedy<Magerle —Thomas C. Larkin. Goldberg<Farago—Ellsworth J. Healy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

M. McCarty, respt., v. W. K. Dickerson, applt., et al., defts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

E. Carey, as admx., &c., of Joseph Carey, decd., respt., v. B'klyn Eastern District Terminal, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, cost to abide the event.

C. H. Conklin, respt., v. E. L. Cody, applt. —Reargument ordered, and case set down for Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1915.

Re W. W. Farley, &c. (Regan.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re W. W. Farley, &c., for an injunction order, &c., W. W. Farley, appit.; Theresa H. Reinhart, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Re J. C. Viles, formerly Jeanie G. Corwin, as admx., &c., of B. Ryder Corwin, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs to the respt. payable out of the estate. Opinion per curiam.

F. MacReynolds, respt., v. C. I. & B. R. R., appit.—Order reversed, with costs, and verdict reinstated.

S. MacReynolds, respt., v. C. I. & B. R. R., appit.—Order reversed, with costs, and verdict reinstated.

W. Marezinak, applt.-respt., v. J. B. King Transportation Co., respt.-appit.—Order affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

E. Matthews, respt., v. F. C. Trowbridge, applt.—Judgment of the County Court of Queens affirmed, with costs.

W. J. McDonell, respt., v. John Whitehead et al., defts., and Holmes Jones, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People, &c., respt., v. N. D'Ambrosia, applt.—Judgment affirmed by default.

People, &c., respts., v. U. Malone and V. Stile, appits.—Judgment of conviction affirmed by default.

People, &c., appits., v. J. Perrin, respt.—Order of the Court of Special Sessions reversed and case remitted to said court for judgment to be rendered in accordance with law.

People, &c., respts., v. A. Santa Maria, &c., appit.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed by default.

D. Noble, respt., v. J. P. Mitchel, &c., appit.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion denied, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Henry C. Frick Protects His Fifth Avenue Property by Purchase on Seventy-first Street—Austin Corbin Estate Sold to a Chicago Manufacturer—Buyers for West Side Apartment Houses.

Henry C. Frick proves to be the buyer of the two lots on the south side of Seventy-first Street adjoining the art gallery of his new house on the Fifth Avenue frontage. The plot, 50 by 100, was purchased a short time ago by Harold B. Thorne of the Bankers Trust Company, from Samuel A. Herzog, who had previously acquired them from William Ziegler, Jr.

The property was transferred to Mr. Thorne on Oct. 8, and it has just been learned that Mr. Thorne transferred the plot to Mr. Frick for a nominal consideration on Oct. 26, but the deed, although recorded in the Register's Office, did not appear in the daily records. The plot is assessed for 1916 at $218,000. Mr. Frick's frontage on Seventy-first Street is now 175 feet and on Seventieth Street it is 125 feet.

Chicago Manufacturer Buys Austin Corbin Estate.

John K. Stewart of Chicago, a manufacturer of speed motors, has purchased the country estate of Austin Corbin, Jr., whose father, now deceased, was at one time President of the Long Island Railroad.

The estate is situated on the west shore of Northport Harbor, Long Island, and consists of sixteen and one-half acres, with a large residence and extensive shore frontage. It is situated near the residence of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The reported purchase price is $75,000, and the purchase is made subject to a mortgage of $32,000.

Mr. Stewart occupied the estate during the Summer of this year under a lease. Mr. Corbin is at present residing at Eagle Point, Ore. L'Ecluse Washburn & Co. negotiated the sale.

Deal on West Thirty-fifth Street.

The old three-story dwelling 34 West Thirty-fifth Street, flanked on either side by tall structures, has been sold to an investor by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It occupies a lot, 20 by 75.8, located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Madison Avenue Dwelling Sold.

George H. Creasey has purchased from Theresa Saxe 1,281 Madison Avenue, a private dwelling on a lot, 17 by 62, located between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets. Duff & Conger negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Two West Side Apartment Houses.

Contracts have been drawn for the sale of the Hillchester Apartment House, a six-story structure at 547 West 157th Street, by the Edgar Holding Company.

The building occupies a plot 125 by 99.11, located 200 feet East of Broadway, and has been held at $225,000.

John L. Dunlop sold to Frederick Brown 224-26 West 113th Street, a six-story apartment house, known as the Kensington, on plot 50 by 100. In part payment Mr. Brown gave 120 West Fourteenth Street, Flushing, L. I., a ten-room residence, on plot 50 by 100, and also an abutting vacant parcel, 75 by 100, on Fifteenth Street.

Resale of the Gainsboro.

The Baron de Hirsch Fund, which purchased the Gainsboro Apartment House, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, under foreclosure last week through M. Morgenthau Jr. Company, has resold this property to the Hardwick Realty Company, Inc. The property was purchased by the Baron de Hirsch Fund on a bid of $237,500. In connection with the transfer of the property to the Hardwick Realty Company a first mortgage of $210,000 is taken back by the Baron de Hirsch Fund.

Tenement Property Sales.

Robert F. Bonsall has sold for Robert L. Shepard to William D. Kilpatrick the four-story front and rear building at 15 Leonard Street, on a lot 25 by 92.6.

George G. Hallock, Jr.'s Sons have sold for Rose Tenzer 138 Norfolk Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100, about 125 feet north of Rivington Street, to Charles W. Hunter.

Bronx Sales.

Weiss and Barken, operators, purchased from the Leona Holding Company has sold to George L. Knight, a plot of ground on the north side of Eighty-second Street, just West of Colonial Road, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Mr. Knight intends to build a home on the property.

The Westwood Realty Company has sold 41 Midwood Street, a three-story house for the F. B. Norris Company to a client for occupancy, and 801 East Ninety-tenth Street, a detached cottage on plot 50 by 100 for P. H. Corrigan to a client for occupancy.

Lease Site for New Warehouse.

A. H. Howe & Son have leased for the Estate of Sarah A. Hadley for a term of years the northwest corner of Amity and Columbia Streets, Brooklyn, a plot 50 by 230 feet, to J. W. Gasteiger & Son. The property will be improved with a large warehouse.

George Arents, Jr., Pays $125,000 for Westchester Acreage.

Continued activity is shown in the section back of Rye, Westchester County, by the sale to George Arents, Jr., of two parcels of land, one a triangular piece on Lincoln Avenue, consisting of 25 acres, owned by Hobart J. Park, and the other immediately adjoining, consisting of 54 acres, owned by the Merritt Estate, at an aggregate price of $125,000.

This property is bounded on one side by Lincoln Avenue and on the other by Blind Brook. Mr. Arents has engaged Lewis Albro to prepare plans for a residence to cost about $250,000 and contemplates turning the property into an English park. Heckscher & de Saulles were the brokers in the transaction.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., has sold for L. D. Garrett, three one-family houses, on Lake Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Also sold for Alfred B. Stone, 483 Gramatan Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to a New York client.

Staten Island.

Max Bache has purchased from Mary Jane Collins a tract of six and one-quarter acres, including two dwellings, fronting for a distance of 359 feet on the Amboy Road, at Eltingville, Staten Island.

$800,000 Deal in Newark, N. J.

The S. S. Kresge Company has purchased the leasehold on the Jackson property at 151 to 155 Market Street, between Broad and Halsey Streets, Newark, N. J. The property fronts 60 feet on Market Street and has a depth of 133 feet. The sale was made for the Goerke Company, which three years ago erected a six-story fireproof store and loft building on the site for the S. H. Kresge Company. The transaction, which was negotiated by Louis Kamm, Inc., is said to involve about $800,000.

New Jersey.

Martin T. Flanagan of Montclair has purchased from the estate of William Mertens the tract of land on the west side of Afterglow Avenue, opposite Afterglow Way. The property has a frontage of 200 feet on Afterglow Avenue and extends to a depth of over 350 feet. Mr. Flanagan contemplates the improvement of the property by the erection of several houses. F. M. Crowley & Bros. were the broker in the transaction.

Activity in Old Dry Goods Centre.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for M. B. Brandegee of Boston the seven-story building, 75 by 100, 85-9 Thomas Street, for a term of years. This building has been leased in conjunction with 20 and 22 Worth Street to a large mercantile concern, the combined buildings containing 75,000 feet of floor space.

Several months ago there were vacant in Leonard, Worth, and Thomas Streets twelve to fifteen storage buildings, which during the past two months have been leased for long terms.

Commercial Leases.

Ames & Co. have leased the store 811 Fifth Avenue to Stern & Canton; also the store 130 West Thirty-fourth Street to Sulken & Simon.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for the Altavista Holding Company, P. Grassi, President, the store and basement, for a long term of years, to Forges & Levy, at 141-3 West Twenty-eighth Street.

William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with J. G. White & Co., have leased the store and basement at 483-455 Greenwich Street to Joseph Tetley & Co.

Conger Conger have leased the store 1,165 Madison Avenue in the Duff & Conger Building, to Adolph F. Nacht, and in conjunction with the Cross & Brown Company have leased the store 1,280 Lexington Avenue to Leon Held.

The Greeley Square Realty Company has leased the building at the southwest corner of 32d Street and Webster Avenue for M. Seiffert to Ralph Moore for a term of ten years as a hotel.

$422,500 for Queens Building.

Queens building operations showed an upward trend again this week, the total estimated cost of operations being $422,500, in which there were seventy-eight applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $346,500, and thirty-six applications for alterations and additions of an estimated cost of $24,000.

Realty Notes.

The Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association has elected the following officers for 1916: J. McAfee, President; William Goebel, Vice President; John Robertson, re-elected Treasurer; E. Ward Mason, re-elected Secretary; Edwin C. Dillon, re-elected Assistant Secretary, and Frank B. Lasette, R. R. Fogel, Alexander Grant, J. L. Murphy, H. Goodstein, Alexander McDowell and Donald Robertson, Executive Committee.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Street Corporation, J. Roseff, President, transferred title yesterday to John McCarthy in the seven-story loft building, 60 by 107 feet, at 9 to 13 Walker Street.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale of 233-235 East Seventeenth Street, facing Stuyvesant Square, from a resident owner, on plot 50 by 100, and also an abutting vacant parcel, 75 by 100, on Fifteenth Street.

Resale of the Gainsboro.

The Baron de Hirsch Fund, which purchased the Gainsboro Apartment House, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, under foreclosure last week through M. Morgenthau Jr. Company, has resold this property to the Hardwick Realty Company, Inc. The property was purchased by the Baron de Hirsch Fund on a bid of $237,500. In connection with the transfer of the property to the Hardwick Realty Company a first mortgage of $210,000 is taken back by the Baron de Hirsch Fund.

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MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½% MONEY for choice Mortgage

New York Title Insurance Co.

135 Broadway, New York.

B. and E. Gordon Co., Inc., to Eugenie Gordon, 1,881 Madison Av, one-half right, title, and interest, all liens, Nov. 9.....$100

CLINTON ST, 89, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 20x100; Chas. Greiner to Fanny his wife, 183 Rivington St, ½ part, (mtg $80,000,) Nov. 12; attorney, Wm. C. Orr, 61 Chambers St.....$1

DEY ST, 68, n s, 25.4 ft e of Washington St, 22.1x38.9x22.6x39.1; Washington St, 183, s s, 20.10 ft n of Dey St, 20.5x46x19.1x40.6; Sherwood B. Ferris to Isabel S. and Mary D. Ferris, his daughters, Lakewood, N. J.....

C A G, June 2; attorney, William H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.....Gift

LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 151.7 ft s of Hester St, 25.1x87x25.3287; Berri Asch to Maurice Rosenfeld, Dorchester Mass., (mtg $23,500,) Nov. 10; attorney, M. W. Solomon, 115 Broadway.....$1

WALKER ST, 9 to 13, s s, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 60x106; 11th Street Construction Corporation to John McCarthy, 24 West 113th St, Nov. 9; attorneys, Guggenheim, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$1

52D ST, 54 East, s s, 300 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.5; Oliver Harriman to Grace C., his wife, White Plains, N. Y., (mtg $75,000,) all liens, Nov. 10; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$1

55TH ST, 535 West, s s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 24.11x100.5; Annie M. Christie to Silas Downing, 33 West 48th St, (mtg $14,000,) July 14; attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....$100

78D ST, n s, 290 ft s of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Annie M. Christie to Silas Downing, 33 West 48th St, Dec. 18, 1914; attorney John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....$100

74TH ST, 332 West, s s, 240 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Robert M. Skuras to Nason Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $22,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, H. S. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St.....$1

70TH ST, 332 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Louisa, wife of Louis Gewirtz or Gewirz, to Berri Asch, 20 Ludlow St, all title, quitclaim; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....

SAME PROPERTY; Same to Same, Inc., 11 Division St, to same, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 10; address, 341 South 4th St, Brooklyn.$1

70TH ST, 332 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Berri Asch, 274 Broadway, Brooklyn, to Gwendolyn Cohan, 454 Hopkinson Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 12; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 32 Broadway....$1

78TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Louisa, wife of Urban H. Bouton, London, England, to Kurnal R. Babbitt, 777 Madison Av, (mtg $75,000,) all liens, Oct. 29; address, 25 Broad St.....$1

94TH ST, 179 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.8; Augusta Fichtner to Anna M. Lehmann, Palisade, N. J., all liens; attorney, Cornelius Doremus, 66 Broadway....$1

99TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.9; Harrison B. Gawtry to Lewis B. Gawtry, 70 East 55th St, Nov. 11; attorneys, Sherman & Sterling, 55 Wall St.....$100

113TH ST, 41 West, n s, 468.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.10x20.10.11; Thresa Holdeman to Powell Crichton, referee, to the Germania Life Ins. Co., 50 Union Square, Nov. 12; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.$7,500

115TH ST, s s, 70 ft e Madison Av, 20x100.11; Minnie and Aaron Cohen, father and son of Herman Cottek, to Leo Mergentine, 1,758 East 12th St, Brooklyn, executor Mary Cottek, June 15, (mtg $18,000;) attorneys, Ferber & Mazus, 150 Broadway.....$1

115TH ST, 504 East, s s, 125 ft e Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; 99th St, 6 West, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Dora, wife of John C. Fayen, to Contingent Realty Corporation, 608 Willis Av, (mtg $12,000,) Nov. 10; attorneys, Hildreth & Palmer, 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

119TH ST, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Lizzie L. Ball to Eda C. Fleming, 121 West 119th St, Nov. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, 2 West, s w corner 5th Av, 122x — x 136x100, (foreclosure, Nov. 5;) Augustin Derley, referee, to Hardwick Realty Co., Nov. 12; attorney, M. S. and I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$230,500

125TH ST, 551 West, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Mack Realty Corporation to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 1; attorney, H. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

164TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 265x 99.11; Rebecca Granett to Anna Gotlieb, 1,100 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $345,000,) April 26.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 134.2 ft s of 177th St, 10.10x irregular; Mount Hope Building Co. to University Building Co., Inc., 130 West 180th St, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.....$100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 144.3 ft s of 177th St, 55.10x irregular; William C. Bergen to same, Nov. 10; same attorney.....$100

CRESTON AV, w s, 444.8 ft w of 196th St, 50x100.4; Ellen H. Edgar to Theodore Gutman, 1,075 Eastern Boulevard, Brooklyn, Nov. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

CROTONA AV, 2115 West, e s, 21.9x80 ft, 39.5x116.3; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Annie Deutsch, 1,339 5th Av, (mtg $39,000,) Nov. 10; attorney, Benjamin Rich, 320 Broadway.....$100

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 100 ft n of Bronx Boulevard, 25x100; Matthew Creegan to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, Nov. 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,071

FAILE ST, 1,026, e s, 20x100; also Prospect Av, e s, 32.8 ft s of 182d St, 37.8x90; Dora Fayen to Contingent Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, (mtgs $30,000,) Nov. 10; attorney, Hildreth, R. and P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

FULTON AV, s w corner of 171st St, 25x81; Chas. L. Kelly et al. to John J. Goff, 355 East 19th St, Oct. 23; attorney, John J. Goff, 355 East 19th St.....$100

HOME ST, 1,525; Benjamin F. Levy to David Scott, 2½ Windsor Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 3; attorney, C. H. Buechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....

HUGHES AV, 2,493, w s, 48x irregular; Morris Lazarus to Louis Blank, 1,847 Bolton Road, (mtg $8,700,) Nov. 1; attorney, Ernest Hall, 64 William St.....$1

KEPLER AV, e s, 64 ft n of 237th St, 24x 100; Sophie L. Hubbell to Thomas Corrigan, 4,314 Kepler Av, contractors' attorneys, Kaye & C., 51 East 42d St.....$1

LOT 1, Map Joseph Husson, 25x111.6; Susan D. Rudd to Herman P. Kurth, 401 East 138th St, Nov. 1; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

LOTS 221 and 222, map of Gleason property; Samuel R. Waldron to River Realty Co., June 23; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$1

MORRIS AV, 1,055, s s, 25x101.7; Rosa Grunberg to Esther Elstein, 1,055 Morris Av, and another, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

OAKLEY AV, w s, at line between New York and Yonkers, 50.8x irregular; Mattie Hegt to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, Nov. 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

PLOT begins at n s of land conveyed by N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. to Mary O'Neil by deed dated Jan. 21, 1902, distant 21 ft from centre line of Putnam branch of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. to Thos. J. Totten, 27 Tyndale Av, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

STEBBINS AV, 1,094, e s, 79.11x irregular; also Stebbins Av, e s, 638.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x irregular; Harrisetta Holding Co. to Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., (mtg $9,000,) Nov. 11; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, being Lot 1632, map of Mapes estate; L. Josephine Moses to William J. Gilon, 1,053 Westchester Av, Sept. 22; attorney, J. T. Judge, Bergen Building.....$100

TEE TAW AV, e s, 275 ft n of Park View Place, 25x100; Annie C. Collins to Louis Eickwort, 29 Fletcher Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $48,000,) Nov. 10; attorneys, Meyers & C., 51 East 42d St.....$1

TINTON AV, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 25x 100; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Caeser Munch, 2,118 Madison Av, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 9; attorney, E. A. Acker, 770 Forest Av.....$600

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 53 ft s of 180th St, 25x100.10; Washington Avenue Holding Corporation to Julia Capobianco, 775 East 185th St, (mtg $12,500,) Nov. 3; attorney, Julia Capobianco, 775 East 185th St.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,475, w s, 37.6x140; Theodore Eberle to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,477, w s, 37.6x100; Halcyon Real Estate Corporation to Irving Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place, Nov. 10; attorney, Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HESTER ST, s s, 44.2 ft e of Orchard St, 20.9x—; Moses Mann to Ella R. Mann, 127 West 110th St, Nov. 3, 3 years.....$10,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 120th St, 20x64.10; Wm. F. McManus to Maurice Cohen, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Sidw. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.....$2,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x138x —x123; Hardwick Realty Co. to Baron de Hirsch Fund, 90 Maiden Lane, Nov. 12, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorneys, M. S. and I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$210,000

9TH ST, 411 East, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92.3; Benjamin Oshrin to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 12, 2 years.....$12,500

38TH ST, 343 West, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Peter J. Elchele et al. to Franklin Savings Bank, Nov. 12, 3 years; attorney, W. M. Powell.....$6,000

50TH ST, 325 West, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George Weisensee to Barbara Trinks, 600 West 183d St, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Wendel, 277 Broadway.....

76TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.10x20.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Want loan of $1,000 from private party on second mortgage for one year on house situated in Hackensack. Will pay 10 per cent bonus and 6 per cent interest. Address Loan, 668 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Want $1,000 for six months. Will pay 10 per cent bonus and 6 per cent interest; also deed of Brooklyn house as security. Address C. D., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

$100,000 AT 4½ PER CENT. TO LOAN on well located properties.
JOHN FINCK, 198 BROADWAY.

Will buy 3d and 2d mortgages; money advanced on rents. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Small old-fashioned cottage, with garden plot, near trolley; only 45 minutes from city; price $1,500; $75 down; $12 a month. Call or write, B. Colt, 1,213 Broadway, B'klyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Experienced lessee desires to lease property; references; security. Roberts, 95 Amsterdam Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

House, 169 East 83d St., near Lexington Av.; 10 rooms, bath; hot and cold water on every floor; newly decorated; $55.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Factory to Let.—Brick, new building 50x100; 3 blocks from Cortlandt St. ferry; all improvements; low rent, with boiler, engine, elevator. Inquire Mathias Last, 347 Grove St., Jersey City.

Desirable single office to sublet. 42d Street Building. Telephone Murray Hill 5829.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

$60.00, large, light store, good dressmaker, tailor. Nurses Supply, 1,461 Madison Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE SALE,
NEW ROCHELLE.

Modern, completely equipped ten-room residence; directly accessible cars, station, and water; specially good location in best street in the town; owner compelled to live in city; will sell $12,500 property for $9,500. M 91 Times.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

White Plains.—Forty acres of rustic land, about two miles from station; no buildings; $10,000. James S. Myer, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Chatsworth Heights, Larchmont Manor. 30 E. 42d St. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Laurelton—30 minutes by frequent electric trains to Manhattan or Brooklyn; artistic homes for sale or to rent; reasonable prices. Purdy, 405 Lexington Av., Tel. 6307 Murray Hill.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices; these properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations; special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a large number of lots; for further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Do you want a sure profit? Will sell you a finely located building lot, five minutes' walk from railroad station, at beautiful Inwood, N. J., for $450. Easy terms if desired. Write or call for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomsen, 330 33d St.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

MEDIUM sized house, Montclair or vicinity; suitable for four adults; within easy distance of depots and in good order. Advertiser offers in exchange a fine 25-foot, 4-story house near Central Park West. C. S., Room 1108, 156 5th Av., Manhattan.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV, 1,461.—$20 apartments; 5 large rooms, steam-heated; hot water supply; dining room; bath; near school, park, cars, elevated; modern. Janitor.

Concourse, 2,028, at Burnside Av.—Choicest section in Bronx, 5-6 rooms, all improvements; southern exposure; moderate rent.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side.

118TH, 315 WEST.—$35 and $45 Georgette Court apartments; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

827 CENTRAL PARK WEST, COR. 93D ST., ONE APARTMENT, CONSISTING OF 5 LARGE ROOMS; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; RENT, $1,200. SHARP & CO., BROADWAY AND 99TH ST.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
21 West 8th St.
Three and four rooms, with bath, $35-$50 a month. Janitor, on premises.

Choice apartments, 4 rooms, modern improvements, refined neighborhood, two blocks west of Broadway. Address 68 Seaman Ave., near 207th.

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

A very attractive 10-room modern apartment, at 128 West 59th, facing Central Park. Apply to janitor, on premises.

Sublet high-class elevator, five-room apartment; very light; moderate rent. Apply Superintendent, 614 West 157th St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kemper, 87th, Broadway.

98th, 53 West.—Six large, light rooms; improvements; hot water; rent, $20-$21.

180th St., 660 West.—Sublet beautiful 4-room apartment; most reasonable rent.

56TH, 68 WEST.—2-3 rooms, bath; electricity; steam heat.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

IF YOU WISH TO SUB-LET
your handsomely furnished apartment to refined people, call on
R. de FLORIEZ,
501 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 8850.
Park Av. and east side a specialty.

Refined apartment, 90th to 111th St., near Broadway, one month, $60 to $65, immediately; 4 rooms; piano; furnished. S 178 Times.

Wanted—5, 6, or 7 room apartment, completely furnished, to June 1; prefer new building. Send full particulars to Box S 52 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, long or short leases, Park Av. section. Mr. de FLOREZ,
501 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 8850.
East side a specialty.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service, restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

Bachelor apartment or studio to sublet, gorgeously furnished; full hotel service; bargain. 35 East 27th.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

With 95 per cent. of all West Side furnished and unfurnished apartments to sublet in my files, five to nine rooms, $100 to $350 upward, many in new buildings, I can save you most of the unrewarded labor of Winter home-hunting. Phone, call, or write Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d; Columbus 3974 and 2790.

High class, furnished apartments, some in new buildings, for the Winter season or longer; call for particulars, &c.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Attractively furnished, sunny, seven rooms; elevator; piano. Apartment 65, 249 West 98th.

70th, Near Broadway.—Beautiful light, sunny apartment, 6 rooms, bath; sacrifice, $110.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d.

High-class elevator apartment; seven large rooms, well furnished; reasonable rental. Millard, 18-20 West 107th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

84TH, 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also large room; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

58TH ST., 48 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; reference.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 120 WEST.—Offers large rooms; private bath. M. Luex.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone;) 'phone 1894 Columbus.—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 261 WEST.—Few rooms in refined home, with, without bath; excellent cuisine.

73D, 260 WEST.—Excellent table d'hote, 50c.; table boarders accommodated; home cooking, the kind you like and never tire of; parlor, dining room, separate tables; quiet and homelike; highly recommended by present patrons; central location; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable basement room, with board; reasonable; references.

73, 256 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; delicious home cooking; table guests.

75TH, 159-161 WEST. — Large and single rooms; newly decorated; adjoining baths; parlor dining; social surroundings; table guests.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with or without bath; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests; Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive small room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; high-class private residence; newly furnished and well heated; excellent home table; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST. (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations, suite; south front room, bath; single; running water; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST. — Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, baths; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—NEW ANNEX to Noreca Hall and Graycourt; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated room; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable, warm, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; suitable couple; reasonable.

82D ST., 63 WEST.—Double front room; also single sunny room, for man.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Room with breakfast in luxurious apartment for gentlemen; references required. Apt. 8C.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, bath, electricity; excellent table; reasonable rate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; gentlemen; references.

94TH, 73 WEST.—Large and small connecting sunny rooms; family; references.

94th, 142 West.—Desirable rooms, double and single; excellent meals; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room, superior table; refined house; couple, single. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms, with superior home cooking; American family; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; Jewish house. Aarons.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; mighty good "eats" at our house; right prices for the right people; references.

105TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive suite; excellent home cooking; choice location; homelike. 3423 Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 227 WEST.—Refined Jewish family offers comfortable room and board; reasonable.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD.
Corner 7th Av. Family board. No cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

130TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; Southern family; home comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Apply Leonard.

143D, 469 WEST.—Desirable rooms, double, single; excellent home meals; table guests.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Newly furnished; running water; telephone, subway; breakfast if desired.

152D, 545 WEST.
Lady has superior accommodations in private house for couple or business party.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, sunny room; heated; bath adjoining; excellent table.

227TH ST., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—Country, city limits; 24 minutes Grand Central; 9 cents commutation; 231st subway. Lesley.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a conveniently located, well furnished room in quiet street? Running water, steam heat, telephone; excellent table; music; reasonable. 544 West 113th.

BACHELORS.
Group of congenial gentlemen have space for two more accustomed to living well; extra large room; good cooking; fine residence, near Riverside Drive, 321 West 89th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (two blocks north 157th subway.)—The Woodbury. Wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; warm investigation. Weekly, $10,$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE SECOR.—
74th, 102 West.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table boarders.

WEST END AV., 871, (near 103d.)—Cozy, sunny, front room, suitable two gentlemen, in refined Jewish family; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d.)—Handsome private home; large room, second floor; also single room.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH. — Splendid rooms; detached house; opposite park; hot water heat, supply; home cooking; block Brighton Beach "L," Church Av. station. 1,622 Caton Av. Flatbush 8810-J.

GREENE AV., 315, (Pouch Annex.)—Two rooms and bath; unfurnished; also single room; table board.

PROSPECT PLACE, 131, (Park Slope, near subway.)—Pleasant rooms, double, single; running water; adjoining bath; table guests; reasonable.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman (33) desires board with distinguished private family; no other boarders; must be real home and offer good cooking and all modern comforts, besides agreeable social atmosphere; if possible, private bath; permanent; price no object, provided its equivalent is offered; advertiser is refined, intelligent, traveled, linguist; references given and required; write fullest possible details to "Real Home," 149, care of Times, Times Square. No boarding houses or agencies.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

LAWRENCE PARK, Bronxville. — For one who would appreciate a real home in a convenient suburb; golf and tennis; terms reasonable. Telephone 575-W Bronxville.

New Jersey.

AT RUTHERFORD, N. J.
One large, sunny room, in beautiful cottage, finely furnished in good taste, to let, with or without board; private family; particulars telephone Chelsea 5115.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Board, (year round,) wanted with some extra attention by elderly gentleman; farm or country place on high ground desired; not too far from N. Y. City; must be moderate monthly rate; write fully. D., 1,047 Clay Ave., New York City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium front rooms; clean, quiet, heated; telephone; select house.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; breakfast optional; telephone; references; service.

45TH, 140 EAST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; heat; telephone.

51ST, (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny rooms, private house; absolute cleanliness; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

85TH, 104 EAST.—Cozy, newly furnished room; kitchen privilege; business woman. Buchholz.

85TH, 38 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Large, sunny corner front room; conveniences. Donough.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,273.—Large heated front parlor sleeping room; call Sunday. Moers.

MADISON AV., 220.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; musical studios subrented by hour.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished double rooms; twin beds if desired; southern exposure; steam; telephones; electricity.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations, such as you would enjoy home; bachelors; hot water plant; electricity; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

48TH, 101 WEST.—Hall room, light, sunny; phone; bath; hot water; $3. Caretti.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, private bath; electricity; also desirable single rooms.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms with running water, home conveniences, telephone; references.

61ST, 27 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, sunny front parlor; $7; back parlor, $6; steam heat; kitchen privileges.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen or couple tired of hotel life will find attractive rooms, en-suite or single, private bath, elegantly kept. Apt. 7.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms and bath, suitable for two or three; light housekeeping. Phone 10033 Columbus.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Charming, sunny, large room (or floor;) perfectly kept house; owner.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; fifth floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, telephone; private home; references.

70TH, 309 WEST.—First floor to rent; fine neighborhood; suitable doctor or dentist; close Subway, L; telephone. 9032 Columbus.

70TH, 187 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; running water; phone.

71ST, 220 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Medium sized, comfortable room, with alcove; moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, attractive back and front perior; suitable for professional.

71ST, 241 WEST.—Large, front room; near bath; private residence; electricity; subway; references.

72D, 23 WEST.—Elegant, spacious room, 2d floor; private bath; electric light, telephone; location unexcelled; quiet, refinement; references.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor; spacious, sunny, single, en suite, medium room, next bath.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 8836.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large, second-floor room; in entirely new house; references.

73D, 258 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATHS; REFERENCES.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms, same floor bath; gentlemen; private house; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 264 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private house; references required.

24 WEST 75TH.
Suite; physician; studio, or bachelors; references.

111 WEST 75TH.
Attractive large, private bath, electricity; references.

76TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, en suite; electric lights; parquet floors; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private baths; library, piano, phone; subway "L."

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms, adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, 140 WEST.—Select private house; back parlor; 2 flights; others $2.50 up.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive small and large rooms; private baths; electricity; private residence.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant rooms; all conveniences; references.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Large, attractive room; bath; also small room for gentleman; subway.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front back parlor; gentleman or business couple. Robertson. Schuyler 3184.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity, steam; subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small room, adjoining bath; near subway, "L."

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large front parlor bedroom, studio or private use; telephone; reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment. HOLTON.

81ST ST., 8 WEST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; steam; home comforts.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large ballroom, bath same floor; gentleman.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room; immaculate bath; elevator; breakfast optional; $6. Sharples.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable, large room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Medium sized room; newly renovated house; transportation facilities; references.

812 WEST 90TH.
Two attractive rooms, overlooking Riverside; suitable two gentlemen; each room electricity, well appointed house; breakfast; Riverside 3034.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms, with baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room, with dressing room; nicely furnished; reasonable.

93D, 263 WEST.—Double room with private washroom, adjoining bath; southern exposure; every convenience. Phone 8091 Riverside.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Large front living room, bedroom adjoining; piano; electricity; bath; maid service; transits; one, two gentlemen. Garrett.

94TH, 34 WEST. — Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Apartments to north; pleasant, homelike rooms; high class.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; bath convenient.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; conveniences; references.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining. Riverside 8488. Apt. 41.

96TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 33 WEST.—Nice room; southern exposure; running water; board optional.

97TH, 149 WEST.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, dressing room; quiet house; phone.

97TH, 816 WEST, (Next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references; Apt. 1B.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

97TH, 220 WEST.—Elegant large room; near subway express; all conveniences. Apt. 4D.

97TH, 128 WEST.—Large front room, two gentlemen, small room; private house.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; twin beds; reasonable; references. Apt. 2D.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private, American home; breakfast.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room for gentlemen; telephone.

102D, 311 WEST.—Delightfully located private home, modern in every particular; board optional; references.

102D, 202 WEST.—Outside room; gentleman; one block subway; references exchanged. Halsted.

103D, 205 WEST.—Comfortable single room; elevator; telephone, electricity; gentleman; reasonable. Apt. 25.

104TH, 240, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortably furnished, large, sunny, steam heated room, lavatory, bath; facing Broadway; suitable refined bachelor. Apply elevator boy.

104TH, 135 WEST. — Attractive southern room; electricity; board optional. Riverside 2035. Monat.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; park view; private; first flight. Riverside 9382R.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Lady has exclusive apartment, wishes paying guest; references; Apt. 6G.

106TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillipa.

107TH, 300 WEST.—High-class rooms; excellent location; telephone; near subway. Smith.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

109TH, 100 WEST.—Sitting and bed room, overlooking Park; lady or gentleman. Tucker.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, single, double; lavatory; conveniences; reasonable. Towner.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Large room for two young men; private family; conveniences. Apt. 8.

118TH, 401 WEST, (corner Morningside Heights, near Columbia,) — South rooms, with lavatory; magnificent view; all transits; $6.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Two large front rooms; handsomely furnished; kitchen privileges; $15

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny outside room, bath adjoining, $4. Apartment 21.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cozy, light room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $3.50. Overbury.

122D ST, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite, overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

123D, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; steam, electricity, piano, phone; accommodate five. MacKenzie.

123D, 541 WEST.—Two square rooms; kitchen; phone; near Columbia, Riverside. Durfee.

125TH ST., (3,136 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished bedroom and living room, front; elevator apartment; private family; $8. Palmer.

126TH ST., 139 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms in quiet, respectable house.

183TH, 608 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; beautifully furnished; bath adjoining; private residence. Phone 4914 Audubon.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 4-B.

BEAUTIFUL room,—$5; also small one, $3.50. 128 West 106d.

BROADWAY, 1818T, (21 Bennett Av.)—Large, cheerful outside room; new elevator building; private family; $4. Phone Apt. 6E.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3, or 5 ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

E. F. TWYMAN,
437 West 42d Street.
'Phone Bryant 8530.

TRUCKS To be a bargain a truck, TRUCKS though second hand, must TRUCKS be serviceable and reliable TRUCKS AND THE PRICE AT- TRUCKS TRACTIVE. We sell no TRUCKS other kind—all capacities TRUCKS —easy terms.

A. C. WHITEFIELD—Used Car Dept. Bryant 8530. 427 W. 42d St.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS

Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month, or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.

R. J. WILLOUGHBY,
163 West 87th Street.
Schuyler 5637.

PIERCE-ARROW FOR SALE.
BARGAIN. — Six-cylinder, 7-passenger, 1909 model, limousine and touring bodies of late date; cylinders recently ground; never been neglected; compares very favorably with many high-grade 1915 models in hill-climbing and speed ability; Gruder carburetter, has been traveling 9 to 11 miles per gallon of gas. Address the owner, J. Klaw, 214 West 42d St.

LOCOMOBILES
1912—5 passenger, shaft drive—also 1910—4 passenger, chain drive. Both cars are in perfect condition.
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc.
18 Halsey Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dodge Brothers' Touring Car, perfect condition, driven less than 4,000 miles.
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop,
Distributors of Cole & Dodge Bros. Motor Cars.
18 Halsey Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York.

CADILLAC 1913.
Seven passenger touring; electric lighting and starting; fine condition throughout; must sell at once; make offer. Tel. 1015 Worth. Address S 138 Times.

Automobiles to rent, five and seven passenger, touring or closed, $3 per hour. Thoroughfare, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 963.

Hupmobile, 1915, five-passenger touring, newly painted, seat covers, same as new, sacrifice price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,890 Broadway.

1914 Oakland motor car, runabout; traveled 5,000 miles; in good condition; can be bought very reasonable. Call 3700 Plaza, Room 501.

Hupmobile, 1914, touring, electrical equipment, perfect condition, bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,890 Broadway.

Simplex 38 H. P. limousine; run 9,400 miles; recently painted; $3,500. B 369 Times Downtown.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 E. 83d St. Phone 6078 Lenox.

Automobiles for Rent.

FOR HIRE.
Packard 6-cylinder, seven-passenger landaulet; also Pierce-Arrow, seven-passenger limousine; highest class service by day, week, or month; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 West 43d St. Tel. 3650 Bryant.

PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
for opera or theatre; Pierce-Arrow and Simplex limousines, seating six persons inside; expert drivers; moderate prices. Apply Ferguson Madison, 110 West 71st.

Packards—Imperial Berlin Limousine, a swell car; also Packard Landaulet, just out of shop, newly painted; best of services; prices reasonable; hour, day, monthly. Phone 8282 Acme Service Co., 57 East 58th St., New York.

1915 Packards, Rolls Royce or Packard
REDINGTON & HAWKINS,
bodies for monthly rental.
REDINGTON & HAWKINS,
7565 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard limousine cars for theatres and operas; rates very reasonable. O'Conner, Phone Circle 2177, 235 West 50th.

Renault landaulet, excellent condition; very reasonable. Plaza 8694, or Bernard, 118 East 60th St.

Packard limousine or touring cars, very reasonable, hour, month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8838.

ELEGANT Packard limousine, landaulet, for hire; day, week, monthly. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.,
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424, (102d St.)—Desirable room; every convenience; private family. Johnstone.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 56, (FACING PARK.)—LARGE SUNNY DESIRABLE ROOM; PRIVATE FAMILY; $5. LEROY.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson; Park. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Apt. 46.—Large, nicely furnished room; all conveniences; near subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive, comfortable outside room; eastern exposure. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $8 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderate priced.

SUNNY ROOM; private family; Central Park; opportunity learn English. Phone 4164 Riverside, Apartment 64.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH; all conveniences; private family

OUST SCHOOL HEAD IN BAYONNE CLASH

Members of Board of Education Thus Answer Dr. Carr's Charges of Graft.

MAYOR GARVEN IN THE CASE

Row Over Selection of Architect Will Be Carried to New Jersey State Board.

Most of the 68,000 or so residents of Bayonne, N. J., who, for the past week, had been awaiting the outcome of a row in the Board of Education, were stunned yesterday when the board, by a vote of six to three, decided to remove from office Dr. John W. Carr, Superintendent of Schools for the last six years. His dismissal was the outcome of charges he made in a statement at a meeting of the Board of School Estimate, in which he alleged some members of the board were implicated in a scheme to get $60,000 in connection with the naming of a school architect. He had charges preferred against him by Aaron A. Meliniker, President of the board, who drew resolutions which the board adopted by a vote of seven to two.

The trial was begun Monday night and ended at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. It was held in the Recorder's courtroom in the Municipal Building. Five hundred persons jammed the room and corridors, and hundreds stood in the street. The crowd generally sympathized with the Superintendent, and frequently cheered him. His friends arranged last night to hold an indignation meeting Monday night, and said they would ask the Board of Education for permission to hold it in the High School. They also said they would appeal to the State Board of Education.

The trial was marked by several sensations. Trustee Benjamin F. Conner testified that Henry J. Pelton, an architect of 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, told him Mayor Pierre P. Garven, counsel for Dr. Carr, Trustee Ignatius J. Hatton and Dr. Carr were each to get $2,000 providing he, Mr. Pelton, was named architect. Mr. Pelton swore he never made any such statement and that none of the three mentioned had ever spoken to him about money. He swore that Conner had told him he ought to give $10,000 if he got the appointment and $50,000 more by having the specifications changed. He said Conner told him he had only a few persons to deal with. Mr. Pelton said he told Mr. Conner he would not consider any such proposition.

Mayor Garven emphatically denied Conner's statement and accused him of perjury. Mr. Hatton swore Mr. Meliniker had suggested that a commission be got from the successful architect and had added the money would come from the architect's fees and not from any public fund. Mr. Meliniker declared Mr. Hatton had misinterpreted his remarks.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Garven visited County Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth's office and directed his attention to the Conner charge, and it probably will be taken up by the Grand Jury.

STALLO MUST PAY EX-WIFE.

Counterclaim Tells of $5,000 Repairs on $30,000 Sable Coat.

The Appellate Division yesterday, in reversing a judgment of the Supreme Court, decided in favor of Mae Harrington of Cleveland in a suit which she started here against her former husband, Edmund K. Stallo, on a note for $7,000 made out by Stallo. Mae Harrington obtained a divorce from Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland in 1898. In 1912 she obtained a decree against Stallo.

Stallo, in his defense, set up that he had paid out upward of $11,000 on account of his wife, and for this reason felt he did not owe her anything. One item in his counterclaim, upon which the court ruled against him, was the payment of more than $5,000 to a furrier for lengthening her $30,000 sable coat. The account in the store was in Mrs. Stallo's name, and when payment was demanded the wife had no immediate funds, and asked him to pay the bill, which he did.

Justice Scott, in the prevailing opinion, says:

"In effect, what the defendant did was to make his wife a present of the money, which he paid without legal compulsion, for her adornment."

Justice Laughlin, in a dissenting opinion, recites the facts that the then Mrs. Stallo owned the coat before her marriage to Stallo, had an income of $2,500 yearly from her father, $9,000 a year for the support and maintenance of her three children by Hanna, from the latter's estate, and was allowed about $10,000 a year for personal expenses by Stallo. The Justice recites that in view of these circumstances, the plaintiff gave an implied promise to reimburse Stallo when she asked him to pay the furrier's bill.

BONDHOLDER LOSES APPEAL

Sued Rock Island, but Central Trust Had Already Recovered.

The Appellate Division yesterday decided unanimously against Mrs. Marie Louise K. Watson in her efforts to collect $1,045, the value, with interest, of a $1,000 bond of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. The decision was in favor of the Central Trust Company of this city, which is trustee under a trust agreement by which $71,355,000 worth of stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, owned by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, was placed in its keeping.

There were bonds issued against this stock, one of which was owned by Mrs. Watson, and upon which she sued the railroad company because payment of interest was overdue. She obtained a verdict in the City Court, but lost on her appeal to the Appellate Term, and the latter court's ruling was affirmed yesterday.

The Central Trust Company, as trustee for the full amount of the $71,355,000 bond issue, had sued the railroad company in the Federal Court, and obtained a foreclosure decree permitting the trust company to sell the securities for the purpose of paying all expenses and the amount of the bonds and interest due on them.

Justice Clarke, who wrote the opinion, said in part:

"Her trustee, acting for and on her behalf, has already obtained a judgment of record for the amount of her coupon, for which she claimed she is entitled to another judgment in this court. She may not have two judgments for the same debts against the same defendant."

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, will deliver the principal address at a peace dinner under the auspices of the Brotherhood Bible Class of the St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, at 8:30 o'clock.

A French lecture on "Lafayette" will be given tonight at 8 o'clock in the French Y. M. C. A. Building, 100 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Professor D. Jordan of Columbia University.

Professor J. P. Xerides will speak in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Professor Xerides has just come from Armenia and will talk on conditions there.

The Chrysanthemum Show now being held in the greenhouses at Forest Park has been so successful that Park Commissioner Weir has decided to allow the exhibition to stay open on Sunday night. Electric lights have been installed so that the flowers may be viewed after dark.

CONFESS BLACK HAND PLOT.

Prisoners Say Youth Planned to Kidnap Girl.

Pasquale Piccerillo of 325 East Twenty-eight Street and his wife, Gaetana, who own the Broadway Transfer Express Company, with an office at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, got a Black Hand letter on Oct. 25, ordering them to carry $500 to the New Rochelle station of the New Haven Railroad that midnight and give it to a man leading a black dog if he should respond to Piccerillo's request for a match. The Piccerillos told Inspector Faurot and said the letter had contained threats to kill Pasquale, injure Mrs. Piccerillo, and kidnap their seventeen-year-old daughter, Catherine.

Sergeant Riordan, with Detectives Hoolahan, McElligitt, and Greco, loitered about the station dressed as baggagemen, and Piccerillo and his wife brought a package to represent a roll of bills, but no man with a black dog appeared. Instead other letters were received by the Piccerillos, and at last Mrs. Piccerillo was directed to visit Mrs. Lizzie Liorboddi, a fortune teller of 407 First Avenue. According to Mrs. Piccerillo, Mrs. Liorboddi told her she was threatened with great misfortunes and then repeated the threats contained in the letters.

At last came a letter telling Mrs. Piccerillo to give $500 to Giovanni Cusamas, whom she would find at First Avenue and Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. She handed him a parcel of paper wrapped in a marked twenty-dollar bill, and the detectives followed him to Twenty-ninth Street, where he met Santore Liorboddi, husband of the fortune teller, and Vincenzo Inglesso of 409 East Fifteenth Street. The detectives arrested all three, and later Biaggio Casessa, who lives in Twenty-first Street, but said he didn't know the number, and who had been seen much in the company of the others.

According to the detectives, some of the prisoners confessed Cusamas, who is only 20 years old and lives at 226 East Twenty-ninth Street, had conceived the plot, and had promised Liorboddi and Inglesso $50 each to kidnap Catherine, and bring her to him if the Piccerillos failed to pay.

ONE POET A BLACKSMITH.

Writers of Verse Testify Against Music Publisher.

Particulars of the advertising of John T. Newcomer or Hall in his search for persons willing to pay him money for the setting of their songs to music were given yesterday in the trial of Newcomer in the Federal District Court before Judge Foster on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Newcomer ran the John T. Hall Music Publishing Company of 2 Columbus Circle, and, according to the Government, swindled the would-be poets by flattering their songs when submitted to him in his competition and advising that they be set to music for a fee.

George H. Budd, proprietor of the Opera House Record of Easterville, Iowa, which circulates in the Middle West, stated that he had received from Newcomer on one occasion $110.50 for a full-page advertisement of his scheme and on another $15 for a three-quarter page. Samuel H. Rous, manager of the Record Department of the Victor Talking Machine Company at Camden, N. J., said all the doggerel verse he received from Newcomer's concern was at once consigned to the waste paper basket.

Among the witnesses yesterday were Robert James Caskey, a blacksmith of the Municipal Hospital at Philadelphia, who had written "The Boy Scouts Song"; Georgiana Hixson of Dayton, Ohio, who, at the age of 65, produced "You Can't Buy a Woman's Love"; Howard C. Wright, a train dispatcher of the Lackawanna at Factoryville, Penn., who sang "Wish for a Christmas Card from You", and Charles W. Townsend, who teaches school in Brooklyn and who wrote "I Love You Just the Same."

George Gordon Battle is defending Newcomer, and the trial will continue on Monday.

URGES BUSINESS MEN'S AID.

President Butler Seeks Their Advice in College Work.

The work in the research laboratories of the country, and particularly in the laboratories of the great universities, while fruitful of many good results, is conducted on the whole in a haphazard way and is not sufficiently well enough in hand to aid in a national crisis, according to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who with three members of the faculty of Columbia spoke last night on "University and Industry," at a meeting of the American Chemical Society, Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street.

Dr. Butler said in recent years we had begun to hear the voice calling this country to the conservation of its natural resources, but it was not until the United States received the shock of the European war that it began to realize the importance of organizing its forces, scientific and natural, for the combined strength of the nation.

The President of Columbia spoke for closer co-operation between the universities and the industries of the country. He said what Columbia needed more than anything else was co-operation with men who were at the head of industries. He was quite convinced that every great university should have with it a body of men from active life to be associated with its instructors, and described how this had been brought about at Columbia, particularly in the School of Architecture. He said three groups of architects each had selected three architects to visit the school one after another and help to relate more closely the work in the School of Architecture with the needs of the city. The aim is to have things done for academic ends done for the needs of the moment.

Other speakers were M. C. Whitaker, Professor of Chemical Engineering; W. J. Gies, Professor of Biological Chemistry, and Charles St. Lucke, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, all of Columbia.

BARNEY CORN GOES FREE.

Jury Refuses First Degree Verdict on Accomplice's Evidence.

Barney Corn, the west side gangster who was tried for the murder of Charles Miller in the Hotel Atlan at 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, was acquitted by a jury before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. The jurors remained out for more than twenty-four hours, having retired to their deliberations on Thursday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock with a charge from Judge Malone that they either find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree or acquit him.

Abe Levy, the lawyer who defended Corn, was certain that his client would go free, despite the testimony of Joseph Bourret, who turned State's evidence, that Corn was his accomplice in the killing of Miller on March 14 last. Bourret was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

The acquittal of Corn was a surprise to Judge Malone, who, on hearing the verdict of not guilty, abruptly discharged the jury, remarking:

"I am glad I do not share your responsibility."

To the defendant, who received the verdict with a quiet smile of confidence, the Judge declared:

"You, Sir, are turned loose."

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Fred Schoverling, one of the jurors in the case, became seriously ill, and a surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital was called into the jury room. After taking treatment Schoverling found himself well enough to remain in the jury room until the verdict was reached.

Frederick P. Morris Very Ill.

Frederick P. Morris, head of the Long Island News Company, is seriously ill at his home in Garden City, L. I. He has been connected with the company, which distributes practically all the newspapers read on Long Island and of which he is the proprietor, for more than forty-five years. Mr. Morris is a prominent Mason and a former President of Flushing.

Stock Losses Cause Suicide.

George L. Hart, 27 years old, a cotton expert, of Sherman Street, Morris Park, Queens Borough, was found dead in the bath room of his home by his wife last night, with a bullet wound in the right temple. According to the police he left a letter, in which he said that losses in gambling in stocks was the cause of his act.

MRS. LURATI WINS POINT.

Surrogate Indicates She Is Entitled to Accounting in Guggenheim Suit.

Surrogate Fowler announced yesterday that it was his opinion that Mrs. Amy G. Lurati, once known as Amy G. Tuska, is entitled to ask for an accounting of the executors of the estate of Benjamin Guggenheim, who was lost with the Titanic. The executors, Daniel, Isaac and Murry Guggenheim, have objected to rendering an accounting at this time, saying that they are paying Mrs. Lurati, who resides in San Remo, Italy, $7,500 yearly in accordance with the written agreement between her and Benjamin Guggenheim.

Reeve Schley, of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, who appeared in behalf of the executors, had proceeded to say that the annuity to Mrs. Lurati was because of her giving Mr. Guggenheim $150,000 worth of stock, when the court interrupted him, and the lawyer continued no further with that explanation.

There is an affidavit by Mr. Schley to the effect that there are many claims against persons in Paris that have been compromised, and that about 25,000 francs are still unpaid as a result of the compromises. It is also stated that payments are expected on these compromises as soon as the financial market, now upset by the war, returns to a more settled condition.

Mr. Schley further alleged that Mrs. Lurati was paid her last installment in July and no other payment is due until the last of December, and, therefore, she has no right to ask for an accounting at this time.

John S. Wise, Jr., attorney for Mrs. Lurati, told the court that he wanted to know all about the estate in order that he might be sure that his client's annuity is adequately secured. The Surrogate reserved decision.

BARNARD SEES '18 SANDWICH

Sophomores Win High Praise with Their Annual Show.

Barnard 1918 offered for approval its sophomore show, called "A Sophomore Sandwich," yesterday, and the college approved vociferously. It was advertised by "sandwich girls" with clever posters back and front, the ushers distributed sandwiches an inch square wrapped in oiled paper, and the program had two brown leaves and a white insert.

The "top slice" was a clever sketch by Hildegrade Diechmann, representing the woes of a wealthy householder in a small town, whose butler was elected Mayor. The "filling" was nuts, cream cheese, and more nuts. The first was a hit at the emphasis on "individualitee" at Barnard, and the everlasting "I." Eight young ladies stuck blackened faces through holes in an enormous cleF, and responded, each with her particular note to the vigorous leading of Sophie Amson. The highest note, Helen Stevens, always came out in a remarkably cracked shriek on the "tee" of "individualitee," and delighted the audience.

The cream cheese was a scene in the Milky Way, where a sophomore, Katharine Stewart, is trying to decide on what career she shall choose to enlighten and improve the world. The various stars of journalism, medicine, law, &c., come and plead their causes.

The "bottom slice" was brown bread, a take-off on college affairs.

GETS LINEN FROM BELGIUM.

New York Man Procures First Shipment Since War Began.

Frank Culley, a linen importer, returned yesterday from Europe, having succeeded, after a four months' struggle, in getting 900 cases of linen out of Belgium. He said that he began negotiations first with the State Department in June, and then went to Berlin to the War Department. Afterward Mr. Culley went to London and saw the United States and Belgian Ambassadors and Consul General Skinner.

Finally he got in touch with the Foreign Office, and then crossed over to Rotterdam and spent four weeks in negotiations with the Dutch authorities, waiting for the linens to leave Belgium. He applied for a permit to go to Brussels to the mills, but his application was refused by the German military authorities. No one but those connected with the American Relief Fund are allowed to go into Belgium now, he says.

Before the linens could be shipped from Rotterdam Mr. Culley had to show the British authorities that the goods were made by Belgian workmen in a Belgian-owned mill, and that there was no German interest in the concern.

Mr. Culley said that this was the first big shipment of manufactured goods out of Belgium since the war. Linen had gone up in price very much in England on account of the demand made by the Government on the manufacturers, and several of the heavy grades could not be obtained now because the mill owners could not get the necessary yarn.

ACCUSED INNOCENT WOMAN.

Mrs. Cimiotti Withdraws Divorce Suit Due to Mixed Identities.

The marked resemblance between Walter E. Cimiotti, an automobile dealer, and the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Crammond, caused Mr. Cimiotti to be sued for a divorce and Mrs. Crammond to be named as the co-respondent after detectives had trailed Mr. Crammond for a month, according to evidence before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Etta Cimiotti obtained permission to withdraw her complaint, because of the error of her detectives. Mrs. Crammond demanded costs and was completely exonerated by the Justice.

"It must be admitted," Justice Giegerich said, "that the name of an innocent woman has been dragged into the case through the gross neglect of the plaintiff and her alleged detectives."

Mr. Cimiotti, who lives at 511 West 113th Street, was made defendant on July 3 of this year. When he demanded a bill of particulars, his wife named Mrs. Elizabeth Crammond. Mr. Cimiotti soon established that Mr. Crammond closely resembled him. He reported the fact to his wife's attorneys in asserting his innocence. It was arranged that Mr. Crammond should stand on a street corner while the witnesses for Mrs. Cimiotti be requested to identify him as Mr. Cimiotti. Later the two men were seen by the witnesses together, with the result that apologies were made by Mrs. Cimiotti and a request was made to withdraw the action.

CLARK MAY NAME WILSON.

President Will Be Unopposed, Missouri Committeeman Avers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—According to Edward F. Goltra, member of the Democratic National Committee from Missouri, Champ Clark will make the speech in the convention of 1916 putting President Wilson in renomination.

"President Wilson will have no opponent in the convention," Mr. Goltra said today. "It will be a united party. All the groups are cohering. Champ Clark, I believe, will be the man who will nominate Wilson for re-election.

"Everywhere I go I find everybody eager for preparedness. In the country the farmers are talking for it; in the cities the response is almost universal. And everywhere the sentiment seems to be exceedingly strong for Wilson.

"Who of the Republican candidates can compare with him? That is what one hears everywhere. St. Louis is working energetically for both conventions. A $200,000 fund has been raised and it looks as if St. Louis will be favored."

Mr. Goltra, who has visited many cities, sounding sentiment, said that the attacks of Mr. Bryan upon the Administration's preparedness program had not been endorsed.

Express Drivers on Strike.

The drivers of the local express companies running between Newark, N. J., and New York struck yesterday. Ten companies were affected and the transportation of goods between the two cities was interrupted considerably.

ENTIRE POST ESTATE GOES TO DAUGHTER

Fortune of $32,000,000 Gained Through Evidence Given by Testator When Bankrupt.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—Despite the carefully prepared will of C. W. Post, it now seems likely that the entire estate of the cereal manufacturer, estimated at $32,000,000, will go to his daughter, Marjorie, now Mrs. Edward Close of Greenwich, Conn.

Several years ago Post went through the Bankruptcy Court, and in the testimony given at the time Post stated that the Postum Cereal Company was founded and built up out of a small fund of $750 which was saved up by the original Mrs. Post and placed to the credit of their daughter Marjorie.

As part of the same testimony, it is a matter of record that Mr. Post swore that the company was the property of Marjorie and that he was her agent. This has never been corrected, according to the record, and Mrs. Close will become sole owner of the company.

An attempt has been made to straighten out the legal tangle, but it is understood that Mrs. Close will ask for all moneys coming to her, and aside from a small share which was given outright to the present Mrs. Post during the life of the deceased, she will get nothing of the fortune, which she was to have inherited.

KILLS GIRL FIRING AT MAN.

Police Find Young Woman Dead After Quarrel Between Suitors.

Nellie Khatoolian, 14 years old, was shot at 1:30 o'clock this morning in her home on the third floor of 428 West 125th Street, when Michael Dicuccio, 21 years old, a tailor, said to be betrothed to her, quarreled with Carlo Tadvtein, 25 years old, a carpenter, of 305 East Twenty-eighth Street, who wished to enter the flat to call on the girl.

Lieutenant Miller of the 125th Street Police Station, which is four doors from the tenement, heard two shots this morning and sent Policemen McGann and Huber to investigate. When they entered the third floor apartment, they found the girl dead on a mattress on the floor of the front room and Dicuccio kneeling beside her praying. On the floor was the revolver with two cartridges exploded.

The police arrested Dicuccio on a charge of homicide and Tadvtein as a material witness and both were locked up in the 125th Street Station. According to the story told to the police, Tadvtein came to the apartment and asked Dicuccio to admit him. Dicuccio told Tadvtein that he was going to marry the girl, and refused to let him in. In the quarrel that followed, the police say that Dicuccio shot twice at Tadvtein, missing him both times, but one bullet struck the girl in the back of the head, killing her.

HOLD AMERICAN CAPTIVE.

Mexicans Demand Ransom—One Killed—Americans to the Rescue.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 12.—After the killing here tonight of Manuel Ynigo, a Mexican, by Sidney Simpson, a cattleman whom Ynigo had accompanied to the border to obtain ransom money, a band of Americans was organized for the purpose of rescuing J. H. Haas, an American cattle buyer, and another American whose name could not be learned, who have been held for several days by the Mexicans at Sasabo, Sonora, twenty-five miles southwest of here.

Ynigo came with Simpson to receive $3,000, which had been demanded as ransom for the other Americans. Simpson left the Mexican near the Nogales electric light plant, telling him he would get the money.

Instead he returned a few minutes later with a revolver and opened fire on the Mexican. Six bullets took effect.

Persons organizing the rescue party declared they would endeavor to rescue Haas an dthe other American tomorrow before the Mexicans at Sasabo learned of the death of Ynigo.

PART OF SALARY TO WIDOW.

Indiana Official Fulfils Promise to Dying Predecessor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—Governor Samuel M. Ralston tonight announced the appointment of Evan B. Stotsenburg of New Albany as successor to Attorney General Richard M. Milburn, who died on Tuesday. Mr. Stotsenburg agreed to give $2,500 of his annual salary of $7,500 to Mr. Milburn's widow. Governor Ralston promised Mr. Milburn on his deathbed that he would endeavor to make some provision for Mrs. Milburn.

Dr. Charles A. Church Dead.

Dr. Charles A. Church, President of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons, died yesterday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Norwich, N. Y., and was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and the New York Homeopathic College. Dr. Church was a member of the staff of the Passaic General Hospital, and was chief surgeon of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital of Passaic at the time of his death. He was a former President of the New Jersey Medical Club and the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society. His wife and one son survive him.

25,000 More Rockefeller's Guests.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 12.—A second section of school children, numbering 25,000, were the guests of John D. Rockefeller at the Cleveland flower show today. Ample arrangements for handling the big crowd were made and the children had more chance to enjoy the show than yesterday, when a like throng jammed the big coliseum to overflowing.

Aged Sisters' Wills Charred.

Partly burned and charred, two wills made by Mrs. Mary Kehoe and Miss Susan Little, sisters, who were burned to death on Oct. 3 in their home in Newton Street, Newark, were offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Surrogate Stickel certified them to the Orphans' Court for a ruling as to their relevancy in disposing of the estates. Mrs. Kehoe, who was 70 years old, left $2,500, and Miss Little, who was 68, was worth $4,000.

A Real Smart Velour—



A distinguished hat of a quality that you can't equal for less than double the price

$5 Style $2.75
$5 Quality

Kaufman

Manhattan's Man Hatter

45 Stores All Cities

The Entente Cordiale

There's no better way to preserve peaceful relations between yourself and the weather this Winter than by buying one of our

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Varsity Six Hundred Overcoats.

In single and double breasted models.

For $18 you can get wonderful value. For $30, $40 and $50—the finest materials with rich silk linings.

But—

At $25 we make extra effort to give highest possible value.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Now Playing Geraldine Farrar

In the Lasky Paramount Feature Production,

"Carmen"

By arrangement with Morris Gest, at the

Princess

THEATRE, 39th St., near Broadway.

Continuous Daily

(Including Sunday)

NOON TO 11 P. M.

PRICES 25c. AND 50c.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
Wm. Gillette For 2 Weeks Only Secret Service

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Tel. 3693 Bryant. Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

After the Play Visit Danse de Folies.
ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. LAST MAT. TODAY 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS LAST TIME TONIGHT IN "MISS INFORMATION."
MONDAY, NOV. 15—Seats Now.
BAYARD VEILLER'S
"Back Home"
FROM IRVIN COBB'S "JUDGE PRIEST" STORIES.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Young America"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

FULTON West 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ARNOLD DALY in "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS.
LAST 3 WEEKS OF D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats. 25c. 50c & $1.00

LONGACRE West 48th Street. Bryant 28. Evs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY 2:20.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
In the Romantic Comedy "THE GREAT LOVER"

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c. 75c, $1.

CANDLER THEATRE..... SPECIAL MATINEE
Next Tuesday in PLASTOMIMIC
Art. at 3. DANCES, assisted by
Seats Now. LADA SYMPHONY ORCH.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M., 10c and 25c.
Natural Color Motion Pictures. Europe's Fighting Forces

Cort Theatre
Princess Pat
WITH ELEANOR PAINTER
BLOSSOM-HEIDELBERT MUSICAL HIT

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mats. Today 25 & 50c.
"A Pair of Sixes"
Next Week—Mme. Petrova in "The Revolt."

STANDARD B'way & 30th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "POTASH & PERLMUTTER"
Next Week..... "KICK IN"

JAPANESE ART PRODUCT SHOW
Next Monday, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
AT HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE,
Broadway, 67th Street.

W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:15.
Cort Theatre
Princess Pat
WITH ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1
"A Pair of Sixes"
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Next Week..... "KICK IN"

JAPANESE ART PRODUCT SHOW
Next Monday, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
AT HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE,
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Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun)
Castles in the Air and Ice Palace

Supper & Dancing. | Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Lunch. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, or la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations. Din. Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

Triangle Plays This Week: "A Janitor's Wife's Temptation," Willard Mack in "Aloha Oe," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose." Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats. 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

SUNDAY, NOV. 21ST, 1915, 3:30 P. M.
A Concert at Hotel Astor
Under the Auspices of
AMERICAN WOMEN OF GERMAN DESCENT, INC.
For the Benefit of the
VAN STEUBEN RED CROSS FUND
Well-known Artists Will Appear.
Tickets at Tyson Stands, $1.50.

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Art Gifts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:15.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
Concert Sunday 8:15. 15 ALL-STAR ACTS.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices
Rose Sydell (Herself) and The London Belles

A Real Smart Velour—

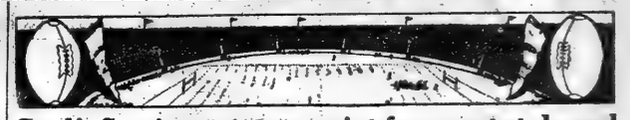
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$5 Style $2.75
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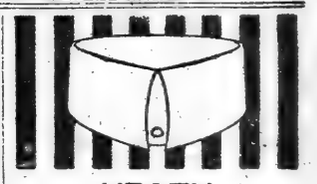
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Colored Views and Motion Pictures by Mr. Elmendorf.
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GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray
10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People
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ALL NOVELTY PROGRAM. "HIP" STARS and Features. Entire Skating Ballet of 300.

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LAST 2 DAYS TWILIGHT SLEEP
Women Only 2:30, 4 & 8. Men Only 9:15 P. M.

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IMPERIAL MANCHU TROUPE, ALL SEATS RESERVED
Brown & Lill, Anthony & Mack, 20 Others.
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c., 35c., 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE TODAY Mat. 2:15.
Tonight at 8:15. HOHEIT TANZT WALZER.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15.
Piano Recital HUNTER WELSH
AEOLIAN HALL, TOMORROW AFT. at 3.
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
EVAN WILLIAMS
CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 16, at 3.
Only Piano Recital This Season—FANNIE
Bloomfield Zeisler
STEINWAY PIANO. (Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.)

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To-morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3, Carnegie Hall.
Opening Concert of the Sunday Series.
A Programme devoted entirely to ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.
DVORAK, 4th Symphony; WAGNER, "Siegfried" Idyl"; TSCHAIKOWSKY, "Romeo and Juliet"; GRIEG, Elegiac Melodies; LISZT, "Tasso."
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Carnegie Hall, Wed., Nov. 17, at 3.
Piano Recital. Seats now 50c. to $2.
Mgt. Max Elser, Jr. Steinway Piano.

Carl
First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Twelfth Street. Next Monday, Nov. Fifteenth, at eight fifteen.
FREE ORGAN CONCERT.
WM. C. CARL, Organist.
Soloist: ANDREA SARTO, BARITONE, Lately of Metropolitan Opera.

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HOCHSTEIN
Seats 50 cts. to $2, on sale at Box Office.

GODOWSKY
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3.
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 16, at 8:15.
FIRST VIOLIN RECITAL HEGEDUS
Tickets at Box Office. Management Antonia Sawyer.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, Sun., Nov. 14, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL—CHARLES MacMICHAEL

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Beethoven RECITAL by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.
SONG RECITAL by CAROLINE HUDSON-ALEXANDER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Sandbox. 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Mat. Sat. M. Tu. W. Th. Fri., Comparative Comedies 2:15 & Fr. Ev., Sat. Mat. & Ev., "Helena's Husband," &c. 50c.

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The New York Times



MONTENEGRIN BATTERY, PARTLY CONCEALED ON A MOUNTAIN LEDGE, IN ACTION AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

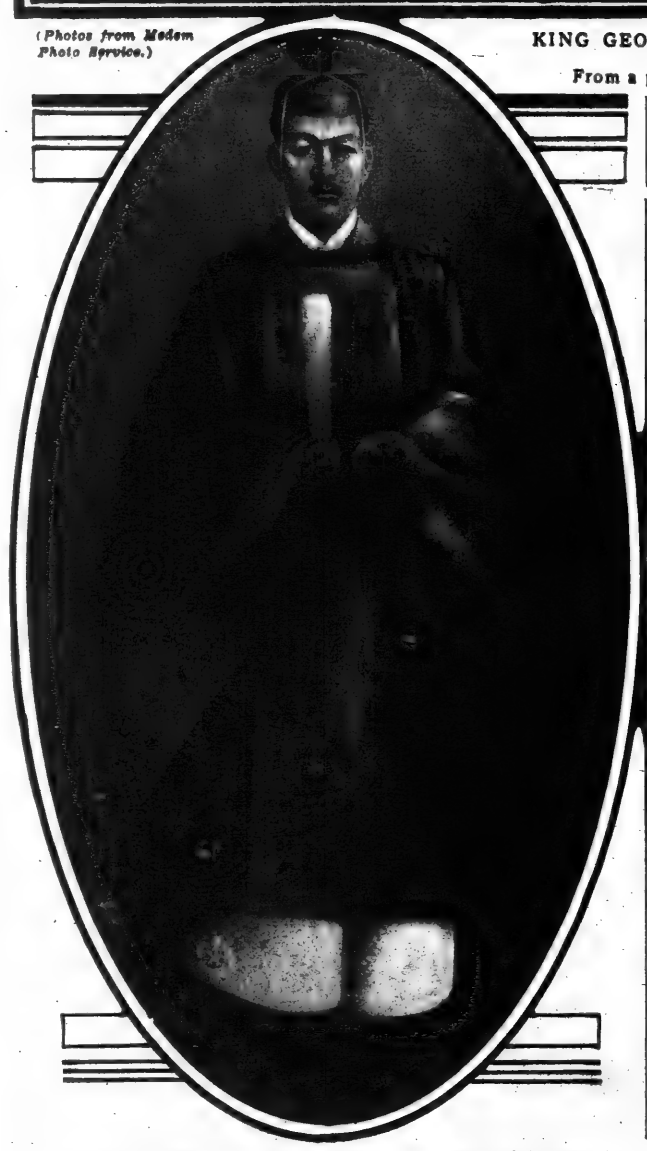


(Photos from Medem Photo Service.)

KING GEORGE V., WITH PRESIDENT POINCARE, REVIEWING FRENCH TROOPS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.
From a photograph taken shortly before the King's horse fell, severely injuring him.



DUTCHMAN, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE FAMOUS FOREIGN LEGION FIGHTING FOR FRANCE, RETURNS TO HIS HOME AND CHILDREN, HAVING LOST A LEG IN BATTLE.



Emperor Yoshihito of Japan Wearing the Ceremonial Robes in Which He, on Last Wednesday at Kioto, Proclaimed to His Imperial Ancestors His Accession to the Throne.



AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS DRAGGING ONE OF THEIR HEAVY GUNS UP A MOUNTAIN SIDE TO BE USED AGAINST THE ITALIANS.
(Photo from Pictorial Photo Service.)



WILLIAM M. CHASE--BY HIMSELF.
From Mr. Chase's portrait of himself painted for the Art Museum of Richmond, Ind., just finished and here reproduced for the first time.



MRS. S. BRYCE WING,
Formerly Miss Marie Tailer,
Daughter of Mr and
Mrs. J. Lee
Tailer.
(Photo © by Mr. and Mrs. Braden.)



MISSES LOUISA LIVINGSTON, ADELAIDE FLINT, AND LOUISE TREVOR,
Bridesmaids at the Wedding of Miss Marie Tailer to S. Bryce Wing.
(Photo © by Mr. and Mrs. Braden.)



MRS. THOMAS F. PLUNKETT,
Formerly Miss Katharine Hutton.
(Photo by W. Burden Stage.)



MISS ELISABETH HALDANE,
Debutante Daughter of Mrs. William Henry Haldane.
(Photo by Misses Selby.)



MRS. DEVEREUX MILBURN, FORMERLY MISS NANCY STEELE.
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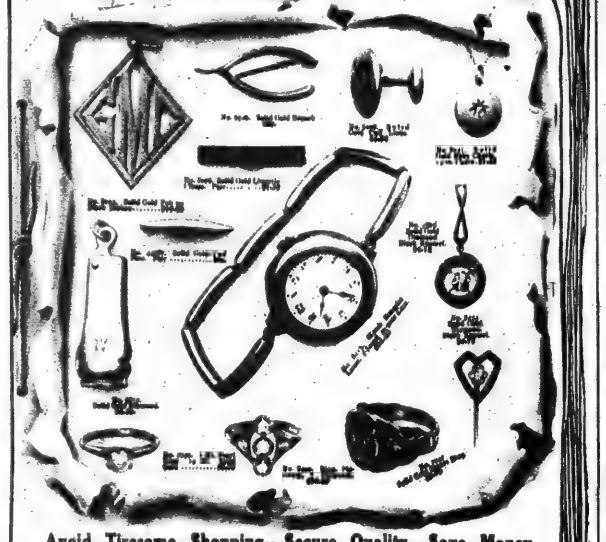
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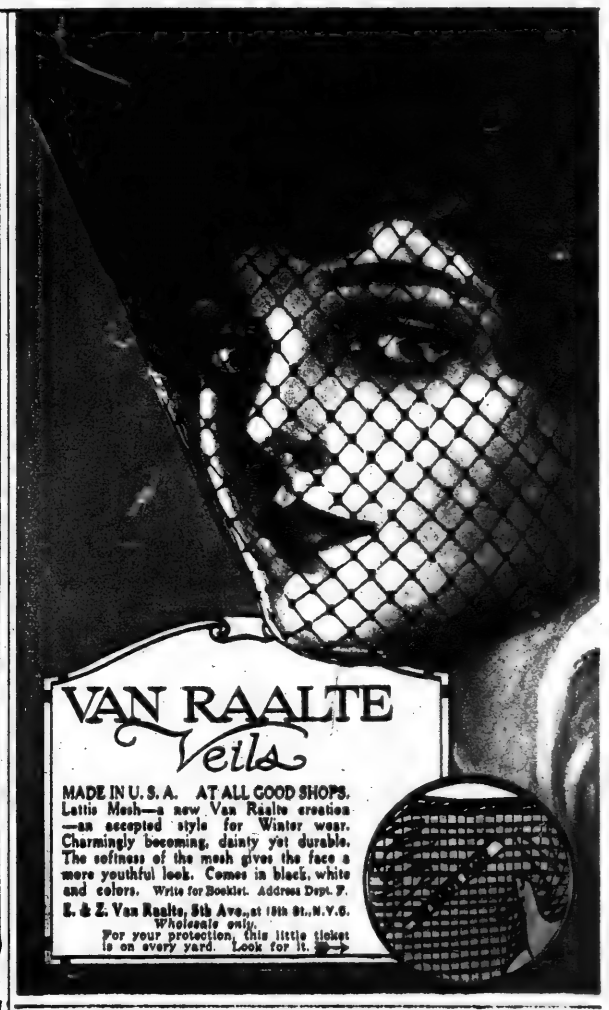
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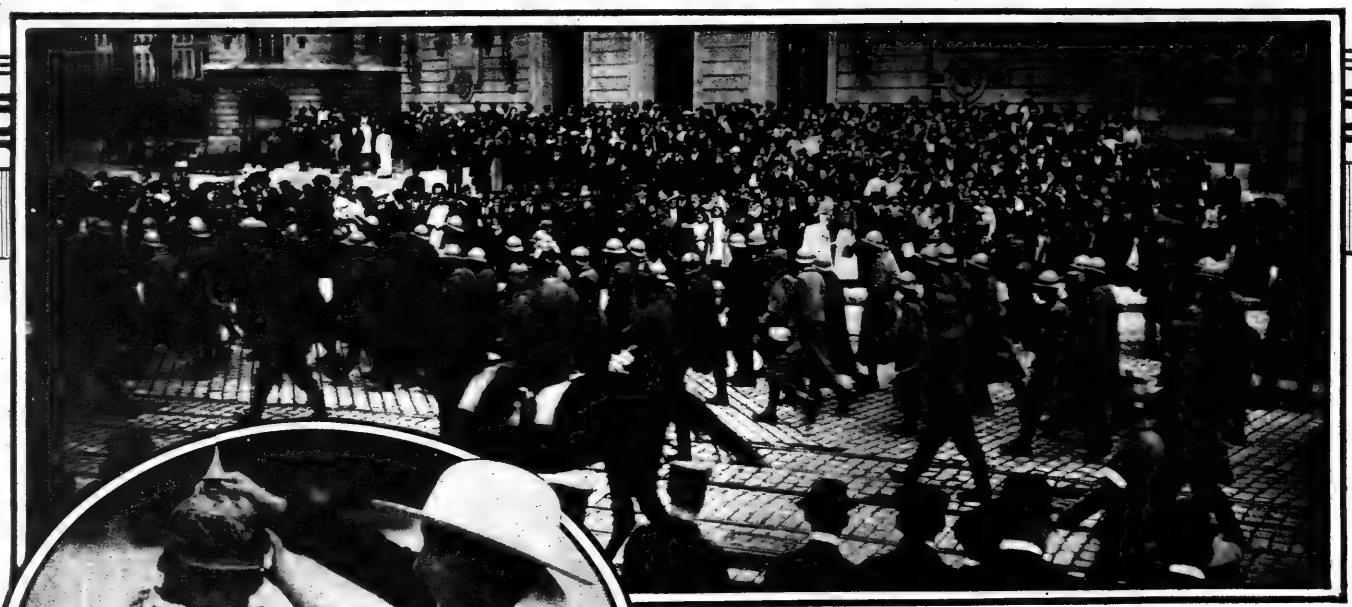
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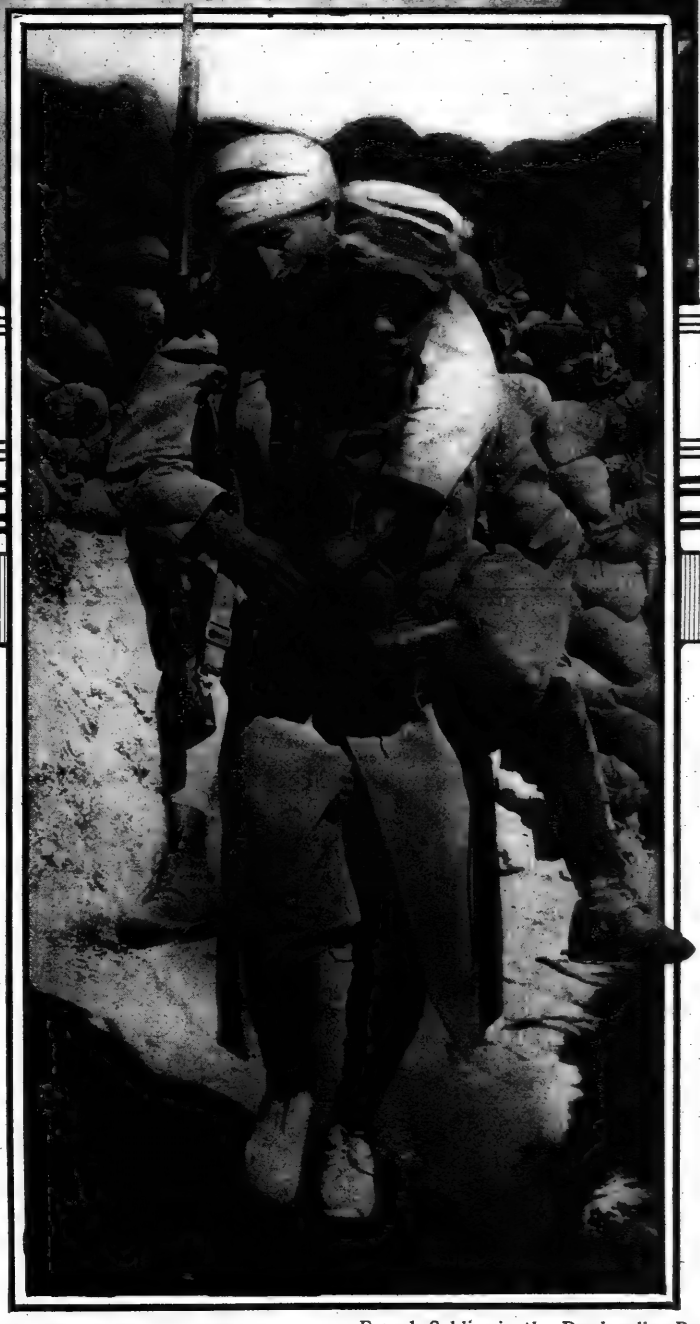
FIRST REGIMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS, LANDED AT SALONIKI TO AID THE SERBIANS, MARCHING THROUGH THE HEART OF THE GREEK PORT.





Paris Child Weeps Over Having to Try On a German Helmet.
(Photo by Wyndham.)

French, Captured in Northern France, Marching Through Lille. They Are Wearing Their New Shrapnel-Proof Helmets.
(Photo by A. Grohs.)



French Soldier in the Dardanelles Bearing a Wounded Comrade from the Firing Line.



BRITISH TROOPS, WHO DISEMBARKED AT SALONIKI, PASSING A FRENCH REGIMENT HALTED ON THE ROAD TO THE SERBIAN FRONTIER.
(Photos © American Press Assn.)



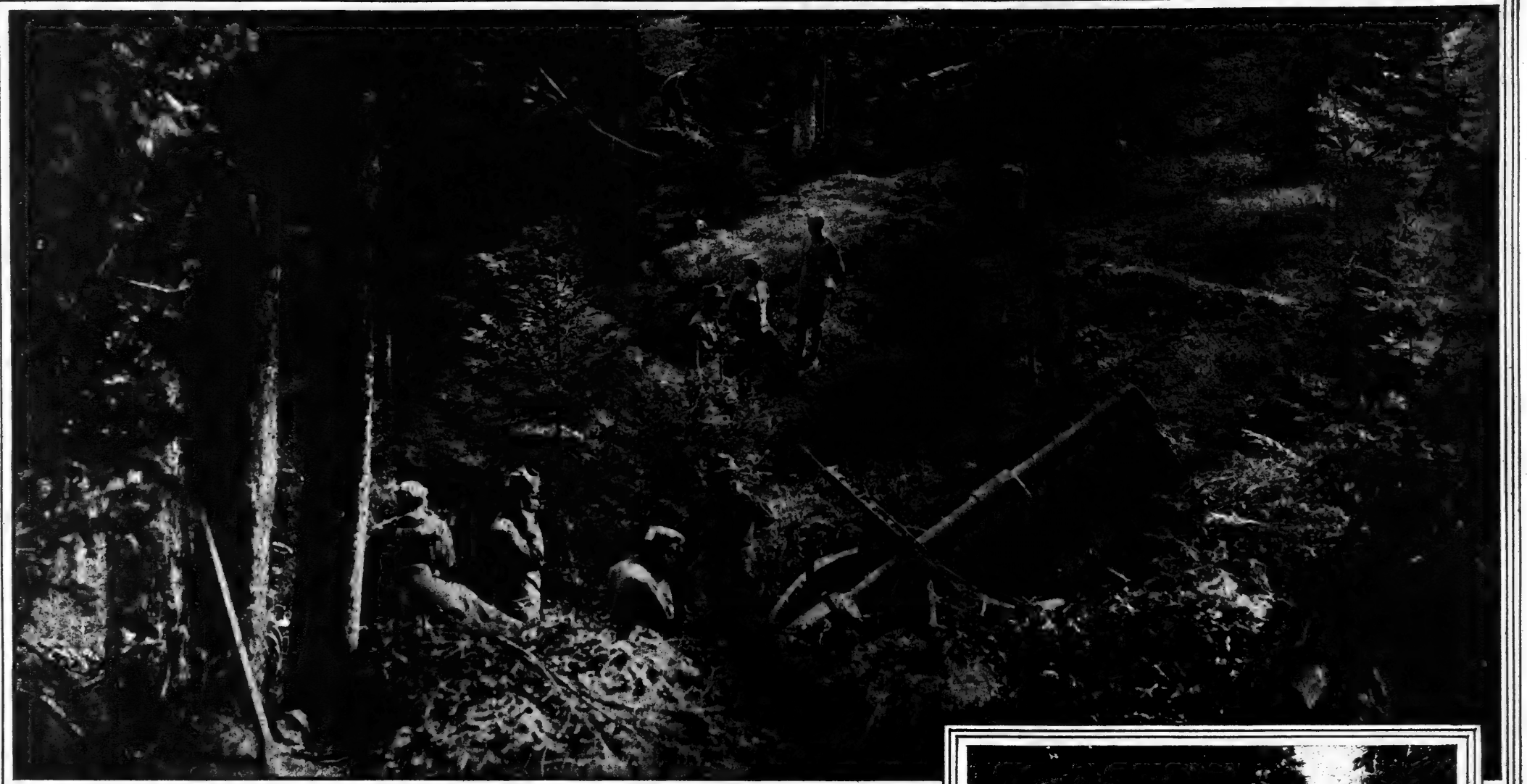
Greek and French Infantrymen Fraternizing and Making Merry to the Music of a Gypsy Band in Saloniki.



FRENCH INFANTRY MARCHING OUT OF THE GREEK PORT OF SALONIKI ON THEIR WAY TO THE SERBIAN FRONTIER. A SLENDER MINARET, THE PARAPETS OF A FORTRESS, AND THE WATERS OF THE GULF OF SALONIKI CAN BE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND. IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND AN ITINERANT GREEK BAND IS SHOWN SERENADING THE PASSING TROOPS.

From an Official Photograph Obtained for Exclusive Publication in The Times.

(Photo © by the American Press Association.)

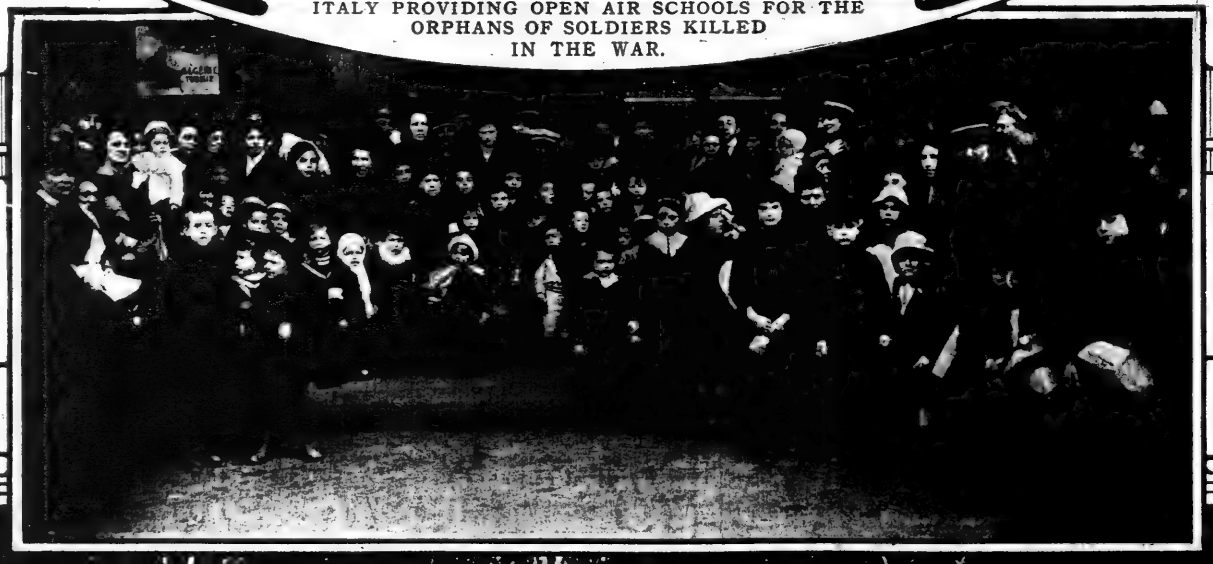


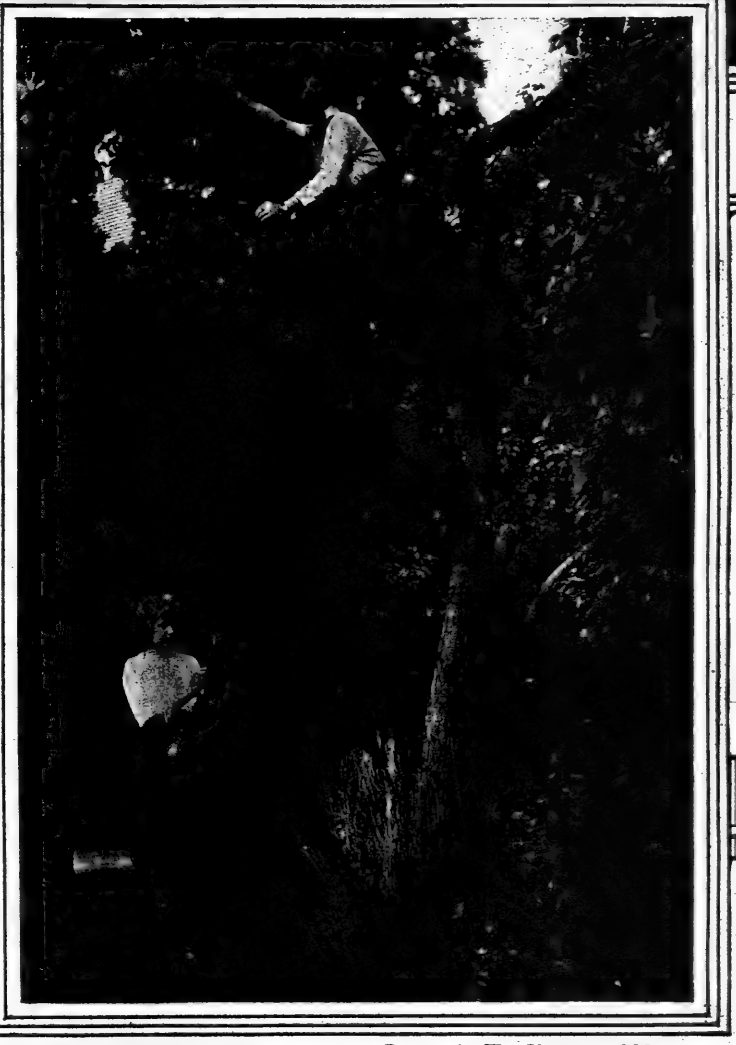
TWO OF THE NEW AUSTRIAN 15 CM. MORTARS, HALF BURIED IN SOIL AND UNDERGROWTH, BLASTING A WAY THROUGH SERBIA.

(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



ITALY PROVIDING OPEN AIR SCHOOLS FOR THE ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE WAR.



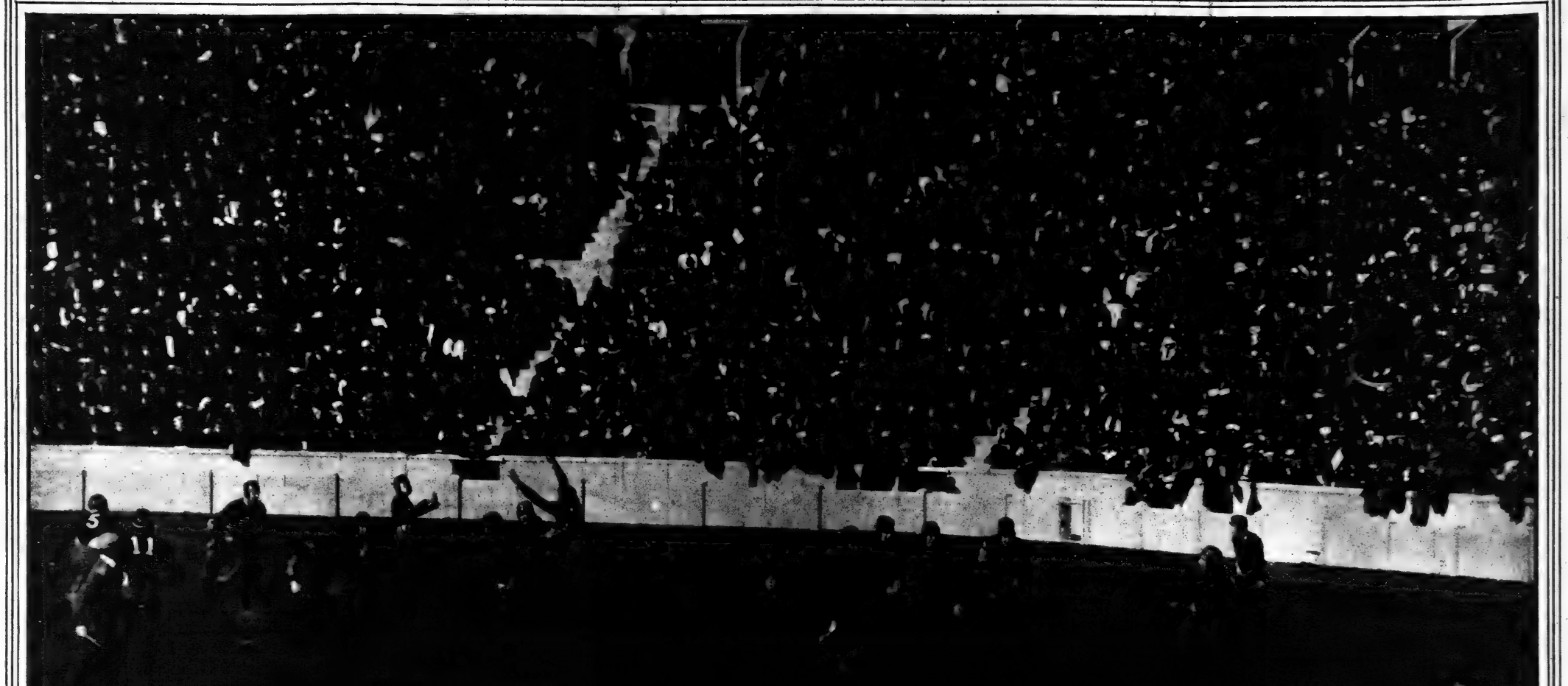


French War Orphans at the Railway Station at Lyon, About to be Sent to Cannes, on the Mediterranean, for the Winter.
(Photos from Medem Photo Service.)

Due to the War Shortage of Men on English Farms, Girls in Knickerbockers Gather Damsons to be Used in Making the Blue Carpet Dyes Usually Obtained from Germany.



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS, WITH RIFLES STACKED, RESTING IN A FLOWER GARDEN UNDER THE TREES AFTER A LONG MARCH.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



CAPTAIN MAHAN OF HARVARD KICKING FROM THE 45-YARD LINE IN THE GAME WITH PRINCETON IN PALMER STADIUM, RESULTING IN A HARVARD VICTORY OF 10 TO 6.



Mahan Making a Feature Run with the Ball, Strongly Backed.

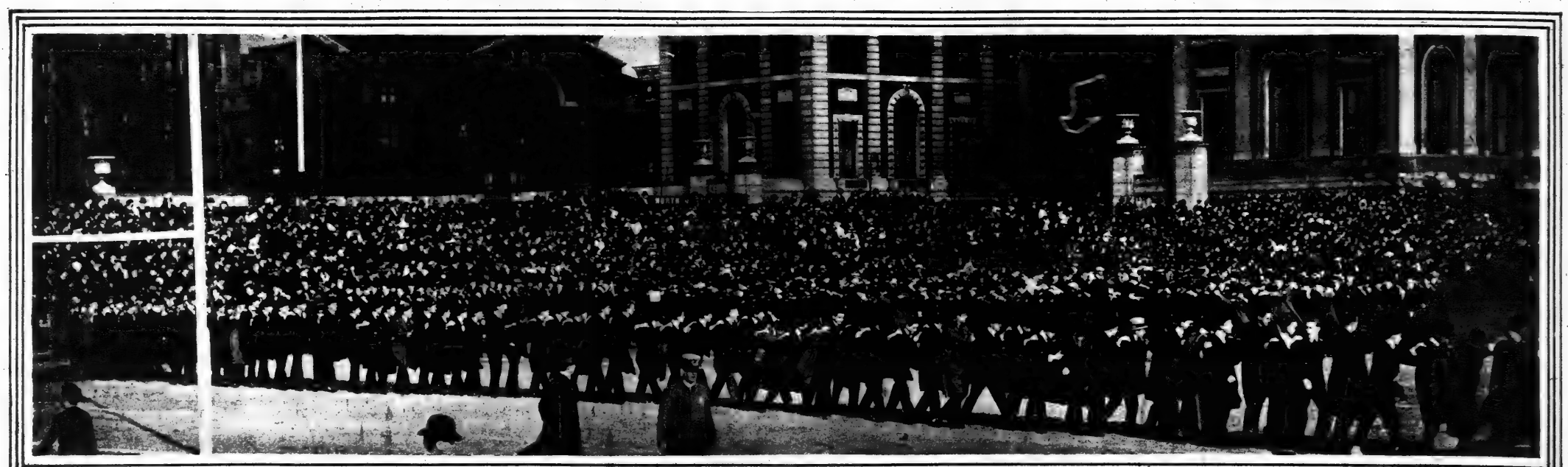
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)



DRIGGS OF PRINCETON RUNNING WITH THE BALL ON A FAKE KICK FORMATION IN THE VERY SHADOW OF HARVARD'S GOAL POSTS.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)



MRS. WILLIAM A. PRIME, JR.,
Formerly Miss Ruth Shaw Kennedy.
(Photo by Campbell Studio.)



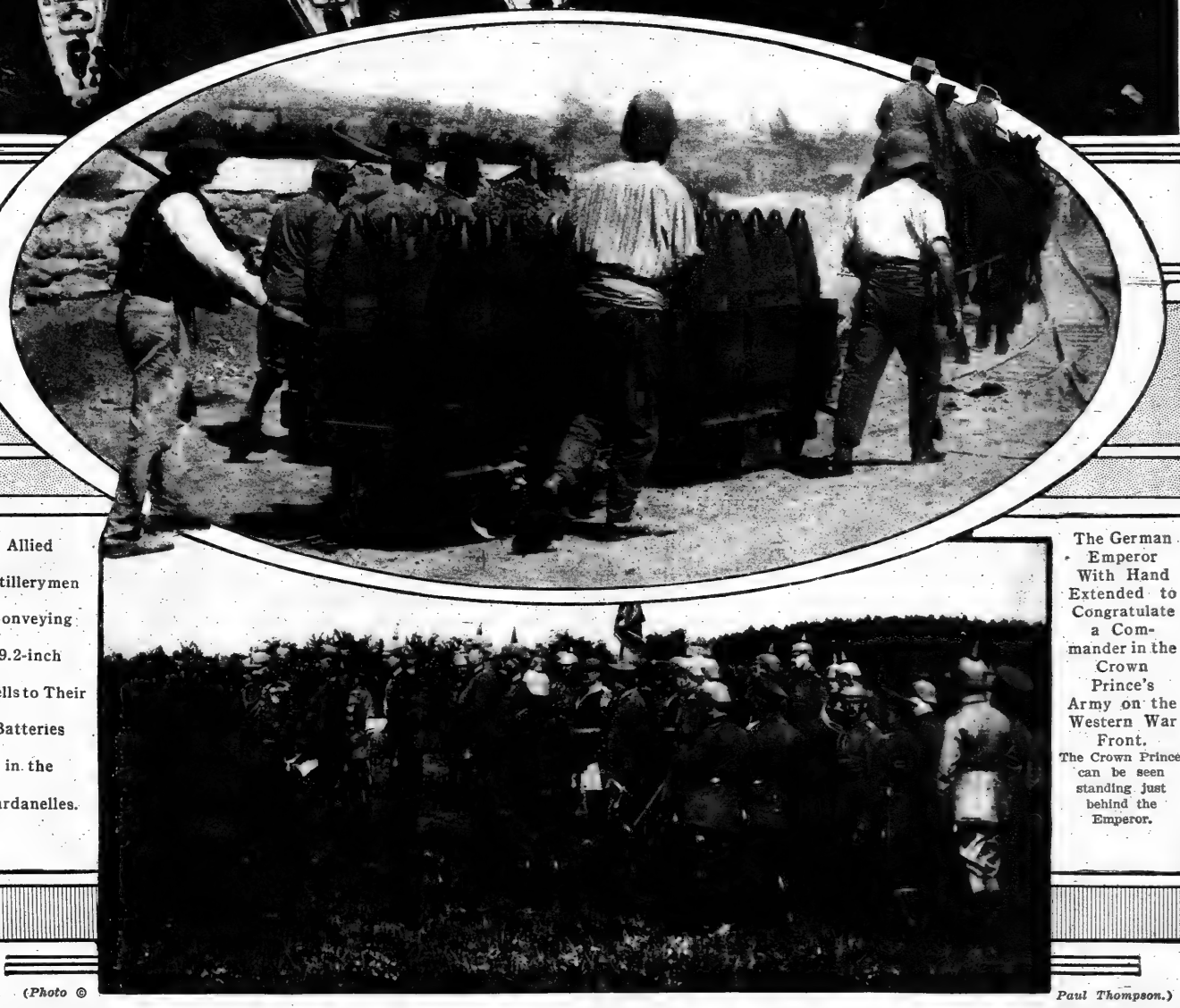
COLUMBIA STUDENTS, IN LOCKSTEP FORMATION, MARCHING AROUND SOUTH FIELD AS A PRELIMINARY TO THE DEFEAT OF THE STEVENS ELEVEN.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



Paris Crowds Flocking to the Invalides to See the Guns, Aeroplanes, and Other War Material Captured from the Germans in the Recent Champagne Attacks.



"WHEN TWO IS COMPANY"—BY R. F. MAYNARD.
From the Exhibition of the New York Water Color Club, Fine Arts Building.
(Photo by Peter A. Juley)



Allied Artillerymen Conveying 9.2-inch Shells to Their Batteries in the Dardanelles.

(Photo © Paul Thompson.)

The German Emperor With Hand Extended to Congratulate a Commander in the Crown Prince's Army on the Western War Front.
The Crown Prince can be seen standing just behind the Emperor.



REFUGEES FLEEING FROM THEIR WAR-RUINED HOMES IN RUSSIAN POLAND.
(Photo by International Press Exchange.)



PEGGY WOOD IN "YOUNG AMERICA,"
At the Gaiety Theatre.
(Photo by Sarony, Fifth Avenue.)



CHARLOTTE, PREMIERE SKATER, IN "HIP HIP HOORAY,"
At the Hippodrome.
(Photo by Count Jean de Strelecki.)



LOLA FISHER IN "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY,"
At the Lyceum Theatre.
(Photo by Sarony, Fifth Avenue.)

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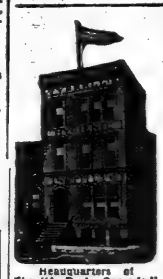
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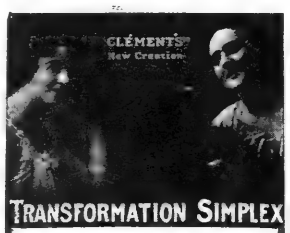
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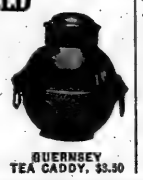
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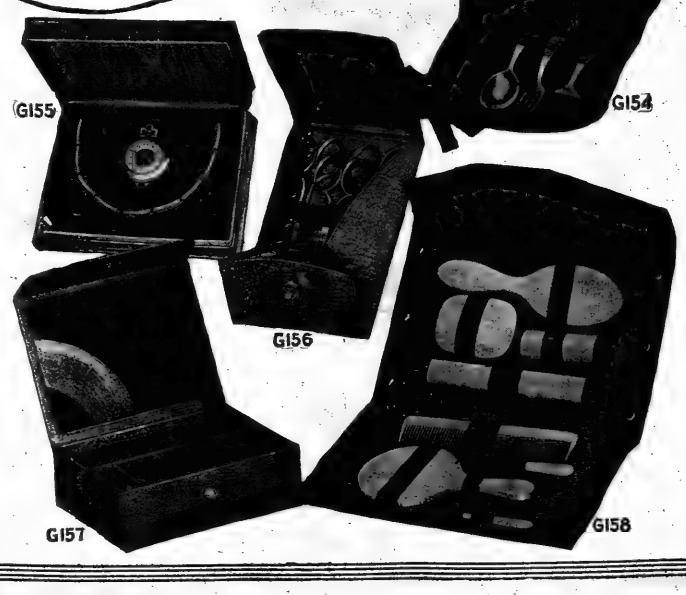
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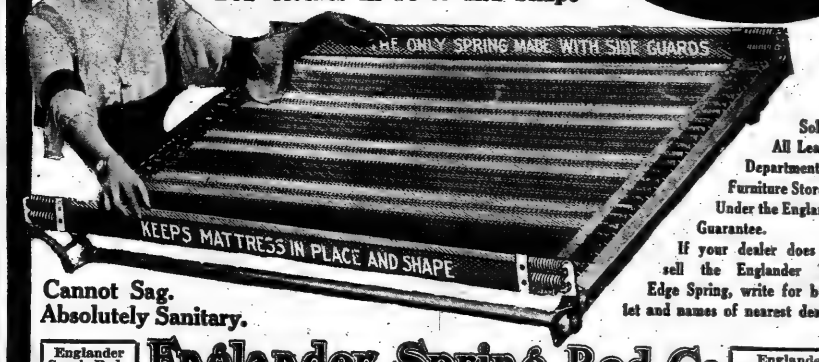
Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

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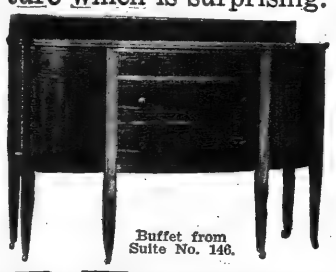
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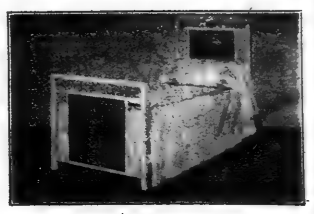
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday partly cloudy; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,113. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1915.—102 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

YALE VANQUISHES PRINCETON, 13 TO 7

Sensational Work of Shevlin's Rejuvenated Team Amazes a Crowd of 50,000.

GUERNSEY CROWNED A HERO

Kicks 54 Yards for Field Goal and Also Hoists Long Punt Over Tibbott's Head.

WAY SCORES TOUCHDOWN

Trying for a Tie as Game Is Ending, Tigers Lose Ball Near Eli Goal on Lateral Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—From the cavernous depths of despair a battered and beaten Yale team, exhilarated with a new and mighty spirit, rose majestically from its depression in the Yale bowl this afternoon and accomplished the stunning achievement of the football season by humiliating Princeton's confidence-filled eleven by a score of 13 to 7. The gripping intensity of the Elis' wonderful uphill fight tingled the nerves of a crowd of more than 50,000 persons, who could hardly believe their eyes when speedy rushes of the Tiger horde fell before the undeniable, crushing punishment of Captain Alex Wilson's clan of supermen.

"Beware the Greeks bearing gifts," they sang of old and on their way back home tonight the sore and heartbroken Tigers are saying "beware the Elis with their hard luck yarns." Princeton came here today to take part in the obsequies of Yale's misfortune, but the flowers and condolences were wasted, for there was no Yale funeral. The early season wounds which had left Yale on a bed of pain were all healed and instead of leading a funeral cortège, Princeton looked on dumfounded to see Yale wake from her hypnotic spell of unconsciousness, even as Trilby opened her eyes under the spell of Svengali.

Shevlin the Svengali.

Tom Shevlin was the Svengali who lifted the Elis from their lethargy. As he drives the big lumberjacks in his Minnesota camps, the fiery Yale end stirred the sleepy Blue eleven into action. He brought order out of chaos.

Otis Guernsey, Yale's kicking full back, and "Pie" Way, the Blue's husky right tackle, took their places this afternoon in Yale's football history along with the long list of gridiron heroes so well known in Yale song and story. Guernsey, out of the game a cripple most of the season, was the trump card Yale had been holding up her sleeve. He blossomed today into a great kicker, and not only lifted two drop kicks over the Tigers' goal posts, but he triumphantly outpunted the two heralded Princeton kickers, Driggs and Law.

After he had put Yale into the running, Way rose to the heights of gridiron greatness early in the third period, when he picked up Dave Tibbott's fumble on Princeton's 12-yard line and rushed the ball over for a touchdown.

Meantime Princeton was putting up a great fight. Driggs and Tibbott seemed to be able to gallop around Yale's ends at will for big gains. The Tigers concentrated the power of their attack in the second period, and inch by inch they backed the formidable line of Blue back over her own goal line for a touchdown.

Anybody's Game to the Last.

A football crowd was never more enthusiastic over a football game. Every moment of it was interesting and every move was followed with nerve racking anxiety by both Yale and Princeton sympathizers. It was anybody's game right up to the end, and while Princeton men are saying tonight that Yale luck plays its part, they must also admit that there was a dogged persistency behind the luck which marks the victor in every battle.

The last five minutes of this game seemed an age long. Princeton had Yale on the run in her own territory. Moore and Dickerman, the Tigers' backs, fresh from the side lines, tore great holes in the Yale line and brought the Yale goal nearer to them at each savage plunge. Yale's thousands of bareheaded students begged and implored the Elis to thwart the Tiger rush. They could not do it. Princeton came on and on, nearer and nearer to touchdown, which, with a goal following, would tie the score at 13 to 13.

The ball was on the thirty yard line. Now it was up to the twenty yard chalk mark, and finally Moore jammed through and planted the ball less than ten yards from Yale's goal. By this time Princeton's human catapults were beginning to tire. Captain Glick saw that he must use some other play to cover that gap which, although only nine yards wide, seemed 100 yards to the exhausted Tiger plungers. Glick decided to rise or fall on a lateral pass.

The ball went back to "Buzz" Law as if for a forward pass; Moore ran far out on the end, and Law tossed the ball toward him. It was a bad pass and Moore could not reach it. When he tried to recover it on the bound, Wilson was ahead of him and recovered the ball out of bounds.

Princeton's Fatal Error.

That error on Princeton's part spelled her downfall. The end of the game was near, and it was Yale's ball. Princeton in the heat of battle had played roughly in the scramble for the ball, and the Tigers were set back fifteen yards. In desperation, Princeton sent in fresh players by twos and threes. But it was too late. With less than a minute to play, Jack Eddy tried a number of long forward passes, any one of which, had it succeeded,

Continued on Page 2, Section 3.

VINLAND ELUDES PURSUING CRUISER

American Steamer Hugs Coast to Hampton Roads—Wires Washington for Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 13.—Chased by a British cruiser all the way down the coast from New York City, the steamer Vinland, flying the American flag, and owned by the American Transatlantic Company, which owns the steamer Hocking, held at Halifax by the British authorities, put into Hampton Roads at 9 o'clock tonight to ask the protection of the American authorities. A direct appeal will be made to the State Department at Washington.

The Vinland was hailed by the cruiser when five miles out of Sandy Hook. The warship flew the British flag, but no name was visible. The Vinland was ordered to halt and await a boarding party. His ship being light and drawing only a few feet of water, the Captain paid no attention to the order. He turned the Vinland's nose shoreward and outdistanced the cruiser to the inside of the three-mile limit.

The Vinland followed the coast down, remaining within the three-mile limit, with the British cruiser in pursuit, just outside the line. Closely pressed, the Vinland slipped behind the Delaware Breakwater last night to await daylight, the Captain fearing to navigate his ship so close inshore during the night. Early this morning the Vinland took advantage of a heavy fog prevailing to slip out of the breakwater. She was not detected and made the Virginia Capes before being overhauled by her English pursuer.

The Captain tonight by wireless notified the owners of the Vinland that the cruiser was waiting outside the Capes to seize the ship as a war prize. The facts also have been communicated to the State Department. The Vinland is scheduled to take on a cargo here; hence she will be too heavily loaded to make navigation inside the three-mile limit safe.

Captain Moller of the Vinland, on reaching Norfolk at midnight, confirmed the story of the chase. The warship had two masts and two funnels. The Captain said the Vinland was sent here to load coal for South America. He left on a midnight train for New York to consult the Vinland's owners.

The Vinland is one of the ten steamers owned by the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place, of which Richard Wagner is President, and was listed among the forty-seven steamers posted by the British Admiralty two weeks ago as being of suspicious registry. She left New York on Nov. 9 for Norfolk to load coal, and notice was given to the Department of Commerce that her name was to be changed to Seneca, under the American flag. She was under the Danish flag when Mr. Wagner purchased the steamer.

KAISER GOES TO SOFIA, THEN CONSTANTINOPLE

Will Spend Two Days With King Ferdinand and Later Start for Turkish Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—According to a message received tonight the Kaiser passed through Orsava yesterday on his way to Sofia, where he will visit King Ferdinand for two days.

After this visit the Kaiser will inspect General Mackensen's armies and then leave for Constantinople.

BULGARIA TO RUSH GRAIN TO GERMANY

Agreement Concluded With Berlin Monopoly—First Sale 20,000 Tons of Corn.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via. London.)—The Bulgarian markets have been opened for the supplying of the people of Germany and Austria-Hungary with grain, provisions, and fodder.

By an agreement just concluded between the Central Purchasing Institute of Berlin, otherwise known as the grain monopoly, and the Bulgarian authorities, the Bulgarian surplus of provisions and fodder will be placed at the disposition of the institute.

The first transaction covers the surplus of the 1915 maize crop, which has been purchased at a price 50 per cent. above the quotations in peace times.

The first barges already are being loaded for transportation by way of the Danube. It is stated that shipments will shortly be in progress by way of the Nish-Belgrade Railroad.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via. Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Bulgaria has sold to the German Buying Commission 20,000 tons of corn for immediate export on the Danube River, according to the Overseas News Agency.

SLEW WAR BROKER; PRICE WAS $1,000

Confession of Assassin of F. R. Voorhees of Chicago—Instigators Sought.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—John Burke proved to the satisfaction of the police today that he killed Franklin R. Voorhees, a war supply broker, in his home on the night of Oct. 23.

Discovery of an old real estate sign half buried among the weeds of a vacant lot adjoining the Voorhees residence did more than anything else toward convincing the police. Burke had told the police both in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he first made his confession, and again upon his arrival in Chicago yesterday that he had stumbled over a plank while fleeing from the scene of the crime.

According to Burke's story, Frank McGoorty, the leader of the band, had said he was to get at least $1,000 for the killing of Mr. Voorhees. The police now are searching for McGoorty and for William Gilbert and John Maher, the other two companions of Burke on the night of the murder. Burke says McGoorty paid him $75 on account.

A SWIFT, ATTRACTIVE AND CONVENIENT SERVICE. Augusta Special. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY; leaves New York daily 1.08 P. M. for Aiken and Augusta. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

FAY CONSPIRATORS FACE PIRACY TRIAL

Attorney General Decides on Immediate Action Against Men Named in Ship Plots.

PRESIDENT GETS REPORT

Chief Flynn Puts Before Him Evidence Against Backers of Teuton Agents.

PENALTY MAY BE TEN YEARS

Statute Found to Fit Case of Those Charged with Trying to Cast Away or Destroy Ships at Sea.

"Lieutenant" Robert Fay and Walter Scholz, first of the band of six accused by the Government of plotting damage to the Allies by the destruction here and on the seas of munition plants and ships carrying arms and supplies, are to be brought to trial as soon as possible in the Federal Court here under statutes which apply to the crime of piracy. This was determined yesterday at a conference in Washington between United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of this district, Attorney General Gregory, and Assistant Attorney General Warren.

The indictments against Fay and Scholz, as well as those against the men alleged to be their co-conspirators, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, Englebert Bronkhorst, and Paul Daeche, are for conspiring "to cast away or destroy vessels with intent to injure the owners or the underwriters of the vessels or of goods in the cargo." The penalty for this crime is a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for ten years.

The conference concerned itself with discovering a means under the United States statutes for prosecuting the men who are now regarded as only the minor members of a conspiracy whose membership includes men of greater position and influence.

A long study of the statutes developed the unanimous conclusion that they were perplexingly wanting in laws to apply to espionage or partisan conspiracy; that they abounded in misfits and attenuated definitions of crimes that resembled those charged against the Fay group, but all were of such antique and possible inappropriateness that confidence in them was not strong.

The advantage of a prosecution under piracy laws lies in the fact that piracy may be prosecuted without regard to the flag that may fly on the vessel attacked. There has been the greatest difficulty in finding ground to indict for an attack on an American vessel, but Mr. Marshall said last night he should try now to indict Fay and Scholz, as well as the others, under clauses of law where vessels owned by Americans or partly owned by Americans were involved.

Theory of the Prosecution.

The United States may take jurisdiction of any one who attempts piracy and prosecute as though the crime had been committed on American soil. It is broadly charged that the plotters aimed to destroy vessels carrying munitions of war, and this charge would include a long list of ships, some owned in Great Britain, Norway, France, Italy, and also America.

The intention is to apply the law to the Fay case on the theory that the conspirators stood ready to destroy any ship that carried munitions for the Allies just as it has been held that strikers might be prosecuted for obstructing the mails when they conspired to dynamite trains on lines which carried the mails even though they did not know this.

Mr. Marshall gave some time to a consideration of a codification of the laws applicable to espionage and conspiracy in partisan depredations designed to meet the necessities of such cases as that of Fay, and said it commended itself to him as providing much-needed legislation. Mr. Gregory has not taken the matter up yet, but it is expected it will be done in time for submission of the code to Congress early in the approaching sessions. There will be in it many amendments to existing laws, some of which have been on the statute books for more than 100 years and are wholly inapplicable to modern conditions.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, left here hurriedly yesterday, and although he declined to tell where he was going or what were his purposes it was learned from a source usually reliable that his destination was Washington and his object a conference with the Administration over the plot situation.

Prominent Men Involved.

As another result of the conferences held in Washington yesterday it was said at the Federal Building here the names of men officially, socially, and in a business way far more prominent than "Lieutenant" Robert Fay and his band of plotters have been laid before President Wilson and the State Department as the true organizers and directors not only of Fay's plot but of others.

It was reported yesterday that Chief Flynn, at the instigation of President Wilson, had been intrusted with the charge of an investigation designed to disclose the true causes of the recent fires in ammunition plants, explosions, and bursts of flames on ships at sea. It was generally supposed that the Chief and his men would seek out the perpetrators of these offenses, the men who started the fires, the men who placed the bombs.

Instead, Chief Flynn merely hastened to a conclusion a line of investigation he had begun many months ago and which was not directed at the mere instruments they employed but at the men in whose imaginations was conceived the conspiracy to wage war from a neutral country and by whose wit this war was directed.

Chief Flynn began his work when the

Continued on Page 3.

5,000,000 Men Killed in the War, Says a Swiss Military Statistician

BASLE, Nov. 13.—Colonel Heussler, a Swiss military statistician, calculates the total losses in killed of the fighting men on all sides in the present war at 5,000,000.

Colonel Heussler's estimate of the number of fatalities in the present war is higher than any hitherto made, whether official or otherwise.

Neither France nor Russia issues totals of casualty lists, while Germany either combines her losses with those of Austria-Hungary or designates merely the Prussian casualties, leaving the other States of the empire to make public what they choose.

On July 31 Premier Asquith announced in the British House of Commons that the first year of the war showed the total number of slain, based on German as well as British calculations, to have been over 2,000,000, distributed as follows:

Great Britain	116,000
France	490,000
Russia	733,000
Belgium	47,000
Serbia	64,000
Japan	300
Total Allies	1,360,300
Germany	482,000
Austria	341,000
Turkey	45,000
Total Teutons	868,000
Grand total	2,228,300

On this basis which shows a monthly average of 185,666 + slain, the total of the nations recorded, omitting Japan, would be to Nov. 15, 1915, from Aug. 1, 1914, 3,877,834, to which may be added the unofficial estimates of those killed on the Austro-Italian front (Austrians 110,000, Italians 30,000,) making a grand total of 4,017,834 killed since the war began.

MORE SERVICE MEN FACE M'CALL'S FATE

Cram, Wood, and Williams Voted as the Chairman Did—Governor to Act Quickly.

INQUIRY GOES ON TUESDAY

Some History of McCall's Activities On and Off the Supreme Court Bench.

The report of the Thompson Legislative Committee demanding the dismissal of Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, was filed at Albany yesterday with William Orr, Governor Whitman's Secretary.

John P. Boardwell, the committee's messenger, delivered the papers and Executive Counsel Lord immediately began a preliminary examination of them. He will brief and arrange the charges so that Governor Whitman can handle them as soon as he returns from his Western New York trip. The Governor will be in Albany today.

The Governor was in Jamestown yesterday, having motored there from Dunkirk. Asked as to his intentions regarding the committee's charges and its request for McCall's removal, the Governor said:

"My mind is open to a fair consideration of the committee's report and the conclusion it reaches. I have formulated no conclusive opinion and shall not until I have gone carefully over the report."

The Governor is expected to act quickly on the charges. Chairman McCall will be allowed ten days to put in an answer and it is probable that he will appear before the Governor about Nov. 24 to defend himself.

In the meantime the Thompson Committee will continue its investigation of the other Democratic members of the Public Service Commission. The committee has decided to take up each Commissioner in turn and decide whether or not the evidence is strong enough to warrant the drastic treatment that McCall received. As to who is to be the next victim, Senator Thompson said yesterday he had not yet made up his mind. The committee will meet again on Tuesday next and it is probable that either Commissioner Wood or Commissioner Cram will be put on the stand.

Several of the charges against McCall in reference to neglect of duty can be filed right away if the committee so minds against the other Commissioners who voted the same way McCall did regarding the purchase of 122 shares of stock of the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The charge against McCall which is applicable to some of the other Commissioners reads:

That upon the application of the Edison Company to acquire outstanding stock of the Amsterdam Company he failed to perform his official duties by failing to give the application proper consideration; procured the approval of the application against the interest of the City of New York and over its protests, and to the irreparable injury of the City of New York and its inhabitants.

In both the Edison case and the case of Moritz, the Brooklyn citizen who complained on behalf of Brooklyn consumers at the high rates charged for electricity by the Edison Company, Commissioners Wood, Cram, and Williams voted as did McCall. If the committee in its future investigations finds more evidence against Chairman McCall it will be made the basis of a supplementary report against him to the Governor.

TAMMANY GOOD TO McCALL.

History of His Activities on the Bench and with "Andy" Hamilton.

Edward E. McCall has been called a political Jack Horner, because of the many plums he has received. Tammany has always been good to him, and has stuck by him despite many disclosures regarding his activities. It is understood, however, that the Fourteenth Street organization has at last withdrawn its support.

Mr. McCall became connected with the New York Life Insurance Company when his brother, the late John A. McCall, was President of that concern. The Hughes life insurance investigation disclosed just what Mr. McCall did to earn his $10,000 annual retainer. "Andy" Hamilton handled the company's legal affairs at Albany, doing important lobby work. It was brought out that during the Winter of 1901 Edward E. McCall signed notes aggregating $10,000 which were turned over to Hamilton. John A. McCall's testimony on this point was as follows:

Q.—Now, on Nov. 13, 1901, there appeared to be a note made for $1,000 by Edward E. McCall to your order and indorsed by you. What was that for? A.—Edward E. McCall made his note and I indorsed it. Several notes there—I think aggregating about $10,000.

Q.—Here are two with the Central Bank, one for $1,000 and the other $3,000, made by Edward E. McCall to your order and indorsed by you. Who got the money? A.—Andrew Hamilton.

Q.—What did he get it for? A.—Some general purpose, I suppose.

Q.—What general purposes? A.—For general purposes of his legislation and taxation bureau—expenses of it.

Q.—Can you explain why Mr. Edward E. McCall should sign these notes? A.—I don't know.

That was as much as Mr. Hughes could find out about Mr. McCall's connection with the Albany lobby fund.

Mr. McCall's connection with the Provident Savings and Life Assurance Society was also produced by Mr. Hughes. It showed that McCall and Hamilton shared in something like $100,000. In 1901 New York State passed a law putting a certain tax on insurance premiums, which the big companies did not like. John A. McCall determined to test the validity of

Continued on Page 6.

CHILDREN OF BANKER HIT BY AUTO; 1 DEAD

Nurse and Other Child in Hospital Near Death—Chauffeur Held for Homicide.

BODIES HURLED HIGH IN AIR

Driver of Another Car Says Truck Was Going 30 Miles an Hour at Eighty-fifth Street.

Frances Hildt, 6 years old, is dead, and Barbara Hildt, 3 years old, her sister, is thought to be dying in St. Luke's Hospital from injuries received when the two children, with their nurse, Elizabeth Becker, 28 years old, were struck late yesterday afternoon by a two-ton automobile truck at Eighty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Miss Becker is in the Knickerbocker Hospital, and has a slight chance to recover, but the surgeons of the hospital admit that her death is possible any moment.

The father of the children is Howard J. Hildt, a banker, whose office is at 27 William Street and home at 200 West Eighty-sixth Street. He and his wife spent last night at St. Luke's Hospital, to be near the baby, Barbara. Both were almost overcome with grief, but insisted upon remaining at the hospital.

According to the best information obtainable, the nurse was in Central Park with the children in the afternoon until shortly before 5 o'clock, when she started to take them home. The three either walked west from the Park in Eighty-fifth Street, or leaving the Park at an entrance further downtown rode up Amsterdam Avenue in a surface car, getting off at Eighty-fifth Street. Accounts of witnesses as to how the children and their nurse reached the middle of the thoroughfare for northbound traffic in Amsterdam Avenue differ, but, however they got to the point, the three were there when the automobile truck, driven by Carl M. Emmerich, 22 years old, of 433 Sixty-fifth Street, bore down upon them.

The witness of the accident who gave the most complete account to the police was A. Hamilton Whan of 100 West Eighty-seventh Street.

"I was driving through Eighty-fifth Street in my own automobile," Mr. Whan said, "and was about to enter Amsterdam Avenue from the west when I saw the nurse and one of the children—I did not see the other—directly in front of the truck, which was going north at fully thirty miles an hour. I was driving at only ten miles an hour, but had to use my emergency brake to avoid colliding with the truck, so rapidly did it approach and go over the crossing."

Children Hurled Into the Air.

The bodies of the children and nurse were hurled into the air and against the curbstone at the northeast corner of the street intersections. Each of the victims suffered a fracture of the skull, and it is thought that these injuries were made when their heads struck the curb. The truck followed in the direction of the bodies for a few feet, and then, because Emmerich threw in his reverse, the heavy car shot backward and finally stopped against the curb at the southwest corner.

Mr. Whan and several others who witnessed the accident hurried to the assistance of the victims and carried them into a drug store at the corner. They were all unconscious, and when Dr. Frasier arrived from Knickerbocker Hospital he saw that the condition of all of them was grave. All three were put into an ambulance, which raced to the hospital, but little Frances died on the way. Barbara was then removed to St. Luke's Hospital, the nurse remaining at the Knickerbocker.

An angry crowd surrounded Emmerich, but not before two men who had been riding in the truck with him had escaped. The crowd made a demonstration against the chauffeur, but Policeman Malion, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, hurried the man to the station, where he was locked up on a charge of homicide.

Emmerich told the police that the accident was due to the snapping of the chain by which the auto truck was driven, and Ellery I. Quick, the police automobile expert, found the chain broken after the accident, but whether it snapped when the chauffeur attempted to stop his car suddenly or whether it was broken by the force of the collision when the automobile backed into the curb following the accident Quick could not say. The automobile is owned by Bistarri Brothers, wholesale grocers at 224 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Two More Killed by Autos.

In other automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday two persons were killed and seven seriously injured.

John Boss, 10 years old, of 110 North Ninth Street, Paterson, N. J., was killed when an automobile struck him in front of his home, where he was playing in the street. E. H. Simmons of Wyckoff, N. Y., the owner of the automobile, was driving it. He was arrested and arraigned before Recorder Carroll, who paroled him after hearing the testimony of witnesses that the boy had run directly in the path of the automobile, when it was too late for the driver to avoid striking him.

Joseph Cinquegrani, 50 years old, of 4,344 Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, was killed near Fort Lee, N. J., yesterday morning. The automobile in which he was riding became unmanageable in Anderson Avenue, went over an embankment at the roadside, and crashed into a tree. The car was driven by John Piantiano, a nephew of the dead man, who, with three other passengers, escaped serious injury.

Four Hurt in Collision.

Walter B. Lowerre, 18 years old, the son of Thomas B. Lowerre, Superintendent of the Flushing Hospital, and four companions were injured when the automobile in which they were riding collided at Queens and Lawrence Ave-

Continued on Page 5.

Thanksgiving flowers delivered fresh in any city. Booklet. National Floral Corp., 220 B'way.—Advt.

ITALY REPORTED TO ACCUSE GERMANS, NOT AUSTRIANS, OF SINKING ANCONA; ALLIES DEMAND PLEDGE FROM GREECE

Vainly Waved Stars and Stripes on Ancona's Deck While Submarine's Shells Fell Around Him

ROME, Nov. 12, (Delayed.)—Giovanni Martini of Reggio, Calabria, a survivor of the Ancona, in describing the sinking of the liner, said the first note of warning to the passengers in the steerage, who were dancing and listening to the music at the time, was a sound like a clap of thunder.

"The ship slowed down," said Martini, "but the music continued until a ripping sound was heard, followed by a woman's scream. Everybody then seemed to understand what was happening and pandemonium was let loose. I shall never forget the American, Pasquale Saurino, who had the courage to put himself in evidence by mounting the deck railing. Standing upright, he waved a large American flag in a desperate effort to save the ship by showing that there were Americans on board. I don't know what became of him. I think he was killed. He disappeared suddenly."

DIPLOMATS VISIT GREEK PREMIER

Ask Assurances That Troops, if Driven Over the Frontier, Won't Be Interned.

KITCHENER MAY VISIT KING

London Hears He May Make New Proposals—German Delegation Reaches Athens.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 14.—The attitude of Greece and the evidence of continued pressure by the Teutonic authorities on the King and Cabinet are causing marked uneasiness in the allied capitals.

Steps have been taken to get assurances on at least one point that the allied troops will not be interned if they fall back across the border from Serbia. A Reuter dispatch from Athens, dated Friday, says:

"The British, French, and Russian Ministers today interviewed the Premier and demanded that Greec define the attitude she would observe in the event of the allied forces seeking refuge in Greek territory in case of a reverse in Serbian Macedonia. They insisted that no distinction be made between the Anglo-French and their Serbian allies.

"The Greek reply is not known, but in view of the good will evident on both sides the conviction prevails that a satisfactory solution will be reached."

Although London does not share the consternation which the dissolution of the Greek Chamber has caused in France, no attempt is made to minimize the seriousness of the situation or to ignore the fact that King Constantine's action has put a quietus on all hopes of Greek co-operation in the near future.

The Greek King's suppression of the majority in the Chamber, of which M. Venizelos is the leader, is not regarded here as a definite step toward fulfilling a secret compact with the central powers, but the situation makes it plain that whatever kindly intentions Greece entertains toward the entente powers must await fulfillment until after the new elections, which are more than a month off.

A report is current here that Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, has been sent on a mission to King Constantine, to whom he will offer new proposals. This has received no confirmation, but the coincidence of his departure with the King's resolution to dissolve the Chamber makes the supposition plausible.

This report gains interest from the announcement from several sources that an Austro-German mission has already arrived at Athens to formulate a definite understanding between Greece and the central powers.

The Athens correspondent of the Geneva newspaper sends out the story; and a more circumstantial report comes to the Mattino of Rome under a Saloniki date. This states that four German officers arrived at Saloniki from Sofia on Oct. 5 and spent three days motoring in that district, especially in the section where the allied troops were concentrated. They are said to have been taken to Piraeus on a Greek torpedo boat.

The Mattino correspondent asserts that he has been assured that the Germans constituted a special mission whose object was to establish relations between the Governments at Athens, Constantinople, Bucharest, and Sofia. The chief of the mission is not identified, but is said to have been a personage close to Emperor William. It is asserted the other members were Baron von Falkenhausen, Colonel von Erbseiner, and an officer of inferior rank.

King Constantine was assured by the Germans, the Mattino's correspondent reports, that Rumania would remain neutral and that Bulgaria's pledges to Greece would be guaranteed by Germany.

Reports from Bucharest state that the Rumanian King is receiving deputations from both belligerents, but that the neutral attitude of that country is unchanged.

French Papers Distrust Greece.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The papers of Paris are today more outspoken than they have been in the past in their distrust of Greece. Although the recent dissolution of the Greek Parliament was expected, it created a bad impression among French observers, who hold that the fact that King Constantine tore

Continued on Page 2.

Our Great and Glorious Southland: Western North Carolina—Asheville—"The Land of the Sky" reached by SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Lv. New York daily 1:08 P. M. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

FRENCH PRESS ON, DRIVING BULGARS

Allied Forces Are Almost in Touch with Serbs Who Hold Babuna Pass.

TAKE COMMANDING HILLS

Defile Leading Into Bulgaria Is Also Won from King Ferdinand's Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I am officially informed that the French operations on the front toward Strumitza and on the Cerna River are proceeding most satisfactorily.

Between Rabrovo and Strumitza the French troops have taken Hill 350, on which is a front of some strength. That hill is situated on the western side of the railway line, while hill 516 on the eastern side is also captured.

The Bulgars have been cleared from the whole of that region with the result that the defile leading northward to Strumitza town in Bulgaria, is in the complete possession of the French.

On the Cerna front, west of the Vardar River, and between Veles and Monastir, the French progress is also of considerable importance. For two days they have been in possession of Dibriste, Katendol, and Terzen. To these positions have now been added Sirkovo and Krusevica, south of Chicheov.

These successes double the extent of territory in the hands of the French, who are now within a few miles of being in actual contact with the Serbian forces in the Babuna region.

French Patrols Around Veles.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 14.—More activity is being shown by the French forces in the south, moving to clear away the Bulgars from the railway line north from the Greek frontier, than by the Teuton forces pushing the Northern Serbian Army, although the Germans announce the capture of the passes and heights of Jastrebac, southeast of Krusevac.

The French cavalry patrols are reported to have surrounded Veles, but the Bulgarians still hold the town.

The entire Bulgarian force operating west of the Vardar is said to have been endangered by simultaneous offensives undertaken by Serbian and French troops.

The Serbs have retaken the offensive in the Supagora district, and are reported to have defeated the Bulgars at Katchanik Pass, inflicting such heavy losses that the invaders were demoralized.

The Bulgarians yesterday fired a number of shells on Krivolak from a distance of three miles, destroying an ambulance. The Gradsko Railway station also was bombarded, but without result.

The French are reported to have progressed beyond the Cerna, where they were violently but vainly counterattacked.

British and French reinforcements are arriving at Saloniki in force and are being sent immediately into Serbia.

The books of the Serbian National Bank, which had been brought to Saloniki, have been sent back to Monastir, indicating that the latter place is no longer in danger of capture by the Bulgarians.

The Official Reports.

Little information is available concerning the fighting in the north before the official reports from German and Austrian sources of continued progress.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, commanding the German invasion, is now experiencing the most difficult phase of his campaign in front of a mountain barrier, which he must surmount before he can hope to disorganize the Serbian army in any great degree.

The Berlin official bulletin says:

The pursuit in the mountains is making good progress.

The heights of the passes of Jastrebac, a mountain group southeast of Krusevac, have been taken by our troops. More than 11,000 Serbians fell into our hands and one cannon was captpred.

From Vienna direct comes this announcement:

On the entire front a crossing of the Morava River was forced. German troops have stormed and captured Bogutovac and the heights on both sides of that place.

A later bulletin from Vienna said:

Our Vishegrad troops captured an enemy advanced position. Austro-Hungarian troops, advancing in the Lower Lim district across the Ivanjica, captured the heights of Slivada and Crevensgora.

Other troops, after surmounting all difficulties of cold and snow in the high mountain district between the Ibar and Moravica Valleys, stormed the important heights of Smroak and Kosutica, and repulsed several counterattacks.

The army of General von Gallwitz

Continued on Page 2.

MAY MEAN AN ACT OF WAR

Italy and United States Both Concerned in Sea Tragedy.

LAID TO GERMAN U-BOAT

Violation of Berlin's Pledge Indicated in Unofficial Reports Reaching Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Reports reaching Washington tonight that the Italian Government had issued a statement to the effect that the steamship Ancona had been sunk by a German and not by an Austrian submarine, and that this constituted an act of war by Germany against Italy, gave a new and momentous angle to the Mediterranean disaster. This not only with reference to the relations of Germany and Italy, but those of Germany and the United States as well.

According to the reports coming to Washington, the Italian Government asserts that its investigation has established that the Ancona did not try to escape when she was attacked. If these statements should be confirmed, the United States Government would be obliged to face the serious problem of determining whether the German Government had violated its pledge that liners would not be sunk without warning or without providing for the safety of noncombatants on board.

If Italy should declare war on Germany on account of the sinking of the Ancona this Government would be placed in an embarrassing position. Its problem would be to determine whether the sinking of the Ancona was not a deliberate violation of the German pledge.

In view of the reported course of the Italian Government and the serious question involved, the United States Government is confronted with the necessity of obtaining all the facts possible in order to reach a decision as to what action it shall take.

Act of War Against Italy.

One of the most eminent—perhaps the most eminent—experts in international law in the United States service is authority for the statement that if the Ancona was sunk by a German submarine without warning and without any attempt to escape on her part, the act would constitute an act of war by Germany against Italy. As to whether the sinking would constitute an act of war against the United States, in view of the German pledge, no official opinion is obtainable.

The serious view that officials take of the Ancona case is illustrated by their reticent attitude. Although Secretary Lansing is credited with the view that the absence of official information from Italy in regard to the circumstances concerning the sinking of the Ancona is not due to Italian censorship, the contrary opinion is held by a considerable number of officials.

The reports tonight that the Italian Government had decided that a German submarine sank the Ancona were cited as tending to bear out the suspicion that Italy had been withholding the facts concerning the disaster because of the grave issue involved.

Angered by Censorship.

There is much irritation here over the failure to obtain fuller and more illuminating reports from Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador at Rome, and consular officers in Italy and Africa. As matters stand, the failure of the diplomatic and consular officers to obtain anything more than meagre bits of information is regarded very generally as indicating that the Italian Government, if it has no positive evidence that a German submarine was responsible for the Ancona disaster, at least shares the suspicion that Germany

HEROISM OF MRS. GREIL

New York Woman Tells Graphic Story of Her Escape from the Sinking Liner.

The Stefani Agency, according to a cable dispatch from Rome to the Progresso Italo-Americano, and published this morning, has sent out the following official communication of the Italian Government:

"It is ascertained that the steamship Ancona did not attempt to escape, but hove to within 300 meters almost instantly after the submarine had discharged the first shot.

"The transatlantic liner Ancona was bombarded while the boats were being lowered and hundreds of passengers were still on board.

"It now appears that the submarine was German; thus it follows that Germany intended to open hostilities against Italy without any declaration of war."

The dispatch adds: "This communication was made public after a meeting of the Council of Ministers. What other decisions the Council of Ministers came to has not yet been imparted."

Washington Hears of Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

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and not Austria must answer for the tragedy.

The lapse of another twenty-four hours found the American Government as much in the dark officially regarding the details of the disaster as if all sources of communication had been cut. No additional information came from Ambassador Page, whose message of doubtful meaning yesterday continued to confuse the official mind as to the extent of the loss of Americans.

The only news received today from any official source was a brief message from the American Consul at Malta, saying that forty-one members of the crew and four passengers of the Ancona —none of them Americans—had been landed at Malta by the British steamer Brodlea.

Secretary Lansing believes the delay in receiving of the details is only the result of natural physical difficulties of obtaining the facts and reporting them.

It developed today that the American Consul at Tunis, James B. Young, who had been ordered transferred to another post, was probably not at Tunis, and this would account for his failure to send details. Another Consul has been dispatched to Tunis to obtain details.

ROME, Nov. 13.—Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy, has received a report from the British Vice Consul at Tunis regarding the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona. It is stated in the report that the only American-born person who sailed on the Ancona was Dr. Cecile L. Greil, who is in Tunis.

Dr. Greil, who is 42 years old, is a resident of New York. She came to Italy six weeks ago to do Red Cross work.

Ambassador Page, in replying to the British Vice Consul, requested that he extend to Dr. Greil all possible assistance.

It will be noted that the foregoing dispatch refers to Mrs. Greil as the only "American-born" person aboard the Ancona. However, most of the reports so far received indicate that at least twenty-five American citizens were on board the steamer.

ONE WOMAN'S BRAVERY IN ANCONA DISASTER

Mrs. Greil Saved Herself by Keeping Cool and Making a Daring Leap Into a Lifeboat.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Dr. Cecile L. Greil, an American woman who was aboard the Ancona when the liner was attacked, has given a graphic story of her experiences to the correspondents at Ferryville, where she landed.

"I was in the dining room," said she, "chatting with some of the voyagers, when we heard the report of a cannon. There was great excitement on deck, and men were running here and there. I asked the ship's doctor what was happening, and he replied that he didn't know. Then I went on deck myself.

"I saw through a slight fog a submarine about a hundred yards distant. It was equipped with two cannon, forward and aft, which were being fired rapidly. I went down to my cabin to get my papers, and there found my maid, who pleaded with me to save her. A cannon shot interrupted our conversation. A shell entered the vessel through the porthole and killed my maid. I took my valise and small handbag, containing valuables, after slowly putting on my hat and coat, and went up to the deck with a lifebelt.

"Boats were being lowered, all completely filled. I sought to get into one of them, and was told there was no more room. I went to another and received the same response. I then crossed the deck and saw a launch afloat. This contained the chief engineer, Carlo Lemberti, two doctors, and other first-class passengers, some of the women and members of the crew. I asked Lemberti to be allowed to get in.

"'Come on,' he said, at the same time grasping the side of the steamer to prevent the small boat from moving off.

"I gauged well the height which separated me from the boat, and, being well trained in gymnastics, I didn't hesitate to let myself fall into the launch, landing at the place designated.

"During all this time the submarine had not ceased bombarding the Ancona, not paying the slightest attention to the women, children, and men trying to get away. At this moment the submarine was very close to us. The fog lifted and we could clearly distinguish the Austrian flag, which was new.

"The Ancona resisted the cannonade well. Many of the shots entered above the water line and the holes caused by others were too small to admit much water, as the sea was very calm. To finish the work, the submarine discharged a torpedo and the vessel began to sink.

"Some hours afterward we encountered a heavily laden boat which was leaking. We took aboard five women and four children in order to lighten it. Lemberti then took it in tow, not permitting more passengers to crowd into our boat.

"Lemberti did his best to reassure the unfortunates under his charge, most of whom were in tears, telling them all would be well if they heeded his advice. His energetic attitude prevented a panic and finally brought about order. I did all I could to encourage the women and children, who continued their cries of grief.

"When the sun disappeared we saw a black spot on the horizon and all the survivors became greatly excited. It wasn't another submarine, but the steamer Pluton, which had seen our signals and rescued us about 7 o'clock in the evening. Later it headed for Bizerta after having circled the vicinity of the spot where the Ancona was torpedoed and rescued other survivors who were in boats. The Pluton's Captain placed the crew at the disposal of the survivors to aid those who were suffering. I did everything possible in the way of first aid to the wounded whom we were bringing back on the Ancona. All those wounded men, except those saved by the Pluton, remained aboard the Ancona and went down with her.

"We arrived at Bizerta about 11 o'clock, but remained aboard the Pluton, the officers placing their cabins at our disposal. At 8 o'clock the next morning we reached the arsenal at Sidi-Ab-Dallah, where a temporary hospital was erected for us. Here we were able to rest. I will continue to give my services to the survivors and aid the physicians."

Dr. Greil was on her way to her home in New York. She had been visiting the Russian Consul and his family at Bari, Italy.

Among the Ancona passengers at Ferryville is Marquis Scerra, who was wounded in the foot by a projectile.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador at Rome, today received a report from the Italian Foreign Office stating that the fate of several native or naturalized Americans who were aboard the Italian liner Ancona still is in doubt. The statement says:

"Giuseppe Torrisi has been rescued. The fate of Torrisi's wife, of the Patativo family, and of Pasquale Saurino is unknown."

BIZERTA, Tunis, Nov. 12.—The total number of survivors of the Ancona landed at various points on the Tunisian coast is 252. Four victims of the disaster, a man, a woman, and two children, all Italians, who died in small boats, were buried here this morning.

Vienna Kept in Dark.

BERLIN, Nov 13, (via London.)—Of news regarding the sinking of the Ancona nothing has been printed here except dispatches from foreign sources. The German Admiralty asserts it has no information regarding the case, and has received none from the Austrian Admiralty.

An American business man who arrived here yesterday morning from Vienna said that up to the time he left the Austrian capital Thursday night the newspapers had published nothing about the Ancona. He did not learn until his arrival here that the vessel had been sunk.

ITALIAN LINER SUNK; TWENTY-ONE MISSING

The Firenze, a Million-Dollar Steamer, Destroyed by Submarine Off Egyptian Coast.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Italian steamer Firenze, 3,973 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. Twenty-seven passengers and ninety-six members of the crew were saved. Six passengers and fifteen of the crew are missing. There were no Americans aboard the vessel.

The Messaggero declares that the submarines which wrecked the Ancona and Firenze were at least of 1,000 tons and that Austria doesn't possess any of that size. Therefore it is of the opinion that they were German.

The Pope, after hearing the details of the loss of the two ships, passed a sleepless night. This morning he consulted the Cardinal Secretary of State and came to the conclusion not to send any protest to the Central Empires, as he did not in the similar case of the Lusitania. He has instructed the prelates of Sicily to do what is possible for the survivors of the Firenze.

SYRACUSE, Italy, Nov. 13.—The Italian steamer Firenze was sent to the bottom by means of shellfire off the Egyptian coast. The Firenze, which was the best steamer belonging to the Compagnia Maritima and cost $1,000,000, left here on Tuesday for Alexandria. Forty miles off the Egyptian coast, she was bombarded by an Austrian submarine and was obliged to halt when a shot struck the rudder.

Five boats were lowered. Meanwhile the submarine continued to bombard the Firenze until she sank. The passengers comprised 19 Italians, 11 Egyptians, 2 Swiss, and 1 French.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following regarding the sinking of the Italian steamer Firenze:

"The Firenze was steaming along in beautiful weather and with a calm sea when a submarine slowly rose near the ship's course and fired a gun. All the passengers and the crew, which was made up largely of East Indians, crowded to the deck.

"The submarine, showing the Austrian flag, came close to the steamer and destroyed the ship's steering gear by a shot. The commander of the submarine ordered that every one take to the boats, as the vessel was about to be sunk. Six boats were launched and in these every person found a place. Upon the first boat arriving in Syracuse an Italian destroyer was sent in search of the others. All the boats have now been found except one with six passengers, one of whom is a woman, and fourteen of the crew. The weather continues fine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 13.—Coming upon the heels of the Ancona disaster, the sinking of the Italian steamer Firenze has created a profound impression throughout Italy. However, it has only served to stiffen the determination of the people.

While the boats were being lowered one capsized, but all those in it were picked up by another boat and were safely landed.

SUBMARINES SINK TWO BRITISH SHIPS

The Den of Crombie Sent to Bottom in Mediterranean—French Captain Dies on His Bridge.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The British steamship Sir Richard Awdry, of 2,234 tons gross has been sunk.

The British steamer Den of Crombie has been sunk. The crew was saved. She was a vessel of 4,949 tons gross.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Captain Catinchi of the French steamer Calvados, sunk by a German submarine on Nov. 4 in the vicinity of the strait of Gibraltar, was killed on the bridge of his ship, according to an Algiers dispatch to the Fournier Agency.

Survivors who were taken to hospitals in Algiers say that eighty persons who were aboard the Calvados sought refuge on a raft, but were engulfed when the raft was overturned in an eddy caused by the submarine circling about it. Six sailors and the second mate, who wore lifebelts, were saved after being in the water twenty-four hours.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK BY THE TURKS

The E-20 Lost in the Dardanelles and Nine of Her Crew Made Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An official statement given out today by the Admiralty announces that the British submarine E-20 has been sunk by the Turks. The statement says:

"The British submarine E-20 has been sunk in the Dardanelles. Nine members of her crew are prisoners."

An earlier announcement today said: "Submarine E-20, which was on detached service in the Sea of Marmora, has not been communicated with since Oct. 30, and it is feared she has been sunk. The enemy has announced that three of her officers and six men of the crew have been taken prisoners."

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A Turkish official report dated Nov. 12 announces the sinking in the Dardanelles on Nov. 5 of the British submarine E-20, which is described as being an undersea boat of the most improved type. The statement reads:

"Owing to new measures of protection taken by the Turkish fleet, the British submarine E-20 was sunk Nov. 5 in the Dardanelles. Three officers and six sailors were made prisoners.

"The submarine was of the most modern type. She was of 800 tons displacement, and was armed with eight torpedo tubes and two quickfiring guns."

DENIES ZEALANDIA REPORT.

Captain of Vessel Says She Was in Neutral Waters When Searched.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Captain of the American steamer Zealandia, forcibly searched by a British cruiser at Progreso, Mexico, denies that his ship was outside the three-mile limit, in direct contradiction of the British commander's report that the Zealandia was outside the territorial limits of Mexico, and, therefore, on the high seas.

Efforts will be made by the State Department to determine just where the vessel was, and the American Consul at Progreso has been instructed to take affidavits of witnesses. Officials of the State Department say much may depend upon the intent of the commander of the cruiser, should it be found that the Zealandia actually was within the three-mile limit.

The manager of the Fiske Trading Company, 95 William Street, owners of the Zealandia, said yesterday that a telegram had been received stating that the port authorities had officially ascertained the steamer was anchored at the usual discharging place, within the three-mile limit, when the party from the cruiser boarded her.

He said that the statement of the British authorities that the Zealandia did not have its papers on board must be made for the purpose of deceiving the American public. Not only did the officers of the warship know that, in accordance with shipping laws and customs, the ship's papers were deposited with the United States Consul, but the British Consul at Progreso had even demanded an inspection of these papers from the American Consul, the manager said.

WE CAN HOLD OUT, SERB LEADERS SAY

Message from the North Tells of the Undaunted Spirit of King Peter's Army.

BRAVE DEEDS AT BABUNA

Five Thousand Men Held Pass Against 20,000 Bulgars and Saved Monastir.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONASTIR, Nov. 8, (via Saloniki, Nov. 13.)—Since my last dispatch from here the cardinal features of the Serbian situation remain unchanged. That is to say, the Serbian army remains intact, and in at least two places the waves of the Bulgarian invasion have been beaten in vain against the heroic nation's battle line.

Field Marshal Putnik is conducting the retreat with the highest military skill. Nowhere have his opponents taken any great number of prisoners, and there has been no rounding up of the Serbian forces, though the Bulgarians and Austrians have endeavored to the utmost of their ability on several points of the front to effect wholesale captures.

I do not, of course, mean to say that the Serbian situation is not a very serious one. It is serious and difficult, especially as to points of provisions, and there is every need that succor be both speedy and in overwhelming strength.

Still a glance at the map shows the great importance of the preservation intact of the Serbian forces which has been achieved by their leader. When the allied pressure on the enemy in the south strengthens into an advance the Serbian army will soon be able to move forward again, so that the Bulgarians will be placed in the position in which Serbia now is, with the tremendous disadvantage that their strength will be diminishing day by day, and that a serious attack will be developing in the most menacing fashion in their rear.

"Serbia can and will hold out." That is the message brought from the north by officers who have reached here. One officer of my acquaintance tells me that he had a long talk with Field Marshal Putnik a few days ago, and he found the veteran hopeful as to the situation.

Brave Deeds of Shoumadians.

Since I left the headquarters of the Shoumadia division that fine division of the Old Guard of Serbia has continued its marvelous defensive. Prisoners who have been taken admit that on the various battlefields of Europe they had experienced nothing of quite such extraordinary nature as the stubborn way in which the men of the Morava slowed down the German advance. Indeed, between Palanka and Kragujevals, that is through the very heart of the Shoumadia region where are the homes of the men of this division, it has not all been a question of retreat.

An officer who was present at the action of the Shoumadia men before Kragujevals describe to me a brilliant little battle in which the Germans were made aware once more of the fighting qualities of Colonel Terzitch's men. On a hill before the town the division took up a good position. The Colonel, though his orders were to retreat continually, knew the spirit of his men, and demanded that at least once they should be allowed to tackle the invader. So the order was given to advance and attack.

It was magnificent, my officer friend tells me, to see the light in the men's eyes as they heard the welcome news that they were to be allowed to come to grips with the foe. It was a day of pouring rain, and a mist was sweeping down in dense enveloping shrouds from the mountains. Through this cover the Morava men advanced and almost before the foe was aware of their presence the Serbians were in among the Germans with bayonet and bullet. Now, at last, they could see the enemy, who for so long had been sheltering behind numerous batteries of powerful artillery.

Nothing now could hold back the Serbians. Reinforcements were hurried up the slope to aid the attacked force, and soon the Germans numbered two and a half divisions against one weakened division of Shoumadians.

For an hour the battle raged, but from the very first the Serbians were masters of the situation. Rush after rush of the Germans was stopped at the wall of their own dead. Some artillery came into action, but quite in vain. Soon the Shoumadians had the foe on the run, pursuing them for some distance. The field was covered with many hundreds of German dead and no fewer than 3,000 prisoners were taken. The artillery brought up by the Germans, consisting of several field guns, together with a half dozen machine guns, was captured. Then in better heart the men of the Morava continued stubbornly their slow retreat.

It was a battle such as the Shoumadian loves, and it he carried off all the honors with that dash and determination which made him famous throughout the Balkans.

How Katchanik Pass Was Held.

But not alone on the extreme northern front have the Serbians been performing deeds of valor. Nothing could have been finer than the way in which the Katchanik pass was defended by the Serbs in the face of infinitely superior numbers.

This is the point at which the Bulgarian invasion reaches its most westerly limit, and here it was that the wave broke against most stubbornly defended mountains. For days the enemy rolled attack after attack against the Serbs, for possession of the pass meant entry into Prisrend, and by reaching the Albanian frontier, the cutting of Serbia definitely in two.

In their endeavors to make themselves masters of this important pass the Bulgarians suffered extremely heavy losses. One prisoner admitted that they never expected such resistance, and officers who have fallen into the hands of the Serbians say that the attacks have been so costly that it is practically certain that they will not be renewed under present conditions.

A Bulgarian force, advancing on Tetovo, especially suffered severely. Only a few men, as I have good authority for stating, were left of two regiments after a severe struggle.

In the south as in the north and centre the Serbians are scoring successes. The gallant little force, which held the Babuna pass against a foe four times more numerous, has every reason to be proud of its fine achievement. It has saved Prilip and Monastir.

There is a great difference between the Monastir of a week ago and the Monastir of today. Then cannon flashes on the horizon threw the people into panic and something like half the population left the town. Today, however, a different spirit reigns. Many of those, who went, have returned and relief is clearly evident on all hands.

Still on the distant horizon the lightning of the guns can be seen but it is known now that the Serbs are holding fast and that the fear of the coming of Bulgarians is groundless.

After the evacuation of Veles on Oct. 27 by the Serbian the invaders met with little opposition until they came to the mountain barrier of Babuna, held by 5,000 Serbians. The Bulgars began their attack by a successful assault on Isvor and when that was accomplished the enemy held a position on the left bank of the Babuna River, while the Serbs clung to the right bank. At this time Bulgarian forces were probably 15,000 strong and another slight advance forced the Serbs, whose total force was not more than 5,000, to retreat in the direction of Abdipassa Hahn.

Bulgars Forced to Retire.

The enemy then brought up reinforcements amounting to 5,000 men, and on Nov. 2 a drive toward Korstet on the right was attempted. The Serbs saw the move in good time, and were quickly ready to meet it. A desperate little action took place, and the Bulgarians were driven back at the run, leaving 250 dead on the field.

As a consequence of this brilliant little affair the enemy were forced to fall back to Nikodim. The Serbs were thus able to advance to the height of Kosjak and occupy the whole line, dominating the mountains. That operation was completed late on Thursday night, and on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday the Bulgarians showed no fight. On Saturday, it is stated, a portion of the Bulgarian forces were seen to be in retreat.

"Nothing," said an officer who had been through all those anxious days and nights, watching and fighting, "can drive us out of our positions save, perhaps, the heaviest howitzers."

It is reported here today that the Prilip-Krivolak route is clear of the enemy, but so far no communication has been effected along that route.

It is inspiring to see the men who have been guarding the Babuna Pass in the face of such greatly superior forces. Here is a little Lieutenant with little guns, explaining the position on that front. It is a post of great danger, but he says not a word of that. He has been working his guns for days on end, working with the deathless music of a plaintive and pathetic Serbian song on his lips.

That is the spirit of all those gallant fellows on the Babuna Heights. Often for days at a time they had to go on fighting with but little food, and sometimes with none for long hours at a stretch. But that has not worn out their determination. They pull their belts tighter and carry on the fight with a dauntless light in their eyes, and one can safely write them down as the finest fighters in the world now.

Nothing can describe what they have gone through in the fighting against such odds during those long hours. No one can ever tell the full story of how that pass was held, for one cannot tell out of the defenders.

To them their work now seems almost the ordinary business of life, for they have been warring almost continuously since the end of 1912. But the great fact remains that 5,000 Serbs held the pass against 20,000 Bulgarians, whose artillery was also greatly superior.

Today the guns are sounding fitfully at a greater distance and in the very air of Monastir you breathe the relief of victory.

All reports of the occupation of Veles by the French or of a junction between French and Serbs are premature. The pressure up the Vardar Valley, however, is increasing and the effect should soon be decisively felt.

NURSES FLED FROM BELGRADE

Miss West Says Dr. Ryan, Distrusting Germans, Ordered Them to Go.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Miss A. M. West, until recently matron of the hospital attached to the British naval mission at Belgrade, who is now back in England, has given an interesting account to The Morning Post of her experiences. Speaking of the bombardment of Belgrade on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6 and 7, she says:

"Fifty thousand shells fell in the town. Never shall I forget that Wednesday night. Most of the civil population had fled, but still a good many remained, and in one street alone forty person were wounded. The Germans put a shell into the hospital staffed by the American unit, and several patients were injured.

"On the departure of Admiral Troubridge, head of the British Naval Mission, he left us in charge of Colonel Hernitch, our principal medical officer at the military hospital, but Colonel Hernitchet had to leave for headquarters and handed over control to Dr. Ryan, chief of the American Hospital. We were anxious to stay on to the last, and we suggested that we should go to his hospital for protection. We knew that the place had been shelled, indeed, we thought it must have been an accident.

"Dr. Ryan thought otherwise, and he told us he did not know whether to protect himself or not. During the first invasion he was there, and he got a note from the Austrians saying that he would be perfectly safe; but in the meantime the position had altered. Dr. Dumba, he said, had been turned out of the United States; and then, above all, among the invaders now were Germans. Dr. Ryan distrusted the Germans especially and positively ordered us to leave Belgrade."

Referring to conditions in Saloniki, where she embarked, Miss West said:

"I soon became aware of the change of feeling that had taken place since my last visit. There were no manifestations of hostility toward the British troop, but I became aware that the English are no longer popular in Greece. The change, I am firmly convinced, is due to the fact that the Greeks, like the Bulgarians, think the German is the winning side, and they are largely influenced, no doubt, by what they consider the failure of the Dardanelles expedition."

ANOTHER TAX ON BELGIUM.

Germans to Levy $8,000,000 a Month for Military and Civil Use.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13, (via. London.)—Governor General von Bissing has imposed upon Belgium a monthly war contribution of 40,000,000 francs, ($8,000,000,) toward covering the needs of the army and the cost of administering occupied territories.

The contributions are based upon Article 39 of The Hague Convention on land warfare. The nine provinces of Belgium are held jointly responsible for the payments, which will begin on Dec. 10.

FRENCH PRESS ON, DRIVING BULGARS

Continued from Page 1.

has captured the pass and heights of Jastrebac, taking 1,100 prisoners.

The Bulgarian Army continues to cross the Morava.

This statement was issued by the Montenegrin War Office:

Artillery combats occurred on all fronts yesterday. We took some prisoners during outpost fighting on the Lovcen front.

AUSTRIAN TRIBUTE TO SERBS.

Success of Their Retreat Is Regarded as Remarkable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Although all the German correspondents on the Serbian front declare that the Serbian Army is in disorderly retreat, the Austrian correspondents put a very different complexion on affairs. The correspondent of the Nieue Freie Presse, for instance, pays a wonderful tribute to the marvelous spirit of the Serbian Army and the magnificent way in which its leaders are carefully drawing it out of the invaders' net. He says:

"We are experiencing great difficulties in our advance. It is unthinkable that an army which has the enemy at its heels, and, therefore, cannot carry out its movements calmly and in order, should retreat along these roads without dropping some of its feathers, but the Serbians up to now have carried out their retreat without noteworthy losses. This is to be attributed to the fact that they follow the Russian motto: 'Retreat and hold your forces together until better times arrive.'

"For several weeks our fliers have reported great transports moving westward, and it is quite clear that the enemy will rather leave his country than give himself up.

"The Serbian prisoners say with the greatest emphasis that their troops will not hear a word of capitulation, and are still full of confidence in the Allies' faith, although for a time they were very bitter.

"The Serbian artillery are withdrawn at the beginning of our attacks. Up to now the retreat of the Serbians has been made with extraordinary orderliness."

HAVE TAKEN 54,000 SERBS.

Germans Also Captured 478 Cannon, Says Berlin News Agency.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—This statement regarding the situation in Serbia was given out today by the Overseas News Agency:

"Dispatches from the Serbian front give impressive descriptions of the breakdown of the Serbian military organization. During the recent Austro-Hungarian-German-Bulgarian advance more than 54,000 Serbians were taken prisoner. There were 40,000 Serbians already in Austro-Hungarian hands. The Serbian Army on a war footing numbered only 300,000.

"The army further lost 478 cannon, while it possessed only 514 cannon. Thus virtually all the artillery has been lost.

"Among the captured cannon are heavy French fortress and English naval guns, French field howitzers, and some Krupp cannon, which had been taken from the Turks in the Balkan war. The number of brand-new French cannon captured is 200.

"The visitors furthermore captured enormous numbers of rifles, machine guns, mine throwers, and searchlights, as well as ammunition, victuals, Winter clothing, and several thousand railroad cars and locomotives.

"King Peter, fleeing in a broken-down and dilapidated automobile, which stuck in the mud in an impracticable road, continued his flight in a country wagon, followed by the Crown Prince and the members of the General Staff.

"The Serbian Army is getting more and more demoralized. Some regiments mutinied and shot their own officers. Others have disbanded, taken to the mountains and opened guerilla warfare. Wounded prisoners for the most part were left to their fate, and tended only by a few Danish and Serbian nurses and Serbian surgeons."

SERBS' CASE DESPERATE AS BERLIN VIEWS IT

Army Is Reported Disintegrating as the Teuton Advance Becomes Faster.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The pursuit of the Serbs has been resumed after a short interruption to rearrange the forces, collect the necessary war material and make special preparations for entering the mountain country. It is now going ahead at an increasing rate of speed, satisfactory to the highest leadership.

It is stated that the Serbian Army is disintegrating and has been forced to abandon a vast quantity of train material, military stores, and artillery. The German leaders think, however, that it is not impossible that large Serbian forces which have not yet been brought into battle may still be intact and preparing to make a last stand on a line further west, or try to escape to Montenegro.

The Austro-German-Bulgar front will be greatly shortened and thus many German corps will be freed for other work. Said a staff officer today: "You can rest assured that these corps will not Winter in Serbia. If the Entente is preparing a surprise for us, perhaps we have a few surprises, too."

A dispatch from Vienna quotes a Reichsport dispatch from Sofia as saying that the Serb army on the Bulgar front is becoming more and more desperate. The retreat at some points has become like a panic, but here and there parts of the Serb army are undertaking desperate counterattacks, particularly around Monastir, where the Bulgars repulsed a Serb attack with heavy losses to the Serbs, and continued their victorious advance.

Major Moraht, in the Tageblatt, writes under the headline, "On the Eve of a Serbian Decision":

"The extremely swift progress of the allied armies operating against the Serbs is forcing a decision on the enemy which the Serbs could not or would not seek before. History alone will make clear later whether their leadership has committed a mistake in the matter of the very difficult concentration during a retreat or whether their false friends in the Serb headquarters, the French, English and Russian diplomats and military men, have gained such influence with their worthless promises that the present situation was brought about.

"The same political influence of England and France which prevented Serbia from cutting lose while Bulgaria was in the throes of mobilization appears to have strongly recommended these rearguard actions instead of more serious resistance. The result of this political strategy has cost the Serbs heavy and useless losses and much war material.

"Now Serbia's Government and army find themselves in the painful position of having to accept a decisive battle where and as the enemy imposes it on them. Perhaps the Serbs can still break the narrowing ring, but only in the form of a mob. It is more likely, however, that a final battle and defeat before going over the boundary will be the fate of the Serbs.

"The strategic success of the French and English is not visible, even through the telescope, and after all the Bulgarian Army is strong enough to cope with the strongest attack, so that we can safely let this chapter of Balkan war rest a little longer till Kitchener, through trickery, force, or bribery, makes himself felt in the Balkans; or, in case his plans miscarry, announces that he never had any intention of violating Greece, seducing Rumania, or persuading Italy to participate in the Balkan adventure and frighten the Turks and Bulgars."

BULGARIA TO BE CATHOLIC?

Reported Message of King Ferdinand to the Pope.

NAPLES, Nov. 13, (via Paris.)—The Mattino asserts that it has been informed King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has communicated with Pope Benedict stating that after the war Bulgaria will become a Catholic country. The newspaper adds that this is an old dream of King Ferdinand's, and that the heads of the Bulgarian church are not opposed to the measure, provided the Pope is willing to recognize the orthodox Bulgar prelates.

The national faith of Bulgaria is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, although in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and receipt of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox Communion. The clergy, both orthodox and of other religious faiths, are paid by the State. Outside of the orthodox church the Mohammedans are most numerous in Bulgaria.

BRITISH ADMIRAL WOUNDED IN SERBIA

Mme. Grouitch Writes That Troubridge Was Hit While Defending Belgrade.

AMERICANS UNDER FIRE

Doctors Aided Fugitives Shelled by Germans—All Russian Soldiers Died at Their Posts.

Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, has received two letters, one describing incidents in the bombardment of Belgrade, from Mme. Mabel Grouitch, the American wife of the Serbian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who conducted a successful campaign in this country for Serbian relief last Spring and Summer, and returned to Nish in August. The first letter, which is dated Nish, Oct. 10, follows:

"I imagine how anxious you must have been about your friends in Serbia when the reports reached you of the concerted Bulgarian and Austro-German attack against us. As a matter of fact, little Serbia now has one of the largest defensive fronts of any country engaged in the war, and it is a marvel, even to the most experienced military authorities, how troops can be so quickly transported from one border to the other front, as has been done here. But Serbia has already proven herself the land of wonders, so far as human military achievement is concerned, and what our soldiers are accomplishing now must make many another bigger country seem inferior in prowess, if not in courage.

"I was in Belgrade when the first bombardment began on Oct. 6, having gone up a few days before to have a little rest in my own house away from the strenuousness of Nish, with its talk of war on the Bulgarian border, and my baby hospital, the establishment of which has been almost too much for what remained of the nervous force left me after my tour in the States.

"The first two days passed without any incident to forecast the German attack. On Tuesday, while I was lunching with Dr. Ryan and the other members of the American Mission at the Military Hospital, we heard the shots of Serbian guns firing at a Taube, which was hovering above, evidently getting a plan of the military positions beyond, and the lay of the town. It remained there for some hours and then passed back to the German lines. That night one heard some distant firing, but it was only early on the morning of the 8th that the actual bombardment began; even then no one did not consider it anything more serious than a demonstration meant to encourage the Bulgarians in their evident longing to attack us, if one is to judge by the heavy concentration of their troops close to the Serbian border, of which you will know more than we do now, by the time this letter reaches you.

Realized Invasion Was On.

"In spite of the fact that the bombs were whizzing about the streets destroying a great many houses and killing a few people, it was not until noon that one realized that the town itself was being bombarded, preliminary to an attempt to land troops. I had been quite down to the centre of the town early in the morning with Dr. Ryan, during which time we had visited some of the local authorities. No one seemed anxious, nor, except in the case of people who were moving out of houses which had already been struck, did there seem to be any real excitement. Then, until about 2 o'clock, when fires having started it was evident that the whole lower end of the town would be destroyed before nightfall.

"At 3 o'clock Dr. Ryan came to my house and advised me to leave Belgrade that night, offering to motor me to the station, which is some ten miles toward the interior. On our way we had a sad experience of the frightful reality or death and destruction caused by the bombardment; the motor was brought to a standstill by the sight of a mass of mangled human beings and horses lying in the road in front of us. Dr. Ryan sprang out at the cry of his name from a man who, all covered with blood, was bending over two stricken women, by whose side lay a dead child, a beautiful boy of 10; one was the mother and other the wife of the man. A few feet away lay his little daughter with both legs broken; a maid servant, gravely injured, was moaning and calling for water; the driver, and the horses of the cart in which they had been escaping, lay dead. Just behind them in another cart lay a dead soldier, calm and still in his young strength, looking as though he was asleep, so instantaneous had been his death. One of the largest sized shells had burst right by the side of the two vehicles, plowing up the ground in all directions and spreading death.

"Dr. Ryan immediately took the man, the two women, and the little child in his own motor and carried them back to the hospital, returning with Dr. Morton Lane and three orderlies and two stretchers, with which he transported the other wounded who were lying beside the road. While we were waiting for his return another shell struck a small park nearby, killing and wounding many people who had taken refuge there, believing it safer to be in the open than in the town where the houses were falling in every street. By that time carriages and an ambulance had also arrived from the town to take charge of these poor people, and an officer who came along informed us that the situation was very serious, the Germans having already made an attempt at landing on one of the islands in the Save near Belgrade, where heavy fighting was going on. At the station I found the private car in which I had come up a few days before, as well as a great many other wagons which had been collected all along the line, and there was ample room for the crowd, waiting in the heavy rain which had set in as night fell.

French and Serb Guns Smashed.

"The bombardment, which lasted all night and all the following day, was the most terrible that has ever been sustained on this front. Under its cover the enemy made many attempts at landing, being repulsed with great losses by our troops and artillery stationed at various points, and it was only when the French and Serbian guns had been demolished by the heavy fire of the German howitzers that a landing in the town was effected.

"All day, on Thursday, the 7th, the frightened population poured from the town, hundreds of people being killed. A survivor tells me that the streets were strewn with numbers of bodies that had been blown to pieces, most of them women and children. Those who escaped, fled to a point on the railway line some fifteen miles beyond the town, where they were taken aboard trains that had come up bringing reinforcements. Among the number were members of the French and English missions, who had remained until the last moment. Colonel Troubridge had been severely wounded early in the day while visiting the English gunners who behaved splendidly throughout the battle. The glory of the combat, however, goes to the brave Russian soldiers, every one of whom died at his post.

"It is to state that the road over which this population fled was not in line with the military defenses, and that the Taube from above directed the German fire on the defenceless fugitives with the barbarous intention of terrorizing the rest of the inhabitants so that they should remain in the town and be taken prisoners. On that awful day, women, carrying babies and dragging small children by the hand, tramped the whole distance from the town to the train. I hope I should have stood such a dreadful trial with fortitude, but I am none the less thankful to have escaped the day before, and I feel a patriotic thrill that it was under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, though any one of the shots fired might have struck Dr. Ryan's motor, just as it did another motor which preceded us ten minutes before, all the occupants of which were killed. I am told that on Thursday Dr. Ryan was constantly about the town with his motor helping women and children to escape from burning buildings, and in streets where no one else dared to go.

Found Nish Decorated.

"There was something very ironic in finding the streets of Nish gayly decorated with French and English flags when I arrived here late on Thursday. French and English troops were expected to pass through that night. With each hour since there has come the report of dreadful fighting all along our Austro-German front, where the Germans have made at least twenty different efforts to land their troops.

"Several times during the last week German aeroplanes have come from the Bulgarian border over Nish dropping bombs which have injured and killed a number of people. It is a pathetic fact that among the bomb-stricken victims there is always the mangled form of some innocent child. In the first raid a bomb was dropped directly opposite my husband's windows in the Foreign Office at which it was evidently aimed. Almost any hour may bring news that we have been attacked by Bulgaria, who has steadily refused all our offers, as well as those of our allies, of concessions and benefits, if she would break her gold-bought contract with Germany and come out on our side.

"I look out from my window on pitiful looking groups of refugees, all homeless. There is not so much dreadful poverty as last year at this season; because all the relief societies have clothing to distribute, but there is great need of shoes and blankets as well as warm underwear for men, women, and children. I wish I had turned all my efforts last year to the providing of blankets and woolen stockings. Our soldiers are camping in the mud and rain at a height in some places where snow has already set in. Please ask every one you know to send me blankets. Address them care of my hospital for babies, as they can be better distributed from there than from the Red Cross, which looks only after military hospitals. Please ask every one sending blankets to put a tag on each separate blanket marked 'Mable Grouitch Baby Hospital."

Hospital Staff to the Front.

In another letter dated from Nish on Oct 13, Mme. Grouitch says:

"The news is coming in that there is a great many wounded outside our lines around Belgrade and not enough nurses or staff doctors to care for them, so I have volunteered to take the staff of my hospital as a field hospital until other help can be obtained and we are leaving tomorrow night for the front. We are very proud at being allowed to go, because it will be the first time that women have been allowed anywhere near the Serbian front. And I take it as a great honor that within one hour from the time my request went up to headquarters I had the order which gave me full military hospital rights, including a great big motor ambulance, Dr. Travis, Sister Metcalf, Sister Utley, Miss Shelley, our housekeeper, Miss Parkinson, our interpreter Mrs. Braditch, and six of the young Americans who have been out here doing sanitary work. We will take our tents and hope to be able to give, not only first aid, but cheer and comfort to many of the brave fellows who have been wounded while defending their country against an advance by the Austro-German forces.

"News is coming in every hour of the stupendously heroic things being done by the Serbian troops. On a small island near Belgrade where the Germans used asphyxiating gas before trying to make a charge, the Serbians put on their masks and crossed through the smoke with only a few sneezes to show they felt it. They took a great many prisoners, who were more than astonished. At Semendria four German regiments made an attempt at landing. The Serbian troops allowed them to come on until they were all on shore, then fell upon them and two regiments were absolutely cut to pieces. Naturally, with a front as large as ours, it is impossible for so small an army to prevent superior forces from landing at various points, but wherever it is a question of battle we feel confident that our soldiers will win even against a numerically greater and much better equipped enemy. And in the end we shall probably have to shorten our front, just as we did last year, allowing the enemy to overrun some portions of the country in order to meet him on stragetic points, of which the Serbians are masters.

"The distress of the population will naturally be very great during the campaign. It is impossible not to feel anxiety when taken between two hostile countries and with reluctant allies, such as some of ours have proven themselves to be. For if Bulgaria has been a Shylock, Greece has been a Brutus.

"By the time this letter reaches you you will know what the results of the next three weeks is to be. I wish I did, but I have every confidence in the army and am more happy than I can say that I am going to be allowed to do some real service, and not just merely the circus part, delightful though that is.

"My heart ached last night when I went in and saw the babies asleep and realized that I was deserting them, but it is only for a little while when I hope to come back and be a mother to them than ever. Though come to think about it, I am afraid it is other people who get most of the pleasure of being mothers to those babies, while I am nothing but the plain father, one of those people whom they are taught to respect even if they do not make them often enough to be in love with them. It is a great privilege, however, in every sense and I feel I can never be grateful enough to you and all those who have helped me to the joys of motherhood and fatherhood, even though it be by proxy.

"Should a stray bullet carry me off I hope

GERMANS DREAD BRITISH NO LONGER

J. O'Donnell Bennett's Impression, Gathered from Discussions of September Drive.

CALL NEW TROOPS INFERIOR

Condemn Them for Their Useless Bravado in Attacks—"War Is Not Sport."

MORE RESPECT FOR FRENCH

"Bravery Cannot Be Denied, but They Are Not Good Enough," Officers Say.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 14.—Never during the last year have I seen the spirit of the German troops so good as it is in these days following the great Anglo-French offensive that was meant to shatter them. In yesterday's letter from Lille I told you what Gen. von B. said about his "peautiful poys."

Well, his words are echoed by every commander all along the line. Never before, I believe, have the German leaders had such absolute confidence in their men as they have at this instant. The ordeal these Landsturm and reservists have faced has been fearful, but they have come through—these bearded men from Baden and the Rhine provinces and Westphalia. General after general is paying tribute to them, not in the set phrases of formal addresses to the troops, but in terms of fatherly endearment.

This morning, in covering the distance between Lille and Great Headquarters, our automobile passed numerous detachments of troops. Sometimes the men had dropped by the roadside for a few moments' rest. Thereupon we halt and talk with them and get them to tell of their recent experiences. An officer raises one finger and nods to one of the lads. That lad leaps to his feet and comes running.

"Tell our friends from abroad what you have seen," says the officer.

Officers' Pride in Their Men.

At first I am a good deal more interested in watching the officer and the soldier than in listening to what the soldier is saying. For the officer has placed one hand on the soldier's back and is abstractedly patting him. He even puts his hand on his head, as if the big, blushing fellow before him were a little boy. The truth is that the Major is so proud of this man he cannot withhold a caressing hand. He beams on him with smiling eyes and listens with strict attention. The man is talking absolutely to the point, giving crisp, clear answers to occasional questions, and always using just one word when one word will serve.

By this time the whole company are looking on and are all aglow with pride in their comrade's narrative and his audience. The man suddenly becomes a shade self-conscious and falters a little in his story. He looks with a suggestion of embarrassment into the Major's kind eyes as if to say, "Believe me, Major, I would rather you gave me an order to fight than to talk." The Major understands the unspoken plea and says, "Perhaps you'll find it easier if I go away." So he moves off a few paces and chats with other men of the company, and the narrator, whom he wished to put at his ease, takes a comfortable breath and goes on with his story.

I have seen this kind of thing not once but a dozen times in the last few days—and the pride in the eyes of men of rank and file and adoration in the eyes of the man from the ranks when they visit together. It is beautiful to see, and it seems to me important because it is typical.

A South American Impressed.

The alert answers, the brown, lean faces, the stalwart bodies, the swift movements, and the matter-of-fact yet gusty narratives of these men combine to produce a profound impression on the neutral observer, and that impression was expressed in a very pictorial way by a military expert from a Latin American republic who traveled with the party of which I was a member.

What he said was this:

"If I had a hundred thousand of these fellows I'd be King of South America."

The individual who drew that tribute to the German soldiery had taken ten prisoners single-handed, and the joy of battle was still on him. He wasn't lying. His narrative was too spontaneous to permit invention. Besides, he did not tell what he had to tell until he had been ordered to speak. And when he was so bidden he spoke briefly though ardently.

Since the war began I have seen English troops, French troops, African troops, Belgian troops, Indian troops, German troops, and Austrian troops, and I have seen troops in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Poland, and Galicia; but I have seen no troops in so solid and matter-of-fact a mood as are the German troops now occupying the offensive. They set their teeth hard and met a bitter business. The staggering blows they received did not unnerve them, and they seem already to have recovered from those blows.

Germans' "Heart-Rending" Ordeal.

No man can say that they did not find the experience terrible in the last degree. The adjectives—the crashing German adjectives—they use in describing it prove that they had the fullest consciousness of what they were up against. "Jammervoll," (heart-rending), is one of the words they use in describing the effect of the drumming fire of artillery which ripped open many a first line trench. "Unheimlich," (gruesome), is another adjective, and it is reinforced, in speaking of the rain of metal they say "ganz unheimlich." More eloquent than words, as revealing the extent and violence of the attack, is a glance at the German maps which show the alignment and massing of English troops and batteries in the region of La Bassée. On many a map the ominous red arrows are so thick the names of scores of villages can be read only with the aid of a glass.

Nor do the Germans underestimate the quality of the French troops who were launched against them. Time and again I have heard the words "Sie sind ganz brav," and a German officer, who was speaking at length on this subject, said to a group of neutrals:

"The bravery of the French troops cannot be denied, but, gentlemen, the fact remains that they are not good enough."

Concerning the losses sustained by the French in the offensive—especially that part of it which was conducted in the Champagne—this officer used the words "kolossal," adding: "We are convinced that it will be impossible for them to attack again in these huge quantities. Greater things, certainly, they cannot do."

I come now to one of the most important phases of the general effect of the offensive, and in writing of that phase I will ask the reader to consider the fact that in what I am saying now I am not giving a personal opinion, but the opinion of many men with whom I talked. These are not my views in the sense that they are convictions, for I have not sufficient knowledge gained by personal experience on which to base convictions. What I am giving here is the views of men against whom the offensive was directed.

British Troops No Longer Dreaded.

That very important phase is, then, a psychological phase, and the gist of it is that, so far as the participation of the English is concerned, the German soldier's respect for the English soldier has been appreciably lessened. He did respect him. I think it would hardly be too much to say that a year ago he dreaded him. He no longer does. His opinion of the French soldier has, on the contrary, risen. General after general has told me that English attacks have been thrown back. General after general has told me that here and there his first lines were pierced, but not one of them has said that his second lines were more than dented, and that in very few places.

And from English prisoners the Germans say they have often heard these statements, and I have myself occasionally heard them:

(1) "Our officers are brave men, but they lack experience. They will dare anything, but they do not know how to lead."

(2) "The new Kitchener army has been long enough trained as to the men, but mistakes were made by our officers. After the first attack they did not seem to know what to do next. After they had led us past the first line of German trenches they did not know which way to turn."

And these statements are from Germans:

(1) "The new Kitchener army is not comparable to the first."

(2) "French attacks just south of Arras succeeded not even to the distance of the first trenches. The attack was on a broad front, but only to the south of Givenchy, which lies north of Arras, was it successful, and that was on the point of a wedge. In another part of this neighborhood were English with absolutely young troops, who were so naïve that they came before our trenches and tried to cut our entanglements standing up. The result was shocking losses."

(3) "Sometimes we have questioned them about these and similar mad deeds and the reply we got in most cases was 'sport.' But, gentlemen, war is not 'sport.'"

I have seen perhaps 2,000 English prisoners and talked with many of them. Of the total I should say that about a fifth were fine, rosy, upstanding fellows. The rest seemed to me weedy and not in prime condition. All were extremely civil.

Victory Cost the Allies Too Much.

Speaking not from what I know, but from impressions created by hearing, I should say that the future of the Anglo-French operations in France depends on how many times the English and French can make up their minds to beat their heads against a stone wall. If they intend to continue active in France in the near future there appears to be absolutely nothing for them to do but gird up their loins and try it again on the lines of Sept. 22-25 and the days following.

But can flesh and blood endure a repetition of that?

It is gravely to be doubted.

My friend, Lieut. Col. K— of the army of the Argentine, who when we meet at the front often clears up a difficult military situation for me in a few phrases, said this as to the future:

"If the English and French are to drive the Germans back to the Rhine the toll in lives, if it is proportionate to the Anglo-French losses in this offensive, will depopulate England and France of males."

It was a military expert speaking.

"Furthermore," he continued, "this offensive required six months' preparation. The gains have been gains here and there of three kilometers on twenty-five kilometer fronts. From every military point of view the price has been too heavy."

"Only a Local Wallop."

It was the Lieutenant Colonel also who gave me the illustration of the two men fighting. We were riding in a railway train when he said this:

"Suppose I leap from the seat of this compartment and for a few seconds rain blows on the head of our colleague Van Lissa sitting opposite us. I make him reel, but he instantly counters on me and I get two black eyes and a bloody nose. To be sure I have done Van Lissa some injury and possibly knocked some of his luggage out of the rack and brought it down on his head. But I, too, am gasping and I cannot fight again until my eyes are well and my nose stops bleeding. I have paid too dear. He was so in this offensive. For the Germans it was "—and here the Lieutenant Colonel dropped into the German language—"eine Schlappe aber keine Niederlage."

Now the dictionary gives "blow, check, reverse, discomfiture, loss, defeat" as equivalents of "Schlappe," but "defeat" is not an equivalent. For "defeat" the Germans use the loftier word "Niederlage."

An American who has lived many years in Berlin was trying with me to find an American colloquial equivalent for "Schlappe." "I have a notion," said I, "that perhaps 'wallop' is the word he wants."

"Precisely!" said he. "'Wallop' is just the word."

And so the grand offensive turned out to be only a wallop.

"Yes," spoke up the Lieutenant Colonel, who understood what we meant, "and in relation to what it cost it was only a local wallop."

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FRANCE FIXES FOOD PRICES.

Retail Dealers Must Post and Observe Them Under Penalties.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Government committee began today posting throughout France the retail prices for every classification of food, in order to prevent overcharging and speculation. The public billboards in Paris today bear an order signed by Prefect of Police Laurent, prescribing exactly what shall be charged until the next public notice.

Fifty-four cuts of beef are specified, with prices ranging from the equivalent of fourteen cents to forty-four cents a pound, the metric pound being one-tenth more than the American pound. The best butter is from fifty-two to fifty-six cents a pound, the best eggs are six cents each, and potatoes are from four to six cents a pound.

Every retail dealer must post in his store a list of prices so that it can easily be read by the public, and these prices must correspond, under penalties of the law, to the official prices.

Many storekeepers complain bitterly because of such regulations. Butchers in Brest decided to keep their shops closed yesterday as a protest. The Mayor has announced that if this is persisted in he will open municipal meat shops. At Dijon the association of grocers has come to an amicable agreement with the municipal authorities concerning the retail prices for the necessities of life.

MUSTN'T PAINT IN OILS.

Order to German Artists Owing to Lack of Food Materials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13.—A Berlin dispatch says that the Bundesrath has passed nine important new food ordinances.

The most interesting empowers the Imperial Chancellor to promulgate regulations for the sale, consumption, and price of coffee, tea, and cocoa, as well as to obtain statistics regarding the stocks on hand in Germany. Also, at the Chancellor's discretion, maximum prices for vegetables, fruit, and sauerkraut may be fixed.

The Bundesrath has also started an investigation into the rising price of salt.

Another ordinance absolutely forbids painting with oil colors. An ordinance in October prohibited the use of paints made of white lead and linseed oil. The new ordinance prohibits all paints made with animal or vegetable oils.

FOOD RIOTERS ARRESTED.

Police Charge Duesseldorf Women Who Bombard Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"At Düsseldorf a recent food riot in which crowds of women, incensed at the high prices, bombarded the markets and shops with potatoes and stones, was stopped with some difficulty by the police, who were compelled to charge the crowd, arresting a number of the participants."

GORICAR SAYS SPIES HERE NUMBER 3,000

Outrages Not Haphazard, ex-Consul Avers, Officials Assigning Specific Acts of Violence.

DENIES HE IS RUSSIAN SPY

Working for Slavic Unity—Stands by Previous Charges, Despite Austrian Embassy's Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—Dr. Joseph Goricar, the former member of the Austro-Hungarian Consular Service whose revelations of alleged unneutral activities in this country has prompted an investigation by the Department of Justice, made vigorous reply today to the denials of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy and several Austro-Hungarian Consuls that they had been fomenting trouble in munitions plants, and constantly intriguing with spies and other secret agents. To The Providence Journal Dr. Joseph Goricar made this statement:

"Did anybody expect that these men were going to acknowledge the fact? I can simply give my word of honor that what I have said is the truth, and that the facts are going to be proved to the satisfaction of the American people.

"I will state further that no act of violence, or fraud, whether it be a fire in a munitions factory, the explosion of a bomb on board a ship or the establishment of a fraudulent passport office, springs from the demented mind of any single individual. Every act is planned in advance; men who can be trusted to go through with such criminal performances are selected in advance, and the whole scheme is worked through a system. Individuals are simply carrying out orders that they get from the men above them.

"My fifteen years' experience in the foreign service of Austria-Hungary has given me exact knowledge of this spy system, which is directed by the German Embassy through Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, acting directly with Consul General von Nuber in New York. These three men have full and complete knowledge of every move made by every German and Austrian spy in the United States. In spite of their assertions that they are innocent of any wrongdoing, or of any knowledge of the burning of munitions plants, or the wrecking of ships, they are in immediate touch with every transaction.

Says Spies Number 3,000.

"Every central empire spy operating in this country today is officially listed in the offices of these men, and their records are kept in card index form. There are, I should judge from my personal knowledge, about 3,000 of these men in the United States today, and every one of them will do exactly what he is ordered to do, and consider himself, as in fact he really is, a soldier under the direct instruction of his military superiors. No one of these men would dare to act on his own responsibility in a foreign country. Each had secured the approval of the representative of his Government in that country. These men have to keep in touch with the military and naval attachés of either the German or Austrian Embassy, or else with the Consuls. I have named in my previous statement, and from them they secure all maps and charts, sailing lists of steamers, and the precise location of factories where ammunition is being manufactured.

"They have to visit the official representatives of their country in order to get the sums of money they need to carry out their instructions. It is a standing order in all the German and Austrian Consulates that these spies are never to be given more than the amount of money necessary to carry them over the one specific job they have on hand at any one time.

"Do the American people think that Captain von Papen's somewhat innocuous statement about Americans in his letter discovered on Archibald is an isolated expression of opinion? The truth is that, since the beginning of the war, in every German and Austrian Consulate in this country and in both embassies Americans have been 'dogs' and 'pigs' and 'beasts' whenever reference has been made to them. The people of this country do not understand the contempt with which these men view them and their almost entire freedom from restraint in every illicit act they are performing.

"No passport fraud agent in New York or Cleveland or Philadelphia—and these three cities are full of them—could live and do business a day without the sanction and friendly assistance of the Austrian and German officials. When the truth is known concerning the actual sums of money that have been spent in this country for the purchase of newspapers, the subsidizing of college professors, the destruction of munitions plants, the hiring of halls, the payment of traveling expenses for hundreds of men who are constantly moving about the country, and for many other purposes, the amount will stagger the imagination."

Denies Being a Russian Spy.

With reference to the charge made by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington yesterday that Dr. Goricar is a Russian spy and that he used his position as Consul to further Slavic interests against those of Austria-Hungary, Dr. Goricar said:

"The declaration of the embassy is utterly ridiculous, and it can be proved to be so to the satisfaction of every thinking man. When I returned to this country in the beginning of March of this year, after my resignation, I was notified by friends in the consular service that the Government had sent word to officials in this country to have me declared either insane or a Russian spy at the first sign of any movement on my part against their interests. The Russian spy charge is simply the old propaganda that they intended to use against me several months ago.

"I also desire to call attention to the fact that, if I had been a traitor to my country, my Government gave me a splendid opportunity to present to Russia the most vital secrets of its activities two days prior to the declaration of war, when, on July 26, 1914, I was sent from Warsaw by the Consul General to Vienna with secret dispatches of the utmost importance, and carried them in my pocket until my arrival in Vienna on the night of the 27th, when I was received in the Foreign Office by Count Forgach, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. What an opportunity if I had really been a traitor to my country!

"The French Ambassador came out as I went in, and I tried to tell Count Forgach, who was my personal friend, that I believed diplomacy could still save the situation. His reply to me was as follows: 'Diplomacy can do no more. We have placed everything in the hands of the General Staff.'

"The embassy declares that I left my post in Berlin without permission. This is an absolute falsehood. When I went to Rome I was on leave of absence. The embassy also claims that I feared dismissal, and therefore resigned in order to prevent it. The truth is that some weeks after Dec. 20, the date on which I sent my resignation to Vienna, Count Colleredo came to me from Baron Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador to the Quirinal, and told me that the Baron had seen my resignation on file in the Foreign Office in Vienna. He pleaded with me to withdraw my resignation and, in behalf of the Foreign Office, promised me that if I would do so I would secure advancement and a more important post than I had yet occupied. I declined the proposition, and Count Colleredo then told me that the Ambassador was very sorry and would have done anything in his power to keep me in the service.

"Since my return to this country I have never sought to disguise the fact that I have been working, and still am working, for Slavic unity. The Austrian Embassy has known very well from the first day of my return to America that I came back here for this specific work, and I am not ashamed of it. I have never used any subterfuge or operated under cover. On the other hand, however, the Austro-Hungarian Embassy and Consul General von Nuber, with all the Consuls mentioned in my recent statement, are intriguing every moment against the peace and order of the United States. They have used every method known to the spy and the plotter to carry out their aims secretly, and to do their vicious and dishonorable work without discovery.

"The charge that I have ever attempted to induce any Slav in this country to treasonable acts against Austria-Hungary is a deliberate falsehood. If the Austrian Embassy can prove that I have done anything of this kind in one single instance I offer myself up for the threatened punishment promised to such traitors, and will cheerfully go back to Austria to meet it.

"It is quite true that I am today sincerely desirous of victory for the Allies. I have nothing against Austria, except that I deplore the way in which the corrupting influence of Germany has destroyed her vitality and her Government, and filled her leaders with the mad desire to obliterate the Slavic spirit. I not only was never disloyal to my trust while I was in the civil service in Austria-Hungary, but even today, in spite of my very natural resentment, I would not under any circumstances reveal a single official secret, and I have many of them, which came to me in the course of my Consular service."

Dr. Goricar said that the exposure of the gift of $5,000 to Marcus Braun from Count von Bernstorff was characteristic of the way the central empires had scattered millions of dollars indiscriminately to bolster up every publicity enterprise in this country that might swing any measure of public sentiment toward them.

Braun's Movements in Europe.

"A year ago last September, when I was in my office at the Consul General's headquarters in Berlin," Dr. Goricar said, "Marcus Braun came to me, and said he had just completed a trip through England, and had now come to tell his friends at the Foreign Office all that he had been able to discover in that country. He told me that arrangements had been made already to buy the paper, Fair Play, subsidized by Count von Bernstorff when he returned to the United States, and he asked me to give him a letter to Vienna, so that he might present his claim there for financial assistance as well, in order to be able to keep his newspaper going.

"I told the Consul General about the matter, and he decided that he could do nothing but give Braun a formal letter of introduction to the Vienna Foreign Office, which he did. I heard afterward that Braun got a considerable sum of money from the Austro-Hungarian authorities, as well as from the German Ambassador."

SIFTING GORICAR'S CHARGES.

Government Seeks Verification—Embassy Alleges Venality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—While the conference between United States District Attorney Marshall of New York and Attorney General Gregory today did not embrace consideration of the charges of Dr. Goricar of a German-Austrian conspiracy in this country in violation of the neutrality laws, evidence accumulated that the Government had undertaken an inquiry into the statements made by Dr. Goricar in The Providence Journal, with a view to instituting prosecutions should his allegations be verified. The Department of Justice is taking special interest in the statement of Dr. Goricar that papers addressed to the Austrian Government and carried to Europe by James F. J. Archibald, from whom they were taken by the British authorities at Falmouth, England, were written in Archibald's presence in the office of Alexander von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York.

Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Chargé of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, called at the State Department today and denied in person for his Government the published charges of Dr. Goricar, that Austrian Consulates in the United States were "hotbeds of propaganda," for fomenting strikes in munitions plants. The Chargé submitted data regarding the records of Dr. Goricar and inquired what legal steps, if any, would be taken against the ex-Consul. He was told that the Department of Justice was investigating.

After the Chargé's conference with Acting Secretary Phillips at the State Department the Austro-Hungarian Embassy gave out a statement declaring that Dr. Goricar offered to discontinue his utterances against Austria-Hungary should he be allowed a monthly sum of money. The statement reads: "Dr. Goricar is one of those happily very limited number of Austro-Hungarian officials who, impressed with the overwhelming combinations of powers forming a threatening circle around the two central powers, thought it best at the outbreak of the war to leave in time what they thought a sinking ship and offer their services to the other side.

"That these services must not have been very valuable, until now," the statement continued, "is shown by the almost destitute condition in which Goricar was reported to have been at different places in the United States. Lately in New York he offered one of the officials of the Consulate General to give up all activity against Austria-Hungary if he was to receive an allowance of $20 to $30 monthly. This offer, naturally, was categorically refused."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—Dr. Goricar tonight denied the statement of Baron Zwiedinck. He said:

"Up to two days ago I never made any charge against Austria-Hungary. Furthermore, I have never spoken to an Austro-Hungarian Consul or Vice Consul since my return to the United States from Europe. I am not in want, and if I were I would sooner be dead than accept a penny from any official representative of Austria-Hungary."

LIKENS GORICAR TO ARNOLD.

Austrian Consul at Pittsburgh Repudiates All His Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 13.—Over his signature, Baron Lothar von Hauser, the Austro-Hungarian Consul here, today replied to the charges of Dr. Goricar as follows:

"As far as the truthfulness of Dr. Goricar's statement is concerned, the attention of the American public is invited to the fact that Dr. Goricar for fifteen years served as an official of the Austro-Hungarian Government, and only broke his official oath to suport the Emperor and to defend his country when the present war broke out, and when he thought that because of his desertion our enemies would offer him greater inducements. The statements made by Dr. Goricar should be considered by the American people in the same light as statements made by Benedict Arnold would have been considered when he tried to sell out his country to England.

"This office is in complete accord with the statement issued by the Imperiol and Royal Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and repudiates Dr. Goricar's statement in toto. For the information of the public this office states that Dr. Goricar never was in charge of the Pittsburgh Consulate, but served only as Vice Consul during the period of six months under Consul Baron Bornomisza, (now Consul at Bucharest, Rumania.)"

CELEBRATE BETHLEHEM FIRE.

More Rejoicing in Germany Than Over a Victory by the Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In Germany the rejoicing over the destruction of a portion of the Bethlehem ammunition works in America continues without abatement. More mugs of beer have been drunk to celebrate this exploit than to celebrate any recent victory by the German or Austrian Army. Boasts are openly made that the destruction of American ammunition works is only beginning.

As I have already telegraphed, the Austro-German censor has taken measures to see that comments on the Bethlehem fire shall be scrupulously guarded.

ROEBLING ALARMS FAILED.

Some One Had Tampered with Them Before the Fire Was Discovered.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Some one had tampered, it was learned today, with the fire alarm signal boxes in the wire rope shop of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company here, which was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning under suspicious circumstances with a loss of $1,000,000. The boxes were put out of gear before the blaze was discovered, and attempts to send in an alarm were ineffectual.

The condition of the fire alarm boxes was revealed by certain of the Roebling employes, who had tried and failed to send in the alarm. This is taken here as an indication that the fire was incendiary.

DU PONT MILL DESTROYED.

Three Hundred Pounds of Powder Blown Up by Explosion.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 13.—No. 13 rolling mill in the lower Hagley yard of the du Pont Powder Company's plant at Rising Sun, three miles west of this city, blew up last night. No one was hurt, all the employes being out of the mill at the time. The cause of the blast is not known.

There were about 300 pounds of powder in the mill when the explosion occurred.

ATTACKS MORGAN & CO.

For Placing of War Contracts and Charges Partiality in Supervision.

A statement attacking J. P. Morgan & Co. for their method of handling war contracts placed here by England, and accusing the United States Neutrality Board of partiality in supervising shipments of war munitions from this country to England, was issued about midnight from the Holland House by a man calling himself Lieut. Col. F. Curtis Morgan of the British Army, (retired.)

When an attempt was made to see him and question him about his statement, it was said he was not at the hotel. The gist of the statement was that Morgan & Co. played favorites in placing contracts.

Morgan professed to be here to place war orders for Great Britain, and seemed to see nothing incongruous in a professed agent of Great Britain issuing the statement, which accused a large class in England of seeking to "sacrifice their country for a few paltry dollars," and to effect "an enormous amount of mercenary profit at a sacrifice of gains on the field of battle and on the sea."

The statement declared that Lord Northcliffe and John Annan Bryce had instigated the writer's investigation of war contracts here and contained the charge that Lieut. Col. Morgan's own experience had shown him that orders not placed through Morgan & Co. were liable to stoppage by the Neutrality Board.

FAY CONSPIRATORS FACE PIRACY TRIAL

Continued from Page 1.

steamships Lorenzo, Berwind, the Fram, and Somerstad sailed out of this port more than a year ago, ostensibly on peaceful voyages to South American ports, but really, as the Government now contends, to supply with food, fuel, and other munitions the German cruisers which Great Britain then had not forced from their raids on commerce. He continued it when Captain Boy-Ed was drawn into the controversy over fraudulent passports, when Ambassador Dumba and Captain von Papen were disclosed as having tricked the United States authorities to send private advices abroad.

He continued it when Alexander and Victor Gondos, Hungarian newspaper publishers, and afterward Josef Goricar, a former Austrian Consul, branded the Transatlantic Trust Company of this city as a Government branch of an Austrian national bank, and charged that Alexander Nuber von Pereked, Austrian Consul General here, was his Government's representative on the bank board and the true wielder of power supposed to belong to the President, Julis Pirnitzer.

And he had only to gather in the loose strands when the President called on him for a report. What is to be done with Chief Flynn's information depends now on the President. Already one prosecution besides that of Fay and Scholz has been authorized against prominent men, though men of no official position. The trial of the Hamburg-American Line and several of its officers on charges connected with plans to help Germany in the war will begin in the Federal District Court here tomorrow. The trial results from the indictment on March 1 of the steamship line, Karl Buenz, its director and a former Consul General of Germany at this port; George Koetter, Superintendent; Adolph Fachmeister, purchasing agent, and Felix Sessner and Walter Poppenhouse.

The proceedings are expected to be merely formal, and a date probably will be set for the opening of the prosecution. This may be some day later in the week, but it will depend on the convenience of the court and representations counsel on either side may make.

The prosecution arises out of a complaint made by seamen of the Berwind that they had been treated unfairly on a voyage in the Autumn of 1914 and had not received proper food. They said their ship had cleared for Buenos Aires, but it actually carried coal to a rocky island near Trinidad for the use of German cruisers.

Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, then British Consul General here, urged the investigation which resulted in indictments.

In these it was charged that on Aug. 4, 1914, the day after war began between Great Britain and Germany, Koetter conferred with John G. Gans of the Gans Steamship Line, 45 Broadway, and arranged with him to get clearance papers for the Berwind and Lorenzo, two colliers, from the Berwind White Coal Company, or Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co. Buenz, it is charged, met Koetter the same day, and with him called on Gustav Kulenkampff and induced him to go to the Collector at the Custom House to execute manifests of the Lorenzo and Berwind and to get their clearance papers.

Sent Aid to German Cruisers.

At that time, the Government charges, the German cruisers Karlsruhe and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were both on the high seas, engaged in raiding commerce, and the object of the Hamburg-American Line and its officials was to keep these vessels supplied with coal and other munitions. Consequently they told Kulenkampff, the Government contends, that the vessels were to sail for Buenos Aires, though the real intention was to meet the German sea raiders.

The Fram and the Somerstadt belonged to Wrangell & Co., and, according to the Government, these were chartered by the Hamburg-American Line for the same purpose a little later on. The Fram cleared ostensibly for Pernambuco and the Somerstadt for Bahia. In their cargoes were such articles as water condensers, coffee, engine oils, and firebrick—which the Government points out would be of particular service to ships long at sea. The Fram and the Somerstadt, it is charged, were never intended to make the points for which they cleared.

Certain documents have been considered as affording valuable evidence in the case. It is alleged that, to both the Captains of the Fram and the Somerstadt, Superintendent Koetter wrote introducing supercargoes and announcing these officials had been instructed to make liberal allowances to the crews. Moreover an agreement, signed ostensibly by Mr. Buenz, will be introduced, in which he undertook that the Hamburg Line should be responsible for damage to or seizure of either the Fram or the Somerstadt.

The penalty for the conspiracy charged is $10,000 fine, two years' imprisonment, or both.

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Has a
Splendid Opportunity

We need a man to sell coffee to restaurant and lunch room trade. If you like to work we can guarantee high commission. T 34 Times.

GERMANS NOW TURN TO PRAISE OF WILSON

Dr. Dernburg Thinks President Is Defending Fundamentals of International Law.

TELLS WHY BERLIN GAVE IN

Wishing the Freedom of the Seas, She Could Not Contribute to Shatter the Principle, He Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via London.)—An article written by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, ex-Secretary of the Colonies, on the note to Great Britain, occupies the entire first page of the Tageblatt, and is written in the friendliest spirit toward President Wilson and the United States.

"President Wilson's policy toward Germany and Great Britain was inspired," says Dr. Dernburg, "by a determination to force the belligerents to respect the ante-bellum principles of maritime law, particularly as laid down in the Declaration of London, and to regard alterations by belligerents without the consent of the United States and other neutrals as unbinding. America came into conflict both with Germany and Great Britain over these questions.

"The submarine question had at first to be settled, because this act was not a question, as in Great Britain's commercial war with Germany, of replaceable wares or financial losses, but of the lives of American citizens. The differences with Great Britain, therefore, were postponed until a way had been cleared through Germany's wise giving in in the Arabic case.

"Apart from the fact that she shared America's consideration for humanity, Germany apparently gave in principally for the reason that a nation which wishes the freedom of the seas should not contribute to shatter the principles which hitherto had been maintained even in an incomplete form, and that she had no right to expect the United States would hold Great Britain to an observance of the maritime law without also following the same policy toward Germany. The submarine campaign is defended on the ground of the modernity of the weapon was, however, irreconcilable with the application of the London regulations.

"With the note of Nov. 5 and the two notes on the transfer of the registry of a ship and the declaration of cotton and other wares as contraband, the whole fabric which Great Britain had built up, not only to starve Germany, but to hem in American trade, falls to pieces.

"The German press has raised the question whether the United States would endeavor to force compliance with her demands. According to the diplomatic history of the United States—and the Lusitania case is a page in this history—this cannot be supposed to believe this will be done at all costs.

"It sometimes has taken rather long—the Alabama case took fifteen years—but here interests are at stake which do not permit of delay, and, however unwilling the President is to make difficulties for Great Britain, (or Germany, either,) he has, as has recently been said, a single track mind in which there is neither turning out nor going back."

The Kölnische Volkszeitung, in a second editorial on the note, says:

"The note is an effective and exhaustive piece of work which does justice to the importance of the matter in hand with scientific profundity and compelling logic. It will occupy a prominent place in the history of international law. Whatever may be the practical political effect, doubts regarding America's good intentions are unjustified. No American statesman would compromise his nation with such a piece of double-dealing. In the struggle for the freedom of the seas, America and Germany can co-operate to a great extent, and it devolves upon all neutral States to support America's action. They dare not let this opportunity pass, lest civilization in the world at large suffer."

The Frankfurter Zeitung also prints a second editorial, saying that the jurists of the State Department without doubt intended their statement with which not only would give expression to the complaints of their own country, but, beyond that, constitute a basis for the regulation of maritime law in the future. Referring to the closing passage of the note and President Wilson's expressed determination to struggle to make international law the basis of intercourse between nations, the newspaper says:

"One would think that when President Wilson solemnly undertakes such a duty it means more than a mere gesture, intended to satisfy those who demand real neutrality and nonpartisanship from America. The President cannot recede from the honorable rôle which he has assumed of protector of the rights of neutrals without derogation to his own reputation and that of his country."

"The Presidential election will come next year, when the President must account to the nation for his Administration, and the convening of Congress in December further emphasis.

"While only minor measures of compulsion were available against Germany, because of suppression of trade, far more powerful measures are available against Great Britain and her allies, for example, the refusal of credit, prohibiting the banks to discount the Allies' notes, an embargo on wares useful to the Allies, and finally the prohibition of the export of munitions.

"Great Britain," says Dr. Dernburg, "has a keen nose for eventualities, and, seeing that she must give in, is taking steps to meet the situation, among other things prohibiting British shipping trade between neutral ports and attempting to buy neutral steamers and charter American steamers for long periods. A free sea is of little use to a nation without ships."

Dr. Dernburg, in conclusion, advises the adoption of a dignified attitude of reserve during the negotiations, as the best aid to their successful completion.

Washington Is Gratified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Administration officials were greatly pleased over an editorial notice in the Cologne Gazette of Nov. 11 taking a rather favorable view of Secretary Lansing's note to the British Government concerning interferences with American trade. Apparently the notice was cabled to Washington, but from what source it came or by whom it was received was not indicated. The notice read as follows

"The note of the United States to England is a voluminous and carefully prepared political document which betrays the hand of Lansing, the experienced legal adviser of the President, in its thorough statement and treatment of the situation under international law. With regard to its contents, we accord all due recognition here to the seriousness with which the President approaches the settlement of the American-English questions after the discussion of the issues with Germany has led to an agreement. There can be no more convincing documentary evidence of the weight of the American interests as well as of the extent of England's violations of the law than this note, and one might conclude, especially in view of America's enormous economic interests which are affected, that it is bound to be the forerunner of decisive action. We shall await the course of events without indulging in premature or extravagant hopes.

"America has spoken thoroughly and firmly, it must be conceded. The near future will show how strong the political will is which stands back of these words."

CHURCHILL TO DEFEND HIMSELF TOMORROW

Will Discuss the Antwerp and Dardanelles Expeditions Before the Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Winston Spencer Churchill, whose retirement from the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was officially announced last night, intends to explain the reason for his resignation at the sitting of the House of Commons on Monday. According to The Times Parliamentary correspondent, Mr. Churchill will review the war operations of the Admiralty during his term as First Lord, and will attempt to justify the expeditions to Antwerp and the Dardanelles.

The Times takes the view that although Mr. Churchill's action recalls the equally dramatic resignation of his father, the parallel is not likely to extend to the closing of his political career.

"Mr. Churchill's great gifts and vivid imagination," the newspaper says, "have been amply demonstrated in his decade of office, and there are few who would venture to predict his permanent withdrawal from public life."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 14.—The Weekly Dispatch says:

"Winston Churchill is leaving England on Wednesday to join his regiment, the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars, of which he is Major. The rank and file of his regiment, being to a large extent tenants of the Blenheim estate of his cousin, the Duke of Marlborough, will discover an unusually cordial sentiment toward Mr. Churchill."

"Mr. Churchill's retirement means a real loss to the Cabinet. He is impulsive and headstrong, but he has grand qualities of vigor, of decision, and courage. He has made mistakes and has been responsible for imprudences; men of his positive genius often do; but when all abatements are made he has rendered unforgettable service to his country in this gigantic conflict of the nations. The marvelous triumph of British sea power in this war is due in no small degree to his precision, energy, and contagious enthusiasm."

TIRED OF CABINET QUITTERS.

Westminster Gazette Suggests Wiping Them from the Political Slate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a letter supposed to have been written by a London journalist to friends in the Antipodes. The letter reads:

"Our politicians are pulling themselves together, and I hope in future we shall hear rather less gossip about the intention of this or that eminent person to throw down his part and walk off the stage if his obstinate colleagues will not immediately take their cues from him.

"In the affair of Carson versus the twenty-two, sympathy is almost wholly with the twenty-two. I cannot find any one who applauds the Carson ultimatum or blames the Cabinet for refusing it, and it is beginning to dawn on the people that the imperturbability and patience of the Prime Minister are qualities of the highest value in our present emergency. In these times we want stickers and stayers, and we look to our coalition Government to coalesce—according to the dictionary, to grow together. If England in past days has hated coalitions it is because they have not coalesced, and if this coalition has been in difficulties it has been for the same reason. The people could not help contrasting the visible unity and energy in mutual aid and defense of a good party Government with the meekness and passivity of this Government under attack, and they argued from it that the reason why the Ministers did not defend each other in public was that they differed from each other in private.

"Much of this has been swept away by Lord Curzon's generous and outspoken defense of Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey against malicious attacks in Lords this week. That speech did a world of good, and if his example is followed the purely personal kind of criticism which presumes on differences, real or supposed, within the Cabinet will lose its sting. What the public wants is these visible signs that the coalition has coalesced, and as soon as that is clear the carpers and grumblers and pessimists may just go hang.

"In the meantime it is a point gained that resignation is at a discount. Wherever I go I hear the people saying, after Carson's resignation, that the next man who resigns, be he the highest of the mighty, shall be clean wiped out."

GERMAN GIBES AT CHURCHILL.

Reventlow Suggests That He Be Made "Earl of Gallipoli."

From a Staff Corre

POLL OF CONGRESS FAVORS READINESS

Security League Finds 24 Senators and 113 Representatives for Preparedness.

BIG MAJORITY FOR DEFENSE

Of the Senators Heard From, 16 Are Republicans, 7 Democrats, and 1 Progressive—Clark with Wilson

In an effort to ascertain the strength of the element in the next Congress which can be counted upon to support a program of adequate naval and army preparedness the National Security League, of which Joseph H. Choate is the head, has addressed inquiries to each Senator and Representative who will sit in the Sixty-fourth Congress. Up to date not quite one-third of the total membership of the two national houses has been heard from. Twenty-five Senators, representing twenty-one States, and 123 representatives from thirty-three States, have replied to the inquiry. Of these, twenty-four Senators and 113 Representatives stated that they would be for preparedness, while one Senator and ten Congressmen indicated that they will oppose the program.

Of the Senators who will support the plan for adequate national defense sixteen are Republicans, seven are Democrats, and one is a Progressive. In the Lower House the members for preparedness are made up of seventy-eight Republicans, thirty-two Democrats, and three Progressive. All those who are listed as against preparedness are Democrats.

Speaker Champ Clark, Minority Leader Mann, Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee, and Chairman Hay of the Military Committee are among the prominent members of the next Congress who will stand with the President for adequate national preparedness. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who will be a member of the Lower House again, has not been heard from, but it is understood that he will be for the increase in both services.

Among the opponents of the preparedness program are Claude Kitchin, who will be the Democratic leader in the next Congress; Witherspoon of Mississippi, who is a member of the Naval Committee, and Keating of Colorado, who recently stumped New York State in behalf of woman suffrage.

In Favor of Preparedness.

Here follows the list of the Senators and Representatives who have stated they will stand for preparedness:

United States Senators.

F. B. Brandegee, R.	B. Penrose, R.
H. A. Du Pont, R.	B. R. Tillman, D.
L. Y. Sherman, R.	Thomas Sterling, R.
A. B. Cummins, R.	Luke Lea, D.
R. F. Broussard, D.	M. Sheppard, D.
J. W. Weeks, R.	G. Sutherland, R.
H. L. Lodge, R.	T. S. Martin, D.
M. E. Clapp, R.	M. Poindexter, P.
J. A. O'Gorman, D.	J. D. Wilkes, R.
J. W. Wadsworth, R.	P. O. Husting, R.
W. G. Harding, R.	F. E. Warren, R.
G. E. Chamberlain, D.	C. S. Page, R.

House of Representatives.

H. B. Steagall, D.	F. R. Lehlbach, R.
F. L. Blackmon, D.	L. Brown, D.
Julius Kahn, R.	W. M. Chandler, P.
J. E. Baker, D.	W. B. Charles, R.
W. D. Stephens, P.	M. F. Conry, D.
C. F. Curry, R.	S. W. Dempsey, R.
E. A. Hayes, R.	N. J. Gould, R.
E. J. Hill, R.	R. L. Haskell, R.
J. Q. Tilson, R.	G. M. Hulbert, D.
T. W. Miller, R.	G. W. Loft, D.
Frank Park, D.	W. W. Magee, R.
A. T. Smith, R.	L. W. Mott, R.
F. A. Britten, R.	T. G. Patten, D.
B. M. Chipperfield, R.	E. R. Platt, R.
R. C. Copley, P.	H. H. Platt, R.
E. E. Denison, R.	F. W. Rowe, R.
G. E. Foss, R.	C. B. Smith, D.
C. E. Fuller, R.	H. P. Snyder, R.
W. B. McKinley, R.	O. W. Swift, R.
J. R. Mann, R.	J. H. Small, D.
W. A. Rodenberg, R.	H. T. Helgesen, R.
J. A. Sterling, R.	A. G. Allen, D.
C. U. Stone, D.	J. G. Cooper, R.
C. R. Tavenner, D.	S. D. Fess, R.
M. Moores, R.	N. Longworth, R.
H. E. Hull, R.	A. W. Overmyer, D.
P. P. Woods, R.	C. N. McArthur, R.
W. A. Ayers, D.	W. H. Coleman, R.
D. R. Anthony, Jr., R.	T. S. Crago, R.
S. Sherlee, D.	G. S. Darrow, R.
H. G. Dupre, D.	G. W. Edmonds, R.
Asher Hinds, R.	B. K. Focht, R.
F. W. Dallinger, R.	G. S. Graham, R.
J. A. Gallivan, D.	E. R. Kless, R.
A. P. Gardner, R.	J. H. Moore, R.
F. H. Gillett, R.	C. H. Rowland, R.
W. S. Greene, R.	H. W. Watson, R.
E. W. Roberts, R.	G.F.O'Shaughnessy,R.
G. H. Tinkham, R.	R. C. Johnson, R.
Joseph Walsh, R.	R. W. Austin, R.
S. E. Winslow, R.	L. P. Padgett, D.
F. E. Doremus, D.	F. L. Green, R.
F. H. Kelly, D.	James Hay, D.
G. A. Loud, R.	E. D. Holland, D.
J. M. C. Smith, R.	A. J. Montague, D.
S. Anderson, R.	C. B. Slemp, R.
C. R. Miller, R.	C. C. Hill, D.
G. R. Smith, R.	L. H. Hadley, R.
H. Steenerson, R.	W. E. Humphrey, R.
J. W. Alexander, D.	A. Johnson, R.
Champ Clark, D.	E. Cooper, R.
D. V. Stephens, D.	H. H. Moss, Jr., R.
W. J. Browning, R.	H. Sutherland, R.
J. H. Canstick, R.	W. J. Cary, R.
J. J. Eagan, D.	J. J. Esch, R.
A. C. Hart, D.	J. A. Frear, R.
R. W. Parker, R.	M. K. Reilly, D.

Opposed to Preparedness.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

A. Pomerene, D.

REPRESENTATIVES.

E. Keating, D.	C. Kitchin, D.
W. C. Adamson, D.	S. A. Witherspoon, D.
A. L. Sabath, D.	W. W. Bailey, D.
G. T. Helvering, D.	J. H. Davis, D.
C. C. Van Dyke, D.	E. W. Saunders, D.

The Governors of the States are also being queried on the question of preparedness, and practically every one heard from to date is for the increase of the land and sea forces. Among these Governors are Whitman of New York, Walsh, the retiring, and McCall, the Governor-elect of Massachusetts; Manning of South Carolina, Hunt of Arizona, Goldsborough of Maryland, Withycombe of Oregon, Ferguson of Texas, and Beeckman of Rhode Island.

GARDNER FEARS ENGLAND.

Assails Administration's Navy Plans as Inadequate.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 13.—Congressman A. P. Gardner, in an address to the Men's Club, tonight, assailed President Wilson's plan for the improvement of the navy as being inadequate.

"Possibly the American people may not think it wise to embark on a plan for a navy great enough to resist Great Britain," said Mr. Gardner. "If that is the verdict, well and good; but let us act with our eyes open."

In commenting on the fact that there was some controversy as to whether or not he was entitled to the credit for originating the preparedness issue, Congressman Gardner said:

"Roosevelt has been hammering away on this preparedness question for years, and when Richmond Pearson Hobson came to Congress he followed Roosevelt's lead. I never opened my head on the subject till Oct. 16, a year ago. Where I played in luck was that people happened to be in a mood to listen about the time I started talking."

GEN. WOOD OPPOSES WAR.

Tells Students Army Officers Desire It the Least of All.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 13.—Major General Leonard Wood, addressing the students of both Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Worcester Academy at the dedication of a $100,000 gymnasium at the Academy today, said:

"War is not desired, and less is it desired by our army officers than by any one else. We do not make war. We are but the trained servants to carry out what your chosen representatives decide upon, even war. Dishonor is worse than war. It makes for national decadence.

"We must be prepared for war. We must have a trained citizen soldiery. The large standing army is about to pass away. We must establish training camps such as that in Plattsburg. I expect there will be such a camp in southeastern Massachusetts next year. We must organize 1,000,000 citizen soldiers and the Swiss plan of a measure of military training for all men is the best.

"It will be necessary for us to train the needed officers and it is in this line that the educated athletes of such educational institutions as this can be of value to your country. You are the type of men that will be wanted in case of war and you should be reasonably ready and prepared to do your work efficiently if war should come."

Other speakers were Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard, Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton University, and President John Hope of Morehouse College in Atlanta. Paul B. Morgan of the Board of Trustees presided. After the addresses the speakers were guests of the academy at dinner in the Megaron and at the Williston-Academy football game.

SEES IRON ORE MENACE.

Interior Deposits Should Be Developed for Defense, Expert Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13.—Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers' Record, said today:

"National preparedness is a chimerical, an impossible, unrealizable dream, unless radical changes are made in the iron and steel industry. A big navy and army will not help us unless the national Government and the great iron and steel interests lessen the nation's dependence for all its munitions of war upon a limited area along the Atlantic Coast, which in turn is wholly dependent for iron ore upon two sources that might be cut off in time of war, leaving us utterly helpless.

"There is only one possible way to meet this situation, and that is by the largest possible development at the earliest possible moment of the great iron ore resources of the South and Southwest, even out to Colorado, and the building of munition plants in these sections in order to have a basis on which to operate, independently of the existing iron and steel and munition business, now dependent largely upon Lake Superior ores.

"When that had been done, even if the Lake Superior district and the Atlantic seaboard were in the possession of an enemy, the rest of the country could go on maintaining its fight; but under existing conditions the fight would be over as soon as the Lake Superior district was captured by an enemy. This is a situation which the national Government should recognize at once, and it is absolutely incumbent upon the great capitalists and the iron and steel men of the country to appreciate it."

A NEW GERMAN CARDINAL.

Red Hat for Mgr. Fruehwith, Apostolic Delegate to Bavaria.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The Pope has appointed Mgr. Dr. A. Früwith, Apostolic Delegate at Munich, a Cardinal," says an item given out by the Overseas News Agency. It adds:

"The King of Bavaria has received from the Pope the privilege of handing over the Biretta to the new Cardinal. This privilege until now has been reserved for the Austrian Emperor, the Spanish King, and formerly the Kings of France and Portugal."

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS CONVICTED IN BERLIN

Two Practitioners Get Six Months for Hastening Deaths of Popular Actresses.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via London.)—Two practitioners of Christian Science, Elisabeth Ahrens, and Elisabeth Huelsen, have been convicted of criminal carelessness, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for causing the death of Nuscha Butze and Alice von Arnauld, two popular actresses of the Royal Theatre.

Owing to the prominence of the actresses and the recent interest displayed here in Christian Science the case proved to be a somewhat sensational one, the German papers printing several columns of testimony daily.

Frau Butze suffered from Bright's disease, and Fräulein von Arnauld from a rare fungoid disease of the skin, which physicians testified was incurable. They voluntarily placed themselves under the care of the Christian Science practitioners, who attended them until shortly before their deaths.

The medical experts generally testified that under the customary treatment the lives of both women would have been greatly prolonged, and on this testimony the Court found the defendants guilty.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Great interest was displayed at the Christian Science trial today in the testimony of Lieut. Col. Antze, whose examination injected the question of the rôle played by Christian Science in the world war. The old veteran said he had come voluntarily, from a sense of duty, to testify for the Christian Science cause. He stated he had been completely cured of rheumatism contracted in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and of other ailments by Frau Dr. Guenther of Hanover, who had studied Christian Science in America, and had returned to Hanover as the first "reader" there.

The presiding Judge said:

"You are an old soldier. Let us look at the present war in which, unfortunately, so many soldiers are falling. Are the Christian Scientist soldiers also being killed?"

Colonel Antze replied:

"That I don't know, but I do know that the Christian Scientists are fighting with particular fearlessness and bravery."

Then the Judge asked: "Would it be a just God who only helped those who believed in Christian Science?" and the officer answered: "I can't give you any information about that."

"I'll give you an example," said the Judge. "I have a nephew who was shot in the back on the battlefield and died. His mother said to herself that God would help if she prayed, and she lay in the next room praying her son might be spared, yet he died. Don't you believe the prayer of this mother was worth as much as the absent treatment prayers of a Christian Scientist?" The witness replied: "These are things we will never fathom."

The District Attorney put the following hypothetical question: "A soldier lies on the battlefield with half his under jaw shot away. The battle rolls on. The ambulance dogs don't find him. He lies there for three days. Do you believe if he were completely filled with thoughts on Christian Science truths that his shot-to-pieces under jaw would become whole again?" The witness answered: "No, those are exceptional cases."

Lieut. Col. Antze said Christian Scientists were particularly numerous in Hanover, Dresden, and Frankfort, and that there were 1,500,000 of them in America.

MORE BRITISH BATTLESHIPS

Express Says 14 Superdreadnoughts Have Been Added to Navy.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Daily Express in a collation from various sources arrives at the conclusion that fourteen superdreadnoughts have been added to the British Navy since the outbreak of the war. All of these vessels will have been completed by January.

The newspaper says there is no published evidence to show whether any further battleship construction has been undertaken, though it is believed that one or two more capital ships will be built.

QUITTING NEW ZEALAND.

Youths of Military Age Are Emigrating to This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Government is considering the problem presented by the departure of youths of military age for San Francisco.

The Prime Minister says that yesterday's batch is probably the last big shipment to America for a considerable time.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Special Offerings Monday

Soutache Braided Georgette Waists

New Paris Vogue for Women and Misses

Georgette Crepe Waists

Silk Soutache Braid Trimmed.

Georgette Crepe Waist in white, flesh, black, navy or brown. Front, shoulders, cuffs and points of collar trimmed with Silk Soutache Braid in self colors; collar can be worn high or low. *Special* **7.50**

Georgette Crepe Waists

Silk Soutache Braid Trimmed.

Georgette Crepe Waist in white, flesh, navy, black or brown. Front, shoulders and sleeves trimmed with Silk Soutache Braid in self colors. Roll collar can be worn high or low. *Special* **9.75**

Georgette Crepe Waists

Silk Soutache Braid Trimmed.

In navy, black, brown or green, over Oriental lace and chiffon. Lower part and cuffs trimmed with Silk Soutache Braid in self colors. Collar and vestee of Flesh Color Georgette. *Special* **19.75**

Georgette Crepe Waists

Silk Soutache Braid Trimmed.

In black, navy, green, brown or plum over white Chiffon, trimmed with Silk Soutache Braid. Collar and vestee of Flesh Georgette and Maline Lace. Veiled yoke in back of silver net. *Special* **24.50**

Women's Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats

Cashmere Velour Cloth Coats

Collar Skunk Fur Trimmed.

"Bernard" model of Cashmere Velour, in green, navy, brown, mole or black. Collar, belt and buttonholes piped with velvet. *Special* **39.50**

Suede Velour Cloth Coats

Collar, Cuffs and Border of Skunk Raccoon.

"Paquin" model of Suede Velour, in terra cotta, mole, green, brown or black; full flare coat, new muff pockets. *Special* **59.50**

Ribbed Velour de Laine Coats

Collar, Cuffs and Buttons of Hudson Seal.

"Jenny" model of Suede Ribbed Velour de Laine, in mole, African brown, purple, green, navy or black. New shirred sleeves, strapped pockets. *Special* **69.50**

Crepe Diagonal Vicuna Coats

Collar, Cuffs and Border of Natural Opossum.

"Callot" model of Crepe Diagonal Vicuna, in olive, terra cotta, mole, purple, brown or black. A new tie chin collar. Empire line pockets. *Special* **89.50**

Women's Suits and Gowns

New Models—New Fabrics—New Colorings

Wool Velour Suits

Twenty new models of Wool Velour in brown, navy, green or black, trimmed with various furs. *Special* **29.50**

Chiffon Velvet Suits

Six new models of Chiffon Velvet in brown, black, green or navy, richly fur trimmed. *Special* **49.50**

Chiffon Velvet Afternoon Gowns

In prune, brown, taupe, navy or black, bodice of embroidered Georgette Crepe and Chiffon Velvet over silver lace, graduated tunic skirt. *Special* **39.50**

Colored Silk Net Evening Gowns

Decolette Gowns of Silk Net in red, green, pink, white or black, made over Taffeta Silk, bodice of silver cloth, bugle and silver trimmings. *Special* **45.00**

Monday at Reduced Prices

Women's Fur Trim'd Suits

Copies of Paris models of Wool Velour Broadcloth, Whipcord, Velveteen or Chiffon Velvet, richly fur trimmed.

39.50

Heretofore $59.50 to $69.50

Monday at Reduced Prices

Women's Model Suits

Handsome Fur Trimmed Suits, only one or two of a kind, of Chiffon Velvet, Duvetyne, Velour de Laine, Broadcloth or Seylina.

95.00

Heretofore $125.00 to $165.00

Misses' Suits and Coats

Special Offerings Monday

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Of Wool Velour or Broadcloth

New Winter Models of Wool Velour or Broadcloth. Coats silk lined, interlined and trimmed with high class furs; latest model skirts. 14 to 20 years.

Special **29.50**

Velveteen or Corduroy Suits

For Misses—14 to 20 years

Fur trimmed models of Velveteen or Corduroy, in black, green, brown or navy; flare coat and full skirt.

Special **39.50**

Copies of Paris Model Suits

Misses' New Winter Models—Fur Trimmed

Copies of models created by Cheruit, Jenny, Paquin, Callot, Drecoll, Lanvin, Georgette or Bernard, of Imported Cloths; fur trimmed. 14 to 20 years.

Special **49.50**

Special Offerings Monday

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

Novelty Mixture Fabric—14 to 20 years

Full flare slip-on model of a plaid back novelty mixture fabric, in grey, brown or green colorings; large roll collar of Raccoon fur; side pockets.

Special **18.50**

Fur Trimmed Wool Velour Coats

For Misses—14 to 20 years

In brown, green, navy or black; a slip-on model with muff collar and cuffs of Civet or Skunk Opossum Fur.

Special **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Seal Velour Coats

Fischer Opossum Fur Trimmed

Misses' Russian Model, of Seal Velour Plush, muff collar, front and cuffs trimmed with Fischer Opossum Fur, striped silk lining, warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years.

Special **39.50**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Will Hold the Following

SPECIAL SALES MONDAY

Velveteen Boudoir Gowns

Brocaded or Gold Tinseled Velvets.

New model, in Rose, Copenhagen, Maroon, Wistaria or Green; Plain Brocaded, Gold Tinsel Brocaded and Tinsel Striped, Self Figured or Coin Dot Velveteen; lined throughout with China Silk.

9.75 *Regular Price $15.00*

Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats

Two Flounces of Gold and Persian Embroidered Net.

A new model, of Chiffon Taffeta, in Rose, Orchid, Brown or Navy, with double flounce of net to match, embroidered in Gold and Persian.

Special **6.95**

Real Fox Fur Sets

For Women and Misses.

Red Fox, Black Fox, Poiret Brown Fox, Taupe Fox.

The New Barrel Muff
Double Fur Animal Scarf } *Set* **55.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

Dyed Muskrat

Russian flare model; collar, cuffs and border of Skunk.

Special **110.00**

Women's Velveteen Skirts

Plaid, Checked or Plain Velveteen.

Full flare model, detachable belt, jet buttons.

Special **8.50**

New Novelty Mesh Veils

For Women and Misses.

Fifty-four inch Diamond Mesh Veils, with self color scroll design, in brown, navy, taupe or black; also white with black scroll, Chenille dotted border.

Special **1.15**

Washable Leather Gloves

For Women and Misses.

Shirred Elastic, Strap and Clasp, or One Clasp Gloves.

Six button length Capeskin Gloves.
One Clasp Capeskin Gloves.
Six button length Doeskin Gloves.
Six button length Chamois Gloves.

Special **1.35**

New Model Winter Boots

For Women and Misses.

Bronze Kid Boots with cloth tops to match. Patent Kid with dark gray kid tops. Patent Kid with black cloth or kid tops. Black Russia leather with cloth or kid tops. All tan or black calfskin Boots.

Special **6.50**

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

Women's Silk Hosiery

"Richelieu" Ribbed Silk Hose
Pure thread silk in black, white, silver, gold, sky, pink, bronze, navy or taupe; lisle sole and garter top.
3 pair for 2.50 *Special* **.85**

Pure Thread Silk Hose
In black, white, bronze and colors to match shoes or gowns; also embroidered or extra size Hose; all weights. 3 pair for 2.50 *Special* **.85**

Superior Quality Silk Hose
Extra quality pure thread black silk Hose; all weights, double heel, toe and garter top. *Special* **1.15**
3 pair for 3.35

Novelty Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose
In black with white clox, white with black, emerald or King's blue clox; also bronze, navy or gray with contrasting color clox.
3 pair for 3.90 *Special* **1.35**

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

Women's Winter Underwear

Silk and Wool Combinations
Medium weight, low neck, no sleeves, knee or ankle length *Special* **1.45**

Swiss Ribbed Combinations
Of heavy ribbed cotton, crochet finish, knee length. *Special* **.85**

Silk and Wool Tights
Swiss ribbed; knee or ankle length. *Special* **.75**

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
White, pink or blue, crochet top; reinforced. *Special* **1.15**

"Parfait" Emb'd Glove Silk Vests
In pink or white, crochet top; handsomely embroidered front. *Special* **1.35**

Glove Silk Bloomers
Black, white, pink or blue; reinforced. *Special* **1.65**

"Unrestricted Public Sale of Three Interesting Collections"

Opening of the Season of 1915-1916

At The American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

Tomorrow (Monday) and Tuesday Afternoons at 2:30 o'clock

Old and Modern Laces

Fine Camel's Hair, Silk and Lace Shawls, Antique and Modern Fans, Lace and Other Parasols and Miscellaneous Items

To be sold by direction of Miss A. G. Larter and Miss B. M. Kendall, Legatees.

Wednesday Afternoon of This Week at 2:30 o'Clock

Beautiful Old Silver
Fine Antique Bronzes
and interesting Cabinet Objects
The Private Collection of
Mr. George Osborne Rudkin

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons of This Week at 2:30 o'clock

By direction of the well-known connoisseur,

Dr. Pleasant Hunter

of Newark, New Jersey

His Very Important Collection of

Old English and American China,

Rare Glass & Old Sheffield Plate

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The Extensive Library of the Late
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To be sold by order of Salome D. Nelson, Executrix.

On Monday, November 22d, and Tuesday, November 23d, at 3 and 8:15 P. M.

The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
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INKOWA POWWOW AT A COUNCIL FIRE

Squaw Anne Morgan as the High Priestess of Evening Meet on Deer Range Hill.

INDIANS BEAT THE TOM-TOM

Blanketed Chiefs in Song and Story Extol the Joys of Outdoor Life to Maidens and Braves.

The effete East and the woolly West came together at the first council meeting of Miss Anne Morgan's new get-out-doors organization, the Inkowa Club, which gathered around a great council fire at 5 o'clock last night on Deer Range Hill, one of the prettiest spots in Van Cortlandt Park.

Young squaws threaded their way to the council over the trackless plains of the park by the light of the moon, guided by mysterious signs, lost in the darkness at times, and only to be discerned by keen-sighted young eyes. Gathered in a ring and wrapped in blankets, Indian chiefs in the feather headdresses of the warrior spoke eloquently and sang sombre Indian songs to the notes of the tom-tom. The listening maidens looked like what they were—pretty, efficient young New York business women. The Indian chiefs took off their long headdresses at the close of the council, glad to be rid of them, and rode back to the city in an automobile.

The council fire was a great success. There was reality in following the trail that led to it. The signs, "To Inkowa Council," were conspicuous as the visitors stepped from the subway at the Van Cortlandt Park station, but they were less numerous as they proceeded on the trail. There was one tacked to a flag post near the Van Cortlandt Manor House, and a long way off two more, hardly to be discerned, were found on posts at the railroad. After that the half concealed light of the council fire itself was the only guide. The way led up a rough, stony hill, at which some of the chaperones balked as they murmured: "This is some hunt!"

The Council fire was built at the foot of a steep side hill, and at the top sat the distinguished members of the party, Miss Anne Morgan wearing a rose-color gown and hat and carrying a walking stick which she had used for hill climbing. Beside her was Edward S. Curtis, the Indian student who has made many researches for the Morgan fund; Miss Maude Wetmore, Grosvenor Atterbury, who is in charge of the young men Inkowas, and Miss Grace Parker, Secretary of the club.

There were several Indians in citizens dress in addition to the two chiefs. One of the latter was the physician and author, Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full-blood Sioux Indian, whose wife was Elaine Goodale, the poet. The other was Mr. Oskenonton, a Mohawk.

Miss Parker opened the council by telling the ambitions of the Inkowas and giving a general invitation to all young men and young women over 18 to join the club. She told them that love and fearlessness were the motto of the club, and that its members must do whatever they had to do in life to the best of their ability.

"What you have is of no account to us," she said, "but what you are is everything, and you must think as we think to be one of us."

In addition the young Inkowas must know something of nature and of Indians, and they must have walked forty miles in two weeks and slept two months in Winter with their windows open, Miss Parker told them.

Oskenonton gave three Indian songs, one a song of thanks to the Great Spirit, a song of peace to the notes of the tom-tom, and an Indian love song, "The Swan and the Maiden."

Dr. Eastman told the Inkowas of the value of outdoor life and how they must get close to the earth. It is the sun that kisses the earth maiden, and from that kiss is given out health and fruitfulness. The outdoors is God's nerve tonic, better than that which comes from bottles, he said. He told the Inkowa girls that the real Indian squaw did not have to ask for woman suffrage, for she ruled in everything—the husband and the home.

"The home—it is she," he said in his quaint English.

The council covered the entire side of the hill within the enclosure. Many braves were included in the circle, but it was only the maidens who sang the Inkowa farewell song, which closed the meeting.

One guest at the council who, Miss Parker said, should have three cheers was Commissioner of Parks for the Bronx, Thomas W. Whittle.

"When we asked Mr. Whittle if we could use the parks and he knew we would not abuse them, he said without red tape that we could and promised us all that we wanted," said Miss Parker.

Mr. Whittle made a speech and told the Inkowas that they were on historic grounds, where the Manhattan Indians had camped, and within sight of notable spots which had been visited by George Washington.

Dr. Eastman said that the Indian name Manhattan had been translated "We are all drunk," but he thought that might be a mistake of the white men.

The members are to take a long hike today. They are going swimming and roller-skating this week, besides studying about the Indians in the Natural Museum on several evenings.

CARRANZA FREES RAILROADS

All Mexican Lines to Go Under Civilian Control on Dec. 6.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Formal announcement was made today by the Carranza agency that General Carranza had issued a decree on Nov. 6 completely severing the railway system of Mexico from military control and placing all the lines under wholly civilian control, to become effective within one month.

General Carranza expressed the view that military control of the railways was incompatible with the public interest and that for the benefit of shippers and passengers, as well as for the benefit of the railway corporations, the elimination of military interference with the proper conduct of the business of transportation was mandatory.

Secretary Lansing today made public a report received by the State Department from San Luis Potosi, under date of Nov. 3, which read in part as follows:

"Political conditions in the city of San Luis Potosi and in the major portion of the district are quiet and improved. Similar reports are received from Queretaro, Guanajuato, and Zacatecas. Regular trains are running North and South with passenger cars and Pullmans. Trains East and West are irregular. The State Government is satisfactory. The food supply seems to be sufficient, but not plentiful. It appears that corn should be imported at a good profit—say from Texas.

"News of the recognition of the Constitutionalist Government was received with enthusiasm, and the attitude toward Americans and foreigners is friendly. It is believed conservative to state that in general more hope is expressed in all quarters than for three years past.

"Several labor strikes have occurred and have been settled by wage increases. The demands of the laborers seemed moderate. The local street railway company and the local electric light company have granted increases in wages.

"In the district east of Ciudad Del Maiz the forces of Carrera Torres and the Cedillo brothers are committing depredations and eluding pursuit. They have been reduced by skirmishes, capture, and desertions from 4,000 men to about 1,500. The State has forces in that district and has kept the rebels off the railway and out of the larger towns."

Consumers' League 25 Years Old.

In celebration of the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Consumers' League of the City of New York a dinner will be given by the organization on Thursday evening at Delmonico's. Mayor Mitchel is to speak, also Walter Lippmann, Mrs. Florence Kelley, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan. George W. Alger will be toastmaster.

CHILDREN OF BANKER HIT BY AUTO; 1 DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

nues, Flushing, with an automobile driven by Emanuel Cusa, a contractor, of Bayside.

Those in the automobile with Lowerre were Herbert Clark, 17 years old, of 187 Browne Avenue; Paul Ewer, 16 years old, of 158 State Street; Alfred Copp, 16 years old, of 302 Bayside Avenue, and Clinton B. Smith, Jr., 30 years old, of 137 Maple Avenue, all of the addresses being in Flushing. The four youths in the automobile are students of the Flushing High School, Clark being the full back of the football team, Smith is a lawyer and Boy Scout master.

With young Lowerre at the wheel, the automobile met that of Mr. Cusa in head-on collision. Although Mr. Cusa's automobile was damaged, he and his wife, who was riding with him, escaped injury. The five passengers of the other car were taken to the Flushing Hospital, but later Smith and Copp went to their homes.

An unidentified woman was seriously injured last night in Fifth Avenue between 111th and 110th Streets by a taxicab driven by Horace Smith, 22 years old, of 2,527 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx. Riding in the taxicab was William Richards, who is staying at the Hotel McAlpin. The chauffeur of the taxicab was arrested, and the woman, in an unconscious condition, was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital. She seemed to be about 65 years old and wore a black dress. She wore gold spectacles and had $14 in her pocketbook.

Child Hit by Auto.

Elma Bauman, 12 years old, of 86 Houston Street, Newark, was injured in Central Avenue, East Orange, yesterday by an automobile in which Felix Fuld and Louis Bamberger, of Bamberger & Co., Newark, were riding. The chauffeur was absolved of responsibility for the accident.

Theodore Bagley, 37 years old, of 530 West 168th Street, a chauffeur, was held in $500 bail in the Washington Heights Court yesterday on a charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated. Bagley was stopped at Amsterdam Avenue and 161st Street early yesterday morning by Policemen McNamara and White. As White stood on the running board of the car, according to the police, the chauffeur put on full speed and dashed up Amsterdam Avenue for sixteen blocks before the policeman could climb into the driver's seat and himself apply the brakes.

MRS. H. D. AUCHINCLOSS HURT

Her Auto Overturns on Way to the Yale-Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTPORT, Conn., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss of Newport and 33 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York, had her collarbone and two ribs broken this morning, when her limousine turned over, near here. With her at the time was Miss Elisabeth F. Gallaudet of 35 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, who was badly shaken up and received painful bruises.

The two women were on their way to the Yale-Princeton football game at New Haven, and had been making good time, when the chauffeur was forced to make a sudden turn to avoid crashing into a vehicle coming down a side road. The limousine ran onto the unmetaled road and capsized.

People from a near-by farm house came to the assistance of the injured persons and carried both women to the house, while the chauffeur telephoned for help. The first to respond was Miss Annie Burr Jennings, a sister of Mrs. Auchincloss, who came from her Summer home in Fairfield. Shortly after Miss Esther J. Auchincloss and Hamilton F. Armstrong arrived and were followed by Walter and Oliver Gould Jennings, brothers of Mrs. Auchincloss, and Otto T. Bannard.

Both women were taken to Miss Jennings's home in Fairfield and Dr. William H. Bishop of 667 Madison Avenue was telephoned for. With Dr. Walter B. James, whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Auchincloss, of 17 West Fifty-fourth Street, the broken bones were set and Miss Gallaudet's injuries treated.

SAYS HE SEIZED HER ARM.

R. B. Swethurst Charged with Breaking Up Family Party.

A man, who gave the name of Robert Burnett Swethurst of 53 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, and said he was a certified public accountant at 1 Broadway, was held last night in $500 bail by Magistrate Simms in the Night Court on the complaint of Mrs. Blanche Levy of 1,013 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx.

She said that while she was walking in Broadway at Thirty-second Street with her husband and a friend the man had forced himself between her and her husband, taking her by the arm and asking her to go with him. She said that she repelled him. Policeman Murtaugh was called and placed the man under arrest.

The prisoner denied the charge and asked for time in which to get a lawyer and witnesses. Magistrate Simms set the case for hearing this morning in Yorkville Court.

SKINNER SAILS NOV. 27.

Consul General Will Return to His Post in London.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General at London, said goodby to the State Department officials today preparatory to returning to his post. He left here for a few days' visit at his home in Massillon, Ohio, and will sail Nov. 27 for England.

When Mr. Skinner was summoned home for a consultation on the trade situation there were rumors that his report had displeased British authorities and that he would not return to London. The fact that he will do so is regarded here as indicating that whatever friction may have developed in connection with his status has been removed.

NEW YORK JAPANESE MEET.

Celebrate Mikado's Coronation by Addresses and Banquet.

The Japanese of New York celebrated the coronation of the Emperor last evening by holding a meeting in Carnegie Hall. Later they adjourned to the Great Northern Hotel, where a bnaquet was served. It was the first instance in this city at which every class of Japanese, from the Consul General to the humblest worker, was represented at a public banquet.

At the Carnegie Hall meeting speeches eulogizing the character of the Emperor were made by Consul General Nakamura and Dr. Takamine, the biologist. Baron Chinda, the Ambassador to the United States, was unable to be present, but sent a message, which was read by H. Ichinomayo, head of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who presided.

WANTS CITIZENSHIP BACK.

Sid Yennie, One Time Crook, Tells Washington He Is Good Now.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 13.—Sid Yennie of New York, one of the yeggmen who on April 3, 1895, robbed the office of Postmaster Redick M. Ridgely here and stole stamps to the value of $6,500 and silverware worth several thousand dollars, has asked the Department of Justice to restore his citizenship. He submitted letters of recommendation from two tailors in New York to the effect that he was now engaged in the lace and linen business in that city and leading an exemplary life.

The real name of Sid Yennie, who began his career in New York in 1878 as a clerk of the Chemical Bank, is Albert Sidney Beauregard Yennie. The record of his criminal career goes back to 1882, when he spent one year in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. He spent six months in the Erie County Penitentiary in 1886, and two years in the Connecticut State Prison, beginning in 1889. In 1893 he was sent to jail for ninety days in Philadelphia for robbing a man in a race train. He was known chiefly as a bank sneak.

It was Yennie and a bank thief named George Carson who in 1894 successfully planned and carried out the escape of Jake Killoran, Charles Allen, and Harry Russell from the Ludlow Street jail, where they were awaiting trial for a Post Office robbery. Two years later Yennie was convicted of stealing $6,500 in postage stamps from the Post Office at Springfield, Ill. He and Harry Russell, whom he helped to liberate from the Ludlow Street jail, were suspected in 1900 of robbing the safe in Tom Healy's restaurant.

HEAVIER TAXES FOR RUSSIA.

Finance Minister Says War Expenses Will Reach $4,000,000,000 in 1916.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13, (via London, Sunday, Nov. 14.)—Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, in a preamble to the Budget for 1916, estimates the general deficit at about 327,000,000 rubles, ($163,500,000,) which will be covered by credit operations. The Minister says he considers it necessary to introduce new sources of revenue, first, by direct taxation, but chiefly by a general graduated income tax with a change in the scale of death duties as a natural corollary.

The taxes on land will be organized with a considerable increase in the land tax in Turkestan, where land hitherto has been taxed very much below its real value.

There will also be a change in the duties on mortgages and a temporary military tax on those exempted from service.

Indirect taxation will be levied on electric power, dry goods, molasses, and powder. The excise duties will be increased on superior qualities of tobacco, fruit, and alcohol distilled from grapes. The Finance Minister points out the difficulties in connection with the tea and match monopolies, which have recently been subjects of discussion. The tax on railroad transportation will be replaced by a change in the railway tariff, but a provisional tax on railway tickets and receipts for baggage will be retained.

M. Bark points out that the expenses of the war, which, in event of its continuing, will amount toward the end of 1916 to about 8,000,000,000 rubles, ($4,000,000,000,) cannot possibly be defrayed from the regular resources of the budget, but will make credit operations necessary.

CITY COLLEGE ALUMNI MEET.

Plans Considered for a Social House for Graduates.

The Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York held their annual meeting in the assembly hall of the college last night. Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum of the Class of 1872 was re-elected President of the organization. Charles C. Fagnani of the Class of 1873, First Vice President; Gano S. Dunn of the Class of 1889, Second Vice President; Lee Kohns of the Class of 1884, Third Vice President; Charles Murray, Treasurer; Gabriel R. Mason, Secretary, and John Battell of the Class of 1878, Historian.

A committee was appointed to draw plans for an alumni social house, which it is planned to establish in the city.

Duffie Held for Grand Jury.

Adrain Duffie, son of Daniel P. Duffie of West Brighton, Richmond Borough, who was driving an auto a few weeks ago when it ran into a farmer's truck at Bulls Head, Richmond Borough, causing severe injuries to two girls who were in the car with him, was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday by Magistrate Handy at New Brighton.

CARDS TO WARN SPITTERS.

Health Department Finds Wholesale Arrests Ineffective.

Unsatisfied with the apparently small effect which the recent wholesale arrests of spitters has had, Health Commissioner Haven Emerson announced yesterday a new policy in dealing with the spitting problem. Believing that much of the spitting is due to ignorance and carelessness rather than to a deliberate disregard of the law, the Commissioner said that hereafter, while the activity of the Health Squad will not be abated, the Health Department will make special efforts to notify and caution violators. To this end the department has had printed 125,000 cards in English and Hebrew to be handed to persons seen expectorating on sidewalks, in public buildings and vehicles. The cards, which are the size of a small business card, read:

"You are violating the law against spitting. You are subject to imprisonment or fine or both."

On the back is a copy of Section 178 of the Sanitary Code.

Commissioner Emerson said arrangements had been made with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to have its employes distribute the notices to persons observed violating the ordinance in cars and stations.

EXECUTE CAMBRAI CITIZENS.

Germans Put Two to Death—12 Others Go to Prison.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—The Handelsblad learns from Brussels that two citizens of Cambrai, condemned to death by court-martial at Bauberge on Oct. 22, were executed on Nov. 1.

Twelve other persons, men and women, were sentenced to terms of penal servitude varying from two and a half to fifteen years.

$5,276.80 from Football Crowd.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—The collection taken up at the Yale Bowl this afternoon during the Yale-Princeton football game for the Red Cross relief fund, it was announced tonight, amounted to $5,276.80.

Submarine Men Took Pictures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The Chronicle of Turin reports that among the incidents attending the torpedoing of the steamer France, officers aboard the submarine calmly took moving pictures of the proceedings.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Present Tomorrow a Magnificent Collection of

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits & Costumes Tailleur

In the New Mid-Season Modes

Fur Trim'd Tailleur Suits

29.50 35.00 39.50

A large variety of smart suits, designed in the new silhouettes of broadcloth, velours de laine and gabardine. Accentuated with Hudson seal, skunk and beaver.

Fur Trim'd Velours Suits

39.50 49.50 59.50

Distinctive godet flare models, in black, navy blue, Afrique and hunters' green, with high choker collars and edges trimmed with the fashionable furs.

Fur Trim'd Velveteen Suits

49.50 55.00 75.00

Original and unusual styles in flare and long coat effects, designed on distinctive lines in the favored shades and trimmed with the fashionable furs.

Sport & Plain Tailleur Suits

35.00 49.50 65.00

Suits that are specially designed on simple lines, without fur, so that separate fur neckpieces may be worn. In velour, broadcloth, gabardine, checks. Some braid trimmed.

Fur Trim'd Bolivia Cloth Suits

55.00 79.50 89.50

Russian and godet models, trimmed with seal and black lynx borders and collars of various types. In navy blue, Afrique, prune and green.

Satin Tailleur Suits

98.50 150.00 175.00

Reproductions of Callot, Cheruit, Jenny and Drecoll—long Russian coat styles. Luxuriously trimmed with beaver and wolf. Some without fur.

Women's Furs of Quality & Fashion

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats — Selected dyed muskrat, full flare model, large skunk collar..... 85.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats — Beaver border, collar and cuffs. Russian belted model..... 145.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats — Border, collar and cuffs of natural skunk. 42 inches long..... 125.00

Reproductions of Model Coats — 48 inches long, borders, collars and cuffs of contrasting fur..... 245.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

TWO STRIPE NATURAL SKUNK BORDER SIX INCHES WIDE OR BEAVER FIVE INCHES WIDE. 165.00
45 inches long—high chin collar of skunk or beaver.

Hudson Seal or Moire Caracul Coats

Flare models. Caracul coats have natural skunk funnel collars. The Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) plain collars. 68.00

Women's Daytime Coats & Evening Manteaux

Satin Afternoon Coats — Two distinctive models in lustrous black satin—high crushed or shawl collars. Heavily interlined..... 45.00

Motor & Utility Coats — Made of velours de laine cloths and Scotch-like mixtures. A large variety of very smart modes..... 25.00 to 95.00

Velvet Afternoon Coats — In peacock, petunia, black, bordeaux, taupe and brown, trimmed with beaver, sable squirrel, skunk, nutria, Krimmer..... 59.50 to 195.00

Velvet Evening Wraps — In peacock, coral, rose, white, green, and purple. Also rich metallic brocades. Luxuriously fur trimmed..... 75.00 to 295.00

Women's French and "Bontell" Blouses

French Handmade Blouses — Expressly made and imported for this shop. Made of white batiste with fine tuckings and hand drawn work..... 7.50

Georgette Crepe Blouses — Tucked yokes, hemstitched and simple tailleur effects in flesh, pink and white..... 5.50

Satin-Bound Georgette Crepe — High collar model, with buttonhole front and edges bound in white satin. Flesh, pink and white.... 10.50

Satin-Bound Georgette Crepe — Double roll collar model with edges bound in white satin. In flesh, pink and white..... 15.00

Misses' Suits, Frocks and Coats

Fur Trimmed Suits — Ten new models of broadcloth in the favored styles of the season with high collars, deep cuffs and buttons of fur. Sizes 14 to 18..... 29.50

Fur Trimmed Suits — Made of broadcloth and wool velour, in Russian styles with grouped bands, borders, collars and buttons of fur. Sizes 14 to 18..... 35.00

Jeunes Filles Costumes Tailleur in Callot Satin, Nicola and Burma Cloth —Cheruit, Jenny, Lanvin and Bernard Reproductions, 68.00 to 280.00.

Misses' Danse Frocks — Of Soiree Silk, taffeta, silver embroidered silk faille, chiffon and lace in a large variety of chic styles. Sizes 14 to 18..... 25.00

Misses' Daytime Coats — Corduroy, wool velour, broadcloth and heather mixture weaves for daytime wear. Collar and cuffs of natural raccoon or skunk-dyed raccoon..... 29.50

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

WILL EXHIBIT TOMORROW, MONDAY, NOVEMBER FIFTEENTH,



A Rare and Choice Collection of

Old Spanish Pino Undergarments

This rare collection of Pino tissues has been personally assembled by a Bonwit Teller & Co. representative in a tour of the Philippines and other Far Eastern countries.

Garnered from the heirloom chests of old and representative Spanish families—many of the pieces typify the art needlecraft of a hundred and fifty years. The tissue known as Pino is of an antique creamy color and is traced in the most delicate hand embroideries of a fineness that is unsurpassed.

These pieces have been done into undergarments in the Bonwit Teller lingerie workrooms and present original ideas in fine undergarments.

The Philippine Work and Workers

Has been the subject of exhaustive study with this shop. Bonwit Teller & Co. representatives have applied the talent and genius of the natives for needlework to the development of exclusive undergarments far removed from the usual Philippine work known generally to America. The models—designs—fabrics—all distinctively Bonwit Teller, are the full equal of French undergarments. Prices range from 1.95 to 18.50.

Bonwit Teller & Co. Originate and Introduce

The Vogue of Velvet Brocaded Chiffon Undergarments

FIRST SHOWING MONDAY

Special Offerings for Monday Only

Women's Silk Hose — Pure thread silk hosiery in daytime and evening shades; reinforced lisle garter tops and soles. .65

Women's Pure Silk Hose — A limited assortment in black, white and various colorings..... .85

Women's Walking Gloves — One clasp, Mocha gloves in gray. 1.00

White Kid Gloves — One clasp, pique sewn kid gloves. 1.10

Organdie Vestees — Hand embroidered, high neck, tucked vestee with flare stocks; trimmed with Val. lace..... 1.75

Silk Tulle Evening Scarfs — In white, maize, flesh or black with long pendant tassels of crystal beads..... 3.95

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns — Simple tailored models with hemstitching in flesh, pink and white. 2.95

Crepe de Chine Petticoats — Evening shades, flounce and banding of lace. 3.95

Fur Trim'd Silk House Coats — Heavy meteor, trimmed with wide bands of moufflon..... 16.50

French Silk Tricot Corsets — Paris models in front or back lace. *Formerly up to 16.50*..... 3.95

PARIS NEW YORK

Maison Bernard MODES

Fifth Avenue at 57th Street

Monday and Tuesday

Annual Winter Sale

of the

Season's Exclusive Models

at

Less Than Half of Regular Prices

EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS, AFTERNOON DRESSES, TAILORED SUITS, COATS FOR LIMOUSINE AND STREET WEAR, HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS (including Silver and Gold Hats and Fur Trimmed Models). The most Exclusive Creations of the Foremost Couturieres and Modistes, including Paquin, Callot, Jenny and Georgette, as well as exquisite replicas, and

Maison Bernard Original Models.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street

THE Du Barry SHOP

MILLINERY, SUITS, GOWNS

392 5th Ave. AT 36th STREET

2nd Floor
2 Elevators
No Heavy Ground Floor Rental—
The Savings
Go to YOU.

Showing Distinctly Original Ideas in

The NEW SATIN HATS

Hand made, all colors. Flower trimmed models—including the NEW JET and JET AND MALINE combinations.

7.50 & 10.00

Will Close Out

300 Trimmed HATS **3.75**

JUDGE SPEAKS OUT FOR OSBORNE PLAN

Wadhams Calls for a Vote of Confidence in Sing Sing Warden at Lewisohn Meeting.

PRAISES HIS EFFICIENCY

Warden Denounces Baring of Welfare Court Testimony in Grand Jury Inquiry and Scores Willett.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison called the use of the records of the court of the Mutual Welfare League against the inmates of Sing Sing and the management of the prison "the grossest outrage ever committed" in an address at the meeting of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor at the country home of Adolph Lewisohn at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson yesterday afternoon.

"One of the wonderful effects brought about at Sing Sing through the Welfare League," he said, "is that the prisoners, when there has been a fight or some other kind of trouble in Sing Sing, tell the truth before the prisoners' court. But the prisoners did not expect the testimony which they gave in their own court would be hauled down to a County District Attorney's office. There was a sort of implied promise that, if they told the truth and maintained the discipline of the Mutual Welfare League, their testimony would be privileged from the eyes of those outside. It is wonderful that in these cases they have learned to tell the truth.

"To take their statements given under these circumstances and drag them down to the county seat is the grossest outrage ever committed. It is an insult to common decency. I hardly know terms to fit the case."

Referring to the part taken in the investigation of Sing Sing by Willett, formerly a Judge in the prisoners' court, Warden Osborne said that the worst scoundrels in Sing Sing were lawyers, and that the uneducated and brutal criminal usually was found to have a good heart and the makings of a good citizen, whereas the man whose crookedness was irredeemable and unmitigated usually was one who was considered a gentleman before he got into jail.

"One of these gentlemanly scoundrels is now trying to see how many of his fellow-prisoners he can get into trouble," said the Warden. "It is a hateful sight. The treachery involved in it is like the treachery a man committed against fellow-sailors in the open sea. Such a man is known inside prison walls as a 'rat.' The meaning of this term cannot be understood outside of the prison walls. To call a man in prison a 'rat' is to offer him a deadly insult.

"Vice has always existed in this prison and in other prisons. What are we doing to eliminate it at Sing Sing? We are getting the men out of the cells and let them swim and keep them as long as possible in the sunshine. Vice flourishes only in darkness, and we are keeping the men in the light."

Mr. Osborne said that the fight being waged against him was directed against him personally, but that it was in reality an attack on society.

Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions, followed Mr. Osborne, and said:

"Mr. Osborne is the most efficient manager of prisons this State has ever known. He is our best insurance against the recommitment of prisoners for crime. He is cutting down amazingly the number of second offenders. This is our fight as well as Warden Osborne's and we are in it with him to stay."

Judge Wadhams called for a vote of confidence in Warden Osborne, which was given unanimously. At the meeting were Samuel Untermyer, Frank A. Vanderlip, City Chamberlain Bruere, Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis, Dr. Frederick A. Goetze, Dean of the Engineering School of Columbia University; Miss Alice Preston, Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

DEELY LOSES HIS APPEAL.

Court Refuses to Pass on Dismissal of Sing Sing Keeper.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser, sitting in Poughkeepsie, today declined to decide upon the merits of Martin Deely's complaint against his removal as Principal Keeper of Sing Sing by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, according to announcement made at the prison. The Justice ruled that Deely would have to submit his case to a jury trial.

Deely was dismissed on July 8 last for inefficiency and incompetence and he demanded a formal hearing before the Warden on the ground that he was an exempt fireman of Tarrytown and a Civil Service employe. The Warden, according to his own interpretation, consented to reconsider his decision and gave Deely a personal interview, in which the Principal Keeper presented his side of the case.

After the hearing Mr. Osborne reverted to his original opinion and dismissed Deely. Deely, however, still felt that he had not been given proper consideration, so he took his complaint to the Supreme Court.

The bank of the Mutual Welfare League, which opened last Wednesday, received today its second large sum of deposits, Saturday being the prison pay day, when Warden Osborne's token money is distributed to the prisoners who have earned it. Interest in the money and stimulation to the prisoners to save it has been heightened by the announcement recently that an anonymous benefactor has contributed $1,000 to a fund to be used for the redemption of each convict's token money in actual cash when the prisoner is discharged from the prison.

Regarding the efforts of certain of his friends to have the Westchester County Grand Jury inquiry into conditions at Sing Sing stopped, Warden Osborne said today that while he highly appreciated their efforts he strongly disapproved of the circulation and submission to the Governor of any petition to stop the investigation.

TESTS CLEMENCY POWER.

U. S. Attorney General to See If Judges May Suspend Sentences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — Attorney General Gregory has decided to take a decisive step to determine the powers of a Federal Judge to suspend the execution of sentence in criminal cases.

He directed today that a brief be filed in the case of the suspension of sentence on James J. Henahan, who was convicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio of embezzlement as teller of a national bank and sentenced to the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth for five years. On the same day sentence was imposed Judge John M. Killetts entertained an application for suspension of sentence and ordered that execution of the sentence be suspended during the good behavior of Henahan and, for the purpose of the case, the term of court was ordered kept open for five years.

In order to settle the right of a Judge so to dispose of a criminal case, the Attorney General has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to Judge Killetts to compel the execution of the sentence of imprisonment. The District Attorney applied to the Clerk of the District Court for an order of commitment, and it was refused. He then went into court and filed a motion for the execution of the judgment and an order of commitment, and the court overruled the motion, filing an opinion stating that sentence was suspended not for any reason connected with a review of the decision or an application for pardon, but simply as an exercise of an alleged power in a Federal Judge to mitigate the harshness of the law and to protect defendants where the penalty imposed by the statutes seemed to the court to be too severe.

The Attorney General directs attention to the fact that in 1894 the United States Supreme Court declared that the claim that the Federal Judges had the power to suspend sentence had never been judicially passed upon by the Supreme Court.

3,997 SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Six Steamers Carry Munitions for the Allies.

Six steamers left for European ports yesterday with 3,997 passengers, and 46,200 tons of cargo, which were all provisions and war munitions for the British, French and Italian Governments. The American Liner St. Louis had 2,200 tons of freight, 687 passengers of all classes, many of whom were Americans, and 3,251 sacks of mail for Liverpool. She was followed down the river by the new French liner Lafayette, which sailed at 3 o'clock on her maiden eastward voyage to Bordeaux, with 200 passengers and mails and 10,000 tons of freight, which included a number of motor trucks and cases of aeroplane parts.

Three big Italian steamers, the Taormina, San Guglielmo and San Giorgio, left the harbor during the afternoon for Naples and Genoa, with 3,000 passengers, 24,000 tons of cargo, consisting of grain, beef, tobacco, flour, canned goods and all kinds of war munitions.

The Manhattan of the Atlantic Transport Line sailed for London without passengers and stopped in Gravesend Bay to take on 500 tons of high explosives for the War Department. No explosives are carried on the passenger steamers of any of the Atlantic liners.

MARINE SHOT IN HAITI.

Lieut. E. A. Osterman Slightly Wounded in Brush with Natives.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—First Lieutenant E. A. Osterman, Marine Corps, was slightly wounded in the arm in a brush with hostile Haitiens yesterday along the Bahon Railway, east of Cape Haitien. A report to the Navy Department today said the marine patrol had completed its work of pacification along the railway in that section, and would start out to the west tomorrow, with the expectation of returning to Cape Haitien in two days.

A mounted detachment of marines visited the towns in the Artibonita Valley and found quiet and a friendly spirit toward the Americans.

Art Gift by Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—In the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University there has been placed on exhibition a collection of reproductions of frescoes, vases, and other objects which illustrate the prehistoric culture of Greece, the gift of Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer of New York, in memory of her son, George Griswold Van Rensselaer of the Harvard class of 1896. The reproductions are the work of E. Gillieron of Athens.

LAKE CRAFT MISSING WITH A CREW OF 20

Steamer Charles A. Luck Believed Lost in Storm—Freighter Sinks off Erie, Penn.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 13.—The steamer Charles A. Luck, until recently known as the City of Berlin, has been lost with all hands, according to a report that reached here today. The report has not been verified, but G. A. Tomlinson, who had the steamer under charter to carry grain from Duluth to Buffalo, said he feared the report was true. The message did not give the location of the wreck.

The Luck passed the Sault on her way to Duluth at 3 P. M. last Wednesday, and has not been seen since. The conclusion has been reached by Mr. Tomlinson that she has foundered in the storm that swept the eastern end of Lake Superior this week.

The steamer carried a crew of more than twenty men. Captain Duncan Buie, one of the oldest navigators on the Great Lakes, was in command.

The Luck was owned by Harry Wineman, Jr., of Detroit. She was built in 1891, of wood, and was 298 feet long, with 41 feet beam.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 13.—The freighter Philip D. Armour of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, leased a month ago by the Boland and Cornelius Line, foundered early this morning five miles off Erie, en route from Ashtabula, Ohio, to Welland, Ontario, with 2,000 tons of coal.

The Armour was being towed by the tug Gillen of Cleveland, and in a heavy sea began to take water. The tow line caught in the tug's propeller, disabling her. Both drifted upon the rocks and the freighter finally sank in twenty-five feet of water.

The local life-saving crew rescued the seventeen members of the two crews a few minutes before the Armour sank.

THREAT TO INTERNED MEN.

Marine Guards May Be Ordered to Shoot at Fleeing Germans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Navy officials are so stirred at the escape of a seaman from an interned German cruiser at Norfolk, following closely on the recent escape of a party of non-commissioned officers, that today they asked the State Department to what lengths the marine guards stationed about the ships would be justified in going to stop the series of unauthorized departures. The possibility of bringing the Germans ashore and placing them in a guarded camp for safe keeping was being discussed again.

The State Department will look for precedents to learn whether the marine guards have a right to shoot if necessary.



"Excuse me a moment, please, while I answer the telephone."

Answer Your Telephone Promptly

One habit that will do much to help improve the quality of your telephone service is the habit of answering your telephone promptly.

Promptness in answering is a courtesy that your telephone caller appreciates—delay may cause him to abandon the call.

In New York City records show that on nearly seven out of every 100 telephone calls there is a delay of more than a minute before the called party answers. This occurs 140,000 times daily, and in 35,000 cases the party calling ***does not wait.***

To help yourself and others to receive a better quality of telephone service, why not make it an invariable rule to ***answer your telephone promptly?***

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Our Motto: "Maker to Consumer."

Only a Few More Days Before Thanksgiving

24 More Members Needed to Close This Club

Hurry to One of Our Three Stores to Place Your Order



This 8-Piece Suite, Table, Chairs & Buffet
Retail Value $200, Now, Special,

$95.

CREDIT EXTENDED TO ALL

CHINA CABINET AND SERVING TABLE AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Young people who contemplate starting housekeeping can avail themselves of this remarkable offer of a

Complete Home Furniture Outfit for $295.

Easily worth $450 at any retail furniture house.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER

NOVEMBER SALE OF DAVEN-OS

The Only PERFECT DAVENPORT and BED

150 Daven-os, all finishes—several covers to select from—equally divided in all three stores. Values up to $60. Very Special,



$30.

CREDIT EXTENDED TO ALL

Three Stores With Complete Daven-o Lines

D. T. OWEN CO. (INCORPORATED)

Save the Middleman's Profit

BRONX (at 151st St.): **2906 Third Ave.** Open Mon. ...rc Sat. Evenings

DOWNTOWN: **34 East 23d St.** Open Saturday Evenings

BROOKLYN: **53 Flatbush Ave.** Open Mon. and Sat. Evenings

MORE SERVICE MEN FACE M'CALL'S FATE

Continued from Page 1.

the law in the courts, but unwilling to bring the suit in the name of the New York Life Insurance Company, he had his brother Edward do the work. The latter brought suit in the name of the Provident Savings. He received a retainer from that company of $100,000. In 1902 McCall went on the Supreme Court bench, and Hamilton took over the case, getting $3,000 from the same company for his services. They won the case, and it subsequently developed that the New York Life had made a contingent agreement with McCall and Hamilton to pay them one-third of the amount recovered. In accordance with this agreement the New York Life turned over upward of $90,000 to Hamilton. The investigating committee expressed this opinion about the whole transaction.

There appears to have been no reason for any agreement on the part of the New York Life to compensate either E. H. McCall or Mr. Hamilton for services rendered in the case of the Provident Savings. Nor, in any event, does there appear to have been warrant for the making of a contingent arrangement which, in case of success, would involve such excessive remuneration. Apart from their general retainer from the company the New York Life could readily have obtained the services of both attorneys, or of the most distinguished members of the bar to relieve it from unauthorized taxation, upon an agreement for reasonable compensation, which would have involved the payment of a relatively small amount.

Other activities of McCall along about 1900 came to light during the fire insurance investigation conducted by William H. Hotchkiss in 1910. In this case McCall's name was coupled with that of W. H. Buckley, another lobbyist, who, between 1901 and 1905, spent about $100,000 for "legal expenses" of the insurance companies. Buckley, the evidence shows, at one time borrowed $61,000 from the Phenix Fire Insurance Company in three loans of $13,000, $35,000, and $13,000. The check for $35,000, drawn to Buckley's order, was indorsed to McCall and deposited in his account. McCall also paid off one of the $13,000 loans for Buckley.

McCall subsequently explained these transactions to the satisfaction of Mr. Hotchkiss. He pointed out that on the same day that he had received the $35,000 check from Buckley he drew his own check to the order of the company for $37,731.11 and that the transaction therefore simply amounted to a loan to Buckley of $2,731.11. He showed that the transaction involving $13,000 was also a loan. Both loans were subsequently paid back.

"My only interest in the entire subject was that a friend was in need of money," said Mr. McCall. "I had it, and on his request I loaned it to him."

The Hotchkiss investigation also brought out McCall's connection with the International Banking and Trust Company, of which Stewart Brown was the first President. Brown and McCall drew a bill which was aimed to give extraordinary powers to this company. It was charged that the intent of the wording of the bill was to deceive the people. Some of Brown's testimony on this point is as follows:

Q.—Who drew this bill? A.—Edward E. McCall and myself.

Q.—What was he then? A.—A real estate lawyer for the New York Life and general counsel for the Munich Fire Insurance Company.

Q.—Did he or you suggest the bill? A.—Yes, I suggested it.

Q.—Who drew it? A.—You might call it a composite bill.

Q.—Why was this bill drawn in such veiled language; to deceive the people of the State of New York as to its purposes? A.—Yes, that's a fair inference.

Q.—Why did you do that? A.—For the reason stated.

Q.—So that the people would be deceived? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who were the Directors named in the bill—Daniel E. Lynch, Ensign O. Beale, John Farrell, and others? A.—Mr. Lynch and Mr. Beale were employed in Mr. McCall's office. The others I don't know, but some of them were from up the State.

Q.—Why were they selected? A.—Because the names were uncommon.

Q.—So it would not be known who was behind it? A.—Yes.

The up-State men were put in to give the bill a little local color.

In 1902 McCall got the Tammany nomination for Supreme Court Justice. Immediately thereafter Mr. McCall began to give refereeships and receiverships by the hundred to Tammany people. Among his appointees was George F. Roesch, who figured in some of the disclosures of the Lexow investigation. In sixty-five cases during his ten years' service on the bench, Mr. McCall appointed his personal attendant, John J. Mackin, who has figured so prominently in the present Kings County Light and Power Company case. Charles A. Hickey, Mr. McCall's private clerk, got twenty-two receiverships. McCall gave referee patronage to the Cohalan brothers, Daniel F. and Dennis O'Leary Cohalan, as well as to Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-Tammany District Attorney, who was removed by Governor Roosevelt. McCall gave forty references to Thomas F. Donnelly, who was a Tammany Senator from the Twentieth District before he went on the City Court bench in 1907.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Will Exhibit Tomorrow, Monday,
An Elaborate Collection of New

Evening Gowns, Wraps, & Dance Frocks

$19.75 $24.50 $29.50 and up to $149.50

Dainty reproductions of recent Paris originations displaying clever combinations of sheer and lustrous fabrics, accentuated with artistic touches of costly fur, silver and gold lace and embroidery.

Stewart & Co. WILL OFFER

Fashionable Mid-Season Apparel

AT REDUCED OR SPECIAL PRICES MONDAY

New Fur Trimmed Suits

New models fashioned of wool velour, broadcloth and whipcord, trimmed with skunk opossum, French seal or nutria beaver; flare coats are soft silk lined and warmly interlined.

24.50

Formerly to $34.50

New Fur Trimmed Suits

New models, fashioned of wool velour, imported corduroy or broadcloth, elaborately trimmed with skunk opossum, real beaver or Hudson seal. Coats are lined with soft silk and warmly interlined.

29.50

Formerly to $45.00

Will Close Out Monday

125 Fur Trimmed Suits

Flare-coat models, in all the wanted fabrics, lavishly fur trimmed; coats are lined with soft silk and warmly interlined; not all sizes or colors in any one lot. Formerly to $29.50 — **18.50**

Fur Trimmed Corduroy Coats

New flare models trimmed with skunk opossum, raccoon and other handsome furs; lined with soft silk and interlined.

Very Special

18.50

Wool Velour Coats

Smart new flare models with velvet collar, interlined and lined throughout with soft silk, in all colors.

Very Special

16.50

Silk Chiffon Velvet Evening Wraps

Collar and cuffs of skunk opossum, flowered or plain silk lining, heavily interlined, colors are Concord, Jeffrey blue, Jack rose, turquoise, black or white.

Very Special

39.50

Fur Trim'd High Lustre Plush Coats

New flare models, full length, lined throughout with soft Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined; collar of natural raccoon.

Very Special

29.50

Will Close Out Monday

Handsome Silk Afternoon Dresses

Former Prices up to $39.50

Of charmeuse, taffeta silk, velveteen and crepe Georgettes, crepe meteor and combinations of various fabrics. Reduced to — **18.50**

No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World.

WORTH

43 & 45 West 34th Street. Opposite McAlpin Hotel

Long Coats & Long Coat Suits

New Models. Handsomely Fur Trimmed

Coats

Special Monday

18.50
22.50
25.00

Silk Velour
Seal Plush
Wool Plush
Broadcloth
Vicuna
Duvetyn
Corduroy
Fur Trimmed
Peau de Cygne Lined
Interlined

Suits

Special Monday

25.00

In a Variety of New Long Coat, Flare Models, Never Before Shown.



Pebble Cloth Coat, Silk Plush Trimmed; One of Our $18.50 Models

Broadcloth Coat, Real Skunk Trimmed; One of Our $25.00 Models

Wool Plush Coat, Blue Wolf Trimmed; One of Our $22.50 Models

WHITE HOUSE FEELS PROSPERITY IS HERE

Impressed by Newspaper Reports of Industrial Activity Throughout the Country.

TEXTILE MILLS ARE BUSY

Steel Works Prosperous and Railroads Picking Up—Readjustment to War and Tariff Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Department of Commerce subscribes to a newspaper clipping service and follows the practice of sending to the White House articles in the press dealing with the condition of trade and industry. The clippings now being received at the White House are numerous, and the accounts they contain of a business boom are so complete in detail that the feeling has been created in the Administration that actual prosperity has begun.

Republican newspapers seem to be as active as Democratic in chronicling industrial activity. The clippings are from newspapers in all parts of the country, with the possible exception of the Pacific Coast. One striking thing about the information contained is that most of the activity is to be in lines not directly affected by the great demand in Europe for war materials.

As set forth in the clippings, the steel industry is very prosperous, and more men are being employed in some plants than before the European war. Part of this activity is due to the demands for war materials, but the impression is given that domestic construction is mainly responsible. Cotton mills, which at the start were almost put out of business by the war, are now thriving, and some of them are flush with orders. The same seems to be true of the woolen textile industry. These factories suffered heavy depression for a considerable period. Even the railroads in some parts of the country, in spite of the troubles which they have experienced, are beginning to pick up.

In commenting on the showing made by these statements an official who sees President Wilson frequently said:

"The revision of the tariff in 1913, before the depression due to the panic of 1907 had passed away, caused a readjustment of business and consequent disturbance. That was to have been expected, for experience has shown that tariff revision, whether upward or downward, seems to have a depressing effect on business until things are straightened out. Then came the currency legislation, but its immediate good effect was lessened by the outbreak of the war in Europe. For a time there was additional depression, but conditions in this country were basically sound, and the disturbances having had their effect, business is becoming normal, which means that the underlying prosperity is becoming apparent. The Federal Reserve banking law provided for an expansive currency, and business having readjusted itself to the abnormal condition produced by the war and domestic disturbance due to the tariff revision, we are demonstrating how prosperous we are, and we have plenty of money to conduct the increased business of the country."

DRUNKEN RAT AIDS SCIENCE.

National Academy to Hear of Tests in Animal Alcoholism.

The regular Autumn meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will begin tomorrow afternoon at the Museum of Natural History and continue three days.

In the evening the scientific program will begin with a lecture by Dr. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia on "The Problem of Aerial Transmission," in which he will present new facts concerning wireless telephony.

One of the most elaborate reports to be presented has been prepared by Dr. E. C. Mac Dowell, on "Parental Alcoholism and Mental Ability," a comparative study of habit formation. His experiments have been performed on successive generations of white rats, sober and otherwise. The abilities of the animals whose ancestors were total abstainers and those which were of bibulous antecedents have been compared by an ingenious apparatus, known as the Watson puzzle box. The rats subjected to the tests are supposed to gain their food by going to the back of a small box and breaking an electric circuit which opens the front door of the box. They can then go around to the front door and help themselves to cheese. The trick is taught to each rat and if his mind is alert he ought to be able to repeat the operation on his own account. If his senses are blunted by alcoholism he may not be able to find the spring or button or to remember anything about them.

One of the discoveries to be announced is that of Dr. C. William Beebe of the New York Zoological Park, who has found that the flight of birds of many varieties is regulated by feathers on their legs.

DENIES ATTACKING GIRLS.

Vice Seeker Says He Was Misquoted in Regard to Erasmus Pupils.

Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, was indignant yesterday when he was informed that a speaker before the Men's Club of All Souls' Universalist Church, at Ocean and Ditmas Avenues, on Friday night had asserted that a certain café in Flatbush was frequented by girl students of the school. The lecturer was Frederick H. Whitin, one of the leaders of a local anti-vice organization. According to some of the people who attended the meeting, Mr. Whitin asserted:

"There is a resort in Flatbush which is frequented by Erasmus Hall High School girls, where there are side tables, inside of partitions, with curtains on the outside. This place we have under constant surveillance."

When he was informed that Dr. Gunnison and others connected with the school had denied that girls of Erasmus ever visited such a place, Mr Whitin said he had been misquoted.

"I did not say they were Erasmus students," said Mr. Whitin. "I said that it had been reported to us that Erasmus girls went there. We made an investigation, but found no evidence that the girls who frequented the place were Erasmus students."

INDICT INDIANA CONTRACTOR

Friend of "Uncle Joe" Cannon Accused of Bribing Town Trustee.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 13.—Jacob R. Finkelstein, chum of "Uncle Joe" Cannon and James E. Watson, and his Greensburg Iron Company were indicted today on a charge of having bribed Thomas Ferguson, a township Trustee, in the sale of road material to the township. Ferguson, who is County Auditor-elect and recently got a quit-claim statement from the State Board of Accountants, after paying several thousand dollars to the township, also was indicted, as were several Indianapolis dealers in school supplies.

Finkelstein first came into National notice when he carried a live goose to the White House for President Taft. He and Mr. Watson and other Indianapolis politicians are interested in a $500,000 investment in public lands in the Southwest.

Some years ago Finkelstein was indicted at Springfield, Ill., charged with the wholesale bribery of road officials and after successfully resisting extradition, kept within the jurisdiction of the judge here until the Illinois indictments were dismissed.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *5th Avenue*

Extraordinary Seasonable Offerings

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Comprehensive color assortments representing a variety of entirely new style features from every fashion centre, suitable for bridal, reception, evening, fete and travel wear.

The largest variety ever shown of the newer and scarcer evening tints in Chiffon Velvets.

15,000 Yards New Double Width

Autumn Dress Silks

Crepe Meteor and silk Poplin Faille in a choice variety of this season's latest fashionable colors. Also White or Black; 40 inches wide. yd. **1.25**, formerly 1.75

Double width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet.....yd. **2.85** formerly 5.00

Double Width Fancy Black Chiffon Velvet.....yd. **1.95** formerly 4.50

COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS

Below Regular Prices

54-inch Broadcloth Suiting,—satin finish; complete line of colors; sponged and shrunk.....yd. **1.75** regularly 2.50

54-inch All Wool Gabardine Suitings.....yd. **1.50** regularly 2.00

54-inch All Wool Dress Serge,—all colors and Black..... regularly 1.50, yd. **1.10**

54-inch All Wool Mixed Suitings...regularly 2.50, yd. **1.65**

BLACK WOOL DRESS GOODS

Imported Chiffon Broadcloth,—satin finish; sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. yd. **1.85** and **2.25** regularly 2.75 and 3.25

Black Astrachan Coating.....regularly 6.50, yd. **4.25**

REAL LACE NECKWEAR

An extensive stock of Real Lace Neckwear in Rose Point, Applique, Duchesse, Bruges, Venise, Margot, Irish Point, Limerick, Carrick-ma-Cross and many other hand-made laces.

At Less Than ½ Former Prices

The assortment includes collars, yokes, berthas, collar and cuff sets, fichus, stocks and scarfs.

Duchesse and Rose Point Lace Scarfs..... **19.50, 35.00, 145.00** and **175.00** regularly 37.50, 75.00, 185.00 and 375.00

Limerick and Carrick-ma-Cross Lace Scarfs..... **37.50, 42.50** and **67.50** regularly 75.00, 95.00 and 100.00

Margot Lace Scarfs.....**7.95, 9.50** and **12.50** regularly 17.50, 18.00 and 25.00

Collar and Cuff Sets and Collars in various Laces..... **9.75, 10.50, 12.50** and **17.50** regularly 16.50, 18.75, 20.00 and 37.50

Duchesse and Rose Point Berthas..... **10.50, 18.00, 21.50, 37.50** and **85.00** regularly 25.00, 38.00, 48.00, 65.00 and 135.00

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Exceptional Values

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White and Colors. pair **1.50**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black or White,—plain or with embroidered clox; also novel effects pair **1.15**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black, White, Gray, Bronze and Navy Blue. pair **75c**

Medium-weight Cotton or Lisle Hosiery,—reinforced. Black or White. pair **35c** 6 pairs **1.90**

HOUSE GOWNS & NEGLIGEES

Special Prices

Negligees of good quality Crepe de Chine,—all-over lace coatee trimmed with chiffon flowers and ribbon. **12.75** regularly 18.50

Negligees of Crepe de Chine with chiffon coatee, attractively trimmed with flowers. regularly 14.50, **9.50**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—lace or net coatee; ribbon trimmed. regularly 9.50, **6.95** and **7.50**

Boudoir Slip-ons of Satin Charmeuse,—silk lined; trimmed with swansdown. regularly 14.50 **9.50**

Kimonos of Crepe de Chine,—draped model with self-color shirred satin. regularly 10.50, **7.95**

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Exceptional Offerings

Skating Sets,—Cap and Stole, made of Plush, trimmed with Marabout. regularly 10.50, **8.75**

Marabout Stoles with tassel ends...regularly 3.25, **2.25**

Melon Shape Muffs of Marabout...regularly 5.50, **3.75**

Ostrich and Marabout Stoles,—satin lined; ribbon rosettes and ends. regularly 6.25, **4.75**

Ostrich Feather Ruffs.....**2.25** to **5.75** regularly 3.50 to 7.50

KNIT & SILK UNDERWEAR

Exceptionally Low Priced

Women's Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 2.75, **1.95**

Women's Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; reinforced; embroidered yoke. White or Pink. regularly 3.75, **2.65**

Women's Glove Silk Vests,—band top; reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 1.45, **1.15**

Women's Medium-weight Ribbed Wool Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length. Extra sizes included. regularly 2.00, **1.35**

Women's Medium-weight Ribbed Cotton Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length. Extra sizes included. regularly 1.00, **75c**

"Merode" Underwear for Women

In Various Fabrics and Styles.

Attractively Priced

FUR DEPARTMENT

Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces in a large assortment of choice pelts, made in the newest models at very moderate prices.

Special Offerings

Hudson Seal Coats of selected skins, with Skunk collar, cuffs and deep border; distinctive model; 45 inches long. **185.00**

Hudson Seal Coats with collar and border of Skunk or Beaver; very smart model; 42 inches long. **135.00**

Hudson Seal Coats made especially for misses and small women; collar of Skunk or Beaver; 36 inches long. **85.00**

Hudson Seal Coats in extra large sizes, from 44 to 50 inch bust measure. **145.00**

Muffs and Scarfs

Baum Marten Fox Muffs	32.50	Beaver Muffs	28.50
Baum Marten Fox Scarfs	27.50	Beaver Scarfs	15.00
Skunk Muffs—melon shape	27.50	Taupe Wolf Muffs	22.50
Skunk Scarfs	16.50	Taupe Wolf Scarfs	12.50
Natural Raccoon Muffs	16.50	Dyed Skunk Muffs	18.50
Natural Raccoon Scarfs	8.50	Dyed Skunk Scarfs	14.50

Special Values—WOMEN'S CLOAKS & WRAPS

Evening Coats in beautiful materials and colors; fur trimmed.....**39.50, 49.50** and **69.50** usually 59.50 to 89.50

Street Coats of Black Broadcloth; collar, cuffs and bottom trimmed with fur; silk lined..... regularly 37.50, **29.50**

Semi-evening Coats of Plush,—excellent quality; prettily lined..... **32.00** regularly 45.00

Dressy Street Coats in Soft Materials,—fur collar and cuffs; prettily lined; copies of Imported models. regularly 59.50 and 69.50, **39.50** and **49.50**

Unusual Values

DISTINCTIVE MODELS IN WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

Women's Tailored & Fancy Suits

Special 32.50

New models, lined and warmly interlined with guaranteed peau de cygne. Broadcloth, Gabardine or Wool Velour. Wide range of the season's correct colors.

110 Tailored Suits

19.75

regularly 25.00 to 32.50

Taken from regular stock and offered at the above low price for immediate disposal. Materials include Broadcloth, Gabardine, Poplin and Serge. Full range of sizes; prevailing Fall colors.

Afternoon & Evening Dresses

Special 28.50

Attractive new models appropriate for afternoon, dancing and evening wear, in a variety of the most wanted materials, including Brocaded Silks, Nets, Crepe Meteor, Chiffon Taffeta and Serge. Newest colors.

Afternoon & Street Dresses

19.75

regularly 25.00 to 35.00

A special purchase of a limited number of high class dresses in conjunction with broken lots taken from regular stock. Materials include Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Serge and Novelty Fabrics.

ANNUAL SALE ORIENTAL RUGS

Offering exceptional values in rugs of selected qualities at the Lowest Possible Prices

150 Choice Anatolian Mats.....**7.00**.....regularly 10.50

Silky Beluchistan Rugs,—useful small sizes.....regularly 14.50, **9.75**

Over 1,000 Hearth Size Rugs,—attractive assortment.....**19.50, 25.00** to **75.00** regularly 30.00, 37.50 to 125.00

Persian Mahal Rugs,—average size 9x12 ft. **110.00**

Extra Quality Persian Rugs,—sizes from 6.9x8.2 ft. to 18x25 ft. **95.00, 137.00** to **1,200.00** regularly 145.00, 175.00 to 1,800.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs,—average size 9x12 ft.; exquisite pastel colors for parlor or drawing room. **195.00** and **245.00** regularly 275.00 to 325.00

Chinese Rugs,—popular gold and blue effects. Sizes range from 4.2x7 to 10.6x12 ft. Prices range according to size.....**75.00** to **325.00**

DOMESTIC RUGS

The Famous Herati and Windsor Wilton Rugs

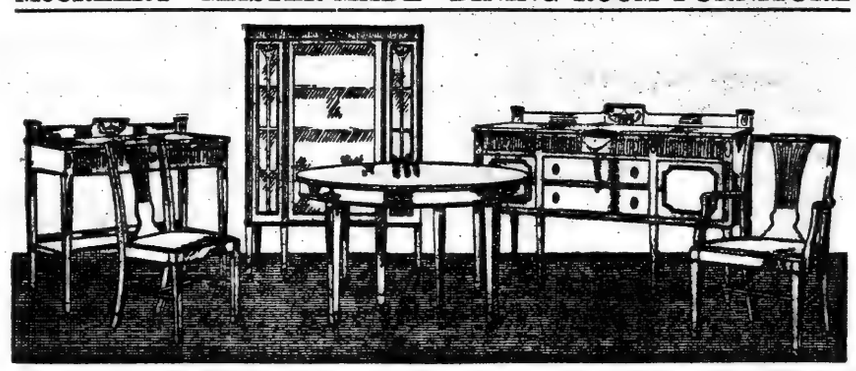
Unusually fine texture; choice designs and colors suitable for parlor, living room, etc.
Size 9x12 ft.....regularly 65.00, **49.00**

Sanford's Seamless Royal Axminister Rugs

Reproductions of fine Oriental Rugs in colors and designs, suitable for any room.
9x12 ft.....reg. 29.50, **24.50** | 6x9 ft.....reg. 15.50, **12.50** | 4.6x6.6 ft.....reg. 8.50, **6.25**
Extra Specials—Royal Wilton Rugs, Size 36 x 63 inches.....regularly 7.50, **5.95**

Special Sale

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" DINING ROOM FURNITURE



Ten-piece Adam Model Dining Room Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of Selected Mexican Mahogany; interior drawer sides and backs of solid Mahogany stock. Suite includes Buffet 60 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 375.00, **295.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Dining Room Suites, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., with 66-inch Buffet.....395.00 regularly 480.00

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites inlaid with ebony. regularly 550.00, **395.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites..... regularly 1,000.00, **699.00**

Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Suites finished in Jacobean Oak.. **325.00** regularly 450.00

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co.....**245.00** regularly 350.00

Nine-piece Fumed Oak Suites.....**125.00** regularly 160.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Greatly Underpriced

Solid Mahogany Electric Boudoir Lamps with fancy silk shade, in any desired color; fitted with wire drawn Tungsten bulbs. regularly 4.00, **2.25**

Carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps with fancy 10-inch silk shade; any color; fitted with wire drawn Tungsten bulbs. regularly 5.00, **3.50**

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—hand-rubbed finish; 18-inch flat or straight silk Empire shade; silk lined, silk fringe; 26 inches high. regularly 10.00, **6.75**

Solid Mahogany Hand-carved Table Lamps,—two lights, 18-inch flat silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 15.00, **10.00**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; square or fluted column; two lights; complete with 22 or 24-inch silk shade; 4-inch silk fringe. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

Carved Gold Wood or Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—two lights; 18-inch Empire silk shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 18.00, **12.50**

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks,—Colonial shape; various styles; 6½ to 12 inches high. regularly 2.00, pair **1.50**

Thanksgiving Sale

DINNER SERVICES

Considerably Reduced

American Porcelain,—conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces; also Austrian China, dainty floral decorations; 100 pieces. regularly 20.00, **15.00**

Limoges China,—pretty floral decoration with coin gold handles; 100 pieces. Also American Porcelain, conventional border design with coin gold edge and handles; 107 pieces. regularly 25.00, **20.00**

English or American Porcelain with Persian or Blue Grecian border or coin gold band and handles; also black and white open stock pattern; 101 pieces. **25.00** regularly 32.50

Limoges China,—dainty border pattern with mat gold handles; gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 40.00, **30.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China,—dainty floral border design with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 75.00, **60.00**

Bavarian China,—white and gold decoration; coin gold band and handles; entirely new and quaint shape. 101 pieces. regularly 75.00, **60.00**

Exceptionally beautiful assortment of English China Service Plates, very reasonably priced.

"ROGERS" PLATED FLATWARE

Specially Priced

Bright finish, plated on nickel silver

Teaspoons	half doz.	59c
Dessert Spoons or Forks	" "	1.10
Tablespoons or Forks	" "	1.25
Soup or Bouillon Spoons	" "	1.50
Salad or Pastry Forks	" "	1.75
Butter Spreaders	" "	1.50
Oyster Forks	" "	1.05
Dinner or Dessert Knives	" "	1.50

FINE CUT GLASS

A timely sale of Rich Cut Glass, taken from regular stock, at prices which afford an excellent opportunity to purchase holiday gifts.

12-inch Vases	regularly 7.00,	4.95
8-inch Bowls	regularly 4.00,	3.50
Cracker and Cheese Dishes	regularly 7.75,	5.00
Two-pint Jugs	regularly 3.00,	2.00
10-inch Vases	regularly 4.75,	3.00
7-inch Nappies	regularly 2.50,	1.95
6-inch Nappies	regularly 2.00,	1.25
Sugar and Cream Sets	regularly 2.50,	1.50

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

Special Offerings

An interesting and attractive assortment of Imported Cotton Tapestries, 50 inches wide. yd. **1.75** to **3.25**

Striped Velours,—50 inches wide.....yd. **3.50**

Imported Cretonnes,—
31 inches wide.....reduced from 75c, yd. **45c**
50 inches wide.....yd. **75c, 1.25** and **2.25** reduced from 1.50, 2.25 and 3.50

Portieres of Figured Velour with tapestry on reverse side. reduced from 12.75, pair **9.50**

Portieres of Silk Jaspe Velour,—plain velvet on reverse side. reduced from 32.50, pair **19.75**

Portieres of Figured Silk Velour; plain velvet on reverse side. reduced from 39.50, pair **22.50**

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Appropriate for Thanksgiving

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yds....**2.25** 2x2½ yds....**2.90** 2x3 yds....**3.50**
Napkins to match:
22x22 in.....doz. **3.00** 24x24 in.....doz. **3.75**

Superior Quality Linen Satin Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yds....**3.50** 2x2½ yds....**4.25** 2x3 yds....**5.00**
Napkins to match:
22x22 in.....doz. **4.25** 24x24 in.....doz. **5.00**

Hemstitched Linen Damask Sets, Tablecloth and dozen Napkins to match. Set **8.75, 10.00** and **11.00**

Hemstitched Linen Damask Tea Cloths..... each **1.25, 2.00** to **3.50**

Hemstitched Linen Damask Napkins..... doz. **1.95, 2.75** to **6.50**

Round Scalloped Linen Damask Tablecloths..... **3.75, 4.50** to **8.50**

Madeira Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered Linen Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces; 24-inch centerpiece, six 6-inch and six 10-inch Doylies. Set **3.25, 3.75** to **7.50**

Madeira Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered Linen Tea Napkins. doz. **4.25, 5.25** to **7.50**

Imported Hand-made Cluny Luncheon Sets,—25 pieces, consisting of 24-inch centerpiece, twelve 6-inch and twelve 10-inch Doylies. Set **8.75**

Banquet and Tea Cloths in Cluny, Filet or Venetian Lace,—hand-embroidered in various designs, at decided reductions.

THE REAL FUNCTION OF ADVISORY BOARD

W. L. Saunders, Vice Chairman of New Naval Board, Tells What They Attempt to Accomplish.

NAVY OFFICERS TO CONTROL

Its Members, Says Mr. Saunders, Are Only Citizens Organized to Give Advice.

The Naval Advisory Board is simply a board of consulting engineers and not a board of inventors, as many people erroneously think. The members of this now famous board are not expected to originate plans and practices to any greater extent than are the other citizens of the United States. Their position is identical with that of any other individual who might have a suggestion to put before the Government, the only difference being that the members of the Advisory Board may be called upon to express their opinion, to give advice and personal assistance in the development of ideas. The members of the board are not Government officials, they receive no salaries and they pay their own expenses.

The above statements are made in the course of an article written for The Engineering Magazine by William L. Saunders, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and Vice Chairman of the Naval Advisory Board.

"The recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board, that a physical laboratory be established on tide water for the conduct of experiments by the Government," says Mr. Saunders, "seems to have been misunderstood. It is not true that it is proposed that such a laboratory should be under the direction of a civilian board. On the contrary, it is to be controlled and directed by the United States Naval officers. It is not true that the civilian board, or any other board of inventors, is expected to go within the walls of this experimental station and invent or produce devices for the use of the navy. The proposition is that this work shall be a great physical workshop for the purpose of trying out and developing inventions which have been submitted from all sources to the United States Government.

"When such inventions are submitted and are first passed upon by the regular naval engineers it is proposed to submit them, or some of them, to the civilian advisory board for advice and information, and when such advice is received by the naval engineers, and they elect to go further into the suggestions made, then the physical laboratory will be a means by which it may be determined whether or not an invention is a practical one.

"The United States has now two large and many smaller experimental stations. The principal one is the Bureau of Standards, at Washington, under the Department of Commerce, where a great deal of scientific work is being done in the nature of research and investigation. There is also the Bureau of Mines, where research and experimental work is conducted in metallurgy and chemistry. At various navy yards in the country there are experimental stations, but at no place is there a plant at tide water where actual physical work may be done in the way of building machines on a large scale for the purpose of demonstrating to the satisfaction of the United States naval officers whether or not an advance may be made in naval practice. Such a station is no small affair, for to be of real value it should be so equipped as to reach results expeditiously and thoroughly. In other words, it should do for the Government what Edison's laboratory has done for science and what the General Electric Laboratory has done for that company.

"Experimental or development work is necessarily expensive, but our experience in the past would seem to warrant us in believing that it is better to spend money in trying out and perfecting devices for naval service rather than to depend upon the natural course of events, during which developments take place slowly through other sources, and in the end individuals or other nations get the benefits that might accrue to this Government. We have only to cite two recent cases of importance—the submarine and the aeroplane—to realize that the American Navy would have been far more advanced had the Government taken up, through its own physical station, the early inventions of Holland and the Wrights. It is work of this kind that can best be done through a large and well-equipped physical laboratory under the control of the Government. The man who has had more experience in this line than any other and has achieved a greater success is undoubtedly Mr. Edison. The proposed plan for this research station is his.

"The General Electric Company has found it of the utmost value to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in research work. It has paid to do it, and why should we hesitate to follow the same lines in protecting and strengthening the greatest and richest of nations? The proposed physical research laboratory, even at the maximum figures placed by Mr. Edison—five mill on dollars—represents only about one-third the cost of a large battleship. Is it not best to first make sure that we are building this ship right, and in advance of the practice of other nations, rather than plunge forward at large expense and in the end discover costly mistakes? America has long been the birth place of the greatest inventions. Let us utilize this creative force in increasing the safety, strength and efficiency of the Nation."

WOMAN HELD AS KIDNAPPER.

Miss Wicks Indicted for Taking Her Sister to New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 13.—Miss Abbie Wicks, 25 years old, of Huntington, who is under arrest upon a charge of having kidnapped her 11-year-old sister, Edith R. Wicks, was indicted yesterday by the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

Miss Wicks is charged with having stolen her little sister on April 30, 1913, after which, it is alleged, she took her to New Jersey. On Aug. 29 of that year, it is alleged, she took her sister, whose body is reported to have been covered with bruises and at the back of whose head was a deep wound, to the railroad station at Huntington and there deserted her, several miles from her home.

Deputy Sheriff Amza Biggs of Huntington caught Miss Wicks in Huntington while, as he alleges, she was attempting to kidnap her sister again. He had a warrant for her arrest and her incarceration and the indictment followed.

"FITZ" IN A SALOON FIGHT.

Ex-Champion Admits Opponent Made His Lip Bleed.

Robert Fitzsimmons, once champion pugilist, was in the First Criminal Court in Newark yesterday before Judge Ungar, charged with assault upon James Hendricks of Dunellen. The quarrel took place in the saloon at 64 Market Street, at which the former champion makes his headquarters in that city. On the night of Oct. 28 Hendricks went into the place and served Fitzsimmons with a dispossess notice on Fitzsimmons's farm in Dunellen. The plaintiff in the action was Dr. Cornelius Hendricks, a brother of the man assaulted. Hendricks asserted that he was punched in the jaw and in the solar plexus.

Fitzsimmons, on the stand, said that after he read the paper in question and a letter which came with it, he had stood up, and Hendricks came over and said:

"You know what that means, don't you?"

Fitzsimmons's reply was, he said, "Yes, it means that Dr. Hendricks will never get that farm." Fitzsimmons admitted that he applied an objectionable epithet to the doctor, and that Hendricks resented it and struck him in the face with his clenched fist.

"My lip bled for twenty-five minutes," the former pugilist said. "I started a swing for his jaw, and if I had landed he would be asleep yet. I realized that and let the blow go to the solar plexus, and I must admit that he was pretty dazed when he went out."

Fitzsimmons was found guilty, placed on probation for one year, and ordered to pay 50 cents a week until he had paid $10 to recompense Hendricks for the $10 he expended in doctor's fees.

WON'T TAKE BODY BACK.

Chicago Not Interested in Miss Crumley's Mythical Husband.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The unidentified body taken by Julia Choate Crumley to Atlanta, Ga., to be buried as that of her husband, will be left there, so far as the authorities in Chicago are concerned. Neither the Coroner's office nor the casket company which Miss Crumley paid to ship the body to Atlanta, have any further interest in its disposal, it was announced tonight, and will not bear the expense of returning it to this city.

The following statement, signed by Miss Crumley before she received permission to remove the body was made public by the Coroner's office tonight:

"My name is Julia Crumley Hensley. I am a musician by occupation, and the deceased is my husband. He was born in Kentucky, was 37 years old, and his father's name was Edward Hensley. I do not know where his father was born, and I do not know his mother's maiden name nor where she was born. He was a physician, and had lived in Chicago one month, but I do not know exactly where. He had no insurance, but had one child four years of age.

"We were married in January, 1914, in Tampa, Fla., and he left immediately after our marriage. I last saw him alive in July, 1915, in New York, and next saw him when I identified a body this morning at the rooms of the casket company. I cannot afford to pay inquest fees. We will bury him in Atlanta, Ga."

She signed the statement "Julia Crumley Hensley, 135 Jordan Street, Atlanta, Ga." She did not take the 35 cents found in the clothing of the dead man.

"She wept incessantly while giving the statement, and I never for a minute suspected it was anything but a bona fide identification," said David R. Jones, Deputy Coroner.

TO PICK JERSEY SENATOR.

White House Conference on Nomination Fixed for Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—New Jersey politics and candidates for United States Senator, will be discussed next Wednesday by President Wilson Governor Fielder and State Democratic Chairman Grosscup. The Administration is expected to lend its influence to defeat Senator Martine in the primaries and the leaders will come here to learn if the President has any choice for the nomination. Mr. Martine has opposed the Administration on several occasions.

The Administration would like to have Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, enter the Senatorial primaries. But Mr. Garrison will have none of it. Others mentioned, whose names probably will come up at the White House conference on Wednesday are Governor Fielder, Chairman Grosscup, and Frank S. Katzenbach.

Asks $25,000 for Auto Accident.

Suit was begun yesterday in the New Jersey Supreme Court by Mrs. Julia Bodlak of 155 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, against the Standard Oil Company and George B. Hennessy, Superintendent of the company's plant in Bayonne, to recover $25,000 damages. On Nov. 15 last year the woman's husband, Michael, was run down by an automobile in which Mr. Hennessy was riding, and was so badly injured that his reason was affected and he was sent to an asylum.

HAVOC BY GALE IN ENGLAND.

Considerable Damage to Shipping, but No Loss of Life.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Much havoc was caused on land and sea by the fierce gale which raged last night. Considerable loss to shipping resulted, for the most part along the west coast, but no loss of life has thus far been reported.

The Greek steamer Trifylia was blown ashore at Killoughter, Ireland, and the Wicklow bark Inveresk, just arriving from Oregon, went aground on Sandy Cove Point. A score of smaller craft were piled upon the rocks at various points.

On the Isle of Man houses were unroofed, and the lower sections of Cowes were flooded. Many of the Channel services had to be suspended.

The Norwegian bark Formosa, bound from Pictou, Nova Scotia, for England, was blown on the rocks at Ramsey Island and is probably a total loss. The British bark Calburga, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for England, foundered near Strumble Head. The crews of both vessels were saved.

A large unidentified steamer is reported to have foundered off Guernsey. The fate of the crew is unknown.

Sailing Ships for Australian Trade.

Owing to the lack of freight steamers for the trade betwen New York and Australia, twelve sailing vessels have been chartered to load here for ports in the Antipodes. Three of these square-rigged vessels have been advertised by Norton, Lilly & Co. to sail on Dec. 7. The bark Kilmeny for Freemantle and Adelaide, the ship Claverdon for Sydney, and the ship Saint Mirren for Melbourne.

Founded 1827 **Arnold, Constable & Co.** Founded 1827

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5000

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

Monday and Tuesday Sales

At Most Convincing Prices

Beautiful Array of WOMEN'S AND MISSES' OUTER APPAREL

Suits

Women's Tailor Suits of handsome chiffon broadcloth, with fur-trimmed flare coat; also smart Suits of the latest wool fabrics. *Value $32.50* — 28.50

Misses' Tailor Suits of broadcloth, in the most fashionable suit shades; trimmed with seal. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Specially priced* — 28.50

Misses' Tailor Suits of the smart Callot checks, in putty and green effects, with beaver collar and buttons. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Specially priced* — 37.50

Dresses

Women's Afternoon Dresses, also suitable for luncheon and calling; presenting a handsomely embroidered new model of charmeuse, combined with Ge rgette. *Value $35.00* — 28.50

Misses' Danse Frocks, featuring the new ribbon effect over net, in charming shades; bodice outline with skunk fur edging. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Specially priced* — 29.50

The Department of Children's and Infants' Fall and Winter Apparel located on the second floor, is greatly enlarged and replete with a delightful array of the newest apparel. **Prices are extremely moderate.**

Coats

Women's Smart Coats of chiffon broadcloth, in the newest full flare models; trimmed with fashionable fur or velvet in various colors. *Value $35.00* — 28.50

Misses' Plush Coats, in black only; suitable for street, afternoon and motor wear; full length Russian model; with raccoon collar and cuffs. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Specially priced* — 45.00

Misses' Evening Coats of chiffon velvet, in coral, turquoise and sapphire; exquisite models, trimmed with white fur. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Specially priced* — 55.00

All Fresh, New Stocks for Fall and Winter Use.

Great Offerings of Newest Effects in WOMEN'S MIDSEASON FURNISHINGS

Blouses

Black Net over white, embroidered in gold. Tailleur models of Soiree silk in contrasting shades. Chiffon over net with embroidered satin collar. *Value $12.50* — 10.00

Georgette Crepe, embroidered and frill models. Crepe de Chine and Pussy Willow in embroidered and tailleur models. *Value $6.75* — 5.50

Crepe de Chine embroidered in black and white effects, also Crepe de Chine models embroidered in self colors. *Value $4.00* — 3.00

Handmade Lingerie

Envelope Chemise of superior quality nainsook; two models; hand-made and beautifully embroidered in various designs. *Regularly $3.25* — 2.50

Night Gowns of fine nainsook, in various models with kimono or set-in sleeves; hand-embroidered and mounted in veining. *Regularly $4.50* — 3.75

Society Satin Night Gowns of La Sylvina quality, presenting an exquisite new French model; in the favored flesh shade. *Hereafter $8.75* — 7.50

Sweaters Robes

Smart Sweaters of pure wool, in the season's favored colors, presenting a coat or Lenox model. *Regularly $5.00* — 4.25

Lounging Robes of velvet finish corduroy, full shawl collar, roll cuff, wide belt, patch pocket, silk lined throughout. *Hereafter $8.75* — 6.75

Imported Japanese Silk Quilted Robes in all desirable colors; extra full cut; silk lining; in self or contrasting shades. *Value $6.75* — 4.95

A Timely Display of HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Blankets

Fine White Wool

Single Bed Size—
Regularly $4.75, pair, 3.95
Regularly $8.75, pair, 7.25
Double Bed Size—
Regularly $9.00, pair, 7.50

Also a complete line of the finest grades of Pure Wool Blankets, in extra wide and long sizes, with plain and colored satin binding.

Comfortables

Figured Cambric Tops in various pretty patterns; wool filled; in extra long sizes for double beds. *Regularly $5.25 each* — 4.25

Dotted Silk Mull Tops in dainty boudoir colorings, French stitching; wool filled; extra long sizes for double beds. *Regularly $8.50 each* — 7.25

Imported Japanese Silk Tops in plain colors; wool filled; double bed size. *Regularly $13.00 each* — 11.00

Linens

Sheets—Heavy Irish linen, hemstitched.
Single Bed Size—
Regularly $6.50, pair, 5.50
Double Bed Size—
Regularly $8.00, pair, 6.85

Pillow Cases to match.
Value $1.50, pair, 1.25
Value $2.25, pair, 1.85

Table Cloths—Satin damask, 2x2 yards. 4.50 and 5.00

Napkins to match. Per dozen, 6.00

Highest Class Merchandise at Lowest Possible Prices.

3 Carefully Selected WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SPECIALS

Hosiery Underwear

White Silk Hose, pure thread, desirable weight; cotton soles and tops. *Regularly $1.00 pair* — 78c

Glove Silk Vests of superior quality, in pink or white; embroidered fronts; reinforced. *Regularly $2.00 each* — 1.75

Union Suits, extra fine ribbed silk lisle, seamless at side; light weight; tight or wide knee; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly $1.35* — 95c

Gloves

Women's Evening Gloves, white glace imported, beautiful quality; 16-button length. *Value $3.00 pair* — 2.45

Women's Glace Gloves, one and two-clasp, in a great variety of best shades; over-seam or pique sewn. *Value $1.50* — 1.15

Men's Tan Cape Gloves of superior grade; one-clasp; P. X. M. seam, spear back stitching. *Special value, per pair* — 1.15

Feather Neckwear

Marabout Neck Pieces, in black and natural; finished with animal heads and feet. *Regularly $5.75* — 4.25

Marabout Stoles—36-inch, fine quality ends, finished with ostrich feathers, in natural and black. *Regularly $3.75* — 2.95

Marabout Cuffs—4½ inches deep, adjustable, satin lined, in natural and black. *Regularly $1.75* — 1.35

Continuing Inaugural Sale of CARPETS, ORIENTAL RUGS, CURTAINS

Orientals

A part of our important collection, featuring the most wanted weaves and sizes.

Prices: $85 to $500 — Inaugural Sale Price 25% off

Prices: $600 to $5,000 — 30% off

Carpets

Special lot of Bigelow Wiltons with borders to match, in attractive designs and colors.
Formerly $3.00, $3.25, $3.50 yard
Now 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75

Best Bigelow Brussels—Suitable for general furnishings.
Formerly $1.65, $1.75, $1.85 yard
Now 1.25, 1.35, 1.50

Curtains

First presentation of handsome Hand-made Lace Curtains, in Lacet, Arabe and Cluny. *At the very special price, per pair* — 16.75

Curtain Fabrics—An extensive assortment of light-weight materials, in the newest colors. *Ranging in price, per yard* — 1.00 to 1.95

Representing the Latest Ideas in MEN'S MIDSEASON FURNISHINGS

Shirts

Heavy Crepe de Chine Silk Shirts—Made from the finest custom shirtings; all novelty colorings and designs on clear white grounds. *Hereafter $6.50* — 4.65

Silk Striped Flannel Shirts—From imported flannels, taffeta weave and weight; shirting patterns for business wear; linen neckbands. *Hereafter $4.00* — 3.00

Neckwear

Fine Quality Silk Cravats—From fine imported and the best American tie silks; the prevailing four-in-hand shapes and newest, neat and fancy colorings. *Hereafter $2.00* — 1.35

Silk Knitted Mufflers—A collection of the new weaves in plain and bordered styles; also regimental, cross and vertical stripes, with many exclusive and totally different effects. *Specially priced* — 6.75

Pajamas Bath Robes

New Ratine Bath Robes—From imported fabrics, in plain colors; corded trimmings and tassel; a desirable medium weight robe for home or travelling. *Specially priced* — 5.00

Finest Silk Finished Pajamas—Best of all mercerized fabrics; made with the real Japanese small knotted self frogs; correctly proportioned; whit and plain colors *Specially priced* — 2.50

FASHIONABLE FOX SETS

Poiret Fox Sets—Much in demand at the moment, consisting of full large Animal Scarf and new Round Muff. *Value $85.00* — 65.00

Dyed Blue Fox Sets—Exceptionally handsome pelts, consisting of large Animal Scarf and smart Round Muff. *Value $120.00* — $100

Red Fox Sets in exquisite shadings, comprising full size Animal Scarf and large Round Muff. *Value $60.00* — 45.00

Taupe Fox Sets, comprising large Animal Scarf and latest Round Muff. *Value $120.00* — $100

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL

Children's Coats of fine broadcloth; full belted back, double-breasted front; Nutria fur collar. Sizes 2 to 4 years. *Value $18.50* — 13.50

Children's Wool Sets, consisting of Sweater, Leggings, Cap and Mittens of brushed wool and Angora, in blue, tan, rose, white and Hussar. Sizes 2 to 6 years. *Value $7.50* — 5.50

Infants' Hand-made Dresses—Fine nainsook in Bishop style, and hand-embroidered yoke; neck and sleeves lace trimmed. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. *Value $1.25* — 85c

Infants' Hand-made Dresses—Fine nainsook, smocked and hand-embroidered yoke; real Val. lace edging around neck and sleeves. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. *Value $2.50* — 1.25

GOV. HARRISON TELLS WHAT HE HAS DONE

Reports Business Conditions in the Philippines Normal and Undisturbed by War.

FINDS FILIPINOS FRIENDLY

Reports Aid to Sugar Growers and Agriculturists and Explains His Financial Plans.

In a letter to Patrick Gallagher, editor of the Far Eastern Bureau, Governor General Francis Burton Harrison sets forth his views of conditions in the Philippines. Recent attacks on the present administration in the islands make the letter timely. Mr. Gallagher founded The Philippines Free Press. Governor Harrison in his letter, which was dated at Manila on Sept. 6, says:

"I take pleasure in saying to you personally that I am desirous of aiding legitimate business in the Philippines in every possible way. Last year, by depositing Government funds in local banks, I made available 2,000,000 pesos for loans at 5 per cent. per annum to the sugar growers of the South, and this year I have made available 2,700,000 pesos. To aid the tobacco growers of the north 1,000,000 pesos was likewise made available. The Mindoro Sugar Estate Company has been aided in a similar way by depositing 900,000 pesos of Government funds in local banks, and aid has also been given to other agriculturists and business concerns in various ways. Of course, in all cases the Government is fully protected by the banks or by the deposit of marketable securities.

"In every operation of any size of the kind mentioned, I have had the benefit of the counsel and advice of my Filipino and American colleagues in the Government, and whether aid was proposed for American or Filipino interests there has been a unanimity of desire to assist.

I intend to present to the Legislature at its next session a plan to deposit 4,000,000 pesos additional in the Agricultural Bank and to enlarge the scope of the bank's activities by removing some of the restrictions on loans now imposed, at the same time, of course, protecting the Government's interests in every way.

"The present administration is pushing to the fullest extent the cadastral survey of the islands, and the only limitation on our work is the ability of the Government to finance this great project. By the reorganization of the courts during the 1913-1914 session of the Legislature, additional facilities were provided for expediting the decision of land registration cases.

"Great work was done in the past in the development of a permanent road and bridge system. The present administration is using every possible effort to make these highways of commerce in the Philippine Islands profitable and successful by developing the agricultural resources and at the same time by providing for the maintenance of the present system and extension of road work as rapidly as conditions warrant.

"We were, during the first year after my arrival here, sadly handicapped by the loss of revenues, due in part to the removal of the export tax and to the disturbed conditions of the world's commerce incident to the present war. We found it necessary at the 1914-1915 session of the Legislature to impose an additional business tax. This measure met with some opposition at first, but is now accepted as necessary. Through the imposition of this tax it is estimated that we will receive at least an additional 4,000,000 pesos revenue during the year and will without doubt close the fiscal year, which by the way has been made coincident with the calendar year, with a small though safe surplus in our treasury for the first time in a number of years.

"Business conditions, notwithstanding the war, are practically normal, and residents of the islands, both Government officials and business men, returning from visits to the United States, Europe, and to neighboring colonies, as well as tourists, state that we are in without doubt more favorably situated, so far as regards business, than any other section of the world. I believe we are in better condition today than is the United States, so far as conditions resultant from the war are concerned.

"We are having a terrible visitation of locusts at the present time, but the people throughout the Philippines are co-operating to eradicate this pest. To this end, every able-bodied man in infested districts is required to labor from two to four days each week without pay, or in lieu of such labor to pay a stipulated sum, to be used in the locust campaign.

"Rinderpast is still with us to a great degree. Its violence has, however, according to the Bureau of Agriculture officials, decreased, and notwithstanding endeavors some months ago to make it appear that conditions are worse than ever before, so far as regards rinderpast I have no hesitancy in saying that conditions are better."

In concluding the letter the Governor General says:

"We are at present undergoing a drought which is affecting some sections of the Philippine Islands seriously. In some of the provinces there has been no rain since a year ago last June, and in a few provinces the rice seed beds have been killed by drought three times. The people, however, are cheerfully standing up under these troubles, which I hope will soon end.

"The relations between Filipinos and Americans are constantly growing more friendly."

CHELSEA NEIGHBORS' WORK.

Many Useful and Desirable Ends Attained in the Past Year.

What 550 Chelsea neighbors working together for the social and civic improvement of their neighborhood, Fourteenth to Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue to the Hudson River, have accomplished in 1915 was brought out at the annual meeting of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association at 209 West Twenty-third Street last night.

Among the things gotten were a children's playground at Eighteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, a workshop for 1,040 unemployed men, a bungalow for mothers and children at Midland Beach, Staten Island; an eight-day Christmas festival with a tree in Chelsea Park, six neighborhood concerts, fifty-five neighborhood dances, twenty-four exhibitions of health films in Chelsea motion picture houses, many excursions for mothers and babies in the Summer, and a campaign for a new school building, resulting in favorable action by the Board of Education.

Other activities of the association were the report and investigation of many complaints from neighbors relative to disorderly premises, violations of the health and tenement house laws, and matters for police attention.

The association elected these officers for the coming year: President, Knowlton Durham; Vice Presidents, Rev. Father Joseph F. Smith, Mrs. Joseph W. Cushman, the Rev. Theodore F. Savage; Treasurer, Dr. Alfred J. Hart. The executive board has been appointed as follows: Dr. John L. Elliott, Chairman; Dr. A. J. Hart, finance; Mrs. Frederick S. Lamb, membership; William Sloane Coffin, housing; Rev. Joseph F. Smith, immigration; William E. Murphy, policing; E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, health; John D'Antonio, recreation; Rev. Theodore F. Savage, employment; John Mulligan, schools; Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Clarkson Cowl, Miss Caroline Goodyear, James P. Eadie, Mrs. Joseph W. Cushman, F. J. Brownscombe and Theodore H. Lamprecht. Miss Alice Presbrey and Miss Marjorie Walnwright are committee secretaries.

A NOVEL
CHRISTMAS TOKEN
Just two little Christmas hand-dipped BAYBERRY CANDLES in a CHRISTMAS Box with a "Christmas Greeting," "Good-luck" card, and the box tied with red ribbon. Twelve boxes, $1.25; six boxes, 75 cents, postpaid.
Other attractive articles are described in our interesting catalogue.
Cape Cod Products Co., North Truro, Mass.



Chickering Hall Musicales
November 16th, 18th, 20th at 3 P. M.
SOLOISTS
Jean Vincent Cooper ..... Contralto
Lucille Orrell ..... 'Cellist

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Greeting Cards
A beautiful assortment of seasonable cards of exclusive designs artistically executed by our master engravers. Orders now will assure early deliveries.
Ground Floor.



An Important Sale of
WOMEN'S DRESSES
$37.50
Usually $50.00 to $60.00

A collection of 175 smart new Afternoon and Evening Frocks, especially purchased for this occasion and featuring the latest phases of Fashion. Delightfully new and charming models in

Taffeta, Velveteen
Taffeta with Georgette Crepe
Taffeta with Net

in every fashionable color. Some with touches of fur, others enriched with embroidery and metallic trimming. Only 3 or 4 of a style, so that there is unusual opportunity for selection.

Velveteen Dresses
$25.00
Usually $35.00 to $40.00

Only 65 of these, including fur-trimmed Coat Dresses entirely of velvet and many clever combination effects. In the deep rich colors so fashionable.
Third Floor.

NEWEST OF NEW BLOUSES
Are These

Really new and so delightfully different that at a glance you note their conspicuous charm. Exclusive, too, many of them, for they have been made especially for Lord & Taylor. Adaptations and modifications of extremely recent Paris novelties.

Plaid Chiffon Blouses
With taffeta collar, cuffs and vestee in navy and green $3.95

Striped Radium Blouses
With blue, red or black on white grounds; well tailored and extremely smart $3.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses
In white with silk embroidery fronts and black moire cravat $3.95

Roman Striped Messaline
In navy, brown or green; high collared tailored model $3.95

Shadow Lace Blouses
Over flesh chiffon, with cream net lace collar, vestee and cuffs $5.00

Satin Radium Blouses
Copied from a very smart Paris model, are in white or flesh pink, tucked, corded and with hand-embroid'd collar .. $7.95

Radium Lace Blouses
In ecru over flesh chiffon with bodice of Georgette crepe in brown, navy, black or cream $7.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses
Embroidered in iridescent beads and with silver lace collar and vestee. In navy, plum or black ... $14.75
Third Floor.

IMPORTED EMBROIDERIES
Very Specially Priced

Embroidered Allovers in 45 inch widths with tiny roses, nosegays, large floral motifs and conventional stripes, in gay colors on white grounds. Usually $3.00 a yd. $1.50

Embroidered Flouncings with deep pointed, floral battlement and dotted borders; key and scroll borders. Lengths of 4½ to 5 yards. $6.50 and $8.50
Ground Floor.

NOVEMBER SALE OF FURS
An Annual Event—In Which Are Offered Quality Furs at Very Special Prices

A sale planned on so broad a scale and with such regard for quality standards, that it in no way resembles the usual Sales of Furs.

Every Coat, every Set, included in the collection has been made especially for Lord & Taylor; the pelts have been carefully selected, perfectly matched; the workmanship is the very best. The linings, the details, leave nothing to be desired. Not a sale of Furs of doubtful pedigree, but the finest grades obtainable at prices that represent

Savings of ¼ to ⅓

Fur Coats
Hudson Seal Coats (Sealdyed Muskrat) $75.00, 95.00, $125.00, 165.00
Persian Lamb Coats $145.00, 175.00
Caracul Coats $125.00, 175.00
Natural Muskrat Coats $55.00, 69.50



Hudson Seal Coats
Skunk Trimmed
$295.00
Usually $350.00
The model illustrated—quite the smartest Coat of the season. Very flaring, the fulness falling in deep "godets." The high ruff collar, the wide muff cuffs and the three row border are of rich dark skunk fur. Lining of gorgeous floral brocade. Made of the choicest matched pelts, lustrous and full furred.

Scarfs

Skunk	$12.50, $19.50, $24.50
Natural Raccoon	$9.50, $17.50
Beaver	$12.50, $19.50
Black Fox	$17.50, $24.50
Black Lynx	$14.50, $24.50
Dyed Skunk	$11.50
Seal Dyed Muskrat	$8.50, $12.50
Dyed Blue Fox	$43.50
White Fox	$26.50, $39.50
Natural Red Fox	$21.50
Taupe Fox	$21.50, $32.50
Dyed Wolf in Blue, Taupe or Black	$21.50

Muffs

Skunk	$22.50, $29.50, $37.50
Natural Raccoon	$14.50, $19.50
Natural Beaver	$22.50, $29.50
Black Fox	$21.50, $29.50
Black Lynx	$24.50, $32.50
Dyed Skunk	$17.50
Seal Dyed Muskrat	$16.50, $22.50
Dyed Blue Fox	$47.50
White Fox	$35.00, $45.00
Natural Red Fox	$26.50
Taupe Fox	$24.50, $34.50
Dyed Wolf in Blue, Taupe or Black	$23.50

Third Floor.

PERTAINING TO PETTICOATS

Whether you want a pretty one or a practical one, a plain one or an elaborate one, you'll find it in the Lord & Taylor assortment and at a surprisingly small price.

Taffeta Petticoats
plain and changeable colors; the deep flounce scalloped and finished with frills. $2.95

Wool Jersey Petticoats
with deep taffeta flounces, in tailored effect with 3 sectional ruffle or with scalloped flounces and two rows of pleating. $2.95 and $3.95

Crepe de Chine Petticoats
for dancing and evening wear. Pink and white, the deep ruffle over net flounce ribbon edged $2.95

Taffeta Petticoats
in two pretty models, one with deep pointed flounce, the other with scalloped flounce finished with ruchings and pleatings. $3.95
Second Floor

Copies of the Latest
PARIS HATS
Which Arrived Recently on S. S. Rochambeau
$15.00
Form a notably interesting collection displayed tomorrow, in the French Millinery Section.

View the latest Parisian Millinery successes through the medium of these marvelously faithful copies, in the shapes, the styles, the colors, worn in Paris today. Hats that are authoritative, that mirror a new and a distinctive Winter Millinery Mode. Featured are

Small close fitting Turbans in the oddest of shapes.
Sailors, high crowned and on conservative lines.
Sailors with a slightly rolling brim.
Large sailors with a wonderful new flare.

Fashioned of rich Lyons velvets, velvet with silk, with Georgette crepe, with taffeta, with satin, in deep tones of African brown, dark green and black.

Unusual Hats, distinguished by their smart lines, their simplicity, their evident quality. And the newest Hats in all New York.
Fourth Floor.

THE NEW NEGLIGEES
Delightfully Dainty

Woman looks her prettiest in these graceful Negligees of soft silks and crepes, frilled with fine laces, hand-embroidered or edged with snowy bands of swansdown.

Albatross Negligees
An Empire Model—with hand-embroidered bodice and sleeves, skirt very flaring, with ribbon girdle $3.95
An Empire Model—with accordion pleated skirt and elastic waist band; heavily hand-embroidered bodice, lace trimmed $6.95
Robe Negligee—of very fine quality Albatross lined with soft white silk; hand-embroidered collar, revers and cuffs; silk cord girdle $7.95

Crepe-de-Chine Negligees
A Kimono model, satin ribbon trimmed and with slashed Empire waist line $5.95
Hand-embroidered Kimono model with elaborately embroidered cape collar $6.95
Hand-embroidered Kimono model, the entire bodice embroidered. Empire waist line, ribbon run $7.95
Coatee Model—Swansdown trimmed, the jacket hand-embroidered and lace frilled; accordion pleated skirt .. $9.75
Swansdown trimmed model, the coatee with lace ruffles and bands of the swansdown; very wide skirt $11.75
A Coatee Model, the jacket on very long lines, hand-embroidered and elaborately lace trimmed, worn over a box pleated skirt $14.75
Second Floor.

KNIT UNDERWEAR WEATHER
New Goods Specially Priced for Quick Disposal

Medium weight cotton vests and tights; regular sizes. Usually 75c. 39c
Medium weight cotton vests and tights; extra sizes. Usually $1.00 ..... 50c
Union Suits—all shapes. Usually $1.50 ..... 75c
Union Suits, extra sizes, all shapes. Usually $1.75 ..... $1.00
Union Suits, silk and wool, Swiss ribbed. Usually $3.25 ..... $1.95
Union Suits, Milanese Silk upper part and with lisle thread reinforced bottom part. Usually $1.50 ..... 95c
Milanese Silk Vests, tailored tops ..... 95c to $1.45
Milanese Silk Bloomers $1.75
Second Floor.

An Unusual Offering of
WOMEN'S FUR-TRIMMED SUITS

Only 200 of these smart new suits, made up to our special order in three new models, one of which is illustrated. Broadcloth, whipcord and other fashionable fabrics in the new colors and in black. Coats on the newest lines, finely tailored and effectively trimmed with fur. Sizes 34 to 44. Very Special $19.50
Equal to suits at $32.50 and $35.00.



A Collection of New Models in *Fur-trimmed Suits*
featuring the latest fashions in such fabrics as broadcloth, sharkskin velour, velour cloth, kitten's ear cloth, in every fashionable color, richly trimmed with the finer furs.
$24.50, 29.50, 35.00, 39.50 to $65.00

Fur-trimmed Velveteen Suits
Unusually distinctive models in the rich deep colorings, to which fur lends added elegance. Handsome winter suits in a notable showing at, $39.50 and $60.00

New! Fur-trimmed Skating Suits
Of Shetland Knit Worsted
Three of the jauntiest models imaginable in rose, green, corbeau blue, tan and white, trimmed with fur. The coats lined with white peau de cygne and warmly interlined; the skirts very flaring $35.00
All Lord & Taylor Suits Are Warmly Interlined and Finely Lined.
Third Floor.

Featuring the Lord & Taylor
HIGH CUT DRESS BOOTS
At $5.00

Nothing smarter in women's footwear than these. More than 25 new styles in

Dull Leather, Patent Leather, Black Glace Kid, plain or stitched with white; Tan Russia Calfskin.

Laced and button effects, with kid or cloth tops; Cuban or Cuban Louis heels.

Dainty Evening Slippers
$5.00

Modeled on slender, graceful lines, dress and dancing slippers.

Beaded Black Satin Slippers, Satin Slippers in black, white, pink or blue.

Beaded Bronze Kid Slippers $6.00

Special For Monday
Women's $5.00 and $6.00 Boots
$3.25

Twenty-five hundred pairs of them, including—

Black Kid, Dull or Patent Leather Shoes, with Black Kid tops or tops of black, gray or fawn cloth.

Also Elastic Top Boots, that have been $5.00 to $7.00
Second Floor.

A Remarkable Sale of
EVENING WRAPS
A special purchase of a leading Manufacturer's entire surplus stock.

Luxurious evening wraps of the richest Chiffon Velvets and Plushes in gorgeous colorings, including the high novelty shades of the season. Garments of unusual elegance, handsomely trimmed with skunk, Hudson seal, wolf, skunk raccoon; some with muffler collars and deep cuffs; others effectively banded with fur. Beautifully lined with novelty silks and warmly interlined. Usually $75.00 to $115.00 ..... $59.50



Fur-trimmed Coats
of Broadtail Caracul Cloth
Illustrated is one of the smartest coats of the season, fashioned of lustrous black broadtail cloth that perfectly resembles the fur. Note the flare, the deep belt, the clever lines of this ⅞ length model; its wide collar of skunk raccoon. Another model with high standing collar is equally modish. Warmly interlined and lined with contrasting peau de cygne. Usually $39.50 ..... $29.50

Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Coats
Flaring belted models on extremely smart lines, finely tailored of superior quality Broadcloth. In the new colors, African brown, green, field mouse, navy and plum, lined with heavy matching peau de cygne; in black, lined with orchid or black. Large skunk raccoon collars add to their effective style. Warmly interlined. Special $35.00
Third Floor.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Announce for To-morrow (Monday)

Sale of Women's Tailored Suits

At Reduced Prices

Taken from the regular stock in a wide range of this season's most fashionable materials and colors; fur, velvet and braid trimmed.

Will Be Offered at

25.00 29.75 35.00

Fur-Trimmed Velveteen Suits

39.75 48.00 68.00 75.00 and upward

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

America's Foremost Specialists

Women's Fashionable Coats and Wraps

Models suitable for afternoon, evening, street, motor, sport and general wear.

29.75 35.00 55.00 75.00 and upward

Women's Smart Street Coats in pleated, belted and other models of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Wool Velour and Novelty fabrics; half and full lined. Special } **22.50**

Women's Dressy Coats of Chiffon Broadcloth, Recontre Cloth, Duvetyne and Seal Plush, fur trimmed, superior silk lined throughout. Special } **35.00**

Women's Velveteen Separate Skirts

New and striking models with shirring and wide separate belt of superior black and checked velveteen. Special } **9.75**

Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns

A magnificent collection of handsome gowns suitable for Theatre, Restaurant, Afternoon Calling, Dancing, Formal or Informal Affairs and Street Wear.

39.75 55.00 65.00 95.00 and upward

Important for To-morrow (Monday)

Sale of Afternoon and Street Dresses

From the Regular Stock and Greatly Reduced

Combinations of Georgette Crepe with Satin, Velvet, and Plaids; many trimmed with silver, gold and fur; also Combination of Serge and Satin in Navy or Black. } **25.00**



Misses' Tailored Suits

Several models of Broadcloth and Gabardine, various coat lengths, trimmings of fur, velvet and braid. Special } **20.00**

Misses' Dressy and Tailored Suits of Gabardine, Broadcloth and Whipcord; fur trimmed. Special } **25.00**

Misses' Velveteen Suits, braid and fur trimmed belted models, superior silk lined and wool interlined. Special } **29.75**

Misses' Smart Coats

Of Corduroy, Mixtures, Velour Checks and Zibeline; suitable for general wear; some fur trimmed. Special } **15.00**

Misses' Dressy Coats of Broadcloth, Velour Cloth, Duvetyne and Corduroy, full silk lined and interlined. Special } **29.75**

Misses' Seal Plush Coats; smart belted model, with trimmings of fur; silk lined throughout. Special } **35.00**

Exceptional Values Offered in

Girls' Velveteen and Corduroy Coats

Dressy model of superior Velveteen and Corduroy, in Black, Brown, Green and Burgundy. New Chin Chin Collar, Mole or Beaver trimmed, richly lined and interlined. Special } **25.00**

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Women's Distinctive Apparel for Early Winter

Luxurious Furs The exposition of Imported and American Furs consists of Coats and Wraps in the most fashionable lengths and for every occasion; Muffs and Neckpieces, Motor Robes, Rugs, etc., made from the most reliable pelts and marked most reasonably for such reliable qualities.

Tailored Suits Are assembled in distinguished assortments emphasizing the newest style notes, ranging from the plain strictly Tailored Models to the most elaborate effects, incorporating combinations of materials, rich fur trimmings and new Winter colorings to suit every taste, at very moderate prices.

Coats and Wraps For every requirement will be found in a most diversified range of styles and materials, portraying the authoritative new lines for the ensuing season. The materials predominating for evening wear are brocaded velvets, silks, velours, satin charmeuse and mother-of-pearl cloth.

OF VERY EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST, MONDAY, ARE THE FOLLOWING SALES:

Caracul Coats at $75.00 and 105.00
Plain and trimmed with contrasting furs; fancy linings,

Separate Fox Sets at $50.00 and 95.00
Natural cross and blue fox, perfectly matched,

Women's Smart Tailored Suits of Velour Cloth
With fur-trimmed collar; warmly interlined,
at $29.50
Regular Value $45.00

Semi-Dress Coats at $27.50 and 35.00
Corduroy, velour de laine, Bolivia cloths, broadcloth and mixtures; fur trimmed.

Evening Coats at $55.00 to 250.00
Velvets, kittens' ear cloth, tinsel brocade and brocaded velvets.

Desirable Laces

A particularly interesting sale, Monday, in the Main Floor Department

AT VERY INTERESTING PRICE INDUCEMENTS WILL INCLUDE

Metal and Lame'ette on silk net in silver on white; gold on white; steel on black; gold on black, for Underskirts, Tunics and Bodices

Metal Flouncings
at 98c, 1.65 to 5.95 a yard

Gold and Silver Bandings and Edgings at 40c, 68c to $1.95 a yard

Radium Laces, yard 75c to $1.35
in various desirable widths.

Upholstery Depts.

(Fourth Floor)

A PARTICULARLY NOTEWORTHY OFFERING OF

8500 Yards
Printed Cretonnes
in new designs and effects,
at 22 and 28c
Values up to 55c a yard

Also for Monday:

Imported Lace Curtains
of Cluny and Filet Lace;
at $8.50, 11.75 to 65.00
Values $14.50 to 110.00 a pair,

Imported Madras Curtains
Values $2.75 to 4.50 a pair,
at $1.95, 2.75 and 3.00

Hair Goods

MONDAY, ON THE THIRD FLOOR:

Wavy Switches
high quality, soft texture hair will be featured at these very low prices:

$7.50 First Quality Switches, at $5.00
$10.00 First Quality Switches, at $7.50
$15.00 First Quality Switches, at 10.00

Women's and Misses' Blouses

A very special sale has been arranged for Monday, on the Second Floor,

PROVIDING THE FOLLOWING MOST ATTRACTIVE VALUES:

Crepe de Chine Blouses, Tailored and embroidered, with convertible collar, in flesh, maize and white.
Special at $2.95

Soiree Silk Blouses, Smart Tailored Model, hemstitched collar and cuffs, in all pastel shades,
Special at $5.00

Radium Lace Blouses, with lace vest, high or low collar, fur trimmed, in suit shades,
Special at $7.50

Women's Silk Underwear

A most extraordinary offering of Glove Silk garments, in the most desirable models.

FOR MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ORIGINAL PRICES

Women's Silks Vests, - - at $1.59
embroidered fronts, French band or beading tops; Values up to $2.45

Women's Silk Bloomers, at $1.59
in several very desirable models; Values up to $2.95

Women's Silk Combinations, $2.85
embroidered fronts, French band or beading tops, also Envelope Chemises
Values up to $4.50

Dress Silks and Velvets

MONDAY, AT THE FOLLOWING GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

Black Imported Chiffon Velvets, wide width, soft finish; Regular price $5 a yard, at $2.95

Black Satin Mousseline Duchesse, 54 ins. wide, high lustre, Regular price $3.50 a yd., at $1.75

Charmeuse, 40 ins. wide; suede finish, in a full line of light and dark shades, also white and black, Regular price $2.25 a yard $1.45

Satin Celeste, 36 inches wide; in a large assortment of evening and street shades, also white and black washable, in all the light shades, yd. Regular price $1.75 a yard. $1.18

Leather Goods

Appropriate for gifts, will be offered, To-morrow, on the Main Floor,

AT THE GREATEST ECONOMIES OFFERED THIS SEASON.

Genuine Pin Seal Hand Bags at $1.85

Large Moire Hand Bags at 2.95

Fancy Chiffon Velvet Bags at 3.95
Regularly $2.95, 4.75 and 5.95

Imported Hand Bags, of Pin Seal, English Morocco, Suede, Beaver, Calf, also Novelty Silks and combinations of Silk and Leather,
at $3.85, 4.95 to 13.75
Formerly $10.00 to 35.00

Genuine Cowhide Traveling Bags, in black, tan, brown, walrus and crepe grain, reinforced corners, leather lined; 16 to 18 in. $4.85
Regularly $6.50

Men's and Women's Imported Dressing Cases, also large Vanity Cases, either with white, ebony or gilt fittings,
at $1.95, 2.95 to 7.50
Regularly $3.95 to 15.00

Imported Victoria and Overnight Cases, of superior quality Morocco, Cowhide and Pebble Grain Seal, with serviceable fittings,
at $5.95, 7.50 to 25.00
Regularly $8.50 to 37.50

Imported Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of Pigskin and English Grain Morocco, also of Silk with sterling trimmings.
at 95c, $1.95 to 8.75
Regularly $1.95 to 12.95

Imported Leather Novelties, comprising Jewel Boxes, Sewing Boxes, Manicure Sets, Mirrors, Tie Racks and Telephone Registers,
at 50c, 75c to $5.95
Regularly $1.25 to 8.50

Evening Wraps for Misses

AT UNUSUALLY LARGE REDUCTIONS

Copies of high class Foreign Importations, developed in Mother of Pearl Velvet and Velour Plush; "Chin Chin" collars and muff cuffs of Hudson Seal Cloth or Iceland Fox, brocaded silk lining; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,

Priced extremely low at

$29.50
Values up to $39.00

Oriental Rugs

IN ROOM SIZES, AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Persian Rugs
including Mahal, Ghoerevan, Serebend and Asia Minor weaves,
$65.00; 125.00 to 395.00
Values $105.00 to 625.00

Persian Rugs
Extra quality, including Kirman, Bijar, Sarouk and Kashan weaves,
at $165.00 to 495.00
Values $250.00 to 600.00

Large and Odd Sized Rugs
from an 18x22 ft. India at $385 to a 19¾x29¾ ft. Ispahan at $3850

Chinese Rugs, in Room Sizes, at $78.00 to 310.00
Popular shades of tan, rose, blue and yellow.

A large assortment of Small Rugs in Hall Runners in narrow widths, at correspondingly low prices.

Linen Bed Furnishings

AT ONE-THIRD BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Irish Hand Embroidered Bed Spreads,
size 72 by 100 inches; many handsome designs; some hand drawn,
at $6.75 to 42.00 each
Regularly from $12.00 to 65.00 each

Pillow Shams, - - pair $8.75
Hand embroidered; regularly $14.00

Linen Sheets, - pair $4.40, 4.95
hemst'd; regularly $5.75 and 6.75

Bolster Roll Shams, each $3.85
Hand embroidered; regularly $7.50

Linen Pillow Cases, - pair $1.00
Hemstitched; regularly $1.50

Pillow Cases, hand embroidered, scalloped or hemstitched; reg. $2.75 pair, $1.95

Crochet Bedspreads, Regularly $1.15 and 1.50 each, at 95c and 1.25

Satin Finish Bedspreads, " $2.25 and 2.75 each, at $1.85 and 2.25

DYNAMITE ON LINER IN PASSENGER'S GRIP

English Miner, Going Home on the St. Louis, Unable to Account for Explosive.

POLICE THINK HIM INNOCENT

Believe Familiarity with Danger Made Him Careless—Held Under Federal Charge.

The great care that is being exercised by steamship companies to see that bombs, infernal machines, as parcels, loaded with explosives are not smuggled on board liners bound for Europe was illustrated yesterday by the arrest of Abraham Cummings, an Englishman, who had booked for Liverpool in the steerage of the American Liner St. Louis.

Cummings, as events proved, is a bona fide Englishman, a coal miner, and for five years has been working in the mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky. That he had no criminal intent is the belief of the police who, following their examination of him at Police Headquarters, said he impressed them as truthful and straightforward and that they believed him when he said that he did not know the dynamite was in his grip until it was discovered there by the baggage Inspectors of the American Line.

"This statement by Cummings," said Captain Tunney of the Detective Bureau, "sounds funny to the layman, but personally I am convinced that Cummings tells the truth. It is a common thing for coal miners, for whom explosives have no terrors, to carry it about in their pockets, and I have even heard of them carrying it in their dinner pails. Cummings says that when he decided to go home he threw his working clothes into the grip and that at the time he did not know that he had previously put two sticks of dynamite into it. He is a good Englishman and the fact that he is an Englishman and that he booked on an American ship is ample evidence that he is not connected with any plot. Had he booked on an English or French ship his predicament would be much more serious."

The arrest of Cummings brought to light the vigilance exercised by the steamship companies since the recent arrest of the alleged German plotters by the United States Secret Service and the New York police. Not a piece of baggage, no matter how small, is now permitted to be taken on board any vessel until it has been thoroughly examined. This applies not only to baggage but also to freight of all kinds. Coal and all ship supplies are, of course, subjected to the same close inspection prior to being taken on board.

Cummings appeared at the American Line pier a few minutes before the St. Louis was scheduled to sail. He had two pieces of hand baggage. In a suitcase tied together with a piece of twine the Inspectors found two sticks of dynamite, each about ten inches long and an inch and a half in diameter. Cummings was told he could not sail on the St. Louis, and was taken to the office of the Dock Superintendent. Police Headquarters was notified, and Captain Tunney sent Detectives Marnitz and Perra to the pier to get the prisoner.

At Police Headquarters Cummings said he had been in this country four years and that he had a young daughter in England. He said he was going to England to see his daughter and that he had no idea how the dynamite got into his grip. He said he was so used to handling it as a miner that he did not even know whether he put it there himself or not.

Cummings had with him pay cards and employment cards from several large coal concerns as well as letters from his daughter in Ferry Hill, near Hartlepool, England. One letter contained a description of life in the village in war times and begged her father to come home to see her.

Two years ago, Cummings said, his wife eloped with another miner and took their two younger children away with her. He was then working in West Virginia. After the desertion of his wife he said he went to the Pennsylvania coal fields and worked there until a few days ago, when he left for New York to sail for England. He bought his ticket in Pittsburgh and arrived in New York at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The police had no alternative but to hold Cummings on the charge of violating the interstate commerce law by having explosives in his possession. He will probably be arraigned tomorrow before United States Commissioner Houghton. It is not thought the case will be pressed and he will probably be permitted to sail for England next Saturday.

SUE NOBLE FOR HIRING SON.

Publishing Firm Objects to His Work on Harvard Song Book.

Disagreements between G. Clifford Noble of the book publishing concern of Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, of 30 Irving Place, and the other members of the firm, have resulted in a suit being filed against Mr. Noble in the Supreme Court. The trouble began in January, 1912, when the firm decided to publish a book of the new Harvard songs, and assigned to Mr. Noble, a graduate of that university, the selection of the songs to be used, from those owned by the firm, the purchase of others from the authors or owners, and the marketing of the completed work.

The company's bylaws provide that no relative of a stockholder shall be employed by the concern without the consent of all the directors, but the complaint alleges that in violation of this Mr. Noble employed his son, Lloyd Adams Noble, who was graduated from Harvard last year, when he was only eighteen years old, to work on the song book. He permitted him to copyright it in his own name and to sell it on a 10 per cent. commission basis, and to receive besides a 10 per cent. royalty. This agreement was made on June 19, 1912, when the plaintiffs had already spent $1,235 on the work.

The complaint says that these payments were out of all proportion to the value of Mr. Noble's services; that he was too young to perform the work, and that a more competent person could have been employed at a much less cost. The plaintiffs also contend that as the book was to be a "virtually complete, modern, and standardized collection" of Harvard songs, and there was a large and insistent demand for such a book, dealers would have been glad to bid for the privilege of selling it, and to pay for it two-thirds of $2, the list price, yet it is complained that Mr. Noble sold the book to his son at 47 per cent. below the list price, and so after he had also taken out his commissions, there was an actual loss to the firm.

It is also charged that the defendant himself, assisted by his secretary, Miss Sarah Quinn, compiled the book, and that he received, while he was doing it, his regular salary from the firm. So the plaintiffs ask the court to compel young Mr. Noble to return all the money he has received under the agreement, to vacate the copyright and declare it their property, and to require Mr. Noble to pay $1,000 damages.

PHONE COL. 2981
Packard TWIN-SIX
The Only Twin-Six Cars for Hire in N. Y.
They are classy and smooth running. There is a difference.
BY THE HOUR, DAY, OR MONTH.
No Trip Too Long, No Trip Too Hard.
Packard Twin-Six Auto Renting Station
1834 BROADWAY, cor. 61st St.
Circle Bldg. F. LAUTERBACH, Mgr.

Tomorrow, remarkable Offerings in

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS

True to the mode in every smallest feature; many fur-trimmed; each distinctive, and each at a special price

Boucle or cut chinchilla Coats in three-quarters model. The former lined throughout with satin and in black only. The latter trimmed with plush. **Special at** **$12.50**

Pebble Cheviot Coats; collar of plush; three-quarters length, belted model. Inset sleeves; lined throughout with satin and interlined. Black, navy or brown. **Special at** **$15.00**

Salt's "Kurltex," "Furtex," or "Pomaire" Coats in several new models. Belted or flare effects. Trimmed with skunk opossum, plush, or self fabric. Lined throughout with peau de cygne or satin. Warmly interlined. **Special at** **$19.50**

Cheviot, Zibeline, or Fancy Wool Velour Coats in seven-eighths length belted models. Collar of skunk opossum or Alaska opossum, beaver, or Hudson seal. Lined throughout or half-lined with peau de cygne. All colors. **Special at** **$22.50**

Wool Velour or Fancy Mixture Coats in belted, ripple, or flare models. Chin-Chin or roll collar of natural raccoon or skunk opossum. One model has fur cuffs. Half-lined or lined throughout with peau de cygne. All wanted colors. **Special at** **$27.50**

Chiffon Broadcloth Coats, full flare models. Collar, border and cuffs trimmed with Hudson seal. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. Warmly interlined. Black only. **Special at** **$39.50**

German Seal Plush Coats in a new three-quarters length model, full-belted. Raglan sleeves. Choker collar of beaver. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. **Special at** **$39.50**

Attention is directed to an Important Special Offering of

Afternoon Dresses in Light Colors

of Georgette Crepe, Crepe Meteor or Charmeuse

at $20.00

Two new models, one a faithful reproduction of a "Callot," the other of a "Paquin."

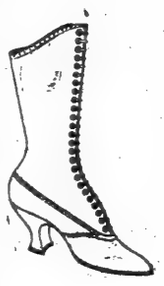
Hand-embroidered Georgette crepe waist and sleeves and circular tunic of charmeuse, or lustrous, soft crepe meteor combined with Georgette crepe. Pearl gray, rose, Hague blue, wistaria, reseda, or black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Chiffon Broadcloth Skating Dresses in pastel colorings at $25.00

A detachable Cape Dress, the full circular shoulder cape with Chin-Chin collar may be removed, showing the dress proper with V neck, suitable for afternoon wear. Gray, orchid, peach, turquoise, lemon, orange, or white.

Fur-trimmed Skating Dresses at $29.50 to $45.00

Copies of those seen at the Hippodrome



A Special Offering tomorrow of

High-cut Shoes for Women at $8.00

The mode of the Moment

TOBACCO BROWN. MIDNIGHT BLUE. BLACK.

Glace Kidskin; top 10⅜ inches from beginning of heel to top; 12⅜ inches from the ground. A very smart last. Hand-turned, square-edged sole, Louis XV. heel.

An Important Mid-season Sale of

Women's High-grade Fur-trimmed Suits

Clever Reproductions of Charming Paris Models

The newest and most desired fabrics in great variety

Rich and Handsome Linings and Fur Trimmings

Quite the Most Remarkable Offering of the Season

All Suits are finely lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fur-trimmed Suits at $18.00

Broadcloth, gabardine, or English whipcords. Medium length coat in Russian or belted effect. High choker collar of skunk opossum; others with modish braid or velvet trimming. New flare, pleated or circular skirt.

Fur-trimmed Suits at $23.50

Broadcloth, gabardine, English diagonals, imported whipcords or new mixtures. Long or medium coat on Russian, flare, sport or semi-fitted lines. Choker or muff collar of skunk opossum, skunk raccoon or Hudson seal. Some have deep cuffs or band at bottom of coat of the above furs. Skirts are pleated or flared, with detachable belt or shirred top.

Fur-trimmed Suits at $27.50

Twill-back velveteen, fine broadcloth, wool velours, imported gabardine or check velours. New long coat or fancy coat of medium length. Flare or semi-tailored effects. Choker, muff or convertible collar of beaver, Hudson seal, skunk opossum, natural raccoon, or cub bear. Some have deep cuffs or band at bottom of fur. Skirts are flared, pleated or belted.

Fur-trimmed Suits at $33.50

Twill-back velveteen, wool velour, imported broadcloth or gabardine. Russian coat with convertible collar and wide band of fine fur at bottom. Fancy skirts either flared or circular, with fancy belt or yoke.

Fur-trimmed Suits at $39.50

Silk chiffon velvet or twilled back velveteen. Very dressy models in a variety of styles, including long, short and medium length coats, with choker collar, deep cuffs and band at bottom of skunk opossum or natural raccoon.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street *'Phone Greeley 2626*



The two Hats illustrated are merely suggestive of the wonderful values awaiting your choice tomorrow in the Trimmed Millinery Salon. There are

more than 300

***TRIMMED HATS* at $10.00**

which have not their equals at the price in New York. Our intensive specialization in Millinery at this price has placed the Saks Salon far in the lead.

These Hats, inspired by the newest creations from Paris, are made in our own ateliers by our own expert milliners, the materials being of high grade such as are seldom found in Hats at less than $15 to $18.

THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION is of a hand-made panne velvet side roll sailor in African brown, trimmed with a full skin of Kolinsky fur, a rose color velvet flower, gold grapes and ribbon. In black if preferred.

THE LOWER ILLUSTRATION is of a new small Hat, hand made, in black panne velvet, with black velvet facing and trimmed with an upstanding garniture of imported flowers in beautiful colors. In brown without extra charge.



BLOUSES of the NEWEST MODE

Each of the following merits special mention for style, quality and price

Tailored Silk Shirts in the newest stripes; heavy quality tub silk flare collar which may also be worn high. Close-fitting, tailored cuffs. White with satin stripes of black, navy, green, helio or brown. **Special at** **$2.00**

Velvet Blouses with chiffon sleeves, high collar, revers and turned-back cuffs of white pussy willow taffeta, front finished with fob pocket and large pearl buttons. Black or navy. **Special at** **$2.98**

Button-back Blouses of fine handkerchief linen with the new shoulder lines, high pointed collar, and novelty cuffs faced with white linen, jabot of white linen with picot edge. Trimming of tiny pearl buttons. Joffre blue, rose, maize or white. **Special at** **$4.50**

Frilled Blouses of heavy quality crepe de Chine in white or flesh tint. Hemstitched revers and wide pleated frill of crepe de Chine. High choker collar and cuffs finished with rows of hemstitching, narrow frills and pearl buttons. **Special at** **$5.00**

Silk shadow lace over chiffon Blouses in the new bisque shades. Waistcoat front of all-over embroidered Georgette crepe in self-color. Lace collar and hemstitched cuffs finished with bands of embroidered crepe. **Special at** **$5.95**

***Gold or silver cloth Bodices made with shoulder straps trimmed with rose buds.* *SPECIAL AT* $1.50**

Tomorrow, an Important Offering of

Hudson Seal Coats at $135

(Dyed muskrat); long flared skirt with belt, Chin-Chin collar; 45 inches long.

Caracul Coats, 45 inches long, at $115

Collar, cuffs and border trimmed with skunk-dyed raccoon; well-marked, glossy skins.

Hudson Seal Coats at $97.50

(Dyed muskrat) fine skunk collar; 40 inches long; new model; fine brocaded lining.

Hudson Seal Coats at $69.50

(Dyed muskrat) 40 inches long; flared skirt; brocaded lining.

Black Lynx Scarfs, special at Double fur animal effect. **$19.50**

Black Lynx Muffs, special at Melon, ball or pillow shape. **$27.50**

Baum Marten dyed Fox Sets Single Animal Scarf; round Muff **$42.50**

Tomorrow, a Sale of

3,000 Pairs Women's Hose

remarkably priced at 85c

BLACK WHITE COLORS

In several weights. Silk-and-lisle soles and tops. Reinforced heel and toe. High spliced and full regular made. Many of the new hair-line black and white stripes.

Specially offered, tomorrow

Women's Medium Weight Silk-and-Wool Union Suits; low neck, sleeveless, knee or ankle length; a very remarkable value at... **$1.35**

Extra sizes at $1.45

In the Corset Shop are now being shown the

Newest model Corsets

Models for every figure, producing the silhouette that is the mode. Splendid construction and fine materials.

La Vida Corsets (including black), $3.00 to $18.00
La Vida Colonielle Corsets, $5.00 to $12.00
W. B. Reduso Corsets, $3.00 to $5.00
W. B. Nuform Corsets, $1.00 to $3.00

New Sport Corsets of Rubber or Tricot at $1.00 to $5.00

A Very Special Sale tomorrow of

Boys' all-wool Mackinaws at $4.25

The newest model with shawl collar, large flap patch pockets. In a fine assortment of Mackinaw plaids. Exceedingly warm and give excellent wear. Sizes 6 to 18.

Tomorrow, a remarkable special offering of

Misses' Fur-trimmed Broadcloth Suits

at $20.00

The cloth is imported and of fine grade. Some of the Suits also in imported whipcord. Russian blouse or ripple effect. Trimmed with fine skunk or natural opossum. Flare or pleated skirt, shirred back and tailored belt. Lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined. Black or colors.

Misses' Fur-trimmed Coats at $10.00

Three-quarters length, full-belted models, with deep inset sleeves, new muff pockets, full chin-chin collar of skunk opossum. Pebble cheviot or zibeline. Black or colors.

Misses' Fur-collar Coats at $18.50

Broadcloth, zibeline, corduroy, two-tone plush, or wool velour. Full length flare, belted or semi-belted effects. Chin or large collar of skunk dyed or natural opossum. Lined throughout with guaranteed satin or peau de cygne.

New and exceedingly attractive

Ingersoll $1.00 Watches in Nickel or Gun Metal finish with an "Ivortus" or simulated tortoise shell case with easel back so that the watch may be stood on a dressing table, bureau, or desk.



Price $1.00

Watch may be taken out of the frame and carried in the usual way if desired.

AMERICANS INVITED TO INVEST IN CHINA

Agent of Republic Says Concessions Can Be Got Without Political Wire Pulling.

HE PROMISES A SQUARE DEAL

Says His Government Is Now Doing Business Open and Above Board and Wants Aid of Foreigners.

"Politics in place of business considerations have too largely influenced foreign investors in Chinese industrial affairs, particularly in railway matters and other forms of public utilities, and we are now striving to improve that condition," said C. T. Hsia yesterday. He is assistant chief of the construction division of the Railway Engineering Department of the Ministry of Communications of the Chinese Republic.

Mr. Hsia is one of the leading civil engineers and railway experts in China, and is a graduate of the Government University at Peking. He was sent by his Government as special Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. At the Hotel Astor yesterday he told a reporter for THE TIMES some of the things the Chinese Government was aiming to do in its new policy of railway development.

"There are four departments combined under the Ministry of Communications," he said, "railways, telegraph, transportation and shipping, and the Post Office. Now, Americans think the Chinese Government does not want the citizens of Western countries to have railway contracts in China. Such statements have been made to me repeatedly since I have been here, both by railway men and financiers. Investors seem to be even more uncertain regarding the actual conditions in China.

"I tell you the Chinese people really wish the Western peoples, and especially the people of the United States, to have investments in our roads, but we do feel that the Western peoples did not start in the right way about it.

"The old idea that political influence was necessary for the protection of investments and concessions has no place in the new order of things. Straight business dealings are all we consider necessary, as we are developing a strong Government, which carries with it sufficient guarantee of integrity.

"The Chinese people not only want investments by foreigners, but we want the help of the United States in all directions. We want the advice and assistance of the people of the United States in the general development of the country, and they will get our best cooperation at all times, backed by a strong and stable central Government. The American will find great opportunities in China today, not alone in railway enterprises, but in many different ways."

Mr. Hsia has prepared an authoritative statement in pamphlet form entitled "Modern Transportation in China," illustrated with a map drawn by himself, and presented as a report to his Government on the Chinese railway policy for the Government roads. It shows that the Government lines have doubled within the last two years, in the form of extensions to old roads or new lines, although parts of the improvements have not been completed.

In 1913 there were 5,500 kilometers of Government roads. Today there is under construction or partly completed work and projected trackage, which is scheduled to be finished within a year or two, some 8,000 kilometers of additional railway lines.

Commissioner Hsia will go to Washington to consult with the Chinese representatives there concerning his mission. He will return to China next month, accompanied by the Chinese Minister.

TRADE OPENING IN INDIA.

Calcutta Jeweler Says It Offers Big Market for Americans.

That the United States had great trade opportunities in India, hitherto held by the Germans, was asserted yesterday by C. F. Snaith of Calcutta, India.

"American manufacturers can find a ready market for all staple goods," he said, at the Hotel Astor. "Despite the war, the country is normal, and money is plentiful."

Mr. Snaith is head of the largest jewelry house in Calcutta and is one of the leading business men of the country. He is visiting New York for the first time on a tour of the world. He said that the people of India doubted an early termination of the war. The Maharajahs—particularly the Sikh of Patiala, the chief reigning Prince—were all loyal to England, despite the efforts of German propagandists who endeavored to turn them, Mr. Snaith added. He did not believe there was any basis for the recent reports that troubles had arisen in India since he left home.

COLD STORAGE EGGS MUST BE LABELED

State Food Commissioner to Prosecute Dealers Who Violate New Rule.

MANY FRAUDS REPORTED

Eighty-seven City Health Inspectors Will Aid Dillon in Protecting the Consumer.

The State Department of Foods and Markets, with the co-operation of the New York City Board of Health and the State Department of Health, has instituted a movement to prevent violations of the cold storage law as it affects eggs. A statement to this effect was made yesterday by Commissioner John J. Dillon. Not only will violations of the law be sought in this city, but throughout the State similar action will be taken.

According to Mr. Dillon, the Board of Health has a staff of eighty-seven inspectors to enforce the codes of the city among wholesalers and retailers, and the State Department of Health has five men in this city to guard against violation of the State cold storage provision. Co-operation is also promised, Mr. Dillon said, by members of the wholesale, jobbing, and retail trades, as well as by the trade press. The real object of the campaign will be to enforce the sale of cold storage eggs as such, for it is maintained that the public is being sold a considerable quantity of cold storage eggs as fresh ones and at fresh egg prices.

One of the first steps Commissioner Dillon has taken in the fight is the issuing, under the authority of the State statute, of an order directing that wholesalers and jobbers bill out cold storage eggs to their customers with the word "cold storage eggs" plainly marked on the invoices, and that on every case or carton containing such eggs shall be the same words, plainly displayed, on the outside. Under the same authority retailers are directed to demand of their supply houses invoices plainly marked in the same manner, and housewives are requested to demand receipts from retailers that indicate plainly whether the eggs purchased by them are fresh or from cold storage. In case of any violation or refusal, or in any case where eggs bought as fresh are thought to be products of the cold storage, it is requested that details of the transaction be reported to the office of the Commissioner, which is at 204 Franklin Street.

Commissioner Dillon asserted that the present wholesale price of storage eggs does not justify a retail price in excess of 30 cents a dozen.

In order to investigate the situation thoroughly, Commissioner Dillon said he would subpoena employes of the various distributors, who, he claimed, were familiar with the fraudulent practices by nature of their work, in any action which it was found necessary to take. He promised prosecution in all instances where evidence was sufficient to warrant it.

Mr. Dillon further said that houses here have had contracts with city, State and Federal departments to furnish fresh butter and eggs for consumption by inmates and employes, and that it had been admitted publicly by these houses that, though those contracts stipulated that the eggs and butter must be fresh, they had substituted cold storage products in seasons of scarcity.

Not only had this charge been admitted in certain circles, he said, but it is on record and proved by documents in the possession of the State Attorney General that the substitution has been made. Action against such houses, according to the Commissioner, is due.

SAYS HUSBAND SHOT HER.

Brooklyn Servant Falls in the Street, Wounded.

Mrs. Dollie Tererra, 35 years old, a servant employed by a family living in the apartment house at 1,018 Park Place, Brooklyn, was shot three times last night at Park Place and Kingston Avenue by a man, who, she told the police, was her husband, with whom she had refused to live.

The woman was conscious when taken to the Swedish Hospital. She said that she left her place of employment and walked to the corner where her husband, who, according to her information, lives in Woodhaven, L. I., intercepted her. He asked her to return to his home, but she refused and walked away from him. She had gone only a few feet when the man drew a 22-calibre revolver and fired three shots. One struck the woman behind the right ear, another in the back, and the third in the right hand. She fell to the sidewalk and the man ran away.

HUNT MISSING CASHIER.

Northwestern University Official Reported Short in His Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A hunt is on for Franklin K. Jackson, cashier of Northwestern University, who disappeared mysteriously from his home in Evanston. This was practically conceded today by M. L. Jenks, Illinois manager of the American Surety Company, following the report that an examination of Jackson's accounts showed a shortage of approximately $21,848. Jackson was bonded with the surety company for $7,500.

Inspector Pfingsten, who is investigating Jackson's disappearance for the surety company, said: "Mr. Jackson did not drink and had no bad habits. He may have been caught in speculation in war or other stocks."

TALE OF DISABLED U-BOATS.

Pannonia's Officers Say They Saw Three Off the French Coast.

Officers of the Cunarder Pannonia, which arrived yesterday from London and St. Nazaire, said that they had sighted three disabled German submarines floating helplessly on the surface of the sea near the French coast on the voyage.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the officer on the bridge sighted two submarines floating apparently on their sides, about fifteen miles off Ushant. When the Pannonia steamed up closer it was seen that both the undersea craft were awash and were drifting with the tide about twenty feet apart. They appeared to be about 100 feet long and ten feet beam and had pieces of small rope drifting on the surface of the water near the propellers.

The officers said that the submarines evidently had their air tanks full and might be waiting for an opportunity to clear the propeller shafts from the ropes that had evidently fouled them and put them out of action. Nothing could be done in the matter, and the Pannonia proceeded on her way.

An hour later another submarine was sighted closer to the French coast, and she appeared to be in the same condition as the two others the ship had passed. When the French pilot came off the tail ropes from the nets being wound round their shafts. The only chance they had was to wait for fine weather and then make an attempt to get outside the craft and clear the propeller. French torpedo boat destroyers, the pilot told the officers, were cruising along the coast, and would probably find the three submarines and tow them into Brest.

The chief danger, he said, was that some steamer might strike one of them in the night and be blown to pieces by the torpedoes stored in the interior of the submarines.

The Pannonia landed 1,500 horses at St. Nazaire, which are to have three months' training there and then be sent to Saloniki for the allied cavalry.

STEEL MAN SENT TO PRISON.

R. E. L. Moxey Gets 20 Months for Using Mails to Defraud.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13.—R. E. L. Moxey, President of the United States Steel Railway Tie Company, convicted of using the mails to defraud in connection with the tie company and the Southern Loan Company, was today sentenced to serve twenty months in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Thomas S. Downey of Wilmington, Del., convicted in the same case, was sentenced several weeks ago to two years in the same prison.

Killed with His Grandson.

Daniel Regan, 70 years old, of 177 Pacific Street, Paterson, N. J., and his 3-year-old grandson, Leo Smith, were killed yesterday evening at the Straight Street crossing of the Erie Railroad, on what is known as "Dead Man's Curve" in that city. They had been to the moving picture show and were crossing the tracks when the gates were lowered. Regan picked up the child and made desperate efforts to get under the gates, but the express train swung around the curve and caught them. The old man was killed outright and Leo Smith died shortly after in St. Joseph's Hospital.

WRIGHT CO. ORGANIZES.

Henry Lockhart, Jr., Chosen President of New Aeroplane Concern.

The Wright Aeroplane Company, recently taken over from Orville Wright by a syndicate headed by William B. Thompson, yesterday filed papers at Albany increasing the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. The shares have a par value of $100 each.

Henry Lockhart, Jr., President of the Simplex Motor Car Company, was elected President of the Wright Company on Friday, while Harry Payne Whitney, Philip T. Dodge, and Mr. Lockhart were added to the Board of Directors. The other Directors are T. Frank Manville of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company; C. S. Jennison, attorney for Mr. Thompson; Harvey D. Gibson, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank, and H. R. Sutphen, Vice President of the Electric Boat Company. Mr. Jennison has been elected Vice President of the aeroplane company, and Mr. Gibson is Treasurer.

The selection of Mr. Lockhart as President is believed to forecast a close working agreement between the aeroplane and the automobile companies. The Simplex motor is particularly adaptable, according to experts, to the aeroplane and will probably be developed for the equipment of many high-powered Wright machines. Mr. Lockhart is in Europe, having sailed on the Rotterdam last week for the purpose of looking after the company's foreign contracts.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Proclaim a Timely Display of

Fur Trimmed Hats $35.00 up

A few trimmed with the new and rare imported wax flowers and fruit.

and also

Hats for Formal Occasions $25.00 up

Large models especially featuring satin-antique, and trimmed with aureoles of Gourah and Paradise.

FIFTH AV. at 46th St.

"Style Without Extravagance"

Sale OF IMPORTANCE

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

2nd Floor
2 Elevators
No Heavy Ground Floor Rental—The Savings Go to YOU.

55 Cloth Coats FUR TRIMMED—LINED AND INTERLINED. NEW MODELS. ALL SIZES. Regular 25.00 Values 14.50

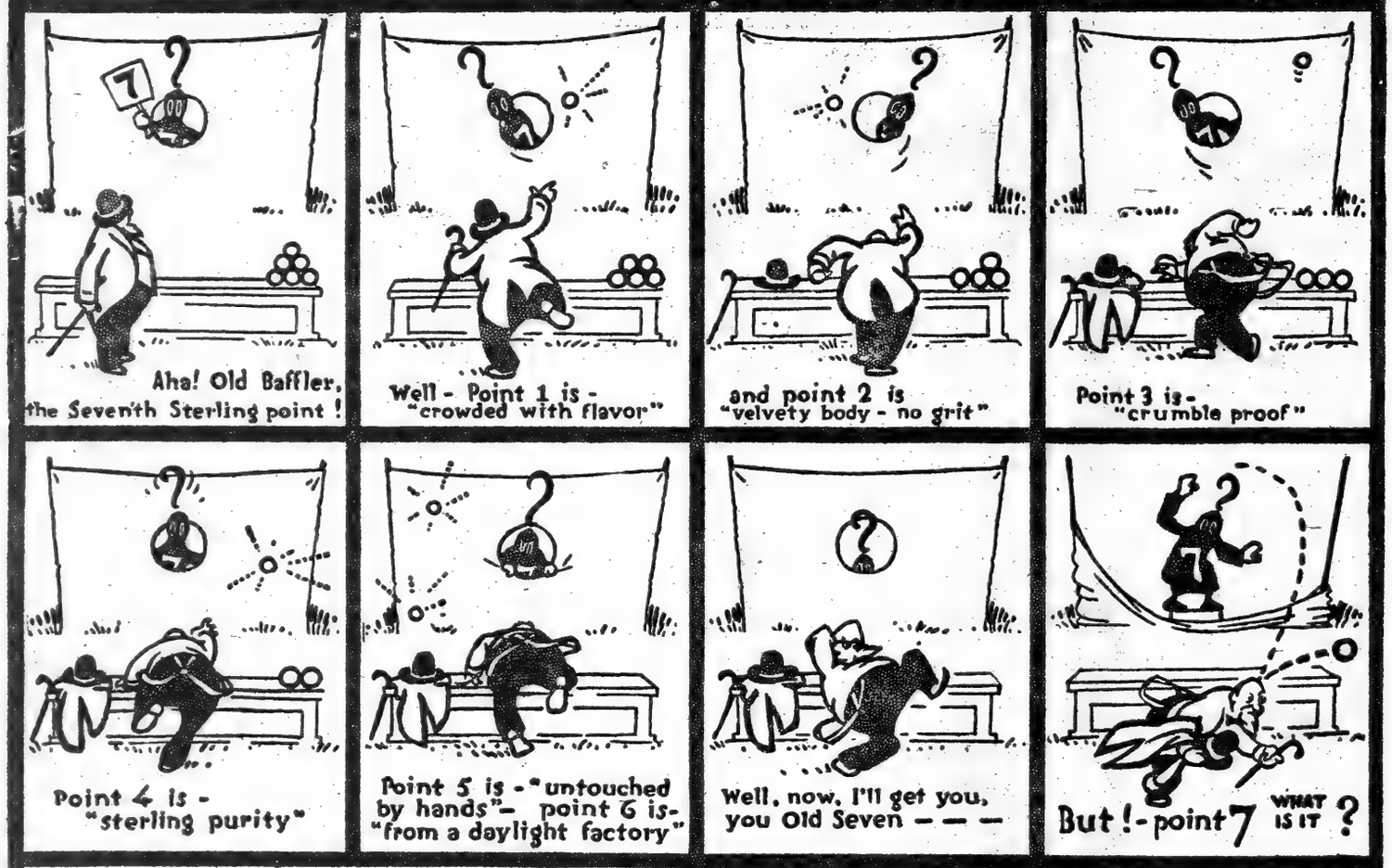
43 Tailored Suits BROADCLOTH, VELVET AND GABARDINE. FUR-TRIMMED. ALL SIZES. Values up to 39.50 19.75

The DuBARRY Shop

Millinery Gowns, Wraps

392 5th Avenue at 36th St.

Old Seven the Baffler—or an unexpected hit



DON'T be discouraged! That 7th Point may escape you—now—but watch out! It's a Boomerang!

It will take you off your feet. It makes a hit every time!

What is that 7th Point? That's the question. Many people would give a fortune to know.

But a nickel's enough. Hand five cents to your chewing gum dealer. Open those five sticks of delicious Sterling, the 7 Point chewing gum. That's where you'll find Point Seven! M-m-m-m-m-m! Now for the hunt.

Point 1—Crowded with flavor
Point 2—Velvety body—NO GRIT
Point 3—Crumble-proof
Point 4—Sterling purity
Point 5—From a daylight factory
Point 6—Untouched by hands

Point (7) What?

Sterling is now sold by nearly every dealer who handles chewing gum.

Suitable rewards for the discovery of the 7th Point will be offered later.



The 7-point chewing gum 5¢

PEPPERMINT—IN RED WRAPPER CINNAMON—IN BLUE WRAPPER

THE STERLING GUM CO., Inc., Long Island City, Greater New York

BUYING CHRISTMAS JEWELRY (A PLEASURE AT LAMBERTS)

Make buying your Christmas Jewelry as great a pleasure as giving it, and to that end select it at Lamberts now, long before the rushing tide of Christmas shoppers has begun to rise. Choose at leisure, far ahead of the jostling crowds. Choose while weather and traffic conditions make it possible to travel about town with the least delay, the smallest discomfort.

NOW is the best of times to pick out your gifts at Lamberts. In expectation of a bright and busy Jewelry Christmas we offer stocks worthy of our reputation and your attention.

Diamond Jewelry and Rings in Platinum and Gold of every description from the most unpretentious of rings to masterly pendants and sunbursts.

Platinum and Solid Gold Jewelry—Brooches, Bracelets, Lavallieres, Lockets, Charms, Fobs.

Watches, all from factories so highly famed that they could not afford to put out inferior work. Yet we inspect every watch movement thoroughly.

Silverware, Sterling and Plated—but please step to the second floor and see it yourself.

Diamonds of Fine Color and Cutting at Bedrock Prices



Do not fasten faith too firmly to reports of growing importations of Diamonds. True, Lambert Brothers keep on importing Diamonds direct, as they have done for many a long year, but as for the market in general the best trade information *predicts an early rise.* Those who buy—

Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings

at Lamberts now, paying from $10.00 to $1500.00, pay only the cost of mining, cutting, polishing and mounting the gems, plus one modest profit and never a cent to a middleman. We sell so many diamonds and our "overhead" charges, such as rent, are so low that we can afford to sell at low prices and still do a satisfactory business.

That is why Diamond money goes so much further at Lamberts than where costs of running a store are sky-high and several profits come out of the customers' pocketbook. This, of course, applies to all other *Diamond Jewelry,* as well as to Diamond Rings.





Fine Diamond, $20.00 — Fine Diamond, $50.00 — Fine Diamond, $100.00 — Fine Diamond, $200.00 — Fine Diamond, $350.00

Christmas Wedding Rings of Solid Gold



But do not think that even the glitter of Christmas dims the brightness of Lamberts Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings, of the styles here represented and many others. There will be many weddings around the holidays; more than usual, it is said, because of the improvement in the business situation. This means more calls than ever for Lambert Wedding Rings. We answer the call with Solid 14-karat gold Rings, $3.30 up; Solid 18-karat gold Rings, $4.00 up; Solid 22-karat gold Rings, $5.25 up. Platinum Wedding Rings, $12.00 up. No charge for engraving.



A Turn of Her Wrist Tells a Lady the Time



Ladies' solid 14-karat gold watch, engine turned hunting case with guaranteed Waltham movement, $16.50; sterling silver case, $9.00 up.

Solid 14-karat gold Waltham watches for ladies, $16.50 up; Gold-filled, $10.00 up; Sterling Silver, $9.00 up.

Solid Gold Guard Chains, for ladies, $9.00 up.

We are ready with solid gold bracelet watches, as useful as they are pretty, and that is saying much. Of course, they are high favorites among Christmas gifts. These watches keep as good time as larger and more expensive ones. **Lambert Bracelet Watches Are Dependable and Guaranteed.**



Solid 14-karat gold watch, with solid 14-karat gold extension bracelet, with 15-jeweled guaranteed Waltham movement, $28

Silver watch bracelets with leather strap and silver buckle, $7.00 up; silver watch bracelet, with silver extension links, $10.50 up; gold-filled watch bracelet with extension links, $12.75 up; solid 14-karat gold watch bracelet, with leather strap and gold buckle, $18.00 up; solid 14-karat gold watch bracelet, with gold extension links, $20.00 up; solid 14-karat gold watch bracelet, gold extension links and Waltham movement, $28.00 up.



Ladies' solid 14-karat gold watch, engraved hunting case with guaranteed Waltham movement, $20.00; sterling silver case, $10.00 up.

Men's solid 14-karat gold Waltham watches, $22.50 up; Gold-filled, $14.50 up; Sterling silver, $10.00 up.

Solid 14-karat Gold Vest Chains for men, $9.00 up.

Give Her a Lavalliere

There is no more acceptable Christmas gift for a lady than a Lambert Solid Gold or Platinum Lavalliere, set with a fine diamond, pearl or other gem. Wonderful variety of patterns and prices. All suitable for present styles of dress. When you see the Lavallieres here illustrated you will realize that they almost sell themselves. Solid Gold Lavallieres from $2.75 up; Solid Gold, set with a diamond, from $9.00 up; Platinum and Diamond Lavallieres from $17.50 up.



Solid 14-karat Roman gold Lavalliere and chain, basket and flower effect with transparent leaves and 9 whole pearls, $10.75

Solid Gold Neck Chains, $2.00 up.



All platinum Lavalliere, pierced effect and set with full cut diamond; price, with chain, $60.00

Platinum Neck Chains, $7.50 up.



Hand-made, solid 14-karat green gold Lavalliere, securely set with a fine diamond. Price, with chain, $16.00

Solid Gold Guard Chains, 48 inches long, $9.00 up.



All platinum Lavalliere with 51 full cut pure white diamonds, large diamond in centre and finely made platinum chain. Price includes chain, $265.00.

Other designs with larger diamonds, $340.00, $480.00, $500.00, $750.00, $1,000.00 up.

Oval and circle, open work brooches, with diamonds set in platinum, $65.

Are there old family jewels to be remodelled? Is the fine material in some ancient charm or locket desired, say, for a graceful Lavalliere in the modern style? Let us submit sketches which will be low in price.

And while you are about it, are you a little uncertain of some of your Diamond settings? Let us tighten them, and maybe save you from a heavy loss.

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches

Third Avenue, Cor. 58th Street

Store Open Saturday Nights Until 10

MAY WORK REVENGE WITH SEAMEN'S ACT

E. E. Parvin Relates How Sailors Halted a Ship's Departure from San Francisco.

CALLS LAW LIMIT OF FOLLY

Says Statute Promotes Improvidence Among Americans and Desertion Among Aliens.

In order to prove that the La Follette Seamen's act enables men with grudges and professional agitators to harass shipping companies, Secretary Emerson E. Parvin of the International Mercantile Marine read at the session of the New York Academy of Political Science at Earl Hall yesterday a telegram received on Thursday from the San Francisco offices of the company describing the departure of the steamer Mongolia of the Pacific Mail line from San Francisco harbor.

This steamer was sold, according to the Pacific Mail officials, because it could not be operated profitably under the La Follette law. The telegram, which was addressed to P. A. S. Franklin, General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, was as follows:

Steamship Mongolia sailed 1:30 P. M. Anchored bay Tuesday noon, pending slight engine repairs with full complement, according to law, certified seamen and lifeboatmen. Union launch about 2 P. M. took off eight seamen after they had struck owing refusal commander advance wages 50 per cent. Steamer left anchorage with four able seamen aboard. Replaced all vacancies by 8 P. M. Collector Customs notified commander 10 P. M. that ship could not proceed to sea, and sworn affidavits had been filed that she was short of certified seamen. Took commander and four men off this morning and had them certified, passed, proceeded on board. Meantime union launch had taken off two quartermasters. Was about to proceed supply vacancies and launches, tugboats harbor refused to take off any non-union seamen.

Try to Disorganise Crew.

Finally procured launch, got needed men aboard, ship sailed immediately. Most disgraceful incident, and discloses workings of new Seamen's law. Shipping pickets constantly with men, offering liquor. Sailors and firemen endeavoring persuade crew leave ships by offering higher wages, good positions.

Mr. Parvin, paraphrasing the preamble of the La Follette law, said that it was in reality "an act to discourage American merchant marine, to cause irritating controversies with foreign nations, and to ensnare the votes of organized labor."

He said there were many good provisions in the law, but that the language test and certain other requirements made it impossible for American ocean shipping to keep the seas under it. It would have been a great gain for American shipping, he said, if the safety regulations which were formulated at the International Conference on Safety in 1913 had been passed by Congress. Andrew Furuseth, the principal author of the La Follette bill, he said, had been a delegate from the United States, but had quit the conference in a huff because he had failed to impose its views upon it. Congress, Mr. Parvin said, would find it necessary, unless it was willing to have the merchant marine effaced entirely, to revise the La Follette bill, and to enact safety regulations similar to those formulated at the conference.

Sneers at Redfield.

"It seems as if the limit of folly had been reached in this law and in the excuses made for it," he continued. "The Secretary of Commerce reproached the Pacific Mail and other American lines for selling their ships on a good market, when every man of practical common sense has come to the conclusion on reading the law that ocean lines on the Pacific cannot operate under it except at a loss, because of its great increase in the cost of operation. Secretary Redfield appears to be angry that men with their fortunes at stake should be guided by their business judgment and the letter of the law. He insists that they should have waited to see how the law was to be construed and how it was going to work out, which would have resulted in the shipping lines running for some months at a loss and in selling probably on a bad market.

"In other words he asks the steamship companies to ruin themselves, by trusting to the hope that the Secretary of Commerce would construe away the plain meaning of the law, and then come to Congress for redress. Congress would probably have little consideration for companies that could be guilty of such amazing folly."

The Congress which passed the La Follette Bill, he said, was controlled by organized labor and grossly careless of the interests of American shipping. This condition, he said, did not warrant any confidence in the shipping companies that their interest lay in sacrificing themselves to an outrageous law and then throwng themselves on the mercy of Congress.

Sees Hypocrisy in Law.

The La Follette Bill was dressed out with dishonest pleas for sympathy for the sailor, he said, in the provisions abolishing flogging, which was already a crime under the laws, and in defining the minimum diet that should be granted to sailors on American ships.

"If any American shipping line tried to feed its seamen on the scale which is made the minimum in the La Follette law," he said, "the crews would mutiny. Sailors are fed as well, or better, than laborers on land. That provision as to the minimum food allowance, as well as the one on flogging, were put into the bill for the dishonest purpose of giving the public the false impression that sailors on American ships were being starved and flogged."

The provision that seamen should be paid half their wages at each port they touched would work a great hardship on the families of the sailors, Mr. Parvin argued, since it is notorious that many of them are improvident. It would mean increased desertions and a relaxation of discipline, and consequently a reduction of safety. In permitting sailors on foreign ships to desert in American ports without being subject to any legal penalty, treaties with more than twenty nations were violated, he said, and the sailor himself injured, for the reason that he was liable to punishment if he should return to the country from whose ship he had deserted. F. H. W. Ross pointed out little had been said concerning the effect of the seamen's act on the millions who lived inland, but who depended for their prosperity on the ability of this country to sell its surplus products and to ship them abroad.

America Needs Own Ships.

To prevent economic disaster in the future, he said, it was necessary for this country to have its own merchant marine, so that it could insure its ability to transport American goods to foreign markets. From the standpoint of preparedness, he said, it was a necessity to have such a merchant marine and it was absolutely necessary to have the ships manned by loyal Americans.

The American sailors, he said, would have to be paid and treated like white men. Under these circumstances, he said, American shipping lines were so handicapped that they could not compete with lines manned by Chinese and other races, paid and fed at a small cost. The only solution to the problem, he said, was that the Government of this country should help American shipping.

Thomas I. Parkinson, of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University, said that the true solution of the problem of safety was the establishment of a Government Technical Board, after the English plan, to make safety regulations. A great need in this country, he said, was to make the shipowners liable for losses due to accidents.

The English law makes companies liable up to the value of a steamer as it leaves port, while American courts have construed our laws to mean that the companies are liable for damages for the loss of a ship to an amount not to exceed the value of the ship after the accident. If the liability of American shipowners were increased, Mr. Parkinson argued, it would make them more concerned to have their boats safe, just as the workmen's compensation laws had caused employers to adopt rigid safety methods.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, said that the failure of the country to have proper safety laws in shipping and in industry was due to popular apathy and to the fact that nothing was done except immediately following an accident.

R. de Tankeville and Arthur K. Kuhn made short addresses. Professor W. H. Shepherd of Columbia, presided.

TO ENTER DAVIS DECREE.

Dancer Will Be Prohibited from Remarrying in This State.

Notice was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday that an application would be made tomorrow by Mrs. Aime Davis to have the interlocutory decree of divorce obtained against "Al" J. Davis made final. The legal period between the first and final decree expired on last Sunday. The decree prohibits Davis from marrying again in this State. If he and Miss Eugenia Kelly still want to wed they will have to go out of the State. If they should marry here Davis would be guilty of contempt of court and liable to imprisonment.

Efforts to learn from the lawyers in the case whether the marriage would take place were unsuccessful. Melvin H. Dalberg, counsel for Davis, said that if he and Miss Kelly still intended to marry neither had told him anything about it. The last news that came from the Kelly household was to the effect that Miss Kelly and her mother had settled their differences and were living together amicably.

Mrs. Davis was the daughter of Patrick H. Fogerty of the late brewing firm of Fogerty, Skelly & O'Reilly. She has an income from her father's estate of $1,200 a year. She married Davis in 1908, and has one child, which the court placed in her custody.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual entertainment and reception of the New York Telegraphers' Aid Society, for the benefit of the Relief Fund, will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera House and Terrace Garden, Manhattan, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Evening Post, will address the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and Vicinity at the Princeton Club next Friday evening on "The Possibilities of Journalism."

The Fifth Avenue Association will hold its annual dinner next Tuesday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. Delegates from the Central Mercantile, Broadway, West End, and other associations will send delegates. Among the guests will be many prominent officials of the city.

A bazaar will be held for the benefit of "The Helpers of the Holy Souls" in the Red Ballroom at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on Wednesday, Nov. 17. Returns will be made to Mrs. Emile Vatable, Treasurer, 102 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Dramatic interpretations of the Bible will be given by Charles Rann Kennedy, author of "The Servant in the House," on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., at Temple Emanu-El, 5 East Forty-third Street, under the auspices of the New York Council of Jewish Women.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Kentuckians will be held at Delmonico's next Tuesday evening. Among the speakers will be Josiah H. Combs, who will deliver a humorous address on "The Kentucky Highlander." William H. Reid is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

The one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will be celebrated by a "Founders' Day" dinner at Delmonico's next Wednesday evening. Among the speakers will be President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Job E. Hedges, R. Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Trade School, and the Rev. Dr. Fagnani of Union Theological Seminary.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

Have Arranged for Monday

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE

175 Women's Fur-Trimmed Suits

Taken from Our Regular Stock and Especially Priced at

24.50 Formerly $37.50 — 39.50 Formerly $59.50 — 59.50 Formerly $89.50

This collection represents two or three suits of a kind taken from our regular stock—fashioned in all of the season's most approved styles in Broadcloth, Velour de Laine, Bolivia Cloth and Velveteen, trimmed with Skunk, Raccoon, Mole and Beaver.

155 Waists—To Close Out

A most wonderful collection for Women and Misses, made in all the wanted materials, including Crepe, Laces, Georgette, etc. Formerly $10.00 to $12.50 — 4.95

Broadway, Corner 81st Street

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Luxurious Furs
Evening and Day Gowns
Modish Wraps, Paris Hats

LINGERIE FROM FRANCE AND THE PHILIPPINES

and all the requirements of the fashionable wardrobe

form a captivating ensemble in the present exhibition of Fashions

Afternoon and Evening Gowns — Inspection is invited of the collection of magnificent Afternoon and Evening Gowns, embodying exclusiveness and good taste.

(Shown on the Third Floor)

Women's Coats and Wraps — Few seasons have given such pronounced distinction to the outer Coat or Wrap than the present one, the collection comprising modish styles for all occasions:

Exquisite Evening Wraps of Tinsel Silk Brocade; of rich Velour; of Chiffon Velvet; forming a display of unusually beautiful garments.

SMART OUTER COATS

of Vicuna Cloth are also typical of the ultra-mode, as are the Coats of Leather, particularly fashionable for Sports use, or for general wear.

Sterling Silver Hollow Ware and Flatware — suitable for wedding gifts and for the Thanksgiving Day table, are displayed in a varied assortment; also a large collection of other useful articles, including Toilet Ware and Dutch Silver, in beautifully wrought designs.

American-made and Imported Blouses — in the ultra fashionable combinations in keeping with the beautiful modes of the Winter form an exquisite collection, the most favored materials being combined with rich laces, or fur, or metal embroidery. The correct Blouse for every occasion may be selected and at reasonable prices.

Exhibition of Antique Fans — A wonderful collection of Fans, of the periods of Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., is on exhibition in the Jewelry Department. The mountings are of delicately carved pearl, or ivory, with gold encrustations, and the exquisite decorations are reminiscent of the painters of the French Court; also superb Fans of a later period.

Betalph Guaranteed Silk Hosiery — meets the requirements of Fashion as the Hosiery of Quality. The season's extensive assortments comprise

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

in black, . . per pair $1.75 & 2.50
in black, extra size . . per pair 2.25
in white, or the fashionable colors, pair 2.00

MEN'S SILK HOSIERY

in black, white, or the desirable colors, per pair $1.75

The Assembling of Articles Suitable for Gifts

has been accomplished on an extraordinarily extensive scale, and the Holiday shipments from world-famed sources form an exceedingly beautiful and interesting collection of merchandise.

The comprehensive display throughout the establishment is at once suggestive of the many attractive gifts that might be enumerated in the most complete shopping list.

EARLY SHOPPING—By shopping now, in advance of the rushing days immediately preceding Christmas, selections can be made with every degree of comfort and satisfaction.

The Mail Order Service is at the disposal of out-of-town Patrons.

All Paid or Charged Purchases will be shipped free of charge to any point in the United States and to Foreign Possessions.

Orders placed now may be held for future delivery.

Smart Coats for Little Children
(Sizes 2 to 5 years)

In the fashionable cloak materials, interesting Coats for little children will be on Sale Monday, affording special values:

Chinchilla Coats, flannel-lined . $5.00
Corduroy Coats, silk-lined . . . 8.50
Cloth Coats, fur-trimmed and silk-lined, 9.75

Misses' Dresses for Street, Afternoon and Evening

are comprised in styles of exclusiveness and unusual charm. These will be on special Sale Monday at prices which are considerably less than are usually asked for similar qualities:

Afternoon Dresses of silk, $22.50, 29.50
Street Dresses of velveteen, 19.50, 28.50
Evening Dresses of silk . . . 29.50

(Second Floor)

Custom-made Portieres

An exceptional Sale for to-morrow and Tuesday will consist of

REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES

These Portieres are of an especially fine quality, are highly mercerized, and are Custom made, with French open edge. The newest shades are portrayed (included are two-toned striped effects) all at the very special price of . . per pair $17.50

Owing to the scarcity of dyestuffs, this offering affords an extraordinary opportunity to obtain draperies in the most desirable shades.

An Important Sale of Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

will be held to-morrow and Tuesday at the following very low quotations, considering the superior qualities:

White Blankets
per pair . $4.50, 5.50, 6.50 to 11.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads, with scalloped edges:
Single size . . each $3.00 & 3.75
Double size . . each 3.75 & 4.75
Crochet Bedspreads, each 1.10 & 1.50

Comfortables
Cotton-filled . . . . each $1.65
Cotton-filled, with figured mull tops and plain border . . . . each $2.50
Wool-filled, with figured mull tops, dotted mull border and back . . each $5.50

Muslin Sheets
Plain hems . . each 62c. to $1.10
Hemstitched . . each $1.05 & 1.20

Muslin Pillow Cases
Plain hem . . . each 17c. to 28c.
Hemstitched . each 25c., 28c., 32c.

It is suggested that orders be placed now for engraving of stationery and silverware, and the embroidering of handkerchiefs.

WILSON PROMOTING DEMOCRATIC PEACE

Col. E. M. House, "President's Friend," Is Persuading Tammany to be "Good."

MURPHY IS CLEANING HOUSE

Thomas F. Smith Is Mentioned for Postmaster, and Frank L. Polk Is Suggested for Governor.

Colonel Edward M. House of New York and Texas, who is known as "the friend of President Wilson," has been cast for the part of Democratic peacemaker in the State of New York. Colonel House is already "on the job;" has been for some time, in fact; and to this circumstance, according to persons in a position to know, is due the promising outlook for harmony in the Democratic organization, until recently torn by factional strife, in next year's Presidential and Gubernatorial contest.

The fight of the Wilson Democrats on Tammany Hall has been called off, and the former are confining their activities to the counties above the Bronx, where the Democratic organizations are badly in need of strengthening and rejuvenation. The relations between Tammany Hall and the Mitchel administration, which up to the present time has given aid and comfort to Tammany's Republican opponents in New York County, it is predicted will be marked by a more friendly spirit from now on.

Alfred E. Smith, the new Sheriff-elect, though perhaps the most typical man that Tammany could have placed in the field, received the enthusiastic support of the Wilson Democrats, both at the polls and during the campaign. The tremendous majority against the revised Constitution, to which the first open opposition from Democratic quarters was offered by Tammany Hall, was rolled up with the aid of the Wilson Democrats in the State.

Murphy Picking New Aids.

According to a Tammany man with whom THE TIMES reporter talked, the improved relations could not have been established if it had not been for the fact that Tammany had given an earnest of future good intentions. It was explained that through a process of elimination Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy was getting rid of many of his former advisers, who brought the organization into bad repute. Their places in the inner council of Tammany are being taken by younger men, such as Sheriff-elect Smith and Senator Robert F. Wagner, who have done much to redeem Tammany in public estimation.

In the past Murphy has recognized these services by giving such political preferment as he saw fit to the men who fought the battles of Tammany in the open. But when slates were being made and policies were being mapped out in the seclusion of Murphy's suite at Delmonico's other men had his ear. One of the men who sat in these conferences was Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission. It is predicted among Tammany men that he will sit in them no more.

Post Office Change Uncertain.

In many quarters much curiosity is felt regarding the forthcoming appointment of a Postmaster in this city. It is not certain that Postmaster Morgan, though a Republican, will be replaced, but it is predicted by Tammany men that, if he is, his successor, if a Democrat, will not be of the rabid anti-Tammany type. Tammany has no candidate for the place, even though the name of Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, has been mentioned in that connection. Mr. Smith, prior to the Baltimore Convention, was an advocate of President Wilson's nomination.

In Tammany circles the bitterness against the Wilson Administration is rapidly passing away. The talk now is that harmony will prevail at the Spring primaries, when delegates to the Democratic National Convention are to be selected, and that Tammany will be happy to second the renomination of President Wilson.

Much of the bad feeling in the past, it is said, was due to the extreme course adopted by Democrats who called themselves the President's friends. The appearance of John A. Hennessy, heavily backed by Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo, as a candidate for Governor in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee a year ago, was pointed to as an instance. Mr. McAdoo was looked up on at that time as the dispenser of Federal patronage in this State, and it was used to the limit to back the candidacy of Mr. Hennessy, an adventure which, nevertheless, ended in failure, unless the defeat of Governor Glynn might be regarded as a Democratic triumph.

McAdoo's Power Curbed.

Secretary McAdoo, according to a well-informed source, will no longer figure as the dispenser of patronage, except in his own department. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has been at work rebuilding the Democratic organizations in up-State counties for many months, is regarded by the up-State Democrats as having replaced Mr. McAdoo in this capacity.

In connection with the general Democratic readjustment in this State, there is some talk in Tammany circles regarding Frank L. Polk, who was Corporation Counsel in this city until a couple of months ago, when he became chief aid to Secretary of State Lansing as Councilor for the Department of State at Washington, as a possible candidate for Governor next Fall. The other names most frequently mentioned are those of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals and Charles E. Treman of Ithaca. Mr. Treman, who was State Superintendent of Public Works under Governor Dix, is regarded as a Wilson Democrat, but his candidacy would have the approval of Tammany if the nomination were to go up-State.

Mr. Polk is an out-and-out Wilson Democrat, but is nevertheless well liked in Tammany Hall. The action of Mayor Mitchel last Spring in vetoing the bill providing for a Republican gerrymander of the Aldermanic districts in this city, which would have made Tammany's recent Aldermanic victory impossible, is ascribed by Tammany men to the influence of Mr. Polk. Senator Ogden L. Mills, who was Mayor Mitchel's campaign manager, was sponsor for the gerrymander bill in the upper house, a fact which lent color to the report that Mayor Mitchel had pledged favorable action on the bill to the Republican leaders here.

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, who is supposed to harbor hopes of vindication at the polls as a candidate for Governor next year, is not seriously regarded in Tammany circles as a Gubernatorial probability. His defeat a year ago is regarded by Tammany men as having placed him out of the running for the Governorship, although it was said that he might received consideration as a candidate for United States Senator in case Senator O'Gorman should decide not to seek a renomination.

TAMMANY ADOPTS "RECALL."

Rules in Nineteenth Say Voters May Depose Leader at Any Time.

They have adopted the "recall" as a regular feature of district organization management in the Tammany organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District, where James J. Hines, Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, is the Tammany leader. Under the rules adopted by the enrolled Democrats in the Nineteenth the district leader may be thrown out of his position of power at any time by a majority vote in the general committee.

Not only that, but for the first time in the history of a district organization Tammany's organization in the Nineteenth is to be governed according to rules reduced to cold type. They have been framed by Professor Edwin P. Kilroe of Columbia, who is also campaign manager for "Jimmie" Hines in his frequently recurring primary fights for the leadership.

The rules set forth in great detail what is expected from the leader in the way of keeping the organization in good humor, providing new jobs for the faithful, and protecting old officeholders in their berths "against all political and bureaucratic oppression, and to insure their fair and proper promotion for merit—administrative or other political or social influences to the contrary notwithstanding." The rules also define the duties of the election Captains, who in order to live up to the requirements in the Nineteenth apparently will be expected to do some tall hustling.

Up-to-date features included in the new system of management in the Nineteenth are a civil service committee to "encourage young men of earnest purpose to enter the civil service," and a public forum committee.

"It is the particular purpose of this committee," according to the rules, "to provide opportunity for the public expression and the delivery of disquisitions on mooted questions of sociological, political, and civic import."

BENNET TO THANK VOTERS.

Congressman-Elect Hires Hall to Meet Constituents.

William S. Bennet, Representative-elect from the Twenty-third Congressional District, announced yesterday that he had hired the London Casino in the Bronx for the purpose of holding a meeting on next Thursday evening to thank the people of his district who supported him.

"Although somewhat out of the ordinary custom of successful candidates," said Mr. Bennet yesterday, "I am particularly glad to carry out any pledge that I or my friends made for me during the campaign. In addition to thanking my constituents for their support, I want them to tell me at that meeting what they expect me, as their Congressman, to do, and I in turn hope to tell them what I, as their Congressman, think I should do for the benefit of the Bronx. I extend a cordial invitation to all voters and residents of the Twenty-third Congressional District living in the Bronx to be present that night."

BURTON OR CUMMINS CHOICE OF THE WEST

Borah Strong, Too, but Not Considered a Presidential Candidate.

NO THOUGHT OF ROOSEVELT

Root's Chances Hurt by Defeat of the Constitution in This State—Hughes's Declination Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Of the Republicans prominently mentioned for the Presidential nomination, former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho have most of the popular support in the States west of the Alleghany Mountains, according to personal observations by Congressmen now returning to Washington. Of these three, Mr. Borah is not generally regarded as a candidate on account of his statements on the subject. That leaves Mr. Burton and Mr. Cummins.

Mr. Cummins is said to have the stronger hold throughout the Middle West and West, and, according to former Senator Bristow of Kansas, would be assured of nomination if the Eastern leaders signified that they would accept him. Mr. Bristow's own opinion is that Mr. Cummins would be elected if nominated. But the opinion here is that the unlikelihood of the Eastern Republicans accepting Mr. Cummins as party leader brings out in higher relief the widely distributed strength of Mr. Burton. Even in Kansas, where Mr. Bristow says Mr. Cummins is far in the lead, many of the Cummins supporters are friendly to Mr. Burton. He would probably be the second choice of many.

All over the West, according to information from various sources, there is a strong undercurrent favorable to Associate Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States, and former Senator Root of New York. This feeling for Mr. Hughes is described as an undercurrent simply because his statements denying that he was a candidate and declaring that he would not accept the nomination, if offered, are regarded as putting him outside consideration. Mr. Root also is not regarded as a candidate in most of these States, and the defeat of the New York Constitution is taken as showing his personal weakness from a political point of view.

While Colonel Roosevelt has many friends throughout the Middle West and Far West, and would develop strength, it is believed, if he were put forward, there seems now to be no thought of him as a possibility, and people are looking elsewhere for a leader. Nor does the strength of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, which seems to be predominant in New England and certain Eastern States, appear to have extended itself across the Alleghanies. Rightly or wrongly he is, according to some Western Republicans now in Washington, popularly associated with Eastern business interests, just as among the so-called Progressives of the party Mr. Root is held to be the embodiment of the reactionary principles, in spite of his strong stand for certain reforms in the Senate and in the New York Constitutional Convention. Mr. Root's opposition to national prohibition has also alienated a strong Church element in Kansas and elsewhere, it is said. Other reports have indicated, however, that Mr. Weeks made an excellent impression on his recent Western trip.

"Not long ago," said Mr. Bristow, "a man interested in politics walked down street in Topeka, Kan., stopping Republicans casually and talking politics with them. He talked with about forty in all. More than half of them were for Mr. Cummins. He is the strong man all through that part of the country, and on to the Pacific Ocean. In his own State all factions have got in line for him. His old opponent and colleague here, former Senator 'Lafe' Young, has declared for him, so that his State this time will be solidly behind him, and he is known all over as the strongest of the Progressive Republicans.

"If Mr. Borah should be a candidate he would find much support in Kansas, too. He was educated at the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and that gives him a large and warm personal following. Mr. Burton, who was before comparatively out of the public eye, made a strong impression throughout the West by his stand on rivers and harbors legislation. I would say that he is considered the most acceptable of the conservative Republicans. It is hardly fair to call him a reactionary, for, while he has friends in that camp, he has shown that he had free thoughts of his own and would take orders from no one."

In Nebraska the report received here reverses the comparative strength of Mr. Borah and Mr. Cummins, giving Mr. Borah first place. But there, too, Mr. Borah's candidacy is doubted, while Mr. Burton seems to get at least the full force of the second choice.

The second choice of instructed delegates to the Republican National Convention is expected to play a determining part in the final selection of a candidate. With so many men in the field—and delegations are expected to come instructed for Mr. Root, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Burton, Mr. Borah, Mr. Cummins, and probably Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes—no single control of the convention at first is looked for. A majority, it is thought, will not develop before the second roll call, or even later than that, when delegations begin to desert their favorite sons and throw their strength to the probable winner.

NEBRASKANS OUT FOR HUGHES

Prominent Republicans Move to Put His Name on Primary Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—A movement begun here Wednesday at the same time a number of prominent Republicans were greeting ex-Senator Theodore Burton, of Ohio, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, resulted today in a petition being filed with the Nebraska Secretary of State asking that Charles E. Hughes's name be placed on the primary ballot next April.

Prominent Republicans from all parts of the State are on the petition, which contains sixty names. R. B. Howell, Nebraska State Republican National Committeeman, heads the list.

So far as is known here, the Nebraska Republicans have taken the first official action toward drafting Justice Hughes into the presidential lists.

COURT DECIDES FOR HICKS.

Democratic Candidate for Congress Will Appeal to That Body.

The legal fight between Lathrop Brown, Democrat, and Frederick C. Hicks, Republican, over the Congressional election in the First District a year ago was decided yesterday in favor of the latter by Supreme Court Justice Jaycox in Brooklyn. Hicks, the court finds, was elected by a plurality of ten votes. Brown says that he will contest in Congress the seating of Hicks.

The returns gave Hicks a plurality of four votes. Because of contested ballots Brown brought mandamus proceedings. The matter was carried up to the Court of Appeals, which referred it back to Justice Jaycox. Hicks will now apply for a certificate of election, which has been held up by the legal proceedings. The First District is made up of the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk and a part of Queens County.

MURDOCK SEES HOPE FOR PROGRESSIVES

Party's Chairman Says Democrats and Republicans Are Hopelessly Split.

CRITICISES THE PRESIDENT

Holds Wilson's Program for Preparedness Cannot Pass in Democratic Caucus.

Victor Murdock, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, before sailing on the American liner St. Louis yesterday to become a war correspondent, issued a statement criticising the Wilson administration's attitude on preparedness, and emphasized the cheerful outlook for the Progressives in the coming Presidential campaign. Mr. Murdock expects to be gone until Feb. 1 next. His statement reads:

"With a Congressional program which will have the Democratic Party churning on the rocks within sixty days and with the Republican Party divided and confused in its counsels to a degree it has never been before, the Progressive Party has every reason to plunge into the 1916 campaign with vim, vigor, and a determination to win.

"President Wilson cannot put his preparedness program through a Democratic caucus, and he knows it, and in appealing to the Republicans for help he will only split his own party the more. In this he will have the able assistance of Mr. Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, who is against the preparedness program tooth and nail, and who is in many respects the ablest fighter in Congress. And Mr. Bryan, who is already breaking up the furniture in the interest of the propaganda of peace, is loading up a whole battery of high explosive guns on the single term pledge and the iniquity of Manhattan Club connections.

"In the Republican Party Mr. Taft of Ohio has been switched out of the Presidential race by a conspiracy in Ohio, which eliminates Herrick and Willis and gives that state in the national convention to Senator Burton, and Mr. Taft in his familiar impersonation as the national blunderbuss has come back carrying the banner of Elihu Root. After discovering that Mr. Root had just been defeated by 500,000 votes in his own State on his own Constitution, Mr. Taft has naturally announced that Root is the logical candidate of the Republican Party.

"The one effectual slogan for combining the Republican clans has been the cry of the necessity of beating the Demthemselves, this slogan will lose whatever virtue it ever had and the present virulent discord and dissension will grow in the Republican ranks. Into this situation the Progressive Party proposes to bring, first of all, a constructive program for business ills, the proposal of a sane protective tariff policy and a demand for social justice and for straight-out preparedness both on the military side and on the industrial and economic sides. The Progressive Party's policy of 1912 for a tariff commission with broad powers has already the indorsement of the whole country and must be enacted into law if the industrial invasion from Europe after the war is to be forestalled.

"The Progressives will present a national ticket, which will personify their platform and inspire among the independent voters from all parties the only unity of purpose worth while in politics, a unity based upon a common adherence to principle and free from the personal trades and the barter of individual aspirations, which characterize both the old parties and which is being detrimental to the country's welfare has at the same time driven one party on the rocks and has the other party floundering in a choppy sea with the Captain steering a strange course with a mutinous crew. Within a short time the Progressive Executive Committee will announce a date for a meeting of the National Committee to fix upon the place and time for the National Convention."

FRAWLEY QUITS POLITICS.

Fight for Tammany Leadership in the Twenty-sixth Expected.

Ex-Senator James J. Frawley, for many years Tammany leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District and a power in Tammany Hall, is expected to resign his leadership at a meeting of the election district Captains and district workers at the Wichita Democratic Club, 1,542 Madison Avenue, this afternoon. Nathan Burkan, a lawyer of 25 East Ninety-ninth Street, is talked of as his successor.

Mr. Frawley's action does not come as a surprise. He has had it under contemplation ever since he retired from the Senate, where he sat for many years, and as long as Tammany was in control was at the head of the Finance Committee.

The harmony which marked Frawley's rule in the Twenty-sixth may end with his retirement. Opponents of Mr. Burkan have already begun to organize a fight at the March primaries in favor of Nathan Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of the State Industrial Commission, and a week ago formed a rival Tammany organization, which will be known as the Dakota Club.

Mr. Frawley has spent much of his time lately on a big farm near Suffern which he acquired some months ago.

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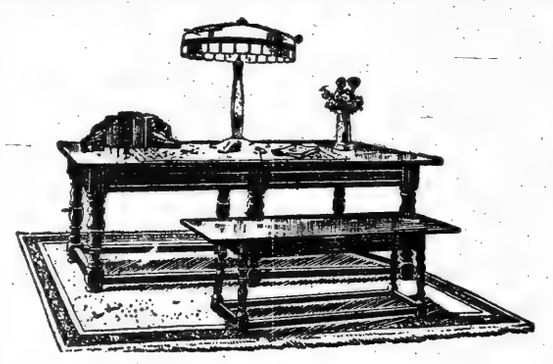
High Cut Model, as illustrated, in Black Glace Kidskin, with white stitching; Button and Lace.

Unusual Value

1,200 Pairs of Women's "Sorosis" Boots, in Patent, Dull and Glace Kidskin; also in various combination effects; button or lace models. Sizes incomplete. Special at 3.95

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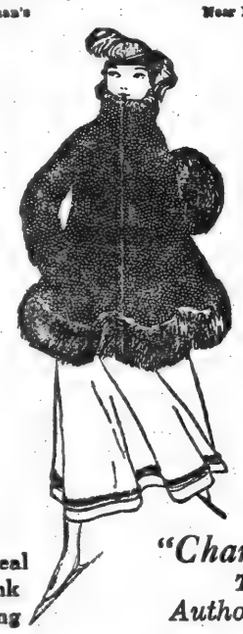
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Skating Coat

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A Sale of Superb Wraps



Copy of a Doeuillet Model, $95 *Copy of a Callot Model, $110* *Copy of a Drecoll Model, $95*

Evening Wraps of Rare French Brocades and Fine Furs, $95 and $110

If it were possible for a dressmaker to duplicate these wraps, she would only do so at $200 to $300

YES, the Gold and Silver Brocaded Silks and Brocaded Velvets in these wraps are priceless—today no more of them exist on the looms of France, and it is doubtful if any more will be woven for many a year.

How did we get the silks? As we are noted for presenting French Silks in America, a famous Lyons silk maker offered us this collection of materials at a great reduction, because it was impossible to duplicate them. And he did so, in spite of the fact that many of them are worth $25 to $30 a yard.

Copies of Paris Model Wraps

A great artist made these rich Brocades into Wraps, which are exact copies of five new models by

Callot *Doeuillet* *Drecoll*

All of the fifty wraps are trimmed with Furs de Luxe—Ermine, White Fox, Lynx, Fitch, Skunk, Moleskin, Beaver, Red Fox, Taupe Squirrel, Badger, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Taupe and Black Wolf.

The colors of the silks are so beautiful that they defy description. And there are a number of black and white silks interwoven with gold or silver.

Coats at Exceptional Prices

Velour Coats, with collars, cuffs and borders of Blended Skunk or Natural Raccoon, **$57.50**
Coats of Waved Plush (non-crushable), trimmed with Black Wolf, **$62.50**
Velour Coats, trimmed with Skunk, Nutria, or Australian Opossum, **$52.50 to $87.50**
Evening Coats of Plush—Reseda, Maize, Cerise, Taupe and White, **$35**

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CRIME SPECIALISTS TO BE SWANN'S AIDS

Prosecutor's Assistants to be Fitted to Deal with Particular Classes of Offenses.

PROMISES WAR ON ROWDIES

Will Seek Law to Shorten Indictment and Try Men for Wrongs Done Serially.

Judge Edward Swann, the newly elected District Attorney, said yesterday that he welcomed the opportunities of his new position because of the freedom he would have after the first of the year to put into practice the plans he has worked out for increasing the efficiency of the District Attorney's office and for the facilities his new sphere would give him in urging the simplification of criminal procedure.

Judge Swann made it plain that in the selection of assistants he will be guided by character and efficiency. He believes that hard work and plenty of it, greater system, and careful attention to details will result in improved administration.

It is his purpose to have every case receive painstaking attention before trial. Judge Swann said one of the first things that he would do would be to divisionalize the District Attorney's office and assign members of his staff to certain types of work, so that each would become a specialist in dealing with criminals of one class. Judge Swann says criminals specialize and become experts in particular lines and that pickpockets, for instance, can be prosecuted with greater success by a man who has studied the methods, the defenses, and the psychological peculiarities among them.

Will Watch Magistrates' Courts.

To speed up the machinery of justice, Judge Swann said he would require members of his staff assigned to Magistrates' Courts to interview the witnesses in every case that is likely to go to a higher court, and to make a written report, while the memory of the facts is fresh, to be submitted with the papers in the case. Deputies who prepare cases for the higher courts will also be required, Judge Swann said, thoroughly to digest their cases.

"I have seen many criminal trials take three times as long as they should," said Judge Swann, "because the case had not been fully investigated and the lawyer had to ask hundreds of immaterial questions to bring out the material facts.

"While I believe the District Attorney should take into account mitigating circumstances in a case that does not mean that he should compromise with crime. It is my purpose unflinchingly to prosecute professional criminals and to work with the Police Department to rid the city of the gangs.

Promises War on Rowdies.

"There is one form of offense which I believe is as distasteful to the community in general as it is to me. I refer to rowdyism in public conveyances and public places. For a long time the question of controlling young men who take delight in annoying peaceable citizens for sheer wanton mischief has been perplexing. Moral suasion has not accomplished noticeable results. Assistant District Attorneys assigned to City Magistrates' Courts should be instructed to prosecute car rowdies vigorously and to support the Magistrate in his determination to give workhouse sentences. New York is one of the most orderly cities in the world, but there is no reason why the nuisance of rowdyism should not be still further reduced."

Judge Swann feels the need for a simplification of the criminal procedure. For years he has in magazine articles and speeches before organizations of lawyers urged amendments bringing the State practice into closer conformity with the simpler forms of Federal procedure.

"One highly necessary change," said Judge Swann, "is an amendment which will permit the prosecutor to charge in an indictment more than one offense when the offenses are of a similar nature, forming a series of transactions and showing a scheme, system, or business of committing that particular form of crime.

"Syndicated crime cannot be met and coped with adequately under the old methods. Our laws and procedure were framed for sporadic cases and the judicial machinery breaks down and refuses to perform its functions in the face of the organization and system of evildoers, who are well advised in advance of how to conduct an operation with the least chance of conviction.

Would Bunch Criminal Acts.

"In cases, for instance, where grafting is charged, only one specific act can be alleged at present, although there may be proof that the collections were made monthly and that such grafting was the defendant's regular trade. At present the prosecutor is limited to the proof of a single act of the kind, unless the defendant takes the stand and lays himself open to cross-examination. When a man makes a business of committing criminal acts, such as setting incendiary fires in order to obtain insurance money, the State ought to be permitted to prove a series of similar acts, forming a chain or series under a general plan or scheme. In a recent trial for arson, the State had evidence that the man had committed a series of about thirty crimes, but was only permitted to allege one. The man would probably have ben acquitted except for the fact that he took the stand and laid himself open to cross-examination.

"Another much needed reform is one which will permit the State to try several defendants jointly in certain classes of cases, instead of permitting each one to have a separate trial if he demands it.

"Our form of indictment should be simplified in conformity with the Canadian Criminal Code. A simplified indictment would not give any less information to the defendant, but it should abolish the necessity for multiplying prolix legal phrases which merely add words without additional matter."

PATROLMEN PUT TO TEST.

Three Arrest Detective for Whom General Alarm Has Been Sent Out.

To the platoons of police as they went on duty at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon this notice was read in all the Manhattan precincts:

"Look for James Donlin, wanted for larceny and robbery; 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches, 140 pounds, mole on left cheek, scratches on right side of face; blue serge suit with stripe, blue Fedora hat, scarfpin with red stones; walks rapidly; frequents garages."

The patrolmen thus warned were relieved at midnight, and not one of them had noticed Donlin. The same alarm was read to the next platoon, which went on duty at midnight, and three of these policemen arrested the man within the next few hours. As soon as they had captured him, however, they found he was a detective, who had been sent out from Police Headquarters by order of Commissioner Woods to test the eyesight, memory, and detective ability of the men on the street.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Tim Shea of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw "Donlin" walking swiftly across Seventh Avenue at Thirty-second Street. He shouted to him to stop, but the man hurried on. Shea gave chase, pulling out his revolver as he went, and "Donlin" thought it was time to give himself up. Shea began to treat him to a rough-and-ready third degree, and two other men came up and asked the policeman to release him. Shea lined the newcomers up beside his prisoner, and refused to let them go until they showed their detective badges and told him that it was a test of efficiency.

The disguised detective was later caught by Policeman John Clark of the West Thirtieth Street Station at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and by Policeman John Barrett of the same precinct in front of the residence of J. P. Morgan at 231 Madison Avenue. The three men who made the arrests have been noted as likely to make good detectives.

PUSH BARREN ISLAND FIGHT.

Persons Living Near Rockaway Plan to Appeal to the Governor.

Persons living on the Rockaway Peninsula have decided to appeal to Governor Whitman to help them in their fight to abate the nuisance due to the refuse disposal plants on Barren Island.

A letter from Health Commissioner Emerson containing a promise of court action which was received on Nov. 5 might have cheered the Neponsit people were it not for the fact that their representatives have been receiving similar letters for the last three years and the companies have never been brought into court nor the evils corrected.

It was after the report of Irwin S. Osborn, the expert on disposal plants, had reached the Neponsit committees that they decided to appeal to Governor Whitman. The report was made by Mr. Osborn on the request of the Committee on Street Cleaning of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment after an inspection to determine whether recommendations for improvements made in an earlier report had been adopted by the plants.

Following the receipt of this report James B. Laevey, Chairman of one of the Neponsit committees, wrote both Commissioner Emerson and Mayor Mitchel urging that the plants be made to comply fully with Mr. Osborn's recommendations that the city maintain proper inspection at all times, and that immediate action against the plants be brought to hasten their compliance with the law. Mr. Tracy also wrote Mayor Mitchel a letter in which he informed the Mayor of the intention of the citizens to appeal to the Governor.

SUNNYSIDE STRIKE BROKEN.

Pennsylvania Says Car Cleaners Are Returning to Their Jobs.

New workers have been taking the place of the 500 car cleaners and car inspectors employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pullman Parlor Car Company in the Sunnyside Railroad Yard, Long Island City, and it was announced yesterday that many of the strikers are seeking to return to their old jobs.

An offer to increase the wages 3 cents an hour was refused by the strikers and yesterday the companies involved announced they would refuse to reinstate most of the strikers who wanted to return in a body. Many of the strikers, however, have been re-engaged individually. The companies say the strike is broken and the work of getting their cars in condition is going on as usual.

Widow and Children Need Aid.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, appeals for aid for Mrs. M., a widow, and her three children, who have the double affliction of sickness and poverty. A fund of $150 is being raised to provide a monthly allowance for food and rent. Contributions are solicited and should be mailed to the bureau marked for 0243T. The bureau acknowledges with thanks the following contributions from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0241E, from Mrs. S. F. W., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash, Mrs. R., $1; 0242E, Cash Anon., 20c; 0241W, Cash Anon, $1; 0242L, Cash, Miss B., $1; for Mrs. H., Cash, a friend, $2; Cash Anon., $2; Cash Anon., $2; for Mrs. G., Cash Anon., 25c; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash from C. M. S., $5; for Mrs. J., Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $2; for Mrs. K., Cash Anon., $1; for Mrs. M., Cash Anon., $1.

CITY PENSION FUNDS ARE FACING DEFICITS

To Pay Annuities to the Public School Teachers Would Cut Into $800,000 Reserve.

POLICE ACCOUNT IS SHORT

Bureau Report Shows Receipts in Ten Years of $35,983,000, of Which the City Gave $29,714,000.

The Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Finance Department has completed a report showing the financial transactions of the pensions funds of the city for the ten years ended on Jan. 1 last. The report also discusses various features of the laws under which the funds have been administered in the past, resulting in enormously increasing the burdens of the city treasury.

The total receipts of all the funds from 1905 to 1914, inclusive, were $35,983,450, of which $29,714,490 was contributed by the city, $5,230,184 was paid by prospective beneficiaries in percentage reductions from their salaries, and $1,038,776 was interest from bank depositories. The payment of annuities amounted to $35,009,359 and expenses of administration to $28,709.90.

The receipts of the various funds for the ten-year period are as follow:

	Contrib. from City Treasury.	Contrib. by Employes Plus Interest & Earnings.
School teachers' retirement fund	$5,783,774.44	$2,509,741.98
Police pensions	14,948,894.94	2,685,553.76
Fire Dept. relief	7,580,402.38	390,574.20
Street Clean'g Dept. pensions	759,653.00	471,648.13
Dept. of Health pensions	377,325.81	198,866.71
College of C. N. Y. retirement fund	70,000.00	3,198.47
C. N. Y. employes' retirement fund	171,772.09	.....
Supreme Court, First Dept., retirement fund	22,068.25	9,877.31
Supreme Court, Second Dept., retirement fund	900.00	.....
Totals	$29,714,490.11	$8,288,960.58

The corresponding disbursements were:

	Pensions and Expenses.
Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund	$8,330,508.83
Police Pension Fund	17,781,031.48
Fire Dept. Relief Fund	7,953,466.83
Street Cleaning Dept. Pension Fund	296,140.48
Dept. of Health Pension Fund	387,420.52
College of the City of New York Retirement Fund	94,761.09
City of New York Employes' Retirement Fund	171,772.09
Supreme Court, First Department, Retirement Fund	22,068.25
Supreme Court, Second Department, Retirement Fund	900.00
	$35,038,069.57

"Of these funds," says the report, "there are nine, and the accounts of those connected with the Departments of Education, Police, Fire, and Street Cleaning run into the millions. But the sums involved present an aspect of the matter less significant than the question of their source, the relation between receipts and expenditures, and the business soundness of their administration."

During the ten-year period, the report states, the expenditures have surpassed receipts in the case of the teachers and the policemen. It says:

"The Department of Education fund is in especially bad shape, since not only have expenditures from 1905 exceeded receipts by $37,000, but the balance has been on the wrong side of the account for each of the last five years, so that the amount in the fund, which was $1,335,305.60 on Jan. 1, 1910, was reduced, as on Dec. 31, 1914, to $906,432.57. And now it is found that to pay the present annuitants their usual 50 per cent. allowance would trench upon the $800,000 reserve required by law. This fund is held and invested by the Controller and payments are made from it by direction of the Board of Education. Against the fund of the City College the claims are small, and the possible 1 per cent. of the excise receipts more than covers them, but this fact does not lessen the inconsistency of exemption from contribution for this unit of the public school system."

SNOW IN COLORADO.

Thermometer Registers 2 Below Zero at Sheridan, Wyo.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—Snow fell in Denver and Northern Colorado today, with temperatures below the seasonable average in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Montana.

The lowest temperature in the Rocky Mountain region was reported from Sheridan, Wyo., where the Government thermometer registered two degrees below zero.

RIDDER WILL IS FILED.

No Estimate of Editor's Estate Made by Heirs.

The will of Herman Ridder, who was publisher of the New York Staats-Zeitung when he died on Nov. 1, was filed in the Surrogate's Court for probate yesterday. The petition accompanying the instrument recites that the editor owned no real estate, and that his personal property was in excess of $100. The entire estate is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Mary C. Ridder of 11 West Eighty-first Street.

The instrument provides that "my funeral expenses and debts be paid as soon as can conveniently be done after my decease." There was a provision that, in the event Mrs. Ridder died first, his entire estate should go in equal shares to his three sons, Bernard H., of 11 West Eighty-first Street; Joseph E., of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, and Victor F. of Hewlett, L. I. The will names Mrs. Ridder as executrix.

There is no mention in the instrument of the newspaper property, which has been managed by the son, Victor F., since Mr. Ridder became ill shortly after the outbreak of the war.

WANT CHEMICAL ENGINEERS.

Demand Since War Began Far Exceeds the Supply.

Since the beginning of the European war and the resulting increase in chemistry projects in this country the demand for chemical engineers has grown so rapidly that many places are now open. At Columbia yesterday Dean Frederick A. Goetze of the Graduate Engineering School reported that he had received a call from a mining company for several chemical engineers familiar with the iron and steel industry, but that he had been unable to find any recent graduate who was not already well placed.

Dean Goetze took up the matter with Professor Milton C. Whitaker, recently appointed head of the new Chemical Engineering School at Columbia, who reported that the demand for chemical engineers was far beyond the supply. He did not know of any recent student who was not so well satisfied with his present place that he did not care to change.

Some of the places which Dean Goetze has recently been asked to fill carry salaries as high as $10,000 a year. Dean Goetze has also had calls for mining engineers for China and professors for the Philippines.

$42,600 FOR MRS. McMILLAN.

To Get Full Amount of Insurance on Her Stolen Jewelry.

Mrs. James McMillan of Manchester, Mass., will receive $42,600 on Monday, as the insurance on her jewels, which were stolen from her home there on Aug. 6, according to an announcement yesterday by George C. Stevens of the insurance firm of Samuels, Cornwall & Stevens, of 84 William Street.

This is the full amount of the insurance carried on the jewels, which were said to be worth $77,000, and a draft for the $42,600 was issued by the insurance firm yesterday from Lloyds, London.

The jewels were taken from a small safe in Mrs. McMillan's bathroom adjoining her bedroom, and the police insisted that the robbery was committed by some one inside the house. The combination of the safe was written on a piece of paper that was kept in Mrs. McMillan's room, and the detectives reported that their examination showed no evidence of a forcible entry through the bathroom window.

On Oct. 8 the inquiry into the robbery was stopped by George C. Stevens, although Morris Aschner, the detective pursuing the investigation, said after he had received orders to cease work: "If the evidence I have was placed before the District Attorney of Essex County I am satisfied there would be an arrest inside of forty-eight hours."

Mrs. McMillan is the widow of a former United States Senator from Michigan.

FOUND DEAD ON MOUNTAIN.

Body of Cleveland Physician Discovered at Mt. Wachuset.

PRINCETON, Mass., Nov. 13. — The body of Dr. Charles R. Richardson of Cleveland, Ohio, for whom search had been made since May, was found today by the side of Mount Wachuset. Persons who knew Dr. Richardson said the identification was established by means of a bankbook in the pocket of a coat picked up near by.

Dr. Richardson disappeared on May 22 during a tramp on the mountain in company with his father, William Richardson, from whom he separated for the purpose of getting a drink from a spring a short distance from their path. When he failed to return parties were organized and the woods searched for a week. Dr. Richardson had suffered a nervous breakdown and came here for a rest

SELLS SHAWL FOR CHARITY

So Its Owner Saves a Family Relic from Desecration.

The famous old camel's hair shawls, which were the treasures of the women of the sixties, have found a new value in these recent years. Some one discovered that they could be used with excellent effect for furniture coverings, but there is one woman in New York who will not have the treasure of her youth desecrated in this way, at least by her own descendants.

The big festival of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, which opens at Delmonico's today, will have what is popularly known as a "Melting Pot." This is supposed to receive old gold and silver to be melted down and sold for the association, and into this will go a very beautiful old-time camel's hair shawl. It is given by an old gentlewoman interested in the fund, in whose family it has been for some generations, and it will be sold by auction.

"My mother and my grandmother before her owned that shawl," she said in presenting it, "but my children don't care anything for it, and I am not going to have them or my grandchildren cutting it up to cover their chairs."

"The shawl is expected to bring a price large enough to make it too valuable to be used for upholstering.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

Crystal Fixtures



and also manufacture the Finest Line of

Electric & Gas Fixtures

of every description at MODERATE PRICES

A call at our showroom will convince you of the quality of our stock.

Knickerbocker Chandelier Co.,
361 West 42d Street
Tel. 8684 Bryant.

Greatest values ever offered in Sweaters for Women and Misses. Ideal for skating. Make practical Xmas gifts.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th Street

The rapid growth of our specialty departments necessitates more space, so we have decided to

Discontinue Sweaters

Closing Out—Regardless of Cost.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, 8:30 A.M.

Worsted Sweaters—finest all wool; shawl collars; some with tasseled girdle. Cardinal, white, Copenhagen blue, grey, rose or navy. 34 to 42. Good values at 4.75. *Sale price* **2.95**

Angora Sweaters—with flat, military or convertible collars in self and contrasting colors. Some V neck and some belted. Also novelty worsteds and two-tone accordion weaves. All colors. 36 to 42. Were up to 7.45. *Sale price* **3.85**

Silk-and-Wool Sweaters—Fibre silk with knitted wool under-facing. Rose or Copenhagen blue, with V neck and tasseled girdle. Also handsome accordion two-tone model. 36 to 42. Were up to 10.50. *Sale price* **4.95**

Junior Sweaters — (6 to 14 years.) Finest pure wool; styles suitable for boys or girls. Shawl collars; all colors. Value 3.50. *Sale price* **1.95**

Caps and Scarfs—for skating; will also be closed out regardless of cost. *Sale price* **.98**

Sweaters for Stout Figures

Especially woven, cut and designed to give long, slender lines. Several styles in Worsted, Angora, finest Wool Jersey and genuine Italian Glove Silk. All colors; size 46 to 52 bust. Were up to 21.50.

5.65 **10.65** **16.85**

NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS NO CREDITS

In the Firelight Glow!

An evening spent with my Aeolian-Vocalion



". . . . So I took the Graduola device in my hand—it is part of the Vocalion. I pressed it. Softly, beautifully—their strength proportioned to my most delicate pressure—those velvet tones ever so gently melted away."

"I WAS tired that night and felt the need of music and of rest. Dinner was over. My pipe was lit. Near me blazed a cheerful fire glowing from the grateful dark. I placed a record—'Titl's Serenade'—in my Vocalion. I slid into an easy-chair beside it. I closed my eyes. . . . . .

"Serenely, beautifully, a very wonderment of music sounded in my ears. I was in another world—far from the strain and fret of business. I seemed to see the crescent moon, the turreted castle, the troubadour singing to his lady. That 'beauty of enchanted sound,' reproduced so purely by the Vocalion, *made* me see it. I heard those plaintive, liquid notes of love voiced through the transcendent beauty of the full orchestra. I heard the 'cello full of voluptuous languor—the wistful strings of the violin. I heard the gentle accents of the flute, the eloquent, grave oboe—wreathing themselves through this exquisite processional. I heard the mellow sweetness of the horns.

"I heard *every* instrument swelling from the bosom of a wonderful harmony, and yet so individually beautiful that each separate orchestral voice was preserved in its true character.

"I wished to play, myself"

"It was as if the very orchestra itself were playing to me there in the fire-glow where I sat. The Vocalion was producing for me a repeated *hearing*—so astonishingly beautiful in tone that the music became part of me. I felt exalted and moved. The wish to play myself this enchanting serenade came upon me.

"So I took the Graduola device in my hand—it is part of the Vocalion. I pressed it. Softly, beautifully—their strength proportioned to my most delicate pressure—those velvet tones ever so gently melted away. I swelled them forth again. I pressed them down to a very whisper of limpid beauty—for this remarkable device *never* muffles the Vocalion's unduplicatable tones—simply *controlling* them at their source. It was enabling me literally to *become my own conductor*, to *press my own mood* into the music, till at my simple touch the instrument actually reflected every shade of my feeling.

"I seemed to be making this wonderful phonograph almost human — and getting from it a delight in its almost instinctive response possible to no other phonograph in all the world.

" . . . . . Softly the music died away. For a moment there was silence, then—laughter, chatter, footsteps! The lights were up! Two soft hands were over my eyes. It was Betty with a jolly party of her young friends and—nothing but a dance would do them!

Wonderful Dancing Music

"I smiled, for I knew what they wanted—the latest Fox Trot—the Georgia Grind—the second record I brought home that night!

"I put it in the Vocalion and they started—every one of them. I started, too; I could hardly help myself as wave upon wave of the sweet yet powerful tones of the Vocalion flooded out. There seems a richer, rounder, broader quality to the tones—a full-bodied tonal opulence which was never possible to the phonograph before. Even the lower tones have so pure, so full a depth that not Betty's laughter nor all the happy chatter of the young folk could dominate it.

"'What an exquisite dance!' cried Betty when it was over.

"'And what tone—what volume!' exclaimed Alice. 'It's like dancing to an orchestra. You never miss a time beat. Why, it plays *wonderful* dancing music!'



"It's like dancing to an orchestra"

"'My dear, it's a wonderful instrument—this Vocalion,' I replied.

New Discoveries and Inventions

"And it is. I never thought to hear a phonograph whose tones could be so richly volumed and yet so delicate in tonal tint—or to hear one that could so perfectly reflect the subtler characteristics of every instrument in the whole orchestral choir.

"I thought of the extraordinary new Sound Box of the Vocalion—so sized that it has room fitly to develop the deeper, more tenderly emotional tones. So perfect in construction that it calls out beauties actually *buried* in all records until now.

"I thought, too, of the new Symphonetic Horn whose novel horn material and scientific shape preserve every slightest shade of tonal beauty developed from the Sound Box.

"And I wondered at the whole scientific miracle of this new phonograph, the Vocalion, which has at a stride, made sound production almost perfect and allows you — though only should you wish to do so—to actually *become your own conductor*."

AN INVITATION

We want you to hear the Aeolian-Vocalion and so we invite you to Aeolian Hall as our guest. We are demonstrating this wonderful new phonograph to hundreds every week and no one is asked to buy unless he expresses a desire to do so.

STYLES AND PRICES

Aeolian-Vocalions are made in a variety of beautiful styles that set an entirely new standard of beauty for the phonograph.

Conventional Designs from $75 to $300 — Art Designs from $375 upwards

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

Aeolian-Vocalions may be purchased on terms as low as $5 down and $5 a month. Very easy payments may be arranged on all models, and these may be made to cover any desired selection of the famous Columbia Records. Liberal allowances will also be made on phonographs of other makes in exchange.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, *Aeolian Hall*, 29 WEST 42ND STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES

Makers of the world-famous Pianola and the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

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BOOKS OF A WRITER OFFERED FOR SALE

Alfred Henry Lewis's Library of 4,000 Volumes Shows His Frontier Study.

MANY WORKS ON CALIFORNIA

More of Burton's Volumes, Including Washington Accounts, to be Put Up This Week.

The library of the late Alfred Henry Lewis, newspaperman and novelist, will be sold by order of his brother, William E. Lewis, on Dec. 1 and 2 at the American Art Galleries. Mr. Lewis bought books to read them. There are about 4,000 volumes in his library, and they are well and richly bound. As a rule, they are the standard works of American and foreign authors.

Included in the items is a copy of the "Satirist, or Monthly Meteor," a London publication, dating from Oct. 1, 1807, to June 1, 1813. It contains spirited folding colored and tinted caricatures on copper by Cruikshank, with the Napoleonic plates, first and second series, ten volumes in all. There are many books on the drama, in particular a handsomely bound set of Bell's "British Theatre." Complete sets of Jardine's "Naturalist's Library," "Ingoldsby Legends," fully illustrated with etchings by George Cruikshank; "Court Memoirs of Europe"; "History of Henry IV., King of France and Navarre," and Bohn's classical library are also present.

Historical and illustrated books on crime and criminals are one of the features. There are also many works on travel and adventure, including books on the American Indians, early Western exploration and pioneer life in California and elsewhere. Edwin Bryant's "What I Saw in California," printed in 1849, Revere's "Tour of Duty in California," 1849, and Kelly's "Excursion to California," 1851, are among them. The second part of the catalogue contains some Whistler material, including first editions of "Nocturnes, Marines and Chevalet Pieces" and "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

More Burton Books.

The fourth part of the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., will be sold at the Anderson Galleries on Nov. 17, 18, and 19. There is some interesting George Washington material in it. An item of remarkable interest and value is the original executor's account ledger of the "Estate of General George Washington, Deceased." It was kept by his nephew, Lawrence Lewis, one of the executors, and it writes accounts range from February, 1799, to June, 1839. They show how carefully every detail of Washington's wishes, as expressed in his will, were carried out. Among the interesting entries are the following:

To Mrs. Eleanor Forbes, housekeeper for General Washington, for one year's service, $150. To Dr. James Craik, for attendance on the General in his last illness, £12. To Mrs. Martha Washington, cash in the house at the time of the General's death, $254.70. Cash paid to Drs. Dick and Brown, £24.6. To Henry and Joseph Ingle, for coffin and silver plate, $88. To Margaret Gretter, for shroud and pall, $12. To William Bowie, for suits of mourning for Tobias Lear, private secretary to the General, and others of the family, £9.18.3.

Then come the more intricate accounts of the partitioning of the shares, estate, lands, &c., and the provisions for the support of the slaves freed by the terms of the will.

Another interesting item is the "Overseer's Account Book," containing the yearly expenditures in detail for clothes, shoes, boots, &c., for Washington's family, and the slaves of the seven plantations, viz.: Mount Vernon, River Plantation, Muddy Hole, Dog Run, Ferry, Frenche's, and Mill. It covers a period of seven years, 1786-1793. Included among the family accounts are those charged to the General, George F., and Lawrence A. Washington, Tobias Lear, John Fairfax, and others.

There is the finest collection of portraits of the President ever issued. A lock of Napoleon's hair was obtained at St. Helena by Captain Thomas Popplelton, an English officer in charge of the prisoner. A presentation copy from Prince Albert of "Lectures on the Results of the Exhibition of 1815" is in two volumes, and was beautifully bound by order of Queen Victoria. A first edition of Thomas Moore has eight pieces excluded from later editions.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Earthly Care" is extremely scarce. There are first and scarce editions of "Leaves of Grass," scarce editions of the "Life of Paul Jones," and seven interesting personal relics of him. They include his marine glasses. They were originally formed by John Hyslop of New York, a compatriot of Paul Jones, and at whose house the famous sea captain made his home when visiting New York. An autograph manuscript by John Howard Payne gives two stanzas of "Home, Sweet Home," with the three-line chorus after each stanza.

Among the Americana are a scarce pamphlet relating to Andrew Jackson's marriage; a copy of the suppressed edition of "Memories of Jefferson," and Henry Clay's copy of Emma Willard's "History of the United States." The first edition of the "Book of Mormon" is also here. There is a fine copy of McKenny and Hall's "Indian Tribes." Russell's "History of America" has all the plates, including the view of Fort George, New York City.

An exceedingly scarce Tory poem, "Poor Man's Advice to His Neighbors," was printed in New York in 1774. There are four books from Washington's library. An extremely rare revolutionary broadside was issued by the General Court of Massachusetts. A collection of curious pamphlets is about the Oneida Community. Among many editions of the New England primer are some unknown to bibliographers.

50 IN MEADOW BROOK CHASE

Second Fox of Season Killed on Club's Fifteen-Mile Run.

Fifty members turned out for the Meadowbrook Hunt Club run yesterday, when the second fox of the season was killed. They gathered at the Crossways in East Norwich, at 8 A. M., and rode for more than four hours. It took fifteen miles' riding in the vicinity of Hicksville, Oyster Bay, and Syosset before the fox was found, as the pack was leaving the last named place.

The chase led through the Webb, Willets, and Morawitz estates and the fox finally ran to ground in a drain pipe. A fox terrier was taken from a nearby kennel and soon ran him out right into the mouths of the waiting pack.

Among those who rode with the hounds were George W. Vanderbilt, Miss V. M. Fisher, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Harry T. Peters, George Palen Snow, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, J. B. Rose, and Harvey S. Ladew.

$3,000,000 GAIN IN TOTAL RESERVES

Reserve Banks Also Report Increase in Gold Reserve Fund, Which Is Now $460,500,000.

MORE U. S. BONDS BOUGHT

$635,000 Gain Reported in Municipal Warrants Held—$13,300,000 Increase in Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Federal Reserve Board's statement shows a gain of about $3,000,000 in total reserves and a gain of $2,700,000 in the combined gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks, as against an increase of $13,300,000 in net reserve deposits. The principal increases in total and gold reserves are reported by the Chicago, Boston, Kansas City, and Dallas banks. The New York bank shows a decrease of $1,400,000 in gold reserve, which is, however, $2,000,000 below the amount of gold deposited with the Federal Reserve agent to reduce the bank's liability on outstanding notes. The total gold resources of the system, $460,500,000, exceeded by $11,800,000 the figures reported a week ago.

A net gain of $2,100,000 in earning assets is shown for the system over the preceding week's figures, increasing the ratio of these assets to paid-in capital to 142 per cent. from 138 per cent. shown last week. Commercial paper on hand shows an increase of about $657,000, the Richmond, Atlanta, and Chicago banks reporting the largest gains for the week. Bankers' acceptances on hand decreased about $636,000, the New York bank accounting practically for the entire decrease under this head.

The holdings of this class of paper constitute at present 30.4 per cent. of the entire bill holdings of the banks, compared with 31.9 per cent. reported last week. Bills maturing within thirty days are 37.3 per cent. of the total bill holdings, as against 37.8 per cent. the week before, while bills maturing after sixty but within ninety days are 22.1 per cent., as against 19.7 per cent. of the total bills read. The amount of bills maturing after ninety days (practically all agricultural and live stock paper) shows a further increase during the week, and constitutes at present 6.6 per cent. of the total bills on hand. Of the total of about $2,900,000 of this class of paper about 56 per cent. is reported held by the Atlanta and Chicago banks.

Additional purchases of United States bonds, mainly of the 2 per cent. type, are reported by the Boston, Philadelphia, and Minneapolis banks, the total amount on hand showing an increase for the week of about $1,500,000. The holdings of municipal warrants increased about $635,000, mainly as the result of the larger holdings reported by the Boston bank. Net deposits increased about $13,300,000, all the banks except St. Louis reporting larger net deposits than the week before. The largest gains in deposits are reported by the New York and San Francisco banks.

An increase of over $9,000,000 in the amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding is shown as the result of fresh issues to nine banks. The total amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding is given as $179,300,000, against which the agents hold $163,100,000 of gold, $100,000 of lawful money, and $16,700,000 of commercial paper. The banks give their circulation as $156,600,000 and their aggregate liability thereon as $13,000,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$233,430,000
Gold settlement fund	62,790,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,227,000
Total gold reserve	297,447,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	31,896,000
Total reserve	329,253,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities—Within 10 days	4,924,000
From 11 to 30 days	11,165,000
From 31 to 60 days	14,063,000
From 61 to 90 days	9,521,000
Over 90 days	2,875,000
Total	$43,148,000
Investments, United States bonds	12,003,000
Municipal warrants	22,801,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	19,537,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks, net	16,175,000
All other resources	3,275,000
Total resources	446,192,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,846,000
Government deposits	15,000,000
Reserve deposits (net)	356,317,000
Federal Reserve notes (net)	18,007,000
All other liabilities	4,022,000
Total liabilities	446,192,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	80.1%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	88.7%
Cash reserve against net liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	90.5%

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$19,432,000
Total reserve	19,456,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,133,000
Reserve deposits (net)	22,218,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$140,879,000
Total reserve	172,544,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,963,000
Reserve deposits—net	181,710,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$10,286,000
Total reserve	13,402,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,896,000
Reserve deposits—net	19,933,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$15,698,000
Total reserve	16,750,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,082,000
Reserve deposits—net	18,556,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$13,242,000
Total reserve	13,373,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,635,000
Reserve deposits—net	8,160,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	5,060,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$8,749,000
Total reserve	9,959,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,838,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,208,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,854,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$40,833,000
Total reserve	41,848,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,214,000
Reserve deposits, net	49,393,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,263,000
Total reserve	7,463,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,200,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,204,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$5,963,000
Total reserve	6,970,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,828,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,425,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	6,333,000
Total reserve	6,465,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,408,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,826,000
Federal reserve notes, net	1,227,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	12,563,000
Total reserve	12,748,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,479,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,992,000
Federal reserve notes, net	3,926,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	10,296,000
Total reserve	10,300,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,472,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,432,000

A statement of Federal Reserve agents' accounts at close of business, Nov. 12, for New York, follows:

Federal Reserve notes:	
Received from the Controller	$93,480,000
Chargeable to F. R. agent	93,480,000
In hands of F. R. agent	19,120,000
Issued to F. R. banks, less amount returned to F. R. agent for redemption	74,360,000
Amounts held by F. R. agent:	
Gold coin and certificates	74,190,000
Commercial paper	170,000
Total	$74,360,000
Amount of commercial paper delivered to F. R. agent	170,000

80 WOMEN IN LAW COURSE.

Enrolled Last Week in the Class of New York University.

During the last week more than eighty women have enrolled for courses in the women's law class of New York University, which is co-operating with the Women's Legal Education Society for the purpose of offering a series of short lectures on legal subjects such as primarily answer the needs of business women. The class, which commenced last week, is divided about equally between those who have enrolled for the morning course, conducted by Professor Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the University Law School, and those for whom the evening section is more convenient. The lecturers for the latter division are Miss Isabella M. Pettus and Miss Jessie Ashley.

The lectures, which are forty-five in number, deal with general legal principles, and include the treatment of such subjects as sales, wills, contracts, personal property, mortgages, torts, agency, corporations, equity and real property, and are expected to be of especial value to women who are intrusted with the care of property.

The Legal Education Society has also announced a series of lectures on "Probation and Child Welfare," by Dr. Aristine P. Munn-Recht, to be given at the close of the regular session of the law class.

Savings of Years Stolen.

Frederick Hoffman of 146 Juniper Avenue, Maspeth, reported to the Police of the Newtown (L. I.) Precinct yesterday morning that some one had entered his room last evening and had stolen $800. The money represented his savings for years. It was all in small bills, which he had accumulated one at a time. The money was in a muslin bag and hung on the back of a door under a coat.

George Bernard Co.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Beginning Monday, Nov. 15

128 STREET & RESTAURANT FROCKS
Clearance Price, $25 to $75

85 EVENING GOWNS
Clearance Price, $25 to $150

93 SUITS Clearance Price, $25 to $85

83 FRENCH HATS
Clearance Price, $5 to $10

ALL OUR FUR COATS AND FUR SETS
are marked at prices that will make this sale even more notable than previous George Bernard clearances.

Fifth Ave., Corner 31st St.

Florette
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
Millinery *Importer*

537 Fifth Avenue
Between 44th and 45th Streets

Special Millinery Sale

BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 15TH,
Hats selected from our regular stock,

$10

Heretofore $25.00 to $35.00.

Special Display Week

"Harvard Mills" Hand Finished Underwear

"Mérode" Hand Finished Underwear

NOVEMBER 15th to 20th



The special yearly display week of these two famous brands of underwear is an event eagerly awaited by thousands of thrifty women throughout the country. They know that on this occasion they will secure the finest hand finished underwear made at prices same as for ordinary kinds. ¶If you do not know the comfortable fit and complete satisfaction that goes with "Mérode" and "Harvard Mills" hand finished underwear, don't fail to attend this event. ¶Look for the same generous values—The same complete range of shapes and fabrics—The same perfection of finish and fit—which delighted ALL who filled their last season's underwear wants.

Special Extra Sizes for Large People. Shapes and Weights adapted to present modes.
Splendid Range of Silk and Wool Fabrics. All Garments Hand-Finished.

PERFECT FITTING Union Suits A SPECIALTY

These brands have *proven exceptional worthiness* and for fine knit underwear at moderate prices easily take first place.

Prices range from 50c. to $3.50 per garment



A few of the most satisfactory and popular lines are described below:

Ladies' Light, Medium and Heavy Weight fine Combed Cotton
VESTS, DRAWERS, TIGHTS
Prices $0.50 to $0.65
Union Suits 1.00 to 1.50

Ladies' Medium and Heavy Weight Silkateen and Merino
VESTS, DRAWERS, TIGHTS
Prices $1.00 to $1.50
Union Suits 2.00 to 3.00

Ladies' Light, Medium and Heavy Weight Wool and Cotton
VESTS, DRAWERS, TIGHTS
Prices $0.85 to $1.50
Union Suits 1.50 to 2.50

Children's Medium and Heavy Weight fine Combed Cotton
VESTS OR DRAWERS
Prices $0.35 to $0.50
Union Suits .75 to 1.00

Children's Medium and Heavy Weight Wool and Cotton
VESTS OR DRAWERS
Prices $0.50 to $1.00
Union Suits 1.00 to 1.50

"Harvard Mills" and "Mérode" Dealers are prepared to serve you

Winship, Boit & Co.
153-161 East 24th St., New York
MILLS AT
WAKEFIELD :: MASSACHUSETTS
Manufacturers

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.



To-Morrow We Celebrate

More Than a Quarter Century of Big Value Giving

During which time the modest little 15x40 shop opened on November 12, 1887, has grown to seven of New York's largest and busiest Clothing Shops, and the firm of Brill Brothers has taken its place among the foremost clothiers of America. Twenty-eight years of honest, earnest, untiring effort to give Men, Young Men and Boys the best and biggest Clothes Values at each and every price that brains, capacity and aggressive business methods can produce. Unfailing courtesy and a cheerful adherence to our policy of *"Satisfaction or Money Back"* have earned for us the generous public support which has made the growth of this business possible. And now—as a mark of our appreciation—we offer to-morrow

Overcoats and Suits

For Men, Young Men and Youths

$10.85 — *For $15.00—$18.00—$20.00 Values*

THE OVERCOATS

20.00	Blue Chinchillas	NOW 10.85
18.00	Scotch Mixtures	NOW 10.85
18.00	Oxford Meltons	NOW 10.85
18.00	Plaid Backs	NOW 10.85
20.00	Box Coats	NOW 10.85
18.00	Brown Cheviots	NOW 10.85
15.00	Velvet Collar Coats	NOW 10.85
20.00	Form-Fitting Coats	NOW 10.85
20.00	Gray Overplaids	NOW 10.85
20.00	Gray Mixtures	NOW 10.85
18.00	Heather Mixtures	NOW 10.85
15.00	Brown Overplaids	NOW 10.85
20.00	Patch Pocket Coats	NOW 10.85
18.00	Self Collar Coats	NOW 10.85

THE SUITS

18.00	Blue Pencil Stripes	NOW 10.85
15.00	Plain Black Suits	NOW 10.85
18.00	Overplaids	NOW 10.85
15.00	Plain Blues	NOW 10.85
18.00	Tartan Checks	NOW 10.85
18.00	Green Stripes	NOW 10.85
20.00	Glen Urquharts	NOW 10.85
20.00	Brown Club Checks	NOW 10.85
15.00	Black Pencil Stripe	NOW 10.85
18.00	Patch Pockets	NOW 10.85
18.00	Fancy Cassimeres	NOW 10.85
18.00	Pin Stripes	NOW 10.85
18.00	Fancy Cheviots	NOW 10.85
15.00	Blue Flannels	NOW 10.85

$14.85 — *For $20.00—$22.50—$25.00 Values*

THE OVERCOATS

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25.00	Silk Yoke Coats	NOW 14.85
22.50	Meltons	NOW 14.85
25.00	Zulu Cloths	NOW 14.85
25.00	Knit Cloths	NOW 14.85
22.50	Gray Kerseys	NOW 14.85
25.00	Scotch Mixtures	NOW 14.85
22.50	Black Meltons	NOW 14.85
25.00	Balmacaans	NOW 14.85
22.50	Oxford Friezes	NOW 14.85
25.00	Top Coats	NOW 14.85
22.50	Black Kerseys	NOW 14.85
22.50	Plaid Backs	NOW 14.85
25.00	Patch Pocket Coats	NOW 14.85

THE SUITS

20.00	Blue Flannels	NOW 14.85
22.50	Cambridge Grays	NOW 14.85
25.00	Heather Mixtures	NOW 14.85
22.50	Pencil Stripes	NOW 14.85
25.00	Scotch Mixtures	NOW 14.85
20.00	Blue Worsteds	NOW 14.85
22.50	Silk Mixtures	NOW 14.85
25.00	Overplaids	NOW 14.85
22.50	Fancy Worsteds	NOW 14.85
22.50	Glen Urquharts	NOW 14.85
22.50	College Models	NOW 14.85
20.00	Fancy Cassimeres	NOW 14.85
20.00	Blue Serges	NOW 14.85
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Union Square, 14th St., near Broadway 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich St.
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"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

TO SPEND $25,000,000 ON STEEL PLANTS

All the Big Mills Are Enlarging Factories in Preparation for Industry's Greatest Year.

FEAR PIG IRON SHORTAGE

Will Be Felt Here Unless Blast Furnaces Produce 40,000,000 Tons Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13.—If present plans are carried out, about $25,000,000 will be expended in enlargements of steel plants in Pittsburgh and vicinity during the next year. Some contracts have already been let and work is under way which proves that Pittsburgh, as a steelmaking centre, has lost none of its attractions for investors. In almost every line where steel is produced, plans are under way for extensions. This, coupled with the enormous consumption of steel, will test existing operations. Everything points to 1916 being the greatest year in the steel industry.

Unless the blast furnaces produce close to 40,000,000 tons of pig iron next year, there is going to be a shortage. In boom times like the present considerable pig iron was previously imported from Europe. Germany and Great Britain aided materially in supplying demand along the Atlantic Coast. Not a pound of iron can be got from abroad, except some Swedish iron, and very little of that. Early in the year speculators bought heavily of pig iron and one of the largest buyers said he would hold out for $24 a ton. It looks as if he is going to get it.

Steel Bars Advance.

New York has been the centre of heavy pig iron buying. A movement is in swing which will cause a rapid advance. Fully 20,000 tons of foundry iron were contracted for by New York State and New England foundries. Most of this will be supplied by Virginia furnaces at $13.75 to $14, at furnace, for No. 2X. The buying has caused some furnaces to advance quotations to $15, furnace. Buffalo furnaces are well sold up and one furnace is asking $16.50. The Malleable Syndicate is inquiring for 40,000 tons of malleable iron. New York brokers have an inquiry for 20,000 tons of hematite for export to France.

The Baldwin Locomotive Company put out an inquiry for 7,000 tons for delivery, beginning this month. Sales of 1,000 to 5,000 tons have been numerous. Basic iron is firm at $15.50, valleys. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company is credited with having contracted for 100,000 tons of steelmaking iron. The Shenango Furnace Company has sold 3,000 tons of Bessemer for export at $16.25, on which an option existed before the recent buying movement set in. Foundry and malleable are held at $16, valleys. Basic is quoted at $17, Chicago, being an advance of 50 cents during the week.

The Illinois Steel Company will put its stack at Bayview, Milwaukee, and the Federal at South Chicago, in blast Dec. 1. Cleveland furnaces have advanced basic to $16 on heavy buying. One firm has been unable to place 10,000 tons. Southern iron has advanced to $13.50 for No. 2 foundry. The Tennessee Company will put its fourth furnace in blast at Bessemer this month. Inquiries from Europe for Southern iron are numerous.

Steel bars have been advanced to 1.60c., an increase of $2 a ton. Quotations by the Carnegie Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin, and other producers in the Pittsburgh district, have been advanced to that figure. Inquiries have been made for one lot of rounds for shells of 100,000 tons. Another inquiry is out for 40,000 tons. Numerous inquiries are being made for smaller tonnages. Bars for large shells have been advanced to 3.50c.

As a result of the enormous demand for steel bars, iron bars are being used to replace steel. As a result bar iron has been advanced to 1.60c. Chicago mills have sold up to July 1, 1916. Cold rolled steel shafting has been advanced $3 a ton. The Carnegie Steel Company has advanced steel bands to 1.60c., a rise of $2 a ton.

Steel plates have also been put up $2 a ton and are quoted at 1.60c. Demand from ship builders is exceedingly heavy. The Standard Oil Company has contracted with the Newport News Ship Building Company for a tanker requiring 8,000 tons of steel, and two tankers with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. The Chester Ship Building Company has contracted to build four large steamers for Norwegian investors. The Southern Pacific Steamship Company is inquiring for two boats of 12,000 to 15,600 tons.

Eastern plate mills are quoting at 1.70c, and 1.80c is in sight. Car builders are forwarding specifications, and railroad car shops have been large buyers of plates.

Big Advance in Prices.

Structural steel has also been advanced to 1.60c. The American Bridge Company took the contract for 10,000 tons to erect ore docks at Duluth for the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company. Preparations are being made to receive bids for 35,000 tons to be used in track elevation and the Union Station at Indianapolis. Shapes are lagging behind other forms of finished steel. The higher price is due to the increased cost of steel.

Sheet mills are booked to capacity for the Winter. Higher prices are also quoted on all grades of sheets. Galvanized has had a decline from 4.20c to 3.70c. Eastern sheet steel makers are quoting 1.80c. Pittsburgh, on blue annealed sheets. No. 28 gauge is quoted at 3.70c, Pittsburgh. A further advance is imminent.

Tin plate prices have not been established for 1916 delivery. This is partly due to the sold-up condition of the mills. Another reason is the fact that Great Britain is expected to impose an export duty on pig tin. Until this question is settled contracts will not be accepted for extended deliveries.

Nut and bolt manufacturers have advanced prices. Warehouses have also put up quotations owing to the heavy demand. Buyers have been unable to buy at the mills and have turned to the warehouses for requirements. Rivets have also been put up to 2.25c and 2.35c.

Billets are nominally quoted at $28, Pittsburgh. One Eastern maker sold as high as $45. Forging billets are held at $55. Quotations will be advanced during the week in Pittsburgh and Youngstown to $30.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is in the market for 40,000 tons of rails. Light rails have been advanced $2 a ton, 25 to 45 pound sections being quoted at 1.45c.

The American Steel & Wire Company has made an advance of $3 a ton on shafting and screw stock. Wire mills are sold up, and further buying will have to be done at an advance of one to two dollars a ton.

IMPRISONS A SCHOOLGIRL.

Her Father Also Sent to Jail Because She Was a Truant.

Special to The New York Times.

NETCONG, N. J., Nov. 13.—The imprisonment of 15-year-old Lizzie Cassello and her father, Vincent Cassello, for twenty days each, because the girl did not attend school according to the State law, has aroused persons living in this county. Recorder George T. Keech fined them $10 each and $2 costs, and in default sent them to jail. So far as precedent shows Keech was not justified in his stand.

Efforts are being made to obtain the girl's release. She was backward in her studies and did not like to be with younger pupils. This was the third time the girl was accused of truancy, according to Marshal John A. Roy.

Shot Shatters Hunter's Leg.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Nov. 13.—James Solam, 23 years old, of Newark, was brought to the Easton Hospital this afternoon with one of his legs shattered by shot. He was hunting with friends, including his brother Charles, near Jutland, twelve miles below Phillipsburg, when the accidental discharge of a shot gun injured him.

TO TRAIN CITY EMPLOYES.

Lecture Courses on Administration Begin in Municipal Building.

Classes in the Winter lectures for city employes began last week in the Municipal Building, and more than fifty courses will be given during the season under the supervision of a committee appointed last August by Mayor Mitchel. The instruction is intended to bring about more efficiency in the work of administration, and for the present year will be carried on in connection with New York University and the City College.

Last year New York University conducted the courses alone, and 500 city employes took advantage of them. But this year the Mayor's committee, of which City Chamberlain Henry Bruere is the head, has divided the work, and has appointed two advisory committees, composed of men familiar with different sides of municipal government. One of these has general supervision of the municipal courses, which provide instruction in clerical work, accounting, and similar business subjects, while the other has charge of the engineering courses.

In all parts of the work the effort is made to keep the instruction practical, and secretarial duties, stenography, English, statistical methods and bookkeeping, as well as modern languages, come into the first department. In the engineering courses surveying, highway engineering, structural steel design, masonry design and construction, reinforced concrete, water supply, and electricity are included.

Judging from the number who have already entered, there will be this Winter a larger enrollment than last year. Classes are held in the afternoon at the close of business hours, and in the evening, so that they do not interfere with office work.

The Mayor's committee consists of Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain; Darwin R. James, Civil Service Commissioner; Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts; Robert Ridgway, Engineer of Subway Construction for the Public Service Commission; James E. Lough, Director of Extramural Division, New York University, and Frederick B. Robinson, Director of Evening Session, College of the City of New York.

ADOPT HOMELESS CHILDREN

Doctor and His Wife Take a Four Months' Old Girl.

Giles Whiting and his wife, Flora, of 873 Madison Avenue, and Dr. Albert F. Brugman and his wife, Gertrude, have received permission from Surrogate Fowler to take into their home and rear as their own two little homeless children.

Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have adopted Anna Maresi, who was born Dec. 17, 1912, and whose parents are dead. She was taken to the Children's Aid Society by Emily W. Dyer, a friend of the child's mother, on Oct. 14, 1914. The new name of the baby will be Anna M. Whiting.

The child taken into the home of Dr. and Mrs. Brugman at 163 West Eighty-fifth Street is Dorothy Endriss, who was born July 1 last. Dorothy was also taken from the Children's Aid Society, where the mother left her with the request that she be placed in a good Christian home.

GET REPLY TO BRYAN IN NEW TESTAMENT

Frank Allaben Reminds ex-Secretary That St. Paul Justifies the Use of the Sword.

PEACE WILL COME BY WAR

We, as a Great Power, Should Prepare to Face Our Responsibilities, He Argues.

Frank Allaben, President of the National Historical Society of 80 East Forty-second Street, in an open letter on preparedness to William J. Bryan meets the ex-Secretary of State on his on controversial ground by quoting from the New Testament to prove that it inculcates the doctrine of Ezekiel. Mr. Allaben argued that the New and the Old Testament alike declare that the forcible restraint of evil is a duty of government.

"Not in the Old, but in the New," he writes, "do I find the Christian doctrine of 'national preparedness'—that God requires just governments to arm themselves in order to carry out His will.

"Have you never read, in the thirteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, that 'the powers that be are ordained of God,' that 'rulers are * * * a terror * * * to the evil'; that 'the power * * * is the minister of God,' 'beareth not the sword in vain,' is 'a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil,' and that 'for this cause pay ye tribute'?

"Is not this Christian doctrine? Does it not involve national armament? Does it not indeed make 'the sword' the ultimate fundamental of government? The doctrine here assuredly is that government is police authority, divinely ordained to protect good and chastise evil, and must therefore provide force and use it whenever necessary. 'Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good and shalt have praise of the same, for he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain.'"

Mr. Allaben then asks Mr. Bryan whether the United States is not one of the great powers, and goes on:

"Dare we Americans usurp before God the place and privileges of a great power, and yet refuse to pay sufficient tribute to make our sword equal to our responsibilities? God forbid, since every soul that has a part in this nation must answer to God's throne. Let our sword be great, because great evil is in the world; let it be righteous, because God is righteous."

Ezekiel as much as the New Testament, Mr. Allaben contends, is the Word of God, and he argues that God Himself uses force, for "He may leave us to our tasks for an age to learn painfully His government from the fruits of our folly. But over all, restraining evil, until the time of its full quietus come,—Love abides with omnipotent power, ready to act as omnipotent force."

Human government, Mr. Bryan is reminded, as the image of divine government is one of the greatest blessings of earth and may courageously fight on against any power for evil, and Mr. Allaben writes:

"We read of a coming millennium. Have you noticed how the Prince of Peace will establish it, and how He will maintain it? By force! 'In righteousness He doth judge and make war'; 'the armies in heaven' (heaven believes in armament) follow Him; and 'out of His mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it He should smite the nations' (Revelations, Chap. 19.) And the peace thus established by force He afterward maintains by force; 'He shall rule them with a rod of iron.' May I not say, therefore, that you misrepresent the Prince of Peace in denying to human governments the armament and force so fundamental in the government of the Prince of Peace Himself?"

So Mr. Allaben asks, "Should not every Christian in the land support earnestly our Christian President in his efforts in this day of evil to clothe the arm of our nation with that just degree of strength which God, having put it easily within our reach, will some day require of us?"

OLD TESTAMENT FOR PEACE.

Rabbi Frisch Shows That It Teaches the Need of Self-Defense Also.

William Jennings Bryan's rejection of the Book of Ezekiel as deficient in the ideals of love because belonging to the Old Testament, was criticised yesterday by Rabbi Ephraim Frisch of the New Synagogue in his sermon on "Peace and Preparedness" at the new home of the congregation in West Eighty-sixth Street, near Central Park West.

"This is not Mr. Bryan's first misstatement of the ideals of the Old Testament," he said. "In his lecture, 'The Prince of Peace,' Mr. Bryan has asserted that the world 'love' is never found in the Old Testament. Every Sunday school chold knows that the noble exhortation, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy self,' is found in the book of Leviticus. Mr. Bryan insinuates that peace is alien to Old Testament ideals. Whence does the beautiful vision of the Messiaanic era, with the wild beasts pasturing with the domestic animals and a little child leading them come if not from the book of Isaiah, an Old Testament portion.

"But the sanity of the Hebrew Bible nowhere receives such striking evidence as in the fact that this masterly appeal for peace is not an appeal for peace at any price. The need for self-defense, individual and national, is recognized everywhere in the Hebrew Bible, more so than in the later dispensation, and in that respect the Old Testament ideals are more practical for twentieth century civilization. No wonder President Wilson turns to that great human document for support.

"Our nation must, while laboring earnestly for peace, beware of becoming an impotent pleader for a humanization of life. Our own security for the immediate future, as well as our ability to do more than appear as a supplicant for peace, demands that we be reasonably well prepared when the council to settle the present international discord meets."

GIVES BAD CHECKS, THEN ENDS HIS LIFE

Cotton Expert Leaves Letter Saying He Had Lost All Playing the Races.

ADVISED WIFE TO REMARRY

George F. Hartt Wrote to Her That He Would Find Suicide the Only Way Out.

Evidently fearing to face some "kited" checks that he expected would be returned unpaid yesterday, George F. Hartt, 27 years old, a cotton expert formerly employed by a Cotton Exchange firm in Manhattan, wrote a six-page letter to his wife, explaining that suicide was the "only way out," before he shot himself on Friday night in the bathroom of his home in South Sherman Street, near Mills Avenue, Morris Park, Queens. The letter was made public yesterday by Coroner Carl Voegel at Jamaica.

"I am too deeply in debt to get out of it," Hartt wrote to his wife in a steady, legible hand. "I have been kiting checks and losing money playing the races. For three weeks I have been thinking over the matter carefully, and what I am about to do seems to me the only way out. Some checks will be returned tomorrow. I cannot pay them. I am sorry I cannot leave you enough money to make them good, and I am even more sorry that I cannot leave enough to take care of you and 'Lovey.' Even the life insurance method proved unsuccessful."

"Lovey" was Hartt's pet name for his little daughter Helen, 18 months old, named after her mother, Mrs. Helen Murray Hartt. Two weeks ago, Mrs. Hartt said yesterday, her husband tried to take out additional life insurance and learned for the first time that he had heart trouble. He became despondent. He left a little insurance, and, in his letter, he told his wife what policies he had and how much each would bring.

"Use as little money as you can," was his advice, "and put the furniture in storage and go to board with some nice family."

He also gave directions for his own funeral, advising a certain undertaker who, he wrote, would give him a "good enough" burial for $125.

"I have been a financial failure," continued Hartt in the letter. "I have tried to think of a scheme to get enough money to pay my debts, but I cannot do it. Do not waste a tear drop over me. I am not worth it. If some good man says you attentions marry him and be happy. Try to forget me. The only happiness I have known in life has been during the four years that I have had the honor to be your husband.

"Be good to Lovey. God bless her little heart, for you know how deeply we love each other, and try and make her forget her no-account daddy, for I am afraid she will miss me for a while.

"Now, sweetheart, I must end, as the life of the lamp is flickering out.

"GEORGE."

When Mrs. Hartt found the letter on her husband's bureau after he shot himself she fainted at the opening paragraph, which was couched in endearing terms. Ambulance Surgeon Bernath Weiss of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, who was vainly trying to find some spark of life left in the still warm body of the suicide, left to revive her.

Until two months ago Hartt was employed as a cotton expert by Shearson, Hammill & Co. of Manhattan. He left them to open a hotel in Morris Park. This, apparently, did not prosper. The couple lived in an attractive, prettily furnished home. Hartt also said in his letter that he had been living beyond his income. Mrs. Hartt is 24 years old.

"If the man who called upon us last night renews his attentions, I advise you to accept him," Hartt wrote in another portion of his letter. The man was not named.

Hartt came home Friday night later than usual, and his wife was telephoning from the home of a neighbor to learn why he was delayed when the neighbor saw him. Mrs. Hartt hurried across the street, and, just as she entered the doorway, heard a shot from the bathroom. Running up, she opened the door and found her husband on the floor, a revolver beside him.

Skating Turnouts for the Newest "Divertissement" of Society.



FROM snow-capped St. Moritz in the Upper Engadine, Skating has belted the world as the fashionable winter sport of Aristocracy and Society.

First to forestall every dawning vogue in Smart Costuming, we proffer Skating turnouts of transcendent style and guarded rarity from stuffs befitting this most fashionable of pastimes.

For Outdoor Skating

Fur-trimmed Turnouts of Glace Kid, Suede, Satins, Velvets, Corduroys, Broadcloths, Velour de Laine and like sturdy materials.

For Indoor Skating

Fur-trimmed Turnouts of Chiffon, Silks, Laces and like soft, fluffy materials and combinations of velvet; high necked and long sleeved.

Skating Novelties

Skating Caps—Scarfs—Gauntlets—Oilskin Lined Bags—Leather Collarettes—All the accessories that complete a skater's turnout.

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FRESH FRUITS
Of finest quality. Steamer baskets a specialty. From $2.75 up.

PLUM PUDDINGS

Richardson & Robbins:—	each
1 lb. cans	.21
2 lb. cans	.41
3 lb. cans	.60
4 lb. cans	.75
Franco American:—	
1 lb. cans	.25
2 lb. cans	.45
3 lb. cans	.67
Anne Hathaway:—	
No. 1¼ bowls	1.25
No. 2 bowls	2.00
No. 3 bowls	3.00

MINCE MEAT

Oneida Community:—	
Quart Jars	.50
Quart Jars with brandy	.90
Gordon & Dilworth, Quart Jars	.65
Miss Martin's, Quart Jars	1.10
Miss North's, Quart Jars	.85
Heinz, 2 lb. Jars	.48

RAISINS

California, Seeded, 1 lb. cartons	.11
Malaga, Seeded, 1 lb. cartons	.22
Finest Malaga Clusters, 1lb. pkg.	.30
Nonpareil Malaga Clusters:—	
1 lb. fancy boxes	.42
2 lb. fancy boxes	.80
5½ lb. wood boxes	1.75

CURRANTS

Cleaned, 1 lb. cartons	.15

CANDIED PEELS lb.

Citron Glace	.20
Lemon Glace	.20
Orange Glace	.20

CRANBERRIES lb.

Finest quality	.10

FRUITS IN BRANDY jar

Peaches, Miss Martin's	1.75
Peaches, Miss North's	1.60
Peaches, Gordon & Dilworth's	1.10

COFFEES

At unequaled Prices

	per lb.
MARACAIBO Special selection	.19
PLAZA A superior blend of selected coffees	.22
FAVORITA Our famous blend. Superior to coffees usually sold at 35c.	.28
JAVA AND MOCHA Finest quality	.38

TEAS

of fragrance and fine flavor

India and Ceylon, per lb. pkg.	.50	.60	
½ lb. pkg.	.28	.35	
Orange Pekoe Ceylon, Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.60	.80
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.35	.45
English Breakfast, Per lb. Pkg.	.60	.75	.90
½ lb. Pkg.	.33	.40	.50
Formosa Oolong, Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.75	1.00
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.40	.55

SUGAR each

Fine Granulated, 5 lb. bags	.29
25 lb. bags	1.45
Crystal Domino, half size pieces 2 lb. cartons	.18
Crystal Domino, 5 lb. cartons	.42

MAPLE SYRUP, Vermont each

Pint bottles...27 Quart bottles	.50
½ gal. cans	.70

SAUSAGES lb.

Jones Dairy Farm, 1 lb. pkgs.	.32
Deerfoot Farm, 1 lb. pkgs.	.27

SCOTCH WHISKIES bot.

Glenlivet, P. & T.	1.20
Very old Glenlivet, P. & T.	1.50
Oldest and Finest Glenlivet, P. & T.	2.10
Oldest and Finest Glenlivet, P. & T., in stone jugs	2.35
Black & White	1.25
Haig & Haig ★★★	1.20
Haig & Haig ★★★★★	1.50
King William IV.	1.50
Johnnie Walker, Red Label	1.25
Usher's Special Reserve	1.15
King George IV	1.20
McCallum's Perfection	1.60
Dawson's Old Curio	2.00

CALIFORNIA SHERRY gal.

1 Gallon Jars	1.05
Superior Old, 1 Gallon Jars	1.55

SHERRY WINES—Imported

	gal.	doz.	bot.
Topas	3.33	9.24	.82
Pemartin Brut	3.83	10.74	.92
Garvey	4.33	11.74	1.02
Oloroso	5.33	14.74	1.27
Imperial	6.33	16.74	1.52
Amontillado	6.33	16.74	1.52

Guinness's Foreign Extra Stout

Bottled and matured by Park & Tilford

Bottles, per dozen... 1.40
Splits, per dozen.... .95

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Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or, as follows:

Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . . $16.50
Cap . . $2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22
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ALSO FEATURING

DUVETYNE COATS the new full flare model, with large chin collar of natural raccoon, lined throughout with Skinner's satin..... **19.75**

Music for Tired Men

TO belittle the joys of music and to scoff at its devotees, has long been the habit of many business men whose passion for material gains has blunted their sensibilities and blinded them to the wealth of heavenly enjoyment obtainable from music.

Greater mistake could not be made. The cultured musician should be one of the most envied of men.

The mental refreshment and genuine pleasure that come from playing or listening to good music is a revelation.

A well-known editor, who, like others of his kind, had been accustomed to look upon music as "foolishness," was invited to visit the home of a friend who owned a fine Kranich & Bach Player Piano. The editor asked to be excused because he was tired and brain-weary, but finally agreed to come.

After playing several of the lighter classics, the friend induced the editor to sit down and try the instrument himself. Schubert's "Serenade" was the selection chosen, and the friend took particular pains to explain the circumstances under which the composition was written and what the music was intended to portray.

The editor was fascinated. The possibilities of telling a story in music had never occurred to him before, and he played the "Serenade" over and over again, striving each time to make it more realistic. He was easily induced to play other selections, and it was after eleven o'clock when he left the house with his mind thoroughly rested, his nerves quieted, and thanking his friend for a most enjoyable evening.

Anyone who will try can learn to appreciate and love good music. You middle-aged men who scoff at music do not realize the years of pleasure you have missed.

Music is both inspiring and diverting. It soothes the troubled spirit, brings higher, nobler thoughts, puts us in accord with the harmony that is in all Nature, and makes us happier, better men.

Listen to the thrilling notes of the thrush, or the song of the nightingale. What would be their life without music? Into their hearts the God of nature has put love of harmony, just as He has put it into the hearts of men. Pity the stubbornness of men who refuse this heavenly gift.

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"And the night shall be filled with music, and the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently steal away."—*Longfellow.*

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 14, 1915.

WHAT IS HE FIGHTING FOR?

The HOHENZOLLERN cannot, dare not, tell his people the purposes of the war into which they plunged at his command. He suppresses the newspaper that had the hardihood to demand an answer to the question, "What are we fighting for?" Bereft of sense and reason by his mad ambition or by the awful guilt that weighs upon him, no longer taking thought of motive or of aim, he is whirled along upon the torrent of German blood, of the world's blood, poured out in the stupendous conflict. His is not the conqueror's privilege "to sit and muse upon the fearful ruin he has wrought," for victory is as yet unwon, not in his power to achieve; nor can he pause to tell why he fights. He cannot speak the truth about it, for candid confession would end the war and end him.

"One would have thought," says the Berlin paper Vorwärts, that the statesmen of the Powers at war might after fifteen months "have been able "to tell the nations why they are "shedding their blood, what objects "they have before them, and what "the prize is for which they are striv-"ing."

But instead of all this we have nothing but phrases like "defense of the Fatherland," "freedom and justice" and "Kultur," phrases which mean nothing today. They are simply words, nothing more.

Does it not really appear as if these statesmen of all parties feared to betray their plans?

It is not France and England alone who veil the conditions of peace, for the German Government is just as reserved. Whenever it has expressed itself regarding the objects of this war it confined itself to phrases, which, however suitable they be for firing enthusiasm into soldiers about to make an attack, nevertheless are wanting of the necessary clearness.

We like to have regard for Germany's intentions. For twelve months we have been listening to what is not true. Surely we cannot be taken amiss if we express a desire to hear once what is true and what the German Government really considers as its object in this war.

For this Vorwärts is suppressed, not for the first time. The imperial mind must not be vexed by questions, for truthful answers would open the seeing eye where loyalty now blinds, and the German people would then understand that they are fighting not their own battle, but their mad master's. Vorwärts plainly knows, men here and there in Germany, and in increasing numbers, are beginning to see, what the world outside has from the beginning seen, that WILHELM II. is fighting not in the cause of Germany, but for the Hohenzollern cause. Defense of the Fatherland, when the Fatherland was under no threat of attack? Freedom and justice, when it was in denial of freedom and justice that the Emperor's Government decreed war and withstood all appeals for peace? Kultur, a word become more odious than any other in all the languages spoken on earth since the world has learned that its true meaning is not organized national efficiency in good works, but conquest, subjugation, the extinction of liberty, and the domination of Prussian militarism? Vorwärts is right. These words "mean nothing today," and on every tongue that speaks them they have been a lie from the first. It was not for the Fatherland, for no principle of freedom and justice, not for the national existence of Germany that his Imperial Majesty began the war and still carries it on, but for his own existence, for his crown, for the freedom of the HOHENZOLLERN to mold and use Germany for the perpetration and aggrandizement of his house.

It is 500 years since the first HOHENZOLLERN went among the savages of Prussia and made them German "in hide and hair," as TREITSCHKE puts it. Prussia has advanced as the world has moved forward, and German unity has seen and favored the wonderful development of a great people. But that imperious will at the top has centred all growth and increase upon one object of brute force, the creation of a State armed, mighty, irresistible for conquest, seizure and expansion over all coveted parts of the globe, not as the national interest might demand, but as the central will decreed, and in rough disregard of all just titles to ownership. Not the spirit of the enlightened and peace-loving FREDERICK, the father whom he despised, but the spirit of BISMARCK magnified in ruthlessness, diminished in foresight and capacity, has dwelt in the bosom of WILLIAM II. A sterile ambition has urged him on, as sterile as NAPOLEON'S dream of Europe at his feet, its crowned kings daily renewing allegiance before his throne. The German genius would have advanced Germany to a foremost place among nations without the Hohenzollern guidance. The energies of the great people would have built up an enduring prosperity, and they would never have forfeited the place they won nor wrecked the structure reared by their toil as he has done in a war of which Germany will bear the scars and the sorrows for a century, even if she ever regains what has been lost. He trained the Germans for war and in war they rush to their ruin. Could there be a more awful proof, not of the futility only, but of the wickedness, the blighting, deadly consequences of the Hohenzollern State policy, a nightmare aspiration of greatness that brings to destruction the edifice it would rear?

The Kaiser could end the war in a day by a renunciation that would be the only possible atonement he could make in this world for the appalling calamities he has brought upon it. It would be an unheard-of act of contrition, the most momentous donning of the sackcloth men ever saw, but his abasement would give life to millions now doomed to death on the future battlefields of his war. For his crown and sceptre, for the Hohenzollern house, the Prussian idea, fools' baubles all, he fights on, drains his Empire of its life blood, prolongs its hideous carnage, sustaining the spirit of his weary troops, of his people in the shadow of famine, with blasphemous assurances that GOD is with him and them in what he calls the defense of the nation's existence.

As the warring nations from day to day give new and alarming signs of the awful strain and suffering, the mountain of guilt on his shoulders towers up until it overtops all the measures and systems for the visitation of the divine wrath that the sternest theologians have ever dared to formulate. England groans under billions of new debt, yet the daily costs increase and her statesmen speak openly of approaching exhaustion, while conscription is in sight to supplement the levies patriotism has yielded. But if Britain, with its vastly greater wealth, grows faint, what must be the state of Germany? It can no longer be concealed. Prices risen to double or treble the level of peace times, bread riots, imperial assumption of control over supplies and prices of foodstuffs, tell the story too plainly. Lessened production and the no longer derided blockade are doing their sure work. There is exultation over the success of bond issues, but the bonds are paid for in paper, and when paper becomes the Treasury's reliance the volume of it must ceaselessly swell until the end comes. We are told that Germany is secure against financial collapse because she is sustained by her own ample resources, because she incurs no debt that must be paid abroad, for the Government obligations are sold to her own people. What is the share of the great mass of German people in this investment transaction? Does the paper interest on the bonds go into the hands of the millions of soldiers in the trenches? Does it go to the women with shawls over their heads who break the grocer's windows in their struggle to get bread and milk for their hungry children, who are made to desist from disorder by reminders that the penalties for rioting are fines they could never pay, imprisonment that would doom their children to starvation? There is no delusion about it outside of Germany. The question put to the Government by Vorwärts shows that within the Empire the truth is coming near to general recognition.

Two million Prussians killed or maimed, a million men of the other German States slain or wounded, all Europe drenched in blood, its fair fields that once yielded harvests for men's sustenance now become by acres and thousands of acres places of hasty sepulture—all this is guilt too monstrous to be expiated. DANTE'S "bollor vermiglio," that stream of boiling blood in the Seventh Circle that sufficed for the penance of ALEXANDER and fierce DIONYSIUS—but no, even that terrible imagination would have drawn back from the contemplation of a nether world fate fit to be decreed as the punishment of these crimes against GOD and man, and the Florentine would have cast from him an impotent pen.

Paris is well worth a mass, said HENRY IV., as he professed conversion to the faith of Rome. Leaving the soul's repose quite out of the question as a matter beyond our finite ken, is not Europe worth saving? The lives of millions, the sparing of women's sorrow and orphans' tears, the arrest of human civilization in its dreadful backward slide toward the abyss of primitive savagery, would this be too dearly bought by the diminishment of one crowned head, the renunciation of one man's barren aspirations? Peace would come, and peace without sequels of vindictiveness, if WILLIAM II. would tell his people what he is really fighting for and that the things he fights for are not worth the cost to them.

MR. M'CALL SHOULD RESIGN.

Former Supreme Court Justice EDWARD E. MCCALL, now Chairman of the First District Public Service Commission, should resign that office at once. The old, defiant, office holder's principle of not resigning "under fire" will, if followed by Mr. MCCALL, avail him nothing. His defense, however skillful, adroit, or bold before the Governor against the charges of misconduct in office and neglect of duty made by the Thompson Legislative Committee, will avail him nothing. Even dismissal of the charges by Mr. WHITMAN would avail Chairman MCCALL nothing. A man is unwise to cling to public office when he has lost public confidence. His usefulness is gone. All the resolution and pugnacity he may display is wasted. An official distrusted by the public cannot serve it satisfactorily. His resignation is the sole service that he can render.

The public mind is made up as to Chairman MCCALL. Without entering into details that have been published from day to day, without rigor of judgment, without passing judgment, it is enough to say that a certain delicacy of feeling and action, an avoidance of even the appearance of impropriety, a high standard of official conduct, the absolute divorce of private and public interest, are justly expected of officials. Especially in the post of Mr. MCCALL, where so many and conflicting great questions of property and public use, of individual or corporative advantage, arise, where so many tangles of political and pecuniary interrelation have to be unwound, a breath of suspicion, a shadow of doubt, is fatal. There are temperaments incapable of appreciating these refinements of conduct. The public appreciates them. The public resents the known absence of them in a conspicuous public servant.

We make no accusation against Chairman MCCALL, or, rather, accuse him of nothing worse than honest adherence to the Tammany notion of official behavior. We merely state the undeniable fact that the public, with reason or without reason, has lost faith in him. He should recognize the state of the public mind. He should give up his place. To hold on to it desperately as long as he can—and that may not be long—is but to reillustrate an unfortunate temperamental want of sensitiveness.

THE FRENCH TRADE COMMISSION.

The visit of the French Trade Commission to this country is of the largest interest and importance to American agriculture, trade, and industry. This body, composed of distinguished experts, the Secretary of the Appropriations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, a representative of the Crédit Français, delegates of the French spinning industry, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce, official spokesmen, in short, of French agriculture, banking, commerce, and industry, are here on behalf of the French Government to observe conditions, to inspect the chief industrial and agricultural centres, to meet notable men of business and the professions, and to arrange for the spending of a goodly number of French millions in the United States.

The French labor supply is short, on account of the war, and will be short after the war. The losses of population in a nation where the birth-rate has long been deplored by economists and patriots will make necessary the employment of machinery on a much larger, on some approach to the American, scale. Hand labor has survived in France to an extent long unknown here. An intensification and enlargement of machine labor must take its place.

Besides, many existing factories, and all the destroyed factories when they are restored, must be supplied with the most modern machinery. Ruined and damaged cities must be rebuilt. An enormous work of industrial reconstruction must be undertaken at the close of the war. The commission will order some American machinery before leaving this country. But its labors are to continue for five years or more. One of its purposes is to strengthen trade relations between the United States and France. Its announced intention is to buy of Americans "the machinery "and material for rebuilding the in-"dustries of France."

An immense opportunity for American manufacturers. Asoording to M. MAURICE DAMOUR of the commission, France has been in the habit of spending some $160,000,000 in Germany "for machinery alone." It will be some years, it is like to be many years, before Frenchmen will care to return to that habit. That much they offer to America, and they will buy a great deal more of us when commerce comes back to something like its usual state and channels. In fact, they expect to turn into American pockets a fat share of the savings of one of the thriftiest folk on earth. American machinery for the revival of French manufactures is to displace for a time foreign bonds as an investment of the sou hoarders. Much, very much, France offers America, but there must be two to the bargain. Only in the Chinese-walled, heaven-high protected State of the fanatics of the American Protective League and the Home Market Club can you sell and not buy. If the French purchase our goods we must purchase theirs.

There are indispensable things, such as dyestuffs, which we must learn to make. The war has taught us the economic danger of depending upon one nation or any nation for supplies vital to any industry. But as a rule it is an economic mistake to make here what can be made better and more cheaply abroad. Yet France is not contemplating competition with our industries. She is to spend a lot of money on our products. She invites us to buy certain products of her instead of Germany, just as she will substitute American for German machinery. Here is no question of neutrality or of friendship, which has no part in business. It is a matter of obvious give-and-take, of trade relations that are an inevitable corollary of the war.

Those who are alarmed by the absurd prominence given to the munition and other war orders, those who dread lest American commerce should not be "stabilized," forget how great a business the rebuilding after the war will bring to the only country in a condition to do it. The mere item of agricultural machinery will be stupendous. Russia's demands alone will be very great. And although the development of her industries has been difficult and she must remain predominantly agricultural, her industrial needs will also be great. Over much of Europe, outside of Great Britain, replacement and restoration will be the imminent task of nations. It is for the United States to do what service it can in such a situation and to take all the advantage it can get out of such a situation so long as it lasts.

MIMNERMUS IN RALEIGH.

The Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS's Raleigh News and Observer is "a little careless about fire." It burns up every now and then, as a tribute to its own brilliancy. It is a pleasure to say that, risen as usual from its pyre, and occupying temporary quarters, this trusty and well-beloved institution of Tarheelia is as straight as a trivet and as hearty as health. The pages are a little black, but comely. The local news is copious. The editorial articles are sound. The advertisements are interesting. And where, outside of the Old North State and The News and Observer, could a paper, revived, like the alchemist's rose, from its own ashes, come up with a quotation from MIMNERMUS leading its editorial page? Fire had better give Mr. DANIELS up. He is a sea lord. What chance has Vulcan against Neptune?

THE TIMES greets with a glad heart and hand its restored, indomitable contemporary in Raleigh.

"LET'S TO BILLIARDS."

"Let's to billiards," exclaims SHAKESPEARE'S Cleopatra to Charmian in one of her uncertain moods and with that splendidly anachronistic spirit so becoming in the creation of a great poet, for Antony's Queen of Egypt knew nothing about billiards, as indeed, apart from all other reasons, might be inferred from her suggestion of a game when she is in a state of nervous distemper. Cleopatra could not have hit the first object ball on the occasion to which we refer. But we may flatter ourselves that we know something of billiards, in our day and generation, thanks particularly to the wonderful development of three-ball carroms under the influence of SCHAEFER and IVES in the already-storied past, and the remarkable skill of some of our contemporary players, of whom Mr. HOPPE is the unbeaten and still advancing leader. So we may well say, "Let's to billiards," on our own account, on the eve of an experimental tournament, designed as it seems to give five other players of skill and renown a reasonably fair chance in competition with HOPPE. That young man is supreme in balkline billiards, whether 18.2, 18.1, or 14.1, so long as he meets any other experts in the field on even chances. For the approaching tournament the easiest of these three games has been chosen, except that the anchor box has been somewhat enlarged to increase the difficulty of such rail playing as is permitted, and HOPPE is handicapped as to SUTTON in the ratio of 500 strokes to 400, while SLOSSON and YAMADA will have the advantage of 125 strokes, and the two remaining players, JOSEPH MAYER and the youthful Iowan, WELKER COCKRAN, will be still more favored. Thus there is theoretically a fair chance for any one of Mr. HOPPE's opponents, in the fifteen games, to win the prize.

As an exhibition, this particular variety of balkline billiards is generally more interesting than the more difficult varieties. It may be said, also, that Mr. HOPPE's chances of making runs of 400 or so are measurably increased by the choice of 18.2, while the alteration of the anchor box into a perfect square with seven-inch sides may tend to embarrass some of the other players more than it will disturb him. In other words, in any billiard contest in which this extraordinary player takes part his chance of winning must be greater than that of any of his associates, and if one of them turns out to be the winner this time, the glory of the achievement will be all the greater. Predictions, however, are always fallible, and if HOPPE's triumph were assured there would be no tournament. In the circumstances, it will serve brilliantly to open a season which promises to be of unusual interest to all who make billiards a study, and a good study it is, an avocation refreshing alike to mind and body. No mathematician derides billiards. No advocate of physical culture should give it the cold shoulder. It affords training for the eye and the mind; the good player is worth watching even by one who has no skill of his own with the cue. Verily, they can work marvels with the cue. This Winter the Frenchman, CASSIGNOL, said to be the most competent billiard player his nation has produced, which is saying a great deal for him, and a Hungarian expert named ADORJAN are expected to exhibit their skill here, and they will be welcome; for, if of old it was considered illjudged to sneer at beer and skittles, how much worse judgment it is nowadays to neglect the good influence of modern billiards, which, by the way, is associated in no way with beer.

ART NOTES.

An Interesting Show of Newark Posters—People's Art Guild.

The Newark celebration posters on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries are sixty-four in number, having been selected from the 143 that were exhibited in Newark. It is an interesting show and rich in lessons for the inexperienced. The ideal poster tells its story at a glance, is well drawn, salient, strong, and harmonious in color, accomplished in craftsmanship, with as much attention paid to the lettering as to the rest of the design, and fresh in inspiration. Of course, none of the examples in the present collection comes up to this ideal, but a number rather closely approach it. The winner of the $1,000 prize is not a very striking piece of work. The artist, Adolf Treidler, has had the idea of showing "Robert Treat directing the landing of the founders of Newark" and has placed a figure in Pilgrim's costume in the foreground, with downward-pointing hand, to represent Treat, while the city is indicated in the background, and a couple of founders landing.

While this is a perfectly good historical and literary idea, it presupposes knowledge of Newark's history on the part of the public to which it is addressed. As such knowledge could not be supposed to exist in the minds of the majority a compromise is made in the form of an explanatory legend, always a point of weakness in poster art. Furthermore, as the City of Newark in all its present glory was the pièce de resistance in the feast, it was inept to place its name in a weak red on a white ground, so that practically every other feature of the design is more prominent. These defects are poster defects pure and simple. As an illustration with text the work is agreeable and nicely executed.

The second prize went to a charming drawing of a carnival scene by Helen Dryden, with a background of ships and buildings in pale colors. Again as a poster the work offers occasion for criticism. The lettering is clear and strongly contrasted with the background, as it should be, but six or seven different varieties of lettering are used in the simple announcement of the anniversary occasion, including the villainous italic.

The third prize was given to the design preferred by the public, and this design is not yet on the walls. According to the reproduction in a Newark paper, it is a handsome symbolic figure standing on the winged Wheel of Fortune. The idea is conventional, but the spacing is good and the lettering is clear. The public in this case knew what it liked from familiarity with this type of symbol. The second popular choice is a poster which shows a group of Indians peering down on a Newark street. A legend on the rock sustaining them reads, "The Spirit of Progress," and the fact that the spot indicated is "America's Busiest Corner" is also explained. The street is photographically drawn, the colors are weak, and the choice probably is due to the local appeal of a recognizable street portrait. The third popular choice goes to a poster that fulfills poster requirements without compromise, although with no high degree of originality. A man and woman in Pilgrim costume are seen against a blue background looking down on a bright city of crowded streets. The lettering is yellow on black, simple and definite in style.

Among the remaining examples are a number showing intelligent thought and good taste, as well as skill. A very handsome stage set is thrown into placard form by Frank J. Zimmerman. Between parted gray curtains are seen a black tree against an intense blue; in front of the dark mass of the tree are the slim branches of a white sapling. The lettering below, black on white, is strong and well designed. What the picture has to do with the Newark celebration remains to be learned from the remarkable catalogue which is to be published with the stories of the designs told by the artists.

The People's Art Guild.

An exhibition of art is to open at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, Nov. 21. It will include work by Henri, Bellows, Berlin, Mager, Marin, Hartley, Lawson, Beal, Kroll, Olinsky, Davey, Stuart, Dow, Kenneth H. Miller, Walkowitz, Halpert, Zorach, Sloan, Jerome Myers, and others. Simultaneously several smaller exhibitions will be opened by the Guild in several Neighborhood Houses in different parts of the town, and lectures will be arranged periodically in connection with the exhibitions. The Guild was organized about a year ago for the "socialization" of art and "consequent broadening of its scope and patronage." It is now active in several Neighborhood Houses.

The Beizalel Exhibition.

The Belzalel School of Handicrafts of Jerusalem is holding an exhibition of hand-made articles ranging from rugs to buttons at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. The exhibition is a small one in comparison with that held last year at the Madison Square Garden, but the standard of workmanship is no less high. A group of the ivory plaques carved by Professor Boris Schatz, the Principal of the school, is an interesting feature of the exhibition. The workers in the school enter as untrained students and they are paid wages from the start. The activities of the school include carpet and tapestry weaving, silver and copper work, basketry, lace making, and embroidery. The designs are original and many of them are drawn from the fauna and flora of the country about Jerusalem. All the money gained from the sale of the work in this country will be sent direct to the school to improve its equipment and increase its resources.

Exhibitions.

An exhibition of the work of Bryson Burroughs will be open at the Public Library, Newark, until Dec. 6. An exhibition of paintings by Thalia Millett is in the lower room of the Macbeth Galleries, and will continue until Nov. 27. The exhibition of "Art Associated with the Child," to be held under the auspices of the Art Alliance of America, will open at the former Blakeslee Galleries on Monday, Nov. 29, continuing until Dec. 13. Notice is given that intending exhibitors who have not filled in their application blanks and mailed them to the Secretary of the Art Alliance should do so at once. All articles to be submitted should be in on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 22 and 23. An exhibition of etchings by Anders Zorn opens Monday at the Hahlo Galleries.

RUMBLES OF DISCONTENT.

Concern Shown by Citizens Over the Policy of Inaction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me, in view of the statement of the former Consul General of Austria-Hungary to various posts in this country, and the complete information in possession of the United States authorities regarding the system of spies which Germany has established in this country, that the time is ripe for some drastic action on the part of our Government. Surely the officials at Washington cannot afford much longer to remain indifferent to the wholesale destruction of factories, bridges, ships, and the fomentation of strikes such as we have been experiencing.

All of these demonstrations seem to be directly traceable to the Consuls for Germany and Austria-Hungary and their military assistants.

Why could not the President demand the recall from this country of every Consul, Vice Consul, and Consular employe of both Austria-Hungary and Germany, as well as the respective military attaches? This is within his power, and would have the effect of breaking the ring organized and operating under these officials, and designed to work havoc among our industries. Then let Congress pass a law obliging all aliens within the boundaries of the United States and its possessions to register and to travel from one locality to another only on permission of the authorities; as is done in many European countries. By this means the movements of those liable to cause such troubles as we are experiencing could be regulated.

W. E. AUGHINBAUGH, M. D.
New York, Nov. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will our country remain in its state of altruistic self-sufficiency until the mint at Philadelphia accidentally catches fire, or will they have to set bombs under the White House to make our Government realize that we are living over a Vesuvius? The powers that be are surely aware of what is being done right in broad daylight, so to speak. Why cannot something actually be done to crush the traitorous and venomous serpent's head wherever it may appear? God knows I love this country and would rather die than see it made the laughing stock of the world. If we are too proud to fight, will our pride allow us to be made ridiculous? Let us have peace! yes, but within our borders first. WESTON CHESTER.

New York, Nov. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the event that the State Department decides to enter upon a discussion of the submarine campaign with the Austrian Government—a discussion which will undoubtedly follow the same general lines as already laid down in our notes with Germany—I desire to suggest a measure of economy. Of each note let three or four carbon copies be made, leaving blank spaces at the top for filling in the name of the Government to which the communication is addressed. Then, when the submarines, having given up the use of the German and later the Austrian flag, begin the same operations of drowning women and children while flying the Turkish and Bulgarian flags, our State Department will have all prepared a set of notes which may be dispatched one by one to the Government which next demands our literary attentions.

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Auburndale, Mass., Nov. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"We ought to protest most vigorously and promptly in the name of humanity against this deed of diabolical savagery."

That is it exactly and applies in no other case in this war as fittingly as to the Barralong horror, the facts of which come to us in the form of sworn statements by American citizens. What, if anything, has our Government done in the way of a protest, at least against the use of our flag as a ruse by a belligerent to commit plain murder?

GEORGE F. KISTER,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is time that mercenary motives be put aside; it is time that racial distinction be forgot; it is time that crimes and creeds and tongues be tossed into one melting pot and emerge as one, strong in the common brotherhood of man. Let the peaceful peoples of the earth rise up and demand of their heads that they unite for the purpose of registering a protest at this crime against mankind, this crime that is making of the world a place too terrible for mortal to dwell upon, a crime that is wrecking commerce, progress, killing those finer things that God has willed shall spring up in the footsteps of man, that is robbing children of their fathers, that is wrecking homes, that is bathing the world in tears.

The horror of the Ancona is only another to add to the list in which is the Lusitania. Is the list still to grow? Is standing aside in speechless awe at such outrages the way to put them down? Must we see small nations crushed because they are weak? Does not bleeding Belgium call to those of us who are onlookers in this great crime against humanity to speak as men, as individuals, as nations against the madness that has set back the progress of the world thousands of years, that has brought desolation and woe today to the fields where the harvest should be upspringing?

This is not war, it is murder, and the hour has struck when in the name of the common brotherhood of man all nations at peace should demand an accounting, when all nations at peace should stand beside the struggles against the invaders and say: "Not a step further, or you die."

Humanity demands that "neutrality" cease. Can not a war-mad country be made to say for what she is fighting? Has she ever been asked to set down her reasons, for the consideration of other nations? As all nations are affected by the carnage, have they not a right to know, have they not a right to weigh matters to learn if the cause be just? MODESTE HANNIS JORDAN.

New York, Nov. 12, 1915.

FORGIVENESS.

Forgive you? For what?—that you turned me
To look at the stars?
When, bitterly, harshly, you spurned me,
You wrested the bars
From my soul; and I staggered forth weeping,
Unable to see
At the first—so long I'd been sleeping—
That lo, I was free!

You goaded me—flayed me—till, bleeding,
I woke:—oh, 'twas pain!
My eyes throbbed with light-stabs, unheeding
The glorious gain.
And, stunned by the blow that had felled me,
I cried—e'en though saved—
For the prison in which you had held me,
A captive enslaved.

The world says you wronged me:—how badly
Men see, at the best!
They read but the surface, and sadly
Deny all the rest;
With Heaven's treasure-mine for the taking,
They pity the while,
And marvel my heart is not breaking,
Appalled at my smile.

Forgive you? why, almost I love you
For dealing the blow
That made me look past and above you,
Where beacon-lights glow!
You freed my caged spirit for living;
And so, even yet,
I thank you:—there's naught for forgiving—
Nor would I forget.

VELEYN POWELL.

THE INSTINCT FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

Its Absence Among Our Merchants Is the Chief Reason Why So Many Fail to Seize the Opportunities Offered by Latin America.

By H. GARDNER MCKERROW.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opportunity created by the present unfortunate conditions in Europe for a permanent development of American commercial interests in foreign countries, and particularly in those of South America, is generally admitted to be an exceptional one, affording a situation which is not likely to occur again. Commercial associations have debated the question and passed enthusiastic resolutions setting forth what ought to be done; Pan-American meetings have been held revealing a readiness, even an eagerness, on the part of the nations south of us to come into closer commercial relations with us; special agents of the Government have traveled up and down the country pointing out to American manufacturers opportunities which are being literally thrown at our merchants; and yet the movement lags, and to the average American merchant and manufacturer foreign trade is still an unrealized iridescent dream.

The fact is that the present generation of American business men lack the fundamental requisite to take full advantage of the opportunities offered—the instinct for foreign trade. For so long a time have they been nourished on the doctrine of this country's self-sufficiency and commercial isolation, that they are unable to think internationally. They have not realized the axiomatic truth of the law of supply and demand, that the exclusion of the foreigner from this market by restrictive tariffs carries with it the inevitable corollary of our exclusion from the foreigner's market; that an effort on our part to sell goods on the foreigner's market necessarily involves a willingness on our part to take from the foreigner a corresponding amount of what he has to sell, be it raw materials or manufactured goods.

No permanent foreign trade has ever been built up on any other basis than this, as far as general commerce is concerned, outside of specialties. Yet it is still the belief of many American business men—I had almost said the majority—that while still holding the foreigner at arm's length we can gain a footing on his market; that we can ship goods freely to him for which he will pay in cash; and that a so-called "balance of trade in our favor" is a condition greatly to be desired.

Perhaps the recent dislocation of the sterling exchange market, and what it may involve, will serve to enlighten these somewhat provincial gentlemen that foreign trade cannot be one-sided, and cannot be permanently paid for in cash.

Another thing that our merchants have not fully realized as yet is that the South American merchant cannot be hustled into doing business in our time-honored American fashion, but must be lived with and understood, his friendship and confidence must be gained and cultivated, and his methods of doing business must be studied and sympathetically assimilated.

The writer met a very energetic and enthusiastic gentleman a few months ago who was about to start on a trip to South America in behalf of several American firms, which, having a praiseworthy desire to secure a share of the trade which was being involuntarily abandoned by Germany, had pooled their issues, and had engaged him for the purpose. His proposed itinerary was almost pathetic in its vigor and simplicity. A week in Rio de Janeiro, two or three days in Montevideo, a week in Buenos Aires; then across the mountains for a week in Valparaiso, a brief stop in Arequipa and Iquique, a week in Lima, and presto! back in San Francisco and "God's own country," (as he expressed it) before you knew it. Deluded enthusiast! He did not realize that, with such plans, and with such a provincial attitude of mind, he might as well have gone down to the Battery and thrown his expense money into the North River.

Apart from the fundamental questions of adequate banking arrangements and proper facilities for the shipment of goods from this country, the former of which is now being worked out with much promise of success by certain New York banks, and the latter of which will be gradually provided for as the growth of the business justifies it, there are many ways in which the general co-operation of the merchants and manufacturers themselves is essential, and in connection with these I should like to make two suggestions.

It is doubtful, perhaps, if the present generation of our business men can be taught to fully grasp the opportunities of this foreign trade and learn the lessons which such a radical change of their ingrained commercial training and ideas would involve, but the next generation can be taught to do it.

It would be perfectly feasible for our colleges, in the course of their curricula having to do with commercial questions and political economy, to give special attention to the requirements of foreign trade; to teach not only the commercial Spanish and Portuguese, by means of which business must be done in such countries as the Argentine Republic and Brazil, but the methods and customs which must be understood; the handling of foreign credits, and the needs of the South American markets as to character of goods, methods of packing and shipment, and so forth. Such students as desire to be interested in foreign trade could take such a special course in foreign commerce, and by the time they were ready to take their places in the business world they would be far better equipped, with broader ideas, and a more intelligent outlook on foreign peoples and conditions than their rathers will ever acquire.

The question of scientific packing, so well understood by German and English manufacturers, insuring as it does a minimum of breakage and loss in transit, could very properly become a part of the work of our manual training and vocational schools. An expert packer commands good wages in Germany and England, and it constitutes a trade in itself which is comparatively unknown in this country. It is not a question of getting a case and packing into it as much as it will hold, more or less regardless of the security of the contents, but each case and package is specially designed and built for its contents, and these are so adjusted and secured that there is the smallest possible chance of their becoming loose in transit, while at the same time the dimensions are so regulated as to insure the easiest possible handling into and from the holds of ships and at the destination of the goods. It has been one of the most common causes of complaint on the part of our Consuls located in South America and the East that American manufacturers show a complete indifference to the specified requirements of foreign customers as to the sizes and weights of packages, and insist on packing and shipping their goods according to their own customs and ideas without reference to the special conditions they have to meet in foreign countries.

When these points, and many others allied in character to them, are fully learned by our American manufacturers and merchants, then, and not until then, will this country take its place in the foreign markets of the world.

H. GARDNER MCKERROW.

POSTMASTER MORGAN

Should Not Be Displaced to Make Room for a "Deserving Democrat."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is any truth in the rumor that Postmaster E. M. Morgan, when his commission expires in December, is to be superseded by a "deserving Democrat" who has had no experience with Post Office business, the people and newspapers of this town should get busy and voice a protest which will be heard and heeded in Washington.

It is, perhaps, not too much to assert that Mr. Morgan is the most efficient Postmaster New York has ever had—efficient because trained in the business from the ground up. No matter what his politics may be, he should be retained. The service will suffer greatly if he is displaced by an untrained man.

Previous to his elevation to the Postmastership he had been the guide of more than one political Postmaster. No one having business with the Post Office, even in Van Cott's time, could fail to observe that Morgan was the power behind the throne—the pilot to whom every one looked for instructions.

No matter what the politicians want, New York business men need Mr. Morgan, and a movement for his retention should be started at once. M. T. RICHARDSON CO.

New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

Dr. Ettinger Corrects Dr. Wile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from Dr. Ira S. Wile, a member of the Board of Education, appeared in your issue of Nov. 11. Among other things in this letter, Dr. Wile says that "in my remarks I stated that religious instruction is not peculiar to the Gary plan, but that it also exists and is utilized under the Ettinger plan." The inference is that religious instruction exists and is utilized under the Ettinger plan in the same way that it exists and is utilized under the Gary plan.

Permit me to state that this is not the case. Religious instruction has never been made a part of the program under the Ettinger plan before school hours, during school hours, or after school hours. Before school hours or after school hours parents can dispose of the time of their children, but the school is not made a co-ordinating factor in any plan which programs its children for religious instruction. W. L. ETTINGER,

Associate City Superintendent in Charge of Vocational and Prevocational Work.

New York, Nov. 13, 1915.

Cleaning Streets with Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the medium of your paper may I call attention to the way in which the streets of New York are cleaned at the present time? For some months past I have observed that the "White Wings" were conspicuous by their absence, and instead of having the streets swept a hose is turned on, the result being slippery, smeary streets. In the morning, no matter how fine the day, the road is swimming with water, and as the streets have not been swept the filth is scattered in every direction. Last evening in Waverly Place and lower Fifth Avenue I saw three horses lying on the road, and when the unfortunate animals tried to regain their footing their feet slipped and they staggered and tumbled down again in their endeavors to gain a firm footing. The streets had been flooded with water shortly before, and as they had not been swept, slime was the result.

Surely something can be done to improve such conditions, for the sake of the poor horses if not for pedestrians. A. C. HENRY.

New York, Nov. 9, 1915.

AN IMMIGRANT'S NEWS.

Why American Newspapers Should Be the First Ones He Reads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the communication by the editor of the Detroit Hungarian News relative to foreign language newspapers, one may admit that possibly an immigrant may obtain a somewhat speedier knowledge of the institutions of this country through the medium of foreign language papers than if he waited until he became familiar with the new language.

Is it not, however, the foreigner's first duty to learn the language of the country in which he lives, and does not an early dependence on a paper published in his familiar native language retard his progress in learning the language of his adopted country? If the immigrant has his "home language" paper at hand, in more cases than not, probably, he contents himself with this paper. "If you want to learn to read French, read it."

When it has been the policy of foreign language newspapers to endeavor to make good Americans of their readers, the general public most certainly should be both appreciative and grateful; but would not immigrants as well as native-born citizens of foreign extraction more quickly grow into and more firmly retain the spirit of real Americanism by reading newspapers printed in the language of the United States—in case the papers are edited by true Americans, of whatever extraction? AN AMERICAN.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 10, 1915.

Motor Bus Traveling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "The Motor Bus Question" is, to say the least, amazing to any one familiar with the bus service in such cities as Paris or London. Of course, you can get used to anything, even to hanging—as the old saw has it—if kept up long

MRS. CLARENCE RICE HAS DIVORCE DECREE

Noted Pottery Maker Began Action Against Throat Specialist Last June.

EVIDENCE IN CASE SEALED

Both Dr. Rice and His Former Wife Prominent in Society — They Have a Son and Two Daughters.

Mrs. Jeanne Durant Rice of 16 West Fifty-sixth Street has obtained a divorce from Dr. Clarence C. Rice, a prominent throat specialist of 123 East Nineteenth Street. It has been rumored for a considerable time that Dr. Rice and Mrs. Rice were separated, but the news of the divorce will come as a surprise to the general public. Mrs. Rice brought her case, through her lawyer, Henry B. Singer of 55 Liberty Street, before Supreme Court Justice Keogh at White Plains, last June. Dr. Rice did not defend the action and the case was heard in the Justice's chambers, and he ordered the evidence sealed. An interlocutory decree was granted on June 30, and the papers in the case show that the decree became final on Oct. 22.

Mrs. Rice, who has occupied an enviable position in society, has always been interested in art and music, and several years ago took up pottery making and established herself in Bedford Village, where Dr. Rice and she had their Summer home. She conducts the Durant Kilns from 16 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Dr. Rice continues to occupy the family home, 91 Irving Place. Mrs. Rice's pottery is original and of much beauty and has achieved a very considerable success. Her Autumn exhibition of faience from her kilns, which include a new table decoration in Persian blue, is to be held from next Wednesday till the end of the month at her New York home and office in West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Rice's son, Durant Rice, is said to be living with his mother. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1912, and is a member of Squadron A. Dr. Rice and Mrs. Rice also have two daughters, noted for their beauty. The elder, Miss Gladys Rice, a blonde, is an accomplished violinist and organized and ably directed the Children's Orchestra. She married John L. Saltonstall of Boston, and the younger daughter, Miss Marjory Rice, a brunette, married, soon after her debut, William Gordon Means of Boston.

Miss Catherine Culbert Entertains.

Miss Catherine Culbert, a daughter of Dr. William Dudley Culbert and Mrs. Culbert of 16 East Fifty-fourth Street, and who made here debut in 1913, gave a tea and exhibition dances on Thursday afternoon at her Carnegie Hall Studio. Mrs. Culbert assisted in receiving and some 150 guests attended the tea. Miss Culbert danced in costume and interpreted an East Indian prayer, "The Paree Thanksgiving." Miss Fanhie Seymour, a niece of the late Fanny Davenport, read a poem, and Ware Baker played the violin.

Argentine Ambassador Sails.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Buenos Aires on the Lampert & Holt steamer Vauban was A. A. Maon, the Argentine Ambassador to Washington, who was the head of the A B C Council of the South American republics called to meet President Wilson on the Mexican question. Another passenger was Henry F. Alexander of Philadelphia, who goes to represent the American Association of International Conciliation, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is a Director.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid Sails.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid sailed yesterday for London on the American liner St. Louis to spend the Christmas holidays with her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. John Ward. Another passenger on the liner was Ogden Mills, who said he was going to visit his daughter, the Countess Granard, whose husband is now serving with the army in the field.

Arrivals from Rotterdam.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam on the Noordam were:

M. Blitz, F. F. Button, Mrs. M. C. Frey, Mrs. H. C. Frost, J. Groet, F. J. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Maclennan, Mrs. E. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Roetson, Professor E. F. Shoter, Mrs. Katherine Willard, Mrs. R. de Vries, Mrs. D. Anger, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beckman, Miss Caroline Hailing, Mrs. W. Jongatt, Mrs. M. Neubert, and the Rev. E. Van Lint.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Grip, Influenza,

COLDS

Homeopathic.

In Homeopathic treatment it is not the quantity of the drug—but its proper selection and prompt use—that counts.

To get the best results take "Seventy-seven" at the very beginning of a Cold.

If you wait until you begin to cough and sneeze it may take longer.

A small vial of pleasant pellets—fits the vest pocket.

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists' or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

CHARITIES.

Your Help Needed

1. Mrs. A., in poor health, husband a cripple and out of work; 3 children, youngest a boy of 3 years; $12 needed for rent.

2. Mrs. G., recovering from confinement; husband suffering from broken ankle, and unable to work; two children, youngest only one month old; $36 needed for food.

3. Mrs. Q., deserted by husband, has heart trouble; three children, youngest only 3 years of age; $40 needed for food and rent.

SMALL GIFTS WELCOME.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check, with clipping, to Room 8,

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pietro Cattadori (From Venice, Italy)

NEW YORK: 665 FIFTH AVENUE

Announces an exhibition of an exceptional collection of *Finest Burano Laces* from the school of Her Majesty

QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy

Included in this collection are many exquisite designs in table linens, bed spreads, curtains, etc.

Same Collection Awarded Grand Prix at Panama-Pacific International Exhibition

REVIVE JEWISH ARTISTRY.

Bezalel School of Jerusalem Shows Distinctive Works of Art.

Glories of great master craftsmen of the Hebrews are revived in the exhibition of the Bezalel School, Jerusalem, which has been opened at 233 Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street. Exquisite examples of filigree work, copper inlay, carving in ivory and in wood, which are here displayed, bear witness to the fact that the skill of the race has lost nothing since the days of Bezalel. On him it was written that he excelled "in all manner of workmanship to devise cunning works, to work in gold and in silver and in brass and the cutting of stones to set them."

The revival of the arts of the Hebrews in Palestine was due to the work of Professor Boris Schatz, who sought to make self-supporting many Jews who were in dire poverty. The school, which was started in one small room in Jerusalem, has since become a factor in art and industry.

All the work which is shown here is distinctive. The conventionalizing of Hebrew characters and symbols is done in a highly ingenious and artistic manner. The rugs, both design and coloring, compare favorably with the best examples from the Persian looms, and the exhibition includes articles both large and small. The proceeds of their sale in this country are to be applied to the development of the school.

The exhibition will close on the evening of Nov. 24, and is under a committee, of which Louis D. Brandeis is Chairman; Rehabiah Lewin-Epstein is Secretary, and Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Professor Richard Gottheil, Dr. David de Sola Pool, Louis Robison, Nathan Straus, Maurice Wertheim, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Miss Eva Leon, Mrs. F. W. Lewin-Epstein, Miss Elsa Oppenheimer, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, Miss Henrietta Szold, and Mrs. Maurice Wertheim are members.

MISS BROWN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Brown to Wed John Hoar.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown of 34 East Thirty-eighth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy E. Brown, to John Hoar, son of the late Samuel G. Hoar of Boston and Concord, Mass., of the well-known family of that name.

Miss Brown made her debut two seasons ago and has been active in the younger set. She has two sisters, Miss Phyllis Brown, who was a debutante last season, and Miss Sylvia Brown, who is not yet out. Mr. Hoar is a graduate of Harvard, class of '12, and of the Harvard Law School.

No date has been set for the wedding.

FARRINGTON-CLINTON.

Plans for Wedding at Miss Clinton's Home in Brooklyn Dec. 1.

Dr. Charles Alexander Clinton and Mrs. Clinton of 5 East 128th Street, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Adele De Witt Clinton, and G. Lansing Farrington of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 8:30 P. M., at their residence. None except members of the two families will witness the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception for the intimate friends.

Miss Clinton will have her sister, Miss Helen Clinton, as her maid of honor, and Mr. Farrington will have his brother, Walter Farrington, for his best man. Eugene Corwin of New York and Daniel Northup of New Rochelle are to be the ushers. The Rev. Dr. Harry Pierce of Holy Trinity Church will perform the ceremony.

Mr. Farrington will take his bride to Florida on their honeymoon trip, and on their return will live in the new year at they will open their own home.

MISS CHURCHILL'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Thomas Roberts, Jr., on Thursday.

The marriage of Miss Alma Frances Churchill, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roswell Churchill, and Thomas Roberts, Jr., is set for Thursday evening at the St. Regis. Miss Churchill will have her sister, Mrs. William J. Cherry, as her matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Hazel D. Masterson and Mary E. Wright.

William J. Cherry is to be Mr. Roberts's best man, and the ushers selected are Graham Arnold, Carroll Brewster, Siegfried Chlupsa, and Dr. Harold M. Herring.

Hyman-Stern Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Florence A. Stern, a daughter of Mrs. Matilda Stern of 59 West Ninety-first Street, and Arthur B. Hyman, formerly of Knoxville, Tenn., will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the St. Regis. Simon S. Stern, a brother of the bride, will give her in marriage. Mrs. Edith S. Shonlugen will be the matron of honor, and Master Robert Stern the page. Albert Stern, Herbert Stern, Frederick Lazarus, William Gordon, Henry Cohen, Nathan Stern, Morton Rusy, and Mathey Parkus will be the ushers, and Morris Hyman is to be the best man.

Wilkens-Holzkamp Wedding.

Miss Marie D. Holzkamp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Holzkamp of 390 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and John A. Wilkens, President of the Charles Francis Press of this city, will be married on Thursday in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. The bride will be attended by the Misses Beatrice Holzkamp, as maid of honor, and Louise Wilkens, Etta Meyer, Ruth Johnson, and May Buck. Young Randolph Wilkens is to act as page. George Seebeck will be the best man.

Kohn-Goodfriend Wedding Nov. 23.

The wedding of Miss Cora Rose Goodfriend, daughter of Mrs. Clara Goodfriend of this city, and Leon Abbott Kohn will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 5 o'clock, in Temple Anshe Chesed, Seventh Avenue and 114th Street.

Miss Mildred Hertz Engaged.

Mrs. Hannah Hertz of 97 Fort Washington Avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mildred Hertz, to Harry A. Marcus of this city.

Cohencious-Block Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Cohencious of 581 West 161st Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Ernell Cohencious, to Alfred S. Block, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Block of 310 West Eighty-first Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Gertrude Stoddart to Wed.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Stoddart, a daughter of George B. Stoddart of Florence Park, Oyster Bay, L. I., to William C. Oakes of Oyster Bay and Atlanta, Ga., has been announced.

Stettinius Photograph by Dupont.

The photograph of Miss Isabel Stettinius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius of 16 East Seventy-third Street, published in the society section of today's TIMES, is by Aime Dupont.

BERNHARDT IS NOW PARTLY AMERICAN

Psycho-Therapy Principles Can be Applied to an Audience, S. F. Austin Tells Playwrights.

Actress Takes Unto Herself an Artificial Leg Created by Our Able Craftsmen.

ALREADY HAD 24 OTHERS

Designer of Her New Understanding Sure Her Dramatic Glory Is Now Rescued from Eclipse.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's newest leg—she has twenty-five in her wardrobe—is an American model of 1915, according to the circumstantial account of its architect, John R. Clarke, who has just returned from Paris, where he has an atelier for artificial limbs.

Mr. Clarke is an artist. He has temperament, and when he speaks of his work his face brightens. He has but one leg of flesh and bone, and is fitted by experience for his vocation.

With the member created from fabrics brought from this country and modeled by American craftsmen, the distinguished actress will be able to walk easily through "Camille," except in the last act; that is, as Mr. Clarke said yesterday, if she but practice sufficiently.

Knowing Mme. Bernhardt, he is sure that this wonderful woman with muscles of wire and a will of iron will be able to show the very spring of youth in her step. Now that she is partly American, he thinks she will again reveal the very goddess in her gait. All the other legs in her wardrobe are French, and in that fair land of France the making of wooden limbs is not yet an art.

"One thing," said Mr. Clarke, "which may have contributed to our success was that Mme. Bernhardt actually came to our establishment for the second trial and for the subsequent fittings. For the first measurements I had to rise at night and go far out of Paris, for she insisted that I be at her home at 7 o'clock in the morning. That was too much. Seven o'clock!

"The next time she asked for an early appointment, I explained that if she wanted an American leg she must have it fitted in the shop just as other persons did. One cannot take tools and workers all over the country. She said she could not and she would not go to the shop. The other makers had attended her at her home. Why not I? But I was firm. So at last the leg was built, but unlike the legs usually made for women, it is not anchored to a belt, but, like a man's false leg, is supported by suspenders. That was as Mme. Bernhardt ordered, for she had never worn a tight girdle in her life, and she made it clear that she was not going to begin the practice."

Mr. Clarke is sure that no finer false leg was ever produced than that which was finally finished for Mme. Bernhardt. The American leg is made of wood and catgut and a little rubber webbing. The materials weigh only four pounds, but the genius was in adjusting this delicate fabric to the moods of dramatic art. The American creation supplies a deficiency which extends four inches above the right knee and does it easily, flexibly and rhythmically. It is, in the opinion of the designer, already blended into the very personality of its wearer.

And yet he would not boast for so much depends on patient practice. In some of her performances in recent years Mme. Bernhardt used a staff, often she sat for long periods, and sometimes she adroitly supported herself by chairbacks. Now she may be able to appear even in "L'Aiglon" with the ease and grace of other years, if she continues to do as well as when Mr. Clarke saw her in Paris.

TWO PIANISTS PLAY.

Godowsky and Gabrilowitsch Each Give Works of One Composer.

Two piano recitals divided the attention of concert-goers yesterday, that of Leopold Godowsky in Carnegie Hall, his second this season, and that of Ossip Gabrilowitsch in Aeolian Hall, where the second program in a series of six illustrating the development of piano music was given. Each was devoted to the works of one composer exclusively, and each drew a large audience.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch reached the era in his historical series which ushered in Beethoven, the older writers and the German master's immediate predecessors having been disposed of in the first program. His numbers yesterday were the Sonatas Op. 2, No. 2, the "Appassionata," and that in A flat, Op. 110, besides the thirty-two variations in C minor, Op. 36, and the Rondo in G, Op. 51.

It was Chopin's works which held the stage at the recital of Mr. Godowsky in Carnegie Hall. The Russian pianist has been known as an exponent of the Polish composer's music, and apparently his audience was glad to hear a complete program of Chopin from him. The numbers played were the Fantasie in F minor, Op. 49; three waltzes, the Sonata in B minor, Op. 58; Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 2; Ballade in G minor, the Barcarolle, three Etudes, three Mazurkas, and the Polonaise in A flat, Op. 53.

HUNTER WELSH APPEARS.

Young Pianist's Best Effects Are Spoiled by Impetuousness.

Hunter Welsh, a young American pianist, made his first appearance here at a recital last night in Aeolian Hall. He played several transcriptions from Bach, made by Busoni, Mozart's Sonata in A, No. 9, seven pieces by Chopin, of which the most important was the Scherzo in B minor, and Liszt's Sonata in B minor.

Mr. Welsh presents perhaps more claim for consideration as an artist than some of the new pianists the seasons bring forth, but it is not possible to admire his work without reservations. He has abundant finger agility and he produces a good tone most of the time. In some of his Chopin playing the tone quality and shading were notably good. Many of his best effects are spoiled by impetuousness and a method that might almost be called slap-dash, under the spell of which he clamps his foot upon the damper pedal and plunges into his phrases as if his ambition were to play two or three at a time.

If Mr. Welsh will cultivate self-restraint and reflection as a curb upon those things which tend to make his playing superficial, he will have enough individuality and energy left to make him an interesting player.

Melanie Kurt Unable to Appear.

The Philharmonic Society announced yesterday that Melanie Kurt of the Metropolitan Opera House, who was to have been soloist at today's concert of the organization in Carnegie Hall, could not appear, owing to the strain of rehearsals at the Opera House preparatory to the first week. The concert this afternoon will therefore be given without a soloist, the program comprising Dvorak's Symphony No. 4, Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet," two "Elegiac Melodies for String Orchestra," Op. 34, by Grieg, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso."

Dr. and Mrs. Blake Aid Suffrage.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Blake of Paris are the latest contributors to the famous Dollar Day Fund of the Woman Suffrage Party, which was inaugurated for a single day, Oct. 1, and has been going on ever since. Dr. and Mrs. Blake sent $25 from Paris last week, bringing the fund up to $2,041.81. Mrs. Blake, who was formerly Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and who founded the Equal Franchise Society, which made a brilliant début in New York and brought many prominent people into the suffrage work, has not kept closely in touch with it since taking up her residence in Paris.

THEATRE AS A CURE FOR BODILY AILMENTS

Will the stage to an extent supplant the family physician? Can the playwright, profiting by the discoveries of modern science, not only amuse the persons of an audience, but cure their bodily ailments as well?

The prediction that the cure of disease would soon become a recognized and legitimate phase of dramatic art has been made by S. F. Austin of New York, in a paper entitled "Dramatizing Psycho-Therapeutics," read recently before a gathering of younger writers and playwrights. In it the writer reviewed the work that is being done in the hospitals of the country with suggestive therapeutics, by means of which, he said, many phenomenal cures had been effected in the last few years. Mr. Austin then pointed out that the playwright, no less than the psycho-therapeutist, deals in suggestion and depends upon the response of the individual mind. He showed how, in his opinion, by a process of intelligent selection, the principles of psycho-therapy could be employed from the standpoint of the stage.

"It will be only a question of time," he said, "before playwrights realize that the same process of stimulation which the theatre results in a sense of 'uplift' on the part of the audience, by more intelligent application can be made to result in the cure of disease."

The paper closed by citing several historical instances in which stimulation of this kind had been applied, not to the individual, but to the mass mind, in each of which hundreds of people, according to Mr. Austin, had been restored to health. The most striking case quoted occurred in France in the seventeenth century, where, in addition to the cure of disease, a single speaker, Mr. Austin said, was able temporarily to impart supernormal intellectual powers to an entire countryside.

SALARIES CUT IN GERMANY.

Opera Artists Get Half Price During War, Singers Say.

Francis Maclennan and his wife, Mabel Eastman, American concert singers, returned yesterday on the Noordam from Berlin, where they had been engaged for six years. They have been booked to sing in Hamburg next January. According to Mr. Maclennan the opera singers in Germany are on half salaries—until the war is over. Then a balance of the earnings of the opera companies would be struck and the singers would get a share of the profits if there were any, he said.

Mrs. Katherine Willard, a soprano of Cleveland, returned yesterday on the Noordam from Budapest, where she had been singing all Summer. She said that when the train stopped at Bentheim, the German frontier into Holland, the passengers were all examined and all papers and books were taken from them. The German customs officials were courteous, and said that the confiscated goods would be found on the Noordam when they arrived on board, but a great many things did not appear before the steamer sailed.

AMERICAN PAINTINGS SOLD.

Part of Collection of Late John H. Rhoades Dispersed Privately.

Part of the large collection of American paintings gathered by the late John Harsel Rhoades is being dispersed at private sale. This includes sixty canvases which were the share of one of the daughters. The entire collection, which consisted of about 200 paintings, had been willed among a son and two daughters. One of the most important of the canvases which has been disposed of is a Homer Martin called "Honfleur Light," which went to the Worcester Museum. Important examples of the work of Ranger, Ryder, Blakelock, Tryon, and Winslow Homer were sold to owners of private galleries.

The announcement was made in an art publication yesterday that the entire collection was being sold through Snedecor & Co. of this city, but it was learned last night that the portions remaining in the custody of the other heirs are not to be put on the market.

The portion of the collection placed in the hands of the dealers was appraised at $80,000. The entire collection is said to have been worth from $200,000 to $250,000. The paintings were collected over a period of many years, and many of them are well known in the annals of native art.

A Concert for French War Relief.

A concert and dance is to be given at the Hotel Brevoort on Friday evening, in connection with the French war relief work. The artists who will apear will include Miss Virginia Sassard, Mlle. Corrini, Mrs. Pauline Hall Graves, Mme. de Chilton, Paul Default, and Charles N. Granville.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Walter Clark Runyon, Mrs. George Lucks, Mrs. Francoise Blackman, Mrs. George E. Taylor, Mrs. Robert H. Greene, Mrs. Charles Powers, Mrs. Henry G. Hammann, Mrs. Henry Frankenburg, Mrs. J. Latta, Miss Sarah Margel, A. P. de Laurent, and D. V. Gerbereaux.

Young Folks' League to Celebrate.

The twentieth anniversary of the Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Infant Asylum will be celebrated with a dinner and dance in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin on Saturday evening. Among the speakers will be Judge William H. Wadhams, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, and George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen.

In twenty years the auxiliary has raised $60,000 for the work. The home is located at Kingsbridge Road and University Avenue, and there are 450 inmates at present.

The Junior League of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children is also to give a large affair on Sunday evening, Dec. 19, at Delmonico's. Miss Sylvia J. Marks of 1 West Ninety-second Street is President of the league.

Catholic Lecture Course.

The Catholic Library Association, an organization of Catholic women for the advancement of Catholic literary interests, has arranged a course of five lectures, one to be given at Delmonico's each month beginning on Thursday, Nov. 18, on philosophical, pedagogical, literary, and scientific subjects. The first lecture will be on "Two Preachers and Their Message—Maturin the Martyr, Benson the Consuming Fire." The lecture on Dec. 15 will be on "Catholicism and War."

Salvation Army to Begin Campaign

The Salvation Army announces its purpose to enter upon its financial campaign in January in behalf of the American Booth Memorials. This campaign was put over two years ago, in deference to the Christian Association's $4,000,000 campaign. The associations pledged at the time that they would turn in and help the Army. The purpose is to erect in New York and Chicago Army training school memorials to the late General Booth, founder of the Army. The sum of money sought is $500,000.

CHARITIES.

EVERY DOLLAR DOES A DOUBLE DUTY

when spent for toys from THE OLD MEN'S TOY SHOP. It pleases the children and gives work to men handicapped by infirmities which exclude them from commercial shops.

See the toys at the shop at 416 Lafayette Street, or in the stores; decide to how many children you would like to give happiness by sending them these toys; allow fifty cents for each child; send the amount to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d St., and ask to have the toys given before Christmas to children under our care.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

INVALIDS SAVE A LIFE.

Tuberculosis Patients Jump Into River and Rescue Workman.

Forty patients of Bellevue Hospital were on board the old ferryboat Southfield in the East River, adjoining the hospital grounds, where they are being kept in the open air as part of the treatment for their disease, when Manuel Heitman, 30 years old, of 500 East 136th Street, a tinsmith, who was at work on the boat, lost his balance and fell overboard.

His shout as he went overboard brought many of the stronger patients to the side of the boat, while children who were lying wrapped in robes in steamer chairs sat up to see the cause of the excitement.

Oscar Poulein, 20 years old, of 321 East Twenty-eighth Street, a sufferer from tuberculosis, who was standing near the side of the boat and saw that the tinsmith could not swim, threw off his heavy blanket, and plunged into the river, risking death by drowning and by the effect of exposure and exertion on his condition.

Poulein caught hold of the tinsmith as he rose the second time. The sick man's strength failed when he tried to draw the drowning man to the side of the boat and both went under. As some of the excited patients were throwing out life preservers and trying to reach the two with boathooks, Axel Gustavson, 19 years old, of 161 East Thirty-fourth Street, another consumptive patient, tossed off his blanket and jumped in after the other two. Gustavson swam quickly in the direction of the two men and got a grip on the tinsmith as he and Poulein rose together. Poulein rallied his strength, and the two sick men, each with one hand gripping Heitman and the other sweeping through the water, managed to keep the half-conscious man's head above the water until they had struggled to the foot of a small ladder suspended from a pierhead on the Bellevue grounds.

As they lifted the rescued man to shore, Superintendent O'Hanlon of Bellevue Hospital, who had seen everything from the window of his office, and several physicians and nurses summoned by him, came running from the hospital. They hurried Heitman and his two rescuers, who were nearly overcome by exhaustion, to the hospital. Heitman was soon revived, and is in no danger. The prompt attention given to the two sick men will probably save them from serious ill effects.

1915 NOBEL PRIZES AWARDED

One Goes to a German—English Father and Son Divide Another.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm, two of the Nobel Prizes for 1915 will be awarded as follows:

Chemistry—Dr. Richard Willstätter of the University of Berlin.

Physics—Divided between Professor William Henry Bragg of the University of Leeds and his son, W. L. Bragg of Cambridge University, for research in the structure of crystals by the use of the Röntgen rays.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13.—The Berlin papers print biographies of Professor Richards of Harvard University, the 1914 Nobel Chemistry Prize winner, finding considerable satisfaction in the fact that he was well known in Berlin as an exchange professor and that his first lecture, at the request of the German Chemical Society, dealt with his work on atomic weights, for which he now wins the prize.

Prominence is also given to the fact that Professor Richards studied with Nirnst at Göttingen and Ostwald at Leipsic.

Professor William Henry Bragg is a Fellow of the Royal Society and has been attached to the University of Leeds since 1908. He is 53 years old. While at Cambridge he took high honors, being a Major Scholar in 1882 and Third Wrangler in 1884. For ten years after leaving the university he was a member of the Council of the University of Adelaide, of which he was also a professor, and from 1895 until 1908 he was a member of the Council of the South Australian School of Mines and Industries.

He has published various papers in The Philosophical Magazine, The Transactions of the Royal Society, and other scientific publications, chiefly on radio-activity.

CHURCH PLEA FOR ARMENIA.

Anglican and Eastern Union Petitions President Wilson.

The Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Union, an organization composed of American Episcopalians and of Russian, Greek, and Syrian members of the Orthodox Eastern Church resident in the United States, has addressed a petition to the President in behalf of the Armenians.

The petition urges that he make earnest representations to the German Government as the ally of Turkey with respect to the destruction of hundreds of thousands of Armenian Christians.

"We would earnestly suggest," runs the petition, "that by a strong presentation of the deep concern of the American people and of the prejudice that is produced in this country against Germany's cause, by the absence of any known effort on her part to prevent the deliberate extermination of a Christian people by her Turkish ally, the Imperial Government may be helped to put pressure on the Ottoman Government, to give orders to bring to an end this persecution and massacring."

The petition also asks that the American mission schools be protected, and that American transports be sent to take away as many of the Armenians as possible to Christian countries.

REV. DR. P. F. BRESEE DIES.

He Founded Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene 20 Years Ago.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—The Rev. Dr. P. F. Bresee, who founded the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene twenty years ago, died today, aged 77. Coming here from Iowa in 1883, he was a Methodist pastor until 1895, when, with 100 followers, he established the Church of the Nazarene.

At the General Assembly at Kansas City a few weeks ago official reports showed 792 churches, with 31,600 members.

Mrs. S. Marie Reno Dead in Rome.

Mrs. S. Marie Reno, wife of Morris Reno, formerly of this city, died in Rome on Oct. 29, according to information reaching here yesterday. She was prominent in musical circles here, and is said to have suggested to Dr. Leopold Damrosch that a choral society be formed here, which was known as the Oratorio Society. Mrs. Reno was born in Germany and was 69 years old. Her husband is a former manager of Carnegie Hall, and was once Treasurer and Secretary of the New York Symphony Society. In addition to her husband, she is survived by two daughters.

Dr. Norton J. Sands.

Dr. Norton J. Sands, twice President of the Village of Port Chester, N. Y., and a prominent physician in Westchester County for many years, died yesterday at his home in Port Chester in his seventy-first year. He was born in that place and for many years had taken care of the families of many New Yorkers who summered near there. Dr. Sands was a veteran of the civil war, and is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters.

John Swinburne Cooke.

John Swinburne Cooke, Vice President of the Paterson National Bank, died yesterday at his home, 364 Broadway, in that place, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Paterson and for many years was an official of the Cooke Locomotive Company, which was absorbed by the American Locomotive Company ten years ago. Mr. Cooke was a member of the Arcola County and the Hamilton Clubs of Paterson and also of the Second Presbyterian Church there. Two daughters and a son survive him.

DR. CHAS. A. CHURCH DEAD.

President of American Association of Orificial Surgeons.

Dr. Charles A. Church, President of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons and for many years a prominent physician in New Jersey, died on Friday at his home, 128 Prospect Street, Passaic, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. In spite of his age, he was active until the end, his fatal illness following an operation at St. Mary's Hospital three weeks ago.

Dr. Church was born in Norwich, N. Y., and lived there until he removed to Passaic, more than forty years ago. After receiving his early education at the Norwich Academy, he was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia and the New York Homeopathic College in this city.

He took an active interest in public affairs, in addition to those of his profession, and was once a reform candidate for Congress. He was a Deacon of the Methodist Church and a former Trustee of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Church was a member of the New Jersey Medical Club for thirty years, a former President of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Society, President of the Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and a senior of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was chief of staff of St. Mary's Hospital, a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Galen Club of Homeopathic Physicians of Bergen and Passaic Counties.

Dr. Church was twice married. His second wife, (formerly Miss Anna Walter of New York,) a son by the first wife, Dr. C. Herbert Church of Newark, and two sisters survive him.

The funeral of Dr. Church will be held at the Methodist Church in Passaic tomorrow evening.

DR. MONTAGUE FOUND DEAD.

Ex-Minister Was Charged with Conspiracy to Defraud Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 13.—Dr. W. H. Montague, formerly Minister of Public Works in the Roblin Government of Manitoba, and who was recently committed with three other Ministers of that Province, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Province of Manitoba, was found dead in his room in a hotel here today. Death presumably occurred from heart disease. Dr. Montague was formerly a member of the Dominion Cabinet.

D. Montague was born in Canada and educated at Canadian College and the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh. He was a former Secretary of State of Canada and was a member of the Canadian House of Commons for fifteen years. Dr. Montague was a member of the Ridcau Club of Ottawa and the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Sister Mechtelde.

Sister Mechtelde, 63 years old, of St. Michael's Catholic Church and school, Flushing, died yesterday at a sanitarium in the upper part of the State. She had been a member of the Community of the Sisters of St. Joseph for forty-five years. She had been at St. Vincent de Paul's in Brooklyn, and also at Nativity parish in Brooklyn. Sister Mechtelde was a Miss Scott before becoming a sister, and has a sister, Miss J. Scott, living in Brooklyn.

Brig. Gen. Wm. Henry H. Beadle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Brig. Gen. William Henry Harrison Beadle of Madison, S. Dak., prominent in the affairs of Dakota Territory and a leader in the movements to conserve school lands in several States, died here today after an illness of a month. He was 77 years old.

General Beadle came here to visit his daughter, Mrs. Fred B. Hughes.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD S. BISHOP, a retired policeman, who served for twenty-five years on the force, died from pneumonia on Friday at his home, 30 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, where he had lived for a quarter of a century. Mr. Bishop was 55 years old. He was member of Loyalty Council, No. 2,076, Royal Arcanum; the Society of Old New Yorkers, the New York Veteran Police Association, and for twenty-five years of the Washington Square Baptist Church. He is survived by his widow and son.

Mrs. MARY JANE LOMAX, a native of Manchester, England, and wife of Thomas Lomax, died yesterday at her home, 471 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

PETER KOHLMANN, for many years a manufacturer of ship spikes, with a plant on Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home in Bearington, L. I., in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Kohlmann built a large galvanizing works, and at one time was one of the largest realty holders in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He left a wife, six sons, and a daughter.

EGBERT EDGE LEETE, a descendant of Governor Leete, one of the early Governors of Connecticut, and of Solomon Leete, a patriot in the Revolutionary War, died on Friday at his home, 169 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Leete was 60 years old and had been in the shipping business during most of his life. He is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

PETER MEADE, Sr., 40 years old, active in politics in Brooklyn and Vice President of the Progressive Republican Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, died on Friday from acute indigestion at his home, 100 Bedford Avenue.

ELLISON BISHOP, Vice President of the Centre Moriches (L. I.) Bank and formerly proprietor of the Ocean House in that village, died there on Wednesday at the age of 79 years. Mr. Bishop was prominent in church work, being a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church and for many years President of the Board of Trustees and a Deacon. He was also Treasurer of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association from the time it was organized. Mr. Bishop left a wife.

EDWARD NICHOLAS SMITH, a hotel keeper of Islip, N. Y., died on Friday in the Babylon (L. I.) Hospital, in his sixty-seventh year.

Dr. WILLIAM F. KNOX, brother of Philander C. Knox, former Secretary of State, died on Friday at his home in McKeesport, Penn., in his eighty-fifth year.

JUSTUS STREET HOTCHKISS, a retired merchant, died on Friday at his home in New Haven, Conn., in his eighty-fifth year.

JOSEPH BERNHARD, 46 years old, a lawyer, is dead at his home, 16 Highland Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., where he went to live fifteen years ago.

NATHAN L. DAUM, manager of the Daum Rael Company of 821 Columbus Avenue, died on Friday at El Paso, Texas, in his thirtieth year.

The Rev. Dr. JOSEPH FOSTER SHAW, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Westfield, N. J., died on Friday in St. Peter's Hospital in New Brunswick, N. J., following an operation for appendicitis. He was 47 years old and was born in Philadelphia. Dr. Shaw was President of the Ministers' Association which brought the Rev. William A. Sunday to Paterson. His wife and two daughters survive him.

THEODORE M. MALTBIE, aged 73, prominent among the elder members of the County and State Bar Associations, died at his home in Granby, Conn., yesterday. He was admitted to practice in 1863, and five times sat in the General Assembly, and was in the Constitutional Convention of 1902. His son is William M. Maltbie, Secretary of Governor H. H. Holcomb.

JULIUS MAASS, a retired merchant of this city and San Francisco, died yesterday at his home, 1,322 Madison Avenue, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Minden, Germany, and came here in 1849. In 1857 he went to San Francisco and entered the dry goods business. Thirty-four years ago, Mr. Maass returned to this city and until he retired was engaged in the same business. His wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HERBST.—Dr. and Mrs. M. Herbst announce the birth of a daughter, Friday, Nov. 12.

NEW.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry New, 2 East 127th St., announce the birth of a daughter Nov. 6, 1915.

KELSEY HEALTH HEAT

Warm Air—No Radiators. Find out about it. Send for Booklet. "Some Saving Sense on Heating."

THE KELSEY HEATING CO. 309 James St., Syracuse, N. Y. New York Office: 103-U Park Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6591. Dealers in All Principal Cities.

Born

SAMETH.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Sameth, (nee Lillie Lippmann,) announce the birth of a son on Saturday, Nov. 13, 1915. 140 West 142d St.

HEINZE.—Nov. 11, Great Neck, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Heinze, a daughter.

SPIEGEL.—Mr. and Mrs.

EXETER AGAIN SUPERIOR TO ANDOVER IN FOOTBALL—INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING—OTHER SPORTS

ANDOVER HUMBLED BY EXETER, 37 TO 7

Both Sides Fumbled Throughout Game, but Victors Were More Fortunate.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 13.—Phillips Exeter Academy today played up to expectations and defeated its old rival, Phillips Andover Academy, by 37 to 7. Andover's only score was made possible by an exhibition of the open game, dashing runs by end and quarter back, coupled with two finely executed forward passes covering 65 yards for a touchdown.

That was the only time that Andover was in the running. The charge that resulted in the score was made in the third quarter, but in no other period was the Exeter goal in danger.

There was fumbling throughout the game, but Exeter was more fortunate than her rival, recovering not only a great majority of the fumbles of which she was guilty, but succeeding in gathering in most of those perpetrated by Andover.

The match was witnessed by as large a crowd as ever has attended any of the football classics between the two New England "prep" schools. Many old "grads" cheered on the teams of their choice. The weather was ideal and the gridiron was in fine condition.

Exeter scored her first touchdown on eight plays, six of them carrying the ball to the 1-foot line. Donnelly took two plunges to tally. R. Davis kicked a field goal on the fourth play of the second period, and a forward pass, Kempton to Martin, placed the ball on Andover's 10-yard line. A little later in the period Hewat scored a touchdown on the fourth down.

In the third period Davis contributed to the gayety of the Exetonians by a spectacular run from midfield to Andover's 5-yard line, after breaking through right tackle. He completed his work on the third down by plunging through centre for a touchdown.

It was in the latter part of this period that Andover scored her touchdown. Arthur Davis and Ashley pulled off the runs and finally the latter sent a forward pass to Davis, which was carried over the line by him for the score.

The remainder of Exeter's points was contributed in the final quarter by Gage and Kempton, who scored touchdowns, Wehner adding a goal from one of them. Summary:

Exeter.	Position.	Andover.
Martin	Left end	Waters
Crane	Left tackle	Keith
Noyes	Left guard	W. Russell
Wehner	Centre	Talmadge
Hadley	Right guard	Wouo
Truman	Right tackle	Gleason
Hewat	Right end	A. Davis
Kemptcn	Quarter back	Ashley
Donnelly	Left half back	Rowe
Gage	Right half back	Stover
R. Davis	Full back	Charlton

Score—Exeter, 37; Andover, 7. Touchdowns—Hewat, R. Davis, Donnelly, Gage, Kempton, A. Davis. Goals from touchdowns—Wehner (4,) Boltwood. Goals from field—R. Davis.

Substitutes—Exeter: McNamara for Noyes, Devitalis for Hadley, Harvey for Hewat, Campbell for Gage; Andover: Boltwood for Gleason, Wilson for Boltwood, A. Russell for Talmage, Rothschild for W. Russell, Talmage for Stover, Wanamaker for Rowe, Dyer for Charlton.

Officials—Referee, A. E. Whiting, Cornell; umpire, L. H. Chandler, Yale; field judge, H. M. Beebe, Yale; linesman, R. M. Maxwell, Swarthmore. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Hackley, 39; Morristown, 7.

Hackley School's football team yesterday captured its most important game of the season from Morristown School, at Morristown, N. J., by 39 to 7. The victory was costly, for Stanley, quarter back, suffered a broken collar bone near the end of the second period. Up to this stage Stanley had played a hard game for Hackley and made big gains. Six touchdowns were registered by the victors. Hackley was scored on in the first two minutes of play, but thereafter Captain Orthwein ran his team in unbeatable fashion. Keck of Morristown played a good game.

Another Game for Kingsley.

The Kingsley School football team, whose record has been marred by defeat only once in three years, yesterday defeated Stone School of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, at Essex Fells, N. J., by 27 to 0. Randall, the big full back of the Kingsley eleven, repeatedly tore holes in his opponents' defense, and three times he carried the ball for touchdowns. Fields, who was also a power on the offense for the victors, scored another touchdown. Bonner and Sanchez accomplished what few gains were made by Stone.

Fumble Costs Purdue Game.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—Outplayed in every department of the game, the football team of Purdue University went down in defeat here today before the eleven of the State University of Kentucky by 7 to 0. The only touchdown made in the game came in the first quarter when Kinne of Kentucky recovered a fumble by a Purdue player and ran thirty-five yards. Purdue attempted nineteen forward passes, only three of which were successful.

Holy Cross Defeats Sailors.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Holy Cross football eleven of this city, in a closely contested game, defeated the team from the United States battleship Wyoming on the Cricket Field this afternoon. The score was 6 to 3. The sailors were accompanied by the ship band, and prior to the game there was a parade in which city officials riding in automobiles participated. The sailors were entertained after the game.

Notre Dame Overwhelms Creighton.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—Notre Dame overwhelmed Creighton University today in their first football clash, 12 to 0. The Hoosier eleven uncovered a mass of trick plays and gained almost at will on their opponents. The visitors held Creighton on the one-yard line for four downs. With the exception of this play, the Indiana goal was never in danger.

Auburn's Football Reign Ends.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 13.—Auburn's almost undisputed reign of the past two years over Southern gridirons ended today when Vanderbilt upset recent football traditions and won from the Alabama plainsmen here, 17 to 0. Not in two years had the Auburn line been crossed. The men from Tennessee outclassed their opponents in all respects, and only once was the Vanderbilt goal in danger.

Football Title for Oklahoma.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Nov. 13.—The University of Oklahoma football team won the championship of the Southwestern Athletic Association here today by defeating the University of Arkansas, 23 to 0.

Ohio State College in Lead.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 13.—The Iowa State College football team became the champion of Iowa this afternoon when it defeated the University of Iowa squad, 16 to 0.

Stanford Downs Santa Clara.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Stanford University defeated the University of Santa Clara today in the big football game of the season, 30 to 0.

Nickalls Sails for England.

Guy Nickalls, coach of the Yale crews, who sailed for England yesterday, on board the American Line steamship St. Louis, said in speaking of the race between Yale and Columbia, Friday, that he did not believe the Yale crew would have won even though there had been no accident to Coombs, No. 7 in the Yale shell. The result of the race, he added, was a disappointment to him. Nickalls said that he would be in England but a few weeks and would then return to this country to continue his work with the Yale crews.

CELEBRATION IN YALE CLUB.

Sousa's Band, Blue Fire, and Rousing Choruses at Jollification.

A reflection of the spirit which raged in the Yale Bowl might have been observed yesterday afternoon in the crowd gathered at the Yale Club at Forty-fourth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue to hear the returns from the Yale-Princeton game, which were received directly from the field over a special wire. Each time that a gain was scored by Yale a cheer went up, which could be heard by passers-by in the street, and when Way's touchdown was scored the cheers were prolonged into a roar that sounded like the cataract of Niagara.

As soon as the game was ended arrangements were made for the evening. John Philip Sousa was called up at the Hippodrome, and although he said he never had engaged his band to play at a club before, he consented to do so on this occasion, for he said that he was particularly fond of the Yale men. He first played his own march, "El Capitan," and great was the applause, but after the first three concert pieces had been played the Yale men assembled in the lounging room called so insistently for Yale music that Sousa consented to play "Boula Boula."

As soon as the first notes of the rousing chorus were sounded, men left the soft-cushioned easy chairs and lounges and began to form a line that gradually was augmented until every one present joined in the snake dance. Bald heads and gray heads, young men and old, joined in the line, which sinuously wound round the furniture in the lounging room and finally drifted out into the corridors and was lost.

The band found that it knew some more Yale tunes, and when it struck up "March On Down the Field," every voice in the club joined in the old tune with such rousing effect that it was repeated half a dozen times.

Meanwhile blue fire was lighted in the street. An attendant of the club was busy keeping the blue flame burning for some time. During the supper period men who had been at the game drifted in on the Yale train which returned from the game. A baggage car had been fitted out as a bar, and five bartenders served refreshments.

The arrival of "Tom" Shevlin later was the signal for the greatest outburst of enthusiasm of the night. When he entered the club there was a concerted rush toward him, and a second later he was being carried around the rooms on the shoulders of the cheering Yale men, just like the old days when he was the All-America end and one of Yale's football heroes. He was made to tell the story of the game as he saw it, and did not hesitate to give full credit to the men of the team. Sousa's band left in time to avoid missing their cue at the Hippodrome, and was succeeded by Van Baar's Orchestra, which played until long after midnight. In fact, the whole celebration lasted until the "wee, sma' hours," and was such a one as has seldom been seen. Among those who took part were B. H. Dwight, F. H. Platt, Louis C. Hay, George E. Ide, Ralph Bloomer, another former Yale football player of renown; Ray McGee, James R. Sheffield, and James Gamble Rogers.

Cheerless Dinner for Tiger Team.

The Princeton football team returned to this city last night, depressed and gloomy over the misfortune at New Haven. The members of the eleven, the coaches, and the Athletic Committee were the guests of Walter Chandler, Jr., at dinner at the Hotel Martinique. It had been expected that this would be to celebrate a victory over Yale, but last night football was taboo. The election to select a Captain for next year will be held in about ten days.

Long Ride for Watchung Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Watchung Hunt Club held its longest chase of the season today, twenty miles being covered. The hounds were met at the old Meeker Inn, near Springfield, and were thrown in near by. The line led back of Roselle, through Westfield, Mountainside, and Scotch Plains, and ended at the Netherwood Water Tower. There were many streams and fences on the run, and as the hounds were very fast the chase was lively from the start. There were several spills, but the riders remounted, and a majority continued the chase. These riders finished: R. C. Finch, M. F. H.; A. C. Fox, H. W. Evans, Matthew Colford, S. D. French, Colonel C. E. S. Bellows, Lawrence Smith, Huntsman Harrison, and the whip.

Golf at Yountakah Club.

A handicap against par was the attraction at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday. T. A. Williams, finishing 2 up, being returned the winner. The results follow:

T. A. Williams, 2 up; W. F. Benson, 2 down; J. T. McLaughlin, 4 down; J. H. Edwards, 5 down; W. H. Arnold, 5 down; Walter G. Pfeil, 6 down; F. H. Edwards, 7 down; W. T. McVaugh, 9 down; F. H. Edwards, Jr., 9 down; R. L. Van Tassel, 9 down; R. E. Kip, 9 down; B. B. Allen, 10 down.

After two ineffectual attempts to settle the tie for the season's ringer trophy at the Baltusrol Golf Club it was finally decided to let the two contestants, Stephen P. Nash and Schuyler Van Vechten, play it off at match play. This was done yesterday, and Nash won by 4 and 3. The winner went round in 80, to the other's 88. John J. Miller donated the trophy. One match was played for the President's Cup, and Victor Mapes and Howard Hasbrouck finished all even, Mapes found himself 4 down with 7 holes to play, and squared accounts at the last moment. The match will be played over this week.

TWO NEW DIRECTORS IN CINCINNATI CLUB

Herrmann Denies Rumor 'Feds' Will Buy Stock—Loss on Season, $5,400.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 13.—A rumor that the officers of the Cincinnati Baseball Club were negotiating "with the Federal League people for the sale of the club or with a view of having them put capital in it," was emphatically denied in a statement issued by the President of the club, August Herrmann, following a meeting of the stockholders here today.

The statement also announced that the stockholders decided to increase the preferred stock from $12,500 to $100,000, and that almost all of this increase was immediately subscribed to.

The President's report to the stockholders showed that, while weather conditions for the last year were the worst in the history of the club, the loss in operating for the season was only $5,400.

Both Julius Fleischmann and Max Fleischmann, who have been in the directorate of the club since it was purchased from John T. Brush years ago, resigned today, and Louis C. Widrig of Newport, Ky., and Louis Werk of Cincinnati were elected in their places. The statement of Mr. Herrmann in connection with these resignations said:

"All reports which have been circulated in the past about friction on the inside between what some people have termed 'Fleischmann' and 'Herrmann' interests were shown to be unfounded when President Herrmann voted the entire stock of both of these interests."

It was also stated by three members of the new directorate that Herrmann will be re-elected President of the club at a meeting next Monday.

Reduce Baseball Players' Salaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—With a general downward revision of player limits, individual and team salaries, together with the election of officers and a new National Board of Arbitration to serve for five years, the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues brought its meeting to a close today. Class A salaries were cut from $3,200 to $2,800, and Class B from $2,000 to $1,800. Classes C and D remain the same, $1,400 and $1,200, respectively. Individual salaries were revised as follows: Class B, $175 per month; Class C, $150 per month, and Class D, $135 per month. Class A was reduced from 15 to 14 men, Class B from 14 to 13, and Class C from 14 to 15. Officers were elected for terms of five years, as follows: President, W. H. Sexton, Rock Island, Ill.; Vice President, T. H. Murnane, Boston, and Secretary, J. H. Farrell, Auburn, N. Y. Next year's convention will be held at New Orleans.

Manila Baseball Scoreless.

MANILA, Nov. 13.—The baseball teams of the University of Chicago and the University of the Philippines battled today to a scoreless tie. The game was called on account of darkness in the tenth inning.

Princeton Hockey Schedule.

A tentative schedule of twelve games has been arranged for the Princeton hockey team, and two dates remain open. The feature is the resumption of the series with Yale at Pittsburgh. With seven veterans, the Princeton squad hopes to have a successful season. Captain G. A. Peacock, point; Humphreys, cover point, and Ford, goal tender, have returned. The schedule is: Dec. 18, open; Dec. 22, St. Paul's School, at New York; Dec. 28-30, Yale, at Pittsburgh, (three games:) Jan. 1, St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., (uncertain;) Jan. 5, Dartmouth, at Boston; Jan. 8, Williams, at New York; Jan. 15, Harvard, at Boston; Jan. 19, Yale, at New York; Jan. 22, Harvard, at New York; Feb. 12, Dartmouth, at New York; Feb. 16, Yale, at New Haven; Feb. 19, Harvard, at New York; Feb. 23, Yale, at New Haven.

Fish Possess Emotions.

Writing in the Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance about his investigations into the behavior and life of fish in their natural environment, Dr. Francis Ward, an English zoologist, has the following to say about the emotions of different fish:

"We are accustomed to think that only we humans become pallid with fear, or agitated with joy, but some experiments with perch in the artificial pond show that when their repose is suddenly disturbed by tapping on the glass the fish visibly tremble, and the bars which are characteristic of this species actually disappear for the time being, only to reappear when the disturbance is removed and the equanimity of the fish is restored.

"Sometimes a pike that is rapidly advancing on his prey becomes suspicious about the latter's character. The pursuer will suddenly stop, in an attitude of doubt, his back will arch, and he will remain suspended as though studying the cause of his suspicions. Only when he is thoroughly reassured does he become rigid, to advance to the final attack; if his suspicion is not allayed he drops to the bottom of the pond, or swims off in disappointment."

INVADING BRITISH STABLES.

American Buyers May Repair English Stock, Writer Fears.

"We are now at a very critical stage in the evolution of the British thoroughbred, for it is almost certain that our home stock will be decimated, or more than decimated, by American and colonial buyers, if no further step is taken, and that quickly, to reassure breeders and owners, as to the continuance of racing," writes The Special Commissioner in the London Sportsman.

"The sole obstacle that stands in the way of a wholesale sweep of our best brood mares into American studs," he continues, "is the intricate mass of permits and certificates which have to be obtained before the exportation can take place. One such paper, for example, is to the effect that the animal for six months before its intended departure has been at a place where there has been no infectious ailment. This has to be sworn to before a Magistrate, and, in effect, it renders unsalable for exportation to America any mare who has been exposed to danger of pneumonia or other infection during the past Summer, unless, indeed, she is kept for the requisite period of quarantine in England.

"Such precautions are far too stringent and the other necessary certificate as to the animal's well-being for six weeks before shipment might reasonably suffice; but even that is not always easy to obtain, as, for instance, when mares are bought by auction and the vendors are perhaps in Ireland, perhaps at the front, and quite inaccessible. Even when they can be found they are apt to resent being called upon to go through the necessary formality before a Magistrate. A breeder who had sold a yearling at the Newmarket sales recently to an American buyer refused pointblank to execute the essential document and indignantly professed that he had never been asked to do such a thing before.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the export of blood stock to America is not so simple as the casual American purchaser may imagine, and, though it may benefit me in a commercial sense to expedite sales to America, I am none the less glad that so many difficulties should be interposed and that the imminent danger of a panic clear-out of our brood mares may be to a certain extent averted."

Polo Field Nearing Completion.

Workmen have practically completed what is now regarded as one of the finest polo fields in this country on the large tract of land just back of the Gedney Farms Hotel at White Plains. Several weeks ago a small army of men was set to work digging up the old polo field and, after rolling it back into proper shape, work was commenced on a large strip of land which is to be an addition. The old field has been the scene of many exciting games of polo, and some of the most prominent players in the country have galloped their ponies over it. C. Davies Taintor, a well-known horseman and amateur polo player says the new field when completed will no doubt attract many players from various parts of Long Island and Westchester.

Airedale Specialty Show.

The specialty show of the Airedale Terrier Club of America will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on Saturday, Nov. 27. The show will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and the judging of the puppy class for dogs will begin at 11. Russell H. Johnson, Jr., will be the judge. This show is of unusual interest because of the large amount of prizes offered, ($1,068 in cash and plate, exclusive of medals and cups,) and because of the appearance for the first time in several years (three games:) Jan. 1, St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., (uncertain;) Jan. 5, Dartmouth, at Boston; Jan. 8, Williams, at New York; Jan. 15, Harvard, at Boston; Jan. 19, Yale, at New York; Jan. 22, Harvard, at New York; Feb. 12, Dartmouth, at New York; Feb. 16, Yale, at New Haven; Feb. 19, Harvard, at New York; Feb. 23, Yale, at New Haven.

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FOUR FACTORS GAVE RED SOX A PENNANT

Billy Evans Shows How Games Won from the Senators Aided Boston.

The best team does not always win in a short series, says Billy Evans, the American League umpire. The breaks of the game often put the strongest club out of the running in such an event. It has been a tradition of baseball that in a campaign of 154 games the best team invariably wins, that class will always assert itself. The Boston Red Sox won the American League pennant in 1915. The dope figures it as the strongest team in the Johnsonian league. In the short series for the world's championship, Manager Carrigan's club was also victorious. In both the marathon and the sprint events the Red Sox showed to advantage.

Boston, according to figures and dope, triumphed because it was the class of the organization, yet some other very unusual conditions played a prominent part in determining the American League pennant winner for the season of 1915. In several respects the season just closed developed some decidedly unique situations. Aside from the class of the Bostonians, there were four other big reasons for the success of Carrigan's club. Perhaps foremost among them was the inability of the Washington club to win a game on the Boston grounds. Second in importance was the mastery that Carl Weilman, star southpaw of the St. Louis Browns, maintained over Detroit, Boston's most feared rival, throughout the season. Third in the list of reasons was Boston's happy faculty of showing its best form in the most crucial series. The fourth reason was the ease with which Detroit beat Red Faber, one of the leading pitchers of the crack Chicago staff.

No one will deny the class of the Washington Club. Prior to the opening of the season a good many of the experts figured it strongly in the running. An early injury to Second Baseman Morgan, the illness of Chick Gandil and Eddie Ainsmith, an injury that put Jim Shaw's pitching arm out of commission, and a decided reversal of form on the part of some others who had been figured to come through, made Manager Griffith's task an extremely difficult one. Even with all these drawbacks the Washington Club finished with seventeen games more won than lost, giving them a percentage almost as high as that which won the pennant for Philadelphia in the National League.

It would seem almost impossible for a club with such recognized strength to lose every game of the entire home series with Boston at that place. That performance was one of the freak happenings of the year. In the eleven-game series at Washington the Nationals won six of the ten games played, the other contest ending in a 3 to 3 tenning tie, which was not played off. Under ordinary conditions it would have been natural to expect a club of Washington's strength to win five of the eleven games at Boston. Had the Nationals done this the Red Sox would have had a much more difficult task to win out.

In the eleven games played at Boston the Washington Club suffered six shutouts, while in two of the other games the Nationals registered a single tally. Thus in eight of the eleven games Washington made only two runs, which of course explains the loss of those contests. The most runs made in any game was four, while in that same contest Boston made nine. In the other two games of the series Washington was defeated, 4 to 3 and 3 to 2. A résumé of that series shows that in the eleven games Washington made exactly eleven runs, an average of one run a game. Offensively Washington was not able to do much with the Boston pitchers, and it was in that department of the game that practically all the contests were decided.

Ask any member of the Detroit Club who won the 1915 pennant and without the slightest hesitation he will reply Carl Weilman. The Tigers figure that Weilman won it for Boston, and they have a pretty good line of reasoning for such a belief. Weilman faced the Detroit team on nine occasions last season, and in eight of these games he came out victorious, a truly marvelous pitching performance, when one considers the well-known batting strength of the Detroit team. An even break in the Weilman victories would have closed up the final gap between Boston and Detroit to a very scant margin. Singularly it was Weilman who killed what dying chance Detroit did have to win, when he scored his eighth victory of the season on Sept. 30. In no game in which he worked did Detroit make more than seven hits off his delivery.

Boxers Wrangle Over Forfeit.

The boxing enthusiasts who went to the Clermont Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night to witness the ten-round bout between Al McCoy and Zulu Kid, came near being disappointed when the bout was delayed for three-quarters of an hour while the principals wrangled over the weight guarantee. The articles signed by both boxers called for them to weigh 160 pounds at ring time, and to guarantee this weight each boxer posted a forfeit of $300. Zulu Kid weighed in at 157, but when it came McCoy's turn to step on the scales it was found that he was one pound over weight.

Zulu Kid thereupon refused to go on for the bout until he had secured his opponent's weight forfeit. McCoy refused to give up his money, and a long argument ensued which threatened to cause cancellation of the bout. The management finally stepped into the breach and offered to share half of the expense with McCoy if he would consent to go on, but this offer also was turned down by the so-called champion. Finally, after three-quarters of an hour had been wasted, the management prevailed upon Zulu Kid to accept $150 and let the final disposal of the forfeit money be decided by the Boxing Commission. This arrangement was accepted by Zulu Kid, and the bout continued, resulting in a draw.

Terry Mitchell, substituting for Jack Britton in the semi-final bout, outpointed Italian Joe Gans easily. Britton appeared at the ringside an injured hand, which prevented his participating. In the other scheduled ten-round bout Jimmy Flynn knocked out Kid Twist in the first round with a right-hand uppercut.

Stanley and McGovern Draw.

Joe Stanley, the Philadelphia boxer, and Artie McGovern of the west side, boxed ten interesting rounds to a draw as the main attraction last night at the Sharkey Athletic Club, Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue. Stanley led in the opening three rounds, but after that the lead alternated frequently, McGovern managing to even matters.

Dava Meader and Joe Malone of Harlem were the principals in the semi-final ten-round bout, and at the final bell the former was entitled to the honors by a "shade." In the opening bout scheduled for ten rounds, between Young Libby of Harlem, and Ritchie Ryan, a west side boxer, the referee disqualified the Harlem boxer in the eighth session for persistently in holding and refusing to box to the best of his ability.

Main Bout Cut Short.

The main bout at the Queensboro Athletic Club in Long Island last night had only gone seven rounds when the management was forced to call a halt because it was time for the majority of the spectators to be home in their beds. The principals were Buddy Eichler of Astoria, and Johnny Kline of Harlem, Middleweight, and up to the time the bout was called off the former had a shade in the honors.

Grenda and Hill Cycle Victors.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Alf Grenda of Tasmania and Fred Hill of Watertown won the six-day bicycle race which closed tonight. They had a total of 99 points. McNamara and Spears of Australia were second, with 97 points. Eight teams set up a new local record for the event with a mark of 1,409 miles 1 lap.

Hal Boy Wins $20,000 Stakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Dick McMahon's Hal Boy won first money today in the $20,000 pacing event at the Panama-Pacific Exposition harness meeting in three straight heats. This was the last day of the meeting.

All-Nationals Win Again.

PENDLETON, Ore., Nov. 13.—The All-Nationals baseball team added another victory to their string when they defeated the All-American aggregation in a one-sided game here this afternoon by the score of 7 to 3.

Princeton Beats Yale at Chess.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Princeton won from Yale in the annual chess match, played during last night, the score being 3 to 2.

Ethical Culture Basket Ball.

The Ethical Culture basket ball team started its season yesterday by defeating the second team, 34 to 19.

JOHNSON IN DRAW WITH W. ZBYSZKO

Balso, Le Colosse, Topalos, Asam, and Pospisil Are Victors in Wrestling Bouts.

Helmar Johnson, the baby-faced blonde Swede, who has proved a tartar for the wrestlers in the international tournament at the Manhattan Opera House, was pitted against Waldek Zbyszko last night, and after twenty minutes' tugging and straining and twisting, Zbyszko admitted that Johnson was "some baby." The mild, young, Swedish wrestler took part in six bouts last week—one every night—and is scheduled to meet Aberg, champion of the world, in a finish bout on Monday night. Johnson says he likes work. Well, he is getting plenty of it. He has yet to be beaten.

Andreas Balsa of Spain pinned Rolando Lupo, the Italian "Wolf," to the circular met in less than three minutes. Hans Fuerst of Austria stood off the rotund Pierre Le Colosse for five minutes by tickling the big Frenchman. You can't push Pierre or pull him or do anything else to him, he is so big, but once you tickle him somewhere on those acres of fat he dances around like a chorus girl.

The big, pompadoured Ivan Linow, the Russian Cossack, grunted and snorted his way through a twenty-minute draw with Charles Cutler. Linow tore around like a mad bear, but he didn't scare Cutler even a little bit. The Russian had Referee George Bothner busy answering his calls for a decision. When Ivan got a hold on the American, he bellowed for Bothner to watch him pin Cutler to the canvas. Bothner watched, but Cutler refused to be pinned.

Sulo Hevonpaa, the Finn, and George Lurich of Russia furnished an exciting draw in their match. Those two gladiators are like bulls in a china shop when they get started on that mat. The results of last night's bouts:

Andreas Balso of Spain defeated Rolando Lupo of Italy with a quarter Nelson in 2:25.

Charles Cutler of America and Ivan Linow of Russia wrestled twenty minutes to a draw.

Pierre le Colosse of France defeated Hans Fucrst of Austria, with a side roll in 5:00.

Demitrius Tofalos of Greece defeated Fritz Wagner of Germany, with a double arm lock in 3:50.

George Lurich of Russia and Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Karl Pospisil of Bohemia defeated Charles Olsen of Denmark in 6:55. Pospisil threw Olsen with a flying mare, and the Dane, asserting his shoulder was hurt, withdrew.

Hans Asam of Bavaria defeated Lauretz Christiansen of Sweden with a double wrist hold in 7:35.

Waldek Zbyszko of Poland and Helmar Johnson of Sweden wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

HONORS TO NEW YORK DOGS.

Mrs. Harrison Among Winners at New Brunswick Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 13.—New York entries showed up well in the dog show held here this afternoon by the New Brunswick Kennel Club. Mrs. R. T. Harrison's champion, Little-O-Me, took first in the Japanese spaniel class, while her Princess Mome got a first for Japanese bitches. Ludwig's Prinz V. Weidenau took first in the Great Danes, and Valley Farm Kennel's Quimas o'Valley Farm got first honors for Russian wolfhound bitches.

There were more than 300 entries from all the leading kennels of the East, and there was a classy field. The show counted two points toward championships, and it is expected that this will be raised two points or more.

As the show was logn drawn out many of the exhibitors were forced to miss trains on account of the delay of the judges in making their decisions. In several cases the dogs were held up for some time, even after the awards had been made. However, this was the first show that has been held here, and it is expected that next year the show will be run off in first-class shape. All the out-of-town exhibitors congratulated the managers.

HOPPE TO PLAY YAMADA.

Champion Billiard Player to Open Handicap Tourney Tomorrow.

Champion William F. Hoppe and Koji Yamada will play the first match in the handicap balkline billiard tournament tomorrow evening in the concert hall of the New York Theatre.

On even terms Hoppe is master billiardist of the world. Allowing a handicap of 100 to 200 points in 500-point matches to five competitors may change the result, however. George Sutton with 400 handicap, George Slosson, 375; Koji Yamada, 375; Joseph Mayer, 325, and Welker Cochran, 300, believe they have a chance to win first prize money of $1,000. Welker Cochran, the seventeen-year-old cue marvel, cannot understand why Mayer should concede him 25 points, for he beat the former amateur champion at evens in their only big match. Neither Sutton nor Slosson, who re-enters the competitive field for this tournament, ever has received odds in matches.

Yamada is erratic, capable of making great averages when in the mood. Mayer and Cochran are scheduled for Tuesday afternoon, while Tuesday night Slosson plays Sutton. Play will be continued on the round-robin system every afternoon and evening, Sunday excepted, until the final on Tuesday night, Nov. 23.

Cochran and Mayer in Form.

Welker Cochran, the youthful Iowa billiardist, and Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, who are contesting in exhibitions of 18.2 balk-line billiards at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, in preparation for the championship tournament, which will be decided this week, displayed good form in their matches last night, which both won. Cochran was opposed by Jacob Klinger, amateur champion of Austria, and the Iowan's consistent playing enabled him to run out his string of 300 points in eleven innings while Klinger was scoring 73. Cochran made high runs of 88 and 85, with an average of 27 3-11. Klinger's highest run was 27 and he had an average of 6 7-11. Mayer defeated Tom Gallagher, the veteran player, in an interesting match by the score of 300 to 173. The Philadelphia player completed his string in nineteen innings, making a high run of 73, with an average of 15 15-19. Gallagher's best run was 66 and he averaged 9 2-19.

Six-Day Race Begins Dec. 5.

Twenty-two teams will be in the field to compete in the six-day bicycle race, beginning at Madison Square Garden at midnight, Sunday, Dec. 5. There is hardly a nation in Europe that will not have a team in the grind. From Belgium will come Victor Linart and his cousin Jacques; France will be well represented by Dupuy, who was considered the fastest and strongest rider in all of Europe. He will be teamed with George Seres, the world's champion motor-paced cyclist. This is Seres's first entrance into the six-day race. For the first time, the United States will have the majority of representatives. Frank Kramer and other sprinters will race in special sprints the evening before.

Meeting of Interscholastic A. A.

A meeting of the Rules Committee of the newly formed Interscholastic Athletic Association will be held at the Columbia Faculty Club Wednesday evening. Dr. Virgil Prettyman is Chairman of this committee. The following will assist him in preparing the new rules: Dr. Lane of Poly Prep, Dr. Alder of Adelphi Academy, Rev. Father Mulvay of Fordham Prep, Dr. M. A. Shaw of Hamilton Institute, and Dr. William L. Hazen of Barnard School.

Cornell Runners Beat Penn.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Cornell ran away from Pennsylvania today in the annual cross-country run, Jack Moakley's harriers winning easily over the six-and-a-half mile course by 36 to 84. Windnagel of Cornell won the individual honors, and was followed by three other Cornell men. Seven Cornell men finished of the first nine to cross the line.

Chicago Runners Beat Northwestern

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The University of Chicago today won the annual cross-country run from Northwestern University with 31¼ points against Northwestern's 23½. The time was 27:51, for a little over five miles.

Kansas Harriers Lead.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 13.—Kansas University won the five-mile cross-country run participated in by teams from Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska here today. Time—26 minutes 2 seconds.

MAX M. BERNSTEIN
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
1540 Broadway, at 45th Street
Extraordinary Mid-Season
Shoe Sale
For This Week Only
10,000 Pairs of Ladies' Extra High Cut Boots
from Our Regular Stock.



GYPSY MODEL
Button and Lace, including Patent Colt, Navy Blue, Pearl Gray, Battleship Gray, Mat Kid. Welt and Hand Sewed.
Covered Louis XVI. and leather Louis heels. French designs in the season's newest models, in all black and with white piping and trimmings.
4.85
Formerly $9.00, $8.00, $7.00



EXTRA HIGH CUT
Straight Lace and Button Boots. All newest shades and models.
Colors: African Brown, and Gray, snake front; Pearl Gray Kid, ¾ Fox; Navy Blue Kid, ¾ Fox; Black Dull Kid. All patent leathers. All these styles with and without tips in lace or buttons of pearl. Louis and Spanish Louis Heels.
5.85
Formerly $10.00, $9.00, $8.00

No C.O.D.'s. No Approvals.
During the week of this sale we are offering a special Black and White Satin Stripe Slipper, Rhinestone Buckles.
Regular $8.50 Pair $5.00
Open Until 9:30 Evenings

Nearly Double

In ten months of 1915 The New York Times printed over *ninety-seven per cent.* more advertising under the sixteen important classifications, listed below, than any other New York morning newspaper:

Classification	Times Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
Women's Specialty Shops	340,734	156,537	170,992	303,248	53,115	149,984	42,058
Automobiles	448,812	224,697	237,777	384,870	266,560	81,010	29,971
City Hotels & Restaurants	204,772	35,841	41,600	174,409	29,179	98,025	38,952
Steamship and Travel	258,506	144,049	123,544	153,340	190,428	124,763	78,157
Musical Instruments	173,044	136,067	119,053	38,236	55,415	88,432	26,389
Financial	746,394	113,368	189,218	176,359	305,134	203,613	93,343
Men's Furnishings	248,455	239,921	139,402	67,511	56,858	88,442	99,338
Books	242,183	47,597	16,587	19,130	56,284	62,890	16,792
Jewelry	38,153	36,371	14,022	29,286	6,865	14,962	8,830
Railroads	58,699	33,400	35,256	36,580	44,431	40,584	36,727
Boots and Shoes	61,435	51,340	38,258	29,616	15,302	32,774	20,130
Charity and Religious	45,803	26,371	26,502	34,449	24,162	29,927	22,216
Tobacco	110,172	101,363	75,916	7,919	42,810	38,374	43,031
Druggist Preparations	56,980	40,882	26,955	45,799	3,150	19,364	8,404
Beverages	90,452	49,822	47,225	31,326	35,908	21,801	16,134
Miscellaneous	458,973	379,954	362,979	254,748	312,717	182,841	200,040
Total	3,583,567	1,817,580	1,665,286	1,786,826	1,498,918	1,277,786	780,512

In ten months of 1915 The New York Times printed a greater volume of advertising by *more than a million agate lines* (help and situation advertisements alone excepted) than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

The average daily and Sunday sale of The New York Times for the six months ending September 30, 1915, was 318,274.

COTTON UP 8 POINTS ON FROST PROSPECT

Closes Steady in Spite of Disappointing Statistics of Domestic Consumption.

SUEZ CANAL AS A FACTOR

Possibility of War Closing Waterway Being Considered—Small Hope for Exports.

Although the census figures on American consumption were not quite up to expectations the element of cold weather was a bull point on cotton yesterday, and the market closed steady at an advance of 9 to 13 points.

Liverpool was disappointing, and the fact that the October consumption figures did not break all records for any previous month prompted rather liberal offerings. The market sold off quickly about 6 to 8 points, but rallied sharply on the forecast of freezing weather in parts of Texas and Oklahoma with frost in parts of Arkansas.

The report from the Census Bureau put the consumption of cotton by American mills in October at approximately 500,000 bales, compared with 451,000 last year. The consumption for the three months ending with October was put at 1,463,000, compared with 1,250,000 last year. One bearish statistical feature was presented by the huge spinners' stocks which are about 1,345,000 bales, against 715,000 last year. Stocks of cotton in public warehouses are 4,171,000, against 3,777,000 last year.

According to The Chronicle the spinners' takings for the week were 335,000 against 277,000 last year. Total for season 3,602,000, against 2,496,000 last year. The amount of cotton on shipboard not yet cleared is 112,000, against 263,000 last year, thus holding forth very little hope of a big export movement in the near future.

By some students the possibility of the closing of the Suez Canal has not received due consideration. European spinners are likely to consider this question very seriously if such a step is taken.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged 6 to 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 advance. Mid 1,195. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.75	11.57	11.73@11.75	11.64@11.65
Jan.	11.90	11.71	11.88@11.90	11.78@11.79
March	12.11	11.92	12.08@12.09	11.98@11.99
May	12.25	12.05	12.24@12.25	12.11@12.12
July	12.31	12.15	12.28@12.30	12.18@12.19

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,282	5,888	13,075
Galveston	6,127	4,906	26,790
Mobile	548	563	1,081
Charleston	6,080	1,585	2,800
Savanah	884	4,693	5,882
Wilmington	912	1,139	1,767
Norfolk	3,073	3,093	2,710

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,419	2,557	2,529
Memphis	7,500	7,178	6,990
St. Louis	56	1,106	415
Houston	8,228	8,365	19,331

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
180 Galveston	11.50	292,010	352,334
1,183 New Orleans	11.44		174,488
50 Mobile	11.25	20,573	36,199
800 Savannah	11.50	199,251	159,473
— Charleston	11.50	91,942	66,476
— Wilmington	11.25	33,019	32,189
627 Augusta	11.50	72,207	43,398
— Augusta	11.50	174,146	138,277
1,000 Memphis	11.50	236,814	211,539
— St. Louis	11¾	10,210	26,021
1,127 Houston	11.45	153,498	131,743

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 7.01d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 31,000 bales, all American. Market closed quiet.

SEABOARD CONSOLIDATION.

Stockholders Meet Tomorrow to Pass Upon Merger with C. A. & W.

Stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line will hold a special meeting tomorrow in Petersburg, Va., to vote on the proposed consolidation of the Seaboard and the Carolina, Atlantic & Western Railway, which has already been approved by shareholders of the latter road. Proxies for a large majority of the Seaboard stock are in the hands of the management, and the plan is expected to go through without opposition.

The consolidation plan, as announced several weeks ago, calls for the formation of a new company to control both the Seaboard and the Carolina properties. A blanket mortgage will be executed for $300,000,000 of bonds, of which $25,649,000 6 per cent. thirty-year bonds, designated as Series A, will shortly be issued. The sale of the bonds has already been arranged with a syndicate whose principal local members are the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Bankers Trust Company.

The acquisition of the Carolina, Atlantic & Western will add to the Seaboard system 331 miles of road. This, with projected construction work, will give the Seaboard entrance to the South Atlantic ports of Charleston and Georgetown, and supply a low grade main line from Hamlet, N. C., into Florida by way of Savannah.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Teachers' Council has decided to have a complete and fair trial of the Gary system. It has appointed the following committee to inspect the plan now being carried on in P. S. 45, the Bronx, and 69, Brooklyn: Miss Clara C. Calkins, Chairman; Joseph K. Van Denburg, William J. McAuliffe, Miss Katharine A. McCann, Miss Louise A. Schneiker, Miss Lillian I. Powers, and Arthur Schatteles. The Mothers' Council of Public Schools of New York City will hold a meeting at 3 P. M. on Nov. 19. There will be a discussion of the Gary plan.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 46, Manhattan, will hold a meeting at 8:30 P. M., on Nov. 17, in the school building, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY NEXT

Clarke's Art Rooms

ONLY ADDRESS

5 West 44th St. Entire Bldg.

Adj. 5th Av. Bank.

ENGLISH ANTIQUES

of the best periods

Owing to the prevailing conditions in the English Market, I have been instructed by the agents of a well-known Antiquaire and collector of Canterbury, England, to sell

By Auction Thursday, Nov. 18th and following days at 2:30 o'clock

His Wonderfully Interesting and Valuable Collection of Veritable Antiques, including Rare Japanese Color Prints, and Chinese Paintings on Glass.

ANTIQUE TAPESTRIES

and NEEDLE WORK COVERED FURNITURE, assembled during the past 30 years from famous Estates throughout the South and West of England.

This sale will be conducted by

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE

INSTRUCTION.

German, French taught quickly, conversational, school or residence, reasonable; adults, children; graduate teacher. Kate Meyer, 421 West 118th.

Graduate leading technical school, would like to do private tutoring at night; best references. T 15 Times.

Tutoring by young man teacher with excellent qualifications and references. T 13 Times.

OPPOSES ADDED BANK TAX.

City's Expert Says Proposed Increase Would Be Unfair.

Robert B. McIntyre of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Finance Department has submitted to Controller Prendergast a memorandum regarding the proposed higher rates of taxation for bank shares. It has been suggested that in as much as the city tax rate on real and personal property has steadily increased since 1900, when the law providing for a 1 per cent. tax on bank shares was enacted, and as the State now levies the direct State tax upon the value of bank shares in addition to that on real and personal property, the tax law should be amended so as to increase the present rate of taxation on shares in national and State banks which is 1 per cent. of the aggregate of capital, surplus, and undivided profits. Mr. McIntyre said in his opinion:

"The proceeds of the tax in this city have increased by fairly regular increments from $1,813,545.85 in 1898, to $3,003,763.02 in 1913, so that a change of rate to 1½ per cent. would add about $2,000,000 of revenue.

"In general, bank shares seem to be rather heavily taxed, for not only is the same rate applied as to other property, but they doubtless approach full value assessment more nearly than most other property, besides being difficult, or impossible, to conceal. I should say there is no ground for maintaining that these shares enjoy any special immunity in this State and that there is considerable reason to doubt whether the constitutionality of a rate of 1½ per cent. could be successfully maintained in a full discussion of the implications of the denial of all deductions. On the other hand, the tax is easily assessed, inexpensively and infallibly collected, and tends to promote harmony by its apparent leniency. I should call it a case for letting well enough alone."

The memorandum contains many facts regarding the taxation of incomes in other countries and States.

TO OPEN FIGHT ON WILSON.

German Propagandists to Have Meeting at Cooper Union.

The Friends of Peace, an organization promoting the German war propaganda, announces that the "first gun in a nation-wide campaign to prevent the renomination and re-election of President Wilson and thereby make an end to British domination of the United States will be fired at Cooper Union on Thursday, Nov. 18, at 8 P. M." John Brisben Walker, National President of the Friends of Peace, will reply to President Wilson's speech at the Manhattan Club.

To cover the expense of the first meeting and provide a printing fund and postage for the Friends of Peace, admission tickets will be sold at 50 and 25 cents.

DENIES POST ESTATE CLASH.

Executor Says Widow and Daughter Will Share in Millions.

H. C. Hawk, one of the executors of the will of C. W. Post and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Post interests, and A. B. Williams, also one of the executors and general counsel for the Post interests, issued the following statement yesterday:

"There is no disagreement existing between Mrs. Post (Mr. Post's widow) and Mrs. Close (his daughter.) No sensational situation will arise in connection with this estate. An amicable and mutually agreeable understanding exists between the two ladies. It is not true that Mrs. Post has been or will be cut off from participation in the estate. She will share very largely in the distribution of the property, both real and personal, now being administered under C. W. Post's will."

This statement was issued in denial of reports from Detroit that Mrs. Close would become the sole owner of the property of her father and that her stepmother would not share in it.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There has been but little change in weather conditions during the last twenty-four hours. High pressure occupied the northern Plateau region and pressure is relatively low in the Middle Mississippi Valley, where a disturbance seems to be developing.

Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States and Texas, and snow has fallen at widely separated points in the Rocky Mountain region.

High temperatures in the East and South have given way to nearly normal readings.

Unsettled weather with showers is probable Sunday in the East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, and on Monday in the Lake region. Temperature changes will not be important.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light and variable; South Atlantic Coast, light northeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday; Monday partly cloudy.

New England—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Western New York—Fair Sunday; probably rain Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	43	44	4 P. M.	63	58
6 A. M.	50	42	6 P. M.	61	54
9 A. M.	51	45	9 P. M.	57	..
12 M.	60	53	11 P. M.	56	..

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 51. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

12:25—197-199 Greene St.; Feinberg Hat Co. .....Not given

4:17—74 University Pl.; S. Fishman, ...Not given

5:15—191 William St.; O. Schulz.....$500

9:30—Near 858 Van Nest Av., (vacant lot) .....Not given

11:10—Washington Bridge, (fire under sidewalk) .....Not given

P. M.

1:55—328 E. 107 St.; James Cavetti...Slight

3:00—Northern Av. & 183 St.; James Gordon Bennett.....None

3:15—Colonial Park & 154 St.; not given .....None

5:40—Front of 306 W. 63 St.; (auto.) H. B. Hagerman.....Slight

5:45—450 W. 17 St.; Mary Patzarr....Slight

7:35—2,046 3 Av.; Harry Estig.....Slight

7:35—2200 E. 42d St.; Nathan Dolgin $1,000

9:35—135 E. 113 St.; Abe Cohen.....Slight

10:50—60 E. 113 St.; James Sheehy.....Slight

11:10—55 Spring St.; J. De Marco.....Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for promotion to Lieutenant, Fire Department. The mental examination will count for 50 per cent. and record and seniority for 50. The subjects and weights of the mental examination are: Administration, including report, 6; laws and ordinances, 2; rules and regulations, 2. Medical and mental dates will be announced after the applications are received.

The mental and medical dates for promotion to Captain, Fire Department, have been set. For medical tests are Nov. 18, 19, 20, and 22; for the mental Dec. 15 and 16.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 8-9 at the New York Custom House an examination for marine engine and boiler draughtsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the machinery division of the United States Navy Yard, New York, at $5.04 per diem. The duties will require the services of a person thoroughly familiar with the design and construction of marine steam turbine engines, especially the Parsons turbines. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, materials, details, and specifications, drawing and design, education, training, and experience. For this position applicants must have had the equivalent of a complete course in engineering in a technical school of recognized standing and at least three years' practical experience, of which not less than one and one-half years have been in marine engine and boiler drafting; or the equivalent of a high school education and at least five years' experience in marine engine and boiler work, of which three years were spent in drafting, and not less than one of these three spent in design. At least six months' experience on steam turbine engines is necessary. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer and Assignments (noon Nov. 13): Mounted Patrol, C. H. McTernan, 33, to Com. office, office of Fifth Deputy Com.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeon A. S. Vosburgh; 2 Surg. Dist., in charge 3 Surg. Dist. in addition to his own, 8 days, 6 A. M. Nov. 21; Patrol, R. F. Griffin and B. J. King, 24, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 18; A. L. Eichell, 26, clerical duty, 12:01 A. M. to 8 A. M. daily, 15 days, 12 P. M. Nov. 15; J. Callaghan, 25, and J. Connors, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, to 26, duty in raided premises for 14 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 14; G. Moran, 43, to D. B., 10 days, noon Nov. 15; T. J. Moran and E. W. Hearn, 65, to D. B., 5 days, 10 A. M. Nov. 12; H. J. McCloy, 160, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 15.

Leaves of Absence (with full pay): Surgeon C. E. Nammack, 3 Surg. Dist., 5 days, 6 A. M. Nov. 21, balance of vacation; without pay, Surgeon C. E. Nammack, 3 Surg. Dist., 3 days, 6 A. M. Nov. 26; Patrol, J. H. Cahill, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M. Nov. 25; W. McKinnon 25, 1 day, 8 A. M. Nov. 15; W. Immich, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 24; G. A. Rose, 81, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Nov. 25; W. W. Wehlafka, 136, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 16; Prob. Patrol. H. L. Hilss, T. S., 1 day, 8 A. M. Nov. 16; Matron Kate M. Allen, 283, 4 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 10.

Fines Imposed: Lieuts, M. J. O'Grady, 10, (failed to make proper entry,) ½ day; J. McCarthy, 65, charges preferred while attached to 63, (without authority, permitted patrol to be carried as temp. assignment,) ½ day; J. Ryan, 251, (failed to take proper police action,) 3 days; Sergts. T. Sullivan, 10, (absent from outgoing roll call,) 1 day; W. A. Gray, 167, charges preferred while attached to 10, (station house and signal system table,) ½ day; Patrol, P. Cullinan, 2, (absent from duty,) 1 day; J. A. Brady, 2, (absent from post,) 1 day; J. P. Kruers, (same,) 2 days; A. Hanne, (same,) 5 days; J. M. Walsh, 10, (same,) 2 days; J. Pellegrino, 12, (improper patrol,) ½ day; J. J. Roach, 12, (same,) ¼ day; F. Bauer, 15, attached to 169 when charges were preferred, (failed to signal,) 1 day; J. P. J. Healey, 15, (could not be found on post,) 4 days; C. J. Potters, 17, (absent from reserve,) 1 day; T. F. Marron, 18, (absent from reserve, absent from patrol post,) 3½ days; G. A. Burpeau, 22, (absent from reserve,) 5 days; F. Marck, 22, (same,) 3 days; M. Tarpey, 22, (same,) 3 days; M. Cogan, 22, (absent from station house,) 2 days; J. R. Brennan, 26, (absent from reserve,) — days; E. Krohn, 26, attached to 169 when charges were preferred, (failed to signal;) 1 day; E. H. Allen, 22, (sitting;) 2 days; H. Wegmann, 22, (absent from reserve,) 3 days; J. C. Downey, 26, (absent from post,) 4 days; J. M. Doolin, 28, (improper patrol,) 1 day; E. S. Sullivan, 82, (absent from special post,) 2 days; L. Shenfield, 36, (absent from post,) 2 days; J. Higgins, 37, (same,) 3 days; J. McNamee, 38, (improper patrol,) 2 days; J. L. Chapman, 38, (same,) 4 days; L. M. Washburn, 39, (standing on corner smoking cigarette,) ¼ day; H. Jacobs, 42, (absent from post,) 3 days; W. J. Forristall, 42, (absent from post,) 3 days; J. Van Vort, 61, (left office without permission,) 2 days; E. A. Ulrich, 61, (absent from post,) 4 days; W. D. Mildrum, 63, (absent from post, drinking beer,) 6 days; A. Blumrath, 66, (absent from post,) 1 day; J. J. Craig, 151, attached to 22 when charges were preferred, (failed to discover burglary,) 2 days; V. R. Raynor, 156, (improper patrol,) ½ day; J. V. O'Rourke, 156, (absent from post,) 2 days; J. F. Kiernan, 159, (same,) 3 days; A. Siegwarth, 159, (same,) 1 day; C. Schriefer, 163, (absent from post, sitting in front of bar in liquor saloon,) 4 days; J. H. Ryan, 173, (improper patrol,) 3 days; T. Paynter, 182, (absent from post,) 4 days; M. H. McCormack, 182, (same,) 5 days; F. Kremelbein, B. of I., C. O., (left office without permission,) 4 days.

Reprimanded: Lieut. T. J. Dempsey, 162, (made false entry;) Patrol, F. J. Dougherty, 2, (did not wear white gloves;) D. J. Murphy, 4, (loitering;) F. J. O'Sullivan, 4, (absent from post;) G. E. Kane, 10, (improper patrol;) M. Kennedy, 12, (seated on box, smoking;) E. P. Donovan, 21, (lost police shield;) J. J. Quinn, 26, (failed to prevent burglary;) J. F. O'Hara, 28, (absent from signal box post;) E. H. Fimpel, 29, (absent from post;) J. J. Thomas, 32, (same;) C. Hearn, 33, (same;) J. McInerney, 33, (same;) P. H. Fox, 39, (same;) J. T. Weigold, 42, (same;) A. E. Nolan, 48, (absent from school crossing;) P. A. Flanagan, 69, (off duty in uniform, at bar in liquor saloon, drinking;) G. W. Kokell, 80, (absent from post;) C. W. Sturgis, 82, (dismounted, absent from post;) J. M. Cusack, 147, (failed to report;) J. Donegan, 149, (improper patrol;) F. Meehan, 149, (failed to prevent burglary;) J. Healy, 149, (absent without leave;) A. Strathan, 149, (sitting;) J. L. Seaton, 153, (while off duty, in full uniform, coming from liquor saloon;) J. L. Paweck, 150, (absent from post;) F. A. Timmes, 152, (while off duty and in uniform was smoking;) J. G. Weipert, 164, (absent from post;) L. Heesinger, 155, (same;) H. Krank, 155, (same;) M. Smith, Jr., 156, (same;) W. J. Millar, 156, (same;) J. J. Sharkey, 157, (failed to appear in trial room;) W. A. Jackson, 158, (attached to 157 when charges were preferred,) (absent from post;) F. Reiff, 159, (same;) J. Peters, 160, (same;) A. Scheiber, 160, (same;) W. J. Sarvis, 161, (standing in adjoining precinct in conversation with patrolman;) A. Moskowitz, 161, (absent from post;) W. G. Martin, 163, (same;) R. Frost, 163, (absent from school crossing;) E. Wichman, 169, (absent from reserve;) A. F. Bahmann, 169, (failed to properly search prisoner;) W. H. Brown, 169, (absent from special post;) H. A. Doring, 170, (absent from reserve;) F. E. Ioss, 171, (failed to report;) G. M. Blessman, 174, (absent from flag station;) J. F. Egan, 283, (absent from post;) A. R. Ludwig, 285, (off duty, in full uniform, smoking;) L. J. Kern, 285, (absent from post;) C. Brueggemann, Marine Div., (assigned to 283 when charges were preferred,) (same;) C. Martineau, Traffic B, (same;) F. I. Hefferen, Traffic B, (same;) A. L. Bourke, Traffic E, (assigned to 43 when charges were preferred,) (same.)

The following members of the force, having passed their probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint are reprimanded: Patrol, J. F. Rhodes, 2, (occupied a seat in trolley car to the exclusion of paid passengers;) J. J. Bohane, 10, (absent without leave;) J. F. Horan, 22, (improper patrol;) A. J. Johnson, 31, (same;) J. T. Miles, 65, (absent without leave;) W. J. McMillan, 146, (absent from post, in liquor saloon;) J. McGroarty, 151, (improper patrol;) W. Becker, 163, (same;) J. Dooley, 172, (charge preferred while attached to 169) (absent from reserve;) F. J. Mueller, 278, (same;) H. D. C. Weber, 278, (same.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol, D. L. Smith, 16, (attached to 42 when charges were preferred,) (defiant, refused to obey Sergeant;) M. H. Weber, 22, (used unnecessary force in effecting an arrest;) J. R. Rosted, 32, (failed to signal;) G. A. Stoffers, 35, (same;) J. F. Dowling, 36, (failed to serve summons;) J. J. Murphy, 43, (struck and kicked a man;) B. Jacobs, 62, (failed to pay debt;) E. J. Gallway, 151, (failed to patrol properly;) W. Weissheler, 156, (pointed a revolver at a man;) J. C. Fennessy, 162, (absent from school crossing;) D. M. Connolly, 160, (attached to 39 when charges were preferred,) (gave false testimony;) E. F. P. Hinken, 162, (improper patrol;) J. Schlitt, 162, (same;) M. Steinfeld, 163, (failed to prevent a burglary;) W. A. Ward, 165, (absent from post;) J. B. Begley, 169, (improper patrol;) J. F. Somers, 170, (did not properly patrol;) T. A. Lynch, 274, (improper patrol;) W. A. Buenau, 278, (attached to 35 when charges were preferred,) (absent from post, coming from side entrance of liquor saloon;) A. F. Ennis, 283, (engaged in another business;) F. J. Gill, 283, (improper patrol;) R. G. Kirby, Tel. Bur., (attached to 33 when charges were preferred,) (failed to prevent escape of prisoner.)

Restored to duty: Patrol, R. R. Byrnes, 26, noon, Nov. 13.

Death: Patrol, H. P. Clark, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, at 2 P. M., Nov. 12.

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 259, c. s., as temporarily assigns Mtd. Patrol, J. J. Byrne and J. D. Brennan, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, to Subdiv. C, for 5 days, noon, Nov. 16, is revoked.

Fire Department.

The following, having filed applications for examination for promition to the position of engineer of steamer, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Nov. 16, at 9 A. M.—R. Dammes, Eng. 6; W. J. Neill, Eng. 91; J. Junior, Eng. 63; J. Schlaefer, Eng. 85; M. M. Jansky, Eng. 294; at 10 A. M.—H. W. Abrams, H. & L. 9; J. Crennan, Eng. 84; W. E. Donnelly, Eng. 47; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 154; J. Capillo, H. & L. 121; at 12 noon.—S. F. Schneider, Eng. 81; C. J. Rieth, Jr., Eng. 83; E. C. Frauenberger, Eng. 230; G. S. Ahrens, Eng. 288; D. Ryan, H. & L. 2; at 2 P. M.—W. F. O'Connell, Eng. 18; J. V. Mulholland, Eng. 54; J. J. Cavanagh, Eng. 281; C. A. Bross, H. & L. 49; R. H. Meinhold, H. & L. 148.

Special leave, without pay: Capt. J. F. Stokes, Eng. 46, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 16.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Sun., preceded by rain in early mornings. Mon. fair, warmer; moderate variable winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Sun. Mon. probably showers; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon., except showers Mon. in n. light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Sun. Mon. probably showers; light n. to e. winds.

La.—Showers Sun. and probably Mon.; light s. winds.

East Tex.—Rain Sun. and in s. e. Mon.; moderate s. winds.

West Tex.—Fair and colder Sun. Mon. cloudy.

Okla.—Rain and colder Sun. Mon. probably fair.

Ark.—Rain Sun.; colder in n. w. Mon. cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy, probably occasional rains Sun. and Mon.

Ohio—Fair Sun. Mon. cloudy, probably rain; light s. to e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy, probably rain Sun. and Mon.; moderate s. winds.

Mich.—Cloudy, probably rain Sun. and Mon.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Sun., probably light showers, colder by night. Mon., fair.

Mo.—Cloudy and colder Sun. Mon., fair.

Wis.—Cloudy Sun, probably showers or snow flurries in e., colder in s. e. Mon., fair.

Minn.—Fair Sun. and Mon., warmer Mon.

Iowa—Fair Sun., colder in e. Mon., fair and warmer.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Sun and Mon., warmer.

Neb.—Fair Sun. and Mon., warmer Mon. and in w. Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sun., colder in s. e. and warmer in n. w. Monday fair and warmer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:46|Sun sets..4:44|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:29	1:44	7:38	8:14
Governors Island	2:07	2:22	8:16	8:51
Hell Gate	3:57	4:12	9:56	10:31

Arrived—Saturday, Nov. 13.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam, Oct. 30.
SS Pannonia, London, Oct. 31.
SS Ardgair, London, Oct. 29.
SS Venezia, St. Nazaire, Oct. 30.
SS Exeter City, Swansea, Oct. 21.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Nov. 1.
SS Escalona, Avonmouth, Oct. 30.
SS Ketlaw, Brixham, Oct. 26.
SS Stromboli, Genoa, Oct. 23.
SS Caroni, Boston, Nov. 11.
SS Maim, Sagua, Oct. 24.
SS Talla City, Marseilles, Oct. 8.
SS Evelyn, Bocas Grande, Nov. 2.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Nov. 10.
SS Pioneer, Copenhagen, Oct. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Sibiria	Naples	Oct. 28
Rappahannock	London	Oct. 28
Matura	Grenada	Nov. 5
Jelling	Shields	Oct. 29
Brinkburn	London	Oct. 30
Clearpool	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Oskar Maru	Limerick	Oct. 27
Kiev	Hull	Oct. 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 11
Boniface	Port Talbot	Oct. 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Nov. 3
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Nov. 2
Camoens	Victoria	Aug. 27
Espagne	Bordeaux	Nov. 7
Manadyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 28
Bayamon	Mayaguez	Nov. 10
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 10
Antilles	New Orleans	Nov. 10
Polyktor	Genoa	Oct. 31
Targal	Hull	Oct. 31
Tenadores	Colon	Nov. 8
Yugues	San Juan	Nov. 8
Antilles	New Orleans	Nov. 10

DUE TUESDAY.

California	Glasgow	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Nov. 4
Hindoo	Hull	Nov. 4
Etonian	Liverpool	Nov. 4
El Rio	Galveston	Nov. 10
Medina	Galveston	Nov. 10
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 13
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 13
Sixaola	Jamaica	Nov. 9
Giuseppe Verdi	Palermo	Nov. 6

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Lancastrian	London	Nov. 6
Stanton	Cardiff	Oct. 30
Gregory	Barbados	Nov. 9
Brilliant	Port Eads	Nov. 9
Corozai	Galveston	Nov. 10
El Dia	Galveston	Nov. 11
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 14

DUE THURSDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 16
Bristol City	Swansea	Nov. 4
Boyneton	Funchal	Nov. 4
Luceric	St. Nazaire	Nov. 2
Santa Marta	Kingston	Nov. 11
Algiars	Galveston	Nov. 11
Comus	New Orleans	Nov. 13
Huron	Jacksonville	Nov. 15

DUE FRIDAY.

Finland	London	Nov. 10
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Nov. 4
Loch Tay	Rotterdam	Nov. 5
Venezuelos	Marseilles	Nov. 5
Lydie	St. Nazaire	Nov. 4
Zulia	Maracaibo	Nov. 10
Comal	Galveston	Nov. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 16
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	Nov. 10
Denbigh Hall	Oran	Nov. 3
Italy	London	Nov. 6
Advance	Cristobal	Nov. 13
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Orestes, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Canopic, Azores	——	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Zent, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Santos	12:30 M.	3:00 P.M.
Venezuela, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hellenes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Lord Sefton, London	——	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paigersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Santos	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, London	——	12:00 M.
Missouri, London	——	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	7:00 P.M.
El Paso, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., NOV. 13.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 155 miles S. of Overfalls at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 285 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 610 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 35 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 65 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 58 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 80 miles N. of Mayaguez at 8 P. M.
SS Richmond, London to New York, was 200 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 730 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 608 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, passed Frying Pan at 7 P. M.
SS Pioneer, Copenhagen to New York, passed Fire Island at 8:15 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 126 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Florence Luckenbach, Cristobal to New York, was 154 miles S. at noon.
SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 90 miles S. at noon.

South America

TOUR de LUXE

LEAVING NEW YORK FEB. 9TH

Visiting points rarely seen by ordinary travelers. Wonderful automobile and railroad rides through marvelous mountain scenery visiting native people living in primitive conditions prevailing thousands of years ago

5 SOURCES POLLUTE CITY WATER SUPPLY

Edward Hatch, Jr., Charges Disposal Plants in Watershed Are Carelessly Run.

INCOMPETENTS IN CHARGE

Merchants' Association Representative Opposes Erection of Mohansic Hospital.

The Croton water that is distributed throughout New York City is not only in danger of pollution but is actually polluted at present by sewage from a number of institutions and the private residences of citizens within the Croton watershed. This was the statement made last night by a number of those who have been opposing the erection of the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York State Training School for Boys within the watershed, and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, admitted that a certain amount of sewage probably did get into Croton Lake from residences in Mount Kisco and Bedford.

Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Pollution Committee of the Merchants' Association, who has been co-operating with the Corporation Counsel's office in efforts to block the further pollution of the water, last night outlined the situation as it is in the opinion of himself and many of his associates.

"There are at present a number of institutions within the Croton watershed," he said "chief among which are the Bedford Reformatory for Girls and the Bedford Branch of the Montefiore Home. At all of these institutions there are disposal plants which are supposed to render the sewage harmless before it escapes into Croton Lake, but the fact is that these plants are constantly getting out of order and raw sewage escapes into the water used in New York City.

Incompetents Run Plants.

"One of the main difficulties is that it seems impossible for the City of New York to employ competent, intelligent men to operate these plants. The nature of the work is such that a man who can get any other position will not accept the job of operating one of these plants. The plants are, therefore, always under the managementof men who haven't the intelligence to run them nor the public spirit to care much whether New York City's water is polluted or not.

"The city officials do everything possible, but they cannot perfectly protect the water. Inspectors from the city are frequently on the ground, but they cannot be present every hour of the day and night, and no matter how often inspections are made, sewage is found escaping into the water.

"Then, of course, the homes of persons living in Mount Kisco, Bedford, and other places within the watershed are responsible for pollution of the Croton water. There are disposal plants in these villages, but the same difficulties that preclude efficiency in the plants of the institutions obtain in the village plants. The simple fact is that, no matter what is done with regard to disposing of the sewage of the present population within the watershed, the Croton water is somewhat polluted.

"We realize, however, that the institutions and residences now within the watershed represent a considerable investment, and cannot be arbitrarily annihilated. What we hope to do, however, is to prevent any increase of the population within the watershed, and, taking every precaution meanwhile, wait until the present population dwindles to nothing. Our ultimate hope is to see the watershed absolutely free from human dwellings, for so long as people live there the water will be more or less polluted.

To Keep Down Population.

"To further our plan of preventing any increase of population, a bill will be introduced into the Legislature at its next session forbidding any extension or enlargement of any of the institutions now within the watershed and the building of any new institutions. If this bill passes, it will mean a great deal, for, keeping the water reasonably pure is now taxing the power of the city authorities to the limit, and addition to any of the present institutions or the building of new institutions would make the problem impossible. At present Croton water is as pure as the water of almost any city. It is not a terrible menace, though it is not absolutely pure. It will be a menace, though, if the problem of sewage disposal is further increased."

Mr. Hatch said that the fight against the building of the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York State Training School for Boys was thus connected with the general campaign for pure water, as the populations of these institutions would add to the difficulties of the present problem. Mr. Hatch said further that he and his committee were as much opposed to the proposal that the sewage from the two institutions be piped into the Hudson River as that it be emptied into Mohansic Lake, as was first suggested.

"If the sewage is piped to the Hudson," he said, "it will be carried through the watershed in the pipes and every one knows that there is always considerable leakage from pipes. It is certain that much raw sewage will be liberated directly into the water drunk in New York City. Furthermore, the machinery for disposing of the sewage through the pipes will break down from time to time, with the result that accumulated sewage will escape into the water.

"There is only one thing to do: keep to its lowest possible limit the population within the watershed. That is the aim of my committee and we will oppose any effort to add one home or institution to the watershed territory."

INSPECTOR HUSSEY RETIRED

Had Served Only 11 Days After His Reinstatement.

Inspector James E. Hussey, who has had his ups and downs in the Police Department, including vindication after serving eleven months on Blackwell's Island, was retired last midnight for disability. He will receive half pay, amounting to $1,750 a year.

Hussey joined the force in 1886. In 1903 he was made a Captain, and in 1907 an Inspector. When former Commissioner Bingham introduced his bill in the Legislature for authority to demote Inspectors, Inspectors Hussey and Walsh opposed the bill, which however, became a law. Thereafter Hussey was demoted and promoted on several occasions.

On May 7, 1913, Hussey, with several other Police Inspectors, was sent to Blackwell's Island for conspiracy, the charges growing out of the Police Department investigation. Hussey was given a year and $1,000 fine, but after he had served eleven months the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed the conviction. Hussey was reinstated in the Department by the courts in August, 1914, and after being on duty for two minutes he was suspended and placed on trial at Police Headquarters on old accusations. He was again vindicated and was returned to duty Nov. 2 by Commissioner Woods. Since then he has been serving as Inspector in the office of Chief Inspector Schmittberger.

Old Church to Celebrate.

The Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Tottenville, S. I., will celebrate the seventy-fifth year of its organization with exercises covering a period of four days, beginning today. The Rev. Arthur Lucas is pastor of the church. At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Rev. Frederick John Hubach, D. D., will preach the sermon. In the evening at 7:45 o'clock the Rev. Wilbert Westcott, former pastor of the Bethel Church, will preach.

GIMBELS—The "Progress" of Advanced Retailing

The GIMBEL Christmas Service Bureau Extends Its Helpfulness to You.

"Progress"—

Annual Autumn Sale of Women's Dressmaker-Made Dresses



Evening Gowns *Skating Frocks*
Dancing Dresses *Afternoon Gowns*
Tailleur Street Frocks

$16.50
Instead of $22.50 and $25.

$22.50
Instead of $29.50 to $32.50.

$29.50
Instead of $40 to $45.

$37.50
Instead of $42.50 and $47.50.

$60 and $67.50
Instead of $80 to $90.



$29.50 $16.50

This is the Sale which is eagerly awaited by hundreds of women each season, for it is an occasion which is notable only at GIMBELS. If you have never shared in one of these sales we shall give you a few ideas of what to expect:

Chiffon Velvet-and-Satin Afternoon Gowns, **$29.50**
Evening Gowns de Luxe of Cloth-of-Silver, **$67.50**
Dancing Frocks of Chiffon, Charmeuse and Tulle, **$16.75**

Extra—Paris Models at $100 to $150, Instead of $300 and More.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"

Skunk

THE fur that is adored by the Parisiennes. Tomorrow this fur will be

Specialized

Scarfs $12.50 to $67.50.
Muffs $22.50 to $38.50.
Also:

Black Fox
Scarfs $10 to $45. | Muffs $12.50 to $45.

Red Fox
Scarfs $14.50 to $42.50. | Muffs $25 to $57.50.

White Fox
Scarfs $25 to $55. | Muffs $38.50 to $57.50.

Battleship Gray Fox
Scarfs $22.50 to $35. | Muffs $24.50 to $34.50.

Also exquisitely matched Sets of Cross Fox and Blue Fox.
Furriers Since 1842.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"—

Dainty Laces Under-price

WE have just purchased a special lot of beautiful Laces. Examples:
40c to $4 Laces, 25c to $2.50 Yard
Silver, gold and embroidered White Laces, also Chantilly Laces, 5 to 27 in. wide.
18c to 25c Linen Cluny Laces, 12c to 15c Yard
GIMBELS—Main Floor

"Progress"

Autumn Clearance of GIMBEL and Paris Millinery

Our Famous "Only-four-times-a-year" Sale that Disposes of the Finest Millinery in the World—Paris Models and GIMBEL Chapeaux

In the French Salon:

$38 Hats **At $20**
$28 Hats **At $15**
$22 Hats **At $12**
$18 Hats **At $10**
$15 Hats **At $7.50**



In Medium-Price Salon:

$8.75 to $12.75 Hats **At $4.75 to $6.75**
$5 to $6.75 Hats **At $3.50**
London and Paris Tailored and Sports Hats— *$7.50 to $18* **At $3.75 to $10**

Louison Model Set, $100, was $175.

As we introduce new Hats—the latest decrees of Paris—every day, it is easy for one to realize that there are *only* fashionable hats in this Sale. And there will be in the neighborhood of 700 Hats for girls, young women and matrons.

To Be Exact—32 Original Paris Model Hats at $15 and $20

They are the original creations of Reboux, Georgette, Lewis, Evelyn Varon, Louison, Talbot, Madeleine, and Marie-Edmee. Also

Paris Model Hat, Muff and Scarf Sets at $37.50 to $100, instead of $75 to $175

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Progress"—

"Mikado" Handbags at $5

THE new Oriental note in Handbags. Two models; black pin seal leather and stunning large jewel handle; lined in silk with a beautiful bird design.
No. 3—Large chiffon velvet bags, with stunning shell frames.....at $10

GIMBELS—Main Floor

"Progress"—

Infants' Wear from France—Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered At 50c to $23.50

TRULY Parisian and touched with that note of daintiness which belongs to Infants' and Children's wear.

Infants' Long Dresses, $2 to $23.50
Infants' Long Skirts, $1.50 to $9
Infants' Gowns, $1.50 to $2.75
Infants' Short Dresses, $2 to $12.50
Infants' Short Skirts, $1.50 to $4.50
Infants' Pillow Covers, $1.50 to $8.50
Infants' Bibs, 50c to $8.50

Children's Empire Dresses, $3 to $21.50
Fine French nainsook. Sizes 2 to 4 years.

Children's Russian Dresses, $3 to $8.50
French nainsook or pique. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Children's Dorothy Dresses, $3.50 to $9.50
Of pique, French nainsook or lawn. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Note—Every Dress, Skirt, Pillow Cover or Bib hand-embroidered.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

"Progress"—

Economies in the Sale of Bed Coverings

THE second week of the November Sale is particularly rich in SAVINGS it affords. For example:

$6.75 White Woolen Blankets, $5 Pair
Fine wool stock on cotton warp; pink or blue borders; 72x90 in. and 70x80 in.

$9 California White Blankets, $7.75 Pair
For large bed, with pink or blue borders, 72x90 in.

$12.50 California Wool Blankets, $10 Pair
White with pink or blue border; fine California wool stock; 4-inch silk binding; extra size, 80x90 in.

$5 Wool Filled Comfortables, $3.95
Pretty floral silk mull coverings, with 9-inch plain borders to match; pure lamb's wool filling; full size.

$9.50 New Jap Silk or Satin Comfortables, $7.50
Pure wool filling; handsome floral designs, with wide colored borders to match; full size; newest colorings.

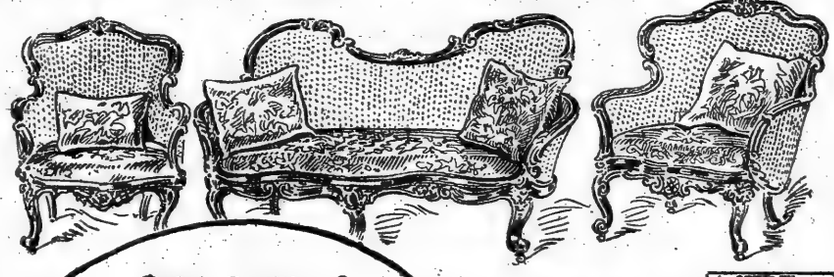
$3.50 White Marseilles Bedspreads, $2.25
Daintily scalloped all around with cut-out corners for metal beds; satin finish; full size.

$3 Crochet Bedspreads, $2
Finely woven; soft finish; plain hemmed; extra size; newest patterns.

GIMBELS—Second Floor



A $65 Louis XVI. Music Cabinet, $35



A $750 Three-piece Louis XV Suite, at $550.

$61,257 of Imported FURNITURE

About HALF Price

Occupying an entire Special Aisle the whole width of the store—Seventh Floor

THIS WONDERFUL GIMBEL COLLECTION, including many originals by cabinet-makers of international fame as well as authentic reproductions of priceless antiques, contains remarkably fine specimens of the work of

Wm. Birch, Ltd., *Selz and Schlower*
Jules Bouy et Cie., *Noel* *Herrman Gerson*
Sangiorgi Galiere *L. S. Mayer & Co.*

The variety is endless—all the finest French and English "periods" are represented. There is, as a rule, only one piece of a kind. Most cannot be duplicated.

Much of it, indeed, represents the last of ANY kind that will come from its makers, whose industry has disappeared in the whirlpool of warring Europe.

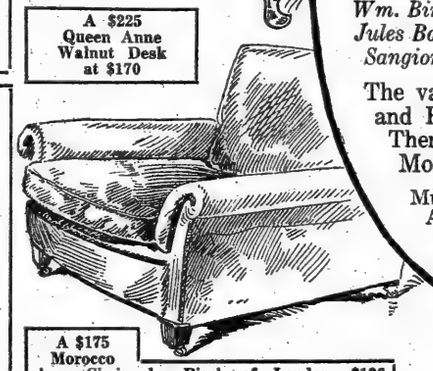
GIMBELS—Seventh Floor



A $225 Queen Anne Walnut Desk at $170



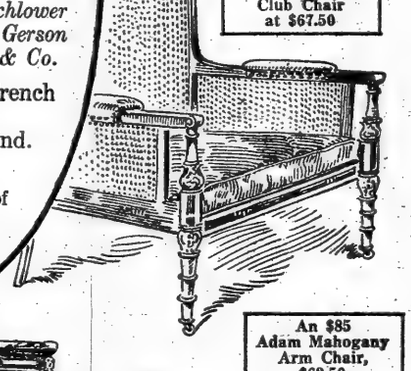
An $85 Queen Anne Club Chair at $67.50



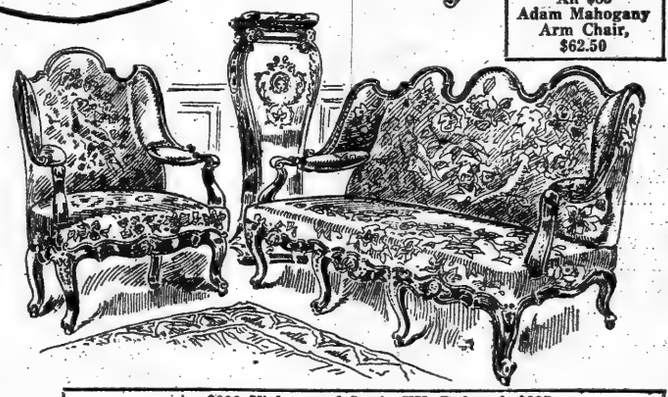
A $175 Morocco Arm Chair, by Birch of London, $130



An $1,100 Onyx-Topped, Hand-Carved Louis XV. Table (from Rome), $575



An $85 Adam Mahogany Arm Chair, $62.50



An $800 Violet-wood Louis XV. Pedestal, $325
A $975 Louis XV. Suite at $487

"Progress"—

Men's Silk-lined Winter Overcoats, $19.50

TAILORED in one of the smartest models of the season, and in cut, fabric, finish and style a typical GIMBEL "Progress" value.

Shown in two shades of gray, some with velvet and others with self collars.

Fully Lined with a splendid grade of Guaranteed Silk

We have only been able to secure 638 of these Overcoats to sell at $19.50. Be SURE, therefore, to secure one while the assortments are at their best.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

"Progress"—

$2.25 Forty-Inch Wool-Backed Satin, $1.25 Yd.

A VERY beautiful and much-wanted clinging silk-and-wool fabric, with a lustrous satin surface. Shown in the newest Autumn shades, including nigger brown, Russian green, plum, navy blue, midnight blue; also black.

Another Consignment of Those Desirable 54-Inch Sponged and Shrunk Broadcloth at $1.35 Yard.
Shown in dark brown, green, navy blue and black.

Just Received—A Further Shipment of
Black Seal Plushes to Sell at $4.50 Yd.
A very scarce and very beautiful coating fabric, 48 inches wide.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

"Progress"—

$39 "New Willard" Cabinet Sewing Machines, at $24.50

The Lowest Price Ever!

THESE splendid machines are made by the King Sewing Machine Co. and we close them out at this VERY LOW PRICE because we have

Only 45 of Them Left!

You could not wish a more practical and beautiful Sewing Machine, which is fit for any living room. They have all the improvements that skill and modern invention could devise.

Easy Terms: $2 Cash, $1 Weekly

with no extra charges of any kind. A complete set of attachments and a GUARANTEE FOR 20 YEARS included.

Free instruction at your home if in Greater New York.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

"Progress"—

Tomorrow — Greatest Sale of Negligees and Dressing Sacques We Have Ever Known at $1.95, $2.95, $5.95

Regularly $4 to $12 and More

THE sale prices of the majority are actually less than the present wholesale prices. Why such astounding reductions?

A well-known maker of these Negligees has decded to retire from the negligee business, and these are his surplus stock and "samples."

Albatross and Challis Dressing Sacques, $1.95
Flowered, dotted, and striped Challis; light and dark shades of Albatross. In loose, semi-fitted and Empire models; lace, ribbon, and flower trimmed; some are embroidered.

Albatross and Challis Negligees, $2.95
Very elaborate models with sun-pleated or draped skirts; hand embroidered lace, flower or ribbon trimmed bodices.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

"Progress"—

Housewares—A Great Pre-Thanksgiving Sale

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of timely items at specially attractive prices have been prepared for this event, including goods recently received from over the seas, and priced astonishingly low. Suggestions follow:

"Lisk" Turkey Roasters, $2.15.—Gray enamelled, self-basting, and made to accommodate a 12-lb. bird. Others in full variety, from $1.50 to $4.50.

"Savory" Turkey Roasters.—Oval, steel; self-basting. At 75c, 95c and up to $2.50.

Silver's "Royal" Roasters.—Self-basting. From the 8x12-inch at 59c to the 12x17-inch at 85c.

$1.75 Casseroles, $1.25.—8-inch, 3-pint size. Nickeled frame. Side handles and feet.

$1.25 Pie Plate, $1.00.—10-inch, fireproof, with nickel plated frame and side handles.

$6 Percolating Coffee Machines in nickel or copper finish; with regulating alcohol lamp. At $4.75.

$6 Chafing Dishes, 3-pint size, with enamel food pan. At $4.50.

$1.25 Serving Trays, 12-inch round, in nickel or copper finish. At 95c.

"Hoosier" Kitchen Cabinets, at $41.—Pure white, with porcelain top—the last word in kitchen equipment. Took first prize at the Panama Pacific Exposition. Other "Hoosiers" (of which GIMBELS are New York distributers), at $24.50 to $38.

Moulds of All Kinds.—Set of 3 Drawn Steel Moulds, oval or round, at 25c.

Individual Jelly Moulds.—6 shapes; box of 12 moulds, 25c.

Fluted Pudding Moulds, 1-qt. size, with tube, 75c.

Individual Jelly Moulds, curved fish shape, 18c.

Fancy Band Border Moulds, 7 inches in diameter, 1-qt. size, at $1.50.

Individual Tart Moulds for 7 tarts, attached, at 65c.

Oval Covered Rice Mould, 2-qt. size, $2.15.

Covered Ice Cream Mould, 10 peak top, at $2.50.

Carving Sets, $2.45.—Three pieces, blade of good tempered steel; some of them Sheffield make. Rich stag handles and fancy ferrules.

3-Piece Carving Sets, with 9-inch blade of fine quality steel. White celluloid handles. A very rich and durable set, at $2.95.

2-Piece Bird or Steak Carving Set, with stag-horn handles and 6-inch blade, at 95c.

Forks, with white handles to match. Dozen, $1.95. GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1915.

R.H.Macy&Co.

Booklet on 'Chauffeurs' Apparel.

THOSE who are interested in properly tailored apparel for chauffeurs should send for our booklet on correct apparel for chauffeurs, showing samples of the newest materials with the latest styles (illustrated). Our prices are always "Lowest-in-the-City," and our stock is one of the most complete in town.

Macy's—Chauffeurs' Apparel Dept., Fifth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Our Personal Shopping Service.

MACY'S Personal Shopping Service consists of a staff of expert shoppers, selected to be of assistance to our customers. On request a shopper will be assigned to aid you in your shopping expedition through our various departments. No charge is made, and our shoppers render every service possible.

Macy's—Third Floor.

The Thanksgiving Sale of Linens

The Premier Linen Event of the Year, Involving an Immense Purchase for Cash That Makes Possible Most Exceptional Price Attractions Despite the Worst Linen Situation in Years. And Just in Time for Thanksgiving.

With growers of flax and weavers of fine linens literally at a standstill, intelligent people need not be told that the tendency toward higher prices will be marked from now on. Linens will be luxuries for months to come.

With usual Macy foresight and strong cash influences in world markets we are able again to present tempting opportunities in the purchase of superfine linens without tak ng regard for present linen prices—both wholesale prices and those which other stores must charge. These items are just a hint of your opportunities.

Household Linens

Pattern Damask Table Cloths

From a leading Belfast Weaver. New Round and up to date designs.

70x70 ea. $1.98 — 70x88 ea. $2.49 — 70x106 ea. $2.97

Napkins to Match, 22x22, at $2.49 dozen.

Table Cloths and Napkins

Just off the steamer. Beautiful soft satin finish. Pleasing designs.

2x2 yds. $2.69 each. — 2x2½ yds. $3.39 each. — 2x3 yds. $3.96 each.

Napkins to Match, 24x24, $3.96 dozen.

Double Satin Damask Cloths

Extra fine patterns. New round up-to-date designs. Breakfast and dinner size napkins to match.

71x71 $3.96 ea. — 71x89 $4.96 ea. — 71x107 $5.94 ea. — 81x81 $5.49

Napkins, 20x20, $3.96 dozen — 24x24, $5.94 dozen

Heavy Damask at Yd. 98c

Full 70 in. wide. Lustrous Satin finish. Pretty designs, napkins to match.

Bleached Damask, Yd. $1.19

Very heavy, double. Full 72 in. wide. Handsome designs, rose and stripe, chrysanthemum and stripe, etc. 22 in. napkins to match. Box $3.74.

Odd Pattern Damask Cloths, $1.69 to $4.96

Just 800 cloths at 33⅓ to 40% less than present prices. Slight imperfections you'll hardly notice. Full range of sizes, 2 to 4 yds. Fine, pure, heavy linen, $1.69 to $4.96.

Extra Heavy Damask 69c Yd.

Our own importation. Very heavy cream bleached. Recommended for hard usage.

Snow White Damask 47c Yd.

Made in U. S. A. Mercerized table damask. High lustrous finish. Heavy quality. Full 72 in. wide. Stripe and floral designs.

22x22 inch Damask Napkins, Dozen $1.39

Snow white bleached damask napkins from Belfast. Hemmed ready for use. Neat designs.

Breakfast Damask N pkins, $1.69 Dozen

Extra strong quality. Many attractive designs. 19x19 inches.

Heavy Damask Napkins, $1.98 Dozen

All linen damask napkins, heavy weight, neat designs. Full bleached. Ideal for restaurants, boarding houses, etc., 20x20 inches.

Double Damask Dinner Napkins, $4.19

Very fine quality, 24x24 in. Soft mellow finish, up-to-date round designs.

A HOST OF OTHER SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

Towels and Toweling

Glass Toweling, Yard, 13c

Pure linen, heavy weight, checked glass toweling. Absorbent and lintless. Red and blue checks. 17 in. wide.

Hemmed Linen Glass Towels, 19c

Heavy pure linen. Soft and absorbent. Imported by Macy's. 17x33.

Washed Crash Toweling, 15c Yard

For hand or roller towels. Bleached pure linen. 17 in. wide. Neat blue borders.

Pure Linen Pantry Towels, 29c

All pure linen tea, glass or pantry towels, with "Tea" "Glass" and "Pantry" woven in red or blue borders. 24x34 inches.

Glass or Dish Toweling, 18c Yard

8000 yards pure flax glass or crash toweling. Red and blue checks or borders. 17 and 19 in. wide. Imported by Macy's.

Hemmed Huck Towels, $1.29 Dozen

Heavy bleached, fine and evenly woven. Good quality huckaback. Red, white or blue borders. 18x35 inches.

Linen Huck Towels, $1.92 Dz.

All pure linen huck towels. Soft and absorbent. Good serviceable quality. Red borders, hemmed ends. 16x30 in.

17x32 Huck Towels 97c Doz.

Hemmed Huck Towels, white or colored borders. Good serviceable quality. By the dozen only. 97c a dozen. A positively irresistible offer.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, $3.84 Dozen

Extra heavy, full bleached huck towels. Warranted all pure linen. Heavy, absorbent, long wearing quality. Plain hemstitched ends. 18x36 inches.

"Old Bleach" Huck Towels, 39c

Strictly all pure linen, grass bleached. Heavy, strong, absorbent weave. Hemstitched ends, red or white borders. 19x36 inches.

Scalloped Guest Towels, $3.48 Dozen

Pure linen, fine even weave. Snow white with damask border and space for initials or monogram. Strongly and evenly scalloped. 15x24 in.

46c Bath Mats at 29c

About 432 strictly perfect bath mats.

Heavy and durable, all in one color and design. Washable and reversible.

Large Huck Towels, 6 for $1.47

Extra large, 20x40 in. Hemmed ends. Medium weight, firmly woven, sure to give satisfaction.

DOZENS OF OTHER VALUES NOT MENTIONED

U. S. Navy Bath Towels, 34c

Snow white Turkish Bath Towels. Extra heavy. Rejected by the U. S. Navy for slight, almost undetectable difference from Navy specifications. Hence you buy them at this wonderful price. Plain white, strongly hemmed ends.

Decorative Linens

17x53 Inch Dresser Scarfs, 44c

Special purchase of 1800 sideboard and dresser scarfs. Large assortment of patterns. Lace edges, lace insertions, embroidered Motifs, etc. Exceptional value, 44c.

Madeira Luncheon Sets, $5.89

Real Madeira. Embroidered and hand-scalloped. Exquisitely worked on pure round thread Irish linen. A variety of dainty designs. One 24 in. centerpiece, six 6 in. doylies and six 10 in. doylies.

Cluny Luncheon Sets, $2.19

13 piece sets of pure linen, trimmed with wide, heavy, hand-made linen cluny lace. Neat patterns. Our own importation. Six 6 in. doylies, six 12 in. doylies and one 24 in. centerpiece.

Linen Lace Trimmed Scarfs 98c

Pure linen sideboard and dresser scarfs. Trimmed with various patterns of wide attractive lace. Some with panel effects. Others with insertions. All attractive. 17x52 in.

Madeira Tea Napkins, $6.94 Dozen

Real Madeira hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped. Beautifullly embroidered corners. Large assortment of pleasing designs. Some with rose scallops. 14x14 inches.

Initialed Tea Napkins, $3.69 Dozen

Pure linen, scalloped tea or luncheon napkins with neat hand-embroidered corners and initials. Several pretty designs.

Macy's — Second Floor.

Around the Store

Women's Long Coats

Macy's coat department for women includes coats for every occasion in the Woman's world—from the sport coat to the dress coat and all the varying range of semi-dress coats between.



Full flare Coat, *(illustrated,)* in wool velour. Beautifully tailored, correct lines from shoulder to hem. Chin-chin collar and cuffs of natural beaver fur. Side tailored pockets. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. Boiling green, brown, or navy $39.75

Plush Coats, belted model, slightly flared. Turn-back cuffs and revers of plush. Large collar of skunk opossum. Lined with Skinner's satin. $34.75

Women's Coats in fancy mixtures in browns and grays. Semi-Raglan sleeves, plaited back under wide belt. High collar edged with skunk opossum fur. Body and sleeves satin lined $21.74

Wool Plush Model in large checks. Wide all-round belt, side patch pockets. High collar, deep cuffs. Lined with peau de cygne. $19.74

Macy's—Third Floor.

Thanksgiving Needfuls

The items below will help mistress and cook prepare the Thanksgiving dinner with most convenience and serve it to the best effect. Incidentally these prices are lowest and qualities are dependably good.



"Krack Eze" Nut Cracker and Bowl, $2.39. *(Illustrated.)*

Stag Handled Carvers, 2 Pieces, 74c, $1.81, $2.03 up to $4.34 pr.

Stag Handled Carving Sets, 3 Pieces, $2.99 to $6.34 set.

Game Carving Sets of 3 pieces, nickeled handles, $1.49 set.

Knives and Forks, Celluloid Handles, $2.68 to $6.74 set of 6 pairs.

Nut Picks, Nickeled Plated. Set, 10c.

Nickeled Nut Crackers, 24c to 74c.

Jelly Straining Bags of Percolating felt, 82c to $1.49.

Jelly Moulds, 4c, 11c, up to 69c.

Assorted Individual Jelly Moulds, 1 doz. in box, 24c doz.

Ice Cream Moulds, 24c to $2.74.

Tin Pie Plates, Deep or Shallow. 2c to 6c.

Mayonnaise Mixers, 89c to $1.49.

Self Basting Russia Iron Roast Pans. Sizes 8x14, 9x15, 10x16, 11x17, 12x18; prices $1.17, $1.56, $1.96, $2.16, $2.34.

Russia Iron Roasting Pans; size 10x14, 11x15, 12x17, 12x18, 14x20; prices 53c, 61c, 73c, 74c, 98c.

Russia Iron Baking Sheets, 31c to 83c.

Coaster Sets, 7 pieces, Nickel Runs, $1.49.

Relish Dishes, $1.04 to $7.49.

Macy's—Basement.

Women's Suits

for Dress and Street Wear

The popularity of the suit is not a waning one. Fur obtains as the favorite trimming, though it sometimes gives place to other smart trimmings in velours or braidings, for one may wear various styles this year, as it is a year of latitude in the fashion world.

Lustrous Broadcloth Suit trimmed with dyed muskrat has an exaggerated Russian blouse effect in the belted coat. The long straight front panel is loose from the waist line. The skirt of the coat is cut in panels at the side and trimmed all around with the dyed muskrat and fastened with large buttons of the same. The high military collar and cuffs are also fur trimmed, gathered skirt under wide belt. Beige, white and green $48.75

Chiffon Velvet Suit. Belted coat. High ruff collar trimmed with real skunk. Flare cuffs. Fur buttons. Skirt shirred at belt with upstanding frill. black, $37.75

A collection of 100 suits in various models taken from our regular stock in the newest styles, all length coats, many fur trimmed, broadcloth, Gabardines and other materials, at $22.74 and $26.75

Jersey Knit Cloth Suit with long, loosely belted coat. Deep collar and cuffs and wide band around skirt of coat of silk plush. Unique loose envelope pockets hanging at sides from belt. Circular skirt, tailored belt and side pockets. Field mouse, plum, African, brown, and black. $33.75

Macy's—Third Floor.

A Saving of $10 on these

Sterling Silver Mesh Bags, $14.89

Macy's Usual Price $24.89

If you are looking for a Gift of real worth, this is your opportunity. It almost seems unbelievable that one could purchase a 6-inch Sterling Silver Bag for less than $15.00—only at Macy's is this possible, and only for one week at this unusual price.

Sterling Silver Mesh Bags with six-inch frames, hand-engraved in two styles or plain straight narrow frame; deep, full reversed soldered ring mesh. The Gift De Luxe

Macy's—Jewelry Dept., Main Floor

'Kerchiefs

For Holiday Wear.

If you have Handkerchiefs in mind for holiday gifts why hold off your purchases when an opportunity like this confronts you?

Women's Hand-Embroidered Initial 'Kerchiefs (box of 6), $1.49

Macy's usual price (box of 6), $1.98

Made of superior quality of pure Irish Linen. There are six novel styles of wreath initials in each box.

Women's Hand-Embroidered Initial 'Kerchiefs (box of 6), 99c

Macy's usual price (box of 6), $1.49

Six assorted styles in attractive hand-embroidered initials. Fine quality linen. Fifteen hundred boxes in the lot.

Women's Pure Irish Linen 'Kerchiefs, 6 for 59c

Macy's usual price, 12c. each. This is an extra special offer of 500 dozen, just received through our Foreign Office. Good quality, with ⅛ and ¼ hand thread drawn hems.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Women's Broadcloth Skirts

Feature Clever Style Notes

Black Broadcloth Skirts—always in good taste—are more than ever in demand. This season many novel effects have been introduced; fur bands and fur buttons, quaint pockets and odd belts. A few suggestions below from our very comprehensive stock of Skirts.

At $5.49 Semi-circular model of Black Broadcloth; fitted belt, shirred back. Pouch pockets; bone button trimmed.

At $7.94 Similar model to above with the addition of a band of fur trimming around the bottom of skirt.

At $9.74 A strictly tailored skirt of fine quality Black Broadcloth; buttoned down the front with large pearl buttons and button-holes; smart black suede belt piped with white and finished with gun-metal buckle.

At $10.74 Full flaring shirred skirt of Black Broadcloth; broad straps at either side piped with velvet and finished with velvet buttons.

At $12.74 Handsome draped Skirt of superior quality Broadcloth, trimmed down front with large Hudson Seal buttons.

Macy's—Third Floor, Center.

The Buttonless Blouse



Ritz Satin is used in fashioning this smart new design in blouses—for Macy's. It is unique in that buttons have been entirely dispensed with and the only fastening is a single snap-fastener where the surplice crosses.

A shallow shoulder yoke is formed by simulated smocking. The sleeves are the fashionable revival of the leg-o'-mutton shape with a shaped flare over the hand. The collar rolls high at the back and is graduated to the front, which folds over in surplice fashion. White, flesh, gold and orchid. $8.74

Macy's—Third Floor.

Pompadour Taffeta Petticoats, $5.94

The bright colored effects in these charming Petticoats are a decided contrast to the sombre tones of the Autumn Costume. Fashioned of excellent quality Taffeta silk in various floral designs; deep sectional corded flounce has two scalloped ruffles finished with hemmed ruches. Your choice of a variety of new colorings.

Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats, $6.79

Of lustrous quality, in black and Fall shades. The full, flaring flounce is made in four sections, stitched and tucked, finished at foot with fine pleating.

Other clever models at Lowest-in-the-City Prices

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Silverware and Cutlery for the Thanksgiving Table



The "royal bird" deserves a royal service. Silver table-ware best befits the sumptuous Thanksgiving Day Table. Macy's prices on silverware and cutlery of dependable quality are attractively low—as the items below illustrate.

Sheffield Quality Vegetable Dish, 13 inches long, as *pictured,* with two compartments and lock handle cover, from which the handle can be removed, allowing cover to be used as a separate dish, as shown. Heavy grape border design. Was $11.89. Now $9.94.

Sheffield Quality Grape Border Vegetable Dish, regular size 11¾ inches long; lock handle cover; was $8.94, $5.49

Finest Quality American Steel Carving Sets. Three pieces, knife, fork and steel, complete in lined box. Two styles, one silver plated. Special at $2.97

Carving Knives and Forks. 6½-inch blades, heavily silver plated handles. Special at $1.98 a pair.

Sheffield Quality Turkey Platters, 20-inch size, with well and tree. Heavy grape border, extra quadruple silver plate. Special at $14.89

Stainless Steel Dinner Knives. Guaranteed not to rust or tarnish. Require no scouring. White "Ivoroy" handles. Set of six $2.48

Macy's—Silver Dept., Main Floor, B'way.

The Most Extraordinary Black Silk Attraction in New York

5,000 Yards

Black Satin Charmeuse

Special, Yard, **89c** 40 inches Wide

Equal Quality Elsewhere, $1.50.

The lowest price ever quoted (so far as we have been able to find) for silk of equal quality. Owing to the desirability of the weave and the adaptability of the fabric to present fashion, we expect to sell the 5,000 yards within the day.

Never before have we been able to offer such remarkable value in black silk.

Macy's—Second Floor.

China and Cut Glass for Thanksgiving—Reduced

Those about to replenish their stock of China, or those who wish to add a few pieces of "Straus" Cut Glass to their collection, will find many remarkable values among the items listed below.

Macy's usual prices are always less than elsewhere, and *these* prices are even lower than the usual Macy prices:

	Macy's usual price (each)	Macy's sale price (each)
100 Ice Cream Trays,	*$2.69*	$1.98
100 Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates,	*$2.49*	$1.89
100 Flower Vases,	*$2.19*	$1.69
50 Low Jelly Dishes,	*$1.39*	98c
40 Spoon Holders,	*$1.69*	$1.19
100 Olive Trays,	*89c*	69c
40 Oil Bottles,	*$1.79*	$1.19
50 Berry Bowls, 8 in.,	*$2.29*	$1.79
100 Handled Bon-Bon Dishes, 6 in.,	*$1.49*	98c
50 Sugar and Cream Sets,	*$2.89*	$1.98
30 Roll Trays,	*$2.97*	$1.98
100 doz. Tumblers, doz.	*$4.49*	$2.97

30-piece Blown Glass Service: 6 water tumblers, 6 highball tumblers, 6 champagne tumblers, 6 mineral tumblers, 6 whiskey tumblers; $1.19 set; usually *$1.51.*

Thin Blown Glass Water Tumblers, usually 48c doz. Now 36c

Thin Blown Glass Water Tumblers, decorated with neat design, usually 59c doz. Now 48c

Imported China and American Porcelain Sets Reduced

20 sets, American Porcelain, 100 pieces, plain white; usually $6.89; now $5.49 set

14 sets, American Porcelain, 100 pieces, pink and gold floral design; usually $8.89; now $6.49 set

27 sets, American Porcelain, 100 pieces, pretty border design, gold on handles; usually $9.89; now $7.49 set

50 sets of 56 pieces, Imported Tea Sets, pretty floral borders, gold on each piece; usually $6.89; now $4.89 set.

25 sets, Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets, 99 pieces, border designs, gold on each piece; usually $34.75; now $29.75

15 sets, Austrian China Dinner Sets, 99 pieces, floral design; gold on each piece; usually $13.89; now $11.89 set.

Macy's—Basement

See Macy's Thanksgiving Grocery Sale Advertisement, on Page 3 of this section.

R.H.Macy&Co.

165 SCHOOLBOYS RUN ON THE DRIVE

Mercersburg Academy Lads Take First Honors in Cross-Country Race.

SHIELDS FIRST TO FINISH

Pennsylvanian Seven Seconds Ahead of Peck, Who Ran Alone for Bloomfield H. S.

ALL GUESTS OF COLUMBIA

Gustavus T. Kirby Addresses Boys on the Commons and Presents Prizes to the Various Winners.

Mercersburg Academy of Mercersburg, Penn., won the fifth annual interscholastic cross-country run conducted under the auspices of the Columbia University Track Association yesterday morning over the Columbia course. The Pennsylvania school not only had the winning team of five men, but the individual runner to cross the tape first was E. M. Shields of Mercersburg. D. F. Peck, the only entrant from the Bloomfield (N. J.) High School, took second individual honors, although second place in the team scores went to St. Benedict's because Bloomfield failed to enter a full team of five runners. H. S. Reed, also of Mercersburg, won the bronze medal for third prize.

The entry list contained 274 names, but the rules of the meet limited each school to ten contestants, and only 165 schoolboys were allowed to start. Of this number, 152 finished. Mercersburg accumulated the low score of 30 and its five men first to finish were credited with the following places in the team scores: First, second, sixth, tenth, and eleventh. St. Benedict's Preparatory School of Newark finished the second team with a total of 97 points.

The Pennsylvanians entered the meet as an unknown quantity. Because of the two victories each to the credit of the Schenectady, N. Y., and Morris High Schools, one of these schools was expected to win yesterday and thereby gain permanent possession of the Gustavus T. Kirby Cup. The cup will now be held by Mercersburg for the ensuing year and will be put up again at the meet next Fall.

Starting shortly after 11 o'clock from South Field, F. Jenkins, the negro runner from Far Rockaway High School, took the lead and held it through 110th Street and up Riverside Drive. F. Fisher of Schenectady slipped into second place. At Grant's Tomb F. Reilly of the Schenectady High School pushed to the front and H. S. Reed of Mercersburg assumed the second position. It was not until the sharp turn in the rear of the Tomb had been made that Shields, the winner, came into prominence. He took second place to his teammate, Reed. Jenkins was running a pretty race, and all the way down the Drive to the countertura at Ninety-seventh Street, Reed, Shields, and Jenkins ran abreast.

Peck of Bloomfield was lost in the pack of runners until 106th Street was reached on the return. Then he slipped into third position, ahead of Jenkins, while Reed and Shields continued to lead by thirty yards. The same positions were held as the first of the runners reached South Field. One-half lap of the running track had to be negotiated before the finish line was reached, and in this distance Peck showed that he had been holding himself in reserve. In the last fifty yards he stole second honors from Reed and struck the tape but a few yards behind Shields, the winner. The winning time over the three and three-quarter-mile course was 20:43. Fourth place went to J. Keouguian of the Watervliet (N. Y.) High School. Jenkins of Far Rockaway, who made the flying start, managed to finish fifth.

C. Echele, a diminutive runner from Watervliet, who was the smallest and youngest in the meet, finished in the first hundred. L. Miller, the one-armed runner from Richmond Hill High School, finished in thirty-second place.

All the contestants were guests of the Columbia Track Association at a luncheon in the Columbia Commons, held immediately after the meet. Mr. Kirby, donor of the trophy, made a short address before presenting the individual medals to the first three men and the cup to the representatives from Mercersburg Academy. The times of the first twenty follow:

Position, Name, and School.	Time.
1—E. M. Shields, Mercersburg Academy	20:43
2—O. F. Peck, Bloomfield H. S.	20:50
3—H. S. Reed, Mercersburg Academy	20:53
4—J. Keoughan, Watervliet H. S.	21:05
5—F. Jenkins, Far Rockaway H. S.	21:20
6—J. Nulty, St. Benedict's Prep.	21:26
7—Z. H. Whiteman, Mercersburg Academy	21:30
8—F. Reilly, Schenectady H. S.	21:37
9—B. Happer, Richmond Hill H. S.	21:40
10—J. W. Fleck, Morris H. S.	21:41
11—D. L. Helfrich, Mercersburg Academy	21:44
12—L. L. Hill, Mercersburg Academy	21:49
13—H. Russell, Yonkers H. S.	21:52
14—E. McLay, Yonkers H. S.	21:55
15—G. Grimm, East Orange H. S.	22:01
16—C. McCraith, St. Benedict's Prep.	22:04
17—W. O. Connell, Watervliet H. S.	22:05
18—A. Flabee, St. Benedict's Prep.	22:06
19—H. Markham, Watervliet H. S.	22:07
20—W. Scolding, Yonkers H. S.	22:11

The others finished as follows: S. Locker, De Witt Clinton H. S.; T. E. Steers, Mercersburg Academy; C. Johnson, Commercial H. S.; F. Loonis, Erasmus Hall H. S.; R. Segreto, De Witt Clinton H. S.; T. Tully, St. Benedict's Prep.; H. G. Burke, Mercersburg Academy; C. Evans, Schenectady H. S.; R. Reed, Bryant H. S.; H. Wilson, Schenectady H. S.; J. Vos, Watervliet H. S.; L. Miller, Richmond Hill H. S.; A. Wayman, Boys' High School; J. Lichtenstein, High School of Commerce; A. Cook, East Orange H. S.; H. Knight, Schenectady H. S.; A. Fried, De Witt Clinton H. S.; R. Dicker, De Witt Clinton H. S.; E. Lloyd, St. Benedict's Prep.; H. Wright, Erasmus Hall H. S.; A. Guerriero, De Witt Clinton H. S.; J. Tully, St. Benedict's Prep.; A. Stalb, East Orange H. S.; A. Livingston, Richmond Hill H. S.; C. Merrick, Commercial H. S.; C. Suthneier, Richmond Hill H. S.; F. Lund, De Witt Clinton H. S.; F. Fisher, Schenectady H. S.; A. Desch, St. Benedict's Prep.; H. Dempsey, Richmond Hill H. S.; H. Walcher, Yonkers H. S.; S. Kelberg, East Orange H. S.; H. Herley, High School of Commerce; L. Colman, Union Hill H. S.; F. L. McGonigle, Erasmus Hall H. S.; H. Laguardia, Morris H. S.; G. Chase, Erasmus Hall H. S.; W. Rosenblum, Morris H. S.; G. J. Young, Boys' H. S.; Sol Saslofsky, High School of Commerce; W. Braunstein, Union Hill H. S.; D. Dewey, Schenectady H. S.; W. Phelan, Boys' H. S.; M. Guarnier, Schenectady H. S.; S. Stricker, Dickinson H. S.; T. Happer, Richmond Hill H. S.; R. Satterley, Erasmus Hall H. S.; W. Connelly, East Orange H. S.; A. B. Strasser, High School of Commerce; J. L. Deutsch, Boys' H. S.; P. Lohman, Dickinson H. S.; J. Cox, Newton H. S.; F. McCann, Far Rockaway H. S.; N. Rogers, Evander Childs H. S.; F. Ketcham, East Orange H. S.

TEAM SCORES BY POINTS.

						Total.
Mercersburg Academy	1	2	6	10	11	30
St. Benedict's Prep	3	15	17	24	38	97
Schenectady H. S.	7	20	28	33	44	132
De Witt Clinton H. S.	20	23	34	35	38	150
Richmond Hill H. S.	8	30	41	42	46	167

Yonkers H. S., 178 Watervliet H. S., 188; East Orange H. S., 196; Erasmus Hall H. S., 224; Morris H. S., 279; High School of Commerce, 285; Far Rockaway H. S., 329; Union Hill H. S., 392; Evander Childs H. S., 438; Bryant H. S., 455; Newtown H. S., 466; Dickinson H. S., 515; Curtis H. S., 661.

R.H.Macy&Co.

YALE SPRINGS BIGGEST FOOTBALL SURPRISE OF SEASON BY DEFEATING PRINCETON 13 TO 7

YALE VANQUISHES PRINCETON, 13 TO 7

Guernsey's Sensational Field Goal and Way's Touchdown Help the Elis.

50,000 CHEER FOR RIVALS

Spectacular Plays in Contest Which Is Fought Hard Up to the Very End.

TIE IS NARROWLY AVERTED

Tigers, Near the Blue Goal as the Game Is Ending, Lose Ball on a Lateral Pass.

Continued from Page 1, General News Section.

would have resulted in a score; but Yale, stronger than ever now on the recovered fumble which saved the game for them, fought back doggedly and intercepted every pass.

As the whistle blew and the game ended twenty-two players were fighting as savagely as two teams ever struggled. The gridiron was buried in deep purple shadow, and before the echoes of the whistle had died thousands of the sons of Eli Yale were running riot over the soft green turf in the most exuberant outburst of joy that has been seen here in years.

Yale got the jump at the start. Their surprising strength in driving the ball ahead took Princeton completely by surprise. The long, spiral kicks by Guernsey were even more of a surprise. And they have been saying all along that Yale didn't have a punter! Guernsey was a cripple, they said, and could hardly be expected to do anything. Beware the Elis when they talk of cripples. Look out for Yale when the Blue is in the last ditch. The best traditions which young athletes absorb under the old elms and the ivy-covered walls in the Yale campus were personified in Yale's fighting eleven this afternoon.

Yale's Fighting Spirit.

When the first half ended, with the score 7 to 6 against Yale, they romped off the field as if they had just jumped into the game. Dangerous alive this Yale team was.

The walls of the dressing room at the Bowl will never tell what happened in there between the halves. Tom Shevlin talked. Whatever he said was the right thing to say. He brought out every bit of fight there was in them. Those brief, pungent remarks of Shevlin gave the tottering team renewed confidence in their own power, and when they came out for the third period, fresh from the rubbers and the cold sponges, you'd think they had been shot out of a cannon. They pawed the turf and tried to break away like the dogs of war on a leash.

The third period had hardly started when Yale made the play which gave Princeton her death blow. After Captain Wilson had taken the ball on the kickoff and had zigzagged his way back to Yale's 35-yard line the Blue showed great generalship, and Guernsey punted on the first play. And oh, my what a kick! The beautiful spiral rose high up, almost even with the rim of the Bowl. It soared like a bird over the head of Dave Tibbott. Tibbott fumbled the ball, as he had fumbled others this afternoon. Guernsey's kicking had been such a surprise that Princeton failed to send back an extra man to help handle the mighty kicks.

Yes, Tibbott fumbled the ball. It rolled on the ground, and the whole crowd of players went tearing down the field after it like a pack of hounds after a fox. To the fore was big "Pie" Way. The other Yale players put the Princeton players out of the way, one by one.

Way Becomes a Hero.

Without stopping to ask any questions, Way stooped over and picked up the ball as it lay on the 8-yard line. On he galloped toward the Princeton goal line, and was lost under a heap of orange and black jerseys. The Yale stands went wild, singing the praises of the wideawake youth who had saved Yale's honor in a year when a great football reputation was sliding steadily down to oblivion.

A more sensational field goal has never been kicked than Guernsey's first score in the second period. He stood four yards behind the wide chalk mark at midfield. What, Guernsey going to try a field goal from that distance? To most of the spectators it looked like pure folly. Guernsey took his time and measured his distance well. The ball did not rise very nigh, but it had a tremendous carry.

The crowd was silent. It looked on the bold attempt awe-stricken. The ball did not go the full distance. It fell with a bang on the cross bar, rose into the air and then dropped over the far side. The boys and men and women hugged one another. Princeton sulked and called it Yale luck. There may have been longer drop kicks than this somewhere, at sometime, but Guernsey's was a brand new marvelous sensation for today's crowd.

Princeton did not measure up to the ability which the great game against Harvard promised. Dave Tibbott was a keen disappointment. The eleven did not have the dash and vim that it had a few weeks ago. In the first place, the Tigers were too all-fired confident. They counted their chickens before they were hatched. Driggs was also a disappointment and failed to put up to the standard that which was expected of him. Captain Glick failed to take advantage of Yale's weakest point, the wings. With the Tigers' compact interference, they were able time and again to skirt the Yale ends, but it did not seem that they made the most of running game.

Blue's Stubborn Defense.

The defense from tackle to tackle in the Yale line was a surprise. Although the Yale line lost the bitterest test of the day on its own one-yard line and was pushed back for a touchdown, it was a noble, valiant stand, and one which brought forth the greatest admiration. It was in the second period and from her own 42-yard line that Princeton made a triumphant march down the field. Tibbott tore off a beautiful run around Yale's left end, and he and Glick jammed their way through the surging mass of Elis for big gains. Shea and Lamberton contributed well-played forward passes, and finally the Tiger march drew up on Yale's 12-yard line.

Shea ripped through centre for five yards, and Captain Glick rushed through to the two-yard line. It was the last try, and Princeton had one yard to go to make her distance. The Yale stands rose and yelled themselves hoarse giving encouragement to the Blue team. Driggs, as if diving into the water, left the ground and went headlong into the line. When the scramble was unraveled the ball was six inches from the goal line and Princeton had made first down. Glick hurled himself at the Yale line in desperation, but could not gain. Once again he tried and stopped short. Then he gave the ball to Driggs to plow through, and Princeton had a touchdown with about two inches to spare.

After all, it was a great bit of work by Yale because it took six rushes by Princeton to carry that ball less than two yards.

Haughton and Mahan There.

In the stand watching this performance by Yale were Percy Haughton, the Harvard coach; "Eddie" Mahan, the Crimson Captain; King Watson, and "Joe" Gilman. They had plenty to talk about on their way to Boston. Harvard now takes a new view of the Yale team, which looked like a stubborn combination of barbed wire and bombs.

The big bowl of people saw an unusual sight between the halves when the whole Yale side of the bowl began to wave blue and white handkerchiefs, forming a massive "Y-A-L-E" against the background of spectators.

"More Work for the Undertaker," which has been sung at several games this season when it was ridiculously out of order, was chanted today, and it sounded good to the thousands of Yale partisans. It drowned out the echoes of screams of "Wow! Wow! Wow!"

Yale students tonight are making the town ring with their overflow of exuberance, and the early season defeats are forgotten. The faith which Captain Wilson and students of Yale had in this year's eleven has remained unshaken, while the whole football world has had a good laugh at their expense. Yale took its turn at laughing today. And it expects to giggle some more next week in Boston.

Yale football officials were disinclined tonight to discuss the game. Captain Wilson said, after dressing at the college gymnasium: "We all came through in good shape, and I am pleased with the team."

Tom Shevlin, head of the coaching staff, took an early train to New York, where he celebrated Yale's victory in company with old Eli players.

HOW THE POINTS WERE MADE.

The Tigers Learned Early That Yale Had an Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—The luck of the toss went against Yale at the start, and Captain Glick smiled when Referee Tufts's pocket-worn half-dollar tumbled on to the turf head up. Guernsey had to kick off to the Tigers, but the way he did it showed that Yale wasn't discouraged because she didn't get the privilege of the kickoff. The Yale fullback boomed the leather to Shea, who ran the ball to the 35-yard line. Driggs kicked on the first down, and it was Captain Wilson's ball on his own 35-yard line. Yale immediately got the jump on the Tigers. Wilson, Van Nostrand, and Guernsey tore the Princeton line for big gains. Here was Princeton's first surprise. The Elis had an attack. Guernsey punted to Shea, who fumbled the ball, and big Jim Sheldon pounced on it for Yale on the Tigers' 28-yard line.

Then the Elis cut loose; Tom Shevlin's old Minnesota shift was brought into action, and it worked like a charm. Bingham hurled himself through for eight yards, and then he split the Tiger line for five more. Yale rushed the ball up to Princeton's 8-yard line, and the Yale side of the field became a blaze of vivid blue.

Guernsey dropped back to the 23-yard line to try for a field goal. The attempt was blocked by the Tiger forwards, and Shea grabbed the ball on the Tigers' 8-yard line. Driggs punted to Wilson and he fumbled. High dropping on the ball. On Princeton's 28-yard line Guernsey tried a field goal, but it failed. Otis Guernsey then began a crashing attack on the Princeton line, and much to everybody's surprise the line gave way. The big surprise, however, was in Guernsey's punting. He outbooted Driggs in a way which brought sadness to the hearts of Princeton's supporters. His kicks were clean and high, and the Yale rush line was down under them. And they said that Yale didn't have a kicker. Yale was more than holding her own and the first period ended 0 to 0, with the ball in Yale's possession on her own 2-yard line.

In the second period, Guernsey wisely continued his kicking game. Driggs broke loose with a 25-yard run which looked dangerous, but he was tumbled on Yale's 28-yard line by Van Nostrand. Princeton's forward passes didn't amount to much. The Yale players leaped into the air and spoiled them repeatedly. The ball went into the air to and fro from Driggs to Guernsey.

Now it was Yale's ball on her 45-yard line, and in two rushes Guernsey placed it on Princeton's 45-yard line. The Tiger line held stubbornly, and then Guernsey did something which was audaciously bold. Dropping back 54 yards from the Tiger goal, he booted the ball toward the goal posts. The ball hit the crossbar and bounded over for Yale's first three points. The Yale crowd, and mostly everybody here was for Yale, went plumb crazy. It was the greatest drop kick that this generation ever saw. Guernsey didn't stop there. A penalty against Princeton gave Yale another opportunity. Brown, who went in at end for Highley, failed to report to Referee Tufts and Princeton was set back 15 yards. Guernsey dropped back to the 36-yard line and booted over another field goal.

Yale then began to scent victory. After the kick-off Yale was penalized 15 yards for holding, and Guernsey from behind his own goal line booted the ball out of danger. Weideman was hurt and gave way to Moseley. Tibbott then tore off a 20-yard run around Church's end. Glick rushed to the 10-yard line, but the ball was called back, as the Tigers were holding in the line. It was a life-saver for Yale. Tibbott and Shea were then jammed into the Yale line, and the big blue team started to slip back under the onslaught. Yard by yard the Tigers approached the Yale goal line, the Elis fighting stubbornly every inch. Tibbott dropped back for a field goal. It was a trick, and a forward pass, Tibbott to Glick, gave Princeton the ball on Yale's 12-yard line. Yale fought like mad. They contested every inch of the ground, but after much persistent smashing by Glick and Driggs the latter finally bored his way over for a touchdown and Tibbett kicked the goal. Princeton, 7; Yale, 6. And thus the first half ended.

The sensation of the game came on the first play of the third period. Parisette kicked off to Wilson, who was spilled on the thirty-five-yard line. Guernsey then punted and the ball soared toward Tibbott. He fumbled the ball and "Pie" Way came galloping along, picked up the ball and rushed over for a touchdown, and Guernsey kicked the goal. The crowd was dumfounded.

Tibbott and Driggs continued to rip big holes in the Yale line. The defense was wide open in midfield, but as they fell back it closed up and the Tiger rush was halted. Driggs and Lamberton worked a couple of beautiful forward passes and the Tigers worked down to the twenty-yard line, where their aerial football failed and Yale took the ball on downs. Bingham and Guernsey did some valiant rushing, but they could not gain consistently through the Tiger line. With the ball on his own twenty-six-yard line, Guernsey kicked on the first play of the fourth period. Princeton, 7; Yale, 9.

Moseley, Black for Von Holt, Walden for J. Sheldon, Miller for White. Princeton—M. Wilson for Highley, Moore for Shea, Larsen for McLean, Butterworth for Gennert, Dickerman for Tibbott, Law for Driggs, Heyniger for Nourse, Ames for Dickerman, Love for Hogg, Eddy for Moore, Bannon for Lamberton.

NEW HAVEN HOWLS WITH JOY.

Yale Undergraduates Noisily Celebrate Defeat of Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Yale undergraduates went wild tonight at their unexpected victory over their ancient gridiron foe, Princeton. Following their picturesque snake dance on Yale field they marked back to the campus, paraded there and the central city streets, headed by a brass band, and then cut loose for an evening celebration in the theatres and cafés. They took possession of the town and made it howl with joy.

The crisp Yale cheer was set off in every city hostelry all the evening, and the actors in every theatre in town were compelled to wait till the undergraduates had finished cheering for Old Eli before their acts could proceed. Little damage was done, and no arrests were made in the early evening hours.

Although Yale used more than a full eleven of substitutes, no one on the team was bruised to any extent, except an end-rush, Carl Wiedeman. His ankle was twisted, and it was said at the college infirmary tonight that he would be laid up for several days. It was stated that the team would not leave town until it went to Boston for the Harvard game next week.

Commerce Eleven Loses Again

The High School of Commerce lost to Manual Training by the score of 10 to 0 in their annual gridiron contest at Commercial Field yesterday. Charlie Titus, half back, won the game. He tore a hole in the Commerce line on almost every attempt. It was he who scored the ten points. He made the only touchdown of the game, kicked the goal from touchdown, and sent a drop kick between the uprights from the 28-yard line. In the first half Commerce kept Manual from scoring, largely as the result of the brilliant playing of Captain Foster. Manual backs managed to make big gains, but Foster's backing held them in check. At the start of the second half Manual closely guarded Foster and scored all of its ten points. The lineup:

Manual Training.	Position.	Commerce.
Rorty	Left end	Lawrence
Klaiber	Left tackle	Saperstein
Goldberg	Left guard	Bovers
Fleischer	Centre	Erin
Heinan	Right guard	Reardon
Hinch	Right tackle	Johnston
Perkins	Right end	Foster
Miller	Quarter back	McDonald
Berry	Left half back	Block
Titus	Right half back	Feehan
Kiendl	Full back	Flood

Touchdown—Titus. Goal from touchdown—Titus. Goal from field—Titus. Substitutes—Eckhoff for Klaiber, Jotin for Tiller, Bloomgarden for Berry, Magid for Bloomgarden. Referee—Robert J. Shearer, Dickinson. Umpire—Frederick Stiefel, New York University. Head linesman—Dr. Newton, Townsend Harris. Time of game—Two periods of ten minutes and two of twelve minutes.

PENN AND MICHIGAN IN A SCORELESS TIE

Easterners, Within Scoring Distance Half a Dozen Times, Miss Field Goals.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 13.—Pennsylvania and Michigan fought their annual football battle on Franklin Field today, and neither side was able to score. It is a curious fact that each team had been defeated the last three times it had met an opponent on the gridiron, and in the fourth effort neither was able to gain a victory over the other.

The game was a disappointment to the followers of the teams. Pennsylvania entered the contest a slight favorite, while the Michigan supporters felt confident that, despite their disastrous season, the Wolverines would pull themselves together in their last game of the year and take a victory west with them.

Both teams put up fairly good football. The playing most of the time was spirited and abounded in open field work. Pennsylvania had more chances to score than Michigan, but when in the last ditch the Westerners always braced and their defense was able to stave off defeat. The Pennsylvanians got within scoring distance about a half dozen times, and on three of these occasions tried to kick field goals. Quarter Back Bell failed twice and Left Tackle Mathews made one unsuccessful try.

One of Michigan's best chances to score was in the second period, when she rushed the ball to Pennsylvania's 16-yard line. Here Coach Yost's men tried a trick play. It was a fake kick formation for a placement goal. The man holding the ball for the expected place kick was downed for a 10-yard loss as he rose to go around Pennsylvania's right end. Michigan then tried a forward pass and the play resulted in a touchback.

Pennsylvania's rushing was more powerful than Michigan's, Williams and Derr doing great work in this line. Maulbetsch for Michigan was unable to gain much ground after the early part of the game, as Pennsylvania's tacklers seemed to have been coached purposely to stop him. Full Back Smith before he was forced to leave the game through injuries was a powerful ground gainer for Michigan. A feature of the game was the fine punting of Quarter Back Bell of Pennsylvania. Line-up and summary:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Michigan.
Hopkins	Left end	Dunne
Mathews	Left tackle	Watson
Henning	Left guard	Rehor
Wray	Centre	Niemann
Nelli	Right guard	Cochran
Russell	Right tackle	Veske
Urquhart	Right end	Staatz
Bell	Quarter back	Roehm
Rockefeller	Left half back	Maulbetsch
Derr	Right half back	Catlett
Williams	Full back	Smith

Referee—W. S. Lanford, Trinity. Umpire—D. H. Fultz, Brown. Field Judge—W. H. Eckersall, Chicago. Head linesman—J. C. Holderness, Lehigh. Time of periods—fifteen minutes each.

Substitutes—Pennsylvania, Hawley for Hopkins, Harris for Mathews, Clothier for Urquhart, Loucks for Bell, Miller for Williams, Williams for Miller, Miller for Williams, Michigan, Whalen for Staatz, Richmond for Smith, Smith for Raymond.

PITTSBURGH'S EASY GAME.

Carnegie Tech Makes Only Two First Downs on Warner's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 13.—Carnegie Technical School suffered their first defeat of the season at the hands of Glenn Warner's University of Pittsburgh football team this afternoon by a score of 28 to 0. Tech was unable to make more than two first downs against the university boys, both coming in the last period. Kesner, Tech's flashy quarter back, ran around the end for 15 yards and the other was made by line plunging.

Pittsburgh gained ground on nearly every attempt, McLaren at full back tearing through the Tech line at will, and all of Pittsburgh's four touchdowns were the result of straight football, one in each of the first two periods and two in the third. Only four forward passes were tried, one by Tech and three by Pittsburgh. Tech's pass failed and two of Pittsburgh's were completed for gains of 16 and 25 yards. Hastings scored three of the touchdowns and kicked four goals from touchdowns. He and McLaren were the stars on Pittsburgh's offense. Kesner, Tech's best ground gainer in previous games, was unable to get started today, and lost ground on three out of four tries. Peck, Pittsburgh's centre, was badly battered early in the game and had to retire.

Football Victory for Tome.

Special to The New York Times.

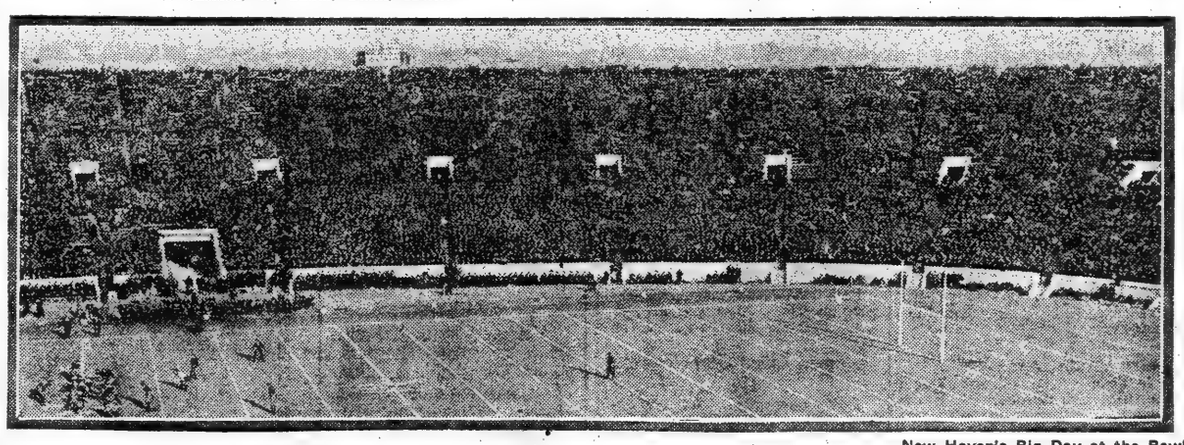
PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Nov. 13.—Tome School's football team scored an easy victory over the Conway Hall eleven in an interesting game here this afternoon by the score of 28 to 0.

YALE, ROUSED, DOWNS PRINCETON IN TIGERS' LAST GAME

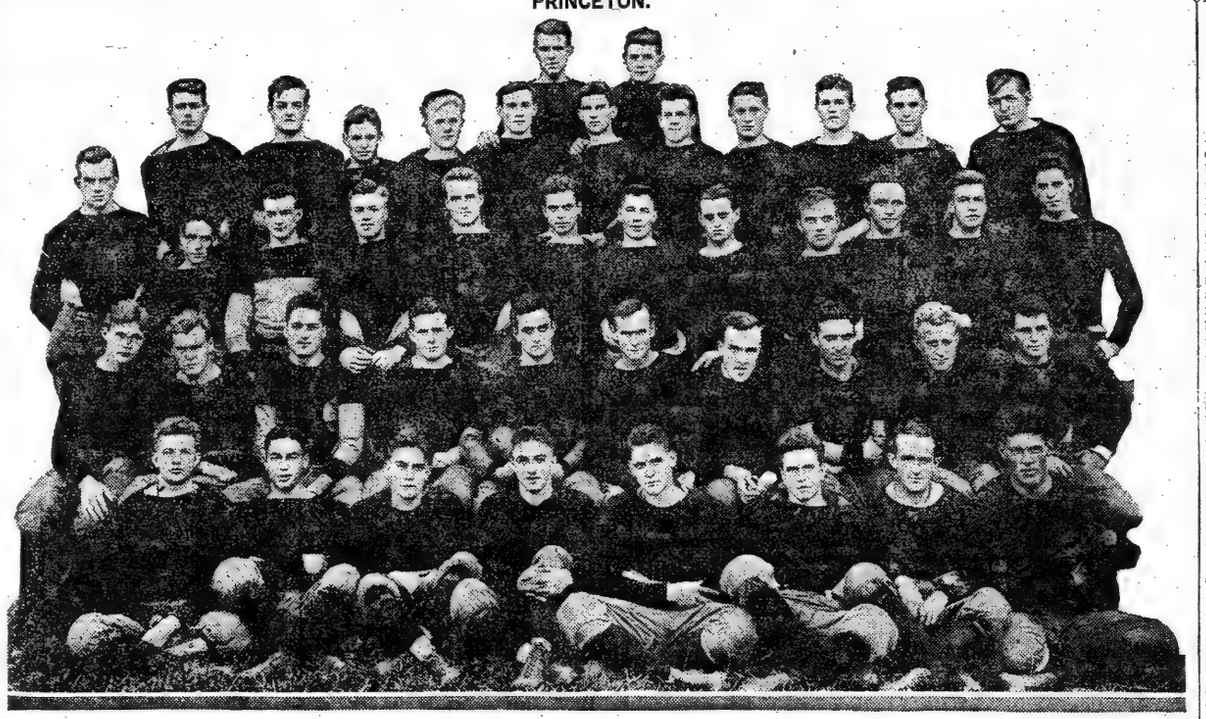
YALE.



Left to right—Baldridge, Graham, K. Smith, Manton, Church, Fitch, Metcalf, Van Nostrand, Callin, Roberts, Bentley, Waite, Higginbotham, Durfee, White, W. Wilson, Way, Scovil, A. Wilson, Captain; C. Sheldon, Moseley, Neville, J. Sheldon, W. Smith, Black, Miller.



PRINCETON.



Left to Right.—Extreme Top—Foster, tackle; Charles, half back.
Top Row—Knowlton, tackle; Latrobe, tackle; Mathiasen, half back; Bamman, end; Hamilton, end; Wilson, end; McIlwain, half back; N. L. Nourse, tackle; Gowen, centre; Cotton, end; Larsen tackle.
Second Row—Heyniger, guard; Donahoe, quarter back; Ames, quarter back; Eddy, full back; Moore, half back or end; Highley, end; Gennert, centre; R. L. Nourse, guard; Love, guard; Rabill, end; King, half back; Kauffmann, tackle.
Third Row—Sinclair, half back; McLean, tackle; Driggs, full back; Hogg, guard; Captain Frank Glick, quarter back; head coach, J. H. "Speedy" Rush; Semmens, centre; Shea, half back; Brown, end; Law, full back.
Bottom Row—Thomas, half back; Haas, half back; Blake, quarter back; Haaren, half back; Smith, tackle; Dowd, quarter back; Keating, end; Halsey, tackle.

New Haven's Big Day at the Bowl.

ARMY BEATS WEAK TEAM.

Maine Makes Poor Stand at West Point—Oliphant a Star.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The Army won from Maine today by a score of 24 to 0. The "Down Easters" played both good and bad football, while the Army's work was very satisfying to followers of the team. Maine's offense was ineffective. The visitors failed to gain a single first down by rushing the ball, and only two of their numerous attempts at forward passing were good for gains. These aerial plays followed one another in the second period, when a fumble by an Army back gave Maine the ball at midfield, Jones to Beverly, and then again to Gorham placed the oval on the Cadets' 15-yard mark.

Here Maine lacked the punch, the Army forwards doing a fine bit of defensive play at this point. Maine lost the ball on downs. Another fumble by an Army back and Higgins was on the ball for Maine on the Cadets' 25-yard line. Ruffner tried for a field goal at this point, but the kick was wide of the mark. These were Maine's only chances to score, and throughout the balance of the contest the ball was in the visitors' territory most of the time.

Oliphant was the hero again today. He amassed seventeen of the Army's points up to the end of the third period. The score when he went out of the game was 17 to 0. One placement goal from the 25-yard line in the first period, a touchdown and goal in the second period and another in the third was enough work for any player. So thought the coaches and they withdrew him. McEwan was also a star performer for the Cadets. It was his beautiful interference for Oliphant in the third period that enabled that player to tally the last of his touchdowns. After Oliphant had broken through the Maine front wall with the ball in his arms at midfield, McEwan blazed the way to Maine's goal line for the remaining fifty yards by as fine a piece of bowling interference as has ever been flashed on any gridiron. Big Mac put out half a dozen Maine tacklers on his way down the field, and the two went galloping on to the score.

The Army's last touchdown came when Ruffner muffed one of Coffin's twisters on the Maine 10-yard mark. Goodman fell on it and on a pretty forward pass at the extreme corner of the gridiron, Gerhardt to Prickett, the Army tallied. Coffin kicked the goal. The Cadets followed the ball like hounds today and their tackling in the open, especially that of Jones, Meacham, and Knight was spectacular. Line-up:

Army.	Position.	Maine.
Britton	Left end	Beverly
Jones	Left tackle	Greeley
Knight	Left guard	Hussey
McEwan	Centre	Greene
Meacham	Right guard	Allen
Weyand (Capt.)	Right tackle	Reardon
Tully	Right end	Purrington
Murrill	Quarter back	Daily
Coffin	Left half back	Jones
Oliphant	Right half back	Gorham
Mitchell	Full back	Ruffner (Capt.)

Referee—E. G. Hapgood, Brown. Umpire—F. W. Luehring, Chicago; Head linesman—H. F. Plummer, Cornell. Time of quarters—Two of twelve and two of fourteen minutes each. Touchdowns—Oliphant, (2.) Prickett. Goals from touchdowns—Oliphant, (2.) Coffin. Goal from placement—Oliphant.

Substitutions—Army: Prickett for Britton, Weyand for Jones, Timberlake for Weyand, Goodman for McEwan, Parks for Goodman, Holmes for Meacham, Meacham for Holmes, Parker for Weyand, Gerhardt for Murrill, Murrill for Gerhardt, Gerhardt for Murrill, Hoge for Coffin, Brundrid for Hoge, Coffin for Brundrid, Bringham for Oliphant, Hoge for Bringham, Place for Hoge, Walker for Mitchell, Berry for Walker, Mitchell for Berry, Krayenbuhl for Mitchell, Peyton for Coffin. Maine: Peterson for Greene, Moulton for Purrington, Higgins for Dailey, Dailey for Higgins, Kriger for Jones, Jones for Kriger.

ILLINOIS BEATS WISCONSIN.

Outclasses Badgers in Game Marked by Few Features.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 13.—The University of Illinois defeated Wisconsin today 17 to 3 by playing hard, consistent football. Although the game exhibited by the Illinois showed few flashes of brilliancy and was lacking in spectacular features, the team plainly outclassed the visitors, and only once was the Illinois goal in danger. A goal from the field by E. Simpson yielded the only Wisconsin score. In the early part of the game each team fumbled badly. Poque, the star Illinois back, was used effectively during his stay in the game, but did not show his accustomed speed. This probably was due to the fact that he had been out of the game for several weeks. The other members of the Illinois back field showed excellent team work. The play of Squire at end stood out both on defense and when Illinois had the ball.

Simpson and Taylor, who alternated at quarter for Wisconsin, carried off the honors for Wisconsin.

HAUGHTON'S 'SUBS' DISPOSE OF BROWN

Harvard, Saving Strength for Yale Game on Saturday, Wins by 16 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—Harvard's team of substitutes, taking advantage of costly fumbles by Brown in the Stadium this afternoon, won the game 16 to 7. A field goal from the 25-yard line was followed by two touchdowns when Harvard players recovered the fumbles.

Brown's score came in the last quarter, when the Harvard team was forced to give ground under the line plunges of Andrews and Pollard, the half backs, and Purdy, the quarter back, until Harvard's goal line was within the shadow of the ball after the fourth down. This forced Robinson to kick from behind his goal line, and Pollard, who received the punt on Brown's 35-yard line, ran it back to the 12-yard line, where he was forced outside. Two line plunges and a forward pass then netted Brown's touchdown, from which Andrews kicked a goal.

Coach Haughton, leader of Harvard's football destiny, was absent from the Stadium, having taken a trip to the Yale Bowl to watch the fortunes of war between Yale and Princeton. He took with him Mahan, Watson, and Wallace, and would have taken all the rest of the regulars except Boles and Taylor if the college authorities had not denied him that privilege. He saved the others for the Yale game by leaving orders that only Boles and Taylor of the regulars should enter today's game.

Although Brown kicked off to Harvard, the latter taking advantage of a favorable high wind, quickly forced the play into Brown's territory. Rollins's punts outdistanced those by Andrews, and finally one of them went over Brown's line for a touchdown. From the twenty-yard line Andrews kicked to midfield, and Robinson ran it back five yards before he was downed.

Following an eight-yard gain resulting from rushes by Robinson and Enwright, the former sent a forward pass to L. Curtis, who completed it and made a first down on Brown's twenty-five-yard line. Enwright and Rollins covered six yards more in two rushes, and then Robinson scored Harvard's first points from the twenty-five-yard line by the drop-kick route.

Within a few plays Harvard's first touchdown followed the field goal. R. Curtis ran Wade's kick-off back to Harvard's thirty-eight-yard line. Rollins tried the line for two yards, and then punted, the ball going to Pollard on Brown's five-yard line. He ran into Harvard's ends on his eight-yard line and dropped the ball, Cowan recovering for Harvard. Enwright, considered one of Harvard's most powerful backs, went into the line for two yards, then for three, and on the third rush went over for the touchdown. Robinson failed to kick the goal.

Toward the end of the first period Pollard broke loose through Harvard's right wing and ran 33 yards before he was downed on Harvard's 8-yard line. At the beginning of the second period Pollard gained one yard, then two more, and Purdy tried a forward pass, which was knocked down. He immediately tried another on the fourth down, and the ball went to Harvard on her 4-yard line.

Harvard very shortly afterward got possession of the ball on her own 45-yard line, when Weatherhead recovered another fumble made by Pollard of Rollins's punt. Rollins punted, and Purdy ran it back from the 20 to the 35 yard line.

Pollard in four plunges took the ball to Brown's 45-yard line. Andrews failed to gain, and then Purdy tried an end run, crashing into L. and R. C. Curtis. He dropped the ball, and it was scooped up by Rollins, who was running into the play at the time. Rollins had a clear field, and he outran the Brown men in his 45-yard dash for Harvard's second lucky touchdown. Robinson kicked the goal.

Brown became the aggressor in the middle of the third period, and with Pollard, Andrews, and Purdy solving Harvard's line, secured a first down as the period ended on Harvard's 4-yard line. Pollard hit the line twice, Andrews once, and then Pollard, on the fourth down, was pulled from beneath the mass of players with the ball but four inches from the line.

The charge, however, was effective in that it led to Brown's touchdown, made in five succeeding plays. Robinson, forced to punt five yards behind his goal line, sent the ball into Pollard's arms on Harvard's 35-yard line. Pollard dodged down the sidelines and was finally forced outside at the 12-yard line. Andrews made a yard in the next plunge. Purdy followed with two. With the start of the next play the Harvard defense was thrown off its guard when Weeks ran widely as if to receive a "forward." The pass was made, however, but not to him. It went over the line into the arms of Farnum, who was on Harvard's goal line when he received it. Andrews kicked the goal.

Harvard made five first downs from scrimmage during the game and completed one of four forwards attempted. Brown made twelve first downs, eight of which came in the last half. Brown also completed one of four attempts at forward passing. Each team suffered one penalty. That was for interference with a fair catch in both instances. The lineup:

Harvard, 16.	Position.	Brown, 7.
L. Curtis	Left end	Buttner
R. C. Curtis	Left tackle	Ward
Cowen	Left guard	Staff
Taylor	Centre	Sprague
Duncan	Right guard	Wade
Caner	Right tackle	Farnum
Weatherhead	Right end	Weeks
Robinson	Quarter back	Purdy
Soles	Left half back	Pollard
Rollins	Right half back	Andrews
Enwright	Full back	Saxton

Score by periods:

Harvard	0	7	0	0	16
Brown	0	0	0	7	7

Referee—W. M. Hollebach, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—G. N. Bankart, Dartmouth. Head linesman—Lieutenant F. A. Prince, West Point. Field judge—S. Pishon, Dartmouth. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Harvard scoring—Touchdowns, Enwright, Rollins. Goal from touchdown—Robinson. Field goal—Robinson. Brown scoring—Touchdown, Farnum. Goal from touchdown—Andrews.

Substitutes—Harvard, Horne for L. Curtis, Snow for Cowen, Harris for Taylor, Nelson for Duncan, Burr for Nelson, Lyman for Caner, Likens for Weatherhead, Willcox for Robinson, Whitney for Boles, McKinlock for Rollins, Horween for Enwright; Brown, Maxwell for Wade, Booth for Staff, Ormsby for Buttner, Lewis for Ormsby, Jemail for Saxton, Fraser for Jemail.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 20, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

WESLEYAN FINDS N. Y. U. AN EASY GRIDIRON VICTIM—RUTGERS BEATS ALL STARS' TEAM

N. Y. U. NO MATCH FOR WESLEYAN

Connecticut Eleven Surpasses New Yorkers in All Kinds of Play.

The New York University football team lost its second game this season yesterday on Ohio Field, when the Wesleyan eleven, playing a fast open game, won by a score of 34 to 0. The Violet team was entirely outclassed by the New Englanders in every department of the game, and the latter scored in every quarter except the final one as a result of the long sweeps which Dietjen and Markthaler made through the local eleven's weak defense. When the leather came into the possession of the New York players, after one or two futile attempts to pierce the visitors' line, Cann was repeatedly obliged to punt in order to avoid losing the ball by default.

On the attack the Violet back field lacked an effective interference and except for an occasional plunge by Bernstein through the Red and Black line, nothing was to be gained through the strong defense which the latter maintained throughout the game, and the local eleven never succeeded in advancing within striking distance of their opponent's goal line.

When the Wesleyan collegians assumed the offensive, they had little difficulty in making the required distance, most of their advances being made through wide detours around the Violet extremities, and the New York secondary defense was called on repeatedly in order to stop the speedy Red and Black back field machine. The visitors lost the ball several times on downs through their failure to work forward passes which they attempted on several occasions, but except for the latter part of the game most of these proved unsuccessful. At the kicking game also the Wesleyan collegians had the advantage, and Dietjen's long spirals more than equaled those executed by Cann, who did the kicking for the Violet.

The Red and Black warriors registered their first tally within the first few minutes of play, when Dietjen, the right half back, running behind a perfectly-formed interference, circled the Violet right extremity and ran a distance of sixty yards through a scattered defense for a touchdown. Hingeley, the visitors' full back, kicked the goal. This was repeated again in the same period, after a series of double pass plays, in which Dietjen and Harmon covered the most ground, enabled the Wesleyan players to advance without interruption down the field to the Violet seven-yard mark Within a few yards of a touchdown the visitors at first attempted to carry the ball over the goal line by battering through the Violet line. The defense of the latter stiffened and Wesleyan was forced to open up the attack in order to make the necessary distance, a feat which Dietjen accomplished by skirting the New York right flank.

The scoring in the second period, during which the visitors added two more touchdowns and two goals to their tally, came after Markthaler, who substituted for Dietjen at right half back, circled his own right end for a distance of thirty yards before he was downed. On the New York ten-yard line Markthaler fumbled the leather, but it was recovered for the visitors by Young, and Harman worked his way through the Violet left tackle for the third touchdown of the game. Eustis kicked the goal. Alert defensive playing on the part of the Wesleyan eleven was responsible for another touchdown during the same quarter, when Wilkinson, the left tackle, intercepted Cann's pass on the former's thirty-five-yard line and ran sixty yards for a touchdown.

In the second half of the game, the Violet defense appeared to be stronger and the visitors had more difficulty in making headway than in the early part of the contest. At times the local eleven showed up to good advantage and gave its opponent a substantial setback. A forward pass, Dietjen to Halleck, gave Wesleyan the ball on the local team's 10-yard line, while Markthaler carried the ball over the goal line for the final tally of the game.

For the greater part of the period of play, the playing was in the Violet's territory, although in the final quarter the ball was kept more toward the centre of the field. Cann's punts were nicely executed, although not quite as long as those which came from Dietjen's toe, and in the latter part of the contest the kicking game was used by both elevens. Sokolower, the centre; Williams, the left tackle, and Waldman did consistently good defensive work for the Violet team, although in an open field the tackling of the New York players was noticeably ragged. Bernstein made the longest gain for the local eleven, while Cann, the left half back, proved a valuable asset to his team on the defense. The line-up and summary:

New York Univ.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Waldman	Left end	Hallock
O. Williams	Left tackle	Wilkinson
Zimmerle	Left guard	Young
Sokolower	Centre	Eustis
Jordan	Right guard	Talbot
Somers (Capt'n)	Right tackle	Gordon
Egan	Right end	Boswell
Manly	Quarter back	Peck
Cann	Left half back	Harmon
Erwig	Right half back	Dietjen
Bernstein	Full back	Hingeley

Wesleyan ..... 13 14 7 0—34
New York ..... 0 0 0 0—0

Touchdowns—Dietjen, (2,) Harmon, Wilkinson, Markthaler. Goals from touchdowns—Hingeley, Eustis, (3.) Substitutes—New York, McCullough for Egan, H. Williams for Erwig, Fraim for McCullough, H. Draper for H. Williams, Doggett for Jordan, Jordan for Sokolower, La Monica for Jordan; Oiswang for Manly, Schweidle for Doggett, Doggett for Zimmerle, Manly for Oiswang, W. Draper for Bernstein, Erwig for H. Draper, Bernstein for W. Draper, McCullough for Fraim, La Monica for Bernstein, Seltzer for La Monica; Wesleyan, Markthaler for Dietjen, Sargent for Talbot, Crafts for Hingeley, Dietjen for Harmon, Talbot for Sargent, Sargent for Young, Eaton for Eustis, Eustis for Boswell, Harmon for Markthaler; Young for Sargent, Wooley for Wilkinson, Stookey for Harmon, Fiewelling for Halleck. Referee—Mr. Newton, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Hatch, Williams. Head linesman—Mr. Kindgen, Columbia. Field judge—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Rutherford Defeats East Orange.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Nov. 13.—By defeating the East Orange High School football team here this afternoon Rutherford High School clinched the high school championship of the State. The score was 19 to 17. Wallace made two of the touchdowns scored by Rutherford. In the last quarter Francke, the East Orange left end, intercepted a forward pass and ran 97 yards for a touchdown. Abbot, the East Orange Captain, then intercepted a forward and ran 90 yards for a score. The other three points were made by Lequin, who scored a drop-kick in the second period.

FORDHAM GETS ONLY SCORE

Reorganized Team Defeats Rhode Island State, 7 to 0.

With its whole team shaken up by a rearrangement of the lineup just before the game started, Fordham defeated Rhode Island State's husky aggregation by a single touchdown yesterday, the score being 7 to 0. The game was played at Fordham Field. With less than a foot to go for a score and the ball on the first down, Fordham was stopped by the closing whistle.

Rhode Island was considerably weakened in the second period when Murphy, its star right halfback, was forced out of the game after breaking his collar bone. Taking Dunn's punt at the twenty yard mark he dashed back to midfield and was heavily tackled by the Fordham ends. He fell on his left shoulder.

Rhode Island started its own offense in the second quarter, but it was a short lived march. However, the New Englanders got a good chance when Dodge recovered a fumble by Butler at midfield and after getting fifteen yards on line plunges Lawrence tried a field goal from the thirty-five yard mark, but he failed to get it a yard above the ground.

Murphy's injury occurred on the next play. As soon as the game was resumed Golden made a pass of forty yards to Dunn and Fordham had first down on the ten yard line. Yule went through left guard for the only scores of the game. Summary:

Fordham.	Position.	Rhode Isl. State.
J. Conklin	Left end	Lawrence
Kendricks	Left tackle	McIntosh
McGuire	Left guard	Becker
Treanor	Centre	Gibbs
Paul Conklin	Right guard	Lossier
May	Right tackle	Dodge
Dunn	Right end	Dunham
Golden	Quarter back	O'Brien
Cantwell	Left half back	Lagusteds
Butler	Right half back	Murphy
Yule	Full back	Le Boeuf

Touchdown—Yule. Goal from touchdown—Yule.

Referee—Mr. Bannon of Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Green of Syracuse. Linesman—Mr. Donnelly of Trinity. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Substitutions: Fordham—Kane for P. Conklin, Mulcahy for McGuire, Blason for Mulcahy. Rhode Island—Call for Murphy, Paul for Call, Brightman for Dunham.

YALE'S FRESHMEN VICTORS.

Defeat Harvard '19 Team on Soldiers' Field by 20 to 14.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—Yale's 1914 football eleven was a 20-to-14 victor over Harvard's freshman team this afternoon at Soldiers' Field in Cambridge. Yale scored in the first and 1st periods, while Harvard scored in the second and third quarters, when each of the teams had the gale which blew across the field at their backs.

Yale's first score came after Merrick recovered Flower's fumble on Harvard's 20-yard line and carried the ball to the Crimson's 20-yard mark. On the next play Carey plunged through the line for Yale's first touchdown. Again Yale scored in the first period after Merrick had recovered Felton's fumble and advanced to Harvard's 18-yard line, from which point the Blue yearlings plowed through the line, Carey again scoring. Merrick kicked the goal after the second touchdown, but the kickout after the first score was fumbled, and the score stood: Yale, 13; Harvard, 0.

Harvard took the lead, 14 to 13, in the next two periods. They rushed the ball to Yale's 28-yard mark, and Flower, on a fake try for a goal from the field, scored after circling Yale's left end. In the third period Harvard scored for the second time by completing a forward pass, Batcheider to Felton, which put the ball on Yale's 2-yard mark. Then Batcheider carried it over on a line plunge. Batchelder kicked both goals after touchdown, making the score: Harvard, 14; Yale, 13. But Yale came back in the last quarter and sent Merrick across Harvard's goal. After a series of line plays he kicked the goal.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven—Yale, 13; Princeton, 7.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 16; Brown, 7.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 40; Washington and Lee, 21.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 0; Michigan, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 38; Colgate, 0.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 27; Bates, 0.
At Portland, Me.—Tufts, 34; Bowdoin, 0.
At New York—Rutgers, 28; All Stars, 7.
At New York—Fordham, 7; Rhode Island State, 0.
At New York—Wesleyan, 34; New York University, 0.
At Williamstown—Amherst, 31; Williams, 0.
At Carlisle, Penn.—Carlisle, 20; Dickinson, 14.
At Hartford—Boston-Trinity game canceled.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 30; Lebanon Valley, 0.
At Clarksburg, West Va.—Washington and Jefferson, 7; West Virginia Wesleyan, 3.
At Annapolis—Navy, 28; Colby, 14.
At West Point—Army, 24; Maine, 0.
At Hoboken—Stevens, 28; Rensselaer, 0.
At Geneva, N. Y.—Hobart, 12; University of Rochester, 0.
At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 0; Union, 0.
At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 37; Phillips Andover, 7.
At Springfield, Mass.—Massachusetts Agricultural College, 14; Springfield, 13.
At Omaha, Neb.—Notre Dame, 42; Creighton, 0.
At Champaign, Ill.—Illinois, 17; Wisconsin, 3.
At Washington—Georgetown, 28; North Carolina Aggies, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 20; Chicago, 7.
At Cleveland—Western Reserve, 35; Mount Union, 0.
At Granville, Ohio—Denison, 6; Akron, 0.
At Oxford—Miami, 13; Ohio University, 6.
At Birmingham, Ala.—Vanderbilt, 17; Auburn, 0.
At Evanston, Ill.—Indiana, 14; Northwestern, 6.
At Wooster, Ohio—Case, 0; Wooster, 0.
At Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State, 7; Purdue, 0.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 27; Wittenberg, 16.
At Haverford, Penn.—Haverford College, 14; Johns Hopkins, 10.
At Worcester—New Hampshire State, 20; Worcester Tech., 0.
At Cambridge—Yale Freshmen, 20; Harvard Freshmen, 14.
At Lancaster, Penn.—Franklin and Marshall, 20; Ursinus, 3.
At Swarthmore, — Villanova, 19; Swarthmore, 0.
At Harrisburg, Penn.—Bucknell, 17; Gettysburg, 7.
At Easton, Penn.—Penn State, 33; Lafayette, 3.
At Morgantown, W. Va.—West Virginia, 19; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 0.
At Allentown, Penn.—Catholic University, 3; Muhlenberg, 0.
At Pittsburgh.—Pittsburgh, 28; Carnegie, 0.
At Columbus, Ohio.—Ohio State, 25; Oberlin, 0.
At Kalamazoo, Mich.—Kalamazoo Normal, 83; Culver, 14.
At Olivet.—Alma, 7; Olivet, 7.
At Adrian.—Hillsdale, 34; Adrian, 0.
At Atlanta.—Georgia Tech, 0; Georgia, 0.
At Gainesville, Fla.—Florida, 6; Citadel, 0.
At Winston-Salem, N. C.—North Carolina, 41; Davidson, 6.
At Chattanooga.—Chattanooga, 0; Sewanee, 0.
At Columbia, S. C.—Virginia, 13; South Carolina, 0.
At Myerstown, Penn.—Albright, 6; Susquehanna, 0.
At Beloit, Wis.—Marquette University, 13; Beloit College, 0.
At St. Louis—Washington, 13; St. Louis, 7.
At Appleton, Wis.—Ripon College, 7; Lawrence, 0.
At Columbia, Mo.—Missouri, 41; Drake, 13.
At Fayetteville, Ark.—Oklahoma, 23; Arkansas, 0.
At Waco, Texas—Baylor, 12; Oklahoma A. and M., 6.
At Austin, Texas—University of Texas, 20; University of Alabama, 0.
At Denver—Denver School of Mines, 13; Colorado University, 6.
At Greencastle, Ind.—Depauw, 14; Rose Poly, 6.
At Richmond, Ind.—Wabash, 35; Earlham, 0.
At Indianapolis—Butler, 22; Hanover, 7.
At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 27; Stone School, 0.
At Garden City.—Montclair Academy, 18; St. Paul's School, 0.
At Ossining—Holbrook School, 13; Mohegan, 6.
At Salisbury, Conn.—Salisbury School, 33; Berkshire, 0.
At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson—New York Military Academy, 78; St. Francis Prep, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse Central High School, 19; Binghamton, 6.
At New Brunswick—Rutgers Prep, 26; Poly Prep, 0.
At Port Deposit, Md.—Tome, 28; Conway Hall, 0.
At Plainfield, N. J.—Phillipsburg High School, 27; Plainfield High School, 0.

RUTGERS CRUSHES ALL-STAR ELEVEN

Hamilton Fish's Team Defeated by 28 to 7 at the Polo Grounds.

All of the men who played on Hamilton Fish Jr.'s All Star football team against Rutgers at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon were premier warriors of the gridiron in their day, but that fact didn't help them in battling against the young giants who came here from New Jersey, and the New Brunswick collegians gained an easy victory by a score of 28 to 7. For the first quarter the All Stars showed individually some of the brilliancy that made them famous, but after that brief effort fatigue began to set in against them, and when the game closed they were being battered mercilessly by the trained athletes from Rutgers, and no doubt wished that they had never attempted the return to the gridiron sport. As a matter of fact the score is not representative; it should show to a greater degree in favor of Sanford's pupils, who lost two touchdowns just when it seemed certain that their opponents' goal line would be crossed.

The game was so easy for Rutgers that it was uninteresting for the spectators. Rutgers was capable of playing good football, and did not show to advantage, but there was not the element of keen competition at any time that makes for the tense moments of a gridiron game. It was plainly evident, too, that Fish's men, while they have been playing together for several days, still had no degree of team work that would make itself felt against the heavy Rutgers line. Strangely, the game produced every variety of football scoring. The first points made by Rutgers were the result of a safety. Journeay made a bad pass to Fisher, and the latter was downed behind his own goal posts. This was followed by a field goal and a touchdown, and the first half ended with the score 12 to 0.

The All Stars line was beginning to weaken at the end of the first half, and the Rutgers backs tore through for long gains. When the second half started, however, the All Stars won their only touchdown, and it came as the result of luck rather than of good playing. The All Stars had kicked off, and the ball was fumbled but recovered by Rutgers. On the next play Talman dropped back for a kick. Fish broke through and blocked the ball, and it bounded over the goal line with a half-dozen players in pursuit, and in the scramble it was finally recovered by Streit on Rutger's one-yard line. One play brought the touchdown, Streit plunging through centre for the necessary distance.

Talman was the real star of the game. He did a great share of the ground gaining, for Rutgers scored all of the touchdowns, and dropped one goal from the field and sent another kick over the cross-bar for a goal from placement. The lineup:

Rutgers.	Position.	All Stars.
Rockafeller	Left end	Schramm
Nash	Left tackle	Hann
White	Left guard	Withbracher
Mason	Centre	Journeay
Garrett	Right guard	Kersburg
Kendall	Right tackle	Fish
Austin	Right end	Goddard
Scarr	Quarter back	Fisher
Bracher	Left half back	Stimson
Elliott	Right half back	Moffett
Talman	Full back	Streit

Touchdowns—Talman, (3,) Streit. Goals from touchdowns—Talman, (2,) Schramm. Goal from the field—Talman. Goal from placement—Talman. Safety—Rutgers.

Substitutes: All Stars—Nourse for Hann, Beebe for Nourse, Telfer for Goddard; Rutgers—Seiler for Austin, Elliott for Bracher. Referee—Mr. Madden of Yale. Umpire—Mr. Draper of Williams. Head linesman—Mr. Twing of Rutgers. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

Lehigh Defeats Lebanon Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 15.—After Lebanan Valley had scored on Lehigh in the second period—the first period being scoreless—the Brown and White woke up and plowed through the Annville boys line at will, the game end ingin a 30-to-9 score. Cahall starred for Lehigh as usual, having three goals from touchdowns, 18 points in all. Keady was well up in the honor column, his line plunging being spectacular and decidedly profitable, and resulted in two touchdowns. Keady made a fifty-five-yard run, and on another occasion carried a forward pass for thirty yards. Mackert and Keating were stars for Lebanon Valley. The former was successful in making one of two tries at goal from placement, the first attempt coming in the last moments of the first period from the fifty-five-yard line and falling short. The placement attempt that succeeded came in the third period, when Heuer fumbled to Hollinger on Lehigh's fifteen-yard line, and from the twenty-five-yard line Mackert booted the ball over.

Lebanon Valley was the first to score. Keating took a punt by Cahall on his five-yard line, and with good interference advanced it to Lehigh's six-yard line. On line plunges big Mackert took it over. Then Lehigh got busy. Cahall and Keady on long runs carried the ball to Lebanon Valley's four-yard line, and Keady slid over on the next attempt. Maguinness took Mackert's kick-off back twenty-five yards, and Cahall then shot a forward pass to Sawtelle, who ran to the visitors' thirty-yard line. From the thirty-five-yard line Cahall sent over his first prop kick. Cahall opened the third period with another field goal from the thirty-five-yard lineand then made a run down following Keady's fifty-five-yard run. In the fourth period Keady followed his thirty-yard run on a forward pass with a touchdown, and Cahall concluded the scoring with a pretty drop kick from the thirty-five-yard line that dropped twenty yards back of the goal.

Amherst Triumphs Over Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 13.—Amherst triumphed over Williams, 31 to 0, today, the home team's line crumbling before the visitors' powerful attack. The scoring started in the first few minutes of play, when Rider circled the right end for a run of 40 yards and a touchdown. Straight line bucking was the chief scoring factor in the rest of the game. The line-up and summary:

Amherst.	Position.	Williams.
Goodridge	Left end	Doggett
Knowlton	Left tackle	Garfield
Hobart	Left guard	Clifford
Widmayer	Centre	Welch
Downes	Right guard	J. A. Wright
Whitney	Right tackle	Brown
Washburn	Right end	Hubbell
Tow	Quarterback	La Plante
Goodrich	Left half back	Mouithan
Rider	Right half back	Pollard
Ashley	Full back	H. B. Wright

Referee—Mr. Luehring, Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Schwartz, Brown. Head linesman—Ed Thorp, De La Salle. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Amherst scoring: Touchdowns—Rider, (3,) Goodridge, Knowlton. Goal from touchdown—Rider.

Substitutions: Williams—Kieser for Clifford, Overton for Pollard, Brewer for Garfield, Clifford for Kieser, Kieser for Clifford, Austin for Kieser, Parmelee for Brown, Choate for Welch, Hawking for Hubbell, Smith for Parmelee.

Indiana Downs Northwestern.

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 13.—Two long runs made possible two Indiana touchdowns today, and the Hoosiers downed Northwestern 14 to 6. In the second period, after Northwestern had made a touchdown and failed to add the one point because of a poor kick out, Scott of Indiana intercepted a Purple forward pass and dashed 45 yards, stopping just outside the line. Whitaker plunged off tackle for a touchdown and kicked a goal. In the final period Whitaker tore off a 40-yard run and a 28-yard forward pass, Whitaker to Erehart, took the ball to the line. Whitaker again went over and kicked goal.

BIG SCORE FOR CORNELL.

W. and L. Starts with Rush and Gets Early Lead, but Falters at End.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Cornell demonstrated that she has a great football team this afternoon in beating Washington and Lee by the score of 40 to 21. The visitors gave the Ithacans the hardest battle they have experienced this year. W. and L. started with a rush and got 21 points to 13 in the first half, but Cornell came back strong and swept the Virginians off their feet.

Collins, Cornell's crack left halfback, had an off day and to his fumbles two of the visitors' touchdowns may be attributed. He fumbled a punt on his own 25-yard line in the first period, and two forward passes and a penalty against Cornell gave the Southerners a score. In the second period he fumbled another punt on his 15-yard line, and a penalty and one rush gave the visitors another score. Between these two, J. Barrett ran ninety yards for a touchdown, the Ithacans not realizing that they were against a real football team.

From the middle of the second period to the final whistle Cornell gave a splendid exhibition. Two touchdowns were made by rushing from midfield. Another was made by ninety-five yards of rushing, and the other two by consistent work from about the centre of the gridiron. Barrett, Cornell's captain, was the man who carried off the chief honors. Whenever a first down was needed he made it, and whenever the team was temporarily held within striking distance of goal he took it over. Two of his touchdowns were made by twenty-yard runs. Collins made up for a good share of his fumbling by some splendid gains in the third period. The Cornell line and ends played up to form and the whole team responded to its hardest test of the year in fine fashion. The lineup:

Cornell.	Positions.	W. & L.
Shelton	Left end	Izard
Jameson	Left tackle	Schultz
Miller	Left guard	Bryan
Cool	Centre	Pieroiti
Anderson	Right guard	Bethel
Gillies	Right tackle	Ignico
Eckley	Right end	Harrison
C. Barrett	Quarter back	Bagley
Collins	Left half back	J. Barrett
Shiverick	Right half back	Sweetland
Mueller	Full back	Sorralls

Touchdowns: Cornell—C. Barrett, (5,) Collins. W. & L.—J. Barrett, Sweetland. Goals from touchdown—C. Barrett, (5,) Bagley, (3.)

Substitutions: Cornell—Zander for Shelton, Ryerson for Zander, Zander for Eckley, Welles for Jameson, Snyder for Miller, Brown for Cool, Carry for Brown, Tilley for Anderson, Jewitt for Gillies, Schlichter for Collins, Hoffman for Schlichter, Kleinert for Mueller. W. & L.—Graham for Schultz, Schultz for Graham, Moore for Bryan, Dingwall for Moore, Remey for Harrison.

Referee—F. W. Murphy of Brown. Umpire—W. A. Okeson of Lehigh. Field Judge—F. R. Gilliender of Pennsylvania. Head linesman—J. F. McCarthy of Germantown Academy.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
37—Maine	0	39—Colby	6
0—Virginia	10	7—Mass. Aggies	0
7—Lehigh	6	29—Carlisle	7
19—Springfield	0	9—Virginia	0
7—W. and J.	16	0—Cornell	10
0—Colgate	15	13—Penn State	6
0—Brown	3	10—Princeton	6
18—Princeton	7	16—Brown	7
88	57	123	36
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
13—Georgetown	0	7—West Virginia	0
10—Rutgers	0	63—Albright	0
3—Syracuse	0	0—F. and M.	6
40—Lafayette	3	3—Penn. State	13
30—Dartmouth	7	7—Navy	7
27—Williams	0	7—Pittsburgh	0
6—Harvard	10	0—Lafayette	17
7—Yale	13	3—Dartmouth	7
136	33	0—Michigan	0
ARMY.		100	64
14—Holy Cross	14	CORNELL.	
22—Gettysburg	0	12—Gettysburg	0
0—Colgate	13	34—Oberlin	0
10—Georgetown	0	46—Williams	6
13—Villanova	19	41—Bucknell	0
0—Notre Dame	7	10—Harvard	0
24—Maine	0	45—Virginia P. I.	0
83	53	34—Michigan	7
NAVY.		40—W. and L.	21
0—Georgetown	9	263	41
12—Pittsburgh	47	DARTMOUTH.	
7—Pennsylvania	7	13—Mass. Aggies	0
20—Virginia P. I.	0	34—Maine	0
12—N. Carolina Ag.	14	20—Tufts	7
13—Bucknell	3	60—Vermont	0
28—Colby	14	7—Princeton	30
92	94	26—Amherst	0
LEHIGH.		7—Pennsylvania	3
21—Ursinus	0	29—Bates	0
14—Carlisle	0	199	40
6—Yale	7	BROWN.	
27—Albright	0	58—Rhode Island	0
20—Muhlenberg	0	0—Trinity	0
20—Gettysburg	0	0—Amherst	7
0—Penn State	7	33—Williams	0
80—Lebanon Valley	9	0—Syracuse	6
147	23	46—Vermont	0
W. AND J.		3—Yale	0
6—Geneva	0	7—Harvard	16
6—West Virginia	6	127	29
17—Lafayette	0	RUTGERS.	
34—Westminster	0	53—Albright	0
16—Yale	7	0—Princeton	10
41—Muhlenbgum	7	96—Rensselaer	0
0—Pittsburgh	19	21—Muhlenberg	0
7—West Virginia	3	44—Springfield	13
127	42	28—All Stars	7
SYRACUSE.		242	30
48—East Syracuse	0	PITTSBURGH.	
6—Bucknell	0	32—Westminster	0
0—Princeton	3	47—Navy	12
32—Rochester	0	7—Indiana	0
6—Brown	0	14—Pennsylvania	7
14—Michigan	7	42—Allegheny	7
78—Mt. Union	0	19—W. and J.	0
38—Colgate	0	28—Carnegie Tech.	0
262	10	227	26
PENN. STATE.		COLGATE.	
26—Westminster	0	44—Susquehanna	0
14—Lebanon Valley	0	44—Rochester	0
13—Pennsylvania	3	18—West Point	0
27—Gettysburg	3	107—Rensselaer	0
28—West Virginia	0	15—Yale	0
0—Harvard	13	0—Syracuse	38
7—Lehigh	0	223	38
33—Lafayette	3	INDIANS.	
148	31	21—Albright	7
LAFAYETTE.		0—Lebanon Valley	0
14—Muhlenberg	7	0—Lehigh	14
13—Ursinus	2	7—Harvard	29
0—W. and J.	17	0—Pittsburgh	45
3—Princeton	40	0—Bucknell	0
46—Albright	0	0—West Virginia	14
17—Pennsylvania	0	23—Holy Cross	21
17—Swarthmore	0	20—Dickinson	14
3—Penn State	33	71	144
113	90		

Newark High Schools Play.

The football team of the Newark South Side High School defeated the East Side High School in a league contest yesterday 3 to 0. The only score of the game was made by Allsopp of South Side in the last period, a drop kick from the twenty-yard line. The defeat eliminates East Side from the race for the championship of the Newark High Schools A. A.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. This foot powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

SYRACUSE SPOILS COLGATE'S RECORD

25,000 Persons See Victors Smother Undefeated Team, 38 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Before a crowd of 25,000 persons, the largest that ever witnessed a football game in Central New York, Syracuse overwhelmed Colgate this afternoon, 38 to 0.

A battering ram attack, aerial football, and the overhead route were all conspicuous factors in the Orange attack, the maroon-clad forces proving unable to halt the consistent assault of Coach O'Neill's protégés.

In the first period Syracuse, using Wilkinson as a battering ram, swept down the field from the fifty-yard mark, Meehan crashing over the line for the first touchdown. During the second period the same tactics were used, Wilkinson advancing the ball from midfield to within ten yards of the goal, from whence Rose catapulted through for a touchdown.

Two touchdowns, made by a straight attack, coupled with frequent forward passes of the short range variety, marked the third period. Wilkinson plunged across for both touchdowns.

Shortly after the beginning of the final period Colgate secured possession of the ball on their own forty-yard mark and advanced forty yards on forward passes before the Orange solved their attack. An interception by Meehan broke up the attack and Syracuse swept back down the field to the thirty-yard line, where Meehan dropped the ball between the goal posts on a perfect drop kick.

A few minutes later Syracuse again advanced to within five yards of the Colgate goal and on a delayed pass formation Meehan fell across the line.

"Red" Wilkinson, playing at half back for Syracuse, was easily the individual star of the contest. On the offense Wilkinson never failed to make a substantial gain, the Colgate defense crumbling before his slashing drives. He carried the ball in four out of five plays throughout the game, never failing to make gains against the conquerors of Yale and the Army.

The forward pass, manipulated by Meehan, was tried fourteen times by Syracuse and failed only once to make good.

The broken field running of Meehan and Rafter were conspicuous factors in the Syracuse victory. Meehan ran fifty yards on the kick-off at the start of the third period and Rafter broke away for gains of thirty-five and twenty-five yards at critical stages of the combat.

Colgate's noted forward line was completely outplayed by the Syracuse line, Schlachter and White smothering the opposing guards, while Johnson and Cobb played rings around West and Abell at the tackles.

Anderson, the Colgate quarter back, who played brilliantly at New Haven and West Point, made a lamentable showing today, being utterly unable to get away with his forward passes or long end runs. The Syracuse defense smothered nearly every play attempted by the field general of Larry Bankart's protégés. The line-up:

Syracuse.	Positions.	Colgate.
Travis	Right end	Nellson
Johnson	Right tackle	Abell
White	Right guard	Barton
Gilmore	Centre	Genesse
Schlachter	Left guard	Goode
Cobb	Left tackle	West
Brainey	Left end	Stewart
Meehan	Quarter back	Anderson
Rose	Right half back	Hubbell
Wilkinson	Left half back	Spencer
Rafter	Full back	Gillo

Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams. Umpire—J. J. Hallahan, Bates. Head linesman—M. J. Thompson. Field judge—Louis Hinkey, Yale. Time of periods—15 minutes each. Syracuse scoring—Touchdowns, Wilkinson, 2; Meehan, 2; Rose, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Wilkinson, 5. Field goal—Meehan.

Substitutions, Syracuse—Trigg for Schlachter, Burns for Brainey, Newbury for Rafter, Slater for Newbury, Dumoe for Burns, Huycke for Meehan, Glass for Wilkinson, Boutin for Johnson. Colgate—Carroll for Genesse, Genesse for Carroll, Hornung for Barton, Ulrich for Neilson, Castellanos for Stewart, Neilson for Ulrich, Stewart for Castellanos, Watkins for Hubbell.

NAVY DEFEATS COLBY

But Middies Still Fumble and Show Weakness at Tackling.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 13.—Winning from Colby this afternoon by 28 to 14, the Naval Academy back field showed more speed, power, and variety of attack than at any time this season, but the old drawbacks—fumbling, weak tackling, and lack of the final punch at crucial moments—were sufficiently in evidence to make the friends of the team still very doubtful about its ability to play the Army eleven on equal terms two weeks from today.

The encouraging features of the game from the Navy standpoint were the excellent running of Craig, who succeeded Captain Miles at quarter back in the first quarter, good work along the same line by Miles, Blodgett, Von Heimburg, and Davis, and the more efficient use of the forward pass than in any previous game this season.

Cawley, the Colby full back, did the lion's share of the offensive work of the visitors. He figured in nearly every play as the runner with the ball, the passer or kicker. No other back could make any material gain, and though Cawley was often stopped in his tracks, he occasionally got away for material gains, and in the second quarter, carrying the ball from scrimmage, he ran sixty yards for a touchdown. This incident furnished one of the worst features from the Navy standpoint, as he was in the arms of several Navy players before he got under way. Cawley punted splendidly, having something in length on Von Heimburg, who also kicked well, and placing the ball much better. The Navy's first score was on a forward pass from Craig to Von Heimburg, just after Miles left the game. The second was after Craig's biggest run for sixty yards. Both of these were in the first quarter, and in the second Vail secured a fumble on Colby's twenty-yard line and scored.

In the same quarter Cawley, running from scrimmage, covered seventy yards and scored another touchdown. Vail kicked all three goals for the Navy and Cawley accepted his only chance for Colby. Craig hurt his leg in the second quarter and slowed up considerably, though gaining speed as the game progressed. Blodgett, who had succeeded Von Heimburg for the Navy, ran seventy yards, but was caught on Colby's five-yard line. After the ball had changed hands and gone back again on successive fumbles and the Navy had been awarded distance on a penalty, Failing carried the ball over for the last touchdown. The line-up:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Colby.
Von Heimburg	Left end	L. Perry
Ward	Left tackle	Coolidge
Kercher	Left guard	Deasy
C. M. Jones	Centre	Stanwood, (Capt.)
Holtman	Right guard	Stinson
Gilman	Right tackle	Heath
Johnson	Right end	R. Perry
Miles, (Capt.)	Quarter back	O'Brien
Westphal	Left half back	Hendrix
Davis	Right half back	Shuster
Vail	Full back	Cawley

Substitutes—Naval Academy: Jackson for Johnson, Johnson for Jackson, Harrison for Johnson, Craig for Miles, Failing for Davis, Luth for Craig, Broadfoot for Luth, Blodgett for Von Heimburg, Clark for Ward, Early for Gilman. Colby: McCormack for L. Perry, Joyce for McCormack, Coiseth for Stinson, McCormack for Heath, Selby, for O'Brien. Touchdowns—Von Heimburg, Craig, Vail, Failing, Cawley, Stanwood. Goals from touchdowns—Vail, (3,) Blodgett, Cawley, (2.) Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpires—Mr. Church, Yale; Mr. Moss, St. John's. Field Judge—Mr.

NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION MEETS TOMORROW—CROSS COUNTRY RACES

A. A. U. PRESIDENCY LIKELY TO GO WEST

Seward Simons of Los Angeles a Candidate at Convention Beginning Today.

The annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union holds out strong prospects for a lively session, opening this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria with the preliminary gatherings of the various committees. A successor will be named to President Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston. For some time it seemed that George J. Turner of Baltimore was the logical man to succeed Lill, William Humphries of San Francisco withdrawing as a candidate, but now it is evident that Turner will have much more opposition than had been looked for.

In a certain faction in New York the general impression prevails that the Far West, because of the admirable manner in which the last championships at San Francisco were conducted, is entitled to its first Presidency, and strong favor for Seward Simons of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, formerly of Buffalo, has been manifested in the last few days. Simons stands a good chance of winning if George F. Pawling of the Middle Atlantic Association polls the big vote he expects. Pawling is sure to be a candidate, unless the trouble which has arisen within his association in the last two months causes him to give up his ambition to become leader of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Presidency never has been held west of Milwaukee. Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Boston, and Chicago each have had representation in the office. California has taken quite an active interest in athletics in the past four years, and there are those in the East who believe the election of a Westerner would bind the Eastern and Western associations of the Amateur Athletic Union closer together.

Pete Carney of Philadelphia may stir up things when he goes before the meeting and protests the Middle Atlantic Association delegates on the grounds that they were illegally selected, and places before the Board of Governors his charges, now in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, Frederick W. Rubien, that prominent athletes are permitted to compete in the amateur ranks when it has been proved they are professionals.

Another matter which the Governors will have to decide is the appeal for a new trial by Abel Kiviat and Harry J. Smith. Athletic followers expect Smith and Kiviat will receive little more consideration from the Governors than they did from the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association. The case will be closed so far as the A. A. U. is concerned if the Governors decide that the athletes had been lawfully convicted of professionalism.

The national championship committee will take definite action on the request of Newark to hold the outdoor title meetings next year in connection with its 250th anniversary. The junior and senior track and field championships have practically been alloted to Newark, but the award must be ratified. Newark will ask for practically every championship that the A. A. U. will have to offer next year.

As it is by no means certain that the indoor championships will be contested in New York, local athletic enthusiasts will watch with interest the action taken with regard to the board floor title meetings. Secretary Rubien is inclined somewhat toward sending the "indoors" to Boston or some other city where they could possibly be made profitable. He does not believe the games received the proper support from New Yorkers.

The recommendation from the Metropolitan Association that Charles Boughton, the Newark athlete, be reinstated will come before the National Registration Committee. Boughton, who was a champion interscholastic distance runner at the time he was declared ineligible for membership in the A. A. U., is now a student at the University of Pennsylvania. He was declared ineligible for working as a playground attendant in Newark.

Reports will be presented by the various committees and officers of the union. Few, if any, radical changes are to be recommended, but it is expected that definite action will be taken by the Board of Governors regarding revision of the constitution, which was recommended last year. The South Atlantic Association delegates will again be asked to have the A. A. U. constitution amended so that cadets of West Point and Annapolis shall be eligible to compete without registration in games sanctioned by the union. The officers of the South Atlantic Association, in whose territory the Naval Academy is situated, feel that the A. A. U. should allow the midshipmen to compete in sanctioned meetings when their entries are accompanied by certificates signed by the officers in charge of athletics at their school, vouching for their amateur standing. This amendment was offered last year and defeated, and has little chance of going through this year.

Brooklyn Preps' Hopes Blasted.

Commercial blasted whatever hope Brooklyn Prep had of winning the championship of Brooklyn yesterday. The Commercial lads won by a score of 12 to 0 at Commercial Field in the annual game between the two schools. The Brooklyn Prep players found the Commercial line strong, but, despite the inability to smash through, the Prep students failed to change the style of attack. Commercial, on the other hand, swept up and down the field on straight football. The first score was made by O'Brien in the opening quarter, and Frugone made the second touchdown in the second quarter.

The only chance Brooklyn had to score was in the last period. They advanced the ball to the two-yard line, but were unable to push it across the goal line. The line-up:

Commercial.	Position.	Brooklyn Prep.
Telesca	Left end	McGrath
Hoople	Left tackle	Neylon
Meister	Left guard	Ughetta
Jacobs	Centre	Rehl
Loth	Right guard	P. Etzel
Ullman	Right tackle	Duffy
Barnaby	Right end	R. Carlin
Hesterberg	Quarter back	Kelly
Frugone	Left half back	A. Etzel
O'Brien	Right half back	Sharpe
Schaibo	Full back	P. Carlin

Touchdowns—Frugone, O'Brien. Substitutes—Gibson for P. Etzel, Hurley for Gibson, Bannin for Sharpe. Referee—C. Hastings, Cornell. Umpire—Frederick Stiefel, New York University. Head linesman—Dr. Newtown, Townsend Harris. Time of quarters—Two periods of ten minutes and two of twelve minutes.

Georgetown Wins from Aggies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Georgetown overwhelmed the North Carolina Aggies here today, 28 to 0, in a game marred by frequent penalties on both sides for infractions of the rules and unnecessary roughness. Play in the first period favored the Aggies, but Georgetown's smashing attack against tackles and ends wore down the visitors and made possible at least one Georgetown touchdown in each of the succeeding periods.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 20, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

MINNESOTA FORGES AHEAD.

Steps Nearer Championship by Defeating University of Chicago.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—The University of Minnesota football eleven took another step toward the big nine conference championship today by defeating the University of Chicago 20 to 7 on a snow-covered field. The Gophers' attack was powerful, while their defense was virtually impenetrable when the maroons threatened the Minnesota goal.

Three touchdowns—one each in the first, third, and fourth periods—and two goals from touchdowns represented the Minnesotas' score, while Chicago counted a touchdown by Agar and a subsequent goal by Shull in the second session.

Outplayed in the line, the Chicago backs had difficulty in getting away on end runs, although Captain Russell and Cahn brought the Chicago rooters to their feet several times by brilliant dashes. Russell was the visitors' star, and although outpunted by Quist his returns of the Gopher kicks evened matters in this department.

Captain Bierman's return to the Gopher line-up after two weeks' absence was auspicious, his clever work both on the defensive and offensive being a big factor in the success of his team. Long, Wyman, and Ballentyne gave splendid support to their leader. Line-up and summary:

Minnesota.	Position.	Chicago.
Baston	Left end	Foster
Turnquist	Left tackle	Shull
Sinclair	Left guard	Whiting
Hanson	Centre	Fisher
Dunnigan	Right guard	Brodie
Hauser	Right tackle	Jackson
Quist	Right end	Brelos
Long	Quarter back	Russell
Bierman	Left half back	Agar
Ballentyne	Right half back	Gordon
Wyman	Full back	Norgren

Minnesota	7	0	7	6	—20
Chicago	0	7	0	0	—7

Referee—Mr. Hackett, West Point. Umpire—Mr. Benbrook, Michigan. Field judge—Mr. Knight, Dartmouth. Head linesman—Mr. Hutchins, Purdue. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Minnesota scoring: Touchdowns—Bierman (2,) Long. Goals from touchdowns — Baston (2.) Chicago scoring: Touchdown—Agar. Goal from touchdown—Shull.

NO SCORE AT CLINTON.

Neither Union Nor Hamilton Able to Get a Point.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Battling fruitlessly across the field, Hamilton and Union fought out a gruelling game today, neither being able by pass, kick, or plunge to score. It was the hardest grapple that the rival college have undergone for many a season. Three times Union was within striking distance, once at the five-yard line, but could not score. Hamilton, with a superb attacking machine, destroyed Union's accredited advantage, forcing the visitors steadily back, and but for the good right foot of Rosencrans would have tallied.

In the first period Hamilton drove to the 22-yard line and attempted a drop kick, which failed. At two other stages Hamilton had the ball on Union's 15-yard line, but powerful work of Moynihan and Gardner, the Union defensive backs, set efforts to score at naught.

Union displayed more power in the second period, using line and end plays, when Hamilton's defense on passes destroyed this route. Rosencrans tried a kick from placement at the 20-yard line, but failed. Hamilton returned to power in the third period, forcing Union beneath the posts, where a score was only prevented by Girling's 40-yard kick.

Plunges by Roof, Girling, and Rosencrans wedged the ball to Hamilton's 5 yards in the final period. But Hamilton stepped desperately into the breach, and on three futile attempts to cross the line Goff tried a forward pass. It went over the line incomplete.

Schwartz's brilliant attack and his powerful punting made him the star of the game, with Rosencrans of Union a close second.

Dartmouth, 27; Bates, 0.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 13.—Dartmouth defeated Bates today by a score of 27 to 0, largely on straight line bucking. There was much fumbling by both teams on attempted forward passes, but Bates made first down five times on these relays of the ball. A strong wind spoiled the punting. The line-up and summaries:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Bates.
Dusossoit	Left end	Murray
McAuliffe	Left tackle	W. Neville
Merrill	Left guard	Stonier
Baxter	Centre	Shattuck
Spears	Right guard	Adam
Cotton	Right tackle	Neville
Emery	Right end	Boyd
Worthington	Quarter back	Davis
Tyler	Left half back	Kennedy
Ponder	Right half back	Drew
Duhamel	Full back	Deweber

Referee — Mr. McGrath, Boston College. Umpire—Mr. Burke, Worcester Polytechnic. Head linesman—Mr. McCarthy, Georgetown. Time of periods—Two of fifteen minutes and two of twelve minutes. Dartmouth scoring: Touchdowns — Ponder, Tyler, Worthington, Carolan. Goals from touchdowns—Spears, 3. Substitutions—Dartmouth: Gerrish for Tyler, Tyler for Duhamel, Colby for Merrill, Trier for Cotton, McDonough for Emery, Horvey for Worthington, Eastman for Dusossoit, Fishback for McAuliffe, Thleischer for Ponder, Pudrith for Easman, Gile for Baxter, Saladine for Pudrith, Pudrith for McDonough, Merrill for Colby, Cotton for Trier, Carolan for Thleischer, Youngstrom for Gile. Bates: Maxim for Murray, Harvey for Kennedy, Moulton for Harvey, Harvey for Boyd, Murray for Maxim, Kennedy for Drew.

Forward Pass Beats Erasmus.

A forward pass (Barshofsky to Bernstein) in the last period of the Boys' High-Erasmus Hall game at Washington Park yesterday resulted in Erasmus's defeat by the score of 7 to 0. Bernstein, with the pigskin hugged tightly under his arm, dashed across the Erasmus goal line a few minutes before the game ended. Baldwin kicked the goal. The line-up:

Boys' High.	Position.	Erasmus Hall.
Hall	Left end	Souville
Palmer	Left tackle	Fitzgerald
Smith	Left guard	Hunter
Quail	Centre	Forsythe
Lint	Right guard	Nutt
Blair	Right tackle	Medley
Baldwin	Right end	Rubinstein
Harmon	Quarter back	Barasch
Bernstein	Left half back	Evans
Paisley	Right half back	Carro
Barshofsky	Full back	Auchterlonie

Touchdown—Bernstein. Goal from touchdown—Baldwin. Substitutes—Frye for Souville, Wood for Frye, Gillis Wood for Forsythe, Griffin for Nutt, Shallack for Barasch. Referee—Major Bigelow. Umpire — Dr. Way, Swarthmore. Head linesman—Jack Hennessey, Brown. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

Hobart Yet Unbeaten.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Hobart College's football kept up its unbroken record of victories on the gridiron this season, by defeating the University of Rochester eleven in their annual game here this afternoon by the score of 12 to 0. Robbins scored two placements for the Hobart aggregation in the first half, and Campbell added to the score in the second half with a touchdown. The Hobart team played a strong offensive game, but their defense at times was comparatively weak, and several times during the contest the Rochester players threatened to score. The feature was the excellent punting of Captain Smith of Hobart.

Army-Navy Game Officials.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 13.—Announcement was made here today of the officials who will be on the field to interpret the rules and settle disputes when the Army and Navy teams play for the interservice football championship at New York on Saturday, Nov. 27.

They are: W. S. Langford, Trinity, umpire; Fred Murphy of Brown, referee; E. C. Evans, Williams, field judge, and Carl Marshall, Harvard, head linesman.

CLINTON FUMBLES TOSS GAME AWAY

Fordham Prep Often Gets Ball in Its Danger Zone and Averts Defeat.

De Witt Clinton High School eleven was defeated yesterday afternoon at Lenox Oval by the Fordham Prep team, 13 to 0. While Fordham showed great prowess in hurling forward passes, it was the old fault of fumbling that again played an important part in the Clinton defeat. Clinton has a strong team, a good defense, and a powerful offense, but its fumbling spoiled it all.

Fordham played the open game and its passes and shifts had the high school students baffled. Clinton relied upon the old-fashioned line plunging, and smashing attacks by Polsky, Brown, and Ritner would have resulted in touchdowns but for the ever-present fumble when Clinton had the ball within Fordham's 20-yard line. The prep school's first score came in the second period. Fordham recovered a fumble on Clinton's 20-yard line, and on a shift formation Williams hurled the pigskin to Frisch and the Fordham Captain crossed the line for a touchdown. He kicked the goal.

The ball was in the centre of the field during the greater part of the third period. With but a few minutes of the period left, Williams tossed a forward pass to Ryan and the Fordham end was brought down on Clinton's 20-yard line. Eisenberg, Clinton's quarter back, intercepted the next pass. Ritner punted to Frisch and with Clinton tacklers waiting to stop him, the Fordham Captain caught the punt and, eluding the Clinton players, carried the ball to Clinton's 10-yard line before he was tackled.

It was Fordham's ball on Clinton's 10-yard line when the last quarter started, and on the first play Williams forced his way across the goal line for a touchdown. Fordham kicked out for an attempt at a goal, but the ball was not caught.

On the next kickoff, Jack Ritner caught the pigskin on his own 5-yard line and zig-zagged through the Fordham team to midfield. In trying to tackle Ritner, Joe Williams, Fordham's right half back, was thrown heavily and injured his hip. He was carried from the field and it is feared that a bone is fractured. Fordham was penalized fifteen yards for holding. Then Clinton took the ball to the 5-yard line, where they lost it on downs, and twice again they carried the ball to the shadow of Fordham's goal line, losing the ball once on downs. The second time Brown went over the goal line, but fumbled the ball and a Fordham player pounced on it. The line-up:

Fordham Prep.	Position.	De Witt Clinton.
Ryan	Left end	Bash
Walsh	Left tackle	Zilowitz
O'Hare	Left guard	Thompson
O'Grady	Centre	Quirk
Brennan	Right guard	Hoving
White	Right tackle	Greenbaum
Collins	Right end	Carick
Stuart	Quarter back	Eisenberg
Frisch	Left half back	Polsky
Williams	Right half back	Brown
Lynch	Full back	Ritner

Touchdowns—Frisch, Williams. Goal from touchdown—Frisch. Substitutions — Gondolfsky for Thompson, Ashley for Polsky, Mulrey for Williams. Referee—E. J. Coachems, Wisconsin. Umpire—H. A. McElroy, Cornell. Head linesman—D. B. Foster, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Time of periods—Ten and twelve minutes.

PENN STATE WINS, 33 TO 3.

Lafayette Second-String Men Vanquished at Easton.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 13.—Penn State defeated Lafayette this afternoon on March Field before the largest crowd that has witnessed a game here this year, by the score of 33 to 3. Coach Crowell used a team largely composed of second-string players throughout the game. He had in mind the game at Lehigh, which will be played next Saturday and which to Lafayette is the all-important contest of the year.

Penn State scored a touchdown in the first period in the face of the strongest defensive game Lafayette has played this year. It was a poor kick by Diamond that gave State the opportunity to make this count. Diamond, from the Lafayette one-yard line, kicked out of bounds on the 25-yard line. By straight football Penn State carried it over. In the second period a forward pass, Ewing to Higgins, netted thirty yards and gave impetus to the score that was made in that period.

In the third period Lafayette's team was practically entirely a scrub aggregation and Penn State found little trouble in making two touchdowns. Another followed in the fourth session.

It was in the last minute of play that Lafayette made her three points and put a thrill into the game. Martin took a forward pass from Taylor and ran seventy yards before being forced out of bounds on the 10-yard line. In two succeeding plays the State line failed to make the necessary gains and Scott was rushed into the game to score a field goal. This he did from the 22-yard line with a drop kick. The State College offense was strong and fast. Berryman, Clark, and Ewing were the central figures in this attack. Lowe figured most strongly in the Lafayette defense. He was injured near the end of the half and had to be taken out. Lafayette punted better than State, but did not return the ball so far after the punts. The lineup:

Lafayette.	Position.	Penn State.
Blackburn	Left end	Higgins
Mummert	Left tackle	Wood
Brandes	Left guard	Miller
Luhr	Centre	Painter
Livesey	Right guard	McDowell
Lowe	Right tackle	Czarney
Hartman	Right end	Thomas
Taylor	Quarter back	Ewing
Diamond	Left half back	Yeager
Martin	Right half back	Berryman
Lake	Full back	Clark

Touchdowns—Yeager, Berryman, (2,) Clark, Ewing. Goals from touchdown—Ewing, (2.) Clark. Substitutions: Penn State—Morris for Swain, Thomas for Morris, Yerger for Yeager, Manown for Ewing, Dippe for Clark; Lafayette—Martin for Diamond, Leech for Taylor, Stegman for Lowe, Harris for Luhr, March for Hartman, Overton for Livesey, Woodruff for March, Ryan for Brandes, Smith for Blackburn. Maloney for Mummert, Brown for Lake, Taylor for Leech, Scott for Brown, Hackett for Scott. Referee—Mr. Taggert, Rochester. Umpire—Mr. Moffatt, Princeton. Field judge—Mr. Yall, Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Mr. Crooks, Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Nebraska Wins Championship.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 13.—The football men of the University of Nebraska are champions of the Missouri Valley Conference again. They won the honor this afternoon by humbling the University of Kansas, 33 to 0. The cornhuskers outplayed the Kansans in every department. Most of the contest was played in Kansas territory and most of the plays were of the old-style variety.

NEW YORK BOXERS WIN.

Perkie, Leonard, and Gaddi Triumph in Exposition Finals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Three of New York's five entrants in the international amateur boxing tournament at the Panama-Pacific Exposition were successful in the final bouts, which were contested last night. Arthur Sheridan and William Spengler of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, who were considered almost certain winners in the heavyweight and light heavyweight classes, respectively, each met his master in local boxers. Two of the Cleveland contingent also came through in the finals.

The most impressive victory of the tournament was recorded by Charley Leonard, an unattached boxer of New York, who was the sensation of the Eastern tryouts, in which he registered three successive knockouts. In the 125-pound division Leonard boxed George Lock of the Olympic Club, and, after four rounds of clever boxing, the judges' decision went to Leonard.

Another good bout resulted in the three-round tilt between Meyer Perkie of the Educational Alliance of New York and W. Coulting of the Olympic Club in the deciding bout of the 108-pound class. The judges' verdict went to Perkie.

William Prior of the Cleveland Athletic Club scored over F. D. Rooney of the Olympic Club in the final of the 115-pound class, but he had to travel at his fastest pace in order to gain the verdict.

The national champion at 158 pounds, John Gaddi of the St. Bartholomew A. C., New York, outpointed T. Kelly of the Olympic Club in three rounds, and in the 145-pound class John Karpenski of the Cleveland A. C. won from F. Hoerting of the Visitation A. C. of San Francisco.

It was William L'Hereux of the Olympic Club, undoubtedly the best amateur heavyweight in the country, who defeated Arthur Sheridan. The San Francisco boxer is the Western title-holder. Spengler's weak right hand went back on him while boxing Monte Wolgast of the Olympic Club in the 175-pound final, and he was an easy victim for the local boxer. The summary:

108-Pound Class, Three Rounds.—Meyer Perkie of Reliance Club, New York, defeated W. Coulting, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

115-Pound Class, Three Rounds.—William Prior, Cleveland Athletic Club, defeated F. D. Rooney, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

125-Pound Class, Four Rounds.—Charles Leonard, New York, unattached, defeated George Locke, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

145-Pound Class, Four Rounds.—John Karpenski, Cleveland Athletic Club, defeated F. Hoerting, Visitation Athletic Club, San Francisco.

158-Pound Class, Three Rounds.—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, New York, defeated T. Kelly, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

175-Pound Class, Three Rounds.—Monte Wolgast, Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated William Spengler, Trinity Club, Brooklyn.

Heavyweight Class.—William K. L'Hereux, Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, Brooklyn.

135-Pound Class.—John Stanley, Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Vincent Mormier, Portland, Ore.

Hamilton Blanks Horace Mann.

Hamilton Institute and Horace Mann played their annual football game on the field of the latter school yesterday afternoon, when the former scored an easy victory by the score of 27 to 0. Hamilton scored two touchdowns in the first quarter, Formoso taking the ball across the goal line after a series of end runs and line plunges had carried the ball to Horace Mann's eight-yard line. Formoso carried the ball over for the second touchdown on the line play. In the second quarter Crovat scored a touchdown by an end run on a fake kick formation. Toward the end of the quarter Formoso again took the ball over the line after a series of line plays had brought the ball to within striking distance of the goal line. The passing of Crovat was good. For Horace Mann Livingston and Kadison did the best work. The line-up:

Hamilton.	Position.	Horace Mann.
Cann	Left end	R. Atwaler
McGraw	Left tackle	Sniffen
Eastman	Left guard	Korn
Peters	Centre	Ballou
D. Canavan	Right guard	Story
Parks	Right tackle	O'Connor
Moran	Right end	Rosenthal
Cravat	Quarter back	Livingston
Clapp	Right half back	Groag
Formaso, (Cap.)	Left half back	Baldwin
Stackpole	Full back	Kadison, (Cap.)

Touchdowns—Formaso, 3; Cravat, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Cravat, 3. Referee—Mr. Williams, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Filer. De Paw. Linesmen—Mr. Beck, O. & S. Timers—Mr. Nagle, Horace Mann, and Mr. Shontz, Hamilton. Substitutes—Hamilton, W. Canavan for Eastman, Merrill for Moran, Hedden for Canavan, Wilson for Clapp. Horace Mann, L. Atwater for Kadison.

Straight Scores In N. Y. A. C. Shoot

Almost perfect shooting conditions were had by the gunners of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The light was right and there was little or no wind. Practically every event was won straight. The gunners doing the best work were A. E. Ranney and George J. Corbett, Chairman of the Shooting Committee. Ranney took the Monthly Cup with a straight 25 targets. He made the same score in the shoot for the Club Cup. He was one of the gunners trying for the Accumulation Prize. Ranney then took the high scratch prize with a score of 96 out of 100 targets. He also was in a tie for the Travers Island Prize, but lost in shooting to A. W. Currie. Corbett first took the Club Cup with a straight 25 targets. He then annexer a special cup with the same score, and was followed by Ranney, distance handicap with a straight score of 25 targets, shooting from the 19-yard mark. Corbett and Ranney left few cups for the other gunners. The high handicap gunner was E. H. Locatelli, who won after a close shoot-off with R. H. Debacher, W. J. Smith, and C. W. Berner. The Novice Cup went to A. B. Hubbell. In the race for the Accumulation Cup six gunners scored legs. They were A. E. Ranney, R. R. Debacher, A. B. Hubbell, W. H. Yule, E. H. Locatelli, and W. J. Smith.

To Unveil Sullivan Memorial.

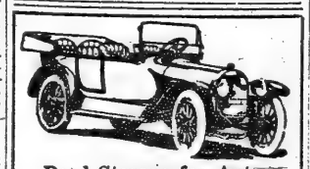
Athletic officials from all sections of the United States, who are in this city to attend the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow, will take part in the unveiling of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Monument at old Calvary Cemetery this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Before the unveiling takes place Mr. Sullivan's remains, which now lie in the receiving vault, will be transferred to the new Sullivan plot, a short distance away, where religious services will be conducted by the Rev. John Talbot Smith of Dobbs Ferry and addresses will be made by Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association; Alfred J. Lill, Jr., President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and Justice Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club. The interment will be made in a vault in the foundations of the monument built of water-proof and reinforced concrete.

Bensonhurst Club Shoot.

After twice tieing for the fifty-target event in the principal shoot at the Gravesend Bay traps of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, yesterday, Dr. Elliott and R. Cole were forced to divide the prize. In the first time at the traps, F. Hewens, Dr. Elliott, and R. Cole all had totals of 43 blue rocks. On the shoot off Elliott and Cole each broke 23 out of 25 clay pigeons, again tieing. Hewens had only 21.

St. Paul's School Loses, 13 to 0.

Montclair Academy defeated St. Paul's School eleven, 10 to 0, at Garden City yesterday afternoon. All of Montclair's scores resulted from fumbles by St. Paul's School. Hazel of Montclair kicked two pretty goals from the 25-yard line, and in the last minute of play he threw a forward pass to Bowan, who ran twenty yard for a touchdown.



Dead Storage for Autos AT NOMINAL RATES.
PIONEER
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
37 TO 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE MAIN 6900.

PAULIST ATHLETES WIN HANDICAP RUN

Bronx Church House String of Victories Broken in Church A. L. Hill-and-Dale Chase.

On their first appearance in competition as members of the Church Athletic League, representatives of the Paulist A. C. yesterday gained both the individual and team honors in the annual handicap cross-country run of the organization held over the three and an eighth mile course at Van Cortlandt Park. The long string of victories to the credit of the Bronx Church House in this event was broken when A. Hulsebach led a field of forty harriers around the course, his two-minute handicap enabling him to come home in the lead, forty yards in advance of F. Lindholm, a novice of the Bronx Church House. The team competition resulted in a tie between the Paulist and Bronx Church House clubs, which scored thirty-eight points each, but according to the rules the trophy went to the organization with the first representative home.

The record number of entries received for the event dwindled to only forty starters, but despite the small field the competition was good, and the fight between Hulsebach and Lindholm was keen until the final mile, when the Paulist standard bearer ran away from his opponent. Lindholm, who had never previously won a prize, captured two trophies, receiving one for finishing second and another for being the first novice to complete the course.

George B. Kiely of the Bronx Church House, who with his clubmate, Al Rosander, started from the post of honor, made the fastest time over the stiff course, going the route in 16 minutes 42 seconds, and finishing in eighteenth position. It took Hulsebach 17 minutes 12 seconds to go the distance. Lindholm, who had the limit allowance of 2 minutes 30 seconds, made the most of the running for the first mile, but the winner came strong at the finish. Summary:

Comp. No.	Name and Club.	Hdcp. M.S.	Actual Time. M.S.
29	A. Hulsebach, Paulist A. C.	2:00	17:12
46	F. Lindholm, Bronx. Ch. H.	2:30	17:53
49	H. Truesellor, Knts. of St. A.	2:43	17:57
27	L. Logue, Paulist A. C.	2:15	17:43
52	F. Lavery, Paulist A. C.	2:15	17:53
26	Phil Egan, Bronx Ch. H.	1:45	17:43
39	F. Schemmel, Bronx Ch. H.	2:15	18:14
30	G. Boylan, Holy Cross Lyc.	2:30	18:14
34	G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C.	2:15	18:17
38	G. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyc.	2:15	18:31
12	T. Maroney, Bronx Ch. H.	0:45	17:02
22	P. Sinclair, Bronx Ch. H.	1:30	17:26
32	W. Burkhardt, Bronx Ch. H.	0:50	17:15
20	J. Fleck, Knts. of St. A.	1:15	17:42
17	L. Smith, Bronx Ch. H.	1:15	17:44
16	J. Canning, Jr., Holy Cr. L.	0:30	17:37
5	P. Gunther, Bronx Ch. H.	0:40	17:19
4	G. B. Kiely, Bronx Ch. H.	Scratch	16:42
15	G. Gerhard, Bronx Ch. H.	1:00	17:43
28	J. Hauter, Knts. of St. A.	1:45	18:41
7	C. Blankenburg, Br. Ch. H.	0:25	17:12
2	A. Rosander, Bronx Ch. H.	Scratch	17:00
24	J. Burrell, Trinity Club.	1:30	18:38
36	J. Cunningham, Holy Cr. L.	2:15	19:24
47	W. Jackson, Bronx Ch. H.	2:30	19:46
14	J. Manning, Bronx Ch. H.	0:45	18:03
43	O. Perlini, Knts. of St. A.	2:30	19:49
25	F. G. Crozier, Bronx Ch. H.	1:45	19:03
18	J. Walker, Bronx Ch. H.	1:10	18:39
6	W. Hanfield, Knts. of St. A.	1:15	17:46
19	Ed Ostendorf, Bronx Ch. H.	1:15	18:47
42	T. Kelly, Paulist A. C.	2:30	20:12
31	L. McGowan, Holy Cr. L.	2:00	19:46
45	W. Artus, St. George A. C.	2:30	20:19
5	J. Costello, Bronx Ch. H.	0:15	18:12
23	M. Deis, Knts. of St. A.	1:30	19:52
40	D. A. Scheffback, Br. Ch. H.	2:30	21:31

TEAM SCORE.

Paulist A. C.	1	4	5	9	19	—38
Bronx Church House	2	6	7	11	12	—38
Knights of St. Antony	3	13	15	17	18	—66
Holy Cross Lyceum	8	10	14	16	20	—68

MAINE IS CHAMPION.

Defeats Seven Other Teams in New England Intercollegiate Run.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The University of Maine won the fourth annual cross-country championship of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association over a five-mile course here today. R. G. Brown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was first to cross the finish line. His time was 28:48 1-5.

The standing of the colleges by points was: University of Maine, 59; Dartmouth, 68; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 98; Brown, 101; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 125; Worcester Polytechnic, 130; Williams, 153, and Bates, 154.

Runners who came in close behind Brown, with their time, were: Aiken, Massachusetts Agricultural College, 29:17; Bell, University of Maine, 29:25 1-5; Tucker, Dartmouth, 29:31, and Lane, Bates, 29:37.

The runners got away fairly well bunched, the first twenty men being within a few seconds of each other up to the two-mile mark. At the fourth mile Bell of Maine got into his stride and went to the front, only to be passed soon afterward by Brown. The latter had conserved his strength by running easily at the end of the first pack early in the race and was strong at the finish.

CENTRAL RUNNERS FIRST.

Newark Schoolboys Compete in Cross-Country Race in Park.

Harriers of Central High School, which last week won the interscholastic championship of New Jersey, yesterday placed the Newark City title to their credit, defeating three rival schools in a three and an eighth mile race over the Weequahic Park course, where the national cross-country championships may be contested next year. Counting eight men to a team, as is the custom of the Newark schools, Central High tallied 61 points, while Barringer High, which was second, scored 104. East Side High was third with 180, and South Side High fourth with 184.

W. Angus of Central High led the field of thirty-two athletes over the entire course. He was out in front at the start, and his lead was seldom threatened. It took him 16 minutes and 55 seconds to negotiate the journey. His teammate, B. Woodruff, finished second, thirty yards behind, with Fred Millering, another Central representative, coming home third about fifty yards back of Woodruff. The first fifteen finished in the following order:

	M. S.
W. Angus, Central	16:55
B. Woodruff, Central	17:01
Fred Millering, Central	17:10
J. Manning, Central	17:12
G. Werner, Barringer	17:16
H. Moore, South Side	17:28
L. Granger, Barringer	17:24
T. Schneider, Barringer	17:25
W. Mills, Barringer	17:27
M. Rickles, Central	17:32
S. Beatty, Central	17:35
H. Clittick, Barringer	17:36
H. Morton, South Side	17:42
W. Small, Central	17:44
L. Horne, East Side	17:56

TEAM SCORE.

Central High	1	2	3	4	10	11	14	16— 61
Barringer	5	7	8	9	12	19	21	22—104
East Side	15	17	20	23	24	26	27	28—180
South Side	6	15	18	25	29	30	31	32—184

P. S. A. L. SWIMMING TO BEGIN

First Four Dual Meets to be Held This Week.

The young watermen of nine high schools of Greater New York will engage this week in the first four dual meets of the round robin tournament to decide the swimming team championship of the Public Schools Athletic League. Townsend Harris Hall vs. Bay Ridge, DeWitt Clinton vs. Erasmus Hall, Commercial vs. Commerce, Boys' High vs. Manual Training, are the first meets on the schedule. Stuyvesant has drawn a bye.

The teams at the top of the list last year have lost some of their point winners and must rely on new material. Stuyvesant, Townsend Harris Hall, Commerce, and Eramus Hall are evenly matched, but their margin of superiority over the others is slight.

Among the speediest sprinters are Hamilton, Garrigus, Marschauser, and Ruddy of Stuyvesant; Tibbetts, Sherman, Valenstein, and Sperlick of Townsend Harris; Albanus, Baer, Tansill, and Horst of Commerce; Fitzgibbons, McDonald, Zilevitz, and Polk of DeWitt Clinton; Karlson and Drum of Bay Ridge; McManus of Manual Training; Goodstein and Smith of Commercial, Schemberg of Boys' High, and Wright and Horgan of Erasmus Hall. At the furlong O'Sullivan of DeWitt Clinton, the league champion of 1914-15, is again swimming. Giebel and Ruddy of Stuyvesant will be his strongest rivals. Jacobs of Townsend Harris, Pettingill of Commerce, Horgan of Erasmus Hall, and Caddell of Bay Ridge are other likely scorers.

In fancy diving DeWitt Clinton will lead the field with Parker, winner of last year's title. Parker is not a consistent performer. Cagney of Stuyvesant, Moore of Bay Ridge, McManus of Manual Training, Ballott of Erasmus Hall, Goodstein of Commercial, and Anderson of Townsend Harris are diving in excellent form.

Giebel of Stuyvesant should capture both the championship and the record in plunging for distance. In practice he has beaten his own standard mark of 69 feet 6 inches. Next are Horgan of Erasmus Hall, Greenman and Fields of DeWitt Clinton, Hinch of Manual Training, Kaiser of Bay Ridge, Drouer of Commerce, Thor of Townsend Harris, and Brown of Commercial. All have done around 65 feet.

CONTROL OVER BASKET BALL

A. A. U. Officers Arrange for More Vigilant Supervision.

Delegates of all the amateur athletic clubs of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union recently decided almost unanimously to exercise a more vigilant control over basket ball as an amateur sport. In pursuance of this policy the Amateur Athletic Union, with the co-operation of its component clubs, will embrace a far-reaching method of supervising the game.

The Basket Ball Committee will assume part of the onerous duties of the Registration Committee. The Metropolitan District will be sub-districted, and a representative from each district will be placed on the Basket Ball Committee. Cases of violation of the amateur rules will be brought

NEW CLUBHOUSE FOR SPRING LAKE GOLF CLUB

SPRING LAKE LINKS HAS NEW HOLE '19'

Its Approach Is Easy and Its Cup Large—"Pro" Has Course Record of 70.

Since the Spring Lake golfers have concluded that their own home course is the finest golf links on the Jersey coast between New York and Atlantic City they have decided to build a clubhouse worthy of it. The walls and roof of the house are finished, and construction of the locker building, entirely separated from the clubhouse, has begun. The clubhouse is of the "country" style, with all the latest devices, including an The locker building will be equipped ith all the latest devices, including an automatic silencer for the golfer who plays all his golf in the shower bath after his round of the links.

Spring Lake golfers are proud of their course because of the difference between it and other links along the coast. Spring Lake has real hills and valleys, fine turf, and James C. Ferguson, one of the best professionals. Ferguson is not yet a familiar figure among golfers, because he has been in this country only two years. He has spent both years at Spring Lake teaching the duffers how not to duff. He is a long hitter off the tee, and his demonstration of what can be done with the irons is a revelation to all who see him play. Ferguson comes from the North Berwick links in Scotland, and at Spring Lake he has set a record of 70 for the 6,030-yard course. In the open invitation tournament held there in September, 1914, the most famous "pros" took turns trying to beat this mark, but the best any one could do was a 71. McLeod made that score. Walter Hagen, Alec Smith, Gilbert Nicholls, Tom McNamara, Jack Dowling, and a host of others spread out their whole bag of tricks to eclipse the figures, but there they stand yet for any champion or duffer to beat.

When the average player has made the round of the course, he wonders, not that "70" was never broken, but how it was ever made. There are so many miry ditches in awkward places, so many gullies just where a fair shot drops, so many traps around the greens with a generous supply of Jersey sand, that more strokes are taken in the traps than on the fair green. One duffer who finished his round in 156 reported that the course could be improved by cleaning it up. When requested by the Greens Committee to be more specific, he said that the sand should be returned to the seashore and the water poured back into the ocean.

The trouble starts on the first hole, where a deep, watery ditch hidden over the brow of the hill guards the first green, and engulfs every ball that rolls over the slope. If the golfer escapes it here, he can avail himself of its invitation by topping his drive on the second tee, where this same ditch runs through the bottom of a valley about 100 yards across. The third is a fine one-shot hole a little more than 200 yards long, with a treacherous bog to catch a short ball.

The fourth hole is 610 yards long, and the first two shots must be long and straight to cross a gully in front of the green on the third. Ferguson calls it three good shots, but one young lady golfer reckons it as seven brassies, two mid-irons, and a mashie shot. The only difficulty on the fifth hole is to persuade the ball to stick on the green, for the turf slopes to the north, giving the students of circular geometry an advantage in the putting. The drive from the sixth tee is blind, and the outlook across a wild sandy gulch is so disheartening that the duffer suspects the caddy is leading him astray. The green, however, is reached easily in the second shot. On the next hole a long drive often rolls to the green 255 yards away. More often an over approach rolls into a sand pit just beyond. The eighth hole is a dog-leg with a square right turn after the drive, and a fine assortment of trees to catch a slice. As a matter of fact, most of the holes are in lanes through the woods, and a slice or a pull is fatal.

The ninth is a beautiful little pitch shot of about a hundred yards across a gully to a cradle-shaped green on a knoll, and it takes a well-placed, high-pitched shot to hold. An unfortunate golfer who fails to get the green does much exploring and excavating around the base of the knoll before he gets his ball up. The tenth is a long two-shot hole with converging bunkers to guard the green.

One of those beautiful woodland pools so frequently seen in the Watteau-landscapes and Jersey golf links furnishes the excitement at the eleventh hole. Obviously artificial, it is designed to ruin medal scores, and it performs its duties only too well. The duffer goes into the ditches because he cannot see them, and he flubs into the pool because he sees nothing else. It is an easy mashie shot for a man with no sense of beauty. The twelfth is merely an easy preparation for the thirteenth, the finest hole on the course and one of the best in the country. It is 545 yards from tee to green and the golfer must earn every foot of it. If the first two shots are perfect there is still a long iron across two ditches, an island, and long grass to a green on a plateau, with rough all around and a trap just over. The best and worst golf on the course has been played on this hole. Ferguson drove more than 300 yards here and then put an iron shot 230 yards to the edge of the green, holing out in 3. Joe Dalrymple, the Brielle professional, dubbed his drive, foozled his second, and played around in both ditches until he took 17 strokes to find the bottom of the cup.

Fourteen and fifteen are fairly easy. The fifteenth green is well guarded by cross bunkers, and the sixteenth, of the sloping variety, requires anywhere from two to six putts. The seventeenth is another easy straightaway hole. Just off the eighteenth tee is a "Grand Canal" with a Venetian gondola ready to rescue the recreant ball that plunges into the water. If by this time the player is disgusted with his game, he at least has one good shot left in his bag. It is an easy approach to the nineteenth hole, where duffer and golfer alike may obtain comfort and consolation.

Bethlehem Teams Play Soccer.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 13.—In the first round of the National Cup competition soccer match today the champion Bethlehem Steel team defeated Bethlehem East Ends, 9 goals to 0.

GOLFER PAYS FOR HIS FUN.

Travers Estimates $282,190,000 Is Paid for Game in America.

Golf has had such a remarkable growth in the last ten years and the number of new courses is growing at such a wonderful rate that it is difficult to accurately estimate the cost of the game, which is baseball's greatest rival. Jerome Travers, who is in many ways the most remarkable golfer ever developed in this country, estimates that there are 1,300 golf clubs in this country, with a membership of 350,000. He estimates that the average membership is 250, though many clubs have a much larger membership. Yet, in spite of this remarkable record, four new courses are to be constructed on Long Island this Spring.

Champion Travers has compiled some interesting statistics regarding golf. He figures that the average yearly expense for the man who takes up the sport for the first time is about $182.50. He proportions it as follows: Initiation, $50; dues, $50; balls, $20; clubs, $17.50; car fare, $20; caddies, $25. With the exception of the initiation fees and dues, this is a reasonable estimate.

Travers estimates that the 350,000 golfers will spend $42,000,000, and that the initiation will be $17,500,000 a year more. He says that the average acreage of the 1,300 clubs in 100, which is a trifle high when the number of nine-hole courses is considered. He places a value of $600 an acre, or a total valuation of $78,000,000.

In discussing the cost of upkeeping, he figures $7,800,000, which appears somewhat out of proportion, as most of the nine-hole courses average from $2,000 to $3,000, while a few of the eighteen-hole courses will run over $10,000 a year. He says that the cost of the clubs, averaging seven clubs to the bag, is $6,125,000. Figuring that each player will buy on an average of one club a year, he estimates a further outlay of $875,000 for clubs.

Travers believes the average professional earns about $1,200 a year. This gives a total of $390,000. He says the caddies earn about $60,000 a week, or a total of $3,000,000 a year. He places the value of the golf real estate at $100,000,000, and says that $50,000,000 more is spent each year for laborers and caddies. He says that fully 300,000 men and boys are employed by the golf clubs. This estimate would give the following table:

Real estate	$100,000,000
Professionals	390,000
Laborers and caddies	50,000,000
Cost of upkeep	7,800,000
Golf clubs	7,000,000
Balls	7,000,000
Initiation and dues	60,000,000
Total	$232,190,000

The general total is believed to be within reason. While some of the figures might not be borne out by actual facts, others are too conservative. Certainly no other game in this country has as much money spent on it, and no devotees of a sport spend more money than do the American golfers.

In many cases it is a difficult matter to arrive at an actual estimate owing to geographical location or varying conditions. As, for instance, the Siwanoy Golf Club cost about $250,000, while a course situated in the country, some distance from New York, would not cost within 75 per cent. of this amount, owing to the value of real estate. The property of other clubs located nearer New York reach a much higher figure than that of the Siwanoy, but the general estimate is probable on the conservative side.

ON NEAR BY GOLF COURSES.

Play for Borough Trophies at Fox Hills—Other Competitions.

Final rounds for the three borough trophies were decided yesterday at the Fox Hills Golf Club. There also was an eighteen-hold medal play handicap in two classes. W. E. Truesdell led Class A with 84, 9—75, and Robert Strobridge Class B with 90, 18—72. The borough trophy results were as follows:

Richmond Trophy—Final Round.—Hubert Gardner beat Richard R. Mamlok, 1 up.

Brooklyn Trophy—Final Round.—Robert Strobridge beat B. T. Allan, 4 up and 3 to play.

Manhattan Trophy—Final Round.—Stanley Gifford beat A. MacLean, 5 up and 4 to play.

There was a sweepstakes in two classes at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. J. O. Newell once more led in the first division with 93, 12—81, while in the second set C. J. Welford topped the list with 99, 27—72. The scores follow:

CLASS A.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. O. Newell	93	12	81
S. P. Hayward	92	10	82
George B. Martin	86	4	82
W. D. Lyons	101	16	85
CLASS B.			
C. J. Welford	99	27	72
H. L. Walker	102	20	82
H. J. Frost	104	21	83
C. D. Bartlett	102	19	83
H. S. Rogers	102	18	84
C. W. Yates	104	18	86
Frank H. Hutton	112	25	87

Two season trophies were decided yesterday at the Montclair Golf Club. The Ringer Cup, offered for the man who had the best selected score for the season, was taken by Joseph Bodgson, Jr. There also was a point trophy for the man gathering in the greatest number of credits in each of three classes. Three points were awarded for the best net score in the weekly sweepstakes, two points for the second, and one point for third. A. R. Allen was the winner in Class A, W. W. Hubbard in Class B, and T. A. Hornfeck in Class C. In view of the small field, the sweepstakes, usually run off in three classes, was combined into a one-class affair. J. Z. Baton was the winner with a card of 82, 11—71. Mrs. H. G. Ellington was successful in the women's putting competition, with Miss Dorothy B. Allen the runner-up. The following returned cards in the sweepstakes:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
J. Z. Baton	82	11	71
Dr. L. W. Baton	103	30	73
T. L. Gallagher	96	8	78
W. H. Clough	95	16	79

Dr. D. A. Sniffen led the field in the sweepstakes at the Gedney Farms Country Club yesterday with a net score of 84. J. R. Howard was second, with a net of 86.

Only ten players teed up yesterday in the sweepstakes against par at the Nassau Country Club, and two returned cards. Henry Cape, finishing 1 up, was the winner. William L. Hicks was 5 down at the finish.

Ita is the custom at the Ardsley Club to run off a competition for a championship vase each Fall, conditions calling for all the handicap prize winners of the season to compete at thirty-six holes medal play for the handicap championship of the club. A triple tie resulted, involving Dr. Force, 153, 38—154; G. T. Smith, 174, 20—154, and J. P. Sloane, 198, 44—154. These three players will attempt to settle the deadlock with an eighteen-hole round this week. There also was a eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday, in which E. S. Jaffray was the winner with a card of 92, 22—70. The scores follow:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
E. S. Jaffray	92	22	70
C. E. Force	92	19	73
H. J. Bartholomae	87	14	73
T. S. Fuller	85	10	75
H. Edgar	94	19	75
J. S. Spraker	97	18	79
H. B. Gayley	89	10	79
A. B. Lawrence	93	15	80
Hill Stewart	103	20	83
R. H. Montgomery	106	22	84

E. F. Hunt, who has held the club championship on several occasions, led the field in the sweepstakes at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday with a card of 82, 4—78. C. Duncan came in next with 102, 22—80. Hunt's sequence of fours was an attractive part of his first round of the nine-hole course. His card follows:

Out ..... 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6—40
In ..... 5 3 4 5 4 5 7 4 5—42—82

WHEN SCORE DOES NOT TELL STORY

Uncertainty of Tennis Illustrated in Matches Which Fail to Indicate True Form.

When Holcomb Ward had H. L. Doherty two sets to love in their Davis cup match in 1905 he should have been a decided favorite for the match, yet he never had a serious chance of winning it. Ward had played himself out in winning those two sets, while Doherty, who planned a waiting game, came on with a rush in the third set, winning it and the next two easily. The archives of lawn tennis disclose the fact that the tide of victory or defeat can ebb and flow more quickly in the lawn game than in any other sport. Furthermore, that stereotyped expression so often used in describing matches, "the match was much closer than the score would indicate," does not merit all the scorn that frequently is bestowed upon it.

Countless examples of the uncertainty of tennis can be pointed out. Of the notable cases Beals Wright's match against Wilding in the final round of the English championship at Wimbledon in 1910 is conspicuous. Like Ward, the American led at two sets to love—and never got very close to winning another. In the same year T. C. Bundy as challenger, played W. A. Larned in a five set match for the championship. The Californian actually won the first game in the fifth set, and yet Larned had the upper hand at virtually every stage, being in perfect condition physically, while Bundy was so weak from stomach trouble that he tired himself out in winning the second and fifth sets. Wallace Johnson's five-set match with McLoughlin in 1912 for the championship was just the other way—a touch-and-go affair for four sets, with the Philadelphian having the better of it. He made two shots in the fourth set, the winning of either probably would have made him champion.

There are matches with one-sided scores which have been exceedingly close. Recently Frederick B. Alexander, one of the leading tennis players in the country, described two matches which were not what the scores indicated.

"When I played Alf Dunlop at Sydney in 1909 in the final round of the Australasian championship, the score would indicate that I made a wonderful pull out from an almost impossible position," he said. "As a matter of fact, there was never the slightest doubt in my mind. Dunlop won the first two sets rather easily. He was playing clearly above himself, and there was nothing for me to do but wait for a slackening. I knew it must come, for Dunlop could not possibly keep up that pace for three full sets. Sure enough, it came in the third set. I won that at love and the next two without any trouble. As I have said, there never was a moment that I was not sure of winning.

"I remember another match that seemed ridiculously one-sided to judge by the score, and yet was nip and tuck all the way. This happened at Roselle, N. J., about 1904. I played Fred Anderson and beat him in straight sets, allowing him only two or three games in the match, yet nearly every game went to deuce, and I had to work like a Trojan for every point. Anderson always was one of the hardest men for me to beat, and this day he was playing very well. His placing was beautiful and the way he could whip the ball into a hole was wonderful. I was playing very well also, but the margin of my superiority was so small that the slightest slip or let-down on my part would have given the match to him. I just managed to retain the advantage to the end."

The score of the Alexander match with Dunlop was 3—6, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3. In the doubles he was paired with Dunlop, and the two won the doubles event also, beating Wilding and Dr. Sharp 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. On his way home Alexander stopped for several weeks on the Riviera, playing in a number of Winter tournaments and making a clean sweep. It was there that he defeated the then great H. L. Doherty. The latter had been out of the game for several years, but had taken up his racquet again, and, it is said, intended to resume his place in the front rank of players. This first and only meeting of these famous players occurred at Monte Carlo, when Alexander won 7—5, 6—4, 6—1.

Similarly a player is frequently set for match point, but never has a chance to score the point. A notable instance was the match between William M. Johnston, the present national amateur champion, and William J. Clothier at Longwood in 1913. In the fifth set Clothier, who was leading at 6—5, was match point three times in one game, but he never had a chance to win that point, so well did Johnston rise to that occasion. The latter eventually won the set at 8—6, and with it the match.

MILITARY SHOW AT GARDEN.

Militia and Regular Troops to Manoeuvre There All Week.

The country's preparedness for war will be demonstrated at the Military Athletic League's annual show in Madison Square Garden, opening tomorrow night. The National Guard of New York will show the progress made in this branch of the national defense system. Companies of infantry and marines from the United States Army and Navy will manoeuvre.

The Government will send Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va., under the command of Homer Gronginger, and a company of the Thirtieth Infantry, under the command of Captain Regan. The Navy detachment will be in charge of Captain Fred D. Kilgore and will consist of the marines from Pensacola and sailors from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Every evening there will be an official review by a city or Government official. Mayor Mitchel will formally open the carnival. General George Wingate will be present on Tuesday evening. Wednesday will be "Naval" night. Admiral Usher will be the official guest of honor. J. C. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, will preside on Thursday. General Leonard Wood and Governor Whitman will review the troops on Friday evening. The National Guard Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, headed by ex Mayor Seth Low and Major Francis G. Landon, will be the guests on Saturday.

In addition to the military exhibitions there will be a Service Exhibit. The signal corps, engineers, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, field hospital, infantry, and naval militia will be represented. In addition, there will be a collection of war trophies from Europe.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 20, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

CLINTON SOCCER LEADER.

Manhattan Boys Break Tie for First Place by Defeating Erasmus.

Defeating Erasmus Hall by 2 goals to 0 and breaking the tie for first place, De Witt Clinton assumed the lead in the soccer championship competition among the high schools at Crotona Athletic Field yesterday. The prospective champions, who will play Curtis at Staten Island next Saturday, shot a goal in each half and presented a sturdy defense against the fine forward play of the Brooklyn lads. The teams were well matched in the opening half, but ten minutes from half-time Captain Perrotti tallied from a mixup in front of the Erasmus goal. In the second half Santa Maria, Clinton's left half, retired with a bruised shin. Hearne, the Erasmus goalkeeper, was also limping badly at the close. With ten minutes to play, S. Stutsky, who substituted at inside right for Clinton, shot the second goal from a pass by Pines. The lineup:

De Witt Clinton.	Position.	Erasmus Hall.
H. Stutsky	Goal	Hearne
Spiro	Right back	Cairns
Stern	Left back	Fiedelbaum
Saxon	Right half	Demarest
Billow	Centre half	Maul
Santa Maria	Left half	Green
Fitzpatrick	Outside right	MacPhee
Koening	Inside right	Hoyt
Perrotti	Centre	Davidson
Pines	Inside left	Bard
Tarlowitch	Outside left	Moran

Referee—Dr. G. R. Manning, U. S. F. A. Linesmen—Messrs. D'Auria and Wood. Goals—Perrotti, S. Stutsky. De Witt Clinton. Substitutes—Sawyer for Santa Maria, S. Stutsky for Koening, Carter for Green, Sanders for Hoyt. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

Townsend Harris and Commercial soccer teams struggled for a full hour to establish supremacy in the high school soccer championship game at Jasper Oval yesterday, but the result was a no-scoring tie. The line-up:

Townsend Harris.	Position.	Commercial.
Gilthens	Goal	King
Freeman	Right back	Camas
Dorsan	Left back	Levy
Cortissoz	Right half	Arrowitz
Cris	Centre half	McQuade
Aronson	Left half	Peacock
Bonaparte	Outside right	Gross
Lester	Inside right	Bratton
Haddock	Centre	Gateley
Rabov	Inside left	Arnold
Moorhead	Outside left	Sullivan

Referee—Mr. Brody. Substitutes—Rosen for Rabov, Brass for Peacock, Morrison for Sullivan. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

Narrowly escaping a reverse in the Field Club Soccer League championship game at Livingston yesterday, the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club succeeded in defeating Richmond County by 3 goals to 2, despite the fact that the visitors led at half time by 2 to 0. Davidson was the first to get through the Staten Island defense and score. Glick, inside left, added the second goal before ends were changed. The prospective champions asserted themselves in the second period, in which they got three goals in succession without permitting the Richmond County forwards to score.

By defeating the soccer eleven of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn by the score of 4 goal to 0 at Montclair, N. J., yesterday, the Montclair Athletic Club retains its hold upon second place in the Field Club League championship series. Twenty minutes from the start Maudsley shot the goal from a scrimmage after the goal keeper had thrown out the ball, which rebounded.

Overhauling their opponents, who had established a lead in the first half, the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. soccer team defeated the Overseas Wanderers by 4 goals to 3 in a Saturday Amateur League championship game at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. N. Agar, who contributed two points to the total of the Centrals, also put in the first goal for the other side. T. O'Halloran tallied the third goal for the winning side, and the fourth was forced over the line by the forward backs in defending. Graham and Leahy scored for the losers.

Scoring one goal in each half, Evander Childs won a P. S. A. L. game against the Boys' High soccers by 2 goals to 0 at Prospect Park yesterday. Four minutes from the start, Childs took the lead, when Tiesler, the inside left, shot a splendid goal from the side line. Upon changing ends Childs kept up the good work, and during a rush for Boys' High goal the second point was earned. Simmes was credited with the goal.

With the team at top form the champion soccers of Manual Training High School defeated the High School of Commerce by 2 goals to 0 at Prospect Park yesterday, scoring in each half. Clark, the Manual captain, broke through, and, by clever individual play, placed his side in the lead. Payton, Manual's centre, who was in fine shooting form, shot the second goal after the restart, following a pretty bit of combination play on the part of the Manual forward line.

HORSE SHOW NEXT YEAR.

National Association Plans New Features for 1916 Exhibition.

Directors for the National Horse Show Association expressed themselves yesterday as well pleased with the 1915 exhibition. Alfred B. Maclay, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made the following statement: "The Directors are so encouraged by the magnificent entry, the enthusiasm of the exhibitors, and the increasing attendance, that they are already planning to make the 1916 horse show greater than ever before."

The exhibition, which will be the thirty-first of the association, will be held in Madison Square Garden at about the usual time. The exact dates have not yet been decided. To enlarge the scope of the show as a national influence in horse breeding steps will be taken to secure the co-operation of the Jockey Club, the American Hackney Horse Society, the American Trotting Horse Association, the recognized hunt clubs, and the draft horse and pony breeding societies in the United States and Canada.

The American Hackney Horse Society which donated $1,200 in two special prizes on last Wednesday, has already voted to renew its offering for the exhibition of 1916.

Simply because there was no show at the Garden yesterday it did not mean a cessation of activity among the horsemen. From sunrise until well into the afternoon there was rather lively scrambling in what is one of the most interesting activities in connection with the show—its breaking up. Fourth Avenue was denuded of the road carts, phaetons, dog carts, and all other sorts of traps which had stood in orderly array at the edge of the sidewalk, and a hundred husky men were at work stripping the Garden of its artistic decorations.

As the sun rose the first draft of horses for shipment to their homes left the Garden en route for New Jersey where they were loaded on a special train for Philadelphia. These included the stable of Miss Constance Vauclain, to which had been added the hackney mare Lachryan Princess, which had come all the way from Edmonton, Alberta, the property of Charles J. Deady.

The stables of Miss Marion du Pont, William A. Leiben, E. T. Stotesbury, Miss Isabella Wanamaker, the Auburn Hackney Farm, Deichester Farms, Willisbrook Farm, Willisden Farm, and a few individuals belonging to other owners filled this train, which was said to have carried about $50,000 worth of horseflesh when it pulled out of the railroad yard on its journey southward. Edward B. McLean's lot went in his private horse cars to their Virginia farm by express.

The big strings of Major Kilgour of Toronto and Crow & Murray, with Miss E. Vlau's harness horses, also from Canada, went north in the early afternoon. Just after their departure the string of ponies which has come here from the Panama Exposition started halfway back over this continent to their home stable at Washington, D. C. On the same train went the horses of John R. Bushnell to Springfield, Ohio, and those of Miss Loula Long to St. Louis, all for retirement for the year, after a hard season's campaign.

GIVING $1,000 A DAY TO AMBULANCE FUND

American Institution Cares for 1,000 and Has Transported 75,000 Wounded.

PLEA FOR ITALIAN TROOPS

Garibaldi Fund Aims to Send Comforts to the Trenches—Week's List of Donations.

Since the appeal for funds, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few weeks ago, to continue the work of the American Ambulance in Paris, was made, the New York Committee, of which Mrs. Robert Bacon is the Chairman, has received more than $36,000. This is an average subscription of about $1,000 a day, which is about the amount needed to maintain this great American institution. Reports received by Mrs. Bacon show that the hospital is caring for about 1,000 patients, while the motor ambulance service has transported since the outbreak of war more than 75,000 wounded soldiers from the front, and is now transporting an average of 10,000 men a month.

It is said that about $350,000 will be needed to maintain the hospital another year. All subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Garibaldi Fund.

A fund to be known as "The Garibaldi Fund," in memory of the Italian liberator, has been started in this country, for the relief of Italian soldiers, particularly those fighting in the mountain regions of the Italo-Austrian frontier. In a letter received from Miss Anita Garibaldi, a granddaughter of General Garibaldi, by Mrs. J. Layman Thayer of 236 West Seventieth Street, Miss Garibaldi refers to the need of warm clothing by the soldiers fighting on the Isonzo line and in the Trentino Mountains. Two of Miss Garibaldi's brothers have been wounded in the Trentino since the letter was written. Clothing, as well as money, will be appreciated by the new committee, of which Mrs. Thayer is the head. The address of the fund is 236 West Seventieth Street.

Gifts for Ambulance Fund.

Among recent gifts to the American Ambulance Fund are the following:

Henry C. Frick	$5,000	D. W. Barton	$10
C. W. Harkness	1,000	H. K. Knapp	25
Mrs. A. Belmont	200	R. H. Gardiner	20
M. L. Schiff	500	Adolf Pavis	25
R. F. Perkins	500	John G. Talcott	20
Edith Scoville	500	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	75
Mrs. W. Reid	250	H. A. Moody	50
A. D. Eddy	100	August Belmont	50
Charles A. Munn	100	F. K. Collins	12
H. J. Coolidge	100	Mrs. F. S. Witherbee	50
Grant Walker	100	Miss H. Wilson	30
M. A. Ryerson	100	H. F. Roberts	25
A. D. Juilliard	100	C. L. Peabody	15
O. T. Bannard	100	Eliz. Alexander	15
W. Dykman	100	C. O. Emerson, Jr.	10
Arthur Lyman	100	G. W. Harris	25
W. M. Slater	250	W. Slater	25
Sherman Day	25	W. H. Champlin	20
E. P. Wheeler	20	C. D. English	25
Eliz. W. Williams	20		

Serbian Committee's Fund.

The fund of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, subscriptions to which should be sent to 70 Fifth Avenue, now amounts to $145,900.17. New gifts to this committee, received the last week, were:

Cleveland Com.	$1,848	Carrie E. Holman	$30
N. A. Hathaway	500	P. W. and Mary Jones	25
Anonymous	200	Mrs. A. W. Lorentz	25
Rochester Com.	122	E. Caldwell	25
L. P. S. Hoyt	100	W. C. Lux	25
Rev. J. H. Jowett	50	Mrs. C. R. Flint	20
F. G. Hunt	50	R. E. Damon	10
W. C. Barry, Jr.	25	C. Floyd	10
E. T. Kane	25	A. Lawson	10
T. Waring	25	Mary W. Talenton	10
E. R. Dawson	25	W. D. Talenton	10
James H. Bunce	20	May W. Talenton	10
Margaret W. King	10	Mrs. L. Iver Pfianck	10
Horace White	10	Annie B. Cook	10
Eugene Smith	10	J. S. Hewitt	10
F. Carter	10	Frances J. Hoe	10
R. G. Plews	10	F. K. Bull	10
Miscellaneous	70	Elizabeth W. Collins	10
J. S. Watson	200	Mrs. J. S. Bryant	10
Mrs. T. Lawrence	100	Miscellaneous	122
Mrs. C. S. Smith	50	Ruth T. Hayes	113
Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	25	Hartford Com.	110
Dr. W. E. Hinds	20	Mary R. Rotch	50
C. W. Perry	12	Ellen W. Longstreth	50
H. A. Merrick	10	Mrs. F. C. Walcott	25
Mrs. C. L. Brownson	10	"G. B. J."	25
C. de L. Evans	10	H. C. Munger	25
Elizabeth H. Paige	10	A. J. Sweet	25
Dr. A. Vander Veer	100	Palmer Yeer	30
Miscellaneous	82	Ellen M. Swift	25
Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr.	50	Katherine F. Swift	15
	100	T. McLain	10
Mrs. R. H. Platt	100	A. M. Bostwick	10
W. Emerson	100	J. B. Johnston	10
J. Archibald	50	Anna P. Hannum	10
Miss A. H. Maghee	50	Helen M. Houghton	10
Mrs. T. H. Barber	50	Small	2
E. S. Hobbs	50	George N. Reed	10
Miscellaneous	34		

The Lithuanian-American Fund.

The Lithuanian-American Relief Fund, 37-39 East Twenty-eighth Street, acknowledges these new gifts:

Stanley Shimkus	$500	Dr. J. Szlupas	$16

The American Red Cross.

The European War Fund of the American Red Cross was increased last week to $546,346.98. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob G. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. W. Reid	$2,500	Robert Hogg	$100
Ogden Mills	2,500	W. F. Decker	100
E. Hecker	1,144	Sunshine Fund	81
Mrs. A. M. Kidner	200	M. S. Erlanger	25
E. M. Bulkley	200	J. A. Almirall	20
Mrs. E. M. Bulkley	200	Mrs. D. W. D. Jones	25
H. K.	200	H. A. Cavendish	25
Katherine P. and Lucy Bulkley	200	E. Gulchard	10
		Century Club	258

Red Cross Sends Supplies.

Contributions received by the uptown branch of the Red Cross, 661 Fifth Avenue, which has just shipped its forty-third consignment of hospital and surgical supplies to Europe, acknowledges these additional gifts of $10 or more:

Governors Island		Mrs. J. McFarlane	$40
Ladies	$155	Mme. Melba	70
Mrs. B. Cutting	75	Mrs. B. Guinness	35
Mrs. L. McCagg	100	Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt	35
Contessa de Biscuccia	105	Mrs. W. L. Velie	35
Mrs. B. Clark (col.)	125	Mrs. C. B. Power	35
Mrs. P. G. Rinsdale	35	Mrs. C. Murphy	35
		Ruth Draper	35

The Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, in America, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now amounts to $140,340.28. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Auxiliary 1	$100	James Fleckhart	$25
G. A. Bradley	100	R. M. S. Wortley	10
F. L. Hughes	25	Pawtucket Times	85
Barber & Co. employes	18	Maud A. Wait	10
Francis Norman	10	W. A. Cruvys	10
W. W. Lyons	10	F. A. Cundill	12

The American-Armenian Fund.

The American-Armenian Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street, acknowledges these new donations of $10 or more:

Mrs. W. Shillito	$10	S. R. and Grace Abel I. Smith	20
A Friend	400	Schuyler	$10
Mrs. E. D. Baines	10	Mrs. E. Holbrook	25
Mrs. W. P. Stafford	10	Mary L. Knox	10
Griswold	10	W. A. Lawrence	25
Mrs. I. P. Lockwood	10	Mrs. J. M. Varnum	50
J. C. Leslie	15	Mary M. Garrett	10
Mrs. E. Stevens	100	Martha T. Van J. S. Seligman	10
Mrs. J. S. Dye	50	Bruren	25
S. C. Millett	30	Ellis Billings	25
Misses Lewisohn	200	H. S. Handricks	50
Edward B. Sexton	100	Mrs. E. Hendricks	25
Mrs. W. Sloane	100	Mrs. R. Townsend	25
J. H. Van Tassel	10	E. J. Barton	15
Harmon Ladies	132	Emily O. Butler	50
M. S. Erlanger	25	Mrs. S. Van Santvoord	25
N. A. Degavarian	25	Miss M. H. Nelson	12
Mrs. H. S. Tavshanjian	300	Seymour H. Stone	10
A. P. Seligsberg	10	Mrs. G. A. Vanderbilt	25
Ethel F. S. Hoyt	25	Samuel Sachs	100
Warren Taylor	10	D. Olcott	10
Rev. A. Brown	100	Two Friends	500

Mrs. J. T. Terry	100	N. B. Bennett	10
L. Putzel	10	Mrs. H. Powell	10
Mrs. S. M. Vail	25	J. H. Darlington	10

Kits for Fighting Frenchmen.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits for soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be addressed to the Hotel Vanderbilt, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more:

Mrs. J. C. King	$100	G. H. P.	$30
Henry B. Cabot	500	Robert Bronson	10
Allison Burr	100	R. M. Whitbrop	20
Mrs. Alan Curtis	50	T. C. Hollander	10
Miss L. Endicott	25	Miss M. L. Doo-	
Grant Walker	25	little	10
Mrs. W. S. Fitz	50	Mrs. T. H. Tower	10
F. W. Hunnewell, 2d	50	Charles E. Loew	50
Miss M. E. Wood	10	Mary Pyne	10
Alice Farnsworth	25	Miss N. W. Williams	10
L. W. M.	10	Mrs. Eben Dale	10

Belgian Fund Now $1,063,458.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 8-10 Bridge Street, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans is the head, now totals $1,063,458.22. New subscriptions of $10 or more received last week follow:

F. R. Welles	$1,000	C. K. Winne	$15
S. Williams	200	E. L. Pierce	25
Anonymous	150	C. L. Carrick	10
R. I. Belg. Com.	150	W. L. Reede	25
M. Junior	200	Mrs. H. S. Satterlee	25
Woonsocket Belg. Com.	200	"November"	15
G. G. Reynolds	100	Mrs. R. Russell	25
Arctic Belg. Com.	87	A. Grey	10
A. Enberg	50	Martha B. Mosher	10
Anonymous	70	Mr. and Mrs. A.	
M. B. White	50	B. Borie	10
N. L. Adler	50	Miss M. Furness	10
H. N. Russell	50	Thomas B. Kerr	15
F. S. Smithers	25	Miss V. C. Gilder	10
L. Lauterstein	17	Sleeve	10
G. K. Fullager	10	Arthur Le Brun	20
W. L. Hemingway	20		

Henry Clews's Christmas Fund.

"The Dollar Christmas Fund," to buy food and clothing for destitute Belgians, now totals more than $10,000. Subscriptions should be addressed to Henry Clews, Treasurer, 60 Broadway. New gifts acknowledged yesterday were:

Mrs. E. F. Shepard	$100	K. L. Haldrich	$25
Miss E. A.

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Past records show that as the raw material advances securities prices rise. The present imperative use of oil is illustrated by the following dispatch to the New York News Bureau Wednesday:

"RICHMOND, CAL.—An express train carrying 750,000 gallons of Petrol to fill war order will leave here for N. Y. every 24 hours until the Panama Canal is reopened for traffic. The first train is scheduled to leave to-day over the Atchison with right of way over all other traffic and time limit for trip of 68 hours."

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lessening Activity Accompanies a Further Rise in the Industrials—New Trade Figures.

With 60,000 people on their way to one of the season's final football games the financial district made yesterday something of a holiday. Few of the bankers who have been active in the promotion of new industrial combinations or the negotiations over foreign credits were at their desks, and the attendance on the floor of the Stock Exchange was noticeably smaller. So that it was not surprising that dealings in the short session were much smaller than for recent Saturdays.

Such trading as went on—and by comparison with periods which preceded the big market the session was moderately active—represented very largely an adjustment of positions by the traders. Most investors have a strong prejudice against buying stocks on a Saturday, but the feeling that many issues have not completed their recovery from the recent slump led traders to buy on a fairly large scale at the opening. The result was a general overnight gain among the industrials. Baldwin Locomotive opened with an advance of 4% over its previous close, afterward gaining another point, and many of the issues associated with it in discussions of war profits began the session with smaller gains, which were increased later to substantial figures. At the close most of the stocks in an unusually wide list dealt in showed advances over Friday's close. Steel did not equal its high price of the previous day, but it closed at 87⅝, which represents a gain of an eighth. As for the rails, their gains just about balanced the losses, and neither were considerable. It has proved so far an abortive attempt that was made to shift trading into these issues.

Foreign trade figures continue to be accepted without analysis as incontrovertible proof that a wonderful era of prosperity is upon the United States. Whether the excess of exports will be lessened in coming weeks by the growing demand for commercial consumption, which in the case of one large corporation, at least, has led to a decision to withdraw foreign quotations, remains to be seen. Estimates by customs officials make October's exports the greatest that ever left New York City in a single month, which is the more remarkable when it is remembered that Germany is in normal times the purchaser of a large share of goods sent abroad. Preliminary figures indicate that an average of $7,000,000 per day for every working day in October constitutes the new export record from this port.

The bank statement showed as of Friday night an increase in loans for the week of $26,037,000, with a gain in aggregate reserve of $12,176,000, due to the large inflow of gold. There was an increase in net demand deposits of $42,413,000 for the week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	4	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	4	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3½	3½		3½
New York	3	3½	3	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	3½	3	3
Chicago	5	4	4	4
St. Louis	3½	3½	3	3
Minneapolis	3	3	3	3
Kansas City	3	3½	3	3
Dallas	3	3½	4	4
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 months	2⅜@3
90 days	2¼@2⅛	6 months	2⅜@3
4 months	2⅜@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	2¼@3
60 to 90 days	2¼@3
Other Names.	
4 months	3 @3½
6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last	Chge.
Demand	$4.65¼	$4.63¾	$4.63¾	..
Cables	4.66⅛	4.65⅝	4.66	..

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.65¼	$4.66
Paris	5.97⅝	5.96¾
Switzerland	5.32½	5.31½
Scandinavia	26.60	26.70
Berlin	.31⅛	.31⅛
China—		
Hongkong	48.75	48.85
Shanghai	56.25	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	19.40	19.45
Holland	.41⅛	.41¼+⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.48	6.47
Japan—		
Kobe	49.50	49.62½
Yokohama	49.50	49.62½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41⅞	.41⅞
Rio	.23⅝	.23⅝
Spain	19¼	.19¼
Austria	14.62	14.68
Russia		32.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.61	$4.59	$4.60	$4.58.

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $407,279,550; balance, $24,401,777; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,511,712.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24 7-16d, unchanged; New York, 50¼c, unchanged.

Reports Against Hawkes Committee

Contentions of the Hawkes Preferred Stock Protective Committee of the International Steam Pump Company, which has been opposing the reorganization plan adopted by the Sabin Committee, were pronounced without merit yesterday in a report rendered by A. S. Gilbert as special master. The report states that the directors acted properly in consenting to a receivership; that the default in the payment of interest and sinking funds was necessary, and that the charges of collusion were unsupported by evidence.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	330,705
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	152,171,127
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.60 + .47
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
109½	110¼	50	Adams Express	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
30⅜	30½	6,000	Alaska Gold Mines	29¼	30¾	28⅝	30½	+ ¾
12½	12⅝	1,100	Alaska Juneau	13	13	12½	12½	− ½
35¼	35½	6,110	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	34½	35½	34½	35⅜	+ ⅞
74	74¾	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74½	74¾	74½	74¾	...
73½	73⅝	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	73½	74¼	73½	73⅝	+ ⅜
99	99½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	99	99	99	99	...
67⅞	68	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68¼	67½	67⅞	+ ⅝
203½	206	400	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	200	203	200	203	+13
62⅝	62½	12,800	Am. Can	63⅜	63⅞	62¼	63⅜	+ ¼
83	83¼	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	83¾	83⅞	82¾	83	...
118	120	200	Am. Express	120	120	120	120	+1¼
12½	12⅝	400	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
54	55	400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	55	55	55	55	+ ½
27¾	27⅞	8,200	Am. Ice Securities	27	28	27	27⅞	+1
25⅞	26	900	Am. Linseed	26¼	26¼	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	45¼	100	Am. Linseed pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅜
67¼	67½	2,400	Am. Locomotive	67⅝	67½	66⅞	67½	+ ⅜
98	98½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
9¾	10¼	200	Am. Malt	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
99¾	99⅞	8,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100	100⅞	99¾	99⅞	...
111½	112½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅜	112⅝	112	112	+ ¼
89¼	89½	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	+ ½
..	..	300	Do., s. 30 f	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
83	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
150	157	100	Am. Snuff	155	155	155	153	+4¾
64	64½	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	63⅞	64½	63⅞	64½	+ ½
117¼	117⅜	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref	117¼	117⅝	117	117	+ ¼
127½	128⅛	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127½	127⅝	127⅜	127⅝	+ ¼
236½	237	2,400	Am. Tobacco	238½	237	233¼	237	+3½
51¾	52	700	Am. Woolen	52	52	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
97	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	− ¼
87¼	87⅝	18,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87⅝	+ ¼
107⅜	108	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅜	108⅛	107⅜	108	...
101¼	101⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101½	101½	101½	101¼	− ⅛
122¼	122⅝	7,100	Baldwin Loco	122	123	121½	122	+1½
94¾	94⅞	100	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	− ⅛
77	77⅛	200	Baltimore & O. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅞
1⅝	1⅞	1,100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	...
444	445	310	Bethlehem Steel	445	445	435	444	+1
89½	89¾	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89½	89½	89½	89½	− ¼
72½	73	6,810	Butte & Superior	69¾	73½	69⅜	72½	+3½
185¾	185⅞	600	Canadian Pacific	185½	185⅝	183¾	185½	...
58½	58⅝	1,700	Central Leather	58½	58⅝	58	58⅜	− ⅛
62⅝	62⅞	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	63¼	62⅜	63	+ ½
16¼	16½	200	Chi. Great Western	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
39½	39⅝	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ¼
94⅜	94⅝	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¼	95¼	94⅜	94⅜	...
131	131⅜	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	131½	131½	131½	131½	...
20¼	20⅜	4,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20¼	20⅜	20	20¼	− ⅛
54¼	54½	2,200	Chino Copper	54½	54¾	54¼	54¾	+ ¼
54	55	2,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	54	55¼	54	54½	+ ¼
111	112½	100	Con.Gas.El.L.& P.B.	111½	111½	111½	111⅞	− ½
111	112½	50	Do., odd lot	112	112	112	112	...
144	144⅜	600	Consolidated Gas	144⅝	144⅜	143⅞	144	− ¼
91½	92½	700	Continental Can	89¾	92	89⅜	92	+1½
19⅝	19¾	600	Corn Products Ref	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
77	77¼	8,000	Crucible Steel	77	78⅛	77	77¼	+1½
107⅛	107½	800	Crucible Steel pf	106⅛	107¼	106¼	107¼	+1⅛
120	122	900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	121	121	119	120⅝	+1½
151½	152½	100	Delaware & Hud	151¼	151¼	151¼	151½	− ¼
21½	21⅞	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
48½	48¼	7,000	Distillers' Secur	48⅜	49	48	48¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	400	Dome Mines	25⅛	25⅛	24½	24½	− ⅝
68	70	100	Elec. Storage Bat	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½	+3½
43⅛	43¾	5,900	Erie	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅜
57¼	57½	2,300	Erie 1st pf	57½	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	− ⅛
49	50½	100	Erie 2d pf	49	49	49	49	− ½
33	35	100	Federal Min. & S	34	34	34	34	−1
330	340	75	General Chemical	331	331	331	331	...
177½	178	600	General Electric	178½	178⅝	177½	177½	− ½
112	114½	100	General Motors pf	113	113	113	113	− ¼
73½	74	4,120	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¼	74	71¾	74	+1¾
123¾	126	800	Great Northern pf	125⅞	125⅞	125⅜	125⅞	+ ⅝
50	50¼	3,900	G. N. certs.ore prop	48⅝	50¼	49⅝	50	+ ⅝
42¼	42⅜	1,300	Greene-Cananea	42	42⅞	42	42⅜	+ ½
74¾	74	4,950	Guggenheim Explor	73⅞	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜	+ ⅝
107	109	100	Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	−1
44½	44⅞	21,500	Inspiration Copper	44⅛	45	44	44¾	+1½
22⅝	22⅞	2,400	Interboro Consol	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
79½	79⅞	300	Interboro Con. pf	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½	+ ½
27½	28	300	Int. Agricultural	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½	+ ½
65	65¼	300	Int. Agricultural pf	66	66	65¼	65¼	+ ½
109¾	110	700	Int. Harvester, N.J	110	110	110	110	+1
70	72	100	Int. Harv. Corp	70	70	70	70	...
58⅛	58⅝	2,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	58⅜	− ¼
193	195	600	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	195¾	195¾	194¾	195	...
11⅝	12	1,100	Int. Paper	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
32⅞	33	600	Kansas City South	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	...
63½	64⅝	200	Kan. City South. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	...
81½	81⅞	10,900	Lackawanna Steel	77½	82	77½	81⅞	+5⅞
14	14⅜	100	Lake Erie & West	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
81	81⅝	1,400	Lehigh Valley	81	81½	81	81⅜	+ ⅛
258	260	500	Liggett & Myers	249	259	249	259	+11
187½	188½	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	185	188	185	188	+4½
82	83	100	Mackay Cos	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅞
80½	81¼	11,400	Maxwell Motors	74	81	74	80¾	+7¼
101¾	102	2,200	Maxwell M. 1st pf	101½	102	101½	102	+ ⅞
61	61¾	4,600	Maxwell M. 2d pf	59¾	61¾	59	61¾	+2½
89	89¼	2,400	Mexican Petroleum	89¾	90	89¼	89½	+ ¼
34¾	34½	2,100	Miami Copper	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
17	17½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	17¼	17¼	17	17	...
75	75⅞	500	Mo. Pacific	7½	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
114	115	600	Mont. P. pf. s. 30 f	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	...
79	79	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	79	79	79	79	...
31½	32	1,800	Nat. En. & Sta. Co	31½	32	31½	31¾	+ ⅞
66	66⅛	400	Nat. Lead Co	66	66	66	66	...
95	96	400	Nat. R. of M. pf	95	95	95	95	...
16	16⅛	1,200	Nev. Con. Copper	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
142	143	500	N. Y. Air Brake	143¾	143¾	143	143	− ½
102⅞	103	1,500	N. Y. Central	103	103	102⅞	103	+ ⅛
80⅞	80⅝	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80½	+ ¼
31¾	31¾	800	N. Y., O. & West	31⅜	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
118⅞	119	500	Norfolk & Western	118⅞	119¼	118⅞	119⅛	+ ¼
72¼	72¼	200	North American	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
116¼	116	1,600	Northern Pacific	116¼	116¼	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅛
143	143	300	Pacific Mail	143¾	143¾	143	143	−1
59⅞	60	1,700	Pennsyl. Railroad	60⅞	60¾	59⅞	59⅞	− ⅛
119	119	500	People's Gas, Chic	118	118⅝	118	118⅝	+ ⅝
45	45	500	Philadelphia Co	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+1⅜
38⅝	38⅞	2,400	Pittsburgh Coal	38⅝	38⅞	37½	37½	− ⅜
109	109⅜	2,100	Pittsburgh C. pf	109	109⅜	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
99	99¼	350	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97¼	99	97¼	99	+1⅝
67	68¼	1,100	Pres. Steel Car	68¼	68¼	67	68¼	+1¼
200	200	200	Pres. St. Car pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
114	115	100	Public Service N. J	115	115	115	115	...
200	200	200	Quicksilver	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	− ¼
5	5½	100	Quicksilver pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...
500	500	500	Railway St. Spring	47	47	46½	46½	...
3,100	3,100	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26¼	...
82⅝	82⅝	1,100	Reading	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	− ⅛
121¼	121¼	4,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	53	53	51½	52	+1½
106	106½	600	Rep. I. & S. pf	105⅜	106	105⅜	106	+ ⅛
..	..	800	Rock Island pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
..	..	500	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	400	Rumely, (M.,) pf	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
7	8	600	St. L. & S. F. 2 pf	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
21	22½	200	St. L. S. W.	22	22	22	22	− ½
133½	156	50	Sears, Roeb. & Co	157	157	157	157	...
58	58½	200	S.-S. St. & I. Co	58¾	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	+ ⅝
102⅛	102¾	3,300	Sou. Pacific	102⅞	103	102½	102½	− ⅛
114	116	600	South P. Rico S	115	116½	115	116½	−1½
24⅝	25	1,600	Sou. Railway	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
63½	64⅞	100	Southern Rail. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	−1
78	79½	900	Standard Milling	79½	79½	79⅛	79½	+1
80	81½	100	Stand. Mill. pf	81	81	81	81	...
162⅜	164	4,200	Studebaker Co	158½	163⅜	158½	163	+5½
59	59½	2,100	Tennessee Copper	58⅞	59⅜	58⅞	59	+1
170½	171	200	Texas Co	171	171	171	171	+1
14	15⅜	100	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
63	63¼	800	Third Avenue	63½	63¼	63½	63¼	...
101⅜	101⅞	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	101⅝	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	...
7	8	100	Tol., St. L. & West	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7½	8	400	Union Bag & P. Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅜
137⅜	138	1,800	Union Pacific	138⅛	138¼	137⅜	137⅝	− ⅜
83	83½	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	− ⅞
82½	82¾	100	Un. Pac. S. 20	82½	82½	82½	82¾	...
106¼	106½	100	Un. Cig. Manu. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	105¾	+ ⅛
97⅜	97¾	1,300	Un. Cig. Stores	96¾	97¾	96¾	97¾	+ ⅛
145	145	600	United Fruit Co	145	145	144¾	144¾	...
27¾	28⅛	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	27¾	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ¼
54	55	100	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1½
41	46	100	U. S. Express	44	44	44	44	...
116½	117¼	1,000	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	116½	117	115	116½	+ ½
4⅞	5	3,000	U. S. Reduct. & Re	4½	5½	4½	5	+ ½
4⅞	5¼	1,000	U. S. R. & Re. pf	4½	5½	4½	4⅝	...
54⅜	55¼	700	U. S. Rubber	55	55	54¾	55	...
87½	87⅝	31,500	U. S. Steel	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅛
116⅞	116⅞	900	U. S. Steel pf	116½	116⅝	116⅜	116¼	...
75	75¼	3,500	Utah Copper	75⅛	75¼	75	75¼	+ ⅝
110	112⅜	100	V.-C. Chemical pf	111⅛	111½	111⅛	111⅜	− ⅜
17⅛	17¼	2,600	Wabash w. i	17	17¼	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅝	1,500	Wabash pf. A. w. i	48¼	48⅝	48	48	...
31⅞	31⅝	4,400	Wabash pf. B. w. i	30⅜	31⅝	30⅜	31⅝	+ ⅝
132	133	100	Wells Fargo Exp	131	131	131	131	+1
33⅜	34¼	900	Western Md.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
69⅞	70	5,100	Westingh. E. & M	69½	70	69½	69¾	+ ⅜
5	5¼	100	Wheel. & L. Erie	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
13	14	100	Wh. & L. E. 1 pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	+2½
5½	6	100	Wh. & L. E. 2 pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
248	249	1,200	Willys-Overland	244	248	243	248	+5
112½	113	100	Wool., (F. W.,) Co	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Suspended by the Governing Committee, (Under Section 8, Article XVII., of the Constitution)—George W. Eberhardt, for one year from Nov. 10, 1915.

Memberships Transferred — Edward Wassermann (deceased) to C. Edmund Van Vleck, Jr., at Forrest, Davis & MacDonald, 60 Broadway; Walter B. Lawrence (deceased) to F. Arthur Wellman, Vernon C. Brown & Co., 80 Broadway; Caleb H. Canby to Edward B. Swinney, 120 Broadway.

Change in Firm—Vernon C. Brown & Co., F. Arthur Wellman, admitted.

New Addresses—Vaughan & Co., 52 Broadway; George B. Hopkins, 25 West Forty-eighth Street; Maurice Rothschild, at Miller & Co., 29 Broadway; Clement & Whitney, 120 Broadway; Prentice Strong, at Clement & Whitney, 120 Broadway.

Branch Office—Morgan, Livermore & Co., removal from 51 East Forty-second Street to the Forty-second Street Building, New York.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'27	4 @4½	4.50	4.30
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Buff, Roch. & P	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.35
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.50
Car., C. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.95	4.70
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.95	4.80
Chi. & Norw'n	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1916-'23	4½	4.90	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.80
Dela. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.90	4.80
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.75	4.45
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.25
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.75	5.25
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1916-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.50
Penn. G. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

Why Stocks Decline
Reasons for Autumn breaks in the market. Chances for further declines this year. An important article for all traders and investors.

After the War—What?
What a sudden ending of the war would mean to business and stocks.

Rails vs. Utilities
A discussion of the factors affecting these two classes of securities.

U. S. Steel
Statistics on steel in graphic form intelligently interpreted. Interesting conclusions for the holder of Steel Common.

Money-Making Analyses of
The Chain Stores
Atchison—A War Proof R. R.
United Railways Investment
Miami Copper
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or
War Stocks
Which
are
the Safest

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 220,139 shares of stock and $405,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 84,005; oil, 5,939, and mining, 130,195. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.	32	33	31⅝	32
5,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	*44	47	44	47
1,500	‡Can. C. & F. 9‡	96	96	80	96
1,400	‡C. C. & F. pf.110	112	106	110	
...	‡Car. S. 2d pf. 70	70	70	70	
800	‡Car. L. & P.	8¼	8	8	
2,500	‡Chand. Motors 89	90¼	86	89½	
50	‡Dom. Steel	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
300	Driggs-Sea.	150	150	149	149
400	‡East. Steel	37	39	37	39
120	Emer. Phon.	12	12	11¼	11¼
...	Guan. Sugar	60	62	60	61
150	‡Hall Signal	30	30	29½	29½
200	‡Hall Sig. pf.	50	50	49	49
10	H. & A. Arms	63	63	63	63
15,000	‡Inter. M. Ma.	20¾	20⅝	19	19⅞
6,500	‡I. M. M. pf.	58½	59	55½	58⅜
100	‡Inter. Motors	39	39	39	39
8,000	Kath. Br. pf.	13¼	14⅝	13¼	14⅝
25	Kelly Sp. Tire	300	300	300	300
300	‡K. Sp. T., w.i.	76	76	76	76
800	‡Keystone Ord.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
400	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	15	15½	15	15½
4,000	Man. Transit.	1	1⅛	1	1
300	Mar. of Am.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	‡Midvale Steel	83½	83½	82¾	83½
100	‡M. Rume, w.i.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
750	‡Steel C. of C.	44½	45	*44½	45
200	‡St. Jos. Lead	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
8,000	S. Bt., v.t.cfts.	44	44	42¾	43
200	‡Tob. Prod.	35¾	36	35½	36
700	Tri. F., v.t.cfts.	6	6½	5	6½
1,000	Un. Pr. Shar.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
15,000	‡U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	5⅛	5⅛	4	4
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	5¼	5¼	4½	4¾
4,800	Utd. Sec. Cr.	17½	18⅝	17	18
500	W. Ov. pf. w.i.	106	106	106	106
400	‡World Film.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15	Illinois P. L.	156	156	156	+ ½
300	Pierce Oil	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
35	Prair.e O. & G.	423	419	423	+ 8
70	Prairie P. L.	213	210	212	+ 2
15	xSouthern P. L.	238	236	236	+ 3
3	South Penn. O.	339	339	339	+ 9
1	St. O. of N. J.	487	487	487	+ 3
1,000	Ventura Cons.	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
4,500	Victoria	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alta Con M.	15	15	15	15
2,000	††Atlanta	24	25	24	25
1,000	††Big Cotton	4	4	4	4
1,100	Big L. Dev.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
15,000	Braden Cop.	14½	14⅝	14	14⅝
1,200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfts.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
300	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
7,000	‡Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1,900	C. de P. Cop.	39	39½	38¾	39½
3,000	‡Chile Copper	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25½
400	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,500	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	††Emma Cop.	27	30	27	30
300	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	††Gr'field Mer.	19½	19½	19½	19½
1,250	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30,000	Ken. Cop.	54½	56	54½	55¼
1,300	††Kewanas	30	31	30	31
9,000	La Rose Con.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,700	††Mareh Min.	34	35	34	35
18,500	††Mother Lode.	33	35	32	34
800	††Nat. Z. & L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
300	N. Utah Bing.	3	3½	3	3½
4,000	Nipissing M. Co.	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
500	††Oro	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,800	††Rex Con. M.	40	40	39	40
800	††Rochester M.	71	71	71	71
2,000	††Sand. Kend.	9	9	9	9
900	††Santa Fe M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1,000	††Silver Pick.	8	8	8	8
2,000	Standard S.-L.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,700	††Success Min.	68	69	68	68
8,600	††Super. M. Co.	33	34	33	34
100	Tono. Exten.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
35	Tono. Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	Tri-Bullion	1⅛	¾	1⅛	¾
150	††White K.C. pf.	2	2½	2	2
7,000	Yukon G. M.	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞

BONDS.

$125,000	Brad. C. 6s.	270	283	270	283
70,000	Cerro de Pas. Copper 6s.	120	120	119	119
150,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	172	180	172	180
60,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	87	87	86	87

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx-dividend.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 12. Bid.	Asked.
Amer.-Brit. Mfg. Co.	35	42	35	42
Amer.-Brit. Mfg. pf.	80	90	80	80
Amer. Writing Paper.	2	2⅜	2	2⅛
Br.-Am. Tob. ord.	14	15	14	15
Br.-Am. Tob. ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric.	127	127	124	127
Carbon Steel	91	95	91	95
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	80	90	80	90
Carriage Fact. Can.	49	49½	49	49½
Central Foundry	13	17	15	17
Central Foundry pf.	26	30	26	30
Chev. Motor Car Co., w. i.	123	125	123	125
Cramp Shipbldg.	80	82	79	81
Disk Tire	127	132	127	132
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hendee Mfg.	33½	35	33½	35
Inter. Motors pf.	55	65	58	65
Kelly Spr'field Tire, new, 1st pf.	95	96	95	96
Lake Tor. B't 1st pf.	14½	15	14½	15
Man. H. P. Marine.	85	95	85	95
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
Peerless Motors	42	43	42	43
Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Sherman Carbide	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	15	18	15	16
Standard Motors	9⅜	10½	9⅜	10½
Wayland Oil & Gas.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Willys Overl'd rights	2¼	2½	2¼	2½

OIL ISSUES.

Houston Oil	19	19⅛	19	19⅛
Inter. Petroleum	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Savoy Oil	9	10	9	10

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	35	37	35	36
Caledonia	95	98	97	99
Consolidated Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Diamond Black Butte	4½	6½	5	6
Goldfield Cons.	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
Hecla Mining	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Majestic Mines	70	80	70	80
McKinley-Darragh	33	35	34	35
Stewart	½	⅝	½	⅝
Tonopah Merger	37	40	39	41
Tuolumne Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

BONDS.

Int. Mer. Mar 5s, new	85	90	85	90

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	150	160	150	160
Aetna Explosives pf.	88	92	88	92
Atlas Powder	230	260	250	260
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox	130	140	127	133
Bliss (E. W.)	350	375	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	80	72	80
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	825	850	825	850
Du Pont Powd., new	435	440	440	460
Du Pont Powder pf.	100	104	101	104
Hercules Powder	400	420	395	415
*Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
Midvale Steel & Ord.	83	84	83	84
Niles-Bem.-Pond	180	190	170	180
Niles-Bem.-Pond pf.	100	107	100	107
Savage Arms	350	400	350	400
Scovill Mfg. Co.	410	440	410	440
Winchester R. A.	2600	2700	2500	2700

*Ex dividend.

Bondholders' Protective Committee

To the Holders of the
Rochester Syracuse & Eastern R. R. Co.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds
Due May 1st, 1945

The Empire United Railways, Inc., has made default in the payment of interest due November 1st, 1915, upon the above bonds.

Believing that the rights of the bondholders will be better protected by the appointment of a committee authorized to represent them only, the holders of considerable numbers of the bonds have asked the undersigned to act as such committee.

Copies of the deposit agreement will be sent upon request by the Secretary, or by either Depositary.

Bondholders should forward their bonds, together with the coupons due November 1st, 1915, and subsequently thereto, AT ONCE, to either Depositary, and will receive in exchange negotiable Certificates of Deposit issued by the Depositary.

ARTHUR W. LOASBY, Chairman,
President Trust & Deposit Company of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.
ELBERT A. HARVEY,
Representing Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago.
DEFOREST SETTLE,
Of Bentley, Settle & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Counsel:
MISCOCK, DOHENY, WILLIAMS & COWLES,
Syracuse, N. Y.

MERCER V. WHITE, Secretary,
100 North Salina St.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

DEPOSITARIES
Trust & Deposit Co. of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Nov. 13, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$41,061,000	$3,719,000	$716,000	$264,000	$3,000	$5,148,000	$40,634,000	$1,596,000	$799,000
Merchants' National	31,708,000	1,730,000	648,000	1,604,000	23,000	2,371,000	32,091,000	.....	1,963,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	121,082,000	24,190,000	1,828,000	5,333,000	150,000	10,242,000	141,548,000	2,345,000	4,955,000
National City	354,192,000	102,408,000	4,730,000	3,415,000	173,000	33,283,000	430,727,000	1,236,000	1,799,000
Chemical National	35,765,000	4,194,000	413,000	1,142,000	40,000	3,718,000	31,824,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	11,451,000	701,000	160,000	414,000	18,000	929,000	11,542,000	27,000	391,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	1,983,000	54,000	83,000	152,000	2,000	140,000	1,799,000	61,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	88,815,000	7,893,000	1,168,000	1,528,000	97,000	8,335,000	91,204,000	2,715,000	4,820,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	217,326,000	18,384,000	6,349,000	2,698,000	20,000	19,897,000	217,368,000	125,000	2,901,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	57,051,000	3,482,000	795,000	1,970,000	470,000	4,459,000	56,213,000	5,507,000	1,154,000
Hanover National	127,152,000	25,162,000	4,094,000	2,298,000	53,000	11,801,000	151,884,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	28,695,000	1,247,000	205,000	1,208,000	72,000	2,503,000	26,101,000	1,190,000	1,638,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,828,000	434,000	386,000	420,000	83,000	982,000	9,186,000	.....	75,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	35,180,000	1,763,000	1,140,000	1,060,000	4,000	2,487,000	32,318,000	.....	50,000
National Park	140,181,000	11,589,000	1,879,000	4,908,000	211,000	10,672,000	144,592,000	833,000	3,552,000
East River National	2,128,000	76,000	42,000	192,000	11,000	207,000	2,316,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,775,000	968,000	476,000	1,552,000	66,000	1,139,000	14,334,000	.....	673,000
First National	172,067,000	14,735,000	2,000,000	4,271,000	55,000	13,342,000	169,231,000	125,000	4,538,000
Irving National	61,516,000	8,212,000	1,508,000	4,222,000	22,000	5,877,000	72,653,000	125,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,814,000	293,000	118,000	756,000	204,000	704,000	9,970,000	.....	198,000
Chase National	180,855,000	24,902,000	4,824,000	5,522,000	70,000	20,122,000	229,673,000	1,353,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,524,000	1,589,000	848,000	907,000	72,000	1,343,000	17,806,000	32,000	385,000
Garfield National	8,704,000	1,020,000	360,000	1,074,000	53,000	826,000	9,750,000	.....	348,000
Fifth National	4,533,000	210,000	127,000	292,000	12,000	329,000	4,705,000	88,000	248,000
Seaboard National	36,933,000	3,086,000	719,000	1,333,000	55,000	4,210,000	42,557,000	16,000	380,000
Liberty National	59,224,000	3,808,000	272,000	2,300,000	30,000	5,913,000	64,677,000	2,413,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	8,204,000	774,000	178,000	208,000	35,000	597,000	8,424,000	.....	295,000
Union Exch. National	11,178,000	396,000	297,000	622,000	22,000	812,000	10,855,000	6,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,271,000	381,000	195,000	391,000	38,000	609,000	8,622,000	10,000	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,935,000	1,482,000	221,000	534,000	112,000	1,382,000	18,030,000	88,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	48,960,000	2,903,000	1,274,000	1,070,000	100,000	.....	55,000,000	150,000	.....
Bank of America	28,814,000	5,632,000	1,716,000	794,000	133,000	.....	38,698,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,817,000	1,014,000	222,000	532,000	346,000	643,000	11,812,000	31,000	.....
Pacific	5,379,000	250,000	653,000	114,000	180,000	.....	5,064,000	.....	.....
People's	2,389,000	165,000	56,000	144,000	35,000	151,000	2,522,000	27,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,278,000	1,004,000	325,000	721,000	50,000	.....	10,334,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	80,342,000	9,277,000	2,303,000	5,206,000	1,503,000	6,000,000	95,076,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,376,000	◦ 288,000	43,000	73,000	58,000	183,000	3,057,000	.....	.....
German-American	5,656,000	954,000	136,000	66,000	14,000	200,000	5,904,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	16,958,000	1,717,000	396,000	1,054,000	42,000	.....	17,628,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,878,000	526,000	98,000	122,000	101,000	252,000	3,870,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,190,000	581,000	109,000	234,000	115,000	240,000	6,227,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	14,513,000	812,000	694,000	935,000	80,000	.....	13,333,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,578,000	251,000	226,000	103,000	36,000	289,000	4,481,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	12,889,000	2,385,000	918,000	600,000	133,000	.....	15,063,000	.....	.....
State	20,531,000	1,496,000	301,000	746,000	448,000	1,368,000	22,797,000	40,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,348,000	1,355,000	135,000	639,000	167,000	1,078,000	21,362,000	7,636,000	.....
Bankers Trust	204,753,000	18,325,000	2,000	96,000	15,000	9,190,000	183,800,000	23,940,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	52,915,000	3,019,000	461,000	848,000	149,000	1,961,000	39,235,000	13,437,000	.....
Astor Trust	27,366,000	1,976,000	22,000	185,000	149,000	1,080,000	22,733,000	5,380,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	38,593,000	1,875,000	282,000	149,000	181,000	1,224,000	24,464,000	494,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	294,266,000	36,981,000	673,000	1,954,000	413,000	14,023,000	280,460,000	35,703,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,943,000	885,000	53,000	154,000	29,000	377,000	7,546,000	221,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust.	28,131,000	1,235,000	260,000	105,000	25,000	792,000	15,844,000	562,000	.....
Columbia Trust	73,008,000	4,692,000	144,000	832,000	218,000	2,901,000	58,075,000	14,484,000	.....
People's Trust	17,792,000	1,209,000	74,000	264,000	166,000	845,000	16,904,000	892,000	.....
New York Trust	61,213,000	4,705,000	426,000	1,232,000	37,000	2,224,000	46,383,000	8,602,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,750,000	1,135,000	72,000	141,000	73,000	695,000	13,902,000	3,765,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	11,275,000	618,000	85,000	290,000	62,000	520,000	10,393,000	950,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	50,493,000	4,231,000	1,451,000	1,099,000	394,000	2,255,000	45,090,000	6,583,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,913,129,000	$278,552,000	$36,730,000	$53,350,000	†$2,241,000	$169,325,000	$2,102,636,000	$19,344,000	$34,894,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	287,188,000	35,653,000	9,470,000	12,533,000	3,374,000	9,286,000	311,366,000	248,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	912,839,000	81,949,000	4,171,000	6,508,000	2,078,000	39,265,000	786,371,000	124,879,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$3,113,156,000	$396,154,000	$50,371,000	$72,391,000	$7,693,000	$217,876,000	$3,200,373,000	$144,471,000	$34,894,000
Change	+$31,358,000	+528,000	−3,606,000	+770,000	+1,025,000	+4,938,000	+34,970,000	+280,000	−531,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,923,603,000	$282,737,000	$33,668,000	$58,947,000	†$2,366,000	$169,031,000	$2,120,132,000	$19,595,000	$34,487,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	286,599,000	35,890,000	9,321,000	12,417,000	3,420,000	9,227,000	311,299,000	250,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	912,509,000	79,135,000	6,128,000	9,223,000	2,167,000	39,314,000	787,812,000	125,043,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$3,122,711,000	$397,762,000	$49,137,000	$80,592,000	$7,953,000	$217,572,000	$3,219,243,000	$144,799,000	$34,487,000
Change	+26,037,000	+4,076,000	−2,731,000	+5,881,000	+784,000	+4,467,000	+42,413,000	+183,000	−695,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$376,474,480		
			Net time deposits	967,200		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$368,632,000	$169,325,000	Net demand and time dep.	$379,441,680	$158,515,320	+$4,600,140
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	61,030,000	9,286,000	Net demand deposits	56,045,880	14,270,120	− 1,385,940
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	94,706,000	39,265,000	Net demand deposits	117,955,650	16,015,350	− 5,918,250
Total	$524,368,000	$217,876,000	Total net deposits	$553,448,210	$188,800,790	−$2,695,650

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$381,623,790		
			Net time deposits	975,250		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$375,372,000	$169,031,000	Net demand and time dep.	$382,599,010	$161,803,990	+$6,297,590
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	61,048,000	9,227,000	Net demand deposits	56,033,820	14,241,180	+ 781,060
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	96,653,000	39,314,000	Net demand deposits	118,171,800	17,800,200	− 2,333,800
Total	$533,078,000	$217,572,000	Total net deposits	$556,804,630	$193,845,370	+$4,744,870

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 13, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	2,411,600	67,000	135,300	454,300	1,182,300	4,378,500
Colonial	7,877,400	401,700	874,000	1,074,500	.....	9,464,200
Columbia	7,031,000	621,000	356,000	1,306,000	11,000	8,781,000
Fidelity	1,155,300	96,100	44,200	442,500	.....	1 572,000
Mutual	4,141,000	612,000	258,000	2,608,000	.....	7,579 000
New Neth.	3,380,000	163,000	266,000	1,125,000	90,000	4,806,000
Sherman	2,346,000	167,600	191,400	220,000	500,000	3,200,000
23d Ward	1,970,100	53,600	210,200	453,800	25,800	2,661,700
Wash. Hgts.	1,710,000	130,000	64,000	249,000	.....	1,721,000
Yorkville	5,217,800	601,700	382,000	1,086,500	21,600	6,948,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,821,000	119,000	220,000	945,000	80,000	5,096,000
Mechanics'	14,679,800	982,900	1,120,900	4,519,300	129,400	22,832 100
North Side	3,105,326	4,416	411,082	780 220	6,677	4,163,283
Nat. City	5,169,000	168,000	211,000	666,000	460,000	6,273,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,605,000	204,000	412,000	3,661,000	511,000	8,870,000
Hudson Co.	3,934,755	112,904	164,873	569,575	864,512	3,918,801
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,158,500	140,100	102,700	1,028,600	53,300	5,571,900
Second Nat.	4,005,527	51,389	166,781	910,665	73,668	4,925,833

Institutions Not in the Clearing House
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Euro.	1,759,300	198,900	66,800	148,000	19,600	2,236,400
B'way Cent.	738,180	52,700	65,000	161,000	42,840	939,100
Bronx Boro.	1,625,425	36,235	105,418	194,436	28,771	2,050,293
Chat. Phen.	1,294,300	86,000	97,800	224,400	.....	1 388,500
Chel. Exch.	2,862,000	130,000	225,000	225,000	113,000	3,081,000
Gotham Nat	2,886,300	.....	473,800	540,900	564,200	4,466,900
Harriman N.	15,894,200	1,350,200	305,200	.....	2,114,400	22,236,300
Inter. Bank.	2,328,100	225,700	41,400	2 335,200	19,500	4,159,100
Public	9,356,600	691,300	423,300	1,374,700	675,800	11,339,600
W'chester Av.	978,200	.....	43,800	110,700	6,100	1,057,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	885,100	28

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

In all discussions relating to different branches of trade, whether domestic or external, the dominant factor is still always the great conflict abroad. At the outset the principal things that claimed attention were those growing out of restricted imports and of the ability to produce and send across the seas what the belligerents required. Recently it has become necessary to note more particularly the reflex action on home conditions of a one-sided trade, accompanied by feverish activity in a number of large industries, the establishment of new ones to make things hitherto brought in from abroad, and a plethora of bank resources far exceeding all possible business requirements. One of the first effects of the new conditions has been to overcome the economical tendencies which had almost become fixed since the 1907 panic. The greater employment of labor at higher wages and the large profits made by the farmers and miners have helped to give a remarkable impetus to retail buying, which in turn has extended to the primary markets. The increase in demand and broadening of purchases have had their natural effect in raising prices in things to wear and things to eat in such a manner that every one in this country has felt the effects of a struggle thousands of miles away.

The Trend of Cotton.

The last week showed no great changes as regards the textiles. In the raw materials the conditions heretofore prevailing were perhaps accentuated a bit, but that was all. Those interested in the price of raw cotton were inclined to ignore the usual indicia, such as ginning figures and those of exports, and to keep an eye on the thermometer readings and weather forecasts of the Southern States. A sharp frost was needed to stop the growth of the staple and limit the season's yield. It is quite possible that too much emphasis was placed on this circumstance; but there have been so many puzzling things regarding the crop that distrust is not to be wondered at. It has been contended that there was too great a disparity between the respective prices of spots and futures and that they must naturally come somewhat closer together. Those that make goods out of cotton are not so much concerned with the price of the raw material as they are with its being stable. Fluctuations, even slight ones, mean a great deal to mills that are selling on a profit of a fraction of a cent a yard. The drop in prices of cotton, has led to an easing up of prices on printcloths, though it has not affected those of the higher class goods in which labor cost figures more. Colored goods, especially those whose hues are guaranteed, are naturally scarce and dear, and promise to remain so until the dyestuffs situation changes. Knit goods samples are in for the next Fall season, and show increases of price. The demand for both underwear and hosiery is highly satisfactory.

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Wool and Woolens.

Sales of wool are progressing in all parts of the world which are producing centres of this material. There is one thing in common with all of them. This is that prices are everywhere high, in obedience to a very great demand. Accounts are to this effect from South America, Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as from the various points in this country. Domestic wools have in general moved up 5 per cent. in price within a fortnight. Testimony as to the good condition of the industry in the extreme West is afforded in the call just issued for the eighteenth annual meeting of the Oregon Wool Growers' Association. The Secretary prefaces the notice with the statement that "the wool growers of Oregon have experienced the best year in the history of the organization." The high price of wool, combined with the scarcity and added cost of dyestuffs, has brought about advances in price in woolen and worsted cloths. These advances concern the buyers less than does the question of their ability to obtain the needed goods. Clothing manufacturers are beginning to put in their orders for next Fall, even before the formal openings, in order to make sure that they will be able to obtain needed supplies. Dress goods for the Spring have been increasing in price as much as 10 or 15 cents a yard.

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Too Much of a Good Thing.

Good and ill are, after all, only relative terms and there seems to be no condition that suits every one. For nearly two years wool has been on the free list of the tariff with the result that both the growers and those who manufacture the article into cloth have prospered and been pleased. It would from this naturally be supposed that taking the tariff from wool was satisfactory. Now it appears, however, that one element has not been considered which has become vociferous. This element consists of the wool buyers or speculators. Their view has just been presented by L. R. Anderson, who was Speaker of the House in the last Utah State Legislature, and whose ostensible occupation is that of buying wool. He says the buyers in Western States paid high prices for getting control of the supply of domestic wool and are liable to lose money because foreign wool is coming in. "We have," says he, "tons of wool waiting for a turn in the market. If there had been a protective tariff we could have sold the wool at a profit and, in addition, the wool growers of the West would have received as high as 40 cents a pound for their product." This is certainly curious. The buyers secured control of the supply when they well knew that foreign wool was coming in in quantity, because there is not enough wool grown here to supply domestic needs, to say nothing of the export trade in woolen goods. They did not pay 40 cents a pound to the growers, nor would they, after buying the wool, have paid anything extra for the same wool if all exports had been choked off. The growers got what they asked, which was more than they had received while wool was dutiable. But, if foreign wool could have been kept out, the buyers—who were mere speculators and middlemen—would have been able to squeeze the woolen manufacturers and prevent the latter from doing the great business they are now engaged in. Perhaps the manufacturers may perceive that high and prohibitive tariffs all along the line have their drawbacks.

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What Makes for Efficiency.

It is generally recognized that the manufacturing capacity of the industrial plants in this country is much in excess of the needs of the population. The excess varies in different lines, but the general average has been put at about 25 per cent. This is one of the reasons why plants are shut down or run at reduced time at different periods. If an outlet in the foreign field could be provided for the excess production under normal conditions, such as the prevalence of the war now affords, the effects would be great in divers directions. The present experiences show what has been demonstrated before, over and over again, that economy and efficiency are both furthered when manufacturing plants are run continuously and at capacity. Unit overhead charges are lessened in such a case, and the labor of men becomes more productive. It is also possible to keep intact the most efficient forms of organization as well as to purchase supplies advantageously for future needs. With the present productive capacity of the domestic plants it is absolutely necessary that foreign trade must be had in order to find a market for the surplus in order that these plants shall run at their maximum of economy. If this is accomplished it will mean that American manufactured products, whether they be of the metals or textiles, will be produced much cheaper; and this ought to result in their being able to meet better any competition abroad with similar products from foreign countries. By lopping off certain trade evils which have been a great handicap to the profitable operation of many kinds of mills and factories, and by an intelligent pursuit of foreign trade, it may yet be discovered that necessary costs of production here are little, if any, in excess of those which have prevailed abroad, and may prove to be less than those which must be the case after the war in the countries of the belligerents.

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It Will Take Time.

To the timorous persons who are full of forebodings as to what may happen after the war is ended and who really believe that European manufacturers will begin "dumping" goods here the day after peace is declared may be commended the utterances of the French Trade Commissioners who arrived in this city the other day. These persons begin by stating that many of the French industrial establishments have been dismantled by the Germans and that in others new automatic machinery will have to be introduced after the war to meet changed conditions. There will even be a revolution in farming methods and the substitution of motors and other machinery to take the place of horses and manual labor. The tools and other mechanism for the changes, as well as many of the raw material supplies, will be bought in this country. This being the case, it is manifest that quite a period must elapse after the close of the war before the French will be in a position to supply their own domestic needs, let alone dump any surplus on these shores. The thorough disruption of German manufactures, with an almost complete dearth of raw materials, such as copper and other metals and all the textiles, makes for a similar condition there. An added drawback which the Germans will have will be in the time needed to put their mercantile marine in shape to help in building up anything of an export trade, as well as that required for re-establishing trade and credit relations. It will be the labor of many months, perhaps of years, before any of the belligerents will get back again to where they were before they began fighting.

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Furs and a New Industry.

After a few lean years the fur men have come to their own. Last Summer showed a trend toward the wearing of furs even at unseasonable times. This Fall has brought about a general use of them in all kinds of ways. For trimmings furs have been used on all parts of women's outfits from shoe tops to hats, and from long outer garments to sets. Nearly every variety of fur has come into use. So great has the demand been that it was facetiously said that no cat could be sure of its scalp while the call continued. The fur auctions in London, Nijni Novgorod and St. Louis were marked by active bidding and good prices. The Government is now taking a hand in the fur matter. It has on hand about 8,000 sealskins which it proposes to sell, provided the buyers will dye and dress them in this country by the best process. This will be done and will result in keeping here the great profits which have hitherto gone to London, besides making the finished fur cheaper to buyers in this country.

NEW METHODS FOR THE FLOORWALKER

Is the Old Frock-Coated Diplomat to Give Way to the Trained College Man?

Not the least interesting change that has taken place in retail merchandising methods in the last few years has been the gradual disappearance of the frock-coated, diplomat type of "floorwalker" from many department stores in favor of the young, energetic, and thoroughly businesslike aisle or floor manager. With the coming of this type of executive has come the college graduate to fill some of these positions, which have hitherto been filled from the ranks of the male employes or from other stores.

Not all of the stores visited by a TIMES reporter yesterday employ college men as floor managers, nor in all of them has the frock coat disappeared. But there are some stores which have college and university graduates as aisle managers, one store having several, and in most cases the employes in question are garbed in neat, well-fitting business suits.

Discussing the value of the college man in the department store as the successor of the old-time "floorwalker," an executive of one of the city's best-known stores said: "This store's opinion regarding the value of the college man in the department store is best expressed, perhaps, by the fact that we employ seven of them here. There are four men from Harvard, two from Cornell, and one from Yale.

"If the college men who come to us are to be aisle managers we start them in 'green' at $20 a week and put them through a course of training before putting them on the floor. We find that 90 per cent. of them stick, and it is a certain fact that their future is limited only by their ability and their desire to rise. It is also a fact that a good aisle manager does not hold that position long, for the simple reason that he is promoted to a bigger job.

"Another interesting point about the college man in the department store is that he does a lot better on the floor as an aisle manager than he does behind the counter selling goods. That's why I don't think it may be that he realizes he has more opportunity on the floor to advance quickly by making use of his initiative and other talents which do not shine so much behind the counter.

"There is no question that, after he once becomes acquainted with the duties and demands of the position, the college man as an aisle manager is superior to the old type of 'floorwalker,' who likely has not got most of his education in the school of experience and has not had all the rough corners rubbed off. These men, as a rule, do not have the appearance, the personality, the tact, or the intelligence of the average college graduate. And, what is best, the college man in most cases has initiative, which is one of the aisle manager's most valuable assets.

"The old-time floor man doubtless had a certain amount of this virtue, but in the process of his business training he got so used to being 'bossed,' so used to having some other person think for him, that most of his initiative was pretty apt to be lost in the shuffle. As a result he was very apt to bring to the man higher up minor problems that he should have been able to solve for himself.

"For instance, it is quite safe to say that if a customer came to the average floor man of the old type and told him he wanted to buy some furniture to ship to Shanghai, and asked him how it could be got there, the floor man would be as much at sea as if he were asked to work out the position of a ship in midocean. The new type of floor man would welcome such a problem as a means of showing his initiative. He would as like as not get all the information desired by the customer and a lot more that the customer never dreamed of. That is the type of man we want—the man who solves the little problems for himself and who can recognize, when it is put before him, a problem big enough to go to the man higher up."

An executive of another store which does not employ college men as aisle managers at this time saw no reason why they would not make good ones after they had received the necessary training. It was the policy of his store, however, to promote to those positions employes who showed themselves able to fill them and who had got the required knowledge in the store. For instance, this executive said that two of his present aisle managers had at one time been elevator runners. These men naturally possessed the personality and tact required, and had acquired the necessary bearing and education enough to see them through.

This executive said further that the day had passed when it was thought necessary to have men of mature years as "floorwalkers," sayin' that the preference was now given to "snappy," energetic young men. There was no objection to taking on middle-aged men, however, if they had the necessary amount of "go." He also spoke of the possibilities of the aisle manager for future promotion to executive positions, saying that, while it was possible for such a man to become a buyer if he took pains to pick up an education along those lines while performing his regular duties, his advancement was more likely to be in the direction of the Superintendency.

In the next store the executive interviewed saw no reason for bringing in college men and training them especially to be aisle managers. He held the view that the training required for this position could be had only through actual store service lasting over a period of years, and said that when vacancies in his establishment occurred they were filled either from behind the counter or by bringing in men who had had actual floor experience in other stores.

A fourth executive said that, to his knowledge, the store he represented had but one college man among the aisle managers, but that he thought they would fit in very nicely. He said that it was not a rare thing now for college men to seek employment and a future in the department store, and he was pleased that they were waking up to the fact that the stores offered better futures than a great many other mercantile pursuits.

"It ought not to be difficult to train a bright university man along the line he should go as a floor man," he said. "If I were to do it I would give him first quite a little time to roam about the store, with as little supervision as possible, in order to let him get the location of the various merchandise fixed in his mind's eye. He would do it much better this way than by any amount of studying a printed or written directory of the store.

"After he had got the merchandise locations down well enough to answer questions without hesitation, I would give him a chance to study the delivery system thoroughly. When he became sufficiently conversant with this end of the business to answer questions regarding it I would put him on the floor with an experienced man for several weeks, letting him go about with this man all day and thus get introduced to the problems which will later confront him, and how they are solved.

"After a while I would let him do the answering of the questions and the solving of the problems in the presence of the experienced man until the latter thought that he was competent to stand on his own feet. Then I would give him a chance to work on his own responsibility, impressing on him that he is not the only aisle manager on the floor, and that there is a chief on his and every other floor to help him over the rough spots for the good of the service and the store."

London's Wool Sale.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—At the wool auction sales today 7,100 bales were offered. The market for long inferior merinos was active and firm and recovered from the opening loss. They now are occasionally 5 per cent. over the previous auction. Shorts were neglected. Americans were quieter in the bidding.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cigar Lighters Are Not Classed as "Smokers' Articles."

In overruling protests by H. Bischoff & Co. and Michalitschke Brothers, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held small metal articles valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces, designed to be carried on the person and used to light cigars, to be properly dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Sullivan, who wrote the majority decision coincided in by Judge Brown, said that such merchandise, while it may be included within the term "smokers' articles," as described in Paragraph 881, yet is a like article to cigar cases, cigar cutters, and cigar holders, which are mentioned by name in Paragraph 356.

This, it was held, established a legislative intent that such smokers' articles as those referred to, and like articles made of metal, if valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces and designed to be carried on or about the person, should be eliminated from the smokers' articles provided for in Paragraph 381. Judge McClelland, the third member sitting in the trial of the issue, filed a dissenting opinion, disagreeing with his colleagues and upholding the importers' claims for the inclusion of the articles in the paragraph claimed. The issue will be taken to the Customs Court for final settlement.

Marshal Field & Co., Chicago, were partly successful in a controversy regarding the classification of sheets and pillow cases ornamented with drawnwork. The Collector took duty at 6 per cent. ad valorem under the drawnwork provision of the law, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 25 per cent. under the specific provision for sheets and pillow cases. Judge Cooper sustained the claim as to the bulk of the importations, but held that the importers had failed to prove that the remainder of the goods were actually made of cotton. Relative to these, the Collector was affirmed.

Neilson & Crossley were partly sustained in claims affecting the classification of flax crash. The Collector made returns as manufactures of flax, duty being taken at 35 per cent. The merchandise was alleged to be plain woven flax fabrics calling for a tax of 30 per cent. ad valorem. It appeared that the merchandise had single colored warp threads in the border. The board held that the goods in three of the cases under review were plain woven fabrics as claimed, and reversed the Collector. The rest of the goods were held properly taxed at the high rate.

William A. Brown & Co. imported Chinese shoes which the Collector returned for duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as silk embroidered or appliqued wearing apparel. Free entry was claimed as shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather. The Government chemist reported to the board that several of the cases contained shoes in chief value of silk, the contents of one case being in principal value of leather. The Collector was affirmed as to the shoes in chief value of silk, and reversed relative to the shoes shown to be chiefly of leather.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Advancing Prices Are Still the Rule in All of Them.

The Yokohama raw silk market, after an exciting advance, has settled down to a quieter basis, but prices are very firm and there is a steady demand from both Europe and America. The available stock is estimated at about 9,000 bales.

The Canton market is "highly nervous," and every little buying sends prices higher. There is a serious shortage in the year's total crop, which will be felt generally later on. Shanghai is exceedingly active for tussahs, which have advanced. Steam filatures and tsatlees are also advancing in sympathy with the other markets, according to A. P. Villa & Bros.

The Italian reelers, having sold most of their silks, in some instances up to the new crop, are advancing their prices almost daily. This market is also excited, partly due to a good demand and partly to the shortage, which is supposed to be about 30 to 35 per cent. below that of last year's crop.

In this city, with the exception of the demand from the ribbon trade, business continues good.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Little Business Put Through and Prices Showed Weakness.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 13.—There was little business put through in the cotton goods markets this week. One of the reasons was the extensive selling by second hands in the New York markets. The recession in cotton prices may be said to be a strong cause for the slow trading. It is very apparent that converters and printers have a fair supply on hand or under order and, so long as this condition exists, it is not to be expected that there will be much business.

As has been the case for some time past, buyers this week interested themselves to a great extent in wide and medium wide goods and showed little concern for the narrower styles. Prices were irregular to some extent and reports reached the New England markets during the week that Southern factors were selling their goods at prices ranging from an eighth to a quarter of a cent per yard below prices asked by Northern mills. The same may be said in regard to some of the second hands in New York who were willing to dispose of some of their goods which they purchased low several weeks ago at prices a shade lower than current quotations.

The sales for the week are estimated at 60,000 to 80,000 pieces of which about 25,000 pieces were spots or for near-by deliveries. Contracts which were accepted will run for the most part through January. Fine goods mills are doing a fair business but their machinery is engaged for several months to come and they do not feel concerned over present conditions. The week closed with the demand somewhat light and prices showing weakness in some cases.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

The usual Saturday quiet prevailed in the local gray goods market yesterday, the inquiry for goods having been more or less perfunctory. The nearest approach to interest that the day afforded was the report that no more 39-inch 68-72s were available for any delivery from first hands at 4½ cents. Whether this will prove to be a permanent condition or merely a temporary one, as a result of the possibility of an upturn in cotton, is open to question. There were no other price changes reported.

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INCREASING TRADE TO THE FAR EAST

Exports to Asia Show Gains in Volume and in Variety of Articles Shipped.

How strongly the tide of trade with the Far East has set in with a nearer approach to normal conditions in the matter of shipping facilities is revealed in the latest available Government reports, outward manifests of vessels leaving this port, and the encouraging character of orders now being received from the principal Asiatic countries. According to merchants interested in those markets, a factor of much importance to American trade at this time is the circumstance that stocks of normal goods throughout Asia have become practically exhausted, the result being that handlers of these lines are looking increasingly to the United States for merchandise.

With Germany out of the markets, it might be supposed England and France would stand to gain by the vacuum thus created in Asia, but advices received here by exporting firms from their connections in British India, Japan, and China are to the effect that neither of the European countries mentioned is at this time in a position to take anything like full advantage of the existing trade opportunities. The general opinion in local export circles is that, while the Allies have undisputed control of the great ocean channels of trade, the war has so curtailed production at home in a great variety of lines as to handicap seriously both England and France in the quest of the business formerly held by the Germans.

While the export side of the ledger is regarded as highly satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that the merchandise being sent is for consumption in the peaceful arts, the import records of some of the Eastern countries have not as yet reached the high levels prevailing before the outbreak of hostilities. Monthly statistics, however, reflect a steady and healthy upward trend in the cases of individual countries. Emphasis is laid on the import situation as a whole in view of the figures issued by the Department of Commerce for September last, which show that in the nine months ended with September Asiatic merchandise and products of all kinds brought into the United States had a value of $215,321,352, against $210,190,975 in the corresponding period of 1914. The nine months' year's period was thus $5,330,377. In the exports the gain in American merchandise shipped to Asia in this period compared with a year ago was $31,348,298. The respective totals were: 1914, $68,846,112, and 1915, $100,194,410.

September exports from this country to Asia exceeded those of the same month in 1914 by more than $2,900,000, the September shipments having a value of $3,932,200, against $7,035,204 in September, 1914. Of the Asiatic countries, China shows the largest gain in the matter of shipments to this country in the nine months' period they increased over $5,500,000 compared with 1914. British India and Japan appear by the statistics to be gradually working back to normal conditions in this respect.

Shipments of American goods to Japan in the nine months' period totaled $32,010,808, a gain of $4,893,867 compared with 1914, while merchandise sent to British India in the period ended with September last had a value of $11,385,865, an increase of $4,428,485 when contrasted with the same months of 1914. Trade both ways with Cochin China, or French China, and other political divisions of Asia reflects improvement in the latest statistics made public. It should also be noted that American exports put down in Government statistical publications under the caption "Russia in Asia" have been phenomenal ever since the outbreak of the European war. Almost exclusively shipments of this kind represent war munitions and railroad and other supplies ordered for the account of the Imperial Russian Government, and landed at Vladivostok for transportation by rail across Siberia to European Russia.

While these shipments are enormous, exporters say they realize that they can at best be only temporary, and express themselves as much more interested in the promotion in Asia of sales of merchandise intended for the ordinary requirements of the people of the various countries. One of the items going to make up consignments to Asia at this time is hardware, both builders' and the usual kind found in the household. Intelligible export statistics of actual monthly or other totals are not available in the Government's Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, since the practice is followed of grouping many metal goods from hinges to locomotives under a general total.

Advices received, however, by exporting interests here, as well as by Consular reports filed with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, are to the effect that merchants in India, Japan, and China are finding it necessary to place orders in this country for all sorts of hardware and cutlery formerly coming in large part from Germany, and even England, since in the latter country many plants, particularly in the Sheffield district, are now engaged in war munition work for the British Government. At any rate, manifests of vessels leaving this port for the Far East show an increasing volume of hardware shipments.

Another direction in which the European war is benefiting manufacturers and exporters in this country has to do with the growing demand in the Far East for cotton cloths formerly obtained in large measure from England and Germany. The latest available statistics relative to these fabrics are those for the eight months ended with August. It appears that in this period, American shipments of cotton goods to the British East Indies alone amounted to $1,051,511, representing 15,795,140 yards, compared with 8,862,922 yards, valued at $580,175, in the eight months of 1914. While agricultural implements are beginning to go forward to the Orient in larger quantities the last few weeks, shipments for the nine months' period this year are not yet up to last year's record, which covered seven months of peaceful commerce.

Automobile shipments to India, Japan and China, together with tires and accessories, show increases of late, and much of this trade exporters say they hope to retain when peace is restored in Europe. British India is taking increased quantities of lubricating and heavy paraffin oil, the value of which in the eight months ended August was $1,090,462, or $200,000 worth more than in 1914. Heavy increases are recorded in unmanufactured tobacco sent to Asia, although the demand for cigarettes has fallen off. The call for American illuminating oil is on the increase, and the same is true of linseed, or flaxseed, and cottonseed.

While the closing of the Panama Canal for several months is a severe blow to shippers, and is reflected in high freight and other costs, orders for Asia are being filled as quickly as possible, and vessels routed via the Suez Canal. One of these steamers had a consignment of American toys for Japan which are to be carried in the Japanese stores as substitutes for the toys formerly procured from Germany. Manufacturers in this line are watching, it was said yesterday, with interest the initial attempt to place these amusement articles in the Japanese market.

A few of the items now appearing on ships' manifests filed at the Custom House, and intended for the Asiatic market, are stoves and ranges, lamps and chandeliers, pumps and pumping machinery, metalworking machinery, men's and women's shoes, confectionery, typewriters, ribbons, and carbons; rye whiskey, medicines, surgical appliances, optical instruments, baking powder, bread preparations, glass and glassware, printers' and common ink, stationery, paper of all kinds, marine and stationary engines, dental goods wearing apparel, wood pulp, insulated wire, electric batteries, motors, pickles and sauces, paints, canned goods, and cartridges for the use of the Chinese Army.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the **Bargain Basement**
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Values in Ladies' FUR TRIMMED COATS for Immediate Delivery.

WE LOAN YOU MONEY against your outstanding accounts. We don't notify your customers. You collect and pay us. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, Commercial Bankers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.

KNIT-A-BACK COATS $5.50
Plush collar and belts. Big bargain. Also fur-trimmed suits to close out. E. HONIG, 23 West 32nd St.

Burroughs Adding Machine
$150. COST $350. PRIVATE SALE.
John E. Ranson, Asc'r, 147 Greenwich St., cor. Dey

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
9-19 West 22d Street.
REJECTED LIFE INSURANCE RISKS SOLICITED; PRINCIPALS ONLY; POLICIES SECURED ADDRESS FOR INFORMATION $ 94 TIMES.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Son NEW YORK & CHICAGO

To open bar release handle and press back lock.
AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG
ELKUS & OLIAN Inc. 640 Broadway, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh 4678

SPECIAL PRICES FOR JANUARY
WHITE DRILL AND SILKENFIEL SERGE **MIDDIES**
I. & S. MIDDY & WAIST CO., 1278 Broadway, Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Made IN U.S.A. **Manufacturers' Offerings** Made IN U.S.A.

15u new FALL MODELS ready for your inspection. **PHIL GILL** DRESS VALUE CREATOR 39W 32nd St. La Vogue Bldg.

Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St. | From $2.25 DRESSES to $3.75 MESSALINES—POPLINS—SILKS TAFFETAS—CREPE DE CHINES | **Ipp & Kwint** 118 West 22d St.

We cannot make all the dresses therefore we make the dainties! **Rose Dress Co.** 25-29 West 31st

AUCTION SALES. FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

AUCTION SALES. FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

ON VIEW TO-MORROW AND TUESDAY
at the Galleries of the
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th Street,
The Collection of Antiques
formed by the late
George M. Dillow, M. D., of New York City
To Be Sold by Direction of Edwin Baldwin, Esq., Executor,
also the collection of
James Curran, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.,
which combined include many choice specimens of genuine
EARLY ENGLISH, COLONIAL AND DUTCH FURNITURE
consiting in part of
Ball and Claw Feef Chairs, High Case Clocks, Escritoires, Sideboards, Dining and Extension Tables, Pie Crust Tables, Highboys, Lowboys, Chests of Drawers, Card and Work Tables, Dressers, Highpost Bedsteads, Sofas, Cellarettes, Pier and Side Tables, Desks, Bookcases and a Steinway Upright Piano.
Also Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings.
Chinese and English Porcelains, including specimens of Lowestoft; Solid Silver, Sheffield Plate, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Bohemian and Cut Glass Mirrors, Andirons, Fenders and many other objects.
AUCTION SESSIONS—From 2 o'clock each day as follows:—
The Dillow collection on Wednesday and Thursday, November 17 and 18; the Curran collection on Friday and Saturday, November 19 and 20.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, AUCTIONEER.

MEASURING COTTON YARNS.

Scales to Find Their Number and Also Weight of Cloth.

Something new in the way of a yarn and cloth quadrant, for determining the numbers of cotton yarns from a few yards and for obtaining the weight of cloth from a small sample, has just been put on the market here. It is of domestic origin, and is said to be superior to any foreign instrument yet produced for the purposes outlined above.

The new instrument, which was designed by Charles Lowinson of this city, is equipped with two scales, one for giving the yarn number when using four yards and the other when using forty. It is also provided with two hooks, one of which is used for forty yards of yarn, numbers 10 to 100, or four yards of yarn, numbers 1 to 10. The other hook is used for forty yards of yarn, numbers 100 to 1,000, or four yards of yarn, numbers 10 to 100. When the yarn is placed on either of these hooks a pointer immediately indicates its number, thereby doing away with the need of calculation.

Another feature of the instrument is a scale which indicates the weight of a whole piece of cloth, 100 yards long by one yard wide, from the use of a small sample. From this the number of yards to the pound can be ascertained easily. It is also possible easily to determine the percentage of "size" in cloth. An idea of the sensitiveness of the quadrant may be gained from the fact that it will respond readily to as slight a weight as 1-100th of a grain. It is said to embody several new and exclusive features that make for absolute accuracy.

Commissions in War Contracts.

The suit brought by a selling agent against a mill to recover a commission on a war contract that did not go through discloses the large amounts paid to go-betweens in this business. The agent was to get 40 cents a blanket on 100,000 blankets, which amounted to a commission of $40,000 on the order. The sample submitted by the mill, however, was not up to the specifications, and the contract was lost. If the blankets required were to cost $4 each the commission paid would be 10 per cent, which is greatly in excess of the regular rate. If anything, business calling for such huge quantities of material should be done on a smaller percentage of commission than that ordinarily paid, but the war contract game seems to work on the opposite theory.

Tests Cottonseed Oil Color.

Incidental to the cottonseed oil color tests that have been made by the United States Bureau of Standards, there is especial interest in the design and construction of a labor-saving device for computing. By its use the computer can now do in a short time with ease what was formerly a long and onerous task. The glass-blower and optician have prepared for the use of the bureau special glass cells designed to contain oil for fading tests which involve optical measurements of color.

ADOPTED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY
U. S. PATENTS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE

The **VISLOK**
Perfect Safety Lock Nut
Placed recently on the British market, has been adopted after exhaustive tests by the British Admiralty, the leading British Railways, Engineers and Contractors.
As Simple as an Ordinary Nut; but Absolutely Secure.
The VISLOK can be put on and removed with the ease of the common nut and neither affects the thread of the bolt nor has it any wearing parts itself.
The U. S. Patent Rights for manufacture and sale in U. S. A. are available now. For full particulars address
VISLOK Care of **J. Roland Kay Co.**
Advertising Building, Chicago.

Universal Discount Co.
100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
'Phone Chelsea 5682.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING. "What the Mails can sell the Mail can sell." SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.

BANQUETS Paper hats and dinner favors for Christmas and New Year's. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E. 23d.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS. Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE. Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. Sanitex Co., 501 E. 22d St.

COATS AND WRAPS. We SHIP on receipt of your order—you SELL on receipt of our goods! LEO. F. STURM, 48 W. 35th St., Tel. Greeley 876. N. Y. C.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS. SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 B'way.

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DANCING FROCKS and PARTY DRESSES. Exceptional value, $6.75 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 126 W. 26 St.

DRESSES. Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values. MARK & PAUL, 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Attractive Thanksgiving, Xmas and New Year's line. Mrs. L. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th.

FURS. Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 50th St.

HOSIERY. **BLACK CAT HOSIERY** Albertson, Beekhard & Allen, Inc. 140 Fifth Avenue, cor. 19th Street.

Mens' Clothing Specialties **THIS SEASON'S BIG HIT!** Knitted Overcoats, Immediate Delivery The House of Huchberger, 95 5th Ave.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cottons $2.00-$8.00. Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N. Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th St.

SHOW CARDS—Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SILKS Phone 2566 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy Attn' Schland, 19 Madison Ave. **SILKS**

SKIRTS. $18 doz. to $5 each. Best values, best styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

WAISTS. **BLOOM & MILLMAN,** Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St. **$9.00 Waists and Middies.**

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum Co.; L. Greenbaum, mfrs. waists, dresses, house dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—S. Kirson & Co.; S. Kirson, men's clothing; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, hardware, housefurnishing goods; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. T. Giles, housefurnishing goods, crockery; S. Gelber, dry goods; 225 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—Ashe & Kihlgren; E. A. Kihlgren, hats; Herald Square.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; A. Shuman, clothing, men's furn. goods, hats, shoes, women's cloaks, suits; Pawn Central.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. J. Fish, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. H. Steiner, furniture, beds; 225 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; H. S. Moorehouse, merchandise manager; 220 5th Av.
NIAGARA FALLS—Spirella Co.; F. G. Clayton, mfrs. corsets; 506 5th Av.; Grand.
PETERSBURG—Rucker D. G. Co.; W. M. Rucker, millinery, women's ready-to-wear, notions, housefurnishings goods; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Hyman & Co.; A. Hyman, carpets, rugs, linoleums; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Reed's Sons; H. L. Jackson, clothing, piece goods; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. N. Lloyd, domestics; 43 Leonard.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. F. Benson, women's suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; G. Warner, prints; 350 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; R. Dey, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
TRENTON—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CONTRACTOR WANTED on silk waists. Write particulars or call, W. Solomon, 130 Spring St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, Plush Corduroy and Zibeline Coats; also Velvet Suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 28th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, Revol & Sonamor; immediate delivery. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d St. Chelsea 3975.

WE ARE showing the latest novelties in Skating Coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th.

MANUFACTURER and jobber open for Spring line of coats and suits; appointment only. L 31 Times.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Summer, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs in ties' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 457 Broadway, Spring 864.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2267.

Manufacturers:

FINDS ROCK ISLAND NEEDS $27,000,000

Kendrick Says That Sum Should Be Spent for Betterments in Next Three Years.

TO GET FULL EFFECT IN 1919

Surplus of $4,300,000 Expected Then, Growing, with More Outlays, to $7,381,000 in 1921.

Another financial doctor has completed a diagnosis of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and prescribed money for its cure. In the period of a year and a half that this unfortunate company has been under the observation of specialists three physical examinations have been made with a view to determining the cause of its decline. Each of them has recommended the expenditure of a large sum of money for improvements, but the amount has been growing less, and stockholders are beginnig to hope that in the end a sum will be mentioned which is not beyond their ability to provide.

The latest diagnosis was made by J. W. Kendrick at the request of Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver for the Rock Island, and was made public by Mr. Dickinson yesterday. His prescription covers treatments for the next three years, to be made at a total expense of $27,000,000, or an average of $9,000,000 per annum. Mr. Kendrick says, however, that five years will be required to effect a thorough rehabilitation of the system.

T. M. Schumacher, who was nominated by the Phelps-Dodge interests to run the Rock Island after the withdrawal of D. G. Reid and W. H. Moore, made a trip over the line for the purpose of formulating an improvement program, after which he suggested the provision of a minimum of $49,000,000. Afterward E. W. McKenna was employed by rival interests to check up Mr. Schumacher's estimates. He recommended that $32,000,000 be spent in a period of three years.

In the next three years, that is, to June 30, 1919, Mr. Kendrick thinks that $27,000,000 should be spent as follows:

Grade revision, new lines, sidings, and second track	$6,008,000
New freight locomotives	1,000,000
Improvements to existing equipment—cars and engines	3,442,000
Rails	750,000
Ballast and bank widening	3,587,000
Tie plates	3,000,000
Yards and terminals	2,207,000
Track motor cars	176,000
Bridges	280,000
Track elevation and grade separation	3,892,000
Fences	309,000
Telegraph and telephone	275,000
Signals	291,000
Miscellaneous	2,487,000
Total	$27,204,000

The full benefit from proposed improvements contemplated by Mr. Kendrick would not be realized until some further sums, covering two years more, had been expended, but he estimates that by 1919 the company should have gross earnings of $74,550,000 and have a surplus, after all deductions, of $4,300,000.

It is believed that $27,000,000 judiciously expended will result in putting the Rock Island in good physical condition and by the exercise of close supervision it is estimated that the net annual saving in operating expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, will amount to about $5,050,000. Four thousand freight cars have been purchased by the receiver, and by the expenditures recommended in connection with equipment, reinforcement, betterments, some 4,000 additional freight cars will be put into serviceable condition and will result in an estimated reduction in hire of equipment charges amounting to $700,000 per annum. By the cancellation and modification of certain leases there should also be a reduction in rentals amounting to $319,000. The receiver is now asking an increase in interest on funded and unfunded debt in 1919 over 1915 of $1,888,000.

It is proposed to spend $4,000,000 in 1920 and a like sum in the year following. If this were done Mr. Kendrick says that by 1921 the revenues should be $76,350,000, the ratio of operation expenses to gross reduced from 68.3 per cent. in 1921 to 64.1 per cent., and the surplus for stockholders increased to $7,381,000.

Have Taken Permanent Quarters.

Gustave Porges, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce, recently formed, announced yesterday that the organization has taken permanent quarters at 17 State Street. The association already has a membership of 107, and many more applications for membership are to be acted upon at the next meeting of the executive committee. The association is beginning to serve its members in a practical way, while a great many inquiries have been received from firms in Norway desiring information regarding the American market. The first annual meeting will take place early in January. The publication of a monthly bulletin has been started.

Crude Oil Now Up to 90 Cents.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Nov. 13.—An increase of 10 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil was posted at the general offices of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company here today. The new price is 90 cents. Constantly decreasing supply, with an increasing demand, partly due to war sales, by the refineries, was given as the cause.

LONDON TRADING STEADY.

Fair Business Transacted for the End of the Week.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Money supplies are shrinking, owing to the demand for Treasury bills. Discount rates are practically nominal, and although the minimum bank rate is 5 per cent. the Bank of England is not discounting bills under 5½ per cent.

The stock market maintained a steady tone today and there was a fair business for the end of the week, principally in rubber and copper shares, and Japanese bonds.

American securities were steady at a fractional advance and a moderate business was transacted in the usual active issues.

American exchange was slightly easier, with cable transfers quoted at 4.65⅞@4.66.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SOLOMON MILKMAN, dealer in millinery under the name of the Milkman Millinery House at 32 West Fourteenth Street, 14 and 16 East Fourteenth Street, and 1,141 Broadway, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Aaron L. Palmer. Mr. Milkman also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $28,658 and assets of $27,400, consisting of stock, $23,000, and fixtures, $4,400.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Dec. 29, 1914, and he made a composition at 20 cents on the dollar.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY AND SALES COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Manufacturers' Agency and Supply Company, Incorporated, dealers in hardware and plumbers' supplies at 32 Union Square, by Nicholas Engel, Iron and Steel Beam and Girder, Driver Harris Wire Company, and American Brass Company. It was alleged the company had made an assignment to Thomas L. Green.

ALEX S. ARONSON, clerk, of 111 East 179th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,774 and no assets.

GIACOBBE PRESS, INCORPORATED, printing, or 141 East 25th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $16,659 and assets of $2,238, consisting of accounts, $635, and equity in machinery, $1,600.

OCEANIC FISH COMPANY, of 217 Front Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,266 and assets of $1,323, accounts and stock of unknown value.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Patrick J. Mulligan, doing business under the firm name of P. J. Mulligan & Co., retail liquors, 5 Williams St. Boston, filed a petition in bankruptcy this noon. His liabilities aggregate $32,395, of which $12,000 is secured and $20,352 is due to about forty unsecured creditors. The assets are estimated at $21,044, of which $5,000 is represented in stock.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adams, Albert J.—I. M. Ahufelt.....$1,903.39
Anderson, Charles—M. Mayer.....190.08
Bellotti, Rachela and James—F. M. Titchenor.....283.41
Burke, Catharine G.—Arthur Burke, and Mary C. B. McCall—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....7,298.97
Coffin, Frank J.—United Distilleries Co.120.49
Colad, Mary A.—L. O'Brien.....479.01
Crawford, Agnes, and Elsie Martin—People, &c.....500.00
Dorfman, George—East River National Bank.....134.52
Fuller, Isaac—People, &c.....300.00
Empire Carrying Corp.—O. C. Berckhelmer.....7,368.19
Finizio, Thomas—Webb Mfg. Co.....107.76
Guarino, Arthur A.—Powers Photo Engraving Co.....152.88
Ginsberg, Nathan—F. Blatt.....327.53
Galban & Co.—J. P. Hall.....7,824.85
Granat, Abraham—Robert Griffin Co., Washington Heights Branch, Inc.....150.41
Haiporn, Charlotte—L. Cohn.....782.04
Halpern, Moses B.—A. Schulman.....307.76
Hansen, Thomas—Independent Electrical Supply Co.....190.77
Isaacs, Mollie; Benjamin F. Isaacs and Annie Blaine—J. C. Levi et al.....2,384.31
Same—Same.....2,532.73
Same—C. S. P. Kleeberg.....425.41
Kack, Fred R.—C. T. Silver.....171.67
Liebes, Arthur—A. Alpert.....2,631.81
Leonardis, Frederick—R. C. Turnbull..647.32
Liberman, Berna.d—R. M. Cuming et al.126.91
Lighte, Charles, Charles, Jr., and William—A. Treiber.....349.27
Leale, Harold T., George W. Young, and Oakwood Building Co.—City Real Estate Co.....7,146.54
McMahon, Peter and Michael—C. J. Goose.....225.97
Mutual Transportation Co.—Weaver-Ebling Automobile Co.....244.35
Morgan, Nan—H. Bendel.....5,299.03
Maurice, Eva and Elsie—People, &c.....500.00
Nakamura, Otokichi—Farmers Loan and Trust Co.....282.25
Ned Wayburn, Inc.—J. Gray.....126.41
One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co.—and Max Weinstein—Empire City Gerard Co.....1,990.19
O'Hara, Patrick J.—J. Hickey.....145.41
O'Donnell, Joseph F.—R. Anderson.....165.66
Parker, Louis A.—Representative Securities Corporation.....480.89
Payor, John P.—E. W. Gleckler.....181.41
Piermont, Max—Olin J. Stephens, Inc..379.00
Peterkin, William H.—Acme Gas and Electric Fixture Co.....149.77
Smith, J. Walter—W. H. Wilkins.....694.91
Sakar, Kassar K. R.—N. Naja.....106.00
Stoddart, Thomas A.—Montauk Bank...118.40
United Couron Corporation and Possessed Asbestos Products Co.—Lugerman & Morrison, Inc.....580.14
Uwanta Construction Co., Inc.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....379.00
Vatable, Augustes—A. A. Robbins.....916.70
Winter, Ben—Robert Griffin Co., Washington Heights Branch Inc.....320.75
Weissberg, Charles; Nathan Ettrick, Meyer Bitzek, and Lena Weissberg—H. Batkin.....2,527.72

In Bronx County.

Conlon, Thomas—E. Reed.....27.72
Clements, Nicholas D.—Frank V. Strauss & Co.....205.47
Farrell, James—S. Chase.....112.22
Fridiger, Louis—M. Myers et al.....98.79
Knight, Harry F.—Hind & Harrison Plush Co.....76.28
Miller, Benny—M. Gerstein.....296.15
New York Railways Co.—R. McNair..1,378.76
Rosenstein, Abrahan—B. Crausman et al.....1,098.02
Rosati, Alfonso—J. Tedeschi.....478.72
Schnaufer, George A.—Hitchings & Co..398.03
S. Beards & Sons, Inc.—M. Niger.....185.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Granbarth, Louis M.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., May 5, 1914 (released).....$278.29
Martin, Elsie, and Abraham Treibitz—People, &c., Nov. 13, 1915.....1,000.00
Connor, W. F.—I. J. Cohn, Nov. 12, 1915.....109.02
Plant, Isaac S.—H. Reis, April 27, 1915.176.50
Ball, Lizzie L. et al.—J. J. Mandeville, Nov. 11, 1915.....4,444.02
Miller, Adolph S., and Louis Burger—Northern Bank of N. Y., Dec. 28, 1909.....157.91
Urbach, Morris A.—J. B. Mazur, Nov. 10, 1913.....206.62
Breitenach, Albert—H. M. Spence, Nov. 6, 1913.....320.91
Fisher, Fred—R. Lambert, April 15, 1915.....2,384.12
Mallink, E. M.—American Exchange National Bank, Nov. 3, 1915.....133.75

In Bronx County.

Burland, Wolf and Sophia—Cosmopolitan Bank, Nov. 12, 1915, (vacated).$3,052.14

OPPOSES NATIONAL FARM CREDIT LAW

B. F. Harris, Illinois Banker, Says Conditions Vary Too Much for Federal Action.

WOULD DEPEND ON STATES

Insists That Each Legislature Can Better Adapt Statute for Farmers in Its Jurisdiction.

The movement to secure national legislation providing for rural credits was denounced yesterday by B. F. Harris, President of the First National Bank of Champaign, Ill., and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Harris addressed a meeting of bankers and economists at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia, and deprecated the effort to solve the farm loan problem by Federal action.

Mr. Harris said the demand for farm credit legislation had not arisen in the right quarters to deserve serious consideration. He said it had not originated with any large number of farmers, but appeared to come mostly from politicians and misinformed friends of the farmer. He asserted that conditions over the country varied so greatly that the problem should be attacked by Legislatures and local bankers.

"I am in deep sympathy with, and working for, every sane movement that makes for a better agriculture and rural life, or that will make credit—farm or otherwise—more liquid, liberal, and accessible, but the mortgage feature brings up so many possibilities for trouble as to call for most careful consideration and caution," said Mr. Harris.

"There are certain old sections of the United States, along the South Atlantic, for instance, where credit for all lines of industry is scarce, and particularly so is rural credit, because the farming is not on a sound, soil-sustaining and economic basis. It is largely a one-crop, one-horse, negro tenant, 'grub-staked' farming, and some of the demand comes from that section. If their local sentiment or necessities or their State legislatures won't prevent or modify the extravagant and demoralizing system of store or banking credits to farmers, how can they expect the Federal Government to correct the situation?

Some Farming a Gamble.

"There are other newer sections of the country where agriculture and climatic conditions are thoroughly unsettled; where values and crops are a gamble, and some of the demand comes from them. Then, there is the great, sure-crop, and more dependable section between these, that covers a vast territory from here to the Missouri River, and from which we have little complaint.

"I do not believe we are ready for Federal legislation—at least, until the several States most of which have recently legislated on the subject, have demonstrated that they cannot meet their own needs. Like the tariff, it is a local issue—but fortunately, unlike the tariff, it can be provided for locally—in any event, by State legislation, and in many instances, by local self-help.

"As mortgage banking is inherently even more peculiarly local than commercial banking, and confounded with an infinite and conflicting variety of legal requirements in each State, why does it not follow that farm mortgage banking can be as well or even better provided for by State than by Federal legislation. The needs of the various States are in many instances radically different and not easily reconciled, nor is it always possible or fair to class the farm land values or conditions or mortgages of one State with another.

Cannot Standardize Mortgages.

"The farm mortgages originating under forty-eight different State laws, can't be standardized nationally, but can be more nearly standardized within State lines. There is no State but has sufficient character and credit of its own to give all the force and character needed or that can be expected in its locality to the farm mortgages originating within its borders. Such a State organization could act as a clearing house for mortgages from all incorporated banks within its lines.

"If such a State outlet were provided, the various banks within the State could be continually turning over their capital, providing ample funds for all proper mortgage necessities and at lower rates, and, by the same token, this outlet would also unlock more funds for short time or cash credits.

"Only in a very few localities of the United States is agriculture on anything like a stable basis. Unless we can, that in this nation or in a particular State our farmers as a rule have a sound, established system of agriculture that maintains soil fertility, that brings a profit on investment and labor, then we have no solid foundation on which to attempt to build a Federal or State system, as the case may be, of rural credits. It is a local question.

"European conditions are not comparable to ours, and their systems cannot be utilized here to any considerable extent. Neither are they getting the low rates quoted in the 1912 political campaign, except in rare instances of Government subvention.

Europe No Utopia.

"The European farmer usually gets a debenture bearing upwards of 4 to 4½ per cent. interest in exchange for his farm mortgage. When he comes to exchange this on the market to secure the needed cash, the discount easily moves the rate that the farmer actually pays up to 5 per cent. All things considered our rates are as low as theirs.

"We have more banks per capita than any other country on the globe. Since 1900, the number has increased two and one-half times faster than the population, and we now average one bank to every 250 farmers, or about 7½ banks to each agricultural county in the United States. The desire to get business from the farmers makes competition so keen that matters are rapidly adjusting themselves.

"The only duty the Federal Government has in the premises at this stage, as I see it, is to carry the doctrine of sound farming to the farmer through the now rapidly growing and successful instrumentality of the county agent or farm demonstrator. Until this has been accomplished, and local or State organizations for farm credits are built up on the basis of a permanent agriculture and need, or would be clearly helped by connecting them up through a Federal system, Congress, in my opinion, may well keep clear of the whole subject."

Other speakers at yesterday's meeting were Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland; David Lubin, permanent delegate from the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome; J. L. Coulter, Secretary of the United States Commission on Rural Credits, and Dr. T. N. Carver of Harvard University.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	Ahmeek	96	96	96	90
190	Allouez	57	57	57	57
3,044	Alaska Gold	30⅛	30⅞	30	30½
9,335	American Zinc	68½	71½	68¼	71⅜
250	Ariz. Com'l	8	8	8	8
5,600	Butte & Super.	69	72¾	69	72½
360	Calumet & Ariz.	68½	68⅞	68¼	68¼
7	Calumet & Hecla	560	560	560	560
10	Centennial	18	18	18	18
20	Chino	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
100	Copper Range	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
50	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
2,185	Fall Butte	13	15¼	13	15¼
35	Franklin	10	10	10	10
360	Granby	84⅜	85½	84½	85½
120	Greene-Can	42	43	41⅜	43
150	Hancock	16	16¼	16	16¼
100	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
60	Inspiration	45	45	45	45
15	Island Creek	43	43	42½	42½
220	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13½
120	Mass. Con	13	13	13	13
360	Mohawk	86	87½	86	87½
120	Nevada Con	16	16	16	16
25	New Arcadian	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
65	New Idria	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
25	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
580	North Butte	32	32	31½	32
500	Old Colony	3½	3½	3½	3½
15	Osceola	85	86	84½	84½
20	Pond Creek	16	16	16	16
50	Quincy	88	88	88	88
50	Ray Con	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
110	Santa Fe	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,170	Shattuck	35	35½	34⅜	35
50	St. Mary's	58	58	57	57
20	Superior	28½	28½	28½	28½
50	Tamarack	56½	56½	56½	56½
190	Trinity	11	11	10½	11
3,905	U. S. Smelting	47⅞	47⅞	47	47½
230	U. S. Smelt.pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½
250	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
75	Utah Con	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
120	Utah Copper	75	75	74½	75
50	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

RAILROADS.

2	Bos. & Albany	185	185	185	185
31	Bos. & Maine	35½	35½	35	35
25	Fitchburg pf.	73	73	72	72
28	Maine Central	102	103	102	103
7	Nor. & W.	144	144	144	144
85	N. Y. N. H. & H.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
5	W. E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63
93	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

12	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93¾	93⅞	93¼	93⅞
30	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
5	Am. Sugar	117	117	117	117
7	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
264	Am. T. & T.	128⅛	128⅛	127⅞	128
110	Am. Woolen	53	53	53	53
179	Am. Wool. pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
295	At. G. & W. I.	31	32⅞	31	32
490	At.G.& W.I.pf.	45	45½	44	45
60	Edison	238	238	238	238
9	Mass. Gas	88	88	87⅜	87⅜
50	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
10	Mergenthaler	180	180	180	180
18	Pullman	165	165	165	165
100	Swift & Co.	120¼	121	120¼	121
820	United Fruit	143½	144½	143	144½
20	Un. Shoe Ma.	50	50	49½	49⅞
45	Un. S. Ma. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
75	U. S. Steel	87⅜	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜
200	Ventura Oil	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
135	Wollas. Land	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	Am.T.& T.4½s.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1,000	A. G. & W.I.5s	78	78	78	78
6,000	Swift 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	98	98	98	98

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.90	.95	Iron Blos.	.80	.85
Bay S Gas	.25	.35	La Rose	.68	.72
Bingham	7⅜	8⅛	Majestic	.74	.77
Bohemia	2¼	2½	McKin-Dar	.27	.31
Begole	.90	.95	Mex Met	.45	.48
Boston Ely	.22	.25	Mines of A	2¾	2⅞
Butte & L.	.40	.42	New Baltic	3¼	3½
Calaveras	1½	1⅝	Nor Cornelia	8½	8¾
Chief Con.	.95	.98	Nev-Doug	.06	.06
Con Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Old D rcts	.75	.75
Con Cop.	1⅝	1⅞	Ohio Cop	.14	.17
Cortez	.50	.60	Oneco	1	1¼
Crown Res	.32	.60	S W Miami	.90	1⅛
Cal Corbin	.06	.08	Stewart M	.55	.59
Dav-Daly	1⅛	1⅛	U Verde E.	5⅞	5⅞
Eagle & B	1½	1⅞	Utah Met	9⅛	9⅜
1st Nat C.	5⅛	6¼	Tono Bel	3½	3⅝
Goldfield	1⅛	1⅜	Tono Min	6½	6⅞
Houghton	2⅜	3⅛	Yuk'n Gold	2⅜	3

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
97	Am. Gas	121	121	120½	121
105	Am. Rys.	31½	31½	31½	31½
290	Buffalo & Sus.	24½	24½	24½	24½
75	Buf. & Sus. pf	53½	53½	53½	53½
53	Bril	60	60	60	60
2	Cambria Iron	44	44	44	44
12,013	Cambria Steel	69¾	69¾	68½	69
587	Elec. Storage	67	68¼	67	68
210	Gen. Asphalt	36	36½	36	36¼
1	Inv. Co. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½
645	Lake S. Corpn.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
55	Lehigh Nav.	78	78	78	78
24	Lehigh Valley	81¼	81¼	81	81
920	Leh. Val. rts	18	19	18	18⅜
550	Leh. Val. pf.	37¾	38⅜	37¾	38⅛
5	North Penn.	91	91	91	91
147	Penn. R. R.	60	60¼	59⅞	60¼
10	Penn. Salt	101½	101½	101½	101½
150	Penn. Steel pf.	82	83	82	83
485	Phila. Elec.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
9,480	Phila. R.T.t.c.	17⅝	18	17½	18
1,460	Union Trac.	44⅜	45	44⅜	45
967	Un. Gas Imp.	87	87¼	87	87
90	War. & S.	10½	10½	10½	10½
12	W. J. & S. S.	48½	48½	48½	48½

BONDS.

$28,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Pa., W. & B.4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
13,000	Read. gen. 4s.	95	95½	95	95½
7,000	United Rys. 4s.	74	74	74	74

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Shipb.	35	35½	35	35½
50	Am. Shipb. pf.	79	79	79	79
35	Chi. Pn. Tool	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
45	Ch. Rys. Ser. 2	16½	17	16	17
100	Ch. Rys. Ser. 4	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
35	Com. Edison	144	144	144	144
80	Ill. Brick	72	72½	72	72½
100	Lindsay Lt.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
175	Peoples Gas	117⅜	118¼	117⅜	118¼
8	Quaker Oats	290	290	290	290
50	Sears-Roebuck	156	156¾	156	156¾
1,988	Stew. Warner	82½	83½	81½	82¾
280	Swift & Co.	120¼	120½	120¼	120½
25	Union Carbide	161¼	162	161¼	161¾

BONDS.

$7,000	Chi. Rys. B.	70	70¼	70	70¼
1,000	Edison 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3,000	Met. Ext. 5s.	68	68	68	68
7,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	94½	94¾	94½	94⅝
1,000	Swift 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
23	Am. W. G. pf.	97	97	97	97
557	Am. W. G. M.	30	31	30	30½
232	A.W. G. M. pf.	126½	130	126⅜	130
25	Crucible St. pf.	107	107	107	107
280	La. Belle Iron.	52½	53½	52½	62½
75	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	49½	49½	49⅜	49⅜
700	Nat. Fireproof.	10⅜	11	10⅜	11
100	Nat. Firep. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
55	Ohio Fuel Oil.	15	15	15	15
115	Pitts. Brew.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
15	Pitts. Brew. pf.	20	20	20	20
275	Pitts. Coal	38½	38½	38	38
255	Pure Oil	17⅝	18⅜	17⅛	17⅜
93	Un. S. & Stg.	128	128	127¼	127⅞
40	U. S. Glass	19½	19½	19½	19¾
240	Pitts. Plate G.	112	112	112	112
140	Osage Gas	83	83	81	83
40	Un. Nat. Gas.	135	135	135	135
100	Whouse Elec.	70	70	70	70
10	W. Penn. Ry.	13½	13½	13½	13½

BOND.

$3,000	Pitts. Coal 5s.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bank of Com.	33	33	33	33
200	Con. Power	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
13	Elkhorn Fuel	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
5	Fid. & Dep.	140	140	140	140
10	Houston Oil pf.	61	61	61	61
1	Penna W. & P.	74	74	74	74
1,320	Wayland Oil	4½	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

$1,000	Aug'sta Ry. 5s.	90	90	90	90
4,000	City of Baltim. '58, w. 3½	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
5,500	City of B. 4s, '58, w. 1	97	97	97	97
10,000	Con. Coal 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	Dav. Chem. 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2,000	Ga. Car.Nor.5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	S.A.Line 4s.sta.	84	84	84	84
4,000	U. Ry. & E. 5s.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
500	Un. Ry. notes.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
200	U. Ry. Stg. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
5,000	U. Ry. fdg. 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Brake Shoe & Fy. Co., cfts. of dep.	Nov. 4	....	Dec. 14
American Cotton Oil Co.	Nov. 11	Dec. 3	Dec. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	Nov. 3	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 15
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	Oct. 26	Nov. 16	Nov. 15
Colorado & Southern Ry. Co.	Oct. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 18
Crucible Steel Co. of America	Oct. 29	....	Nov. 19
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.	Nov. 11	....	Jan. 10
General Motors Co.	Oct. 26	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	Nov. 16	....	Jan. 18
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	Nov. 6	....	Nov. 17
Mexican Petroleum Co.	Nov. 19	....	Dec. 10
New York Dock Co.	Nov. 8	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Seaboard Air Line Ry.	Nov. 5	After Mtg.	Nov. 15
Texas Co.	Nov. 3	After Mtg.	Nov. 16
United Fruit Co.	Nov. 17	....	Dec. 8
Va. Ry. & Power Co.	Oct. 30	Nov. 18	Nov. 17

Information on "Rights."

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
American Coal Products Co.	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 11	Nov. 15
Maxwell Motor Co. Inc. st. tr. cfts. for com. stk.	Nov. 15	....	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
Maxwell Motor Co. Inc. st. tr. cfts. for 1st pf. stk.	Nov. 15	....	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
Maxwell Motor Co. Inc. st. tr. cfts. for 2d pf. stk.	Nov. 15	....	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
National Surety Co.	Nov. 4	....	Nov. 18	Dec. 22
Studebaker Corporation	Nov. 20	....	Nov. 30	Dec. 6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alaska Gold	30⅝	33⅜	30¼	30¼
410	Allis-Chal.	34½	35¼	34½	35¼
110	Am. R. Sugar	68	68	67½	67½
1,970	Am. Can	63⅝	63¾	62¼	62¼
170	Am. H. & L.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
60	Am. Ice Sec.	27	27	27	27
70	Am. Locomo.	67⅝	67⅞	67	67
1,820	Am. Smelting	100	100⅞	99½	99½
1,800	Anac. Copper	87⅛	88	87⅛	87⅜
400	Baldwin Loco.	122½	123¾	121¾	123¾
10	Balt. & Ohio	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
50	Cent. Leather	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
380	Ches. & Ohio	62⅜	63¼	62⅜	63
90	C., M. & St. P.	95¼	96¼	95¼	95¾
150	C., R. I. & P.	20⅞	20¾	19¾	20

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Queens—For sale or To Let.

Must dispose of 4-room house and garden plot near Jamaica Bay; good for all-year home; near trolley; will accept $150 down from responsible party; balance easy. M. B., Box 49, Brooklyn P. O. Station L.

In need of some ready cash, so must sell my two Jamaica lots for $185 each; good location, near trolley; bargain. C. M., Box 49, Brooklyn Post Office, Station L.

For sale at sacrifice, Forest Hills, L. I., contract for plot best section Continental Av., near station and tennis club. W. D. Vanderbilt, 527 W. 121st St., New York.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Buy now, 50 minutes Manhattan; $32,000. Call Room 137, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$3,000 equity in a three-family apartment in fine condition in Flatbush and subject to $6,000 first mortgage; will exchange for Queens and Kings free and clear lots or private house in Brooklyn. George W. Palmer & Co., 835 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

A five-story tenement near 40th St.; subject to first mortgage of $14,000; 5 years to run; equity, $6,000; owner wants two-family house, Brooklyn preferred. John Peters, 210 East 14th St.

EXCHANGES EVERYWHERE; CITY OR COUNTRY; QUICK DECISION; BRONX SPECIALTY. TENNEY, 368 EAST 149TH. Exchanges everywhere; quick buyers for bargains.

New law, east side.—Six-story corner, subject to first mortgage; equity, $35,000; want smaller property. John Peters, 210 East 14th St.

Wanted.—Very large house; suitable first-class private hotel; in or near New York, with grounds preferred. Write Carey, 855 Riverside Drive.

Real Estate Wanted.

A.—A.—Owners of Water Fronts, Factories, Factory Sites, Warehouses; desiring to sell or lease, communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St., New York.

Wanted lease, apartment or tenement houses; will give cash security and references; full particulars. Address P. S., Box 76 Times Downtown.

Experienced lessee desires to lease property; references; security. Roberts, 95 Amsterdam Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Corner house 10 rooms, 2 baths, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly furnished, steam, electricity; facing park; near L. subway, upper west side. Telephone Sunday, 2036 Audubon; weekdays, office, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 9735 Riverside.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished house until April 1, below 80th St.; highest references. C 226 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM BARGAIN.

40 acres, smooth, rich land, bordering State road, on corner, grand building sites, magnificent view Hudson Highlands; must be sold; price $4,500; worth more; easy terms. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Old homestead must be sold, 10 rooms; half acre; large trees; fruit; 12 minutes station; main road; hills Northern New Jersey; 42 minutes Manhattan; $3,500. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

High elevation, picturesque surroundings, beautiful trees; 7 rooms; all improvements; garage; 35 minutes out; near station and Sound; $7,000. Personal, Suite 503, 200 Broadway.

New Rochelle.—For sale, a moderate sized house, beautifully and conveniently located; the biggest value in New Rochelle for quick sale. C 225 Times Downtown.

NEW ROCHELLE—A moderate sized house, beautifully and conveniently located; the biggest value in New Rochelle for quick sale. Highland, C 225 Times Downtown.

For sale, 95 lots, improved section Westchester County, on Long Island Sound; 50 off. "C. W.," 9 Park Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Chatsworth Heights, Larchmont Manor. 30 E. 42d St. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

Rugson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION.

Several parcels of vacant lots, 25x100, each near Dual Subway station, Long Island City; 10 minutes from Times Sq., New York; fare 5c. no change of cars; recently taken in trade; sell cheap on easy terms. Oliverage Company, 200 Madison Av., cor. 41st St., New York City.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores; $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. B. Store, 5 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot. Open Sunday.

Young couple wishing to dispose of part of inherited estate, wonderful all-year home, oak and hickory grove, will sell to quick buyer for $500, $25 cash, balance $5 per month. Easily worth $1,000. Couple, Box 135, Times Downtown.

Cottage built two years ago, newly painted and decorated, five rooms and bath, wide verandas; one large plot; hedges, shrubbery, etc.; 45 minutes from Manhattan; must sacrifice; will take $150 down, $20 month. Tickets from Colt, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SMALL FARMS, 2 & 3 ACRES.

Hour out; very cheap; $25 down is all that is required; balance in 6 years; fine soil, good for farming and chicken raising; only a few farms left. B Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot. Open Sunday.

Fine small farm and 6-room house overlooking L. I. Sound; good soil, half cleared; just the place for chicken farm; hour out; will sell for $100 down and balance easy. N. L. I., Box 49, Brooklyn P. O., Station L.

My 5-room rustic bungalow, with improvements, in beautiful location among hills on north shore, near station and bay; makes fine all-year home; easy terms to responsible party. Bungalow, Box 135 Times Downtown.

Bungalow of real charm and distinction, on Long Island, easy commutation distance; three fireplaces; three bedrooms, each with private bath; delightful view; only fifty dollars a month; tenant, a novelist, is leaving town. T 12 Times.

CHOICE CORNER PLOT, FOREST HILL GARDENS, BELOW VALUE; SUITABLE TERMS. OWNER, 2,665 BRIGGS AV., BRONX.

To rent, furnished, at Forest Hills, L. I., to May 1, stucco house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, electric lights, steam heat throughout; beautifully, comfortably furnished, $150; 70 trains daily. Phone Columbus 3361.

FOR SALE.

Three acres in the village of Smithtown Branch, L. I., with two large poultry houses; five minutes from the depot. Apply M. E. Hodgkinson, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

Waterfront bungalow, Belle Harbor, plot 40x 318, on drive facing bay; aristocratic neighborhood, $1,750; worth double. Robert Swan, 102 Shepperd Av., Brooklyn.

$18 monthly buys pretty, up-to-date bungalow; south shore, near bay and beach; spacious veranda, big garden plot and garage space; title guaranteed. C., South Shore, 243 West 34th St.

Artist's estate among hills; lake on property; quaint, attractive homestead; beautiful trees; retired, not lonesome; 60 miles out; former price, $14,000; now $8,000. Bowen, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A.—A.—A.—Must sell at once parcel of eight lots, Howard Estates, price $2,800. John A. Clarke, 334 5th Av. Tel. Madison Square 3908.

Far Rockaway.—All-year-round houses, $600 up; beauties; three months' rent free if rented at once. M. Lilly, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

New house, $5,950; every city improvement; select neighborhood; an opportunity; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.; phone 3876 Cortland.

Desirable plot in Rickert-Finlay Kensington property. Address W. C. Miller, 218 West 84th St., for particulars.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT RIDGEWOOD.—5 minutes' walk from main line express station; large plot; modern dwelling, 9 rooms; steam heat, every improvement; in A1 condition; garage, garden; best neighborhood; low figure. Write for particulars and photograph, S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Astonishing Bargain.—Settling estate, sacrifice beautiful homestead; half acre, including waterfront; large barn; price, only $4,200; worth $6,500; terms arranged; only nine miles Lackawanna Railroad. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

AN IDEAL FARM—GREAT BARGAIN.

Ninety minutes out, Jersey Central; macadam road; beautiful residence; bath, fireplaces; silo, dairy, barn, large hennery. OWNER, Z 320 TIMES ANNEX.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 78 Warren St., New York City.

MOUNTAIN LAKES.—12-room house, 3 baths; 1½ acres ground; lake frontage; $17,000; bargain. Morse & Smith, Boonton, N. J.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

South Orange.—Attractive 9-room dwelling; every improvement; hardwood floors; large lot; worth $7,500; price, $6,750; easy terms. Eugene Hughes, opp. depot, South Orange.

Chance to get completely furnished home until April or longer for board of one servant; references. Adults, Box 126, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

For Sale or Rent, Ridgewood, N. J.—Mile from station; new seven-room house, improvements, one acre upward; suitable poultry; $3,950. Terms.

Private family will sell $12,000 home, much less than cost; $3,000 cash needed. Opportunity, Box 126, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

HOUSES, PLOTS, ACREAGE, ROSELLE. $6.25 com; 100 trains daily, C. R. R.; terms. WARMAN, 260 E. 2d Av., Roselle, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 336 33d St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—One of the best farms in Delaware Co., N. Y.; 154 acres, about 100 under cultivation; land very fertile; lays fairly level; 50 apple trees, pear, cherry; quantities small fruit; dairy barn; twenty-four stanchions; room above for 40 tons hay; has litter carriers; milker installed; three other barns with twenty-five stanchions in two of them; horse barns, five stalls; garage second story; ten tons hay this story; other barns, room for forty tons hay; two large silos, 200 tons, House modern, 12 large rooms, hot and cold water, toilet, and bath; vapor heat; tenant house, five rooms. $12,500; terms. Cows, horses, implements; will sell reasonable; one mile from village and station. Stockhurst Farm, East Meredith, N. Y.

A gentleman's country estate of 83 acres, beautifully situated, 1,100 feet above tidewater; two trout streams, healthful and finest of water entering house by gravity from never-failing spring; in sight of village and not lonesome; fine house built to last, and surrounded but not overshadowed by fine old trees; house has hot and cold water, baths, and gas, and is exceptionally sunny and cheerful; cost over $75,000; will sacrifice for $17,500. Walter L. Kent, Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

A home in the quiet of the country, three miles from Po'keepsie; house of 12 rooms, 3 baths; every modern convenience; electricity, hardwood ceilings, field stone fireplace, furnace; beautifully shaded lawns; poultry equipment; everything new; price, $18,000, includes all implements, team horses, wagons, &c.; value cannot be duplicated; must sell. Address owner, Stewart Haddock, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

For sale only, great practical money making Orange County dairy farm, 265 acres, one mile village station; creamery, &c., 4 miles of Middletown; large house, great barn stabling 76 cows, ice house and lake, other buildings, 40 acres black dirt soil, $15,000; decided bargain. A. V. Boak, Orange County Farm Broker, Middletown, N. Y.

For sale, a modern country seat in commuting distance, 15 acres, shade, gardens, artesian well, 14 rooms, improvements; garage, stable, ice house, other buildings; cottage for gardener, complete place. For terms address owner, Mrs. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—For sale, an estate of 40 acres, new house and well located; one of the best and prettiest. J. W. Valentine Country Homes, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

AN ABANDONED FARM.

450 acres; old buildings; trout stream, pine woods; big lake possibility; 110 miles from N. Y.; only $10 an acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Inn to lease by the year as inn and rest home; rent till April 1st free to desirable party; information given. Box 25, Oscanana, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Finest building site in Litchfield County, altitude 1,250 feet; fine view; 35 acres; $5,000. Maurice Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Alabama—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

80 acres improved and cultivated farm, 7 miles from city, 3 miles from car line; high elevation; 5 miles from Mobile Bay; first-class road; near good school; farm has 3,000 orange and grapefruit trees, 1,000 fruit trees of other varieties, some of trees bearing now, all of oranges will bear next year, also strawberries, figs, grapes, and pecans; 500 chickens, and farming implements; first-class soil; one dwelling house and several outhouses; no fuel bill, all necessary fuel on place; everything in first-class condition; must be sold at once; price, $10,000, part cash, balance in 2, 3, 5 years. A beautiful home, and can pay for itself in three years. Write or wire, J. B. JENKINS, Attorney, Mobile, Ala.

Have, adjoining above tract, 575 acres, cleared and part cultivated, adapted for fruit and truck raising; a bargain, $35 per acre, entire tract; terms for payment.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

MEDIUM sized house, Montclair or vicinity; suitable for four adults; within easy distance of depots and in good order. Advertiser offers in exchange a fine 25-foot, 4-storey house near Central Park West. C. S., Room 1108, 156 5th Av., Manhattan.

Wanted—Management of apartment houses; long experience; well-organized, centrally located office at owner's disposal. Address 1,801 Vanderbilt Concourse, or call Murray Hill 4178.

Builder will pay cash for Brooklyn lot, ripe for building one or two family houses or store property; near Brighton line preferred. Address Cement, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Couple want completely furnished modern bungalow or cottage, Long Island, easy commuting distance; best references. A 21 Times Annex.

Farm, with or without stock; picturesque location, Poughkeepsie section, within fifty miles N. Y.; full particulars. H. L., Room 416, 38 Park Row.

Wanted—5 or 6 room homelike modern cottage in Jersey, sixty minutes from Wall St.; comfortable terms. Address C 249 Times Downtown.

Flat or apartment house with stores, near a Catholic church; owners only; cash buyer. Write S., 109 Times Downtown.

Wanted—3 lots in Douglas Manor, L. I., near Manor House. C, E. O., Box C 215 Times Downtown.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS.
Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

2,500 acres land and timber for sale; price less than value of timber; located on river 8 miles from Wilmington, and can be handled by water; estimated to contain 4,000,000 gum, 2,000,000 cypress, 1,500,000 pine. Address Box 902, Wilmington, N. C.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Lease entire building or rent store on favorable terms at 77 Springfield Avenue, at junction of South Orange and Springfield Avenues, Branford Place and Market Street. Inquire at Geiger Bros., 77 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Studio to sublet; most unique location in city; 29th floor, tower of office building in Times Square; light and views unsurpassed; rent, $25; exceptional opportunity. Graphic Arts Studios, 39 West 67th St.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5756.

LOFTS—STORES—BUILDINGS.
Largest selections, desirable locations, from 14th St. to 59th; low rents; all sizes.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

DENTAL OFFICE, with all conveniences, door attendance and janitor service, for ethical practitioner; specialist preferred; in Murray Hill district. Z 348 Times Annex.

PLOT 5,500 SQUARE FEET.
WILL IMPROVE FOR TENANT.
Near 34th St. and 9th Av.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. and B'way.

OFFICE TO SUBLET.—Modern Broadway building; centrally located; all fitted up; ideal show room; sacrifice rental. Basket Novelty Co., 80 West Houston. 4874 Spring.

OFFICES in high-grade building, Madison Av., near 34th; two corner offices to sublet, with or without elegant desks, typewriters, rugs, &c. Z 344 Times Annex.

Parlor floor, basement, street entrance, bay window; light business, tearoom, doctor, studio apartments; steam, electricity. 68 West 56th.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St., suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Elegant studio to rent by hour or by day; dancing or for rehearsal.

ENTIRE FLOOR, 50x200,
in automobile centre; very low rent. Apply premises, 602 West 52d St.

Half of desirable office, $25, with complete furnishing; splendid location. Room 901, 171 Madison Av.

Private office or desk; reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

LIGHT LOFT, 40x90, fireproof, steam heat, big elevator; 327-329 East 84th. Lennig.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, subleases, Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

$40.00, large, light store, good dressmaker, tailor. Nurses Supply, 1,461 Madison Av.

New Jersey.

TO LEASE, for a term of years, the rooms now occupied by the Orange Post Office, 301 Main St., consisting of a store 37½x76 and a basement 18x76; alterations to be made to suit the tenant. For further information, apply to Samuel M. Edwards, Orange Post Office.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Have numerous inquiries for Broadway stores, 72d to 116th Sts.; please send particulars. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 2,705 Broadway, (103d.) Tel. Riverside 975.

Small space suitable for stand wanted, between 34th and 50th Sts., Broadway; state location and terms. T 5 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

8 rooms, East 40ths		$2,300
10 rooms, West End;	monthly	$ 300
10 rooms, 60th St.;	monthly	$ 500
8 rooms, East 50ths;	monthly	$ 350
5 rooms, East 60ths;	monthly	$ 300
5 rooms, West End;	monthly	$ 150

Others exclusively listed.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

PARK AV., SIXTIES.—11 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms; 4 months, $700 month; immediate possession Dec. 15.
R. DE FLOREZ,
501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.
Park Av. and East Side a Specialty.

Madison Av. apartment, unusually fine furnishings, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms; immediate possession to June 1; $4,500.
R. de FLOREZ,
501 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 8850.
Park Av. and east side a specialty.

EXCLUSIVE BUILDING, near Central Park, below 59th.—Tenth floor, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms; 6 months, $3,000; immediate possession.
R. DE FLOREZ,
501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.
Park Av. and East Side a Specialty.

SIXTIES, PARK AV. SECTION.—Short lease; immediate possession; 8 rooms, 3 baths. For particulars call
R. DE FLOREZ,
501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.
Park Av. and East Side a Specialty.

EAST SIDE, EIGHTIES, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms; 6 months; $400 month; immediate possession.
R. DE FLOREZ,
501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.
Park Av. and East Side a Specialty.

Madison Av., near 60th.—Elevator apartment, two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, nicely furnished, piano; hotel service; suitable for one or two gentlemen; immediate possession; $55 monthly; references. Box C 257 Times Downtown.

Apartment 8 rooms, 3 baths, large foyer; excellent exposure; below 42d St., east side; term $2,400.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,
long or short leases, Park Av. section.
R. de FLOREZ,
501 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 8850.
East side a specialty.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

62d St. studio apt., large living room, bedroom, bath; exquisitely furnished; bachelor; ideal for musical studio; $65 month. T 120 Times.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 85 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

40th, Near Park. — Exquisitely furnished, sunny, six-room apartment; 4 months, longer. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Bachelor apartment or studio to sublet, gorgeously furnished; full hotel service; bargain. 35 East 27th.

West Side

94th, 178 West.—Elegantly furnished 6 rooms; one flight; electricity, piano; transits. Garrett.

Sublet two rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; elevator; seven months' lease, $85. Hallam, 21 West 46th. Bryant 6294.

Apartment hunting unnecessary. Inspected lists obtainable. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Elegantly furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; river view; spacious, high class. Riviera, 790 Riverside Drive. Apartment 8F.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150 per month. 38 West 59th St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; all outside; 9th floor; new building; near 96th. Murray Hill 8422.

To sublet, furnished, two-room apartment, bath; southern exposure; 411. Attractive, Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Superbly furnished apartment; private block; owners remodeled building; service. 25 West 74th.

High class; elevator; attractively furnished; seven rooms; reasonable. 305 West 97th. Kinnear.

Attractively furnished, sunny, seven rooms; elevator; piano. Apartment 6B, 248 West 98th.

High-class elevator apartment; seven large rooms, well furnished; reasonable rental. Millard; 19-20 West 107th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 8302.

SUBLET FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT, UNFURNISHED. 600 W. 115TH. J. C. SMITH.

Delightful six-room apartment; six months or longer. 839 West End Av.

1 WEST 85TH STREET.—Beautifully furnished, seven rooms, facing park.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Sublet delightful 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, high-class house.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 8th Av. bus line stops at our door.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SIX-ROOM APARTMENT; THREE BATHS; LARGE FOYER HALL; $225 PER MONTH; 79TH ST. AND BROADWAY; ALL ROOMS OUTSIDE. N 151 TIMES.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 99th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

I can furnish on purely rental basis 100 elaborate, palatial apartments, complete from salon to kitchen, with special furnishings selected by young lady; have number desirable apartments from 5 to 14 rooms that may be leased for 10 months or less, to be furnished. For terms, call, phone, write, J. Wickliffe Gray, Subleasing Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment. — Furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans. Seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

98th St., 303-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, or nine rooms; two and three baths.
Manager on the premises, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus—3547.

With 95 per cent. of all West Side furnished and unfurnished apartments to sublet in my files, five to nine rooms, $100 to $350 upward, many in new buildings, I can save you most of the unrewarded labor of Winter home-hunting. Phone, call, or write Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d; Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Artist's apartment, studio building, 15 West 67th; studio 30 feet square, 8 rooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters; unusually attractive furnishings, Steinway Grand piano; $450 month, 6 months; building Superintendent will show apartment. For full particulars see R. deFlorez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

Convenient 96th subway, overlooking but not on Riverside; southern exposure; magnificent new building, just completed; six rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished; consider six months or three-year lease, furnished or unfurnished. Columbus 2790.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS TO SUBLET AT GREAT REDUCTION.
Very desirable elevator apartment, near Riverside Drive and subway express. 301 West 106th, corner West End Av. F. H. Malin.

Eight rooms, corner, all outside; convenient 116th subway; overlooking Riverside; three, four master bedchambers, completely, handsomely furnished; rent four months, longer. Columbus 3974.

Exquisite, artistic apartment of private family in magnificent new building; twelfth floor; flooded with sunlight; five rooms; one or two master bedrooms; two baths; West Seventies. Telephone 8198 Columbus.

AM GOING WEST, WILL RENT MY Beautifully Furnished Apartment, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, to responsible party. Apartment 2D, The Borchardt, 220 West 98th St.

Widow, having furniture in storage, would furnish apartment for doctor, dentist, or elderly gentlemen, taking furniture from storage; services as housekeeper. Taylor, 1360 Morningside.

Magnificent ten-room apartment, overlooking, not on Riverside; artistic furnishings, livable; private family leaving; immediate possession. Columbus 2790.

141st, west corner, (87 Hamilton Place.)—Charming bedroom; kitchen privileges; exclusive elevator apartment; suitable two; references. Audubon 1200.

Three bedrooms, sitting room, kitchenette, bath, near Washington Square, Gramercy Park, Stuyvesant Square, or West Thirties, wanted for several months by reliable tenant. Not over $50. Address Miss Allen, 529 West 138th.

Family adults desire apartment 7 rooms, 3 baths, furnished in good taste, December 1st to July, east side or Central Park West below 90th; principals only; references. Banker, 23 Times.

Family 3, no children, will sub-lease furnished apartment, west side, 7½ months; immediate possession; $300 maximum; best buildings only considered. Respons. 119 Times.

Pay $125 for neatly furnished apartment, four rooms, located conveniently, west side, below 116th, six months; immediate possession or Dec. 1. N. N. 53 Times.

Wanted immediately, high-grade furnished apartment, five or six rooms; six months or longer; reasonable rental; best references given and required. A 210 Times.

Wanted—For six months, option for longer, six or seven room apartment, west side, below 96th; preference not essential; about $225. F. D., 54 Times.

Wanted—Five, six, or seven room apartment, two and three baths for six months or longer. Send particulars to Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 70th St.

Wanted—For responsible clients, 8, 9, or 10 room apartment; well furnished, 5 or 6 months; perhaps longer. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., city.

Will pay $1,000 for rent of fully furnished apartment or house below 90th St., for two months; must have four bedrooms and two baths. V. C. Young, 65 Horatio St., City.

Want apartment nine, ten rooms, four bedchambers, two maids' rooms, west side, below 100s; not exceeding $450 monthly; five months. A. Z., 44 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment two rooms, with kitchen, bath; Washington Square vicinity, below 20th; six months' lease. T 88 Times.

WANTED.—A furnished apartment on east side, Dec. to May; 5 or 6 rooms; 2 in the family; $150 a month. M. E. Smith & Co., 185 Madison Av.

Will lease two to four room apartment, good location, well furnished, couple; highest references; not exceeding $50 month. T 86 Times Downtown.

Below 100's, west side, 5 or 6 room apartment, furnished for Winter; three adults; responsible; to $150, according to its quality. P. S., 47 Times.

For three adults for about three months from December; opportunity for party desiring to sublet; best references. Address, full particulars, S 151 Times.

Fully furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, for season; elevator and all improvements; first-class neighborhood. S 135 Times.

Apartments wanted, furnished; clients waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Young gentleman, one or two rooms and bath, below 59th St., Washington Square preferred; $35. T 88 Times.

Will sub-lease small furnished apartment for Winter; option to October; new building only; highest credentials. Couple, 110 Times.

Wanted.—Bedroom, parlor, bath, furnished, between 8th and 72d, near 5th Av.; full particulars Bachelor, 50 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Delightful home for Winter; accessible; modern apartment; good table; steam heat; reasonable; two minutes to train; 35 minutes Battery.

Westchester.

Private family will accommodate man, wife, and two or three children in suite 3 rooms with two private baths; beautiful location; ideal for children; near private school; commuting distance; moderate charge. P. O. Box 373, Larchmont, N. Y.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas; beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 360 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

LAWRENCE PARK, Bronxville. — For one who would appreciate a real home in a convenient suburb; golf and tennis; terms reasonable. Telephone 575-W Bronxville.

"Colonial," 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—All-year home; beautiful surroundings; select. Phone 667.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

2 ROOMS, BATH & KITCHENETTE, $100. Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. Restaurant on premises; under ownership management. HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

113TH, 315 WEST.—$35 and $45 Georgette Court apartments; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

BROADWAY, s. e. cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV. HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS. APPLY ON PREMISES OR L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 138 BROADWAY.

327 CENTRAL PARK WEST, COR. 93D ST., ONE APARTMENT, CONSISTING OF 8 LARGE ROOMS; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; RENT, $1,200. SHARP & CO., BROADWAY AND 99TH ST.

Studios 2 West 16th St.
Rents, $22-$30.
See Resident Housekeeper or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., Farr. 9494. 1,133 B'way, at 26th.

$30—6 AND 7 ROOMS.
430 St. Nicholas Av., facing St. Nicholas Park; steam heat, hot water, modern plumbing, refrigerator, gas range; newly decorated; fine location.

128TH STREET, 246-248 WEST.
Desirable Elevator Apartments,
5 Rooms & Bath, $40.
7 Rooms & Bath, $60.
Convenient to Elevated and Subway.

30 WEST 58TH ST.,
Opposite Plaza Hotel.
Two modern apartments, consisting 2 rooms and bath and washroom; service included. Apply on premises or own broker.

1,665 Nelson Av.—One block from University Av.—5-6-room apartments, large, light, airy; new eight-family house; every improvement; rents $33 to $38.

Choice apartments, 4 rooms, modern improvements, refined neighborhood, two blocks west of Broadway. Address 68 Seaman Ave., near 207th.

Sublet high-class elevator, eight-room apartment, very light, at a substantial concession; located at 801 West 190th St. Inquire Clark, Phone Audubon 8148.

80th St., 153 West.—Seven light rooms, private hall and bath; electric lights, &c.; near "L" and subway; giving attractive terms to desirable tenants.

Sublet, four large rooms and bath; elevator; vacuum; immediate possession; $40. Apartment 31, 454 Fort Washington Av., corner 181st St.

59th St., 45 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; studio apartment, four rooms, bath, kitchen; splendid light. Janitor or owner, 28 West 96th. Riverside 9682.

A very attractive 10-room modern apartment, at 128 West 59th, facing Central Park. Apply to janitor, on premises.

Sublet high-class elevator, five-room apartment; very light; moderate rent. Apply Superintendent, 614 West 157th St.

**Studio apartment of 2 rooms for rent. Apply on premises, 4

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

70TH, 309 WEST.—First floor to rent; fine neighborhood; suitable doctor or dentist; close Subway, L; telephone. 8032 Columbus.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, bath adjoining; phone; private house; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath, or single; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; running water; phone.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Nicely furnished, immaculate room; running water; electricity; gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Warm, sunny, medium-sized room, near subway express.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Front room, completely furnished; board optional; telephone; adult family; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT; REASONABLE.

71ST, 220 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Medium sized, comfortable room, with alcove; moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, attractive back and front parlor; suitable for professional.

71ST, 241 WEST.—Large, front room; near bath; private residence; electricity; subway; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—CHEERFUL ROOM; LARGE CLOSETS; BREAKFAST.

72D, 22 WEST.—Elegant, spacious room, 2d floor; private bath; electric light, telephone; location unexcelled; quiet, refinement; references.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

72D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

72D, 269 WEST.—Second floor; spacious, sunny, single, en suite, medium room, next bath.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6936.

73D, 273 West.—Single, double; private house; steam heat; subway express; telephone.

73D, 258 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATHS; REFERENCES.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms, same floor bath; gentlemen; private house; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Beautifully furnished house for high-class gentlemen; improvements; board optional.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Very desirable, large front room; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 264 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

24 WEST 75TH.

Suite; physician; studio, or bachelors; references.

111 WEST 75TH.

Attractive large, private bath, electricity; references.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, en suite; electric lights; parquet floors; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, spotlessly clean rooms; electricity, phone; $4 upward.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private baths; library, piano, phone; Subway, L.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms, adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, 140 WEST.—Select private house; back parlor; 2 flights; others $2.50 up.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Rooms, southern exposure, attractive; telephone, elevator; reasonable. Apt. 10.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive small and large rooms; private baths; electricity; private residence.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

77TH, 103 WEST.—Connecting rooms, bath; refined surroundings; private family; references. Barry.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Room, bath, kitchenette; also single room; conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant rooms; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 202 WEST. — Light, homelike room, bath; private family; central location. Brush.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, all conveniences; light housekeeping if desired.

78TH, 211 WEST.—Large, attractive room; bath; also small room for gentleman; subway.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small furnished rooms, running water; gentlemen; telephone; references.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front back parlor; gentleman or business couple. Robertson. Schuyler 3184.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity, steam; subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small room, adjoining bath; near subway, "L."

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; one flight up; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath, kitchenette, electricity; up one flight; references.

80TH, 114 WEST. — Large parlor bedroom, suitable studio, office, or private use; reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One small room, every convenience; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated, Barney.

81ST, 251 Broadway, HOLTON.—Attractive room, facing; high-class elevator apartment.

81ST ST., 3 WEST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; steam; home comforts.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 130 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms, nicely furnished, heated; all conveniences; references.

82D, 140 WEST, (The Barrett.)—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

83D, 4 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room, bath connecting; electricity, telephone; private family.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive room, convenient to Subway; refined private apartment; $3.50. Orbis.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable, heated room, ground floor; near subway; references; telephone. Bartlett.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room; immaculate bath; elevator; breakfast optional. $6. Sharples.

85TH ST., 213 WEST.—Light, nicely furnished room; also suite; gentlemen. Willson.

86TH ST., 358 WEST.—Large room, private bath; exclusive; home surroundings.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; single or in suites; breakfast.

87TH, 307 WEST. — Gentlemen seeking refined, independent home; beautiful, large rooms; bath; electricity.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, bathroom; $8; private house.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Broccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable, large room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Medium sized room; newly renovated house; transportation facilities; references.

312 WEST 90TH.

Two attractive rooms, overlooking Riverside; suitable two gentlemen; each room electricity, well appointed house; breakfast. Riverside 3034.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 33 WEST.—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms, with baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, WEST, (Broadway, 2,465.)—Comfortably furnished parlor-bedroom; elevator; electricity; $6. Dow.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room, with dressing room; nicely furnished; reasonable.

92D, 44 WEST.—Newly opened private house; large finely furnished rooms; back parlor with Brahenette; absolute cleanliness; elevator; subway; electricity; phone; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

93D, 140 WEST.—Newly, handsomely furnished large rooms; refined Swiss family; best service; electricity, elevator; subway; $9-$12 weekly.

93D, 263 WEST.—Double room with private washroom, adjoining bath; southern exposure; every convenience. Phone 8061 Riverside.

93D, 255 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Desirable steam-heated rooms; private house; reasonable.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished medium and small rooms; bath, steam heat, private residence.

94TH ST., 250 WEST.—Unique opportunity to secure beautiful rooms or suite, newly furnished, in high-class elevator apartment. Apply Harrison.

94TH, 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Apartment 2N; pleasant, homelike rooms; high class.

94TH, 314 WEST.—Single and double room; all conveniences; home comforts. Apply Superintendent.

94TH, 34 WEST. — Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; new furniture; twin beds; modern conveniences; private house.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; bath convenient.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; conveniences; references.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Medium-sized room; refined surroundings; gentlemen. Inquire elevator.

95TH, 253 WEST.—Light, airy room with private bath; gentlemen; reference. Howard.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; elevator. Apt. 41.

95TH ST., 317 WEST.—Two newly furnished single rooms; reference required. Apt. 24.

96TH, 101 WEST.—Large heated, sunny front room; $4; homelike; subway, "L"; private family; gentlemen, business woman. Hegeman.

96TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive connecting parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; reasonable. Carey.

96TH ST., 9 WEST.

Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

96TH, (738 West End.)—Large corner room; electricity, telephone; subway express. Baron.

97TH, 141 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike single, double rooms; excellent table; phone; reasonable.

97TH, 149 WEST.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, dressing room; quiet house; phone.

97TH, 816 WEST, (Next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references; Apt. 1B.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; reasonable.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large room; near subway; exposure; all conveniences. Apt. 4D.

97TH, 123 WEST.—Large front room, two gentlemen; small room; private house.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen or couple tired of hotel life will find attractive rooms, ensuite or single, private bath, elegantly kept. Apt. 7.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; twin beds; reasonable; references. Apt. 2D.

98TH ST., (Broadway 2,612.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, telephone. Thompson.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

99TH, 245 WEST. (Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms, steam-heated, continuous hot water supply.

99TH, 88 WEST.—Nice room, southern exposure; running water; board optional.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private, American home; breakfast.

101ST, 230, (corner Broadway.)—Single front room; all conveniences; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room for gentleman; telephone.

102D, 311 WEST.—Delightfully located private home, modern in every particular; board optional; references.

102D, 202 WEST.—Outside room; gentleman; one block subway; references exchanged. Halsted.

103D, 239 WEST, (opposite Marseilles.)—Large, pleasant room; no other roomers. Nahm.

103D, (2,688 Broadway.)—Newly furnished room; steam heat, light, airy; reasonable. Clark.

103D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, large rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

103D, 2 WEST.—Large outside room, facing park; bath; telephone. Burpee.

104TH, 240, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortably furnished, large, sunny, steam heated room, lavatory, bath; facing Broadway; suitable refined bachelor. Apply elevator boy.

104TH, 219 WEST.—Parlor; piano, den, bedroom, dressing room; en suite; private entrance; magnificently furnished; near "L," Subway; references required. McAfee.

104TH 135 WEST. — Attractive southern rooms; electricity; board optional. River-side 2935. Morse.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; park view; private; first flight. Riverside 6989R.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Lady has exclusive apartment, wishes paying guest; references; Apt. 6S.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

106TH, 211 WEST. — Parlor and bedroom suite; piano; homelike; all conveniences. Miller.

107TH, 300 WEST.—High-class rooms; excellent location; telephone; near subway. Smith.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

109TH, 100 WEST.—Sitting and bed room, overlooking Park; lady or gentleman. Tucker.

111TH, 533 WEST, Apartment 6I.—Large, sunny front room, next to bath; immaculate; American family, two; references exchanged.

111TH ST., 247 WEST.—Cozy room, adjoining bath; small, congenial family; no other roomers; convenient all lines; gentleman; moderate. Modell.

111TH, 603 WEST.—Beautiful parlor bedroom; river view; elevator apartment. Brunswick.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Large, light, outside room, next to bath; elevator apartment; one block subway; $5.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny; elevator; quiet; reasonable. Morningside 1095. Fifth floor south.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; homelike; gentleman; $4. Enoch.

111TH, 521 WEST.—(Apt. 2.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, single, double; lavatory; conveniences; reasonable. Towner.

115TH ST., 422 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; two windows; suitable bachelor or couple; electricity, telephone; $5; breakfast optional. Hendry.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Exceedingly large, light, clean room; telephone; elevator; references. Mowbray.

116TH, (near Morningside Drive.)—Subway; exceptional front room; private; references. F. R., Times Harlem.

116TH, 420 WEST.

Morningside Heights suite of two large rooms and bath in apartment hotel; finely appointed dining room; all lines convenient.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Large attractive rooms, near subway, Columbia; references. Apt. 7E.

118TH, 401 WEST, (corner Morningside Heights, near Columbia.)—South room, with lavatory; magnificent view; all transits; $6.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Single, $3.50-$2.50; together, $5.50, board $5; optional. Gaylor.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Room to let, furnished, adjoining bath; reasonable. See Supt.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Two rooms, newly furnished; elevator, telephone, &c. Apt. 55.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Two large front rooms, beautifully furnished; kitchen privileges; $15.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny outside room, bath adjoining, $4. Apartment 2I.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Desirable rooms, $6 and $5.50; telephone, &c.

120TH, 428 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, suite, with kitchen; exclusive. Apt. 10?.

120TH, 231 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; bath; for couple.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure; references.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cozy, light room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $3.50. Overbury.

121ST, (110 Morningside Drive.)—Attractive room; immediate; conveniences; southern exposure; gentlemen; references. Apt. 5.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms, electricity, telephone, shower, single, en suite, $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D, 203 WEST.—Large room, suitable for one or two persons; telephone, piano; near subway, elevated, and bus lines; refinement; first class; references; one flight up.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

122D, 540 WEST.—Exquisite front outside room, elevator; private; $5. Apt. 2I.

122D, 504 WEST. — Attractive room, with breakfast, $5; strictly private. Apt. 44.

123D ST. (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite, overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 6S.

123D, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; steam, electricity; piano, phone; accommodate five. MacKenzie.

123D ST., 854 WEST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; private family. Tel. 8635 Morningside.

123D, 541 WEST.—Two square rooms; kitchen; phone; near Columbia, Riverside. Duncan.

123D, 525 WEST.—Large room, two windows, private family, $8; telephone. Hakes.

123D, 547 WEST.—Pleasant room for lady in quiet house; elevator. Apartment 25.

124TH, (3,117 Broadway.)—Small family will rent large room, handsomely furnished, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. 6806 Morningside.

125TH ST., (3,138 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished bedroom and living room, front; elevator apartment; private family; $8. Palmer.

126TH ST, 139 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, in quiet, respectable, private house.

129TH, 168 WEST, (B5.)—Lady to room with private family; telephone, elevator; references.

130TH ST., 248 WEST.—Warm comfortable rooms; gentlemen; $2.50, $4, $5; house attractive every way; refined family.

130TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, adjoining bath; apartment; gentleman; reasonable. Kehoe.

136TH, 530 WEST, Apartment 3A.—Beautiful front room; private family; elevator; all conveniences.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; beautifully furnished; bath adjoining; private residence. Phone 4914 Audubon.

141ST, 462 WEST.—Medium room; southern exposure; heat, electricity; bath same floor.

142D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished outside single or en suite rooms; references; high-class elevator. Apartment 1S.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apartment 63.)—Newly furnished outside rooms; high class; reference.

143D, 167 WEST.—Large, outside room; all improvements; suitable for two. Audubon 1586.

144TH, 500 WEST.—Sunny, outside rooms; elevator; private kitchen; reasonable. Apartment 42.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 4-B.

147TH ST., 612 WEST.—Two rooms, suitable refined couple or gentlemen; light housekeeping.

154TH, 524 WEST.—In private dwelling, large third floor front room; adjoining hall room if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

158TH, 508 WEST.—Newly furnished, suitable one, two; modern conveniences; references. Reis.

160ST ST., 554 WEST.—Board and room, $8; one or two men; large, well-furnished, sunny room, with private bath; private family; electric light; telephone.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; reasonable, subway entrance. Ellsworth, 8515 Audubon.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; roof garden; private showers, billiard room, library and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $5.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE room, elegant, private apartment; would share apt. Phone 5400 Morningside. Mason.

Attractively furnished room, with private family; moderate. Muller, 201 West 85th.

BEAUTIFUL room, $5; also small one, $2.50. 128 West 103d.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.) — Unusually large, well-furnished, well-ventilated room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; every convenience; very desirable; reasonable. Vosburgh. Telephone 5903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,915, (Apt. 2i.)—Large, sunny room, facing street, with private family; elevator.

BROADWAY, 3,675.—Neatly furnished room, modern apartment; breakfast optional. Apt. 20.

BROADWAY, 3,800, (153th.)—Attractive, sunny room, shower, elevator, subway. Apt. 5i.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 446.—Furnished room and parlor; facing Park; modern improvements; $17.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, occupying high-class apartment for term of years, would curtail expenses by renting large, outside room, adjoining bath, to a man of refinement; West 110th, near Amsterdam. American, T 60 Times.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 56, (FACING PARK.)—LARGE SUNNY DESIRABLE ROOM; PRIVATE FAMILY; $5. LE ROY.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson; Park. Apt. 21.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110, Apt. 32.—Attractive room, lady's apartment; use kitchen; $5.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; reasonable; gentlemen; references. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, sunny room in apartment; two windows overlooking Hudson; two minutes to 110th subway; $10 weekly; breakfast optional. A 14 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Opposite Grant's Tomb.)—Large, beautiful room; all modern improvements; adjoining bath; for gentleman; private family; rental moderate. 'Phone Morningside 4408, Apartment 62.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224.—Two bedrooms, living room, kitchen; private entrance; furnished, unfurnished; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Front room, facing drive; high-class apartment; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive, comfortable outside room; eastern exposure. Apartment 35.

ROOM, private bath, two young gentlemen. Apartment Five L, 540 Manhattan Av.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 115TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $3 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderate priced.

SUNNY ROOM; private family; Central Park; opportunity learn English. Phone 4164 Riverside, Apartment 64.

Want well-bred woman share comfortably furnished apartment; at home mornings and evenings; references. Danielson, 72 West 89th St.

WEST END AV., (near 79th St.)—Bright, sunny rooms, with running water; convenient subway station; meals optional; references given and required. A. B., 105 Times.

WEST END AV.—Couple offer front bedroom in second-floor apartment, with closet, lavatory, and use of bath; $6 per week. Apply G., 541 West End Av., corner 101st St.

WEST END AV., 712.—Comfortable room, hot, cold water adjoining; telephone; no other roomers; near 96th subway; $3.50. Call evenings, or phone Schuyler 7656. D. Lacy.

WEST END, 849, (102.)—Large, light, well furnished room, running water, telephone, electricity, pleasant surroundings, $5.50 up. Close.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th.)—Beautifully furnished, single, $3; married couples, $10-$12 weekly; all conveniences and improvements.

WEST END AV., 844, (Near 76th.)—Pension Luquelle; superior accommodations; suites, baths; double, single rooms; electricity; board optional.

611 WEST END AV.

Rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

Brooklyn.

To Let—Large, finely furnished room; hot and cold water; steam heat; open grate; adjoining bath; finest location on Brooklyn Heights; ten minutes Wall St. Tel. Main 3556.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.

Large bachelor room; newly decorated and furnished; for one or two; bath; $5; telephone; smaller room, $3. 192 State St.

MONTAGUE ST., 147, (HEIGHTS.)—Beautiful single, double rooms, private baths; also suites; convenient subway; gentlemen; telephone.

PIERREPONT ST., 44, (Brooklyn.)—Desirable suite, or single room; private bath. 6737 Main.

Queens.

310 Madison Av., Flushing.—20 minutes Penn. Station; large room, for two; also single room; southern exposure; steam heat, bath; near train and trolley.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

72d, near Central Park West.—Two beautiful rooms, bath; parquet floors, open fireplace, electricity; strictly private house; reasonable; gentlemen only; reference required. L 18 Times.

83D, 4 WEST.—3 beautiful rooms; connecting or single; all conveniences; private house; suitable for bachelors.

Studio or two unfurnished very light rooms with bath; telephone; separate entrance; price to $30; subway. S 157 Times.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED during afternoons only, well lighted room in apartment or house in which piano lessons may be given by lady music teacher; must be located between 56th and 62d Sts., Lexington and Fifth Avs.; references exchanged. S 174 Times.

CONVENIENT to Columbia University, furnished room with private bath; modern apartment preferred; gentleman; references. Name location and rates. Edwards, C 254 Times Downtown.

Woman teacher, Protestant, wants small room within five minutes' walk of Grand Central; private family preferred; steam heat; phone; references exchanged. S 162 Times.

BUSINESS woman desires comfortable room, closet; elevator or ground floor; 70th, 90th West; 60th, 72d west Lexington; breakfast; $4. Permanent. Times Harlem.

BUSINESS MAN of refinement, away from city half time, desires attractive room and bath by the month; state price. S 144 Times.

Business man, widower, desires nice room, home cultured appreciative family, 72d and 116th Sts., West; particulars. B 377 Times Downtown.

Refined couple wants two or three furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; references exchanged. S 97 Times.

Unfurnished.

Large, quiet room with good light and running water in either business building or dwelling; convenient to car to Columbus Circle; $15 to $30 month, according to location. Weber, 7 West 14th.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

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A business man desires only an experienced man as partner to continue very active and well-known 5th Av. business; preferably some one with acquaintance of real estate owners; equal investment of about $10,000; highest references required; money without ability not wanted. L 28 Times.

Gentlemen to aid me in manufacturing and obtaining contracts to build ammunition buildings with my newly invented concrete building blocks; no agents. Box 5 Times.

MACHINE SHOP FOR RENT,
with complete automobile repair tools and machinery in connection with automobile painting and body-building concern; space 25x75. For full particulars address Auto, 87 Times Downtown.

THEATRE.—Partner wanted to take charge of new theatre playing feature photo plays and road attractions; $2,500 required; owner has other interest; seating capacity 1,000. Address Joseph Eckl, Suite 508, Gaiety Theatre Bldg.

Do you need financial assistance and a competent man to put your finances on firm basis? Will deal only with going rated concerns; wide experience; all bank references; amounts available, $5,000 to $30,000. T 24 Times.

Experienced business man will invest $5,000 to $10,000 with active services in going wholesale or manufacturing business that bears fullest investigation; state full particulars in first letter; confidential. T 66 Times.

A gentleman wanted with $5,000 to $10,000 to take active interest in legitimate business which has a tremendous future; references exchanged; please investigate. A 24 Times Annex.

Machine shop, suitable for any kind of medium work; modern equipment; A1 condition; full line of small tools; owners taking up new business; good chance. Machinist, Z 350 Times Annex.

Monroe Pl., 11.—One and two room and bath apartments; $20, $28; Heights; excellent location; three minutes Brooklyn Bridge, five Borough Hall subway; vacuum cleaning; house telephones; exceptional service included.

Confectionery and ice cream parlor, 506 Bloomfield Av., Montclair, N. J. One of the most attractive stores of kind in State; in busiest part of city; most profitable season of year just ahead; selling on account of sickness. Sacrifice for cash; open Sundays.

$6,000 cash needed at once to expand fast-growing proposition; connection with automobile business, now showing good returns. Triflers do not answer. Room 502, 1,765 Broadway.

Patent for sale; overcoat and knickerbockers in one-piece garment; warm, either as coat or in combination; the new uniform for chauffeurs, sportsmen, soldiers. Write Box L 36 Times.

Must sacrifice on account of poor health, small woodworking mill doing prosperous business in fastest growing part Westchester County; splendid opportunity for man with several hundred dollars. Z 323 Times Annex.

Extraordinary desk room, 24th floor; abundant light, air, and view of city; $10 monthly; exceptional conveniences; telephone booths; conference room; new oak and mahogany furniture. Room 2,403, 110 West 40th.

Opportunity for active woman with moderate funds to become partner in stock and general brokerage business; money for use in development of SUPPLIES department. Reply D 230 Times Downtown.

Investment of $6,000 can be doubled in six months; controlling interest of successful manufacturing corporation in which investor can take active part given for same; best reference furnished. C 262 Times Downtown.

Have business which if properly attended to will earn big money; having other occupation myself need gentleman or lady as active partner with full time service and $500 in cash. C 280 Times Downtown.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential; principals only. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Ave., New York City.

For Sale.—Valuable automobile accessory patent; actually yielding yearly minimum royalty of $800; unlimited field; increase of royalties certain; will stand strict investigation. Z 327 Times.

I wish five young business men with $1,000 each to organize, control, and manage an industrial corporation; no indebtedness; first-class opportunity. Administrator, C 235 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer wants party invest $2,000 in stock to increase business; large profit assured; money secured, free and clear property. Address Knitting, C 217 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business requires honest partner; old established, mercantile rated; all responsibility on my shoulders; investment required. Z 342 Times Annex.

Party to associate with me and buy commercial business; profits large compared to investment; salary $50 weekly; $3,500 required. K 320 Times Downtown.

Practical efficiency in reorganization and system in factories and business; common sense and experience against theory. C 214 Times Downtown.

Old establishment offers partnership arrangement to party capable investing moderately, at outset, without risk; increase optional. P 15 Times Annex.

For Sale—Second mortgage, $10,500; follows savings bank first; building earns four times interest on first; liberal discount. L 34 Times.

Corporation organized manufacture ladies' blocked hats wishes partner, $3,000. A 30 Times Annex.

Engineer wishes partners with capital; important mining enterprise; investigation invited. Herschell Parker, Equitable Bldg.

Must dispose controlling interest in profitable business; $7,000 required; opportunity. C 263 Times Downtown.

Chemical expert will instruct, manufacture new products; imitate any preparation. M 231 Times Downtown.

Security salesman, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Z 355 Times Annex.

Sound proposition financed; will deal with principals only giving particulars. M 155 Times.

For Sale—Established millinery shop, best location; must leave city by 1st; quick sale; reasonable; no dealers. T 84 Times.

A party with $10,000 wanted, to take an interest in the manufacture of a new portable type writing machine. D. H., Times Harlem.

Have established business, financial line; want partner with $10,000 to increase; rare opportunity account war. A 19 Times.

Sound proposition financed; will deal with principals only giving particulars. M 155 Times.

Investment $5,000 secures interest high-class, profitable, exclusive business. Personal. T 67 Times.

Wanted, rated party indorse note, security paid bill lading. A 33 Times Annex.

Wanted, lady sell imported hand-embroidered needlework; good terms. A 33 Times Annex.

Have money and business experience for business that proves merit. T 69 Times.

Department Store Wanted.—City or vicinity; investment, $15,000-$20,000. S., 113 Times.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

MFRS. WITH SMALL
ADVERTISING ALLOWANCES

CAN, for $1.65 a day, reach an average of 10,000 people a day, wholesale and export buyers and actual consumers, with our NEW plan.

This is a substantial project —in which over a million dollars is NOW invested—backed by a Syndicate of Successful Bankers and Manufacturers.

Write today for full particulars.

References Dun or Bradstreet, or your own banker.

PIER REALTY & HOLDING CO.,

929 North Third St., Philadelphia.

Address Our New York Office, Suite 1001-04—286 Fifth Ave.

MERITORIOUS ENTERPRISES FINANCED.

We just completed the financing of a large industrial enterprise, furnishing the company with several hundred thousand dollars with which to conduct business. We are open to consider a new proposition, one based upon a good patent preferred. No attention will be paid unless a comprehensive outline of proposal is submitted in reply to this advertisement. We will deal with principals only; no brokers; we are brokers ourselves. We do not ask or require deposits or advance fees of any kind or character. Z 329 Times Annex.

COLLAPSIBLE BARREL.
Saving over one thousand per cent. in freight, cartage, handling, storage, etc. Set up by a child in a minute. Stronger and cheaper. Same material and appearance as ordinary barrels. Saves manufacturing process, but cheaper production cost; fully indorsed; rights for all countries. Ready for market; $15,000 secures half interest. Investigate. Room 1011, 1,478 Broadway, 42d St.

HOPING THIS WILL CATCH THE EYE OF some established business man, with possibilities ahead greater than he can handle, and which could be materialized by the aid of push, ingenuity, and the money which I could supply, (say $15,000 at first), I invite replies leading to investigation; nature of business must be stated or no attention paid. American, T 61 Times.

PARTNER WANTED ON LARGE DUCK FARM ALREADY ESTABLISHED ON ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN THE COUNTRY; UNQUESTIONABLE ATTRACTIVE TO THE RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS C. A. STOUFFER, BOX 224, HARRISBURG, PENN.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT IN LARGE SOUTHERN CITY; ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, 115 FEET BY 160 FEET; $200,000 BUSINESS NOW BEING DONE; GOOD MANY FIXTURES ON THE FLOOR; TO RENT ON COMMISSION BASIS OR STRAIGHT RENTAL. T 76 TIMES.

Dividend paying, banks, industrial stocks, bonds bought, sold on commission; commercial papers, collateral loans. Do you want ADDITIONAL CAPITAL, CREDIT, in established, profitable business? Consult Albert A. Miller & Co., 149 Broadway. Established 1903.

First-class broker or attorney, must be reputable firm, to act in securing capital for new enterprise backed by well-known showman, with world reputation, and having new attractive features assuring success; references given and required. A 10 Times Annex.

Successful Clothing Business for Sale.—One of the most favorably known and successful clothing businesses in Canada; men's and boy's clothes, gents' furnishings, hats and caps; the manager of this business seeks a man of ability and wealth to acquire with him this business as a going concern. T 92 Times.

WE FINANCE YOUR BUSINESS.
YOU SHIP THE MERCHANDISE
and we pay the bills immediately.
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
THE LIBERAL TRADING COMPANY.
H. KORNREICH,
51 CHAMBERS STREET.

CAPITAL WANTED
for good, substantial cash business. Highest references exchanged. T 42 Times.

A PARTY WITH EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS CAN BUY WONDERFUL PATENTED INVENTION; WILL SELL FIRST SIGHT TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, GARAGES; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. T 100 TIMES.

MANAGER FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY CLEANING PLANT. D 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Lithography.—For lithographic plant, consisting of No. 4 flatbed Hoe press, one 50-inch Oswego cutter, one hand press, 35x50 inches; stones, zinc plates, etc.; easy terms to a lithographer; payments to apply in exchange for work furnished. L 25 Times.

A NEW 800-ROOM HOTEL.
An unusual opportunity at low rental for a high-class hotel man; will require at least $100,000; only the best will be considered. Apply immediately to Feist & Feist, 138 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Party as partner to invest $15,000 in a manufacturing business that is doing more business than present plant can handle; established over two years; exceptional opportunity to investor; references exchanged. A 17 Times Annex.

A small corporation manufacturing a full line of pharmaceutical remedies desires capital for extension; assets, large profits; unlimited possibility and field for activity; good and honest men and methods. L 27 Times.

Partner with $10,000 wanted for large modern women's apparel store in city of 150,000; good chance for active man with ability. Address Z 305 Times Annex.

Excellent chance to buy advertising novelty business with large number of unfilled orders on hand, showing big profits. A 26 Times Annex.

Energetic, experienced salesman to sell dividend-paying stock of established, well-known corporation; liberal brokerage. T 101 Times.

A reliable partner wanted, about $5,000, by established manufactory, paying exceptional dividends; experience unnecessary. T 115 Times.

Stock Farm.—Party with $2,500 to invest, big money breeding high-class stock for foreign markets. Investigate this; I can show you something big. Stock, Z 346 Times Annex.

Well established ,Summer hotel in Maine, with exclusive patronage, wants manager of wide experience; party able to purchase interest preferred. A 7 Times.

Will purchase picric acid with prompt deliveries, time fuses, rifles, cartridges, shells of all sizes from manufacturer. Address T 7 Times.

$15,000 investment and the services of an experienced business man is offered in consideration of partnership in reliable business proposition. S 150 Times.

Established New York selling agency, office, and showroom on Fifth Av., open for lines of textile fabrics in novelties or piece goods. S 167 Times.

Motion picture theatre, 800 seats; Harlem; excellent proposition; lease to responsible party. Pitzer & Smith, 1,476 Broadway (424.)

Want to connect myself in going business, to be active; small investment; have experience; principals only. T 49 Times.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, wants active partner; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Z 341 Times Annex.

MILLINERY STORE FOR SALE; BEST LOCATION IN NEW ROCHELE

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

WOMAN, with baby, wishes situation, housekeeper; private preferred. McAvoy, 772 8th Av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, capable of taking entire charge, wants position; first class cook and waitress; city or county; several years' personal references. Competent, Times Harlem.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—French lady, middle aged, wants position; one, two in family. Cecile, care Mrs. Girard, 155 W. 33d.

YOUNG WIDOW, with thorough business training here and abroad, at present holding responsible position, wishes change of occupation; would prefer position in California or Alaska or other Western State; agreeable disposition; not afraid of work; many years' Al references from present concern. C 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, college bred, desires position; converse with or coach child in French or German; afternoons. S 106 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes to take in high-class family washing. Apply to H. Olson, 334 East 58th.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced double entry bookkeeper, having leisure time would accept a few hours' work daily. S 166 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 60th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

EXCELSIOR EMPLOYMENT GUILD, Select Agency, 321 Madison Av.; three departments; high-grade domestic, commercial, nurses. Murray Hill 3971.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; excellent cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 3165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 96th. 3359 Riverside.

COOKS, laundresses, $25-$30; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $20-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th.) Schuyler 9136.

COOKS, chambermaids, house workers, waiters. Campbell's Agency, 45 East 42d. Murray Hill 9329.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, switchboard operators furnished. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St.; 5,051 Cortlandt.

WHITE, Southern, colored; male, female. Noel Agency, 481 6th Av. 9244 Bryant.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—A.—WAISTS—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN WITH GOOD TASTE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN PRIVATE DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT CAN SECURE AN EXCELLENT POSITION AS DESIGNER IN FINE WHOLESALE HOUSE. HENRY COHEN & CO., 31 WEST 27TH ST.

ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, American, experienced, wide awake; none others need apply; full particulars, salary expected. M 235 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—Young lady as billing clerk; wholesale ribbon house; Underwood machine; must be accurate at figures and have unquestionable references. Address, giving full details, L 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Refined young woman to act as cashier and bookkeeper for high-class concern; must be bright, intelligent, with experience and some knowledge of stenography; salary $15; state religion, age, and qualifications. T 38 Times.

BOOK SALESWOMEN to solicit women; give experience; liberal commission. "Books," Times, Harlem.

COMPANION.—Refined, elderly lady wanted as companion to invalid; good home. Kindly reply, stating particulars. L 33 Times.

COOK.—American, English, or French cook; help in apartment, West End Av., Eighties; one going home stay furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 60th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOK.—First-class, best of reference; no agents. Call Flynn, 404 Columbus Av., city.

COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer to take full charge of office and handle correspondence; state salary and experience. T 85 Times.

CROCHETERS WHO CAN ORIGINATE DESIGNS, DO ALL KINDS OF CROCHETING, WRITE DIRECTIONS, &c., CALL MONDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK WITH OWN WORK. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 446 BROADWAY.

DESIGNER ON $18 SILK WAISTS.

PROMINENT PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURER DESIRES SERVICES FOR TWO WEEKS OF EXPERIENCED DESIGNER WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS ON SPRING STYLES; SALARY NO OBJECT TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY.

BOX A 18 TIMES.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and Stenographer.—Experienced in secretarial work; excellent opportunity; permanent; must be rapid; salary according to ability. Dictaphone Co., 83 Chambers St., Monday, 9 A. M.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, wide-awake American; start moderate salary; opportunity advancement; none others apply; particulars, salary expected. M 234 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
FIRST-CLASS
ALTERATION HANDS
ON
WOMEN'S GOWNS.
Only those accustomed to the finest work need apply.
16 WEST 38TH ST.,
4th Floor.

FRENCH NURSE for child of three years; good pronunciation; simple sewing; $30. Call Wednesday, X 48 West 59th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Woman to assist with general housework; family of four adults and two children; in suburbs; good home for intelligent, neat, and steady woman. Telephone Richmond Hill 1787-J, or write J. T., 815 Diamond Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; nursery governess, refined, capable to take charge of three small children and generally useful. Write to Sweet, 136 Bement Av., West New Brighton, S. I.

NURSE.—American or French children's nurse; must be refined and willing. T 28 Times.

SALESWOMEN with experience for gowns and suits; highest salaries paid; only experienced with selling ability need apply. Hagedorn's, Broadway and 31st.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERT AND FAMILIAR WITH WALL STREET REQUIREMENTS; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. H. G., 215 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; state age and salary expected; references required. T 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. French-English; state particulars, salary, nationality, religion, &c. Commission. S 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; neat, bright girl only need apply; good opportunity. J. E., 160 Times.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM'S STORES,
1 MAIN STREET,
BROOKLYN.

Require an
ASSISTANT
BUYER
for women's waists and separate skirts.

A full knowledge of buying resources and values is necessary.

Give full details in first letter of all previous assignments, present assignment, and salary expected.

All letters will be confidentially treated.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
required for
JEWELRY,
GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NOTIONS,
DRUGS,
PERFUMES,
TOYS,
and
TOILET ARTICLES,
by
GREENHUT-CO.
Apply at Employment Office, Main Bldg.

Teacher, French speaking, to instruct child two hours daily in exchange for home in private family; hours arranged for your convenience. S 146 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

TYPIST.—Experienced in advertising work; state full qualifications; position offers advancement to capable person. S 139 Times.

WAITRESS wanted to take charge of dining room in first-class boarding house; must understand her business and come well recommended. Write or call Colonial House, 152 South 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WE WILL give $25 a week to prepossessing woman with initiative who will demonstrate ability to do our work. Room 1,027, 220 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES,
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE,
OF
CLERICAL POSITION,
required by
GREENHUT CO.
Must bring Employment Certificate.
Apply at Employment Office, Main Bldg.

YOUNG WOMAN, college graduate, in publishing office; accuracy, clear handwriting necessary; give particulars, salary expected. T 11 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York.
FEMALE.
SECRETARY.—Must be first-class stenographer and bookkeeper; not afraid of late hours, and familiar with statistical work; $125 month.
TYPIST.—For downtown position; must be rapid; $10.
STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced in both branches and have good education; $90 month.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity; $12.
Call between 9 and 1.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU,
170 Broadway.
Stenographer, translate French, $20.
Stenographer, fire ins. experience, $15.
Bookkeeper, sales ledger experience, $12.
File clerk, college education, $15.
Telephone operator, Stock Exchange experience.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE.
50 Court St., Brooklyn.
Young woman, literary ability, editorial work; exceptional opportunity and salary. Switchboard operator, $12. Four stenographers, (2,) $12, (1,) $10, (1,) $8. Table hand, draperies, $12.

A. A. HOFMAYER'S, 10 East 45d St., 3d floor, (agency.)—Reliable cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, maids, butlers, couples. Telephone 8047 or 8048 Murray Hill.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8072 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 17th. Orchard 5607.

STENOGRAPHER.—Banking, $14; Brooklyn position, $10; law, $10. Deal Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES AT a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St., conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for secretarial, professional, and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meaghe, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY.
Designing, grading, cutting, fitting, thoroughly taught; largest practical school in America; individual instruction; NIGHT CLASSES. Lynch's Art School, 2,804 3d Av., 148th St., 307 Willis Av. Subway, L, 149th.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Hudson Term. Bldg., 30 Church.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing. Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—TECHNICAL COPY MAN. Three years chief copy and plan man on big technical and hardware papers; sound analyst, logical deducer; copy marshals facts in vigorous, interesting English written from buyers' viewpoint with snap of convincing argument and conscious authority; quick producer, hard worker; clean, open record; age 27; perfect health; wholesome personality; engineering education; 6 years' business experience as salesman, reporter, investigator, copy writer. P 28 Times Annex.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER." A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or several small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE SERVICE man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; am employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration; a practical, CAPABLE economist. L 17 Times.

A MAN OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, with thorough knowledge of real estate, manufacturing, and hotel business, desires position to manage manufacturing establishment, estate, hotel, or institution; exceptional references; fit as a buyer or credit man; moderate salary; undertakes making good. T 44 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office executive, desires position; thoroughly experienced corporation accountant and correspondent, capable of taking charge; working knowledge of French, German, and Spanish; 38 years of age, married; university graduate; salary secondary to opening offering some future. T 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT,
OFFICE MANAGER, CREDIT MAN.
Young man with executive ability, excellent education, long and thorough business training, desires position; salary, $50 per week. S 158 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, office manager; twenty years' experience; A1 references; bond; thoroughly competent accountant, possessing exceptional business qualifications and executive ability. S 120 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Installs systems; show your profits and expenses daily; business run like bank; leaks stopped immediately. Fleming, 50 East 42d St. Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, 10 years' experience, importing, manufacturing, corporation, cost, and institutional accounting; excellent references; permanent. T 86 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANTS.
A very neat appearing young man, 20, accountancy student, desires connection with an accountant firm. S 159 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, university graduate, highly experienced, particularly corporate accounts, desires employment evenings; excellent references. Efficient, B 334 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered, Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, experienced and favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory, including New England, would engage on general or class publication; opportunity main consideration; best references; correspondence confidential. Box T 46 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Do you need well-balanced advertising man who has snap and knows how? Eight years' varied training; unquestionable credentials; original, honestly productive ideas; college education. A 27 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Young married man, five years foreign newspaper field, wishes position; particularly seeks opening on technical publication; pleasing personality; best references. S 148 Times.

AMERICAN for many years connected with the passenger department and late manager and conductor of the West Indies cruises of one of the German lines, now outside because of the war, desires position where efficiency and initiative would count. Native, T 73 Times.

AMERICAN, married, 24, wants to connect with reliable furniture house; 7 years with one firm; thorough knowledge of business; at present with advertising concern. A 29 Times Annex.

AN OFFICE POSITION wanted by a man of initiative and energy; 26 years of age; has had five years' experience of thorough office work, together with traveling experience; a good correspondent, and has the ability to meet people properly; excellent references. Z 352 Times Annex.

ARTIST of Japan, water color, oil, bird, flower design, wants position. Kimoto, 102 West 123d St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (18,) honest, industrious, in large office; 2 years' practical experience; quick, accurate at figures; moderate salary. Schwartz, 401 East 77th St.

ASSISTANT, 23; experienced in secretarial duties, accounting, &c.; would travel. N 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
American, 31, broad experience in manufacturing and wholesale lines, competent to assume full charge, understands controlling accounts, financial statements, trial balances, payrolls, credits, collections and correspondence, modern methods, highest credentials from certified public accountants, desires permanent situation; salary $22 to $25; bond. Address "Reliable," 77 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (23;) thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, correspondent; knowledge of cost accounting, advertising, illustrating, confidential duties, &c.; unquestionable references. E. H. W., 400 46th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER; 12 years' experience, following and installing modern system; capable taking full charge books, correspondence, and office details; looking for position with promising future; salary moderate; best references; bond. B 643 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER.
Excellent education; broad business experience; capable of assuming full charge office; understands credits and collections; unquestionable references. S 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, and office manager; 15 years' varied experience; competent to take entire charge of any set of books; desire to change my position; salary $25. T. George, 1,982 Clinton Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, (29.)—Eleven years' experience; thoroughly skilled accountant filling executive position; references. Gilbert, 44 St. James Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER; expert; educated; many years' experience; excellent references; open and closed books; moderate salary. D. S., 598 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, (35,) 15 years' experience, possessing executive ability, desires connection where chances advancement are good; banking experience; salary reasonable; highest references. C 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, a-countant, thoroughly competent, executive, long, varied experience, seeking opportunity where he can prove his real worth; married. Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, Correspondent, Stenographer, 23, experienced, versatile; unquestionable references. C 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, (21,) student of accountancy, wishes position as bookkeeper's assistant; will start at nominal salary. T 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, thoroughly experienced, A1 references, wants permanent position with reliable firm. Albert, 268 Fifth Av., Astoria, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) double-entry; controlling accounts; 8 years' experience in large concern; full charge; best references. C 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, COST ACCOUNTANT; 11 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; CAN TAKE FULL CHARGE. B 355 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER. — Inexperienced; American; age, 21; asset, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; inability, no previous experience; salary, $10. C 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, beginner; high school education; salary $6. Bookkeeper, 311 East B'way.

BOOKKEEPER, 32, rapid and accurate; best references. Wagner, 417 47th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thoroughly competent, 6 years' experience, 2 years in accounting, desires position, reliable firm. S B 244 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Few hours daily; terms reasonable. S 173 Times.

BOY, colored, 18, wishes position, auto, machinist, learn trade, little experience. D., 240 W. 40th.

CAN YOU USE the services of a man who has had wide business experience, both as manufacturer and importer, who has also traveled a great deal? Have been forced out of business by present conditions. Have made money for others, why not you? T 33 Times.

CAPABLE MAN, AGE 36, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, BROAD EXPERIENCE, WOULD LIKE TO ASSIST MAN OF AFFAIRS AS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY OR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; SALARY $5,000; EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS. T 50 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, just from Pacific Coast, absatlier, reliable, efficient, unobtrusive, well educated, with large experience motor cars, desires position with refined people; references. Address F. D., 852 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, age 26, white; shop experience; own repairs; expert driver; best references; layoff or lay up car; wishes position city or country. Decie, 253 West 121st. Phone Morningside 3195.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, single, wishes position in private family; make own repairs; 14 years' personal references from last employer; wages moderate. J. K., 126 East 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR OR SALESMAN.
American, 24; seven years' experience on foreign and American cars; can furnish best references; former employers; neat, reliable, and expert driver. S 169 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—All I want is a foothold; conscientious, painstaking efforts will do the rest; best references; wages no object until worth is established. Skilas, 75 West 97th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, colored, 22, wishes position with private family; sober, industrious; drive any car; best references. T 4 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Competent mechanic, careful driver, shop and road experience, wishes position; highly recommended. Vigil, 417 East 119th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience in New York City driving; best of reference; private or commercial. O. D. T., 76 Edsall Av., care of Dermody.

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, good mechanic on any make cars; life experienced gardener; like to have charge gentleman's place; married, one child; strictly sober. T 45 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family, 4 years' city driving and 2 years' shop experience; can furnish good references. Chauffeur, 300 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, English, wishes position with private family; any car; 10 years' experience; age 28; references. Niven, 2,684 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, honest, sober, polite; good mechanic; careful driver; Al reference; good man for good family. Morningside 7770. Butler, 145 West 136th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; private; will guarantee all repairs, keep car in good condition; married; abstainer. Collier, 238 East 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Refined, educated man desires position as chauffeur; ten years' experience; highest references; low wages. T 17 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good driver and mechanic; do own repairs; long experience; good reference. Chauffeur, 229 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) wishes position private; careful driver; 9 years' experience; best references. Ackley, 417 West 121st.

CHAUFFEUR. — Young man, expert on Ford, wants positon as chauffeur; best reference; wages moderate. M 233 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; 10 years' experience, first-class reference and good driver; make own repairs; Swiss. T 105 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 32, expert driver, mechanic, 10 years' experience; best references; high-class cars only. Rossit, 448 West 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, wishes to drive car, experienced on Cadillac, Packard, and other makes; best reference. T 28 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, age 40, good mechanic, wants employment. William H. Bunn, 198 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful man. Japanese, mechanic, careful driver; attend furnace; reference. T 9 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, well recommended; neat appearance; good driver. P 198 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 9 years' experience, good references, good driver. S., 171 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes to drive, private or commercial; references. Riley, 530 W. 46th.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, 25, experienced in chemical and semi-chemical industries as chemist, superintendent; desire connection where character and proven executive ability are essential. T 23 Times.

CIGAR SALESMAN, manage small store, salary or commission; experienced; capable. M 237 Times Downtown.

CIVIL ENGINEER seeks position, business manager, contractor's assistant, Superintendent construction or sales. C 267 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, 18, stock clerk, order clerk, or in shipping department; moderate salary to start. T 31 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS.
Young man with four years' experience wishes to connect with progressive firm; advancement principal consideration. Box C 279 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position in responsible capacity with established firm. S 147 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, Columbia, 23, wants position where brains and ability count; willing to begin at bottom. T 65 Times.

COLORED GIRL wishes half time work; reference. F. Wells, 131 West 53d.

COOK.—Japanese, thoroughly experienced, first class, honest, sober, competent, desires position private family or take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; modest wages; excellent reference. T 78 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class cook, valet, or take charge bachelor's apartment; good English; references. Mujoki, 18 High St., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—Japanese wants position in private family, gentleman's place, cook, waiter; reference; moderate compensation. Mura, 58 Sand St., Brooklyn.

COOK, Japanese, excellent, seeks employment; intelligent, willing; references. Hond, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Japanese; first-class French cook; family, club. T. K., 184 High St., B'klyn.

CORRESPONDENT and mail order man seeks change; have experience, brains, character, splendid credentials; reasonable salary. Address T 114 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CORRESPONDENT.—Age 27; college training; has conducted correspondence seven years one concern; seeks position of importance. S 109 Times.

COUPLE.—Outside man and cook; man very handy, willing worker; care for horses, cows, &c.; best references. J. C., 154 East 45th St.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MAN.
Well-balanced credit and collection man; 8 years' experience representative concerns; unquestionable credentials; college education. A 28 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN, BOOKKEEPER.—Fourteen years' experience, wholesale and retail, at present employed, seeks position of responsibility; highest references. S 143 Times.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER.—Young man, qualified by years of experience with large corporations; unquestionable references. T 8 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical, technical graduate, 5 years' exceptional experience, expert layout, detailer, tracer, and letterer, now employed in auto factory, desires permanent position. D. M., 44 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, technical, strictly first-class mechanical and electrical; 8 years' experience; shop practice. C 224 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER and sales expert with "mission" experience on building materials open for position with manfr. expert. T 62 Times.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER; MANAGER, AND CONFIDENTIAL MAN WOULD LIKE TO CHANGE POSITION. B 367 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED SILK SALESMAN IS OPEN FOR A PROPOSITION; SOUTHERN TERRITORY PREFERRED; REFERENCES. Z 315 TIMES ANNEX.

GARDENER, married, no family, seeks position with private family; understands caring and feeding of livestock, also Incubators. D. D., 156 East 49th St.

HOTEL MEN
Are you looking for a manager? I have crew from my Summer hotel ready for work. Address Rowell's Inn, Simonsville, Vt.

I WANT A JOB.
Young man, 20, who is ambitious, energetic, and conscientious, will accept any kind of a job that offers a chance to learn, develop, and advance; a reference; moderate salary to start. George Greenberg, 1,943 Madison Av., New York City.

INVENTOR, war products, acknowledged by military experts, would like to hear from one interested. D. S., 689 Times.

JAPANESE young man, lately arrived, seeks position in family as houseman or useful man; wages reasonable. H. Mima, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

KITCHEN HELPER, &c.—Japanese, newly arrived, seeks position as kitchen helper or housekeeper. Hara, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

LIVE SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT.—Young man, age 24; capable stenographer and typist; sales experience; salary, $20 per week; five years with present employers; will call for interview by appointment. Address T 111 Times.

MAN, single, middle-aged, wishes position on private place; horse, cow, furnace; sober, reliable; good references. S 170 Times.

NURSE.—Young man wishes position as nurse; also take care of invalid. H. T., 182 Woodbine St., Brooklyn.

POSITION OF TRUST or responsibility wanted by young man; fifteen years' connection with large manufacturing corporation as accountant, office manager, and secretary; possesses thorough knowledge, technical and general and cost accounting, credits, collections, and office detail; not afraid of work; salary reasonable; best references. Address Box Z 333 Times Annex.

PRINTING.
Thoroughly experienced inside man and salesman, now employed, desiring a change, seeks connection with reliable downtown firm; has large following. Salesman, C 280 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young man, 24, wishes position private secretary; experienced stenographer, typist, and correspondent; excellent penman; expert bookkeeper and accountant; moderate salary. T 77 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, correspondent; age 24; four years' experience; rapid, accurate stenographer; willing to travel. T 106 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, past year in Europe; also experienced in selling, correspondence, typing, and correspondence; executive position or one leading thereto; college graduate; age 32; possibility for advancement more important than immediate salary. Address Reliable, S 164 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER and agent, 15 years' thorough experience, a high-class, capable, conscientious man, desires to take charge of property for estate or private owner; references and bond furnished. Kehoe, 51 East 129th.

SALES PROMOTION WORK
OR IN EXECUTIVE CAPACITY.
Fifteen years' active business experience (up on my toes all the time) might well fit me to develop a department or phase of your business that would render my services very valuable.
Has that experience which comes from large volume purchasing, advertising, and sales promotion; understand system and efficiency work; possess executive ability, initiative, and ideas; keenly alive and ambitious; highly recommended. Address Aston, 1,044 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.
CAN YOU USE
a business getter of brains and initiative? I am a salesman who can procure preference for your goods; a good correspondent and a business man of broad experience. I am 31, well educated, and of fine appearance and address; have been 16 years with two good houses; now employed, but seek a broader field; write and have me call. Capable. T 32 Times.

SALESMAN.—A PRODUCER
with successful selling record can sell merchandise or specialties; an heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Sales Producer, B 368 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (39;) speaks and writes Spanish, English, Italian, French; typewriter; several years in Spain, Brazil, and Argentina; good business connections; best references; would travel all South America or Europe for American firm, any line, or would accept position in New York exporting house. C 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A producer, (31,) nine years' successful selling record, good address and appearance, at present employed, desires to connect with high-grade staple handled through jobbing and wholesale trade; Baltimore, Washington, and vicinity; commission. Z 316 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 31, highest qualifications, references, road experience, can prove salesmanship, recently closed $10,000 merchandise contract, desires permanent connections local territory. C 248 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 31, successful selling record, good address, at present connected, desires high-grade specialty line for Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; only reputable firms considered. Z 317 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER.—Clean-cut, progressive Christian, (37,) well versed modern methods; 20 years' business experience; open, present engagement high-class house only. S 145 Times.

SALESMAN selling manufacturers' costumes, waists, cloaks, suits, millinery, fine silks, chiffons, nettings, laces; commission, with drawing. S 170 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Capable man, formerly general manager large corporation; can handle sales force; have number of good salesmen in view; want an opportunity to show ability; excellent references. T 117 Times.

SALESMAN. — Managerial ability; flowers, feathers, millinery ornaments; wish connection reliable house, or trimmed hats; reasonable compensation. S 116 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (23;) experienced salesman gents' furnishings; can handle any stock; references. C 265 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER.—Can show you why I can handle any mechanical line; expert steam, air, gas; I can fill that sales position that troubles you. T 72 Times.

SALESMAN wants line lace, silk waists; commission basis; city, vicinity. S 171 Times.

SALESMAN. — Experienced; 29 years old; clean, aggressive; furnish best of references. C 233 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-TREASURER OR PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Young man, 30, wide awake, ambitious, capable; nine years' executive experience with prominent New York concern in corporation administration, accounting, and finance, wants position similar nature, or as private secretary to official large corporation, offering opportunity, future; references highest grade. T 21 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, (30,) desires position, with busy executive; excellent references. J. Burkhardt, 220 Pearsall Av., Jersey City.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SECRETARY, 24; thoroughly experienced; excellent knowledge of accounting; highest credentials. N 122 Times.

SECRETARY.—Refined, congenial young student would accompany gentleman as companion. C 229 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Man 12 years shipping clerk one of largest firms in city desires similar position with concern requiring services of honest, energetic worker; salary not less than $20. Address T 108 Times.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, 35, thoroughly experienced; desires to connect with good house where conscientious work and ability are appreciated. Address H. L., 203 Centre St., New York.

SPANISH COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT seeks connection where conscientious work is required. C 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; TAKE RAPID DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; GOOD WORKER; EXPERIENCED; $10. HARRY LARSEN, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced electrical, mechanical, construction work; thorough in office routine; temperate; excellent references. C 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience, legal and commercial; good opening; nominal salary. 4779J Audubon. R. E., 67 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with selling ambition; experienced, capable; hustler; office and outside. C 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, high school graduate, recommended, desires position. T 43 Times.

STEWARD and SUPERINTENDENT of club; married; no children; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; town or country. Box 20, 1,055 3d Av.

STOCK SALESMAN,
having successful selling record, would handle entire stock issue of manufacturing concern; the proposition must be meritorious. S 163 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping, wants position in brokerage house; prefer inside work to selling. A 16 Times Annex.

STUDENT, young man, wishes employment evenings after 5 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M. C 211 Times Downtown.

STUDENT, 20; part time work in chemical plant or laboratory. 2,336 Aqueduct Av., Bronx.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF SPECIALTIES.
Salesman, highest qualifications and character, thoroughly familiar with English trade, about to take up permanent residence in England, open to represent you. M 176 Times.

TYPIST, excellent; thorough office work; 5 years' experience; best references. Appel, 506 Ovington Av., Brooklyn.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE.
Refined and cultured individual, twenty-three years of age, man of perfect habits and in excellent health, desires position where education and ability will be appreciated; five years' mercantile training; knows the French languages fluently, also German; will go abroad or anywhere; preferably to France; American-born citizen; will sacrifice present good, well-paying position; character will bear rigid investigation; references of the highest calibre; reply should state nature of work and approximate compensation therefor. Z 361 Times Annex.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 1912, age 26, technical training, fluent German, at present employed, desires any position with chance of advancement. Address A. T., 852 Columbus Av.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, (Cornell 1915,) desires connection with manufacturing or mercantile firm offering opportunities for a future. T 109 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Young man wants position gentleman's private place; understands horses, autos, furnace; useful in house or caretaker. T 80 Times.

VALET and companion for bachelor or lone man; best references; temperate, reliable, confidential, genial. Z 324 Times Annex.

VALET-NURSE, massage, hydrotherapy, chiropody, clothing. Fitzpatrick, 245 West 34th.

WAITER, BUTLER, or VALET.—Young man, colored, wishes position as waiter, butler, or valet; experienced. C. Barnet, 141 West 98th St., care of Henderson. Telephone 6907 Riverside.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, 24, newspaper and business experience, desires responsible connection; correspondent, sales letter and copy writer; recently assistant to sales manager. C 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—EMPLOYERS ARE JUSTLY SKEPTICAL. Too often have they been fooled by men who shrink at the first taste of hard work. I have one big asset—my desire to make good. Backed by a good education, five years' business experience, and ability to "plug," I will fit your position and warrant your approval; salary secondary to possibilities. T 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, good personality, intelligent, alert, conscientious, 3 years' prominent wholesale jewelry house, stock and house salesman, highest references past employer, bond, seeks position offering opportunity; salary $10. Ambitious, 264 Times.

YOUNG MAN, single, Swiss, well educated, good character, energetic and conscientious, will accept any kind of job; speaks four languages; good references. S 156 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, well educated, desires connection with firm offering advancement; experienced office details and salesmanship. S 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, desires connection with advertising or mercantile concern; chance for advancement. T 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, have had 12 years' experience in office work, understand same thoroughly, open for position where honesty and integrity are required. T 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) 1 year college, 2 years' experience, desires position with advancement in office or stock. C 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) with five years' experience in engraving, printing, and paper, also capable layout man, wants position; A1 references. T 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, three years general electrical shop and outside experience, desires connection with large house. "Worker." T 37 Times.

YOUNG MAN, executive experience, assistant factory superintendent, charge of costs; 23, college education; accurate, intelligent worker. C 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with reliable firm in accounting department, with chance for advancement; excellent references. Z 326 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN would like to use five spare hours daily; knowledge bookkeeping and claim work; references. T 82 Times.

YOUNG INTERPRETER of continental languages wishes to travel with respectible people. A. Deutsch, 145 East 58th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, experienced representative in the silk trade, wishes a position. A 20 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 31; college education; eight years' business experience. S 175 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.
THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY desires salesmen to call on their customers; must be of good appearance and have experience in selling gas appliances or specialties; permanent position for men who make good; references required; commission basis. Call Monday, between 9 and 12 A. M., at 175 East 114th St., second floor. Ask for Mr. Rowe.

ABLE first-class bond and stock salesman wanted on commission proposition, backed by well-known showman, and will sell itself if you

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THE U.S. NOTE TO ENGLAND

An Analysis of Some of the Issues Raised---The Contraband List Is a Question That Is Left Open and Must Be Settled

By Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard.

JUST as the people of London have got into the habit of treating Zeppelins as a kind of unseen "free movie," so the people of America have ceased to be alarmed by the buzz and whir of diplomatic notes. So far as the disturbance of our trade by Great Britain is concerned, the State Department has been lying in the trenches for several months; the world has had only hints of the big supply of literary munitions which it was accumulating, ready for a general attack all along the front when the right time came. Last Monday morning the newspapers revealed the long expected bombardment of diplomatic shot and shell, which is designed to sweep away the barbed entanglements of the logic of the British Foreign Office and to clear the ground for a triumphant storming of the British international law defenses, which have so long restricted American trade and aggravated the American Government.

If the metaphors are mixed, Secretary Lansing's dispatch is not. In form and substance it shows a grasp and completeness of treatment which are in contrast with some earlier dispatches. The department has acquired a dispatch habit. England, France, Germany, and Japan have felt the weight of our arguments; only Italy and Russia among the big belligerents have found nothing in the American Post Office for them. The first of this international world series of documents was the announcement by Great Britain, Aug. 4, 1914, that certain articles would be treated and captured as contraband. Then began a series of captures and detentions of American merchantmen by British cruisers. It was Dec. 26, 1914, before Secretary Bryan had trained his seventy-five centimeter gun on the Court of St. James's, and protested against the infractions of our neutral rights.

Some of the grievances were remedied, but in March, 1915, both the British and the Germans declared substantially that the trade with neutrals with either of those belligerents would be stopped by the other. More notes and protests followed. Then on May 7, 1915, the Lusitania was sunk by the Germans, and from that time until recently there has seemed to be a better market for the diplomatic publications of the United States in Germany than in England. Having secured a partial and still indefinite withdrawal of some of the German methods, the State Department has at last revived the unsettled controversies with Great Britain; and the result is the note dated Oct. 21, 1915, which was made public on Nov. 7.



Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart.

In style and method, this most recent dispatch differs considerably from the Bryan dispatch of last December. It is more carefully arranged, contains more references to cases and precedents, and much enlarges the field of its complaints. There are passages in both notes which suggest that the functionaries whose names are signed have made a diligent study of the style of one of the most accomplished literary men of our country, namely, Woodrow Wilson. Whatever differences of method there may be between the two successive Secretaries, they agree in the use of strong, vigorous phrases in certain parts of their writing, which suggests a common source. The country naturally believes that those passages sprang not only from the decision but the pen of the head of the Administration.

The Germans have complained that while the State Department has been very sharp in following up their delinquencies, it has not found time to deal with similar difficulties with Great Britain. The dispatch of Oct. 21 described itself as a formal reply to British "notes of Jan. 7, Feb. 10, June 22, July 23, July 31, (2,) Aug. 13, and to a note verbale of the British Embassy of Aug. 6"; it is therefore safe to say that this is not exactly a frenzied and impulsive appeal, based upon imperfect information. The State Department is nothing if it is not deliberate; and deliberation has made it possible to bring together a formidable array of principles, precedents, and cases.

The official reason for delay is that the United States had hoped that his Majesty's Government would be a good boy and would keep his written promises to reduce the delays and inconveniences in the treatment of American ships and cargoes. Naturally, in the ten months since the first dispatch on this general subject, there has been time for a lot of new cases to accumulate. From that point of view the note would have been stronger if the department had waited six weeks or six months longer. Still it would be most unfair to twit the department with delay if, now that the dispatch has appeared, it covered in a vigorous and statesmanlike manner all the solvable difficulties relating to our neutral trade.

Notwithstanding the rapid transit of intelligence, of diplomatic information and of the orders of shipowners, the note calls attention to an exasperating delay in handling American vessels, and other vessels with American cargoes on board, which have been overhauled by British cruisers. In the old days of sailing ships it was not easy nor common for the captor to bring his captures into port himself. He put a prize crew on, with orders to take the vessel to a specified court where a prize court could sit upon the capture. The capturing ship had every interest in saving the capture because otherwise there would be no prize on it; and the destruction of a prize on the grounds that it could not be brought into court was rare. Most of the captures of American ships and cargoes by the British have been near a

British port, particularly that vast mart of world traffic, Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands. Whoever heard of Kirkwall before? Why Kirkwall? Because the English have virtually barred the Strait of Dover and compelled shipping bound for North Sea ports to go around the North of Scotland, and there has pocketed American and other vessels. The tables show a great number of vessels which were thus obliged to lie up from a day to a week, or in some cases several months. This is vexatious; and the United States is quite right in the contention that it is also illegal and unfriendly to compel vessels to interrupt their voyages and to submit to inquisitorial searches of their cargo. The grievance is a real one and is aggravated by the fact that it is a return in another form to practices of which the United States complained nearly a year ago, and which the British Government promised to discontinue.

Between the lines can be read the conviction of the British Government that the shippers are trying in every way to avoid difficulty by concealment of the nature and destination of the cargo. A hundred years ago Stephens, in his famous book "War in Disguise—Frauds of the Neutral Flags," insisted that the Yankee shipowners had no right to complain of illegal capture, because so many of them were trying to protect themselves by subterfuges. The British now, as then, insist on a more rigorous search, and have even enlisted science in their service by taking X-rays of packages expected to hold concealed metals. The insistence of the United States on an examination of cargoes at sea only, though based on precedent and though the only way to avoid hardship, is likely to be offset by British argument, counterprotest, and eventual refusal to give the rightful relief.

In the protest of last December stress was laid on the practice of carrying vessels into port and holding them for indefinite periods; and the British reply was that it was necessary to submit them to the action of prize courts. Those tribunals exist to furnish the opportunity for a judicial examination into the facts and at the same time to avoid the technicalities and delays of ordinary courts. Their purpose was to secure justice and to expedite the business. It appears from this last dispatch that the British prize courts are both slow and technical. None but an expert in the law of capture and prize could check up the argument of Secretary Lansing; he is trying to break up a system of compelling the ship to furnish incriminating evidence against herself. When the papers of the Springbok were laid hold of by the Navy Department in 1862 they included letter mail which the Navy Department relied upon for evidence to justify the capture. The British Government remonstrated, and Secretary Seward induced President Lincoln to overrule Secretary Welles. That precedent, which came about at the desire of Great Britain, is a good one to urge against the present practices of the British.

No part of the dispatch will provoke more British comment than the flat-footed assertion that the British prize courts are not judicial tribunals, making decisions solely on the general principles of international law, but a branch of the British military system; yet no part of the dispatch is sounder or more needed. The United States of America had experience of the impartiality of British prize courts a century ago, when, in 1805, the British Judges began to reverse their own previous decisions because their Government had changed its policy with regard to neutral trade. International law had not changed, the conditions had not changed, but something new had to be contrived to make it unpleasant for Napoleon.

That was a long time ago, but the nature of prize courts has not altered. It is impossible for such a court to make a decision which is opposed in principle to a formal proclamation or order of the other branches of the Government. In the great prize cases of the civil war our own courts followed, almost without deviation, what they understood to be the naval policy of the Administration. In the Stephen Hart, Burnside, and other cases the courts upheld a "Doctrine of Continuous Voyages" quite unlike that maintained by our Government at an earlier period, which the State Department accepts today, though it cuts into our commerce with neutrals. What the State Department now vigorously and rightly protests against is not the extra-mary sea law, but the attempt to make a new rule by British Orders in Council and then refer us to the prize courts, which are bound to back up those rules, however harmful to neutrals.

Another part of the dispatch deals with the stoppage of cargoes, bound from the neutral United States to neutral Holland and the Scandinavian countries, such cargoes not being made up of munitions of war or other genuine contraband. This interference was hardly made in the worst days of the British Orders in Council and French Decrees, in the period just before the War of 1812. The British Government thus constitutes itself the distributer of American trade, deciding for us what foreign countries have enough oil or cotton or manufactures. The British trade experts watch the barometer of international commerce in every European neutral country; and when the trade rises above what the English think normal they take it upon themselves to cut off a part. For a time they insisted that they had a right to stop cargoes on the ground that the neutral countries to which they were directed had laid an embargo on the export of such commodities to belligerent enemies of Great Britain. When such embargoes were made the British Government stopped the trade on the ground that they have no confidence that the embargoes would be conscientiously maintained. To admit such a claim is to give over the control of our trade to the judgment, not of the shippers or the consignees or the Government of the United States or the Governments of other neutrals, but to the British Ministry for the time being.

As Secretary Lansing forcibly shows, this policy amounts to a blockade of neutral ports, which is contrary to all principles of international law and common sense. In many ways the Scandinavian countries and Holland are now treated by Great Britain as though they were at war. On the other side there are some curious twists by which British shipments are made to such neutral powers, running the risk of their being re-exported to Germany, while similar American exports are stopped.

The dispatch clearly and definitely commits the United States to the conviction that the interference with American trade which the British have sometimes called a blockade, is not a real blockade, even against the German coast, and is therefore in no way binding upon the United States. The dispatch is on that point perfectly clear; this country will henceforth protest every case of capture under the so-called blockade.

The logical foundation for that policy is that the United States as a neutral recognizes war where there is war and not where it does not exist. We have never denied the right to post a fleet off the German coast and to capture vessels attempting to enter or leave the German ports, whether those vessels be German or neutral. We have not recognized the right of the British to post ships in the Strait of Dover and the passages north of Scotland and assert that they are thereby blockading the German coast. Those water passages are avenues to other countries besides Germany. There is no more right to block them to our shipping than there would be to put a fleet ten miles off of New York Harbor, call it a blockade of the German coast, and capture American vessels cleared for Germany. No matter what the pressure upon the British nation they must confine their hostilities to the hostile and not extend them to the neutral. Otherwise any two powers that chose to go to war could compel all the rest of the world to suspend their commerce while these two chose to remain at war.

On the other hand, the British have a right to seize cargoes of contraband wherever found on the high seas, whether bound to a belligerent port or bound to a neutral port whence they are likely to reach the belligerents. The United States Government claimed that right during our civil war and has never had the least disposition to deny it in the present world-wide war. Why should this right of capture be legal anywhere on the high seas, while captures for the reason of blockade are good only when a vessel is bound for a particular stretch of coast? Capture for contraband is a part of the general military operations; it is akin to destroying the ships of an enemy, and the offense which justifies capture occurs wherever the vessel is. Blockade applies only to a localized warfare. Ships that have notice that a particular port or coast is blockaded, clear for it at their peril; but they are not liable to capture if bound to unblockaded ports. The British are trying to avoid the restrictions of blockade by declining (for reasons best known to their naval authorities) to place a fleet off the German coast; and at the same time they are claiming the fullest privileges of blockade, and going far beyond them, by undertaking to limit and control the commerce of the world that is bound into the North Sea.

The question is often asked why the British, since they have the physical power, should not stop a commerce, some of which is certain to leak through to the Germans. The answer is very simple: the United States and other neutral powers have a right of navigation on the high seas which does not spring from the consent of belligerent powers, but from the inherent right of all maritime nations to make use of the sea as a common possession. The principles for which the State Department is striving are complicated and to some degree technical; but they represent the gain for neutral trade in an experience of centuries. The normal rule is that if country A is at war with country B, neither has a right to cut off the other's trade with country C; though both may continue neutral unless under contraband or blockade. Otherwise naval operations must be directed, not against the neutral nor his vessels and cargoes, but against the enemy. In the nature of things the British success in rooting out German commerce is a loss and detriment to the United States; but of that we have no right to complain; that is a military measure. Against any attempt to root out our commerce, except as the indirect effect of genuine military measures aimed at Britain's enemies, we have a right to complain. The Administration represents the trend of the nation in the positive and firm stand that it has taken.

Up to this point the dispatch covers the ground in a wholesome and manly fashion. Its chief and crying defect is that upon the great question of what shall be contraband goods, Secretary Lansing has no more to say than: "There is no intention in this discussion to commit the Government of the United States to a policy of waiving of any objections which it may entertain as to the propriety and right of the British to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included. The United States Government reserves the right to make this matter the subject of a communication to his Majesty's Government at a later day." This seems a weak expansion of Secretary Bryan's remark nearly a year ago that he would not "at this time" go into the question of the British list of contraband. By a vicious application of contraband American ships are being held up almost every day and sent into British ports, obliged to discharge and forfeit part or the whole of their cargo, even to forfeit the vessel, because they are carrying American products which have nothing to do with war, and are as innocent as babies' milk.

In this particular the English have sinned against right. They began on Aug. 5, 1914, by issuing a list which did not very seriously differ from that drawn up under British influence by the Conference of London in 1909. On Aug. 22 they decided that they had "decided to adopt generally the rules of the declaration in question." Five weeks later they added copper, lead, glycerine, iron ore, rubber, and hides to the contraband list. Then they added mineral oils, and recently have gone to the extent of announcing that cotton was contraband.

Some of these additions are not only a great deviation from the Declaration of London; they are an affront to common intelligence. The whole principle of contraband is that it shall be confined to things especially suited for military purposes. Copper, which was not contraband formerly, has become so important in the manufacture of shot and shell that it may fairly be added. Oil is necessary as a fuel for military vehicles; rubber is important for the tires of the same vehicles. All these articles might perhaps be agreed to now by some future conference at The Hague. To add cotton, however, is to include in war materials such things as children's stockings, pillow cases, and outing trousers. Upon what principle should it be made contraband?

Of course, cotton can be transformed into guncotton, and thus become a military explosive; but the amount of the world's cotton crop that would under any conceivable circumstance be used for explosives is probably not 1 per cent. The reason for making cotton contraband is that it would furnish raw material for German cotton mills, and some of that material might go for uniforms of troops as well as for petticoats. On this point the Government has taken some ineffective action.

This is not the first time that the State Department has been brought face to face with the question of the list of contraband and shied away from it. There has not been a week for thirteen months when that question has not been raised by angry and depleted shippers. The time to protest against the list was when the thing was first done, and not a year later. Secretary Lansing justly speaks of "this task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless confidence of belligerents." The place where championing is most needed is in regard to the list of contraband; and since, so far, nothing has been done on that subject, the power that seems most to need championship is the United States of America.

All the arguments of the note upon the indirect effect of captures and restrictions, apply with double force to the contraband question. Nobody knows how many more ships would have carried oil to the Scandinavian ports if the British had not interfered with that trade; still less does anybody know how many cargoes of cotton would now be on the sea but for the announcement of the British Government that it will capture cotton bound to Germany or to a neutral country whence it may possibly reach Germany. Nobody knows how many cargoes of meats have not been shipped because of the unreasonable, vexatious and destructive captures of meat cargoes bound to Holland. It is too late to reverse or even seriously to question most of the changes in the list made by Great Britain a year ago. The time to attack that question was when it arose; but it is not too late to confront and overthrow this new doctrine that foodstuffs, cotton, anything that a civilized nation uses on a large scale, may indirectly benefit the army and therefore is to be classed contraband. If the State Department has views on these subjects the world will be glad to hear them.

What will be the reception of this last note in England may be guessed from the similar experience with Germany. The British Foreign Office will disagree as to the facts, will appeal to precedents, will yield on small points; and, if the Administration is firm and judicious, will probably at last concede the main demands. The critical question of the list of contraband has not been laid before the British Government and if it is raised is only too likely to be shoved along to the end of the war.

With regard to American neutral trade, there is no difference of principle between the central powers and the Allies, except that the Allies (which practically means Great Britain in this respect) have control of the sea, and therefore the physical capacity to make captures. If Germany had control of the sea, her policy would probably be at least as drastic. Still, Great Britain has been able and willing to do American trade greater harm than the Germans could do.

On the other hand, German naval officers, under instructions which came from higher sources, have not scrupled to take the lives of noncombatant Americans. Willie has knocked down little children and trampled on them. Willie has never said that he was sorry; Willie isn't sorry; but Willie says he will be a good boy now. Georgie has only taken the lunch and the pocket handkerchiefs away from little children. It is time for Georgie to be sorry, too. At least, if he refuses to say that he is sorry, he must say that he will be a good boy now. What is the penalty in either case? There are reasons why we cannot put either Willie or Georgie into the lockup; but we still have a monopoly of our own cellar door.

To put it more directly, is anything that either Germany or England has gained or can gain by ignoring our neutral rights worth so much that they can afford to create another set of "Alabama claims" to fester in the mind of the American people? Whatever the former military weakness of the United States, it has a greater potentiality of power and influence in the world than any nation except Russia. It is a costly business to alienate the friendship of the United States.

Sir Gilbert Parker Flays English Extravagance

Not Yet Learned the Lesson, He Says, on the Matter of Economy---Waste in the Homes of Working People as Well as the Rich Is Appalling

By Arrangement with "New Day."

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By Sir Gilbert Parker

IF this war does not bring about a better adjustment of life in the English Nation it will not deserve to live as an independent unit. In such case a period of tribulation, under the heel of a despot, might do it a world of good.

By nature I am an optimist. That does not mean a belief that all will come right in this war, no matter what the daily situation, because as a people we have had great luck in the past. I am not that kind of optimist. Optimism is only warranted where all has been done that can be done to secure an end. It is a good thing to hope for the best, to keep a smiling face turned to tremendous difficulties; but this must be associated with indefatigable purpose, energy, organizing power, and a deep and devoted enthusiasm. I have stated in a war book of mine, called "The World in the Crucible," that when this war is over England will be, and this empire will be, wholly changed, and that, in the same sense, things will never be again as they have been. But coincident with this statement was a setting forth of what our enormous problems will be and how they will tax every individual in the nation to his and her utmost, but adding that if the individual sees the end and does his duty the nation will not fail.

When the war broke out, England was not in a healthy state, socially or politically. A few men saw the external and the internal troubles ahead and tried to warn their fellow-citizens; but the warning as to the European menace on the one hand, and as to duty in regard to domestic and social evils and the necessity for better organization of the national life on the other, together with a greater sense of personal responsibility, went unheeded, or largely so. We were as little fitted to enter upon a great war in August, 1914, save for our splendidly organized navy and our perfectly organized small expeditionary army, as any nation has ever been. We were not prepared for the terrific responsibilities of a great land war, to be fought in the Persian Gulf, the Dardanelles, Egypt, Serbia, Belgium, France, and West and East Africa and South Africa, yet the people generally had a blind faith that somehow all would come right, as when, in the South African war, fighting against two small States, we "muddled through."

A year of war has produced good, if not adequate, results. There has been a growing sense of what all this hideous world business means. It has come home to vast numbers that, though our island may not be occupied by enemy troops, we can still be defeated, impoverished, broken. A very large proportion of the people understand the magnitude of our task; the hundreds of thousands of dead and wounded, the mutilated and the crippled, the blind and the maimed, have taught a great lesson. On the whole nearly all of us know at last that our liberties and our lives are at stake. The Zeppelins over our homes and the warships bombarding our coast have startled us into understanding; but we have not learned either all the truth or all of our duty yet. One big lesson, which is for now and for after the war, has been imperfectly learned. As a nation we are living on credit; that is to say, there would be miserable poverty in this country today were it not for the money being spent for war purposes; the hundreds of millions which must be wiped out, in part now through exhausting taxation, borne without a murmur—in the future through still heavier taxation. Yet it must be remembered that it is the credit of the country, drawn upon for unproductive purposes, which is supplying us indirectly and directly with the money to meet the present demands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the need of the army and navy.

On this matter of economy we have not yet really begun to learn our lesson. The proportion by which individuals generally have cut down their expenses is not large yet. You will be told, however, that there are not so many people in the restaurants or in the theatres. That is true; but there have been withdrawn from our theatres and our restaurants an immense foreign population, particularly the population of the United States. The theatres and music halls of the more popular class have been full until very lately; and the restaurants of the more popular class have been extensively frequented. Going to a restaurant, you would hear music and you would see dancing and all the popinjay business of a numbing luxury, going on as it went on before the war. I say deliberately, from close observation, that most of the economy pursued during the past year has been the result of necessity and not of deliberate will, and therein lies the deep danger for this land. The wife of a friend of mine who holds a high position in the public life of this country was at a popular Northern watering place six weeks ago. She is a woman not given to exaggeration, of quiet, observant habits, and great tolerance of mind. She said that in the big hotel filled with people where she was staying the display of diamonds and expensive gowns, with bottles of champagne at dinner every night, made her ashamed of her fellow-countrymen.



Sir Gilbert Parker.

This luxury means that there are people making much money out of the war, even with the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on their profits. They are making more than they made before the war, and they and their women folk forget the horrors of Flanders and the slaughter of the Dardanelles in the self-indulgence of the table and the theatre. We all should be Puritans in this time of crisis in our fate as a people, and we should not be ashamed to own the name and to practice Puritan habits. Cheerfulness, friendliness, sympathy—God knows we need them, need them badly, and God knows we should practice them freely, hopefully, constantly; but that can still go with a decent and grave understanding of the crisis that is on us, with a conservation of energy and resources, with frugality, and the pleasures that do not depend on purely material things. We can for the nation's sake, and we should for our own, cut down to the lowest limits these material pleasures. If we do, we shall gain in self-respect, in a better habit of mind and body. We shall see more clearly the happiness in doing the things that matter, and the demoralization that comes from self-indulgence and show and social display. If we do not, then the reconstruction period—an iron age it must be—will find us confounded, abashed, and helpless; we shall not have trained ourselves for that exacting time when the whole national life must be reorganized.

I will freely admit that many people are sanely and wisely economizing, and calmly and carefully organizing their lives to the changed conditions. There is a quiet in the land which no one alive has ever known or seen before. That is largely due to imposed restrictions of Government as to the lighting of London. People go out less at night. The theatres are now less frequented; the restaurants do their greatest business at lunch time. It is enforced economy and self-denial. We need the willing sacrifice, the spiritual determination to strip our lives of luxury, to subsist on the minimum, to forget ourselves in the duty of thinking and enduring for a cause.

It is incumbent on all in this country to ask themselves what they can do without; and whenever they can do without they should do without. Of course, it is impossible to say to the man who has a large house or an estate, "You must now change the plane on which you live and descend to a lower plane. Instead of the house with forty rooms, you must have a house with ten rooms." If he owns the house with forty rooms, he can only cut down expenses to a certain point, no matter how hard he tries; otherwise, the house is not cared for, necessary work which keeps it in condition is not done, and he does not maintain his position decently. He cannot leave his house because he cannot sell. If every able-bodied man with a big house and estate were to say: "I am going to a lower level and to live on a much smaller scale," values would extensively disappear, and credit, which is only money invisible, would decline.

I do know people living in large houses who have closed one-half their premises, but they can close no more, since the house requires a certain number of servants simply to keep it clean and for the ordinary household work. These people are mostly living in a very simple way—two courses at a meal, no wine, no spirits, game abolished, no kickshaws, and, so far as they themselves are concerned, no waste in regard to food, and rigidness of diet preserved. They cannot, however, control waste below stairs in the same way, and there are scores of thousands of servants who have no idea either of the necessity for preventing waste or any desire, if there is the necessity, to prevent it. A boy in my household broke four tumblers in one day, and a tradesman who saw him break two challenged him about it. His reply was: "Oh, they've plenty of money!" His view was that because his master could replace the tumblers, there was no need for care. I trust that wherever he is now he has a better mind. He is not with me.

Great numbers of people are economizing without system. A friend of mine at the time of the Baring crash years ago, when asked if it had hit him hard, said: "Oh, yes, I've got to economize. I'm doing it. I've given up hansoms; I drive my wife's brougham."

There is a good deal of economy of that kind at the present time. I know people who take penny buses, but do not deny themselves the theatre, which costs them ten-and-sixpence a ticket. Go into Bond Street, or let your wife go and report on what she sees at the fashionable shops. She will tell you that hats costing £30 are exhibited for sale, and they are bought, too, at the present time! Expensive furs are being bought, but as an affectation of economy buyers take the tube! A man I know discharged a servant to cut down expenses, but he smokes two cigars at a shilling each every day. Our economy lacks proportion, understanding, and the real touch. When need grips us a little we shall begin to study a real economy. Self-indulgence should be entirely eschewed when the very existence of the State depends upon the conservation of such wealth as there is. To give more to the country and to those who suffer for what they have given to the country is an imperative duty. There has as yet been no *extensive* heroism of self-denial in the land, though a large number of people with wisdom and conscience have shown a true understanding of duty. In the history of many a country women have sold their jewels in order to provide the sinews of war, and great ladies have lived on the food of simple laborers and dressed accordingly. We have not come to that yet. It is, however, in the horizon. And even that heroism is as nought beside the heroism needed to offer a life for your country and to save those who do not fight.

It is not enough for the man who is in what is called the higher position of life to retrench and economize. As I have said, he cannot at a moment's notice get out of a big house into a little one. To lose money by heroic effort to reduce expenses, to alter the whole level of his life, is no economy. To cut down expenditure, however, on his own particular level, to sacrifice the savings for the good of the nation's cause, is just as heroic as for the workman who has always earned and lived on the scale of £3 a week to pay a little more taxation as his contribution to a nation's needs. As the Prime Minister has said, every man, no matter what his position, should contribute his full share. There are homes, of course, where little retrenchment is possible; where, with the increased cost of living, economy cannot be employed; yet wages in most of the working trades

are double what they were before the war began, and the price of living has not doubled.

No man, high or low, should find himself better off because of this war. As for waste, the waste in the homes of our working people is appalling. It is largely not the fault of the people themselves. In our fanatical individualism we have never organized our social life properly; the poor have never been taught how to cook, to make clothes, to conserve their humble resources, to make the best use of what they have. Providence and thrift have not been widely encamped in the homes of the workers. The moral responsibility for this state of things comes in part from duty undone on the higher levels; for people there have been taught and do know, or should know, by instinct and intelligence what was needed; but they have not concerned themselves with a true, a humane and essential social reform, or else have done so without proper organization. If we had ever organized scientifically in our public departments and social life, we should not now have the scandalous waste going on in the military life of the country. Probably as much is wasted in our military camps, at the front and at home, as would represent 25 per cent. of what is used. But no more of that here.

This brings me to the point that after this war this question of prevention of waste and economy of resources for making use of everything material, the development of the science of utilizing by-products, will have to take place. The reason the Germans have borne the enormous pressure of this war fairly easily, though shut off from many sources of imports, is the scientific way in which their social life is organized. Waste in Germany, except among the higher classes, during the last quarter of a century has been reduced to a minimum. In provincial France, ever since the war of 1870, thrift, economy, the determination not to permit waste, have been universal, and nowhere so extensively as in the kitchen.

Our Education Department has done something in this direction, but it has been on a small scale and it has not been a deep-going business of conviction, a national thing in the true sense. How to run a household, an organization, a shop, an office, with the least waste possible and with perfect economy as to energy, time, &c., is a delicate but it is a paying business. The time is coming when necessity will compel the commercial world to overhaul its system. The loss of men, in itself, will be one of the factors. Now in new countries like the United States, Canada, or Australia, men do not go to their offices at 10:30 o'clock and leave at 4:30. Only the aristocracy do that, and the aristocracy in those countries is, or was when I frequented them at all, the bank clerk; he was regarded as the one leisured member of the community. Men go to their offices in those new countries at 8 o'clock or from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning. The shop shutters are down at 7 o'clock, Winter and Summer. Men in all trades and professions have a very short time for luncheon. They work late. They work, in other words, till the evening. They are not compelled to do so; no law requires it; it is a free-will offering; it is business. The clerk finds that he cannot get through his work with all he has to do in a thriving business if he saunters in at 10:30 o'clock and saunters out at 4:30 o'clock.

I do not wish to say, and I could not say, that the people on the lower levels in our mercantile world do not work sufficient hours; they do, some of them, particularly in the shops and in certain offices, work much too hard. It is the people a little higher up who are the the cause of waste and of England's bad reputation for production. This much must be said for the industrialists and the labor class, that they do get up early and that they do work their honest eight hours a day, or at any rate their eight hours a day. There is a vast population, out of the factories and in the commercial and mercantile world and public employ, who could, by two hours' work more a day, add immensely to the nation's wealth and serve the cause of economy and set free the labor of others.

In the field where I have worked for sixteen years, that is, the House of Commons, there is a great room for reorganization. I have always been shocked at the enormous waste of time spent in causing some momentary delay in the passage of a bill or in the general business of the House. While I am a strong friend of debate, and of long debate rather than short debate, on things that matter, that is, on things of policy and conscience, on amendments of importance to a bill, &c., I am strongly opposed to the miserable waste of time, of mental energy, of intelligent capacity, both in the chamber and in committees. I think the business of Parliament could be much better organized if both parties would contend tooth and nail on all matters of principle, but would not degrade Parliament, as it is often degraded, by childish and, to my mind, somewhat contemptible warfare on petty points which are only brought forward to give the enemy his daily stumble over an obstruction, while the enemy takes his revenge by forcing through measures of vast importance with the closure at the gallop. He feels justified in doing so in the face of the obstruction, the futile devices, which have prevented him from doing the ordinary business of the House.

We have had a vast deal of intellectual dissoluteness and mental dissipation in the law making and public life of this country. It has been too much of a game, and a futile game at that. We should pull ourselves together and "sober down." God knows we shall need to do so! I could enlarge my arguments in a dozen other and greater fields, where discipline, organization, and economy are necessary, where the frugal and cheerful spirit will find happiness in making the material his servant, having emancipated itself from its tyranny; but I may not do it here and now.

A Second Review of the Case of Edith Cavell

Former Assistant Attorney General of the U. S. Says That the Further Light Shed on It by Brand Whitlock Does Not Change His Conclusions

By James M. Beck

A READER of my article on "The Case of Edith Cavell" has written to ask whether I have "read Brand Whitlock's version of the Cavell case which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today," (Nov. 3.) My correspondent somewhat vehemently and, I think, prematurely, suggests that this statement so far affects the statements and conclusions of my article that I should "make a public statement" admitting that I was misinformed.

In reply to this and other critics—few in number, but very vehement in expression—I would reply that this press bureau statement, given out by the Department of State, does not require me to subtract the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t" from anything that I said in that article. When Brand Whitlock disclaims over his own signature what he has said over his own signature in his formal report to Ambassador Page, it will then be time to consider whether the world has needlessly condemned the secret trial and execution of Edith Cavell.

The press bureau statement in question says that the Department of State has received "*a long report*, (from Mr. Brand Whitlock,) reviewing in detail the steps taken by him and the members of his legation staff in connection with the execution by the German military authorities of Miss Edith Cavell and acquitting high German officials of bad faith in relation to her case."

It will be noted that this statement does not quote a single line from this "long report" of Brand Whitlock. With the evident purpose of marking a disagreeable incident as closed, it simply pretends to acquit—not by any quotation from the report—certain unnamed "high German officials" of discourtesy in the matter.

Why is not the "long report" on a matter in which the whole civilized world is interested made public? If any injustice has been done to German officials—high or low—common justice requires that the refutation should be made on the same direct authority as the original charge of discourtesy. If "high" officials are blameless, and subordinate officials are blameworthy, why should we not have the names of the offenders?

Every statement of fact in my article was based upon the formal report of our Minister in Belgium and his assistants to the British Government. The supplemental and unpublished report to Washington, of which the Department of State gives a summary without a single quoted sentence, does not specifically impeach any fact set forth in Mr. Brand Whitlock's report to the British Government Is it credible that Brand Whitlock gave one version of the tragic affair to Great Britain—for whom he was acting—and another to Washington? The press bureau statement makes Mr. Whitlock say—without quoting him—that "the Legation officially received no pledge or promise that it would be kept informed of the disposition of the case."

The play is obviously upon the word "officially" and the meaning is shown by the following sentence that "there was no *conversation of a diplomatic character*, the only remarks on the subject passing between an employe of the legation and a subordinate German official."

In a technical diplomatic sense this may be true, for our legation in Belgium has in a sense no official status with the German Government. Mr. Whitlock is accredited to the King of the Belgians, whose seat of government is, let us hope and pray only temporarily, at Havre, but this is obviously merely an official quibble and its only justification lies in the fact that it is intended to save Mr. Whitlock's unofficial status with the German military authorities in Brussels for the very laudable purpose of rendering further assistance to the unhappy people of that country.

Unquestionably the informal "conversations," which proceeded between the German military authorities in Brussels and the American Legation, were in part between subordinates, each acting for their respective principals, but Mr. Whitlock does not suggest and could not suggest that, when his Secretary, Mr. Gibson, and his legal counsel, M. Deleval, endeavored to arrange with the German military authorities for an opportunity to intervene in Miss Cavell's case in her behalf, these actions were unauthorized on either side. Otherwise Mr. Brand Whitlock would contradict his own report to Great Britain through Ambassador Page when he said:

> I know that you will understand without my telling you that we exhausted every possible effort to prevent the infliction of the death penalty, and our failure has been felt by us a very severe blow. I am advised, however, that no step was neglected which could have had any effect. *From the date we first learned of Miss Cavell's imprisonment we made frequent inquiries of the German authorities and reminded them of their promise that we should be fully informed as to developments. They were under no misapprehension as to our interest in the matter.*

Nor can it be said that these communications were wanting in some "official" character, although they may not have reached the dignity of so-called diplomatic "conversations," for Mr. Whitlock, in his letter to the Baron von der Lancken, the German Civil Governor of Belgium, stated that Miss Cavell was "a British subject, *and consequently under the protection of my embassy*"; and he was, therefore, acting in her behalf not as an irresponsible intervenor but with an official status recognized by international law.

The statement of the State Department further attributes to Mr. Whitlock—again without venturing to quote his words—a denial that the German authorities showed Mr. Whitlock any discourtesy "with the exception of the plea for mercy which Mr. Whitlock himself addressed to the German Military Governor."

The exception is so large that it destroys the value of the pretended disclaimer. In other words, our Minister, even as paraphrased by the press bureau statement, does intimate that in the matter of his plea for mercy, based upon the inestimable services of our country to Germany in Belgium and other countries with which Germany is at war, did show discourtesy to him, and this was the principal point of my article.

That the refusal of our Government's request that a little time be granted before this noble woman was executed was not the only discourtesy is shown by the facts which Mr. Whitlock reported to Ambassador Page, *not one of which has he withdrawn in his report to Washington.*

Thus he says that when he learned of Miss Cavell's arrest he wrote, on Aug. 31, to Baron von der Lancken, and asked whether it was true that she was under arrest. He never received any reply until he wrote a second time on Sept. 10. Remembering that the matter was one of life and death, and therefore of extreme urgency, was this courtesy or discourtesy?

In his second letter of Sept. 10 our Minister asked the German Civil Governor for an opportunity "*to take up the defense of Miss Cavell with the least possible delay.*"

This request was met with a refusal and the statement that the German military authorities had assigned her counsel of their own selection. Was this courtesy or discourtesy?

Mr. Whitlock tells us, as already quoted, that from the time he heard of Miss Cavell's arrest "we made frequent inquiries of the German authorities, *and reminded them of their promise* that we should be fully informed as to developments."

Obviously he could not remind them of such a promise, if they had not made him such a promise, and yet the press bureau statement of the State Department, purporting to give in a few sentences a paraphrase of Mr. Whitlock's "long report," pretends to suggest, on the authority of Mr. Whitlock, *that no such promise had been made.*

Remembering Mr. Whitlock's positive statement that the German military authorities "were under no misapprehension as to our interest in the matter" and that they knew that our Minister desired to arrange for Miss Cavell's defense and that he relied upon their repeated promises to keep him advised as to developments, the trial and sentence were, nevertheless, so secret that our legation only heard of it less than twelve hours before her execution, *and then only from unofficial sources.* Was this courtesy or discourtesy?

All that the State Department's attempt to smooth over a disagreeable incident amounts to is that, according to its paraphrase of Mr. Whitlock's report, "certain high German officials" were not guilty of any discourtesy. Assuming that the unnamed "high German officials" were not responsible for the deception practiced upon our legation, the implication still remains that other German officials who acted in this matter were thus guilty.

It seems useless to multiply words in refuting this attempt to gloss over a deliberate affront to our country in a matter of life and death. In Brussels, as in Washington, a "semi-official" press bureau statement is issued stat-

ing that Mr. Whitlock would deny that any promise or assurance had been given to him to keep him advised as to the Cavell case. Neither Baron von der Lancken, Baron von Bissing nor Herr Conrad ventures to say over his signature or on his personal authority that no such assurance was given. Upon the other hand, no responsible official of the State Department ventures to say over his signature or on his authority that no such assurance was given or that our Minister has said so.

As for our Minister, he has said in the most formal and deliberate way that "we reminded them, (the German authorities,) of *their promise* that we should be fully informed as to developments. *They were under no misapprehension as to our interest in the matter.*" Could words be plainer?

This whole tragedy was not a mere accident or a sporadic incident in one of the blackest chapters of history. Miss Cavell was not secretly tried and as secretly executed without full appreciation of what was done. A reign of terror—similar to that which prevailed in Paris in 1793—exists in Belgium. As early as Feb. 17, 1915, M. Léon Théodor, the head of the Brussels bar, presented in its name to the German authorities a formal protest against these drumhead courts-martial. He was subsequently arrested, condemned to imprisonment and then deported to a prison in Germany for venturing to defend an oppressed civilian population from a system of espionage, drumhead courts-martial, and secret executions, which in their malignity should excite the professional jealousy of Danton, Marat and Robespierre. I ask the American public and especially the Bench and Bar of the United States to consider the noble, dignified and forceful protest of the entire Bar of Brussels against the excesses of military despotism.

It reads, with some condensation, as follows:

To His Excellency Baron von Bissing, German Governor General in Belgium:
Brussels, Feb. 17, 1915.

Excellency:

The treaty of The Hague bears two august signatures: that of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and that of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. It regulates between belligerents the relation of the occupying Government to the country occupied. It is the law of the contracting parties; it is our safeguard. Has this treaty been respected?

Many protests have been addressed to me in my capacity of President of the Order of Advocates by my countrymen, complaining of grave abuses, particularly in repressive matters. • • •

Looking at things as a whole, without passion and without prejudice, a jurist cannot but recognize *that everything about the German judiciary organization in Belgium is contrary to the principles of law.*

The first principle of all, the most essential, without which one can conceive neither the legitimacy nor even the possibility of a judiciary power, *is that of publicity;* that is to say, the placing before the public everything of a nature to enlighten it on the institution of the established power, the laws under which it operates, its competency, the precepts which it applies and the measures which should guarantee their efficacy.

Before commanding citizens, the commanding power must at first reveal its existence; before imposing obligations, it must define the same; before prescribing a punishment for a punishable act, it must make known judicially the act that it punishes and the penalty that it sanctions. Common sense demands this; this is in accordance with common law; this is exacted by the Belgian Constitution, which binds the occupying Government in the same way as the National Government. • • •

Contrary to these imperative requirements, the Belgian public was not advised by any publication of the establishment of German military courts on our soil. • • •

Is it true that next to this court "legally constituted" there exist others, represented by one Magistrate, removable and temporary, sovereign judge of the fact, of the procedure, of the violation and of the penalty, possessing at the same time legislative, executive, and judiciary power, and qualified to pronounce the gravest penalties?

Is it true that between these two tribunals there exists no line of demarkation; that for the same act the accused may have to answer before each one, and that thus the guarantee offered by the establishment of a court legally constituted is only a vain show?

Of all this the public knows nothing. The lawyer himself, called by his mission to enlighten the public, cannot say anything definite. Questioned regarding the possible consequences of an act or a fact, from the German repressive point of view, he will find neither in the laws, nor in the works of lawyers, nor in his mind, the elements of a precise answer.

The necessity of a publication, legally promulgated, becomes very much greater, when it is a question of breaches of law and penalties. It is a principle admitted and proclaimed by all jurists of all countries.

Mr. Edward Loning, Professor of Public Law in the University of Strassburg, has, in a study which appeared in the Revue du Droit, affirmed that, except in very exceptional cases, no one during the occupation of Alsace by German troops-in the war of 1870 and before the annexation was made to suffer a penalty without being legally warned of the penalty and the infraction.

How many violations, nevertheless, now exist, brought to the knowledge of the Belgian public by posters only, without their being specified or definitely described as to any of their elements!

How many acts are punished, regarding the unlawful character of which the public was ignorant!

How many times has the penalty been pronounced in this brief formula: "The guilty ones will be punished" or "I will punish!"

This absence of certainty is not only the negation of all the principles of law; it weighs on the mind and on the conscience; it bewilders one, it seems to be a permanent menace for all, and the danger is all the more real, because these courts permit neither public nor defensive procedure, nor do they permit the accused to receive any communication regarding his case, nor is any right of defense assured him.

This is arbitrary injustice; the Judge left to himself, that is, to his impressions, his prejudices, and his surroundings. This is abandoning the accused in his distress, to grapple alone with his all-powerful adversary.

This justice uncontrolled, and consequently without guarantee, constitutes for us the most dangerous and oppressive of illegalities. *We cannot conceive justice as a judicial or moral possibility without free defense.*

Free defense, that is, light thrown on all the elements of the suit; public sentiment being heard in the bosom of the judgment hall, the right to say everything in the most respectful manner, and also the courage to dare everything, these must be put at the service of the unfortunate one, of justice and law.

It is one of the greatest conquests of our history. It is the keystone of our individual liberty.

What are your sources of information?

Besides the judges, the men of the Secret Service and the denouncers, (in French, "indicateurs.")

The Secret Service men in civilian clothes, not bearing any insignia, mixing with the crowds in the street, in the cafés, on the platforms of street cars, listen to the conversations carried on around them, ready to grasp any secret, on the watch not only for acts but for intentions.

These denouncers of our nation are ever multiplying. *What confidence can be placed in their declarations, inspired by hate, spite, or low cupidity?* Such assistants can bring to the cause of justice no useful collaboration.

If we add to this total absence of control and of defense, these preventive arrests, the long detentions, the searches in the private domiciles, *we will have an almost complete idea of the moral tortures to which our aspirations, our convictions, and our liberties are subjected at the present time.* • • •

Will it be said that we are living under martial law; that we are submitting to the hard necessities of war; that all should give way before the superior interests of your armies?

I can understand martial law for armies in the field. It is the immediate reply to an aggression against the troops, repression without words, the summary justice of the commander of the army responsible for his soldiers.

But our armies are far away; we are no longer in the zone of military operations. Nothing here menaces your troops, the inhabitants are calm.

The people have taken up work again. You have bidden them do it. Each one devotes himself, Magistrates, Judges, officials of the provinces and cities, the clergy, all are at their post, united in one outburst of national interest and brotherhood.

However, this calm does not mean that they have forgotten.

The Belgian people lived happily in their corner of the earth, confident in their dream of independence. They saw this dream dispelled, they saw their country ruined and devastated, its ancient hospitable soil has been sown with thousands of tombs where our own sleep; the war has made tears flow which no hand can dry. *No, the murdered soul of Belgium will never forget.*

But this nation has a profound respect for its duty. It will always respect it.

Has not the hour come to consider as closed the period of invasion and to substitute for the measures of exception the rules of occupation as defined by international law and the treaty of The Hague, which sets a limit to the occupying power and imposes obligations on the country occupied?

Has not the hour arrived to restore the Court House to the judiciary corps? The military occupation of the Court House is a violation of the treaty of The Hague.

Among the moral forces does one exist that is superior to justice? Justice dominates them all. *As ancient as humanity itself, eternal as the need of man and nations to be and to feel protected, it is the basis of all civilization.* The arts and sciences are its tributaries. Religious creeds live and prosper in its shadow. Is it not a religion in itself?

Belgium raised a magnificent temple to Justice in its capital.

This temple, which is our pride, has been converted into barracks for the German soldiers. A small part of it, becoming smaller every day, is reserved for the courts. The Magistrates and lawyers have access to it by a small private staircase.

Sad as are the conditions under which they are called to administer justice, the Judges have decided, nevertheless, to sit. The Bar has co-operated with them. Accustomed to live in an atmosphere of deference and of dignity, they do not recognize themselves in this sort of guardroom, and, in fact, justice surrounded with so little respect, is it still justice?

To this noble appeal for justice, founded upon immutable principles of eternal right, the only direct answer was to continue the military inquisition in all its brutality. When the United States attempted to enforce in the Cavell case these basic rights of civilization and obtain for Edith Cavell an opportunity to defend herself, our country is met with the same discourtesy, contemptuous disregard of ordinary fair dealing, and to this may be added, black ingratitude.

The Bar of Brussels did not, however, stop with this noble but ineffectual protest against such injustice. A month later the same brave jurist, M. Léon Théodor, appeared in Brussels before the so-called "German Court of Justice" and, in behalf of the entire Magistracy of Belgium, addressed to the Prussian Military Judges the following poignantly pathetic but nobly dignified address, which met with a like reception as the preceding communication; and, as stated, the brave efforts of M. Théodor to secure for his countrymen a measure of justice subsequently resulted in his arrest and deportation to a Prussian prison, where he now remains, if indeed he be now living.

The address reads as follows:

I present myself at the Bar, escorted by the Counsel of the Order, surrounded by the sympathy and the confidence of all my colleagues of Brussels, and I might add of all the Bars of the country. The Bars of Liége, Ghent, Charleroi, Mons, Louvain, Antwerp have sent to that of Brussels the expression of their professional solidarity and have declared that they adhere to the resolutions taken by the Counsel of the Order of Brussels. • • •

We are not annexed. We are not conquered. We are not even vanquished. Our army is fighting. Our colors float alongside of those of France, England, and Russia. The country subsists. She is simply unfortunate. More than ever, then, we now owe ourselves to her body and soul. To defend her rights is also to fight for her.

We are living hours now as tragic as any country has ever known. All is destruction and ruin around us. Everywhere we see mourning. Our army has lost half of its effective force. Its percentage in dead and wounded will never be attained by any of the belligerents. There remains to us only a corner of ground over there by the sea. The waters of the Yser flow through an immense plain peopled by the dead. It is called the Belgian Cemetery. There sleep our children by the thousands. There they are sleeping their last sleep. The struggle goes on bitterly and without mercy.

Your sons, Mr. President, are at the front; mine as well. For months we have been living in anxiety regarding the morrow.

Why these sacrifices, why this sorrow? *Belgium could have avoided these disasters, saved her existence, her treasures, and the life of her children, but she preferred her honor.*

Yes, "she preferred her honor," and when we see our authorities in Washington "glossing" over the Cavell incident, summarily declaring it "closed," acquitting in Brand Whitlock's name German officials of charges preferred by Whitlock himself in his report to Ambassador Page, the sad reflection will force itself upon every thoughtful American as to whether little Belgium cannot teach in this respect the officials of the great United States a lesson that peace can be purchased at too dear a price and that a nation, great or small, can only be safely guided by one principle, and that is justice.

Why should our State Department be under such pains to gloss over this tragic incident and save the face of the German military authorities? I appreciate that primarily its purpose is to save our Minister's status in Belgium to the end that he may give further protection to the unhappy people of that country and to English and French prisoners, and to that extent it is pardonable.

But may not the candid historian in future years say that this ill-advised attempt to come to the rescue of the Prussian military authorities in Brussels, when they have been pilloried by civilization for their secret assassination of Edith Cavell, is but another evidence of a continuing attempt to chloroform the conscience of the American people in the supposed interests of peace.

In this lies its greatest error. The world honors the King of the Belgians, for, although he has lost everything material for the time being, he has not lost his honor. Crownless or crowned—throneless or enthroned—the world honors him as a man, it honors his brave nation.

Of nations it may be said as of individuals, What profits it to gain the whole world in a material sense, if thereby it loses its own soul?

From Here and There

The Gold of Fighting Nations.

THE stock of gold (coined and bar) possessed by the Entente Allies on one side and the Teutonic allies on the other has been recently estimated by M. Jules Roche of France as follows:

ENTENTE ALLIES.

France	$1,600,000,000
Russia	1,040,000,000
England	760,000,000
Italy	360,000,000
Belgium	37,500,000
Total	$3,737,500,000

TEUTONIC ALLIES.

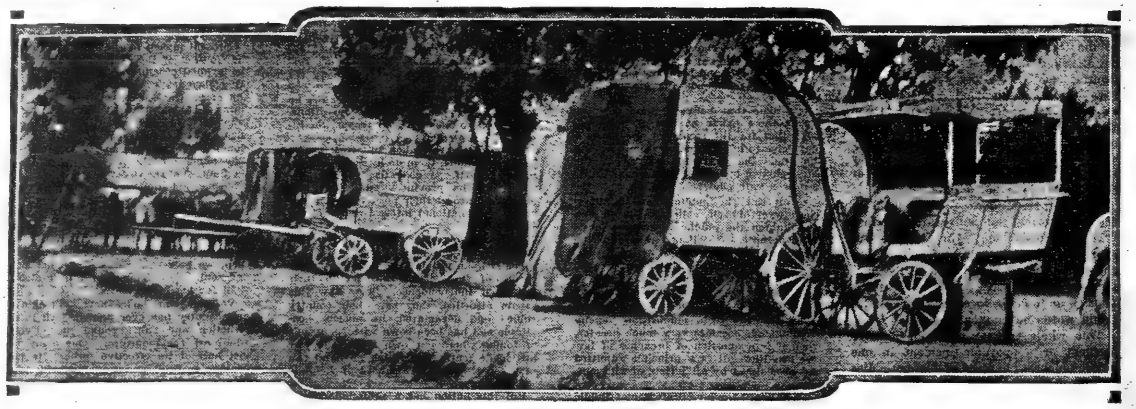
Germany	$895,000,000
Austria-Hungary	370,000,000
Turkey	145,000,000
Total	$1,410,000,000

A Bullet-Proof Stretcher Cover.

A BULLET-PROOF stretcher cover has been invented for use by the British Red Cross, and is now in service in Northern France. It consists of a long metal shield arched at the top, and high enough to enable the attendants to stand upright within.

At the front end the shield is rounded and sloped backward to deflect bullets, and two "eyes" are provided, through which the attendants can see to direct their course and locate the wounded.

Seldom has a more pathetic picture been painted than that of
The Little Victim of a German Taube
which forms the separate supplement
of the current number of
The New York Times
Mid-Week Pictorial
Painted by Geoffrey, a famous French artist, it portrays with the utmost fidelity the spirit of heroism that animates even the children of France. There is no complaint from the little girl—her first thought is for her mother, who she knows will worry. It is a pitiful little scene, one that has been only too common of late.
Every issue of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains the best and latest pictures obtainable of events on the war fronts of Europe, and of happenings of international importance throughout the world.
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Red Cross and Commissary Wagons Drawn Up Behind the Second Line of Trenches.

Under Fire in the Trenches Around Betheny

Noted Novelist Draws a Vivid Picture of Life at the Front and Reflects Something of the Spirit of Those Who Are Fighting for Their Country

By Owen Johnson

(With Photographs by Walter Hale.)

WE started for the village of Betheny, which lies in front of Rheims, like an island in a sea of fire, joined to the city by three kilometers of long, winding communication trenches or boyaux. Gradually the houses thinned out; marks of recent bombardments began to appear—a wall rent asunder, a heap of stones prone across our path.

The cannonading approached nearer, with a new, personal significance. We saw no more civilians, but instead, at every corner, sentinels carefully masked. The broad highway to Betheny lay straight ahead and deserted. Even before we left the outskirts of Rheims, we disappeared into a protecting boyau. About six feet deep at first, it continued to sink into the yellow, oozing earth, until the top soil rose above our heads. Sprays of clover, coarse grasses with occasional ruddy splashes of poppies, brushed our faces, as we traveled as the insects travel, our feet splashing through occasional pools of water, the boyau turning and twisting, wriggling on in serpentine coils.

"Why don't they run straight ahead?" I asked.

Captain X., who took a military delight in enjoying the sensations of civilians, called back cheerily:

"It winds so that if a shell lands in the boyau it can't get more than a few—some of us will get back."

This was a great comfort and we passed the word back.

The boyau led through mounds and cellars, out through the last refuse heaps, and once in the open country, deepened and widened. We were eight feet below the highway, running parallel to it, always in a snaky, twisting course. By our side the trees that lined the road were barked and split, broken and twisted by shells, the foliage singed by the iron passage. We crossed under railroad ties and fell into a maze of avenues and cross streets, all scrupulously inscribed: "Allée to the Tenth Division," "Direction of the Fourth Battalion," &c.—very much like the ambitious plotting out of a great land speculation. An occasional glimpse at the nearing enemy, lifting our heads cautiously over the banks, parting the grasses to gaze at slopes where German batteries are stationed at Brimont to the right and at Viry to the left, near enough to show their clustered wicked lines of barbed wire, and we reached the shelter of a banked railroad.

"Attention! Open space," called back our guide. "Cross quickly in twos and threes."

We passed ale.., over an open space of twenty yards to the security of the next boyau, a little incredulously. Shells were booming to the left, around Brimont. Captain X. pointed to a German stationary balloon straight ahead.

"Lucky if they don't see us and warm us up later."

We met a group of soldiers returning with shells and picks, who answered our greetings gayly, as though welcoming this evidence of the outer world. Lines of trenches appeared, carefully prepared against all eventualities, with thick barb wire entanglements in front. In the distance roofs, or rather what had been roofs, rose above the grasses. Another warning, another quick break through the open, and we were at last in the village of Betheny. For the first time war was an actual fact.

Ahead of us the village ran straight on for a mile, camped on either side of the cobble street, everything above our heads torn to shreds, roofs sagging and lurching to the ground, mere flimsy skeletons, stripped of shingles. Everything below our eyes was organized with mathematical exactness. Barricades of cobble stones broke up the straight line of the road every thirty yards. Every courtyard, every room, was buttressed with symmetrical rows of sand bags bristling with preparations that in case of assault would turn every room into a fortress. A strange contrast, this: above, devastation and ragged masonry; below, precision and order.

Lieutenant X., a short, wiry little man, working as if on springs—"L'Homme Electrique," as the soldiers had named him—took us in charge. We crossed a score of fortresses, where yesterday had been peaceful homes. Every foot had been fought over, taken and retaken, until the ultimate mastery. In every courtyard, through every open door, were detachments of Chasseurs-à-pieds, lounging at rest, ready, alert, and waiting. The atmosphere had something of the charged, slumbering intensity which marks the interior of a great newspaper office, where any moment of the night or day a clicking of the wire may galvanize every energy with the news of a great disaster.

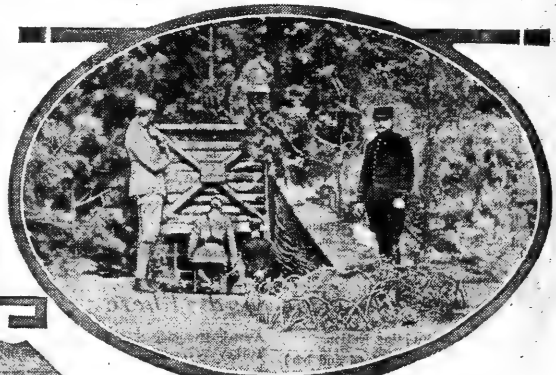
An occasional phonograph trumpeted a military march. A sound of rollicking voices surprised us. We stopped to investigate. Two soldiers on a platform were rehearsing a cabaret song for the evening's entertainment. Against the wall a great placard announced:

"CASINO DE BETHENY
PROGRAM FOR SATURDAY NIGHT."

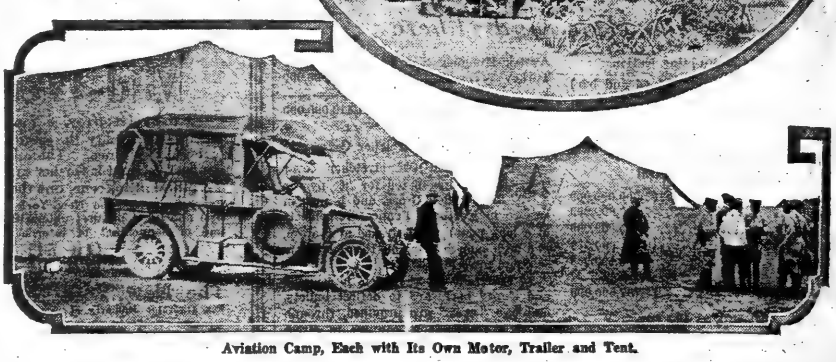
At the next turn the tangled ruins of what once had been the village church were literally spilled across the square. Inside was the curé, in black surplice, bearded and bronzed, a militant, ascetic type of missionary, clinging indomitably to his duty. What a havoc within! The roof had gone; next, the north wall; then the west one. The altar had been moved from corner to corner, until now it had found a cramped resting place under the last fragment of ceiling, in a little region cleared among the sprawling débris, while great rents opened outward into the blue sky. Still mass went on; still the altar was crowded with flowers, under a crude colored lithograph of the Apostle of Peace. We stood reverently reading the inscription, "The Heart of Jesus will save France." The curé stood, nodding and smiling, at our side. I do not think he saw anything heroic or unusual in the spectacle that thrilled us. To have told him what we felt would have seemed an impertinence, in the simplicity of this consecrated life. We went on.

We reached the front houses—advance posts for the sharpshooters—hearing for the first time the angry, stinging sound of bullets swarming above us. I climbed up and gazed through a carefully screened aperture at the German trenches now scarcely a hundred meters away. What a desert! Men might be there, herded behind those impassive lines of dirt, but the prevailing sense was of a vast loneliness. And war has come to this: to deal death and to receive it, and to see nothing!

Cautioned to speak in whispers, we went more quietly toward the very front trenches, winding through boyaux that were deeper and cleaner, with yawning holes descending into bomb-proof shelters. All at once we were at our destination; a picket standing erect and vigilant, neither turning nor moving a muscle at our approach, glance immovably set through an observation hole at the German



Dugout with a Flower Garden in the Foreground.



Aviation Camp, Each with Its Own Motor, Trailer and Tent.

trenches fifty meters away. Above was a heavy covering of sand bags, and within this long, coffin-like structure a dozen men were lined, in silent waiting, on a bench, above each a charged rifle, resting at position. The only view into the outer world was a narrow slit, scarcely a foot high, commanding the broken, shaggy field and the cruel mess of barbed wire entanglements. Beside each man was a prepared mask for protection against poisonous gases, and near by stores of hand grenades.

Beyond we passed into a chamber prepared for a machine gun, a marvel of secret, midnight construction, undistinguished in the long, flat line, the aperture protected by a green canvas, which was raised only at night. We entered several advance posts. Across the dishevelled, overgrown fields the looming German trenches circled around the brave little village of Betheny, like some monstrous boa constrictor coiled to strangle it in its embrace. A brave little village, jauntily defying its enemies!

Leaving the front trenches we returned to the village for a more intimate examination, winding from court to court, surprising groups at luncheon. At our approach a running fire of command rang out:

"A vos rangs! Fixe!"

In a second every chasseur was at attention, straight as an arrow, chin in the air, bearded as the lion's tufts fall from the maw, glance fixed, hand open and flung out from the temple like a flag in the breeze.

Never shall I forget the proud fierceness of the chasseurs-à-pieds of Betheny. In all the troops I saw I think they were the finest human beings I have ever known—men whom it was good to have met and to remember. There was something savage and feline in their eyes, a look of wild animals startled out of their rest. Explosions in the air seemed to have brought explosions in their souls, too, that blazed forth in their glances. And with it all there was something very pure and reverent about them, a feeling of consecration to a noble ideal. They seemed to live in an exalted atmosphere, something absolutely divorced from the world—the futile world back into which we were forced to return—in that state of grace which is the preparation of a soul for its final answer to the Almighty.

They say that men live thus from month to month and forget everything of their past life; that they even resent the intrusion of earthly reminders. Seeing what we saw, we could easily believe it. In fact, to experience this life leaves an abiding fascination, the longing to return to this consecration, so full of meaning and significance in comparison to the selfishness of individual ambitions. For many days after we were conscious of this craving, as though for a rarer and more stimulating ether.

Commandant X., the hero of the African wars, and Lieutenant X.,—his very presence seemed to charge the atmosphere with electricity—passed ahead of us, smiling and proud, acknowledging the salutes with an invariable "Bon jour, mes poilus," and the answer, returned in an affectionate outburst, "Bon jour, mon Commandant." Only those who have passed among them and known the absolute and unassumed fraternity, the affection between officer and soldier as between a father and a son, can understand the possessive affection of that "mon."

We continued our winding progress. At every turn little plots of flowers brightened the eye; an occasional mascot, treasured in a cage; a sudden playground, with soldiers turning on a bar or measuring their agility in jumps; then a moment's pause at the Theatre of Betheny, (evidently a rival to the Casino,) with a piano, a stage, and footlights, even to a dressing room, with a gilded mirror. A soldier, a noted vaudeville headliner, evidently, gave us an exhibition of feats of strength, lifting a comrade with one arm, &c.

We continued our tortuous, bewildering progress, past straw-strewn rooms and ready holes through which to dive into the bowels of the earth at a warning screech. For death is ever present at Betheny—poised in the unrevealing air, in the midst of a quiet day at luncheon, in the midst of a hymn at church, to attend which is more dangerous perhaps than outpost duty itself. A shell may come tearing through the air, and the rest—something hideously vacant in the earth, and a dozen lives snuffed out of existence, a dozen crude wooden crosses to be erected, with the legend: "To our comrade, dead on the field of honor."

As we left I stopped with an exclamation of surprise. Before a doorway an old woman was standing, gazing indifferently out, one of fourteen civilians who still cling to their hearths with that instinct for the home which is deepest in the French nature. Captain X. questioned her at my request.

"What, you are not afraid to stay here?"

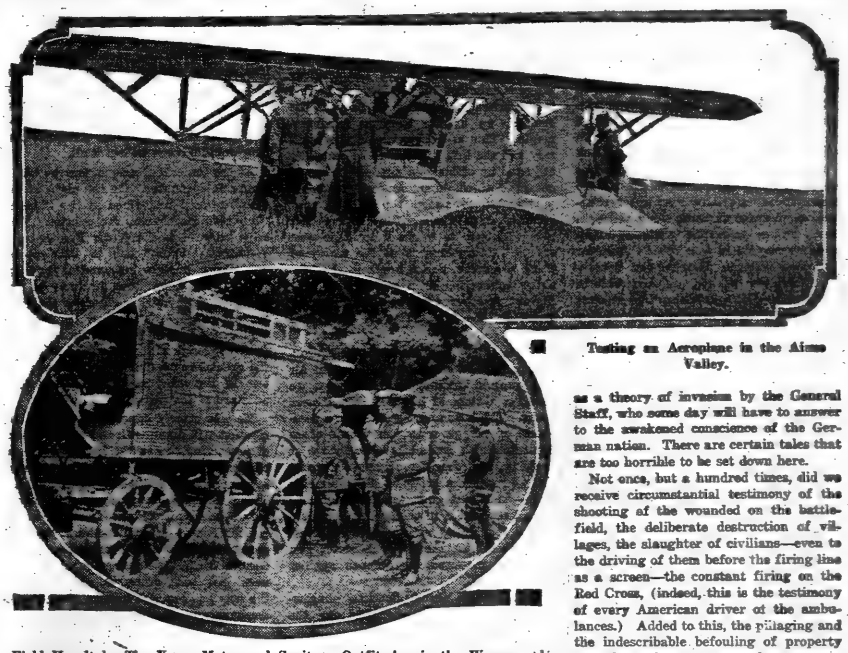
"And where would I go?"

"To Rheims, of course."

"To Rheims? What an idea! Never. It's too dangerous over there. I prefer to stay here."

"Nothing can get her to move," said Captain X., as we continued, laughing. "That is the French peasant, all over. Nothing seems to them so safe as their own home."

This French tolerance of the passionate desire of the people to cling to the ancestral home and share its fate has many



Field Hospital. The X-ray Motor and Sanitary Outfit Are in the Wagon and the Tent Is the Operating Room. Mr. Johnson is Standing Next the Officer in the Foreground.

drawbacks, chief among which is its aid to the thorough German spy system. Hardly a change of headquarters in Rheims or Arras but what it is accompanied by a speedy bombardment from German sources, proving the celerity of their information. Of course, in the regions of the batteries civilians are rigorously excluded. The Germans, on their part, have forced the civilians to evacuate their homes for five miles behind the battle lines.

We stopped at the regimental headquarters for a glass of champagne with the mess. There, while the glasses were clinking and the toast passed, "Good luck through the war," a new acquaintance told me the story of Lieutenant X., who had so gayly conducted us throughout the morning. His family were caught in the north, and lined up against the wall to be shot, because the youngest child, a boy of 7, had hidden the sword of his father when the order had gone forth to surrender all arms. His sister, newly married and about to become a mother, had been violated by the Germans and gone mad.

A moment later Lieutenant X. happened to raise his glass to mine. For the first time I understood what had been puzzling me, what I had been seeking to understand under all the precise and military alertness of his glance—the look in his eyes of feverish waiting for the day to square accounts.

We shook hands with regret, tearing ourselves away with difficulty from this rare glimpse of simplicity and exultation.

"By George, I hate to think anything can happen to those fellows!" said Hale to me.

That is what we were all thinking.

"All ready? Into the boyau now, quickly, two at a time!" said Captain X., in staccato warning.

The first two had barely flitted across the open space and disappeared into the protecting trench when we had a sharp reminder of the vigilance of the German observation. A long, whining screech, and then an ugly, rocking explosion, and a hundred yards short, but in a direct line, a nasty brownish cloud curled up from the field.

"They saw us, sure enough," said Captain X. "I knew it. They'll warm us up now. Quickly, into the trench!"

A second and a third shell followed on the first, while we hastily covered the open space and proceeded briskly toward the more complete protection of the further trenches. At every moment now the same tearing, traveling sound, and a command from an officer:

"Down in the trench—lower! Don't rise immediately after the explosion—give the pieces a good second to scatter."

Protected as we were in the narrow boyau, a shell would have had to land directly on us to cause any damage. Nevertheless, it gave us a curious sensation to realize that we were at last under fire, to hear each whining approach and to know that each shell might be a near or far-off problem. They even tried us with shrapnel, which is more dangerous, as it bursts about thirty feet in the air and can sweep a trench in all directions. Luckily, they did not come nearer to us than fifty yards, which was quite enough for our baptism of fire.

We got back, covered with mud, after a hasty passage under the railroad bridge, that now had to us a new significance, a realization of danger. To tell the truth, I don't think, in this first experience under fire, that any of us had the sensation of fear which we had expected. The warning approach and the ultimate explosion were certainly disagreeably impressive, but we were still too new in the theatre of war to have a personal comprehension. It was only later, at Arras, when we were brought into intimate contact with all the hideousness of battle, that we could realize the menace of these frightful implements of death. Personally, I know that at Rheims I was a little disappointed, quite for acknowledging freely that later, at Notre Dame de Lorette and Ablain St. Nazaire, I experienced a sickening horror of what might have happened.

Back to Rheims for luncheon, where we picked up Hale, who had walked off with the key to Rheims Cathedral, and for an hour was frantically sought. At the table the stories of the officers ran constantly on instances of the courage and devotion of their men—of the engineers on the locomotives, in the long, ceaseless hours of the mobilization, who answered an inquiry as to their strength, after thirty-six hours of continuous service, with, "Don't mind us; we can hold out, if only the locomotives can"; of the heroism of the telegraphers, of whom so little is reported, who charge when the troops charge, repairing their lines constantly under the hottest fire, ready to take any risk; of a regimental cook, a stretcher bearer in time of need, caught between the lines on his errand of mercy and shot down, who continued to cry "Vive la France!" as each German cartridge found its lodgment in his body, flinging back his indomitable defiance, while the troops listened breathlessly in their trenches until the last valley had brought no answer, and the end.

Among these men the Germans were judged severely, the more convincingly in that they were as generous in their admiration of their enemy's courage, skill, and unity. It is impossible to talk with hundreds of these dispassionate soldiers without being convinced of the worst that has been charged against the German Army, when in the first weeks they ran wild in obedience to a carefully calculated campaign of terrorism, inflicted on them

Testing an Aeroplane in the Aisne Valley.

as a theory of invasion by the General Staff, who some day will have to answer to the awakened conscience of the German nation. There are certain tales that are too horrible to be set down here.

Not once, but a hundred times, did we receive circumstantial testimony of the shooting of the wounded on the battlefield, the deliberate destruction of villages, the slaughter of civilians—even to the driving of them before the firing line as a screen—the constant firing on the Red Cross, (indeed, this is the testimony of every American driver of the ambulances.) Added to this, the pillaging and the indescribable befouling of property over the region we traversed on our several trips to the front was brought to our notice by dozens of personal narratives. The Frenchman, with his intelligence and generosity, does not condemn the whole people. At the bottom, I believe they feel that they are fighting as much for the German people as for themselves, to free German humanity from the continuous yoke of the military terrorism which can so oppress the private conscience.

In the afternoon we departed to visit the artillery encampments, with the same precautions to keep to cover, and the same feeling of being watched by myriads of unseen eyes—a feeling as though the whole sky were haunted. We left the automobiles even before it seemed necessary, but we were in the region of the great masked batteries, constantly under observation by a hundred German spy-glasses, seeking some clue to the hidden location of these immense engines of destruction, which defy the detection of the aeroplane itself. We penetrated an innocent-appearing grove, to find ourselves suddenly in the heart of an artillery encampment; horses tethered by the hundreds under shelters covered with boughs, battalions of men living in dugouts, carefully masked; a thousand living units, absolutely indistinguishable a hundred feet in the air. The horses were in splendid condition, many of them from America, which I find have given invariably a good account of themselves.

Here an officer shattered one of the fictions of the war, which we have heard so often repeated, that the life of a horse and an automobile is under twenty-one days. Many of the horses we saw had served from the first months; the same is true of the automobiles. On an average, the life of a horse, I should say, is from five to six months; of an automobile, considerably longer.

The underground caverns were about ten feet square, with superimposed bunks for from two to six men. They had been inhabited for months and were full of lit-

tle, intimate touches—attempts at wall-papering, sections from illustrated papers crudely framed, flower beds before each door. Here as everywhere French humor continued its irrepressible gayety. A shack fit for a cow was named "Villa des Grands Ducs," while a mud path was facetiously dubbed "Avenue des Champs Elysées." The soldiers were delighted to see us, eager to joke, and quite pleased at being photographed.

From here a climb of about three-quarters of a mile brought us to the guns themselves, a battery of the famous 75's, the pride of the French Army. Five miles behind the lines every vestige of military activity was as carefully buried from observation as the pickets themselves. The whole war is an immense development of Indian tactics, for the moment a camp, or a battery, or even the headquarters of a commandant can be located everything must be moved on a minute's notice or complete destruction will follow.

But where Indians hide only human beings, conceive of modern troops ambushing enormous engines, sinking them from ten to twenty feet below the surface of the ground, covering them over with caps of solid timber, sandbags, and loose dirt, to be sown with grass seed or spread with branches. Inside, one has the impression of firing through an enormous box with only a slit five feet wide and a foot and a half in height. Even this opening is masked by bushes and saplings. These guns fire under orders from an observation point from three to four miles in front, under telephone communication. Beside each gun is a telephone operator in a subterranean chamber for detachments of six to ten men on duty, able to fire a shot within three to five seconds after receipt of a telephone call at any hour of the day or night. The atmosphere here vividly recalled the interior of a New York fire station; there was a constant feeling of something impending, an alertness of lounging men, and the minutest calculations have been made to save the smallest fraction of a second.

The value of time in trench warfare is almost incredible. An attack signaled from the German lines must be checked by shell fire within ten seconds after it has been detected, or it may be too late. The truth is that the artillery on either side is so impenetrably masked that the harm it can do the other is almost nil. In the long months the losses of the French artillery in the large section we visited amounted to the loss of a few lives of men who had exposed themselves outside the bomb-proof pits during periods of bombardment.

At the first sound, soldiers, even in the front trenches, disappear into bomb-proof dugouts twenty to thirty feet underneath the surface of the ground, provided with outlets and telephone communication, to await the end of the bombardment, ready to reappear at the beginning of the attack. Despite the constant rain of projectiles that goes on, the only possibility of definite results is in the concentration of from 600 to 1,000 guns brought to bear upon a limited area, so completely to plow up the ground under a harrow of steel that no trenches can keep their formation nor any human being survive. There remains, of course, the question of the moral stimulus to the soldiers, of the sensation of constant attack and vigilance.

Before an attack a long preparation for the infantry charge must be made by a bombardment of the opposite trenches that sometimes lasts over two days, the object sought being the overturning of the trenches so as to effect the dismantling of the dreaded machine guns. At the moment of the attack the artillery range is extended 100 to 150 yards behind the trenches to be taken to prevent the rushing up of the enemy's reinforcements. This co-ordination of the artillery and the infantry has to be carefully adjusted by officers in exposed points of observation, who must see to it, in case it is feasible to sweep beyond the first trenches, that the artillery screen does not work out as a check to their own troops. Everything is at the mercy of these observers, and a break in the telephone connection or a catastrophe wiping out an observation post would be followed by the immolation of their own troops.

The artillery encampments, being further back from the front, take on the air of organized communities. In spots we found a system of hot and cold shower baths. The huts and dugouts had a semblance of village order, the fronts often decorated with crude bits of sculpture or drawing. Another detour, another climb, and we reached a group of 155-millimeter guns—enormous guns, ten feet high and from twenty-five to thirty feet from tip to tail, buried under branches of trees. On the next plateau a 75-millimeter gun had been mounted for defense against aeroplanes.

All through these districts narrow-gauge tracks ran everywhere for the transport of ammunition and water, which is scrupulously inspected. In this small group of huts we found numerous articles, tables, rockers, fashioned by the soldiers in their idle hours; a large cage, with half a dozen rare birds as pets, and on one side a curious arrangement of hanging bottles, which had been constructed into a musical instrument. The inventor, without a second urging, performed several complicated arias for our benefit.

We ended the afternoon with a visit to the aviation camp, a supply depot, and a first-line hospital. French surgery has accomplished marvels in this war, French medicine has succeeded in preventing the prophesied epidemics in the trenches; but on the side of hygiene and comfort there is much to be said in criticism. We went into one room with eight beds, tenanted by convalescents from major wounds so serious as not to have permitted their transfer to the rear. The room was alive with flies everywhere, clustered on the bedspreads, adhering to the bodies of the patients, whose only protections were fans with which they wearidly strove to dispel the returning clouds. To American eyes, it was the worst thing we saw in a trip that had impressed us with the mechanical efficiency of the French organization in the front and the rear—and a few francs spent for mosquito netting would have remedied it all.

At the General Headquarters we had a dramatic encounter. On the night of the mobilization I had dined at the Players' Club with Hoffbauer, the painter. Two days later he had left for France as a volunteer. From time to time postal cards with meagre information had arrived. We knew that he was in the trenches, facing all the rigors of the Winter campaign. At Rheims by accident we learned that he had been lately transferred through the influence of Flameng, the great French artist, to the headquarters of the army as one of the official painters of the war.

He was utterly unprepared for our arrival, struck dumb with the astonishment of perceiving these first friends in eleven months. We secured permission to carry him off with us for the night, at Château Thierry, where our party was an example of the simplicity and fraternity in the French Army—a simple soldier, two corporals, a Captain, and an officer of the General Staff. The dining room was filled with just such mixtures. If anything, the war has brought a more spontaneous democracy; only essentials count; pomp and trappings are too trivial to be noticed at such moments.

That night I sat up for long, eager questioning of Hoffbauer. He had been mobilized in the reserves, and immediately volunteered for the active army. For days after the muster he had lived in railroad trains, little boxes, passing through villages with the shutters closed, absolutely ignorant of where he was going. He recalled the eagerness of those first days, the ardor of every one to get to the front; the short stops at each station; the women who came out to them to bring them provisions, to decorate them with flowers and place flags in their muskets. Then the sudden disembarkment; the beginning of the march to the front; the first sounds of firing in the air; the curious sobering effect as the cannonading increased in violence, and each said to himself:

"This is the beginning of death."

All at once, as they were approaching the front, a regiment passed, returning from the firing line, dirty, torn, bandaged, caked with grime—an awe-inspiring spectacle of actual war; a regiment of regulars that roared at their holiday parade and joked "the little scholars" decked for a dance.

The tattered line passed. With one common impulse the volunteers stripped themselves of their flowers and their flags, silent under the rebuke. No one joked; a curious silence settled among them; every one thought of what had passed.

That evening they had gone forward to the front, the night hideous with the shriek of shells and the scream of the wounded. All at once an officer cried to them to lie flat on the ground. Then a shell burst scarcely fifteen feet away from them. Again a hurried order to advance, only this time six or seven men failed to rise.

"You were not afraid?" I said to him.

"At first, of course. Then you get a curious feeling of fatalism. Every one does."

The next day we returned to Paris. Of this trip I think the last and abiding impressions will always be of the women and the children. Now, when in an occasional communiqué I read these short recurring words, "Yesterday a few shells fell on Rheims," I see before my eyes the women in the vineyards and the children in the shattered streets of Rheims, playing among the ruins.

[Next week Mr. Johnson will describe what he saw in the Arras region.]

War Causes Port of Archangel to Have Record Boom

THE Russian Port of Archangel has experienced during the last year what is probably the greatest trade expansion ever reached by any seaport in such a short space of time, according to Henry D. Baker, American Commercial Attaché at Petrograd.

Previous to the war the trade of this port was confined to comparatively small exports of timber, fish, furs, and other local products of northern Russia, and a relatively small return movement of goods required for local consumption. Now, however, Archangel is the only port of European Russia open for foreign business by direct sea communication, and, except Vladivostok, in eastern Siberia, it has no rival in the Russian Empire. Mr. Baker states that it has suddenly become one of the most important ports in the world, rivaling even New York in the number and tonnage of ships arriving and departing between about May 1 and the close of ice-free navigation. When Mr. Baker was there some weeks ago about 120 large steamers were in port. An immense number of boats and barges are also engaged in river and canal navigation, many of them carrying as much as 2,000 tons each; these have been diverted largely from the lower Volga River traffic.

The Dwina River at Archangel is one to three miles wide, with a depth of twenty to forty feet. The tide from the White Sea amounts to about three feet. At the various piers and landing stages the depth of water is usually twenty-two feet or more at low tide. Archangel is an extremely long but narrow city, extending only a few blocks eastward from the river, but with its suburbs and outlying houses northward it extends about thirty miles, or almost to the White Sea. The main street is about six miles long.

For a distance of nearly forty miles south and north of the river, almost to the White Sea, there is now considerable shipping. In front of the main part of the city there are about thirty-five large piers, as against only three or four a year ago. Over 100 large warehouses have been built within a year. There is still an insufficiency of piers and warehouses, and ships arriving sometimes have to lie out in the stream for some weeks before they can unload. One American steamer had to take five weeks to discharge all its cargo.

Mr. Baker says that larger preparations than ever are being planned to meet the traffic for next Spring, and it is hoped that the facilities may then be sufficient to take care, with reasonable promptness, of the enormous business that has developed. If Archangel were free from ice during the Winter it would be one of the finest ports in the world, since it has sixty to seventy miles of river frontage available for ships drawing up to twenty-three feet. Moreover, through the magnificent system of inland waterways with which the Dwina River is connected, it is possible to ship freight from Archangel by water to nearly all the principal towns of Russia.

The river begins freezing in October, but is expected to be kept open from Archangel out through the White Sea till December. Two of the largest ice breakers in the world are now at Archangel, the Canada and the Lintrose, and it is understood that several more large ice breakers are being constructed in England for use here during the coming Winter. During the late part of the season incoming ships may be allowed, as they were last year, to get frozen in, unloading their cargoes on the ice, which is later broken to release the ships.

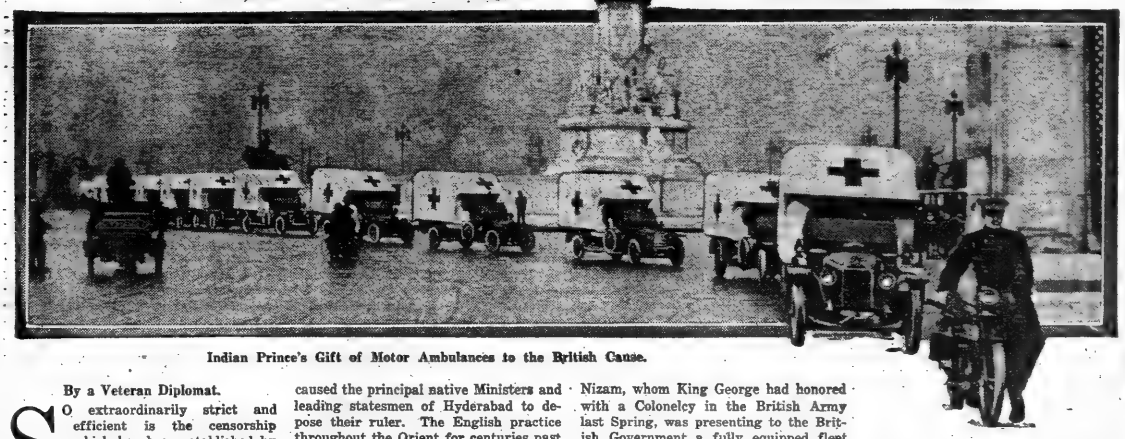
Mr Baker states that Archangel, owing to its sudden boom, presents some of the aspects of towns in the western part of the United States, where sudden excitement has resulted from the discovery of valuable minerals. A great number of houses, sheds, shops, &c., have suddenly been erected to accommodate the overwhelming rush of business, and especially to cater to the wants of the large number of ships and sailors. A tramway is being constructed along the main street of the town, and the local Government is shortly to complete an electric light and power plant, which will not only furnish power for the street railway but also light the city. The city has a population of 35,000 to 40,000.

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Unrest in India Partly Stirred Up in U. S.

Money and Encouragement Supplied from New York---The Significance of the Deposition of the Nizam of Hyderabad



Indian Prince's Gift of Motor Ambulances to the British Cause.

By a Veteran Diplomat.

SO extraordinarily strict and efficient is the censorship which has been established by the British Government in India since the beginning of the war that, although the deposition of the Nizam of Hyderabad is said to have taken place in the last days of September and to have been known in certain official circles in London in the first week of October, yet it was only on Monday last that any intimation about the matter reached New York. Not a line touching the affair has, so far as I can ascertain, appeared in any of the English newspapers; and while the sources of the news—sources bitterly hostile to Germany—are of a nature to leave no doubt possible as to its authenticity, some time will doubtless elapse before any official confirmation will come from India; and meanwhile the circumstances of this somewhat momentous step on the part of the Viceroy will remain shrouded in mystery.

For the allegation that the Nizam has been dethroned by his people in token of their disapproval of his pronounced sympathies with Great Britain and the cause of her allies will receive no credence on the part of any of those of the readers of THE TIMES who have either resided in India or who have by means of tours through that vast Oriental Empire become acquainted with the wonderful efficiency of the British rule of Hindustan. If the Nizam has been removed from his throne, the deposition has taken place by the direction of the Viceroy. It could not have been done without his full approval and sanction. Indeed, the news as it came in its original form to America was to the effect that "Lord Hardinge had deposed the Nizam." Had this great and powerful Moslem vassal ruler of India been dethroned by his subjects for too pronounced sympathy with England in the present war, he would long ago have been re-established in his sovereignty by the Viceroy. Otherwise it would mean an admission of such weakness on the part of the English authorities in India as to foreshadow the loss of that great Oriental dependency to the British Empire.

The very fact that the Viceroy should have suddenly had recourse to such a radical measure as to depose so important and influential a native ruler as Nizam, indicates that he has the situation well in hand, and that in spite of all the efforts of German and Turkish agents to stir up revolt among the over 300,000,000 people of all sorts of different dusky races and creeds that literally swarm in India, there has been no weakening of Great Britain's control and mastery of the country. His action may be taken to indicate that while some disaffection undoubtedly exists there, due to foreign intrigues, it is being sternly suppressed, and that there is no cause whatsoever for alarm among the friends of England and of the cause of law, order, peace, and civilization in the Orient, concerning the safety of India.

Perhaps the story that the Nizam has been dethroned by his own people arises from the fact that the Viceroy may have caused the principal native Ministers and leading statesmen of Hyderabad to depose their ruler. The English practice throughout the Orient for centuries past has been to control more or less autonomous vassal States as far as possible through native princes and statesmen, so as to disarm the hostility which in all countries, civilized and uncivilized, is bound to exist against alien mastery. Thus, in Egypt, Great Britain governs through a native Sultan an entire Cabinet of native Ministers and an army of native officials. Moreover, when in 1879 the removal of the late Khédive Ismail became necessary for foreign interests in the land of the Nile, the British Government compelled the Sublime Porte to dethrone him, instead of undertaking the job itself. True, Lord Northbrook, when Viceroy of India, deposed the late Gaekwar of Baroda by virtue of Viceregal edict, but in the case of the late Maharajah of Cashmere, if my memory serves me aright, the removal was effected by his own Ministers, acting under the direction of the British resident.

It seems but the other day that the Nizam, whom King George had honored with a Colonelcy in the British Army last Spring, was presenting to the British Government a fully equipped fleet of motor ambulances, which were paraded for royal inspection in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, in London, and there was none of the native rulers of India who, when the war broke out more than a year ago, was more generous in his offers of assistance and in his professions of loyalty. He has, however, had the misfortune of a more or less European, that is to say, English education, and experience has shown that a training of this kind, far from fostering the friendship of an Oriental Prince for Great Britain, is liable, on the contrary, to impair it. English people in India are more or less on their good behavior. Realizing that they are much in evidence and occupying the limelight, as far as the natives are concerned, they feel it incumbent upon themselves to live in such a fashion as to maintain that British prestige which is the true source of English power in India—that prestige through which England, with a mere handful of white civilian officials and troops, manages to retain the control of a population of 300,000,000 of natives.



The Nizam of Hyderabad and His Boys.

Now, it cannot be denied that an English education, while imparting to a native Prince much useful knowledge, likewise has the unfortunate result of acquainting him with the faults of the English character and with its weaknesses. He is rendered alive to the fact that whereas in Europe, and even in England, he is treated with semi-royal honors as if he were superior to most white men, he remains inferior in point of social caste, even to the lowliest official of the civil service, or to the most insignificant regimental subaltern east of Suez. Thus, when the Duke of Connaught, some twenty years or so ago, in the kindness of his heart suggested a scheme by which the sons of the Indian vassal Princes were to be admitted as officers to English regiments, the plan was roundly condemned by the late Lord Roberts, then Commander in Chief in India, and by the leading Generals in the Indian Army. One of them went so far as to place on record his opinion that when once the principle was accepted that a native had the authority to issue orders to an Englishman, British rule in India was doomed. "Were the Nizam of Hyderabad," he wrote, "to give the simplest order to a British bugler boy, I should hold the bugler boy justified in refusing obedience." That spirit is just as prevalent today as it was a quarter of a century ago in India, and serves to explain why Indian Princes, while they are received as honored guests by the King and Queen at the Court of St. James's, are welcomed in society in London as semi-royal personages and in the most exclusive clubs there, are nevertheless barred from the white men's clubs in India.

With such a condition of affairs prevailing it is easy to understand how difficult it is to keep those Indian rulers who have had European education and experience in a good temper when east of Suez; how apt they are to become dissatisfied with their treatment there, and how quick they are to feel what they consider as humiliation and insult. That has been the source of the notorious disaffection of the present Gaekwar of Baroda, and of the late Maharajah of Indore. It is likely also to have been the reason of the fall from grace of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The full title of the ruler of Hyderabad is Nizam Ul Mulk, which means Organizer of the Kingdom, and is derived from his ancestor, Asaf Jah, a Turcoman courtier, who, in the early days of the eighteenth century, was appointed by the Mogul Emperor to be Viceroy of Hyderabad, under the above title. He availed himself of the opportunities which the times afforded to convert his viceroyalty into a sovereignty, and into a hereditary dynasty.

England's supremacy over Hyderabad was largely brought about by a romance, namely, the infatuation of one of the

Princesses of the reigning house for the English resident at the Court of Hyderabad, Achilles Kirkpatrick by name, a little over a hundred years ago. Lord Wellesley, brother of the Waterloo Duke of Wellington, and at the time Governor General of India, was very angry with Kirkpatrick and wanted to dismiss him. But the then Nizam, who had taken a great fancy to Kirkpatrick, espoused his cause, and gave Lord Wellesley to understand that the restoration of Kirkpatrick to favor, his retention in office as resident, and the Governor General's approval of his marriage to the Princess, were conditional to his, the Nizam's, signing the treaty acknowledging the suzerainty of Great Britain over Hyderabad. Kirkpatrick still lives in the memory of the people of that State as "Hashmad Jung," which means "The Magnificent in Battle." Of his marriage with the Princess was born Carlyle's famous "Kitty," whom the Sage of Chelsea described, it may be remembered, as a "strangely complexioned young lady, with soft brown eyes, amiable, graceful, low voiced, languidly harmonious, a half Begum, in short an interesting specimen of the semi-Oriental Englishwoman."

The Nizam claims a mythical descent in the male line from Abou Bekr, whose daughter, Ayesha, was one of the wives of Mohammed, who himself succeeded the prophet as head of the Moslem faith, and was the first of a long line of Caliphs. The Nizam has, while on the throne, been able to dispose of an income of over $10,000,000 a year, that is to say, of a civil list larger than any European sovereign. His collection of jewels is the greatest in the world, and has been valued at over $50,000,000. Its chief feature is the great diamond known as the Nizam, as big as a champagne glass, weighing about 450 carats, but badly cut. It was said by the native workmen who found it, embedded in a clay bank, to the great-grandfather of the ex-Nizam for the ridiculously low price of a lac of rupees.

Great Britain, taught by the experience of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, has restricted her heavy field artillery to her white troops in India, and it is a fact that there is not a native in India who knows how to lay a modern field gun of the type used in the field and for heavy shelling purposes. Thanks perhaps to this, the influence, almost the magic, of heavy artillery fire is as strong as ever today in India.

Then, too, the wonderful telegraph and railroad systems, and, above all, Lord Kitchener's marvelous reorganization of the military forces in India, with its concentration of divisions at central points, from whence they can be rapidly moved to any district where trouble is threatened, serve to give the Viceroy a very different sort of control of this great Oriental dependency than England was able to boast of at the time of the great mutiny, nearly sixty years ago. Moreover, while many native regiments have been brought west of Suez to fight under the English flag in Flanders, France, in Egypt, the Dardanelles, in the Balkans, and in the valley of the Euphrates, their places in Hindustan have been taken by English Territorial regiments. Indeed, the white troops in India at the present moment number nearly twice as many as in normal times. No alarm need therefore be felt for the safety of British rule, especially while the animosity always existing between the 90,000,000 Moslems and the 200,000,000 Hindus remains so intense and so savage that they are only kept from flying at one another's throats by British rule. Without the latter, all Hindustan would be once more embroiled in internecine warfare, spreading ruin and desolation, as in the days before it became the brightest jewel of the British Crown.

In conclusion, it may be timely to point out that whatever disaffection exists in India at the present time is largely due to the encouragement and financial assistance which it has received from people in the United States, although there are less than even a fraction of one per hundred thousand of natives in India who have ever heard of the existence of this country. Much of the money devoted to the cause of revolution and of anarchy in India is contributed by worthy people who innocently believe that their subscriptions are destined to promote the cause of native education and enlightenment in India.

The headquarters of the American end of this anti-British movement in India were formerly in New York and were much visited by the large number of Indian students educated here at the expense of the Gaekwar of Baroda, whose loyalty to England has long been under suspicion. Now the headquarters of the American branch of the revolutionary movement in India have been transferred to the Pacific Coast, where they are in close touch with the German Consular and steamship officials. For although the German lines have been forced to abandon all passenger and freight traffic, yet they maintain stiff larger forces of clerks, &c., than ever, at their offices at San Francisco and also in Chicago.

Plan Economic Reconstruction of a New France

Industrial Commission Here to Learn American Methods of Manufacture and Lay Ground Work to Enable Them to Modernize Industrial Life After War

IF the plans of the French Industrial Commission which arrived in New York last week come to fruition, they will prove beyond peradventure that Germany, among the belligerent nations, has no monopoly on thoroughness and foresight. The mission of this group of earnest Frenchmen to America is to learn American methods of manufacture and lay the groundwork for huge annual purchases of American automatic and labor-saving machinery for no less far-reaching a purpose than the economic reconstruction of France after the war.

Their work contemplates fundamental changes affecting most of the important industries of France, manufacturing as well as agricultural. It is an ambitious program by which France is to be modernized at a stroke, as it were. In this way the adroit French mind is planning to bring forth a new France, from the industrial and commercial point of view, like a phoenix from the ashes of the war, and to turn the combat of the sword into a combat of trade in which the Republic, by the application of the most intensive labor-saving devices and methods, will be able to undersell and defeat her Teuton enemy in American markets and the markets of the world.

The commission to which the foundation work of this important enterprise has been intrusted is composed of nine members, seven of whom are now here preparing to make a thorough, first-hand investigation of the manufacturing and agricultural methods in many parts of the United States. Maurice Damour, Secretary of the French Deputies' Commission on Appropriations—an office which roughly corresponds with the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of our House of Representatives—is Chairman of the commission. The other members are Jacques Lesueur, agricultural engineer, delegated by the Minister of Agriculture; L. Trincano, Director of the National School of Clock Making at Besançon; Jacques de Neuflize and M. Chouffour, bankers; L. Vibien, Director of the National Bank of Credit; E. Delassale-Thiriez, Secretary of the Syndicate of Spinners; M. Saladin, an engineer delegated by the Creusot Arms Works, and Joseph Guinet, delegated by the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons. The two last-named Commissioners will arrive next week.

"Our mission is to completely modernize the industrial life of France," said M. Damour to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who met him at the headquarters of the French Museum of Art at 599 Fifth Avenue, which will be the business center of the commission's activities while in this city. "We will use the war-stricken section of the country, the northern sector of France now in the hands of the enemy, as a lever to accomplish the reconstruction in a commercial sense of the whole country.

"This northern section, including, as you know, many of the centres of the textile industry, will have to be rebuilt. It is our hope and purpose, with the co-operation of America, to reconstruct its industries and redevelop its agriculture along the most modern lines—above all, to install machinery of the latest type to take the place not only of the men and horses which will be lacking at the conclusion of the war but of the old methods, and to enable France to produce her specialties in more economic fashion.

"If this can be brought about in the north—or perhaps I had better say when it has been brought about there—competition will force the south, the whole of France, to follow suit and bring its productive methods into line with the most modern practice.

"In this movement we look to America as the logical field for help. You have brought manufacturing, and to a degree agriculture, to a point in this country that has never been dreamed of in my country. We want your machines and we want your interest in their performance under new surroundings. We—this commission—are not planning to buy machines at this time, but our work will result in the purchase of machinery in very large quantities.

"Before the war," M. Damour went on, "we purchased annually about $160,000,000 worth of machinery. All of this important trade will be turned to America when hostilities are over, we hope. Indeed, the sum should be considerably larger, for complete equipment will have to be put in in the devastated districts. In fact, as our plan contemplates no less than an industrial revolution for the whole of France, you can see what enormous installation is involved.

"In return for the purchase of machinery in this country, we hope and expect an American market, perhaps a preferential market, for French goods, made through the help of these machines. It is not our idea to compete in your own established lines of industry. But there are dozens of kinds of manufactured articles, for instance, which you do not make on a large scale at present, but import from Germany. This German competition we believe we will be able to undersell, and we hope that at equal prices we would get the benefit of your markets."

The Chairman of the commission smiled quizzically as he voiced in this rather delicate manner his belief in the sentiment of American business in favor of France and her allies.

"You see," he added, "the Anglo-French loan recently negotiated was a big step in the desired direction, from our point of view. In a sense you are now our partners, and must have an interest, other than sentimental, in the success of our rehabilitation after the war.

"The thing which we vitally need to carry out the plans we have in mind is machinery. France has long been a country of hand work. In some industries, such as the great porcelain manufacture of Limoges, hand work must always remain a part of the production of the articles of the highest quality. There are machines now, I believe, which make china bowls, but for plates and tableware the hand is needed. However, that fact does not preclude the use of machinery as an aid to hand work even in the porcelain factories. For instance, the installation of elevators in the factories is only in its embryonic stage. In one or two of the largest concerns modern time-saving methods of carrying the product from one process to another have been put in—conveyers, carriers, elevators, and the like—but in most plants the most primitive methods prevail. Porcelain products are turned out in precisely the same method that was employed by the present workmen's ancestors 200 years ago. The paste, placed in a mold, is carried to the ovens on long boards on men's shoulders, perhaps up some steps, and it is quite common to have the board strike against something and send some unbaked plates flying. This is a type of the waste in production and the loss of time, bringing with it an increase in cost, which we want to rectify.

"Limoges has made a good beginning, however. We have already learned to beat the German at one of his own manufacturing strong points. This is in the manufacture of heads for dolls. Heretofore all the china heads for French dolls were made in Germany. But we have been experimenting and learning during the course of the war, so that now we can make at Limoges the heads for dolls more cheaply than they can be made on the other side of the Rhine, and French dolls heads will be made in France after this."

The whole toy making industry has been reorganized in France, according to M. Damour, and this is one of the important fields in which France, in the post bellum days, hopes to compete successfully in the American market.

"Some of the traditional love of the French workman for perfection in detail," he explained, "has proved a handicap in the matter of toy making. The toy designer and the toy maker loved to carry his little product to a point of high development. I can illustrate best what I mean by a concrete example. One of the favorite toys for children of a certain age is a mechanical man who turns a somersault when he has been wound up. Now this toy in the German form merely drops forward and turns over, all in one simple movement. The French roly-poly of a similar type, however, is constructed with many of his joints articulated.

"To be sure this miniature mechanical acrobat with jointed arms and wrists and legs simulates more nearly the action of a live man in making his clock-work movements, but this matters little to the child. On the other hand, the French method of making these toys with articulated joints added tremendously to the cost. We are going to make simple roly-polies now.

"Two other industries, to mention but a few examples out of the many that will be affected, which we feel can take a strong place in the world's market by improving their methods, are cutlery and clock making. French clock making is famous already, of course, but it is more in the field of the fine and high-priced clock that it is known. The French can make cheap clocks and watches at present, but we wish to extend that field very widely. We are not anxious to compete with the cheapest form of American watch; that would have little sale in France and little chance of successful manufacture, because the French clock-maker cannot be taught to like to make, what shall I say," and the Commissioner smiled disarmingly as he finally found the term he wanted—"hardware.

"The French workman, indeed," he went on seriously, "is the one obstacle we have to meet in introducing the reforms we have in mind. He looks on the machine in the guise of an enemy; he says the machine will kill the man. It is the same story which has attended the widespread introduction of machinery in trades heretofore in other countries—opposition from fear of being crowded out of work. But we are trying to overcome this feeling by showing the man that the greatly increased production attendant on the introduction of machinery will prove a benefit and not a detriment to them. To this end I have delivered many lectures in France re-



Part of the French Trade Commission—From Left to Right, M. Chouffour of the Credit Francais; M. Damour, Secretary of the Committee of Appropriations of the Chamber of Deputies and Head of the Commission; M. Delasalle-Thiries, Secretary of the French Syndicate of Spinners; M. Lesueur, Delegate of the Department of Agriculture, and M. Triscano, Delegate of the Department of Commerce.

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cently, and a regular educational campaign is being carried out.

"The Chamber of Deputies is now sending men all over France to make investigations into conditions; to find out just how many machines of this type or that will be required when peace comes, how many men worked in each factory, what improvements in buildings or equipment can best be installed, and so forth. This work is being seconded also by the Comité des Forges, the central body of the many metallurgical trades.

"One of the French industries which finds itself in quite a satisfactory condition from the point of view of modern methods and ideas is that of pipe making. The briar pipe makers of the Jura, especially at St. Claude, have co-operative organizations in which up-to-date methods are employed. There is a central meeting hall called 'The People's House,' in which nonalcoholic drinks may be had and in which there is a lecture room where topics of advancement in the pipe-making art are discussed.

"In bringing about the industrial evolution which we have in view, we shall try to correct one tendency on the social side of the question which has an important bearing on economic production. It is the tendency of France to locate factories too near the cities. This brings the workman too close to city life, and imposes on him an increased cost of living which is reflected in the product of his factory. In Germany they have been wise in this regard, and manufacturing plants are widely scattered to the great benefit of economical production and to the personal benefit of the employes no less.

"As I have pointed out, in that part of France which is now under German occupancy complete rebuilding will be required. This will give scope to a much-needed reform in factory design. French factories have grown with the years; they have not been designed, with a few exceptions, at all. They have simply been cautiously added to, story by story, generation after generation. The owners have been characteristically cautious, afraid to expand, and adding a story or a half story in height with care. The result is very bad design from the efficiency point of view.

"This is one of the important matters which we are to study while in this country. We shall visit many parts of the country, perhaps not going everywhere as a complete body, but seeing the factories, methods and tools of many industries. American factory engineering, applied at home, will have a wonderfully beneficial effect. In future also our architects must learn from you to be more the engineer than the artist. I do not mean that we would care to lose anything of the position we have in the world of artistic and monumental building; far from it. But I do mean that the industrial architects of the future must be trained to build for efficiency first. The time is at hand when architectural studies in France must be guided in that direction."

Plans for making use of the men wounded in the war in industrial life are under consideration by France, M. Damour added.

"Schools have been established to teach crippled men to make use of the limbs that are left to them," he said, "and to be able to earn a wage in spite of their disablements. In this regard the introduction of automatic or easily operated machines is highly important. For example, I have seen machines adapted to the cutlery industry which would permit a man with one arm to do the work of many sound men. Indeed, one wounded man will be able to do the work of fifty men under the old methods in some branches of this trade. It is so, in greater or less degree, all down the line. In this way some of the great losses of the war can be compensated.

"When it comes to the question of agriculture, we feel that we have much to learn from this visit. In the parts of the country where the armies have fought, complete havoc has been wrought not only to buildings but also to the ground itself. It is trampled into mire and covered to a considerable depth with the remnants of shells, metal pieces of all kinds and the huge detritus of modern war. It is useless for cultivation in its present form and this whole top of waste material must be removed. For this machines must be found, and we hope to find them here.

"Also, the great lack of horses and of men, which must be expected after the fighting is over, will lead inevitably to the extended use of motor agriculture. Experiments are being made now with tractors of various types and sizes with which it is hoped to do plowing, harrowing, the hauling of farm loads, wood cutting and many other farming operations. The chief drawback to the use of machines of this kind in France at present is the fact that the fields are cut up into small lots. Each man works his own ground in smaller units and more intensively than is the case normally in America. Also the total holdings of each farmer are comparatively small and the capital which he has correspondingly limited.

"There are two ways in which these difficulties can be overcome. One is by the use of smaller and lighter farm tractors than any we have now. For machines of this type we are on the lookout on this visit. The other way is by the purchase of a tractor, not by the individual farmer but by a syndicate. Syndicates for co-operative ownership of this kind have been formed already and many more will be completed or ready to take shape when the war is ended. Some of the machines with which we are experimenting will plow 30,000 square yards in one day, or do the work which it would take men and horses five or more days to perform. By the use of such machines and by the organization of co-operative syndicates to own them we hope to put farming on a better basis in France than it ever was before, in spite of the losses entailed by the war.

"My associates on this commission have been chosen from many different industries and are especially interested in many different phases of the problem of the France of tomorrow. Our plan, at present, is to remain in this country three months at least, and probably to come back after we have made a report at home and done all we can to advance the large undertakings which we have at heart by showing what aid can be received from this country in machinery and method. When we go back we hope to have American producers of the types of machinery we need and American experts in the many industries represented visit us and look over the ground for themselves. In this way the problem in which both France and America are vitally interested can best be studied.

"We will visit the manufacturing centres of the country while we are here—the steel works, the textile centres of New England, the automobile factories and machine tool works, and all the great hives of progress which have secured for America her place in the sun. We believe that we are laying the foundations for a new France, a foundation which can be made firm and secure by the co-operation of America.

"It should be clearly understood that our object is not in any way to destroy the reputation which French manufactures have enjoyed for careful finish and thorough workmanship. The plan is not to stop the production by France of goods of high quality and, necessarily, high price. But we want to introduce into France, as a companion to this type of production, the production of cheaper articles on the modern quantity basis so that there may be an opportunity for her to sell her goods in competition with some of her European neighbors when the strife is over and to find a preferential market for many of them on account of price alone. We are anxious to turn an important yearly investment in machinery away from Germany and to the United States.

"England is not a good market for us to buy machinery in. Some we will purchase there, of course, but English machinery is very costly, speaking broadly, and, moreover, England will need the full product of her own shops during the war and for a long time after it is over.

"The United States is our logical source of supply for nearly all of the things which we are to require if the plans which the nation has at heart are to materialize. We want to learn from you and we want to buy from you on a very large scale. Then, in turn, we want to sell to you in the lines of trade which will not be competitive with your own. But above all, we want to interest you in the awakening of the industrial France of the future."



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American Women Look Their Best Out of Doors

Boutet de Monvel Says; They Are a Bit Disappointing in Evening Dress and As for Their Shoes and Their Coiffures, Alas! They Are Execrable

THE name Boutet de Monvel is well known in America. Our magazines had a hearty welcome for his demure little girls in caps and aprons, and wistful little boys in long black pinafores. Most of us see the immortal Joan of Arc in the slim guise in which Maurice Boutet de Monvel pictured her for us. His son, Roger, is paying his first visit to America, to present, for charity, the playlet which will serve as a medium to introduce the latest creations of the Syndicat de Défense de la Grande Couture Française, the association which includes in its roster the names of the great dressmaking houses of Paris.

"It is a great gratification to find that the name of my father is remembered here so affectionately," said M. de Monvel to THE TIMES representative. "As for myself, I feel rather as if I were being presented to New York under fake colors. I am not a great fashion expert, neither am I a playwright, but the prosaic assistant director of the Musée Carnavalet, and something of a historian. I am intensely interested in decorations of all kinds, furniture, objects of art, porcelain, &c.; so that it is natural, after all, to extend my interest to decorations for the beauty of women. This metamorphosis is not nearly so strange as some others which the war has caused. At any rate, I rejoice to have an opportunity of visiting America."

Knowing M. de Monvel's reputation as a historian, author of a work on "Eminent English Men and Women in France," which has been translated into English, and published in America, one might be surprised at the keenness of his commentaries upon dress and fashions. But every cultivated Frenchman is interested in such matters, observes them intelligently, and can give a poignant criticism of them. M. de Monvel comes of an artistic family, which has produced beautiful things of all sorts. His brother, Bernard, is a painter of repute, and an expert on men's dress, in which field he has exerted a considerable influence in the last few years. M. Roger, is the friend of such men as Poiret and the other artists who have happened to take woman's dress as their medium of expression. In France, anything which is conceived or executed by an artist is a "work of art"; with us, the term is strictly limited to a painting, or a piece of sculpture. It is perhaps just this masculine interference with feminine apparel which explains the unassailable position of Paris in the field of dress. American women admit that they dress more carefully to win the approval of a feminine audience; because, after all, white muslin and blue ribbons are still often satisfactory to the "tired business man." If they had an audience composed of de Monvels to face, it might be different.

"New York seems like the wild swirl of a vivid dream to me after my recent experiences of the quiet seriousness of Paris," he continued. "Those who have remained there since the beginning of the war tell me that life is far more normal now; but to me, who left for the front in the flood of Summer gayety, it seems strangely sombre. The theatres are open, it is true, nearly all staging revues, purely amusing, and interspersed with appeals to patriotism. Everything is strictly censored, but 'La Marseillaise' is sung in every theatre, and the whole audience rises, a thing which one never sees in time of peace. You have the same thrill no matter how often you hear it. People don't want serious plays; they have no heart for them, and, besides, the principal patrons of the theatres are the "permissionaires," who demand to be amused, not to be made to think. These are the men who have been at the front since the beginning of the war, and who are having a few days' recreation, each in his turn. This wise measure was instituted last Spring, and Paris is continually full of bronzed warriors longing for a bit of fun. Their appearance, hale and hearty, in the pink of condition, is a splendid encouragement to the others, and a relief to their families. In some cases, men of 28 and 30 have actually grown taller. If you escape being killed or wounded, the trenches are a great health resort!

"No one who has not actually been there can imagine what actual warfare is like. You see, I have my souvenir of it," he pointed to his leg. He has only recently been discharged from a convalescent hospital, and still walks with a rubber-tipped cane. "At first, one's strongest impression is the frightful din of it all. Your head is shattered with the tremendous explosions, and you become half crazed with the noise, which seems utterly meaningless. After a time you learn the significance of the different sounds, and to distinguish the firing of your own batteries from those of the enemy. Then it becomes interesting. Most extraordinary of all to me is the infernal beauty of the whole thing. At night it seems as if every fire of hell were lighted. Burning villages flame orange and crimson, shells scream past with trails like a falling star, or burst like rockets; the white glare of searchlights strikes across the blackness. In spite of the horror, I would not have missed my experience for the world.

"No wonder that Paris strikes one as quiet! Almost every house is in mourning for some relative. Of course, French mourning is punctilious and ceremonious, but every one is too busy for amusement. The women are up to their eyes in charitable work, rising early, and going from one thing to another all day. Women who never did a hand's turn are now engaged in all sorts of almost menial labor. I have always had an ardent admiration for my countrywomen, but it is deeper than ever. Even their clothes are now plain and practical, but they look charmingly appropriate to their present life, these short skirts, high boots, simple corsages with high collar and long sleeves, snugly belted waists, and little hats. At the beginning of the war, smart Paris sacrificed its autos, even its autobuses, and walking became the fashionable means of locomotion. Hence the present silhouette. This pedestrian costume I find as common here as at home; the manifestation persists without the cause, another proof of the submission of all the world to the initiative of France in fashion. We, in Paris, are forced to concern ourselves chiefly with street costumes. Fortunately for you, other sorts of dress are required here. Our creators have no intention of letting this branch out of their hands, and the new gowns worn in my play will exhibit some really new ideas. There has been no collusion between the dressmakers; every great house has worked out its own ideas; yet the Spanish motif is curiously dominant. It is not the modern Spain which has inspired it, although there are suggestions of the ruffles of Zuloaga, but the Spain of Goya and Velasquez. During the war, there is to be a check upon flippancy and lightness, a reaction for tulle and artificial roses. This may account for the instinctive turning of the experts to something sombre and severe, something admitting at the same time of elaboration and richness. Or is it just that this period is one of the few which have not been exploited in dress?"



Roger Boutet de Monvel.
Photo Underwood & Underwood.

A possible source of the Spanish inspiration which has not occurred to M. de Monvel is the promised production of the first Spanish opera at the Metropolitan, the story of which deals with the tempestuous love affairs of Goya. Designing for America, the astute heads of the great dressmaking houses are quite capable of such a Machiavellian scheme.

"Will the new clothes be appropriate to American women?" M. de Monvel was asked.

"Why not," he responded, "since they have been designed for the fine American figure? I find New York women extraordinarily handsome. Their freedom of carriage, their beautiful movement, their 'outdoor' look, strikes me particularly. Their splendid figures please me perhaps even better than their faces. But why are they so abominably shod? Especially when just now in Paris women shoe themselves so divinely. The only criticism that I could make of the American women I have seen is of their shoes and their coiffures. Their shoes remind me of the atrocities of my boyhood."

But didn't America teach Paris the art of shoemaking?" he was asked.

"Yes, America gave us the shoe ideal," he replied, "but in France we need showing just once. Knowing this, it was a shock to me to find pointed toes, cut-under heels, and ferocious combinations of shiny leathers. The ensemble of an American woman, dressed for the street, is excellent. In this she is like her sister of France, and a contrast to the Englishwoman, of whom it is proverbial that she looks best in the evening. With my expectations raised so high from their street appearance, it was a little disappointing to me to see Americans at home in evening dress; but I understand that the season is yet rather early for formal clothes.

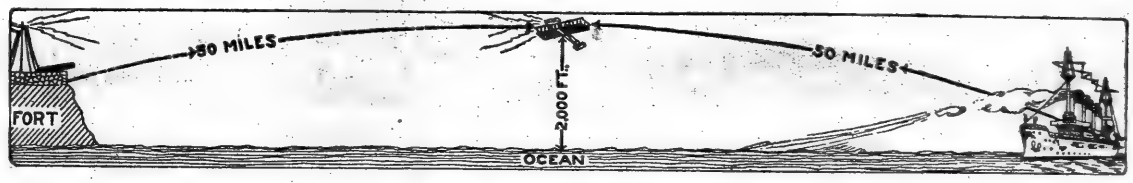
"New York seems to me overwhelmingly feminine. As an ardent feminist this is pleasing to me, but I should enjoy an equal opportunity to study the American man. The mere visitor hardly comes in contact with him. I have, of course, many delightful American friends among men, but one never thinks of friends as types of another nationality—they are merely one's friends. In Paris we see the American tourist in herds, but any one hesitates to judge the people of a country from its tourist representatives. The untraveled Frenchman forms his opinion of the American man from comic papers and the stage. Lately there has been an American character in nearly every successful piece of the French theatre. Tall, thin, slouchy, taciturn, stoical, immensely rich, cool as a cucumber in all situations, talking through his nose, interested in nothing but finance—that is the typical stage American in Europe. Suddenly I am plunged into the maelstrom of the Yale-Princeton football game; I see thousands of men, gay, carefree, voluble, cheering like boys, and I realize that although I have had no time to form new opinions, the old ones are all wrong. A strange effect to me was the fact that in this country of organization even the cheers were organized! The return through the river of automobiles was another odd experience for me. I have become unused to the sight of so many private cars. I must say that the driving struck me as wildly reckless. I was warned when I left for this country to be prepared to take good care of myself in such situations, as there would be fewer regulations and provisions for the safety of the public, and I assure you that I find the warning justified!"

It is probably a new idea to our men to find themselves crystallized in Europe into a type which does not in the least represent them. There is a possible suggestion to us to reserve judgment on the comic paper, and stage Frenchman, who is presented to us as an undersized individual, high-hatted, slender-footed, with waxed mustache, continually gibbering, hysterical, and generally ineffectual—a tiresomely reiterated caricature.

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How the Aerial Patrol Would Guard Our Coast.

Peary Urges an Air Patrol for Our Coast

Aeroplane Base to be Established in Casco Bay Should Be Copied, He Says, by Communities All Along the United States Seaboards

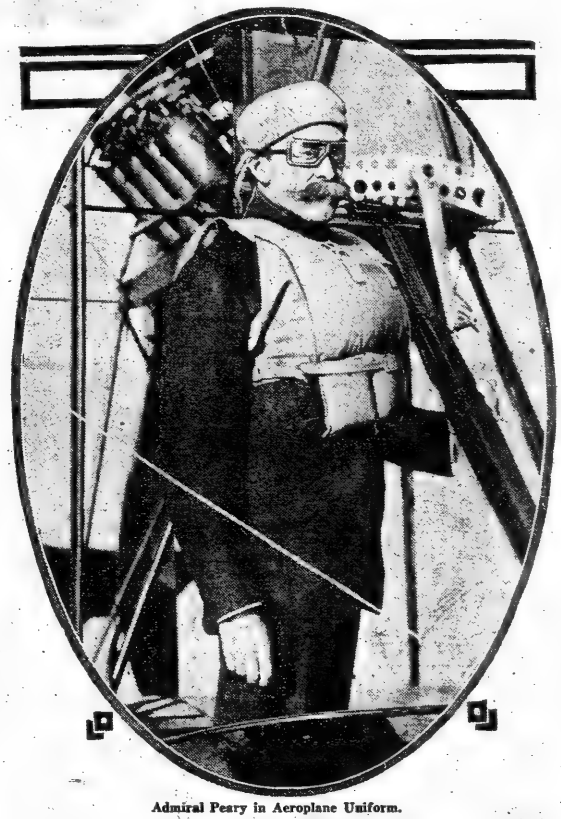
By Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary

IN Casco Bay, near Portland, Me., there will soon be established the first aerial coast patrol station in the United States, and when the hangar is set up and a modern high-powered hydroaeroplane installed in charge of two trained aviators, the first step will have been taken in a new and most important department of our national defense. But the work will not be complete and all that can and should be done will not have been accomplished until we have a chain of these stations, extending along our entire coast line, from Eastport, Me., around Florida to the Rio Grande and up the Pacific to Puget Sound. It is the hope of awakening the communities along the coasts to the necessity and practicability of this coastwide defense scheme that I write this article for THE TIMES.

The idea is, in brief, the division of our entire coast into convenient sections or "beats," each of which will be patrolled in time of emergency by a powerful hydroaeroplane, with a driver and an observer, and equipped with wireless. Such machines, which already possess an easy cruising speed of fifty miles an hour, flying fifty to sixty miles out to sea at an altitude of 2,000 feet, could detect the approach of an enemy's ship, fifty miles further away, and hours before they could possibly make an attack. By means of light wireless already perfected for such machines to a radius of more than fifty miles, complete information could be sent to the coast forts or land stations of the number and character of the ships, and other information, invaluable in concentrating forces and preparing for an attack. With such a system in effective operation a surprise attack upon any point of our coast would become practically impossible. The aerial coast patrol would be the very eyes of the nation, prepared to defend itself against any hostile force.

In order to get such a system of coast protection in operation in the immediate future, it will be necessary to establish the stations through private means, each community taking up the matter for itself, providing its own hydroaeroplane, hangar and equipment. It should be possible to put the station, once established, under the control of the State Naval Militia, the officers of which would direct the work of the aviators. The cost of a hydroaeroplane is $7,500, and $10,000 would cover all the expenses of the equipment of a station. Once the system is organized it might be taken over by the Government and become a part of the Coast Artillery Service instead of the Naval Militias, should this seem more desirable. The final assignment of the Aerial Coast Patrol may well be left to the future, but with increased appropriations for the National Guard it should not be difficult to put the service very soon into the hands of the State Naval Militias for its maintenance.

The immediate result of the aerial patrol system, provided by communities along the coast, at points about 100 miles apart, will be to provide the Government in case of need with a considerable number of hydroaeroplanes, say, fifty. There would also be available the services of about 100 trained aviators and as time went on there would be many more, for each patrol station would naturally become a flying school, recruiting its pupils from the National Guard or other defense organizations and volunteers.



Admiral Peary in Aeroplane Uniform.

(Copyrigat, American Press Association.)

The plan for the station in Casco Bay, which has been well worked out, may serve as a type for the aerial patrol stations that it is to be hoped will follow it. The coast line that it is intended to patrol from this base extends from Portsmouth to the mouth of the Penobscot. An hour's flight in each direction from this station will carry the aviator-observer over his "beat," that is, he will be able to make out with his glasses any naval operation in that sector. In times of danger four trips over his "beat" a day would guarantee that part of the coast against a surprise attack.

The State of Maine lies thrust far out to the east, and we have a particular responsibility due to this exposed position. The Aerial Coast Patrol Station will furnish the maximum of protection at the minimum of cost. It requires no stretch of the imagination to see some daring Maine man driving his machine at 100 miles an hour southeastward from the Casco Bay station, discovering almost in mid-Atlantic the approach of a hostile fleet headed for New York or Hampton Roads and returning to flash the news to Washington hours before the stations to the south could possibly know of the danger.

Two years ago the Aero Club of America, in furtherance of its efforts to develop and popularize the utilization of the air which will be our future medium of transportation and communication, appointed a large Committee on Landing Stations and Aeronautical Maps.

Three members of this committee made available for use as landing stations three locations in Georgia, New York, and Maine, respectively.

These three stations covered broadly the Atlantic coast.

With the breaking out of the European war and the appreciation of its lessons here, these stations immediately became of national importance.

In the Coast Artillery Journal of last Winter, Captain Virginius E. Clark of the Army Aviation Corps proposed a method of aerial scout protection by means of hydroaeroplanes equipped with wireless for our Northeastern Atlantic Coast from Roanoke Sound to Portland.

In Flying of August, 1915, John Hays Hammond, Jr., proposed a plan for covering the entire Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of some fifty stations at a total estimated cost of a little less than $400,000. The simplicity, definiteness, cheapness, and, above all, the *vital importance* of a system as outlined in these plans, impressed me very strongly, and in an address before the Rotary Club of Portland in August I went into the matter in some detail, and urged the taking up of the project by the State of Maine, the establishment of the first station of the system by private initiative in Casco Bay, at the eastern end of our coast, and the making of that station a pattern, model, and stimulus for the establishment of the other stations along the coast.

The suggestion was adopted, and at an informal meeting in the Mayor's office in Portland the matter was assigned by Mayor Ingraham to the Portland Chamber of Commerce, whose President, George L. Crosman, appointed a State-wide committee to push it through.

At a recent banquet given by this committee in Portland the movement received the indorsement of President Wilson and the Secretaries of War and the Navy in the following telegram:

> I join the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in feeling a very great interest in the development of aeroplane service in this country and in hoping that your citizens will meet with entire success in their interesting undertaking. WOODROW WILSON.
>
> I assure you I am deeply interested in the development of aeroplane service in this country, and I trust that your citizens will meet with success in their undertaking. L. M. GARRISON.
>
> Experience has proved the great value of aircraft, and every movement looking to their larger utilization meets with the cordial sympathy of the Navy Administration. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscopic compass, the stabilizer for aeroplanes, and member of the Naval Advisory Board, announced for the Aero Club of America that the club would add 10 per cent. to the amount subscribed for the station between then and Feb. 1. Greeley S. Curtiss of the Curtiss-Burgess Company, aeroplane builders of Marblehead, Mass., promised that his company would instruct two aviators free of charge and furnish a hydroaeroplane of the latest type at cost. General George McL. Presson, Adjutant General of Maine, reported that the State would have available for the station this year in the neighborhood of $1,000 and that he was confident that arrangements could be made for taking over the station and maintaining it. Senators Johnson and Burleigh and Congressmen Guernsey and McGillicuddy warmly supported the movement.

President Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club of America says "the proposed plan to establish the Aerial Coast Patrol is a matter of national importance, and I heartily express appreciation of it in the name of the Aero Club of America and its twenty-seven affiliated clubs."

President Henry A. Wise Wood of the Society of Aeronautical Engineers, and member of the Naval Advisory Board, expresses himself as "strongly in favor of the Coast Patrol System," and characterizes it as of "great practical value as a part of the nation's new system of defenses."

The Portland Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to raise the funds for the first station of the system, with every assurance of success.

In this matter the element of definiteness and tangibility, in that the money raised in each community is for use in that community, should appeal strongly. This combined with local pride ought to make it not difficult to secure quickly the total amount and establish the complete chain of stations.

In his recent address to the country President Wilson said: "Here is the country God has builded with our hands. What shall we do with it?"

His instant answer, and ours, is, Protect it and do it now.

Here is the opportunity for those who believe in preparedness to do something definite and practical, and do it now.

Famous Fort Crailo Presented to State D. A. R.

It Is One of the Oldest Buildings in This Country, Said to Have Been Erected in 1642—"Yankee Doodle" Was Written There, Tradition Says

FORT CRAILO, one of the historic landmarks of New York State, where, tradition records, that famous ditty "Yankee Doodle" was written, has just been presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New York. The announcement of the gift, which is one of the largest ever received by a patriotic society in this country, was made at the recent annual conference in this city of the State organization.

The house is the oldest building in this country, associated with the early career of the Van Rensselaer family, established here nearly 300 years ago by Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon of Rensselaerwyck. Originally this vast estate embraced a tract of about 700,000 acres, with extensive frontages on both sides of the Hudson River at Albany, including all of the present cities of Albany and Troy and a large portion of Rensselaer County, on the east bank of the river.

Additional interest attaches to the gift from the fact that it was given to the Daughters by one of the surviving descendants of the celebrated Dutch Patroon, Mrs. Alan H. Strong of Philadelphia, who, before her marriage, was Miss Susan De Lancey Van Rensselaer. In accepting the gift the Daughters of the American Revolution have agreed to keep the house in good repair, and it probably will be used as the general headquarters of the organization, which now has 124 chapters in different parts of the State, with more than 11,000 members. It is also contemplated to use it as a historical museum, for which the place is well adapted, as its associations are replete with interesting incidents connected with the French and Indian war and the Revolution.

While erected by the Van Rensselaer family soon after the colonization of their extensive grant in 1630, the house is also known in history as the Greenbush Manor House, to distinguish it from the later Van Rensselaer Manor House in Albany, built in 1765. The Greenbush house is in the old village of that name, on the east bank of the Hudson, a little below Albany. It sits back from the river bank about 200 feet and is readily distinguished by the passengers on the river boats.

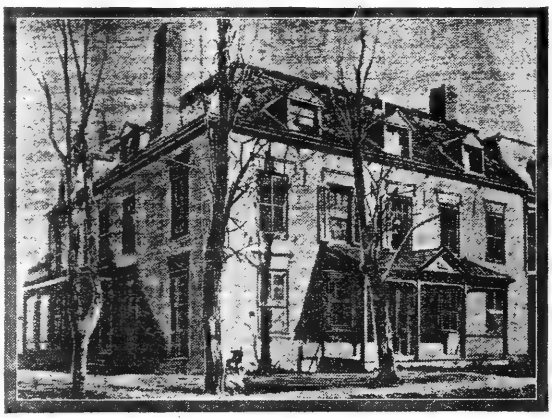
For more than twenty years various efforts have been made to preserve this landmark of the Dutch period from threatened destruction. At one time a bill was put before the Legislature authorizing the purchase of the house, with adjoining property, for $20,000. Then, for a short time, the Colonial Dames of America leased the house and made an attempt to raise $10,000 by subscription to buy it, but this likewise failed of success. At that time the property, which had remained in possession of the Van Rensselaer family for more than 250 years, had passed out of its ownership and was controlled by an ice company which contemplated tearing the house down and erecting a large icehouse on the river.

To prevent its disappearance Mrs. Strong, who has spent several years in trying to get some historical society to acquire the house, bought it, with several adjoining lots, a short time ago, and by presenting it to the Daughters of the American Revolution assured the preservation of the place. It marks one more of the interesting historical landmarks in New York State which, in the last few years, have been saved from threatened demolition, including the Schuyler mansion, bought by the State two years ago, the Morris or Jumel house in this city, bought by the City of New York; Fraunces Tavern, the scene of Washington's farewell to his officers, bought by the Sons of the Revolution a few years ago; the old Senate House in Kingston, bought by the State in 1887, and, going back still further, Washington's Headquarters at Newburg, which was the first purchase of the State for historical preservation, in 1850.

The Albany Bicentennial Committee in 1886 placed a tablet on the Greenbush Manor House, with the following inscription:

Supposed to be the oldest house in the United States and to have been erected in 1642 as a manor house and place of defense. Known as Fort Crailo. General Abercrombie's headquarters when marching to attack Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, and where, it is said, at a cantonment east of the house near the old wall, the Army Surgeon R. Shuckburg composed the popular song of "Yankee Doodle."

The traditional date of the erection of the house, 1642, has been a source of considerable controversy by historical scholars. Professor Van Laer, the New York State Archivist, in his investigation of the early records states that there is no clear evidence of the authenticity of that date. The first reference he finds to Fort Crailo is 1663, in a notice of the digging of the well. He discovered in the Albany archives a contract for building a brick house in 1659 which, he admits, may refer to Fort Crailo, but its specifications are indefinite.



Fort Crailo, One of the Oldest Buildings in New York.

The name, it should be explained, was given by Kiliaen Van Rensselaer in commemoration of his large estate in Holland, known as Crailo or Craloo, literally Crows Wood, on the banks of the Zuyder Zee, a few miles from Amsterdam. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon, never came to America, but he sent out several of his sons with the Dutch colonists, and always took a keen interest in the development of his American estate.

The house, as it stands today, is a massive brick structure, three stories high, with dormer windows on the third story and an attic with a shingled roof. The rude, fortress-like walls of the main building clearly indicate its use in early Colonial days as a fortress and place of refuge by the neighboring settlers from Indian uprisings. In the wall of the first story were portholes for firearms. Originally there were nine portholes, but most of them have been worn away. Additions to the old house were made in 1708 and 1740, and about 1800 Jeremais Van Rensselaer made still further improvements, putting in new window frames in place of the small diamond panes, and Italian marble mantels in the library and dining room in place of the early wooden ones.

Mrs. Strong, who has made an exhaustive study of all of the old records connected with the activities of the Van Rensselaer family in this country, is very positive that the ancient manor house and fort was erected in 1642. She bases her belief primarily upon the discovery in the cellar several years ago of two stones, one bearing the inscription, "K. V. R., 1642 Anno Domini," while on the other stone is inscribed the name, "Do. Megapolensis." The latter refers to the celebrated Dutch minister, Dominie Megapolensis, who came to this country in 1642 in the Patroon's ship and, after preaching a short time at the Rensselaerwyck settlement, came to New York, then New Amsterdam.

Several years ago Mrs. Strong published the results of her historical investigations in a little pamphlet, and in proof of the 1642 date she says:

The inscription on the stone in the foundation wall of the manor house would be received by all but the obstinately skeptical as proof of the antiquity of the house. The relic-hunting craze was not so developed in 1763 that, on enlarging the Crailo for his own dwelling, Hendrick Van Rensselaer should have taken the trouble to tear out a space in the massive cellar wall and insert therein a stone bearing his grandfather's name with a spurious date. The stone opposite, bearing the name of "Do. Megapolensis," has been much mutilated during the last year or two, but the other is as yet unmarred. If the original building had been erected only in 1663, that would have been a sufficiently early date for a practical, straightforward Dutchman, who probably gave himself no concern to impose upon a credulous posterity. The date 1642 may be taken as an indication that the foundation is of that period, even if it is assumed, though not proved, that the large main building may have been finished later. The original structure was called a small stone fort.

The tradition which connects the house with the original verses of "Yankee Doodle" goes back to 1758 when, during the French and Indian war, General James Abercrombie and his staff were entertained at the Greenbush house while on their way to Fort Ticonderoga, where Abercrombie was defeated by Montcalm on July 8, 1758. The British officers were the guests of Colonel Johannes Van Rensselaer and his wife, Angelica Livingston, daughter of Robert Livingston, Jr., who for nine years was Mayor of Albany. On Abercrombie's staff was a young surgeon whose derision was excited by the sight of the raw American recruits straggling in from the countryside, clad in all sorts of motley garb. According to the story, the surgeon, whose name is even a cause of dispute, being variously given as Schuckbergh, Shackberg, and Stackpole, composed the "Yankee Doodle" lines while sitting on the edge of the well in the rear of the house. Originally written in a spirit of derision at the uncouth appearance of the American settlers, the "Yankee Doodle" song became the popular tune of these despised country lads less than twenty years later in the War for Independence.

The old well stands about twelve feet in the rear of the house, but its high stone curb was demolished many years ago. Mrs. Strong says that in the cellar of the house is a secret passage connecting with the well.

In Revolutionary times the Greenbush house was the scene of many interesting events. In June, 1775, the Continental army was encamped in the gardens back of the house, on its way to Ticonderoga. While the house has escaped the somewhat dubious fame of having been a Washington's headquarters, history records that the Father of his Country dined there after the struggle, and other worthies entertained there were Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, General Philip Schuyler, Daniel Webster, and Harrison Grey Otis.

The house continued to be occupied by the Van Rensselaer family during the Revolutionary War period. Three members of the family were Colonels in the war, serving with distinction in the American Army. They were Robert, Henry, and James, sons of Colonel Johannes, who had entertained General Abercrombie during the French and Indian war and who had served as Captain in the local militia. Robert Van Rensselaer rose to be a Brigadier General. Other branches of the family also served in the Continental army—in all twelve members, including, besides the three sons of Johannes, a brother and eight nephews. General Robert Van Rensselaer inherited the manor of Claverack, the southern portion of the ancestral estate. He was also a member of the New York Provincial Congress.

The Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, in his annals of the Van Rensselaers, describes the Greenbush house as the first home of the Van Rensselaer family built in America and undoubtedly the oldest continuously inhabited dwelling in the State of New York, if not in the United States.

The last member of the family to occupy the ancient homestead was Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, who died there in 1871, and whose memory is honored by a tablet in the Episcopal Church in the village of Greenbush. On his death it passed to his widow and for a time served as the rectory of the church. About 1880 it passed for the first time out of the family ownership, only to be bought back several years ago by Mrs. Strong who has done more than any other surviving member of the family to preserve the Van Rensselaer records and landmarks.

The Hudson River divided the ancient estate of about 700,000 acres, the larger portion, known generally as Rensselaerwyck being on the west bank, while the smaller portion, comprising about two-thirds of Rensselaer County, was on the east bank. While the first Patroon, Kiliaen, obtained his tract by grant from the West India Company, which was later approved by the English authorities when they took possession of the province, there was also an actual purchase from the Indians, and the Patroon, as well as his sons who came over to manage the property, adopted a policy of friendly dealing with the redmen.

The younger branch of the Van Rensselaer family received the Greenbush and Claverack portion, known as the eastern manor. The Claverack portion was bought from the Indians in 1649 and in 1670, originally comprising 60,000 acres.

Johannes Van Rensselaer, the French and Indian war Captain, entailed the Greenbush estate upon his grandson. One of his daughters, Catherine, married General Philip Schuyler and she was the builder of the famous Schuyler mansion recently purchased by the State. The house was erected about 1761, while General Schuyler was in England. Her daughter, Elizabeth, was the wife of Alexander Hamilton.

Considering its great age, the Fort Crailo house is said to be in excellent condition, and a moderately small amount will restore it to its old-time appearance of a fine family house during Colonial days. The timbers are hand hewn and very large, being about 16 by 18 inches thick in the older part of the house. On the right hand of the hall, at the north door, the wall is of brick and stone, twenty inches thick. The roof of the old building, covered with quaintly formed shingles in a good state of preservation, forms an inclined partition, plainly defining the new addition of 1740. A curious feature of the house is the construction of the chimneys on the south side. Ignorant of the use of flues, the builder placed the chimney of the bedroom on the second floor in front of that of the library beneath, thus forming deep recesses which, until 1852, held large dark closets.

Only Two People in Five Have a Sense of Humor

Says Sewell Ford, Who Now Finds His Inspiration in "Hello-Bill" Towns, Though His Most Famous Characters Are Types Found in Cities

By Joyce Kilmer.

THE Ford joke—

But, on the whole this is an inauspicious beginning. The humor of Mr. Sewell Ford, then, (this phrase, at any rate, is without double entendre,) is distinctly urban in tone. Shorty McCabe and Torchy do not babble o' green fields; they are New York products, through and through. Therefore their creator might naturally be expected to be an enthusiastic admirer of New York, and to believe (like many of his fellow humorists) that American humor is now thoroughly urban, instead of being (as when Mark Twain was young) chiefly a rural growth.

But Mr. Sewell Ford refuses to defend the city which has given him so much material. The home of humor, he believes, is not sophisticated Manhattan, but the place he calls "The Hello-Bill Town."

"Is humor urban or rural, eh?" he asked, reflectively, in reply to my question. "Has it shifted its locale? In self-defense, I suppose, I should be quite decided on that point, maintain it had changed, and set forth the proof. Perhaps, as the purveyor of so much alleged humor of a distinct Manhattanese brand, I ought to stand up stoutly and assert that humor, real humor, had moved to town to stay.

"Do you know, that's an interesting theory, too? It might be worked out at length. It could be illustrated by charts, such as we find in census reports, showing how, since 1890, the centre of humor had moved from the northeastern corner of Indiana to a point about halfway between Chestnut Street and Times Square, said point being indicated by a cross. Statistically inclined persons have wasted good paper on themes much more futile."

"Well, is that your own theory?" I asked. "Are you prepared to defend metropolitan humor against the rustic school?"

"No," said Mr. Ford. "Not now. Only a few years ago I could have done it with enthusiasm. I was a city man then.

"At least, I thought I was. The pride of Broadway, all the urban arrogance of Fifth Avenue, was in me. But—well, one changes, you know.

"Besides, when you are country born and village bred, you can't get away from it so easily. You are likely to revert.

"I have. Not to the farm exactly! I may come to that. Just now, however, when the lure of the city has failed, when the glamour and clamor of the cabaret dinner has palled, I find most satisfaction in a Hello-Bill town. You know—where, when you walk down to the Post Office of a morning, you swop hails with half the population; where the Mayor is Jim, and the leading physician is Doc, and the police force is Big Ed, and the collie dog across the street gives you a friendly wag of the tail—that sort of place."

"But you still write about New York chiefly, do you not?" I asked.

"Yes," said Mr. Ford, "but what I mean is that I can seem to pick up the raw materials for humor more readily in a Hello-Bill town than I can in a city. And I have recently read Jesse Lynch Williams's entertaining opinions somewhat to the contrary.

"Clever, eh? And it may be that he finds getting back to town the best way to return to human nature.

"It's different with me, although I, too, like to watch people pass. But that is rather unsatisfying. You don't really get to know city folks. Oh, your own kind, yes!—and perhaps your janitress. But in a small place you know everyone, all about them. You can't help it!

"But all this," said Mr. Ford, "is beside the point. It seems to me that humor has no geography, it is neither urban nor rural, it never has been, never will be.

"Just why it is found in any one place depends on—well, it's like beauty, you know! Let's see, isn't it beauty that exists 'only in the eye of the beholder'? Something like that!

"An elusive thing, humor!" said Mr. Ford, meditatively. "Decidedly, it is an abstract quality. For example, Tom Sawyer's sale of fence whitewashing privilege might have seemed a sordid transaction to most of us had we merely watched it for ourselves. But Mark Twain saw humor there—'the eye of the beholder'! And through that shrewd, kindly eye we too see the joke, and chuckle.

"That is the humorist's job. He sees for us. He finds humor wherever he happens to be. If he isn't there, the humor simply isn't found, that's all.

"But when he comes—presto! Comedy sits jovially on the cracker barrel in the general store, or grins from a Broadway taxicab. And when the humorist moves on, he takes his fancies with him. They are not rooted in the turnip patch, nor anchored to the paving blocks.

"Do you remember Bill Nye's letter resigning as Postmaster — Laramie, wasn't it? He told the Postmaster General he'd left the key under the mat. All deliciously funny!

"Then he came to New York, and about the first article he wrote was a description of a funeral procession crossing Brooklyn Bridge and getting mixed up with the city traffic. That was a scream, too!

"Who but Nye would have seen the humor in either of these affairs? 'The eye of the beholder'!

"Bill Nye's humor had no geographical limitations, either. His sense of humor seemed to work just as well in the East as in the West. It was portable. It depended not at all on environment."



Miss Carolyn Wells is almost the only writer whom I have found sufficiently courageous to give a definition of humor. She defined humor and she defined wit, analyzing interestingly the relation which exists between the two.

Mr. Sewell Ford was unwilling to attempt to define humor directly, but he described it indirectly in considerable detail.

"What," I asked, "is a sense of humor?"

"Oh, come!" exclaimed Mr. Ford. "Let's hear you tell what an alligator pear salad tastes like, or define a bee sting. Wouldn't it be more profitable to speculate as to how one acquires a sense of humor?

"It's by no means a rare sense. Not that it is a common possession. This would be a far more comfortable world if it were.

"But it is held in such varying degrees of development! Perhaps two persons out of every five have enough of it to be noticed. A lot of them hardly suspect that they have it, either.

"But then, so many others only think that they have the humorous sense—and are mistaken. There is the animated joke-book person, who is forever retailing, parrot-fashion, something he has heard or read. He knows it is funny because it was so labeled when he got it.

"You may know him on sight. He begins with 'Say, did you hear that one about * * *?', and if you are unlucky enough to be cornered by him you will be forced to listen to his whole interminable répertoire.

"They used to duck common scolds. Why not revive the water cure for the chronic funny man? Police court scene: 'Prisoner, you are charged by this complainant, while he was jammed into an end seat of a subway car during the morning rush, with having told him seven Ford car jokes in succession. Plead guilty, do you? Officer, break the ice in Central Park lotus pond and duck him seven times!'"

"Still," said Mr. Ford, "the joke-toter with his embryonic sense of humor may, like the mosquito and the safety razor enthusiast, have his appointed place in the scheme of things. I shouldn't like to judge him too harshly.

"A few more incarnations and he may develop something fine, more genuine. Suppose we spare him, and merely sentence him to witness a Charlie Chaplin comedy twice a week?

"But to get back to those fortunate two-fifths of us. It's my fraction—I use it quite confidently—Oh, yes! Having made the estimate I am bound to stick by it. Precisely two out of every five have a sense of humor in good working order. The other three haven't, or have barely a rudimentary one, not visible to the naked eye. But remember to make allowances for those whose humorous sense is ingrowing, seldom appearing on the surface.

"Of course, I am not referring to those wooden-faced people who fail to chuckle when you tell your best dinner table anecdote. It may have been their best, too! Or, just at the moment—well, dental difficulties, indigestion, anxiety about catching that 11:02!

"In fact, I mean neither vocal nor printed humor. The real test is whether or not your subject is sensitive to the appeal of a situation that is subtly humorous; whether he can recognize a novel, original situation, untagged, unbranded as such, arriving unexpectedly.

"I remember an expressman struggling with a wide barrel in a narrow doorway. It was a sugar barrel full of something or other. The man was inside the doorway trying to get the barrel out, and it stuck.

"But he was a persevering chap. He had forced it almost through, when along came a stranger who meant well. Perhaps he had promised some one to do a little deed of kindness each day.

"Anyway, he stepped up promptly, kicked the barrel through—the wrong way, and went calmly and righteously down the street. Whereat the expressman looked across at me and grinned. He had the humorous sense. And how it helped just then!

"Always a sense of humor helps. It is one of life's little compensations—and that is about all. For, in this vale of sobs, humor, like virtue, must in most cases be its own reward.

"It is a case of majority rule, you know. The unsmiling, humorless three-fifths deal out the high places, and the rich rewards to the solemn-faced sobersides among us.

"Isn't that so? What Chief Executive can you name, other than Lincoln, who had a well-developed sense of humor? What trust magnate, railroad head, bank president?

"No, we want our great ones to be serious, and a bit pompous. That grinning expressman will never get to be a Director. He will continue to drive the wagon.

"I'm not finding fault, you know, I am merely stating the case. Perhaps the majority is right to distrust those who can see things to chuckle at, where others find only something annoying or absurd.

"For the chucklers are distrusted. Oh, yes! It is human instinct to be wary of them, perhaps because of their uncanny insight.

"Keep 'em down! is the will of the majority. No telling what mischief those fellows might do if they got the upper hand. So the solemn ass has a far better chance of being sent to Congress.

"Even in literature the rule holds true. How grudgingly is the genius of Mark Twain receiving recognition! How many more generations, do you think, before he will have a modest paragraph in our English literature?"

The Menace of the Grotesque Modern Shoe

Dr. Lewi, Father of Scientific Chiropody, Discusses Importance of Proper Foot Covering---Sixty Per Cent. of School Children Have Defective Feet

THE aboriginal Indian who wrapped hides about his feet and tied them there to resist the Winter's rigors showed that he had a more inteligent regard for his hard-worked pedals than the woman of today who toddles about on high-heeled, pointed-toed shoes. You never read of an Indian having corns or any other foot trouble, do you?" Thus Dr. Maurice J. Lewi in the course of an interview on the work which has been undertaken by the School of Chiropody of New York in West 125th Street. Dr. Lewi is an authority on the subject, for he resigned his position as Secretary of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners, which he had held for twenty years, to become President of this school in 1913. He is called the "father of scientific chiropody," is a practicing physician in this city, and for years has been known as a medical educator.

"Why, here in our clinic every evening," continued Dr. Lewi, "nearly two-thirds of the patients are women. There are several reasons for this. Women naturally have more pride in their appearance than men and want unsightly joints straightened and so on, and again, men are not ordinarily given to the grotesquely shaped shoes that the manufacturers have been turning out by the million pairs for female consumption, particularly during the last few years since the dancing craze struck the country. With heels raised two or three inches from the ground, toes all crushed into a little ball by a short vamp, a sole that is too thin and a shank that is absolutely rigid, is it any wonder that after a few months' hard usage the foot rebels and drives the owner to seek relief from a chiropodist?

"The revived craze for ice skating calls for low-heeled, broad-toed shoes, and while these are the nearest to ideal footwear when properly constructed, it is found that they cause much discomfort to feet unaccustomed to them. The reason is not far to seek. Constant pounding along on three-inch heels has so contracted the muscles of the calves and hardened the muscles of the sprayed-out toes that when the heel is let down to somewhere around a normal level, the toes drawn back and the knees straightened, the unused muscles cry out at the unfamiliar motions. Nevertheless, foot covering of some sort is imperative in this climate and in the city, and if a shoe must be worn, the moderately low-heeled, broad-toed variety is the one best calculated to give comfort and service. If such shoes were universally worn nine-tenths of the foot ailments of the day would disappear, most of the chiropodists would go out of business and there would be little work for his school of chiropody.

"Besides vicious shoes the cause of much foot discomfort is badly made stockings with thick ribs and seams in the wrong place. If in addition these happen to be a half-size too short, the results are most unhappy to the wearer. If they are too long they will wrinkle and irritate the tender skin beneath and lo! a little callosity will appear, sent out by nature to act as a buffer. If this, perchance, is on the sole of the foot, it rapidly spreads and shortly the victim goes limping along feeling as though the bones were coming through his soles to the pavement and fancying he has an attack of rheumatism. This is one of the commonest ills and most easily treated. The chiropodist cuts away the excrescence and fits a pad to the sole, advising proper stockings or a different last shoe, and soon the trouble is mitigated. And there would never have been any trouble if a little care had been taken in the first place to make comfortable and keep in condition one of the most important parts of the human body.



"Many of the men who come for treatment have waited until they are nearly crippled. Their troubles are deeper seated and are not necessarily caused by faulty foot-gear, but are the results of their occupation, long standing producing flat-foot, working in water causing rheumatism and kindred ills. Or else their troubles are the development of foot defects which started when they were children, or perhaps hereditary tendencies or systemic conditions. At any rate, the abnormalities are there, and instead of limping through life in agony as they used to do these sufferers are gradually learning to visit licensed chiropodists, and where this cannot be afforded they go to the free clinic in 125th Street. People are just beginning to recognize that chiropody is a dignified profession, not a trade, and that they are as much in need of a chiropodist's service as of a dentist's.

"The records show that 60 per cent. of the school children examined have defective feet, and 95 per cent. of them grow to maturity without having them treated. The burdens which the feet have to bear have never been properly measured by the public. A prominent physician states that foot troubles produce more misery in the world than any other one cause excepting contagious diseases.

"The German Emperor once said that the general efficiency of his army depended wholly on the condition of the feet of his soldiers, and every one knows that faulty feet have been the cause of more men being rejected for army service than any other one flaw. And still people for centuries took very little or no care of their overburdened, abused feet. They would hire farriers to look after their horses' hoofs, build expensive stable floors of approved woods for their cattle to stand on, keep their swine in dry quarters to guard against hoof troubles, and then go limping about themselves, never stopping to consider that their own usefulness would be increased, to say nothing of their comfort, if their footills were done away with.

"The public was not entirely to blame for this state of affairs, for physicians since time began have ignored this branch of the healing art, seeming to regard it as beneath the dignity of their calling. This minor surgery had been left too long in inexpert hands and it was high time that the public be protected from charlatans and inexperienced performers. The Pedic Society itself asked for and obtained a law, three years ago, making it incumbent on licensed chiropodists to conform to certain educational and professional requirements before practicing."

It was largely through Dr. Lewi's efforts that this legislation was obtained. Until this law was enacted there were no laws governing this branch of healing, and the practitioner set up a chair in the back of a barber shop or shoe store and there treated such hardy ones as dared to trust themselves to his hands. Now all that is done away with, and before venturing to start in business for himself, a chiropodist-to-be must take a year's course in a school of chiropody, following at least one year in a recognized high school. The requirements for admission are gradually to be increased, until in 1921 a four years' course in a high school will be necessary before a student may enter the School of Chiropody. The year's work embraces not alone the alleviation of minor suffering by local treatment of excrescences, callosities and abnormal growths, but a course in anatomy, surgery, and the study of instruments, chiropodial orthopedics, skin diseases, hygiene, practical chiropody, chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, materia medica and therapeutics, pathology, histology, massage, footgear and practical clinical experience, pharmacy, cosmetics, and bandaging.

In connection with these studies there is a library in the school, which is accessible to the members of both the day and night classes. There are at present eighty pupils and each year the number grows. Dr. Lewi says that the school will be self-supporting when there are 100 students. There is a staff of fourteen physicians connected with the school who receive no remuneration for their services of instructing the classes.

That the clinic is badly needed is shown by the fact that when it opened it treated six or eight cases a night and now there are usually from fifty to a hundred. Last year there were 10,665 treatments given, 4,618 of them being new cases.

China Is Training Farmers

WHILE much importance attaches to the fact that the Chinese Government has employed an American cotton-growing expert, H. H. Jobson, of College Station, Texas, on a three years' contract, this is only a portion of the work it has planned on agricultural lines, so it is stated from Peking by Commercial Attaché Julean H. Arnold of the American Legation.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has recently undertaken a system of extension teaching for the farmers of the country, starting with the establishment of an extension school for the training of lecturers and demonstrators, who are to travel throughout the country introducing improved methods of farming. One of the agricultural experts of the Ministry has been specially delegated to start such a school, which is already in the process of preparation.

The extension workers to be selected are to act in co-operation with the staffs of the agricultural experiment stations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. This department of the Government received from the Ministry of Finance last Spring more than $100,000 for the purpose of starting such stations.

They are grouped in four classes, devoted, respectively, to cotton, sugar, afforestation, and pasturage. There are now three cotton farms, one sugar plantation, two forestry farms, and three pasturage farms. The Government has a model ranch at Chu Chow, in North Anhui, directed by an American ranchman, and there have been excellent reports of the work that is being done there.

The director has had under cultivation 200 acres of corn, oats, barley, millet, and other grains for the stock, and although the new cereals were nearly ruined destroyed by the locusts in April and May, there were prospects that he would be able to harvest practically enough to feed the stock. Forty acres of peach, plum, pear, and apricot trees have been planted and will bear fruit next year, while there are ten acres of mulberry trees.

It is required that the appointees for extension work shall be over 25 years of age and shall be men of practical farming experience in the designated district. They will have the following duties: (1) To travel through the territory and give lectures; (2) to distribute selected seeds for the improvement of crops; (3) to demonstrate the use of improved implements; (4) to investigate the cause of natural calamities and of pests, and (5) to plan for the gradual improvement of the various phases of farming methods.

These appointees are to serve as honorary Commissioners of the Ministry, but official awards will be made after three years of faithful service.

Our Composers Get Their Chance This Season

Prominent Conductors Will Feature the Work of American Musicians—Professor Rubner of Columbia Discusses Their Prospects of Success

JUST a short time ago new material was furnished to add interest to the discussion of the American composer question in the announcements of new works to be performed this season by New York's two symphony orchestras. The Symphony Society of New York did the unprecedented thing of announcing and "featuring" only works by American composers, following up this announcement a few days later with only a comparatively casual mention of several European works it was to produce. The Philharmonic Society did not so entirely commit itself to American music, but its announcement gave considerably more attention to it than usual, and named more local musicians than Europeans among those who would be represented on its programs with new work.

The extremists among the propagandists for American composers immediately hailed this state of affairs as a proof that at last "recognition" was to be accorded to the resident composer. Those who are less persuaded of the need of any self-conscious American school of music simply saw in it an inclination of the conductors to put up with the best they could get, since they could not get what these persons believe they really wanted, new European music, on account of the war.

These widely divergent viewpoints are illustrative of the differences that prevail among musicians over the American composer question.

Looking on it in an entirely impartial way, however, there is no denying that the recent action of Conductors Damrosch and Stransky in announcing for their programs these American works affords a more striking indorsement of local composers than anything that has occurred in some time, whatever the motive. With this in mind it was thought it would be interesting to interview one of the composers named to get his viewpoint on the question of the American composer.

Professor Cornelius Rubner, head of the Music Department at Columbia University, was selected, as being qualified from several different considerations to view the question on a broad basis, and a talk with him developed the fact that his ideas, while individual, do after all represent a middle ground with regard to the controversial side of the matter.

Dr. Rubner is a Dane. He received most of his training in his own country and, as is the case with most of those concerned with the theoretical and instrumental branches of music, in Germany. His first teachers of theory were the foremost Danish composers, Niels W. Gade and Johan Peter Emilius Hartmann. Later, in Leipsic, he studied piano with Carl Reinecke and violin with Ferdinand David. As a young conductor, pianist, and composer he came into active professional association with Liszt, Brahms, and Felix Mottl, principal among a number of others, while he was also of the faithful at Baireuth. These associations represent his ability to interpret the European viewpoint.

His American experience is this: In 1904 he was selected to fill the professorship of music at Columbia made vacant by the resignation of MacDowell, who is said by many critics to be the most individual composer this country has yet produced. Dr. Rubner has identified himself completely with the musical life of this country, has appeared here as a pianist and conductor, composed music while here, and carried on his activities at the university.

"There has been a tendency," said Professor Rubner, beginning the discussion which had been proposed to him by a TIMES interviewer, "to discuss the American composer as if he were an abstract proposition, far removed from the ordinary things of everyday life and not formed and influenced by them. People have said: 'Here are men trained to write music; they have studied for years and devoted their talents to the task, and yet we do not find their works very often in the symphony halls or opera houses. What is the matter?'

"That is the wrong way to look at it. They should not consider the men, they should look at the conditions which produce these men and under which they work. Then they would get a different picture.

"To my mind the problem of the American composer is the problem of musical conditions in this country. I cannot see why there should be any mystery about it or any lack of understanding. It seems to me entirely a question of mechanics. Let us forget the composers for a moment and consider the mechanics.



Professor Cornelius Rubner.

"There are in this country, roughly, half a dozen large orchestras and, at the present moment, half that number of regular opera houses. There are more choral societies, but their membership is largely amateur or semi-professional, and we will not consider them nor the smaller musical organizations of various sorts, for, after all, the symphony orchestra and the opera house are the units by which the musical activity of a country is to be reckoned.

"There is your problem. How can we get a great number of professional musicians into active practice when we have only the positions to fill that are represented by our present number of orchestras and opera houses?

"A successful composer is not an accident, but the result of conditions under which he lives and works. His endowment of genius is an accident which is not governed by these conditions, but a successful composer is not the product of genius alone. Opportunity is also an important ingredient. Ah, you will say, a genius will make his own opportunity! That is true. But in the case of an American composer the pursuit of his opportunity will carry him abroad. Then we will not have a self-sustaining musical life, which is what we are considering here.

"As far as I can see, we are not yet ready for the complete triumph of the American composer in an American setting. But we will be. During the years I have been in this country I have seen the beginnings of the building-up toward this condition. We see musical clubs forming among the ladies of a small town, then we see them arrange for the lecture-recital series of out-of-town artists. Then a choral society will spring up, often organized largely for social purposes, but gradually getting more interested in music and doing better work. Amateur instrumental bodies form and achieve more and more local importance. Finally, there is enough musical sentiment fostered in the city to demand better things, and some one has enough courage to come forward and arrange for an annual visit from one of the symphony orchestras on tour. The next step, not generally taken yet, is a permanent orchestra and other musical institutions.

"Thus the musical leaven is working more and more. The advance in liking and appreciation of music during the last few years has been steady. We cannot deny that this country was as a whole strikingly deficient in the musical sense up to a score of years ago.

"A country's musical feeling cannot be built up over night. We shall get more and more active musically all the time, and when at last the proper stage is reached the scene will be set for the successful advent of the composer, who comes last in the chronological order of development always.

"All the small German cities, for instance, have their orchestras and opera houses. When we have reached this stage, or something near it, we may expect large results in the way of producing native music. Then there will be thousands of Americans actively engaged in music and supporting themselves from it, where now there are scores. It is from among such men that our composers must come. They must have practical experience in every way. They must live with music all the time. You cannot improvise a composer.

"As an instance of this for us still ideal condition, which is in active practice in another place, I can select the German City of Sondershausen, since that place, among many others, typifies the small town of about 20,000 which has its own complete musical organization. In this place the conductor of the opera and the symphony orchestra, practically the same organization, is the Director of the conservatory, and his best players are the teachers. Hence the student-composers, according to their ability, can assist in conducting opera, can hear their own works performed, and can get the best kind of practical experience by playing in or constantly attending rehearsals of the opera and symphony orchestra. A school of this sort produces good men in composing and conducting, as Sondershausen as a matter of fact has done.

"What is the condition here? A man is graduated from a conservatory equipped to be a composer. Of course there is no such thing as earning a living as composer, so he looks about. It is almost certain that he cannot find a position in a symphony orchestra or an opera house, if he happens to be an instrumentalist. Perhaps he will go abroad. If he stays here he may be able to secure a position as organist or something of the kind somewhere, or he may be driven into playing at a hotel or a theatre. All this is on the assumption that he stays in music. Some of the most talented pupils look conditions over and then go into business or professional life. That settles them as serious musicians.

"But let us be optimistic and assume the intending composer has been able to secure a position in music somehow. He becomes industrious and begins to compose. Then he is up against the next difficulty. It may afford him good exercise to 'fill white paper with black notes,' but that is about all he will get, because he will have no opportunity to hear his work played, whether it is good or not.

"The art of instrumentation is as much an art in itself as that of inventing melodies, imagining harmonies, or devising effective rhythms. It cannot be learned as a master should know it from books. We teachers, by the use of the piano and the textbooks, coupled with our own experience, can give a pupil the principles of orchestration; but there is just one way of becoming a notable instrumentalist, and that is by hearing what you write played. While a talented man may make respectable instrumentation on a basis of theory, he will never be able to develop himself to the point modern music requires in orchestral coloring unless he can be constantly around an orchestra to hear it and build on his theoretical knowledge by practical experience.

"That is the great need of the American composer today, the opportunity to have practical orchestral contact. In Germany, if he has any talent at all, he will not find it extremely difficult to get this experience, either as player or as guest at rehearsals, for orchestras are very plentiful there. The talented composer, even if an American, does not have such great difficulty in getting his work performed in Germany either, if it is promising, for the very reason that there are so many orchestras. If, on performance, his work does not measure up to requirements, he has no one to blame but himself.

"It is undoubtedly a fact that Americans can be and have been welcomed abroad as musicians in a way they would not find possible here. There is so much more production of new works there, due to the number of orchestras, that a new face or a new composition does not acquire the alarming significance that it does here. I have sent singers who have tried to get a footing here and failed abroad with letters, and they had little difficulty in getting operatic engagements.

"How willingly a newcomer is welcomed abroad into musical camaraderie I can testify from my own experience. In my early years I went to Baden-Baden. I had a letter from Adolf Jensen, the song composer, to Brahms, but, happening upon a party of musicians which included Brahms, in the midst of a lively gathering, I did not interrupt by presenting the letter, but was introduced about through some of those who knew me.

"Gradually every one left, until I was alone with Brahms. We walked toward his home and on the way he asked me

what I knew about this young conductor, Rubner, who had been recommended to him by his friend, Jensen. In these days I was never above a practical joke, so I said: 'Rubner is a young fellow who knows nothing about music and is very arrogant and conceited.'

"We had reached Brahms's home by this time and he turned very angrily to me and said: 'I have every confidence in Jensen as a judge of men and I am surprised you would talk this way about a friend of his. I will have nothing more to do with you. Good night.'

"The next day at dinner I was a little late. As I came in I heard him inquiring from the others who a man could be who had spoken very discourteously of his friend's friend. Then he saw me and pointed at me angrily, roaring, 'That is the man!' When the others saw me, they laughed and told him what I had been up to and he never held the joke against me.

"While I am telling anecdotes about the reception of strangers into the musical life abroad, there is one I can include of Liszt.

"I went one day to his apartment in a house in Munich and, to my surprise, found him half dressed and showing evidences of having been up late the night before.

"He finally told why it was. It appeared that just about 12 o'clock the night before some one knocked on the door of his house, and when Johann, his valet, returned from inquiring who it was, Liszt learned that two American ladies, who informed him they must leave for home early next morning, were outside and demanded to see 'the master' once before they left.

"Liszt had them admitted. Fortunately for them, he was just in the right mood. He ordered Johann to prepare tea. Then he astounded them by asking if they would like him to play. When they answered in a delighted affirmative, he sat down at the piano and played for two hours. Then he gave them his autographed photograph, and the ladies left at nearly 3 A. M. after a memorable experience.

"This valet, Johann, is the same who abrogated great importance to himself. Agents would come to him when they wanted to engage Liszt to play. One day at a reception Liszt overheard two agents asking Johann whether his master could appear at a certain concert.

"'No,' said Johann, 'we cannot play.'

"'J'ann!' shouted Liszt across the room, 'be sure that the next time you do play there you take me with you.'

"Here in America, as I have said, we have only a handful of orchestras, and what is the result? They are very important organizations and must devote most of their time to standard works and such novelties as attract public interest by reason of big names appended.

"Meanwhile, our unfortunate American, who may have written pages and pages of orchestral scores, is impeded in his development because he cannot hear what he has written played, and thus acquire the necessary experience and encouragement. Not even the conservatories have orchestras with all the instruments that the score of the great orchestra calls for.

"I have felt so strongly that this is the indispensable thing for the present-day development of our composers that I have used every effort and tried every plan I could think of to maintain such an orchestra.

"I can think of no single thing that would benefit American composers more than if we had in New York such as orchestra as I have in mind. It would not have to be a highly-paid virtuoso organization, and its expenses would not, of course, be anywhere near as high as those of our permanent orchestras. Its membership would be just those young artists whom I have described as without a chance when they leave the conservatories. It should play only the works of our composers, not primarily for public performance but in rehearsal form. Its services should be free to any one, no matter from what conservatory or teacher, who could demonstrate that he was a serious musician and a man of talent. In all our well-equipped schools there are laboratories for the various science courses. This orchestra would be a laboratory for the science of instrumentation, and any musician will agree with me, I think, that if it were administered properly there could be no more practical thing done for the American composer. I have not yet given up hope of being able to do it some time.

"There is no doubt it could be carried out, and I am sure that among the works that would be written and developed with it to aid, bearing in mind it would be open to all Americans, there would be many worthy of public performance, which the orchestra would proceed to play in public.

"Nowadays when I hear of a successful work by an American I always say, 'I am sure he plays in one of the orchestras.' It is these fortunate men who are in a position to become our best composers, if they have talent, because the experience in orchestral effects which so many young musicians would give anything to get is theirs as a matter of daily routine. Both Messrs. Stransky and Walter Damrosch have shown interest in members of their orchestras who have composed, and have put their works on the regular programs. I am sure Victor Herbert and Henry K. Hadley would not be where they are if they had not had orchestras to experiment with in their composition.

"If we cannot have our 'American composers' orchestra, it would be a great help if the rehearsals of our regular symphony orchestras could be thrown open to student composers. It would help these men tremendously if, in addition to hearing a work performed at a concert, when they can pay the price of admission, they could hear how an orchestra builds up its performance of this same work. They could learn much if they heard the rehearsal of the individual parts or small combinations, and at the slow tempos used when an orchestra is studying a work. There are a hundred details they would learn which cannot possibly be heard after a piece is 'polished off' and ready for concert use. Aside from this, even, admission to rehearsals would be of the utmost value simply in letting them hear, over and over again until every detail is fixed in their minds, works which they would not learn much of if they followed them in score at only one concert.

"Especially is this true of modern works. Strauss was one day conducting a rehearsal of 'Salome' at Dresden and, at the moment when the orchestra reached a great climax of sound, Strauss suddenly stopped them. He turned to Ernst von Schuch, who was sitting in the house, and said, 'Schuch, is that right?'

"'How do I know?' testily replied the conductor. 'You're the composer, aren't you?'

"'Well, I don't know myself,' answered Strauss, and they went on, with the mystery unsolved.

"I believe this story, just as I believe the one they tell of how at another rehearsal of the same work, four of the violinists played 'Ach, der lieber Augustin' during another loud passage without Strauss's hearing it.

"Once, before the first performance of his 'Till Eulenspiegel' at Heidelberg, Felix Mottl and I dined with him. We were very merry, and the clink of our glasses and silverware could often be heard. Once, as he caught the sound, Strauss made a quick gesture, and said with much enthusiasm, 'This sound will have to be put into music.'

"It is a fair guess that if our modern students have to watch for such things from the composers, they cannot do it at concerts alone.

"These plans for getting orchestral experience for our composers are my ideas of the most practical things that can be done for immediate results with the men who are now ready to come forward if they have the opportunity. Otherwise we will lose them and be forced to wait for the slow evolution that time will work.

"When America has the counterpart of the scores of musical organizations and institutions of the European countries, we will find our composers and conductors appearing automatically from among those who develop most strongly out of the complete musical activity that will be in force.

"There is no doubt this will come. We are the youngest nation musically, and we cannot expect to have what the other countries have developed through many years. The composer and a native school of music will be the last thing to develop. In fact, musical history has been made and is reckoned in epochs whose characteristics are the influence, that some strong individuality has exerted, using an established fabric to build his own new style upon.

"When we finally have an American school of composition, I cannot imagine that it will be notable for any such thing as being based on Negro music, or Indian music, or ragtime, or anything of that sort.

"What makes a composer is not a model, but his own individuality. Is it not more reasonable to think that we will at last develop a man who is a great individuality in music, scorning such a thing as self-conscious basing on some formula?

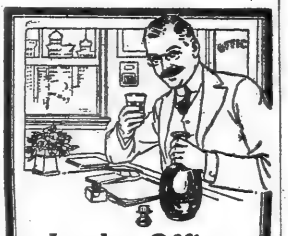
"If we can get to creating music the same energizing genius that has pushed the American frontier across a great continent, that has built great railroads, that has evolved the skyscraper, that has created 'big business,' that has built the Panama Canal when others failed, and made the world's greatest republic out of a British colony, we will have a genius that will devise its own methods and will force the musical world to recognize it and approve it, as the world has been forced to recognize American genius in the directions I have named. That will be a real American composer and a real American school of music."

Random Bits

EXPERIMENTS in lowland rice culture recently started in Porto Rico are arousing much interest there, because rice is the chief food consumed in the island. Porto Rico has spent approximately $5,000,000 annually during the past four years for this grain and is the largest export consumer of American-grown rice.

The New York State Government contains 169 departments, boards, bureaus, and commissions. It has 17,414 paid employes, the salaries aggregating $17,681,496 annually.

The annual report of the Dominion Controller of Railway Statistics for the fiscal year 1914, recently made public, states that the aggregate of railway mileage officially regarded as being in operation on June 30, 1914, was 30,795, or 1,492 miles more than on the corresponding date of 1913. The capitalization of Canadian roads increased by $276,980,069 during the year, and is now nearing the two billion mark, the exact figure being $1,808,820,761.



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Socialist Attitude Toward Peace at Any Price

William English Walling Explains It and Tells the Significance of the International Conference Held Recently at Zimmerwald in Switzerland

By William English Walling.

THE Socialists have been among the most strenuous and uncompromising advocates of peace. But they have hitherto laid weight on the complete contrast between their pacifism and that of the professional pacifists, such as Mr. Bryan, with their Hague tribunals, peace congresses, and so forth.

The professional pacifists propose to end war without dealing adequately with the deep-seated economic causes of war, the economic conflicts between the nations. While favoring their Hague tribunals and disarmament, the Socialists have hitherto laughed at such movements when presented as panaceas—pointing out that they would be ludicrously insufficient to counteract the overwhelming power of the economic forces making for war.

The Socialists have never opposed all wars. Not only Marx and Engels in their day, but Kautsky, the leading radical thinker, and Bernstein, the leading moderate thinker of today, have shown (since the present war) that the Socialist parties have always believed in national defense as a duty owed not only to their own nations but also to the international movement.

German Socialists thus demanded of the Belgians that if the German Government invaded their country they should promise to resist with arms, thus aiding the German Socialists in their opposition to any such aggressive action; and when Belgian Socialists did fight last August, many of the Socialists of Germany, as well as those of the rest of the world, gave them full credit, not for serving Belgium and nationalism, but for serving the cause of internationalism.

Only in two countries had there developed any important Socialist tendency toward "peace at any price" and acceptance of the professional pacifist's remedies against war. In Great Britain the Independent Labor Party, the Socialist branch of the Labor Party—which contains scarcely a tenth of the larger organization—has a strong ultra-pacifist wing. At its last conference, in April, however, a resolution denouncing all wars, including the present one, was lost by one vote.

Similarly, the National Committee of the American party voted last Summer that peace must be maintained "at any cost."

Morris Hillquit said in Cooper Union that Socialists *in general* were for peace at any cost. Hillquit, who has attended many international congresses, should know that this is the very opposite of the truth. He knows that every Socialist party on earth had declared its belief, with practical unanimity, that when a country is attacked the Socialists of that country owe it as a duty to the international movement to defend it, in order that the aggressor should be defeated and future attacks discouraged.

Even the British Independent Labor Party is not for peace at any cost. It demands an indemnity for Belgium. The American party also demands, as part of the peace terms, plebiscites *in all disputed territories.* Now Edward Bernstein warns all non-German Socialists that, however just and Socialistic a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine may be, it should not be made a condition of peace, "since the German Government and the majority of the German people will not consent to it," and the result would be that the war would be prolonged.

How, then, can a party like the American Socialist, which demands such a plebiscite as a condition of peace, favor "peace at any price"? As a matter of fact, the party's two most popular leaders, Eugene V. Debs and Charles Edward Russell, as well as many others, have declared publicly against premature peace, and are backed in this by the majority of Socialists of American extraction.

But now a great and ominous change has taken place. The Socialist advocates of an immediate peace on the basis of a German victory have succeeded in reconstructing "the International." In the middle of September they held an international conference at Zimmerwald in Switzerland—and this conference has had an immediate and complete success in the Socialist world. The British Government did not allow British delegates to attend, but the conference program has been indorsed by *both* the outright Socialist organizations of Great Britain. It is true that these two small parties control only four of the forty members of Parliament elected by the Labor Party. But their influence is greatly increased



William English Walling.

by the fact that they are the only organizations bearing the Socialist title—in spite of the fact that the Labor Party has also participated in all international Socialist congresses since its organization. The Executive Committee of the American Socialist Party has now endorsed the conference and the party press shows—without exception—that sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the Zimmerwald program.

Officially represented at this "international" conference were the Socialist parties of Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Rumania. One of the two Bulgarian parties was also represented, as well as the leading Socialist organizations of Russia and Poland. In nearly all of these countries there are strong Socialist groups that are opposed to the action taken, while in Italy, Russia, and Rumania there can be no question that the overwhelming majority of the population are opposed to any peace that is not based on the defeat of Austria and Germany. But there can also be no doubt that the majority of the organized Socialists of all the countries named are now violent partisans of an immediate peace, which they acknowledge would be based upon the defeat of the Allies.

But this by no means represents the total strength of this new "international." Among the delegates were representatives of the Socialist minorities of Germany and France. Ledebour, a Socialist Reichstag member from Berlin, who only recently resigned from the executive of the German party, represented a full third of the Socialist Reichstag members, Hoffman exactly half of the Socialist group in the almost equally important Landtag of Prussia. Merrheim, a leading French labor unionist, represented a much smaller portion of the French Socialist Party, but a considerable minority in the Confederation of Labor Unions.

It must not be supposed that Ledebour, Liebknecht, Rose Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin, and the other leaders of the anti-war minority in Germany differ from the pro-war majority as to the desirability of a peace based on German victory. It is true that Bebel declared in his memoirs that the German people would be better helped by a military defeat than by a military victory of the German Government. It is true that an equally influential German Socialist (whom I will not name) declared at the beginning of the war that socialism both in Germany and abroad would be advanced best by Russian defeats accompanied by French and English victories. And there can be no doubt that—at the time—this was the hope of a very large part of the German Socialists, and of the overwhelming majority of the Socialists of other countries. But the war itself has brought about a tremendous change. The German victories, accompanied by the pro-German agitation, which throve especially inside of the Socialist parties of the neutral countries, have undoubtedly persuaded a majority of the world's organized Socialists that the defeat of England and France would be better than the continuation of war.

The Zimmerwald Conference thought best, for obvious reasons, to hold its sessions in secret. So we do not have a record of its discussions. But the conference established a permanent international committee at Berne. And—besides the official manifesto issued by the conference — there has just reached this country the very important elucidation of the conference action issued by this committee in reply to the hostile criticisms of two Dutch Socialist leaders, Senator Van Kol, and Van Vliegen, Chairman of the Dutch party—which has not yet given its support to the Zimmerwald program.

The key to the Zimmerwald program is that it refuses to recognize the importance of any distinction whatever between the various Governments. The conclusion drawn is that it makes no difference to Socialists whether the dominating position in Europe after the war is held by autocratic Russia, semi-autocratic Germany and Austria, or by democratic England and France. (This in spite of the fact that many of the delegates, like Ledebour, have for years urged their parties to concentrate their whole effort to establish democratic republics in their various countries, even if it takes a generation, or a bloody revolution is necessary for that sole object.)

When the conference manifesto declares that the main object of all the Governments in entering into the war was the same—that is, commercial expansion—it has the support of all Socialists of most economists, and of the more rational pacifists of the Norman Angell type. All these would deny, with the Zimmerwald manifesto, that Governments went into the war—as they claimed—chiefly "for the defense of fatherlands or democracy, or the liberation of the oppressed peoples." But now that the war is going on, these have all become real issues. Even the Zimmerwald delegates would not deny that a victory of Russia, for example, would greatly retard the liberation of oppressed peoples. How can they deny that British or French defeat would be a fearful blow for democracy both inside these countries and in the world at large?

Yet, the Zimmerwald Conference puts the institutions of all countries into the same category, "monarchical as well as republican Governments, secret diplomacy, powerful monoplies, existing parliaments, the capitalist press and the Church"—all are attacked. How are we to account for this? Are not at least 90 per cent. of the world's Socialists republicans, advocates of parliamentary government, and opponents of the Church in politics? The permanent committee left by the conference gives us the answer: "If the conference had made the international peace activity of the proletariat dependent upon a given military situation in the various countries, this would be equivalent to an abandonment of such activity." In other words, the German and pro-German delegates would have withdrawn if German victory was taken as a reason for postponing the demand for immediate peace. And peace-at-any-price delegates (though certainly not desiring German victory) were willing to make peace on that basis. Moreover delegates who have shown by their written expressions that they actually preferred German victory were in a clear majority.

The Zimmerwald Conference declared against "annexations open or masked" and for "the self-government of peoples." But they did not demand that this principle should be made a condition precedent—to be secured before peace is acceptable. And their Executive Committee is evidently embarrassed for fear it might be interpreted as demanding some change in the present status of Alsace-Lorraine and other disputed territories. So it explains:

"The sentence about the right of peoples to self-government cannot be interpreted as supporting any of the Governments now at war. The self-government of peoples cannot be brought about on the basis of a class society. Socialism is the condition precedent for the accomplishment of this right."

There are to be no annexations; Alsace and Lorraine and the Italian provinces are to remain in German and Austrian hands. The war is to be ended and their fate is to be settled at once. They are also to be given the right of self-government, but only in an indefinite future. This is precisely the program of the pro-war majority of the German Socialist Party. Moreover the sentence, as thus interpreted, is ambiguous.

In the context the reference of the conference manifesto is clearly to the right of Alsace and Lorraine to self-government without forcible interference by Germany; it does not refer to an absolutely perfected self-government within those countries. Is it not clear that this ambiguity was intentional—especially in the light of this official interpretation?

Experiment in Personal Ministry Tried Here

Appointment of Rev. Dr. Selden P. Delaney as Pastor at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin May Solve Pressing Problems of Church Work

PERSONAL ministry to the people appears in a new form in the appointment by the rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin of the Very Rev. Dr. Selden P. Delaney as "Pastor of the Congregation." Dr. Delaney began last week the task, which is being watched with much interest by leaders of religious work throughout the United States. It is his duty to keep in touch not only with the 1,000 communicants of the church in West Forty-sixth Street, but also to minister to all who may attend the services. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin is known throughout the country and strangers in the city often go there to worship, especially at the vespers on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock. In them the new pastor of the congregation will be deeply interested.

One of the great problems of the church in the city is the pastoral call. Rectors have so many responsibilities and must discharge so many obligations that it is practically impossible for them to keep up close personal acquaintanceships with the parishioners. The old way was for the rector to call formally on everybody in his charge at least once a year. In the Episcopal Church the calling has been done largely by the young curates. But it is the idea of the Rev. Dr. Joseph G. H. Barry, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, that spiritual counsel should come from a man of experience and mature judgment, and for that reason he has appointed Dr. Delaney to this unique position. Some of the other Protestant denominations have assistant pastors who have duties like those undertaken by the pastor of the congregation, and in the Western communities there are managers or executive officers who are working on similar principles. The office, however, is an experiment, and as the work develops new methods will be added.

Dr. Delaney was for five years the Dean of All Saints' Cathedral in Milwaukee. He is one of the prominent members of the ritualistic wing of the Episcopalians. His study of social and civic problems has fitted him especially for his new duties.

"There are few," said Dr. Delaney, "who realize how much occupied is the time of the rector of a large city church. The amount of detail which piles up upon him is enormous. The organization of a parish is complex. The rector in the direction of the guilds and societies alone has an enormous task. It may be said that he has as much correspondence as the business man, as much detail on his mind, and as much speaking as the lawyer, and as many calls as the physician.



The Very Rev. Dr. Selden P. Delaney.

"It is not enough that the clergy should call on the members of the parish at stated intervals. The plan is that they may be able to see the pastor of the congregation when they feel the need of his advice. Everywhere is seen the need of reaching the individual. There are so many differences in temperament, in training, in enviroment and in occupation, that nearly every member of the parish must be considered from some special point of view. The City of New York draws thousands of young men and boys to it every year. They have their doubts, their difficulties, their problems. It is one of the aims of the work to help them. In the lives of many young persons there come periods of unrest and doubt. Something may be shaking their religious faith. The pastor of the congregation seeks to be of service to such as these. He can explain matters to them which will help them to resolve their doubts and to see their religion in a new light. There come into the lives of the young times when they are especially in need of counsel. In a general way the Church has always ministered to them, but the special need must be considered. The services of the Church are of great benefit, but they can be supplemented by this personal touch.

"I shall have office hours in the morning and also in the evening, and I expect also to preach, especially at the services on Sunday afternoons. These services have for years been largely attended by strangers in the city, by those who are stopping at the many hotels in the neighborhood, by young men and women who have recently come here. These the pastor of the congregation expects to know personally as far as possible. After the service I shall be at the church door, where those who wish to do so can speak to me. I shall do nothing to force myself upon any one. It may be that there are those who would not care to be spoken to, and the pastor must consider individuals in work of this kind.

"The names and addresses of those who attend the services, however, will be gathered and the pastor will endeavor to become acquainted with all and to be of what service he can."

Dr. Delaney in the last few days has been attending the meetings of the guilds and societies of the church and becoming personally acquainted with their members. His weekday afternoons are devoted to making pastoral calls. As the work proceeds he expects to know every one in the congregation and to be on such terms with them that in the event of their needing counsel of any kind they may come to him as "guide, philosopher, and friend."

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

AMERICAN manufacturers of musical instruments, with an annual output valued at about $100,000,000, export only $300,000 worth annually to foreign countries. American pianos are chiefly exported to Canada, where they constitute about 90 per cent. of the total imports of that class to Great Britain, for reshipment to other parts of the world; and to Central and South America. Our player-pianos are sent in about equal numbers to Australia, England, Italy, and Argentina, and in much larger quantities to Canada.

The pineapple production of the Hawaiian Islands for 1915 will approximate 2,500,000 cases of canned product, so experts report. Years ago the pineapple canneries threw away the cores, parings, and trimmings as refuse. Nowadays the one-time refuse is converted into a mash from which pineapple juice is extracted, the cores are cut into cubes and used in the manufacture of glacé fruit, and no part of the pineapple is lost.

The lichee, (Litchi chinensis,) one of the most widely known fruits throughout China, is produced in South China, chiefly in the Provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung, but also in Szechwan. The fruit of the lichee tree, when plucked, rapidly deteriorates, and can be kept in its original state for only three days at most. A plan has been adopted for preserving the fruit by storing it in bamboo after sprinkling with a weak salt solution and sealing both ends of the bamboo with clay. In this manner the fruit remains fresh for about two weeks. Dried lichees are popular in foreign countries. The fruit is dried in two ways—by sun and by fire. The sun-dried lichee commands the better price, it having a finer flavor than the fire-dried fruit.

Fire losses in Berlin are strikingly low. This is due, among other things, to the small quantity of wood used for structural purposes, the limitations of the height of buildings to 72 feet, and to the temperament of the people. All real (immovable) property in Berlin is required by law to be insured in the so-called Municipal Fire Society, (städtische Feuersozietät.) The report of this institution for a recent fiscal year announced fire losses in the course of the year amounting to $260,529 on policies aggregating $1,314,367,233, or $0.20 of indemnity paid for each $1,000 of insurance. The average for the decade of 1902-1911 was $0.21.

English railway travelers were recently provided with an innovation when Pullman cars for third-class passengers were put on between London and Brighton and Eastbourne. Externally the cars resemble first-class Pullmans on the Brighton line, but are less luxuriously finished. Each car is 60 feet long over buffers, holds 56 persons, and the seats are arranged in pairs on either side of a central passage, each being arranged to tip up. A kitchen enables meals to be served. An extra 18 cents is charged for each seat occupied in addition to the third-class fare. Apparently this new English Pullman is similar to a type that has been used on American railways for a number of years.

As is well known, the United States is the largest single consumer of coffee, its imports at times approaching one-half of the total world production; but a new importance attached to its trade in the last Federal fiscal year, as in that period the United States (and particularly the Port of New York) became a clearing house for coffee cargoes. Whereas in the fiscal year 1913 re-exports of coffee from the United States totaled 3,964,139 pounds and in 1914 9,574,496 pounds, in 1915 66,974,501 pounds were reshipped to other countries, and of this quantity 61,491,903 pounds cleared through New York.

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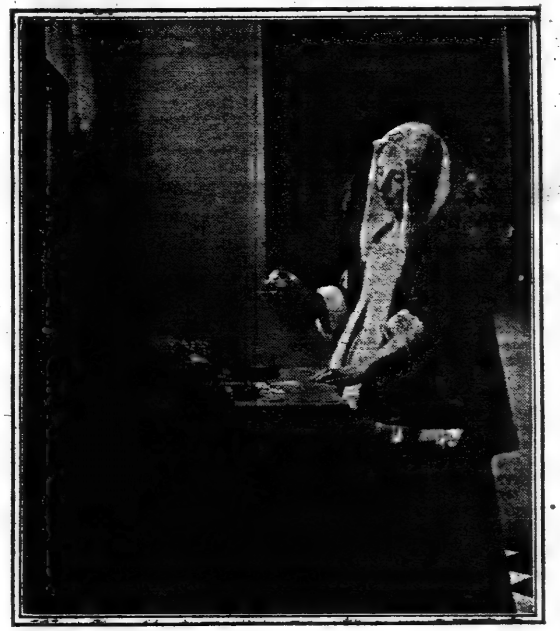
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The Water Color and Other Art Exhibitions

Interesting Studies in Pure Water Color at the Exhibition of the New York Water Color Club --Special Pictures in the Widener Collection

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Good Examples of the Early American School of Landscape Painting--- The Annual Exhibition of American Sculpture--- New Lachman Paintings



"The Weigher of Pearls," by Vermeer of Delft. One of the Gems of the Widener Collection. (Courtesy of the Knoedler Galleries.)

THE exhibition of the New York Water Color Club snaps out a lively welcome to its visitors. The charming medium is coming into its own again with a generation of artists who appreciate its best qualities and who also appreciate the fact that no medium will make a picture without due collaboration on the part of the artist. There was a time in the art history of America when a considerable group of painters were inveigled by the brisk charm of watercolor washes on white paper to put them there with very little regard to the aesthetic quality of the result. Then came a time when brisk charm yielded to the interest of experimenting in gouache, brown paper grounds, scrubbing with bristle brushes, and other methods of answering the riddle, "When is a water color not a water color?"

Now the honors are easy. There are about as many pure water colors in the present exhibition as there are works in body color and other variants of the medium. There are comparatively few, however, of the pale wash drawings that were popular with the English and Dutch schools a couple of centuries ago. When a man like George Luks turns his attention to the lighter medium, as he has done in a whole page of delicious sketches in the present exhibition, he is satisfied with nothing less than full hues, with which he can express the utmost vivacity and force. His colors prance with vitality.

Amos W. Engle shows a street pattern made of the wheels of automobiles, street hydrants, electric light standards, a building that may be the Public Library, with the lions humiliatingly minimized, a stream of people, all the commonplace and hurly-burly of the most beautiful street in the world. And the result is art that is architecture plus color. Mr. Engle builds with color and line alike, and Mr. Milne builds with color without line. Alice Schille hardly builds at all, and that is why her brilliantly dotted streets fail somewhat of their effect.

The people who are interested in printing woodcuts in color show the result of modern training. Ethel Mars has an excellent representation and so has Bror Nordfeldt, whose work also was seen downtown at the exhibition of wood engravings last week. Both artists have adopted a personal angle from which to see life and have not altogether escaped mannerism, but it is an entertaining and effective mannerism. Mary Tannahill's "By the Weeping Willow Tree" and "Neighbors" are as schematic as may be, but fresh and amusing into the bargain.

A fine example of more delicate handling and reticent color is Charles Basing's "Markets: Manhattan Bridge," a beautiful symphony in gray, with mild color spots and clear, certain draftsmanship lending distinction to the common theme and stressing its dignity rather than its picturesqueness. It is interesting to compare Gifford Beal's "Dancing Girls" with E. Varian Cockcroft's muscular nudes, but the odds are in favor of the lady on the side of sound construction and force of line. Sergeant Kendall's pastel heads are thoughtfully built up and characterized, but the accented lines are so placed as to diminish the effect of weight and substance for which he seems in his interior modeling to work. Walter Griffin shows sensitively executed landscapes, and Hilda Ward makes the most of her opportunity in her sketch of a girl working at a handloom silhouetted against a window, a little composition so dramatic as to evoke literary suggestions of the Freie Bühne and Gerhard Hauptmann in his days of social ferment. Anna Fisher's "Autumn" is an agreeably varied web of pale pure colors, an orchard scene of boughs laden with fruit, and a striking contrast to Irene Weir's study of fruit and vegetables in a lordly dish with a quaint use of gold in the background. Curton Moorepark's "King Vultures," the most impressive of his decorative bird panels, is seen to admirable effect across the South Gallery.

In the second gallery Ethel Louise Paddock's "A Pageant Audience" shows a capable vision at work on a difficult problem of synthesis. Charles Woodbury's ocean scenes are faithful portraiture. Albert Groll steps out of his beaten path to make pleasant small records of Massachusetts scenes, and Florence Wyman is sheer delight in her quick grasp of the elusive quality of babyhood. Charles John Collings shows a group of water colors, mountain scenes in British Columbia, which challenge attention by their Turneresque character united to personal concern for his subject. There are other exhibits equally arresting, good miniatures and small sculpture, and the galleries will repay the loitering visitor who declines to rush past their dainty and sprightly offerings to the pleasures of the portrait show in the Vanderbilt Gallery.

Certain Treasures of the Widener Collection.

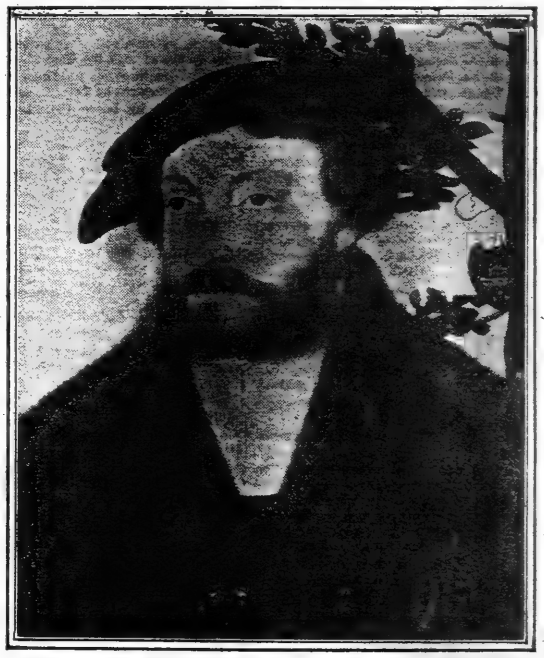
Among the many and varied pictures in the Widener collection a few stand out saliently by virtue of their instrinsic worth and their desirability as features of a group representing the great art of the old masters. The Cowper Madonna is one of these. Whether one's personal liking be fixed on the mystic intensity of Greco or the morbidezza of Botticelli's Virgins, the great importance of an authentic example of Raphael's art in a collector's gallery cannot be minimized. America is poor in Raphaels. Two at Fenway Court, Boston, and the "Madonna of St. Anthony" in Mr. Morgan's collection, together with this small and charming Cowper Madonna, exhaust the number known. Nor are there many examples that can be released for the market even under the conditions now menacing Europe. Therefore the $550,000, the price said to have been paid for the Cowper Madonna, enormous as it is, at least obtained a most treasurable picture, and one in admirably fresh and sound condition, with the characteristic grace and serenity of the most gracious and serene of painters. The color scheme is simple and bland, blue in sky and water and in the Virgin's mantle, pink and green in her dress, and gold in her hair. The types are those of the opulent, wholesome Florentine mother and child, unchanged to bear their weight of religious symbol. Gruyer has written of this gentle creation that it has nothing of solemnity about it, but is lovely and good and exercises a singular power of attraction. It is one of the great pictures of American collections.

Another painting that claims attention both for its beauty and the "scarcity value" of its class is the "Weigher of Pearls," by Vermeer of Delft, in whose twenty years of work about forty pictures are known to have been painted. Of these nine are in this country. Two belong to Mr. Frick, one belongs to Mr. Johnson, one to Mrs. Gardiner, one is in the Altman collection and another is in the Metropolitan Museum, one belongs to Mrs. C. P. Huntington, one to Mr. Morgan, and the ninth is the "Weigher of Pearls," a painting of exceptional subtlety and charm for even this master, whose lovely type of womanhood has been called "the Joconda." The theme is that most characteristic of Vermeer, a woman standing near a window, through which the light falls upon her. Her head is relieved against a dark picture on the wall, and this dark patch is balanced by the table and heavy drapery in the lower left corner of the composition. In no picture of Vermeer's does the woman he portrays wear a more enigmatic, withdrawn expression. Her expression is one of spiritual stillness. Her eyes are downcast, her high forehead is unruffled, and the nunlike hood enveloping the head increases the look of detachment. The hand holding the scales is lifted with a languid gesture. The other hand rests on the table, merely the tips of the fingers touching the wood. Maeterlinck would have found some interior significance in this mysterious simplicity. Dr. Bode said several years ago: "The greatest treasure for an American collector is a painting by Vermeer of Delft," and this painting in the Widener collection is a treasure of treasures.

Rembrandt's "Mill" and the noble Cattaneo Van Dycks, with the magnificent St. Martin by El Greco are the other pictures that leap to the mind in thinking of the splendors of this collection, although there are certain connoisseurs who could not omit from the mention of masterpieces some reference to the glorious sketch by Rubens, which stands in the highest rank as a composition and which, when Rubens comes to be fully appreciated in this country, will be rated far ahead of many more ambitious pictures in the collection.

Our American Pioneers.

The early American school of landscape painting possesses merits to which the present generation naturally is cold. At a moment when subjective emotion is what the newer schools are striving to express and objective fidelity to nature is rather frowned upon than praised, these quiet, patient, devoted transcripts of American landscape seldom are given the attention to which they are entitled. If they were merely punctilious copyists it hardly would be worth while to revive their claims, but many of them were far more than this, as the present admirable



Painting by Hans Mater zu Schwaz or an Artist Closely Allied to That Master. Recently Sold to John G. Johnson from the Ehrich Galleries.

exhibition at the Ehrich Galleries demonstrates.

Thomas Doughty, the pioneer of the group, is finely represented, and his cool, pleasant harmonies would have won the respect of greater men. One even thinks of Turner in confronting the "Philadelphia Water Works" with its long stretch of blonde walls rising in clear light beyond the blonde line of the river. The buildings are backed by low hills sparsely dotted with trees. The foreground is insistent and detached, but this little scene in the middle distance is exquisite in delicacy of feeling, the finely related values producing a single impression upon which nothing of the carefully executed detail is permitted to intrude.

Another remarkably good Doughty is the "Harper's Ferry," in which the same unity has been gained with a very different subject. The structure of the rocks is felt under their robe of closely discriminated verdure, and the pale yet mellow sky domes over the scene with a radiance seldom achieved by the early Americans, fervently as they strove for it.

Frederick E. Church, known for his minute foregrounds and spectacular backgrounds in tropical subjects, is represented by a small picture which shows him in his most painterlike aspect. The theme is a volcanic eruption in the Andes, and the artist has treated it as Blakelock or Ryder might have treated it, with emphasis on the emotional quality and material beauty.

Other men, Cole, Durand, Bonfield, Casilear, Cranch, Cropsey, Darley, Falconer, Fueschel, the two Giffords, Hamilton, Inness, Kensett, Lewis, McIlhenny, Homer Martin, (in a very early and uncharacteristic example,) the two Morans, John Neagle, C. W. Peale, W. T. Richards, Shaw Sonntag, W. S. Smith, Paul Weber, and Alexander Wyant, variously represented, show the scope of the American landscape school in the first half of the nineteenth century. It ranged from a pious dedication to the obvious facts of nature to a deep, emotional expression that lacked only familiarity with technical resource to produce masterpieces. For almost every later tendency one finds a prototype in the little group. They foreshadow all sincerities and insincerities, delicacies of observation, and subjective intensities. It is a fortunate moment to bring them forward, with America practically the one place left in which art schools may flourish.

Paintings by Harry Lachman.

Harry Lachman is holding an exhibition of his recent paintings at the Reinhardt Galleries. His work shows a marked advance over that shown in his Paris studio a year and a half ago. The color is fresher and purer, and there is a more interesting use of line, together with an increasingly robust delight in the material world. Mr. Lachman paints frankly, without tricks or subtleties, what he has to say is said in a downright manner, but he is far from a stupid aversion to complicated design. The roofs of his French and Swiss villages serve him for patterns, in which the expressive lines, in their various relations, constitute the theme of the picture. He is modern in the unexpectedness of his arrangements. One of his Alpine scenes has for its constructive design two curves turned sidewise and touching. His use of curves is invariably intelligent and fortunate. One of the more obvious examples of his happy way with the "line of beauty" occurs in the picture of a street running through an arched gateway. A stately composition is called "The Quais of Notre Dame," the ancient tower showing above a line of slim-waisted trees and the familiar booths and print stands contributing spots of strong color. Occasionally color alone is used to build the pictorial design, as in "Sunspots," which presents the flat faces of sallow buildings across which lie blue shadows and against which geranium-filled balconies make stains of scarlet.

It is a living and healthy art, reflecting the contemporaneous mood, filled with knowledge of those resources which the modern schools have developed, and as free from eccentricity as from reactionary tendencies. The war has driven Mr. Lachman home, and America unquestionably has a place for his work.

Cameron's Amsterdam.

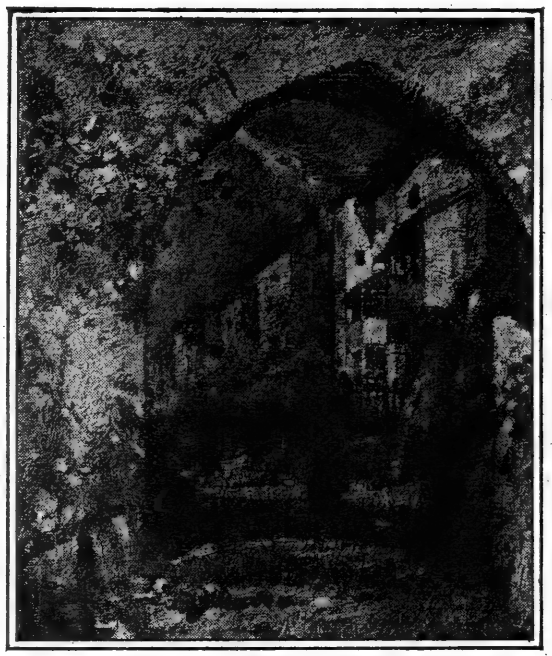
D. Y. Cameron's etchings at the Kennedy Galleries include several new plates, of which the "Amsterdam" is, on the whole, the most interesting. The unique physiognomy of the town, with its irregular regularity of house front, its picturesque fenestration, and its mottled light and shade, is fully suggested in the fragmentary cluster of buildings rising from the border of a canal. Only a careful and appraising vision could so reconstruct the atmosphere of a place, and the deliberate, scrupulous execution fits well the Dutch spirit. Of the older plates, the Belgian set has the most of subject interest, in addition to the artist's technical triumphs.

Paintings by Charles P. Gruppe.

Mr. Gruppe is showing a representative collection of his works at the Braun et Cie. Galleries until Nov. 27. Among the soft dun tones of the larger number of the pictures a few fresher and cleaner in color stand out agreeably. One of these is "An Old Bit of The Hague," in which the artist has shaken off the mists that settle about Dutch art and shows its sunnier side. A number of figure subjects are shown with the landscapes, and their interest lies not only in their humanity, but in the tenderness of line, in the sag of a young shoulder under slipping draperies and the contour of a young arm, sensitively traced. Mr. Gruppe's figure work has an individuality seldom felt in his landscapes.

Napoleon's Sisters.

An interesting exhibition of Napoleoniana is open at the Bonaventure Galleries this week. Among the various relics shown, which include books, autographs, gold boxes, watches, and other authentic objects connected with the Emperor and his family, are three oil paintings, one of Pauline Bonaparte by Lefevre, one of Caroline Murat by Baron Gerard, and the third of Elisa Bonaparte by Charles Pierre Venvenuti. These sisters of Napoleon have not the faintest resemblance to the imperial physiognomy, but their expressions are amiable, their features unmarked by a flicker of emotion, their aspect that of the conventional French mask modeled to ingratiate.



From a Painting by Harry Lachman, at the Reinhartz Galleries.

The Annual Sculpture Exhibition at the Gorham Galleries.

The exhibition of American sculpture at the Gorham Galleries contains a number of pieces of unusual interest. Janet Scudder's unhappy little "Femina Victrix" modeled to honor the victory of suffrage, loses nothing of her charm in defeat. The long rhythms and the extreme delicacy of the workmanship make it one of the most engaging pieces in the exhibition.

Abastenia Eberle's athlete, poised somewhat perilously on his globe, is a trophy given for general excellence in athletics in the United States Pacific Fleet and marks a departure in custom, the fleets of the country having decided to give small pieces of American sculpture as Grand Champion Trophies in athletics in place of the conventional cups formerly bestowed. Evelyn Beatrice Longman is the winner in the Western Union competition for a figure to surmount the new building of the company. Gertrude V. Whitney shows the head for the Titanic Memorial in black Belgian marble. Hunt Diedrich, in his "Horse and Jockey," has used a technique resembling that of the woodcarver. The flat planes and sharp edges are extremely effective, and the ribbed texture of mane and tail is certainly an improvement over realism in bronze; yet there is something bothersome about a technical method suggesting any material other than the material used. One cannot help wishing that Mr. Diedrich had done the thing in oak and let it go at that. In the long reach of the horse's slim legs, in the strong curve of the neck and the whole muscular figure so much knowledge and skill are shown that any commentator must be impatient at having to halt in praise.

"Babes in the Wood" by Gutzon Borglum has the combined tenderness and force of that sculptor's happiest moments. Although Rodin has made us familiar with the device of contrasting smooth flesh with roughened surfaces by manifold iteration, such use of it as Mr. Borglum makes in the present instance gives the impression of originality plus a rare appropriateness. The childish forms merging with the substance of the ancient earth are both lovely and appealing, and are wholly devoid of meretricious sentiment.

There are fountain figures by Robert Aitken, Chester Beach, Frederick B. Clarke, Malvina Hoffman, Francis Devereux Jones, Anna Coleman Ladd, Helen Farnsworth Mears, Albin Polasek, W. D. Paddock, Bruce W. Saville, Adolf A. Weinman, Charles L. Hinton, Genevieve Lee Hay, and Edward Berge; portraits by Edith Woodman Burroughs, H. K. Bush Brown, Victor D. Brenner, Clio Bracken, George E. Bissell, Beatrice B. Fox, Isador Konti, Helen Morton, Grace Purdin Neal, Elizabeth Norton, Nathan D. Potter, Bashka Paeff, Edmund T. Quinn, Eugenie F. Shonnard, and Adolf Weinman.

Daniel Chester French shows his figure, "The Spirit of Life," for the Spencer Trask Memorial, and Edward McCarban a striking and joyous figure, "The Spirit of the Woods," lent by Mrs. Harold I. Pratt.

More detailed notice of the exhibition is reserved for a later date.

Sculpture by Cecil Howard.

The young American sculptor, Cecil Howard, whose work has been interrupted by his services to the wounded, is now in this country after eleven years abroad. He has brought with him some of his recent and smaller sculptures which will be on view next week at the annual exhibition of sculpture in the Gorham Galleries. In comparing his later with his earlier work it is refreshing to note a logical development toward stricter loyalty to the limitations of his material and a nobler sense of breadth and simplicity, escaping archaistic tendency by unremitting interrogation of nature. The hand of modernity is upon him as it is upon all genuine creators in either stone or pigment, but he has neither run into eccentricity nor lapsed into easy imitations. There is energy in his forms and his details are derived from nature, but he is working toward synthetic fusion of even expressive detail in large contours and serene surfaces. A little figure in marble which he rather unwisely calls "The Cigarette Girl" is a compact and splendid young form, rounded and homogeneous, crouching in a pose that brings out its weight and simplicity of mass.



"Horse and Jockey," by Hunt Diedrich. (In Exhibition of American Sculpture at the Gorham Galleries.)

DANIEL GALLERY
PAINTINGS BY
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The Little Gallery
15 East 40th St. (4th Floor)
Exhibition of
Byrdcliffe Pottery
and
Hand-Wrought Jewelry
November 17-December 4.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

The Natural Finish.

The Sunday school teacher put to her class a number of questions touching the history of the cities mentioned in the Bible.

"What happened to Babylon?" was the first query.

"It fell," said one boy.

"And what became of Nineveh?"

"It was destroyed."

"And what of Tyre?"

"Punctured!"

Going Him One Better.

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflower," announced the man who prides himself on his blue blood.

"Huh!" snorted the man of red corpuscles. "Mine sailed in the Ark!"

Some people are so chronically tired that they want to rest on their laurels even before they have any.



The Vicar—I hear your husband has gone off to the Front this morning, Mrs. Biggs.
Mrs. Biggs—Yes, Sir! An', if 'e only knocks the old Kaiser about as much as 'e has done me, 'e ought to come back a General!

—Tit-Bits, London.

The Popular Taste.

The elderly lady at the box office of a Boston theatre was seeking to obtain from the gentlemanly seller of tickets an expression of opinion as to the character of the performance being given, an expression which the ticket man seemed loath to afford.

"Young man," said the spinster, "why don't you answer me when I ask you whether this is a moral and proper show?"

"For this reason, Madam," said the man in the box office. "I am not a sufficiently clever judge of human nature to know which way to answer without losing a patron."

Charity is so often misplaced. Nine-tenths of all the advice in the world is given to people who don't need it.

Lines from a Jester's Notebook—By John Kendrick Bangs

A RECEIPT.

(A mysterious voice came over our private wire the other night from the telephone booths of the Associated Shades on the River Styx, begging us to record the latest popular song from the opera of "Impatience" now enjoying a phenomenal run at the Apollyon Opera House, Hades. Without prejudice to our own strict neutrality between the Turks and the Bulgars we have yielded to our unknown correspondent's request, offering at the same time if in so doing we have offended our sincere apologies to the late W. S. Gilbert of London.)

IF you want a receipt for that "popular" mystery
Known to the world as the Emperor Bill,
Take all the remarkable high-lights of history,
Out of their qualities fashion a pill—
Dash of old Ajax defying the lightning;
Touch of King Solomon full of old saws;
Bit of Goliath the countryside frightening;
Something of Samson a-wielding his jaws;
Glib Ananias and Mrs. Sapphira;
Turpin, and Sheppard, and grim Captain Kidd;
Narcissus of Self a most ardent admirer;
Pinch of Pandora a-lifting the lid.
Something of Attila, Vulcan, and Gog put in;
Jupiter groping around in a fog put in;
Cæsar, and Nero, Quixote, and Hannibal;
Sandwich of Luther inside of a Cannibal—
Take of these elements all that is fusible,
Send 'em to Krupp to be put in a crucible,
Soak 'em in paraffin, petrol, and gum,
And out of the mixture the Kaiser will come.

***

EDUCATION WILL OUT.

"Father," said Rollo, gazing at the calendar, "how did November come to be called November?"

"Why, my son," said Mr. Skeesicks, who had bought a Ph. D. in Jersey City for $7.50, "the word November is a composite word, made up of the Latin NOVUS, signifying NEW, and BURR, the symbol of the chestnut, or in other words November is the month when chestnuts are fresh."

***

FINANCE.

"Hello, Bilkins—how well you look. All your worries gone up in smoke?" said Slithers, joyously.

"Yes, Slithers," said Bilkins, "I've got a great load off my mind. I've just been able to borrow enough money to pay off all my debts."

***

HAD TO EARN IT.

"I see you have inherited $100,000 from your Uncle Pete, Chollie," said Jorkins.

"Ya-as," said Chollie, wearily, "but of course the old hulks had to tie a string to it. It's all in Bonds, and I cawn't get a cent on 'em without cutting off a lot of blooming coupons."

***

CONTRABAND?

"By Jove—the St. Paul sailed for England the other day carrying 2,000 tons of Oregon apples for Britain. Rather risky business, I should say," said Pipkin.

"Risky?" said Dubbleigh. "Why risky; apples aren't contraband, are they?"

"I don't know about that," said Pipkin, "but the Germans may complain that each apple contains an army core, and submarine the whole cargo."

***

A SUGGESTION.

A right good job for crazy folks
With belfries full of bats,
Would be designing opera cloaks
And women's Winter hats.

ON GILDING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

In gilding Madame Liberty
To give that lady class
Beware lest she shall seem to be
A bit of hollow brass.
A brazen smile is not her style,
And none of us, God knows,
Would wish to see fair Liberty
Dressed up in License' clo'es.

***

HOW THE ROW STARTED.

"Do you suppose that horse that threw King George was a horse de combat?" asked the Editor of P-nch.

"No," said the witty Beef-Eater at the Tower, "'E was honly the power be'ind the thrown."

***

A POOR EXCHANGE.

"That's a significant headline," said little Binks, over the top of his newspaper; "McAdoo talks for ships."

"Yes," said the Economist, "very significant. McAdoo's talks aren't at all bad, but I think they are a mighty poor substitute for ships. Our great need is not a marine to express thoughts, but to carry freight."

***

THE BEST SHE COULD DO.

"Now don't tell me you will be a sister to me," he pleaded.

"No, George, I won't," said the College Girl. "We have abolished Sororities at Barnard, and the best I can do for you is to be your fourth cousin, three times removed."

***

VOX POPULI.

"Do you believe in the Vox Populi Vox Dei ides, Binks?" asked Slithers.

"Sometimes I do, and sometimes I don't," said Binks. "There are times when the Vox Populi strikes me as being more of a Vox D. F. than D. I."

A Logical Inquiry.

CARRY yer bag, Sir?" said an eager urchin to a man on Forty-second Street hurrying toward the Grand Central Station.

"No, thanks!" replied the man shortly.

"I'll carry it all the way for a dime," persisted the lad.

"I tell you I don't want it carried!" retorted the man.

"Don't yer?"

"No, I don't!"

The lad broke into a quick trot to keep up with his victim's hasty strides, as he asked, in innocent curiosity:

"Then what are you carrying it for?"

A Tender Conscience.

MOLLY and Minnie were two little girls who had been very carefully brought up. Particularly had they learned that they must never tell a lie—not even a "white" lie—nor deceive any one.

One day these small girls met a large cow in a field they were crossing. They were much frightened and stopped, not knowing what to do. Then said Minnie:

"I know, Molly! Let's go right on and pretend we're not afraid of it."

But Molly's conscience was wide awake.

"Wouldn't that be deceiving the cow?" she objected.



"Mother, I want to send the Minister a postcard. I s'pose his address is just Heaven."

This Recruit a Jester.

FROM an English recruiting centre comes this story:

An Irish recruit was being drilled in the mysteries of fencing with the bayonet.

"Now," cried the instructor, after carefully explaining various lunges, "what would you do if your opponent feinted?"

"Regorra, Sir," said the Irishman, with a wink, "I'd just prod him wid the point of my bayonet to see if he was shammin'."

Speaking of Autos.

Binks—Yes, Sir; the horse is nearly obsolete.

Jinks—I notice yours is.



It Comes in All Languages

U. S.: "You know, John, this book is not published solely for Germans."



The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1915 12 PAGES

LAFCADIO HEARN'S POSTHUMOUS WORK

Discovery of Two Unique Volumes of Criticism That Give for the First Time the Famous Essayist's Estimates of European and American Literature

INTERPRETATIONS OF LITERATURE. By Lafcadio Hearn. Selected and edited, with an introduction, by John Erskine, Ph. D., Associate Professor of English, Columbia University. With frontispiece. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Two volumes. $4.

THESE two large volumes of Lafcadio Hearn's literary criticisms are unexpected treasure-trove. Though lacking the exquisite style of the essays in which he interpreted Japan to the Western world, they reveal new aspects of his unique personality, and show that he was even more wonderfully fitted to interpret the West to Japan. They emphasize once more the fact that Lafcadio Hearn was one of the most romantic and fascinating literary figures of our time. Son of a Greek mother and an Irish father, educated in England, and winning his first meagre laurels in America, he went in middle life to merge his sensitive, imaginative spirit with that of Japan, and married a Japanese wife, who, with his Japanese children, still bows daily before the Shinto household shrine sacred to his memory. Such were the outward facts of the man, but his inner spirit was still richer in strange and lovable traits.

The present volumes are a proof of the affection that Hearn inspired in his students at the University of Tokio, where he held the chair of English literature from 1896 to 1902. Their publication coincidently with the bestowal of posthumous honors upon Lafcadio Hearn during the celebrations last week attending the coronation of the Emperor of Japan emphasizes the esteem with which this essayist is regarded in this country and the land of his adoption. As his lectures were delivered without notes, in the simple language of the classroom, it was long supposed that they were past and gone. And so they would have been but for the labors of eight Japanese young men in his classes, who managed to take down, from his slow dictation, whole series of his lectures, word for word.

After the death of their teacher these students showed their devotion to his memory by placing their notes at the disposal of Hearn's literary executor, Pay Director Mitchell McDonald of the United States Navy. One lecture appeared in Miss Bisland's "Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn," but the whole remaining mass of notes, half a million words in all, was brought to New York City and placed in the hands of Professor Erskine of Columbia University, who presents the best of the manuscripts in the present volumes.

In a brief but excellent introduction Professor Erskine recalls the fact that Mr. McDonald once tried to get Hearn to write out his lectures for publication, but received the characteristic reply that they would not be worth printing unless rewritten ten or fifteen times, and that even then the substance would not be worth the labor. Hearn added, however, that his critical talks "were adapted, by long experience, to the Japanese student's way of thinking and feeling." It is exactly here that their unsuspected interest lies. Hearn's highly sensitized mind was an ideal medium for conveying many of the subtlest beauties of English literature to Japanese youth—or to anybody else. He deliberately chose the method best suited to his purpose, and stated it thus in one of his letters:

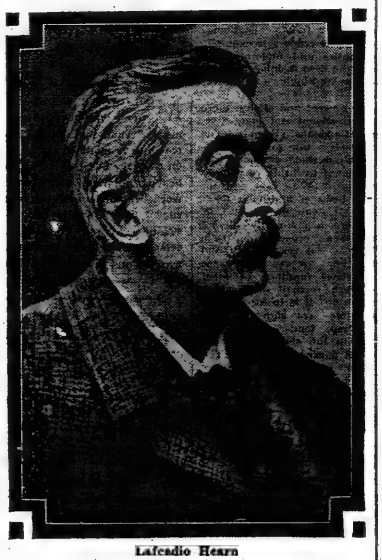
> I realized my deficiencies, but I soon felt where I might become strong, and I taught literature as the expression of emotion and sentiment—as the representation of life. In considering a poet I tried to explain the quality and the power of the emotion that he produces. In short, I based my teaching altogether upon appeals to the imagination and the emotions of my pupils.

The result is a body of the finest kind of criticism, so far as substance is concerned, almost meriting Professor Erskine's sweeping claim that it is "unmatched in English unless we return to Coleridge, and in some ways unequaled by anything in Coleridge." At least one can indorse the remainder of the editor's dictum:

> Lafcadio Hearn is remarkable among critics for throwing a clear light on genuine literary experience—on the emotions which the books under discussion actually give us. Himself a craftsman of the first order, he wasted no time on the analysis of technique, knowing that the emotional substance of literature must become a personal and conscious possession of the reader before the discussion of technique can be profitable.

These volumes do not contain Hearn's lectures on Milton, Tennyson, or Browning, but they cover most of the other English poets from Shakespeare to George Meredith, and all the great English novelists, with an occasional glance at Maupassant, Baudelaire, Loti, and other French masters of style. One does not have to read far to discover that the lecturer's judgments are guided by a sound and mellow philosophy—not the scientific philosophy of Herbert Spencer, which he carried piously on his intellectual back, but a heart philosophy compounded of many of the finer elements in various religions. In one of his earliest lectures he told his students that the highest possible form of art is that which expresses moral beauty, elaborating the idea thus simply and effectively:

> I should say that the highest form of art must necessarily be such art as produces upon the beholder the same moral effect that the passion of love produces in a generous lover. Such art would be a revelation of moral beauty for which it were worth while to sacrifice self—of moral ideas for which it were a beautiful thing to die. Just as unselfishness is the real test of strong affection, so unselfishness ought to be the real test of the very highest kind of art. Does this art make you feel generous, make you willing to sacrifice yourself, make you eager to attempt some noble undertaking? If it does, it belongs to the higher class of art, if not to the very highest.



Lafcadio Hearn

Imagination, in all its finer and subtler forms, wins the surest tributes from Lafcadio Hearn. Naturally he is captivated by such a poet as Blake, of whom he says: "In the great bare desert of eighteenth century literature Blake blossoms like a strange wild flower of unfamiliar color and yet more unfamiliar perfume." Wordsworth has much less appeal for him. He thinks that everything good of Wordsworth's could be put into less than a hundred pages. Curiously enough, he thinks the "Ode on Intimations of Immortality" is nonsense, though he admits that it has some beautiful lines. Shelley, of course, is interpreted with splendid discernment and sympathy, and though Hearn does not hide or excuse Shelley's sins, he says the world has forgiven them in accordance with the Japanese proverb to the effect that the gods do not punish those who do not know they are doing wrong.

It is no surprise to find Poe's verse and fiction receiving their due from Lafcadio Hearn, for weird imagination always appealed to him; but it is passing strange that Hawthorne is not mentioned in these pages. Hearn's breadth of sympathy is seen in his fine appreciation of Longfellow, "the most dreaming of dreamers, the least real among romantics." He says that genius such as Longfellow's cannot possibly be pushed aside for any length of time by an adverse critical fashion. When he wishes to test any man's ability to feel poetry, he simply asks, "Did you like Longfellow when you were a boy?" If the answer is "No," then it is useless to talk with that man about poetry.

The prose writers discussed range from Carlyle to Kipling, and all seem to be quite fairly judged except Dickens. Hearn lacked the sense of humor to appreciate the genius that created "David Copperfield." He dismisses Dickens as "a marvelous caricaturist, a genius in the delineation of peculiarities, and peculiarities mostly of a small kind." He regards Scott as a much greater author, though Scott's characters are often "like those Scandinavian goblins which were all hollow behind." We hear him telling his pupils that if they have not yet felt Scott's influence in Japanese literature, it will be all around them before the end of their lives.

Bulwer takes a high place in Mr. Hearn's roll of honor, because of his mastery of the literature of terror. The author considers "A Strange Story" the greatest of weird and terrible stories ever written; to read it is a liberal education in the supernatural. He also gives supreme rank to the short story of "The Haunted and the Haunters." For George Meredith's novels he evidently has only a perfunctory respect, save in the case of "The Shaving of Shagpat," which he regards as "certainly the greatest fable imagined during the nineteenth century." He places Kipling above Meredith.

In the second volume there are lectures on Shakespeare and the Bible, both treated with all necessary reverence; also on various Norse writers, ancient and modern. A lecture on ants, elaborating Spencer's suggestion that the human race may be developing along the same lines of juiceless "efficiency," is well worth reading. But perhaps the chapter most saturated with characteristic Hearn interest is that on "The Value of the Supernatural in Fiction."

Remarking that science has not diminished the pleasure of mankind in this field of imagination, though it has changed the methods of treatment, he goes on to declare that there has been no really great author from Shakespeare to Maeterlinck who has not distinguished himself in the treatment of the supernatural. This leads him to a generalization, both original and novel:

> There is something ghostly in all great art, whether of literature, music, sculpture, or architecture.

In his lecture on Carlyle the author had told his students how the reading of "Sartor Resartus" made him realize that the mere sight of a man walking down the street is one of the most extraordinary, one of the most mysterious, one of the most unexplainable things in the world. Now he goes on to tell them that science has made us all into ghostly mysteries, a part of the mystery of the universe, and that all great art touches something within us which relates to infinity.

No writer, he says, can use another man's ideas or feelings to create a supernatural effect. It must come solely from the author's own experience—in dreams! Here follows a surprising assertion:

> All the great effects obtained by poets and story writers, and even by religious teachers, in the treatment of supernatural fear or mystery, have been obtained, directly or indirectly, through dreams. Study any great ghost story in any literature, and you will find that no matter how surprising or unfamiliar the incidents seem, a little patient examination will prove to you that every one of them has occurred, at different times, in different combinations, in dreams of your own. They give you a thrill. But why? Because they remind you of experiences, imaginative or emotional, which you had forgotten. There can be no exception to this rule—absolutely none.
>
> I was speaking to you the other day about a short story by Bulwer Lytton, as being the best ghost story in the English language. The reason why it is the best story of this kind is simply because it represents with astonishing faithfulness the experiences of nightmare. The terror of all great stories of the supernatural is really the terror of nightmare, projected into waking consciousness. In all cases where the supernatural is well treated in literature, dream experience is the source of the treatment.

Then follows a study of the mystery of nightmare itself, from the first vague suspicion of fear to the final agony of helpless terror, an emotion which, if prolonged, might kill the dreamer. The climax of the horror comes when you are caught or touched by the awful thing. The sensation is something worse than pain, an experience never felt in waking hours. Mr. Hearn believed that dreams of the terrible have had much to do with the inspiration both of religious and of superstitious literature. He also held that dreams furnish us with the most penetrating and beautiful qualities of ghostly tenderness that literature contains.

It is well to see Lafcadio Hearn thus in literary undress, without the shining garments of imaginative style in which he was wont to clothe his written thoughts. The simplicity of the language may deceive one at first, but on closer acquaintance these lectures are seen to have a depth and a sane originality that induce a large respect for Hearn as a thinker and critic. The editor has done his work with satisfying care and judgment.

NEW ROMANCE BY JEFFERY FARNOL

Stirring Tale of Adventure That Might Belong to Arthurian England—Latest Works of Fiction

BELTANE THE SMITH. By Jeffery Farnol. Illustrated by Arthur E. Becher. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE author of "The Broad Highway" long ago proved the magic of his pen in the writing of—shall one say historic?—romance, and the many who have enjoyed his previous tales will find 570 pages of fresh allure and enjoyment in this new story of derring-do and the greenwood and high emprise and romantic love. Its undated time and place might be Arthurian England, though we hear nothing of that blameless King and his Table Round. But the background, the conditions, the characters, and the incidents are all suggestive of the Arthurian legends. The manner in which the story is told is highly romantic, for Mr. Farnol, as if to emphasize the vast space of time by which he wishes to remove his story from the present, uses constantly many archaic forms of speech, and much of the time his words flow with a definite or suggested rhythm. In consequence the manner of the narrative brings persistently to the reader's mind the picture of the wayfaring minstrel seated at the knights' board and entertaining the company with the enchanted tales of the gallant deeds of Beltane the mighty. And just as the mediaeval minstrel never stinted his meeds of glory, so Mr. Farnol does not economize in the least with the romantic colors in which he sets forth the courage and the strength of Beltane and the beauty and spirit of Helen of Mortain.

According to the tale Beltane the Smith had lived all his boyhood and youth in a greenwood, far from the haunts of men, where Ambrose the hermit had cared for and taught him, and he had grown to young manhood and manly beauty and marvelous strength. He worked at his smithy and made songs of the Spring and the wood and neither saw nor thought of woman until Helen the beautiful rode past the smithy, and while she teased love awake in his heart set it fluttering in her own. But she was a duchess and he was only Beltane the Smith, and so "he seized upon his mightiest hammer and beat down the roof of the hut and drave in the walls of it, hove the hammer into the pool, together with his anvil and rack of tools," and set forth into the world. But first he went to Ambrose the hermit and from him learned that the holy man was his father and the rightful Duke of Pentavalon, and the long story of the events which had brought them to the greenwood. So then with the sword in his hand and the armor upon his body that were his by right he fared forth to oust the wicked usurper from his domain and to right the shameful wrongs with which Duke Ivo made his reign smell unto heaven.

The romance tells with all the full and colorful detail with which a mediaeval storyteller would have ornamented his tale of the adventures into which Beltane's journeys carried him, the scenes of injustice upon which he came, and of how he visited his wrath upon evildoers, the motley array of men that presently flocked to his heels, the mishaps that befell him, the dangers that bade fair to end his life, how Helen the beautiful and proud proved her love, and how finally he cleared all the land of the doers of wrong, won back his rightful domain, and was joined in happy wedlock with his love.

THE EXTRA DAY

THE EXTRA DAY. By Algernon Blackwood. The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

EVER since the publication of "John Silence" several years ago a constantly growing number of discerning readers have been aware that in Algernon Blackwood English fiction possessed an author of exceptional, well-nigh unique gifts. Original is a much abused word, but it is one which may fittingly be applied to the work of this very unusual writer—work altogether unlike that of anybody else. Originality, however, does not amount to such a very great deal by itself, but when it is joined to a delicate play of fancy, a rich and vivid imagination, and a style at once subtle and beautiful, the combination is one to evoke enthusiasm. This latest book of his, "The Extra Day," is the gayest of fantasies, brimful of the joy of life, yet touched with a certain mysticism that lends depth, variety and sweetness to its charm. It is the story of three children living in an ancient English manor house whose "old oak beams had resisted Time so long that the tired years had resigned themselves to siege instead of assault." They have the usual friends and relations, and their father's habit of telling them stories has planted in them "the seed of imagination." But it is only with the coming of Uncle Felix that the seed blossoms at last into conscious Wonder. He it is who is with them in all their adventures, and especially in the crowning adventure of "The Extra Day," when they learn about the search of the whole world for the "elusive hider" who wants to be found, and realize that every one is looking, each in his own way, and that "even the burglar is only looking wrong."

In this new book there is nothing of the gripping horror of which Mr. Blackwood is such a master—nothing of the shivering terror of "The Wendigo" or "The Listener" or "The Willows," or that wonderful story of the city which must be avoided and feared "à cause du sommeil et à cause des chats." It is, however, closely akin to the Greek spirit of that almost perfect—perhaps quite perfect—story, "The Man Who Played Upon the Leaf." It is a thoroughly happy book. The song of the tramp who became the leader, "the world is young with laughter. . . . We can fly," is the keynote of its lilting melody. Usually Mr. Blackwood is at his best rather in short than in full book-length stories, but the plan of his late tale affords a scope for change and variety in theme when brings it near to the former type of fiction. There is the episode of the Night-Wind with its eerie, haunting appeal, Tim's adventure in the wood—an experience in which one catches an echo, as it were, from the story of "The Man Whom the Trees Loved"—and, best of all, perhaps, dear Judy's "particular adventure." No one who reads this exquisite chapter with sympathy and understanding can fail, when next he sees a daisy field, to look upon it with new and loving and clearer eyes.

Those who like the sweet and sticky, those who revel in the sensational and suggestive, will find nothing that appeals to them in "The Extra Day." Nor is it a tale for the unimaginative, for the Gradgrinds or those who cannot thrill in response to "this very, very wonderful thing. . . . Why God has put blue dust upon the body of a dragon fly?" But those who have kept their sense of wonder and therefore are "really alive" will rejoice in this lovely prose poem. It is a true poem; it holds the very breath and soul of the Springtime, an exquisite sense of the beauty of those familiar, so-called common things—a fern, a snail shell—which to this writer, whose gift it is to express the well-nigh inexpressible, are signs of that shining hider: "Deep, tender, kind, and beautiful. Those are the signs—signs that he's been along—just passed that way. The whole world's looking and the whole world's full of signs!" And it may be that one of these signs is this book, "The Extra Day."

HEARTS STEADFAST

HEARTS STEADFAST. By Edward S. Moffat. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

AFTER three or four introductory chapters leading the story up to its important part, the action of Mr. Moffat's colorful tale takes place in a California mining camp in a canyon that opens into Death Valley, of evil fame, while the last ten pages carry an Eastern woman upon a desperate race across the sands of the malign valley itself. She is a woman of mingled Spanish and New England-Puritan blood, and the two strains flow through her nature almost separately, each one modifying the other but little, while sometimes the one and sometimes the other proves the dominant influence over her conduct. She has waited long in her Eastern home for the lover who, as a mining engineer, has been seeking fortune in the Western mining camps and finally she receives word that he has been found shot to death. At once she goes to the camp, suspicious of evil play, determined to get to the bottom of a certain mystery that seems to hang about his death and to take upon his murderer the vengeance for which her Spanish blood cries out. All but the first few pages deal with her life in the camp, her slow, sly attempts to find out the truth about her dead lover, her relations with the people of the camp, the very masculine activities that fill its days, the crossing of her path by another man, a strong, fine, unusual product of frontier conditions.

The author evidently knows thoroughly the life, the region and the people that form the setting of the story, and his dramatic presentation of it all, with little description but with vividly realistic results, is an admirable piece of work. True, his story is the kind that bends its characters to the machinery of its plot. But, except that he has permitted a development here and there to present itself somewhat baldly as a part of the machinery, he has draped his structure fairly well with consistent character outworkings, and among his people are several that are particularly true to their environment. And the scene is always vivid, individual and realistic, as if the author were imaging a mining camp which he himself had known intimately.

HEART'S KINDRED

HEART'S KINDRED. By Zona Gale. With frontispiece. The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

MISS GALE'S new book is dedicated "to those who obey" the Sixth Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and much of its teaching is summed up in a single sentence on the very last page: "That the people are heart's kindred, met here for their world work, which the nations must cease to interrupt." The scene is laid partly in the far West, partly in Chicago, and the climax comes at Washington when women from the warring and the neutral nations alike meet in the Capitol to protest against the war, declaring that "We, the women of the world, have banded ourselves together to demand that war be abolished." And it is not only the women who speak. The old soldier who has seen many battlefields indorses their demands, telling them "You will win. You are the voice of tomorrow."

From the above it will easily be seen that "Heart's Kindred" bears no very close resemblance to the tales of "Friendship Village," with which Miss Gale's name is generally associated. Here and there come faint, quickly vanishing gleams of the old familiar humor, but the novel is usually kept in a serious vein, even at the beginning, when it seems to promise a romance far removed from any thought of war. Indeed, the cleverness with which this beginning is later interwoven with the main theme of the narrative is one of the notable things about the book. It opens in the little Western village of Inch on the edge of the Great Desert. There in a small hut of bark on a shelf of Whiteface lives the man who is called "the Inger" with his father, the one creature on earth of whom he is fond. Dowered with a magnificent physique and courage to match, the Inger is a man feared even by the lawless population of Inch—and one every whit as lawless as they. Yet when Jan Moor's girl Lory comes to him for help, as to the only decent man she knows, he responds, haltingly, blunderingly at first, but with a sympathy and understanding that grow fast, developing as circumstances bring out the latent manliness, the fine potentialities which were in him. Together the man and the woman go to Chicago, the Inger intending to travel thence to the seaboard, where he will take ship and sail to join one of the contending

(Continued on Page 444)

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INFANTA EULALIA'S VIEW OF COURT LIFE

Intimate Sketches of the Royal Personages of Europe in an Entertaining Volume by the Spanish Princess

COURT LIFE FROM WITHIN. By H. R. H. the Infanta Eulalia of Spain. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

An intimate and intelligent study of the life of Courts is so rare a thing that we have as a matter of course set it down as an impossibility. We have had, to be sure, backstairs gossip ad nauseam; we have had mountains of memoirs from ladies' maids. But these are not intelligent; most of them are mere petty scurrilousness. And we have had critical essays and conscientious histories written by observant and sincere outsiders. But these cannot be called intimate. Many, many years ago there was Saint-Simon. Now and then, we are willing to believe, the impossible does occur. But a Princess's own study of Court life, not in one country alone but in many, written out of her own experience and her personal judgment, is a unique thing. And when such a record is chosen with fastidiousness, discrimination, and keen character analysis, and written with vigor and charm, withal by a royal person, whose birth is supremely autocratic and whose opinions are all of the democracy—when such a thing as this occurs, we may well greet the "impossible." Quite literally, here is something unprecedented.

The Infanta Eulalia's "Court Life from Within" is the most notable record we have of modern Courts, as seen by a member of Europe's "Court circle." It is written from the intimate knowledge that the most studious "commoner" cannot hope to gain; and it presents that unique personal information with an intelligence and a critical sense that—so far as the outside world has opportunity to judge from its collection of "Court memoirs"—are, as a rule, magnificently absent from Courts! This Princess's book is a portrait gallery, as keen and pertinent for our day as was Saint-Simon's own for his. It is not a large book, but it is a series of pictures of rulers and Courts in the most interesting countries of Europe. It really shows us the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, the rulers of England, the royal families of the progressive Scandinavian democracy. It is absolutely without scandal; it bears no resemblance whatever to the too-well-known "Court memoir" type and it is written with consummate taste and with much personal reticence.

In spite of all that has been written of the War Lord of Europe—perhaps because of it!—the picture of William II. challenges the reader's attention first. The Infanta was eager to meet the Emperor of Germany. She already knew King Edward VII. and she recognized the deep personal antipathy between the two sovereigns. She knew what the English King thought of his nephew. And the reader of newspapers and magazines and war books galore is not surprised to be told that no ruler impressed the Spanish Princess more than the German Emperor! But it is interesting to learn that one of the things that impressed her most was the gayety and intellectuality of the Hohenzollern's "Latin temperament." And it is a curious bit of psychology, surely, that the outstanding picture of the war lord is of William II., not at the head of his armies, but at prayer! "The quality that makes him most misunderstood, both in Germany and abroad," remarks the Infanta, "is his religiosity":

> He has an intimate sense of the constant direction of a personal God—how intimate no one will believe who has not seen the expression of his face when he is silently praying. Since he believes that God directs every incident of the life of the world, he believes that he has been divinely appointed to rule over Germany, as every one else has been divinely appointed to the station he occupies and the work he has to do. He rules, therefore, under God, responsible only to God, and going to prayer chiefly for direction. This conviction is so profound and moving in him that I believe if he had not been born a King he would have become a religious leader whose energy would have made him as compelling as one of the old prophets.

The Court life at Berlin is the most formal, the most mediæval, that the Infanta describes. Her pictures of it are exceedingly interesting—graphic and detailed bits that might have come, as she herself says, from the Versailles of Louis XVI. To turn from these studies to the intimate and natural family life of the royal family of Russia is as refreshing as it is strange. For the character on Russia is the most interesting and the most surprising in the book. It was not in "socialised" Germany nor in democratic England, but in Russia that the Infanta Eulalia found genuineness and simplicity in the ruler's personality and the royal family's life. Next to the Scandinavian democracies, her picture of Russia is the most charming. For the Autocrat of all the Russias is a unique person:

> His has more human tenderness than I ever saw in any other man. He enters a crowded audience room with the same charming kindliness and unconsciousness of self that he has in the privacy of family life. His eyes have always the one clear gaze of a clean soul. He is incapable of playing a part, even a royal one. He is wise with the wisdom of sympathy, and eager to help his people, and benevolent in his thought of them to a degree to which I knew no parallel. I thought the Russian Imperial family the happiest royal family I ever saw.

The Infanta describes the Court life of Russia, of Germany, of Norway, and, in a different fashion, of her own Spain, in absorbingly interesting detail. She has a graphic portrait of Edward VII. and some charming and critical studies of the English royalties and English life. She offers sketches of Sweden and Denmark and Italy, and her book contains a number of delightful details that do not come under any of these specified "heads"—such as the story of her visit to Queen Alexandra's very "private" villa, and of her own experiences in Cuba—the last Spanish "royalty" to visit that island! The Infanta Eulalia is of course known in this country as the official representative of Spain at the World's Fair in Chicago, and she touches lightly on her "American impressions" in the present book.

The Princess Eulalia is quite frank in her explanation of the dearth of such fascinating volumes as her own from royal pens. Her sketchy record of her own life offers a delightful bit of reading. People who belong to Courts do not refrain from writing books only because they have not the courage, she intimates; they do not write books because, alas, they have not the brains! A King, she points out, has work to do. But a Princess, a lady-in-waiting, a Court Chamberlain—for them life is a pompous idleness that is in essence only the glorification of a splendid stupidity. Her own book is brilliant in its observation and criticism. But she, she confesses, has escaped from Courts. She was always in rebellion against them. She is a democrat. And in her escape she has won through, she tells us, to normality of intellectual development. But there is no such place for development in the ordinary life of Princesses:

> People tell me that Princesses are stupid. I wonder that we are not all idiots. During my life in Madrid almost; my only public duty was to help lay cornerstones. I helped lay enough to pave the city. Whenever nothing else could be found to justify our existence, the authorities would say: "Come, let them lay a cornerstone." If the buildings had all been completed there would not be room now, in the town, to walk.

And her royal education, as a Princess returned from exile, is told in a few words:

> The mental restrictions were even more hopeless than the material. There were no books to be had. If I wrote a letter it had to be read by the lady-in-waiting to whom I gave it to post. We had an old professor to give us lessons in Spanish, and we studied painting and music and acquired the ornamental accomplishments and fundamental ignorances of young ladies who are not expected to have minds and not allowed to develop any.

And, naturally, the people who live in Courts are not expected to write books about them, to express opinions, to describe their relatives at close range! Eulalia was taught as a little girl that she was not to have any opinions, much less express them openly. And every one remembers how when her first volume of reminiscence was about to be published, some years ago, her nephew, the King of Spain, threatened to deprive her of her title and income if the book appeared. She ignored the threat, having already escaped from Court life. And it was never carried out. But it goes to show that any entry into the critical world of the day requires of a Princess far more courage—as well as far more cleverness—than a royal person is expected to have!

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THE PROBLEM OF BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY

Dr. Fuehr Writes in Defense of Germany's Invasion—Recent Publications On the War in Europe

THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM: A STUDY OF THE BELGIAN CASE UNDER ITS ASPECTS IN POLITICAL HISTORY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Alexander Fuehr, LL. D. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

ENGLAND'S GUARANTEE TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG: WITH THE FULL TEXT OF THE TREATIES. By C. P. Sanger of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, and H. J. Norton, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

DR. FUEHR undertakes in "The Neutrality of Belgium" to defend Germany's invasion of that country on the ground that there was no longer any such thing as Belgian neutrality—that it had been invalidated by Belgium's own acts, and by certain acts of England and France. He discusses the subject in its historical, political, and legal aspects, offering all the familiar German arguments with unusual clearness and ability, though without success, so far as removing the odium of Germany's act is concerned.

Historically the argument is that the treaty of 1839 had already grown weak in 1870, as seen in the fact that Gladstone thought it necessary to buttress it by means of two separate treaties with France and Prussia during that war. Then the author intimates that Belgium's annexation of the Congo state in 1908 destroyed her rights as a perpetually neutral country. But he lays the chief stress upon Belgium's secret arrangements with Great Britain—in 1906 and later—for English aid in case of German violation of Belgian territory. That was the cardinal sin. He cites authority to prove that a perpetually neutral State cannot contract even a purely defensive alliance. With a great power like Germany the plea of self-defense is valid to excuse even the invasion of a peaceful neighbor, but a small State like Belgium must do nothing to protect its life.

Dr. Fuehr repeats the utterly unproved assertion that French army aeroplanes flew over Belgian territory before the German army had crossed the boundary, and he gives a few doubtful affidavits to show that French soldiers were operating on Belgian soil at that time. He evidently does not think much of this evidence himself, as no prominence is given to it. He does, however, devote half of his book to trying to prove, on purely legal grounds, that Belgium's neutrality had "broken down." This argument may appeal to a purely legal mind, for it is handled with much technical skill; but for the lay reader any amount of hair-splitting of this sort is worthless in the presence of undeniable crime. The German Chancellor made waste paper of all such arguments when he acknowledged before the Reichstag that Germany was breaking international law, adding:

> The wrong—I speak openly—the wrong which we thereby commit, we shall try to make good as soon as our military aim is attained.

Germany's case, such as it is, is ably and temperately stated by Dr. Fuehr, and his volume contains a useful appendix giving the text of treaties and documents bearing on the subject.

"England's Guarantee to Belgium and Luxemburg" is a careful legal study of England's obligations under the neutrality treaties protecting the countries in question. Mr. Sanger, a London barrister, who is responsible for all the opinions in the book, agrees with Dr. Fuehr, the German apologist, on at least one point. He finds that British statesmen have "never considered that there was an absolute obligation—irrespective of all circumstances—to take up arms in defense of Belgian neutrality." The reason, he says, is a censurable obscurity in the text of the treaty. But he denies that Belgium did anything to break that instrument. His conclusions are summed up in this noncommittal fashion:

> The final result, then, is that the obligations of Great Britain under the treaties of 1839 [Belgium] and 1867 [Luxemburg] are extremely doubtful. Probably there is some obligation under each treaty, though even this can be contested. But in the circumstances of the case Sir Edward Grey adhered to the traditional views of English statesmen. This was certainly the most prudent and probably the most correct course.

BY AN EYEWITNESS

A HILLTOP ON THE MARNE: BEING LETTERS WRITTEN JUNE 3-SEPT. 8, 1914. By Mildred Aldrich. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

TO come upon this brave feminine volume among the war books is like finding gold in the street, a pleasing surprise. It tells the strange experience of a Boston woman who bought a little country house on the Marne near Meaux in June, and who three months later watched the battle of the Marne from her windows. The book is based on actual letters written to American friends.

Miss Aldrich had sought for a quiet spot, not too far from Paris, where she could spend her declining years in peace. She lived alone, and had a devoted French maid and an old gardener to come in and help with the work. When the German Army approached, driving the villagers in wild tumult from their homes, Miss Aldrich decided to stay with her only earthly treasures and trust to the fortunes of war. A scouting party of Uhlans lay hidden for days in the woods at the foot of her hill. Sir John French's expeditionary force came and planted a battery of artillery to the south of her, where it would have to shoot over her house and draw the fire of German shells upon her roof if the enemy tried to cross the Marne.

One day she began to hear the distant German guns. The next day she could see the shells bursting over the hills to the north, and at night she saw the villages across the river in flames, and long lines of grain stacks and mills burning like torches. To the British soldiers, thirsting for the sound of their own language, this hospitable American was a spring in the desert, and her experiences with them are brightly told. While she was ministering to English and French officers in her home she could hear the blowing up of the bridges, one by one, to check the pursuit of the enemy. For three days the awful din of battle beat upon her ears, strained as they were to catch the roar of the British battery that would foretell the doom of her home. Then on the morning of Sept. 7 the firing was more distant, and a bicyclist Tommy, a fresh-faced boy, told her that the Germans were retreating. What wonder that the French housekeeper seized the astonished youth and planted a kiss on each cheek, covering him with blushes?

Fortune had willed that Miss Aldrich should have a box seat commanding a view of one of the crucial battles of history. If the tide of invasion had not turned just where it did there would have been a more tragic story to tell. As it is, we have a wholly unexpected view, right through the battle smoke, of a typical French countryside in a great crisis. We see the neighbors' sons leaving for the front, white haired grandfathers tolling from three in the morning till nine at night to save the crops, women helping in the fields, servants hiding household treasures in secret caves, and the flames of war licking black blotches upon the beautiful panorama across the river.

It is all told in a graphic, matter-of-fact, often humorous style, without romantic exaggeration, yet with literary skill and evident truth of detail. To read the book is next thing to sharing the author's strange adventure.

WAR AND CHRISTIANITY

WAR AND CHRISTIANITY, FROM THE RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW. By Vladimir Solovyof. With an introduction by Stephen Graham. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

RUSSIANS regard Solovyof, who died in 1901, as one of their greatest philosophers and poets. A year before his death he published "War and Christianity," and now we have an English translation of the book, thanks to Stephen Graham and other British admirers of the author.

In a very necessary preface, Mr. Graham recalls the fact that Solovyof was a disciple of Dostoevsky, an advocate of mysticism and of the Orthodox Church, and a lifelong opponent of positivism and of the teachings of Tolstoy. Solovyof regarded Tolstoy's peace propaganda as a sort of moral atrophy, and perhaps his attitude toward war is more typical of the Russian temperament than that of the man he combated. Certainly he had faith in war's spiritual benefits which can never be shared by the humanitarian and more materialistic West.

The typical utterances of his will indicate his attitude:

> All evil is powerless, man is forever, and God is with us!
>
> Religion is never shaken down by war, but logicians are shaken in their logic, agnosticism is shaken, atheism is shaken, positivism is shaken. The intellectual dominance is shaken and falls, the spiritual powers are allowed to take possession of man's being.

Mr. Graham offers this translation of "War and Christianity" as a sort of sedative for the heart searchings which the present war is causing in the minds of Christian people, but its viewpoint is so different from ours that it is doubtful whether it can win much of a response. The book is in the form of three long conversations held in a villa near Monte Carlo by five Russians—the General, the Politician, the Prince, the Lady, and Mr. Z. The discussions, sometimes punctuated by anger, range over nearly every phase of opinion concerning war and religion. The Prince stands for Tolstoy's ideas, and the Politician, though cynical, thinks that the world has outgrown war. The General is furious when these friends tell him that military service is a survival of cannibalism. He states his case thus:

> For centuries, and up to yesterday itself, every military man had a clear conscience; he knew and felt that he was serving a good and important end. So I ask, How do we stand? Ought I to take myself seriously as a worker in an honest and important cause or should I be horror-stricken by it, repent of it, and humbly beg each civilian to forgive me my professional accursedness?

The General tells his opponents that in expecting good military protection from soldiers whose profession is despised they are asking milk from a dead cow. It is absolutely necessary for a soldier to believe that war is something holy before he can go forth effectively to kill or be killed. Mr. Z. sums up the case with the remark:

> There isn't the slightest doubt that militarism in Europe and in Russia will eat itself up and die of surfeit, but what sort of joys and triumphs will result from that fact remains to be seen.

A long discussion of Christianity closes the book. It seems less clear and stimulating than the talks on war, perhaps because the author's mysticism is too peculiarly Slavic to win any strong response from Western minds. It ends in a long allegory in which Antichrist is the central figure—in the guise of an Emperor of united Europe who tries to usurp the throne of Christ as well. In this apocalyptic drama, read by Mr. Z., the curtain falls on two armies met in war, so the General has the last word.

The impression left by Solovyof's book is that of a keen, logical intellect, fully acquainted with contemporary thought, but essentially reactionary in its social and religious preferences.

Political Economy of War

The exhaustive and excellent study of "The Political Economy of War," written by F. W. Hirst, editor of The Economist of London, was reviewed at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, Aug. 29, from a copy received directly from the London publishers. A later printing of the same book bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co., who will handle it in the United States. It gives the economic history of the chief wars of the world in the last two centuries, including the first year of the present war, and has valuable chapters on war loans. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.)

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IMPORTANT BOOKS IN SHORT REVIEWS

Mr. Vance Thompson On the Dangers of Moderate Drinking—Memorable Adventures With John Muir

DRINK AND BE SOBER. By Vance Thompson. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

ONE does not have to read many pages in Mr. Thompson's new book to discover that his seemingly prosaic title carries an ironic implication. One finds that he really means to say in the early part of the volume, "Drink and be sober—if you can," and in the latter part, "Drink and be sober—if you dare!" The work is a most cogent addition to the literature of total abstinence—cogent and also unique because of the viewpoint from which it is written and the personality with which it is infused. Moreover, it exemplifies brilliantly the new social and scientific form which the consideration of the subject is rapidly taking on, so different in motive, spirit, and method from that which it has shown until recent years. Mr. Thompson's book is written with such literary grace and charm as make its reading a pleasure, quite aside from the interest one may or may not feel in his subject and purpose. Argument and narrative are clad in the urbanity of the man of the world who has looked upon human nature and found it interesting, whether or not it was good, in many lands and many phases, while the observation, the study, and the thought he has evidently given to the matter sound throughout the note of reasonable and authoritative conviction.

The greater part of the book is devoted to the moderate drinker, the man who declares to himself that he will "drink and be sober," and so sets a discreet limit upon his potations. Him Mr. Thompson vivisects, physically, mentally, morally, as an individual, as a component of society, as a drinker of whisky, wine, or beer; studies him in the light of physiological and social science and subjects him to the tests of practical observation and fact. And finally he smiles ironically at his subject and says, in effect: "Well—do you dare?" His conclusion is that "alcohol is a poison and, just in proportion to what he takes of it, the moderate drinker is degraded from his normal state, and by every repetition of the dose the degradation is automatically increased."

Mr. Thompson disputes vigorously the long-accepted argument that it is only the spirit-drinking nations that suffer the evil effects of alcohol, that wine and beer can be drunk as they are by the nations of western Europe without harm. He declares that those countries remained apparently sober only so long as poverty and frugality served as a check upon excess, and he tells how in forty years the consumption of alcohol in France was tripled and how he, watching through twenty years the growth of the alcohol habit in France, has seen "the nation weary of the too feeble intoxicant of wine" and turn "to the fiercer and more active of alcohol poisons—to the wilder alcohol of amers and absinthes." And as for those who have drunk only wine, as in southern Europe, "you have shuddered at these crippled and distorted generations, with their beggars and idiots, bearing one and all—to the eye of the physiologist—the stigmata of alcoholic penalties."

Coming over to our own country and the viticultural interests of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Thompson gets out a special stiletto, slender and sharp and shining, for an industry that sends out literature advising parents to educate their children to the use of wine at their meals by adding it to the glass of water, as do "the families of Europe." Temperance workers will read what he says upon this proposition with the keenest joy.

The section devoted to beer drinking bristles with results of scientific experiments, statements of physicians, economic tests, which, Mr. Thompson thinks, prove conclusively that "the beer drinker is living only a small part of his normal life. His beer is not a food—not a stimulant, it is degrading his powers, not increasing them. It is doing to him exactly what alcohol in any and every form is doing to man—poisoning him from the top downward."

There is a chapter on the adulteration of alcoholic liquors of all sorts in which the author quotes chemists and investigators and even the admissions and boasts of some who are engaged in the adulterating business. Their testimony brings him to the conclusion that wood or potato alcohol is drunk in large quantities by Americans who believe they are taking Scotch whisky, brandy, champagne, claret, sherry, maraschino, kirchwasser, beer, or any other intoxicant.

ADVENTURES WITH MUIR

ALASKA DAYS WITH JOHN MUIR. By S. Hall Young. Illustrated. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

DO you remember Stickeen, the canine hero of John Muir's famous dog story? Here is a book by the man who owned Stickeen and who was Muir's companion on that adventurous trip among the Alaskan glaciers. Mr. Young says he is quite content to let his own reputation rest upon the ownership of an immortal dog, but after reading "Alaska Days with John Muir" one soon sees that this will not be necessary.

The book begins with a stirring adventure. It happened in the Summer of 1879, when Mr. Young was a missionary at Fort Wrangell and when John Muir, a sinewy, bearded man of 40, visited Alaska and tempted him to climb a neighboring mountain. As they were hurrying to see the sunset at the top Young's foothold gave way, both arms were wrenched out of their sockets at the shoulder, and he slid until his feet hung over a precipice. How John Muir saved him from that brink of death is a wonderful story. Climbing down a dozen feet of almost perpendicular wall, resting his foot on a two-inch ledge, raising the helpless man with one arm, then seizing Young by the collar with his teeth, he managed somehow, by sheer, cool strength, to climb up that cliff with him to the shelf from which he had fallen. Scarcely less remarkable was Muir's subsequent feat of getting the injured man down to the village. It required a whole night of terrific labor.

It is not strange that the two men became boon companions. In the Autumn of the same year they went on a historic canoe voyage among the intricate channels of the Alexandrian Archipelago, pausing at times to do mission work among the Indians. Pushing on into unexplored regions, they entered Glacier Bay and became the discoverers of Muir Glacier, Geicke, Pacific, and other great glaciers. John Muir's religious ecstasy over the beauties of that region is in itself a fine index to his character, and Mr. Young's descriptions of those beauties are good enough to render quite understandable Muir's favorite exclamation, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" The scientist even outdid the missionary in his theistic interpretation of the beauties of nature.

On their return the explorers camped on the site of what is now Juneau, the capital of Alaska, and no dream of the golden millions that were to be taken from those mountains disturbed them. The author adds that the treasures he took home from that trip were richer than any gold. He has since traveled 15,000 miles—not one of them dull—through the intricate passages of that archipelago, but no other voyage could compare with the first, when he and John Muir groped their way northward with only Vancouver's old chart as their guide.

The next Summer Mr. Muir left his bride in California and returned to Alaska to look for a glacier he had "lost" the year before. On that hard, wet trip of 700 miles the two men were accompanied by Stickeen, the "little, brisk, beautiful, but very independent" pet of the Young household. When the lost glacier was found Mr. Muir named it Young Glacier, and so it was called on the charts for ten years, until somebody came along and stole it, giving it the name of Dawes. Mr. Young naturally thinks that the crime of stealing a glacier ought to be ranked as the grandest of grand larcenies.

It was on Taylor Glacier that Muir and Stickeen had their great adventure. They had become fast friends long before that. One day they had walked thirty miles diagonally across Muir Glacier, and Muir had used up all his spare handkerchiefs making moccasins for Stickeen's feet, which were cut and bleeding. Yet when Muir rose long before daylight and started out in a storm for a seventeen hours' trip across Taylor Glacier, nothing could keep Stickeen from following him. When the weary travelers staggered back to camp at 10 o'clock the following night Mr. Young was held spellbound for hours listening to the brilliant story of their experiences. He says:

> When Muir described his marooning on the narrow island of ice surrounded by fathomless crevasses, with a knife-edged sliver curving deeply "like the cable of a suspension bridge" diagonally across it as the only means of escape, I shuddered at his peril. I held my breath as he told of the terrible risks he ran as he cut his steps down the wall of ice to the bridge's end, knocked off the sharp edge of the sliver, hitched across inch by inch and climbed the still more difficult ascent on the other side.
>
> But when he told of Stickeen's heroic determination to do or die, of his careful progress across the sliver as he braced himself against the gusts and dug his little claws into the ice, and of how * * * he became a living whirlwind of joy, flashing about in mad gyrations, shouting and screaming, "Saved! Saved!" my tears streamed down my face.
>
> Before the close of the story Stickeen arose, stepped slowly across to Muir, and crouched down with his head on Muir's feet, gazing into his face and murmuring soft canine words of adoration to his god.

One can readily believe the author's statement that when an unscrupulous tourist later stole this dog, Mrs. Young could not hear her pet mentioned without tears for years afterward.

This is not only a breezy outdoor book, full of the wild beauties of the Alaskan wilderness; it is also a living portrait of John Muir in the great moments of his career. Besides the illustrations it contains half a dozen excellent poems by the author.

THE PILGRIM KINGS

THE PILGRIM KINGS. By Thomas Walsh. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THERE is real color and music in these poems, many on Spanish subjects, by Mr. Walsh. The poem lending its title to the volume, however, harks farther than Spain for its subject, for the Kings are those who saw the Child in the Manger, and who, losing their thrones, therefore go on forever seeking the Star again. There is imagination to these stanzas, and a flash of tenderness in the hint concerning the third King, who represents the weak and the lost of mankind.

Mr. Walsh seeks for no new and strange ways to express the song that is in him. Several of the poems are in the form of dialogue, and one in blank verse. But it is never vers libre. And Mr. Walsh is at his happiest when his lines flow to music. Here, for instance, in "The River Song," is a typical example of his art:

> There came as tribute out of far Bagdad
> Unto Alhambra once a minstrel lad
> Who all day long touched softly on the strings
> The river song the Tigris boatman sings.
> A sun-bronzed slave who toiled among the Hessars
> O'erheard a sob from the Sultana's bowers,
> And whispered—"Minstrel wake that note no more;
> She, too, in childhood knew our Asian shore;
> Fair is Alhambra—but by pool or dome,
> Sing here no more that song of youth and home."

Not a word in those lines but is beautiful, and grouped beautifully. There is a dreamy quality befitting the subject; it is all harmonious. And harmony is grateful in these days.

There is a strong Catholic flavor to some of the poems, such as the lines to Fra Junipero, whose bi-centenary was celebrated in San Francisco this year, and such poems as "Egidio of Coimbra," and "Georgetown Revisited," written on the occasion of the University's 125th anniversary. These poems evidence an abiding faith, and move with dignity. But Mr. Walsh is more thoroughly at ease in bodying some delicate fancy or sentiment in words, as in this graceful "Zither Song":

> A little world—we truly say
> While days are young and cardiac-hearted;
> From clime to clime we speed today,
> Earth's paths are cleared and ocean's charted;
> But ah, how large a world we stray
> When thou and I are parted!
>
> A fleeting world—as in a dream
> The suns are we have paused and wondered!
> Life's span is but a firefly gleam,
> A chance half slept away, half blundered;
> But ah, how long the days must seem
> When our two hearts are sundered!

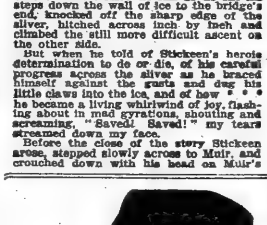
This is real singing. But in a poem like "To Our Lady" the workmanship seems labored, and in his very desire to express strong feeling and religious conviction the poet becomes unreal. This latter is one of a group "From the Spanish of Fray Luis De Leon," none of which is satisfactory. Mr. Walsh does better when he puts his own thoughts into verse than when he attempts to translate the thoughts of others.

Though we have spoken with particular favor of the writer's shorter pieces, and have necessarily chosen them for quotation, it would not be fair to pass over such a piece as "Greco's Last Judgment" in silence. It is one of the Spanish poems in dialogue, and has humor, character drawing, and a spirited movement. There is no doubt that Mr. Walsh is making a place for himself among our modern poets and that song is his natural expression. Whether he will successfully leave the lyric for the dramatic and dialogue forms remains to be seen. He has a born feeling for music of the lyric quality, and though his other poems are interesting they are not, so far, so individual in expression—there is more of the mind and less of the heart in them.

The book is one of an increasing group that the student of American poetry of today will want to have within reach.

Science on the Pacific

A very interesting and instructive volume entitled "Nature and Science on the Pacific Coast" has been published for the Pacific Coast Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the matter it contains having been procured and arranged by John C. Merriam, H. Foster Bain, Victor H. Henderson, Vernon L. Kellogg, and Joseph Grinnell. There are thirty-two authoritative articles in the volume contributed for the most part by Pacific Coast scientists; the illustrations include nineteen text figures, twenty-nine half-tone plates, and fourteen maps. The book is offered as a guidebook for scientific travelers in the West. (San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50.)



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"I cannot help thinking that Rupert Brooke will probably live in fame as an almost mythical figure. Among all who have been poets and died young, it is hard to think of one who, both in life and death, has so typified the ideal radiance of youth and poetry." Thus Prof. Gilbert Murray, in the *Cambridge Magazine*, summed up a brief estimate of Rupert Brooke, written upon hearing of his death on the Dardanelles expedition.

This collection of poems consists of eighty-two pieces, fifty of which were published in his first volume in 1911. Of these fifty, seventeen were written before the poet was twenty-one. The remaining poems appeared chiefly in "New Numbers" and were collected after his death and published in England under the title of "1914 and Other Poems," 20,000 copies of which have already been sold.

FRENCH NOVELISTS OF TO-DAY

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SECOND SERIES. With Portraits and Bibliographies. Cloth, $1.50 net.

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AT ALL BOOKSTORES

JOHN LANE CO., NEW YORK

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1915

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BOOK REVIEWING

THERE was once a barber who performed the duties belonging to the tonsorial art in one of those towns that at certain seasons of the year becomes a Mecca for men and women who tire of the routine and confinement of metropolitan life and who seek relief and entertainment elsewhere. And this barber, as not infrequently happens with men of his calling, was wont to descant, for the benefit of those who suffered his ministrations, upon matters of current interest in the town of which he believed himself a necessary and deserving pillar. It is also matter for note that of all the timely subjects that engaged his attention none called forth a higher flight of eloquence than the theatrical performances that were given nightly for the delectation of those who respond to the lure of tragedy and comedy. The reason for this special fund of eloquence in matters pertaining to the stage arose from a conviction in this barber's mind that he was pre-eminently fitted to be a dramatic critic. This fitness, he explained, was not due to any great degree of erudition that he had cultivated, but was rather the result of an innate ability to see the faults, where others saw the virtues, in dramatic productions, and to condemn the latter accordingly. Thus, he declared, when an audience gave the meed of unbounded approval to a play that had filled it with delight of an evening he, from his wider experience and discernment, saw the lurking errors in this play and knew that instead of meriting the popularity it had won it was really quite worthless, inviting merely the sneers and derision of the few who were competent to judge. And it was because this barber was quick in finding matter for censure rather than approval in most of the plays attended by him that he considered himself a dramatic critic of the highest rank."

THE barber's theory of criticism, if it may be called so, finds plenty of adherents. In vulgar parlance, "to slam a book," or a play, is popularly supposed to evince profound critical acumen, while to extol the merits of a publication is to exercise faculties that are comparatively lacking in discrimination. Like our barber, every one who can pick faults in a book—or who can substitute his own theory for that of its author—imagines himself, for that reason, a competent book reviewer. A true sense of obligation, however, to reader and author suggests the value of quite a different literary procedure. Those books that merit nothing but censure are, as a rule, not worth either reading or reviewing, and for that reason it is best for a literary periodical that aims to be of practical service to the public not to cumber its columns with notices of them. On the other hand a fair and appreciative estimate of a book, one that indicates, without distraction, the author's purpose and achievement is of positive value to the public and just to the literary work under consideration. Barbers, of course, have a perfect right to wield their shears and razors in or out of literature—but, although their skill in cutting may be amusing to watch, and quite essential in their legitimate tonsorial activities, it is not apt to be useful elsewhere. The old-fashioned review that is witty at the expense of the author, or that annihilates the latter with sledge-hammer blows to the infinite satisfaction of the executioner, if not to his victim, is rapidly growing in disrepute. A stricter sense of justice demands that a fair field should be shown an author, an exact estimate of his book furnished a reading public that in this connection may be in the attitude of prospective buyer. The informative, rather than the purely critical review, the review guided by personal opinion, becomes thus the most useful to the latter—and it is the type, needless to say, that THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW aims to give its readers. Impartiality is better worth cultivating as a practical asset in the rendering of literary judgment than stark censoriousness. After all, BACON's famous rule holds for reviewers equally with readers of books:

> Read not to contradict, or to confute;
> nor to believe and take for granted;
> but to weigh and consider.

AT this time of year there is such an avalanche of books for young readers that one welcomes, with hearty appreciation, the effort that is being made by Mr. F. K. MATHEWS, Chief Scout Librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, to bring some order out of the chaos of juvenile literature. In the Spring of this year, at the Convention of the American Booksellers' Association, Mr. MATHEWS entered a protest against what he called "the nickel novel masquerading as a bound boys' book," and proposed, as a remedy, "a Safety First Juvenile Book Week," a proposal that has received practical indorsement by the setting apart of the period from Nov. 28 to Dec. 4 as the projected Juvenile Book Week. The dates, on account of the proximity of the Christmas buying, are admirably chosen. The practical aim of the Juvenile Book Week is thus outlined by Mr. MATHEWS:

> At this time booksellers should urge the public "to shop early" and "buy the best books for your children," and by window displays, newspaper advertising and circulars addressed to their best customers, make it of interest to them to visit the store at this time. Appeals will be sent [by the Boy Scout movement] to librarians asking them to co-operate with booksellers in an exhibit of the best books for children. Ministers will be asked to preach upon "the iniquity of the modern thriller." Newspapers will be furnished special articles. Leaders of women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, &c., will be invited to arrange for addresses or the reading of articles that will at this time emphasize the importance of children's reading. Finally, it is hoped that through the co-operation of publishers who believe in "safe and sane" books for children, much will be done through the national weekly and monthly magazines.

Of great practical importance in this whole matter is the list, compiled by Mr. MATHEWS, of approved boys' books. This list, the result of circular letters of inquiry addressed to the booksellers and children's libraries throughout the country, contains three hundred titles that are believed to cover the best as well as the most popular of the books usually classified as juvenile literature. They are for children of all ages and include books of verse, fairy tales, history, travel, classical literature. As a guide to parents and others who are overwhelmed by the countless number of books for children that are always published at this time of year, such a list should prove of the highest value. The whole movement inaugurated by Mr. MATHEWS should be productive of great improvement in a department of literature that has too long suffered neglect.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Nov. 11 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE LOPEZ EXPEDITIONS TO CUBA: 1848-51. By Robert Granville Caldwell. 8vo. Princeton University Press. $1.25.
Throws light on American and Cuban conditions in 1850.

THE MIKADO: INSTITUTION AND PERSON. By William Elliot Griffis. 8vo. Princeton, N. J.: University Press. $1.50.
A study of the internal political forces of Japan.

THE CIVILIZATION OF BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA. By Morris Jastrow. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $6.
An illustrated account of the remains of Babylonia and Assyria, their language, history, religion, commerce, law, art, and literature.

A HISTORY OF FRANCE. By J. R. Moreton Macdonald. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Three volumes. $6.
Gives a comprehensive view from the historical beginnings to the end of the Franco-Prussian War.

THE PAGEANT OF BRITISH HISTORY. Described by J. Edward Parrott. 8vo. New York: Sully & Kleinteich.
Starts with Britain before the Roman conquest. Profusely illustrated by reproductions from famous paintings.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE MARKET OF EUROPE. By Princess Catharine Radziwill. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.
Aims to give the inner history of the marriages of the various royal families of Europe.

THE BANNER OF THE BULL. By Raphael Sabatini. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
Gives three episodes in the career of Cesare Borgia.

Drama, Art, and Classics

TAPS. By Franz Adam Beyerlein. 12mo. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.
A German anti-military play.

THE UNVEILING. By Jackson Boyd. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.
A poetic drama in five acts.

THE SHADOW EATER. By Benjamin De Casseres. 12mo. New York: Albert and Charles Boni.
A collection of short poems in free verse.

THE BOOK OF MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE. By Arthur Elson. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.
Critical history of music, with lives of the great composers.

APOSTROPHE TO HOPE AND OTHER POEMS. By Lewis Hall Morris. 12mo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.
Short poems on various subjects.

MONTEZUMA. By Paul Barr Kayser. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.
A tragedy in four acts and a prologue.

RANDOM REVERIES OF A BUSY BARRISTER. By Stillman Foster Kneeland. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.
A collection of verse.

HISTORIC VIRGINIA HOMES AND CHURCHES. By Robert A. Lancaster. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $7.50.
Includes the principal colonial homes now standing and many that have been destroyed. There are 317 illustrations.

A MARRIAGE CYCLE. By Alice Freeman Palmer. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
A collection of posthumous verse.

STILL WATER PASTORALS AND OTHER POEMS. By Paul Shivell. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
Collection of verse published in the New Poetry Series.

EVOLUTION. By Langdon Smith. 18mo. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.
A collection of short poems.

THE ROCKY ROAD TO DUBLIN. By James Stephens. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
Gives the adventures, in verse, of Seumas Beg.

LOVE'S MESSAGE. By Rebecca Turner Stewart. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.
Collection of short poems.

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Volumes III. and IV., by A. L. Frothingham.
Completes the monumental work, the first two volumes of which were written by the late Russell Sturgis.

Essays and Criticism

PRACTICAL SOCIALISM. By Canon S. A. and Mrs. S. A. Barnett. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.
A new series of essays following the second series, published in 1894.

BLACK AND WHITE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. By Maurice S. Evans. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.
Study of the race problem in the United States from a South African point of view.

BACKWARD CHILDREN. By Arthur Holmes. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.
Published in the Childhood and Youth Series.

ADVENTURES AMONG BIRDS. By W. H. Hudson. 8vo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $2.50.
Gives experiences of this famous naturalist and essayist.

AMERICA AT WORK. By Joseph Husband. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.
Describes such matters as the mills, the telephone, dynamite, &c.

PERPETUAL PEACE. By Immanuel Kant. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
A translation with introduction and notes by Miss Mary Campbell Smith.

THE RISE OF DENNIS HATHNAUGHT. By James Philip MacCarthy. 12mo. Brooklyn: The Writers' Publishing Company.
An essay on the development of the "common people" from primitive times until the present day.

MY GROWING GARDEN. By Horace McFarland. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
Describes the author's experiences with a semi-suburban plot of ground during six years.

THE NEW CITIZENSHIP. By Percy MacKaye. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.
Written in the form of a "civic ritual devised for places of public meeting in America."

A PAGEANT OF ENLISH LITERATURE. By Edward Parrett. 8vo. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $2.50.
Gives the leading figures and their work, starting with the first period in literature. Many full-page illustrations by famous painters.

INTRODUCING THE AMERICAN SPIRIT. By Edward A. Steiner. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.
Interprets what America means to the citizen and how it appears to the alien.

THE WAYS OF WOMAN. By Ida M. Tarbell. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
Considers the activities and responsibilities of the average normal woman.

THE HOUSE ON HENRY STREET. By Lillian D. Wald. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.
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(Continued on Page 446)

ART OF THE SHORT STORY IN RUSSIA

Recent Volumes That Show a Remarkable Proficiency in a Type of Fiction Peculiarly Popular in This Country

THE BLACK MONK. By Anton Tchekhoff. Translated by R. E. C. Long. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

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THE SIGNAL, AND OTHER STORIES. By Waswalod Michailovich Garshin. Translated by Captain Rowland Smith of the British Embassy, Petrograd. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.25.

THAT portion of the public which reads what it fondly believes to be literary criticism has recently been edified by a lively stone throwing from across the Atlantic at the glass house of the American popular novel; whereupon the American popular novelist has emerged unscathed from the wreckage and cheerfully hurled the missiles back at the habitation of the English popular novelist, who in his turn has made a noise like a Zeppelined conservatory. There we may safely leave them. The case is different with our more serious fiction. Possibly because in a new country men of the first rank are apt to apply their minds to life rather than to literature, we have had no Fielding, no Thackeray, no Meredith, nor have we—to come down to the present—a Galsworthy, a Conrad, or an Arnold Bennett. But when our poverty in these particulars has been borne in upon us, we have taken refuge in the alleged excellence of our short stories. We were the short-story-writing nation par excellence.

And now comes along Professor Canby, and in a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly denies us even that consolation. We are, it seems, "in the grip of the 'formula,' of the idea that there is only one way to construct a short story—a swift succession of climaxes rising precipitously to a giddy eminence." In other words, the art of the short story, generally speaking, has fallen a victim to the popular demand for "punch"; like sheep have we followed in the tracks of Kipling and of O. Henry, and there is no health in us. For an example of the opposite tendency we are referred to individualistic Russia. There, in the last twenty years, short stories have multiplied very much as they have in the United States, but with a difference. This difference Professor Canby finds in the Russian's superior freedom. "He is free to be various. * * * He seems to be sublimely unconscious that readers are supposed to like only a few kinds of stories; and as unaware of the taboo upon religious or reflective narrative as of the prohibition upon the ugly in fiction. As life in any manifestation becomes interesting in his eyes his pen moves freely." In illustration, Professor Canby cites the work of Anton Tchekhoff, an author scarcely known to American readers previous to the date of the Atlantic article, though two volumes of his stories were published in London, one in 1903 and another in 1908. These had been long out of print, but by an interesting coincidence only a few days after Professor Canby bade us read Tchekhoff for the good of our souls these two volumes, "The Kiss" and "The Black Monk," appeared in an American reprint, together with a third volume, "The Steppe," previously untranslated. So, now that we have what we may assume to be a representative group of Tchekhoff's tales before us, with single volumes by no less than four other Russian short-story writers, not only the literary critic but the casual reader has at hand a fair basis for a comparison between Russian freedom and American bondage in the short-story form, a comparison bound to be of keen interest, for if it is true that the American writer is less free than the Russian, the fault is largely that of the casual reader himself.

Like Gogol, Tchekhoff was a Little Russian, and, as a man, is said to have possessed the wit and gayety of the South. In curious contrast to Gogol, however, who rollicked in his books but was in life the gloomiest of men, Tchekhoff's tales range from a wistful twilight melancholy to the blackest pessimism. This may be because his profession of doctor fastened his attention upon the ills rather than the joys of mankind; perhaps because, like so many Russian writers, most of his too brief day was clouded by the shadow of tuberculosis; perhaps—though it is hard to believe—because modern Russia is really as sad a land as the novelists paint her. At any rate, Tchekhoff's heroes are lineal descendants of Turgenev's Rudin. As one of them says, with that extraordinary capacity for self-analysis which distinguishes the Russian in and out of literature —"Nature has set in every Russian an inquiring mind, a tendency to speculation, and extraordinary capacity for belief; but all these are broken into dust against our improvidence, indolence, and fantastic triviality."

For this state of mind and for the evils which grow out of it Tchekhoff offers no remedy—neither the reversion to primitive faith and primitive works in which Tolstoy saw the only salvation for mankind, nor the forward-looking optimism of Dostoevski, who beheld humanity emerging purified from suffering. He is the diagnostician, who simply explains the nature and cause of the disease, and leaves the patient to find his own way out. In fact, he is inclined to be impatient with remedies, regarding them rather in the light of nostrums.

The three volumes of Tchekhoff's tales now before us unfold a long series of pictures, a cross-section of Russia, apparently with nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice. Here is a Princess who built a hospital for homeless old women, so fine that the inmates dared not walk on the polished floors, and felt themselves oppressed and imprisoned in it—a sentimentalist who loved to feel herself insulted and uncomprehended that she might forgive those who failed to understand her, and revel in the sense of her own suffering and virtue. And next to this delicate and clean-cut etching of patrician egoism stands in bitter contrast a terrible picture of village life, "The Muzhiks." Under the two curses of the land, ignorance and vodka, the peasants have sunk lower than the beasts, yet suffer in their degradation with human anguish.

Marya and Fekla (the latter a village prostitute) crossed themselves and fasted, but knew nothing of religion. They neither taught their children to pray nor spoke to them of God; and they taught them no principles save that they must not eat meat during fasts. With the other villagers it was the same; few believed and few understood. * * *

Everything that happened in the village repelled and tormented her. On Elijah's Day they drank, at Assumption they drank, at Elevation they drank. At Intercession Zhukovo had its parish festival; and the muzhiks observed by drinking for three days; they drank fifty rubles from the communal funds; and then went round the huts and collected money for more vodka. Kiriak was drunk all three days; he drank away his cap and boots, and beat Marya so badly that she had to be soused with water. And then all were sick with shame.

With such a subsoil as this, small wonder that Russia distils the slow poison of Artsibasheff and his kind to mingle with the pure springs of her national life. What the outcome is likely to be—for nations as well as individuals may suffer and die from an autointoxication—Tchekhoff does not tell us. Between the Princess and the muzhik he gives us a long procession of characters, sometimes a mere sketch, sometimes a full-length portrait, but all living men and women. So far as we recall, he is the only Russian author except Chirikov who has touched upon what is to us one of the most interesting and least known phases of Russian life—the Jew in their midst. Tchekhoff's concern with him is exactly the same as with his Christians—the impersonal interest of the artist. In Solomon, the bitter-hearted youth who burned the money inherited from his father, to show his contempt for possessions, and his innkeeper brother, who argues reasonably, "What a shame, what a shame! Wherefore burn it? You don't want it; well, give it to me, but why burn it?" and in the apostate Jew of "Rolling-Flax," with his longing for education and "aspirations after truth," and secret recollection of the ghetto and the faith he has forsaken, we find types touched with the very color of life.

***

Leonid Andreyev is known to Western readers principally by his plays and by that most horrible memorandum upon war, "The Red Laugh." They have quite borne out Professor Brückner's comment that "the sheerest desolation greets us" in his work, and in the main "The Little Angel and Other Stories" continues and deepens the impression. He is as realistic as Tchekhoff, but with a difference. For all Tchekhoff's gloom, he is thoroughly sane, even while, as in "The Black Monk" and "Ward No. 6," he is minutely depicting insanity. But a dark thread, as of mental disorder, is part of the very fabric of much of Andreyev's work. Fortunately, several of the tales in the present volume are relatively cheerful, though perhaps that is not saying much. "An Original," for instance, tells the story of a meek little Government clerk who protests one day while slightly tipsy that he does so love negresses. As a matter of fact, he has never known one, but, pressed for a reason for the faith that is in him, he explains that about them there is "something, so to speak, exotic." After a while, as the curiosity of his acquaintances compels Philip sober to continue the pose assumed by Philip drunk, the fame of his unusual penchant spreads to such a degree that the absurd, self-deprecatory little man is regarded as a devil of a fellow, of an originality to be respected and even envied. The joke is carried out to the bitter end, for eager friends introduce him to the negress performers in a café chantant, and, urged on by the expectations of his little world, he marries one, though in truth he loves Nastenka, the daughter of a fellow clerk, and loathes the dusky bride to whom public opinion has espoused him. His Excellency himself, charmed that in his department there is an ordinary clerk of such original tastes, gives away the bride, and when a child is born the happy father is assisted from the reserve fund and is promoted out of his turn. Even in death life's irony pursues him:

When his reverence stooped down to the dying man, the latter gathered together

(Continued on Page 446)

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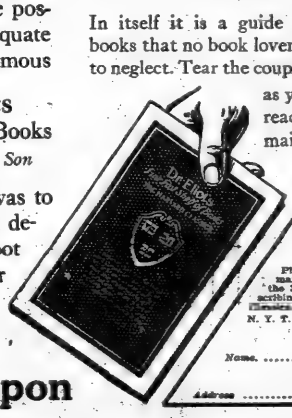
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 438)

armies. It is in Chicago that they attend a mass meeting which demands that the United States take action against the power which has just sunk one of its merchant ships. And it is there that Lory, to the Ingar's utter amazement and consternation, cries out in anguish, "They're voting to kill folks!"

The novel is interesting, and, of course, admirably written. Its characters are real, and their experience plausible. Whether or not one is in sympathy with the cause for which the author pleads so eloquently, whether or not one believes with her that war is simply organised murder, "Heart's Kindred" is a book decidedly worth reading.

THE LAW-BREAKERS

THE LAW-BREAKERS. By Ridgwell Cullum. Illustrated. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.35.

RIDGWELL CULLUM'S successive novels exemplify in a curious and very interesting way the effects of environment upon mental attitudes and habits. Mr. Cullum is an Englishman who has wandered widely over the face of the earth and in several regions has known the taste of life far in advance of the first lines of civilization. He has cattle ranched in our own Northwest and has lived and worked in Western and Northwestern Canada. When he gave up his life of adventure and activity and began to write novels, his first books, dealing with life in the cattle country of the Northwestern United States, might have been written by an American so nearly did they approximate the rapid, swinging action, the swiftly washed in but graphic local coloring and the more or less romantic tone which are rational characteristics of our fiction. But now, having lived for some years in his English home, gradually but surely his work is conforming to the methods and taking on the characteristics of English fiction. Still dealing with the unfettered life of the frontier and depending as much as would an American novelist upon complicated plot and striking incident, he spreads an extensive canvas and covers its whole surface slowly and carefully, portraying characters, events, and scenes with constant and painstaking detail.

The scene of "The Law-Breakers" is laid in an out-of-the-way valley of Western Canada where, the law forbidding the bringing in of alcoholic liquors, a gang of whisky-runners successfully eludes every attempt at discovery and capture. A capable officer of the Northwest Mounted Police, a man who has never known failure, is put upon the job and the story deals with the way in which he and the unknown head of the gang match cunning with cunning, bravado with boldness, reckless dash with courage, determination with determination. It is a good story, full of exciting incident, having many complications and keeping the reader's interest at tension as the Police Inspector's net closes slowly around the man whom he believes to be the one he wants. The scenes in which the story is set, of wide prairie, broken hills, and secluded valleys, are realistic and colorful and many of the characters, especially that of the Police Inspector, take on the form and spirit of reality. But it is difficult to accept the heroine and her connection with the plot on the realistic basis upon which the story is planned and written. In a heitar-skelter romance making no pretense of mirroring real life and real people she and her doings would not outrage plausibility. But given the kind of story and the kind of woman, the final revelation concerning her really seems to be asking too much of the trusting reader.

ROSE O' PARADISE

ROSE O' PARADISE. By Grace Miller White. Illustrated by W. J. Shettaine. New York: The H. K. Fly Company. $1.35.

As in her previous novel, "Tess of the Storm Country," Mrs. White has laid the scene of her new story on the shores of Lake Cayuga and many of its characters are taken from among the uncouth "squatters" of that region whose semi-savage life furnished her with the material, the heroine and much of the incident of her first book. But Virginia, the heroine of the new tale, is born of better, or, at least, more civilized stock, and goes among them only to hide herself from the villain who wishes to get his hands upon her in order that he may possess himself of the heritage which will be hers when she comes of age. But well-born though she is, her youth has been untaught and has been lived in uncouth surroundings. When she learns that she must secrete herself she goes out from the dilapidated farmhouse that has been her home into a blizzard, carrying as her only belongings a dearly loved violin and a pailful of equally beloved kittens. She finds sanctuary in a home of pitiful poverty, and the story tells how she aids her new friends by gathering wood from the swamps and selling it in the better quarters of the city, of the machinations of her enemies, the privations and troubles that she endures, the dangers into which the villain and his accomplice succeed in drawing her, the love for her that grows in the hero's heart from early in the tale until he is able finally to rescue her from all her perils and troubles. Mrs. White has infused into her character much individuality and sweetness and has made distinctively quaint several of the other people.

THE MAN-TRAIL

THE MAN-TRAIL. By Henry Oyen. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

A spirited and entertaining if somewhat conventional romance of the North Woods is this first novel of Mr. Oyen's. His hero, John Peabody, has proved a failure in the cities and the work his father, a prosperous banker, has given him to do. But his childless uncle is the owner of a logging business and offers John a chance with him. So John sets out for Peabody Point, his uncle's place. But when he reaches the tiny station at Black Bear Lake he discovers, to his amazement, that he is regarded as an impostor, that the people there have been warned by "Wolf John" not to give any help to the young man who calls himself his nephew, and that the only way in which he can travel to Peabody Point is on his own two feet. This he tries to do, but he might have failed to get there had it not been for a revolver shot and the unexpected appearance of a beautiful young girl on skis. She is the heroine, his uncle's adopted daughter, Belle, the only person on earth to whom "Wolf John" is ever known to speak gently.

This is John's introduction to his new life, and thenceforth he has a very busy and not always pleasant time of it. The story has an abundance of incident, a villain whose one redeeming quality is courage, a quite sufficient amount of fighting, and a heroine who is entirely able to take care of herself. John is somewhat slow of comprehension, but he is brave, loyal, and an excellent friend, as he proved to Nels upon one exciting occasion. The lumber trust's attempt to oust "Wolf John" from his holding at King Pines, and the nefarious behavior of the inhabitants of Whisky Falls under the leadership of certain sworn enemies of "Wolf John's" play important parts in the story.

IF ANY MAN SIN

IF ANY MAN SIN. By H. A. Cody. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

By reason of a great sin a clergyman was deposed from his sacred calling and became an outcast from his former world, with one master feeling, hatred of the church which had cast him out. His Bishop's parting words are that he can never cut himself off from the influence of that church, but that her teaching will follow him to the grave, no matter where he goes. The manner in which that prophecy was fulfilled in Mr. Cody's story, in which, as in "Silas Marner," a little child is the protagonist. When one learns that the sin was to betray a woman and to leave her to bear her disgrace alone, and he not only a clergyman but a man who should have been purified by his love for one of the noblest of girls, one wonders at the animus of Martin Rutland against the church which repudiated him. What did he expect that church to do? Moreover, as many authors forget, some sins show such radical weakness or depravity of the very fibre of which character is fashioned that no fine hero stuff is left, even after repentance. Such, all the circumstances considered, would seem to be the sin of Martin Rutland. He has, however, the sympathy of his creator, and all is well in the end—except for his old parents, who have died of broken hearts.

The novel is written with small literary art, but with a naïveté and sincerity that make a certain appeal. The author has done well in making the briefest possible statement of the sin, dwelling instead upon the sinner's punishment and his reclamation—a reticence as rare as it is commendable.

THE PROMISE

THE PROMISE. By James B. Hendryx. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

"Upon a beautifully done mahogany table," whatever that may be, "stood a silver pitcher filled to the brim with clear, cold ice water." This was for the sobering of young Carmody, known as "Broadway Bill," millionaire's son, an athlete of the athletes, and, withal, a drunken "rounder and sport," in spite of his "great love" for a noble girl. Finally repudiated by his long-suffering father and rejected by his love, who had so long hoped against hope for his reformation, he turns his face westward, is injured in a railway accident, and, having gained the gratitude of one of his fellow-passengers, is given by him employment in a lumber camp of the Northwest. Thenceforth, in the midst of hardship, peril, and strange adventures, he quits himself like a man, strong and clean in his life, "winning out" in the end, against heavy odds.

The author's sympathies are always with the reprobate, but the reader is skeptical of the transformation of the sodden debauchee into a character of the highest type of manhood. The book is to be read with one's eyes shut to the probabilities. As a picture of a lumber camp, and a story of kaleidoscopic adventure, it holds much interest for the reader who accepts it not too critically.

SUZANNA

SUZANNA STIRS THE FIRE. By Emily Calvin Blake. Illustrated. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35 net.

Suzanna, who "stirs the fire" of human kindness, is a little girl 8 years old, the eldest child of a large and very poor family. She is extremely imaginative, very pretty, and makes friends everywhere. Upon all those with whom she comes in contact she has a beneficent influence, from their clever neighbor, Mr. Reynolds, whose cavalier treatment of his wife is greatly improved as a result of Suzanna's frank comments, to old John Massey, owner of the Massey steel mills, a hard-hearted millionaire, who develops into a philanthropist, thanks to Suzanna. She also plays an important part in Miss Massey's far from smooth running love affair, recites at a school festival, "adopts herself out" temporarily, wins the heart of a half-demented but philosophical old lady, goes to the seashore as the guest of a reformed society leader, and is, generally speaking, quite a busy person. It is through her that at the last her father obtains a position precisely suited to him, and the family is placed in comfortable circumstances.

PEGEEN

PEGEEN. By Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd. The Century Company. $1.35 net.

Of all the winsome and wonderful children who have of late invaded fiction, Pegeen is easily first, with her great heart, her Irish humor, and her genius for "seeing to" feckless folk. She comes into the story, taking charge of a young artist whom a great disappointment had driven from New York into a country community, where he lived in surly isolation, neglecting his house, himself, and his neighbors. Pegeen appears at the call of her pity for the forlorn stranger, puts his house in order, assumes the entire care of him, and teaches him the finest of all the fine arts, that of loving one's neighbor, discovering first the secret that all human beings have a love-worthy spot. A certain "Smiling Lady" is Pegeen's able assistant in this training of the hitherto solitary man, and, of course, to her belongs the romance.

Pegeen, however, is the dominant note of the charmingly told story. That heart will be hard, indeed, to which it does not bring sunshine, the sunshine which not only cheers, but which warms into blossoms the flowers of human kindness and sympathy. The mission of Mrs. Brainerd's book cannot but be as beneficent as was that of its heroine.

VIOLETTE

VIOLETTE OF PERE LACHAISE. By Anna Strunsky Walling. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1 net.

Violette lived with her grandfather in a humble home facing the cemetery, Père Lachaise, a home fragrant with flowers and ferns; for the occupation of the old man was the making of floral memorials for the graves hard by. The great cemetery was the garden of the thoughtful child, the inspiration of the gifted girl. Beside the grave of Abelard and Héloise she dreamed of love; beside the tomb of Rachel of art. But always and everywhere this abode of death accentuated in her the love and joy of living. With her grandfather, who was as much the object of her romance as the mysterious City of the Dead, she early became an habitué of the theatre, and of revolutionary meetings where she learned the enthusiasm of humanity. That enthusiasm became the dominant note of her life, above all things personal, even a blighted love and the dramatic eminence to which she attained. Strange to say, though reared among the emblems and epitaphs eloquent of another life, the thought of personal immortality seems to have been non-existent in her mind. Human emancipation, preparing the way that all may "live freely, greatly, as no one has ever lived before," and then sinking to the ground "a symbol or token, a pledge of love and life. Like each brilliant leaf then descending"—this was her vision.

Mrs. Walling has written this intimate biography of the unfolding of a soul with rare delicacy and discernment, and with equal felicity of expression. Herself a distinguished figure among the forces of social revolution, she has embodied in this sketch her philosophy of love and of life, her hope for the future of the race, a race "wholly emancipated from the spell of the past," united in a noble democracy, which only can give "freedom to soar, to love, to create—freedom to conceive higher and higher human experiences, new forms of social and individual existences."

The book is admirably printed, but the omission of a "not" on Page 106 makes nonsense of a passage in regard to Rachel. Another edition should correct it.

Whether or not, one accepts Mrs. Walling's conclusions, "Violette of Père Lachaise" deserves a wide reading, on account both of its intrinsic beauty and of its elucidation of a great modern movement.

THE WHITE FEATHER

THE WHITE FEATHER. By Lechmere Worrall and J. E. Harold Terry. Edward J. Clode. $1.35 net.

A well written story of German spies in England and of secret workers for the English Intelligence Department cannot fail to command more than usual interest in the present crisis. It will afford its readers many thrills and not a few surprises. Although it unfolds a diabolical German plot it is, in a way, not unjust in its estimate of the motives, altruistic, albeit fanatical, which animate such plotters. In the opening pages of the tenth chapter a good distinction is drawn between the English and the German ideals of patriotism. The authors discern also the tendencies of all secret service, how its necessity for continual deceit and lying upsets moral values and dangerously menaces the bedrock of character. Not these observations, however, but the story is emphatically the thing not to be laid aside until the checkmate is declared. The heroine of the romance is needlessly dull, and might almost be dropped from its pages as a superfluity. The hero, on the other hand, is too clever by half, but then he had to be in order to save the situation. The exciting events of the novel and its clearly depicted characters will commend it to a large public.

FLOWER OF THE GORSE

FLOWER OF THE GORSE. By Louis Tracy. Edward J. Clode. $1.25 net.

John Ingersoll, an American, and his beautiful daughter Yvonne had lived for eighteen peaceful years in Pont Aven, a village on the Breton coast, much frequented by artists. Ingersoll himself was a painter, and possessed of great talent, so that his secluded life was a matter of considerable comment. Even his daughter, who was also his chum, did not know why he refused ever to go to Paris or London. However, she was happy in the village and had many friends among the Brittany girls, whose costume she wore. Then one day Ingersoll, Yvonne, a young American named Lawrence Tollmache, and Peridot, an expert fisher and sailor, went to Le Pouldu in the Ingersolls' sail boat. It was a rough, windy day, and when they started to return home conditions were so bad that even the fishermen showed that they were anxious. A fine boat, superbly handled, the Hirondelle had comparatively little difficulty in getting along, but as they neared a particularly treacherous part of the coast they saw a steam yacht in evident peril. They endeavored to

(Continued on Following Page)

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

warn her to change her course, but she crashed against a submerged rock and they could see that she was doomed. Then those on board the Hirondelle were put to the test; for there was just one chance in a hundred of their being able to rescue the people on the yacht, and the taking of that chance involved a terrible risk. What they did, and the strange events which followed the arrival of Mrs. Carmac at Pont Aven, the story tells.

"Flower of the Gorse" is an entertaining romance, with plenty of incident and intrigue, a blackmailing scoundrel, a case of stolen jewels, and a dreadful vengeance. The scene of the rescue is quite exciting, the sketch of the Breton village is not without deftness, there is a likable heroine and a manly, cool-headed hero. Mr. Tracy's admirers will enjoy this tale.

JANICE DAY

THE TESTING OF JANICE DAY. By Helen Beecher Long. Illustrated. Sully & Kleinteich. $1.25 net.

"The Testing of Janice Day" carries on the story of Janice Day, the "Do Something" girl, from where it was left in the first book. It begins when Janice's father sends her a smart little motor car she has long wished for. Janice is delighted with it and finds it most useful, yet its coming makes trouble both for her and for other people. In the first place, the only person in Folktown who can teach her how to run it is Frank Bowman, the young civil engineer there to lay out a new branch for the V. C. Railroad. His supposed attentions to Janice are misunderstood by the young schoolmaster, Nelson Haley, with whom she has long been the best of friends, and very soon a "barrier o'er which their confidences could not leap" is erected between them. The schoolmaster proceeds to devote himself to Bowman's sister Annette, a silly young woman who brings all skirts and the tango to Folktown, thereby greatly scandalising many of its more sedate inhabitants.

Another person who helps to increase Janice's troubles is Elder Concannon; he considers automobiles as wicked, not to say blasphemous, contrivances, until in an emergency he finds one extremely convenient. Of course Janice surmounts all her difficulties as a well-regulated heroine should. Her Aunt 'Mira is a rather amusing character.

THE JUDGMENT OF JANE

THE JUDGMENT OF JANE. By Robert Rudd Whiting. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

Jane is a lovely, auburn-haired daughter of wealth and social station in New York, and this story of which she is the heroine is a compact little romance, trim and taut as a sea-going yacht, with its opening scenes staged in Bermuda and all the rest of its action taking place in New York. Important among its personages is a dapper and immaculately clad young man, proprietor and editor of a society weekly called Chat, which is chiefly devoted to insinuations against the socially prominent and derives its plenteous income from those who are also vulnerable. He is known as Maurice Le Vey, but the author gives some scenes from his early history when his connection with journalism was that of a ragamuffin vendor and his name was Morris Levey. The things he is able to do by means of his deft manipulation of the English language and his knowledge of personal and family secrets furnish much of the machinery of the action. The movement is rapid and involves the rivalry for the hand and heart of the heroine which develops at the beginning of the story between the blackmailing editor and a man of wealth and established social importance. The story is smartly written and its constantly recurring neat little turns of phrase and thought are always amusing.

THE DUAL ALLIANCE

THE DUAL ALLIANCE. By Marjorie Benton Cooke. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 net.

Barbara Garratry was an Irish girl, nicknamed by her beloved father "Bob, son av battle." He was an invalid, and at the somewhat early age of 15 Bob took up the task of earning a living for him as well as for herself. First she was a reporter, then tried short-story writing, and next became an interior decorator. Deciding at last that "personality was her real gift," she went on the stage. There she was very successful, and by the time she was 24, six years before the story begins, she was not merely a popular star, but a noted playwright as well. However, her father had died just before her first play was produced, and Bob, being very lonely, presently made up her mind that life was not worth living. So she summoned her lawyer, and very considerately informed him that she wanted him to draw up her will at once, as she intended to commit suicide. The lawyer, Paul Trent, a bachelor of 40 who hoped soon to be nominated as Governor of New York, felt that something must be done. So although he scarcely knew Bob, he proposed that she should enter with him into a marriage which, while it would be only a business partnership, might nevertheless serve to give her a new interest in life. She consented, and thus "The Dual Alliance" of the title was formed.

The scene is laid partly in Estes Park near the Great Divide, partly in New York. Of course Trent is elected Governor on the reform ticket with Bob's help, and the conclusion is the one expected by the reader. "The Dual Alliance" is a slight, pretty little story.

THE TEMPLE OF DAWN

THE TEMPLE OF DAWN. By I. A. R. Wylie. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

This is a story of England and India. There is an uprising, a fort saved, a man killed, a young son left to carry out his father's hopes; there are any number of English society women and army officers; there is a marriage of convenience and a quixotic sacrifice, and the scene shifts from India to London and back again. The story is full of incident and full of surprise. The man whom we think of as a villain turns out to be a hero and the kindly hero of the early part of the story is revealed, without flourish of trumpets, as a blackguard of the deepest dye. A murderess is redeemed by love and a social butterfly is saved by suffering. There are all the elements that would have constituted a conventional and perhaps a well-liked melodrama not so very long ago. People would have read it from cover to cover, it may be, and have said: "Well, it isn't very well written, I suppose, but it's interesting. And what does it matter about style and character drawing and all that sort of thing so long as a story is interesting?" Its plot "turns out" surprisingly; there is that to be said for it.

THE RIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

THE RIDDLE OF THE NIGHT. By Thomas W. Hanshew. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

Our old friend Cleek of the Forty Faces, once known as the "Vanishing Cracksman" and later of Scotland Yard, reappears in this new book, as dexterous, quick-witted, and resourceful as ever. With him, of course, come Mr. Narkom and Dollops, Ailsa Lorne and Margot, Queen of the Apaches. It all might have turned out quite differently had not Superintendent Narkom, returning with two of his police Sergeants from a dinner party given in honor of the coming of age of Geoffrey Clavering, only son of his old friend, Sir Philip Clavering, gone home by way of Wimbledon Common. His chauffeur, Lennard, heard a shot and a cry of murder, and after a long and exciting chase, in which they were joined by a Common keeper, they tracked the murderer—as they supposed—to a deserted cottage. There was a light coming from the window of one of the rooms, and into this room Narkom and his men presently made their way, only to be confronted by a ghastly object: "With arms outstretched, sleeves spiked to the wall—a human crucifix, with lolling head and bended knees—a dead man hung." And in this dead man Narkom recognized Count Franz de Louvisan, whom less than four hours before he had seen "in the full flower of health and strength and life." It was then that he went in search of Cleek.

The story is ingenious and interesting, with one complication following fast upon another. If the long arm of coincidence is occasionally stretched a bit, why, that is a fault easily forgiven, and one which very few detective stories are entirely without.

WHY NOT?

WHY NOT? By Margaret Widdemer. Illustrated. Hearst's International Library Company. $1.25 net.

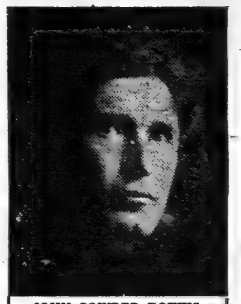
A young girl, Rosamond Gilbert, who has led a denied and sorely trammeled life, determines upon the receipt of a legacy of $3,000 not to use it in any wise and prudent way but in purchasing sheer happiness for herself and others. She purposes to be "Rosamond, Realizer of Dreams," and her motto is, "'Why not?' said the caterpillar." So she buys a bungalow near a Summer resort and proceeds to set various people free from diverse kinds of bondage. "Why not?"

Miss Widdemer tells the story of this revolutionary young person's doings and happenings in the most delightful fashion possible. Not Rosamond herself is a more effective dispenser of happiness than the book which tells about her. It is a story not to be analyzed, nor dissected, nor measured by any standard of probabilities, but simply to be enjoyed for its pretty whimsies, its touches of humor, its sweet, wholesome, sunny spirit. It is just the book to brush the cobwebs out of one's sky, and it may be to make its readers ponder a "Why not?" for themselves.

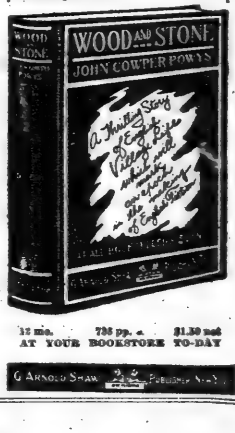
HAPPY HOLLOW FARM

HAPPY HOLLOW FARM. By William R. Lighton. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

"Happy Hollow Farm" tells how a writer and his family bought an old farm in the Ozarks, built the exact kind of house they had always wanted, and went to work to make the whole into a genuine homestead. There is no story or plot of any kind in the book, but a detailed statement of what they did and how they did it, which will, no doubt, prove interesting to those desirous of going "back to the land." They went at farming as at a business, intending to make their farm not a toy, but a paying proposition, and the author declares that the venture was a success. However, it is interesting to note in passing that when they needed real cash he returned to his magazine work. The book is written in an easy, pleasant style, and will probably have a strong appeal for many people. Mr. Lighton gives as his rule to guide the back-to-the-lander: "Get hold of your farm, and then make violent love to it and keep it up."



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The author is lecturer in Swahili, King's College, London.

INDOOR MERRYMAKING AND TABLE DECORATION. By Adele Mendel. 8vo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.

An illustrated book of practical suggestions.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH COMPOSITION. By Edwin C. Miller. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 35 cents.

Textbook for the first year of high school.

SATELLITE CITIES. By Graham R. Taylor. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A study of suburban suburbs.

MORAL EDUCATION. By William T. Whitney. 12mo. Boston: La Ray Phillips.

"An experimental investigation."

CATALOGUE OF FIRST EDITIONS OF STEPHEN C. FOSTER. By Walter Whitlocey and O. G. Sonneck. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The dates covered by the composer are from 1826 to 1864.

NEWSPAPER RATE BOOK: 1915-1916. New York: Nelson Chesman & Co. $5.

Gives the newspapers of the United States, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii.

ART OF THE SHORT STORY IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 443)

the remnants of his strength, and opened his mouth wide to cry:

"I hate that black devil!"

But he recalled his Excellency and the help from the reserve fund; he recalled the kindly Anton Ivanovich and Nastenka, and, looking at the black, weeping countenance, said softly:

"Father, I love negresses very much. In them there is something *exotic!*"

***

The name of Alexei Maximovich Peshkov, or rather his pen-name of Maxim Gorky, "the bitter," is probably better known in this country than that of any other Russian short-story writer. Ten years ago he was uncritically hailed as a great genius, and has since been as uncritically decried. Professor Phelps complains of him that he "has no remedy for the disease he calls life." Yet neither has Tchekhoff nor Andreyev such a remedy—that is no reason why Gorky is less than they. The truth is, he sees his subjects flat against a wall, as it were—a line of distorted faces and clinched fists, but no full contours, no background. His characters convey no implications, either about themselves or about life. Their static rage made an impression at first—it seemed as though they were about to go somewhere, to do something tremendous. But as though they realised the meagreness of the unmodeled plaster of their backs, the figures continued to threaten but to take no step, and the public ceased to be interested. The present volume contains a representative collection of his short stories—perhaps the best of his work.

As usual with men incapable of seeing life in the round, his briefest tales are the best; a momentary impression is conveyed powerfully. Such an impression is "Her Lover," the story of a hulking Polish prostitute, who within her fishwife's frame concealed an ideal of pure love, and wept touchingly in a bass voice over the correspondence which she hired a literate friend to write between herself and an imaginary sweetheart. The glimpse of prison life in the sketch, "The Green Kitten," too, is wholly admirable, with its moral, worthy of universal memorizing: "I was sorry for the merry prisoner who was thus always longing to be the centre of general attention. Of all the tendencies of man this is the most injurious, for nothing kills the soul so quickly as this longing to please people."

***

Like a strain from Mozart's "Magic Flute" in the midst of a Tschaikowsky symphony, "The Sweet-Scented Name and Other Stories" divides the despairing discords of Tchekhoff, Andreyev, Gorky, and Garshin. Apparently this is the first volume of Sologub's work offered to the English-reading public, but it is to be hoped that it will not be the last. It is particularly hard to judge of the style of a Russian novel through a translation, but these tales translated by Stephen Graham and his wife are so full of beauty and a certain intangible fairylike quality in the English version that one feels that their author must be a very exceptional stylist in his own flexible language.

If it were not for the thread of style which runs through all the stories and binds them together the book would be rather at loose ends, for in the endeavor to give us a fair taste of the author's quality Mr. Graham has included in it several very charming fairy stories, one or two pleasant sentimental tales only redeemed by their candid simplicity from too great sugariness, some fables of sound folklore quality, a couple of allegories pointing unmistakably to Sologub's liberal ideas in religion and politics, and two or three stories of real life. One of the last, "The Kiss of the Unborn," is a little masterpiece—a story that in its case, its transparent beauty, its admirable psychology, might have served Professor Canby with another illustration of the rewards of freedom from formula in the short story.

***

It is a curious fact that the stories of Wsewolod Garshin, who was subject all his life to attacks of insanity, and who died at the age of 33 after an illness brought on by an attempt to commit suicide, should possess a clarity and balance superior to many of those of his saner fellows. In this book, "A Night" and "The Scarlet Blossom" are studies in morbid psychology to be sure, but they are certainly equaled if not excelled in morbidity by several of Andreyev's and Gorky's.

Garshin possesses the gift of satire, a rare quality among Russian writers. In "Make-Believe" he describes "a small but very serious gathering" under a cherry tree, at which a beetle, an ant, and other insects discuss grave matters. "It is so pleasing to chirrup a little, especially on such entrancing subjects as infinity," the grasshopper explains. At the close of the symposium, in which the laws of thirty years ago in the amber of Garshin's humor have a surprising flavor of those of today, the lizard, in the very act of agreeing with everybody, is stepped upon by the coachman and loses her tail.

True it is that after a while it grew again, but it always remained somewhat blunted and blackish in color, and whenever she was asked how she had damaged her tail, she used to reply, "They tore it off because I dared to express my convictions."

But though the handful of stories Garshin wrote were of a quality which has made at least one critic feel that had he lived he might have become the real successor to Tolstoy, his interest for us at this moment lies in his description of the Russian soldier in active service. During the Russo-Turkish war Garshin enlisted as a private in an infantry regiment and served with great gallantry until wounded and invalided home. In the present volume two sketches deal with these months.

"Reminiscences of Private Ivanoff" narrates circumstantially and at length the daily life of a private on the march. It is a very curious and highly interesting document, bearing as it does the earmarks of actual experience. The author, as a gentleman, mingled freely with the officers of his regiment as well as with his fellow-privates, so that we get a double point of view. Discipline seems to have been as puzzling a problem as in an old-fashioned district school. The best officer in the regiment, from the point of efficiency, one Ventzel, a man in whose company there were practically no fines, no court-martials, no shirking, no preventable illness, was accustomed to beat and insult his men most brutally. When remonstrated with for a particularly outrageous attack, he replied:

"I am doing this not from cruelty. I have none in my nature. But one must maintain discipline. If it was possible to reason with them, I would talk, but words have no effect on them. They understand and feel only physical pain."

Ventzel's men repaid his ferocity with hatred, and planned his murder, but it never came off. Yet when they finally met the Turks, his company charged a difficult gully five times, and finally took it in the face of tremendous odds. Half the company were killed. After the battle the author seeks Ventzel.

A thin piece of candle was feebly illuminating Ventzel's tent. He was crouching in one of the corners with his bowed head resting on some boxes, and sobbing bitterly.

The martinet, it appears, who had educated his soldiers by beating them over the head with an iron scabbard, had loved them like children.

An interesting companion piece to this picture of Russian army life, with its curious contrasts, its plainly unnecessary hardships, its permeating spirit of steady if not cheerful patience and endurance and comradeship, is Hilaire Belloc's vivid little sketch of a French infantry regiment, "The Long March." The French soldiers are individuals; in the mass their faces are "full of insolence and merriment," while Garshin's Russians are serious, docile, and childlike; in the one army patriotism is vivid, thrilling, exalting; in the other it hardly seems to exist except as a sort of dumb loyalty. Today, when the two nations are fighting shoulder to shoulder for their own and for each other's existence, the contrast between their armies sinks deeper than mere literary coincidence. The "incredible" French infantrymen of Belloc's story, charging ahead "in a sort of fury of singing," are taking upon themselves the deep patience of the Russians; while it is impossible not to believe that, among the vast masses of Russian troops fighting and retreating and fighting again among their marshes and slow rivers, out of the incomprehensible welter of fate which life and war have been to them, is rising in each man's soul a keener sense of his value and his possibilities as an individual, both to himself and to his country.

***

The Russian short stories we have been considering are valuable for their intrinsic interest; valuable because they support Professor Canby's contention that freedom in literature does not depend upon the authority of a censor so much as upon the permission accorded it by the tastes of its public and the author's own spiritual independence. But they are most of all valuable because they record a last phase. Whatever may be the outcome of the present war, it is incredible that Russia should not undergo a more fundamental change than practically any other country involved. When we read some of her fiction, we feel that she is dying without ever having truly lived. But when we behold the stubborn courage with which she is fighting, spite of the handicaps which so largely spring from the defects of her qualities, we feel that Rasculine still lives under Astna, and when he finally arises from the midst of the earthquake Russia will no longer be the land of Turgenev or Dostoevski or Artsibascheff — not even of Tolstoy, and so these pictures, whether they be wide canvases or only thumbnail sketches, free and true as they are of the old Russia, will have their place no less as history than as fiction.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

R. D. MICAN.—Please give me some information about P. G. Wodehouse, author of "Something New."

Pelham Grenville Wodehouse was born on Oct. 15, 1881. He is the third son of Henry Ernest Wodehouse, a distinguished Colonial administrator and special Commissioner for Hongkong. Mr. Wodehouse was educated at Dulwich College and joined the staff of The London Globe, and succeeded Harold Begbie as the editor of the By-the-Way column in that paper in 1904. His first novel, "The Pothunters," was published in 1902, and since then he has written a number of works of fiction which have been successful.

ANNE ESTEP DICKINSON.—Will you tell me what poem begins with these lines, and state the writer:

Away, away in the Northland,
Where the hours of the day are few,
And the nights are so long in Winter,
You scarce can sleep them through?

This is all of the poem that I recall, and I am very anxious to know the entire piece, the authorship, and where it may be found.

The poem quoted by our correspondent is "A Legend of the Northland," by Phoebe Cary. It is printed in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse, and in "Ballads for Little Folks," published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

E. M. C.—Will you kindly inform me of the value of a first edition of Washington Irving's "Washington," originally of three volumes, but later extended to five volumes, Putnam's, 1856?

Irving's "Life of George Washington," 1855-59, five volues, octavo, is worth from $5 to $8.

H. H. M.—I have a third edition copy of Dr. Watts's "Imitation of the Psalms of David," corrected and enlarged by Joel Barlow at the direction of the General Association of the State of Connecticut, printed at Hartford, 1785. What was the nature of the association and is the book rare? I have a book of Sermons, printed previous to 1780, but from which the title page is partly missing. It is one of a long series of books printed for and sold by J. Buckland, at the Back in Paternoster Row. Can you tell me the probable location of this publisher?

The "Psalms of David" is worth about $5. The General Association was a religious body. The publisher of the book of "Sermons" had his place of business in Paternoster Row, London.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

WM. W. SCRUGHAM.—The poem containing the lines quoted by D. J. Kerin in your issue of Oct. 17 is by William Cowper and is entitled, "Verses, Supposed to be Written by Alexander Selkirk During his Solitary Abode on the Island of Juan Fernandez." It can be found on page 2890 of Stevenson's Home Book of Verse and in any edition of Cowper's poems.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Derek C. C. Peters, New Haven, Conn.; C. R. Hatch, N. Y.; Adel Alfke, N. Y.; Mrs. F. K. Hain, N. Y.; E. J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y.; Miss Katherine Dolan, Cedarhurst, L. I.; Edith F. Allen, Newark, N. J.; Joseph C. White, Bangor, Me.; Martha Curran Lang, Ithaca, N. Y.; Clara Hillman, N. Y.; John H. Baxter, Peekskill, N. Y.; R. V. de Roy, Piermont-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Grant H. Cade, Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. H. Kelly, Newburg, N. Y.; Miss Bee W. Hasler, East Orange, N. J.; Dewitt H. Stern, N. Y.; Harold H. Bowman, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Dr. Ira O. Tracy, Brooklyn; Ellen K. Hooker, N. Y.; Alice B. Kirkland, Atlantic City, N. J.; John S Griggs, New Haven, Conn.; Genevieve B. Stapleton, N. Y.; Mrs. E. K. Titus, Greenfield, Mass.; Alice Langley Marks, Little Falls, N. J.; Sophie Fisher, Flushing, L. I.; Elizabeth P. Wetmore, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. F. Wilmoth, N. Y.; Lindley M. Stevens, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; James F. Bless, Newark, N. J.; Basil Savio, Montclair, N. J.; H. M. Crowder, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. Winifred Fisk, Pittsburgh, Penn., and Margaret S. Dart, N. Y.

M. T.—In reply to M. B. Burt, in your issue of Oct. 3, would say that the author of the lines quoted is a Church of Ireland clergyman, the Rev. Father F. Langbridge, rector of St. John's and Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick, Ireland.

LAWRENCE.—The poem requested by "J. de W. G.," in your issue of Oct. 3, is "The Two Villages," by Rose Terry Cooke. It is printed in Clark's "Handbook of Best Readings," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Mrs. C. G. L.—In reply to "J. A. B.," who in your issue of Oct. 3 asked for a poem beginning "Oh! where is the sea? "I submit the following verses by the Rev. Minot Savage, which are doubtless what your correspondent asked for:

"Oh! where is the sea?" the fishes cried,
As they swam the crystal clearness through;
"We've heard from of old of the ocean's tide,
And we long to look on the waters blue.
The wise ones speak of the infinite sea;
Oh! who can tell us if such there be?"

The lark flew up in the morning bright,
And sung and balanced on sunny wings;
And this was its song: "I see the light,
I look o'er a world of beautiful things;
But, flying and singing everywhere,
In vain I have searched to find the air."

Answers to this appeal were also received from Alice Hayes, Framingham, Mass.; "L. B.," Kingston, N. Y.; Miss Jennie L. Cline, Utica, N. Y., and C. C. Carpenter, Owassa, Mich.

R. L. R.—The lines requested by George A. Flynn in your issue of Oct. 10 are from the Bagavad Gita, or Song Celestial, an episode of the Mahabharata, being a discourse between Arjuna, Prince of India, and the Supreme Being under the form of Krishna, translated from the Sanskrit by Sir Edwin Arnold.

This appeal was also answered by Lawrence, Kingston, N. Y.; C. E. Peterson, Hartford, Conn.; Therese A. Steele, New York; Marguerite E. Schmidt, East Orange, N. J.; R. W. Pennington, Morris Plains, N. J.; and Jessie D. Crosby, Sarasota, Fla.

BANISTER.—Answering inquiry of "A. D. Y." in THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 10, would say that the story of "Wild Jack" was published in the set of books (six volumes) entitled "Tales from Many Sources," by Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1893, not by Dutton, as he thinks. The author's name is not given, but the story is credited to "Temple Bar."

This appeal was also answered by Miss K. H. Tiemann, East Orange, N. J.

PAULINE STONE.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 17 "H. J. W." asks for the name of a book which he thinks is in "The Moon Path." From his description I think it may be the story of "The Garden Behind the Moon," written and illustrated by Howard Pyle, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

This appeal was also answered by W. R. Bingham, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Miss Mildred J. Lee, Edgewood, R. I.; Mrs. C. H. Smith, Suffern, N. Y.; Miss Jane Hufford, Perth Amboy, N. J., and J. L. Jenks, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

S. H. CARNEY, Jr.—The title of the poem asked for by "J. F. D." in your issue of Oct. 7 is "The Celestial Army," and it can be found in Vol. I. of the Poetical Works of Thomas Buchanan Read. The verses mentioned are:

Onward, for ever onward
Red Mars led down his clan,
And the Moon, like a mailed maiden,
Was riding in the van.

No more! Oh, say not so!
And downward is not just;
For the sight is weak and the sense is dim
That looks through heated dust.

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. E. H. Hall, New York, and Mrs. E. T. Sweggert, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JESSE L. HURLBURT.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 24 is a query concerning the authorship of a poem containing the lines:

God said: "I am tired of kings,
I suffer them no more."

These words form the opening lines of the second stanza of Ralph Waldo Emerson's fine "Boston Hymn" read in Music Hall, Boston, Jan. 1, 1863. The first stanza is:

The word of the Lord by night
To the watching Pilgrims came,
As they sat by the seaside,
And filled their hearts with flame.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Nicholas Klein, Cincinnati, Ohio; "C. G. D.," Rochester, N. Y.; Daniel Willetts, Trenton, N. J.; Oliver C. Brown, Brooklyn, and Adele L. Alfke, New York.

E. S. E.—The poem from C. K. Harding quoted in your issue of Oct. 3 may be "In Springtime," by Rudyard Kipling, which begins as follows:

My garden blazes brightly with the rose-bush and the peach.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Lovella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; W. Paterson Atkinson, Montclair, N. J.; L. J. Sawyer, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. D. Wright, East Orange, N. J.; Grace E. Whelden, Brandon, Vt.; Lawrence E. Bywater, Brooklyn, and other Meigs, Jr., Ridgewood, N. J.; Mrs. F. Clode, Jersey City, N. J., and J. N. Odell, San Francisco, Cal.

DANIEL H. EVANS.—In your issue of Sept. 26 "J. F. D." asks for the title of the poem containing the line:

There is a time, we know not when, &c.

It is by J. A. Alexander, 1900-1859. It has seven verses, and is one of the most forcible presentations of probation. It may be found in "Duffield's English Hymns," Page 382. It is also printed in "Golden Gleams of Thought," published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

APPEALS TO READERS

A. L. BUNNER.—Can any of your readers tell me who was the author of the following lines, which are on the monument erected to the Confederate soldiers by the Daughters of the Confederacy at Arlington:

Not for Fame or Reward,
Not for place or for rank,
Not lured by Ambition,
Or goaded by necessity,
But in simple
Obedience to duty
As they understood it
These men suffered all—
Sacrificed all—
Dared all, and died.

ARCHER V. PANCOAST.—Will some reader kindly give the name of the poet who wrote the following lines and the poem from which they are taken:

Go thou thy way and I go mine,
Apart, yet not afar;
Only a thin veil hangs between
The pathways where we are.

W. B. DAWSON—Can any of your readers give any information about a poem of two verses entitled "Alone"? The last line of the second verse reads:

Must I awake and ever find you gone?

KATHERINE D. VON BOUNHORST—Can any one of your readers tell the author of these lines:

The pen, the pencil and the press
What mortals owe, no mortal can express.

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WHAT AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE DOING THIS SEASON

THE Appletons will have ready within a week or two a humorous story by Robert W. Chambers having the suggestive title, "Police! ! !" Before the end of the month this house will bring out also a new novel by Baroness von Hutton to be called "The Bird's Fountain." Two juveniles for older boys by popular authors will be among the Appleton publications of the latter part of the month. In "Danny, the Freshman," Walter Camp takes the young hero, whom he has already carried through two stories, through a trying first year at Yale. "T. Haviland Hicks, Sophomore," by J. Raymond Elderdice, is another blithesome and humorous tale following close upon the author's "T. Haviland Hicks, Freshman," which has won many readers.

Julie M. Lippmann's "Burkess Amy," whose publication was postponed for a few weeks from its first announcement, is promised for next week by Henry Holt & Co.

"A Chippendale Romance," by Eben Howard Gay, announced for early publication by Longmans, Green & Co., is a unique story woven about a remarkable collection of Chippendale furniture which the author, a collector and connoisseur of antiquiti has gathered together from both Europe and America. The volume will be illustrated by more than fifty cameo art prints and the edition will be limited.

J. J. Bell's "Wee Macgregor" is to have a sequel. "Wee Macgregor Enlists," a story of wartime in Scotland and on the battle front, which the Fleming H. Revell Company announces for early publication. This house is bringing out also a new holiday edition of Clara E. Laughlin's "Everybody's Lonesome."

Moffat, Yard & Co. have ready for immediate publication "An Autobiography," by Edward Peple, which tells the humorous tale of how an automobile went a-wooing, and Esther Singleton's patriotic novel of today, "A Daughter of the Revolution."

Viola Meynell is the author of "Columbine," the story of a stage dancer, which the Putnams are publishing at once.

Within a week or two the Scribners will publish Edith Wharton's volume chronicling her observations and experiences in war-ridden France. It will bear the title, "Fighting France," and will embody not only descriptions of wartime scenes and happenings, but also some philosophical discussion of French character as illuminated by trial and hardship. For early publication the Scribners announce also E. Alexander Powell's "Vive la France," in which, along with many other scenes of the battle front, will be described the bombardment of Dunkirk, the invasion of Alsace, the battle of Neuve Chapelle, the underground cities, the big gun duels.

Two war books of personal experiences are to have November publication by Longmans, Green & Co. "A Surgeon in Khaki," by Major Anderson Martin, M. D., is the account, for the general reader, of the things which a man attached to a field ambulance saw and did at the battles of the Marne and the Aisne and afterward in Flanders. Benjamin G. O'Rorke tells in his book, "In the Hands of the Enemy," how he was captured by the Germans on his first day at the front as a chaplain with the field ambulance service and of his ten months as a prisoner of war.

With the whirlpool of war centring more and more upon the Balkans and the struggle over Turkey, Sir Edwin Pears's book, "Forty Years in Constantinople," which the Appletons will have ready shortly, comes at an opportune time. The author has lived more than forty years in that city and has wide and intimate knowledge of men and affairs in the Near East.

Of the greatest timeliness, also, in matters of domestic discussion will be Frederic L. Huidekoper's volume on "The Military Unpreparedness of the United States," which the Macmillans are bringing out at once.

Count Arthur de Robineau's "Inequality of the Human Races" will be published at once by the Putnams in a translation by Adrian Collins.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce for publication this month in their Drama League Series "The Trail of the Torch," by Paul Hervieu, to which especial interest is given by his death two weeks ago.

The Macmillan Company will bring out at once "Highways and Byways in New England," by Clifton Johnson, a volume of travels at home concerned with picturesque and out-of-the-way places in the New England States.

The Fleming H. Revell Company announces a new volume on "Bahaism and Its Claims," in which Samuel G. Wilson, who has spent thirty years in the Orient, writes of his subject in detail.

Dr. C. G. Jung's "Psychology of the Unconscious" will be published this month by Moffat, Yard & Co., who announce also a new book by Dr. Elwood Worcester on "The Issues of Life," to be published shortly.

The Wayne Publishing Company announces for early publication "The Gentlest Giant, and Other Pleasant Persons," by Anna Bird Stewart, with pictures by Dugald Stewart Walker, a children's gift book for the Christmas season.

"Three Score Years and Ten" is an optimistic book by Amelia E. Barr which the Appletons will have ready very soon, in which she discusses in cheerful fashion the many interests with which life can be filled by those who are no longer young.

Walter Lippmann's new book, "The Stakes of Diplomacy," publication of which was postponed for a short time after its first announcement, will soon be published by Henry Holt & Co.

The Century Company announces a new and revised edition, to which has been added a bibliography, of "The Renaissance, the Protestant Revolution, and the Catholic Reformation in Continental Europe," by Edward M. Hulme of the University of Idaho.

For early publication Little, Brown & Co. announce "The Henry Ford Book: Help the Other Fellow," by Henry Ford, with an introduction by Thomas A. Edison, which tells the life story of the famous Detroit automobile manufacturer. Also to come soon from this house is William Morton Fullerton's "Four French Statesmen," in which Mr. Fullerton, who has lived much in Paris, describes and discusses the characters and work of President Poincaré, Delcassé, Clémenceau, and Hanotaux.

Kate Douglas Wiggin is in Los Angeles, where she will remain until the end of November, rehearsing at Morosco's Burbank Theatre "Mother Cary's Chickens," which she and Rachel Crothers have dramatized from her book of the same name. Edith Taliaferro will be starred in the play.

William Dana Orcutt says that the foundational idea upon which he based his lately published novel, "The Bachelors," was the continuing influence throughout a man's after life of the ideals gained, consciously or unconsciously, at college.

Zane Grey, after a Summer spent in the wild parts of the West, is now at his Winter home at Middletown, N. Y., at work upon a novel for which he collected material during his Summer wanderings.

Compton Mackenzie, whose latest novel, "Plashers Mead," is a Fall publication, is fighting with the British forces at the Dardanelles as a Lieutenant of the Royal Marines.

Albert Bigelow Paine has settled himself in Bronxville, where he will hereafter make his permanent home, using his place at Redding, Conn., as a Summer camp.

Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd writes from the Connecticut farm where she spends half of each year that she will "guarantee gardening as the best insurance against discontented old age."

Bertha Runkle, who is the wife of Captain Louis H. Bash, Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., wrote her new novel, "Straight Down the Crooked Lane," at the Presidio, San Francisco, where she has stayed while her husband has been with his regiment at the Mexican border.

Some of Mrs. Kathleen Norris's readers in San Francisco think that they can identify a number of the characters in her new novel, "The Story of Julia Page," with well-known residents of that city.

Arthur Gleason, author of "Young Hilda at the Wars," who, with Mrs. Gleason, has recently returned from a year's ambulance service at the battle front in Belgium, says that his observations have caused him to revise his opinion about women. He found several hundreds of them doing all manner of things in the battle zones, and all apparently without fear.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have prepared and bound in green boards a booklet of over a hundred pages containing a study of the work of Joseph Conrad, written by Wilson Eglist, which they will send free of charge to any one interested in the Polish-English author.

Basil King has sold to a Dutch company of theatrical producers the dramatic rights of his novel, "The Street Called Straight," and the play will be presented in Holland before long.

Harper & Brothers have taken over from Duffield & Co. all the books formerly published by that firm of Kate Dickinson Sweetser, and have now on their lists eight volumes by this author that open for young readers pleasant doors to literature and history.

Florence Crewe-Jones has recently returned to New York City from Bermuda, where she has been at work upon the adaptation into English of a French novel.

Credo Harris's "Toby" has been made into a picture play and will soon be seen at the moving-picture theatres.

Robert Herrick writes in The New Republic that after four months in Europe he has returned to America "ashamed of that vague pacifism which I, like so many others, voiced under the first shock of the European war. * * * War is not the worst of human evils, terrible as its waste and suffering are."

Susan Glaspell, who in private life is Mrs. George Cram Cook, spends with her husband the greater part of the year at Provincetown, Mass.

Miss Ethel Sidgwick is a cousin of the famous Benson brothers and a sister-in-law of the Hon. Arthur James Balfour. She was born and still lives at Oxford, where her father, Arthur Sidgwick, was a reader in Greek to the university.

Owen Wister's "The Pentecost of Calamity" is proving so popular that an edition a week has been necessary ever since it was published in August.

Enos Mills, whose nature books and articles dealing with the Colorado Rocky Mountains have had many readers, was largely instrumental in securing the setting aside as a national wonderland and resort of the Rocky Mountain National Park, which was dedicated last month. The Denver News says that the park owes to him what the Yosemite owed to John Muir.

The Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America have appointed the time from Nov. 23 to Dec. 4 as "Safety First Juvenile Book Week," during which they will endeavor to inspire as widely as possible an interest in better books for boys.

THE LIGHT FEET OF GOATS

A few poems in his earlier manner contrast strangely with most of the selections that go to make up Mr. Shaemas O'Sheel's new volume entitled "The Light Feet of Goats." There is something of his "Blossomy Bough" in the newer pieces, "Dreams and the World" and "He That a Dream Hath Possessed," which shows that the poet is still master of the delicate sense of tone and nuance that distinguished him at the start, but it can hardly be said that his attempts along the lines of the homespun, the realistic and ironic, have the qualities of achieved work of art. The general impression with which the reader rises from this recent collection amounts to a doubt whether Mr. O'Sheel has arrived at a personality definite enough to declare itself, either consciously or unconsciously, for that form of art in which it can reach its finest flowering. Certainly it would seem that he, above any of the younger singers of today, might have been expected to stand firmer for the ideal and to resist the popular tide that would appear to be satisfied with a "poetry" of portraiture and physical suggestion.

Strange as it is, however, this transitional revelation cannot be without interest to anybody that reads Mr. O'Sheel's charming poem, "Dreams and the World."

I will not lose grasp of this world because of my dream;
Because of my dream I cannot lose grasp of the world;
Heed not the ways of the creepers, oh dreamers of dreams,
Dreams are the light feet of goats on the crags of the world.



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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1915.

RARE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS BEING UNEARTHED ALONG UPPER BROADWAY

No section of the country is probably so rich in military relics of the Revolution as the upper regions of Manhattan Island. The present line of Broadway was once populous with the crowded camps of the British and Hessian regiments. Throughout the seven years of the great struggle upward of fifty regiments were quartered in this narrow valley. An immense quantity of material of rare historic value still remains in this region.

For some twenty-five years a painstaking and intelligent search has been made throughout this region by local historians which has yielded amazing results. The collection of Revolutionary relics thus accumulated throws a new light upon this critical period of our history. The work of excavation is being carried rapidly forward at the present hour along the line of Broadway, and literally within the shadow of the apartment houses and the subway structure.

The rapid growth of the city over the Dyckman flats has already encroached upon the old camp sites, and it is only a question of time when they will be completely covered over. It is due to the energy and intelligent sympathy of three local historians, W. L. Calver, R. P. Bolton, and J. W. Dunsmore, that this search has been made before the relics of the past should be irretrievably lost.

As a result of their researches the sites of more than sixty Hessian and British huts have been located and unearthed. An immense quantity of relics has been discovered, which make it possible to picture very clearly the daily life of the camps. The finds include, for instance, thousands of the buttons worn by the soldiers of the various regiments quartered here. To complete these records the local historians have consulted the British war records and every available history. Since the buttons bear the regiment numbers or other marks of identification, it has been possible to locate the camp sites and reconstruct the populous community which once spread over the island.

The care exercised in this search is well illustrated by the history of a solid silver belt buckle unearthed near Broadway. On being cleaned the buckle was found to bear the initials "G. R." and the inscription "28th Regiment." On the back of the buckle Mr. Carver discovered the initials "J. E." roughly scratched.

The military records of the period, obtained from London, show that First Lieutenant James Edwards was an officer of the Twentieth Regiment. The records show further that Lieutenant Edwards was injured at the battle of Brandywine, and that his name was dropped from the regiment list in 1779. The buckle has attracted considerable attention among historians both in England and America and a picture of it has been reproduced in the English Army and Navy Journal.

At the time of the Revolution the British regiments were known by numbers, and the buttons of the soldiers are therefore easily identified. The records show that in all some thirty-five British regiments, besides the Hessians, were quartered at some period of the war on upper Manhattan Island. The investigations have brought to light the buttons of every one of these regiments save one. In the present search there is a keen curiosity to find a button of this remaining regiment, the Fifty-fifth. Many of these regiments once quartered on upper Broadway still exist, although under different numbers or names, and several of them are now at the front in France and Belgium.

The regimental histories of these bodies, which in some cases date back to the fifteenth century, supply definite data of their movements. In a number of cases the history of a regiment has been told in detail in special volumes. Wherever it has been possible, copies of these histories have been obtained by the local historians. The present officers of several of the regiments once quartered here often taken a very lively interest in the discoveries of their relics during the revolution. Recently Mr. Calver has received letters from the officers of regiments now at the front who follow with interest the work of investigation in New York.

For many years military relics were picked up in this region, but no systematic search was made. It has since been discovered that one must dig to a depth of about eighteen inches to come upon any permanent remains of the military camps. The surface has been plowed over innumerable times in the past 140 years, so that little remains undisturbed. Nevertheless the local historians decided years ago that these surface finds indicate the presence of an immense quantity of relics further below the surface.

From time to time the cutting of a grade, the opening of a street, or the action of the rains would reveal these relics. After a heavy storm some years since Mr. Bolton discovered the floor of a military hut partially revealed. The opening of Arden Street, just below Dyckman Street, in 1908 marked the beginning of the important discoveries in this region.

At a point half way up the little hill, just off Broadway, a remarkable collection of military relics was found, clearly indicating the presence of a military camp. On sifting the débris the historians found a quantity of excellent chinaware, several knives and forks whose handles were mounted with mahogany and silver, a ramrod four and a half feet long, parts of military canteens, and many lesser objects. The most important discovery here was the solid silver sword buckle which indicated the presence of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

The investigations led to the discovery of a remarkable map of this region drawn by a Hessian officer named von Krafft, which has proved to be a key to the situation. The map was drawn with accuracy, and indicates Fort George and the lesser elevations, the line of old Broadway, and the bridges across the Harlem River, with the positions of the several hut camps. With the aid of this map the exact position of the camps was ascertained and the entire populous military town has been reconstructed. All this was, of course, the result of years of patient search.

It was decided from a study of von Krafft's map that the camps which stood at this point probably consisted of rude huts. A search of the old records disclosed the fact that the military hut of the period was made by digging into the side of a hill until a level floor had been constructed, when a crude shelter of wood or canvas was raised above it. An ingenious plan has since been devised for probing, as it were, for these hut sites before excavating, which saves an immense amount of useless labor, but at this time it was not practical to attempt a general system of excavation. The historians had to content themselves with keeping a sharp lookout for surface finds and taking advantage of any digging operations in the neighborhood.

The opening of Thayer Street, which parallels Arden Street, in 1911, gave an opportunity for further investigations. A number of military relics were disclosed, which were catalogued for future reference and comparison. After the streets were completed the banks, which were formed of loose sand, gradually slipped away, and early in 1912 the site of a well-preserved military hut was disclosed.

The form of the excavation and the relics readily identified it as a military hut of Revolutionary days, thus confirming the ingenious theories of the historians. The soldiers had cut into the bank, forming a well-defined floor, and at the deep end of the cutting had built a large fireplace of stone, which was still in a good state of preservation.

The fireplace had evidently been abandoned hurriedly, for on the hearth was found a mass of wood ashes four or five inches thick. The soil which had fallen in about the fireplace was sifted, revealing a number of interesting relics. There was, for instance, an ingenious broiler, made by twisting a barrel hoop, and several pothooks for suspending the kettle above the fire. On digging further a glass rum bottle was found, unbroken; several shoe buckles, a pewter spoon, and some barrel hoops, which were believed to indicate that a tub stood in one corner and was used as a wash bowl. In the huts since opened the only relics discovered have been the various metal and glass objects used by the soldiers. In nearly a century and a half everything else has disappeared.

The floor of the hut was found to consist of packed sand, which still remained hard and unyielding, despite its age. The floor suggested an ingenious method for locating the positions of these huts without making a general excavation. Mr. Calver brought to the search a steel sounding rod, consisting of a slender steel rod, about three feet long, set in a wooden handle. In searching for the hut, or rather the floors, the steel rod is driven into the ground. Should it strike one of the packed sand floors, an experienced person at once notices the resistance. In some cases a small trial hole is dug and the sounding rod is inserted. The plan has proved very successful. After two or three hut sites have been located the work is greatly simplified. The huts were built in regular rows at equal distances from each other, usually about twenty feet apart. The searchers occasionally find a vacant site which is supposed to have been occupied by a tent.

In all, twenty-three hut sites have been unearthed in this particular camp. A careful study of the relics thus collected indicates that the camp was constructed and occupied by one of the Hessian Lieb, or body regiments, and later by other corps. In one of these huts was found a pewter button, evidently worn by a soldier of the Sixth Regiment of Foot of the British Army, which has since been known as the Royal Warwickshire. The records show that this regiment was quartered at New York for a brief time while recuperating from disease developed in the West Indies. It sailed for England in 1777.

The Hessian huts differed somewhat from those constructed by the British, and the débris found about them is somewhat different. The British troops were much better equipped than the Hessians, and consequently have left many more relics behind them. On the hearths of the Hessian huts are often found mussel shells, while in the British huts only oyster shells are found, indicating a difference in taste. The British uniforms, again, must have been supplied with an astonishing number and variety of buttons, judging from the thousands of such relics found in this region. The number of buttons found in one section is believed to be accounted for by the fact that the soldiers here built a line of intrenchments and the exertion loosened the buttons.

In some cases the floors of the huts were carefully laid with brick, which is still in a good state of preservation. Two excellent examples of these hut floors have been removed to the Jumel Mansion and are among the interesting relics of the collection displayed there. The fireplaces have been rebuilt and the bar shot which served as andirons set on the hearth exactly as they were found. The public may study the results of the years of investigation in the collections at the Jumel Mansion and in the Lorillard Mansion, where special rooms have been set aside for the relics.

In one of the huts at the south of the knoll, overlooking Broadway, were found many pieces of glass and china ware which have proved of unusual interest. The fragments, when pieced together and examined by experts, served to throw an interesting light on the camp life. Some of the glass was unusually delicate, and doubtless had been very valuable. It is supposed that the glass and china ware had been looted from the homes of wealthy people in the neighborhood. In one of these huts was discovered a clay pipe with the name "W. Morgan, Liverpool," written on the stem.

One of the most puzzling objects discovered in this search was a dish, apparently one of a set of doll's dishes. Similar relics, including several marbles, were found near by. A search of the English military records revealed the fact that one of the regiments quartered here included thirty-one women and twenty children, and doubtless the toys had belonged to them.

Beside one of these hut sites was found an old bush of English hawthorne, which is believed to have been planted by some English soldier. It is the only bush of its kind in the vicinity, and is probably the only living thing which has survived the busy camp which once overspread this valley.

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Men's Suits to measure, $26.50.
For Fall and Winter wear. About 35 styles.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Draped Velvet Turbans, $1.95.
Street Floor, East Building.

$1.35 Damask Satin Table Linen, $1.00 yd.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

All-Silk Umbrellas, $2.76. Usually $3.96. Guaranteed for one year's wear.
Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

$2 and $3 Plumes, 98c.
Street floor, East Building.

Pretty House Dresses, 89c.
Balcony, Central Building.

$2.25 Long Cloth, $1.75 a piece of 12 yds.
Street floor, Central Building.

25c Berlin Covered Saucepans, 19c.

25c Convex Sauce Pots, 19c.

15c Deep Pie Plates, 9c each.
Subway floor, East Building.

$1.25 All-Wool Suitings, 98c yd.
Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

54-inch Imported Spotproof Broadcloth, $2.49 yd.
Street floor, West Building.

Kirmanshah Carpets, 8 ft. 5 by 6 ft., $150.
Third floor, East Building.

Fine Values in Women's Suits, $16.50.
Second floor, Central Building.

$1 Clutch Pencils, 35c.
Street floor, Front, East Building.

Ribbon, 4¾ in. wide, 25c a yd.
Street floor, Center, East Building.

Boys' Blouses, 32c. Sizes 7 to 15.
Second floor, East Building.

Cretonne Laundry Bags, 29c. Usually 49c.
Second floor, West Building.

"Dear Enemy," $1.17. By Jean Webster. Usually $1.30.
Mezzanine floor, East Building.

Women's Cape Gloves, 98c.
Street floor, Court, West Building.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, 4c each.
Street floor, Center, Central Building.

New Corset Covers, 49c.
Second floor, East Building.

Men's Union Suits, $1.59.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Adjustable Dress Forms, 2 sizes, 32 to 40 and 36 to 44, $3.25. Usually $4.98.
Street floor, Center, Central Bldg.

$5.95 Women's Gold and Silver Slippers, $3.95.
Second floor, West Building.

$9.50 Wool-Filled Comfortables, $5.98.
Subway floor, West Building.

750 Men's Pajamas, 62c. each.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

24c Montauk Chocolate Nougat, 19c lb.
Street floor, Center, Central Bldg.

20c Pure Witch Hazel, 15c.

43c Pure Grain Alcohol, 16-oz. bottle, 39c.
Street floor, East Building.

Fur-Trimmed Waists, $2.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

Silk Velvet Bags, $2.94.
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These are the kind of Dresses that are most in demand RIGHT NOW for all social occasions. They were carefully made and well finished, and the evidence of fine workmanship is everywhere apparent. The assemblage also includes smart Street and Afternoon Dresses in a great variety of new models and pretty colors. The materials include crepe meteor, satin charmeuse and crepe de chine.

Then there are the Dancing Frocks that are really beautiful. They are made of fluffy nets, chiffons and satin charmeuse combined with lace. An assortment of evening shades. *All sizes for women.*

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Then, too, another advantage we enjoy is that we are accorded all the concessions and privileges usually granted cash customers.

Caracul Coats, 45 inches long, full model, of good wearing skins..$59.75
Caracul Coats, 40 inches long, loose, good-looking model.....$69.50
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, 40 inches long, with large skunk collars.....$89.50
Red Fox Sets.....$24.75
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, 45 inches long, large Chin-Chin collar, cuffs and 3-inch border of natural skunk.....$198.50

Black Fox Muffs, round or pillow, $19.75 up
Black Fox Scarfs to match...$12.75 up
Nutria Muffs, round model.....$13.50
Nutria Chin-Chin Scarfs.....$7.95
Natural Skunk Muffs.....$19.75 up
Natural Skunk Scarfs.....$10.95 up
Black Wolf Muffs, round.....$16.50
Black Wolf Scarfs, animal.....$14.75
Black Lynx Scarfs.....$12.75 up, $24.75 up
Black Lynx Muffs.....$12.75 up
Fisher Sets, very beautiful.....$129.50

Second floor, Central Building.

Winter Coats for Women, $14.95

Made of "Ural Lamb," the fabric that is noted for its wearing qualities. In a becoming semi-fitted model of seven-eighths length that flares slightly from the waist. Finished with collar, revers and cuffs of silk plush. Lined with good quality heavy satin. 34 to 48 bust.

Dress, Street and Utility Coats, $24.95

This includes a limited number of coats in choice materials. Rich deep pile plushes, double-faced mantanacs, plaid back cheviots and mixtures. Trimmed with Hudson seal, beaver, skunk, opossum. In the most approved models. All very well made, and one can easily see their superiority over the usual coats at this price. Fully lined with silk and in sizes from 34 to 44 bust.

Second floor, Central Building.

Remarkable Offers Here Monday
In Fine American Cut Glass

All taken from our regular stock and lowered in price.

$4.49 AND $4.98 CUT GLASS CRANBERRY BOWLS, $3.49

Extra heavy clear crystal blanks, beautifully cut in rich rock crystal floral and foliage designs, finished with deep scalloped edge.

$3.39 Cut Glass Cider Jugs, $2.98
Sparkling pieces of crystal, handsomely cut in a variety of graceful shapes in the popular rock crystal, floral, foliage and Venetian designs, finished with cut handles and cut star bottoms.

$7.98 Cut Glass Relish Dishes, $5.98
Four-compartment Relish Dishes, richly cut in a combination of fine designs; cut handles and scalloped edges.

$5.49 Cut Glass Ice Cream Trays, $3.98
Flawless blanks, beautifully cut in a combination of fine designs and deep scalloped edges.

98c. Cut Glass Nappies, 75c.
A brilliant piece of crystal, richly cut in the popular designs, in a variety of pretty shapes and sizes, finished with cut handles and deep scalloped edges.

Brilliant Pressed Glass 50 Per Cent. Less Than Regular

This beautiful collection of pressed glass, the Nucut design, selected from our regular stock for this sale. Sparkling clear crystal and allover design. Variety of pretty shapes. Prices as follows:

7-inch Berry Bowls, 10c., heretofore 19c.
Square Jelly Dishes, 10c., heretofore 19c.
Bon Bon Comports, 5c., heretofore 9c.
7-inch Fruit Comports, 19c., heretofore 39c.
8-inch two-handle Nappies, 15c., heretofore 29c.
Many other pretty items at half price.

59c. Pressed Glass Cranberry Sets, 39c.
Brilliant pieces of crystal in the Nucut design. Set consists of 8-inch Bowl and six 5-inch Berry Dishes to match.

Subway floor, Central Building.

8,000 Pairs of Lace Curtains
⅓ to ½ Under-Price

THIS SALE IS planned with direct reference to Thanksgiving, when the home must be looking its best. The enormous Abraham & Straus upholstery business makes possible just such offerings as this, for it enables us to get lowest prices on large quantities. Designs are artistic and in good taste, and the quality of each offer is, of course, up to our fixed high standard.

60c. to $4.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 29c. to $2.39 Pair.
60c. to $2.00 Novelty Scrim Curtains, 29c. to 98c. Pair.
Irish Point, Lacet Arabian and Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains
At $4.95, $5.95, $6.95, $7.95, $8.95 and $9.95 Pair.

Our direct imports from France and Switzerland at prices not to be approached when these supplies are exhausted.

Double-Faced Velour Portieres.
A superb collection in a rich choice of reversible colorings all specially priced at
$12.89, $15.95, $16.45, $18.75 to $34.95 Pair.

Third Floor, Central Building.

Sale of "Merode" and "Harvard" Underwear

For This Week Only This Celebrated Underwear Offered at Reduced Prices



All the year round we have this Underwear, which is known the country over for its superb fit and finish, in complete assortments of styles appropriate for the season. It is on account of our ability to sell such large quantities of Harvard and Merode Underwear—which are the same thing under different names—that we have secured from the makers limited quantities of several excellent styles, which, though not to be continued, are just as desirable as those that replace them.

These Special Groups—WHILE THEY LAST

Women's "Harvard" and "Merode" Undervests and Drawers

All-the-year-round weight, in fine ribbed cotton. Regularly 75c; regular sizes at.....39c
Regularly $1.00; extra sizes at.....50c

Women's "Harvard" and "Merode" Combinations.

Fine ribbed cotton, medium weight, all shapes. Regular sizes 75c each, regularly $1.25; extra sizes $1.00 each, regularly $1.50.
Also in heavier weight, tuck stitch, fine cotton. Regular sizes 75c each, regularly $1.00; extra sizes $1.00 each, regularly $1.25.

Women's $1.00 "Merode" Combinations, 48c. Each.

Ribbed cream color cotton, which is the reason for the price reduction; long sleeves, ankle length, regular sizes.

Store orders only on all above items.

Additional Offerings—Women's and Children's Underwear

Women's Underwear, 16c. Garment
Undervests and Drawers, slightly fleeced ribbed cotton. Slightly imperfect.

Children's Combinations, 24c. Each
Bleached ribbed cotton; slightly fleeced; long sleeves, ankle length. Slightly imperfect.

Store orders only on all items. No Hurry Box orders filled.

Street Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

54-INCH IMPORTED Spotproof Broadcloth, $2.49 Yd.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. Light chiffon weight, yet exceedingly strong; rich black with a superb lustrous surface, which is permanent. Absolutely shrunk and spotproof. Our guarantee goes with every yard.

54-Inch Imported Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.98 Yard
Warranted sponged, shrunk and spotproof, in a deep true black, rich lustrous quality, smooth finish, and a quality that cannot be equalled in any other store at this price.

$1.25 Black Imperial Serge, 85c Yd.
52 inches wide, in a fine twill, all wool quality.

$1.25 Black Chiffon Panama, 79c. Yard
54 inches wide, all wool, crisp finish, perfect black.

79c. Black Storm Serge, 59c. Yard
42 inches wide, all wool, jet black.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Bldg.

A Thanksgiving Sale of Furniture
Parlor and Living Room Suites Reduced

FOR THIS EVENT WE HAVE TAKEN THIS FURNITURE FROM OUR REGULAR STOCK and offer it at these low prices.

Parlor and Living Room Suites

$37.50, have been $45.00. Three-piece, mahogany finish and velour.
$59.00, have been $85.00. Three-piece, Circassian walnut and velour.
$75.00, have been $125.00. Three-piece, mahogany and denim.
$110.00, have been $130.00. Two-piece, mahogany and velour.
$128.00, have been $160.00. Two-piece, mahogany and tapestry.
$135.00, have been $170.00. Three-piece, mahogany and velour.
$156.50, have been $196.00. Three-piece cathedral oak and tapestry.

Rockers

$13.50, have been $17.00. Imitation Spanish leather.
$16.00, have been $20.00. Mahogany and brown Spanish leather.
$15.00, have been $17.50. Mahogany and brown Spanish leather.
$15.00, have been $17.50. Mahogany and tapestry.

Arm Chairs

$16.00, have been $20.00. Mahogany and brown Spanish leather.
$15.00, have been $17.50. Mahogany and brown Spanish leather.
$15.00, have been $17.50. Mahogany and tapestry.

Davenports

$12.50, have been $25.00. Brown Spanish leather.
$80.00, have been $100.00. Tapestry and mahogany.
$85.00, have been $125.00. Damask and mahogany.
$97.00, have been $145.00. Brown Spanish leather.

Fourth floor, East Building.

An Important Sale of Beautiful Room-Size Oriental Rugs

More than 125 choice modern and semi-antique Rugs at especially interesting prices.

For Reception and Living Rooms — **Kirmanshah Carpets** — **For Drawing Rooms and Chambers**

Colorings are in blue, rose and soft ivories; all in delicate pastel shades with interesting figures interspersed in soft shades of tan, green, rose and mahogany.

Sizes range from 8 ft. 5x6 ft. to 12 ft. 2x9 ft. 1, with a sufficiently wide range of sizes in between to fit rooms whether of normal or abnormal proportions.

Sizes.	Specially Priced.	Sizes.	Specially Priced.
8 ft. 5 by 6 ft.	$150.00	10 ft. 8 by 8 ft. 8	$185.00
8 ft. 10 by 5 ft. 10	$150.00	11 ft. 10 by 8 ft. 11	$200.00
9 ft. 9 by 8 ft. 3	$150.00	10 ft. 9 by 9 ft. 9	$225.00
9 ft. 11 by 7 ft. 11	$175.00	11 ft. 7 by 9 ft. 8	$225.00
10 ft. 6 by 8 ft. 2	$175.00	11 ft. 10 by 8 ft. 6	$250.00
10 ft. 7 by 7 ft. 7	$185.00	12 ft. 2 by 9 ft. 1	$275.00

Known for Their Durability — **Persian Mahal Carpets** — **For Every Room in the House**

Small all-over figures and colorings of soft cream, rose reds, blue and browns.

Sizes.	Specially Priced.	Sizes.	Specially Priced.
11 ft. 11 by 8 ft. 1	$75.00	11 ft. 8 by 8 ft. 6	$100.00
10 ft. 11 by 6 ft. 7	$80.00	12 ft. by 8 ft. 10	$110.00
10 ft. 3 by 7 ft. 3	$95.00	12 ft. 3 by 8 ft. 9	$115.00
10 ft. 8 by 7 ft. 4	$97.50	12 ft. 11 by 8 ft. 9	$115.00
10 ft. 4 by 8 ft. 5	$100.00	13 ft. 4 by 10 ft. 3	$150.00
12 ft. by 8 ft. 5	$100.00	13 ft. 7 by 9 ft. 11	$165.00

Bold in Design and Colorings — **Gorevan Carpets** — **Used Where Extreme Durability Is Needed**

Sizes.	Specially Priced.	Sizes.	Specially Priced.
11 ft. 9 by 8 ft.	$119.00	13 ft. 8 by 9 ft. 5	$200.00
11 ft. 9 by 8 ft.	$125.00	12 ft. 7 by 9 ft. 5	$225.00
11 ft. 5 by 8 ft. 4	$125.00	12 ft. 6 by 9 ft. 10	$225.00
12 ft. 5 by 8 ft. 3	$125.00	12 ft. 7 by 9 ft. 2	$225.00
11 ft. 11 by 8 ft. 3	$150.00	11 ft. 11 by 9 ft. 9	$225.00
13 ft. 3 by 10 ft.	$200.00	12 ft. 4 by 10 ft. 8	$225.00

Third floor, East Building.

HOOP SKIRTS, PANTALETTES AND BUSTLES ARE HERE

Fashion Decrees a Revival of These, Although in a Different and Less Objectionable Form Than the Styles of Years Ago—The Balayeuse, or Dust Ruffle, Also Returns.

HOOP skirts and pantalettes! How do you think you will like them, and have you already made up your mind, definitely, that you will never, never wear them?

It is inconvenient to make strong statements against any kind of innovation or incoming fashion, for it takes so much explanation to cover your acceptance of it later. This is true of much more than new fashions. It is a good motto to abide by.

Few there are who are consistent, who carry out their quickly spoken prejudice from the day of making it to their graves. A savant says that only small minds have the vice of consistency, and every type of mind has used this excuse to glorify a change of action, or of heart, during the last half century, or since the remark was made.

It is difficult to be a tolerant philosopher in discussing radical changes in your chances with those who are in."

Her answer was: "Now see here; I am not going to make any mistake like that. They may not be in today, but they may be in tomorrow, and I am getting ready for that."

She was more astute than her social guide, was this lady, of whom it is happy to announce that she has reached her aim. Her cleverness might well be imitated by many others in relation to more worthy things. A vehement refusal of a new condition makes it embarrassing to be on its side later. Why not save one's self this embarrassment by merely declining to express an opinion?

Substitute for Petticoats.

What has this digression to do with bustles and pantalettes? Much. It attempts to outline an attitude that may be wise by those who are spending much energy in abusing the inand, so far, has not interfered with the manner of walking, although those who are watching the mannequins in Paris claim that they are assuming a pose, when walking, somewhat similar to the Grecian bends of other days.

Probably we will be led into readier acceptance of these innovations, these revivals of another epoch, by calling them by other names. Watteau drapery sounds more euphonious than bustles, and divided petticoats gives a prettier mental picture than pantalettes. The sartorial world has gone through many of these episodes during the last decade. The hobble skirt, saw the use of a skillfully placed featherbone. One thought of it as a caprice, but the watchers on the tower knew its full significance and realized that it was the harbinger of a new style.

This Summer, in the styles launched for the Winter, the Paris designers did not hesitate to display a fondness for reeds, and we soon knew that they would be a feature of this season's styles. They are. Not only do they appear on evening gowns, but they are used to lift heavy material away from the hips in a gown that is intended for day use.

Genuine reeds are employed. They are exceedingly light in weight and texture, and there is not the least tendency toward the rigidity which accompanied hoop skirts when they were in their heyday. The effect given is that of something quite floating and unstable, merely holding out the fabric from the figure to give more curve, less attenuation.

But the question is whether this is only the beginning, or whether the designers have more sinister motives that they conceal by this graceful experimentation. The actual hoop skirt may appear—that accessory which used to be sold in the shops as a common article of attire—a seventy-five-cent affair that every woman bought as she bought a pair of corsets.

Jenny has sent over frocks that come nearer to the old idea of a hoop skirt than any of the others from Paris, especially one in flowered pink taffeta with lace. The bodice of this frock is merely an extra high girdle which drops in almost a straight line from bust to waist, placed above a skirt that is extended by a reed above the knees so that it has the appearance of a lamp shade.

Instead of the fullness below falling into the figure it stands out, leaving a conspicuous contrast between the circle that is formed by the hem and the feet. Surely this is not a good gown to dance in, or to skate in; the two diversions are promised to us all Winter, especially the latter, which threatens to become the madness of the hour.

When drapery with a certain amount of stiffness is used for a frock, it is not necessary, so the designers think, to employ reeds or to give the new effect. They bunch the material high at the sides, or interline it with crinoline. This treatment of material is the only way, so far, in which bustles are obtained. The fabric is made to stand well out from the figure over the end of the spine. It may have a bit of crinoline, also

With the advent of the pointed basque in gowns, there does not seem any way to escape the appearance of a small waist, even if one cannot possess it.

There is a decided contrast presented between the shoulders in the evening and those in the street. We are trying to make them negligible, even though they are not pronouncedly décolleté, in evening frocks; and when we go in the streets, we are covering them out of shape, with huge capes and collars that are growing in size like Jack's beanstalk.

We call these draperies by many names, none displeasing, or that will militate against their being universally worn; their shapes are as varied as their names. They are placed on coats as well as frocks. They rise to the ears and descend to the waist. They are made of the fabric of the gown itself, or built to give a color scheme.

The strong fashion for wearing one-piece gowns until the cold weather drives them in is responsible for the enthusiasm shown for the cape collar which protects the shoulders and neck. It gives just enough warmth for mildly cool days, and as an adjunct to a Winter gown in the South or Southwest, where the average coat suit of the Northern climate is impossible, it settles the problem of what to wear in the street to take the place of the heavy clothes adopted in sharper climates.

In the beginning of Autumn there was a revival of the coachman's collar from last Spring; ten people wore it where only one wore it before; it was heralded as the last innovation in fashion and the result was that every shop of every calibre offered it for sale. It was made of the cheapest kind of peltry or the rustiest of velvet.

Attractive though it was, and comfortable, as no one could deny, there was a feeling of irritation against it, because it had not preserved its exclusiveness. When it descended to the depths of material, then a large number of women asked for something better, or, at least, something newer. They have it in the Puritan collar or the Charles II. collar, if you like that name better.

Callot uses these in a most exaggerated form on her new top coat, a garment that occupies a most important place in the wardrobe these days, one to which each designer of position has given thought and originality. She sends over a gown, also of red velvet, which has one of these collars reaching to the elbows, and this is outlined with a patent leather belt.

This frock, by the way, closes down the front, the opening covered by a black cravat. The long sleeves have cuffs of black astrachan to match the straight high collar that also fastens in front. The skirt, with its moderate fullness, is quite plain; it does not even show any of the loopings and turnings that usually distinguish the frocks from this house.

Writing of top coats, Doucet has covered himself with honor this season by the originality and beauty of his top coats, which he advocates as a substitute for the conventional coat and skirt. He has made several good designs, one especially in brown velour, with slight fullness at the neck, with raglan sleeves, immense flaring cuffs, and a most pronounced belt that is a part of the back, passing broadly under the arms, to fasten at the side with two conspicuous buttons. The cuffs, also, flare and are touched off with buttons.

Women are having quite an embarrassing time of it in adopting the balayeuse, the dust ruffle of three decades ago. The onlooker is insistent that the woman wearing one is losing her petticoat, and the whispers to that effect would be amusing if they were not so maddening.

This dust ruffle appeared suddenly, with little, if any, warning, and the public was not made familiar, therefore, with the new fashion of wearing a pleated edge of muslin and lace beneath the hem of the street skirt, an edge that projected for an inch below the frock. Naturally, it gave the impression that a white petticoat was dropping off. The public had heard that white petticoats were coming in again; that much they knew, but the dust ruffle innovation was news, indeed.

And petticoats are here. Even Worth has consented to originate some, and half the shops are doing a good business in these discarded garments. Those who have not bought new ones are bringing out the shelved product of another epoch. Several new ones have featherbones in the hem or about the knees to make the outer skirt stand out. They are of taffeta, of satin, of lace and chiffon, of white muslin with hand or good machine embroidered flounces. Surely, the pendulum has swung far from Persia.



FOR COLD DAYS OUTDOORS.

On the left is a red velvet frock with short cape, trimmed with braid, astrachan collar and cuffs, and black patent leather belt. Designed by Callot. On the right is a Doucet coat of brown wool velour.

as they apply personally, but it is easier and safer to strive for this attitude. There is nothing in all human history that goes to prove that the thing we denounce most today we might not accept tomorrow. Fluctuation is the law of the planet, and it determines the course of all people on it.

Don't be too quick, therefore, in vociferously snubbing things. The social remark of a very rich woman who was attempting to enter New York society is an excellent maxim to inscribe on one's mind. She had been under the astute social guidance of a man who liked to earn his comforts in this occupation. She smilingly spoke to other strugglers who had not made her progress in the merry-go-round that has its hub in Long Island and its spokes spreading to Aiken, Newport, Bar Harbor, White Sulphur, and London.

He admonished her, saying: "Those people are not in society and you should not recognize them, for it will coming fashions. That both these appendages will be worn this Winter goes without saying, for they are appearing quite too frequently on many kinds of clothes to be entirely banished. And, in their present form, there is no valid reason for objection.

When pantalettes were fashioned of starched white muslin edged with wide lace ruffles they were not an attractive sight, especially as they were used to lengthen, by several inches, the skirt above them. Now, however, they are glorified. Satin, velvet, ribbed silk edged with fur are used to make them, and instead of lengthening the skirt they merely serve as an ornate edge to the hem, and are excellent substitutes for petticoats. So much for pantalettes.

Bustles are not, as formerly, a hard foundation that gives the appearance of a physical deformity and throws a woman into a wrong attitude while walking; but they are built up by means of skillfully arranged drapery that does not disfigure the silhouette, the sheath skirt, the minaret tunic, received instant derision when they were launched, and afterward, as it happened, they were commonly worn by the conservative as well as the extremist when the name had passed from them.

The New Fashion in Hoops.

Last Winter the designers began to put crinoline in the drapery that covered the hips, and here and there one



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Builder of
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NOW AT 1 A East 46th St.
Announces Special Exhibition of Unusual SPORT HATS at $5

$3 ROUND TRIP To WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

SPECIAL EXCURSION
SUNDAY, NOV. 21ST
via ROYAL BLUE LINE

New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio R. R.'s, allowing about 9 hours in the capital, or 11 hours in Baltimore.

Another Excursion, Jan. 9th.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01, midnight, Saturday nights. Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 370, 1276, 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.



Antique Furniture Exchange
1 E. 40th St., near 5th Ave.
The Leading Antique Shop.
"By far the largest collection and much the lowest prices"; all goods sold on commission basis, regardless of antiquity, history or value.
This is headquarters for bargains.

WAR FORUM.

Leaders of all nations voice their sentiments in Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times, 25 cents a copy, $3 a year. Clear and comprehensive story of the European war as it proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Bound volumes I. and II., $2 each, (plus postage.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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A Perfume to delight the most fastidious taste.
The very spirit of the lily itself—perfect in purity—exquisitely delicate in quality.
One of the very choicest of the RACARMA specialties—Made from exclusive French formulae, by a French Chemist of International repute, these Perfumes and Toilet Luxuries are in very truth "French Perfumes made in America."
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Society's Quickest Changes
At the New Bedell Fashion Shop
In West Thirty-fourth Street
(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

THESE are days of rapid development at the new Bedell Fashion Shop—when Society is busy inventing its pleasures and pastimes. The shutter of the fastest "movie" camera is not quicker to picture these rapid changes of the smart world's whims.

New thoughts, and new costumes to clothe them, are wafted across the scene almost hourly, like the shifting breezes to a swift racing yacht. A momentary suggestion from the horse show—another from the motor track or the football games; and a decided breeze, amounting almost to a gale, from the frozen floors of the ice rinks.

Brilliant Week Among the New Suit Arrivals

Early in the season Lady Duff-Gordon wrote to Mr. Bedell: "You have displayed wonderful taste in the selection of your models. I do not see how it is possible to offer such extremely attractive things at the prices you are asking."

This was published—and society took Lady Duff-Gordon at her word. The city's most prominent women are visiting the new shop, day by day, *and hundreds of times, each week, are confirming Lady Duff-Gordon's opinion.*

The chief attraction will center tomorrow and the day following among $25, $35 and $50 suits. We have been steadily working up to our record-breaking point of variety and richness at these prices.

Suits with the new skating jackets, and three-quarter coat—the Parisienne's new long coat—the latest broadcloths, snake cloths, kitten's-ear, checked velours—with or without the newer and smarter applications of fur.



The Coat Cabinet Filled With New Things
Monday's Offerings at $20 to $40

We naturally pride ourselves upon the ringing indorsement received by the higher-priced coats—fashion's newest and richest productions at $65, $100 and up to $150, representing a great deal more than is ordinarily purchased at those prices. But what we have accomplished at $20 to $40 is a far greater story to a much larger number of women, of equally good taste. Limousine coats of foreign-type mixtures, splendidly tailored, at $25 and $30, and of picturesque black-and-white striped velveteens. Broadcloths and the whole range of velvety fabrics. Velours handsomely and warmly lined with peau de cygne. Every new thought in fur trimmings and collars and in color of material.

In the New Balcony of Shoes



One short week since the opening of this unique new shoe shop, where the correct leathers, the smart velvets and brocades, and the nimble soles of society's shoes and slippers are presented—at prices materially lower than one would expect.

The response has been the most flattering we have ever known. That touchstone of success—the statement of one woman to another—has spread the fame of this bijou shoe shop in a week's time!

High boots and low boots—French boots and Russian boots—stunning white calf boots and the new openwork slippers of glace kid—velvet slippers, satin slippers and slippers of gold or silver brocade—bronze shoes, midnight blue and the French ivory gray.

What is your desire? What have you seen? Come and price it here—examine the beautiful, soft quality of the leather, the "life" of the material, the fineness of the workmanship. See for yourselves that these shoes are from the same eminent makers as those sold at the highest priced shops.

Five dollars here, instead of $6—for the identical shoes; $7 and $7.50, instead of $8.50; and proportionate savings up to the most expensive shoes you can buy.

New York
Brooklyn
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Newark
Pittsburg
St. Louis

Nineteen West 34th Street, Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

NEW YORK THE SOCIAL HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

According to Time-Honored Tradition, Formal Winter Season Begins with Opening of Metropolitan Opera Tomorrow Night---Charity and Patriotism to Stand Out Distinct During the Four Months of Gayeties---A Notable Group of Newly Married People to Enter Social Arena---Homage to Debutantes.

THE formal Winter season will be ushered in tomorrow night when the curtain rises on the first act of "Samson et Dalila" at the Metropolitan Opera House. The cycle of seasons is fixed by society, and, according to a time-honored tradition, the social wheels do not begin to turn, literally, until after the opera is on.

Society, for the first time since the beginning of Lent last February, is practically at home. There are a few visiting, and the travelers have returned, not from Europe, as in former years, but from various points in this country, while naturally a few still linger in the Virginia mountains and at the fashionable country colonies near to New York.

But New York will be the hub of social activities from now on. In fact, with the exception of a few of the larger cities of the neutral countries, it will be the social hub of the world, just as the Horse Show last week was the only notable indoor event of that sort in the world for the current year.

There is practically no social news trickling through by cable from the capitals of Europe these days, save for occasional engagements and weddings. Not only socially but in the world of fashion New York now stands individual, unique, in its history-making epoch. But in the midst of gayety and prosperity the unfortunate and the war sufferers will not be forgotten, nor will the preparedness against aggression be allowed to slumber. It looks now as if charity and patriotism were to stand out distinctive during the Winter season, for society, in its activities and entertainments, always reflects modern thought and the undercurrents of sentiment, be it patriotism or preparedness, the same as the stage.

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A DOZEN or so of young married people will now be added to the catalogue of hosts and hostesses for the season, after a Summer and Fall of brilliant weddings. While the majority of the brides in society are still very young, they will gradually find their niche as their elders retire. The only drawback for a girl who has enjoyed prominence and popularity in society, when she re-enters the social arena as a young married woman, is when she has married a young man who is not equally as well known. This is no serious drawback, but names, despite Shakespeare, count for a good deal, especially in the social game, and it takes a season at least for some young married people to get properly started.

But the majority of matches this year have linked representative New York families. Among the young married people now entering upon the more intricate of social responsibilities may be mentioned Mrs. Robert Potter Breese, (Miss Beatrice Claflin,) Mrs. S. Bryce Wing, (Miss Marie Taller,) Mrs. Eric Winston, (Miss Maud Kennedy,) Mrs. Morgan Belmont, (Miss Margaret Andrews,) Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr., (Miss Matilda Bigelow,) Mrs. Douglas Gibbons, (Miss Tesson Thayer,) Mrs. Conor Lawrence, (Miss Diantha Fitch,) Mrs. Felix N. Doubleday, (Miss Rhoda Tanner,) Mrs. Lawrence McK. Miller, (Miss Frances T. Breese,) Mrs. A. Perry Osborn, (Miss Anne M. Steele,) Mrs. William Averell Harriman, (Miss Kitty Lawrence,) Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade, (Miss Kathryn Steele,) Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, (Miss Louise Converse,) Mrs. Oliver Carley Harriman, (Miss Loise R. Bisbee,) and Mrs. Elliot C. Bacon, (Miss Hope Norman.)

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THE week will be fairly gay, with brilliant subscription nights at the opera.

The first meeting of the newly organized ice-skating club will be held tomorrow afternoon at the St. Nicholas Rink, and will continue on Monday afternoons until April. The hours for skating will be from 2 to 6, and each afternoon some of the patronesses will be present to preside at the tea table. Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew are among the patronesses, the full list having been given in these columns last week.

Numerous special social features are to be introduced at the French doll and toy exhibition, opening on Tuesday, at the old Knickerbocker Club, 319 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Lafayette Fund. This is to be given under the patronage of Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador; Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, and Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

One of the groups in the exhibition will be the historical dolls, fashioned to represent many of the world's most prominent people, with accurate costumes of the periods designated. In Paris recently the members of the complete French Cabinet were reproduced by the disabled soldiers and destitute women, who have turned toymakers, with the aid of famous artists. This group of figures is now in the Palais de Justice in Paris.

The Executive Committee, which was announced last week, includes Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mme. Charles Le Verrier, Mrs. William Delano, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. J. Alexander Leishman, Miss Jane Wallach, Frederic R. Coudert, Robert Chanler, W. Forbes Morgan, Gouverneur Morris, Percy A. Rockefeller, Henry S. Thompson, Lloyd Warren, Charles D. Wetmore, and Bronson Winthrop. Francis Roche is Treasurer.

The first of a series of six small dances is to be held on Tuesday night at the Cosmopolitan Club, with Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Tracy Hoppin, and Mrs. Hollister Pease among the patronesses.

An out-of-town wedding on Tuesday, in Baltimore, which will attract many prominent people, some from this city, will be that of Miss Christine Marburg, daughter of Theodore Marburg, ex-Minister to Belgium, and Mrs. Marburg, to Jonkheer von Starkenborgh-Stachouwer, an Attaché of the Netherlands Legation in Washington.

Wednesday seems to be a popular day with the brides. Two important weddings are scheduled for that day, including the nuptials of Miss Ellen Yuille daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille, and William J. Sturgis, son of the Rev. Joseph R. Sturgis of Virginia, and of Miss Katharine S. Sands, who will be married to John M. P. Thatcher a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Thatcher, of Somerset, Ky., in the Chapel of St. Barholomew's Church. Miss Yuille's wedding will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church, at Scarborough-on-Hudson, with the subsequent reception at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club.

Miss Yuille will be attended by Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., as matron of honor, and her sister, Miss Melissa Yuille, as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. Nancy and Burks Yuille are to act as flower girls.

Mr. Sturgis, who gave his farewell bachelor dinner last week, has chosen Angier B. Duke as his best man. The ushers will be Philip O. Mills, A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., James A. Blair, Jr., George B. Glaenzer, Theodore S. Watson, Walbridge S. Taft, Theodore P. Dixon, and J. Steele Sturgis of Chicago.

A wedding of interest to New Yorkers and the Newport colony will take place on Saturday in Philadelphia, when Miss Eleanor Adams Bryant, daughter of Mrs. Walter H. Bryant, becomes the bride of Frederick F. A. Pearson, son of Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 3 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city and Ochre Point, Newport. Miss Bryant will have as her attendants the Misses Hannah M. Wright, maid of honor, and Sarah H. B. Penrose, Gertrude Pancoast, C. E. Eleanor Pepper, Valentine Mitchell, Christine Stockton, and Lesley F. Pearson, a sister of the bridegroom.

E. Pennington Pearson is to be his brother's best man. The ushers will be George Norton Miller, Jr., J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Frederick C. Fearing, C. Suydam Cutting, Kort Hansen, Valentine Worthington, Arthur A. Gammell, and Beverley Bogert, who married Miss Josephine S. Pearson.

Mr. Pearson will give his bachelor dinner on Wednesday night at the Union Club.

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DEBUTANTES will come into the social limelight this week, although the rush of affairs arranged in their honor will not begin until the latter part of the month. December will see the larger entertainments, for many dances have been planned for that month. In fact, the big débutantes' dances are to run well into January this season, but as the season will be long—four months—there will be an abundance of open dates.

Aside from the regulation coming-out affairs, the formal presentation and the big dances for the buds, there are to be numerous informal affairs. The informal theatre and supper parties are to be largely in vogue, for several reasons. They incur no great social responsibilities, and they can be arranged on the spur of the moment, so to speak, with verbal invitations over the telephone. This obviates to a degree any danger of slights, and leaves the hostess free to ask whom she likes, without a long invitation list. And it is a delightful and informal way of paying homage to some particular bud.

Mrs. Herbert Shipman gave a theatre party last week for Miss Madeleine L. Carey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey. The guests included the Misses Irene Langhorne Gibson, Florence Gilbert, Doris Fletcher Ryer, and Pauline Disston of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Alphonse H. Alker of 21 East Sixty-sixth Street is to give a reception for her daughter, Miss Mabel W. Alker, on Thursday, at her home. On Dec. 21 she is giving a dance for the débutante at Sherry's. Mrs. Raymond Lesher of 65 East Fifty-fifth Street will give a luncheon at Sherry's tomorrow for her daughter, Miss Madge Raymond Lesher.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon on Friday, Dec. 3, for her débutante daughter, Miss Marion Townsend, and Miss Genevieve Clendenin, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Clendenin of Ardsley-on-Hudson. Miss Townsend is to be formally introduced at a reception to be given by her mother on Dec. 10. On Wednesday nights Mrs. Townsend will entertain at dinner, taking her guests afterward to the Wednesday night dances at Sherry's, which are being held under the direction of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin.

Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., of 115 East Fifty-third Street is giving a luncheon at Sherry's on Wednesday, Nov. 17, for her sister, Miss Hope Waldron Williams, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams.

Mrs. Albert Boardman Kerr of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street will give a dance at her home on Dec. 30 for girls not yet out, in honor of her cousin, Miss Mary Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heman M. Burr of Boston.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren is to give a luncheon at Sherry's on Dec. 7 for Miss Grace Bristed, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. On Dec. 17 Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure are giving her a large dinner at Sherry's, followed by a theatre party, and on Jan. 10 Miss Annie Leary will give, for Miss Bristed, a dance at her home, 1,032 Fifth Avenue, the guests to include young people On account of the unfinished condition of the new Colony Club, Mr. and Mrs. Bristed were obliged to postpone their dance, set for Dec. 21. Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., has selected Jan. 13 as the date for a dance for her daughter, Miss Maryanna Ludlow Lincoln, to take place in the ballroom of the new Colony Club.

Miss Esther Louise Denny, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Denny, will be introduced to society at the family home, 32 East Sixty-second Street, on Nov. 27. Among those who will assist in receiving will be the Misses Adelaide Flint, Madeleine Carey, Hope Williams, Anstiss De Veau, Helen Geer, Elizabeth Knapp, Anne Winchester, Marion Townsend, and Mary Hartshorne. Mrs. Denny and Miss Denny are to be at home on Thursdays during December and January.



Miss Isabel Stettinius, Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius of 163 East Seventy-third Street.

Mrs. Frederic Walker Lincoln will give a tea dance at the Colony Club on Dec. 20, to introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, whose country home is at Greenwich, Conn., will be in town for the Winter at 9 East Thirty-first Street.

Mrs. Leeming Walker's reception and theatre party, to introduce her daughter, Miss Adele Prindle, will be held on Dec. 22, instead of Dec. 23, as formerly announced. Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Packard and Mrs. Packard's débutante daughter, Miss Muriel Oakes, are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter. A dinner dance is to be given for Miss Oakes tomorrow evening at the Lawn Club in New Haven, by her aunt, Mrs. William W. Farnam. Mrs. Israel O. Blake is to give a dance at Sherry's on Tuesday, Nov. 23, to introduce her daughter, Miss Jeannette Blake.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson is to give a dinner party at her home, 127 East Seventy-third Street, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, for her daughter, Miss Irene Langhorne Gibson, before the first meeting of the Junior Assembly. Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin is to give a dinner that night for her daughter, Miss Sarah E. Larkin, at her home, 66 East Fifty-sixth Street, going afterward to the Assembly dance.

Mrs. John Van S. Oddie of 9 East Thirty-ninth Street will present her daughter, Miss Edith Williams, this season. Mrs. Justice Ruperti is to give an afternoon dance at the Colony Club, on Dec. 30, to introduce her daughter, Miss Lilly Ruperti. Miss Alma de Gersdorff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, will not be introduced to society this Winter.

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ACTIVITIES for preparedness have become more than just talk among society women, and several campaigns are being launched in this direction. The Special Relief Society, organized last season, began work on the preparedness question last Summer, and at a meeting held last week plans were formulated for a lively campaign to begin on Dec. 1. Many society women are to act as volunteers. Mrs. William Alexander, who spends the Winters at the St. Regis, is President of the society; Mrs. William Potter, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander are the other officers.

Dr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley, who have been on the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon, will return by Thanksgiving. On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, a large reception will be given for them at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Van Campen, in Brooklyn. Dr. Schley is the son of the former United States Admiral of Spanish war renown.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham and Miss Constance Wickersham have returned to town, and are occupying their new house, 30 East Seventieth Street. Mrs. Wickersham will receive on Thursday afternoons in December. Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis and Miss Mildred Dennis have returned from the Tuxedo Club, and are at their town house, 110 East Fifty-seventh Street, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ormond French have taken the house at 43 East Sixty-seventh Street for the season. Mrs. Samuel Stevens Sands will be at 525 Park Avenue during the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home, 11 East Sixty-eighth Street. Mrs. Osborn was formerly Miss Marjorie Lamond, and she was married to Mr. Osborn on Sept. 8, 1914, in London. Chauncey Mitchell Depew is here from Paris on a visit. Mrs. Depew is maintaining a hospital at her château near Paris. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Senor and Mme. Catalini, plans to sail from Buenos Aires for New York on Nov. 25.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. George von L. Meyer, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer are among the patronesses of the ball which is to be given at the Copley Plaza in Boston on Friday evening for the benefit of the Farnese Relief Fund, which is devoted to the care of wounded soldiers in Italy.

As this will be the night before the Yale game, a large representative gathering from New York and Philadelphia are expected to attend. Miss Edyth Deacon is collecting for the fund in this country. Miss S. Margaret Stackpole of 511 Shawmut Bank Building, Boston, is receiving applications for tickets at $5 each. Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden is to be among those in the receiving line.

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SEVERAL interesting engagements have just been announced. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, to the Rev. Dr. George H. Huntington, a Congregational clergyman and professor of philosophy in Roberts College, Constantinople. Dr. Huntington, who sailed on Oct. 11, after being a passenger on the ill-fated Greek liner Athinai, which was burned at sea last September, is now in Athens, Greece, and his friends fear he will have some difficulty in reaching Constantinople. Miss Dodge is well known for her philanthropic works, especially in the interest of the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Henry Thorne of this city and Nyack-on-Hudson announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anna Ruth Thorne, to Lawrence Pendleton Mooman of Charlottesville, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Stratton of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, have announced the engagement of Mr. Stratton's sister, Miss Dorothy B. Stratton, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Stratton, to William F. May of Sunshine, Wyo. Mrs. Octavius Applegate of Morristown, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Marguerite Applegate, to Egbert Eldridge Thomas of this city.

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ON Monday, Nov. 22, a charity Paris fashion fête is to open at the Ritz-Carlton for a week's run. The proceeds are to be turned over to a fund which is to be devoted to the establishing of an orphanage at Billancourt, France, for children of dressmakers who have lost their lives fighting at the front, and for the mothers of these children.

The display will be original and brilliant, with the leading French couturiers among the exhibitors. The models are to be shown in a unique way, in a two-act play, written especially by Roger de Monvel, the noted French author, who recently returned from a convalescing hospital after being wounded at Ypres, and who has come to New York to superintend the staging of his comedy.

The affair is to be under the patronage of Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George J. Gould, and other prominent society women.

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THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

The Taking of the Nish-Sofia Railroad by the Bulgarians Secures Teutonic Rail Communication with Constantinople, the Main Objective of the Serbian Campaign---This Apparently Means That the Anglo-French Gallipoli Campaign Will Be a Complete Failure---The Difficulties of Trying to Attack Egypt with Constantinople as the Base.

By a Military Expert.

THE fall of Nish on Sunday last was followed by a move of the Bulgarians southward from the mountain country north of the Nish-Sofia Railroad, in which the Bulgarian troops crossed this road and took secure possession. Thus the rail communication with Constantinople was secured. Thus, what was considered the main objective of the Teuton allies in the Serbian campaign was achieved.

The Turks in Gallipoli can be relieved, supplied with ammunition in any quantity commensurate with their needs, and the Gallipoli campaign of the British turned into a complete failure. And so it is universally conceded to be. By no process of reasoning, not even by a stretch of the imagination, can it be thought how this well conceived but most thoroughly bungled movement can now be a success.

With Turkey cut off from the central empires by neutral States, and therefore absolutely dependent for steel on the output of her own ammunition plants, the allied troops were held by the Turkish defense absolutely in position. For months the Allies had striven with every means in their power to break the line and advance up the peninsula. But despite every effort they were held in place. What chance is there, then, for the movement to be successful now that, in addition to their former strength, help has been added through direct communication with the Teuton empires?

Before the line of the Danube was opened by the occupation of Northeastern Serbia, London was arguing the advisability of abandoning the entire Gallipoli operation. Now, with both the Danube and the railroad open, will the British, for the sake of a temporary sop to their pride, continue an operation which is costing them heavily in men and money, and which must inevitably result in failure, if not in disaster?

It does not seem possible. Serbia at present is an extremely fertile field for the work that the Allies must do, and offers to the British an excellent opportunity to regain in short order whatever prestige would be lost in acknowledging defeat at the hands of Turkey.

As pointed out last week, in discussing this same phase in the eastern situation, from Saloniki to Gallipoli is but twenty hours, and 100,000 British in Serbia are worth 250,000 on the Gallipoli Peninsula. There are great and serious dangers in attempting a total withdrawal of these forces. In fact, it is extremely doubtful if the British can let go altogether without terrible losses.

Embarking large forces under attack must always be attended with great difficulty. But the war vessels of all the Allies—of Great Britain, of France, of Italy—are present in great numbers and, if concentrated, could by their shell fire do much to simplify the problem of holding the Turkish forces in check, while the British made good their retreat to the coast and their embarkation.

It is not necessary, however, that the entire British Army now on Gallipoli, numbering, we are told, in the neighborhood of 250,000 men, should be withdrawn. A hundred and fifty thousand fighting a purely defensive fight would probably be sufficient to hold the present lines, or, in other words, to act as a covering force. The others could be sent to Serbia.

Very naturally, we have no advices in regard to what is being done or what is contemplated. Although the British have of late been prone to air their troubles in a rather public atmosphere, they can still be closemouthed when it is necessary, and it is entirely probable that even as these lines are being written a part of the Gallipoli troops are being landed at Saloniki.

Having opened the road to Constantinople, which, as has been stated, we may presume was Germany's ostensible object in inaugurating the Serbian campaign, the next problem is to defend this line and keep it open. This means that the Serbian Army, still numbering at least 200,000 men, must be headed off and either captured, or, by forcing a decisive battle, defeated and rendered incapable of threatening the Berlin-Constantinople route.

The present battle line resembles a big question mark, the loop of which the Teutonic allies are trying to close around the Serbian Army. Practically all of the railroad lines have been taken, so that the Serbian movements must be slow, while their lines of supply are poor. The Teutons, however, have every facility the country affords—lines parallel to their front, fair lateral lines all running to bases which are near at hand. The advance during the week, however, has been insignificant. The only serious loss which the Serbians have sustained has been the fortified town of Kraljevo.

The Austrians have been able to make no headway against Montenegro: the Bulgarians have made no progress worthy of note since Nish fell. This may, of course, be because the Teutons, having taken possession of the Constantinople road, are content to hold it without endeavoring to make any further advance. On the other hand, it is certain that the check could with equal propriety and equal probability of truth be charged against the terrain.

The rolling country of the Danube and Save Valleys has been left behind, and the Teutons are now in the beginning of the mountains proper. Problems of an advance are becoming accentuated and more difficult of solution. Nearly the whole State to the south of the lines now held is mountainous and suffers from miserable communications.

The railways, the principal of which is that up the Morava Valley, are in the mountainous district far apart, are totally inadequate to the demands that would be placed upon them by an active offensive to the south. In fact, to consider Southern Serbia and its defensive possibilities, except for the two communicating roads coming up the valleys of the Vardor and the Morava, there is absolutely no good avenue of supply.

This condition lends itself admirably to defensive work.

To return to the effect that would be produced by the addition of 100,000 British from Gallipoli, it is evident that the Bulgarians are attempting a drive northward through this mountainous country without communications, so that the Serbians may be encircled. The Allies that are at present engaged are proving a very embarrassing presence to this attempt. In fact, it is proving so disconcerting that it seems as though the Bulgarians are being gradually forced to expend their energies here rather than in a continued movement northward. The addition of three army corps with full complement of light artillery would not only threaten to break the Bulgarian left flank, but by an invasion of Bulgaria itself would threaten the rear as well and the supply lines on which the southern Bulgarian army depends.

Berlin reports that the Allies now have landed 300,00 men at Saloniki. If this be true, it is probable that part of this number have come from Gallipoli. In connection with this number of troops it may be positively stated that when 300,000 troops, properly equipped, take the field in Southern Serbia the Teuton allies must be strongly reinforced or suffer defeat.

The opposing armies would be about the same size, but most of the Teutons are in the north, between Uranja and Nish, and along the northern battle front. Seven army corps thrown into the south, where the Teutons are few in numbers, would roll up the Bulgarian left flank and threaten the entire line in the Morava Valley.

In spite of the opinion of British publicists and war critics the Teuton successes cannot be vital to any one but Serbia. As has been oftentimes reiterated in these reviews, nothing that happens or can happen in Serbia, Bulgaria, or Constantinople can possibly bring the war to an end. It will be decided, if at all, on the east or on the west.

It may therefore be well asked what the Kaiser is fighting for and what was the use of beginning the Serbian campaign. One of his objects was, as has been previously stated in these reviews, the turbulent conditions in the Balkans, which made some startling move at least advisable, if not necessary, to overcome their leaning to the entente.

There are, without doubt, other motives. Complete avenues of communication, both by water and by rail, straight through to Constantinople might be well calculated to produce confusion in the directing influence in Great Britain. Again, is the question of creating a diversion of forces to oppose the Kaiser in the Balkans, and so lessen what seems to be an increasing pressure on the west. This, however, may prove a two-edged sword. If the Allies do divert material numbers to Serbia the Teutons will have the greatest difficulty in keeping the railroad line open. Their control of it, with a strong, undefeated army on their flank, could never be secure. Moreover, as the Allies advanced in force up the Saloniki-Nish Railroad in the Morava Valley, the advantage of shorter lines, due to an interior position, would be always with them.

Against the Serbs alone Germany can, through vastly superior numbers, fully guard the road, and in all probability hold it indefinitely. But an increasing army on their flank, at least double the size of the Serbian Army, would deprive them of all the advantages that accrued as a result of their early successes. There is in this again an element that must not be overlooked. The Kaiser is gambling on the slowness of the Allies in sending reinforcements, and expects through his now complete communications to be able to draw into the Balkans enough Turks to offset the strength which the Allies are daily adding to their forces in Serbia.

This is the great danger to the Allies and is one which they will probably find difficult to avert. While the Allies deliberate and give out to the press many of the things they are going to do, Germany acts.

What is generally ascribed to be another object in the Serbian movement is the Suez Canal and then Egypt. The feasibility of such a move is not apparent. Presuming that the Teutonic allies can retain and guard the railroad from Belgrade to Sofia and can thus use Constantinople as a base of operations, the line of communications, and the only line, is from Constantinople to Aleppo and from thence through the Holy Land, paralleling the Eastern Mediterranean coast and about seventy-five miles from it.

A few notes relative to this line may be mentioned. Between Scutari and Aleppo there is, or was a short time ago, a section some 200 miles long still incompleted. This is the section from Eregli through Adana to Ratijun. Part of this section has probably been finished by this time, but there is doubt as to whether the connection is yet complete. Presuming, however, that it has been completely constructed, there is still a problem to be faced in connection with this line from Aleppo south. From Aleppo the railroad runs through Homs, Damascus, and Devoa, from which points short branches shoot off to the coast to the towns of Tripoli, Beirut, and Haifa, none of which points is more than fifty miles from the main stem. The entire line from Aleppo to Devoa is about 300 miles long.

At Devoa the railroad would have to be left behind and the remainder of the march made overland along the northern border of the Sinai Peninsula, the route running through El Arish to Kantara. Altogether the line from Aleppo to Kantara, which is at the mouth of the Suez Canal, is about 500 miles long. The danger lies in the fact that at almost any point in this line, which because of its length cannot be guarded over the entire distance, a blow could be struck which would completely paralyze the effectiveness of any army of invasion with Egypt as its objective.

Any or all of these may have been the motive power that forced the Teutons into the Serbian undertaking. But the Kaiser has not more than 5 per cent. of his field forces in this new venture, and it is not apparent certainly how any process of reasoning can deduce the conclusion that in a field far removed from the centre of force of his principal enemies, he can accomplish with this small fraction of his troops what the other 95 per cent. have failed to accomplish in the French and Russian theatres.

The claim is often made, or the fear expressed depending on the source, that the opening of the Belgrade-Constantinople road will enable Germany to draw from the Turks sufficient men to make good her losses without further depleting her rapidly declining reserves. Optimists, or pessimists, again depending on the point of views, go even further and expect Germany to draw over this newly opened route great numbers of Ottoman troops who will not only replace casualties but will strongly reinforce the existing numbers. In this connection it might be interesting to run over briefly just what the Turks are doing.

The Turks at present are conducting four different campaigns separated from each other by over a thousand miles, over the greater part of which there are practically no communications. Constantinople is, of course, the base of supply of all of the four. First, there is the campaign in Syria, a very minor affair in which there are probably not more than 50,000 Turks engaged—just about one full army corps. This corps seems to be waiting for an opportunity to threaten Egypt, but the opportunity is so remote that its activities may be disregarded.

Second, in Asia Minor, on the Russian frontier, still another army has been operating. Its efforts have, however, been fruitless as far as positive results are concerned, although it has accomplished the negative purpose of preventing a considerable Russian force which could be profitably employed against the Germans and the Austrians from being sent to the West Russian theatre.

Third, is the operation in defense of the Gallipoli Peninsula, which has already from time to time been pretty thoroughly reviewed.

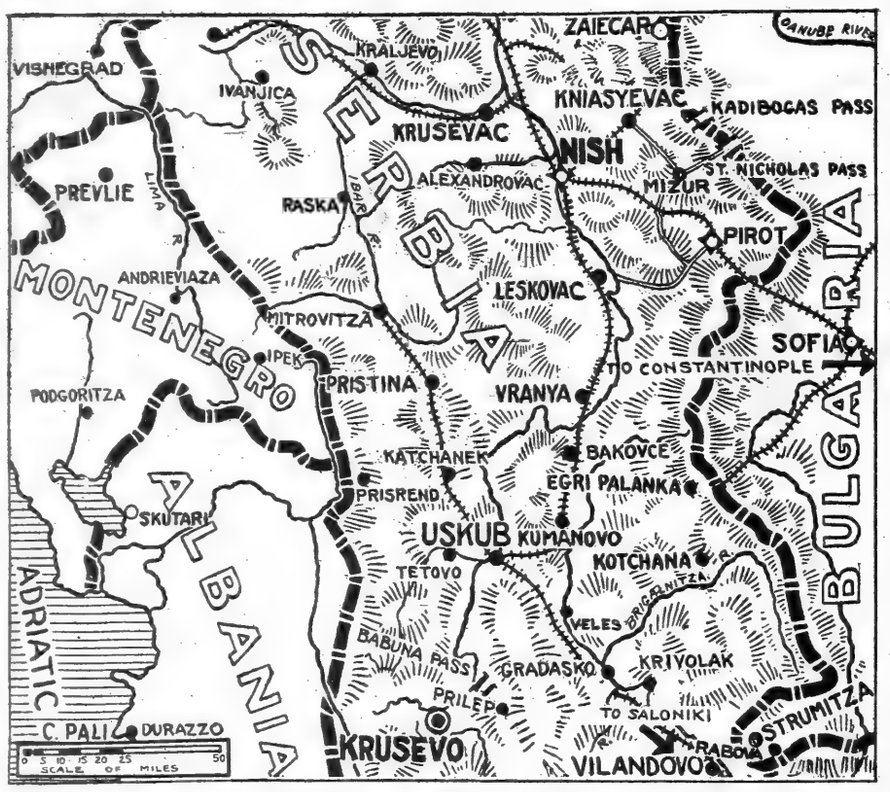
And, fourth, is the operation in Mesopotamia, the country of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Not much has been said or written in regard to this last mentioned war theatre, but it is nevertheless of considerable importance and will at a later date be taken up in detail. At present it is sufficient to point out the different fields of Ottoman endeavor so that whoever may be interested may figure out for himself the probability of any large Turkish force passing over the Oriental railroad to German assistance.

In the other theatres the week has seen but little of importance on which to comment. Probably the most notable event has been the abandonment, admitted by Berlin, of the attack on Riga from the west. Reference to last week's review will show that the first movement against Riga was directed from the southwest from Mitau as a base and was halted at Olai when the border of the Tirul marsh was reached.

Arrested here, the Germans started another move from the west, starting from the vicinity of Shlok. Now, after weeks of effort during which they have incurred extremely heavy losses, the Germans have been caught by the rainy season, which has turned the entire coast along the Gulf of Riga from some distance west of the Tirul marsh into a veritable sea.

Military operations, especially if the use of large guns is involved, are, naturally, under such circumstances, impossible. As the Germans are dependent in their advances largely on their heavy guns their abandonment of attacks from the west is a logical sequence of present topographical conditions.

There are no indications as yet what the next move will be, but it would not be surprising if the attacks along the Mitau-Riga railroad would be continued. Failing again in that, the concentration would probably be made at Dvinsk in a more desperate effort to break through at that point and flank the Russians holding the line of the Dvina out of position.



Area of Recent Fighting in Serbia, Showing the Nish-Sofia Railroad, Now Held by the Bulgarians, Thus Opening Communication With Constantinople.



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AN APPEAL.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And I'm dying as fast as I can
(For my body is riddled with bullets—
They've potted both me and my man);
And though I'm no words to express it,
I'm trying this message to tell
To kind folks who work for the Red Cross—
Oh, please help the Blue one as well!

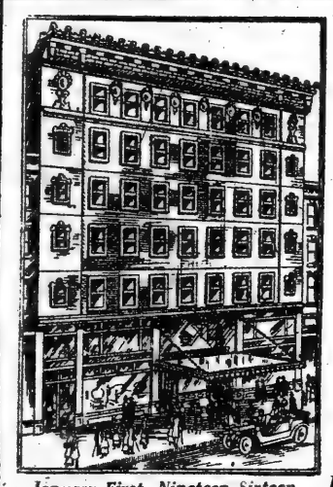
My master was one in a thousand,
And I loved him with all this poor heart
(For horses are built just like humans,
Be kind to them—they'll do their part);
So please send out help for our wounded,
And give us a word in your prayers—
This isn't so strange as you'd fancy,
The Russians do it in theirs.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And my eyes are becoming quite dim
(I really don't mind, though I'm "done for,"
So long as I'm gotsk to Him);
But first I would plead for my comrades,
Who're dying and suffering, too—
Oh, please help the poor wounded horses;
I'm sure that you would—if you knew.

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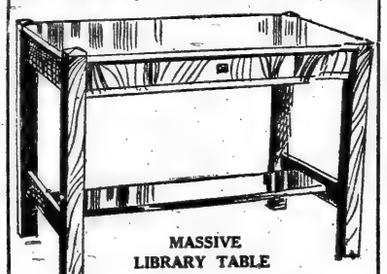
COLONIAL SEWING TABLE

and an artistic piece of furniture of Mahogany; opens to 18x34 inches; contains two roomy drawers fitted with glass knobs. Was $15. Removal Price.. $7.75



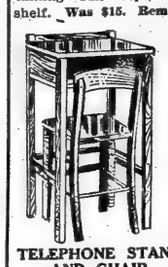
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of solid Quartered Oak or Fumed Oak; strikingly handsome as well as durable, with shelf and drawer; fitted with brass antique tray, cigar canister, ash tray and match holder. Was $4.50. Removal Price $2.50



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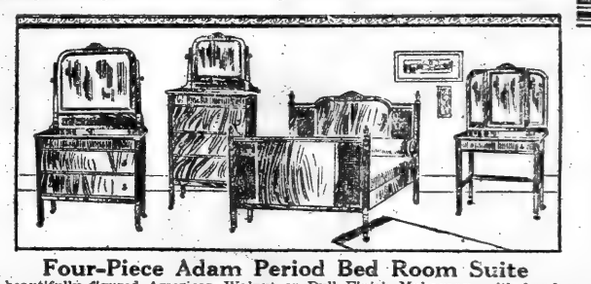


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12 of them—no more—with artillery wheels, rubber tires, removable glass tray. A beautiful period piece that has always sold for Fifteen Dollars. Removal Price.... $9.75

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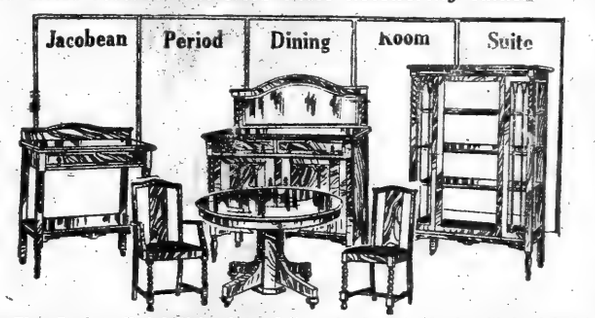


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GERMANY FAITHFUL, DECLARES BULGARIA, BUT TO TRUST RUSSIA WOULD BE SUICIDAL

HOLY Egoism" lies behind Bulgaria's decision to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers, according to the second and final installment of the manifesto issued by Premier Radoslavoff, 20,000 copies of which were circulated throughout Bulgaria before the decisive step was taken. This installment was printed in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 9, just received here. A summary of the previous installment was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 24.

Like the first, this installment is remarkable for frank statement. The first reason given for Bulgaria's entry into the war is that she has huge supplies of grain on hand which can be sold in Germany and Austria-Hungary at prices much higher than can be obtained elsewhere.

The document also makes the positive statement that England and Russia have made an agreement whereby Russia is to receive, in case of the triumph of the Entente Powers, not only Constantinople, but also a land route from Russian territory to that city along the coast of the Black Sea, which will involve making over to Russia strips of Rumanian, Bulgarian, and Turkish territory, including the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas.

The manifesto scoffs at those who consider Russia Bulgaria's friend and declares that the opening of the Dardanelles would be detrimental to Bulgaria, since Russian grain would then flood the world's markets to the exclusion of Bulgarian competition. Bulgaria, it continues, has no other course but to side with the Central Powers, having drawn all the advantage possible from remaining neutral. It calls the triumph of Germany and Austria-Hungary over their enemies a foregone conclusion, and claims that all that Bulgaria must do is to come to a satisfactory understanding with Rumania.

Bulgaria kept neutral, says the manifesto, until she felt sure which side would win and until she had received guarantees of adequate territorial gain. Now the question of marketing her grain is pressing.

"Bulgaria has for export," the document declares, "about 80,000 to 90,000 ten-ton wagonloads of corn, barley, wheat, oats, rye, millet, hay, &c. We must export this grain as quickly as possible, in order to make our trade brisker, bring in the needed funds, enable our agriculturists to meet their obligations, and preserve this only source of our wealth from spoiling on our hands, especially as the granaries will soon be filled with the grain of the present year's harvest, which promises to be excellent.

"Germany and Austria-Hungary are prevented from importing goods from American, Russian, and other markets, for which reason grain arriving in Germany and Austria-Hungary can be freely sold at the high price of from 60 to 80 levas per 100 kilograms. (A leva is worth 20 cents.) Bulgaria will be guilty of a most serious crime if she does not take measures to dispose of our grain at these figures. In Russia there is plenty of grain and prices are low, as there is lack of export. In Italy, France, and England prices have risen, it is true, but the difference is swallowed up by the high insurance premiums, so that the agriculturist can get only slight advantage from the higher price. Therefore, should we export our grain to Italy, France, and England we would receive only a small profit from the high prices, at best half of what we may expect if we export to Austria-Hungary and Germany. We have, as we said, between 80,000 and 90,000 wagons of different sorts of grain for export. If this is sent to the aforesaid two countries it will bring in to Bulgaria about 360,000,000 levas, an amount twice as large as the total of our exports in the best years."

The document then points out that nothing can be exported now through the ports of Varna and Burgas, on the Black Sea, but only via Zaribrod to Serbia, via Adrianople to Turkey and Dedeaghatch, and via Rustchuk and Rumania to Austria-Hungary and Germany. These routes, allowing only of a daily export of from 75 to 80 wagons, would keep Bulgaria at the task of exporting her grain now on hand during three whole years, without taking into account the present year's crop. Furthermore, it continues, if exports went along those routes only, Bulgaria could not take advantage of the present high war prices in Germany and Austria-Hungary, which will probably drop appreciably later, causing a loss of millions to Bulgarians.

In view of this, Bulgaria must turn to the Danube as an export route. Five Bulgarian railway lines run to Danube ports, the manifesto points out, and the river, according to international agreements, is international and neutral, and open to any nation, but Russia and Serbia have appropriated it to their exclusive use.

"These nations," says the document, "transport daily on the Danube all sorts of material, supplies, munitions, &c., and forbid Bulgaria to make use of this stream, though she has just as good a right to do so as they. Another fact showing clearly that Russia is a hindrance to us and prevents us from developing freely, since such development is not to her interest. In opening the Danube route Bulgaria can, and must, rely solely on the help of Austria-Hungary and Germany, since the opening would likewise be to the interest of these two nations. Bulgaria must get a free exit along the Danube or else suffocate, lose her national wealth, and subject her population to serious shortage. Already we are feeling a shortage of articles of importation, whose prices are already rising so high that Bulgaria is like a besieged fortress, and soon some of the prime necessities of the poor will be totally lacking. Let it suffice to mention sugar, shoe leather, clothing material, manufactured goods, hardware, machines, &c., all of which we must import in order to live. The only way to import them is by the Danube. We must have free navigation on the Danube.

"At the present time we are entirely dependent on Rumania in our relations with Western Europe, and this country can deal with us according to any whim of the moment. The opening of the Danube will make us entirely independent of Rumania and afford us a chance to deal directly with Austria-Hungary, deliver to that country all articles of which we have an overflow, and receive from it, or through it, all that we need.

"Serbia flatly refuses to accede to any proposal for opening the Danube to navigation. For this very reason we must open it by force, united with Austria-Hungary and Germany. This, to be sure, involves coming into conflict with the Quadruple Entente, since these powers would never let us fight Serbia alone, but would take the latter's part and consider themselves in a state of war with us. But we need have no fear on this score, since the Quadruple Entente will soon be vanquished and subjected to the will of Germany and Austria-Hungary. All we need to do is to come to an understanding with Rumania to assure our safety with regard to her and to wrest from the Serbians Macedonia and all the rest of the territory by means of which they close the Danube route to us, thus putting an end to Serbian guardianship over us and opening up a way to direct relations with the world of culture."

That there is danger to Bulgaria if Russia should get Constantinople and a passage should be forced through the Dardanelles is admitted in these words:

"Our Russophiles demand that we lend a hand toward forcing the Dardanelles by conquering Constantinople. They call this 'much more important for our export trade than the opening of the Danube.' What blindness! As if the Dardanelles would be opened exclusively for us! No, they would be opened for Russia, who wants to place on the world's markets her huge two years' grain crops, thus crowding Bulgaria out completely. Moreover, prices will fall, Russia will place every obstacle in our way, and possibly close the Dardanelles in order to stop competition. Thus we would be sacrificing thousands of lives for Russian, not Bulgarian, interests."

Bulgarians must not forget, continues the manifesto, that Serbians are massacring Bulgarians in Macedonia and that all these people may be exterminated unless Bulgaria comes to their aid promptly. It also asserts that the Central Powers have offered much greater and more important pieces of territory to Bulgaria for her active participation in the war on their side than for her mere neutrality.

"Bulgaria cannot and must not be isolated without a mighty protector," it goes on, "since she is surrounded by enemies who are waiting for the propitious moment to pounce upon and rob her. It is desirable that we Bulgarians have a protector such as Serbia has in Russia. To expect that Russia should take us as well as Serbia under her wing is foolish. Nobody can protect the interests of Serbia and Bulgaria simultaneously. This is not only impossible, but not desired by Bulgaria. In 1913 Russia considered both Serbian and Bulgarian interests, and the upshot was the spoliation of Bulgaria and the doubling of Serbia's area at the expense of Bulgaria. This would happen again. Bulgaria would be committing suicide if she trusted to the protection of Russia.

"Many among us think we should trust England, since it is to her interest to use us against Russia. Such persons are mistaken, for they do not know how egotistic the Englishman is, how brutally he can sacrifice foreign interests if they run counter to his own. They fail to bear in mind that England and Russia are already in full accord as to the Dardanelles, and that the latter is to receive a small strip of land from Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey along the shore of the Black Sea, while the islands remain in the possession of England. In this way Russia will also have a land route to Constantinople. So, if the Quadruple Entente wins, Russia is to get not only Constantinople but Varna and Burgas."

In conclusion the manifesto says:

"Whereas, Germany has also in other matters shown herself a faithful ally in whom we may place confidence; whereas, she offers us all Macedonia and still more valuable compensations for our entry into the war against Serbia; whereas, the opportune realization of Bulgarian ideals is possible only if we relinquish our neutrality, and, whereas, it is desirable that Bulgaria march into Macedonia before the last Bulgarian there is murdered—for these reasons we must give up our neutrality and cast in our lot with Germany and Austria-Hungary, who will protect us as Russia now protects Serbia.

"We must throw aside all sentiment and, filled with 'holy egoism,' march forth with Austria-Hungary and Germany to create a Greater Bulgaria. Otherwise, we may work indirectly toward the creation of a Greater Serbia by whose side it will be impossible for us to exist.

"The road to Greater Bulgaria, the road to Bitolia, Ochrid, Prilip, and Skople, leads through Nish and Belgrade."

SOUTH AFRICA AS A BEEF PRODUCER

IT is confidently thought by many well-informed persons in South Africa that that country is destined to become one of the great beef-producing countries of the world, so it is stated in a recent report to Washington by Consul Edwin N. Gunsaulus at Johannesburg.

Under normal conditions there has been every reason to believe that South Africa would in time assume considerable prominence as a supplier of certain grades of beef for the European markets, but the conditions brought about by the war appear to be hastening the day when this expectation will be realized and that, as a result, that country may before very long become a keen competitor with Australia and Argentina in supplying the world's big markets with this commodity.

Owing to the extraordinary demand for beef, it is stated that the rise in prices has already enabled South African meat to obtain a footing in the London and other markets, and there are now indications that there will be a steady increase of these exports, provided South African producers pay due attention to market requirements.

There has of late been considerable newspaper and other discussion on the subject of the export of beef from South Africa, and Government experts have not been slow in giving expression to their views in regard to this trade. While it is held that South Africa cannot expect to suddenly jump into prominence in the exportation of beef, it is felt that the steady growth of the beef industry in South Africa is assured, conditional on the proper efforts made to build up suitable herds of cattle, the establishment of the requisite packing plants, &c.

It is admittedly true, continues Mr. Gunsaulus, that the class of animals marketed for beef in South Africa is unsuitable for the English market under normal conditions, although considerable improvement in quality has taken place within the past four or five years. Small shipments of prime beef from South Africa are now possible, but any extensive supply from that market would at present necessarily have to be of inferior grades, of which there is a large available surplus. It is said that the quality of meat South Africa can export is bringing in the London market fully twice as much as it does in Johannesburg, which is by far the biggest cattle and general produce market in South Africa.

SPANISH FARM COLONY.

OPERATING under a law which provides for the settling of unused lands and the diminution of emigration, the municipality of Jerez de la Frontera, in Spain, has conveyed pasture land to a co-operative colony known as "Colonia Agricola de Caulina." There are 479.39 acres, and about 75 per cent. will be subdivided into seventy-five lots of four and ninety-four hundredths acres each, to be assigned to seventy-five families, the balance to be used for community and administrative buildings, roads, canals, and forestry reserve.

These families, selected from among the poor, and considered capable of agricultural work, will be settled on the property, and all expenses of buildings, clearing, and seeding will be advanced from the appropriation. In addition, domestic animals will be furnished to the colonists, as well as all implements, tools, &c., necessary for the proper cultivation, the cost to be deducted from the proceeds of the crops in equal annual installments for ten years.



A LITTLE VICTIM OF AN AIRSHIP'S BOMB.

A moving rotogravure reproduction of Geoffroy's famous painting, given as a separate picture supplement—ready for framing—with the November 11th issue of the

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Jewelry Store, Main Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

In All the Wanted Darker Shades and for Evening

$2 All Silk Guaranteed "Belle Vista" Satins, $1.25

IT IS a very fortunate purchase that brings us this wonderful fine Satin to sell at so substantial a discount from the price which prevailed upon it a year ago—*before Silks rose in price.*

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Belle Vista is a superb quality of pure silk Costume Satin, full 35 inches wide. The richness of the weave, the variety of colors, the great saving in price, should appeal at once to every woman wanting a good Silk for a moderate price. The fact that it is adaptable for costumes of every description, for evening wear, and also especially for lining cloth and fur garments such as many women are now preparing, makes the value only more remarkable.

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FOUR STYLES chosen at random among over two thousand Blouses of exceptional character and distinction.

Blouse of crepe de chine, shirred neck and wrists, white, flesh, brown, apricot, navy, black, etc. Blouse of taffeta in suit colors, navy, brown, Grenadier blue, etc., trimmed with bands of fur and fur buttons. Blouse of flesh color chiffon and radium silk lace, wonderfully effective. Cross-point model of finest taffeta, copy of $6.98 model; black ribbon tie, large pearl buttons.

There are others as fine and as charming, including models of washable satin in the new high colors, of pussy willow taffeta and satin finished habutai, of crepe de chine, embroidered and with hemstitching, of various laces over chiffon. Some very fine Blouses of satin taffeta trimmed with marabou. Very smart models of silk shadow lace over chiffon.

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Second Floor.

Women's $1.50 Gloves, 98c and $1.19

REAL FRENCH KID and English capeskin Gloves of qualities desirable to any woman. All are made from selected skins, carefully cut and beautifully shaped. The finish is better than that of many Gloves regularly $1.50 a pair.

Those at 98c. are of French kid in white, black or tan, with self or contrasting embroidery.

At $1.19 are English capeskin Walking Gloves, one-clasp, prix-seam sewn, with spear point backs.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Trimmed Velvet Hats
$5 to $6 Styles, All at $2.98

THE QUALITY OF THE FINE SILK-FACED VELVETS, the light weight of the Hats and the smartness of the large and medium shapes indicate the Hats that are chiefly in demand.

They are especially well finished, styles that are usually good values at $5 and $6. They are most unusual for the low price of $2.98, less than three dollars.

In deep, rich plume black and in all the wanted colors.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Highest Class Hudson Seal Coats
New Models, Fine Pelts, Very Low Prices

EARLY SELECTION of the fine skins and a special purchase in quantities are two feats that are keeping the Loeser prices on finest Furs at the early-season low level.

This is a special purchase of extraordinarily fine Hudson Seal Coats, made in the newest flare styles of fine, soft, well-cured skins, not skimped in any way, lined with sumptuous silks and many of them richly trimmed with skunk.

You will not find anything like these Coats in quality and finish elsewhere at even $25 to $50 more than their price.

Hudson Seal Coats, $97
Full sweep Coats, 40 inches long, skunk collar, lined with handsome brocaded silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $125
Full sweep model, 45 inches long, with collar, cuffs and border of skunk. Lined with brocaded silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $135
Full ripple Coats in flare effect, skunk collar, cuffs and border; lined with brocade.

Hudson Seal Coats, $165
Full ripple Coats with wide sweep, 43 inches long; collar, cuffs and border of skunk; lined with brocade.

Hudson Seal Coats, $185
Coats with ripple and extra wide sweep, 43 inches long; skunk collar, cuffs and border; lined with brocade.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195
New model with extra wide ripple flare, 43 inches long; collar, cuffs and border of skunk; lined with brocade.

Russian Pony Coats, $27.50
Full sweep model, some plain, some trimmed with contrasting fur; coats 40 to 45 inches long, lined with brocaded silks.

$2 Comfortables for $1.69

LAST MONDAY eight hundred similar Comfortables were sold before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

These 900 will go even quicker, we believe, for those who were disappointed will be prompt to respond tomorrow.

All full size, filled with good white cotton and covered with figured silkoline, finished with an eight-inch plain sateen border; in floral and Persian designs. Pinks, blues, green, yellow and lavender.

We took all the maker had, which is reason for the very low price, $1.69. *On Main Floor Table.*

No mail or telephone orders filled. None C. O. D.

Basement.

$2 Satin Finish Prunella Cloth, $1.49
Exceptional Offering of Fashionable Suitings

PRUNELLA CLOTH has already achieved a great popularity and has even more promise for the winter months. This is a very fine quality, satin finished, with a lovely lustrous surface. It is one of the finest cloths of the year for suits and dresses. This special lot is thoroughly sponged and shrunk.

In seal brown, dark green, amethyst, rose, tan, navy and men's wear blue and black. Full 54 inches wide and regularly $2 a yard; special at $1.49.

Skirt and Dress Lengths, All Wool Suitings

2½ yards, reg. $3.75, at....$2.45 | 4 yards, reg. $6, at.....$3.92
3 yards, reg. $4.50, at.....$2.94 | 5 yards, reg. $7.50, at.....$4.90

Second Floor.

A Thanksgiving Sale of Dinner Sets at Reduced Prices

$20 Porcelain Dinner Sets, $9.98

Every Set in this group is the equal of any $20 Dinner Set we have now in stock or *have ever seen at that price.*

Three patterns are included: First, conventional floral border on a band of color, edged by gold lines. Second, conventional festoon border in green with pink roses and gold lines. Third, conventional floral border in panels with acanthus leaves and gold lines.

All are complete 100-piece services and include Bread and Butter Plates instead of individual Butter Plates.

$50 Limoges China Dinner Sets, $25

From the celebrated Old Abbey potteries and one of their finest qualities of China. Shape is unusual—the same as in other Sets shown here at prices up to $175. Decoration of pretty floral type with heavy gold band on edge and handles fully covered with the best coin gold. Complete service of 100 pieces.

Basement.

Clothing Sale Extraordinary!

Men's Suits and Overcoats $15 and $17.50

THANKSGIVING TIME tells Loeser patrons to look for a Sale of Men's Clothing nothing short of EXTRAORDINARY.

No man will be disappointed, however high his hopes, with the sale which begins tomorrow and which, because of the extent of our preparations, we are able to continue for several days.

It brings Clothing such as we are able to sell for so little as $15 and $17.50 on only a few occasions in the year.

It brings Suits and Overcoats from the very best maker who supplies us—made in the very best manner—of fabrics which are ordinarily not duplicated in Clothes at half again as much—tailored as only Loeser's requires Clothes to be tailored.

In short, this is a sale to which we invite the most critical men, SURE OF THEIR APPROVAL.

The Suits

include styles for both young men and those who prefer more conservative models. Every sort of fabric—practically all the patterns favored for this winter—finish which is not excelled by many Suits at twice the prices—tailoring of true Loeser shape-built-in-worth.

The Overcoats

are rich in roomy, warm Storm Coats for winter and include as well many Coats for dress wear. Plenty of the soft, heavy, fuzzy fabrics which are so much in favor—plenty of good, plain grays, browns and navy blues—and all, like the Suits, tailored to Loeser standards.

In both Suits and Overcoats we have sizes for stout, tall and very small men, as well as those of usual proportions.

Men's $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95 Blanket Bath Robes, $1.95

There are only one hundred and twenty-five of these Bathrobes, all perfect, and all the product of one of our best makers.

Every Robe expresses high-grade workmanship; the seams are all piped and they are finished with satin yoke piece, neck cord and girdle.

Patterns are neat figure effects in various combinations, such as Oxford with red, light blue, gray or tan; also navy with gray, red, tan or brown.

Sizes to fit small, medium and large men.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Why the Christmas Piano Should Be One of Six Loeser-Approved Makes

THE FIRST AND PERHAPS the best reason is because only at Loeser's hereabout can you choose from SIX makes placed side by side for comparison and criticism.

Each one of these six makes has been chosen by Loeser's because experts decided that it presented MORE ACTUAL VALUE at its price range than any other to be had. Nowhere else is such an opportunity for wise and careful choosing presented—nowhere else will you find so many or such noted Pianos.

At Loeser's
A Double Guarantee

The second reason is that each of these six famous Pianos and Player-pianos is sold at Loeser's with a DOUBLE guarantee—one from a responsible and reputable maker and also one from Loeser's. Should you have cause to be dissatisfied with your instrument—which rarely happens—you are assured of fair treatment and prompt adjustment of the difficulty—DOUBLY assured.

No other Piano store in New York will equal this guarantee.

At Loeser's—Terms
Your Own—In Reason

The third reason for coming to Loeser's for your Christmas Piano is because here you are invited to arrange terms to suit your own convenience to an extent unique in the purchase of Pianos. Come to Loeser's—see the Pianos and Player-pianos here assembled—choose the style which most appeals to you—fix upon a plan of purchase, even naming yourself the sum to be paid down and those to be paid monthly. Then tell us of your plan. Unless it is beyond all bounds of good business we will accept it.

Pianos, $198 Up; Players, $395 Up; Grands, $500 Up

Every instrument at every price, from the lowest to the highest, is guaranteed to be sold as low as the same make and style can be bought anywhere in the United States.

Kranich & Bach — Estey — Ejur Bros.
Francis Bacon — Gabler — Gordon & Son

More Nottingham Lace Curtains
Sale at Savings of a Third to Half

WHITE, ivory and ecru—scores and scores of styles—every pair at prices which only Loeser sales have approached this season.

Brussels, filet, Renaissance, Cluny and other desirable patterns.

	Pair
80c. Curtains at	40c.
90c. Curtains at	50c.
$1.25 and $1.35 Curtains at	79c.
$1.50 and $1.75 Curtains at	95c.
$2.50 and $2.75 Curtains at	$1.19
$2.50 and $2.75 Curtains at	$1.45
$2.75 and $3 Curtains at	$1.65
$3 and $3.50 Curtains at	$1.98
$4 and $5 Curtains at	$2.75
$5.50 and $6.50 Curtains at	$3.75

Scrim and Marquisette Curtains

Fifty styles with hemstitched edges, Cluny and other lace edge or insertion patterns. Many in Dutch style with valance.

98c. pair for regular values to $1.50.
$1.25 pair for regular values to $2.
$1.75 pair for regular values to $2.50.
$2.25 pair for regular values to $3.50.

TWO TYROL FRONTS IN UNIQUE WARFARE

Deserted Riva Now Alone Defended by Austrians on Monte Brione.

CADORE READY FOR WINTER

Many Fatal Experiences Have Caused Italian Soldiers to Distrust People Who First Welcomed Them

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE OF GARDA, Oct. 15.—The lovely Lake of Garda—one of the finest spots of Italy, and dear to the heart of the tourist—enjoys the privilege of a triple warfare—in the air, upon land, and on the water.

The aerial war has been hitherto the most active, every day Austrian fliers pay visits to the Italian part of the lake, and the Italians try their luck over Riva. Yesterday I saw a thrilling duel between the Austrian guns and an Italian flier. The Austrians do not try to hit the flier directly, but to anticipate his course, and point their guns toward the spot they imagine him steering for, which is easy to calculate for a practiced eye. They see him but he not them. Yesterday the sky, burning with sunset, was literally strewn with the little black dots of the shells exploding in the air. The flier has to steer his course in a "mined sky," for the quantity of shells the Austrians spend on these occasions is ridiculously disproportionment to its object. But this time they were baffled by the pilot's skill.

The war upon water has not been very brisk; it did not reach further than an expedition made by the Italian squadron against the electric works of Riva. A field of mines stretches before the picturesque little town, and the diminutive Austrian fleet of the lake is as diffident as her elder sister of the Adriatic. "There is no place like home" seems to be her motto, and the Italian provocations remain unanswered. It is useless to say that no dreadnought has been launched upon the blue waters of the Lake of Garda, but there has been a great and terrified talk in the fishermen's hamlets about a submarine which was to bring death and desolation to them. But this remarkable and ghostly craft never emerged and ceased to be believed in.

Nobody seeing Riva in time of peace could help thinking: "This spot seems created by a cruel, savage pagan god, who would delight in the strife of men. It is the very scenery for war. Every rock is a natural fortress. Riva could be held by ten Boy Scouts against an army." Nowadays Riva is a desert; the Austrian villas and hotels on the lake, which were always full in Summer of young and promising officers—attracted partly by the beauty of nature, partly by the love of strategy—are closed.

There is not one house of importance in Riva whose roof is not painted with a gigantic red cross. You would think all the hospitals of the motley empire had been transferred here. The childish trick has not been taken seriously by the Austrian Staff itself, which has retired, leaving Riva a town of death, ungarrisoned, and protected solely—but how strongly!—by the Monte Brione.

This giant mountain seems to crouch beside Riva like a legendary dragon, some grim sphinx keeping watch over a bewitched princess. A sphinx in sooth with dangerous secrets. The least crevice of Monte Brione is inhabited by a gun of 305, and every jutting rock shelters a machine gun. The task of the Italian artillery is to find out the exact place of the guns and make it very hot for them. Then the guns are obliged to look for another shelter, easy to find in a mountain where every grotto offers a natural cupola. Everything is always in readiness. The small Decauville Railway has been placed days ago, so has the new platform in armed cement, and the transfer of a heavy gun is the work of a few moments. But you can guess all this implies a continual making of roads, however rude and simple. By night and by day the Austrians work at these roads with a feverish haste, employing men and women alike.

To prevent interruption by the artillery of the enemy the Austrian guns keep up a continual semblance of activity, and the Italian Alpini, powerless with rage, see the work which they will have to destroy effected before their own eyes. Half of the workpeople sleep by day and work by night, illumined by the light of rockets and many-colored rays that dance about, never resting a moment to allow an Italian gun to take aim.

It is really fine to see these men and women toiling and moving under the ever-changing lights, and the rockets which tear across the sky. It reminds one forcibly of the closing ballet of a Christmas pantomime—alas, how far away—and one misses the delighted shrieks of the kids only to start at the catlike whining of some stray shell.

On the Cadore Front.

The Cadore, (northeast Trentino,) is the most active zone of all those where the Italian General Staff has until now allowed journalists. Here one feels the breath and very presence of war. The activity is only the more marked because in some weeks the very early Winter will have cut off for seven months the Italian army on the heights from any available communication with the plain. The men will be as far from civilized life as if they had gone on an expedition to the north pole. They must be provided with everything wherewith to live, and you can imagine that the auxiliary services are in full swing. It is one cart after another, drawn by mules and toiling up roads which three months ago would have scared the very goats, and have been hastily repaired or rather called into existence by the Italian pioneers.

Looking at the map one is inclined to minimize the Italian progress in Cadore, but having before one's eyes the impossible lines of the scenery, apparently formed to puzzle and distract the most powerful conqueror, one sees the matter very differently. The Italian soldier has nowhere a harder life than here.

On the Isonzo, (eastern front,) the fight is fiercer, but the fight is all. In the Stelvio, (northwest Trentino,) it is colder, but the soldier is well fed and warmed. For many of the men in the Cadore there has been for days no kind of a roof, however rude, over their heads. Like the snail they carry their habitations with them—consisting of a single blanket. No such thing as warm food for them; even if they had the necessary implements they would very often not be allowed to prepare it, the least smoke or faintest movement being enough to betray them to the enemy. For days they crouch in a snowy burrow waiting for their opportunity.

Scaling the Tofana.

The conquest of the Tofana has been signalled by one of the queerest feats. One of the peaks was held by an Austrian post with two machine guns. The sector was made uninhabitable and every tentative advance vain by this handful of men. Some thirty Alpini nerved themselves to the task of "unnesting" the post. They began one night, taking food with them, to climb the face of the rock. In the morning they stopped for fear of being seen, and tried to sleep in the most impossible attitudes, standing, kneeling against the stony wall, their belts knotted to the jutting stones propping them up. At night the climbing was resumed and the next morning found them some hundred yards nearer to the summit.

So it went on for four nights and three days; when one fine morning the Austrians saw Alpini jumping up from the abyss they were so surprised that they fled precipitately, some of them breaking their necks in the descent, and the Alpini, without even surveying their conquest, sank in an exhausted heap around the abandoned fire, sleeping for hours. I would not have believed the officer who told me this tale if the grim face of the mountain itself had not confirmed it.

But, on the other hand, the atmosphere of war is intoxicating, and the men—more especially if they be from the South—may not always distinguish clearly between what they have done and what they are going to do, or wish to do. A month ago three Alpini were captured when on patrol, and their battalion had given them up when they triumphantly reappeared, telling how they had disarmed by sheer strength and bound the three Austrian soldiers guarding them. They bore as trophies sundry objects, such as a heliograph, which they had had the pluck to take. You easily imagine the battalion's joy and the fat calf—represented by luscious tinned sardines and pressed beef—eaten in the honor of the three prodigals. The next week the nearest Austrian post of Tyrolian "Alpenjägers" was taken; three of the Austrians threw themselves most affectionately at the none too pleased Alpini's necks, calling them brothers and asking them how they had fared since the three "Alpenjägers" had freed them. Evidently the feat had required persuasion rather than violence, and the heliograph was a present of amity!

Wild Deeds Follow Wild Words.

But these men who may be apt to let their fancy run away with them, will the next day enact deeds wilder than any fancy. The dash, gallantry and patience of the Italian soldier baffles description. He possesses a special quality of unreasoning heroical stubbornness only matched in the tales of ancient Rome which we admired, but understood not. Lately in the streets of Cortina I met two men bearing a wounded body on a stretcher. They had tramped for hours on mountain paths, and the lying face was haggard; so I asked what was the matter, but fairly jumped when I was told: "He tried to commit suicide."

This man had gravely sinned against discipline—I was not told in what way—and had been doomed not to go to the front again. Animated by willful, patriotic rage, he had wanted to throw away the life he was not allowed to give his country. It is ill trifling with the passions of the South—here patriotism is as fierce as any other human passion.

It is most interesting to talk to the soldiers, but even more so to talk to the inhabitants of the conquered towns and villages, and learn of them what they think take of the change in their fortunes and the new dominion. They are very reticent, and rarely can you get more out of them than the typical "Chi lo sa?" (who knows) quite worthy of a Scotchman, meaning yes and nay, nothing and everything at the same time.

At first the Italian soldiers considered the population of the towns and villages they had delivered from the Austrian yoke as entire brothers, and had never a thought of distrust against any of them. But numerous cases time has taught caution. The Austrians had marvelously organized their spy system in the parts they foresaw they would be constrained to abandon, and the Austrian spy system is the most refined in the world, not even the German excepted. I could tell you of a spy introduced in a wine barrel among other barrels with telephone and all. The other day the Italians had occupied for some time a house—a heap of ruins and rubbish. They had used it as a trench. The conquest had gone further and the soldiers were peacefully breakfasting when they saw their officer, who was standing on the edge of the trench, dropping down suddenly, dead. A man jumped up to him, and was also stricken down. No Austrian gun could have done it. The men decided to search and finally found under the heaps of the ruins of the house, a small cave in which an Austrian Sergeant was concealed, employed in giving micro-telephone directions to the Austrian battery on the nearest mountain.

The Italians afforded themselves the satisfaction of 'phoning to the battery that this source of valuable information would be henceforward cut off!

The Vogue of the Spy.

After several experiences of this kind the Italian authorities understood that such a system could only exist with the aiding and abetting of some of the natives. And suspicion began to be cast over the jolly old goat hero, wearing an Italian tricolored insignia larger than a teacup and enthusiastic in his Garibaldism, and, alas, over the rustic maiden to whose buxom charms many an Italian soldier had already fallen a victim! It must be remembered that the Austrians had, before the war, transported and interned the greatest part of the population, so that even on some points the real irredentist peasants have been replaced by Italian speaking Austrian spies. What with the suspicion hovering over them, and the centuries of Austrian dominion, where every man was his neighbor's spy, making them somewhat unfitted to sudden Italian freedom, the people are reluctant to tell you their real mind. The situation is a delicate one, and will need on the Italian side much tact to cope with it.

Seeing the life and animation which the soldiers wake up in the village, one is apt to forget that the male inhabitants from 18 to 45 years are, if not dead, somewhere in Galicia, in Poland, or, worse, nearer! But the women forget it not. While buying in a druggist's some powder with which to slay the fleas, more obnoxious even than the Austrians, I got an old woman to talk to me.

"Of course we are Italians," she said. "Austria did not treat us downright badly, but we knew it wanted to kill our race and make Germans of us. We were happy in April thinking that we should be peacefully given up to Italy. Then came hunger, and then the war. Nowadays the Italians give us plenty to eat, but in seeing the fine soldiers marching through our streets, we women think they may be going to kill those we love, our men who have been taken away, and we cannot be very cheerful."

The blood boils when one reflects that all this misery and trouble is Austria's work. Austria meditated for a long time to attack Italy and take again the provinces lost in '59 and '66. Everything was ready for this attack. For instance, in Fiera di Primiero, a village of 500 inhabitants, was constructed an immense electric bread oven which could have supplied regiments. It never was used until the Italians came and took it.

In the Val Sugana the hill of Pozzachio had become an enormous fortress, all the natural galleries left in the rock by the prehistoric torrents being used as cellars, gunrooms, &c. This plan was dear to the heart of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the victim of Sarajevo. The fortress, begun years ago, was as luxurious as any first-class hotel, and fitted with every modern refinement of bathing and heating apparatus. It only lacked the guns, which were to be placed on the 10th of June of this year. As it was, the Austrians had to leave it and burn the Pazzachio, with everything it contained, save the rock itself. The Pazzachio that cost millions of dollars is nothing but a black heap of rubbish, scaring the very crows.

WILLY G. R. BENEDICTUS.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Automobiles.

C. N. S.—Will you please tell me when the automobile was first introduced as an article of commerce in this country? And from where did it come? I understand that our manufacturers were not the first.

The most important early labors on the motor vehicle were those of an Englishman, Walter Hancock, who worked from 1824 to 1836 on experiments to develop steam vehicles. With the disappearance of these in 1836 the continued effort of developing the automobile practically ceased until 1884, although what may be called a "second period" of development came about 1860. The modern period began in 1884 with Gottlieb Daimler's gas engine; other important steps were those taken by Carl Benz in 1886 and M. Leon Serpollet in 1889.

Children Born in China.

E. K. B.—Are the children of Americans who are born in China American citizens?

All children of American citizens are themselves American citizens.

Civil Service Applications.

HARRY MOROWITZ.—If a boy born in Europe arrives in the United States at the age of 12, and later graduates from a public school, can he take a civil service examination at the age of 19, when he has taken out his first papers, or must he wait until his second papers are ready?

Only citizens of the United States by birth or full naturalization may take civil service examinations. If a minor comes to this country with his father, and the father is naturalized before the child comes of age, he becomes an American citizen on his father's naturalization, and therefore does not need to be naturalized.

South Dakota.

P. F. KIRBY sends the following:

I note that in a late issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES you give the nickname of the State of South Dakota as the "Coyote State" in one of your answers.

The Legislature of South Dakota has decreed that the nickname of the State is the "Sunshine State," and that is the name which all South Dakotans use in referring to it. Perhaps the term "Coyote State" is more in use in other sections of the country.

English and American.

H. FORTUNE.—If a man born in England comes to the United States and becomes an American citizen, is he still a subject of England?

A man born of English parents in England who becomes naturalized as an American citizen is still considered an English subject, under English law, if he goes back to England.

Christopher Columbus.

READER.—You will oblige a great many of your readers if you will state whether it is true that Christopher Columbus was a Jew.

All that is claimed by the most radical historian is that Columbus was of Jewish descent. This theory is based on the following facts: Columbus was the son of Domenico Colombo, a cloth weaver of Genoa, and Susanna Fontanarossa. Those historians who put forward the suggestion that Columbus was of Jewish descent claim that he was born in Pontevedra, Spain, and not in Genoa. Documents are in existence showing that one Colon and one Fontanarossa formed a partnership in the former town in 1437 for the purpose of purveying fish to the Archbishop of Santiago. The families of both partners were of Jewish descent. It is assumed that this Colon was the father of the discoverer and that Susanna Fontanarossa, or Fonterosa, who became the mother of Christopher, was a member of his partner's family. The Colon family, though of Jewish blood, adhered to the Christian faith. But it is believed that at the time of her marriage Susanna Fontanarossa had only recently abandoned Judaism for Christianity. Admitting the identity of the Spanish family of Colon with that of the Genoese Colons or Colombos, there would seem to be ground for the allegation that the discoverer of the New World was of the Jewish race.

On the other hand, Columbus wrote like the most pious and devout of Christians. He urged that missionaries be sent to the natives of the lands he had discovered. And in his will he makes the statement "I was born in Genoa." Despite this statement, however, nine other localities in Italy, Corsica, and Spain dispute the claim of the Genoese nativity of Columbus.

This also answers the inquiries of "A. A.," "B. G.," and "A. B."

Roller Skating.

L. G.—Please give me some data on roller skating.

The earliest roller skate was patented by a Frenchman in 1819. About 1864 the craze for roller skating made its first appearance in England; in 1866 the "rinking" fever broke out in Australia, and thence proceeded back to England, and then to the United States. There has been an "intermittent fever" ever since, breaking out at intervals into the roller-skating fad. The latest one, up to the outbreak of the present "attack," was in 1884 and 1885. There are, of course, various kinds of roller-skating races and championship tourneys. The roller skate is put to a practical use in the speedier delivery of messages, parcels, &c.

Naturalization Law.

J. F.—Is it a fact that an applicant for final papers must be a resident of the State for twelve months before he receives his citizenship papers? I do not understand why the State should interfere in an application for a Federal privilege.

The naturalization law is uniform throughout the United States in requiring applicants for citizenship to have been residents for at least one year, immediately preceding, of the States in which they file their petitions.

High Schools and Colleges.

H. F. GOLDSTEIN.—Will you please tell me (1) when high schools were established in New York City; (2) if existing in 1904, how many there were at that time; (3) how long the full course at the Normal College and the College of the City of New York was in 1904, and (4) how long the course at each institution is now?

High schools were first established in Brooklyn in 1878; Queens, 1889; Manhattan and the Bronx, 1897. In 1904 there were eighteen high schools in New York City. The full course at the Normal (Hunter) College in 1904 included both college and high school work; five years were required, but six were possible. The full college course now is four years, and the high school course four years, making eight in all. The course at the City College was the same in 1904 as now; it is a four-year college course, with three years of preparatory work to cover the necessary high school training, so that a boy can be graduated seven years after leaving the grammar school.

Citizenship.

V. C.—I was born in Italy in 1890. My father came to this country shortly after, and I followed with my mother when I was 6. My father was not naturalized before I was 21. Must I take out full papers?

Since your father was not naturalized before you came of age, you must go through the complete process of naturalization to become an American citizen.

Indian Tribes.

I. C. E. S.—Is it possible for a white man to join Indian tribes, and how is it done?

White men may join the Indian tribes either by intermarriage or by definite adoption. White men have so joined the Indians in considerable numbers in the past, oftener by intermarriage than by adoption into the tribe.

Historic Houses.

I. B. J.—Besides Jumel Mansion are there any houses still standing here occupied by Alexander Hamilton, Frederick Phillipse, or George Nash?

The Grange, the country seat of Alexander Hamilton, occupied by him 1802-04, is still standing. It has been moved from its original location, the west side of the present Convent Avenue, between 142d and 143d Streets, to 141st Street and Convent Avenue, next to St. Luke's Church. The Frederick Phillipse house is not standing. We can find no record to identify any house occupied by George Nash. Fraunces's Tavern, now owned by the Sons of the Revolution, has been restored in a measure to its original design, and the famous "Long Room," where Washington took farewell of his officers, remains intact.

Naturalization and Residence.

L. T. M.—No alien can take out his "second papers" and become fully naturalized as a citizen of the United States until he has lived continuously for five years in the United States. He must have had a residence for at least one year in the State in which he makes his petition.

This also answers the question of H. Schieler.

American-Born Children.

J. K.—All children born in the United States are considered citizens under the United States law. No declaration before a notary public is necessary. The Expatriation act of March 2, 1907, reads in part: "When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State from which he came or for five years in any other foreign State, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years. Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe." The wife of an unnaturalized alien retains her husband's citizenship in this country, although their children are Americans if born here.

The Metropolitan Museum.

READER.—The hours when the Metropolitan Museum may be visited are as follows: Saturday, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sunday, 1 P. M. to 6 P. M.; other days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Federal Pardon and Citizenship.

ESKAY.—A is pardoned by the President within two months of his release in June from a Federal penitentiary where he served eighteen months; his pardon is "full and unconditional." Five years ago he arrived as an alien from Europe, and two years ago he took out his first papers. Can he now successfully apply for his final naturalization papers?

The "success" of such an application depends on the judgment of the court. He may of course make the application, but the law requires that a man must, to receive final grant of citizenship, have behaved as a man of good moral character for the five years preceding his application. It is therefore for the court to receive and pass on the evidence in the particular case.

Change of Name.

NEISLING.—Smith emigrated from England under the assumed name of Jones, and applied for his first and final papers as a citizen under his assumed name. He never petitioned the courts for permission to change his name. Can he legally do business in New York?

Under the law of the State of New York, as laid down in a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, a man may take any name he wishes so long as the change is not made for the purpose of fraud. If naturalized in good faith under the new name, even without court action, his naturalization is valid and his change of name is legal.

Bookplates.

ST. MORITZ.—The American Bookplate Society has been recently organized, and its first yearbook has just been issued by the Secretary, H. Alfred Fowler, in Kansas City.

"Continuous Residence."

ABEL.—In 1913 I went to Europe for a trip, though only in possession of my first papers. Can I now apply for my citizenship papers, or must I have been living continuously in the United States for five years without leaving the country?

The law requires five years "continuous residence" before naturalization can be granted. But a short temporary absence, with the intention of returning, and without abandonment of actual residence in this country, is not construed as breaking the continuousness of such residence.

A Foreign-Born Resident.

S. S.—A child comes to the United States at the age of 10. His father is not a citizen. At the age of 30 he wishes to vote. What should he do?

Unless the father of such a child was naturalized before his son reached his 21st birthday, the son must be naturalized as an American citizen in order to vote in New York State.

Schooner Masts.

W. R. BINGHAM sends the following:

Replying to the inquiry of "A Daily Reader" in THE SUNDAY TIMES, the masts of a five-masted schooner, from bow to stern, are designated as "fore," "main," "mizzen," "spanker," and "jigger." In a six-masted schooner the foremost five are designated as above, while the stern mast is named the "driver." In a seven-masted schooner, which was launched some years ago, the seventh mast was jocularly named the "pusher," but officially the masts were known by number, from one to seven.

"The Empire State."

READER.—Please tell me when and by whom New York was first referred to as the Empire State?

Washington, in his reply to the address of the New York Common Council, accepting the freedom of the city, dated December, 1784, says in his letter: "I pray that Heaven may bestow its choicest blessings on your city; that the devastation of war, in which you found it may soon be without a trace; that a well-regulated and beneficial commerce may enrich your citizens, and that your State (at present the seat of empire) may set such examples of wisdom and liberality as shall have a tendency to strengthen and give a permanency to the Union at home and credit and respectability abroad."

The Hundred Years' War.

M. A. M.—Please tell me whether there ever was a hundred years' war, and, if so, why, when, and where it was fought?

The Hundred Years' War was fought between France and England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries over the question of the English sovereign's claim to the French Crown, and the lesser matter of the English King's vassalage to the French ruler for the hereditary French possessions of the English royal house of Plantagenet. The battles of the Hundred Years' War were fought in France. The war broke out in the year 1346 with the invasion of France by Edward III. of England, who in 1340 had declared his claim to the French throne through descent from Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair of France. There had also been trouble with the French King over the English Sovereign's vassal duty as Duke of Guienne. The first period of the Hundred Years' War was the famous time of the Black Prince, and of the battles of Crecy, (1346,) and Poitiers, (1356.) After the death of Edward III. the war, according to histories, "almost ceased for a generation." But in 1414 Henry V. of England renewed the claim to the French throne and war broke out again. This was the time of the famous battle of Agincourt, and during the first part of this second period—until his death—Henry V. was the hero of the war. Then Joan of Arc arose to save France. Joan raised the siege of Orleans in 1429 and crowned Charles VII. King of all France, in the Cathedral of Rheims. Joan was executed in 1431. The war dragged on until the Treaty of Peace in 1453, by which England gave up all claim to all her continental domain with the single exception of Calais.

The President of France.

H. FORTUNE.—Must the President of France be a Roman Catholic?

The Constitution of the French Republic makes no mention of the President's religious belief.

U. S. Population by Sex.

E. B. H.—Will you tell me how many of the people in the United States, by the latest available figures, are males and how many are females?

By the census of 1910 the male population of the United States was 47,332,122, the female population 44,040,144.

Theosophy.

G. S. A.—Will you kindly tell me a little about Mme. Blavatsky, Annie Besant, and theosophy?

What is called theosophy at present is a modern growth, but it claims elements which have long been known in various religious cults and beliefs, in Buddhism, Brahmanism, Pythagoreanism, the Greek mysteries, the Isis worship of the Roman Empire, and the Eclectic philosophies which sprang up about the Christian era in Egypt, Syria, Greece, and Rome, and particularly in Gnosticism and Neo-Platonism. Mme. H. P. Blavatsky was the founder of what we know as theosophy; she had traveled to Russia, penetrated beyond the borders of Tibet, and claimed to have received "adept" instructions in India. She came to New York in 1873, and in 1875 founded, together with Colonel H. S. Olcott and W. Q. Judge, the Theosophical Society, an international organization, of which the headquarters are at Adyar, India. The announced objects of the society are to "unite humanity in a universal brotherhood, to show the essential unison of religion, and to develop the latent spiritual powers of mankind." Mme. Blavatsky claimed intimate knowledge of various Eastern "occult" secrets. Mme. Blavatsky died in 1891. A breach occurred in the management in the United States, and the theosophical movement in this country has been "split." Mrs. Besant is now President of the International Theosophical Society. She has also been prominent in labor and Socialist movements in former years, and has been a member of the London School Board (to which she refused re-election in 1890.) She did not join the Theosophical Society until 1889, and has been its President since 1907. She has founded a school and a college in Benares.

Napoleon.

A READER.—Was Napoleon born an Italian?

Corsica had belonged to France for a year when Napoleon was born there in 1769.

American Indians.

Mrs. D. A. M.—I should like information about the "Five Nations of Indians" and how they are governed in Indian Territory, and the progress of education and Christianity among Indians generally.

The "Five Civilized Tribes," whose original domain was formerly known as Indian Territory, comprise the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. Their total number of enrolled members and freedmen is 101,209. Of the total area of land embraced within the tribes' domain there were allotted to members 15,794,400 acres. On sales the total deposited to the credit of the Five Tribes July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1914, was $17,099,826, and there is yet due and drawing interest at 6 per cent. the sum of $5,023,950. The tribal form of government of the Cherokee Tribe was practically abolished at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1914. Pursuant to previous acts of Congress applicable to all the tribes, the Choctaw, the Chickasaw, and Seminole Tribes have been deprived of their legislative and judicial functions, retaining only a corps of executive officers for the transaction of business matters. In the Creek Nation the only work of importance looking to the ultimate disposition of tribal affairs is the equalization of allotments. Of the total enrolled population of the Five Tribes the restricted class numbers 36,957. By the latest available figures the total number of Indians who have professed Christianity is 85,302; the number in 1912 was 69,529. There are 583 churches among the Indians now, as compared with 513 in 1912. The latest figures show 27,775 Indian children in Government schools and 4,829 in mission schools. The average school attendance in 1914 was 26,127; in 1912, 26,281; in 1900, 21,568; in 1890, 12,923. The number of schools in 1914 was 399; 1912, 412; 1900, 307; 1890, 246.

Herman A. Metz.

W. B.—Please tell me the age of Herman A. Metz, where he was born, what year he was City Controller, what year Congressman, what other public offices he has held.

Herman A. Metz was born in New York Oct. 19, 1867. He was Controller from 1906 to 1910, and was elected to the Sixty-third Congress (1913-15). He has been a member of the Board of Education of Brooklyn and the City of New York, and a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.

A Noted Explorer.

A. J. O.—Kindly give me some information concerning Captain Robert Bartlett, the explorer, including who he is and where he lives in this country.

Robert A. Bartlett was born at Brigus, Newfoundland, Aug. 15, 1875, the son of William James and Mary J. Leamon Bartlett. He was educated at the Brigus High School and the Methodist College at St. John's, Newfoundland. He passed the examination for "Master of British Ships" in Halifax in 1905. His explorations began when he wintered with Robert E. Peary at Cape d'Urville, Kane Basin, 1897-8. He was on a hunting expedition in the Hudson Strait and Bay, 1901; was Captain of a sealer off the Newfoundland coast, 1901-5; commanded the Roosevelt in 1905, and took part in Peary's expedition to the pole, reaching the eighty-eighth parallel; he commanded a ship on a private hunting expedition to Kane Basin in 1910. He has been awarded the Hubbard Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society, 1909; the Hudson-Fulton Silver Medal, 1909; the silver medal of the English Geographical Society, 1910; the Kane Medal of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, 1910; and the silver medal of the Italian Geographical Society, 1910. His home is at Brigus, Newfoundland, but he is a member of the City Club of Boston.

"Esquire."

T. L. P.—Is it true that the word "esquire" should be used only in addressing a member of the legal profession?

The Century Dictionary states that "in the United States this title is regarded as belonging especially to lawyers."

Eastern Park.

C. B. ROBERTS.—Where was "Eastern Park," where the National League baseball games were played in Brooklyn some twenty-five years ago?

Eastern Park was situated in what is now known as the Brownsville section, at Pitkin, Van Sinderlin, and Belmont Avenues.

President McKinley.

L. E.—President McKinley was assassinated Sept. 6, 1901.

Fruits and Vegetables of New York.

J. M.—Kindly tell me what fruits and vegetables are raised in New York suitable for canning. When should they be canned or preserved?

Practically all the fruits grown in New York State can be canned in their season. This includes practically all fruits except the citrus. They are canned at the time of ripening. Vegetables grown and canned in the State include tomatoes, asparagus, squashes, and pumpkins, peas, beans, corn, spinach, beets, cabbage, and rhubarb.

The Bourbon Standard.

L. T. W.—Kindly describe the Bourbon standard. So far as I can ascertain it must have been three fleur-de-lis gold on a white field. I should like to make sure the number, position, and color of the lilies and the color of the field.

The Bourbon standard was pure white. Henry IV., the first Bourbon King of France, adopted this plain white flag as the national emblem, but under Louis XV., about the middle of the Bourbon or white flag period, the Minister of the Marine ordered that "the ensigns are to be blue, powdered with yellow fleur-de-lis, with a large white cross in the middle." The flag of Charles VI. of the house of Valois represented three fleur-de-lis gold on a blue field.

Sir Thomas Lipton.

N. J.—Where was Sir Thomas Lipton born?

Glasgow. He was, however, of Irish parentage.

Martha Jefferson.

Mrs. P. F. P.—Please tell me how many times Martha Jefferson, the sister of Thomas Jefferson, was married, and what were the names of her husbands.

Martha Jefferson was married to Dabney Carr of Virginia July 20, 1765. Carr died May 6, 1773, but his wife never remarried.

The Antarctic Circle.

H. B. S.—It seems to me that there must be annually an appreciable increase in the depth of the ice shield which covers the antarctic continent due to its great cold and elevation. Is it not possible that the continuous pressure increase on that part of the earth's surface is responsible for the alteration in pointing of the earth's axis, which, I believe, has never been satisfactorily explained? Will you tell me whether astronomers figure that there is an annual increase in the depth of the ice, and whether they believe it influences the pointing of the earth's axis?

The latitude of any given station is not fixed, but undergoes two well-marked variations, one of which has a period equal to a year, and is undoubtedly due to the change of load in the ice packs in the polar regions. This annual variation is a revolution of the pole in an ellipse about thirty feet long. There is no evidence, so far as astronomers at present know, which shows that there is any secular change of latitude.

Andrew Carnegie's Age.

E. P. J.—Andrew Carnegie was born Nov. 25, 1835. He is, therefore, just completing his eighty-first year, with the celebration of his eightieth birthday.

The Nebular Hypothesis.

H. C. ANDERSON.—I understand the theory is that the earth was formed of nebula, but what bothers me is how the oceans were formed and when, in relation to the time of the earth's formation. Can you give the opinion of any scientist on this subject?

The nebular hypothesis, as promulgated by Kant and developed by Herschel, is simply a theory of the formation of the solar system. To Herschel it seemed that he was able to view the actual changes by which the nebula, or glowing vapor, became condensed down into stars, as one can study the growth of the tree in the forest, but, to quote the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "in attempting to pronounce upon the evidence with regard to Herschel's theory, we must at once admit that the transmutation of a nebula into a star has never been seen." The actual history of the condensation of the oceans from the primeval atmosphere remains perforce vague.

The City Election of 1905.

AUSTIN HEWSON.—Did the recount demanded by W. R. Hearst after his defeat in the 1905 Mayoralty election result in an increase in George B. McClellan's plurality?

No. The recount increased the figures of both candidates, however.

New York City Islands.

H. A. G.—Please tell me the use to which the following islands in the waters surrounding Manhattan are put: Hoffman Island, Swinburne Island, Governors Island, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island, Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, Randall's Island, Hunter's Island, Hart's Island.

Hoffman and Swinburne Islands are quarantine stations under the State Board of Health. Governors Island is the headquarters of the Eastern Division of the United States Army. Bedloe's Island is occupied by the star-shaped Fort Wood and the Statue of Liberty. Ellis Island is the immigrant station of the Port of New York. Blackwell's Island contains the City Hospital, the Metropolitan Homeopathic Hospital, the City Hospital for Incurables, and the City Home for the Aged. Ward's Island is occupied by the New York State Insane Asylum. Hunter's Island is the site of the "Little Mothers'" Summer Home. The city cemetery is on Hart's Island. Randall's Island contains the children's hospitals, schools, and House of Refuge.

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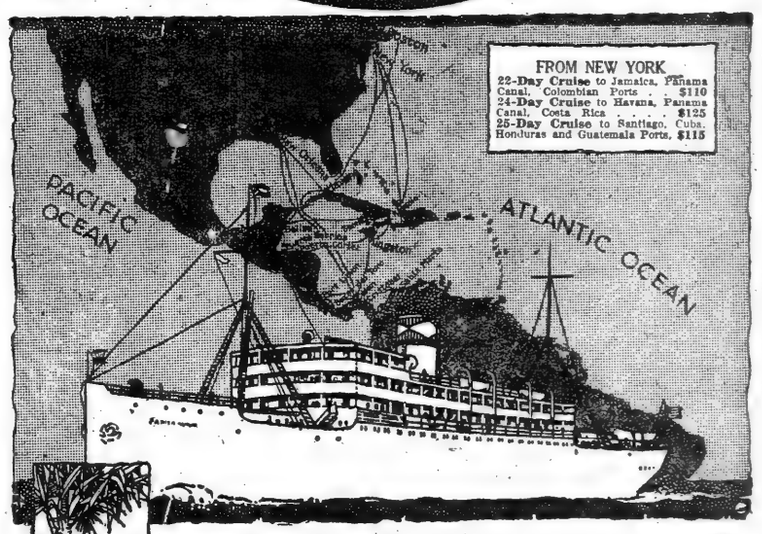
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NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC

The Opening of the Metropolitan Opera House—Promises and Possibilities of the Impending Season.



New American Singers at the Metropolitan.

THE opera season will open tomorrow evening at about the usual time of the year, in the invariable place and under circumstances that may be expected to be quite of the familiar order. The time has gone by, if there ever was such a time, when the opening of the opera was the beginning of the "musical season." The opera still absorbs a very large part of the interest and the funds that New York has to expend upon music; some have thought and have said that the proportion is too large, larger than a just balance of the things that signify in the world of music would justify.

But the opera by no means absorbs everything. The musical season has been going now for some five weeks; and how far the opera is from being everything in music may be judged from the fact that up to the hour when the doors of the Metropolitan Opera House are opened tomorrow evening, there will have been sixty-seven public concerts given in this town, in addition to the sixteen operatic performances presented by the Boston Opera Company in the course of its two weeks' engagement at the Manhattan Opera House.

The principal orchestral associations have begun their series of concerts; singers, pianists, violinists, singly and in combinations, known and unknown, of all sorts and conditions, have attracted audiences large and small. Their number is nearer legion than ever before. Time was when the recital givers, especially newcomers, were supposed to rush precipitately in, as soon as the shadows on October afternoons got long enough, to secure some attention, which it was feared would be dented them when the opera began to absord all attention. But though they pay less and less heed to the length of the October shadows, they also pay less to the great shadow which the Broadway house begins to cast in November, and they engage all the afternoons and all the evenings indiscriminately, confident that there are enough people who do not go to the opera to come to them.

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The opera season will be longer than ever, lasting twenty-four weeks—a week longer than the last one—until April 29; it will be prolonged by the coming of the Russian Ballet, which is likely to present some surprising things for the consideration of music lovers. It is expected to be a brilliant season; all opera seasons are expected to be brilliant. It is likely to be even better than that in being based on a firm and solid foundation of continuous and intelligent direction, with the elements of permanency and a high standard to be maintained. Individuals come and go, and the personnel cannot remain forever the same; but the loss of even the most admired artist does not necessarily mean the bankruptcy of the art. Music still remains greater than the musicians, and it is the duty of an intelligent and far-seeing direction to conduct this institution with an eye single to the best results.

The loss of Mr. Toscanini will be much deplored and all his admirers will hope that it is only a temporary loss. The great conductor is so deeply moved by the war in which his native country is plunged and his thoughts are so completely absorbed by it that even if he had returned to New York, he might not have been able to give of his best so prodigally as he has for the last seven years. Mr. Polacco is known to New York to be a conductor of great competency; excellent things are said of Mr. Bodanzky, the successor to Mr. Hertz, whom many will also sorely miss, and the best will be hoped of all. A few familiar and admired personages will be missed from the company of singers, likewise. The names of the new comers have been heretofore given in THE TIMES, but they are for the most part only names to the great majority of those who are to hear them in the course of the season, and they will have a free field for justifying their presence and co-operation in the distinguished company to which they have been chosen.

The new operas that have a definite prospect of being put upon the stage of the Opera House are not many; they seem to be only three, so far as is now known—Borodin's "Prince Igor," which was announced for last season, but not prepared in time; Bizet's "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," that has never been done complete in New York—two acts of it were performed at the Metropolitan in 1896, once only, chiefly for Mme. Calvé's sake—and, finally, Enrique Granados's opera "Goyescas," the work of a Spaniard whose talent and originality have been attested by his pianoforte pieces played by Ernest Schelling and his songs sung by Emilio de Gogorza.

Some may contend that there should be more of novelty given in the season; but the experience of the management with the latest products in musical art has not been highly encouraging as to their lasting durability, or a durability sufficient even to insure performances enough to compensate for the time, labor, and money expended upon them. The production of new works will also be hampered by the fact that the new conductors will have to restudy, with the forces taking part in them, the works they are to conduct, which will take time and energy. Finally, there are all sorts of troubles, handicaps, and hindrances to be met by the management on account of the war that are likely never to be known by the general public.

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The restoration to the repertory of Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," and its choice—with, of course, Mr. Caruso in the chief man's part—for the opening night, will not be found easily explicable. The work is not new to New York; it was given by Mr. Hammerstein at his Manhattan Opera House in the season of 1908-9 six times, and in his last season, 1909-10, twice. It has been heard also at the Metropolitan Opera House as an opera, but only once, on Feb. 8, 1895, with Mme. Mantelli and Tamagno in the chief parts. It was repeated at one of the Sunday night concerts as an oratorio later in the month. Before that it had been sung in that way by the Oratorio Society, in 1892 and 1894.

It was last given here by the Century Opera Company for a week's engagement during its first season in November, 1913, when it was sung in English.

And, indeed, "Samson et Dalila" hangs suspended somewhat indefinitely, in form and content, between the opera and the oratorio. There are those who say that Saint-Saëns carefully calculated its form and content so that the work might be taken either as an oratorio or an opera. He composed it in the years from 1872 to 1874, though its first beginnings are said to go back to 1868. He was, in 1872, thirty-seven years old; he had not then gained a foothold in the Paris opera houses; and in those days many of the younger French composers found it difficult to get their works considered in them at all. He had just failed, rather signally, at the Opera Comique, with a little opera, (spoken of by some as "dismal,") called "La Princesse Jaune," and was trying in vain to place another, "Le Timbre d'Argent." But he was by that time well known as a composer of instrumental music, and it was thought hardly possible in the Paris of those days to be successful both in instrumental music and in opera. It is not surprising that Saint-Saëns, in composing "Samson et Dalila," to a libretto written by his cousin, Ferdinand Lemaire, should have taken pains to make it enough of an oratorio so that it should not be entirely dependent upon the scènic surroundings for its effect, and yet should be well enough adapted to the stage to appear as an opera.

Mme. Pauline Viardot-Garcia appeared in "Samson et Delila" at several concert performances in France. The first representation of it as an opera was at Weimar in 1877. Weimar was at that time still trying to keep up the fine traditions established there by Liszt, who, during his term as conductor, made it a centre of progress and a rallying place for those interested in new movements in music. Eduard Lassen was conductor in 1877, and it was at Liszt's recommendation that he produced Saint-Saëns's opera. That the French composer has not been lacking in gratitude they who have read his printed words about Liszt well know. "Samson et Dalila" was not produced in Paris till after it had been heard in various German cities and in Rouen; an experience with many parallels in the case of other French composers. Its first Parisian production was at the Eden Theatre. Not till 1892 was it given at the Grand Opera; since then it has very frequently appeared on the bills of that institution.

Like most other Frenchmen of modern days, Saint-Saëns was accused of being "Wagnerian" when "Samson et Dalila" was new. He was distinctly tarred, no doubt, with the Wagnerian stick, however far he was from being an undeviating follower of the German master. It was only in later years that he spilled much ink on white paper to prove that he was not a Wagnerian; that he admired Wagner only at a distance and with many reserves; and that, so far from following the tide that at last set so strongly in Paris in favor of Wagner, he had let it go far past him, and that the change of situation had put him on the extreme left. There he remains, while the current of French art has already swept on and away from Wagner—and away from him.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

THIS afternoon at Carnegie Hall the Philharmonic Society, Josef Stransky, conductor, will open its series of Sunday concerts, with Melanie Kurt as assisting artist. She will sing two of Richard Strauss's songs, "Gesang der Apollo Priesterin" and "Verfuhrung," with orchestral accompaniment, and a group of Brahms's and Wolf's songs with piano. The orchestral numbers will be Dvorak's Fourth Symphony, Tschalkowsky's fantasy overture, "Romeo and Juliet," and Franz Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso."

For the third pair of Philharmonic concerts on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon, Mr. Stransky will present for the first performances in America Arnold Schönberg's symphonic poem, "Pelleas and Melisande." More than 100 players will be employed to present this novelty of the much-discussed ultra-modern composer. Emmy Destinn will be the assisting artist, making her first appearance of the season here. She will sing "Die Bretchi" and "Der Fischerknabe" of Liszt and the aria, "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" from "Samson et Dalila," by Saint-Saëns, all with orchestra. The remaining numbers of the program will be Goldmark's overture, "Spring," and the Capriccio Espagnol of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Evan Williams, the Welsh tenor, will give his annual New York recital at Aeolian Hall this afternoon. He will sing a Beethoven song cycle, four songs by Mozart, Schubert, Rubinstein, and Schumann; a group of four songs by Cornelius, Dvorak, Grieg, and Brahms, and modern songs by MacFadyen, Cadman, Hammond, and Bruno Huhn. Carl Bernthaler will assist at the piano.

Charles MacMichael, a young pianist not known here, will give a recital this afternoon in Maxine Elliot's Theatre. He will play Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue, Mozart's sonata in F, Schumann's "Faschingsswank," a group of five numbers by Chopin, and Liszt's polonaise in E.

Caroline Hudson-Alexander will give a recital tomorrow afternoon in Aeolian Hall with a program which will include Brahms's "Madchenlied" group of songs. She will begin with three arias by Handel, and her program includes three songs by Duparc and Debussy, with six songs in English by modern composers.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the Chicago pianist, will come here to give a recital at Carnegie Hall Tuesday afternoon. Her program includes three pieces by Scarlatti, Bach's chromatic fantasy and fugue, Chopin's sonata, Op. 58, and four smaller compositions, dedicated to her by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Mme. Signe Lund, Marie Prentner, and Cecile Chaminade, in addition to Liszt's Hungarian rhapsody No. 15.

Elizabeth Gutman, a young singer, who will make her first appearance here at Aeolian Hall Tuesday afternoon, will present an unusual program at her recital. She will begin with a group of Russian folksongs, and then sing some Yiddish songs of the people. After these comes a miscellaneous group, which includes Canadian, Scotch, and Finnish songs, after which will be sung works of the Russian composers Moussorgsky, Balakirev, Nikolaff, and Paschalov, Henrietta Straus will assist at the piano.

Lada, a dancer, will give a program Tuesday afternoon at the Candler Theatre, assisted by Mme. Mieler-Narodny, soprano, and an orchestra under the direction of Arnold Volpe. The dancer's numbers come from various sources, principally the smaller works of well-known composers, while Mme. Mieler-Narodny will sing two groups of songs.

Ferencz Hegedus, a Hungarian violinist, will appear for the first time here in a recital Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall. He will play Beethoven's sonata for violin and piano in D, Tartini's concerto in D minor, and Cesar Franck's sonata in A, besides four smaller numbers.

Ernest Schelling, pianist, will give a recital Wednesday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. His program includes three new pieces by Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, whose opera, "Goyescas," will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House this season. These are Spanish dances in E and A and a Spanish military march. Other numbers will be Alkan's "Le Tambour Bat Aux Champs" and Emile Blanchet's "Au Jardin du Vieux Serail."

Mary Jordan, a contralto well known in the field of church music and oratorio, will give a song recital Thursday evening in Aeolian Hall. Her program includes songs by Bach, Schumann, Schubert, and Brahms, a group of modern songs in French and Italian, songs by Russian composers, and Little-Russian folksongs, in addition to a group of songs in English by American composers. Kurt Schindler will assist at the piano.

David Hochstein, a young violinist heard here last season, will give a recital Friday evening at Aeolian Hall. His program includes two concertos, that of Mozart in A and Bruch's D minor, with four smaller pieces by Schumann, Brahms, and Nandor Zsolt, and some Bohemian folksongs and dances by Sevcik. Maurice Eisner will assist at the piano.

Mrs. M. Drees, an American pianist, will give her first recital in New York Friday evening in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. She will play Weber's rondo brillante, Op. 62; Chopin's berceuse, and two etudes from Op. 10; Beethoven's sonata quasi fantasia, and Liszt's Hungarian rhapsody, No. 14.

The first Symphony Concert for Young People will be given in Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon by Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Society. Percy Grainger will be the soloist. The program comprises two movements from Beethoven's Second Symphony, two movements from one of Fuchs's serenades for strings, Liszt's Hungarian fantasy for piano and orchestra, and Carpenter's suite, "Adventures in a Perambulator."

Luella Chilson-Ohrman, a soprano from Chicago, will make her first appearance here Friday afternoon at a recital in Aeolian Hall. Her program will consist of numbers from Handel, Schumann, Wolf, Liszt, Massenet, Salter, and Bellini.

Pablo Casals, 'cellist, and Harold Bauer, pianist, will give a joint sonata recital Saturday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. The program will comprise Brahms's Sonata in F, Op. 99, Beethoven's sonatas in C and D, forming Op. 102, and Emanuel Moor's Sonata in G, Op. 55.

Vera Barstow, a young American violinist, will give a recital Saturday evening in Aeolian Hall. Her program comprises Tartini's Sonata in G minor, and Brahms's in A. She will also play two groups of smaller numbers, comprising compositions of Carter-Kreisler, Schumann, Vieuxtemps, Trindelli, von Kunitz, and Sarasate. Anton Hoff will assist at the piano.

The second Biltmore Friday morning musicale will be given at the hotel Friday morning of this week with Mme. Louise Homer, Mischa Elman, Anna Fitziu, and Clarence Bird as the artists.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

November.

14—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Evan Williams, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Charles MacMichael, piano recital, afternoon, Maxine Elliot's Theatre.
15—Caroline Hudson-Alexander, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Margaret Whitaker, violinist, and Robert Gottschalk, tenor, joint recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
16—Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Elizabeth Gutman, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Ferencz Hegedus, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Lada, dancer, with orchestra, afternoon, Candler Theatre.
17—Ernest Schelling, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
18—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
18—Mary Jordan, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
19—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
19—Mme. Chilson-Ohrmann, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—David Hochstein, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
19—Mrs. M. Drees, piano recital, evening, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
20—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
20—Harold Bauer, piano, and Pablo Casals, 'cello, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
20—Vera Barstow, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
21—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
22—Winifred Christie, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Christine Miller, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Herbert Witherspoon, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Adele Margulies Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.
24—George Copeland, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Gabriel del Orbe, violin recital, evening, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
25—Lois Ewell, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
25—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
26—Albert Spalding, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Edith Rubel Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.
27—Mme. Sembrich, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
27—Craig Campbell, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
27—Sascha Jacobson, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
28—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
29—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA.

With several important "first appearances" and a revival scheduled for the opening week, the Metropolitan Opera Company will begin its season of twenty weeks of opera and four of ballet with a performance tomorrow evening.

Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," which has not been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House for many years, has been chosen by Guilio Gatti-Casazza to open the season. Special interest is added by the fact that Caruso will make his first appearance on any stage in the rôle of Samson. Mme. Matzenauer will have the rôle of Dalila and Mr. Amato that of the High Priest. The cast also will include Messrs. Rothier, Schlegel, Bloch, Reschiglian and Audisio. Giorgio Polacco will conduct. The ballet, which is a feature of the opera, will be led by Rosina Galli.

The Russian opera, "Boris Godunoff," will be given on Wednesday evening with the usual cast, including Mr. Didur in the title rôle, Mmes. Ober, Delaunois, Duchêne, Sparkes, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Rothier, De Segurola, Althouse, Bada, Reschiglian, Rossi, Audisio, Schlegel, and Bloch. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

Artur Bodanzky, the new conductor of German operas, will make his American début on Thursday evening, when "Götterdämmerung" will be sung by Mmes. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich, (her first appearance with the company,) Sparkes, Fornia, and Robeson, and Messrs. Urius, Weil, and Braun.

"La Bohème" will be given on Friday evening, the cast including Mmes. Alda and Cajatti, (who will make her American début as Musetta,) and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, De Segurola, Tegani, Leonhardt, Reschiglian, and Audisio. Gaetano Bavagnoli, the new Italian conductor, will make his New York début on this occasion.

"Der Rosenkavalier" will be the Saturday matinée opera with Mmes. Hempel, Ober, Mason, (who will make her début with the company as Sophie;) Fornia, Mattfeld, Braslau, Van Dyck, and Cox, and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss, Schlegel, Ruysdael, Audisio, Bloch, and Bayer. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Aida" will be given as an extra performance at popular prices on Saturday evening with Mmes. Rappold, Matzenauer, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Henri Scott, (his first appearance with the company;) Rossi, and Audisio. The ballet will be led by Rosina Galli and Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct.

"Parsifal" is announced as a special matinée on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25. The cast will include Mme. Kurt and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Braun, Goritz, and Ruysdael, Mr. Bodanzky conducting.

Mischa Elman will play at the first Sunday night concert next Sunday. Anna Case and Paul Althouse will sing.

"Il Trovatore" will open the Brooklyn season of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening with Mmes. Rappold and Ober and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Reschiglian, and Audisio, Mr. Polacco conducting.

GIVE NEW SCHOENBERG WORK

The Society of the Friends of Music was established two years ago for the purpose of bringing out music of interest and importance which for one reason or another is not likely to be performed at the regular concerts of the musical season. In this way it has provided for its patrons some programs of both old and new music that have been found of special interest and significance and have given much pleasure. The society begins its third season today with a concert in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, of which the principal feature will be a performance of Arnold Schoenberg's "Kammersinfonie" by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Mr. Leopold Stokowski. This was performed by Mr. Stokowski in Philadelphia on Nov. 5 and 6. It has not been heard in New York. This "Chamber Symphony" is not one of Schoenberg's latest compositions, those which have roused the greatest dissent and ire, to the point of hissing on the part of audiences unaccustomed to hiss. It dates from 1906. It is scored for fifteen instruments, wind and string quintet. For performance in halls larger than chamber music halls the composer directs that certain instruments be doubled.

Schoenberg's composition was introduced to American audiences last Friday by the Philadelphia Orchestra in its own city by Mr. Stokowski. It will be played here in its original form, not with full orchestra, but with two instruments only on each string part. It is in one movement and takes about twenty-five minutes to play.

Zuro Opera Company on Bowery.

The third week of opera by the Zuro Company at the Thalia Theatre on the Bowery will have the following bills: Monday night, "Il Trovatore"; Tuesday night, "Forza del Destino"; Wednesday night, "Carmen"; Thursday night, "Otello"; Friday night, "Aida"; Saturday matinée, "Lucia"; Saturday night, "Il Trovatore"; Sunday afternoon, "Carmen"; and Sunday night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

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" Pinehurst, N.C.		.....	7:48 A.M.	8:30 P.M.
" Camden, S.C.		.....	10:35 A.M.	11:20 P.M.
" Columbia, S.C.		5:15 A.M.	11:35 A.M.	12:20 A.M.
" Savannah, Ga.		9:05 A.M.	2:40 P.M.	3:25 A.M.
" Jacksonville, Fla.		1:15 P.M.	7:15 P.M.	8:00 A.M.
" St. Augustine, "		2:45 P.M.	9:20 P.M.	10:50 A.M.
" Ormond "		4:59 P.M.	12:27 A.M.	1:20 P.M.
" Daytona, "		5:10 P.M.	12:39 A.M.	1:34 P.M.
" Rockledge, "		7:23 P.M.	3:08 A.M.	4:09 P.M.
" W. Palm Beach, "		11:40 P.M.	8:05 A.M.	9:25 P.M.
" Miami, "		2:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:01 N.T.
" Key West, "		c3:00 A.M.	.....	.....
" Havana, Cuba		b5:30 P.M.	.....	.....
" Tampa, Fla.		7:45 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	5:20 P.M.
" Bellesir, "		.....	10:42 A.M.	7:12 P.M.
" St. Petersburg, "		.....	11:30 A.M.	8:06 P.M.
" Bradentown, Fla.		.....	10:27 A.M.	7:40 P.M.
" Sarasota, "		.....	10:54 A.M.	8:02 P.M.

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Thurs. at 7:45. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich (debut); Urius, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky (debut).
Fri. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Cajatti (debut); Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli (debut).
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
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Lillian Greuze At the French Theatre.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Old Plays and Old Applause---
A Play That Is Going, and a Player That Is Gone.

NOW enters "Secret Service" upon its final week and William Gillette upon the last eight performances of his agreeable and highly prosperous engagement at the Empire. This revival has been made with an adequate cast, and serves, by the way, to give New York another fleeting glimpse of Irene Haisman, a young actress who has been seen here in "Twin Beds," who has picked up a trick or two from the mannerisms of the beguiling Madge Kennedy, and who plays ever so prettily as the girl across the street in "Secret Service."

This gorgeously exciting melodrama—one of the most popular war plays in the history of the American stage—seems in the Autumn of 1915 rather less archaic than its companion, "Sherlock Holmes." Yet "Secret Service" is now in its twentieth year. It had scored a great success here and had introduced William Gillette to London a season or so before the first presentation in New York of "Sherlock Holmes." Yet it seems fresher.

There are reasons. For one, "Secret Service" is decidedly the better play, but that hardly accounts for it. So radical have been the changes at work in the art of playwriting during the last quarter of a century that now there is nothing quite so old-fashioned as a play that is a little bit out of date. Many that were vastly enjoyed and admired in 1890 seem as curious and incredible to us today as would a family photograph of the same vintage. But while the inscription, "Time—the Present," may read like a misprint in a yellowing playbook, the passing years can deal more gently with a play that takes its audience on a fanciful pilgrimage to a period of long ago. So "Pomander Walk" might be expected to win the hearts of any generation, for, in a sense, it never was new. Old lavender could have been found between the pages when the ink on its manuscript was not yet dry. And so the old-fashioned touches in "Secret Service" now play as part and parcel with the gay crinolines and gray uniforms of the sixties. Soft, trembly music designed as an accompaniment for the scenes of pathos and suspense in "Young America" would seem as grotesquely incongruous as the appearance of the Infant Roscius in "Peter Pan," but such ready aids to the emotions are pleasing and potent in the old-time war play at the Empire.

The Applause of Yesteryear.

IT is all very well to talk about "Secret Service" and "Sherlock Holmes" having grown old-fashioned, but the box-office man at the Empire will probably bear up, for the line of patrons has been of a length to warm the cockles of his heart. The Empire has been packed and Mr. Gillette may feel content, but now and then as he stands in the wings waiting for the curtain call he must ask himself wonderingly: "Where is the applause of yesteryear?" The crowds come and pay and stay, but compared with the thunderous receptions of old the applause of today is a faint and chilly pattering. This is set down by one who remembers a casual matinée of "Sherlock Holmes," when, after the lamp had been smashed for the thousandth time or so, the vociferous response of the audience lasted until the next act was ready to begin. It was no end of fun.

Of course, Mr. Gillette is not alone in his experience. For with every passing season applause in the theatre is growing fainter and fainter. A blight seems to have fallen upon an ancient and honorable custom. Many causes are at work at this dismal task. The gallery, where once the gods stamped and whistled and cheered, is either deserted or gone entirely. Its whilom patrons are at the movies, which are teaching them to be as inhumanly silent as the photoplay itself. Why, at the movies there is no one to applaud unless you want to cheer the operator, and that story of the operator who used to take home to his wife every evening the flowers sent to the phantom Mary Pickford is just one of the legends of the Strand.

The movies are partially responsible, perhaps; the disappearance of the orchestra may have something to do with it. Certainly the calmer acting and the quieter dramaturgy of the twentieth century tend ever to invite your reflective approval rather than the immediate outburst. You may look, too, to the gradual disappearance of that greater friendliness which used to bridge the footlights—that fine friendliness of a day gone by, of which Augustus Thomas spoke with a certain wistfulness that sad and unforgettably impressive last night at Wallack's.

We may never have again such turbulent enthusiasm as used to express itself in banishing the horses from the prima donna's carriage and trundling her in triumph to her hotel. It might be less fun to stall the engine of a limousine for such a gala procession from a stage door today, and besides the honored lady might not regard it as such very fine friendliness. But we can applaud.

Don't split your gloves only on the first night of a young hopeful among the plays. There are other nights, though sometimes there ought not to be. If a play bores you, well and good. Spare your hands and tell your neighbors. But a plague take the newly acquired pseudo-sophistication, or the indifference, or the indolence, which permits a playgoer who has enjoyed an act from making a noise about it when the act is done. He is a poor playgoer who keeps his hands in his pockets. A murrain seize you if, when a play pleases you, you do not let the actors know it. Their reward is not all covered by the salary list, and for a good evening in the theatre you owe a lot more than the price of your seat, even if you bought it on the sidewalk. We have drama leagues and drama societies a-plenty. It is high time we had an association for the uplift of the theatre-goer. Here's to the good company of playgoers who lead in the renaissance of applause!

"Young America."

SPEAKING of "Young America," as the best of us do on all possible occasions, attention is hereby called to the fact that an unexpected extension of time leaves it at the Gaiety for another fortnight—until Nov. 27, when it will have comfortably passed its 100th performance. Those who too long postpone going to Mr. Ballard's piece will miss one of the most delightful comedies produced in New York in the last ten years. A second visit to the Gaiety—a fifth or sixth, to be quite honest—only confirms the favorable impression made by the exceptional company on the opening night of this wisely humorous, gently pathetic drama of the Juvenile Court. All those in the cast have made new friends this season, but probably the most considerable ascent of the ladder of reputation has been made by Otto Kruger and Peggy Wood. If Mary Stewart Cutting has seen this play and watched their utterly charming performance as young Mr. and Mrs. Doray, it is difficult to believe that she is not now at work on a play for them—the ultimate comedy of the suburbs.

Miss Marlowe's Retirement.

CONCERNING Julia Marlowe's absence from the stage there has been more than one skeptical paragraph and more than one doubting inquiry. It was quietly announced last August that she would never play again, and it is not her fault if not every one believes her.

Too many actors have said farewell when they did not mean it; too many have meant it and changed their minds. For the true player the summons back to the theatre is a voice as compelling as ever the word of the caliboy in years gone by. Sometimes changing circumstances make the call imperious, and such a year as England has just known is enough to stir many an actor from his retirement. You never can tell, because, after all, they never can tell. Yet you could pardon William Winter if he murmured "Drat the man!" when, in looking over his new book, he came upon passages that referred to Forbes-Robertson in the past tense—passages now visible at a time when that admirable actor is only just entering upon the third year of a farewell tour as protracted as the lover's farewell in a comic paper.

But about the announcement of Miss Marlowe's retirement there was the accent of finality; and remember that it was not made to stimulate the attendance of any tour, whether farewell or au revoir. It has been her privilege and her ambition to work in beauty, and through many years she has stirred hearts innumerable. One of the most gifted and most charming actresses of our time passed from the stage when Julia Marlowe rang down the curtain.

Most gracefully Mr. Winter speaks the farewell to Miss Marlowe for the theatre-goers of America: "Home art gone and ta'en thy wages." He closes with the lovely dirge from "Cymbeline," and surely good angels guarded the proofs, for the imp of the perverse that dwells in type must have itched to set it thus:

Fear no more the heat o' *The Sun*
Nor the furious Winter's rages.

DRAMATIC SOUNDS

Being one observer's account of the infinite uses of the noise off stage and on in the stagecraft of William Gillette.

SOME old stager one day ought to chronicle at length the startling and even intense dramatic effects that are often attained, but in the excitement or complete illusion of the audience escape comment—when well chosen and well timed unexpected sounds occur during dramatic performances. It is the kind of topic that Charles Lamb, were he living, could have handled with as great a zest in writing as all who love his works would have felt in reading. In plays that set out to represent life realistically, the sharp, quick, unsuspected, perfectly placed and perfectly connotative accompanying sound can punctuate a scene or an act with the definiteness of a heavy exclamation mark at the end of a surprising sentence. The infinite uses of sound have an important chapter in William Gillette's book of the theatre.

Percy Fitzgerald in his thoughtful little manual, "The Art of Acting," even tells of a drama once done in London that was actually made by a highly realistic thunderstorm that was terrifying in its reality. For this effect a property room had been built over the auditorium, above the heads of the audience. A sort of truck laden with round shot was so wheeled along that as it moved it tilted and sent the heavy leaden balls tumbling slowly over each other, followed by a hollow, reverberating sound as they trundled along the floor. The effect upon the audience was as if it would next be greeted by a downpour of rain.

Some skilful stage managers will tell you that the successful drama gets its illusion as much by the well-timed employment of unexpected sounds as by reliance upon the long arm of coincidence. To them one sure sign of the amount of imagination put into any stage production is the use of aptly chosen sounds, which continue off stage action begun in full view of the audience. Besides, it is leaving something to the willing imagination of the auditor, which is always a wise thing to do, not so much because it flatters his fancy, but because it extends the range of illusion reached by the play. Thus, in "Clarice," Mr. Gillette had for his principal act an interior set representing a country house removed several miles from the station. Remoteness of locality, loneliness of scene, and dumb country quietude were essential to the atmosphere of the play. "Clarice," in story, is concerned with the career of a physician who has fled from city civilization pursued by the idea that he has consumption and that there is no way out but suicide. Mr. Gillette's problem was how to isolate his scene. He did it entirely by the employment of the right kinds of sounds.

The exit of every character from the sight of the audience was continued beyond the reach of the outer eye to within that country best seen by the inner eye. A character would cross the threshold of the drawing room. The heavy outer door would slam with a muffled dullness. Then was heard the sound of carriage horses outside, pawing the ground ready to start away. Time was allowed for the carriage to receive its occupant, and after that came to the audience, not conspicuously, nor audible enough to interfere with the action that all the while proceeded on the stage, the unmistakable crunching of the carriage wheels along a graveled driveway. Faster and faster, but fainter and fainter, the crunching of the turning wheels was heard—one almost counted them—until they were heard no more. After a while the audience was again conscious of a far-away sound that soon identified itself as a faint, distant panting and bell-ringing of a train entering and leaving a railway station, seeming far off somewhere on the horizon. Use was made of the significance of each of these sounds in the dialogue of the play, which meantime continued without let. But by this expert simulation of the carriage leaving for the station, and the train for the city, the actual stage scene was given a solitude and a perfect isolation that no amount of dialogue could have demonstrated by itself. And, in addition, the auditor's imagination was stimulated. In his mind's eye he went a pleasant journey—that took in not only the Colonial room before him, but a stretch of dark country road, the dancing lights of a distant town, and a railway station sprawling beside four gleaming tracks.

Almost every playgoer will easily recall the use of apt sounds attained by Mr. Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes." One of the best occurs in the scene between Holmes and Moriarty at the table in the second act. Only a round table separates them. The great detective commands the respect and attention of the great thief by means of a well-loaded revolver, not always aimed at Moriarty, but with its muzzle resting on the table so long as Moriarty rests quietly in his chair. But at any threatening movement by Moriarty the revolver, too, moves—its muzzle scraping very ominously over the rough surface of the table; every one of the criminal's actions matched by the action of the revolver until it seems to growl like a live thing, as it slides from spot to spot on the table—always keeping within perfect aim of Moriarty. The sound of that pistol thus roughly scurrying around the top of the table is an effect vastly more suspensive than any exclamation or stretch of dialogue would be likely to be, and makes that particular scene what it should be, a moment as absorbing to the ear as to the eye.

In the third act of the same play—the Stepney Gas Chamber—Mr. Gillette's task in writing "Sherlock Holmes" was somewhat similar to the problem before him in "Clarice." He had to bring about the effect of an underground chamber, practically a prison, remote from the outside world; a place wherein cries for help would be as ineffective as tears. It is, again, largely by unexpected sounds—the clanging of chains, bolts, and bars falling into their places at different intervals—that Mr. Gillette seeks to give his audience the sense of a dangerously remote chamber, from which escape seemed impossible.

But in "Secret Service" it is Gillette the actor as well as Gillette the playwright that gets drama from carefully chosen and carefully timed connotative off-stage and on-stage sounds. Of course the most fascinating of these is the ticking of the telegraph instrument in Act. III. The continuous clicking of the keyboard, even through important dialogue from beginning to the end of this act, is fairly riveting as a device for seizing and holding an audience's attention, first, because there is no escaping it; and second, because every click of the telegraphic instrument is closely related to every character and everything said and done during the act. It would be hard to name any theatric device more thrilling or nearly so suspensive as a clicking telegraph instrument, even on an empty stage, because few of the every-day devices of life suggest the intelligence, the dramatic significance of the mystery felt by an audience within sound of a telegraphic keyboard or the insistent ring of an unattended telephone.

It is an interesting fact that the first part that William Gillette ever had on the stage, a tiny part in "Across the Continent," while he was still a student in Yale in 1875, was the first play that ever put a telegraphic instrument on the stage in this country. Oliver Dowd Byron, who wrote "Across the Continent," employed young Gillette as a member of the company, and for a part that gave Mr. Gillette only guttural sounds by way of dialogue—for in one of the most theatric scenes in "Across the Continent" William Gillette was nightly strangled over a table by Oliver Dowd Byron. Years after, Arthur Byron, son of Oliver Dowd Byron, became a member of William Gillette's company in "Samson." It was then Mr. Gillette's privilege to strangle Arthur Byron every night over a table; and each night as he did it, Gillette would mutter under his breath: "Your father strangled me good and plenty thirty years ago; it gives me great pleasure to strangle you just as hard right now."

In the William Gillette code for interesting audiences in the theatre the law behind the habitual use of certain skillfully selected sounds seems to be that if you wish to obtain a particular effect during the action of a play you can best do it by bringing about a corresponding mood in your audience. Granted your audience is in the right state of mind, the stage situation will take care of itself. It is also for this reason that Mr. Gillette in all his plays makes use of certain strains of music. Experience has taught him that an indefinite bar of music, keyed shrewdly to the key of the situation, will work an audience into feeling as well as thinking of what happens before them. The bells of the churches of Richmond in the last act of "Secret Service" are a set of sounds highly illustrative, because they are so manipulated that not only panic and distress are suggested by their ringing, but distance, the wail of many churches in a large city—precisely the impression Mr. Gillette was after.

Finally, the fact seems to be that in Mr. Gillette's mind, as playwright, producer, and actor, all such devices are to plays what illustrations are to books; never devices valuable on their own account, but only as aides to that greatest of all theatre delights—perfect illusion.

The First Night Calendar.

"BACK HOME"—A comedy by Bayard Veiller, based on Irvin Cobb's magazine stories, tomorrow night in the Cohan Theatre.

"LES MARIONETTES"—Pierre Wolff's comedy in French, as the opening bill of the Théâtre Français, tomorrow night in the Berkeley Lyceum.

"WHEN THE YOUNG VINE BLOOMS"—Björnstjerne Björnson's comedy, with Emanuel Reicher, as the first offering of the Modern Stage and American People's Theatre, Tuesday night in the Garden Theatre.

"WILD BIRDS"—A romantic folkplay by Violet Pearn, presented by the Neighborhood Players, tonight in the Neighborhood Playhouse.

ACTIVITIES in the theatres this week will be confined almost entirely to getting the seasons of special organizations under way. The Théâtre Français, the Modern Stage and American People's Theatre, which two societies are affiliated, and the Neighborhood Players will launch their first offerings of the season within the next few days. Then there will be a new play written around the Judge of Irvin Cobb's "Judge Priest" stories.

This last named play is called "Back Home," and will be presented tomorrow night in the George M. Cohan Theatre. Bayard Veiller was chosen to put Mr. Cobb's character, familiar to many magazine readers, in a play. The comedy is said to be saturated with the atmosphere of the small town.

It has been produced by Selwyn & Co. The cast they have assembled is headed by John W. Cope, who will be seen in the role of Judge Priest, and includes Willis P. Sweatnam as Jeff, Phoebe Foster, Sydney Booth, Richards Hale, Theodore Hamilton, Miriam Doyle, Clifford Stork, Fred Goodrow, Robert Middleman, Charles B. Wells, and John Warnick.

The Théâtre Français, which is again under the direction of Lucien Bonheur, will begin the most ambitious season it has yet attempted tomorrow night. The Berkeley Lyceum, in Forty-fourth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, has been leased and will be known as the Théâtre Français.

Performances will be given every night, except Sunday, and there will be Thursday and Saturday matinées. After this week every Monday night and Friday matinée there will be a performance of a literary play.

The opening bill will be Pierre Wolff's comedy, "Les Marionettes," in which Alla Nazimova was seen in the Lyceum several years ago. Mlle. Mery, Claude Benedict, M. Saulieu will appear in the principal rôles. Friday afternoon "Mademoiselle de la Seigliere" will be given.

In Björnstjerne Björnson's comedy, "When the Young Vine Blooms," with which Emanuel Reicher will begin the season of his Modern Stage Tuesday night in the Garden Theatre, the German actor will play his first comedy rôle in English. The season of the American People's Theatre, Mr. Reicher's new society formed to present the best plays at low prices, will immediately follow that of the Modern Stage. The répertoire for the two will be the same.

This will be the first performance of "When the Young Vine Blooms" in America. In fact the Norwegian dramatist's works have seldom been acted here, and then usually at special performances. Mrs. Patrick Campbell produced the first part of "Beyond Human Power" at the Republic in January, 1902. In 1888 "A Bankruptcy" was acted at the Empire by Herr von Possart, and two years later it was given as "A Failure." Then there have been special performances of "A Gauntlet," the second part of "Beyond Human Power," "Sigurd Slemba."

Mr. Reicher's daughter, Hedwig Reicher, will make her first appearance here with her father, and others in the company will be Bertha Mann, Ernita Lascelles, Louise Berggreen, Alberta Gallatin, Rosalie Mathieu, Alice Martin, Helen May, Katherine Herbert, Rupert Harvey, Augustin Duncan, John Lagrange, Hugh Powell, and John Wray.

The Neighborhood Players will make their first production of the season in the Neighborhood Playhouse tonight, when they will present "Wild Birds." Violet Pearn is the author of the play, which is described as a romantic folkplay in which the wild beauty and picturesque mystery of the Devonshire moors are said to be reflected. Miss Pearn is connected with the Bristol Repertory Theatre, where her play was first acted.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD.—Willard Mack's crime melodrama, "Kick In," last season's Republic Theatre success and current in London, the company including Richard Bennett, Forrest Winant, Clara Joel, Adrienne Morrison, and Annie Mack Berlein.

LEXINGTON.—Olga Petrova, in "The Revolt," a drama by Edward Locke, Mme. Petrova's supporting company, including John Maurice Sullivan, Richard Lyle, and Albert Gran.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann, in Edward Locke's comedy, "The Bubble," assisted by Laura Walker, Auguste Bermester, George Wellington, and Ivan Miller.

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET.—The Hadgi Nassar troupe of Arabian acrobats; Sundberg and Renico in an acrobatic singing specialty; Charles Keating, singing comedian.

COLUMBIA.—Fred Irwin's Majestics in a two-act burlesque entitled "Frenchy," with Elma Tenney, Florence Bennett, and Vennetta Pressiar as the principals.

YORKVILLE.—"Married for a Day" and "A Circus Life," two one-act burlesques given by the Tempters company, with Bertha Gibson, Max Fields, and Sidney Rogers among the principals.

IN THE THEATRES ALONG BROADWAY

WHEN MR. DALY COMES TO BROADWAY AS MR. HAMLET

THE little figures that bob up and immediately regain their equilibrium when you bowl them over have nothing on Arnold Daly for come-backiveness. When the Pickle Fate that rules the theatrical world, a lot more fickle than any other Fate, deals Mr. Daly a rap that would give the average player his quietus for months, he comes up smiling and immediately begins planning something else interesting.

Mr. Daly emerged from his bath in a dressing room gown of many colors a morning or two after he had read in all the papers that as an actor he was still expert but as a picker of plays—"the rest is silence," to borrow from the words of Mr. Daly and Mr. Hamlet a little later on in the story—and then over his English breakfast tea and his Manhattan breakfast rolls Mr. Daly discussed his last and his next histrionic exploits.

"This time," he began, "there is a different and altogether unusual alibi. For several days before the first performance of 'The Angel in the House' I was suffering terribly with neuritis and under the influence of morphine most of the time. But a postponement always looks bad, and rather than put off the opening we kept our promise. The result was that I was in no condition to appear, and after the first act didn't touch the character once. The other players took their cue from me, became panicky, and the performance fell to pieces. Naturally the thing was dreary and the people were bored, for the last act must be played with great deftness, or it is worse than nothing. The next night it was an entirely different piece, and I am sure the critics would think so if they would see it again."

"What will you do after 'The Angel in the House?'" Mr. Daly's visitor asked.

"I will do a picture, which will take a month or six weeks, and then I am going to take a real rest. After that I intend to do 'Hamlet.' You know, I spent six years resting pretty consistently and completely. Those were the years my creditors were pursuing me, and after staying in London a while I would go to Paris, stay there till my French friends became restless, cross over to New York, and then complete the eternal triangle.

"You might think six years was rest enough for one able-bodied man, but the trouble was when I returned to work I went at it and did it as relentlessly as I rested. I went in for pictures, and after that did my show revivals, and between the two I wore myself out till now I let a little thing like neuritis get the best of me. If I were well and had my old pep a play disease like neuritis would never stop me for a minute.

"I have rewritten 'Hamlet'—"

Mr. Daly got no further. He was quick to calm his startled listener.

"Don't misunderstand me, please. I haven't changed the lines. I am not an ass, really. What I have done is to make my own version. Every one who has acted the part has done likewise, so why should Daly be excluded. If Garrick made an acting version he was ashamed to have printed, why shouldn't I make one I should like to have published?"

"You mean you have cut the play to make it act well on the modern stage?"

"Exactly, and if William were alive today he would be the first one to approve. He would be the first to change the play to make it suit modern requirements, for there was never a greater stage carpenter than William. He breathed the atmosphere of the theatre.

"My version has been made with the sole idea in mind of bringing out the real meaning and value of the tragedy. Consciously or unconsciously, every one who has approached the task, from college professor to greatest actor, has done so hypnotized at the thought of hearing his own voice read the great speeches of the Dane. The adolescent joy of hearing my own voice has not entered into my scheme of 'Hamlet.'

"There were plenty of managers who were willing to go halves with me in putting on 'The Angel in the House' because they figured that anything Daly was willing to risk his money on must be a pretty good thing. I was so sure of it that I went it alone. But for my production of 'Hamlet' I shall seek a partner. I shall try to find that manager, hidden somewhere in the highways or byways of Manhattan, who has enough faith in the undertaking either from a box-office point of view or through his love of the drama to be willing to be a partner. I once convinced William A Brady that 'Hamlet' was the biggest box-office attraction, and he offered me an all-star cast, but I only wanted to convince him conversationally at that time.

"Of course, if I were Russian or French or English or Hindustan or any other nationality but American, I would have no trouble at all. Managers and millionaires from Wall Street would wrangle for a chance to exploit me and my art. But to have the bad taste to have been born an American places one beyond the pale."

"Will you have any gold fairies or gold soldiers in your production?"

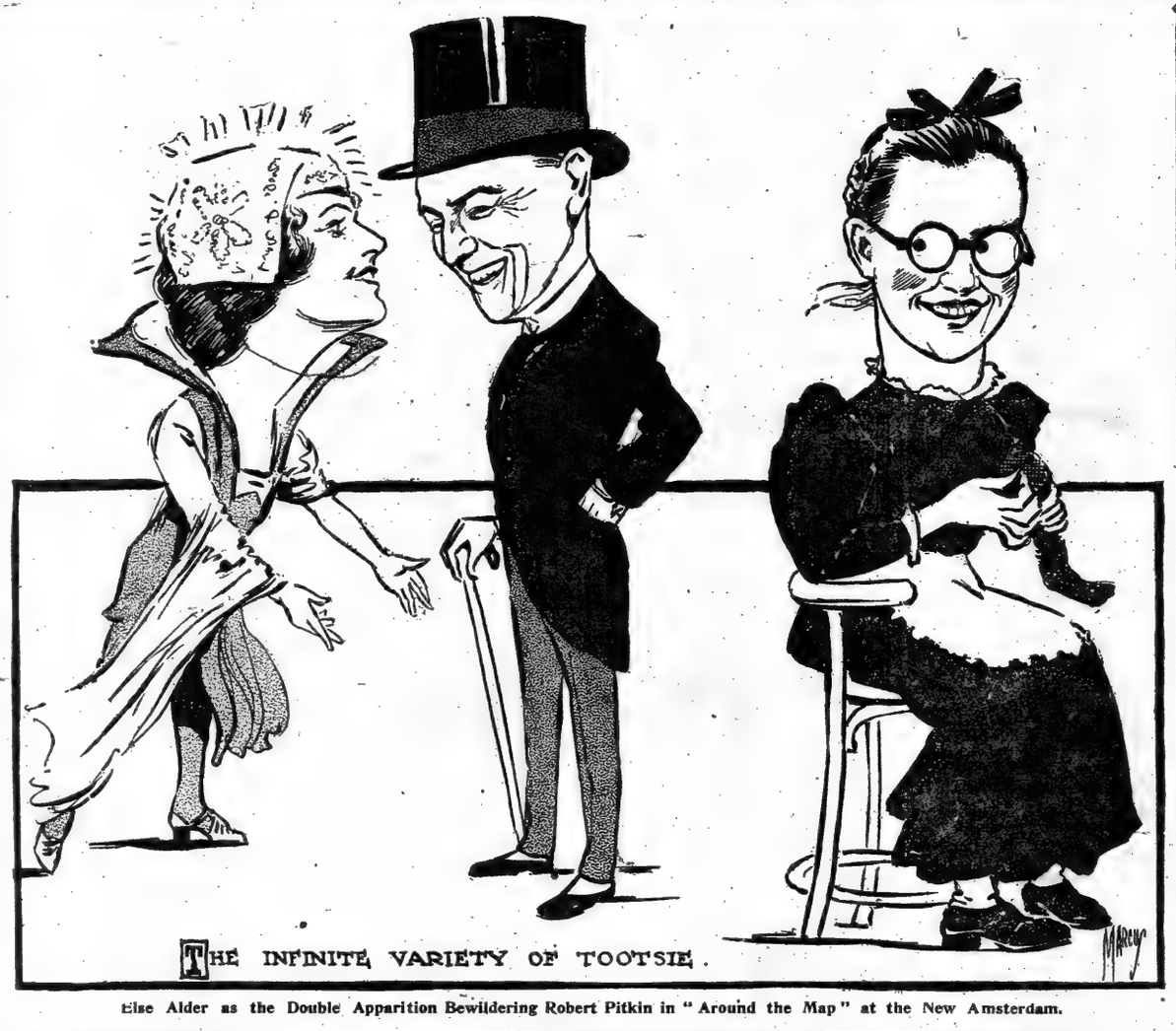
"To project real art, to get at the soul that lies within all real art and express it in terms that will endure," Mr. Daly replied, "there must be no pretense. So there will be no gold soldiers or white soldiers when I find my producer in Second Avenue. The thought of anyone taking 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'As You Like It,' and the rest of Shakespeare's comedies of that sort seriously and producing them with scenery bursting with art is one that must make William rock with laughter wherever he may be. He wrote those plays down to Bess and her court because 'Hamlet' and 'Macbeth' and the others went over their heads, and Bess and her crowd didn't know what they were all about. 'Very well, then,' he said, 'As you like it,' and gave it to them that way. And so when a crowd of Wall Street millionaires go in for art it is a comedy fit for the gods.

"In Germany they did 'Hamlet' with soft, sensuous scenes, beautiful in their painting, but completely out of the spirit of the play. 'Hamlet' is rugged, the snow on the mountain tops. So your soft scenes are rotten. At the Art Theatre in Moscow they lined a row of soldiers, all over six feet in height, in uniforms of white, across the back of the stage with Fortinbras at the death of Hamlet."

Mr. Daly arose and, snatching a volume of the drama from a nearby table, opened it to the speech which begins, "Oh, I die, Horatio," and ends, "The rest is silence." The open book disclosed two pages criss-crossed with pencil marks as numerous as on the copy of an ambitious reporter when a more ambitious copy reader has finished his work.

"The rest is silence," he read excitedly. "That is the end. The white soldiers are out of place. They are not art; they are rotten, rotten. Your soft, sensuous scenery is rotten, rotten. To interpret a thing so that the interpretation will live, you must get at its soul. That is why the work of the pretender, who, with the aged, the infirm and imbecile, the gods protect, is so soon forgotten and the pretender with it."

And Mr. Daly, in his robe of many colors, devoured another roll.



THE INFINITE VARIETY OF TOOTSIE.

Else Alder as the Double Apparition Bewildering Robert Pitkin in "Around the Map" at the New Amsterdam.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM — Keith vaudeville with these features: Frank McIntyre in a farcical playlet by George V. Hobart entitled "The Hat Salesman"; Lillian Kinsbury, in Ethel Clifton and Brenda Fowler's tabloid tragedy, 'The Coward"; Emma Carus, in a program of songs.

PROSPECT—A program of Keith vaudeville headed by these acts: Billy B. Van, in a comedy playlet by Rob Janette entitled "Spooks"; Raymond and Caverly in one of their dialect dialogues; Redford and Winchester, in a comedy juggling specialty.

BUSHWICK—A special vaudeville program of Keith headline numbers including Harry Cooper and Charles Henderson, in a comedy sketch, "The Mail Carrier"; Hawthorne and Ingli's, in "A Fool There Is"; Mayme Remington and her piccaninies.

TELLER'S—Julian Eltinge, in "Cousin Lucy," in the farcicial comedy with songs in which he was seen earlier in the season at Cohan's Theatre, the cast including Dallas Welford, Mrs. Stuart Robson and Jane Oaker.

MONTAUK—"Some Baby," Zellah Covington and Jules Simonson's farce, produced this season in the Fulton, with Jefferson De Angelis in the principal rôle.

GRAND—The Grand Opera House Players, in the O'Higgins-Ford comedy of several seasons ago, "The Dummy."

MR. ELMENDORF'S TALKS.

His Annual Season Will Begin Tonight in Carnegie Hall.

Dwight Elmendorf will give the first of his annual series of illustrated travel talks tonight in Carnegie Hall. He will take his listeners through Holland by word and picture, pointing out the most interesting things in this picturesque country. Amsterdam, with curious buildings, its 800 bridges, and the famous Rijks Museum; The Hague, with its modern dwellings and beautiful parks, and Delft, with its potteries, will be some of the places of interest touched upon.

The lecture will be repeated tomorrow afternoon, and will be followed by four other talks on succeeding Sundays.

At the Hip Tonight.

The big Hippodrome pipe organ has been rebuilt and will be used at tonight's concert by Sousa's Band. Herbert L. Clarke, cornet soloist of the organization, will play "The Lost Chord," and among the other soloists will be Belle Storey.

A Dance Recital.

A dancer who calls herself Lada will give a recital Tuesday afternoon in the Candler Theatre. Lada is an American girl who studied dancing in Russia, and her program will include some Russian folk dances. One of the Volpe symphony orchestras will play.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

JULIA ARTHUR said to the call of the stage, "Get thee behind me," for fifteen years. Then the call became too insistent and she came back, as players in whose soul the footlights have once burned often do.

"Now that I am here," she said the other night in her dressing room, "I feel as though I had never been away. I have come back in the same enthusiastic spirit I always had for the work, and it all seems natural again.

"You know I always had a mad passion for the stage, and when I decided to give it up to marry Mr. Cheney it hurt a lot. But when I had made up my mind there was nothing to do but see it through. The duties of a wife and mother made it necessary for me to stick to my promise. Mr. Cheney's business took him on long trips often and I usually accompanied him. But there were times when I felt just like a caged animal in the zoo and that I just must break through the bars. At night when 8 o'clock came I would find myself with the most curious gone feeling. It was then I had to hold on tightest, turn my eyes in, and read like mad.

"It was through acting in benefits in Boston last year that I finally returned to the stage. Daniel Frohman had me come here to act in a benefit and after that he and Mr. Cheney, who knew each other in the old Lyceum days, talked it over and it was decided I should take up the work again. Charles Frohman before he died was looking for a play for me. Then 'The Eternal Magdalene' came along, the part was offered me, and as I did not want to play a modern rôle and this was different I took it."

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HAZEL COX is a sister of Ray Cox of the deep voice and smile. Ray Cox will be remembered as the comedienne of many monologues and the other wife in "Twin Beds" last season. Hazel Cox will be remembered hereafter as the blonde apparition who sings several songs engagingly, especially one about an Irish miss named Katie Clancy, in "Around the Map," the musical comedy that discouraged the lyricists of the Broadway Blacksmiths' Union.

Since Miss Hazel is the baby of the family, and therefore probably a bit pampered, her big sister Ray will probably not feel hurt if it is recorded that she has a corner on most of the family beauty. Also she has a regular voice that possesses considerable warmth, and is very good to hear.

Miss Cox has been eight years getting a regular part on Broadway. She has been here before, but never in a piece that promised as well as "Around the Map," and never in a rôle as grateful. Her first appearance in Manhattan was as a member of Bothwell Brown's company. You don't remember Bothwell? Probably not, for his visit was fleeting. Five years ago, or thereabout, he scrambled hurriedly into New York in a play with music, entitled "Miss Jack." Mr. Brown's haste was attributed to a desire to beat Julian Eltinge to it, for Bothwell, like Julian, was an impersonator of feminine types. Not only did Mr. Brown beat Mr. Eltinge to New York, but he likewise beat him out, in spite of the latter's rather brief sojourn, and as the wiles of "The Fascinating Widow" began to languish at the Liberty "Miss Jack" was hurrying out the back door of the old Herald Square Theatre.

The road and vaudeville then swallowed up Miss Cox. For two seasons she was a member of Fritzi Scheff's company on tour, and in the varieties she did a single, singing some songs Sister Ray wrote for her. Last Spring "The Modern Eve" gave her another chance at Broadway, but that, too, was destined to be brief.

Now that she is to have an opportunity of unpacking her clothes, Miss Cox is looking forward to doing some real work with her voice, studying French and things, and preparing herself for whatever rôle may present itself. Borrowing some of the words of her "Katie Clancy" song, yiv'e nivvir seen innywan a-tall, a-tall, a-tall till yiv'e seen these belles av Noo Yark pretindin' tu be belles av Belfast just because their lingerie's Irish, as innywan a-tall, a-tall may see.

***

LEW HEARN, the diminutive Sheriff Doolittle of Hard Cider County, in Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics," is a native New Yorker, of whom there are comparatively few who have attained success. An investigation will show that most of them come from small towns and cities far removed from the metropolis.

While Hearn is a native son and has made good here, his chief stage successes have been made in London, where he was a great favorite until the war came. At the time he had a three-year contract with George Edwardes for the Gaiety. Hearn had made a tremendous success at the London Hippodrome singing "Hitchy-Koo" in his still, small voice, and when this was over, three managers bid for his services—de Courville of the Hippodrome, Butt of the Palace, and the late Mr. Edwardes. The latter's offer was the most attractive, and was accepted. Then came the war, and Hearn returned to this country.

As a rube comedian he first attracted Broadway notice at the Circle Theatre in "Wine, Women and Song," appearing with his wife, Bonita. She was not his wife then, and they sang a song called "No Wedding Bells for Me," deprecating the altar as a means of happiness. Such is the perversity of human nature that they fell in love and were married, despite the lyrics.

Mr. Hearn is a young man, barely 30, and his rise from a burlesque troupe at $25 a week to his present position was rapid. Some seven years ago Hearn wore an imitation diamond ring that cost him $10, now he wears one that cost him $1,000. It's a great life!

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Nat C. Goodwin in "The Blaze of Glory," a playlet by the late Paul Armstrong, written for the comedian some years ago; Louise Gunning, light opera prima donna, in a program of songs; "The Bride Shop," a musical comedy in miniature, featuring Andrew Tombes; "Cranberries," a character sketch by Everett S. Ruskay.

COLONIAL—Grace LaRue with some new songs and gowns; Percy Haswell in a playlet by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, collaborators with Leo Ditrichstein in writing "The Great Lover," entitled "Brimstone and Hell-Fire"; Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore in songs and dances.

ALHAMBRA—Sam Chip and Mary Marble in the Lambs' Gambol fantasy, "The Clock Shop"; Eddie Leonard, assisted by Austin Mack and company, in "The Minstrel's Return"; the Watson Sisters in a singing and talking specialty.

ROYAL—"The Red Heads," a brief musical comedy, with James B. Carson as its star; Hermione Shone in Edgar Allen Woolf's comedy playlet, "The Last of the Quakers"; Ota Gygi, announced as the Court violinist of Spain.

AMERICAN ROOF—Cecil Watson and Louise Leon, who call themselves "The Personality Girls"; Jarrow, burlesque magician; Dorothy Burton and company in John Stokes's sketch, "The Baby."

LA BELLE STORY OF BELLE STOREY

BELLE STOREY is 23 years old. This may not seem important enough for the introduction, but it is, because very few actresses are willing to talk about their age. So this unusual frankness in Miss Storey is emphasized above some of her more apparent charms, such as her flute-like notes and a certain pink and white loveliness—things heard and seen on the Hippodrome stage in her rôle of prima donna in "Hip Hip Hooray."

The reporter who interviewed Miss Storey went prepared by a reading of her scrap-book, which contained newspaper notes and press agent yarns, spun around her two years on the vaudeville stage. The scrap-book offered a great variety of careers for the young singer, from stories about her having been a baseball player to a hackneyed tale of how she had run away from home to go on the stage. Unfortunately none of these stories suit Miss Storey and she expressed a desire to see one true account of her life.

The fact that Miss Storey states that she is more than sixteen should be proof enough of the authenticity of the rest of her narrative. Contrary to the scrap-book she had never had any great desire to go on the stage. Her father, the Rev. Asa Laird, was a Methodist minister, first at Omaha, Neb., and later at Springfield, Mo. Miss Storey says her family were not particularly musical, and when at fifteen she announced a desire to learn to sing she was met with kindly opposition.

However, her mother arranged for the music lessons and was convinced by neighbors and relatives that her daughter's voice should have better training than the small city offered. Accordingly, Mrs. Laird took Grace (which is her real name) abroad, where she studied in Milan, Berlin, and Paris for two years. Returning to New York, she continued her study, and in 1910 began a concert tour of the South and Middle West.

Until this time Miss Storey had no thought of a stage career. She was with Evangelist W. E. Biederwolf one year while he was making a sawdust trail of Oklahoma and Kansas, and she confesses to trombone solos played to attract sinners to the Rev. Biederwolf's sermons. Sometimes these trombone solos were on street corners. This is mentioned just to show how far removed Miss Laird was from the glamour of the footlights.

It was her concert manager who persuaded her to try dramatic work, a decision she arrived at after much thought. Naturally her mother and father were against any such enterprise, but her manager insisted, and Miss Laird changed her name to Belle Storey. Her first appearance was at Hammerstein's Victoria, where she sat in a box and sang the chorus of a song sung by the performers on the stage. Two years in vaudeville followed, and then Miss Storey was engaged for a part in "Chin-Chin." Following a year at the Globe Mr. Dillingham transferred her to the Hippodrome.

Two performances a day do not permit the prima donna much leisure, but what time she has Miss Storey spends with Mme. Sembrich in study. Her recreation—reading Tolstoy. Oh, yes! Her ambition—just sit around and rest for one year.

"Treasure Island" Eventually.

The dramatization of Stevenson's "Treasure Island," which was to have been presented in the Punch and Judy Theatre, will be seen there Dec. 1. Charles Hopkins says he found the production grew bigger and bigger with each performance and decided to take more time getting it ready for its metropolitan presentation.

Theatre Assembly Meeting.

The next social day of the Theatre Assembly, of which Mrs. J. Christopher Marks is President, will be held Friday at 2 o'clock in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The second act of "The House of Glass" will be presented by the company appearing in it at the Candler.

HARVARD PRIZE PLAY.

John Craig Picks Another for His Castle Square.

Charlotte Chorpenning is the author of the latest play to win the $500 prize offered for the best drama written by a member of Professor George P. Baker's class at Harvard. The play is entitled "Between the Lines," and will be presented by Mr. Craig in his Castle Square Theatre in Boston about Christmas time.

Although the title might suggest it, "Between the Lines" is not a war play. Instead, its scenes are especially peaceful. The play is in a prologue, three acts, and an epilogue, the prologue and epilogue revealing incidents in the lives of an elderly couple, and the three acts certain episodes in the lives of their children. Both Mr. Craig and Mary Young will appear in the piece.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Astor	Sept. 13
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics	Century	Sept. 23
Grace George's Repertoire	Playhouse	Sept. 28
The Princess Pat	Cort	Sept. 29
Hip Hip Hooray	Hippodrome	Sept. 30
Washington Square Players	Bandbox	Oct. 4
Miss Information	Cohan	Oct. 5
Our Mrs. McChesney	Lyceum	Oct. 19
The Eternal Magdalene	Forty-eighth Street	Nov. 1
Around the Map	New Amsterdam	Nov. 1
Fair and Warmer	Eltinge	Nov. 6
The Angel in the House	Fulton	Nov. 8
Secret Service	Empire	Nov. 8
The Great Lover	Longacre	Nov. 10

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" " Muffs	$40	$65	$75
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" " Muffs	$20	$30	$35
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" " Muffs	$25	$35	$40
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Old Dutch Cleanser	8c
Cooper's Gelatine	8c
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Domino Corn Syrup	8c
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Javelle Water	8c
Aunt Jemima Flour	8c
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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

KNICKERBOCKER—"A Submarine Pirate"; Frank Campeau and Dorothy Bush in "Jordan is a Hard Road"; "The Winged Idol."

STRAND—Pauline Frederick in "Bella Donna."

81ST STREET—Triangle Films.

BROADWAY—Charles Cherry in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC and RIVERSIDE HEATRE—Nance O'Neil in "A Woman's Past."

PLAZA—May Allison in "The End of the Road."

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET—Daily Features.

PARK—Kinemacolor war pictures.

PRINCESS—Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen."

ONE of the most interesting of recent announcements in the motion world was that of the Lasky Company that they had secured the picture rights to Mark Twain's works. The arrangement was made with the Mark Twain Company, which handles the affairs of the humorist, and Harper & Bros., publishers of his books. Here are a host of famous characters known throughout the English-speaking world and an endless procession of episodes for the directors to conjure with. Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, Injun Joe, Pudd'nhead Wilson are some of the famous crew whose doings should keep the Lasky studios busy for many months.

The co-operation of the Navy Department in the making of a Keystone comedy has resulted in a four-reel film that will be used extensively by the Government at its recruiting stations to stimulate enlistments. After seeing "A Submarine Pirate" at a private showing in Washington last week, Secretary Josephus Daniels immediately began negotiations with the Triangle Film Corporation for the general use of a small projecting machine perfected by the company's mechanical department. Therefore the Government becomes to a certain extent a competitor of Triangle theatres in showing this new comedy, which will be shown to the public for the first time at the Knickerbocker during this week.

On the last day of April Mack Sennett telegraphed to Secretary Daniels and requested the use of a submarine for the picture, which is now completed. The Secretary at once notified the commander of the Pacific submarine flotilla that one of the undersea boats was to be placed at the Keystone director's disposal. A department order issued in regular form set Oct. 16 as the date when the submarine should cease to be a motion picture adjunct and become again a fighting unit in the United States Navy. The picture was not done on that date, and an extension of ten days was requested and obtained.

"A Submarine Pilot" is said to show some thrilling and humorous scenes, notably the attack on a passenger ship, submerging with "Admiral" Syd Chaplin on deck. The passenger ship used was the Harvard, which formerly plied between New York and Boston. The 500 regular members of the Keystone comedy plant went along as passengers, and were properly blown up when the submarine's torpedo got in its work. A United States battle cruiser is also shown in action. Secretary Daniels believes that the showing of the picture will inspire many of the country's young men with a desire to see service in the navy.

⁂

Once a villain, always a villain, may not apply to real life, but Frank Campeau has been able to get away from such characters in only six years of his long career behind the footlights. In "The Virginian," "Within the Law," "The Dummy," "Arizona," "Kindling," "The Ghost Breaker," and other successful plays, Campeau has earned the hisses and hatred of numerous audiences.

And yet, Frank Campeau has been described as "a cultured, courteous person, with an engaging smile, and withal a corking good actor." How a great modern art has worked a change in Campeau's career is herewith told by the actor himself.

"Yes, I've been a stage villain for eighteen years and now I am away from my established line of work by playing a character part. He is a bad man in the opening of the story, but later redeems himself by making a remarkable sacrifice. All this is in my first Triangle motion picture part in 'Jordan Is a Hard Road,' which is taken from Sir Gilbert Parker's novel."

Campeau regards the camera as a great reformer and points to himself as a shining example of how a deep-dyed villain can be made over by that most unsympathetic instrument.

⁂

Charles Chaplin has been to the front, "Somewhere in France," and has served as a target in the British trenches. The Essanay Company's London office sent several reels of Chaplin comedies to France for the entertainment of the entrenched troops. A letter received by the company from an officer in the Sixth Divisional Supply Column of the British Army, tells of the reception accorded the comedian by the British troops. Says the writer:

"Gentlemen—I have to thank you for the letter of Sept. 11, forwarded to me today and for the gift of films. It is impossible to make you realize how they were appreciated, and I truly wish you could have heard the cheer that went up when Chaplin appeared on the screen. The posters, i. e., cardboard figures of Chaplin, were carried off during the night to the trenches, and have been the subject of great attention by the opposing factions.

"W. Murphy, Major, A. S. C."

⁂

Frank Losee has been chosen as the successor of Denman Thompson in the role of Josh Whitcomb in "The Old Homestead," which he made popular for over thirty years, for the screen adaptation of the play by the Famous Players Film Company. It was at the personal request of Frank Thompson, son and heir of the author-actor, that Mr. Losee was given the role, as Mr. Thompson, an old friend of the actor, believed that he would be able to catch the spirit of the original Josh Whitcomb better than any other player.

The company has departed for West Swanzey, N. H., where is located the old Thompson home, which is to be used for the settings of the rural portions of the celebrated story.

⁂

Macklyn Sennett, one of the Directors of the Triangle forces, has decided to have a company in the East. The interesting part of the announcement is that Mabel Normand will be the star of the eastern company. She will arrive in New York about New Year's and all her productions will be directed by Roscoe Arbuckle.

⁂

Clara Whipple, star of the Equitable, has just sent three boxes of film pictures of herself to the Captain in the Canadian Army whom she will marry after the war, and who is at present in a camp in France, where there are newspaper men taking motion pictures. The journalists have set up a rude projecting machine which enables the officer to see the pictures of his sweetheart.

⁂

Frank Powell, the motion picture director who discovered Theda Bara, and introduced her to filmdom, has joined the staff of the Equitable Motion Pictures Corporation, and will begin work Nov. 25 on "The Chain Invisible," Richard Le Gallienne's first screen document, in which Emmett Corrigan and Gail Kane will be starred. Mr. Powell is now completing the screen version of "The Fourth Estate," using the plant of The Chicago Herald as the background for his action.

⁂

When Geraldine Farrar was filmed in the stellar rôle of "Carmen" Burton Holmes happened to be on the Coast, and, in search of new travelogue material, went to the arena where the bull fight scene was to be photographed. As he entered that portion of the stadium reserved for spectators he was espied by Miss Farrar and summoned to the box where, as Carmen, she was to watch the conquest of the bull by her beloved Escamillo.

As he entered the box the cry of "All ready!" was given, and Mr. Holmes was hastily converted into a Spaniard by the clapping on of a bespangled sombrero and a natty bolero jacket. Then the operator began to turn the crank and Burton Holmes was a movie-actor at last—a brilliantly attired Spaniard from the waist up, but a correctly trousered American from the waist down.

Everything went smoothly until the bull, getting somewhat obstreperous, brought Carmen, the half-Spanish Mr. Holmes, and the other spectators to their feet, thereby exposing the lack of proper costuming of the lower extremities of the usually correctly attired Holmes. Cecil De Mille, the Lasky Generalissimo, eagle-eyed, instinctively felt the jarring note in the artistic ensemble. His eyes blazed, and in the agony of an outraged artist he shrieked, "You, with the pants! SIT DOWN!!!"

Mr. Holmes will henceforth appear only in the travelogue pictures, as formerly.

⁂

Edward José, the Pathe producer, has just returned from a trip to the Bahamas with his "Nedra" company, which included Margaret Greene, George Probert, Fania Marinoff, Craufurd Kent and a swarm of extras.

Readers of the book "Nedra," by George Barr McCutcheon, will remember that the hero and heroine are wrecked on an island, where they are made king and queen by the natives, who never before have seen a white man. There is a stirring battle between the friendly natives and a hostile tribe, in which the good generalship of the white man decides the victory. Mr. José employed in these battle scenes some 2,000 of the native Bahaman blacks and found to his surprise that they did their parts well. One scene, said to be particularly effective, shows the defeated savages jumping from a lofty cliff into the ocean below. The cliff used in the scene was some 150 feet high, but the colored actors plunged from it as though it were their own doorstep.

Only once did the dusky supers show fear. There is only one real forest on the island where the pictures were being filmed, and while going through it the company ran across a large snake. The supers fled in all directions and refused to go into the woods again until the snake was captured. A white man was the only one who dared to go near the reptile and he soon killed it. Work then went on.

As the huge mob of colored people went from place to place to the different locations they formed into military ranks and sang "Tipperary." The rousing chorus from so many throats attracted great attention, and every one in the islands soon knew José's players.

A British warship was lying in the harbor of Nassau and the officers of it extended many courtesies to the players in the way of permitting them to take pictures on shipboard and entertaining them.

⁂

Emmet Corrigan, who has been seen in prominent roles in many successes during the last ten years, has been added to the forces of the Equitable, and will appear as the star in a five-part feature, the name of which will be announced soon.

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HARRIS THEATRE WEST 42D STREET. EVS. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. MAT 2:15

CANDLER THEATRE, Special Matinee, TUES. AFT. Nov. 16, at 3. Seats Now. LADA in PLASTO-MIMIC DANCES. Assisted by SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

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"The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
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24 Most Beautiful Girls in the World. RESERVE YOUR TABLE FOR ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL NIGHT.

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COHAN & HARRIS Present
YOUNG AMERICA
THE BEST COMEDY NEW YORK HAS SEEN IN YEARS
EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY

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Evgs. and Sat. Matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c and $1
Farewell to New York after the longest run in the history of the American stage.
Now Playing TWICE DAILY including Sundays. NIGHTS AT 8:15. MATINEES AT 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY TERMINATES SAT., NOV. 27
On this date "The Birth of a Nation" will have played 725 consecutive performances in New York, exceeding the longest previous run by 55 times. SEATS NOW SELLING FOR ALL REMAINING PERFORMANCES

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MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW EVERYTHING BIG—BUT THE PRICE.
TO-NIGHT SOUSA CONCERT
SEATS FOUR WEEKS AHEAD
BELLE STOREY, NAT. M. WILLS ALL NOVELTY BILL, with ALL STAR FEATURES of HIP, HIP HOORAY. ENTIRE ICE BALLET AND CHORUS OF 200.
"IT CREATES THE FADS AND MOULDS THE FASHIONS"
HIP, HIP HOORAY
THE SENSATIONAL SKATING BALLET
200 PRETTY GIRLS ON ICE
SOUSA AND HIS BAND. | 1,000 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE. | 100 STARTLING NOVELTIES. | THE BALLET OF THE STATES.
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE
NIGHTS and SAT. MAT. BEST SEATS, $1.50—DAILY MAT. BEST SEATS, $1 Except Sat.
1,300 GOOD SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT 50c.

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY | BEG'G MON. MAT., Nov. 15th.
AMERICA'S MOST DISTINGUISHED COMEDIAN & CHARACTER ACTOR.
NAT C. GOODWIN
IN THE LATE PAUL ARMSTRONG'S INTENSE DRAMATIC PLAYLET, "THE BLAZE OF GLORY."
"The Bride Shop" A SPECTACULAR GIRL ACT FEATURING ANDREW TOMBES.
"Cranberries" A Side Dish for the Epicures of Vaudeville Arranged for the Table by Everett S. Ruskay.
Avon Comedy 4 "THE NEW TEACHER."
Williams & Wolfus "ALMOST A PIANIST."
5 ANTWERP GIRLS—5
CHARLES CARTMELL & LAURA HARRIS New and Exclusive Songs and Dances.
THE INTERNATIONAL GIRL
FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY—LATE STAR OF "THE BALKAN PRINCESS."
LOUISE GUNNING
MUSICAL COMEDY'S FAVORITE PRIMA DONNA.

WILLIAM FOX Presents
IN HIS SURPASSING SUCCESSION OF PHOTO PLAY MASTERPIECES
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Continuous Noon to Midnight.
RIVERSIDE THEATRE, B'way & 96th St. Mats. 10c-15c. Nights 15c-25c.
FIRST TRIUMPHANT SHOWING TODAY
Nance O'Neil

"A Woman's Past"
AT THE MOST MARVELLOUS HEIGHTS OF HER ARTISTRY, THRILLING, AMAZING, STARTLING, ASTONISHING. Dumfounding with strong dramatic action that sweeps like a torrent to a mighty, clashing climax.
AN EPOCHAL, MOVING PICTURE OF MODERN LIFE AND ROMANCE OF BLAZING POWER AND DISTINCTION THAT WILL LINGER LONG IN THE MIND AND MEMORY OF EVERY BEHOLDER.

THE EIGHTH WEEK of the TRIANGLE PLAYS
Beginning this afternoon one of the most important productions ever shown, "A Submarine Pirate," prepared with the co-operation of the United States Navy, will be shown for the first time at the Knickerbocker Theatre.
This is the first time a detailed motion picture has ever been made showing a United States undersea boat under way.
Then there is the five-reel feature, "Jordan Is a Hard Road," with Frank Campeau and Dorothy Gish, and "The Winged Idol," with Katherine Kaelread in the principal role.
Altogether an exceptionally fine bill.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE
Daily Mats. 25c & 50c. Evenings 25c, 50c, 75c & $1. A few seats at $2.

St. Nicholas Ice Rink..... 66th Street near Columbus Avenue
FASHION SHOW ON ICE
SPALDING DAY
Tuesday, November 16
Afternoon: 3:30 to 4:00 and 4:30 to 5:00
Evening: 9:00 to 9:30 and 10:00 to 10:30
A. G. SPALDING & BROS (520 Fifth Ave.)
original creations and novelties in Skating Hockey and Outdoor

specialties will be displayed by expert young women skaters
Under the Direction of Mrs. John W. Alexander of the Arden Studios.
Admission (including use of skates) 50c

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre. 42d St. & 8th Ave.
WESTON & LEON, JARROW, BIXLEY & LERNER, and 10 Other Features.
ENCLOSED HEATED COMFORTABLE
EVERY EVE. at 8:15 25c-35c-50c.
All Seats Reserved.

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Humorous Recitations in French and English available for Concerts and Private Parties. 115 West 71st St. Col. 4131.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS, Bandbox, 57th & 1st Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. M. Th. W. Th. Evs., Comparative Comedies Fr. Ev., 31 & Sat. Mat. & Ev., 'Helena's Husband,' &c. 50c

F. F. PROCTOR'S BIG CONCERTS TO-DAY
5th AVE. B'way & 28 St.
Lyons & Yosco, Red Slave of Niagara, Ching Lin Hoo Troupe, Stone & Hughes, Evil Hour, others.
23RD ST. Near 6th Av.
Joe. Kilgour in "Turn of the Road." Latest Diamond From the Sky, and others.
58TH ST. Near 3d Av.
Ching Wa 4, Bert & Mae Mack, J. T. Gillen & Co., Al Rober & Leo Coje, Russell Trio, Cont. 1 to 11.
125TH ST Lex. Av.
Palm Beach Girls, Back to Montreal, Ford & Otto, Geo. Yeoman, others. Cont. 1 to 11.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone Bryant 9659. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.
Opening To-morrow Night
Pierre Wolff's "LES MARIONETTES"
with ANDREE MERY.
Friday, Special Literary Matinee, 3:30.
"MADAMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE."

A GREAT DANCING CARNIVAL given by Professor J. D. Machairas, Monday evening, Nov. 15, 1915, at Terrace Garden, Lexington Ave. and 58th St., N. Y. The best and most famous professional dancers will appear. Bert Leslie, with entire company of the Century Theatre; Gertrude Hoffmann with Erico Murrin, John Jarratt, Brazilian Nut and Senor Arboy, Mlle. Samoa with Albert, the artist who dared to challenge the celebrated and world-renowned Vernon Castle regarding the supremacy of said artist. The well-known Josef will sing in Italian. Grand Cabaret, commencing at 8:45. Contest $50 for Waltz and Silver Cup for One-Step. Committee will select winner.

The Immigrant in America Prize Contest
will open its Exhibition at MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY'S STUDIO, 8 West 8th St., on Monday, November 15th.
Admission on opening day will be $1.00; 25 cents thereafter, excepting Saturday and Sunday.
The exhibition will be open from 9 until 6, from November 15th until December 15th.

Vitagraph B'WAY AND 44 ST.
PRICES: EVENINGS..25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2 MATINEES.....25c, 50c, $1
TWICE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) and EVERY DAY 2:30 & 8:30
3D BIG MONTH
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC PHOTO-SPECTACLE.
The prophet Ezekiel, writing thousands of years ago, said:
"Whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet and taketh not warning; if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head."
ROOSEVELT AND WILSON, writing in A. D. 1915, endorse this sentiment—true then, perhaps truer today.
J. STUART BLACKTON and ALBERT E. SMITH present
THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE
written by J. STUART BLACKTON
Based on Hudson Maxim's "DEFENSELESS AMERICA."
FEATURING CHARLES RICHMAN
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY MORNING at 11 O'CLOCK. SPECIAL PRICES: ENTIRE ORCH. 50c.; ENTIRE BAL. 25c.
"A Call to Arms Against War"

ELMENDORF
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Also TO-MORROW (MON.) Mat. 2:45
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
A TOUR THROUGH
HOLLAND
with entertaining motion pictures and beautiful colored views from the brush of MR. ELMENDORF.
"This charming little country has no more enthusiastic illustrator than this gifted grandson of the Netherlands."
PRICES—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Box Office Open To-day.

44TH STREET THEATRE. Just West of B'way.
LAST TIMES TODAY AT THIS THEATRE
WOMEN ONLY 2:30, 4 & 8 P.M. | MEN ONLY 9:15 P.M.
TWILIGHT SLEEP
IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE
—ADMISSION 25c—
MOVES TO WEBER'S THEATRE, 29th St. & B'way, TO-MOR'W (MON.)

PRINCESS 39th St., East of B'way. Phone 1870 Murray Hill. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
GERALDINE FARRAR
CARMEN
PRICES—$2.00 to 50c.

81ST THEATRE
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
EVERY DAY
First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. Change of program every Mon. & Thurs.
Daily Mats., 10c, 15c. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c. Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Eve. Prices

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30, 10, 15, 25, 50c. N. Y.'s Photo Play Palace. Strand Orch. & Soloists.
To-day and All Week
Pauline Frederick in "Bella Donna."
Nxt Week Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden Out West."

The Century 62d St. near BROADWAY
EVS. 8:15. MATINEES THURS. DAY & SATURDAY, 2:15.
3RD GREAT MONTH
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
THE BIGGEST MUSICAL SUCCESS IN YEARS
"IT AMAZED ME."—ALAN DALE.
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
BIG SURPRISE BILL

IS AMERICA READY FOR WAR?
See the Thrilling Exhibitions of Modern Warfare at the
MILITARY TOURNAMENT
The U. S. Army, Navy, Marine, Medical Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, Mounted Police.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NOV. 15TH TO 20TH Evenings 8 o'clock. Sat. Mat. only. Admission 50c
Tickets on sale at all agencies.
Special: Every afternoon, except Saturday, Free exhibit of Army, Navy, Engineers' Corps, National Guard Companies and Armored Motor Cars.

FIRST NEW YORK APPEARANCE
LUELLA CHILSON OHRMAN
EMINENT SOPRANO.
Aeolian Hall, Friday Aft., Nov. 19, at 3. Tickets now at Box Office. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Cort 48th St., East of Broadway. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
8th RECORD-BREAKING WEEK
IN "THE HOUSE OF HITS"
"Enchanting. You will want to see it again and again."
JOHN CORT Presents A NEW THREE ACT COMIC OPERA
PRINCESS PAT
BOOK and LYRICS by HENRY BLOSSOM MUSIC by VICTOR HERBERT
ELEANOR PAINTER
SUNDAY NIGHTS STARTING NOVEMBER 21st
VICTOR HERBERT and His Orchestra of 50
In Full Series of Sunday Night Concerts

LEXINGTON THEATRE, 51st St. & Lex. Av. Phone Plaza 6110
Prices: Evenings, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25c & 50c.
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
Madame Petrova in "THE REVOLT."
A Thrilling Drama by Edward Locke. Week Nov. 22: A. H. Woods' "KICK IN."
TODAY, 2 Big Vaudeville Concerts.

STANDARD THEATRE, B'way & 90th St. Phone River. 42. Prices: Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats., 25c to 75c. Bargain Mats Tues & Thurs., 25c & 50c.
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
A. H. WOODS Presents
"KICK IN" WITH RICHARD BENNETT
Direct from Its Season Run at Republic Thea. Week Nov. 22, LOUIS MANN in "The Bubble"

STANDARD THEATRE 90th St. & Broadway
TODAY (SUNDAY) SPECIAL
2 GALA PERFORMANCES AFT. & NIGHT
Ralph Herz, Blossom Seeley, MOON & MORRIS, ROBBINS, ROBERT EMMETT KEANE & MURIEL WINDOW AND 6 OTHER STAR ACTS.
NIGHT, 500 GOOD SEATS, 25c & 50c. BARGAIN MATINEE, 25c and 50c.


COLUMBIA
B'WAY & 47th ST.
ENTIRE CHANGE of SHOW EVERY WEEK
The Great "Neighborhood Theatre" of Greater New York. Come and see how the fashionable crowds enjoy these lively Up-To-Date Shows!
2 Big Concerts To-day
Com. Tom'so Af't'n.
FRED IRWIN'S
MAJESTICS
An exceptional organization of Fun-Makers, Singers, Dancers and Specialists, including FLORENCE BENNETT, Elmer Tenley and Big Chorus of Male and Female Voices. Unusually Beautiful Scenery, Costumes and Effects.
Everything brand new!
Twice Daily | Popular Prices | Smoke If You Like

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL
The Colonial Stands Alone in Supreme Class.
62d St. & B'way. CONCERTS Today 2:15, 8:15. Beg. Mon., NOV. 15. MATINEE DAILY.
The "Big Time" Bargain House.
Princess Charming of Song Recital
GRACE LA RUE
New, Exclusive Numbers—Georgeous Gowns
Percy Haswell—Ernest Evans
Vanderbilt & Moore—Ernest R. Ball
"Discontent." Arnaut Bros., Irene & Bobbie Smith, Danube Quartette, Wright & Sabbott

B. F. KEITH'S ALHAMBRA
126th St. & 7th Av. CONCERTS Today 2:15, 8:15. Beg. Mon., NOV. 15. MATINEE DAILY.
"THE ALHAMBRA'S OWN SHOW."
PATRONS REQUEST BILL. Each Feature Selected by Harlem Vaudeville Frequenters in Voting Contest.
CHIP & MARBLE in "THE CLOCK SHOP." EDDIE LEONARD & CO., WATSON SISTERS, HOEY & LEE, McCONNELL & SIMPSON, VIOLET DALE, ALF. LOYAL'S DOGS, BOND & GAS-SON, "CLOWN SEAL."

European War Heroes Kinemacolor Hours 55 W. 23rd St. Admis'n 25c
EDEN WORLD IN WAX MUSEE

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK BEGINNING TOMORROW
The Estate of Henry B. Harris Presents
Jefferson De Angelis
"Some" Comedian, in
"SOME BABY!"

"Some" Farce! Prices Never Change. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. TO $1.00. WED. MAT. 25c to 50c
Next Week—WILLIAM GILLETTE.
TODAY Also Tomorrow, Tues., Thurs. and Friday Afternoons.
WOMEN ONLY AT 2 & 3:15. TO-NIGHT MEN ONLY, 8 & 9:15.
TWILIGHT SLEEP
In Motion Pictures & Lecture. All Seats 25c.

TELLER'S SHUBERT BROADWAY AND HOWARD AVE. Phone Bush. 7400-7401. Evgs., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Bar. Mat. Wed., 25c, 50c.
A. H. WOODS Presents
JULIAN ELTINGE
IN HIS NEW PLAY, "COUSIN LUCY."
Week After—The Musical Novelty,
NOBODY HOME
Direct from Princess Theatre, N. Y.

MAJESTIC Starting Mon., Nov. 15. Eve. & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1. Wed. Matinee, 25 & 50c.
MAY IRWIN In the New Farcical Comedy,
"33 Washington Square"
During the Performance Miss Irwin will Render Her Latest Popular Songs.
Next Week—Henry W. Savage's "Sari."

B. F. Keith's ORPHEUM Matinee Daily.
CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15, 8:15
Week Starting Monday, Nov. 15.
B'klyn Vaude. Debut Merriest of Comedians
FRANK McINTYRE
& Co. in "THE HAT SALESMAN."
Emma Carus Jolliest Singing Comedienne New Songs
Milt Collins, Lillian Kingsbury & Co.
De Leon & Davies, Honey Boy Minstrels
Horlick Family, Cari McCullough, others.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

THE last work upon which Rafael Joseffy was engaged before his death was the preparation of a new edition of Chopin's works for the pianoforte. His long experience as a teacher, his distinguished achievements as a virtuoso, his high authority in both fields of activity, have made his editions of music for the pianoforte of the greatest value, and the opportunity of possessing such an edition of Chopin's works will be highly valued by pianists of all ranks, professional as well as amateur. The edition is to appear in Schirmer's collection, entitled "Library of Musical Classics," and the first volume, that devoted to the waltzes, is now published. It contains an introduction by James Huneker, an extended biographical and critical essay, which is a mine of information and of suggestive and illuminating comment by one who has thought and written of Chopin as few of his critics have done. It is a worthy prelude to so important and serious an undertaking as this edition. The temptation to quote from Mr. Huneker's interesting ideas is great; let this suffice:

"I think the Polish element in his music has been over-stressed by sentimental writers. Chopin is great despite his nationality. His is not map-music like Grieg's. It is, to be sure, Polish, but it is also something more. Chopin was first a poet and then a Pole. Too much patriotism is read into his measures. In literature the "Thaddeus of Warsaw"-pose is dead, but it has survived in all its native pulchritude in many of the Chopin biographies. Liszt, rather Liszt's Princess Wittgenstein, is to blame for the rhapsodies in their monograph, which George Sand truthfully described as 'un peu exuberante.'"

Mr. Joseffy completed the entire work before his death, and the remaining volumes will appear, it is said, in the near future. Much of what he has done appears in the careful and detailed fingering. Accuracy of the text and definiteness of marking for phrasing and such aids to aproper interpretation have, of course, been most carefully looked after.

***

"A Reliquary of English Song," edited by Frank Hunter Potter, and published by G. Schirmer, is a collection of fifty-two songs dating from about 1250 to 1700. They are arranged in this collection to be sung by one voice; several of them are changed from their original form to make solos, and all are provided with accompaniments harmonized and arranged by Charles Vincent and T. Tertius Noble. Mr. Potter has written an introduction and notes to each song. Such a collection is, of course, intended for popular use; but perhaps a little more attention might justly have been called in the notes to the great difference in the form in which some of these songs are presented to that of the originals. The first is the famous canon for six voices, "Sumer is icumen in." Besides songs of unknown origin, there are several by Morley and Dowland, nine by Lawes, and twelve by Purcell. There might be some question as to the harmonizations of some of the accompaniments by the modern editors; but their work is on the whole skillfully and effectively done, and the collection is richly suggestive of the beauty of old English music.

***

The Boston Music Company publishes an "Album of Songs" by Claude Debussy, containing six songs. Translations of the French verses into English are made by Bliss Carman; they are of unusual excellence, closely following the originals and reproducing much of their poetical quality, fitting properly at the same time the musical values and stresses.

Another interesting collection of songs from the same publishers is devoted to twelve arias by old Italian masters, in two volumes. They are edited, "from the original sources," by Maffeo Zanon. Most editors of such collections content themselves with making selections from previous collections by other editors, but Mr. Zanon appears to have peered really into the original sources. Vol. II. contains airs by Pergolesi; Piccinni, from his opera "La Donna Vana"; Sarti, from "Medoro"; Aniello and Bruni. The last two names will be unfamiliar to many singers.

***

Two of the most valuable yearly publications on music in this country are the bound volumes of the program books of the Boston and Chicago Symphony Orchestras, respectively. The volume from Boston relates to the thirty-fourth season. Mr. Philip Hale's notes on these programs are well known to New York. The complete command of every known source of information about the music played and its composers, historical, biographical, and aesthetic, and the interest, the originality, fancy, and suggestiveness of Mr. Hale's analytical commentary, are such as are to be met with in no other publication of the kind. Mr. Felix Borowski is the editor of the Chicago notes, which are produced with skill and knowledge. Mr. Borowski has the advantage of using frequently musical notation of themes in his analyses. The volume at hand contains the programs of the twenty-fourth season. A feature that makes it of inestimable value for reference is a cumulative index, that lists every piece of music performed by the orchestra since its foundation, giving the seasons in which it was performed. Twenty-eight programs are contained in the book, besides seven given in the "popular series" outside of the regular season. They show the wide catholicity of taste and the skill in program-making that Mr. Stock inherited from his great predecessor.

***

The interest and esteem expressed by musicians of the present day in the best of the songs of Stephen C. Foster, songs that have always held a warm place in the popular heart, give reason enough for the devotion of a little bibliographical science to the work of this American composer. This has been done by Messrs. Walter R. Whittlesey, assistant, and O. G. Sonneck, chief of the music division of the Library of Congress, in a Government publication entitled "Catalogue of the First Editions of Stephen C. Foster." The original editions are extremely scarce. Foster's brother, Morrison, published a collection of the songs supposed to be complete, but the authors of this monograph show that it is not, and add considerably to the Foster list. They suggest a problem in the last paragraph of their preface: "The question whether or not all songs published with Foster's name as composer really were composed by him has been left to others for an answer." It is needless to say that the volume embodies the utmost accuracy and minuteness of research that characterize all Mr. Sonneck's work and that of his assistants. R. A.

A TERCENTENARY PARTY.

PLANS for the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration to be held the coming Winter and Spring are taking form. The Masque Committee made a tour of the city Friday to select a site for the Shakespearean Masque, which will be the principal feature of the celebration. This was written by Percy MacKaye and will be produced under the auspices of the Players. The final decision as to the choice of the site will be announced shortly.

The Masque will include scenes from the bard's plays that will introduce his most famous characters. There will be interludes involving choral and dance features that will enlist the services of thousands of trained amateurs. The actors in the smaller celebrations will assemble in costume and make up part of the audience, thus adding to the Elizabethan atmosphere. After its New York presentation the Masque will be given in other cities. The local performance will be given as near April 23 as possible.

The first part of the celebration will run through the Winter months. This will consist of performances of the plays of Shakespeare in the schools of the city and in clubs. A branch of the English Folk Dance Society has been formed here, and already several classes are in operation. In January a country dance ball will be held and there will be old English dance competitions.

Special musical programs will be given by the symphony orchestras of New York. Josef Stransky, leader of the Philharmonic, and Walter Damrosch, of the New York Symphony, have both announced their intention of giving special programs of music inspired by the works of Shakespeare. There will also be a competition for the best composition on a Shakespearean theme.

The libraries will co-operate by arranging bibliographies and putting books treating of the Elizabethan period so that they will be accessible to those interested. The New York Public Library has loaned for display in the offices of the committee, at 10 East Forty-third Street, a collection of twenty-eight prints of interest to students, and a collection of books on old English costumes, Shakespearean music and criticism, and similar subjects. These books may be consulted by any one who is planning to take part in the celebration.

The movement to celebrate the tercentennial of Shakespeare's death was initiated at the convention of the Drama League in Philadelphia in February, 1914. A national committee was appointed and Percival Chubb of St Louis, who was associated with the masque held there last year, was made Chairman. A year later a meeting was held at the Russell Sage Foundation Building and the plans for the local celebration were outlined.

"Fillum" Folks to Dance.

The Screen Club, an organization of moving-picture actors, will give its fourth annual ball and reception Saturday night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. King Baggot, founder and former President of the club, is Chairman of the committee in charge of the entertainment. Scores of popular picture players will be there for ordinary mortals to gaze upon.

A COMEDIANS' WHO'S WHO

SAM HARDY brings to the rôle of Bob Darrow in "The Princess Pat" the methods of a comedian of legitimate comedy, and the result is most interesting. Mr. Hardy uses none of the antics of the comedian of the Gorgonzola school of acting, which is to say, of the musical comedy comedian. Instead, he plays the part "straight," as they say over the salad in the table d'hôtes of the early Forties. He acts as a human being would deport himself if placed in similar circumstances, with a great deal of repose and polish, and the result is that the rôle stands out as a real characterization, and one carries away a vivid and pleasant memory of Mr. Hardy.

The reason Mr. Hardy decided to apply the method of straight comedy to a musical comedy rôle is to be found, no doubt, in the fact that his training has been largely in the former school. He has done some work in musical comedy before, to be sure, but for the most part he has acted in farces and comedies sans music. Only recently he played with Frank McIntyre one of the principal rôles in "A Pair of Sixes" in the company that presented the Longacre farce in Chicago and Boston. Before that he followed Richard Bennett in the leading rôle in "Stop Thief" at the Gaiety. His earlier experiences include engagements with James K. Hackett and Nance O'Neill.

As a leading man in stock Mr. Hardy is known in nearly every city where there is an established stock company. At different times he has played in stock in Brooklyn, Toledo, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Hoboken, Rochester, and a string of others. After his present success it is doubtful whether stock will get its hands on Mr. Hardy again soon.

BERT LESLIE was not always slangy. He says he adopted slang as a medium of speech because the English language wasted a lot of words. "Why say to an intruder, 'Get out of this room instantly,' when it is simpler and more to the point to hold open the door and remark, 'Beat it'?" Mr. Leslie queries with some show of reason.

Mr. Leslie was born in Dubuque, and while he does not brag about it, he admits it. He says that when he tells people that he was born in Dubuque they generally think there isn't any such place, but that it is a gag. When he was about 10 years old he ran away from home and joined Fox's Comedy Company, an itinerant theatrical troupe playing small villages and lumber camps in Wisconsin. He worked for Fox for six months without ever getting a cent of salary, and one day he asked for $6.

"That's the best joke you have sprung since you have been with me," said Fox, and promptly discharged young Leslie.

In the meantime his parents had removed from Dubuque to Chicago, and Leslie joined the Sunday school of which Victor Lawson, editor of The Chicago Daily News, was Superintendent. Mr. Lawson took a fancy to the boy and gave him a position as printer's devil in the composing room, from which position he ultimately became a compositor. He was "Slug 7" on The News the day Garfield was shot.

After this he became a reporter, and worked side by side with Eugene Field, and the late Ben King, author of the parody of "If I Should Die Tonight." It was largely through his association with George Ade, also a reporter on The News, that Mr. Leslie stored up his inexhaustible fund of slang.

But he still had a hankering for the stage, and left journalism to join an Indian medicine show, selling Kickapoo Sagwa. One of the lines he uses in "Town Topics" was used by the doctor of this show: "While you are asleep at night the Indians are gathering the roots, herbs, and berries that compose this great nature's remedy." After a year he returned home, and the first morning at breakfast his mother, who never approved of his stage aspirations, said to his father, "Pop, pass Edwin Booth the eggs."

That drove Leslie away from home again, determined to amount to something on the stage. He finally joined Murray and Mack, and rewrote "Finnegan's Ball," a big success of those days. He was also successful in other playwriting ventures, but drifted for a season or two into burlesque under the management of Louis Robie. His first New York success was with Charles Frohman's production of "Fluffy Ruffles" with Hattie Williams, and he appeared with Pauline Chase in "Our Miss Gibbs." Later he was with Lew Fields in "The Hen Pecks," and after that in big time vaudeville.

"I am not the originator of slang," says Mr. Leslie. "Shakespeare had me beaten to it by centuries. So did many another poet, notably Pope, who says:

"'You beat your pate, and fancy wit will come;
Knock as you please, there's nobody at home.'"

TOTO'S real name is Almando Novello. If you have not seen the new Hippodrome show you may not know that Toto is to it what Marcelline was to the spectacles of an earlier dispensation. He is a clown Charles Dillingham brought from the Circus Schumann, Berlin. He wears a barn-red wig, the liquid white make-up of all clowns, and eccentric costumes. He is acrobat, contortionist, comedian, and his principal trademark is a piercing laugh that starts as a shriek and ends in an inhalation.

Toto speaks German, French, Italian, Portuguese, and he is learning English rapidly. He was born in Trieste of Italian parentage, though his father was an Austrian subject. In Berlin he had a partner, Albert Cottrell, who appeared with him. Cottrell is an Englishman, and when the war came he was placed in a detention camp, which makes Toto very sad, for alone he has no exalted opinion of his fun-making abilities.

"I no good," he says, "ohne Cottrell, no? Mit him, yah. When I go to come to America officer says, 'You soldat.' I say 'No.'"

And then Toto illustrated how he escaped the recruiting officers. He made himself all limber and took one of those bows in executing which he collapses like a jelly fish. The officers naturally decided he wouldn't be of much use in a bayonet charge and allowed him to proceed to America.

ORCHESTRA ENDOWED.

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra has just been made the recipient of an endowment by the will of M. Cora Dow of Cincinnati, which, it is estimated, will amount to the sum of $700,000. In connection with the gift the orchestra management sends out a statement not without interest to those concerned with the problems of support of American musical institutions. A part of the statement follows:

"The endowment comes at a most opportune time, when it will thoroughly establish the previous accomplishments of the orchestra on a solid basis and offer a firm foundation for a wider development in the future. Again, it will make possible the realization of the dreams held for this institution, not only by a large portion of the public which has always been loyal in its support, but by the small group of public-spirited men and women who unselfishly and generously gave of their time, energy, and money to promote its success.

"The endowment comes as the expression on the part of Miss Dow, who was one of the wealthiest women of Cincinnati, of her appreciation of the importance of the orchestra to the city and of her conviction of the necessity of supporting it. Just what the orchestra does mean to Cincinnati, to the Middle West, and finally to the musical development of the entire country, only those who have patiently labored to develop it and to promote its influence can fully understand. Of the contributors to the orchestra fund who had the interest of the orchestra constantly in their minds and thoughts, M. Cora Dow was conspicuous for being one of the most sympathetic and generous.

"While indisputably the most successful business woman in the city, she was also an ardent lover of music and a generous supporter during her lifetime of all musical institutions. Many are the successful young musicians on the high road to success today who owe to M. Cora Dow a support and encouragement which made that success possible.

"With the same business acumen which was, no doubt, responsible for her own success, she leaves the great endowment to be administerd by the board according to its own discretion. No plans have yet been made as to how the money shall be expended other than making more than ever possible the sustaining of the high standard both in orchestral performance and in the matter of soloists, which, even in its darkest moments, has always characterized the orchestra.

"While the interest on the endowment will go far toward carrying out these ideals, one of the greatest reasons for the satisfaction which the entire city feels in the gift is that it will doubtless form the nucleus of an endowment fund which shall place the orchestra on an absolutely secure financial foundation and permit it to follow the artistic tenor of its way undisturbed by financial upheavals. Already there are rumors abroad in the city that the example of this large-minded woman is to be followed by others."

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel A. Baldwin will play the following numbers at his free organ recital this afternoon at 4 o'clock at City College: Sixth Symphony, (two movements,) Widor; Air and Gavotte, Wesley; Fugue in E flat, Bach; Andantino in Modo di Canzona from Fourth Symphony, Tschaikowsky; Scherzo and Elevation, Rousseau; Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner, and Toccata in E, Bartlett. On Wednesday afternoon at the same hour he will play: Sonata No. 1, in A Minor; Morowski; "Twilight Reverie," Diggle; Fugue in G minor, (lesser,) Bach; "Vision," Rheinberger; Intermezzo, Brahms; Choral No. 3, Franck; Benediction Nuptial, Hollins, and Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn.

***

William C. Carl will give tomorrow the first of four free organ recitals on Monday evenings at the Old First Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. He will be assisted tomorrow evening by Andrea Sarto, baritone.

***

The Beethoven Musical Society will give the first of this season's free orchestral concerts Wednesday evening in the public school building located on Fourth Street, east of First Avenue Henry Lefkowitch is the director of the organization, which will be assisted by Edna MacMartin, soprano, and Maximilian Meyerson, violinist.

***

The People's Music League of the People's Institute will give free evening concerts during the coming week in the following public school buildings: Tuesday, P. S. 52, Manhattan, Broadway and Academy Street; Wednesday, P. S. 53, Manhattan, Seventy-ninth Street, east of Third Avenue; Thursday, P. S. 4, Manhattan, Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Streets; Friday, P. S. 27, Manhattan, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, P. S. 21, Manhattan, Mott Street, near Spring Street, and P. S. 11, Manhattan, 314 West Seventeenth Street.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Mrs. Collingwood Tucker will give a lecture-recital on "Songs of the Old South" this afternoon at the Bandbox Theatre. The songs she will present are of the unwritten type and she will tell stories of their origin and of her search for them in the cabins and cotton fields. Mrs. Tucker is a native of Tennessee.

***

Helen Warrum of the Metropolitan Opera Company will give a recital of Riley songs at the Riley Festival of the Daughters of Indiana, to be held at the Hotel Astor tomorrow. Miss Warrum is from Indianapolis and has been a friend of the poet for many years.

***

Mrs. Frederic Dean, contralto, will give a song recital Wednesday evening in the hall of the Unity Society, 305 Madison Avenue. Her program includes songs by American, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Scandinavian composers.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

John McCormack will give a concert tonight in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He will be assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist.

***

Mischa Elman will give a recital Thursday night in the Opera House of the Academy of Music. Among his numbers will be Vivaldi's Concerto in G Minor, a movement from Ernst's Concerto in F sharp minor, and Scolero's Variations on a Theme by Mozart.

If You Are Seeking

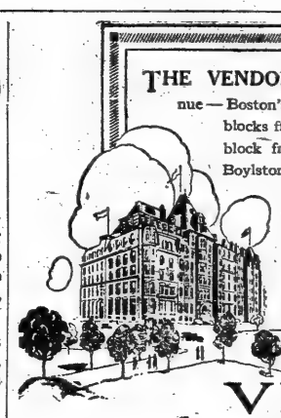
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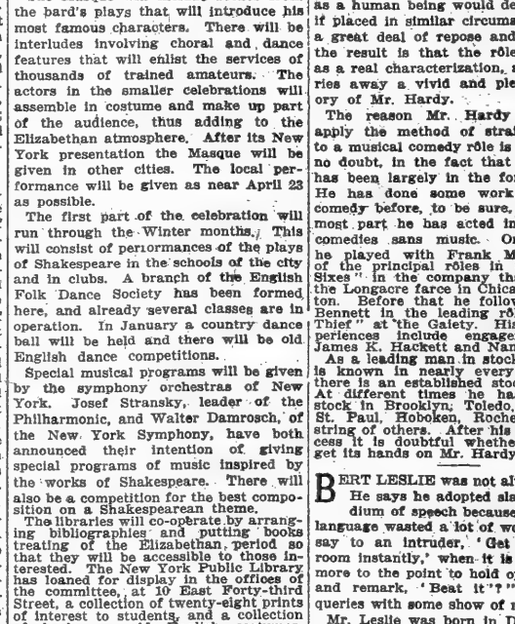
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QUERIES ON WAR MATTERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Refugees.

P. T.—Would the immigration laws of the United States permit a citizen to pay for bringing to this country refugees from the warring nations of Europe?

An American citizen may pay for bringing refugees to this country, so long as he does not violate the contract labor law by previously engaging them for specific work. The refugees must, themselves, pass the ordinary individual inspection and examination for admittance to the United States.

European Banks.

M. W.—Kindly tell me how much gold there is in the German Bank, and also in the banks of the Entente powers.

The figures for the week ending Nov. 4, 1915, the latest available, are as follows: England, $283,275,000; France, $950,041,000; Russia, $816,410,000; Germany, $908,070,000.

German Citizenship.

H. W.—I have read that for an Italian subject naturalization into a foreign country without the consent of the Italian Government is no bar to liability to military service. Is this true of other countries—Germany, for instance?

Such provisions are different in the different countries. The treaties between the United States and Germany provide that German subjects who have become citizens of the United States shall be recognized as such upon their return to Germany if they resided in the United States for five years. But if a German emigrated after he was enrolled as a recruit in the standing army, if he emigrated while in service or while on leave of absence, or if, having an unlimited leave of absence or being in the reserve, he emigrated after receiving a call to service or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance or after war broke out, he is liable to trial and punishment on return. A German who emigrates before he is 17 years old, or before he has been actually called upon to appear before the military authorities, may after a residence in the United States of five years and after due naturalization return to Germany on a visit. But his right to remain in his former home is denied by Germany, and he may be expelled, after a brief sojourn, on the ground that he left Germany merely to evade military service. It is not safe for a person who has been expelled to return to Germany unless he has obtained permission in advance to do so. A person who has completed his military service and has reached his thirty-first year, and has become an American citizen, may safely return to Germany. The law of France is similar to that of Italy.

An Austrian Spy.

H. FROMMEL sends the following reply to "S. A. W.," who asked information concerning a spy named "Reidel":

Colonel Redl (not Reidel) of the Austrian General Staff committed suicide in May, 1913, in a hotel in Vienna after it had been discovered that for years he had sold military secrets to Russia.

His connection with the Russian military intelligence office had been detected by a Secret Service agent in Berlin who had established the fact that a certain suspected individual living in that city was forwarding to Colonel Redl letters from the Russian General Staff which had been sent to him by mail or courier. The Austrian General Staff, upon being informed of this discovery, lured Colonel Redl from Prague in Bohemia, where he was stationed as Chief of Staff of the Eighth Army Corps, to Vienna, using for this purpose a dummy posing as a Russian spy. During Colonel Redl's absence from Prague, officers entered his apartment and found ample documentary proof of Redl's guilt. The Austrian General Staff thereupon sent two representatives to Redl, who was stopping in a hotel in Vienna, and exacted from him a full confession and his written resignation from the army. They handed him a loaded pistol and left him in his room. Redl promptly committed suicide, causing thereby a sensation all over Europe.

The confession of Redl established a fact of great international interest, viz.: That the unexpected Russian mobilization during the Balkan war, which was followed by an Austrian mobilization of troops, was due to the information furnished to Russia by Redl that Austria intended to make a military demonstration against Serbia in case the latter country would not evacuate northern Albania and the port of Durazzo on the Adriatic. This mobilization cost both countries several hundred millions of dollars.

Redl further made the startling revelation that his treachery was the result of his chronic financial embarrassment caused by personal blackmailing. An investigation into Redl's private life proved the correctness of this statement.

As a result of the Redl affair the entire Austrian General Staff was reorganized by its present head, General von Hoetzendorf.

Foreign-Born Citizenship and War.

S. S.—A foreigner becomes a citizen of the United States. The country of which he is a native goes to war, and he goes back to fight for his native land. Does he lose his American citizenship?

He loses his American citizenship if he takes the oath of allegiance usually required for service in a European army. He is also presumed to have given up his American citizenship if he resides for two years in the country from which he came, although this presumption, alone, may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence.

German Ammunition.

The following statement from former Ambassador Andrew D. White is offered in amplification of replies in the Query Column to questions about German exportation of ammunition during the Spanish-American war:

"Receiving a message by wire from our American Consul at Hamburg early during the war, to the effect that a Spanish vessel supposed to carry munitions for Spain was just leaving Germany, I asked the Foreign Office that the vessel be searched before leaving, my purpose being not only to get such incidental information as possible regarding the contraband concerned, but particulars as to the nature of the vessel, whether it was so fitted up that it could be used with advantage by our adversaries against our merchant navy, as had happened during our civil war when Great Britain let out of one of her ports vessels fitted to prey upon our merchant ships. The German Government was very courteous to us in the matter, and it was found that the Spanish ship concerned was not so fitted up, and that the contraband concerned was of a very ordinary sort, such as could be obtained from various nations. The result was that the vessel, after a brief visit, proceeded on her way, and our agents at Hamburg informed me later that during the entire war vessels freely carried ammunition from German ports both to Spain and the United States, and that neither of the belligerents made any remonstrance. Of course, I was aware that under the usages of nations I had, strictly speaking, no right to demand seizure of the contraband concerned, but it seemed my duty at least to secure the above information regarding it and the ship which carried it."

French Birth and Citizenship.

CONSTANT READER.—Can a Frenchman of military age who has become a citizen of the United States go back to France unmolested and look to the American Government for protection? I understand that France does not relinquish her rights on her citizens and does not recognize American citizenship acquired by a Frenchman still subject to French military law.

There is no treaty of naturalization between France and the United States, and—except when special permission is granted, as it rarely is—your understanding of French law is correct. A Frenchman naturalized abroad without the consent of his Government, and who at the time of his naturalization was still subject to military service, on the active or reserve list, is liable to arrest and trial if he returns to France, convicted in this way of "non-compliance with the military laws" he is turned over to the army.

Army and Navy Societies.

SUBSCRIBER.—Please tell me something about the Army and Navy League, its purpose, qualifications for membership, &c.

There is an Army League and a Navy League, but the "Army and Navy" society is the Army and Navy Union. This association, which was organized in 1888, admits to membership any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service, either regular or voluntary Army and Navy or Marine Corps, whether performed before, during, or since, any war at home or abroad. The national headquarters are in Washington. There is also an Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion, composed of officers and men who have received medals for distinguished service in the United States Army and Navy during war.

The German Emperor.

S. L.—Will you kindly publish in the Query Column the correct statement as to whether or not the Emperor of Germany has absolute power to declare war?

The Emperor of Germany has power to declare defensive war. For offensive warfare he must have the permission of the Bundesrat before the declaration can be made.

The President and Congress.

A. P. B.—Can the President of the United States declare war?

Only Congress can declare war for the United States.

German Population.

S. H.—Please advise me how many males there are in Germany out of their 70,000,000 people, and the approximate number of those able to do military duty.

The proportion of males and females in Germany is 1,026 females to every 1,000 males. The total number of available warriors, trained and untrained, listed before the outbreak of the war (the latest available accurate figures) was 7,981,000.

The United States and Belgium.

R. T. R.—Will you kindly tell your readers whether the United States is or was a signatory to the Treaty of 1870 or to any treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, or was in any way involved, even in an altruistic way? If the United States was a signatory, can you not quote the actual treaty? I have just read Owen Wister's book, "The Pentecost of Calamity," in which he says: "We missed a great opportunity in not protesting as signatories of the violated Hague Convention." I should like to know about this matter.

The United States was not a signatory to the Treaty of 1839 or to any other treaty that guaranteed the specific neutrality of the Kingdom of Belgium. The United States was a signatory to the Hague Conventions declaring the territory of all neutral nations inviolable. This convention, as signed at the second Hague Conference in 1907, begins: "The territory of neutral nations is inviolable," and goes on to specify in detail what actions, as the moving of troops, the setting up of various stations, the use of telegraph and wireless, &c., constitute violation of neutrality.

German and English Blockades.

HOWARD MAXWELL.—Which of the two countries, Germany or England, declared a blockade first? Please give dates.

Feb. 4 Germany declared the famous "war zone" and announced its boundaries, to go into effect Feb. 18. On the 15th of February Germany informed the United States that inasmuch as the declaration of the "war zone" was in reprisal for British action in stopping the delivery of foodstuffs to the civilian population of Germany, the German Government would be willing to recede from its position on the "submarine blockade" if England would permit foodstuffs to enter Germany. March 1 Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons the purpose of England and France to so completely blockade Germany as to cut her off from all trade with the rest of the world. March 15, the text of the famous British Order in Council, establishing a blockade on all goods to and from Germany, was made public.

United States Battleships.

B. D. K.—Does the United States Navy use or intend to use nets on battleships as a protection against torpedoes?

No such use obtains at present, and no announcement of such future procedure has been made.

The Germans and Paris.

C. M.—The German Army was twenty-five miles from Paris Sept. 3, 1914.

The War Tax.

E. E. STONE.—Is the present "war tax" levied to cover liabilities incurred during the Spanish-American War or is it made necessary by conditions arising from the present European War?

The "war tax" is levied to meet and balance the decline in customs revenue consequent on the decrease of imports from Europe, due to the present war.

The Lusitania.

W. S. F.—The Lusitania, when sunk, carried 4,200 cases of cartridges for small arms and 1,250 empty steel shrapnel cases. She carried no explosives, and there were no guns aboard.

Russia's Mobilization.

ERNEST DUVAL.—When Germany sent an ultimatum to Russia demanding that her mobilization cease or war would result, did she mean mobilizing along her own border or anywhere in Russia?

Dispatches from Berlin, under date of July 30, stated that Germany had demanded that Russia "immediately cease her menacing mobilization" on the German and Austrian frontiers. The note also asked the object of the mobilization and, definitely, whether it was directed against Austria-Hungary.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

If You Are Not a Charge Customer You Can Enjoy the Convenience of an Account by Applying to Our Department of Accounts.



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BOTH SIDES—SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

GREENHUT'S
Fine New Sweaters For Women and Children



"Sweater Time" is approaching, and here comes Greenhut's with this most opportune offering of these comfortable garments for Women and Children.

The prices are remarkably low, considering the shortage which exists in yarns and dyes.

The styles are new and numerous; materials of the warmest; the colors of every accepted hue and all sizes in one style or another are in the collection.

Children's $1.50 to $1.95 Wool Sweaters, (4 to 12 years) $1

Women's, Misses' and Children's $3.25 to $3.95 Sweaters, (sizes 28 to 44) $1.79

Women's, Misses' and Children's $3.95 to $4.50 Sweaters, (sizes 34 to 44) $2.49

Women's $5 to $7.50 Shaker-Knit and Fine Zephyr Sweaters, (Sizes 34 to 46) $3.49

Women's $6 to $10 Fibre Silk Sweaters, (Sizes 34 to 46) $4.49

GREENHUT'S
See the Replica in Miniature of the
Panama Pacific Exposition
No Charge—Be Our Guest
Daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

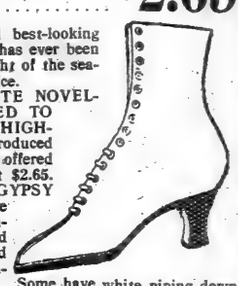
It's life-like and gives you a better idea of what the world-famous Exposition is like than any picture possibly could.

The lighting effects are simply superb.

The view of the Tower of Jewels, the Exposition Buildings, the Golden Gate, Mount Tamalpais, the Marin Hills, Sausalito and the Bay—all are entrancing.

Be welcome. 5TH FLOOR, MAIN BLDG.

GREENHUT'S
Women's Finest $4 Footwear
In 11 Dainty Smart Novelty Styles, SALE MONDAY, A PAIR $2.65



The finest and best-looking lot of shoes that has ever been shown at the height of the season at a special price.

THE FAVORITE NOVELTIES PRODUCED TO SELL AT THE HIGHEST PRICES reproduced in a $4 quality and offered here tomorrow at $2.65.

Most graceful GYPSY button and lace styles in bright finish Dongola Kid and dull mat Kid effect; plain or diamond tipped toes. Some have white piping down the front strap and white worked buttonholes. Made over neat and graceful looking high-arch lasts; light weight Goodyear-welted soles; leather Cuban Louis heels. All sizes from 2 to 7; B, C, D and E widths.

GREENHUT'S
Sale of High Class Axminster Rugs

Immense assortments in a choice selection of attractive designs and colorings.

Products of Roxbury Carpet Co., S. Sanford Sons, Alexander Smith's Sons

All of these splendid rugs are perfect in quality. And another interesting point is that all are in the popular 9x12 size.

$32.50 Seamless Axminster Rugs—sale Monday $25.50
$28.50 Seamless Axminster Rugs—sale Monday $22.50
$26.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—sale Monday $21.50

INSTRUCTION.

It Is a School's Work That Counts

CONCENTRATION is the keynote of our work. Before a boy leaves here he has learned once for all to keep his mind on one thing at a time. It is not a cramming process. It is simply utilizing the moments a boy wastes if he lets his mind wander. These records are more than isolated cases. They are representative of the type of work we do. Names and indisputable records on request.

Not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION

A Boy of 12 in Two Years passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	85%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

Our Boys Have Made Excellent Records in College.

Individual instruction by the hour or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years. Boarding and day pupils.

The Groff-Clark School
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

INSTRUCTION.

Appleby School
Oakville, Ont., Canada.
—Headmaster—
J. S. H. Guest, M. A. (Cambridge)

Boarding school for boys on English lines.

Fireproof Building
Grounds of 90 Acres
Swedish Drill Cadet Corps

Boys prepared for American and Canadian Universities.

FEE, $600 per annum.

Learn LANGUAGES at the Berlitz School
28-30 West 34th Street.
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
Philadelphia: 16th & Chestnut Sts. (Riker Bldg.)
Washington: 816 14th St., N. W.

CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES
1,600 Broadway, Corner 48th Street.
Telephone, Bryant—8653. Est. 1882.

Languages--Learn by Phonograph
Our pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry quickly give conversational knowledge of Spanish, German, French, Italian. You can use your own Talking Machine. Write for Booklet or call for Private Demonstration, 9 to 5.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 W. 45th St.

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

FOUNDED 1861 CONCORDIA EVENING CLASSES
SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY
WE PREPARE YOU FOR EXPERT ACCOUNTING POSITIONS AND C.P.A. EXAMINATIONS.
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
WE TEACH BOOKKEEPING, CORPORATION FINANCE, ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATION FOR MATURE STUDENTS.
32 BROADWAY N.Y.C. PHONE 5639 BROAD

SERGIO LANGUAGES
School of
Most rapid of conversational methods.
Evening courses; 10 weeks, $10.
8th Year at 315 5th Av., Corner 32d St.

FOUNDED 1873. STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
961 Madison Av., 200 W. 72d St.

KYLE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Irvington-on-Hudson. 22 Miles from N. Y.
AGES 6 TO 18.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y.
School for Girls, 6 to 18 years. 44th year. Home mother for young children. 70 acres. 25 miles from city. Catalog.

French Speaking Lessons.—If you wish to speak French, Prof. Bachimont, 20 East 35th St. A system, a method. No failure. Trial lesson free.

Tutor—High school teacher will tutor in English, French, Latin, and Mathematics; afternoons after 3 o'clock; evenings. S 152 Times.

SPEND THE FALL AT LENOX, MASS., where your children may keep up with their classes in the city—AT TRINITY SCHOOL.

Bryant School for Stammering.
Reliable educational methods; best results. Booklet free. Est. 1888. 26 West 40th St.

KOHUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. 347 Kingsbridge.

MAC LEVY Gymnasium, 352 4th Ave., N. Y.
Health Farm, Babylon, L. I.

Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP STENOGRAPHY TYPEWRITING, ACCOUNTING.
MILLER SCHOOL
Thorough courses are offered in those things that have immediate earning power. 22nd year.
Booklet 10 sent free on request.
DAY AND NIGHT.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK BLDG., LEXINGTON AV. AT 23D ST.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Music Lessons in Your Own Home



NEW WAY—LEARN TO PLAY BY NOTE—Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Mandolin, Cornet, Harp, 'Cello or to sing. Thousands now learning by free weekly lessons, paying only for music and postage—that is small. No extras. Beginners or advanced pupils. Everything illustrated, plain, simple, systematic. Free lectures each course. 16 years' success. Start at once. Send your name and get free booklet by return mail. Address U. S. School of Music, Box T 225 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

AUGUST FRAEMCKE
Eminent Pianist and Pedagogue,
announces
the beginning of his Artist-Class for Repertoire, Interpretation, and Concert-playing on
Friday, Nov. 19th, 9:30 A. M., at
New York College of Music,
128-130 East 58th St.
Only advanced players accepted.
For terms apply to Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART
of the City of New York
An Endowed School
Frank Damrosch, Director

Students with natural ability and earnest purpose can here receive a thorough and comprehensive musical education without going abroad. Endowed and conducted without thought of profit, the Institute commands the services of artist-teachers whose private terms would be prohibitive to most. Fees are moderate and uniform. Eligible students received as vacancies occur. Secretary, Box 128, 120 Claremont Av., N. Y.

E. PRESSON MILLER Teacher of Singing. 339 CARNEGIE HALL Tel. 1350 Columbus.

MUSIC LESSONS free in your home, any instrument; send for free booklet. U. S. School of Music, Box T. 225 5th Ave., N. Y.

AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE PIANO SCHOOL.
Gustav L. Becker, Director.
M. H. Burtis, Secy., 114 W. 72d St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On November 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen barrels of tomato catsup upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court thereto, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 22, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, November 22, 1915, James Carruthers & Company, Ltd., vs. Bowring & Company and Steamship "Athanasios," her engines, &c., in a cause civil and maritime on contract, $75,000.
TRAVERS & SPENCE, Proctors for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 25, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against four bags, each containing about 100 pounds of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 25, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-three bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 25, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirty-four bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against sixteen bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United State for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 29, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against two hundred cases of tomato catsup, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 29, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Sales Crowded Out
Brief Mention of Other Interesting Offerings

500 Women's and Misses' Coats at... $11.95

Stylish and warm garments of Wide-Wale Corduroy, Zibelines, Cheviots, Tweeds, Overplaids, Fancy Mixtures, Novelty Weaves, Two-Tone Boucles, Astrakhans. Most wanted shades, also black. Sizes 14 to 20 years for misses—and every bust measure from 34 to 44 for women.

$2.95 Silk Petticoats—Taffets, Messaline and Jersey tops; at... $1.95

$5.00 Silk Petticoats—at... $3.85

Women's Undermuslins—Nightgowns of Nainsook and Petticoats of superior quality Cambric, exquisitely trimmed with embroidery insertion and dainty lace edging; choice at... $1

Women's $2.50 Leather Hand Bags—genuine Pin Seal, Morocco, Pearl Seal, Grain and Crepe Lamb; fancy silk lining with or without inside compartment; mirror; fancy jewel knobs; Monday... $1.95

Annual Pre-Thanksgiving Sale of Staple and Fancy Linens Begins Tomorrow; also Bedspreads, Pillows, Blankets, Comforters, &c.

GREENHUT'S
Fur Outlines the Flare in Many of These
Suits of Newest Lengths $19.50
For Women and Misses; regularly priced, $24.50; Special at...



The very latest style notes of fashion are expressed in these up-to-the-minute Suits of fine broadcloth and poplin; in Russian green, navy, African brown and black.

As is seen by the illustration, the Coats flare gracefully from the waistline, and are 36 inches in length.

The Chin Chin collars are fur-trimmed; many of the Suits have fur on cuffs and bottom of Coat also; some are braid-trimmed, fastened in front with novelty buttons.

The Skirts are flared also, and are made with side pleats and pockets; some gathered in back; others are belted.

These are the most attractive Suits at this very unusual price of $19.50.

Other Beautiful Suits Specially Priced in This Sale
At $12.75, $16.50, $29.50, and up to $79.50

In the season's best styles; many fur-trimmed. The materials of excellent quality, include

Serge, Broadcloths, Poplins, Velveteens, Tweeds, Mixtures, Whipcords, Corduroy

Timely Sales
Sure to Interest Thousands of Our Patrons

Dining Room Furniture—Featured for Monday:—

$12 Golden Oak Colonial Tables—at... $9.75

$30 Quartered Golden Oak Crystal Closets—at... $21.75

$25 to $100 Golden Oak Buffets—at $19.50 to $80

"Period" Dining Room Suites—at Greatly Reduced Prices.

$3.75 to $5.50 Bonnaz and Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains—newest designs; mounted on superior quality net; at... $2.95 and $3.50

Thanksgiving Sales of China and Glassware

$9.75 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; at... $7.45

$13.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; at... $10.50

Domestic and Imported Goblets, Champagne, Claret, Cocktail, Wine and Pousse Cafe Glasses; also Water Tumblers, Whiskey Tumblers—specially priced by the dozen.

IN HOUSEWARES WE OFFER

Timely Specials in Carvers, Casseroles, Coffee Mills, "Savory" Covered Roaster Self-Basting Pans, Kitchen Base or Pastry Tables, Knives, Forks, Food Choppers, Aluminum Ware, Wooden Ware, Enamel Ware, Tinware of all kinds—at the lowest prices in New York.

GREENHUT'S
Groceries, Fruits, Nuts

Everything strictly fresh, pure, and sold in full weights and measures. Mail and Telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Clams
Hazel brand; for clam fritters, fried clams, clam chowder, clam broth, etc.; doz., 57c; 6 cans, 29c; reg. 10c can... 5c

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb... 35c

Cooked Corned Beef
Australian brand or Union brand; cooked ready to serve; no bone, fat or waste; doz., $2.25; 6 cans, $1.13; reg. 25c can... 19c

PURE SPICES—freshly ground pepper, ginger, mustard or cinnamon; lb... 24c

SAMPLE TEAS—green and black; mixed to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb... 25c

Chickens
Fresh-killed, dry-picked; for broiling or roasting; lb... 20c

Malaga Raisins
This season's new crop; finest imported clusters; 5½-lb box, $2.25, $1.75 and $1.25; 1-lb. carton, 45c, 25c and... 25c

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb... 22c

Fresh Cereals
10lbs. 5 lbs.
NEW ROLLED OATMEAL... 42c 22c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS... 88c 45c
PINHEAD OATMEAL... 55c 28c
FRESH CORN-MEAL... 35c 18c
SCOTCH GROUND OATMEAL... 55c 28c
FRESH FARINA... 58c 30c

Fresh Fruits
COOKING PEARS—5-quart basket... 34c
RIPE, JUICY ORANGES—doz. 28c
GRAPEFRUIT—ripe luscious fruit; doz., $1; 3 for... 25c

Give Your Orders NOW for
Thanksgiving Dinner Baskets, $1.50

These Baskets contain an assortment of best quality groceries, enough for a dinner for six people, including a dry-picked Chicken. See Display of completely packed Dinner Baskets with all the Thanksgiving fixings shown in our Grocery Department.

Olives
CAJON RIPE OLIVES—6 cans, 58c; reg. 15c tall can... 10c

Hand Packed Apples
KING APPLES, Northern Spy apples, Gillflower apples; 5-quart basket... 38c
JONATHAN APPLES, Spitzenberg apples; 125 apples in box... $2.69
GREENING APPLES, Baldwin apples; 5-quart basket... 35c

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED, 25-lb. cotton bag... $1.45
Sold at this special price only with Grocery Orders.

Soap
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S LENOX SOAP—usually $3.45; special; box 100 bars, $2.95; 8 regular 4c bars... 25c
SWIFT'S NAPHTHA SOAP—usually $4.25; box 100 bars, $3.75; special, 10 reg. 4½c bars... 38c

Laxative Biscuits
F. B. A. Brand; contains flaxseed, bran and agar-agar; formerly 25c; special, 6 pkgs., 29c; or package... 5c

Dried Bread
For feeding dogs, poultry, etc.; 100-lb. bag, $1.95; 50-lb. bag... $1

WHEAT MEATS—the new advertised health cereal; 6 packages, 85c; package... 15c

Smoked Meats
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 18½c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 16½c
SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb. 19c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb. 25c
SQUIRE'S CHESTER BACON—lb. 21c
ARMOUR'S STAR BACON—lb. 30c

Thanksgiving Nuts
NEW PAPER SHELL ALMONDS—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c
BEST MIXED NUTS—4¼ lbs., $1; lb. 25c
SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c
CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 32c
NEW SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c
FANCY MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 39c

SHADOW LAWN COFFEE—beans, ground or powdered; 10 cans, $3.45; 1-lb. net-weight canister... 35c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $2.35; bushel, 60 lbs., $1.20; peck, 15 lbs... 32c

Cleanser
BESTENE or Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c boxes... 10c

—Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2½ Stamps Thereafter—

The New York Times.

XX SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1915. XX

Real Estate Pages 1—4 AUTOMOBILES | Section 7

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Emerison Arms, New Dyckman Apartment, Held at $200,000, Sold to an Investor.

A BLEECKER STREET DEAL

Active Buying in the Bronx and Suburbs by the Small Investor.

The Emerison Arms, a recently completed five-story apartment house on the northeast corner of 207th Street and Sherman Avenue, in the Dyckman section, has been sold by the 207th Street Realty Company, of which Paul Halpin is President, to an investor.

Occupying a plot fronting 100 feet on each thoroughfare, the structure contains forty apartments and six stores. It was held at $200,000. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale.

Woodbury Estate Sells Corner.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold for the Woodbury estate 91 and 93 Bleecker Street, northwest corner of Mercer Street, two five-story buildings, on plot 50 by 135, to Charles Lane, who has resold the property to a client of William H. Whiting & Co. The property is assessed by the city at $86,000 and has been in the possession of the selling family for nearly forty years.

Buyer for Heights Dwelling.

The Duross Company has sold for Lawrence T. O'Brien to Francis P. Cunnion the property at 548 West 148th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, a three-story and basement high stoop dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 100.

Bronx.

Achilles R. Scharsmith has sold for Anton Bodo to a client for cash, the vacant plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of Garrison Avenue, 25 feet west of Whittier Street.

H. A. Douglas & Co. have resold for M. Allen to William Hobson a plot 26 by 120 feet on the north side of 181st Street, 68 feet west of Jerome Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold the four-story brick building at 160 Myrtle Avenue to Samuel Levine; also a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of Lafayette Avenue, 100 feet west of Marcy Avenue, to the Paragon Construction Corporation, for a four-story apartment house, and the block front on the west side of New Utrecht Avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth Street, to the C. W. P. Realty Company for improvement with three-story brick stores and dwellings.

N. Rubenstein and I. Freedman have sold the three flats at 951 to 955 St. Marks Avenue for S. Green to an investor; also the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Fourteenth Avenue to a builder for improvement with two apartment houses, and the five-story bachelor apartment at 29 Clinton Street for the Lurwal Realty Corporation.

Fred M. Smith has sold the plot at the southwest corner of Grand Avenue and Bergen Street, 50 by 149 feet, for the Wetter Numbering Machine Company to the Soss Manufacturing Company. The buyers will erect a four-story factory to cost about $60,000.

Senff Residence Leased for Business.

Frederick A. Lawlor, dealer in paintings, antiques, and objects of art, has leased the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street, the former Senff residence, which will be converted into an art gallery. The lease is for a term of years, and was negotiated by Pease & Elliman.

Harlem's Busiest Corner Leased.

An important lease on Harlem's principal business thoroughfare was closed yesterday by Barnett & Co., who leased for the Kopper estate the building on the southwest corner of 125th Street and Third Avenue.

The structure occupies a lot 25 by 60 feet, and the corner is by far the busiest one in the section. About $40,000 is involved in the transaction, the lease covering a short term of years.

Squadron C Club Buys Site.

The Squadron C Cavalry Club has purchased a plot 40 by 100 on the southwest corner of Bedford Avenue and President Street, for the purpose of erecting a clubhouse. The property was bought from the Realty Associates.

Buys Tract for Polo Field.

Alexander Smith Cochran has purchased a tract of fifteen acres from the Hempstead Plains Company, adjoining the Meadow Brook Hunt Club in the west. The property is near Garden City and Hempstead. Mr. Cochran is laying out a private polo field, which will be ready for play early in the Spring.

Newark Deals.

The large plot at 269 to 293 South Street, Newark, 335 front by 298 deep, has been sold through Louis Schlesinger for Lewis Straus and Simon England to Henry C. Barbey of the Suburban Engineering Company. Mr. Schlesinger has also sold for Gustav and Frances Ahl to Charles A. Callan the two and one-half story frame residence at 17 Dover Street, on lot 25 by 100.

GREAT BUILDING ACTIVITY IN BROOKLYN'S HOME CENTRES--- IMPROVED TRANSIT HELPING FLATBUSH AND BAY RIDGE

Increasing Demand for Residences in District Below Prospect Park---Social and Transportation Advantages---How Fourth Avenue Subway Is Helping Western Section Near Fort Hamilton---Small Flats Popular in Fifteenth Avenue Area.

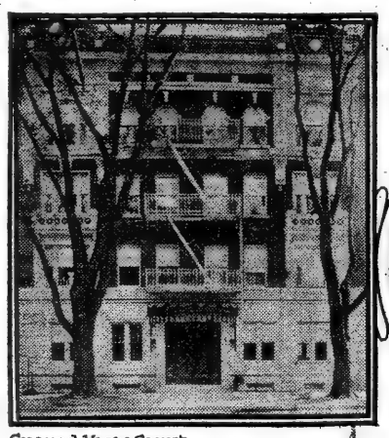
FLATBUSH, Bay Ridge, and other popular community home centres in the lower sections of Brooklyn have been witnessing a marked revival of realty and building activity within the last few months. Brokers and builders who have been closely affiliated with these residential neighborhoods for several years are unanimous in predicting that the future holds promise of continued activity.

There are many logical reasons for this renewed demand in the great home districts of lower Brooklyn. Of prime importance was the opening of the Fourth Avenue Subway, which has brought many parts of the western locality nearer to the business centres of Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Further east, in the more populous Flatbush centres, two new lines of the dual subway system are being built, which will add materially to the transit facilities now enjoyed by a large part of the extensive Flatbush territory. The New Brighton Beach line will connect with the B. R. T. system at Malbone Street, running out on Flatbush Avenue and connecting with upper Manhattan by the Manhattan Bridge. The second line is the Nostrand Avenue branch of the Interborough. It is expected that these routes will be ready for operation within two years.

The extension of the Fourth Avenue Subway to Eighty-sixth Street is rapidly nearing completion, and when that is accomplished the lower Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, and Ridge Boulevard sections will have their first really adequate transit facilities, and already builders are preparing many improvements. There has been considerable buying of business and residential property in Bay Ridge lately, and an indication of rising values was recently shown when $12,500 was paid for a 40-by-100-foot plot on Third Avenue, adjoining the new $250,000 Bay Ridge Theatre, at Seventy-second Street. The price established a new record for inside lots on Third Avenue. The buyer is preparing to erect an apartment house with stores.

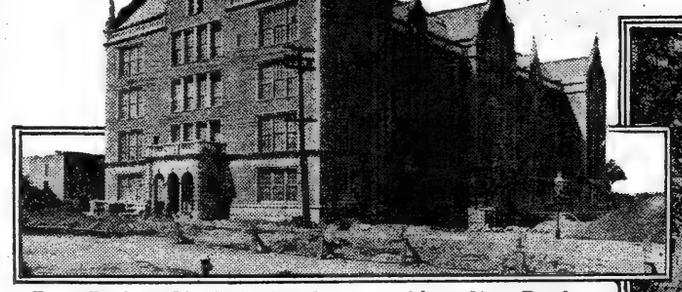
C. B. Gwathmey, Vice President of the Westwood Realty Company, naturally cites the new transit routes as the leading reason for the brighter prospects in the realty market, and for the second reason he says that discriminating buyers are realizing the fact that values are still extremely low in many of the most desirable Flatbush sections. "Flatbush is one of the pleasantest and most accessible home sections in New York," said Mr. Gwathmey. "Its location is ideal, with Prospect Park for a front yard and the ocean only twelve minutes distant. The houses and apartments are of neat, modern design, and surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers. The schools, including Erasmus Hall High School, are new, large and spacious. Artesian wells supply an abundance of pure water.



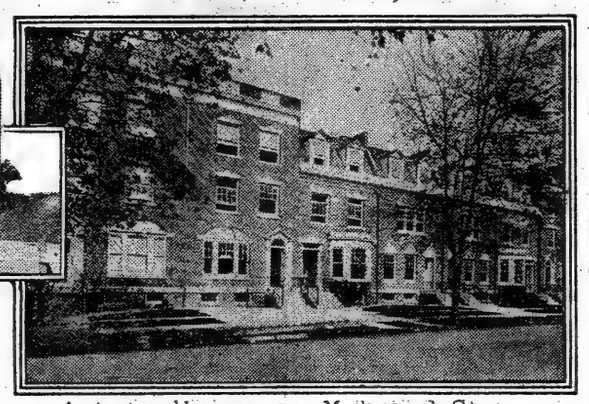
Gramd View Court
127 Parkside Ave



Parkside Ave
Between Flatbush
and Bedford Aves



Bay Ridge High School, near Mapelton Park



Artistic Homes on Midwood St

"The section of Flatbush which is enjoying the most prosperity at present is in the vicinity of Flatbush Avenue, Parkside Avenue, Midwood Street, Ocean Avenue and Caton Avenue, near the Woodruff and Church Avenue stations of the Brighton Beach Railroad. All vacant land in and near the above streets is being improved with one-family, duplex, and apartment houses of the best type, and they are rented and sold as soon as completed.

"I believe," added Mr. Gwathmey, "that any one who will come to Flatbush now and buy wisely, whether a modest home, a plot of lots, or an apartment house, cannot help but make money. If he buys a home he will enjoy living where he and his family may have the comfort of the country and seashore and city conveniences, while at the same time feeling that his property is increasing in value."

William D. Buckner, President of the Fitabush Bank, says that loans are being made more freely for Flatbush building operations than for other localities, "an indication that the firms which make a business of supplying money for this purpose place their faith in its future."

Fifteenth Avenue and the adjacent blocks, all the way from the Culver line station at Thirty-seventh Street westward to the Fourth Avenue Subway line in the Blythebourne Park section, have experienced a remarkable improvement. Only a year ago from Thirty-seventh to Forty-fourth Street it was unpaved and with scarcely a house. Now there are six blocks improved and fully tenanted and three more blocks in course of construction.

Mapleton Park, adjoining the Sea Beach Subway, is experiencing a similar building activity. On Twentieth Avenue the Krasiow Construction Company has built fifteen apartment houses between Sixty-third and Sixty-sixth Streets, and is now erecting five buildings at Sixty-second Street. Negotiations are pending for the improvement of the entire block bounded by Twenty-first and Twenty-second Avenues and Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth Street, containing seventy lots, with four-story apartments.

On Flatbush Avenue and East Twenty-sixth Street the S. G. Construction Company is at work on eight three-story buildings with stores.

On Martense Street, near Flatbush Avenue, the Charles Goell Construction Company is about to start the construction of fourteen private residences. The plans for all these operations were prepared by the architects, Cantor & Dorfman.

"Brooklyn, because of the wide expanse of level territory and because it is being honeycombed with new lines of travel," said B. W. Dorfman, "is experiencing the greatest building activity of its history, and its present growth is very similar to that on Washington Heights and the Bronx when the existing subway was first opened. In every section and in all directions will be found blocks of new structures, all renting as soon as they are completed, and the majority of them being sold at a profit to investors."

In Bay Ridge the Mann Construction Company is erecting a block of three-story apartments, with stores, on Third Avenue from Sixty-first to Sixty-second Street, and the A. S. Building Corporation is completing a similar operation at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

CITY IN BROOKLYN WATERFRONT DEAL

Plans Perfected by Public Service Commission and New York Dock Company.

TO SPEND ABOUT $1,250,000

Improvement Will Save About $500,000 in Cost of Construction of New Subways.

An improvement plan has been perfected between the Public Service Commission and the New York Dock Company which, it is estimated, will save $500,000 in the cost of construction of the new subways and will result in the expenditure of approximately $1,250,000 by the dock company for the improvement of the Brooklyn waterfront between Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue.

It contemplates the replacement of the existing short piers by five new piers, from 640 to 750 feet in length and wider than those now in use, doubling the capacity of the piers and making possible the accommodation of larger vessels. Three of the new piers will be erected over the existing subway tunnel in Joralemon Street and the two new subway tunnels in Montague and Clark Streets, so that absolute protection will be afforded for those tubes.

The agreement grew out of the efforts of the Public Service Commission to obtain rights for the construction of the new tunnel under the East River from Old Slip, Manhattan, to Clark Street, Brooklyn. The property at the foot of Clark Street is owned by the New York Dock Company, and it was pointed out that the taking of its property there would interfere with the general scheme of its waterfront operations and prevent the realignment and reconstruction of its piers, then in contemplation. The value fixed for the property, including consequential damages, was $600,000, more than the commission felt the city ought to pay.

It was then learned that the Dock Department had condemned the pier on the south side of Joralemon Street. Its removal would leave exposed to interference by vessels the tubes of the subway which land in Brooklyn at the foot of that street, and it was estimated that a concrete blanket to protect the tubes would cost $100,000.

It was also learned that the dock company contemplated the realignment and reconstruction of its piers in the district mentioned, and that it would be necessary to provide similar protection for the new subway tubes. This would mean an expenditure of at least $200,000 additional.

The dock company proposed a realignment of its piers which would protect all the subway tubes, provided the city would sell the property at the foot of Joralemon Street and Montague Street, and in consideration of this the company proposed to sell the rights at the foot of Clark Street for $275,000 and to pay at least $75,000 for the property at the foot of Montague Street and at least $25,000 for the land under water at the foot of Joralemon Street.

Taking into consideration the amount that would have to be expended for the protection of the three tubes and the amount which would have to be paid to the dock company for the Clark Street property upon the first basis, the offer of the dock company involved a clear saving to the city, according to the estimate of the commission, of at least $500,000. In addition to this saving the city will also gain by the restoration of Montague and Joralemon Street properties to the tax lists.

It is also a part of the agreement that the property at the foot of Joralemon and Montague Streets to be sold by the city to the company will be subject to recapture, so that if desired the city may take it over at any time.

Home Selling at Leonia.

Residences valued at $150,000 have been completed and sold at Leonia during the past ten months. Reconstructed stone and stucco are the most popular types of construction. Property values are advancing rapidly, and the Leonia Heights Land Company announces that the building of six new homes has been started.

Bronx Talk on Markets.

George W. Perkins will speak at the monthly luncheon of the Bronx Board of Trade at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, next Thursday. His subject will be "Municipal Wholesale Terminal Markets."

Upper Manhattan Repaving.

Borough President Marks has announced that Haven Avenue, from 179th to 180th Street, and 178th Street from Northern to Haven Avenue, will be repaved with sheet asphalt.

Registration of Realty Brokers.

At a recent meeting in Syracuse the Real Estate Association of Syracuse unanimously adopted a resolution to support a bill for the registration of real estate brokers under State law.

REAL ESTATE BOARD ANSWERS QUESTIONS OF MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

The Legislation and Taxation Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, through a sub-committee, has filed with the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, now considering the effect of the untaxing of buildings, a complete brief answering the five series of 107 questions submitted by the Mayor's committee.

The board's sub-committee includes David A. Clarkson, Chairman; E. A. Tredwell, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Robert E. Dowling, Laurence M. D. McGuire, Edward C. Cammann, Richard Collins, E. A. Alexander, J. C. Bennett, John P. Leo, and Charles H. Ayres. Of the above, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Dowling, Mr. McGuire, Mr. Buttenwieser, and Mr. Tredwell will appear as witnesses on behalf of the Real Estate Board at the hearings on Nov. 15 and 22.

The main purpose of the discussion on this subject is to establish, so far as possible, what result the untaxing of buildings would have on rents, the claim of those who support the theory being that it will reduce rents.

The answers on this phase of the subject, comprising Series 3 in the questions, are therefore of interest. The replies by the board's committee are as follows:

Question 1—To what extent is land leased in New York City on the basis of pure ground rents, with the lessee making the improvements?

Answer—Only a small proportion of land in New York City is leased on the basis of pure ground rents—less than 1 per cent.

Question 2—To what extent are parcels of improved real estate in New York City leased or rented as a whole?

Answer—Parcels of improved real estate are not usually leased as a whole—not 3 per cent. of all, excepting private dwellings.

Question 3—What are the usual terms of building leases as to duration, renewal, liability to pay rent, improvements and maintenance, payment of taxes, and special assessments?

Answer—Building leases are usually made in terms of one, three, or five years, sometimes with privilege of renewal. If the tenant takes the entire building, he usually makes interior repairs, sometimes exterior; but except in case of leases of twenty-one years it is customary for the owner to pay taxes, assessments, &c.

Question 4—To what extent are buildings in New York City leased or rented piecemeal?

Answer—Much the greater number of buildings are leased or rented in part, or piecemeal, approximately 97 per cent., except in case of private residences.

Question 5—Where different tenants occupy as lessees different portions of a building in New York City, what are the usual terms of the leases as to improvements and maintenance?

Answer—When a building is leased to several tenants the landlord maintains and repairs it.

Question 6—Where different tenants occupy as lessees different portions of a building in New York City, what are the usual terms of the leases with reference to free services rendered by the landlord, such as janitor service, elevator service, lighting, heating, &c.?

Answer—When a building is leased to several tenants the landlord furnishes elevator and janitor service; sometimes light and heat.

Question 7—What are the elements that go to make up rent for the various types of buildings and under the various types of leases in use in New York City?

Answer—All the elements mentioned in Nos. 5 and 6 are included in the rent, in addition to taxes and interest on investment.

Question 8—Does the landlord normally collect in ground rent all that he can get or, in other words, all that anybody is willing to pay, for the privilege of occupying the particular location?

Answer—Ground leases have never been largely taken in New York City in relation to its size. They were more common formerly, when the rate of interest paid on bond and mortgage was higher than the rate the ground rent bore to the value of the land. At present but few new ground leases are made. The owner of the land usually sought for security of income and freedom from care, but not for the highest return.

Question 9—If the landlord now collects in ground rent all that the location is worth, and if taxes now levied on buildings were transferred to the land, would the landlord, by reason of the increased tax on the land, be unable to increase the ground rent?

Answer—Since under all long-term ground leases the lessee and not the landlord pays the taxes, there would be no possibility for any change in the ground rent until the expiration of the existing lease. Upon the expiration of existing lease the amount of ground rent would be determined by the valuation of the land at that moment. But in most cases the ground rent could not be reduced, since most ground leases contain a provision that the renewal shall be at a rental not less than the original lease.

Question 10—Are the taxes now levied on the building properly regarded as a part of the operating expense of the building separate from the land, or do they come out of the landlord as a deduction from ground rent? In other words, do taxes levied upon the value of buildings have any different effect upon rents than do taxes levied upon the value of land? Do tenants pay any higher rents on account of a high tax rate on land and buildings, or either of them, than they otherwise would?

Answer—It is clear that finally a higher tax rate upon improved property, whether upon land and buildings, or upon either or upon both, will in the end result in higher rents. Tenants do not take the rate of taxes paid by the landlord into consideration when negotiating for a lease. They only pay as rent the worth of the premises leased as compared with other premises. If, however, taxes were so high as to bring the net return below the interest returned on other forms of capital, no new buildings would be put up until rents increased sufficiently to bring as large a net return on the money invested as would equal the prevailing rate of interest on capital.

Question 11—To what extent, under present conditions, do owners of improved property count upon the appreciation in land values to offset depreciation in building values? To what extent are rents kept down by the elimination of building depreciation?

Answer—It has not been the custom among owners of real estate in New York to carry a fund to cover the depreciation of buildings, as the expected increase in the value of land has been relied upon to cover this loss; it may, therefore, be presumed that rents have been less by as much as would have been sufficient to create such a fund.

Question 12—If the transfer of the present tax on buildings to land values had the effect of checking the increase in land values, to what extent would property owners be compelled to increase their depreciation reserve on account of their buildings, and would such increase in depreciation charge be added to rents?

Answer—If the present tax on buildings were transferred to land it would diminish land values, and consequently owners, to cover the depreciation of their buildings, would have to add such a depreciation charge to rent in order to obtain a return sufficient to yield the prevailing rate of interest on capital.

Question 13—If the untaxing of buildings should result in the construction of more buildings and larger and more commodious ones, would the effect be through competition to reduce rents in all buildings or only in the older, smaller, and less commodious ones?

Answer—Accepting the hypothesis that this change of taxation would result in a fall in rents, it would affect the older and poorer buildings most severely.

Question 14—To what extent would lower rents due to a larger supply of buildings in New York City tend to attract population from outside the city, particularly from suburbs in New York and New Jersey, to which people doing business in the city have heretofore gone in search of lower rents? To what extent would the tenants take larger accommodations for the same money rather than occupy the same accommodations for less money?

Answer—If such a fall occurred the choice of occupancy of larger space at the same rent or the same space at lower rent would depend upon the enterprise of the tenant and the prevailing conditions in the business world at the time of the change.

Question 16—If the untaxing of buildings would lead to a reduction in rents, could the reduction in rents ever be greater than the amount of the tax so transferred? If so, why?

Answer—The reduction in rents might conceivably be greater than the amount of tax transferred if it led to such a change in values as would result in a panic in real property.

Question 17—Would the assumed tendency to shift to the tenant the benefit of the lower tax on buildings meet, under the actual conditions in New York City, with a friction? i. e., are there any peculiar conditions connected with the mobility of the population which would interfere with this assumed reduction in rents?

Answer — The necessity of certain classes of workers to live near their places of employment; the desire of many to remain in the neighborhoods to which they have been accustomed; and the natural tendency of foreign peoples to concentrate in a district; all would tend to check the mobility of the renting population.

Question 18—What is the connection between rents and wages in New York City? Are wages higher in New York than in other cities? If so, why? Is one of the causes of high wages in New York City is higher rents, would a decrease in rents mean a fall in wages? If not, why not?

Question 19—In general, are high rents in New York due more largely to high land values or to other causes? What is the relative influence of taxes upon rents as compared with other factors that cause high rents?

Answer—Higher rents and higher wages in New York than in most other cities come from the greater opportunities offered here; if from any cause these opportunities were diminished, both would fall. But it must be remembered that wages and rents do not necessarily move in parallel lines.

Question 20—To the extent that taxes form an element in rents, do tenants, at the present time, in New York City, feel that they are interested in the city budget, that is, in the city expenditures which result in city taxes? If it be assumed that the benefit of the untaxing of buildings would accrue to the tenants, would this mean a lessening of interest in the budget of the great mass of tenants? Would this fact accentuate the tendency to have all the taxes paid by one class of the population and to have the expenditures voted by another? Is this a healthy tendency in a democracy?

Answer—As long as buildings are taxed and some portion of the city's expenditures fall upon tenants they have an interest in keeping down the expense of government. If it is true that the proposed untaxing of buildings throws the payment of the greater part of the taxes on the land owners, who form but a small class of the community, and relieves, for the most part, all other classes from taxation, it would certainly diminish care for economical government. It would be most unfortunate, in a democracy, to have all, or practically all, expenditures paid for by those who, by reason of their small number, have but little voice in the Government. Would not such a condition afford an almost irresistible temptation for the many, for their own benefit, to exploit the few? Would not the use of taxes for all kinds of extravagance and schemes ensue? If all taxes were placed upon land would not the taking of all land value by taxation result, as was so forcibly predicted by Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty" in these terse sentences:

"I do not propose either to purchase or to confiscate private property in land. The first would be unjust, the second needless. Let the individuals who now hold it still retain, if they want to, possession of what they are pleased to call their land. Let them continue to call it their land. Let them buy and sell and bequeath and devise it. We may safely leave them the shell if we take the kernel. It is not necessary to confiscate rents. * * * We may put the proposition into practical form by proposing to abolish all taxation save that upon land values. * * * That is the first step upon which the practical struggle must be made. When the hare is once caught and killed, cooking him will follow as a matter of course. When the common right to land is so far appreciated that all taxes are abolished save those which fall upon rent, there is no danger of much more than is necessary to induce men to collect the public revenues being left to individual landholders."

BIDS CALLED FOR TWO NEW SUBWAY BRANCHES

The Public Service Commission approved plans and form of contract for the construction of the elevated railroad in Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, last week, and authorized the Chairman and Secretary to advertise for bids, to be opened Nov. 30.

This contract is for Section 2 of Routes 19 and 22, which constitute the Pelham Bay Park branch of the Lexington Avenue Subway, which will be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in connection with the existing subway.

The branch begins on the Bronx side of the Harlem River at 138th Street and Park Avenue, runs under 138th Street to Southern Boulevard, and under Southern Boulevard to Whitlock Avenue as a subway. This part of the work is known as Sections 1 and 1-A. Construction work has been going on for some time on these two sections and is now about 75 per cent. completed.

In Whitlock Avenue the road comes out of the ground and continues as an elevated railroad across the Bronx River and through Westchester Avenue to Pelham Bay Park. Part of the work will be the construction of a new bridge over the Bronx River. This will be a permanent structure with a clearance of 61 feet above high water. The consent of the United States Government has been obtained after considerable negotiation.

The Pelham Bay Park branch throughout will be a three-track railroad. The contract for Section 2 calls for the erection of the steel structure, the care and support of buildings, readjustment of sewers, pipes, &c., the maintenance of traffic, and the restoration of pavements and other surfaces.

The contractor must complete the work within eighteen months from the delivery of the contract. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, as a contributor toward the cost of construction of city-owned lines, will be made a party to the contract to the extent of 20 per cent. of the total cost, the city paying the remainder.

The contractor will be required to give a bond in the sum of $200,000, and as further security the city will retain 15 per cent. of periodical payments until 10 per cent. of the total value of the contract has been deducted, after which 10 per cent. will be retained until the completion of the work. Bidders will be required to deposit a certified check for $25,000 with each bid.

This will be the last contract on the city-owned lines of the new system in the Bronx, as all other sections in that borough are under construction.

The first bids for the construction of a part of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern rapid transit railroad were called for last week by the Public Service Commission. The section involved is No. 3 of Route 8, and covers the tunnel under the East River running from Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, to North Seventh Street, Brooklyn. Bids will be opened Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1915.

The Fourteenth Street-Eastern line is to be built and owned by the City of New York and operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation or by its operating company, the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, under the dual system contracts. It begins at Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, and runs eastwardly under Fourteenth Street to the East River, under the river to North Seventh Street, Brooklyn; under North Seventh Street to Metropolitan Avenue, under Metropolitan Avenue to Bushwick Avenue, under Bushwick Avenue to Johnson Avenue, and under Johnson Avenue to the right of way of the Evergreen branch of the Long Island Railroad, through which it will be continued as an elevated railroad to East New York and a junction with the Broadway elevated railroad.

Route 8 covers the underground portion of the line, extending from Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, to Bushwick Junction. The tunnel section under the river will take the longest time to build, and for that reason the work will be undertaken first. The engineers of the commission are pushing work on the plans for the other underground sections, all of which should be ready to advertise within the next two months.

The contract calls for the completion of the tunnel section within thirty-four months from the delivery of the contract, at least so as to fit the road for operation, and all other work must be completed within forty months. The contractor will be required to give a bond of $500,000, and the city will retain the usual 10 per cent. of periodical payments until the completion of the work. Each bidder will be required to deposit a certified check for $100,000 with his bid.

BUILDING SHOWS INCREASE

Building operations are showing an increase over a year ago in the leading cities of the country, according to the current Bradstreet's report. The total number of permits in 147 cities for October aggregated 24,777, a gain of nearly 4,000, or 19.2 per cent., over the like period of 1914, as against a gain of 17.8 per cent. in September.

As regards expenditures, it might be stated that these aggregated $68,515,343 in October, a gain of 37.1 per cent., as against a gain of 30.5 per cent. in September. A year ago the decrease in October from 1913 was 21 per cent., and the month just closed, therefore, shows a slight gain over the like month of 1913.

REALTY CO. LOSES GOVERNMENT SUIT

Supreme Court Reverses Decision Concerning Collection of Corporation Taxes.

HOW IT AFFECTS REALTY

New Federal Income Tax Law More Liberal in Its Deduction of Interest.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court reversing the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and the District Court of the Southern District of New York in the matter of Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, against the Forty-two Broadway Company, decides finally that under the Federal excise tax law of 1909 a corporation cannot deduct from its gross income, in order to arrive at its net income, interest on mortgages beyond the amount represented by 6 per cent. of its capital stock, although such interest may be an ordinary and necessary expense of the corporation paid in the maintenance and operation of its business and properties and required to be paid as a condition to the continued use and possession of property.

The Forty-two Broadway Company, which has a bonded indebtedness of $4,750,000, owns a large office building, and the question was whether, in determining net income under the old corporation tax, payments of interest on bonds of a corporation engaged in leasing and operating an office building erected by it on its own realty constitute, on the one hand, "ordinary and necessary expenses in the maintenance and operation of its business and property," and as such wholly to be deducted from gross income, or, on the other hand, "interest on its bonded or other indebtedness," only to be deducted to an amount not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of the corporation.

Discussing the decision yesterday, Roger S. Baldwin, of the firm of Baldwin & Hutchins, who represented the Forty-two Broadway Company, said:

"While I have not as yet examined the opinion of the Court, it would seem from the newspaper reports that the decision went off on the ground that Congress, in the judgment of the Supreme Court, intended, where the indebtedness of a corporation was larger than the capital stock, that the contribution of the corporation to the expenses of the Government should be greater than where the indebtedness of the corporation was less or not more than the amount of the capital stock, and that the language used by Congress in the Federal Excise Tax Law was not intended to exempt a realty company which paid interest on its mortgages from the operation of this principle of taxation.

"This decision is important to all corporations owning and operating real property, chiefly as to their rights under the old Excise Tax Law of 1909. If the decisions of the lower courts had been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Government might have been liable to refund large amounts of taxes already collected, provided the property owners had protected their rights by claiming a refund, and otherwise keeping their legal position intact.

"Owing, however, to the change in the present Federal Income Tax Law of 1913 in this connection, as compared with the old Excise Tax Law, the decision is not so important as it otherwise would have been, the new law being more liberal in the amount of interest allowed to be deducted than was the old Excise Tax Law.

"Under the former law the 6 per cent. of the capital stock allowable as a deduction was, in the case of a corporation of small capitalization and large indebtedness, negligible. Under the present income tax law, however, the amount of interest deductible has been increased so that interest may be deducted on indebtedness to an amount of such indebtedness not exceeding one-half of the sum of the indebtedness and the outstanding paid-up capital stock of the corporation.

"By Treasury regulations this has been construed as meaning that interest on indebtedness to an amount of the indebtedness not exceeding all of the paid-up capital stock and one-half of the indebtedness may be deducted, thus giving the taxpayer the benefit in computation of all of its capital stock instead of only one-half of its capital stock, as might have been technically claimed by the Government.

"In addition, however, to the general provision allowing for deduction of interest above referred to, it is further provided in the present income tax law that in case of an indebtedness wholly secured by collateral the subject to sale in ordinary business of such corporation, the total interest secured and paid by the corporation may be deducted as a part of its expense of doing business.

"A Treasury decision has construed this provision as including a corporation engaged in buying and selling real estate pledged for the payment of indebtedness, provided such real estate is the subject of sale in the ordinary business of the corporation, that is, if such corporation as a matter of its ordinary business is engaged in buying and selling or dealing in such property, so that in the case of such a corporation the interest paid on such a mortgage debt may be wholly deducted from gross income as an expense of doing business without regard to the limit above referred to."

"The Treasury Department, in its synopsis of rulings, under date of Jan. 30, 1915, ruled that if the corporation whose ordinary business is the purchase and sale of real estate has an office building under mortgage, which office building is not subject to sale in the ordinary business of the corporation, the interest paid on such mortgage will not be deductible as a general expense, but in that case would be deductible under the allowance for interest, which is restricted, as just stated, to interest on an amount not in excess of the sum of the outstanding capital stock and one-half of the indebtedness.

"These rulings of the Treasury Department are still subject to construction, and many cases will probably arise which are on the border line. Under the present rulings, the real estate operator has been favored by the new income tax law and decisions of the Treasury Department when compared with a corporation owning its own office building.

"The new income tax law is more favorable than the old excise tax law, as now construed by the Supreme Court, but a construction of the income tax law and of the fairness of the Treasury decisions is likely to be required from the Supreme Court in this connection.

"One of the interesting features, however, of the Forty-two Broadway case was that it involved the construction of the excise tax law as to whether such law should be administered on a basis of actual receipts and actual payments, as stated in the law, or substantially on the basis of accruals, as claimed and demanded by the Treasury Department.

"The Circuit Court of Appeals held in the Forty-two Broadway case, in effect, that the law should be administered on the basis of receipts and payments, the question arising as to whether the corporation should be allowed only such interest as was paid and accrued during the tax year, or should be allowed the amount actually paid within the year in case such amount should exceed the taxes for that particular year, because of the non-payment of such taxes in the year previous, when they were due.

"The Government, as represented by the office of the Attorney General, did not seriously contend that the ruling by the Treasury Department in this respect was correct, and unless the Supreme Court in its opinion has expressly reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in this respect it would seem as though the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which has been inferentially indorsed by the office of the Attorney General, should control in the making out of income tax returns.

"The old excise tax law provided that the net income should be controlled by the income 'received' while the new income tax law provides that the income should be controlled by the net income 'arising or accruing' to the corporation. Subdivision b, however, of paragraph G of the new law, provides as paragraph 'second' of the old excise law provided, that the net income should be ascertained by making certain deductions from the income of the corporation 'received within the year from all sources.'

"The question will arise which language will control in this connection, and it is not certain what the final determination of the courts would be if this question should be raised.

"Under the paragraph marked 'first' of the new law, however, it is expressly provided that all the ordinary and necessary expenses 'paid within the year' may be deducted, and from this language and from the decision of the courts in the Forty-two Broadway case it would seem clear that it is the expenses paid, and not the expenses accrued, which should control. Under the paragraph marked 'third' of the new law, however, it is provided that the amount of interest 'accrued and paid within the year' on its indebtedness should be deducted by a corporation, and here, of course, the law itself expressly allows only those deductions which fall within both classes, that is to say, the expenses must not only be accrued, but also paid within the year by the corporation. Under the paragraph marked 'fourth' the language of the law again returns to that used under paragraph 'first' and provides that all sums 'paid by it within the year' for taxes should be deducted by the corporation in ascertaining net income.

"It would seem, therefore, that the old excise tax law provided for the administration of the law on the basis of receipts and payments, but the law was administered by the Treasury Department on the basis of accruals, while the new income tax law expressly meets this question in the case of two deductions providing in substance that such deductions may be made only when the expense has both accrued and been paid within the year, but, in the case of two other deductions in connection with ordinary and necessary expenses and in connection with taxes paid respectively, that the expense need not be necessarily accrued, but must be paid within the year. This distinction might be important in the case of new corporations, or in the case of corporations which had no net income as determined by the income tax law for one year, but which might have a net income for the following year as so ascertained, if the tax should be computed on the basis of accruals, not giving the corporation the benefit of ordinary and necessary expenses and taxes paid, but perhaps not accrued, during that particular year. In these latter events the case of the Forty-two Broadway Company might be of interest and controlling."

Apartments Leased.

Bing & Bing have rented apartments at 1155 Park Avenue to George H. Whigham and John L. Crosthwaite, and at 955 Park Avenue the last remaining apartment to Huntington W. Jackson.

Douglas Elliman & Co. have leased apartments at 823 Park Avenue and 1190 Madison Avenue to Dr. Henry S. Satterlee; at 993 Park Avenue to George A. Frisbie, and, in conjunction with Marston & Co., at 875 Park Avenue for Thomas Dickson, Jr., to Edwin S. Marston.

Pease & Elliman have rented apartments at 103 East Seventy-fifth Street to John H. Ballantine, at 56 West Eleventh Street to Dr. Benjamin H. Searing, at 104 East Fortieth Street to Joscelyn H. Evans, at 969 Park Avenue to Mrs. B. Appleton, and at 535 Park Avenue to Albert L. Nash.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have rented apartments at 15 West Fifty-fifth Street to Mrs. Jay Gould and Mrs. Harold Loeb, and for Willoughby L. Webb his apartment, furnished, at 131 East Sixty-sixth Street to the Misses Sadie J. and Frances Williams.

Malcolm E. Smith & Co. have leased for the East Sixty-seventh Street apartment building a duplex apartment to Daniel C. Adams.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Nov. 15.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, 186, s e corner of 91st St, 35.8x75x irregular, four-story dwelling; New York Trust Co. against F. C. Dininny et al.; Zabriskie, M., S. & K., attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $75,867.64; taxes, &c., $2,855.83.

By Samuel Marx.

Lexington Av, 2,007 and 2,009, n e corner of 122d St, 28.10x60, two three-story dwellings; Bradish Johnson et al., trustees, against Harry Bierhoff et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $16,973.72; taxes, &c., $665.44.

By Joseph P. Day.

Walker St, 81 and 81½, s s, 36 ft e of Cortlandt Av, 36x100, six-story loft building; American Mortgage Co. against E. J. Marsh et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; A. S. Friend, referee; due, $47,785.65; taxes, &c., $903.15.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Bryant Av, 1,536, e s, 325 ft s of 173d St, 25x100, three-story tenement; M. M. Schaf against Mary Lamont et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; C. C. Martin, referee; due, $2,900.77; taxes, &c., $247; subject to mortgage of $5,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Strang Av, s s, 75 ft w of Amundson Av, 25x100; also Amundson Av, w s, 100 ft s of Strang Av, 75x100; L. J. Moses against J. H. Eden et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $1,222.72; taxes, &c., $208.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Houston St, 127 East, s s, 108 ft e of Chrystie St, 25.9x74.8; six-story tenement with stores; trustee's sale, estate of Andreas Kildalch, deceased.

St. Nicholas Place, 83-5, w s, 224.4 ft n of 153d St, 50x112, six-story apartment house; German Savings Bank against George Schuck et al.; Arnold & A., attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $67,416.83; taxes, &c., $1,606.20.

Division St, 229, s s, 236.9 ft e of Clinton St, 23.10x106.8, to East Broadway, (240,) 23.10x107, three-story loft building; Louis Jarmulowsky et al. against Jennie Isaacs, individually and as executrix, et al.; Abraham Wielar, attorney; C. S. Aronson, referee; due, $6,448.23; taxes, &c., $600.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 517, n e corner of 48th St, 20x75, three-story tenement and stores; C. H. Liss against A. F. Liss et al.; F. J. Rinaldi, attorney; M. M. Friend, referee; partition.

Broadway, 5,000-6, n e corner of 212th St, 118.9x183.10x99.11x197.9, six-story apartment house; Max Marx against Hazel Real Estate Co. et al.; L. S. Marx, attorney; B. F. McGee, referee; due, $19,503.71; taxes, &c., $5,214; subject to prior mtg, $200,000.

Cortlandt St, 85-7, s s, 59 ft e of West St, 42.10x57.10x42.4x58, two three-story tenements and stores; Edwin Wolf against William Cooper et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; C. A. Moran, referee; due, $70,133.77; taxes, &c., $2,062.89.

21st St, 53 and 55 West, n s, 118 ft e of 6th Av, 46x98.9, six-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against A. S. Higgins et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; E. C. Parish, referee; due, $127,749.62; taxes, &c., $10,491.60.

Rivington St, 28, n s, 75.3 ft w of Forsyth St, 24.11x100x25x100, four-story stable; G. T. Soper against F. X. Muiry et al.; W. S. Pettit, attorney; Kneland More, referee; due, $3,736.45; taxes, &c., $556.49.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

118th St, 215 East, n s, 193.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5, four-story tenement; A. F. Hess against R. de S. Loughran et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $9,656.06; taxes, &c., $1,145.22.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 66x150, vacant; Annie Mahoney et al. against Glosus Galiant et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $4,378.66; taxes, &c., $2,169.25.

By Joseph P. Day.

Graham Square, e s, 129 ft s of Lawrence Av, 50x100, vacant; 167th St, w s, or n s, 313.6 ft s of Lawrence Av, 25x100, vacant; Trustees of New York Universalist Relief Fund against John Commisky et al.; W. F. Wund, attorney; S. J. Cowen, referee; due, $2,311.77; taxes, &c., $276.07.

Wednesday, Nov. 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

85th St, 74 West, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, five-story flat; A. Stewart et al., trustees, against Charles Hirschhorn et al.; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; S. D. Preston, referee; due, $21,555.04; taxes, &c., $559.60.

85th St, 76 West, s s, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x102.2, five-story flat; same against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $42,740.96; taxes, &c., $1,162.60.

83d St, 162 East, s s, 195 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x25, three-story office building; Guaranty Trust Co., trustee, against J. F. Gross et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; C. O. Maas, referee; due, $7,949; taxes, &c., $295.30.

Monroe St, 81 and 83, n s, 50.6 ft e of Pike St, 39.8x71.7x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; Louise Benziger, 2d, against Sol Insky et al.; De Witt, L. & D., attorneys; A. R. Greene, referee; due, $36,720.97; taxes, &c., $1,888.96.

By Samuel Marx.

74th St, 218 East, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2, five-story tenement; E. S. Murphy against Fred Koeneman, executor and trustee, et al.; Gillespie & O., attorneys; Louis Wendel, Jr., referee; due, $1,510.63; taxes, &c., $1,752.75.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

1st Av, 1,184, e s, 50.5 ft n of 62d St, 25x81, five-story tenement and stores; Nerina Leclerc against Hannah Wallach et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; S. B. Hamburger, referee; due, $17,081.43; taxes, &c., $378.67.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mercer St, 19, w s, 223.7 ft s of Grand St, 24.8x100, five-story loft and store building; City Real Estate Co. against W. C. Althause et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; C. A. Moran, referee; due, $23,922.27; taxes, &c., $523.60.

Mercer St, 115, w s, 175 ft n of Spring St, 24.8x100, five-story loft and store building; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $23,922.27; taxes, &c., $423.60.

Montgomery St, 55-7, s e corner Monroe St, 38x60, six-story tenement and stores; G. B. Maclay against Berliner & Greenberg, Inc., et al.; Maclay & M., attorneys; E. L. Parris, referee; due, $54,224.11; taxes, &c., $1,376.22.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Park Row, 122, n s, 107.5 ft e of Duane St, 24x107.6, four-story tenement and store; Park Row, 124-6, n s, 222.3 ft e of Duane St, 23x104.7, three-story tenement and store; William St, 257-9, n s, 76.3 ft e of New Chambers St, 35x34.6x irregular, seven-story loft building; 8th St, 54 East, s s, 53 ft w of Mercer St, 24x58, six-story loft building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Jeannie Stewart had on Aug. 13, 1915, or since; J. A. Timony, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

238th St, 250 East, on map 248 East, s s, 345 ft w of Katonah Av, 40x100, two-story dwelling; Lena Besserer against A. A. Spaulding Bunting et al.; Mann, B. & S., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $1,516.27; taxes, &c., $148.29.

By Joseph P. Day.

North Oak Drive, s s, and South Oak Drive, n s, Lots 48, 49, 79, and 80, map of Bronxwood, 100x200; Harlem Savings Bank against C. E. Sawyer; E. S. Clinch, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $13,281.25; taxes, &c., $715.85.

Friday, Nov. 19.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

27th St, 355-357 West, n s, 185 ft e of 9th Av, 42.6x98.9; two three-story and basement dwellings; voluntary sale.

128th St, 174 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; Fidelity Trust Co. against L. L. Miller et al.; Gordon Gordon, attorney; G. F. Roesch, referee; due, $4,913.82; taxes, &c., $220.73.

Grand St, 657, s s, w corner of Coriears, 22.5x70x20.10x69.6, five-story tenement and stores; City of New York against Day Realty Co. et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; J. D. Edelson, referee; due, $50,607.32; taxes, &c., $3,346.62.

9th Av, 72 ft, e s, 59.5 ft n of 15th St, 19.8x100, three-story tenement and stores; David Lippmann against A. C. M. Azoy, as trustee, et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $13,773.69; taxes, &c., $2,150.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, 709 East, n s, 70.6 ft e of Crotona Av, 30x75.6, two-story dwelling; Harlem Savings Bank against S. M. Byrne et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $8,254.05; taxes, &c., $368.86.

Vyse Av, w s, 325 ft n of 161st St, 25x100, vacant; C. L. Anger against J. E. Liedermann et al.; J. J. McBride, attorney; L. N. Martin, referee; due, $3,512.27; taxes, &c., $156.23.

By Henry Brady.

226th St, 828 East, s s, 580 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 25x114; M. E. Hastings against C. Guidone, Inc., et al.; McGuire, H. & S., attorneys; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $4,573.01; taxes, &c., $155.94.

By Charles A. Berrian.

City Island Av, 674; Bridge St, s s, block front between Main St and Minneford Av, 207x202.2x213.7x200; City Real Estate Co. against F. W. Paas et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $11,862.48; taxes, &c., $1,525.85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Davidson Av, w s, 63.74 ft n of Burnside Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 60x77.6; M. M. S. Building Co., Inc., Milton M. Silverman, 507 5th Av., President, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Tiebout Av, w s, 101.89 ft n of 187th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88; the Hoffman Co., Builders, Inc., George Hoffman, 1,132 Clay Av, President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $90,000.

181st St, n w corner of Vyse Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 78x88 and 49.6x88; Park Ridge Realty Co., Inc., Charles Richardson, 1,120 Bryant Av, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $120,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 51.2 ft n of 72d St, 25.6x 98; Joseph Singer to Simon Freiman, 1,358 Arch St, one-half part, Oct. 20; attorney, Leopold Freiman, 309 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE D, e s, 20 ft s of 6th St, 20x72; David Moskowitz to Lillian, his wife, 72 Avenue D, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, Nov. 10; Attorney, Edward D. Newman, 37 Liberty St.....$1

HUDSON ST, e s, 67.4 ft s of Perry St, 20.7x—; Charles M. Russell, referee, to Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. Church in U. S., Nov. 12; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 32 Nassau St..$10,000

2D AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 70th St, 25x74; Sadie M. Stoll to Henry C. Stoll, 1,994 Lexington Av, Oct. 1, (mtg $7,500,) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. Stoll to Harvey O. Dobson, 375 Carlton Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 53 and 54, map of Pell estate; Charles H. F. King to Elizabeth King, 2,054 Blackrock Av, Nov. 12; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

LOTS 365, Block 18; lot 324, Block 10, map of Tremont Terrace; Lithe Sternberg to Harry Sternberg, 67 West 115th St, Oct. 22; attorney, I. I. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau St.....$1

ROBIN AV, n e corner of Tremont Av, 100x 50; Virginia Ehrenberg to Teckla Hilgeman, 1,102 Stebbins Av, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 452.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x129.1x25x125.5; Magdalena Fischer, individually and as executrix, to Frederick H. Dressell and another, 295 East 160th St, Nov. 12, (mtg $14,500;) attorney, F. H. Dressell, 295 East 160th St....$15,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 209 ft n of 173d St, 50x 121x50x125, except Webster Av, e s, 242.8 ft w of 173d St, 16.8x121x16.8x122.4; Magdalena Fischer to Frederick H. Dressell, 295 East 160th St, Nov. 12, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, F. H. Dressell, 295 East 160th St..$100

160TH ST, n s, 127.6 ft w of Railroad Av, 44x55; also plot, begins 55 ft w of 160th St and 83.6 ft w of Railroad Av, 55x44; Magdalena Fischer to Frede. H. Dressell and another, 295 East 160th St, Nov. 12, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, F. H. Dressell, 295 East 160th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, e s, 90 ft n of 75th St, 35x—; Lillian M. Soresi to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.....$125,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x136; Hardwick Realty Co. to Henry S. Hendricks, 54 West 87th St, Nov. 12, prior mtg $210,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arthur De Cret & Co., 180 Broadway.....$28,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Rebecca D. Cohen, Palisade, N. J., Nov. 12, prior mtg $210,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$5,000

6TH AV, s e corner of 24th St, 24.8x73.6; Charles Schmidt to Melville H. Bearns, 95 Joralemon St, Nov. 12, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to the J. Charles G. Hupfel Brewing Co., 229 East 38th St, Nov. 12, prior mtg $50,000, due Nov. 15, 1915; attorney, same.....$18,000

9TH ST, n s, 188 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92.3; Jacob Abraham to Donright Co., Inc., 2,045 Ryer Av, Oct. 26, prior mtg $17,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

29TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Gertrude R. Hamilton and another to Louisa H. McKeon, 124 Clymer St, Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 3 years; attorney, E. R. Vollmer, 293 Broadway.....$5,000

33D ST, n s, 240.1 ft w of 2d Av, 34.11x98.9; Sadie M. Stoll to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 12, due as per bond.....$17,000

49TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of 2d Av, 17x70.5; Adolph Bowsky to Edward Goett, 1,130 Jackson Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., Sept. 16; attorney, J. Kalt, 871 Burke Av.....$5,000

184TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x99.11; John F. Cronin to George H. Budke, Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 12, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 100 ft n of 181st St, 50x 100; William L. Phelan to William L. Phelan, Inc., 2,045 Ryer Av, Oct. 22, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLLEGE AV, e s, 80 ft n of 169th St, 16x 100; William Rollin to Israel Rollin, 1,298 College Av, (mtg $3,000,) Nov. 12; attorney, H. H. Elias, 302 Broadway.....$1

CRESTON AV, 2,738, e s, 25.1x96.4; John B. Harrison, referee, to Maria L. Ausbuethi, 1,294 Lexington Av, Nov. 12; attorney, H. C. Rudisch, 233 Broadway.....$7,100

HERMAN PL, w s, 2,214 ft s of Tremont Av, 22.6x100.2x irregular; Ernest R. Eckley, referee, to Royal Bronx Realty Co., Inc., 1,126 Walker Av, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 8; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

HOME ST, s s, 91.9 ft w of Prospect Av, 47.11x irregular; Germania Fire Insurance Co. to Levi M. Scoville, 263 West 132d St, Nov. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOFFMAN ST, w s, west ½ Lot 105, map William Powell, 50x100; Jacob Abraham et al. to Donright Co., Inc., 2,045 Ryer Av, Nov. 12, (mtg $4,100;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HULL AV, s w corner of 209th St, 100x100; Renwick Realty Co. to Sigmund Cohn, 412 West 148th St, and another, (mtg $7,250,) Oct. 29; attorney, E. Cohn, 74 Broadway.$1

LOTS 53 and 54, map of Pell estate; Charles H. F. King to Elizabeth King, 2,054 Blackrock Av, Nov. 12; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

LOTS 365, Block 18; lot 324, Block 10, map of Tremont Terrace; Lithe Sternberg to Harry Sternberg, 67 West 115th St, Oct. 22; attorney, I. I. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau St.....$1

ROBIN AV, n e corner of Tremont Av, 100x 50; Virginia Ehrenberg to Teckla Hilgeman, 1,102 Stebbins Av, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 452.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x129.1x25x125.5; Magdalena Fischer, individually and as executrix, to Frederick H. Dressell and another, 295 East 160th St, Nov. 12, (mtg $14,500;) attorney, F. H. Dressell, 295 East 160th St....$15,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 209 ft n of 173d St, 50x 121x50x125, except Webster Av, e s, 242.8 ft w of 173d St, 16.8x121x16.8x122.4; Magdalena Fischer to Frederick H. Dressell, 295 East 160th St, Nov. 12, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, F. H. Dressell, 295 East 160th St..$100

160TH ST, n s, 127.6 ft w of Railroad Av, 44x55; also plot, begins 55 ft w of 160th St and 83.6 ft w of Railroad Av, 55x44; Magdalena Fischer to Frede. H. Dressell and another, 295 East 160th St, Nov. 12, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, F. H. Dressell, 295 East 160th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, e s, 90 ft n of 75th St, 35x—; Lillian M. Soresi to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.....$125,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x136; Hardwick Realty Co. to Henry S. Hendricks, 54 West 87th St, Nov. 12, prior mtg $210,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arthur De Cret & Co., 180 Broadway.....$28,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Rebecca D. Cohen, Palisade, N. J., Nov. 12, prior mtg $210,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$5,000

6TH AV, s e corner of 24th St, 24.8x73.6; Charles Schmidt to Melville H. Bearns, 95 Joralemon St, Nov. 12, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to the J. Charles G. Hupfel Brewing Co., 229 East 38th St, Nov. 12, prior mtg $50,000, due Nov. 15, 1915; attorney, same.....$18,000

9TH ST, n s, 188 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92.3; Jacob Abraham to Donright Co., Inc., 2,045 Ryer Av, Oct. 26, prior mtg $17,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

29TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Gertrude R. Hamilton and another to Louisa H. McKeon, 124 Clymer St, Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 3 years; attorney, E. R. Vollmer, 293 Broadway.....$5,000

33D ST, n s, 240.1 ft w of 2d Av, 34.11x98.9; Sadie M. Stoll to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 12, due as per bond.....$17,000

49TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of 2d Av, 17x70.5; Adolph Bowsky to Edward Goett, 1,130 Jackson Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., Sept. 16; attorney, J. Kalt, 871 Burke Av.....$5,000

184TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x99.11; John F. Cronin to George H. Budke, Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 12, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 100 ft n of 181st St, 50x 100; William L. Phelan to William L. Phelan, Inc., 2,045 Ryer Av, Oct. 22, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLLEGE AV, e s, 80 ft n of 169th St, 16x 100; William Rollin to Israel Rollin, 1,298 College Av, (mtg $3,000,) Nov. 12; attorney, H. H. Elias, 302 Broadway.....$1

CRESTON AV, 2,738, e s, 25.1x96.4; John B. Harrison, referee, to Maria L. Ausbuethi, 1,294 Lexington Av, Nov. 12; attorney, H. C. Rudisch, 233 Broadway.....$7,100

HERMAN PL, w s, 2,214 ft s of Tremont Av, 22.6x100.2x irregular; Ernest R. Eckley, referee, to Royal Bronx Realty Co., Inc., 1,126 Walker Av, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 8; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

HOME ST, s s, 91.9 ft w of Prospect Av, 47.11x irregular; Germania Fire Insurance Co. to Levi M. Scoville, 263 West 132d St, Nov. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOFFMAN ST, w s, west ½ Lot 105, map William Powell, 50x100; Jacob Abraham et al. to Donright Co., Inc., 2,045 Ryer Av, Nov. 12, (mtg $4,100;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HULL AV, s w corner of 209th St, 100x100; Renwick Realty Co. to Sigmund Cohn, 412 West 148th St, and another, (mtg $7,250,) Oct. 29; attorney, E. Cohn, 74 Broadway.$1

LOTS 53 and 54, map of Pell estate; Charles H. F. King to Elizabeth King, 2,054 Blackrock Av, Nov. 12; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

LOTS 365, Block 18; lot 324, Block 10, map of Tremont Terrace; Lithe Sternberg to Harry Sternberg, 67 West 115th St, Oct. 22; attorney, I. I. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau St.....$1

ROBIN AV, n e corner of Tremont Av, 100x 50; Virginia Ehrenberg to Teckla Hilgeman, 1,102 Stebbins Av, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 452.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x129.1x25x125.5; Magdalena Fischer, individually and as executrix, to Frederick H. Dressell and another, 295 East 160th St, Nov. 12, (mtg $14,500;) attorney, F. H. Dressell, 295 East 160th St....$15,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 209 ft n of 173d St, 50x

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Established 1872

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.

Phone 660. Post Office Building, Jamaica, N. Y.

CLOSING OUT AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

90-ACRE FARM, with Farm Stock, Farming Utensils, etc. Including Automobile Market Truck, Horses, Wagons and Harness.

HUNTINGTON, Suffolk County, N. Y., on New York Avenue and Huntington Road, Known as Walt Whitman Farm. Trolley Stop 100.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1915. Personal Property at 10 A. M. Real Estate at 2 P. M.

REAL ESTATE consists of 90 acres with about 1,500 feet frontage on trolley line from Huntington to Amityville. 5c. fare to Huntington Village. Known as the birthplace and homestead of the writer, Walt Whitman. All buildings are in good order. Has fruit and shade trees (1,000 peach trees). The property is very desirable for sub-division. As shown on survey, it has four road frontages.

TERMS OF SALE.—Personal property: Cash. Real Estate: 10% on day of sale; 35% may remain on Bond and Mortgage if so desired. Balance to be paid on January 5, 1916. The owner, retiring from farming, will dispose of all real and personal property to the highest bidder. For maps, catalogue, and further particulars address T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer, Post Office Building, Jamaica, N. Y. C. By order of FRANK J. ROGERS.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction

Monday, Nov. 22, 1915,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Estate of Adolph Schinkel, dec'd,

345 West 21st St.,

200 feet east of 9th Av.

5-story brick flat, 2 families on a floor, 6 rooms & bath to each apartment; size of lot 25x98.

GEORGE LUDWIG, ESQ., ATTORNEY, 1,511 THIRD AV.

SAME DAY

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Estate of Honoria Tancredi, Dec'd,

697 PROSPECT AV.,

60 Feet South of East 155th St.

Bronx Borough

The three-story and cellar brick three-family Dwelling, 5 and 6 rooms and bath to each family; hot water supply; hot-water heating; hardwood trim; open plumbing; size of lot, 23x95.

Charles F. Kelley, Esq., Attorney, 208 BROADWAY.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 156 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE

2 Three-Story and Basement Dwellings,

355-357 W. 27th St.

42.6x98.9

Desirable plot for improvement.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19TH,

12 o'clock noon,

Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

Further particulars from Abram B. Freedman, Atty., 38 Park Row, or

Henry Brady AUCTIONEER

200 W. 23rd St. Tel. 7960 Chelsea.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

MEYER M. FRIEND, Esq., Referee,

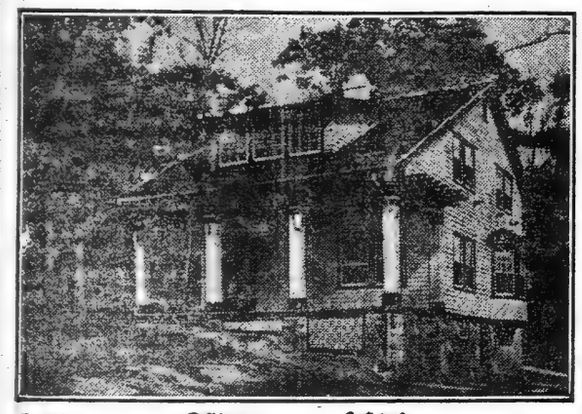
NEXT TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

N. E. COR. 48TH

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$500 CASH



River View Manor

The Home Place Beautiful at Hastings-on-Hudson

We offer this beautiful semi-bungalow, situated in River View Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., for immediate occupancy.

$500 CASH, BALANCE LIKE RENT.

This house contains large living room, dining room, kitchen; 4 bedrooms, tiled bath, hot water heat, gas and electricity; magnificent views of surrounding country and fine large lot.

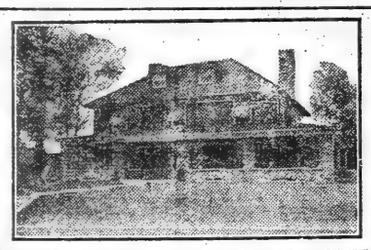
Floor plans will be sent on application.

To reach take the New York Central or Subway and trolley to Hastings-on-Hudson.

Hastings Homes Company, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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LARCHMONT MANOR

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See the property now as the leaves are turning and you will appreciate the all-year-round advantages it offers.

You will do business direct with the owners, and we are glad to aid the purchasers we select to buy or build their home.

CALL, PHONE, OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

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15 miles from 42d St.



THE MOST Advantageous Suburban Location for a Home.

2 Railway Routes direct to property.

Over 180 trains a day.

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45 homes built and occupied.

Plots Are Offered at Reasonable Prices.

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At Pelham Manor, N. Y., 15 miles from 42d St., nine miles from 129th St., right at station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—Highest home sites in this community; reach any part of property in five minutes' walk from depot; 3,000 feet directly on Pelham Bay Park, New York City's largest and most beautiful park, which contains over 1,700 acres natural woodland and meadow, and for all time; a pleasant walk to Long Island Sound, Glen Island or New York Athletic Club.

Bathing, fishing, sailing and golf links, Macadam streets, cement walks; light, water, sewer, &c.; high-class desirable restricted.

For $5,500 you can get an artistic Home of six or seven rooms, tile bath-room and all modern improvements, on a large plot; $500 down and balance like rent; our booklet and plans will inform you of particulars.

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New York's most accessible, most healthful and most attractive all-year round suburb.

We offer for sale beautiful homes ready for occupancy, or we will build a house to meet your requirements.

Prices from $10,000 Up
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Owners
GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent
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Hudson River Shore Front Estate

FOR SALE
AT LESS THAN ¼ OF ITS COST.

60 acres, dock, boathouse, large road frontage; brick residence, 8 master's bedrooms, 6 baths, electricity, &c.; cottage, stable, other outbuildings; beautiful grounds; remarkable variety of shrubs, flowers, &c.; magnificent trees, brook, vistas; superb views.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

For Sale at

Lawrence Park West

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Near Country Club and in best residential neighborhood; modern Colonial House, ten rooms, three baths; all improvements; half acre land, well planted, with excellent garden. For particulars apply

H-7

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

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SURROUNDED BY 35 ACRES

Woods, stream of water, 400 feet elevation, on macadam road, 2 miles from station, less than one hour from 42d St. Stone and shingle house of 15 rooms, 3 bathrooms, steam, electricity, sleeping piazzas, &c. Garage with living quarters, farm house, farm barns, large peach orchard and other fruits. House stands quarter mile back from highway approached by a winding macadam driveway uphill. Everything in perfect condition.

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Must Sell at Once
Spuyten Duyvil

Old House and splendid corner plot running from street to street, 150 ft. by 236 ft.; asking $25,000, but will consider any reasonable offer for immediate sale.

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adjacent to the Hartsdale Station and Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, Colonial style house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, on plot 100x125. Sale $11,000. Rent $1,000. Call or write

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In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

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Exceptional opportunity to purchase 2 acres with large stucco dwelling, stable, garage; handsome shade trees; large road frontage, near station; owner forced to sacrifice.

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Westchester County's Ideal Home Community.

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Excellent Bargain
30 Acres

Situated on Irondway, 40 minutes from Grand Central Station. Magnificent stone mansion, commanding wonderful view of Hudson River. Contains large hall, drawing room, library, sun parlor, dining room, observation tower, 5 master bedrooms and 4 master baths. Property beautifully landscaped and planned; beautiful trees, gardener's cottage, green houses, excellent stables, gardens, fruit trees and rare shrubs.

Price $120,000.

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Gedney Farm Section

New Tapestry brick house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; can be purchased with $1,000 in cash; balance same as rent.

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A Home YOU'D Like to Own

8 Rooms Modern Bath **$6500** Landscaped Plot 100 x 140 ft.

A very attractive 8-room house of modern design. Handsomely decorated; steam heat; modern bath; extra lavatory. Big living room and dining room, brick fireplace, bright kitchen, laundry, large closets, spacious porch, electricity and gas. Hardwood floors. On wooded plot 100x140. Six minutes' walk to station. Small amount cash, balance like rent.

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Convenient to schools, churches, theatres, stores, etc. One hour's ride by fast trains to New York.

Investigate the superior advantages of living at beautiful Brightwaters, Bay Shore, L. I.

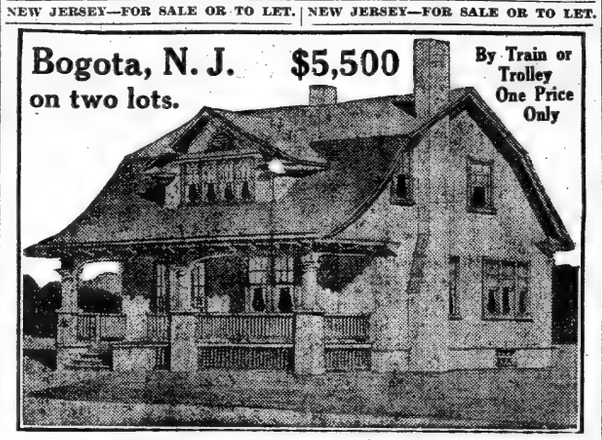
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Bogota, N. J. $5,500 on two lots.

By Train or Trolley One Price Only



Living room, 24 x 13; open fireplace. Dining room; handsome oak sideboard. Kitchen, butler's pantry. Entire first floor and stairs, solid oak. Four large chambers and sleeping porch. Tiled bath. Extra toilet in cellar. Electric light. Instantaneous water heater.

West Shore trains from 42d Street. Sunday, 1:15 and 2:45, or trolley from 130th St. Ferry. Get off at Palisade Ave., go south 2 blocks. *Keep this advertisement.* H. & S. Bldg. Corp., 523 W. 146th St. See Mr. Handy.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN
Permanent Country Home

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights—Elev. 800 Feet.

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY; LACKAWANNA R. R.

$7,250. EASY TERMS.

Delightful all year home on plot 100x186 ft., in most select neighborhood. Central library hall. Large living room with brick open fireplace, with French doors opening to private porch extending across entire house. Dining room, butler's pantry and well-fitted kitchen on the first floor.



Four fine bed chambers, two opening on upper verandas, tiled bath on second floor, three large bedrooms and bath on third floor, large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors. Convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Highest, healthiest climate near New York City. Send for photograph and floor plans.

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Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS
35 minutes by electric service.

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With Scores of Others at

HOWARD BEACH

The Seaside Country Community at Jamaica Bay at Ramblersville, L. I. R. R. 29 minutes from Broadway.

Miles of Improved Waterfront. Boat Harbors, Casino, Beaches, Asphalt Streets; Restricted. All City Conveniences. No Assessments. Choice Plots at Lowest Prices can NOW be secured on a small initial payment.

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Beautiful water front estate, 5 acres, magnificent mansion 110 feet long, Georgian brick, all improvements; outbuildings; aristocratic section; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000.

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The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

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24 miles out, 10 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, running water, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, artistic decorations, verandas, extensive chicken houses, runs, and grounds; plenty of fruit; rental $35 monthly. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

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TO SUBURBAN DEVELOPERS AND HOME SEEKERS.

We offer for sale:

A plot of ground at the actual appraised price of three disinterested real estate experts. This property is on Long Island Sound, not the kind that has water views or water rights, but has an actual beautiful sandy beach.

This property has City improvements and Rapid Transit facilities. It is not the kind that some day will get City improvements or that some day might have Transit facilities. This property is in one of the finest villages within commuting distance of New York, hence

This property is ideally adaptable for Home Development.

This property is owned by a client not in the developing or building business, and we therefore offer it for sale under the following conditions:

We will sell it for $128,000. Leave the entire amount on mortgage to a builder who can prove to us that he is financially strong enough to improve it, or

We will trade this property for real (not imaginary) New York income property.

THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE AN UNUSUALLY CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY UNDER MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS AT THE ACTUAL APPRAISED VALUE.

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9½ acres, 400 ft. excellent sand beach on Long Island Sound; house of 20 rooms, 5 baths; 5-machine garage with servants' quarters; cottage of 9 rooms, 1 bath; all in excellent condition with the lawn and shrubbery effect well kept; is offered at $150,000.

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One of the finest homes in the Park for sale for less than cost. Entrance hall, large living room opening on sun porch, dining room, pantries, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; stucco on hollow tile with Spanish tile roof. Large corner plot. Price and terms most attractive.

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with large frontage on main road, and large house and outbuildings, at MERRICK, on South Shore of Long Island, near FREEPORT, near depot and school, at a sacrifice, $6,000. Terms $500 down; balance like rent. Title policy from TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY free. Address BARGAIN, C 269 Times Downtown.

HOUSE SACRIFICE,
Near Manhasset Bay.

Will sell my 10-room house at $11,500; cost $16,500. Hollow tile and stucco; tile roof; ½ acre of land; garage; 32 minutes to New York. Address Owner, 163 Times.

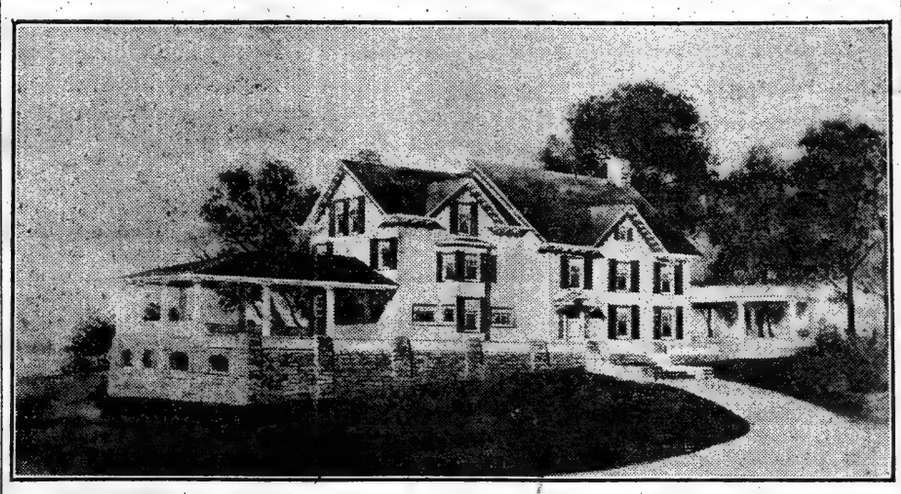
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ON THE SOUND.

Malba's greatest house bargain; 12 rooms, 2 baths; permanent water views; beach privileges; sacrifice.

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Gentleman's Farm at Far Hills, Somerset County
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Main dwelling to be moved and altered, as shown above; contains 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat and all conveniences. Farmer's house, barn, garage and other buildings, in fine condition; 83 acres choice, high, fertile land, no rock or swamp; heavy stream of water; property has 3600 feet front; macadam electric lighted roads; first-class telephone service. Price, $35,000, complete; terms to suit purchaser.

For plans and particulars see DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway, New York.

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A BIG BARGAIN
New 8-Room Brick House

Tiled Bath Room, Steam Heat, Open Fireplace, Solid Oak Floors and Beautifully Decorated,

$5,950

Little cash; balance $40 month. See agent,

61 Middletown St., two blocks from L. I. R.R. Station, Jamaica,

18 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan, or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Also, surface cars from 59th St. Bridge, Manhattan.

New York Office:
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JAMAICA 25 Cottages 200 Lots

Near Penn. station; houses modern, detached; large plots; all city improvements in and paid for; restricted high-class locality; lots and houses at low prices and remarkable terms. HENRY E. BLISS, 'phone 1889W Jamaica. South St., near New York Av.

SPECIAL OFFERING.

A real country home on the water, with 4 acres of land, fine garden, lots of fruit, beautiful trees; safe boating and bathing; protected anchorage; owner must sell; $8,500. Write for photographs. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

OCEAN AND BAY.

About thirty choice lots in refined restricted community, 40 minutes from Pennsylvania or Flatbush stations, for practically cost of high class improvements; easy terms. H. L. S., 1 West 34th St., Room 905.

FARMS FOR SALE.

$3 weekly will buy good poultry farm and 6-room house in large town; factories, home markets, &c.; near harbor and station; hour out; small down payment. C. Poultry, 243 West 34th St.

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NEAR PRINCETON

SELL FOR $27,000 COST $60,000

GENTLEMAN'S FARM. MUST BE SOLD this month in order to close out; included in above price are over $10,000 worth of live stock, crops, tools and implements.

Fully equipped, no finer or better paying farm in SOMERSET CO.; 135 acres, beautifully located, under high state cultivation; large river and lake running through property; entire farm fenced with posts set in concrete; highest type up-to-date buildings; splendid modernized residence, situated on large lawn, surrounded by stately old shade trees, having bath and gas.

Also large garage, 2-story dairy barn, concrete floors; Porter cow fixtures, running water; B. L. K. milking machinery, large silo, 16x30; carriage house, horse and grain barn, wagon house, poultry houses, granary, piggery, machinery house; 16 high grade cows, 5 calves, 3 heifers, 5 horses, chickens, turkeys, pigs; machinery, tools and implements practically new.

Opportunity for prospective immediate purchaser, as we can assure any one interested that we have personally inspected this property and cannot speak too highly of it as a paying investment and also as a beautifully located Gentleman's Country Home and Farm combined. To facilitate the sale property will be shown by appointment by automobile. Brokers fully protected.

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TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT if I can dispose of my up-to-date residence at once. House contains 4 rooms first floor; open fireplace, oak floors, 2 sinks, beautiful decorations and lighting fixtures; ideal plan for family which entertains frequently. Second floor, 4 light, airy bedrooms, 2 baths leading off spacious hall; third floor, billiard room for full-sized table, 2 servants' bedrooms, and bath; second and third floors, parquet floors; in fact, every detail of house has been given the most serious thought and consideration toward the comfort and convenience of occupants. Large, light, and dry cellar, with two-section steam heater; laundry and extra toilet in basement. Lot 50x163, on positively the finest residential street in the Oranges. Adjoining properties of a similar high-class character; street highly restricted, with no possibility of an undesirable structure being erected in the neighborhood.

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$3,000 worth of poultry buildings and equipment; all buildings modern and nearly new; brooder house 22x100, equipped with 22 gas brooders for 5,500 chicks, 3 splendid laying houses, 160, 100, and 75 feet long; feed house 16x86; barn, carriage sheds, and other buildings; modern dwelling of 6 large rooms; complete bath, city gas, hot water heat; gasoline engine, pump, hot and cold water; running water throughout house and in all outbuildings and poultry houses; elegant shade; 1 acre in nut and ornamental trees; nearly 14 acres of land; long frontage; 10 minutes to trolley and school; telephone connection; 1 mile to depot. A rare opportunity for any one wishing an equipped poultry farm with everything in first-class condition. Full details on application. PRICE $6,000, part cash. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1607 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Send for our handsomely illustrated FARM CATALOGUE of other desirable places.

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Contains 8 rooms, with steam heat; all modern improvements; decorated; fruit and shade trees; pergolas and stone gateways; garage, stable, and chicken house; $5,500; easy terms; over acre ground; photo. Mr. Henderson, Room 1,726 Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. Phone 6984 Barclay.

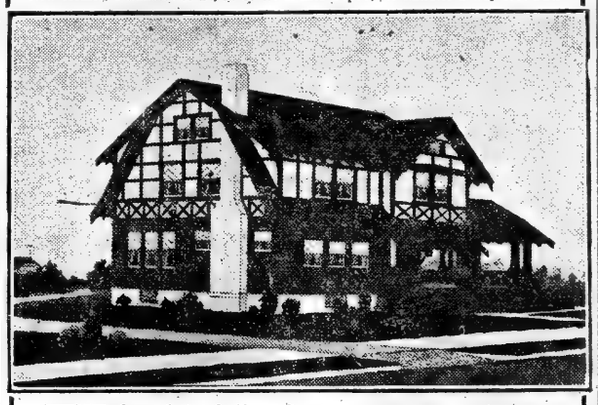
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NEWARK'S LARGEST AND LEADING REAL ESTATE FIRM,
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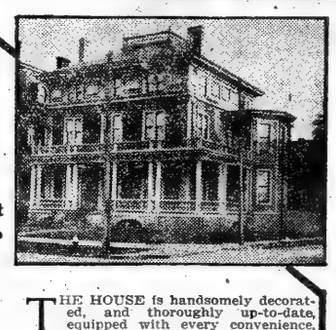
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Now too large for present owner.

The property is situated in the finest residential street in Newark. Within 5 minutes' car ride of the heart of the city.



THE HOUSE is handsomely decorated, and thoroughly up-to-date, equipped with every convenience, including Electric Lighting and Gas, Furnace Heating, and Hardwood Floors. The accommodation consists of Living Room, Reception Room, Dining Room, bright Kitchen and Laundry, Sewing Room, Store Room, 9 Bedrooms with large Closets, and three Bathrooms, one of which is completely tiled. Entrance Hall and spacious Porch. Illustrated above.

THE GARAGE at the rear of the house is thoroughly modern, with capacity for 8 to 10 cars, and 3 rooms and bath, steam heated. Illustrated on left.

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up to a value of $1,000 as first payment on this attractive new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, half hour out; no cash required, balance like rent; title guaranteed. BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

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An attractive 12-room House at West Orange, with about two acres of ground, all kinds of fruit, also stable or garage, for sale at $20,000; terms to suit; elevation 550 feet; tall buildings can be seen in New York from the property.

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Most select location, large living room, open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry; all tile kitchen; solarium, 6 bedrooms, 2 beautiful tile baths, sleeping porch, oak floors, hardwood finish; copper leaders and gutters; fine shrubbery; very convenient; may be seen Sundays. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna Ter.

Montclair
$3,500

buys new house, six rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light and gas.

Terms $500 cash; balance installments.

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$25 Monthly

which includes all carrying charges, buys this attractive house, with all modern improvements, half hour out, in desirable, restricted New Jersey suburb.

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394 acres of rich, rolling land, with 1½ miles of frontage on the Passaic River, 29 miles from Manhattan, on the D., L. & W. Railroad; ¾ mile from express station, two miles of hard-surface road frontage; two complete sets of farm buildings; will sell at half value on easy terms; would make splendid investment; ideal stock or dairy farm. A. W. Morgan, Attorney, 347 5th Av., New York City. Telephone 1250 Murray Hill.

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FACTORY SITES
On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 6 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

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FOUR RAILROADS

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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, modern country home, overlooking the most beautiful portion of the Hudson Valley and commanding an extensive view of the mountains of Orange and Sullivan Counties; only 58 minutes from Grand Central Station; the house is white stucco, Italian and Moorish, three years old, hollow tile construction, hot water heating plant; six master's bedrooms, five servants' rooms, two sleeping porches, five tiled baths; three separate lavatories, glass-inclosed sun parlor; roomy garage, accommodating two cars; an ideal, fashionable home, with exclusive environment and within easy access of every Westchester resort, country club, golf course, &c. Address R. D. CORTINA COMPANY, 1,600 Broadway, New York.

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104 Acres, $13,500.

Only one mile out; 75 acres tillage; balance pasture for 30 head; abundance of wood; 675 apple trees two to three years old; 700 peach trees six years old, and 1,200 three years old; peaches brought owner $2,500 two years ago; splendid 2-story 10-room house, painted and blinded; hot-water heat; new barn with 100-ton tile silo; splendid outbuildings; large lawn with beautiful shade; if taken immediately, owner, who wishes to make a quick move to smaller farm, includes 22 head cattle, 4 horses, farming tools, machinery, and all crops, ensilage, and hay; part cash; easy terms. For details see page 4, "Strout's Latest Farm Bargains," just off the press; copy mailed free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 1,094, 47 West 34th St., New York City. Telephone Greeley 3748.

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Near village; beautifully located, with grand mountain views; fine Colonial 14-room residence with improvements; large, convenient barn and well-equipped outbuildings; owner has other interests and price is only $15,000; if taken immediately, he will include 24 head stock, 5 horses, tools, wagons, 1,000 bushels corn, 500 bushels oats, and all hay. This is a first-class farm and country home. Income about $5,000 yearly. No exchange. Frank Ittig, Agent. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Philmont, N. Y.

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and 950 acres; New York boats pass daily; high land, splendid views; 50-room furnished clubhouse; steam heat; 6 baths; 12 cottages, many outbuildings; all in good condition; railroad station on property; deer, quail, partridge and trout, too. $90,000, yes; only about $90 an acre.

Exceptional for manufacturing, recreation or development. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

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at Litchfield, in the Berkshires; truly a smiling country; 500 acres smooth, rolling land, free from stone; elevation, 1,350 feet; magnificent views and always cool; two streams; exceptional water supply; three houses; only $30,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

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INCOME PROPERTY IN CALIFORNIA UNDER SECURED LEASE.

Have income property in California, leased with best security producing $4,000 per year income; bank valuation $40,000; will exchange for good New York City property showing similar income, or for income-producing farm within 50 miles of New York City. My property will stand up under the most rigid examination, and expect Eastern to do the same. California is finest place to live in the world, but I have business interests in New York City that compel me to live there, otherwise would not sell. If you haven't good values don't waste time.

FRANK L. DICKINSON
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WATERFRONT BARGAIN.

10½ acres waterfront South Florida fruit-and-vegetable land with yellow subsoil, on salt-water river navigable to motor boat, close to gulf. Sarasota Bay and city; inexpensive flowing artesian well; near road soon paved; good neighbors; fast developing district; fine fishing, boating, surf bathing. Very low price. Long, easy terms. Write Sarasota-Venice Company, Box 411, Sarasota, Florida.

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I offer for new house, Riverside Drive, 155th St. up, or Fort Washington Av., 179th St. up, well rented, one mortgage, 6%, three to five years; 500-acre tree and clear, modern stock farm, buildings first class; stock, crops, and equipment; will auction at $20,000; borrowing capacity $50,000. W. B. Young, 196 Broadway, City.

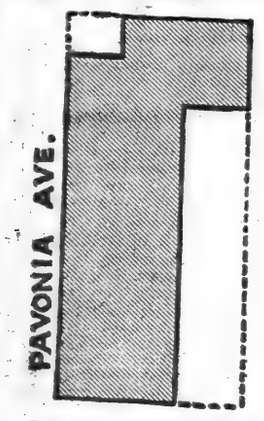
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PLOT—45,000 Sq. Ft.—Jersey City



Located on the line of the Jersey Junction Connecting Railway, affording unusual shipping facilities. A short distance from Erie Railroad ferries.

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AT A VERY ATTRACTIVE RENTAL.

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On 5th Avenue—42d-57th

ENTIRE BUILDING.

90,000 Square Feet

Floor Space

50 CENTS

A SQUARE FOOT.

Only very high class firms apply for this REMARKABLE opportunity.

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above 42nd, adjoining 5th Ave. Entire Building, 21 years, $9,000.

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Near Bleecker St.

Modern Building; double Exits, &c.; 75x100; Sprinklered

Rents $1,800 to $2,000

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Also 8th Floor, with side light,

SIZE 75x98.9

22-26 W. 32d St. In heart of Wholesale and Retail District.

Possession Loft Feb. 1, '16. New Fireproof Bldg.

Immediate possession of Reasonable rent.

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Show rooms and offices, opposite Madison Square. Excellent location. Moderate rentals.

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PARLOR STORE, 20x40,

TO SUBLET. LOW RENT.

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Entire building or lower floors. Long term lease. Owner will alter.

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Will Build for Tenant in Bronx.

32,000 SQ. FEET ONE FLOOR.

Want responsible tenant; long lease.

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Modern Fireproof Building. 3 Elevators.

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LIGHT OFFICES, $360 and up

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LIGHT LOFT, 75x103.

CHEAP POWER—LIVE STEAM. SPRINKLERS. LOW INSURANCE.

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—ATTRACTIVE RENTS.

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Location, building, equipment; terms. Nothing more desirable in the city. Investigation pays.

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OPPOSITE PLAZA HOTEL.—FINE STORE, SUITABLE FOR HIGH-CLASS RETAIL BUSINESS. APPLY ON PREMISES OR OWN BROKER.

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Beautiful 5 & 6 room apartments. Extraordinary large, light rooms.

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Every modern convenience. Two absolutely fireproof, 9-story elevator buildings. Near Subway and Elevated Stations. Very desirable physician's apartment.

7 ROOM APARTMENT,

Containing all latest improvements; hardwood floors throughout; rooms large and bright; modern, fireproof house; exceptional service.

Rent $1,200 year. See Superintendent.

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Adjoining West End Av.; block from Subway.

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Unfurnished, $50 to $67.50 per Month.

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Rents $50 to $80, service included. Look at these attractive suites.

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Rental $1,400.

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Only one left.

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On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

7-8 Rooms and 3 Baths

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One Corner Apt., 7 Bright, Outside Rooms, Very Desirable Suite, $1,400.

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ONE MASTER'S ROOM, 14x27.

PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.

NEW, MODERN, & ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

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is an 8-room, 2-bath Apartment, worth $1800, but offered now at

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TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.

5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 Rooms.

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ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

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High Class Fireproof Apartment,

8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400.

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Most refined and delightful Apartments in high class private house neighborhood.

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Light on all four sides.

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One choice apartment ready for immediate occupancy. 6 rooms, foyer, 2 baths. Servants' quarters with bath.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

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8 Room Apartments

$800 & Up.

THE PEMBROKE

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8 Room Apartment

$1,000 per annum.

These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartment suitable for doctor in Central Park West. Agent on premises.

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A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant, $2700.

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Top Floor, Corner Apartment, Overlooking Hudson.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, 3 Master Bedrooms.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

8 RICHELIEU 8

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Extra large, light rooms; elevator and electric light; rents $900 to $1,200. Ground floor especially adapted for doctor. Apply Supt., on premises.

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Bachelor Apartments

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Seven large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,000-$1,100. Supt. on premises.

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OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

7 ROOMS AND BATH.

RENTS $750 TO $1,100.

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Choice apartments, central location; 2 or 4 large rooms with bath and maid's services; moderate rentals.

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Two New Buildings

Ready for Occupancy

"575 West End Avenue"

Southwest Corner 88th Street

7 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Doctor's Apartment

9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner

"500 West End Avenue"

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Two Six-Room Apartments, 3 Bath Rooms

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

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70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

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ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,200

7 " " " " $1,200

Apply Superintendent respective buildings or

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Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.

and

DUNRAVEN APTS.

654 WEST 161ST ST.

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths

Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly

Open Evenings.

Renting agent on premises.

'Phone, 9045—And.

Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

4 Vacancies Left

106 Northern Avenue

Just North of 181st Street

Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.

3-4-5-6 Large, Light Rooms,

Conveniently located near Broadway Subway and surface lines.

Due to the lateness of the season we have determined to make very exceptional concession on these few remaining vacancies. Here is your opportunity to secure high-class home at an attractive rental.

KEMPE & CO., 87th St. & B'way. Schuyler 5610.

4-5 and 6 Rooms

FRONT APARTMENTS.

An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.

4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.

EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.

Very Large Bedroom.

ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

Rent $38-$57.50.

W. D. MORGAN, AGENT.

3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.).

Broadway, 215 St. Sub. Station

JUST COMPLETED

Drake Court, Cor. 10th Av. & 215th St.

Elegant 4-Room Apartments

Every conceivable improvement. Rents $28, $30, $32. Agent on premises.

Great Rent Reduction.

New Elevator Apartments.

THE NORTHERN

N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave., 3 Blocks West of Broadway.

8 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry...$65

6 large rooms and bath...$45

5 large rooms & bath, butler's pantry, $37.50

REGENT & RELLPORT HALL

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7 rooms, 2 baths, corner...$60 to $65

5 rooms and bath...$35 to $48

VALLAMONT

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.

Exceptional Sunny Apartment.

Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,

2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

"THE ENDYMION,"

352 WEST 117TH ST.,

near Park; close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt., or

WILCOX & SHELTON,

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7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, all large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect. ELEVATOR, ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

805 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 150th St.

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CORNER APARTMENT,

eight rooms and bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $85.

400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

8 ROOMS AND BATH, DUPLEX APARTMENT,

515 WEST 150TH ST.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway (147th)

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5 Rooms. Bedrooms 17x10....$40

6 Rooms.....$40 to $42.50

7 Rooms. Corner.....$55

Ryndam and Noordam,

207th St. and Broadway.

Four large rooms, foyer and bath; three minutes subway station; must be seen to be appreciated. Rent $30.

A—Liberal Concessions.

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One apartment of six rooms and bath, overlooking the Hudson; rent $900.

LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington 5 to 8 The Jefferson

Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. $55 up

WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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21 Claremont Av.,

Just Above 116th St.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory. Rents $1,400 to $1,600.

Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

THE REGNOR

601 West 115th St.,

N. W. Cor. Broadway.

Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.

6-7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths. Rents $1,400 to $1,850.

THE MENTONE

895 West End Av.,

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6-7 Rooms (cor), 2 & 3 Baths. Rents $1,600 to $1,850.

Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

THE LUXONIA

305 West 72d St.,

Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive. Close to Subway Exp. Station.

5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.

Representative at Each House, or

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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

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New Buildings—Now Ready

Unusually Attractive High Class Non-Elevator Apartments

3-4-5 Rooms and Bath

172nd St., between Broadway & Ft. Washington Ave.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Unusual Opportunity

To Rent at an attractive price These few remaining vacancies

5 Large Outside Rooms—Very attractive

Rent $75 up.

Very attractive floor plan, all rooms facing outside; every possible convenience. Modern High-Class Fireproof Building.

Marc Antony

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APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

Ready for Inspection

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Rembrandt Apts.

Haven Ave., 179th to 180th Sts.

2 blocks west of Broadway. Charming Apartments of

3-4-5 Rooms and Bath

CONTAINS MANY UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

Owner on Premises.

Phone Audubon 8777

Princes Court

3920 Broadway

(164th St.)

Highest Point on Broadway.

Very handsome, sunny apartment. Inquire on premises, or

J. Romaine Brown Co.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

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B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.

APARTMENTS TO LEASE

Large rooms, big closets, all impts.

4 Rooms, $28 to $31 Month

Class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Michael J. Martin Corporation

Owner on Premises.

Call at above address ONLY.

Beautiful Apartment,

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825 W. 179 St.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT OF

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms

Rents $38.00 to $70.00

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NEAR BROADWAY

4-5 ROOMS

RESTRICTED PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.

Moderate Rentals.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents $1,500 to $1,800 Parlors 16x22, Dining Rooms 19x18, Bedrooms 14x16

450 AUDUBON AV.,

Between 187th and 188th Sts.

Modern Elevator Apartment, All large outside rooms.

3-4-5-6 Rooms.

Rent $25 to $50.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.

One Apartment, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths.

One Apartment, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.

NEWLY DECORATED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

New Buildings.

993 PARK AVE.

Cor. 84th St.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths...$2,880-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.

Cor. 82d St.

One Apt., 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,700

12 Rooms, 4 Baths...$3,000-$3,400

Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.

Apply on Premises or at the Office of

BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Tel., 6410—Bryant.

One Lexington Ave.

Gramercy Park.

Exclusive neighborhood.

Duplex Apartment,

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

GAINES & DRENNAN CO. Inc.

25 East 26th St.,

or on Premises.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.

Elevator Building.

135 EAST 56TH ST.

Large, light studio apartments of two rooms and bath. Rent, including room service, $540 to $720.

Apply to E. C. POILLON,

108 Park Av. Tel. 1850 Murray Hill.

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206 East 17th Street.

5 light, outside, cozy rooms, top floor; every improvement; elevator and telephone service night and day. Adjacent to Rutherford Park. Rent $45.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

103 EAST 29TH STREET.

One and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

THE MILDRED,

140 EAST 92D ST.

Seven outside rooms, maid's toilet, bath, elevator service; rents very reasonable; concessions.

121 Madison Ave., Cor. 30th St.

HOUSEKEEPING OR NON-HOUSEKEEPING APTS. of 2 Rooms and Bath to 10 Rooms and 2 Baths AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

710 Madison Av., cor. 63d St.

TWO-ROOM AND BATH APARTMENTS

With Service. Telephones in Rooms. Attendant in Hall. Breakfast Served.

RENT $500 TO $550.

RULAND & WHITING CO.

710 MADISON AV. Tel. 4951 PLAZA.

121 Madison Ave., Cor. 30th St.

Duplex Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping Apts., Furnished and Unfurnished.

Three rooms and bath, including room service. A desirable ground floor physician's Apartment. Good Restaurant for Tenants Only.

MON BIJOU

210 E. 17th St.

4 rooms, every improvement; electricity, telephone, hall service. Rent $35.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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FORDHAM HEIGHTS

and Bedford Park



Where Shall We Live? Settle That Now.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND HEALTHFUL COMMUNITY IN NEW YORK CITY. NEW APARTMENT HOUSES NOW READY TO LEASE, SUITES 3 TO 7 ROOMS, $21 TO $60.

ON CRESTON AV., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVS. AND GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, THE 200-FOOT DRIVEWAY.

SIX PARKS WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE

IDEAL LIVING CONDITIONS MIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. NEAR SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SHOPPING CENTRES.

Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse; new Lexington Av. Subway Station, at Fordham Road and Jerome Av.; N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3d Av. L to Fordham Road, then walk west to Grand Concourse.

From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.

Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association, Inc.

These are only a few of the choice apartments now ready for occupancy:

THE GAINES-ROBERTS CO.

have just completed 5 new apartment houses

2534-2538-2542-2546-2550

Creston Avenue, North of Fordham Road.

Facing St. James Park.

5 rooms and foyer hall running front to rear.

2 families on floor.

See them, that will be enough.

'Phone Fordham 2829.

ANSONIA & IRVINGTON

N. E. Cor. 184th St. and Creston Av.

4-5-6 ROOMS.

$28 TO $48

All New Innovations

in apartment building.

Call, they are open for inspection and ready for occupancy.

WICKLOW BUILDING CO.

Owners and Builders.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway. | 340 Madison Ave. Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties.

145 East 35th St. The Southfield.

7 rooms, 2 baths (simplex), $1,800—$2,500

144 East 56th St. The Wellesbourne.

7 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

56-62 West 58th St.

Blenheim and Biltmore.

8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

723 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 146th St.,

4 and 6 rooms and bath, $480—$720

11 East 68th St.

Corner Madison Av.

6 rooms, 3 baths, $1,700—$2,700

161 East 79th St.

Near Lexington Av.

7 & 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200—$2,800

1 Doctor's Apartment, 8 rooms, $1,000

110 Riverside Drive

Corner 83d St.

8 & 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600—$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.



THE SCHERMERHORN

MADISON AVENUE

Entire Block Front 82d-83d Sts.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

9 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths, $3,500-$3,800.

ONE APARTMENT OF

10 Rooms, Foyer & 3 Baths, $4,000.

PRINCETON CONSTRUCTION CO.,

On Premises, or

30 East 42d St.

Telephone, Murray Hill 4397.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable East Side Apartments

Rentals $35 to $60

1246 Madison Av. Near 90th St. 7 Rooms, Bath, Single flats, $40-$60.

131 East 86th St. Cor. Lexington Ave. 7 Rooms, Bath, $50.

58-66 E. 96th St. Near Park Avenue. 7 Rooms, All improvements, $35-$45.

Full particulars of other East Side Apts.

Phone Lenox 8900 Duff & Conger Madison Av. & 86th St.

THE HOLLYWOOD

1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

High-class Elevator Apartment, all-night service; 3 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

BRONX.

New High-Class Apartments

3, 4 and 5 ROOM SUITES



Mount Hope Avenue,

Corner 176th St.

Block East of Grand Concourse,

BLOCK SOUTH OF TREMONT AVE.

Unusually large and sunny rooms. Appointments and finish that will please the most critical. Telephones, electric light, shower baths; bathrooms have tiled walls and nickel fixtures.

To maintain the high character of these new apartments, the owner asks for references.

Rents reasonable.

Transportation facilities the best. Can be reached by 3d Ave. "L," Broadway subway, with 3c. transfer, and N. Y. C. R. R. to Tremont Ave.

A very desirable residence neighborhood.

Bedford Park

MOST IDEAL SECTION IN THE BRONX

(Bedford Hall—Imperial Court)

198th St. & Grand Concourse.

4-5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS $28-$48 Every Modern Convenience

Agent on Premises. Open Evenings.

Only Apartment in Bronx with Tower Fire Exits.

Mosholu Arms Apts.

Entire Block Front, 199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.

A city home among country surroundings overlooking Mosholu Parkway, Grand Concourse and Fordham University.

4-5-6 Rooms, $26-$48

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38

JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments

1912-1928 LORING PLACE,

BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.

Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

Select Flatbush Apts.

Rosemuir

1710-1722 Caton Ave.

3-4-5-6 Room Suites, $30 to $60

Albert

335 E. 19th St., Beverly Rd. Section

4 and 5 Rooms, $35-$55.

Grand View Court

127 Parkside Ave., near Ocean Ave.

3 and 5 Rooms, $30-$50.

Garden Arms

2522 Newkirk Ave., near Flatbush.

4 and 5 Rooms, $26-$35.

Glendale-Brevoort

15 to 33 Argyle Road, Overlooking Park.

4 and 5 Rooms, $32-$42.50.

1983 Bedford Ave.

Near Winthrop St.

7 Rooms, $48.

Duplex Apartment

350 Parkside Ave., Near Flatbush Ave.

8 Rooms, $65.

All the above apartments are in select residential neighborhoods, with unsurpassed transit service (both trolley and L). The rooms are very attractive, large, light and sunny. Telephone service, &c. Apply on premises, or

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,

685 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Winthrop St.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS. NOTHING AS GOOD IN BROOKLYN.

REX HALL

1236 Union St., Between Nostrand and New York Avs.

3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath, RENT $30 TO $48.

ST. FRANCIS

Ocean Av., Bet. Av. G and Av. H.

3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath, RENT $30 TO $50.

REASONABLE CONCESSIONS. IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY IN BOTH.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

A. L. FOGEL,

852 Eastern Parkway.

Telephone 5740 Bedford.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE HOTEL GREGORIAN

35th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high-class Apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE GRAMPION

ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 119TH ST.

A small and select family hotel.

Apartments fully furnished, with full maid service and attendance; apts. of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and private bath, only $23 to $60 per month. Tel. 3892 Morningside.

DINING ROOMS ALWAYS OPEN.

OFFICE HELP.

Educated stenographers seeking positions find The New York Times readers efficient service.—Advt.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

WAR ORDERS NOT CAUSE OF AUTOMOBILE BOOM

Export and Production Figures Analyzed to Show Present Expansion in Business is Due to Home Demand.

Since the outbreak of the great conflict of nations, reports of enormous war orders obtained by motor car plants in this country have appeared with regularity in the newspapers, and statements from the factories mentioned have in most cases confirmed these reports. The figures provided by the Government officials on the quantity and value of motor vehicle exports have also tended to indicate that the business transacted between the American car and truck makers and some of the nations at war has involved millions of dollars.

These facts have created an impression in some quarters that because of the war and the consequent demand for motor vehicles for purposes far from those for which they were originally intended, the general motor car industry is now enjoying but a temporary and inflated period of prosperity. This point is discussed by The Horseless Age in its current issue. It says in part:

"When the war ends and the contracts for vehicles for service at the battle fronts, in some cases, it is said, extending to orders for the complete output of the plants, are canceled, a general collapse of this prosperity bubble will ensue. The $30,000,000 or more now being expended by American automobile and accessory concerns for the expansion of their manufacturing facilities will be that much money wasted. These are the sentiments of those who have given thought to the increased export business due to the war without seriously considering the more important fact that production for home consumption is paramount in the minds of American car manufacturers.

"But to those who have analyzed the statistics on the annual production of the members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the Government figures on the export of motor cars, the business done abroad might well be considered insignificant. Compared with the number of cars sold in this country, the foreign business is a mere bagatelle.

"Even in the 'war years' the value of our exports of cars and trucks amounted only to 11½ per cent. of the value of our entire production. While this percentage is over twice that of 1914, allowing for the normal growth of our export business, an increase of only 6½ per cent. can be laid directly to war orders. And these war orders are handled by a comparatively small number of the concerns affiliated with the automobile industry.

"According to statisticians on industrial affairs, the automobile is ranked fourth as an American industry, with lumber, steel, and clothing as the leaders in respective order. The percentage of the production of the steel industry exported is estimated at 13.9, which places its foreign business ahead of that of the automobile industry. Government figures show that the clothing industry exports over 10 per cent. of its product, while the lumber industry, which has shown a marked reduction in the value of its exports during the last year, exports an average of 5.5 per cent. of its production. However, the values of the exports of the lumber, steel, and clothing industries during the two years just preceding the breaking out of the war show appreciable decreases, while the American automobile, on the other hand, gradually gained prestige in foreign lands.

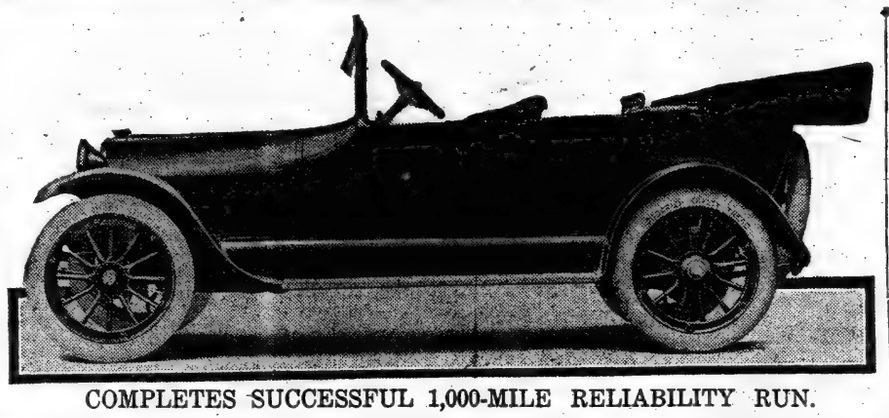
"Since 1905, the value of the American automobile exports has annually averaged more than 4.8 per cent. of the value of the production of the leading plants. With the growth of the industry the value of our exports has increased correspondingly. In 1905, when the value of the production was placed at $40,000,000, we exported cars to the value of $2,481,243, or 6.2 per cent., while in 1914, when the N. A. C. C. placed our production at $485,000,000, American cars and trucks to the value of $26,574,574 was exported, representing 5 per cent. of the value of production.

"The fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showed an increase of 130 per cent. in the value of vehicle exports over the previous year, while the value of our production increased only about 8 per cent. This abnormal increase in exports is due chiefly to the demand by the warring nations for commercial vehicles, some 14,000 machines of this type being exported in 1915 as against 784 in 1914. There was a slight falling off in the number of passenger cars exported last year as compared with the previous fiscal year, the totals for 1915 and 1914 being 23,880 and 26,306, respectively. Of the 515,000 vehicles, both passenger and commercial, produced in 1915, only 5.6 per cent. were sent abroad.

"Passenger car manufacturers have been playing the major rôle in the expansion of plants and the expenditure of thousands of dollars on new equipment during the past few months, but their desire for larger manufacturing facilities, in view of the above figures, cannot be attributed to their 'war business.' From every section of the United States come reports of the increased demand for automobiles, the reduction of prices for the 1916 models bringing the motor vehicle within the purchasing zone of thousands of new prospects. It is because of this condition that the American manufacturers have spent millions for factory additions."

Concrete Roads for Illinois.

A survey has been made and bids will soon be let for the construction of a brick pavement about five miles long leading into and out of the City of Dixon, Ill., on the Lincoln Highway. The pavement is to be sixteen feet wide, and work upon it will begin as early as possible in the Spring.



COMPLETES SUCCESSFUL 1,000-MILE RELIABILITY RUN.

This is one of the fifty-horse power six-cylinder Studebakers of the new model, which, in the hands of about one hundred dealers in many parts of the country, were driven a minimum of 250 miles a day for four successive days last week. The car from New York City made a total of 1,114 miles in a total running time of 35 hours, or an average speed of 31.8 miles an hour. The average mileage was about 10.5 to the gallon of gasoline and 318 miles to the gallon of oil. The cars used were stock seven-passenger models, carrying four or five passengers.

AUTO DEALERS SUCCESSFUL

Mandamus Granted in Test Case Involving Oil Separator.

Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court of New York County has just handed down a decision favorable to the automobile dealers in the case of the Bronx Garage Company versus Fire Commissioner Adamson. This is the test case involving the validity of the oil-separator ordinance, which was commenced a few weeks ago by the Automobile Dealers' Association after it had exhausted every other means of securing relief from the oil-separator regulation. Justice Philbin ordered that a writ of alternative mandamus be granted. The effect of this decision is that the matter will be brought before a jury, who will determine the facts as to whether or not there is any hazard which would in any way be reduced by an effective oil separator, and, secondly, whether or not there is any type of oil separator which really could perform the functions claimed for it.

R. H. Johnston, President of the Automobile Dealers' Association, who has led the long fight against the oil-separator ordinance, said last week:

"The automobile dealers and garage owners are delighted by Justice Philbin's decision. Ever since the Mayor vetoed the ordinance which would have given us relief from the enormously expensive oil-separator requirement we have been trying to have the merits of the question determined in open court."

State Auto Association to Meet.

The Long Island Automobile Club will be represented at the annual meeting of the New York State Automobile Association which is to take place in Binghamton Nov. 17 and 18. Many vexing problems will be discussed, and it is likely that a definite policy in relation to some of them will be adopted by the association, which has a membership of more than 15,000 motorists and 100 affiliated clubs located in every section of the State. Among those who will address the meeting are Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State; Edwin Duffey, State Highway Commissioner; Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman of the Up State Public Service Commission, and the former Highway Commissioner, John N. Carlisle.

PARIS OMNIBUSES STILL PLAYING BIG WAR PART

After Service as Troop Transports They Have Been Used To Carry Provisions—Now Helping French Truck Industry.

Not until the European war is over, in all probability, will France be fully aware of the debt she owes to the Paris omnibuses. Tricklings of news regarding the performance of these vehicles since the start of hostilities have reached this country from time to time, but the full story has just begun to unfold itself. For some months American manufacturers have endeavored to obtain a full history of these buses, but it is only recently that accurate information has been obtainable from dependable French engineers, among whom has been M. de Freminville, Chief Engineer of Panhard & Levassor of Paris, who has sent to the Internal Gear Drive Association of Detroit a description of the work done.

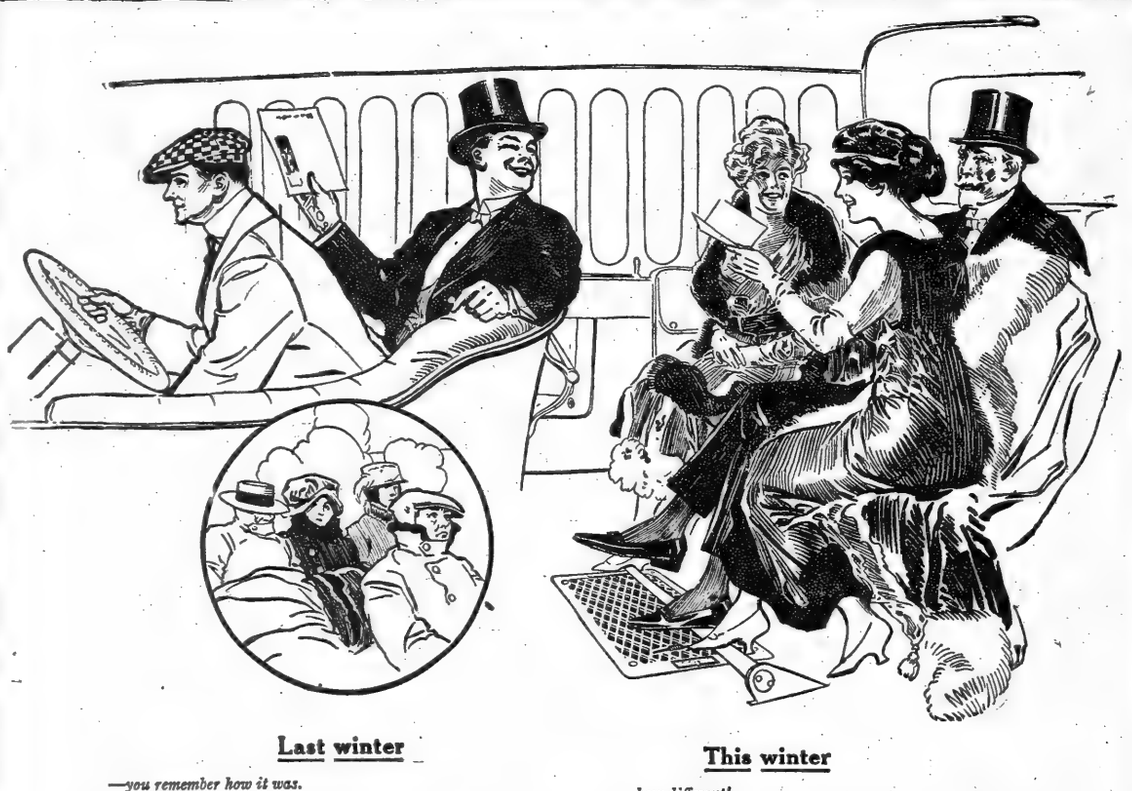
A great deal of praise has been given the taxicabs of Paris for their work at the beginning of the battle of the Aisne, when they transported the Army of Paris to the front and landed it on the German flank. In reality, according to M. de Freminville, it was the buses of Paris, 1,000 of them, that did a major part of the work, running night and day to accomplish the task set for them.

At the first call to arms the Paris omnibuses were sent for. The call was made in the afternoon and before morning a full thousand of them were gathered at the appointed rendezvous ready for army duty, supplies on board and drivers in their places. The troops transported, the buses began the work of carrying men, cannon, ammunition of all kinds, and food supplies to the most advanced positions.

Some of the buses have been used in carrying meat to the firing lines. They have transported an average of 30,000 tons a month since the fighting lines became somewhat firmly established. In a word, the buses have been one of the greatest factors in enabling the French War Department to preserve the present battle front.

The Paris buses, according to the information furnished by this French engineer, have an average mileage of 34,000 miles a year. A driving pinion lasts for one year and a crown gear approximately three years. This information should prove interesting to American truck manufacturers and users, as it is believed that the internal gear drive axle has reached a higher state of development in this country than abroad, mainly through the use of finer materials for gears and other important parts.

Notwithstanding the work done in actual warfare, the Paris buses have not reached their limit of usefulness, for now they are being utilized to repel the threatened commercial invasion. As soon as a bus reaches a condition where a general overhauling is required—and it must be remembered they have been uninterruptedly in the field for over a year—it is sold at auction to a private user, and another vehicle, a duplicate, is placed in military service to replace it. In this manner is France holding off the sale of American trucks in France.



Last winter

—you remember how it was.

Those biting, blowy days—if you did get up courage to take out your car you huddled under extra robes in a vain effort to keep out the penetrating cold.

You swore you would have a winter top in another year.

But then you didn't know about the Perfection Heater.

This winter

—how different!

In place of that costly winter top you will have the inexpensive Perfection Heater.

With tight fitting curtains on your car you will be warm and comfortable.

Simply by using a little of the exhaust heat given off by your motor you will keep your car more cozy than an unheated closed body would be.

Warm as Toast With

The Perfection Heater

PATENTED

Whether your car has a closed body or merely top and curtains you can drive it through the coldest weather in perfect comfort. Even at slow city speeds the Perfection Heater will comfortably heat a seven passenger touring car.

And the degree of heat is regulated by a simple movement of your foot.

There is no noise—no odor—no loss of engine power—no back pressure—and

—no Operating Expense

• • • • • •

Drive around to our Service Station and take a ride in our demonstrator car equipped with the Perfection Heater. See how warm and comfortable you can make *your* car at small installation expense. Then we will promptly install a Perfection Heater in your car and you can drive it in the greatest comfort all winter with no additional operating expense



But don't put off informing yourself about the Perfection Heater until a real cold snap brings a rush demand for more Heaters than we can install promptly even with our ample facilities.

Make a note of it *now* and come in right away. Let us show you how simply, how effectively and how inexpensively you can heat your car.

The Perfection-Spring Service Company

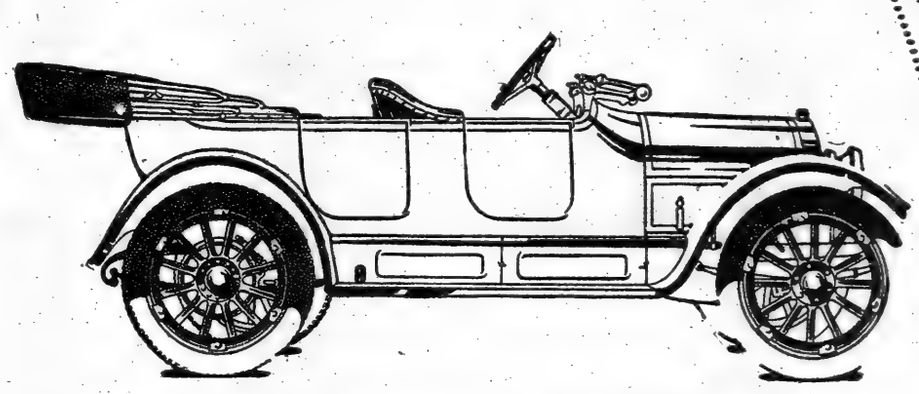
Service Station, 610 West 56th Street

Overland

$750

Roadster $725

Model 85, f. o. b. Toledo



Mature Popular Judgment Says This is the Car to Buy

This model was announced early last June.

In a few weeks we had built, sold and delivered more of these cars than had ever before been built of *any* car of over 100 inch wheelbase, by *any* producer *anywhere* in *any* length of time.

At that time we were building about 300 cars a day.

With more of these cars in every-day service in the hands of owners than of any other car of its size ever produced—

There was, very quickly, everywhere, the greatest opportunity ever offered for people to judge a car *by its performance.*

Now we are building over 600 cars per day.

This unprecedented demand *follows* the performance test in every-day service, not of a few thousand cars, but of a *record output.*

In the mature judgment of the buying public you get more for your money in this car than you can get in any other car now on the market.

Never before has the purchaser of an automobile had so well founded, clear and conclusive a popular judgment as this to guide him in right selection.

Let us show you the car and demonstrate it.

The five passenger touring car is $750; the roadster $725; the famous Overland Six—seven passenger touring car $1145—the new Model 75 is $615 for the touring car; $595 for the roadster, all prices f. o. b. Toledo.

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO., DISTRIBUTORS

1760 BROADWAY, at 57TH STREET

TEL. 700 CIRCLE

YONKERS: 1 Manor House Sq. Tel. 5240 Yonkers | BRONX: 149th St. & 3d Ave. Tel. 9813 Melrose | BROOKLYN: 1384 Bedford Av. Tel. 9195 Prospect

NEWARK: Broad & Commerce Sts. Op. Post Office. Tel. 6450 Market

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U. S. A."

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

HUGO CHRISTENS CHAUFFEURS WITH NAME "MOTOR MEN"

Tells Y. M. C. A. Old Term Is Wrong In Several Ways—Gives Hints for Road Training for Better Drivers.

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo repudiated the word chauffeur in an address delivered before the automobile school of the West Side Y. M. C. A. last week. He said it was a misnomer, and meant "stoker," or the American fireman. Motorman is his choice of appellation for the man who drives a car. He said in part:

"It is not too much to say that the future of motoring largely depends upon the behavior of the motorists and their drivers toward the public. As fewer owners of large touring machines drive their own cars nowadays in proportion to the number driven than used to be the case, it is, therefore, mainly the behavior of their drivers on the road that is important. The subject of the training of the motorman is consequently worth much attention, and that the automobile community as a whole realizes this is evident by the establishment of various schools where the mechanical side of the profession is taught.

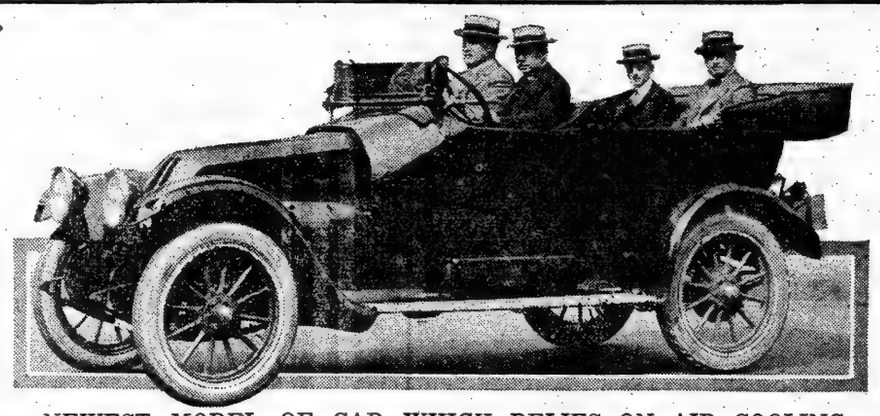
"For the last few years those who drive motor cars for wages have been called 'chauffeurs,' a word against which protest should always be made on the double ground of etymology and nationality. To begin with, the word in reality means 'stoker.' On the footplate of a French locomotive the driver is called a 'mecanicien,' while the fireman is designated as the 'chauffeur.' In the case of motor cars propelled by steam the word 'chauffeur' may thus be held to be remotely correct, but on the ordinary car propelled by the internal combustion engine or by electric power, there is no sense in the term. In the best French circles the word 'mecanicien' is always used to designate the driver of a car, and the word 'chauffeur' even in France, is said to be becoming obsolete.

"The motorman, as he will therefore be called, is very often the subject of much discussion, and sometimes of irrational abuse. Of course, there are black sheep in his profession, as in every other, but one is glad to place on record that black sheep were far more numerous than they are now. No one who observes without prejudice the behavior of motor drivers in New York City and elsewhere can help being struck with the careful way in which private motor cars are now driven, the neatness and cleanliness of the men themselves, and the vast improvement which has taken place in their general manners.

"The majority of motor-car owners has changed its requirements. It does not want a man who is primarily a skilled mechanic, but it does ask for a skillful driver, and in this lies a good deal of the reason for the great change which has taken place in the behavior of the motorman in the city and out of it. What is required in the driver besides the general knowledge of the machinery is a knowledge of the customs and courtesies of the road and the habits of traffic, the possession of the qualities of alertness, foresight, and consideration for others. Above all, he should be temperate. Ordinarily the driver of a wagon is conspicuous by his ignorance of the way to drive and his want of consideration for other traffic. He is the most persistent moving obstruction which exists.

"The complete motorman should have a working knowledge of the different materials of which roads are made, of their comparative tendency to cause skidding, and of the perils which arise from excessive and badly laid street-car tracks. He must know and continually practice the courtesies of the road, and learn its manners and customs. He must be observant and realize that children hanging on the rear of wagons are liable to drop off suddenly and run across his path. He must be on the lookout for pedestrians, stupid, drunk, or deaf, for wagons on the wrong side of dangerous corners, and be prepared to find vehicles in charge of sleepy drivers who will often do the wrong thing on awaking.

"What is really needed is that some school should train its men for the road. There should be problems of difficult but ordinary situations in traffic set in a written examination, the correct solution of which should be obligatory before the motorman could be said to be properly trained. Map reading should be part of his instruction. It is not, perhaps, easy to see at first how this sort of tuition can be given on the present scale of fees, but the schools in the future which devote a large part of their attention to teaching the rules of the road and its customs and courtesies, will assuredly turn out the best class of drivers, who will be in the greatest demand."



NEWEST MODEL OF CAR WHICH RELIES ON AIR COOLING.

The Series 8 Franklin shown above is, of course, air cooled. It is a five-passenger model, weighing 2,675 pounds with complete equipment. The price is $1,950.

TWO NEW FERRIES PLANNED.

Hearing Tomorrow on Proposed Lines to New Jersey.

Notice was issued last week by R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner, that the Perth Amboy & Tottenville Ferry Company had requested a hearing on its application for the granting of a franchise to operate a ferry between Tottenville, New York, and Perth Amboy, N. J., and that an application had been made by the Carteret Ferry Company, Inc., for a lease of a franchise to operate a ferry from a point at or near the foot of Richmond Turnpike, Linoleumville, Borough of Richmond, to and from a point near the foot of Rahway Avenue, Carteret, N. J.

A hearing on both these applications will be held at the office of the Commissioner of Docks, at Pier A, Battery Place, tomorrow at 3 o'clock, at which all persons interested are invited to be present.

Three A's Favor Federal Aid.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board the American Automobile Association went on record as favoring Federal aid in a good roads measure which has been drafted by the Executive Committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials. Briefly, the bill provides for national and State co-operation on whatever roads may be mutually decided upon, with the State matching every Federal dollar it receives on the basis of its area, population, and road mileage in proportion to the total for the whole country.

1914 ROAD WORK COST $250,000,000

About 11 Per Cent. of Public Roads Improved—Maintenance Cost Very High.

Nearly a quarter of a billion dollars were spent in highway construction and maintenance in the United States during the year 1914, as shown by statistics just issued by the office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering. One-fifth of the work was done under the State aid system, the various State highway departments paying $24,220,000 and the counties and townships $25,193,000. State aid laws are in effect in forty-four Sates, New Jersey having instituted the system in 1891 and Tennessee and Georgia being among the last to adopt it in 1915.

Thirteen States spent $25,605,000 during the year in the construction and maintenance of State roads solely at their own expense, making a total of almost $50,000,000 paid directly out of State funds. One-third as much, $12,500,000, was spent for repairs and maintenance as was spent for new construction, $35,500,000. This shows the enormous loss resulting from the building of types of roads whose surfaces are not durable under present traffic conditions. Six Eastern States paid two-thirds as much out of the State Treasury for maintenance as for new construction, as follows:

	Maintenance.	New Const.
Rhode Island	$146,800	$28,400
New Jersey	2,145,000	1,329,000
Pennsylvania	1,689,000	2,700,000
New York	8,628,000	12,856,000
Massachusetts	805,000	1,610,000
Connecticut	925,000	2,587,000
	$14,338,800	$21,110,400

There are now 247,490 miles of hard-surfaced roads in the United States out of a total of 2,273,000 miles of public roads, or 10.9 per cent. Last year 6,805 miles of State roads and State-aid roads were built, making the total of new roads built with such funds to Jan. 1 last 35,477 miles.

NEW AUTO FASHIONS.

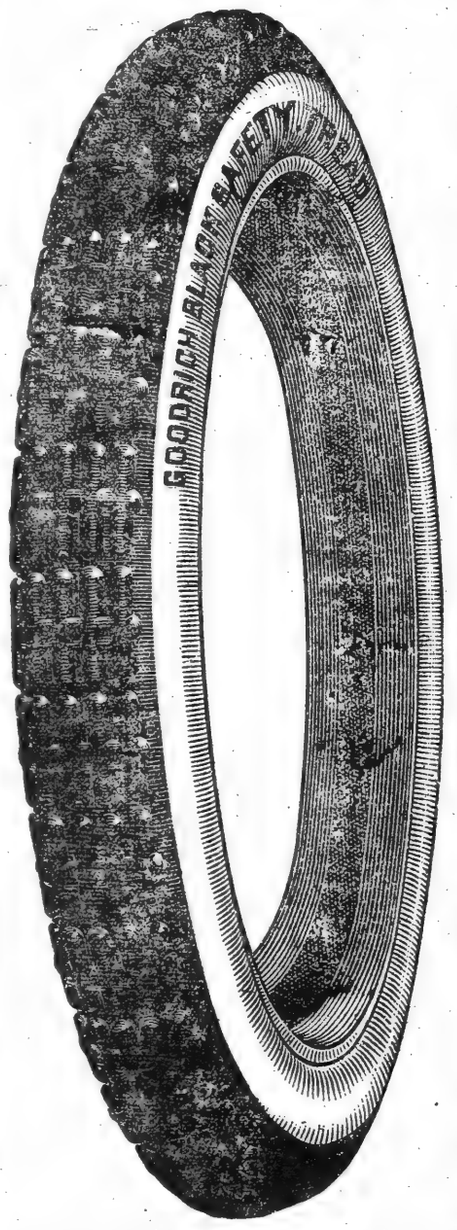
"Best-Dressed Woman in Paris" Talks on New Motor Modes.

Mme. Ramon Fernandez, called "the best-dressed woman in Paris," wife of the former Mexican Ambassador to France, who has come to this country in an effort to raise money for the French war orphans by assisting in the Paris Fashion Fête at the Ritz-Carlton the week of Nov. 22, had some things to say last week about automobile modes for fashionable women.

"Not every woman can afford a limousine or closed car," she said. "In fact, I frequently prefer to ride in an open car on crisp, cold days, dressed warmly in furs. In our collection of beautiful modes which we shall display there are several charming motoring costumes. One is a truly remarkable dress of dark-blue leather, very pliable and soft, and combined in an interesting manner with Rumanian embroidery, but without fur. There is also a stunning leather coat for use with this gown. The white leather motoring coats recently introduced have made an immense hit in Paris.

"The latest in fur styles are especialy adaptable to motoring or skating. The large, high collars are not only comfortable, but make the wearer appear very smart. A number of the hats which we will show are small enough to be worn in comfort even when stiff winds are blowing. The woman who desires real comfort while motoring should not wear a corset. Many Frenchwomen now wear only a ceinture, which is a sort of compromise for a corset, and so comfortable! Indeed, these have replaced, to a large extent, the ordinary brassiere."

Why it is called——
The "BAREFOOT" Tire



BECAUSE,—it is made of "Hyper-Rubber"! (An *exclusive* compound recently developed out of the 44 years' Goodrich experience in the working of Rubber).

Because,—that "Hyper-Rubber" CLINGS to the pavement, for the same reason that the sole of your Bare Foot clings to slippery surfaces.

When the Clutch of your Car is thrown in, and the Wheels begin to turn, with first sudden tug on Tires, the "Hyper-Rubber" Sole of the Goodrich Tire *stretches* between the outer surface contacting with the ground and its inner surface which is cemented to the Cotton Fabric.

THAT wonderful *stretchy* quality thus forms a sort of "spring" which heavily reduces the "Grind," the frictional Heat, and Wear between Tire and Pavement, which is death to Tires.

It also eases the *strain* on the Rubber Adhesive between the several layers of Fabric, through bringing the sudden tug of *starting* under power and *stopping* under Brakes, to bear on it GRADUALLY (as with a spring).

It further takes up much of that Traction-Wave which, in running, tends to separate the several layers of Cotton Fabric with which Tires are interiorly built up.

GOODRICH TIRES thus give *their Maximum Traction* with *Minimum Friction.*

And this in turn, results in *Maximum* MILEAGE from every ounce of material used.

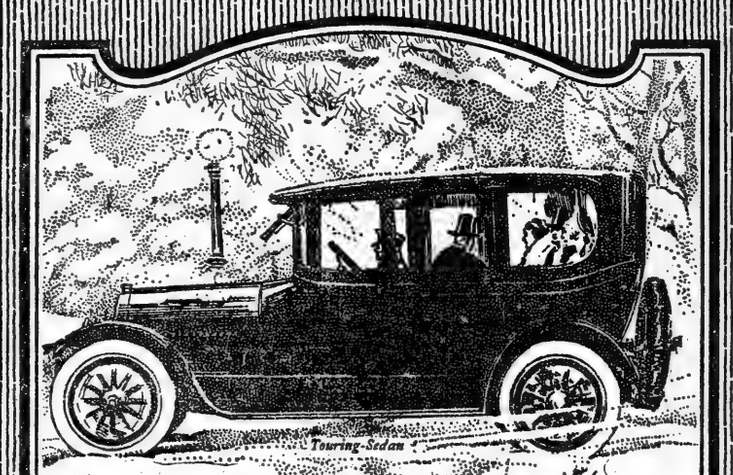
This Goodrich "Hyper-Rubber" is made into Goodrich Auto Tires,—into Goodrich Motor Cycle, and Bicycle Tires,—also into Goodrich Rubber Boots, Soles and Heels.

And, remember,—*that's* the Stuff that Goodrich Tires are now made of.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron,
New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

You will know them by their stylish
Black——
——Treads

GOODRICH FAIR-LIST TIRES



Indoor Protection for Winter Weather

Cole 8 enclosed cars—including the Berline Limousine, Roadster-Coupe, and Touring-Sedan—are distinguished by more than their atmosphere of complete refinement and luxury. They are known for their even delivery of power and their easy, noiseless operation.

In appearance, these beautiful town cars leave nothing to be desired. Their fine construction and finish, and their dependability, make them the choice of those who demand style, comfort and performance.

The Cole 8 Berline Limousine has ample room for six passengers (all facing forward) in the rear compartment, and the vestibule carries two persons besides the driver. The upholstery is of rich, grey Bedford cord. The equipment includes the usual telephone, silver-mounted flower vase, concealed toilet and smoking sets, and a complete interior lighting system.

May we have the pleasure of demonstrating this luxurious car to you?

Berline Limousine—$3250
Roadster-Coupe—$2185 Touring-Sedan—$2285
All Prices f. o. b. Factory

COLE MOTOR CAR CO., INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.,
BUILDERS OF THE STANDARDIZED CAR

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop

NEWARK
Wallace Motor Car Co.

DODGE BROTHERS
ROADSTER

It has enjoyed an extraordinary demand because it embodies those qualities which make a roadster desirable.

You look for lightness—and the weight of this car is only 2150 pounds.

You look for strength—and a glance shows you how substantial it is.

You want seats so wide and deep that two passengers can lounge in perfect comfort—and you have them.

You expect grace and beauty—and you will search in vain for a line or a curve that is not beautiful.

You want plenty of storage space—and you find room under the rear deck for all the luggage two would wish to carry.

In ten months more than thirty million dollars worth of Dodge Brothers Motor Cars have been bought by the American people.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster, complete, is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)
The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street Circle 1600

Brooklyn & Long Island District is handled exclusively by Bishop, McCormick & Bishop 20 Halsey St., Brooklyn

Newark & Jersey City District is handled exclusively by Bonnell Motor Car Co. 273 Halsey St., Newark

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!



SELLING OUT. Regular Price $1,085
115-inch Wheel Base
Roomy
5 Passenger
1916 4 cyl. Imperial $895.00

The Imperial Automobile Co. are devoting their entire facilities to the manufacture of 6-cylinder cars and have appointed us as their special Eastern Distributors.
This car equipped with CONTINENTAL MOTOR, Westinghouse Starter and Generator, Stromberg Carburetor and has standard equipment throughout.

LIMITED NUMBER. ACT PROMPTLY. $695 f. o. b. Factory. EASY TERMS ARRANGED. Write or Wire Reservation.

AUTO BUYERS' CO. OF AMERICA, INC.
IMPERIAL AUTO CO.'S EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS, 1700 BROADWAY, (Near 54th St.)

Write for Illustrated Catalogue. OPEN EVES.—SUNDAYS BY APPOINTMENT. Phone Circle 1881.
BROOKLYN BRANCH: WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE, 161 Clymer St., 2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge. Open Evenings and Sundays.

THINGS THAT CONCERN THE MOTORIST NOWADAYS

TREND OF DESIGN SHOWN BY THE 1916 MODELS

There Will Probably Be as Many Sixes as Fours at the New York Show—Bores Decrease as Cylinders Multiply.

About this time each year every one who is interested in the progress of the automobile industry begins to make inquiries as to what the coming season may hold in store in the way of new productions, refinements of design, or improvement in detail, and when in possession of the facts to consider his position in relation to the indicated changes. The first opportunity of making a personal survey of the various offerings of the leading automobile manufacturers of the country will be afforded the motoring public at the opening of the great New York show in the Grand Central Palace on Dec. 31, held under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

However, a sufficient number of models have been announced to date to get a fairly complete idea of what the average 1916 car will represent mechanically. In 1914 it was prophesied time and again that the year 1915 (or the model 1916) would provide changes of an unusually startling nature in the automobile school of design, and this has proved to be true. Today the prospective buyer may enjoy greater value for less money and may revel in innovations of proved merit to a greater degree than has been possible at any other stage of the history of the industry.

The advent of the twelve-cylinder car as a commercial proposition and at a reasonable price is no doubt a big event of the year, and in addition to this the increasing number of eights listed for 1916 serves to emphasize the rapidly growing popularity of what may be termed the multi-cylinder type of motor. In recent years pride of place has invariably been held against all-comers by the four-cylinder motor. It still holds that place, but it does so by a very bare margin, indeed, the six pushing it closely. The six-cylinder motor, however, is not maintaining its gain of last year, when it represented 49.1 per cent. of the total, as it has dropped back to 38.29 per cent., a figure which also represented its position in 1913.

The "eight," which stood at the almost negligible figure of .06 per cent. early last year, now looms large with a percentage of 15.96, and the "twelve," as a newcomer, starts well with 6.38 per cent. The growing popularity of the small-bore motor of relatively high speed is strongly evidenced by the fact that close on 70 per cent. of the new models announced to date have cylinders of 3½ inches or less, whereas last year no less than 74.7 per cent. of the cylinder bores were from 3½ inches to 4½ inches. Cylinders with bores of 4½ inches and over are disappearing.

Nearly 60 per cent. have cylinders cast en bloc and 73.79 per cent. of the total are of L-head type. Last year 69.4 per cent. of the cylinders had integral heads, leaving 30.6 per cent. with separate heads. The new figures indicate that this position is reversed, separate heads leading with 68.88 per cent. Battery and distributer ignition continues to gain in popularity, being aided by the fact that electrical starting and lighting systems involving the use of a generator and storage battery are in universal use. The available figures show that no less than 74.86 per cent. of the new models specify this form of ignition.

Vacuum fuel feed, which, with a percentage of 25.6, occupied third position at the 1915 show, has displaced both pressure and gravity systems, and now heads the list with 48.39 per cent., followed by gravity with 30.65 per cent. and pressure with 20.96 per cent. The battle to decide the respective merits of the cone and the disk clutch still continues, the latter, with 52.77 per cent., being now slightly in front. This is an increase over the present season, when disk clutches represented 45.12 per cent. of the total.

Perhaps the most sweeping victory is that of the three-speed transmission, which held a practically stationary position in 1913, 1914, and 1915, with an average of approximately 68 per cent. of the whole. Its percentage now is 90.41. Four speeds have dropped from 26.7 per cent. to 8.22 per cent.

It should be understood that the foregoing figures are by no means final and that they cannot be taken as actually representative of all of the 1916 productions. They, however, accurately represent the position at the present time, and thus serve to indicate the trend of design which marks the 1916 automobile.

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

On account of the encouragement offered by Warden Osborne of Sing Sing Prison to inmates to fit themselves for a trade, many have expressed a desire to learn the automobile business. The Stewart Automobile School of 225 West Fifty-seventh Street has prepared an adequate system for the Mutual Welfare League to follow in training the men desirous of learning the business and will also donate equipment.

The Paige-Detroit Company of New York announces a distinctive line of closed cars. There are four body styles, each markedly different. These are a seven-passenger sedan, a three-passenger cabriolet and coupe and a seven-passenger town car. All are mounted on the standard Six "46" chassis.

If the rough jars in a storage battery have weak spots or pin holes in them it soon becomes a serious matter, as the acid solution eats its way through and ruins the battery. In order to find these defective spots most battery makers fill the jars with acid and let them stand for several hours. The Willard Storage Battery Company has a novel way of testing. Every jar is subjected to a current of 24,000 volts, one terminal being inside the jar and the other outside. The tremendous spark will force its way through any defect there may be in the rubber.

The Winton Company announces that buyers may have their choice of a practically unlimited number of color combinations, so that each owner may have his individual car finished precisely as he wants it.

The Consolidated Car Company of Detroit, makers of the Abbott-Detroit line, announce that a new model will soon be in the field. It will be a "Six" with 122-inch wheelbase, Continental motor of 3¼-inch base by 4½-inch stroke and separate cylinder heads, to sell for less than $1,200.

With a view of celebrating the opening of a Boston agency for the Owen Magnetic Car, Sales Manager E. S. Partridge took a number of Boston newspaper men on the road to the "Hub" on Tuesday and Wednesday. The object of the trip, like the recent Green Mountain Tour, was to demonstrate the flexibility of the car and show that the Entz Electric Transmission was as effective on country roads as on city streets.

The Lozier Motor Company has appointed L. B. Berger, factory Sales Manager, as Manager of the New York Branch. He will give a free guaranteed service for owners. This consists of a book containing 100 coupons which are redeemable at the Lozier Service Station for 100 half-hours of service, good at any time.

Harry S. Houpt, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, announces that De Witt Voorhis will be made manager of the New Rochelle Branch of the company, which, on Jan. 1, will open a new salesroom at Main Street and Centre Avenue. H. C. Huber will become Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

J. J. Plath, formerly Zone Supervisor of the North Atlantic States, has become Sales Manager of the Maxwell Motor Car Company. John Yoke, the newly appointed District Supervisor of Sales, will devote his attention to the wholesale forces in the field. C. E. Stebbens, Assistant Sales Manager, has been assigned charge of the sales organization at the main headquarters in Detroit.

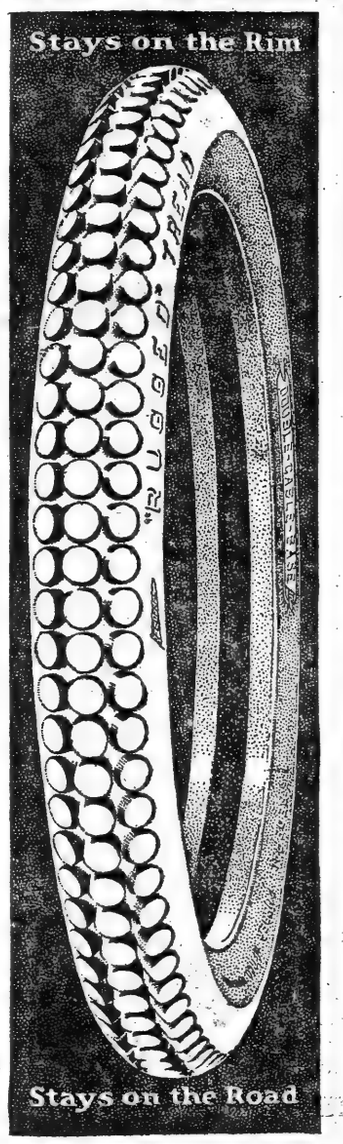
The Fickling Enameling Corporation of Long Island City, which has recently perfected the "Radio Process" of japanning automobiles in one week, is enlarging its plant by the addition of 25,000 square feet to accommodate its assembling plant, woodworking, metal-stamping, and upholstery departments.

The Pathfinder Company of Indianapolis announces the appointment of H. G. Musgrave as Assistant Director of Sales.

George C. Hubbs, Assistant General Sales Manager of Dodge Brothers, has announced the appointment of George H. Phelps as Director of Advertising. Russell Huff will assume the office of chief engineer at the plant on Nov. 1.

Charles Gomprecht has joined the forces of the Times Square Automobile Company, Chicago branch.

-the WHITEST tire you know!



PURE rubber, fresh from the tree, is *white* and looks like thick cream.

In working rubber into a tire, keeping it white is keeping it pure.

Adding another color may add "style" for those who like BLACK tread, or "difference" for those who prefer a RED one—but it adds nothing to resistence, resiliency or grip.

These distinctive rubber-qualities are at their best when unalloyed, when left in their natural *whiteness*, purity and strength.

FEDERAL-made tires are just as nearly *pure white* as they can be made. All the toughness, "give" and clinging qualities inherent in *pure white* rubber are *left in* every FEDERAL tire; every catch-penny device to please a passing "style" or whim is *left out*.

This is one reason why you remember the FEDERAL imprint long after the tire itself has satisfied you with extra service, safety and mileage—why the FEDERAL is the WHITEST tire you know!

FEDERAL RUBBER MFG. CO.
38-40 West 62d St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

FEDERAL RUBBER MFG. CO.
MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Auto Tire Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and general mechanical rubber goods.

FEDERAL "The Sterling Mark on Rubber."

FEDERAL

Double-Cable-Base
"RUGGED" TREAD TIRES



Frost Proof!

"The better the battery the better the service in cold weather. Willard is as good at the North Pole as at the Equator."

Little Ampere

To Keep Your Battery Alive This Winter

A little knowledge about winter care of your storage battery will greatly increase your lighting and starting satisfaction. For instance, batteries will freeze if not kept fully charged.

If you drive your car all winter, it's just a matter of "know how" and you'll never have to go back to the crank on a zero morning.

If you have your car laid up for the season, that same little "know how" will insure its being alive and brim full of pep next spring. *Drop in and we'll tell you how—costs nothing.*

Ask for our pamphlet on winter care of storage batteries.

Complete batteries and repair parts always in Stock. We carry 500 rental batteries for all makes of cars for our customers' convenience.

Free inspection of any battery any time. Largest equipment for repairing and recharging in the city. Expert battery man in charge.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-30 West 58th Street

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

In use on 700,000 motor cars

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality



The Fairfield 6-46

What The Paige Jubilee Means To You

WE are celebrating the close of a record-breaking year—a year in which the Paige has won the Leadership of All Sixes. We are celebrating the opening of the new mammoth addition to the great Paige factory. Paige production is doubled.

We are making immediate deliveries of Paige Sixes. For a year we could have sold three times as many Paige Sixes as we have been able to get from the factory.

Now we can take care of our Paige Patrons—and all of our Paige Patrons.

Therefore, we invite you to our Paige Jubilee. You will find an extraordinary special exhibit of Paige Sixes. You will find a staff of expert demonstrators. You will be interested and entertained at our Jubilee.

We want to show you and drive you in the big, powerful, luxurious seven-passenger Fairfield "Six-46". We want you to see for yourself the elegance and smartness of the five-passenger Hollywood "Six-36"—the premier light six of the year.

We want to convince, entertain and thank all our friends at our Paige Jubilee. It is Paige Open House.

You must also see the sumptuous winter-top with which the Fairfield car can easily and quickly be equipped. With permanent roof, adjustable windows, gray broadcloth trimming, it is as luxurious as a limousine—**$250 extra.**

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y., Inc.

1896 Broadway, at 63rd Street

Telephone 8371 Columbus

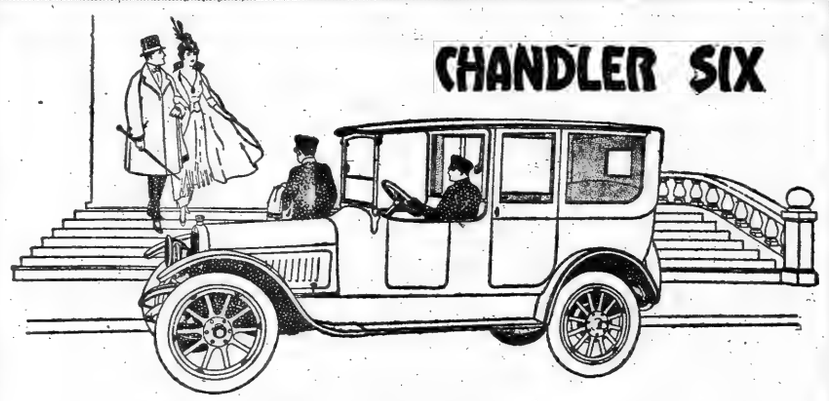
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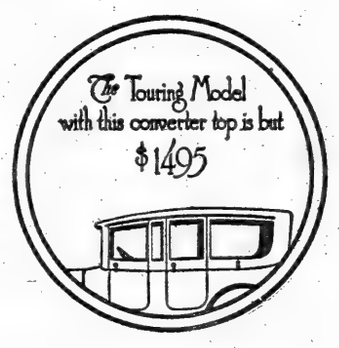
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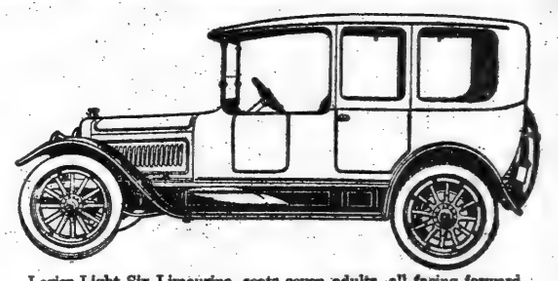
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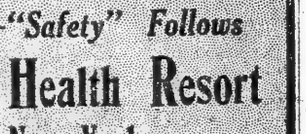
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THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

TOLSTOY ON SPIRITUAL RELIGION, by Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M., "Goethe," by Prof. William G. Durant, 5 P. M., "Hugo's Fantine the Fair," by Jonathan C. Day, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

WHAT DOES AMERICA FEAR, by Dr. David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University, auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

RELIGIOUS SIDE OF THE GARY PLAN, by Rabbis Clifton H. Levy and Joel Blau, affirmative, and the Rev. Wm. Milton Hess and Isadore M. Levy, negative; Sunday evening forum, Free Synagogue, 26 West 68th St., 8:15 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Goldsworthy, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Scott Wheeler, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, 3:30 P. M.

PUBLIC FORUM, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av., "Women's Wages From the Consumer's Point of View," by Mrs. Florence Kelley, and "How Working Women's Wages Can be Increased," by Miss Mary E. Dreier, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

MUSIC AND DANCE IN PSALMS, by Dr. H. S. Enelow, Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., 11 A. M.

OLD CASTILE AND LEON, by Professor Charles U. Clark, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

EDWARD MacDOWELL, THE AMERICAN IMPRESSIONIST, by John S. Van Cleve, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av., 8:15 P. M.

THE BALKAN QUESTION—THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE, by Edward F. Humphrey, P. S. 46, 155th St. and St. Nicholas Av., 8:15 P. M.

PROGRESSIVE SCANDINAVIA, by Mrs. Effie L. D. McAfee, P. S. 59, 228 East 97th St. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

MUSIC OF THE MAGYARS, by Arpad Rado, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated by violin selections, 8:15 P. M.

OTHELLO, by J. Woodman Babbitt, P. S. 119, 13d St., east of 8th Av., 8:15 P. M.

THREE GREAT WOMEN DRAMATISTS, by Frederic Pauiding, P. S. 165, 108th St., west of Amsterdam Av., 8:15 P. M.

INDUCTIVE EFFECTS OF THE ELECTRICAL CURRENT, by Charles L. Harrington, Hunter College, Park Av., 68th and 69th Sts. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

THE VIOLIN THROUGH ALL PERIODS, by Mrs. Dora Becker Shaffer, N. Y. Public Library, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated by selections on the violin, with piano accompaniment, 8:15 P. M.

HOW TO DRESS, by Miss E. A. Winslow, N. Y. Public Library, 331 East 10th St. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

SCHUMANN, THE POET OF THE PIANO, (1810,) by Miss Margaret Anderton, Pilgrim Hall, Broadway Tabernacle, 56th St. and Broadway. Illustrated by selections, 8:15 P. M.

CALIFORNIA AND THE EXPOSITIONS OF 1915, by Robert G. Weyh, Jr., St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

LONDON AND SUNDRY EXCURSIONS THEREFROM, by Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

AIDA, by Miss Alice Eversman, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx. Illustrated by selections, 8:15 P. M.

NATIONALISM vs. SECTIONALISM, by David Saville Muzzey, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

TO THE TOP OF TACOMA, (RAINIER,) by Joseph E. Appley, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avs., north of 172d St., the Bronx. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

THE KEOKUK DAM, by Eric A. Lof, Lafayette Hall, Alexander Av. and 137th St., the Bronx. Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

AMERICA AND JAPAN, by Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

SHEEP AND BEEF RAISING, by John Michels, auspices Land League, entrance 14th St., Labor Temple, 8:15 P. M.

KING LEAR, by Louis U. Wilkinson, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M.

THE LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATIVE METHODS, by Edgar Dawson, P. S. 4 Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Sts, 8:15 P. M.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, by Professor George W. Kirchwey, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av., 8:15 P. M.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av., Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

RISING PRICES: PRINCIPLES, FACTS AND SUPPLY CAUSES, by Professor Walter E. Clark, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M.

JULIUS CAESAR, by Algernon Tassin, P. S. 132, 132d St. and Wadsworth Av., 8:15 P. M.

SWEDEN AND THE SWEDES, by B. R. Baumgardt, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

BRUTUS, THE POLITICAL IDEALIST, by J. Duncan Spaeth, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., 8 P. M.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF POSTAL SERVICE FROM 5000 B. C. TO THE PRESENT, by Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, St. Bernadine Church, 423 West 29th St., Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

JOURNEYING IN NORTHERN MEXICO, by Mrs. Ada B. Talbot, P. S. 13, Park Av. and 218th St., Williamsbridge, Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

THE JAPANESE IN WAR AND PEACE, by Dr. Charles McDowell, Hopewell Hall, 425 East 240th St., the Bronx, Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

A TRIP THROUGH ITALY, by William E. Freeman, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., the Bronx, Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

THE MIGHTY DANUBE, by Lewis Gaston Leary, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., between 155th and 156th Sts., the Bronx, Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

ANTHROPOIDS: ANT AND BEE, by Prof. William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 8:15 P. M.

STORY AND SONG OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS, by Mrs. Enid M. S. LaMont, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St., Illustrated by selections, 8:30 P. M.

FRANZ SCHUBERT, by Daniel Gregory Mason, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av., illustrated at the piano, 8:15 P. M.

THE MYSTERIES OF COMETS AND METEORS, by Garrett P. Serviss, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av., Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

AUSTRALIA AND THE PARTITION OF THE PACIFIC, by Edwin E. Slosson, Ph. D., Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St., Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE AGGRESSIVE: UTILIZING THE ENVIRONMENT, by Benjamin C. Gruenberg, New York Public Library, 505 West 145th St., Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

FIRE PREVENTION, by William B. Northrop, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, by John I. Tildsley, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., 8:15 P. M.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS, by Robert G. Weyh, Jr., Y. W. H. A., 81 West 110th St., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

MOROCCO AND THE MOORS, by George E. Holt, P. S. 47, Randolph, St. Lawrence, and Beach Avs., Bronx, illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

PAINTING IN AMERICA, WITH REMARKS ON THE POST IMPRESSIONISTS, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

NEW YORK, THE GATEWAY OF THE CONTINENT, by Morris A. Lunn, P. S. 53, 168th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., Bronx, illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

WHAT IS PARTY GOVERNMENT? by Prof. Edward M. Sait, New York Public Library, Woodstock Branch, 759 East 160th St., Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

THE WONDERS OF SNOW AND ICE, by Dr. William T. Elsing, Washington Irving High School, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

THE WEATHER BUREAU AND ITS SERVICE TO AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, by James H. Scarr, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av., illustrated, 8:15 P. M.

STEPS TOWARD NUION, by William B. Guthrie, Ph. D., P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St., 8:15 P. M.

THE AWAKENING OF CIVIC PRIDE, by Hon. Joseph Barondess, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts., 8:15 P. M.

IRELAND, by Edward J. Parker, P. S. 165, 108th St., west of Amsterdam Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

HUNTING WOLVES ON SNOW SHOES, by James A. Crulkshank, Christ Church House, 336 West 36th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

SUGAR, by Harry Austin, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

COUNTING THE COST, by Miss Laura A. Cauble, New York Public Library, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

NORSE LEGENDS, FOLK-LORE AND FOLK-SONGS, by Bruce Calvert, New York Public Library, 103 West 135th St, assisted by Mrs. Anna Gulbrandsen Calvert, who will give Norse folk-songs, in Norse language and costume, with piano accompaniment. 8:15 P. M.

TENSILE STRENGTH IN PATRIOTISM, by Dr. Charles Park, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St. 8:15 P. M.

WOMAN'S POSITION IN THE LAW, by Miss Bertha Rembaugh, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx. 8:15 P. M.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS, by Dr. Henry R. Savage, P. S. 4, Fulton and 3d Avs. and 173d St., the Bronx. Illustrated. 7:15 P. M.

HAWAII: AN EDEN OF THE PACIFIC, by Thomas Edward Potterton, P. S. 36, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Block Rock Avs., Unionport. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

THE SOUTH AFTER THE WAR, by Frank D. Baugher, P. S. 39, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

LIFE IN INDIA, by Mrs. Helene Craven, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 136th St., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

MINING IN THE UNITED STATES, by Morris A. Lunn, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

TAKING THE PROFIT OUT OF WAR, by Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois, auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY, by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. 8:15 P. M.

IRISH MUSIC, by Miss Veronica Govers, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated by songs and piano accompaniment. 8:15 P. M.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS, by William A. Rodgers, M. D., P. S. 88, Dominick, Clarke, and Broome Sts. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN, by Joseph P. Carney, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS, by John T. Sprague, M. D., P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

VENICE, THE LION OF ST. MARK, by George N. Cross, P. S. 90, 88th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

A SUMMER IN SWITZERLAND, by James A Crulkshank, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

OUR DRINKING WATER AND HOW IT IS SAFEGUARDED, by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Department of Health, New York City, P. S. 90, Avenue A, 81st and 82d Sts. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

THE MAN OF INDIA, by Clayton S. Cooper, P. S. 132, 132d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

RAPHAEL, by Mrs. Nettie L. Beal, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

LIFE AND WORKS OF PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR, by Edward Sterling Wright, P. S. 100, Suffolk and Rivington Sts. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

PAUL JONES AND THE FREEDOM OF THE SEA, by Dr. Henry R. Rose, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones and Lafayette Sts., Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND ELECTRIC RAILROAD, by Frederick W. Huntington, P. S. 3, 157th St., Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

SHRINES OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LEGEND, by W. K. Naulty, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island. 8 P. M.

MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE, by John Henry Frome, P. S. 52, 138d St., Beaumont and Cambreling Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

COURTS, by the Hon. Louis D. Gibbs, P. S. 33, Jerome Av., north of 184th St., the Bronx. 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

THE DIATOMS, by Dr. M. A. Howe, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx. Illustrated. 4 P. M.

SCHOOLING OF A ROMAN CITIZEN, by Allan P. Ball, P. S. 184, 110th St., west of 5th Av. 8:15 P. M.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS AND THE STARS, by Ernest R. Von Nardoff, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

THE FIRST MODERN NEWSPAPERS, 1797-1833, by George Henry Payne, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av. 8:15 P. M.

ART AND THE DAY'S WORK, by John Quincy Adams, New York Public Library, 58th St. Branch, 121 East 58th St. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE, by Charles F. Horne, New York Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th St. 8:15 P. M.

USE AND ABUSE OF WEALTH, by Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St. 8:15 P. M.

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 37, 140th St., east of Willis Av, the Bronx. Illustrated. 8:15 P. M.

HIS CANARIES SANG OPERAS

But Italian with a Whistle in His Mouth Was Arrested.

Policeman St. John of the Greenwich Street Station passed an Italian peddler who was selling canary birds outside of St. Paul's Church at Broadway and Vesey Street yesterday. The canary birds sang beautifully. Several women were entranced and were reaching for their pocketbooks. Even Patrolman St. John stopped to listen in a calm rapture.

But suddenly the melody which one bird was supposed to be pouring out of its throat became familiar. A series of trills followed with a long melodious air from "Rigoletto" made the policeman wonder where the bird got its musical education. He moved up closer and he observed that the bird was achieving its operatic performance without moving a muscle of its throat. Such a thing could not be possible, thought the policeman, and he watched the moves of the Italian's mouth. Then he caught the glint of a mechanical whistle between the peddler's lips.

"Take that whistle out of your mouth," St. John commanded.

The Italian grabbed it from between his lips and shoved it into his pocket.

"Now make that bird sing," St. John added.

But the bird chirped and twittered without singing an operatic note. A woman who was about to purchase the canary refused, as she had been deceived by a whistle, abused the Italian roundly for making her lose so much time, said such a person ought to be arrested, and marched off. Then Policeman St. John asked the Italian whether he had a license to sell the birds.

"Little birds maka people happy—no needa license," he replied with a shrug of his shoulders.

The policeman took him before Magistrate Koenig in the Tombs Court, where the prisoner said he was Joseph Bizone of 35½ Henry street, and made his living by selling canaries. He was fined $1 for peddling without a license.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On November 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against five barrels of oysters upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and the forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 22, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
November 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
R. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly and up.
Complete stock of records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 982 Cols.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 B'way, near 67th.
710 8th Ave., near 43d St.

WOMEN FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Plan to Raise Funds for the Aerial Defense of New York.

The Women of 1915 have offered to raise funds to provide an aeroplane for the coast defense of New York, through their President, Mrs. Edward D. Mosley, in a letter received yesterday by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America. She writes that the women have decided to put up $10,000 for a unit of the aero-radio system for national defense, recently proposed by John Hays Hammond, Jr. To launch the movement a subscription ball will be held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, at the Hotel Biltmore, to which the members of the Aero Club of America, the twenty-six affiliated clubs, and the organizations working for national defense are invited.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, in a letter received by the Aero Club, appeals for adequate aerial protection.

"When I made my first flight over the Hudson River," she says, "and saw from my secure position 1,500 feet up in the air the towns on the eastern bank of the river, the ships and the bridges, and when I realized that nothing could prevent us from dropping things on those towns and bridges and ships, and that the movements of people and automobiles on the roads below could not have been hidden from us, I realized the necessity of having aeroplanes for our army, navy, and militia—many of them."

Other women helping in the movement are Mrs. Christian Heinwick, Anita Comfort Brooks, President of the Gotham and Gridiron Clubs; Mrs. Eliza Frances Andrews, educator, and Miss Mary E. Burt of Coytesville, N. J., who has offered the Aero Club a plot of ground at Englewood Cliffs, N. J., for a landing station.

The largest single contribution for the National Aeroplane Fund, $11,000, came from a woman who insists on remaining anonymous. It was used for the formation of an aviation squad for the National Guard of this State, purchasing an aeroplane and its necessary equipment, in addition to paying for the training of two officers of the Militia and two mechanicians, who will operate it. The next largest contribution to the National Aeroplane Fund, which is supplying aeroplanes to the National Guard, from a woman, was $7,500, given by Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence, R. I., for an aeroplane for the Rhode Island Naval Militia. Other contributors have been Mrs. French Vanderbilt, $500; Mrs. W. W. Sherman, $350; Mrs. Willard D. Straight, $250; Mrs. Richard Townsend, $250; Mrs. F. E. Dixon, $200, and Mrs. Perle Ward Root, Miss Helen Ware, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. George H. Warren, and Mrs. Frederick Pearson, $100 each.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6.00 P. M.
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Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11.00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:15 A. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.65
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PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60
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First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 49, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 33d St. Phone Spring 9491.

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$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
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OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
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S.S. Direct MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

New York-Albany-Troy
Capital City Line. One way, $1; round trip, $1.50. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., daily, 5:30 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6 P. M.
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HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

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ROUND TRIP, $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Thru Tick'ts & Bags' Checked to All Pts.
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UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY
Str. "Newburgh" for Highland Falls, Newburgh, Beacon and return, $1.00. Franklin St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Restaurant lunch room.
SIGHT SEEING YACHTS LAST TRIP SUNDAY, NOV. 14
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
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DIRECT Regular Service Between NEW YORK—GENOA—NAPLES
Maiden Trip the New Twin Screw Steamer
Giuseppe Verdi Sailing from NEW YORK Nov. 29
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DANTE ALIGHIERI, DEC. 8.
McDONNELL & ERUDA, General Agents, 5 State Street, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On November 8, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against EIGHT CASES OF CONDENSED MILK, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 29, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
November 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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PRICE, including outside room, meals and many shore excursions, $250 and up.
Send for new Cruise Book, now ready.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain Monday; fair and colder Tuesday; fresh south, shifting to west, winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,114. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FRENCH OPEN FIRE FOR NEW ASSAULT

Big Guns Again Battering the German Lines in Artois.

FOE NOW ON LAST RIDGE

Clinging to Vimy—With That Retaken, French Will Move on Lille.

FAITH IN FOCH'S GENIUS

Times Correspondent Finds Strong Belief That Famous Strategist Will Break Enemy's Line.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Fuller knowledge of why it is taking so long to drive the Germans out of France, clearer insight into why the recent general offensive resulted in such an apparently insignificant advance, and at the same time better belief that the war will actually end some time with a French victory has been furnished me during a trip to the front in Artois, from which I have just returned.

This was my third visit to that particular "sector north of Arras," as it has so often been named in the official communications.

The first was last February, when the definite trench lines, formed after the battle of the Marne, were comparatively new, and the preparations for the first general offensive of last Spring were just becoming evident. The second trip was at the end of May, a few days after Carency fell, when I was the only neutral observer permitted actually to see the battle of the Labyrinth. Therefore, with the second general offensive only six weeks passed, when the War Office decided that correspondents should be allowed to see the new lines, I was included in the party for the purpose of making a comparison with the situation as it existed at the time of my other visits.

From this Artois front as it now exists it is possible for the actual observer to get a clearer understanding of the entire western battle front than even in the Champagne where the gains were greater, but not a bit more important from the viewpoint of French strategists. The fact that that master strategist, General Foch, whom I was permitted to meet on this trip, has never been changed from command of the northern group of armies is sufficient evidence to cause the belief that the break-up of Germany's still resisting wall is quite as likely to begin there as where the more sensational part of the recent general offensive was launched.

Writing under the direction of a personal censor—a Captain of the General Staff, who accompanied the party—it is impossible for me to give complete information which might plainly prove all three of the assertions with which I have commenced this story. I may not quote the words that have been spoken and the figures that have been shown that would positively indicate my meaning. And more jealously than ever are guarded the names of the points upon which the French are hammering day and night in ceaseless preparation for what, in my mind, will be the final offensive through that famous territory, every yard of which already has been stained with both French and German blood.

The Vital Positions.

On my first trip in Artois the German lines were too far advanced for an observer to get a real understanding of the country necessary to realize why it is considered so vitally important. From a distant range of hills I then looked upon Bois de Bouvigny and Mont Saint Eloi. Carency, Ablain, and Neuville Saint Vaast were only vague distances directed to my mind by the pointing finger of the officer conducting the party. On my second trip I walked through former German trenches into Carency and repeatedly lost myself in the tortuous twistings of the trenches of La Targette and the Labyrinth. Still the necessary geography of the country was not impressed upon me.

On my third trip all this was changed. This time I walked through the ruins of Ablain into the trenches leading to Souchez and rode openly in an automobile over an entire countryside from Arras nearly to Bethune on roads where had a similar trip been attempted last May our car would have been blown to pieces before we could travel a hundred yards. On this trip I enjoyed the spectacle of standing openly on a hillside and watching French shells breaking in constant clouds over the crest of Vimy, which is the last range of hills shutting the plateau of Artois from the great Plain of Doval. The crest of Vimy, flanked by strong positions in Givenchy and behind Arras, is the last battle line of Germany in Artois.

"They Must Keep on Going Away."

In quaint English an officer who accompanied us said:

"When we take any of those positions the Germans must go away. They will have no place to go but into the Plain of Doual. When they get into the Plain of Doual they must kep on going away."

Except for this Crest of Vimy, which is a freakish formation of hills rising from the valley at the extreme eastern side, the plateau of Artois may be compared in shape to the fingers of a human hand with the knuckles slightly raised and the fingers slightly apart and sloping to the valley before the Vimy Heights. It is a vast succession of hill ranges and valleys running hori-

Continued on Page 2.

VATICAN SAYS KAISER SENT NO TRUCE PLEA

None of the Belligerents Has Made Peace Representations to the Pope.

ROME, Nov. 13, (via Paris, Nov. 14.)—The assertion made in various quarters recently that Emperor William had written to Pope Benedict asking the Pope to obtain a truce from the Allies was emphatically denied at the Vatican today.

Officials there declared that neither side had made any representations to the Pontiff looking for peace.

They added that no negotiations for peace were taking place and that there was no probability that pourparlers for peace would be started.

A dispatch from Rome last Monday credited the Giornale d'Italia with the statement that a mysterious envoy from the ruler of one of the belligerent nations was in Rome. His mission, it was added, had not been accomplished, and it was not known whether he was awaiting a reply from the Vatican or orders from his chief.

SAYS THE POPE LEFT VATICAN'S PRECINCTS

Traditional Imprisonment Disregarded by Benedict XV., Reports Rome Paper.

ROME, Nov. 14.—Pope Benedict has made an important departure from the custom of the Pontiffs by visiting the Church of Saint Anna, adjoining the Apostolic Palace, and thus going outside the Vatican precincts, according to the Giornale d'Italia.

Since the end of the Popes' temporal power one form of Papal protest against the new order of things has been the seclusion of the Pontiffs in the Vatican.

In January of this year it was reported from Rome that Pope Benedict XV, in visiting the Santa Marta Hospital, had disregarded the traditional imprisonment of the Pope, always observed by Popes Pius IX., Leo XIII., and Pius X. after the end of the temporal power of the Papacy, but this was denied. It was explained that Pope Benedict has passed through the Apostolic Palace inside of St. Peter's, reaching the hospital without touching Italian soil, and that his predecessor in the same way had visited the wounded in the Santa Marta Hospital after the earthquake in Messina.

It is probable that a similar explanation may apply to this case, as the proximity of the Church of Saint Anna to the Apostolic Palace suggests that the visit may have been made without traversing what is technically Italian soil.

Italians often refer to the Pope as "the prisoner with 11,000 rooms."

CHURCHILL'S OLD FOES NOW CORDIAL TO HIM

Editorial Writers Hint That His Plans Failed Through Others' Mismanagement.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15, 3:06 A. M.—Laudatory editorials appear in some of the London morning papers, justifying Winston Spencer Churchill in quitting the Cabinet under the circumstances he has already indicated.

The Daily Mail asks whether Mr. Churchill was really responsible for the "unfortunate Dardanelles miscarriage," and says that he leaves office with the good wishes of every one in the country.

Other papers, not friendly toward Mr. Churchill, are also asking whether Mr. Churchill's plans in the Dardanelles and the other undertakings for which he was supposed to be responsible failed of their object through delays or mismanagement in their execution on account of other personages in the Government or Administration.

Lord Rosebery writes to The Times, advocating that the Government take advantage of Mr. Churchill's "regrettable resignation" to add to the Cabinet some non-political man of business, "if only for the purposes of retrenchment and to supply sorely needed new blood."

The Morning Post strongly advocates the formation of an official Opposition in Parliament to force upon the Government improvement in the conduct of affairs.

CANNON STRICKEN IN CHURCH PULPIT

Ex-Senator Is Attacked by Heart Trouble in Lecture on Mormonism.

Ex-United States Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah, who now lives in Denver, Col., was taken ill last night while speaking on "Mormonism vs. Americanism" in the pulpit of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street. He was assisted to one of the church parlors, where two physicians were called to attend him. After the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Russell, had been assured by the physicians that Mr. Cannon would soon recover, he made this announcement to the congregation:

"Mr. Cannon had been indisposed throughout the day, and the exertion and emotion with which he addressed us has overtaxed his strength and has brought on a slight attack of heart failure. The physicians assure me that he will soon recover."

The ex-Senator had been speaking forty-five minutes probably, and had just quoted a section from the book of the Mormon doctrine to illustrate one of his statements, when he was seen to falter. He laid the book upon the pulpit and turned toward a chair back of the pulpit, which he managed to reach unassisted. He became pale and showed evidence of suffering, but struggled against it until his condition was observed by Trustee Henry D. Brewster and the pastor and others, who assisted him to the church rooms.

Drs. J. H. Radley of 112 West Seventy-first Street, and W. A. Silver, who is one of the elders of the church, and were in the congregation, hurried to his aid. Soon afterward he recovered from the attack, and with his wife and several of the church members he was taken in an automobile to the Hotel Collingwood, at 45 West Thirty-fifth Street.

FAY TO NAME ALL IN SHIP BOMB PLOT

Active Head of Teutonic Conspirators Offers to Turn State's Evidence.

DESERTED BY HIS BACKERS

District Attorney Marshall Will Hear His Story of Great Spy Ring Today.

INDICTMENTS FOR TWO MORE

American Secret Agents in Europe Bare Prisoner's Career—Scholz May Confess.

"Lieutenant" Robert Fay, active head of the German conspiracy in this country to destroy ships carrying munitions of war to the Allies, and now under indictment, with five other alleged conspirators, for that crime, which is a felony under the piracy laws of the United States, has agreed to turn State's evidence.

His change of front followed a long talk with William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, yesterday afternoon. This morning Fay will be taken to the Federal Building, where he is expected to lay bare the conspiracy in all of its details.

Whether the Government will accept Fay's offer to turn State's evidence will be determined after his talk with District Attorney Marshall. If Mr. Marshall accepts Fay as a witness, it is considered certain that Walter Scholz, who is in the Tombs in default of bail and is Fay's brother-in-law, also will offer to testify for the prosecution.

No One to be Shielded.

Chief Flynn and District Attorney Marshall arrived here from Washington yesterday morning. They came back, so it was generally understood, with authorization to go ahead and get at the bottom of the alien conspiracies in this country, and to dig deeply, regardless of whom they hit.

Flynn had not been back many hours before he appeared at the Tombs. It was said that Fay had sent for him. Fay was taken into the room reserved for lawyers consulting their clients, and for more than an hour remained with the Secret Service Chief. What Fay told him and whether his disclosures involved the alien "higher up" could not be ascertained. Chief Flynn refused to discuss the case from any angle, and when efforts were made to get a note to Fay in the Tombs the Warden informed reporters that the orders were to take no notes to the prisoner.

It is now understood that the investigation of Fay's story by agents of the Secret Service in Europe was completed several days ago, and that they traced his career for the last sixteen years, or back to the time when he was a boy in his teens, gifted with an unusual knowledge of mechanics. This investigation is said to have proved that Fay's story of having conferred with a high official of the German Secret Service before coming to this country was true, and that he did receive funds from that official before embarking under the name of "J. J. Kearling" on the Rotterdam at Rotterdam.

Verified Fay's Story.

Other details of the story told by Fay immediately following his arrest are said to have been checked up in Europe and to have been found to be generally true.

Fay is the man's right name; he did fight in the German Army, and he was in Brussels on the day on which he says he met the German Secret Service official there. In his statement at the time of his arrest Fay said he had been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the army, and that as such he received a furlough to visit the United States. The Secret Service official in Brussels, he added, gave him $4,000 for expenses. He also asserted he received instructions as to what he was to do in this country.

The German Secret Service agent, according to Fay, showed him a letter written by Dr. Herbert Kienzle, another of the indicted men, to his [Kienzle's] father, which gave the names of various ships engaged in the munition trade out of New York, and specified certain railroads which were transporting ammunition for the Allies to New York and other American ports. The New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford were two of the roads named. The letter also mentioned several firms engaged in munition work. The Secret Service official, Fay said, told him to memorize the names and to use the information to identify himself when he arrived in New York.

As soon as he landed in New York, Fay continued, he sought out Dr. Kienzle and proved his trustworthiness by quoting from the letter he had seen in Brussels. Later, he said, he called on Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché, and Captain von Papen, Military Attaché, both of the German Embassy in Washington, but he added that both of those men told him that he must not in any circumstances tamper with ships in New York Harbor. Fay declared he received also letters to certain other men, some of them prominent, and all of pronounced German sympathies. Whether he disclosed the names yesterday afternoon Chief Flynn refused to tell.

Chief Flynn Reticent.

The Chief, always reticent, was especially uncommunicative yesterday following his talk with Fay. He did not deny that Fay had agreed to be a

Continued on Page 3.

STOP AT CROWN HOTEL, Providence, R. I., before and after Yale-Harvard Football Game, Nov. 20. For reservations address Fred Mansfield, Prop. —Advt.

Austrian Aeroplanes Shell Verona; Kill 30 and Wound 49 Civilians

ROME, Nov. 14, (via Paris.)—Thirty persons are dead in Verona as a result of three Austrian aeroplanes dropping bombs on the city. Thirty other persons were seriously and nineteen slightly injured.

The bombs of the aircraft found most of their victims in the principal square of the city, where citizens and peasants from the outlying districts were attending the market. Nineteen persons were killed by one bomb.

The aeroplanes visited various parts of the city, but none of the missiles dropped by them fell near any of the military buildings.

This is the second time Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes have made a raid on the fortified city of Verona. Last July an Austrian machine dropped about a dozen bombs on the city and then escaped, notwithstanding a fire directed at it by the forts defending the city.

Verona is the scene of Shakespeare's tragedy, "Romeo and Juliet," and his comedy, "Two Gentlemen of Verona." Hundreds of American tourists visit the city in normal times to see the reputed tomb of Juliet and the house where her parents, the Capulets, are said to have lived.

There are several fine churches in the city, some of which date back to the early part of the twelfth century. Among them is the famous Church of San Zeno Maggiore, which contains one of Titian's masterpieces. Verona, with its ancient churches and palaces, is still one of the most picturesque cities of Italy, and has not been much affected by the commercial expansion of Padua and Mantua, which are within a radius of twenty-five miles.

When the last census of Verona was taken in 1901 the city had a population of 74,271.

DR. B. T. WASHINGTON, NEGRO LEADER, DEAD

Founder of the Tuskegee Institute Expires of Hardening of Arteries After Brief Illness.

TAKEN TO HIS HOME TO DIE

Seth Low and W. J. Willcox Persuaded Him to Consult Specialists, Who Told Him He Was Doomed.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 14.—Booker T. Washington, foremost teacher and leader of the negro race, died early today at his home here, near the Tuskegee Institute, which he founded and of which he was President. Hardening of the arteries, following a nervous breakdown, caused his death four hours after Dr. Washington arrived from New York.

Although he had been in failing health for several months, the negro leader's condition became serious only last week while he was in the East. He then realized the end was near, but was determined to make the last long trip South. He said often: "I was born in the South, have lived all my life in the South, and expect to die and be buried in the South."

Accompanied by his wife, his secretary, and a physician, Dr. Washington left New York for Tuskegee at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. He reached home last midnight, and died at 4:40 o'clock this morning. His last public appearance was at the national conference of Congregational churches in New York, where he delivered a lecture on Oct. 25. The funeral will be held at Tuskegee Institute on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Washington's Career.

No one knows the day, nor even with certainty the year, of the birth of Booker T. Washington; but the day of his death was announced by telegraph and cable to many parts of the world.

He began life as "just another little nigger" on a plantation of a family named Burrows in Hale's Ford, Va. The month and year of his birth were probably April, 1858, although Dr. Washington himself was not sure of this. In the biographical paragraph under his name in "Who's Who in America," it is said that he was born "about 1859." The only certain fact is that he was born into slavery when negro mothers made no record of nor long remembered the date of a child's birth.

Soon after the close of the civil war the little negro boy went with his stepmother to Malden, West Va., where he worked in salt furnaces for nine months in the year and attended school for three months. After several years of such life the boy obtained work in the kitchen of Mrs. Viola Ruffner, a New England woman who had married a Southerner. Mrs. Ruffner soon recognized the boy's eagerness and ability to advance himself, so she taught him the elementary subjects. Booker Washington felt grateful to her to the end of his life, because she really gave him his start.

He heard of the Hampton Institute, for negroes, in 1871, when he was about thirteen years old, and he decided at once to attend it. So, with the little money he had been able to save from his wages of $8 a week, he set out for Richmond, Va., hoping to earn enough there to enable him to go on to Hampton, which is near Norfolk. This was in 1871. Dr. Washington founded the Tuskegee Institute just ten years later. He was admitted to the institute and was graduated at the head of his class in 1875, after working his way through the school.

After graduation Dr. Washington returned to Malden and taught school until he had earned enough to enable him to go to the Wayland Seminary in Washington, D. C., where he studied until 1879, when he was called to Hampton as a teacher in the institute. After he had taught for two years, in 1881 the State of Alabama voted to found an industrial institute for negroes similar to that at Hampton, and, after searching for a negro qualified to head the proposed institution, Dr. Washington was selected. This was his entrance into the "black belt" of the South, a chance which he had long desired, and when he assumed charge of the institute at Tuskegee, Ala., his real life's work began.

The Start of Tuskegee.

The State had appropriated $2,000 a year, and it was the task of the negro to organize the school. How well he did this is shown by a comparison of statistics. The institute opened on July 4, 1881, with one teacher and thirty pupils. At that time it had neither land nor buildings, nothing but the $2,000 a year granted by the Alabama Legislature.

When the institute celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary it owned 2,000 acres of land and eighty-three large and small buildings, which, with its equipment of live stock, stock in trade, and other personal property, were valued at $831,895. This did not include 22,000 acres of public land remaining unsold from the 25,000 acres granted by Congress, valued at $135,000, nor the endowment fund, which was $1,275,644. During the year there were more than 1,500 students enrolled in the school, more than 1,000 young men, and more than 500 young women. The students were trained in thirty-seven industries.

It was on the opening day of the Atlanta Exposition in 1895 that Dr. Washington became a national character. On that day he delivered an address that was heard by thousands and read by other thousands in far-away places with wonder that a man so wise and clear-seeing should arise from among his people to lead them upward. For it was because Dr. Washington stood out as a negro striving in a sensible and sincere

Continued on Page 5.

SAYS PROPAGANDA COST FORTY MILLIONS

Bernstorff and Albert in Last Four Months Got $10,000,000, Providence Journal Avers.

REMITTANCES BY WIRELESS

Von Nuber's Circular Letter "Demanding" That Workers Quit and Implying Compensation.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—That between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 has been spent in this country in the last four months for propaganda work against the Allies, under the immediate supervision of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, German Privy Counselor, who describes himself as a fiscal agent of his Government, is asserted in an article to be published in The Providence Journal tomorrow morning.

The Journal says it has a positive record of the receipt by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert of at least $10,000,000 in the time mentioned. A great deal of this money, it is asserted, has come through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and most of it has been immediately transferred to the Chase National Bank and other banks in which Dr. Albert and Ambassador von Bernstorff keep a joint account.

The Journal charges that not one dollar of this money has been spent for legitimate purposes, that all of it is going for propaganda work of the most vicious description.

"One item alone," says the newspaper, "the maintenance of bureaus for dragging men out of munition factories, amounts to many millions of dollars. The cost of sustenance of the consular service of Germany and the expenses of the Embassy reach the various officials through regular channels which are in no way connected with the fund referred to. It is believed that the entire cost of propaganda work conducted by Austrian Consuls and Consuls General is financed from this German fund."

The article in The Journal continues:

Interview with Dr. Albert.

Dr. Albert was interviewed in his office, Room 74 of the Hamburg-American Building, New York City, last Friday by a Journal representative, and was asked point blank to state whether the financial transactions in which he had been recently involved covered legitimate operations, the character of which he could explain in general to the public. Dr. Albert immediately called in a secretary as a witness to the conversation and then replied:

"I am fiscal agent of my Government in this country, and I am handling certain sums of money."

"Will you tell us," he was asked, "if you and the German Ambassador have joint funds in the Chase National Bank and a number of other banks in this country?"

"What is your purpose in asking me that question?" he asked. He was told the only purpose was to have him state, if he would so state, that, whatever joint funds he and the Ambassador were carrying and however great the sum total of these funds was, they were being expended for lawful purposes.

Dr. Albert refused to make any statement whatever in regard to this matter. He was then asked if he would deny that he had received personally over $5,000,000 from his Government in the past two months, and if he did not on Sept. 5 receive, through the Guaranty Trust Company, the sum of $2,000,000 for "accordonica" work.

At this question Dr. Albert was visibly thrown off his balance. The question was based on a wireless dispatch received by the Guaranty Trust Company on Sept. 5, through Sayville, purporting to come from the Litmus Company of Berlin, really the Berlin Foreign Office, and which read as follows:

"Accordonica—Pap on application to Geheimrat Heinrich Albert, New York, $2,000,000. Notify him. Let us know by wire when part of payment is done. Cable receipt of telegram."

"What do you mean by asking me a question like that?" Dr. Albert said finally.

"We mean," said The Journal representative, "that 'accordonica' is a code word used by both the German Ambassador and yourself in communicating with Berlin and that it designates the particular account for which the money is to be expended."

Dr. Albert said: "I refuse to make any statement whatever to The Providence Journal or to anybody else. I will make no statement, no matter what you print."

It was immediately after the exposure of the contents of Dr. Albert's portfolio on Aug. 15 that he began to receive these great sums of money. Up to that time most of the peremptory demands for large sums from the Foreign Office had gone from Count von Bernstorff, who, within a period of a week, just before the breaking up of the Huerta plot, got over $8,000,000. The Government has in its possession evidence of these large transfers.

Dumba's Appeal for $611,246.

The Journal says that on Sept. 22 Dr. Dumba "was also violently affected with a distressing financial shortage" and sent the following wireless message to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Vienna, from Lenox, Mass.:

Wiederholung Telegrammes vom fuenfzehnten wenn ich bis zum sech-

Continued on Page 3.

NINE AMERICANS LOST ON THE ANCONA; AUSTRIA SAYS LINER TRIED TO FLEE; ITALY SENDS PROTEST TO ALL NEUTRALS

List of Americans Who Were Lost on the Ancona; Only Two Out of the Eleven Aboard Were Saved

ROME, Nov. 14, (via Paris.)—So far as Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, has been able to ascertain from the official reports received through the Italian Government and from the British consuls at Bizerta and Tunis, the following American citizens were lost on the Ancona:

ALEXANDER PATATIVO and his wife and four children.
Mrs. FRANCESCO MASCOLO LAMURA.
PASQUALE LAURITO.
Mrs. GIUSEPPE TORRISI.

Two other American citizens on board—Dr. Cecile L. Greil and Giuseppe Torrisi—were saved.

BRITAIN'S ONLY TERMS OF PEACE

Dismemberment of Germany, Austria, and Turkey Forecast by Masterman.

GERMAN FLEET ABOLISHED

Huge Indemnities to Belgium and Serbia—Nothing for Greece or Rumania Unless They Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15.—The Right Honorable C. F. G. Masterman, in an article entitled "The Only Possible Peace Terms," published in The Daily Chronicle, quotes Premier Asquith's statement, "We shall never sheath the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. That is a great task worthy of a great nation." Mr. Masterman, who is believed to represent the Government's views, then proceeds:

"The minimum of so inspiring and righteous an ideal has been interpreted non-officially to me by some such scheme as follows:

"Belgium will be restored to complete independence with an indemnity paid by Germany adequate to the rebuilding of her ruined cities and villages and the revival of her destroyed industries, and full compensation for her disabled and her dead.

"France will receive Alsace and Lorraine and an indemnity for all the damage done in the present conquered provinces, but also a natural and defensive boundary. The natural boundary which would render Germany's attack forever unrepeatable alike upon Belgium and France is the boundary of the Rhine. Let Germany remain there, for the Rhine is its natural boundary.

"Denmark shall receive Schleswig, which is purely Danish.

"German, Austrian and Russian Poland shall be united under the Czar or a King, appointed by him.

"Italy would receive the Trentino and the whole of Italy irredenta.

"The Turkish Empire would be torn to fragments, and Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Thrace divided amongst those who would develop and revive these once fair places now desolated under alien rule. The Turks would, generally be penned up in Central Anatolia, where they would be compelled to learn to work instead of massacre.

"Serbia will be restored with heavy indemnity from Austria-Hungary to repair the vast damage done. She will receive Bosnia and Herzegovnia, full and adequate access to the Adriatic and all of Austria that is Serb.

"A united Rumania, a united Greece, is possible, if these nations can rise to the height of their opportunity. If Greece or Rumania consider Greece irredenta or Transylvania not worth fighting for, they will never receive them in the end, for a government and nation which will not risk its life for its enslaved brethren is a government and nation unfit by such cowardice to be given the privilege of ruling over them, even if liberated by other hands.

"The German fleet should be surrendered and either sunk or divided up among the Allies. All Zeppelin or Zeppelin hangars should be burnt. German colonies worthless in themselves must remain as trophies for the nations who conquered them—South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

"On some such basis European peace might be secured. The terms may seem unduly favorable to Germany, but no German would be left ruled by or subjected to another race, and no other race would be ruled by a German. Nationality would be vindicated and only by nationality being vindicated is there hope of peace."

RUSSIAN THREAT TO GREECE.

Papers Hint at Resort to Force to Make Her Join Allies.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd says the Russian press is hinting at the use of forcible means, if other methods fail, for inducing Greece to join the Entente Allies.

YALE-HARVARD GAME, CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 20. Motorists, write for New Route Card via "Air Line"; Address, Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn. —Advt.

SERBIANS CHECK BULGAR ADVANCE

But the Main Body Falls Back Before the Austro-German Attacks in the North.

FRENCH EXTEND THEIR LINE

Italians Join in Operations with Warship Attack on the Port of Dedeaghatch.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15.—The Serbians are falling back from mountain range to mountain range before the advance of the Austro-German forces, which report the capture of a thousand or more prisoners daily, a few guns and quantities of stores. They are fighting continuously, however, and are inflicting considerable losses on their pursuers.

Along the eastern front the Serbians appear to be holding their own against the Bulgarians, and are making a stand on the western bank of the Morava River. So stubborn has been their resistance that the Bulgarians have had to call for assistance from the Austro-German artillery in their effort to drive the defenders out of Katchanik Pass. Thus far they have been unsuccessful. On Saturday a battalion of Serbians recaptured the town of Tetovo, with one gun and a quantity of stores, but the place later was taken again by the Bulgarians, who outnumbered the Serbians two to one. A Bulgarian attack on the left bank of the Ornaya River was repulsed with considerable loss to the invaders.

Allied Troops Active.

The British and French troops, which are receiving reinforcements, besides repulsing Bulgarian attacks have undertaken small offensive movements with good results. The Athens correspondent of the Paris Havas Agency, in a dispatch dated Saturday, says that news from a private source reported that the French were within twelve kilometers of Veles.

Military officers at Saloniki have taken stringent measures to assure secrecy regarding the operations and movements of the troops of the Entente Allies, according to a dispatch from Greece to the Paris Temps. All suspects, including a number of irregular troops and merchants, have been expelled from the military zone.

For the moment the political situation is graver than the military. The Central Powers have again protested to Greece against the landing of allied troops at Saloniki. King Constantine is reported to have replied that as Saloniki is an open port there has been no infringement of Greek rights in the landing, and that Greece will remain neutral until one of the belligerents has transgressed against those rights. France and Italy, who has now joined her allies by sending a warship to Saloniki, are particularly anxious as to the attitude of Greece.

The London Times correspondent, wiring from Athens on Saturday, however, says:

"It now seems certain that the Greek Government has defined the attitude which it will adopt if the allied troops should be forced out of Serbian territory across the Greek frontier.

"The Entente powers have been assured that Greece has no intention of departing from her attitude of cordial friendliness or of giving any cause for offense. There are indications that the Entente powers consider these declarations adequate."

An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The possible retreat of the Serbian forces over Greek territory is causing no disquietude in official circles, according to the newspaper Embros, as such an event would be unlikely to strain the relations existing between Greece and the Entente powers. At the present time the movements of the Serbian Army do not indicate that such an eventuality is close at hand."

The Italian warship which has joined in the operations is the cruiser Piemonte, and on Friday she bombarded and destroyed the railroad station at Dedeaghatch, Bulgaria, together with two trains made up of eighty cars loaded with war munitions, according to a dispatch from Saloniki.

Official Reports of Operations.

Berlin's official report of the operations issued yesterday, says:

The armies of Generals Koevess and Gallwitz, after tenacious battles, have again thrown back the Serbians along the whole front. Thirteen officers and

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DEATH ROLL NUMBERS 208

Only Two Americans Among the Saved on the Ancona.

AUSTRIA ACCUSES CREW

Says 45 Minutes Was Allowed for Escape, but Some Boats Were Not Lowered.

DENIES SHELLING SURVIVORS

Washington, Confronted by a Serious Problem, Still Awaits Report from Page.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty today officially announced that the Italian steamship Ancona attempted to escape at full speed after a warning shot had been fired across her bow, and that the vessel only stopped after being shelled several times by an Austrian submarine, says the Overseas News Agency.

The submarine commander, it is further asserted, allowed the Ancona's passengers and crew forty-five minutes to abandon the ship, after which the vessel was torpedoed, sinking three-quarters of an hour later. The report that the submarine fired on the lifeboats is denied.

The statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty, after declaring that the foreign press had spread false rumors regarding the Ancona incident, says the sinking took place as follows:

"The submarine fired one shot in front of the Ancona's prow, whereupon the steamer fled at full speed, in accordance with the order issued by the Italian authorities, which instructs ship commanders to flee or to sink the submarine. The submarine pursued the steamer and continued firing, but the vessel stopped only after being hit several times.

"The submarine allowed forty-five minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the steamer, on board of which panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered, and these were occupied principally by the crew.

"A great number of boats, probably sufficient to save all the passengers, remained unoccupied.

"After a period of fifty minutes, as another steamer was approaching, the submarine submerged and torpedoed the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes.

"If any of the passengers lost their lives this was due to the fault of the crew, because the steamer tried to escape after it had received orders to stop, and then the crew only saved themselves and not the passengers.

"Reports published in the foreign press that the submarine fired on the Ancona's lifeboats are mendacious inventions. When the steamer stopped the submarine ceased firing."

Italy Appeals to Neutrals.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 15, (via London.)—The Italian Government has sent an official communication to the neutral Governments, dealing with the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona. The note denies that the Ancona carried any arms or contraband or persons in belligerent military service, or that there were any circumstances justifying such an attack as a necessity of war.

The note declares that the submarine began to cannonade the Ancona without any previous warning or a blank shot, and fired without respite at the wireless apparatus, the decks, and even at the boats in which passengers were attempting to escape.

"Many of these," adds the note, "were killed or wounded, while many who approached the submarine were driven off with jeers. Thus nearly 200 people were drowned."

Another estimate gives the number at dead as 200.

The opinion is expressed here that it was the same submarine, proceeding from Gibraltar or from the Aegean Sea, which first sank the Ancona and then the steamer Firenze. All the reports agree that the submarine was a very large one—about 200 feet long.

It has been decided that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to Italy by the Italian Consuls at Bizerta, Tunis, and Malta when vessels for their transportation are available.

PRESENTS TANGLED PROBLEM.

Washington Faces an Odd Situation in Austrian Report on Ancona.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The official Austro-Hungarian version of the submarine attack upon the Ancona was made public here tonight by the Embassy of Austria-Hungary, which gave out the text of a radiogram received by the embassy from the Admiralty at Vienna. The dispatch contains the only statement of the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Ancona that has yet reached Washington.

Neither from American Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome nor from any American Consulate, nor from the

Italian Government has the American State Department received any statement of the circumstances attending the attack. Since the official version given out by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy was received from the Austrian Admiralty, it is assumed here that the information it contains is based on an official report from the submarine commander. The message does not say that an Austrian submarine destroyed the Ancona, and is silent as to the nationality of the submarine, but the dispatch was given out with the assumption that it intended to convey the information that the attack was made by an Austrian submarine, and that the Austro-Hungarian Government was accepting full responsibility for the manner in which the Ancona was destroyed.

The official Austrian version of the Ancona affair differs radically from that attributed to the Italian Government, in unofficial reports reaching Washington last night, to the effect that the Italian Government had issued a statement that the Ancona was sunk by a German, and not by an Austro-Hungarian submarine, and that this constituted an act of war by Germany against Italy. According to the unofficial reports of the Italian version, the Italian Government established it as a fact that the Ancona had not tried to escape.

Inquiries made at the State Department today developed that Secretary Lansing was without further official advices regarding the Ancona, and that the State Department had received nothing from Ambassador Page at Rome to substantiate the unofficial report that the Italian Government was satisfied that the Ancona was sunk without warning by a German submarine, and had made no attempt to escape. It was pointed out that if this turned out to be the Italian version the Italian Government would be willing to submit to the American Government any evidence in its possession to justify the assertion that the submarine was of German nationality, and also the evidence that the Ancona did not try to escape.

Should this be the official Italian version the State Department will face the quandary of determining whether it will accept that version or the authorized Austrian account. In view of the Austrian announcement the United States Government is expected to request Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to obtain a statement of the facts contained in the report made by the commander of the submarine.

Presents Difficult Problem.

Ambassador Page has already been asked to obtain from the Government of Italy all the statements contained in official reports to the Italian Admiralty. Before any course of action is determined upon by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, the facts as officially transmitted from Vienna and Rome will be carefully weighed. It is agreed that if the Italian Government insists that the Ancona was sunk without warning, by a German submarine, while the Austrian Government is insisting that one of its own submarines attacked the Ancona after having given warning, the Administration will have a most difficult problem to face in determining which of the two official versions it will accept.

The official Austrian account was carefully scrutinized here tonight. If this is the correct account of what occurred, it is believed it will be difficult for the Italian Government to make out a case against Austria. The American Government has insisted that warning must be given and an opportunity afforded for noncombatants to escape. It has been admitted by the American Government that if a vessel, when warned, attempts to escape or offers resistance she loses her immunity from attack. If the Austrian Admiralty's statement is true the submarine followed the rules insisted upon by the American Government, which rested in the pledge given by the German Government that German submarines would not attack vessels without warning, and would afford noncombatants an opportunity to be saved, unless the steamer should try to escape.

Orders to Resist?

The official Austrian version asserts that, "according to orders of Italian authorities, steamers must flee or attempt to sink submarines." This statement is expected to be the basis of an inquiry by the State Department to the Italian Government. It was pointed out tonight that if Italian vessels had such orders and literally obeyed them, thereby placing the lives of noncombatants in jeopardy, neutral passengers were entitled to knowledge of that fact.

A high official explained that all merchant vessels on the high seas, whatever their nationality, and regardless of their mission or destination, were required by generally recognized rules of international law to halt when challenged by belligerent vessels. Any American ship, it was pointed out, even when on an innocent mission, might be halted. It was said that only by observance of such a rule would it be possible for a belligerent to exercise the recognized rule of visit and search which is insisted upon for protection of neutrals.

ITALIANS URGE REPRISALS.

Press Demands That War Be Declared on Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The press is urging the Government no longer to tolerate the sinking of Italian steamers by German submarines flying the Austrian flag.

A declaration of war against Germany is demanded, as well as a policy of reprisals, which, it is declared, would be sure to be effective, by the seizing of German property in Italy, including banking and commercial interests of estimated value of £40,000,000, ($200,000,000.)

PASSENGER SHIP SUNK.

Italian Steamer Bosnia Torpedoed—Some Persons Missing.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The Italian steamship Bosnia has been sunk by a submarine flying the Austrian flag. The passengers and crew boarded four lifeboats. Three of these craft have been landed, but the fate of the occupants of the fourth boat is not known.

The Bosnia was of 2,561 tons gross and built in 1898. She was 307 feet long, 39 feet beam, and 25 feet deep. The home port of the Bosnia was Venice and she was owned by the Societa Nazionale di Serviza Marittima of Rome.

VICTORIES CHEER ITALY.

Cadorna's Successes Applauded, but Desire to Aid Serbia Grows.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 14.—Great satisfaction is expressed over the considerable progress made in the recent Italian advance all along the front. The successes achieved on the left bank of the Adige, by which the town of Marco fell into Italian hands, and also the mountain slopes running from Zugna Torta toward Lizzena, which is only a few miles from Rovereto, are held to have justified the determination of General Cadorna to permit no distraction for other purposes of the troops under his command, but to carry out his plan of persistent pressure on the Austrian front, which has resulted, as at Col di Lana, in the capture of fortified positions which were considered impregnable.

Nevertheless Italian public opinion is increasingly preoccupied by the desperate state of Serbia, since the country's interests on the eastern coast of the Adriatic and in the countries behind it are dear to all Italians. The belief is growing that it is impossible for Italy to abstain from doing her share to bar the way of the Central Empires across Europe, and the hope is expressed that Kitchener's journey means something in the way of a definite decision, of which the recent calling of new classes to the colors may be an indication.

LONDON GLOBE BACKS DOWN

British Government Will Allow It to Resume Publication.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15.—The Daily Mail's political correspondent says it is understood that The Globe having unreservedly accepted the statement of the Press Bureau as to Lord Kitchener's plans, the Government will shortly give orders for the restoration by the police of the seized machinery and allow publication to be resumed early this week.

RIGA OFFENSIVE IS NOW RUSSIAN

German Attempt at a Counter-stroke Near Ixkull Smothered by Artillery.

RUSSIAN LOSS ON THE STYR

The Austro-Germans Pierce the Czar's Line at Czartorysk and Capture 1,500.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15.—The Russians have definitely repelled Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and Dvinsk and along the Dvina River, and have themselves taken the offensive, but apparently, owing to the state of the ground, have been able to make only slow progress in the marsh region west of Riga.

Along the Styr River, in the south, the Austro-Germans, by a counter-stroke, have pierced the Russian lines and captured 1,500 prisoners, according to the Berlin and Vienna official statements.

A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"Japan rendered opportune aid in the Baltic duel between General Ruzsky and Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the matter of shells, and, now that artillery conditions have been equalized, the Russians are confident of the result.

"After long and arduous fighting in the marshes the Russians have emerged from the lake defiles, and military authorities look for a speedy development in General Ruzsky's aggressive tactics. The Germans, driven back to within ten miles of Mitau, are evacuating munitions depots."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters today:

On the Western, (Russian,) front the Germans attempted to take the offensive against the Borsemuende farm, in the Ixkull district. They were repulsed by our artillery fire.

In the Dvinsk district, and further to the south, as far as the Pripet River, there is nothing to report.

Desperate fighting continues near the village of Medvejie, northwest of Czartorysk. The enemy's attempts to advance in the direction of the River Styr were stopped by our fire. Near the village of Podgacie, west of Czartorysk ,there was desperate fighting.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The official report for the eastern battle front follows:

General von Linsingen's German troops have penetrated the Russian lines near Podgacie, northwest of Czartorysk, taking prisoners 1,515 Russians. Four machine guns were captured.

Russian attacks north of the Kovel-Sarny railroad broke down before the Austro-Hungarian lines.

Army Groups of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Prince Leopold of Bavaria: No change in the situation.

VIENNA, Nov. 14, (via London.)—The official statement of the fighting on the Russian front, issued from Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, reads:

After penetrating the hostile position northwest of Czartorysk, we captured more than 1,500 men and four machine guns. We repulsed an attack west of Rafalowka.

Except for grenade fighting near Sapanow, there has been no infantry action on the whole front.

RIGA COAST FREE OF GERMANS

Russians Inflict Heavy Losses and Take Few Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians have cleared the Germans from the coast line of the Gulf of Riga as far north as the upper end of Lake Kanger. After almost incessant fighting for eleven days, the points both north and south of this lake, namely Raggats and Anting, were stormed and taken with heavy losses to the Germans. The whole area here is bog land, more or less wooded, and the attacking forces were frequently waist deep in slimy morass. A few miles south of Anting is Kemmern, where the Germans were very strongly intrenched. This stronghold was also stormed and taken.

The Germans appear to be on the run in this region, and the Russians are pursuing them over the level open country, westward from Kemmern. The Russians are now upon two high roads as well as the railway, all three of which converge upon Tukkum, not a dozen miles beyond the points already reached. At Tukkum is the junction of Riga-Windau and Mitau-Windau railways, the cutting of which will hamper the German forces.

There is, however, considerable fighting still ahead in attaining this objective, as the hilly country east of Tukkum offers several admirable defensive positions which the Germans are sure to have utilized to the utmost. Their losses, in the course of the Russian pursuit, are very large already, and the prisoners are fewer than might be expected under the circumstances.

Among the Russian troops engaged here are the local levies of Letts, [natives of Courland,] whose inveterate hatred of everything German is almost as valuable an asset as their intimate acquaintance with the difficult country fought over.

The Russian forces here are now a dozen miles west of the meridian of Mitau, which is the Germans' forward base. They continue to push westward, and the result will probably be the retirement of the German forces to the south under a threat of an attack upon their flank and rear.

German attempts upon the line of the Dvina continue to be unsuccessful, either in the neighborhood of Dvinsk or elsewhere. Ten frantic attacks, in the best German style, were repulsed with heavy losses opposite Ixkull on Friday. The German dead lay about the wire in the field before the Russian positions. It is expected, however, that the Germans will make at least one more strenuous effort to obtain some success on this front which, so far for the last ten weeks, has proved to be little better than a death trap.

The weather has broken again, and, after unusually early frosts and snowfalls, rain, with the temperature at several degrees above freezing point, now prevails.

GERMANY WEAKENING, GENERAL RUZSKY SAYS

"By Not Advancing, the Enemy Is Really Retreating"—Fears No Surprises.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Nov. 15, (via London.)—General Ruzsky, who is conducting an aggressive campaign against the Austro-Germans in Russia, in an interview published in the Bourse Gazette spoke confidently of conditions at the front. He said:

"Without indulging in prophecy, which would be imprudent, I may say that we are now guaranteed against unpleasant surprises on the part of the enemy. The time for surprises is past. But it would be irresponsible frivolity to describe the enemy as exhausted or in the death throes. On the contrary, he is strong, but not so strong that we need fear surprises, either here or on the western front.

"By not advancing, the enemy is really retreating. The Germans now surrender readily, in whole companies and battalions, and this, in my opinion, is an ominous sign. Their men are worn out by privations, cold, and the specter of Winter, and, instead of their former self-confidence, show depression."

General Ruzsky said he considered the Balkan campaign merely an episode of secondary importance.

"It is not there," he said, "that the fate of nations will be decided."

GERMAN LETTERS TELL OF CHAMPAGNE HORRORS

"Hell Couldn't Be Worse," Says One, Describing the French Bombardment.

PARIS, Nov. 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Letters written by German soldiers in the course of the battle of Champagne, found on prisoners and dead, throw some light on the spirits of the troops.

"The battle front has disappeared in a cloud of smoke," wrote one. "Nothing can be seen, for the French artillery fires almost as rapidly as the infantry. One armored shelter was crushed in, and not one of the sixteen occupants escaped. Men are falling like flies, and the trenches are nothing but débris."

"Sheils are simply raining upon us," another wrote. "If the end were only near! This is the cry every one should raise: 'Peace! Peace!'"

"Cruel hours!" a Captain noted in his diary. "It is as if the earth were crumbling up. Our losses are very heavy. One company of 250 men had sixty killed last night, and a battery close by lost sixteen dead. A shelter five yards deep, protected by two rows of logs and two and a half yards of earth, was caved in as if it were only a match. That's a specimen of the force of the French shells."

"Many of our men are useless," wrote the Captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in a report intended for his superior officer. "We must have reinforcements at once. Our men are dying of fatigue, privation, and loss of sleep."

Nothing to eat; heavy losses," noted another. "The French haven't ceased firing since the morning of the 21st; it has gone on sixty hours. How long will it last? Every spot of our position is so bombarded that it is next to impossible for human beings to hold out any longer."

"Six of our men were killed by shells yesterday morning," wrote a Captain. "Our trench has been nearly leveled. The Eleventh Battalion has suffered heavily."

How the reinforcements were rushed up is revealed by another officer. "We were crowded into automobiles," he wrote, "and rushed madly from Vouziers to Tahure. After two hours' rest in the rain and six hours' march to our position under constant shell fire, we reached the trench, losing fifty-six out of 280 men of the Second Company by the way. We were 118 hours without food in a trench not two feet deep. Hell couldn't be worse. Six hundred more men just arrived; they will only replace the killed and wounded of the past five days."

Surprise and the demoralization of the German first line troops by sustained artillery fire have both been given as explaining the considerable number of prisoners taken. Orders of German commanders that fell into the hands of the French indicate that the attack was not a surprise, and there has been a natural reluctance to believe that German organization and discipling were at fault. Information obtained by The Associated Press from eyewitnesses of the operations is to the effect that the German counterattacks were neither spirited nor well planned.

If the attack was no surprise, the force of it was a revelation; it appears to have thrown a certain confusion into the German ranks, resulting in precipitate and almost disorderly engagement of reserves. The men seemed both exhausted and demoralized—incapable of properly undertaking a general counter-attack. Overconfidence in the solidity in the first line trenches seemed to be general among the officers, for many of them were found in bed at Tahure-Bricot a half hour after the attack began. They were ignorant of the capture of the first line of trenches because the telephone wires had been cut. The counterattacks divisions were broken up and scattered, regiments even were divided, battalions sent to right and left in absolute contradiction of the German spirit of organization. There were engaged between the Maison de Champagne and Hill 199 thirty-two battalions belonging to twenty-one different regiments.

What acted most on the nerves of the Geman troops, according to information brought out by questioning prisoners, was the continuity of the French artillery fire, the weakness of their own reply, the extent of their losses, lack of food for several days, and thirst. They surrendered in sections in many instances and in whole companies in some. All acknowledged that they were tired of the struggle.

A fact that is regarded as significant is that the reinforcements the Germans sent up during the battle were mostly of the contingent of 1915, with some volunteers of the contingent of 1916, previously held in reserve at their bases. The conclusion drawn by some military critics is that Germany is nearing the day when she will no longer be able to maintain her present force on all her lines.

GERMANS WIN AND LOSE A TRENCH IN ARTOIS

Gain a Footing in the Labyrinth, But Are Ejected Immediately.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A temporary German advantage, in the penetrating of a French first line trench in the Labyrinth, north of Arras, was nullified by a French counterattack, before which the Germans retired, leaving all their wounded. Cannonading has been brisk on the Belgian front, around Loos and Souchez, to the north of the Aisne in Champagne and on the heights of the Meuse.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Artois, in the Labyrinth, the Germans by a sudden attack this morning succeeded in penetrating, near the road from Lille, one of our first line trenches. Our counter-attacks immediately drove them out. The enemy left all his wounded on the ground.

Around Loos and Souchez there has been merely cannonading.

To the north of the Aisne we concentrated what appeared to be a very effective fire on the German organizations on the plateau of Navron.

A somewhat intense artillery action has continued in Champagne in the region of the Butte du Mesnil, and on the heights of the Meuse, in the Chevaliers' Wood.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

The enemy exploded a mine chamber in the region of Frise, west of Peronne, and attempted to occupy the excavation. He was repulsed after a lively struggle. We delivered an effective fire upon the railroad station of Chaulnes. On the rest of the front the night passed without incident.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The enemy artillery has cannonaded our positions to the north and south of Dixmude, together with Capelle, Oostkerke, and Caeskerke. Our batteries vigorously bombarded the enemy positions at Leke and St. Pierre Capelle.

"There is nothing to report," says the Berlin official statement.

GORIZIA UNDER FIRE OF BIG ITALIAN GUNS

Austrians Admit a Reverse at San Michele, but Say They Retrieved It.

VIENNA, Nov. 14, (via London.)—The following report of the operations in the Italian theatre of war was issued today by the Austrian War Office:

At the beginning of their offensive the Italians declared that Gorizia would be shot to ruins if they did not succeed in capturing the town. During the first few days of the battle numerous shots fell in the town. Yesterday the hostile heavy artillery across the uncaptured bridgehead kept up a violent fire upon Gorizia.

Meantime an unsuccessful Italian offensive has been directed especially against the northern part of the Doberdo plateau. North of San Michele part of the front was temporarily lost to the enemy, but was entirely recaptured in the evening. Other Italian attacks were repulsed with slaughter.

Before the sectors south of Monte del Sei Busi and before the Gorizia bridgehead our artillery stopped every attack.

Several of our aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Verona.

ROME, Nov. 14, (via Paris.)—The Italian War Office has received the following official statement from main headquarters of the Italian Army under date of Nov. 13:

Our offensive, which has been pursued with untiring tenacity along the whole front, brought us some fresh successes yesterday. In the Lagarina Valley we have occupied the pass of Emarco and won east of this locality the mountain height descending from Zugna Torta northwards to Lizzana. At the same time our aeroplanes bombarded Volano and Austrian headquarters.

In the Campelle Valley a detachment of Alpine volunteers reconnoitering toward Montalon attacked and put to flight an enemy detachment descending from Dorcella de Valcordia. On Cordevole height our operations continue with the object of extending our positions to the summits of Col di Lana and Monte Sels.

On the heights northwest of Gorizia fierce fighting was going on yesterday, with varying fortune around Osalavia and below the summit of Calvario. We made about fifty prisoners, of whom three were officers.

On the Carso we are advancing tenaciously, trench by trench. Yesterday we made new progress toward Boschini and took by assault some trenches and redoubts, which we have retained in spite of violent enemy counterattacks.

5,000 New Russian Savings Banks.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14, (via London.)—The Russian Government is opening 5,000 new savings banks in connection with postoffices.

SERBIANS CHECK BULGAR ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

1,760 men have been made prisoners. Two cannon have been captured.

General Boyadjieff's Bulgarian troops are advancing together with the Germans from the southern Morava.

Vienna Army Headquarters gave out the following version:

The army of General Koevess, in successful mountain fighting, has made further progress. The Vishegrad group, after violent fighting, has approached the Lower Lim region on the roads to Javor Heights. Karagjorgjes and Sanac in the Ibar Valley and the northern slope of the Plananica Ridge were reached. In the Upper Pasina region the enemy, who was thrown back, retreated by way of Brus and Ploeca. In these engagements we captured 13 officers and 1,200 men.

The army of General von Gallwitz repelled the enemy in Toplica Valley. In conjunction with General von Gallwitz the Bulgarian forces are everywhere advancing.

The official statement issued by Bulgarian General Headquarters at Sofia, under date of Nov. 12, reads:

The operations on all the fronts are developing in our favor. The French, who had crossed the southern bank of the Cherareka, were repulsed by our counterattack and driven back across the river.

The Serbian Legation in Rome issued the following official statement from Athens under Saturday's date:

According to authentic information it is untrue that Valandovo has been occupied or even threatened by the Bulgars. It is reported this morning that the Serbian Government was installed at Mitrovitza. The Serbian troops are carrying out their retreat in perfect order, and are in no wise discouraged. They have had to abandon no material and Bulgar allegations to the contrary are false.

An official communication issued at the Serbian Army Headquarters under date of Nov. 12 was given out yesterday by the Serbian Legation in Paris. It reads:

Although Veles is not yet in the hands of the French and British troops, the Bulgarians are hard pressed, and the fall of the town is imminent. The Bulgarians in the region of Veleg have suffered enormous losses, and have requested an armistice to bury their dead.

In the region of Ivagnitza and in the Ibar Valley, in the direction of Alexandrovac, fighting continues without notable change.

In the vicinity of Krusevac, Jankova, and Kilisura there is no change. In the valley of Pustareka our troops yesterday attacked and repulsed the enemy. He also was repulsed in the valley of Krivareka and the Binatchka-Morava.

In the direction of Tetovo and Skoplje our troops are driving back the enemy.

On Babuna Mountain our soldiers and the Entente allied troops occupy the villages of Rouyen and Tchitchevo and the Gradsko railroad station.

Another Serbian official communication given out under date of Nov. 11 says:

After hard fighting our troops on the northern front have retreated in good order before an enemy numerically superior on a line of positions at Troglav, Matelitch, Alexandrovatz, and Jastrebac.

Near Ivagnitza the situation has undergone no change.

On the eastern front all attacks of the enemy have been repulsed. The eastern front includes the right bank of the southern Morava, the Binatchka-Morava, and the northern entrance to the Katchanik defile.

The Montenegrin official communication made public today says:

There have been severe combats in the Sanjak since Thursday. The enemy was unsuccessful. We captured 125 prisoners and considerable war material. Artillery actions continue on the other fronts.

The following official communication from the French Army in the east, received under date of Nov. 13, has been given out by the French War Office:

The Bulgars attacked on the 11th the villages of Krufevica and Sirkovo, which we had taken on the 10th. We repulsed their attacks, and then we ourselves attacked and took the village of Cicevo. North of Valandovo we have taken a Bulgar fort and the height on which it is situated.

LEFT ONLY USELESS GUNS.

Serbs Also Removed All Munitions from Arsenal, Observer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Serbian advance in the Katchanik region has resulted in the recapture of Tetovo. Further advance in the Uskub region will be attended by some difficulty, as the Bulgarians have brought up against the advancing Serbs very considerable reinforcements. In retaking Tetovo the Serbians captured a cannon and a quantity of ammunition. The Bulgarian losses, especially among the comitaji, who have been very active in that particular region, are reported to be serious.

All reports of the capture of a large quantity of munitions and many guns in the arsenal when the Germans took Kragujevac are entirely false. This I can affirm personally, for when I was in Northern Serbia I visited the arsenal. All the stocks of munitions had then been removed, and the only guns left were a number of damaged ones which were captured from the Austrians when the Serbs defeated them and forced them out of the country. As these guns were quite useless, it was not thought worth while to remove them.

I am informed officially that the progress of the French continues to be satisfactory, considered, as their operations must be, as merely preliminary movement. On the front at Cerna a big battle took place yesterday. In considerable force the Bulgars attacked the French positions. The enemy outnumbered the French by something like four to one, and the fight raged from 8 o'clock in the morning till nightfall. During the progress of the combat the positions changed hands frequently, but in the end the French drove the Bulgarians off with heavy losses.

A curious feature of this battle was the extraordinary small number of killed in proportion to the wounded on the French side. It was one killed to every ten wounded, and the wounds are mostly of a slight nature.

On the Strumitza front a slight offensive is in progress, and the French are slowly and surely approaching the Bulgarian frontier.

The landing of troops is proceeding here at a greater rate than ever.

SAY ALLIES CAN'T ADVANCE.

Bulgars Think Macedonia Another Gallipoli, According to Germans.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Reports from Sofia to the Lokal Anzeiger, says the Overseas News Agency, "declare that up to the present the Bulgarian troops have been on the defensive against the forces of the Entente powers, and that the latter have suffered heavy losses. The opinion is prevalent in the Bulgarian capital that Macedonia will be another Gallipoli for the Anglo-French Army.

"Bulgaria, the Overseas News Agency quotes the correspondent as saying, has now gained nearly all her ends and is not thinking of more conquests. All other reports published in the foreign press are Anglo-French inventions.

"Dispatches from Sofia say that important documents were taken from the archive of King Peter at Nish and the archives of the Foreign Office and the Belgrade University and buried, but the Serbians showed to the invading Bulgarians the places where the documents had been hidden."

M. COCHIN DUE AT ATHENS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that Denys Cochin, Minister without portfolio in the new French Cabinet, is expected to arrive there today.

A dispatch from Paris Saturday said that M. Cochin had left the French capital for Greece to endeavor to obtain the real truth of the situation. It was added that M. Cochin probably would meet Earl Kitchener at Athens and that their joint representations should have great weight with the Greek Government.

SERB OFFICIAL HERE SEES HIS NATION LOST

Royal Commissioner Says Allies Cannot Now Prevent Conquest by Teutons.

In a statement issued under the caption "The Teutonic invasion of the Balkans, from a military-politico-economical standpoint," and sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Givota Lazarevitch, a member of the Royal Serbian Commission, now in this country in the interests of the Serbian war sufferers, expresses the view that the Allies will not be able to prevent the conquest of Serbia by the Teutonic-Bulgarian invaders.

"Regarding the Teutonic invasion of the Balkans," the statement reads, "and its general significance, much has been written, and it has appeared in nearly every newspaper and periodical in this city, but in none of these articles was it made clear, in my opinion, what the Teutons have gained by this invasion, not only from the military but also from the politico-economic point of view.

"From a military standpoint this march on Serbia brought to the Teutons the assistance of Bulgaria, a considerable power, with about 400,000 well trained soldiers, and at the same time made possible a direct line of communication with Turkey, by which the latter can be supplied with ammunition and other military necessities. And thus the Teutons made impossible any further attack on the Dardanelles and placed Turkey in such a favorable position that her enormous resources in fighting men would be available to cooperate with the Teutons and Bulgarians, making a mighty army of 1,500,000 men. Against such a formidable army it seems more than certain that the Allies can never land an army big enough to save Serbia from conquest.

"From the political point of view, however, this Teutonic attack on Serbia had another far-reaching effect in that Greece and Rumania, which up to that time had a strong leaning toward the Allies, lost every confidence in them, and not only decided to stay neutral, but may at an opportune moment proclaim themselves openly as pro-Teuton, and their respective armies, about 800,000 strong, would not only be lost to the Allies, but would form another great obstacle for them to contend with.

"From the economical standpoint this successful Teutonic invasion in the Balkans brought them these far-reaching advantages: very rich copper mines in Bor and Asia, abundant harvests in Serbia and Bulgaria, and, what is most important, cotton from Asia, so much craved by the Teutons.

"But if the Allies had accepted the proposition made to them in time by the Serbian Government, according to the declaration of L. Yovanovich, Serbian Secretary of the Interior, everything would be different now. The Serbian statesmen knew positive that Bulgaria never wanted to come to any understanding with Serbia, and that she only waited for a chance to attack her. Therefore, they proposed to the Allies to be allowed to make an attack upon Bulgaria before that country was ready with mobilization and get through with her.

"By doing this Serbia would not only have rid herself once for all of an enemy threatening always her flank, but would have cleaned up the whole Balkan situation, for neither Greece nor Rumania would have hesitated for a minute to line up with the Allies, as only in coalition with them could they ever expect to see their national aspirations accomplished.

"In this case the Allies would have had on their side in the Balkans a strong army of about 1,200,000 men, which the Teutons never would have dared to attack. Such a big army could also have been used for operations against Constantinople and combined with attacks on the Dardanelles and Gallipoli would have accelerated the complete collapse of Turkey.

"But this was not done, and today we see the results of the very bad policy which the Allies followed in the Balkans. We can witness the crushing of a noble and valiant nation and with apprehension meditate what else destiny has in store for us."

Russian Consul a Bulgar Prisoner.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15. — The Russian Consul General at Uskub, M. Streboutalew, has been sent to Sofia as a prisoner of war, according to a Bulgarian news agency dispatch from Sofia received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam.

FRENCH OPEN FIRE FOR NEW ASSAULT

Continued from Page 1.

zontally toward Vimy, cut in some places by transverse valleys, such as the one at the foot of which the famous Notre Dame de Lorette and the Voie Blanche once existed. It is a bleak, barren country of chalk and sticky clay formation, in many ways resembling the barren steppes of Champagne. It would have been an ideal place for the frontier of a new Germany, had the German Army been as invincible as Germany believed it.

Germans Gradually Pushed Back.

A year ago a German army occupied all that giant plateau. Nine months ago, when the fields were white with snow, I saw how the "frivolous French" had dug, tunnelled, mined, and exploded it yard by yard, house by house out of its stronghold at the north —Vermelles. I saw the preparations for the French advance down the valleys on either side of carency and other points, until these places were surrounded and the Germans were compelled to surrender.

Six months ago, when the meadows wer ehigh with grass and flowers, I saw the same methods employed several kilometers nearer.

Finally I saw the same trench lines surrounding Ablain. I saw from the hillside the explosion of mines in Neuville, which was then connected with the German reserve lines by long tunnels. I saw the French heavy guns finding these tunnels by a continuous tap-tap-tapping on every foot of ground behind the town, perforating it like the continuation of pin-holes in a sheet of paper, until finally the tunnels were demolished and the entire country looked as if the heavy hand of an avenging god has descended upon it.

Two days ago, in the mud, fog, and rain of approaching Winter, in addition to witnessing th epanorama of artillery explosions on the crest of Vimy, I heard the same tap-tap-tapping of artillery over Givenchy, and beyond Arras I saw the same determined sapping and mining preparations directed against those positions that will go on ceaselessly, possibly for months, before the little man in the little house many miles behind the lines, standing before a huge map, the unlighted stump of a cigar in his mouth, tugging at his short mustache with one hand, makes an impatient gesture with the other that will signify to the silent staff surrounding him that the third and probably final general offensive in Artois has begun.

Foch's Regard for Human Life.

This same little man Foch, who commands that group of armies, is, like Joffre, a great believer in the value of human life. It may take longer to drive the Germans out of France with the Joffre-Fich methods, but there will be fewer French widows and orphans at the end of it.

At one time in the last offensive one French idvision went forward so unbelievably fast that it actually approached the Vimy Heights in a few hours after the signal was given. It was withdrawn because the strong positions at either end still resisted.

There may never be another frontal attack here because it would be too costly, but, for example, when the French take the Givenchy positions to the north they will then command the entire Vimy line and be able to rake the German trenches from end to end with their fire. And if they take those Givenchy positions, as I have seen them plan and execute the same operation at Ablain and Neuville and at a half-dozen other positions, they will take the still resisting fortifications with a minimum of loss and a maximum of prisoners; for they will cut it off as they have done the others, and it will surrender. The greatest necessity in modern wars is an unlimited supply of high explosive shells.

General Foch said to me that the consumption of shells in the last offensive was "considerable." Although the last advance looks infinitesimal on paper, I know that General Foch did what he was sent out to do.

An unlimited supply of high explosive shells means months of labor and preparation. The army of Artois now occupies positions from which the next consumption will probably be fantastic when the final attack is sounded. A high officer, speaking on the subject, said to me: "We have shown what we can do. We can go through them any time we desire to do so."

At this point I perhaps have indicated reasons for the first two assertions which begin this story. The third assertion, that I believe the war will end with a decisive French victory, I base also upon my experience as the only correspondent who can claim to be a veteran observer of the battle ground of Artois.

Germans' Last Foothold in Artois.

It was a German idea that Artois was an impregnable wall. This plateau also holds the key to Calais, Boulogne, and the Channel ports. Has it ever been assumed that all the Germans wanted was to hold it? They have not even held it. They are now at the extreme edge, holding on with the last remnants of their power. Their methods of warfare, which at all times have shown wastage of giant efforts, where no military aim was achieved, such as shelling unfortified towns, have become more w. l than ever. Arras is an example. Their campaign of frightfulness that has not frightened has continued against Arras for over a year, and was still in operation three days ago, when I was last there. The French trenches, which are a mile outside the town, are scarcely ever shelled, but civilians are killed daily in Arras.

Before the war Arras had a population of 27,000. Now its inhabitants number 1,200, but it is still possible to purchase anything from rubber boots to champagne. In one ruined store I saw jewelry and in another kodaks on sale. One ruined building had a sign post in front informing patrons that the business had been removed to another address—a ruin that was not quite so great a ruin.

Arras Cathedral a Heap of Stones.

On my first visit to Arras I told how the Hotel de Ville, one of the architectural treasures of France; the cathedral, the railway station, and the hospital had been the chief objects of German rage. At that time portions of these buildings were intact, but now all are almost completely destroyed. There are only slight portions of the wonderful fasade of the Hotel de Ville remaining. The cathedral is just a huge pile of stones.

In Arras there was just one house left where we could take luncheon—a fine old mansion belonging to a friend of our officer conductor. We brought our food, and the soldiers served it in a stately room with a massive beamed ceiling and stags' antlers decorating the walls. A wonderful tapestry concealed one entire wall. I asked why, and the officer pulled it away to show that we sat in only half a room; the other half had been utterly destroyed by shells. From the cellar an orderly brought some of the finest burgundy ni France. There was a piano in one corner of the room. When coffee was served our Captain sat at the instrument and played snatches of Schubert, Mozart, and Beethoven.

A Concert Under Shell Fire.

The discussion at the table turned to music. At the same moment a shell burst a few hundred yards down the street.

"Play some Wagner," suggested another officer.

A member of our party who had been in Russia said:

"Do you permit German music? In Rusia it is forbidden."

The officer replied:

"How stupid! Things which are beautiful remain beautiful," and our Captain played an air from "Tristan" as a shell went screaming overhead.

A French Lieutenant, young, handsome, and debonair, turned to me.

"This is fine," he said. "Here we are in the last house in Arras, where this scene is possible, and perhaps to-morrow this place will all be gone—perhaps in ten minutes." He laughed, and the piano was silenced by the sound of another German shell going on its useless and unstrategic mission.

We got into our automobiles and hurried out of town, along a road in plain sight of the German guns. I thought of what that high officer had said: "We can go through them any time we desire to do so"; and I believed him. I got out my military map and looked at that present objective, the crest of Vimy, from which the French line was now only a few hundred yards distant.

"They will command that as sure as fate," I thought, "Just as they have done before they will do again—and then comes the plain of Douai."

I thought of the quaint English of the officer who said:

"When the Germans get into the plain of Douai they must keep on going away." I looked at the plain of Douai on my map—the plain that contains Lens, Douai, and Lille and sweeps away across the frontier of Belgium. I said to the officer:

"When the big French guns that carry so far are sweeping thrat plain from Vimy crest it means that the end of the Germans in Northern France."

He smiled and nodded while I offered a silent prayer that on that day I might be permitted by the military authorities to make my fourth visit to Artois, to stand on Vimy crest and see—see the decisive victory of the French arms that will help bring this war to a close.

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To Treasurers

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PRINCE ALBERT IS ILL.

Second Son of King George Suffering from Gastric Disorder.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, is suffering from an obstinate gastric disorder, and will have to stay in London a few weeks to undergo special treatment.

Prince Albert, who is a midshipman in the British Navy, was stricken with appendicitis in August, 1914. After undergoing an operation he rejoined his ship in February of this year. He is 20 years of age.



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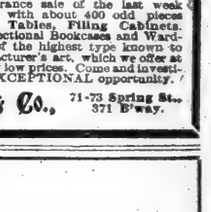
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Authorities All Agree Upon Its Efficiency and Praise Peary's Plan for Promotion.

WORK FOR PRIVATE PURSES

Such Service in Britain Would Have Saved the Lusitania, Says Henry A. Wise Wood.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary's indorsement of the Aerial Coast Patrol, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE yesterday, in which was included the announcement that at Casco Bay, Me., the first station had been decided upon, met with the unqualified approval of persons interested in aviation and national preparedness.

It was the general opinion that this was a step in the right direction, and from the interest being taken in an adequate program of defense it is expected that the various coast States will make provision for aeroplanes for their zones. The Aerial Coast Patrol was suggested by John Hays Hammond, Jr., last August. He paid a high tribute yesterday to Admiral Peary for indorsing it and to the State of Maine for taking the lead in its establishment.

"This is the beginning," he said, "and I feel sure that all the other coast States will follow suit. It will only take forty-four aeroplanes to properly patrol all our coasts, and these, with the radio installations, receiving stations, hangars, and other equipment, will only cost about $400,000. There should also be forty-four aeroplanes in reserve. There would be three shifts of aviators, or 132 men, and these, with forty telegraphers, would be able to man the whole system. As the coasts of this country are divided, Maine would have three stations or zones; Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Long Island, and New Jersey, one zone; Virginia and North Carolina, two zones; South Carolina, three zones; Georgia, one zone; Florida, nine zones; Alabama, one zone; Mississippi, one zone; Louisiana, three zones; Texas, three zones; California, eight zones, and Oregon and Washington, two zones each.

Quick News from Whole Coast.

"With this system it would be possible for Washington, in case of war, to know every hour and a half the exact conditions along ou entire coast line. Admiral Peary deserves credit for his indorsement of the aerial coast patrol, and it is to be expected that many other public-spirited citizens will follow his lead."

Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the Society of Aeronautical Engineers and a member of the Naval Advisory Board, also spoke strongly in favor of the movement to establish the patrol zones, and commended the action taken by Admiral Peary.

"The Lusitania disaster would never have happened if England had had an aerial coast patrol," he said last night. "This took place ten miles off the coast, and the submarines would have been seen long before the liner reached dangerous waters. At the annual meeting of the Aero Club of America I made the motion, and it was carried, that the club should concentrate its efforts to establish this chain of aero-radio stations, and that is why the establishment of the Casco Bay station meets with my unqualified approval. Admiral Peary should be congratulated in taking the lead in this matter of vital importance to national defense."

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, said that the importance of the establishment of the Casco Bay station as the first step in the aero-radio system of national defense cannot be overestimated.

"In view of the fact that the proposed army and navy programs for next year, published recently," he said, "provide for only a very small increase in the aeronautical equipment of the army and navy, and do not provide at all for equipping the land and naval militia with aeroplanes, it will become necessary to develop an aeronautical reserve, to be supported by public subscriptions. Therefore, this aero-radio system of defense stands forth as a most valuable project. It is at once inexpensive and efficient.

A Bonus for Funds Raised.

"The Governors of the Aero Club are greatly pleased at the establishment of the Casco Bay station and Admiral Peary deserves great thanks for giving the use of Upper Flag Island, there, as the base for the headquarters of Zone No. 1. To show the position taken by the Aero Club, the Governors will add 10 per cent. to all sums raised before Feb. 1, 1916, for the purpose of establishing the aerial patrol."

Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club, while expressing pleasure at the position taken by Admiral Peary and saying that he expected that his action would be followed by other patriotic Americans, said that the aerial patrol would have to be financed by private clubs and individuals.

"The Administration evidently will not adopt measures to provide for this system of defense," he said, "and there is left only one way to supply it. The published naval program provides for only seventy-five aeroplanes, which are to be installed on cruisers. There is no provision for aerial coast defense. Likewise no provision is made for supplying the Naval Militia with aeroplanes. Until the Government can be made to see the need for providing a system of coast defense of this character, the patriotic and public-spirited citizens must come to the front.

"The efficiency of the aeroplane as a submarine destroyer and detector alone makes the establishment of the zones a necessity. With their ability to see the submarine, even when submerged to seventy-five feet, they would afford perfect scouts for our fleet and on the other hand would be the most efficient guides for our submarines, in case of attack by enemy warships."

A. M. Lambert of St. Louis, who represents Missouri in the Navy League and is a prominent Democrat in that State, was very enthusiastic over the Casco Bay Station and the indorsement of the aerial coast defense by Admiral Peary. He also spoke of the further needs of aerial defense.

Wants $10,000,000 for Aero Service.

"There should also be 200 seaplanes for duty with the fleet," he said, "in addition to not fewer than thirty, which the Navy Department could lend to the Naval Militia. At least $10,000,000 should be appropriated for founding the national aeronautical defense and this ought to also provide the training of enough aviators for all purposes.

"Further there should be established the right sort of a Department of Aeronautics at Annapolis, so that the young naval officers would be graduated as efficient aviators as well as good sailors.

"The establishment of the Casco Bay Station and Admiral Peary's indorsement of it, which is practical inasmuch as he has given his island for its headquarters, is, to my mind, one of the most important steps yet taken in the formation of a proper system of national defense."

Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscopic aeroplane stabilizer and a member of the Naval Advisory Board, spoke strongly in favor of the action taken by Admiral Feary and of the Aerial Coast Patrol.

"It will only take a few more public men to make this one of our best means of defense," he said. "Admiral Peary has shown the way and there are hundreds of others who will not hesitate to follow. While each zone is only 100 miles in length, the patrol aeroplanes will have a much greater radius of efficiency.

Could See 80 Miles.

"The higher they are the further they can see, and it will be quite possible for them to discern approaching war vessels as far as eighty miles distant by using powerful telescopes. I hope to see the entire coast of the United States dotted with stations similar to that soon to be established at Casco Bay, and then the country will at least be warned of the approach of a hostile fleet and be able to meet it with proper forces."

Albert Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aviator and pioneer in aeronautics, who is an ardent peace advocate, said that the Aerial Coast Patrol was one of the best defense systems that had yet been evolved. He said that the United States, defended by a strong navy and warned by the patrol, would be in a position to defy invasion from any quarter. He also paid a hearty tribute to Admiral Peary for his sponsorship of the Casco Bay Station.

VINLAND UNDER DANISH FLAG

Transfer to American Registry Not Made—British Cruiser on Watch.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 14.—The Danish steamer Vinland, which reported last night that she had been chased down the coast by a British cruiser, berthed at the Lambert's Point Coal Piers this morning, but by instructions of Captain Moller, who is in New York, will not attempt to load her cargo of coal until instructions have been received from the officers of the American Transatlantic Line.

Incoming steamer officers today also reported that an English cruiser, with two funnels, but displaying no name, is patrolling the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay, but keeping well beyond the three-mile limit. It is believed to be the Caronia, which chased the Vinland down the coast. That she is waiting for the Vinland to again put to sea, and intends to make the Dane a war prize is not doubted here. The same feeling prevails among the officers of the steamer.

At the office of the American Transatlantic Company, 17 Battery Place, yesterday it was denied that the Vinland was owned by the company. In the Marine Register the steamer is entered as a Danish vessel, consigned to P. H. Graham & Co., brokers for the American Transatlantic Company, and cleared in ballast for Norfolk on Nov. 8 under the Danish flag.

Mr. Graham said last night that the Vinland was owned by the Finland Steamship Company of Copenhagen.

"I understood," he said, "that she had been chartered by W. R. Grace & Co. to carry coal to Buenos Aires in place of the Hocking, which had been seized by the British, and taken in to Halifax. Mr. Wagner was to have purchased the Vinland and put her under the American flag and change her name to Seneca, but the deal was not completed. Captain Moller, I believe, has come on to New York to consult me as to what course he had better take, and I shall see him tomorrow at my office."

When told that the name of Alfred Jensen is in Lloyd's Registry as manager of the Finland Steamship Company, Mr. Graham said it was very likely. He believed that the Vinland had been chased by the British cruiser because she was in the Admiralty's proscribed list of forty-seven ships which had been posted. As she was under the Danish flag, he did not see what the State Department at Washington could do about it.

"BOMBS" FOR LANSING JUST PLAIN ROCK

Ten Small Boxes Shipped from Baltimore by Express Alarm Washington Police.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Washington police authorities had a scare today over ten small boxes addressed to Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, which were supposed for a time to contain explosives. The agent at a freight station of the American Express Company, known as the White House Station, at 4 o'clock this morning, called Police Headquarters on the telephone and asked that an examination be made of the ten boxes which had aroused his suspicion. They had just arrived, he said, from Baltimore.

Detective Sergeant James Springman went to the express company's station and found that the boxes addressed to the Secretary of State were marked "non-explosive," and "not dynamite." The boxes were small wooden containers that had previously been used for shipments. When the lid of one of the boxes was removed the box was found to contain small pieces of rock, which apparently had been broken for the purpose of making them fit into the receptacle. The other boxes were found to contain pieces of broken rock also.

At the offices of the American Express Company it was said that the boxes had been shipped from Baltimore by some one whose identity had not been ascertained. The case is being investigated in Baltimore.

FAY TO NAME ALL IN SHIP BOMB PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

witness for the Government, but beyond that tacit admission he refused to discuss the case.

When it became known that Fay, and probably Scholz, were concerned about their own fate, rumors about what one or both would tell regarding the activities of alien and other conspirators in this country cropped up on all sides. Some of these rumors were to the effect that the disclosures would lead straight to diplomatic and consular representatives of at fewest two of the European belligerents, and that two or more prominent German-Americans might be called on to explain to District Attorney Marshall.

The American Secret Service agents in Europe now are said to have checked up most, if not all, of Fay's original story, with details of his life for the last sixteen years, and practically all the intricacies of the alleged plot which brought him to this country under an assumed name and posing as a Scotchman. Fay knows that the Government is in possession of all these facts, and, realizing that his case is hopeless, is believed to have decided to throw himself on the mercy of the Government Prosecutor.

It was said yesterday that since his arrest, three weeks ago last night, Fay has been practically cast aside and left to drift alone by the men who formerly backed him and who he had been led to believe would stand by him no matter what happened. For three weeks he has tried in vain to get bail. He had to ask United States Commissioner Houghton, before whom he was arraigned, to appoint a lawyer to look after his interests. Patrick J. McDonald of 28 Park Row was appointed. Mr. McDonald could not be found yesterday.

Two More May Be Indicted.

Fay is expected to devote several hours to the telling of his story before District Attorney Marshall and Chief Flynn today. It was rumored last night that at fewest two additional indictments in the conspiracy case might be forthcoming as a result of his new disclosures. One of the men involved is of some prominence.

In addition to the wide investigation into the munition ship conspiracy, the Secret Service is trying to verify the statements of Dr. Joseph Goricar, the former member of the Austro-Hungarian Consular Service, who has stated that the spies in this country in the service of the central powers number at fewest 3,000, that those countries scattered millions of dollars indiscriminately in the United States, and that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, acting directly with Consul General von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York, are the directing heads of the spy system. These three men, he said, had "full and complete knowledge" of every move made by every spy of the central powers in America.

Consul General von Nuber was found at the Metropolitan Club yesterday afternoon and asked if he had anything to say in reply to Dr. Goricar.

"Let them prove it; the Secret Service does not make 'plots,'" he said, referring to the German and Austro-Hungarian Secret Services.

Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen were not to be seen at the German Club, in Fifty-ninth Street, near Sixth Avenue, which is their home when in New York.

Goricar's Charges Denied.

In another part of Dr. Goricar's statement, printed yesterday, he told of a visit that Marcus Braun of this city paid to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in Berlin shortly after the war began. He said Braun told him that he had been in England and had come to tell the Austrian officials what he had seen there, and that arrangements had been made to have Braun's pro-German paper, called Fair Play, subsidized by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, when he (Braun) returned to the United States.

"I heard afterward," said Dr. Goricar, "that Braun got a considerable amount of money from the Austro-Hungarian authorities as well as from the German Ambassador."

Braun yesterday branded as "a lie out of the whole cloth" all the statements made by Dr. Goricar. He said he had met Dr. Goricar at the Consulate General of Austria-Hungary in Berlin, but denied that he had told his accuser he had made observations in England of value to the Teutonic powers or that he had intimated in any way that his paper was to be subsidized by Count von Bernstorff. Neither the German nor the Austro-Hungarian Governments, he added, ever had given him a cent of money.

Braun said he went to Germany and Austria-Hungary to take money to relatives of citizens of those countries resident in this country, who had no other way of getting the money to their families. He said he took about $100,000.

"Instead of getting money as this man says I did," said Braun, "I had to borrow $100 from Ambassador Gerard to get home."

Still another feature of the Teutonic activities now being investigated is the report that several hundred women are connected with the system in this country. The Government agents are said to have the names and addresses of several women suspected.

KIENZLE BONDSMAN EXPLAINS

H. D. Sharpe Thinks Prisoner "Got Into Bad Company."

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—Henry D. Sharpe, President of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of this city, was asked tonight to make a statement with reference to the rumor that he had gone on the bail bond of Dr. Herbert Kienzle, one of the men accused with Robert Fay of bomb plotting. Mr. Sharpe said:

"Dr. Herbert Kienzle is connected with a German clock-making concern of repute and high standing which has made considerable use of the product of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company. He came to this country to pursue his technical studies, and has evidently got into bad company. I have assisted him in obtaining bail bond while awaiting trial."

FOR BLOCKADE TEST BY AMERICAN SHIPS

Jules E. Bernard Plans to Charter Fleet of Steamers to Bring Cargoes from Rotterdam.

BRITISH RELEASES SLOW

State Department Consulted as to Course of Action in Event That Vessels Are Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Announcement was made tonight by the Washington office of Bernard, Judae & Co., forwarding agents of New York and Chicago, that a New York syndicate headed by Jules E. Bernard of that firm was considering a plan to charter American-owned steamships, flying the American flag, and manned by American crews, to bring out American-owned goods valued at more than $10,000,000 now detained in Rotterdam.

If this plan is carried out the British Consul will be invited to inspect the cargoes as the vessels are loaded. The syndicate will accept all American-owned goods for which the British Foreign Office has refused to grant permits.

Mr. Bernard discussed the matter informally with Counselor Polk of the State Department on Friday afternoon. Mr. Polk declined to say what action would be taken by the State Department in the event that one of the steamships was intercepted by a British cruiser and taken into a prize Court.

R. C. Mitchell, Washington representative of Bernard, Judae & Co., said tonight:

"I cannot say how far Mr. Bernard has gone in perfecting his plans for sending American steamers to Rotterdam to bring out the American owned goods One thing is certain, however, and that is that he will not ask the permission of the British Government. No effort will be made to run a Mockade. He maintained that as an American citizen he has the right to trade with a neutral country. No effort will be made to enter a German port. Holland is not at war with Great Britain, and Mr. Bernard insists that an American steamer cannot be legally prevented from entering the neutral port of Rotterdam and clearing for the United States with a cargo of American-owned merchandise. He will invite the British Consul at Rotterdam to inspect the cargo, and the steamer will, of course, submit without protest to visit and search at sea. If, however, the steamer is taken into an English port Mr. Bernard will demand that the State Department take vigorous action.

"Seventeen hundred applications have been filed with the Foreign Trade Advisers to bring forward merchandise valued at approximately $25,000,000. The British Foreign Office in six weeks' time has granted about 100 permits. At this rate it will take the Foreign Office eighty-five weeks to act on the applications of the American importers. Mr. Bride, who went to London as counsel for Bernard, Judae & Co., presented about seventy applications, and obtained the release of merchandise valued at more than $5,000,000. This was not because of any favoritism, but was due to the fact that Mr. Bride appeared personally before the Enemy Export Committee and presented arguments in behalf of his clients. Today the Foreign Office must depend upon brief cablegrams for its information, which is certainly far from satisfactorily both to the importer and to the Foreign Office."

BRITISH DENY CHARGE.

Not Using Hospital Ships to Transport Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A statement issued today by the British Admiralty says:

"In a German wireless message sent out on the night of Nov. 12 it was conjectured that British hospital ships are being used for conveying troops, munitions, and other war material. This is absolutely false. British hospital ships always have and always will be used under the conditions prescribed by the Geneva and The Hague Conventions."

'YOU LIE!' PRO-GERMAN SHOUTS TO G. PINCHOT

Congregation in Park Avenue Church Startled by Interruption of the Address on War.

Gifford Pinchot was telling an audience in the Park Avenue Methodist Church yesterday morning that Germans had killed priests and nuns in Belgium, when a man arose in the auditorium and shouted, "You lie!" The interrupter then started to leave the church.

Mr. Pinchot went on with his talk and paid no more attention to the protest, and the man as he neared the door turned and repeated that Mr. Pinchot was a liar. As he went through the street doors he pushed them open angrily and they swung back with such force that the bulletin board fell crashing to the floor.

The pro-German was Paul Dierks, a bandmaster of 1,091 Park Avenue. He said he was an American of German parentage, and that he had protested because the charge had been made in a public place "in a country pledged to neutrality."

"The trouble is that persons are going around making that sort of charges when they do not know what they are talking about," he continued. "Germany is the most righteous country in the world, and there seems to be a disposition here to circulate stories of what Germans have done and lose sight of the fact that in Belgium the francs-tireurs shot down German soldiers.

"I am a member of the Park Avenue Methodist Church. Now, aside from the fact that a church is no place in which to discuss the war, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, is an Englishman, and I don't believe he is even a citizen, and he is so pro-British that he can't even consider the other side."

Mr. Pinchot in his address pleaded that the United States take a stand of benevolent neutrality toward the Allies and contended that, for self-preservation, this country cannot afford to see Germany win the conflict. If Germany won, he said, the military caste that ruled Germany would dominate the earth.

Recent investigations in Belgium, the speaker continued, showed that while the American people were raising funds and sending supplies to the starving people of that country the Germans were extracting millions of dollars from them. Germany had increased the taxes on the Belgian refugees fourfold. Mr. Pinchot told of cruelties committed by the Germans, citing an incident of a German soldier in a hospital, who told his nurse he could not sleep because he had shot a woman and child while the pistol of his commanding officer was held at his head to see that he did his duty.

"And if Germany wins there is no reason why Germany will not repeat her deeds as in Belgium any time she feels like it," he declared. "Another reason we don't want her to win is that if she does the Turks will not be punished for their religious persecution of the Armenians, whom they are slaying by thousands."

Urging preparedness, Mr. Pinchot advocated a system of compulsory military service here similar to the Swiss system, which, he said, prevented the Germans going through that country instead of Belgium.

FORD CONDEMNS WAR BLAMES CAPITALISM

Not a Capitalist Himself, He Explains, Because "I Earn My Living Honestly."

PREPAREDNESS A MISTAKE

But if America Went to War He Would Throw All His Resources Into Its Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Henry Ford, interviewed on the steps of his private car as the train bearing it was rushing eastward from Chicago, outlined today his ideas on war, preparedness, charity, capitalism and a host of other problems. He assailed not only war itself, but the suggestion of it, the talk of it, the preparedness which, he says, leads to it, the ignorance which make men follow it.

"I tell you," he said, "that preparedness leads to war, causes it, dares it, urges it on. A nation fully prepared is a nation inviting, seeking war. It is a nation strutting with a chip on its shoulder, doomed to the very thing it pretends to seek to avoid."

Asked if he did not believe that the sentiment for preparedness was spreading throughout the country, Mr. Ford admitted that it was, but insisted that it was "transitory and doomed to ultimate abandonment."

"This growing cry, this cringing wail for preparedness is one of the most dastardly influences ever at work in this nation," he said. "It is a snake that every clean, decent thinking man should fight with every ounce of strength there is in him.

"What shall I do personally to fight it? I already have offered $1,000,000 to fight it through education. I stand ready to give as much more as shall be needed. Money won't buy right, it won't buy truth, but war is waged by money, preparedness is fed by money and it takes money to fight money."

Then Mr. Ford, swept away by his feelings, turned to an attack on capitalism, saying:

"Do you want to know the cause of war—the cause of murder in Europe, the cause that will bring war to America if it ever comes? It is capitalism, greed, the dirty hunger for dollars. Take away the capitalist and you will sweep war from the earth. Take it away today and the war in Europe will stop tomorrow. Take it away and the world will have seen the end of barbarism."

"Isn't that rather an inconsistent sentiment for you to express?" he was asked. "Aren't you yourself a millionaire, a man of whose wealth it dominates other men; in short, a capitalist?"

He smiled broadly, and then broke into a laugh.

"My dear sir, the difference between me and a capitalist is that I earn my living honestly. I produce. A capitalist lends out his money, collects the interest, and lets others do the work. I work as hard as any man in my employ. I wouldn't be square with them if I didn't. I never lend money. I put it to work. I build with it; I create with it. I make it make work for men without it."

Cheap submarines, once advocated by Mr. Ford, are impracticable, he admitted, but he declared that their impracticability was not mechanical but financial.

"Baby submarines," he said, "would not cost enough money ever to become popular with the militarist-capitalist. It is money he seeks, and it is the heavy, complicated machinery of war that must yield it. I do not think cheap submarines ever will gain the support necessary to carry them from experiments to realities."

When Thomas A. Edison's preparation for preparedness plan was recalled to his mind, Mr. Ford said he had talked with Mr. Edison and was assured there was no more sincere advocate of peace in America than Mr. Edison.

"Mr. Edison's ideas—and I might say Mr. Burbank's also, for I spoke with him while at the exposition—have much in common with my own," said Mr. Ford. "Our goal is the same, our idealization of peace is the same, even our methods of attaining them approach the identical."

The Detroit manufacturer would not say specifically just what his "methods" in combating preparedness are to be, but hinted that he would reveal them as soon as the preparedness advocates "lay down their hatids" at the opening of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Ford has been variously quoted as to his attitude in the event that the United States should become involved in war. There was no mistaking his answer to that question when it was propounded today.

"What would I do if war were declared? I should throw my strength and resources into the national defense.

"But, do not mistake this—America will not be involved in this war. This nation is too much of a melting pot, a melting pot in which the elements still are unfused. It is only through misapprehension that men will fight each other—and there can be no misapprehension in men called upon to fight men they understand, men of their own nationality, almost their own blood. I tell you war for America is impossible."

Mr. Ford was asked if during his stay on the Pacific Coast he had devised any new plans in regard to charities.

"No tricks," he said calmly. "I haven't any charities. Charity is a sin—it takes more than it gives. It gives a moment's relief and takes away a lifetime of self-respect. I practice no charity. I give nothing for which I do not receive compensation. The man who offers charity offers insult."

Mr. Ford, referring to the hospital which he has established, and which is famous for its progressiveness, its "drink" cures, and its researches in dietetics, said:

"Every man who enters it pays his own way. I give him nothing, and he owes me nothing when he gets out. The cost may be less than it would be elsewhere, but each man pays his own way, nevertheless."

10,000 Tons of Munitions Aboard.

The Russian-American liner Czaritza sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Archangel from her pier at Forty-third Street, South Brooklyn, with 130 passengers and 10,000 tons of war munitions for the Russian Government. The munitions include several big aeroplanes and some heavy armored motor trucks lashed down on the decks. The Czaritza was delayed three hours by the strict examination of passports on the pier and the careful search of the baggage to see that no explosives were smuggled on board.

SAYS PROPAGANDA COST FORTY MILLIONS

Continued from Page 1.

sundzwanzigsten laufenden Monats nicht zur Annahme der von hiesiger Postverwaltung Beierlag von sechs hundert elf tausend zwei hundert sechs und vierzig Dollar fuer ungarische Postverwaltung ermaechtigt werde, bin ich gezwungen diesen ganzen Betrag zurueckzuzahlen. Bitte Bestaetigung dieses Telegrammes.

The translation of this message is given as follows:

I reiterate my telegram of the 15th. If I am not empowered by the 26th of the current month to receive the sum of $611,246 for the Hungarian Postal Administration I will be compelled to pay the whole amount. I beg you to acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

The words "Hungarian Postal Administration," says The Journal, are of course a blind in this case, because under no circumstances could Dr. Dumba be addressing a communication to the Minister of Foreign Affairs with regard to such a matter. It is declared that the amount referred to was connected with a transaction through the Transatlantic Trust Company, and that the reference to the Postal Administration "means the Translantic Trust."

The Journal prints fac-similes of communications from the Austrian Consul General in New York and the Austrian Consul General in Philadelphia to "individual workers in munitions factories who have written to them for an explanation of the advertisement appearing in a great number of foreign language newspapers and threatening such workers with dire penalties unless they withdrew at once from their employment."

Warning to Munitions Workers.

This advertisement which, The Journal says, is still being inserted and paid for by Consul General von Nuber, reads:

The Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Embassy, acting under orders from the home Government, gives notice by this announcement to all Austrian and Hungarian citizens, including the men that belong to Bosnia and Herzogovinia in conformity with Paragraph 327 of the Austrian Military Criminal Law, that all workmen who are employed in factories in this country which are making either arms or ammunition for the enemies of your country are committing a crime against the military safety of your fatherland. This crime is punishable by from ten to twenty years imprisonment and, in especially aggravating circumstances, with the penalty of death. Against those who violate this order, the whole weight of the law will be brought in the event of their return to their own country.

The Journal says it has positive proof that the advertisement is still appearing in great numbers of Austro-Hungarian newspapers throughout the country, and that it is being paid for directly by the Austro-Hungarian Government.

Demands Cessation of Work and Implies Compensation.

The translation of the communication from Consul General von Nuber, which is now sent out daily in response to all letters received from workers concerning this advertisement, shows, The Journal says, that von Nuber has gone entirely beyond the limits of that document by his plain demand that subjects of Austria and Hungary working in munitions factories shall quit their work immediately, and also by his offer to take care of them if they obey. The translation follows:

Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Battery Park Building, 24 State Street, New York.

Replying to your letter in response to our advertisement, beg to notify you that this advertisement is issued by the Imperial Embassy at Washington, and it cites the Military Code of our country. I dwell particularly on that part of the advertisement which declares that every subject of Austria-Hungary who is working in factories that are producing munitions of war or other supplies for our enemies is facing severe punishment should he return to his native land. It is demanded that patriotism, no less than the fear of punishment, should cause every one to quit his work immediately.

Should you decide to discontinue your employment and should you have no other work, write or call at the following address: Mr. Hans Libau, 135 Liberty Street, New York City. This party is at the head of the benevolent institution established for arranging employment for our people, and I will gladly and free of charge and promptly find work of some kind for you to do.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL CONSUL GENERAL.

Another letter published in facsimile by The Journal, was sent by the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in Philadelphia and addressed to Mijo Kapustic, of South Bethlehem, Penn. This man, it appears, was not engaged directly in manufacturing munitions of war, but simply in making boxes in which shipments of munitions were being forwarded. The Consul General notifies this man that the Consulate will not put itself on record in black and white in any way to the effect that if the man leaves his work he has done it at the request of the Consulate and declares that the whole burden of proof in connection with his having left such work lies on the man himself when he returns to his native land. The Consul General, however, does not fail to warn Kapustic that any further participation in his particular work will be considered a crime. The full translated text of the letter follows:

No Certificates for Those Who Quit.

Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consulate, 807 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
October 15, 1915
No. 6842 Gosp.
Mijo Kapustic, 801 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Penna.

Answering your written question in regard to the employment in ammunition factories of yourself and others, we are enclosing herewith for your information a printed notice. This Imperial and Royal Consulate desires at the same time that you shall understand that, if you leave your work, the Consulate will not deliver to you any certificate that you have done so at its request. It will not deliver such a certificate now nor at the time of your return home, and statements made under oath in this regard will not be legalized by the Consul General's office. You must prove your case directly to the home authorities in your own way when you go over:

This Imperial and Royal Consulate furthermore emphasizes the fact to you that all who leave their work in the ammunition factories are simply fulfilling by such an act the duty imposed upon them by the law.

If the contractor by whom you are employed is making boxes in which are to be packed shipments to be forwarded to enemies of our monarchy, we desire to inform you that any further participation in that kind of work will also be considered a crime in a sense of Paragraph 327 of the Military Criminal Code.

For the Imperial and Royal Consulate General. PETERFFY.

The Journal quotes as an example of the methods pursued in this country by Austrian Consuls "in their efforts to compel the closest adherence to Austria-Hungary among both naturalized and unnaturalized citizens in the United States," the following communication sent to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington by Baron Lothar von Hauser, Consul at Pittsburgh, who is referred to as "one of the men who yesterday vigorously denounced Dr. Goricar as 'a liar and a Benedict Arnold.'"

Campaign Against Croatians.

The Imperial and Royal Consulate of Austria-Hungary, Pittsburgh, Penn.

In re Southern Slav propaganda.

To the Ambassador, Washington—

To stop once and forever the work carried on among the Croatians in the United States by the National Croatian Society, this Imperial and Royal Consulate has taken upon itself to prevent the re-election of the present Supreme Committee of that society.

The Narodni list in New York and our loyal Croatian paper in this city have been for a long time carrying on a keen campaign against Marohni and his consorts. The National Croatian Society is a very prominent society in America, and in the opinion of this Consulate it is of very great importance that we succeed in overthrowing the present administration and placing in its stead an administration which will be loyal to us.

Owing to the activity of this Consulate we already notice in many Croatian circles a discontent being stirred up with Mr. Marohni and his work, and, thanks to our further propaganda in the press, we may expect this dissatisfaction to increase.

This Consulate has already done everything possible to win over to our side several individual delegates. As the organization is spread all over America, however, it is of the greatest importance that every Imperial and Royal Consulate in the United States should do everything in its power to assist this Consulate to carry out our propaganda with every means in their power.

The re-election of the delegates against whose name I set a cross in the inclosed must be prevented at all costs, and especially a strong and limitless propaganda must be carried on against Mr. Marohni and Mr. Unkovi.

HAUSER, M. P.

MAY ACT ON VON NUBER NOW.

Washington Expected to Scrutinize His Circular to Munitions Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—While high official opinion was not obtainable in Washington tonight as to whether the Government would take action with reference to the demand of Alexander von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York, that subjects of his Government should quit work in American munitions factories for reasons of "patriotism not less than the fear of punishment," comment in official circles at the time of Ambassador Dumba's recall indicates that the proper Administration authorities will carefully scrutinize the circular letter of Consul General von Nuber with a view to determining whether action is necessary or advisable.

There was no public official declaration at the time of Ambassador Dumba's recall as to whether the publication in this country of notice to subjects of Austria-Hungary that a law of their country required that they should quit work in factories engaged in making munitions of war for the enemies of Austria-Hungary was offensive to this Government or not, but the impression was given that there was no offense against American laws or diplomatic propriety in giving this notice to subjects of the Vienna Government. Another complexion appears to be given to the matter, however, by Consul General von Nuber's notification to subjects of Austria-Hungary that "it is demanded that patriotism not less than the fear of punishment should cause every one to quit his work immediately."

That the purpose of this notification is to cripple munitions factories is apparently indicated by the Consul General's statement that "should you decide to discontinue your employment and should you have no other work, write or call at the following address." This statement conveys the impression that Consul General von Nuber has arranged to take care of Austro-Hungarian subjects in consideration of their quitting work in munitions factories; in other words, an offer of pecuniary compensation if they will engage in walk-outs.

While many consider that the United States Government has been lenient with respect to the efforts of the Teutonic Allies to further their joint cause in the United States, it has insisted that the neutrality laws shall be observed. While it is not known that the circular letter sent out by Consul General von Nubor comes in conflict with the neutrality laws, its contents are taken to indicate an organized effort to interfere with an American industry, and it was established in the Dumba case that the United States Government would not tolerate interference of that character.

When called on for an explanation by the Secretary of State, Dr. Dumba contended that, in spite of the language used in the letter which he sent to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and which was taken from James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities at Falmouth, England, he had not proposed to his Government that strikes should be organized in munitions factories in this country, but merely that subjects of Austria-Hungary who quit work in such factories should be cared for until they could obtain new employment. This Government took the view, however, that Dr. Dumba's proposal constituted an interference with a matter of domestic concern to the United States.

The plan furthered by Consul General von Nuber, coupled with his "demand" that subjects of Austria-Hungary should quit work in munitions factories, not only because a law of his country required it, but also for reasons of patriotism, is strikingly like a phase of the Dumba scheme which provoked this Government and led to the request that the Ambassador be withdrawn from the United States.

The unwillingness of this Government to force an issue that might cause serious friction between the United States and Austria-Hungary was illustrated by what is considered its leniency in the case of Consul General von Nuber at the time the request for Dr. Dumba's recall was forwarded to Vienna. According to Dr. Dumba's letter to Count Burian, Consul General von Nuber obtained from a still unidentified editor of a Hungarian language newspaper in the United States the plan to cripple munition factories in this country and brought it to Dr. Dumba. Apparently this Government contemplated at that time canceling the exequatur of Consul General von Nuber, but came to the conclusion that a sufficient example had been made by its action in Dr. Dumba's case. The fact that Consul General von Nuber has continued activities somewhat along the same line seems to give a new face to his part in the affair, and it is probable that the State Department will consider his circular letter with a view to determining whether his previous participation in the Dumba plan to cause "tie-ups" in munitions factories has not been aggravated to an extent that requires positive action by this Government.

GEN. OBREGON STARTS DRIVE AGAINST VILLA

Orders 5,000 Men to Attack Rebel Army in Sonora—Carranzistas Occupy Naco.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 14.—General Alvaro Obregon began an active campaign today against the army of General Francisco Villa.

On his return to Agua Prieta from Nogales, General Obregon ordered between 4,000 and 5,000 men to take the field. This column, accompanied by sixteen fieldpieces, is encamped tonight in Anavacachi Pass, twelve miles southwest of here.

Naco, Sonora, was occupied without resistance today by 1,500 Carranza cavalry, under Colonel Lazaro Cardenas. Leaving a small garrison, Colonel Cardenas immediatey went in pursuit of a Villa column, led by General José Rodriguez, operating near Naco.

It was not announced whether Obregon or General Elias Calles would take command of the field column sent out today, but the troops sent were composed largely of Obregon's men, brought recenty through the United States from Piedras Negras, under command of General Francisco Manzo.

General Rodriguez and his men were said to be retreating toward Cananea tonight. Reports received at Agua Prieta tonight led to the belief there that Rodrigues intended to flee through the Sonora River district, which heretofore has seen little fighting.

MAURETANIA NOT SUNK.

Steamer Aquitania Also Safe, a Cunard Official Asserts.

One of the managers of the Cunard Line said yesterday that there was no truth in a published report that the Mauretania and Aquitania had been sunk in the Mediterranean by a German submarine. The latest advices from Liverpool were that the Aquitania and Mauretania had been converted into hospital ships. Both vessels were operating a weekly service from Liverpool to the Dardanelles with the White Star liner Olympic, also a hospital ship, and bringing home the wounded.

The Cunard representative added that the two transports admitted by the British Admiralty to have been sunk a month ago by a German submarine were believed to be the White Star steamer Runic, formerly in the New York-Mediterranean service, and the Southland, formerly the Red Star liner Vaderland.

The author of the report of the sinking of the Aquitania and Mauretania was Dr. Otto Charles Thump of 15 East Tenth Street. He declined to give the source of his information.

GAFFNEY'S DEFENSE.

Has Pro-German Sympathies, but Did His Duty.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (via London, Nov. 15.)—T. St. John Gaffney, the retiring American Consul General at Munich, passed through Berlin today on his way to Copenhagen, where he will sail for the United States Tuesday on board the steamer Oscar II. Mr. Gaffney has with him addresses received from American and British colonies in Munich thanking him for his attention, zeal and courtesy in looking after their interests, and also copies of the consular correspondence to disprove charges of incivility and inattention which, according to newspaper reports, were lodged against him.

Mr. Gaffney says he has not as yet received any official information regarding the nature of the charges on which he was removed from the Consulate General. He admits frankly his pro-German sentiments, but argues that these never interferred with the protection of the interests in his care and have not hampred him in advancing the interests of Americans in Bavaria, which was his principal duty.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Norwegian Steamer Wacousta, 1,968 tons, is reported sunk by a submarine. The crew was saved.

TThe Wacousta sailed from Pictou, Nova Scotia, Oct. 19, for Vladivostok.



IF you wish to appoint your wife or other woman relative as executrix and trustee under your will, why not assist her to carry the heavy burden by appointing this company as co-executor and co-trustee?

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WANTS HIGHER INCOME TAX

Lower Rent Society Urges Advance to Cover Preparedness Cost.

The Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, of which Frederic C. Leubuscher is President, has written a letter to President Wilson requesting him to raise the tax rate upon large incomes. The proposed expenditures for preparedness is put forward as one ground for urging this policy.

"In our judgment," the letter says, "at least $200,000,000 or $250,000,000 should be secured by the Federal Government from an income tax through a very rapidly progressive rate upon incomes in excess of $100,000. England now levies a tax of 34 per cent. on incomes over $500,000. The rate in this country is only 6 per cent., and the total yield from the individual income tax last year was a little over $41,000,000."

The letter says that "a contemptible but serious effort is being made in this State by Republican leaders to embarrass the Federal Administration by imposing an income tax for local and State purposes, in order to prevent the Federal Government from securing a proper amount of revenue from this source." It names State Senator Ogden L. Mills as one who has openly urged the imposition of State and local income taxes before this source of revenue is dried up by the Federal Government.

The letter urges that if the States and local subdivisions of Government obtain a revenue from income taxes the Federal Government will be deprived of this revenue and will be forced to increase "the already unfairly heavy burden of taxation upon the workers of this country." The proper source of revenue for cities, the letter maintains, is ground rents.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation, which has held several hearings in this city, will hold further hearings, beginning on Nov. 29, in Syracuse, Buffalo, and Rochester.

VETERAN'S GOLDEN WEDDING

Many Friends of Morris Bornstein Attend Celebration.

Morris Bornstein and his wife, Ellen, who live at 776 Melrose Avenue, the Bronx, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last night at the Hotel Bon-Ray, Ninety-second Street and Madison Avenue. About 200 guests were present to wish the old couple a long and happy life, among whom was Congressman Goldfogle and Secretary of State Hugo. Their daughter, Mrs. Estella Hirschberg, was also present.

Mr. Bornstein and his wife stood on a raised platform banked with flowers and flags. Mr. Bornstein is a civil war veteran, having served in Hawkin's Zouaves and in the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers. He is a member of the Hebrew Veterans' Association, the Kalischer Society, and James Monroe Post of the G. A. R.

Among the presents received was a gold medallion, presented by Colonel S. A. Milder, for the Hebrew Veterans' Association, and two purses, each containing $50 in gold, one from the Kalischer Society, and one from friends. The Bornsteins were married in this city on Nov. 15, 1865.

BLOOMINGDALES



GOOD SKATING!

No pretty girl (to us, of course, they are *all* pretty girls) need deny herself the pleasure of nice skating things just for the sake of economy.

Our sweaters, scarfs and caps are not merely trim and smart to a degree, but they are warm as toast.

And in every instance the prices are just as moderate as can be for such nice things.

Sweaters *Sweater Caps*
Scarfs *Gloves*
Skates *Skating Shoes*

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The New York Times

says "'The High Priestess' is a decidedly 'meaty' book. It will probably find many readers."

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Jersey City, N. J.

COMMITTEE OF 1,000 ON DEFENSE CHOSEN

Appointed by Mayor Mitchel to Push Work of National Preparedness.

PROMINENT CITIZENS NAMED

Members to Support President Wilson's Efforts for Legislation by Congress.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday afternoon the personnel of the Committee of One Thousand on National Defense, and in so doing he stated that among the functions of the committee should be that of rendering all possible assistance to the President in his efforts to have the coming Congress pass legislation to put the United States in an adequate state of military and naval preparedness.

The membership of the committee includes men prominent in all walks of life, among them being the entire Board of Estimate, with the single exception of the Mayor. The members of the Executive Committee are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Cleveland H. Dodge, Alexander M. White, George W. Perkins, William N. Dykman, Bernard M. Baruch, and Willard D. Straight. Cardinal Farley is named as a member of the General Committee.

"I am glad," said Mayor Mitchel, "that the membership of the Committee of One Thousand on National Defense has been completed, and that I have been able today to appoint these gentlemen to serve with the Executive Committee.

"A great deal of educational work is still necessary, even in this city, to bring home to our citizens, an understanding at once of the utter lack at present of adequate means of national defense, and of the most urgent and imperative necessity for those defenses on land and sea. This committee, and the fifty or sixty kindred committees appointed by Mayors throughout the country should find an adequate opportunity for great usefulness in promoting a popular understanding of the real facts.

"It should be the function of this committee also, by developing local support, to assist the President and his technical advisers in securing from the coming Congress the legislation necessary to the establishment of a permanent and adequate system of national defense. This is an undertaking which will appeal to every loyal American citizen, and to which every American citizen should give his active help."

The members of the committee are as follows:

A.

Abraham, L.
Abbe, Dr. R.
Abbott, L. F.
Ackerman, E. R., Jr.
Adams, A. R.
Adams, J. Q.
Adamson, Robt.
Agar, J.
Ahlstrom, C. F.
Albee, E. F.
Aldrich, W.
Alexander, A.
Alford, T. K.
Allen, Dr. H. C.
Ambler, Dr. A. S.
Ames, E. A.
Ames, L. A.
Anable, C. V.
Anderson, G. A.
Angell, C. A.
Appleton, F. R., Jr.
Appleton, R. R.
Apy, M. B.
Arnold, F. A.
Armstrong, J. S.
Aspegren, L.
Astor, Vincent.
Atterbury, Rev. A. P.
Atkins, E. F.
Atkinson, W. H.
Auchincloss, C. C.
Austin, D. E.
Axman, C.

B.

Babcock, E. G.
Bacon, R. L.
Bader, Rev. F. X.
Bailey, F.
Bainbridge, A. C.
Baird, Col. A. D.
Baker, F. A.
Baker, G. F., Jr.
Baker, J. J.
Baldwin, L. E.
Baldwin, W. H.
Baldwin, W. M.
Ball, Rev. A. D.
Ballantine, J. H.
Baker, E. H.
Bangs, W. S.
Bannard, O. T.
Barbes, E. H.
Barbour, Don.
Barbour, W.
Barbour, W. R.
Barlow, P. T.
Barbicle, J. J.
Barratt, E. G.
Barrett, C. J.
Barrett, W. F.
Barry, C. D.
Barry, H.
Barry, J. J.
Bartholdt, W. H.
Barton, B.
Baruch, Dr. S.
Bass, W.
Bassett, E. M.
Bassler, Dr. A.
Battle, G. G.
Bayne, H. R.
Bayne, H. A.
Beals, J. D.
Beard, D. C.
Beard, W. M.
Beaver, J.
Beaver, J. H.
Beck, J. M.
Bedell, D. M.
Bedell, W. E.
Beecher, W. C.
Beer, Dr. E.
Behning, A.
Behrer, M.
Bell, B. F.
Bell, G. D.
Bell, J. D.
Bellamy, F. P.
Belmont, A.
Benedict, H. H.
Benedict, W. H.
Benedict, W. St. J.
Benson, R. D.
Bernstein, H.
Berolzheimer, E.
Berri, Wm.
Bertron, S. B.
Bethell, U., N.
Beyer, H. W.
Bigelow, P.
Bingham, Gen. T. A.
Binger, A.
Bissell, Dr. J. B.
Black, L. M., Jr.
Black, R. C.
Black, W. H.
Blackton, J. S.
Blair, J. I.
Blanchard, Dr. A. J.
Blanchard, I. H.
Blandy, C.
Blashfield, E. H.
Bliss, C. N., Jr.
Bliss, E. C.
Bliss, W. H.
Block, I. A.
Bloodgood, R. F.
Bloomer, M. J.
Bloom, E. C.
Bloomensohn, Dr. H.J.
Blumstein, L. M.
Bobbs, W. C.
Bodan, P. B.
Boettger, H. W.
Bogle, M. G.
Bohm, Ernest.
Bolden, R. M.
Boldt, G. C.
Bolling, R. C.
Bolton, W. H.
Bond, S. N.
Bondy, Wm.
Boody, C. A.
Borden, B. H.
Borg, S. C.
Borie, A. E.
Bourne, F. G.
Bowers, H.
Bowers, J. M.
Bowman, J. M. E.
Boyesen, H. H.
Boyle, E. F.
Boynton, E. B.
Bradshaw, T. F.
Brady, N. F.
Brady, P. J.
Brawner, A. H.
Breckinridge, J. C.
Breed, W. C.
Brennan, W. A.
Brenner, F.
Brent, H. K.
Breuchaud, Jules.
Brewster, R. S.
Bridzman, Col. O. B.
Briesen, R. V.
Bright, L.
Brinckerhoff, C. O.
Brinsmade, Dr. W. B.
Bristol, J. I. D.
Brokaw, G. T.
Brosnan, F. X.
Brough, A.
Brown, E. C.
Brown, E. C.
Brown, F. Q.
Brown, L. H.
Brown, Dr. S. A.
Brown, T. M.
Brown, W. S.
Brown, W. H.
Brown, W. R.
Browning, J. S.
Brunner, A. W.
Bryson, T. V.
Buchanan, S. E.
Buckle, J.
Buffa, Dr. V.
Bull, H. W.
Bull, L. S.
Bullard, H. C.
Burchell, G. W.
Burdick, C. D.
Burleigh, G. W.
Burn, Henry.
Burns, A. I.
Burns, P. J.
Burrill, D.
Butler, E. P.
Butler, W. H.
Buttenweiser, J. L.
Byrne, James.
Byrnes, M. J.

C.

Cadman, Rev. S.
Cady, C. W.
Calder, W. M.
Caldwell, B. D.
Caldwell, C. P.
Callan, E.
Campbell, Dr. W. F.
Canfield, G. F.
Canlon, H. W., Jr.
Carew, J. F.
Carlton, N.
Carmody, F. X.
Carnegie, T. M.
Carolan, E. A.
Carraher, M.
Carroll, Gen. H.
Carroll, J. M.
Carroll, L. F.
Carter, R. A.
Case, C. L.
Cassebeer, H. A.
Castle, W. A.
Cauldwell, J. B.
Chamberlin, E.
Chanler, L. S.
Cheney, T. L.
Chetwood, Jr., C. H.
Childs, Ebersley.
Childs, G. W.
Childs, W. O.
Childs, W. H.
Church, C. T.
Church, E. D.
Church, W. C.
Clark, A. L.
Clark, F. V.
Clark, J. H.
Clarke, Audley.
Clarke, Grenville.
Clark, J. P.
Clarke, L.
Clift, E. H.
Clinton, F. W.
Clonin, J. E.
Clyde, W. P.
Cobb, I. S.
Cobb, W. B.
Cochran, A. S.
Cochran, G. G.
Cogswell, G. E.
Cohen, Dr. J. H.
Cole, C. P.
Colgate, J. C.
Collier, R. J.
Collins, Dr. B. C.
Collins, H. S.
Comfort, W. R.
Conant, E. L.
Connell, H. S.
Conner, Dr. L. A.
Conrow, Theodore.
Cooke, D. W.
Corbin, J.
Corning, C. R.
Comstock, L. K.
Cone, F. H.
Conklin, A. R.
Connoly, M. E.
Contessa, Vito.
Conway, F. J.
Cooney, J.
Cornell, D. T.
Costello, J.
Cortelyou, G. B.
Cotter, W. A.
Coudert, F. R.
Cowl, Clarkson.
Cowles, R. A.
Cowperthwait, J. H.
Crafts, F. M.
Cragen, J. M.
Craig, Dr. C. B.
Cram, J. S.
Cranford, F. L.
Cravath, P. D.
Crimmins, J. D.
Crimmins, Thomas.
Crook, John.
Cromwell, George.
Cromwell, Lincoln.
Cromwell, W. N.
Cullen, E. M.
Cumnock, A. J.
Curran, H. H.
Curtis, Bridgham.
Curtis, C. G.
Curtis, W. E.
Cutter, R. L.
Cutting, R. B.
Cutting, R. F.

D.

Daly, Cornelius J.
Daly, Eugene V.
Dalzell, Frederick B.
Dana, Dr. Charles L.
Davies, J. Clarence.
Davis, R. H.
Davis, Richard H.
Dawson, Allan.
Day, Joseph P.
Day, William A.
Dayton, Charles W.
Dean, Bashford.
Deardon, Dr. J. E.
De Braga, Joseph H.
Decker, David C.
Dearing, E. J.
De Forest, Robert W.
Dejonge, Alfred.
Delafield, Frederick P.
Delahunty, Thomas L.
Delano, Frederic.
Delatour, Dr. H. B.
Delavan, Dr. D. B.
De Long, Julius.
Demarest, William C.
Demuth, Leopold.
De Navarro, Alfonso.
Dench, Dr. E. B.
Depew, Frank.
Deutsch, Bernard S.
Dexter, George T.
Dillingham, C. B.
Dittenhoefer, A. J.
Dix, William F.
Doelling, Louis.
Doerr, William.
Donegan, Nicholas T.
Doran, George H.
Dorf, Samuel.
Doty, Douglas S.
Douglas, William H.
Dowling, Frank L.
Downey, John P.
Drake, Newman E.
Dreicer, Michael.
Dressler, George.
Drosto, Charles F.
Duffield, Rev. H.
Duffy, Edward W.
Duffy, Peter.
Dujat, Alexander.
Duncan, Louis.
Duncan, William B.
Dunn, Gano.
Dunne, Finley Peter.
Dirkee, C. D.
Dwight, Edmund.
Eadie, Bertram G.
Earley, Cornelius J.
Eaton, Bradley L.
Ebbets, Charles H.
Eckstein, M. M.
Edey, Fred E.
Edmonds, Thomas C.
Edwards, Charles J.
Edwards, Clarence.
Edwards, E. W.
Edwards, George B.
Ehret, Rev. Geo. D.
Ehret, George, Jr.
Eidlitz, Otto M.
Elkus, Abram I.
Elliott, Percy D.
Ellison, William B.
Elms, James C.
Elsberg, Nathaniel A.
Elson, Edwin D.
Ely, Robert Erskine.
Emelow, Rev. H. G.
English, William H.
Eppig, Theodore C.
Erlanger, Abe L.
Ernst, Bernard M. L.
Esterbrook, H. D.
Estes, E. W.
Evans, H. K.
Evans, Henry.
Evans, Rudolph.
Evans, William T.
Evers, Mgr. L. J.
Everson, Samuel.
Ewing, Dr. James.
Fabbri, Alessandro.
Fahnestock, W.
Fairchild, J. D.
Farley, J. W.
Farrelly, S.
Feltner, B. F.
Fell, T. R.
Fenner, B. L.
Fennimore, A. J.
Feuerbach, F. L.
Findley, W. L.
Finlay, S. L.
Finn, G. H.
Fish, A. R.
Fishbeck, C. F.
Fisher, Dr. E. D.
Fisher, J. R.
Fisk, W. C.
Fitzgerald, Very Rev. E. G.
Fitzgerald, J. J.
Fitzpatrick, F. F.
Fitzpatrick, Richard.
Flagg, Ernest.
Fleischman, Dr. H.
Fletcher, A. B.
Fletcher, I. D.
Fleury, G. A.
Flint, C. R.
Fogarty, W. J.
Foggin, Frank.
Foley, Alexander.
Foley, J. A.
Folks, Ralph.
Follmar, C. J.
Folsam, H. T.
Forbes, A. B.
Ford, J. B.
Foren, G. W.
Foster, A. C. D.
Foster, W. G.
Fowler, T. L.
Fowler, T. P.
Fox, Charles.
Francolini, J. N.
Frank, Joseph.
Frayne, Hugh.
Freund, J. C.
Friedkin, Israel.
Friedlander, George.
Friedsam, M.
Frissell, A. S.
Frothingham, E. V.
Frothingham, J. W.
Fuerth, Emil.
Fuller, C. H.
Fuller, S. K.
Gair, Robert.
Gallatin, A. E.
Gallucci, Louis.
Galvin, J. F.
Garrison, W. H.
Gary, E. H.
Gaston, F. K.
Gaston, G. H., Jr.
Gatling, R. H.
George, William.
Gibboney, S. G.
Gillespie, L. L.
Gilman, Theodore.
Gimbel, Isaac.
Gittings, G. W.
Godley, G. McM.
Goelet, Robert.
Gold, C. B.
Goldman, H.
Goldsboro, J. B.
Goldwater, Dr. S. S.
Gompers, Samuel.
Goodell, Rev. C. E.
Goodhue, C. E.
Goodrich, E. I.
Goodwin, F. J.
Gough, William.
Gould, C. A.
Gould, Edwin.
Gould, Dr. E. W.
Goulden, J.
Grace, J. P.
Gray, J. C.
Greacon, W. J.
Green, C. L.
Gregory, C. F.
Greiling, J. S.
Griscom, C. A.
Griscom, L. C.
Groen, H. A.
Grossman, Rev. Dr. R.
Gubelman, O. L.
Guge, O. J.
Guggenheim, Simon.
Gunnison, F. H.
Gurnee, A. C.
Gwathmey, J. T.
Haan, R. M.
Hage, Daniel S.
Haggard, Sewell.
Haggin, L. T.
Haight, A. S.
Hale, Arthur.
Hall, A. C.
Hall, Hugh.
Hall, A. J.
Halligan, H. A.
Hallock, A. H.
Hamilton, E. H.
Hamilton, Henry D.
Hamilton, W. P.
Hamerling, Louis M.
Hammond, Ogden H.
Hammitt, Walter.
Hampton, Howard.
Hanan, N. W.
Hanauer, Jerome J.
Hanavan, E.
Hannan, N. W.
Hapgood, Norman.
Harden, James.
Hardin, A. T.
Hardy, Lamar.
Hart, C. F.
Harkness, William H.
Harmon, William E.
Harris, Arthur M.
Harris, John F.
Hart, Louis M.
Hastings, Thomas.
Hathaway, Charles.
Havemeyer, F. C.
Hayes, George B.
Hegeman, John R.
Heilbroner, Louis.
Helms, Hiram A.
Henry, George R.
Henry, W. Hamilton.
Hentz, Henry.
Herman, Sidney H.
Hess, Simon.
Everson, Samuel.
Hester, Rev. Sinclair.
Hewitt, Peter Cooper.
Higbie, George H.
Higbie, Robert W.
Hickis, Frederick C.
Hill, Fred Trevor.
Hilyard, J. G.
Hine, F. L.
Hines, James J.
Hirschman, Stuard.
Hodgman, G. B.
Hoey, James T.
Hoffman, William W.
Holle, James T.
Holm, Charles F.
Holmes, E. T.
Holmes, Rev. J. E.
Holt, Curtis.
Honeyman, Robert B.
Hooker, Henry S.
Hornaday, William T.
Horowitz, Louis J.
Horwill, Edward T.
Howland, Francis M.
Hoyt, Colgate, Jr.
Howland, William B.
Hubbard, S. T.
Hubbs, C. F.
Huff, Perez F.
Hulberg, Fred.
Hulbert, Murray.
Hulst, E. Covert.
Hunt, Beekman.
Hunt, Leavitt J.
Hurley, James F.
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Hynes, Thomas.
Idelin, F. E.
Ireland, Gordon.
Iselin, John H.
Jacobi, Dr. Abraham.
Jacoby, Jack.
Jadwin, Stanley P.
James, Darwin R.
James, Dr. W. B.
Jarmulowsky, Harry.
Jencks, Francis M.
Jennings, Percy H.
Jennings, Walter.
Johnson, Elias M.
Johnson, Isaac B.
Johnson, Robert U.
Johnston, Henry S.
Jonas, Ralph.
Jourdan, James H.
Jouvaud, Lucien.
Joyce, William B.
Judge, John C.
Juilliard, A. D.
Kaley, F. E.
Katz, Jacob.
Kaufmann, S. W.
Kamaiky, Leon.
Kean, Mgr. J. J.
Kearns, R. T.
Keating, J. B.
Keating, T. F.
Kehr, Gustav.
Keith, M. C.
Kennedy, A. J.
Keogh, Alex.
Kernochan, Fred.
Kimball, Ingalls.
Kindred, Dr. J. J.
King, D. S.
King, J. A.
Kingsley, D. P.
Kip, H. S.
Kirk, H. M.
Klaw, Marc.
Knapp, J. P.
Knight, C. B.
Knoedler, R. F.
Knox, W. H.
Knox, W. K.
Koelsch, C. A.
Koch, W. T.
Koch, E. von H.
Kohn, H. D.
Kouwenhaven, W. H.
Kracke, F. J. H.
Kremer, W. N.
Kunhardt, H. B.
Lahey, J. J.
Lamb, C. R.
Lambert, Dr. S.
Lamport, S. C.
Langthorn, J. S.
Lanigan, T. J.
Larkin, W. P.
Lathrop, M. Spencer.
Latson, A. R.
Laura, Michael.
Lavelle, Mgr. M. J.
Lawrence, R. H.
Lawson, W. M.
Ledoux, A. R.
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Lehman, Emil H.
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Leland, Lester.
Lent, C. A.
Leonard, W. A.
Lessler, Montague.
Levenson, Joseph.
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Levi, N. H.
Levine, S. W.
Levy, Edgar.
Levy, I. M.
Lewis, E. B.
Lewisohn, Adolph.
Lewisohn, S. A.
Lichtenstein, B.
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Livingston, Philip.
Loeb, Wm., Jr.
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Lunger, J. E.
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Lyons, Alex.
Marx, Henry.
Mason, G. R.
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Mendes, Rev. H. P.
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Merrall, Walter.
Merritt, A. D.
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Mets, H. A.
Meurer, E. C.
Meyer, C. G.
Meyer, Eugene, Jr.
Mezes, Sidney.
Miele, Stefano.
Milburn, J. G.
Milburn, J. G., Jr.
Miller, A.
Miller, C. C.
Miller, C. R.
Miller, J. R.
Mills, O. L.
Montgomery, R. H.
Mitchell, N. J.
Mix, J. R.
Molitor, F. A.
Montgomery, G. P.
Morawetz, Victor.
Mordical, Ben.
Morgan, Joseph.
Morgan, W. F.
Morgenthau, M. L.
Morris, D. H.
Morris, Dr. L. R.
Morris, Newbold.
Morrissey, J. F.
Mullan, G. V.
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Munro, J. J.
Munson, F. C.
Murphy, Daniel.
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Murray, W. J.
Muschenheim, W. C.
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Myrick, J. S.
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Nathans, Alfred.
Newland, John.
Newman, Henry.
Nicoll, Courtlandt.
Nicholas, Grosvenor.
Nichols, William H.
Nichols, A. S.
Nissen, Ludwig.
O'Brien, Morgan J.
Ochs, Adolph S.
Oehler, A. J.
Olcott, E. E.
Olson, John A.
O'Rourke, John J.
Oswald, John Clyde.
Outerbridge, E. H.
Olcott, E. E.
Oliver, W. P.
Olyphant, Robert.
Page, J. Seaver.
Pallen, Conde B.
Park, Dr. William H.
Parker, Alton B.
Parker, George A.
Parker, John H.
Parker, J. Russell.
Parsons, Herbert.
Partridge, Dr. E. L.
Patten, Thomas G.
Payne, George E.
Peabody, George R.
Pearson, Dr. John B.
Pelz, George V. W.
Perkins, William M.
Periman, Raphael.
Peters, Ralph.
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Phillips, Ellis L.
Phillips, Nathaniel.
Pidgeon, Jose E.
Pierrepont, R. S.
Pierrepont, Robert L.
Pierson, Lewis A.
Pinkerton, Allan.
Plaut, Ira A.
Plaut, Leopold.
Polk, Dr. William M.
Pollak, Francis D.
Post, George A.
Post, James H.
Post, Howard E.
Porter, Horace.
Porter, Nathan T.
Pounds, L. H.
Pratt, John T.
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Presbrey, Frank.
Price, Walter W.
Pringle, J.
Proskauer, Joseph M.
Pulitzer, Ralph.
Pulleyn, John J.
Purdy, Lawson.
Putnam, George H.
Quincy, C. F.
Ramsay, Dick S.
Rayene, Michael W.
Rea, George Bronson.
Read, William A.
Regan, Thomas.
Reich, William C.
Reimer, John B.
Reisner, Rev. C. F.
Reiss, Morris D.
Remick, William H.
Remington, Franklin.
Reynolds, James B.
Rianhard, T. M.
Rhinelander, Philip.
Rhinelander, T. J. O.
Richards, E. G.
Rowland, William C.
Rouse, Leon H.
Rumsley, Dr. E. A.
Runyon, Carman R.
Ruppert, Jacob.
Rushmore, Charles E.
Ryle, Arthur.
Richards, E. O.
Richards, Rev. J. H.
Richardson, D. Rait.
Ridder, Victor.
Ridder, B. H.
Riesenburger, Irving.
Riley, James J.
Ringler, F. A.
Riordan, D. J.
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Robinson, Aaron G.
Robinson, Allan.
Robinson, Beverly R.
Robinson, Douglas.
Robinson, E. N.
Robinson, Edward.
Robinson, Powhatan.
Rogers, H. H.
Roggen, Harry.
Rood, Henry.
Roosevelt, T., Jr.
Roosevelt, W. Emlen.
Rorke, Alexander I.
Rosenwald, Benno.
Rosen, Leon.
Rothschild, Meyer D.
Rowe, Frederick W.
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Samborn, E. E.
Satterlee, H. L.
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Sayre, R. H.
Saxe, J. G.
Schaap, Michael.
Schieffelin, W. J.
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Schiff, M. L.
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Schley, G. B.
Schmitt, F. J.
Schneider, W. F.
Schneider, S. A.
Schneider, S. R.
Schneider, B. I.
Schulman, Rev. S.
Schultheis, Anton.
Schuyler, A. C.
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Scott, G. L.
Scott, Walter.
Scribner, Chas.
Scully, F. J.
Seligman, I. M.
Sells, E. W.
Semple, Lorenzo.
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Shaw, A. F.
Shaw, Albert.
Shaw, J. G.
Sheffield, R. R.
Sherrill, C. H.
Sholes, A. E.
Shonnard, L. H.
Shonts, T. P.
Shuster, W. M.
Sicher, D. F.
Siegel, Isaac.
Simonds, Frank.
Slayback, E. F.
Sleicher, J. A.
Sloane, Wm.
Smith, Dr. A.
Smith, A. H.
Smith, A. F.
Smith, R. A. C.
Smith, T. F.
Smyth, N. A.
Snow, E. G.
Snyder, A. C.
Spalding, C. D.
Sparkman, A. D.
Spencer, J. B.
Spcyer, Jas.
Squires, A. L.
Staats, G. J.
Staats, J. H.
Stabler, Walter.
Stanton, Henry.
Starr, Dr. M. A.
Steckler, Chas.
Steele, H. R.
Stears, A. E.
Steers, Henry.
Steinberg, Morris.
Steinhardt, J. H.
Stella, Dr. A.
Stern, Louis.
Sternfeld, Theeo.
Sterry, Fred.
Stewart, Dr. G. B.
Stillwell, L. B.
Stimson, H. L.
Stimson, Dr. L. A.
Stoddard, F. R., Jr.
Stoddard, H. L.
Stone, E. W.
Storey, E. G.
Strasbourger, Samuel.
Straus, J. I.
Straus, O. S.
Straus, P. S.
Strong, Benj., Jr.
Sullivan, A. T.
Sullivan, Cornelius.
Sullivan, E. F.
Sullivan, H. S.
Sullivan, Matthew.
Swope, H. B.
Tanner, F. C.
Tams, J. F.
Tappan, J. B.
Taussig, W. M.
Taylor, W.
Thibaut, R. E.
Thomas, C. G. M.
Thompson, H. S.
Thompson, W. B.
Thompson, Dr. W. G.
Tiernan, J. H.
Tilgner, Charles.
Tillson, G. W.
Tim, B. L.
Toch, Herman.
Tooh, H. M.
Towne, C. H.
Towne, H. R.
Townsend, A. F.
Townsend, W. D.
Trafiel, B. D.
Treadwell, H. W.
Trivus, L. L.
Truesdale, W. H.
Tuckett, Frank.
Tumbridge, Wm.
Turner, H. C.
Tuthill, H. S.
Tyler, F. H.
Tyler, Wm.
Unterberg, Israel.
Underhill, W. A.
Van Antwarp, W. C.
Van Cortlandt, Aug.
Vanderlip, F. A.
Van Sinderen, H.
Van Vorst, F. B.
Verdery, M. J.
Vernon, P. E.
Wade, W. H.
Wagner, R. F.
Wagoner, P. D.
Waldman, M. D.
Walker, H. B.
Walsh, J. J.
Wall, Mgr. F. H.
Wall, W. F.
Wallace, J. F.
Wallach, Samuel.
Wallis, F. A.
Wanamaker, Rodman.
Wardman, Ervin.
Warren, Whitney.
Waterman, F. D.
Watkins, C. C., Jr.
Webb, G. C.
Webb, S. D.
Webb, J. W.
Webber, Richard.
Weil, Samuel.
Weiss, Jacob.
Welch, J. H.
Wheeler, E. J.
Wheeler, H. D.
White, A. S.
White, Chas.
White, Horace.
White, J. G.
Whitridge, F. W.
Wiernik, Peter.
Wilbur, J. A.
Wiley, Louis.
Wilgus, W. J.
Wilkes, D. W.
Williams, Arthur.
Williams, Talcott.
Williams, Thos.
Willcox, W. G.
Willcox, W. R.
Wilson, G. T.
Winthrop, B.
Witherbee, F. S.
Wise, Edward.
Wise, H. A.
Wittemann, H. E.
Wolbarst, Dr. A. L.
Wolfson, Leo.
Wood, A. E.
Wood, H. A. W.
Wood, J.
Woodhouse, Henry.
Woods, Arthur.
Woods, W. S.
Wray, A. H.
Wronker, Dr. L. J.
Wykes, Hunter.
Young, Richard.
York, Rev. J. C.
Zabriskie, George.

A meeting of the entire Committee of One Thousand, it is understood, will be called soon to discuss the work it has ahead in aiding the campaign for preparedness.

Find Abandoned Baby on Beach.

Special Policemen Fred Amon of 398 Ditmars Avenue and Joseph Curley of 67 Sixth Avenue, Long Island City, who are engaged as a patrol to guard the beach at North Beach, were walking along the shore near the foot of the Boulevard late Saturday night when they heard the cry of an infant. Amon vaulted over a high wall that protects the beach from the waves, and in water several inches deep formed by the incoming tide he found a 4 months' old baby, scantily clad in a gingham apron and a flannelette gown. The baby had a slight abrasion on the forehead caused by striking a rock on the beach. Otherwise itwas unijured, and yesterday, under the care of the nurses at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, it appeared all right.

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PULPIT ATTACKS READINESS PLAN

Rev. Dr. Jefferson Says Increased Defense Will Invite Hostility of Nations.

URGE PEACE PREPAREDNESS

Rabbi Wise Hopes Wilson Will Retrieve—Chancellor Jordan Calls Big Army a Menace.

In sermons and lectures yesterday clergymen and laymen attacked President Wilson's program for preparedness.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson attacked the national Administration's defense program last night in his sermon at the Broadway Tabernacle

"We are to arm only for defense," he said. "Then it follows that some of our neighbors are dangerous villains against whom we must be on our guard. The question at once arises, who are these diabolical neighbors? The only possible assailant on the west is Japan. With our Pacific fleet we say that she is a dastardly and treacherous empire, never for one moment to be trusted; and Japan, sensitive to our accusation, reciprocates by entertaining suspicions of us. The beautiful friendship between the United States and Japan which existed before our new navy was born has been put to a tremendous strain by our new battleships and the plans of the Rear Admirals.

"If Germany is coming, all this preparation suggested by the Administration is silly, and the boldest of the militarists is right. We want an army of at least a million men, and a navy second to none on the sea. If, on the other hand, Germany is not coming and not likely to come, then all this proposed increase is extravagant and wicked."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, said that the President of the United States would not have his utterances regarded as oracular and indisputable.

"It will yet come to light," he said, "that the truest friends of the President are they who now dare to point out that he is mistaken, who pray that he may retrieve his step before it becomes too late.

An attack upon a comprehensive plan for national preparedness which was delivered last night by Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, at a meeting in Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute and the Women's Peace Party, was applauded by a crowd of 2,500 men and women. Dr. Jordan took as his subject, "What Does America Fear?"

He was answered by S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, who pleaded that the country had no reserve force of men or ammunition, and that both should be provided without delay. Mr. Menken found an unsympathetic audience.

Dr. Jordan, who spoke first, said the greatest danger from autocratic Europe was from its ideals and its methods, not from its armies.

"The menace of preparedness comes from our lack of confidence in our own ideals," he said. "As a practical question it is of secondary importance, for we have designs on no other nation and no other nation has designs on us. This the President has said, and he knows and we know it to be true.

"As a direct consequence of choosing military instead of civil power all Europe is bleeding to death before our very eyes. And in various ways and in many languages all Europe is calling to us for help, not for our armies and navies, but for food, money, and sympathy. For the real Europe is not found in defiant armies or in trembling Chancelleries. It is in the minds and souls of the millions of silent people, silent in the homes, silent in the trenches, who see the mad dance of death go on with breaking hearts, powerless to check the havoc of unbalanced force."

During the heckling which followed the addresses Mr. Menken's preparedness arguments were treated with small consideration.

Alton B. Parker, Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace, delivered the sixth of the Sunday morning lectures in Mount Morris Baptist Church, 126th Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. Ex-President Taft and Oscar S. Straus, previous lecturers, had outlined the program of the league and explained its scheme for the maintenance of peace among the nations. Ex-Judge Parker gave further details of the program of the league, which is not a "peace at any price" organization, but one which, recognizing that wars are always possible, is seeking a way to make it as difficult as possible for one or more nations to make war on another or other nations.

Theodore Marburg, also a Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace, will be the speaker next Sunday morning.

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MRS. JESUP ESTATE WORTH $12,672,792

Appraisal Is Made for Transfer Tax, Which Is Cut by Philanthropic Items.

GIFTS TO PUBLIC, $8,599,991

Many Paintings Listed with Securities and Real Estate—Two Rugs at $2 Each.

Mrs. Maria De Witt Jesup, widow of Morris K. Jesup, left a net estate of $12,672,782.82, according to the appraisal of Transfer Tax Appraiser Harry Kapp, made public yesterday at the office of the State Controller. Mrs. Jesup died at her home, 197 Madison Avenue, on June 17, 1914.

Her bequests to religious, charitable, and scientific institutions and to the furtherance of art aggregate $8,599,991, the report shows. The rest of the estate is bequeathed to relatives, friends, and servants, total benefactions to them amounting to $4,072,801.82.

The largest bequest is to the American Museum of Natural History, of which her husband had been President, and to which Mrs. Jesup willed $5,128,886. Of this sum, $5,000,000 is left as a trust, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of specimens and collections and for scientific research.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art receives a specific legacy of $100,000, to be used in the furtherance of art, and the officials of the museum having picked their share of the paintings in the Jesup household, the Appraiser has placed a valuation of $171,155 on these canvases.

The largest personal bequest is that to the testator's nephew, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, a Philadelphia lawyer. He receives also half of all her jewelry, articles of personal adornment, books, silver, plated ware, and linens, the valuation of which is given by Mr. Lyons at $85,805. The paintings not chosen by the Metropolitan Museum are valued at $6,118, and a half interest in the residue is placed at $128,604.41.

Million Dollars to Niece.

The next largest personal bequest is that to Mrs. Jesup's niece, Miss Eleanor De Graff Cuyler of 777 Madison Avenue, who receives $1,000,000, half of the jewelry, silver, books, and linen, valued at $85,805, and the remaining half interest in the residue, placed at $128,604.41.

A revised list in the report recites the benefactions, in addition to the bequests to the Natural History Museum and the Metropolitan Museum, as follows:

Syrian Protestant College, (of which Mr. Jesup had been President), $400,000; Yale University, $800,000; Young Men's Christian Association, $250,000.

There are also bequests of $150,000 each to the Union Theological Seminary, American Sunday School Union, New York City Mission and Tract Society, Presbyterian Home Missions, Presbyterian Foreign Missions, New York State Woman's Hospital, and Williams College. Bequests of $100,000 each go to the Women's New City Mission and Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Relief for Ministers, International Young Men's Christian Association, Presbyterian Hospital, and the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum.

There are $50,000 bequests to each of these: The Five Points House of Industry, Children's Aid Society, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, New York Chamber of Commerce, Church Erection Fund, Manhattan Eye and Ear Institute, New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and the Denver Home for Consumptives, and $25,000 each for the Young Women's Christian Association of New York City, American Bible Society, Northfield School, Mount Hermon School, New York Zoological Society, and the New York Botanical Gardens. A bequest of $20,000 goes to Hope College at Holland, Mich., and there are $10,000 bequests to Cooper Union, St. Luke's Hospital, and the General Memorial Hospital for the Relief of Cancer.

Morris K. Jesup, who died on Jan. 22, 1908, and had become President of the Museum of Natural History in 1882, had given the institution more than $1,000,000 in his lifetime, and bequeathed it another million in his will. Many of the most valuable collections in the possession of the museum were his gifts.

$10,500,602 in Securities.

The appraisal divides the estate into realty aggregating $1,415,946.43; stocks and bonds totaling $10,500,602.27; cash on deposit, $101,138.51, and mortgages, notes, personal chattels, claims, and insurance, aggregating $757,184.60. In the personal chattels item are recorded all the furniture, paintings, bric-à-brac, jewelry, glassware, &c., in the home at 197 Madison Avenue, at Tiffany & Co.'s, and in the keeping of the Guarantee Trust Company, all of which aggregate a valuation of $247,979.

There is a statement in the report that Mrs. Jesup was not interested in any copartnership or business, but that she owned the land and buildings of the Malvern Hotel at Bar Harbor, Me., which is managed by an agent. No valuation is placed by the Appraiser on this hotel enterprise. There is also an item of $95,591.72, accrued rents and dividends, of the estate prior to the testator's death.

A painting of "The Parthenon," by Church, the bequest of the testator to J. Pierpont Morgan, is appraised at $1,000.

In the list of paintings are included the following, with the appraised valuations: "Vicomtesse Polignac," by Nattier, $10,000; "Lady Elizabeth Wyndham," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, $9,500; "Mrs. Gardner and Children," by Hoppner, $10,000; "A Former Royal Highway," by Cazin, $8,500; "Portrait of a Lady," by Van Loo, $7,000; "Portrait," by Franz Hals, $6,000; "An Eaton Boy," by Gainsborough, $6,000; "The Hon. Mrs. Tickles," by Romney, $6,500; "The Duchess of Bedford," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, $5,000; "Landscape," by Corot, $5,000; "View Near Haarlem, Holland," by Ruysdael, $4,000; "Waiting for Papa," by Israels, $3,500; "Portrait of Himself," by Romney, $3,000; "Landscape," by Daubigny, $2,500; "Innocence," by Greuze, $2,500; "A Landscape," by Diaz, and "The Burgomaster, and the Wife," both by Rembrandt, $20,000 each; "Landscape and Cattle," by Dupre, and "Sheep," by Troyon, $1,250 each; "Miss Gainsborough," by Gainsborough, and "The Return of the Highland Warrior," by Sir David Wilkie, $1,000; "Watching and Waiting," by Breton, $1,500.

Two Rugs at $2 Each.

There are two Smyrna rugs among the art objects, valued at $2 each, and a Khorassan, at $17, while two Axminster rugs are valued at $5. There is a Chinese bottle-shaped vase, appraised at $1,000, and a silver soup tureen is listed at $750.

The jewelry includes the following: One pearl chain with star sapphire pendant, $10,000; one pearl necklace, $5,000; two diamond and emerald brooches, $5,000; one baroque pearl and diamond chain, $4,500; one diamond star brooch, $2,500; one black pearl and diamond pendant with chain, $1,500; a diamond and gold chain, and a two-stone diamond pendant, $1,000 each.

The real estate is appraised as follows: Equity in 903 Park Avenue, $366,-444.45; 251 West Eighty-first Street, (2,261-71 Broadway,) $410,000; 252-6 West Eighty-first Street, (2,251-59 Broadway,) $285,000; 195-7 Madison Avenue, $280,000; 157 East Thirty-fifth Street, $27,000; interest in house and lot at Newburg, $3,500; interest in 211-18 Madison Avenue, $27,563; interest in 104 East Seventy-ninth Street, $16,438.98.

Among the larger holdings of securities are: 10,570 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, $585,313; 2,415 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, $93,281; 1,300 shares of the Metropolitan Trust Company, $477,100; 2,500 shares of Missouri, Pacific Railway, $273,750; 2,200 shares of Great Northern Railway, preferred, $290,750; 3,000 shares of New York State Railways, $290,000; 2,250 shares of United States Steel, preferred, $245,812; 1,520 shares of Missouri, Pacific Railway, preferred, $229,330; 1,600 shares of Manhattan Railway, $208,400; 1,500 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, preferred, $200,812, and 1,770 shares of the common stock of the same road, $174,345; 33,936 shares of the St. Joseph Lead Company, $208,616. The list includes further groups of stocks and bonds ranging in appraised valuations from $175,000 down.

To Relatives and Others.

The bequests to individuals include: $250,000 outright to Richard M. Jesup, a great nephew, who also enjoys the income for life from a similar sum; Charles M. Jesup, a nephew, receives $100,000; there are bequests of $25,000 each to Mary Townsend Cuyler, Mrs. Katherine Lockwood, Mrs. Fanny Patterson, and Mrs. Eleanor B. Ives. The Rev. Howard Bliss receives $10,000; Henry Billington, an employe, receives $5,000; James Martin, the testator's coachman, $1,000; John J. O'Brien, a servant, $1,000, and other servants receive bequests ranging from $1,000 to $100.

The tax accruing to the State is particularly small considering the size of the estate, but this is due to the large total of the bequests to public institutions, which are exempt under the law.

B. R. T. BLAMES DRIVERS.

Holds Them Responsible for 60 Per Cent. of 434 Accidents.

According to a report issued by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company there were 434 accidents to vehicles on its lines in September. In 60 per cent. of these mishaps the company held the drivers of motor and horse conveyances were to blame.

"We commend these figures to all those who are responsible for the operation of commercial or pleasure vehicles in the streets of Brooklyn," the company says. "We, in common with other street railroads, are spending thousands of dollars each year in instructing our operating employes in safety and in following up this safety education by a comprehensive system of inspection and report.

"Where operating employes are found deficient in their knowledge of safety duties through the occurrence of accidents or other means of disclosure, we see to it that they are promptly and effectively reinstructed, and the man who cannot or will not understand such instruction does not remain long in the service."

The B. R. T. announces that hereafter it will have its car crews report the numbers or owners' names of vehicles recklessly operated which may be involved in accidents, and if such reports are substantiated after investigation, warning notices will be sent to the owners.

COLUMBIA MUST GET $2,000,000 IN 6 DAYS

Sum Needed to Take Up Option on Site for Medical Centre, Which Expires Nov. 20.

PRESIDENT BUTLER HOPEFUL

Report Defends Free Speech and Proposes Instruction for Prospective Citizens.

Within a few days, the fate of the great plan for a medical centre in this city, proposed by Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital, will be decided. According to the annual report of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, which was given out yesterday, large gifts must be received before Nov. 20 to take care of the university's share in the purchase price of the site of the old American League Park. The cost of the entire project has been estimated at about $14,000,000, of which Columbia is to raise one-half. Of this amount, $2,000,000 must be secured by Columbia and the Presbyterian Hospital in the few days before the option expires.

The university, President Butler says, has already received generous gifts for this undertaking, and he speaks with confidence of raising the necessary funds.

A novel feature of the report is President Butler's description of letters addressed to him in criticism of reported utterances of members of his teaching staff. He says the number of such criticisms on the part of the public has notably increased in recent years, and that during the last year, probably on account of the European war, these criticisms have been even more numerous than heretofore. In most cases President Butler describes these criticisms as based on incorrect or garbled reports of what the person in question really said, and in other cases as really reflecting the writer's narrowness of view or stupidity, or a desire to use the university as an agent for some particular propaganda. Continuing, he says:

"The notion which is sedulously cultivated in some quarters that there are powerful interests, financial, economic, and social, which wish to curb proper freedom of speech of university professors in America probably has little or no justification anywhere. So far as Columbia University is concerned it has no justification whatever. That there are large elements in the population which do desire to curb the proper freedom of speech of university professors, is, however, indisputable.

"The fact is that people generally have a great deal to learn as to the significance and functions of a university. The last thing that many persons want is freedom either of speech or of anything else unless its exercise happens to accord with their somewhat violent and partisan predilections. It must be said, on the other hand, that professors of established reputation, sound judgment and good sense rarely if ever find themselves under serious criticism from any source. Such men and women may hold what opinions they please, since they are by the habit of expressing them with discretion, moderation, good taste and good sense. It is the violation of one or another of these canons which produces the occasional disturbance that is so widely advertised as an assertion of or attack upon academic freedom.

"Genuine cases of the invasion of academic freedom are so rare as to be almost non-existent. It may be doubted whether more than two such cases have occurred in the United States in the past forty years. It is a misnomer to apply the high and splendid term 'academic freedom' to exhibitions of bad taste and bad manners. A university owes it to itself to defend members of its teaching staff from unjust and improper attacks made upon them, when in sincerely seeking truth they arrive at results which are either novel in themselves or in opposition to some prevailing opinion. Here again the question is much more largely one of manner than of matter. The serious, scholarly and responsible investigator is not a demagogue, and demagogues should not be permitted to take his name in vain."

Taking up the attempt to exploit the American youth, he says:

"A well-organized group of American youth such as is to be found at any college or university offers almost irresistible temptation to the propagandist. Any attempt to protect the students or the reputation of a given college or university for sobriety and sanity of judgment is forthwith attacked as a movement toward the suppression of free speech. In particular, the agitation in favor of woman suffrage, and those in favor of what is called prohibition or of what is called socialism, are most active and determined in seeking to use colleges and universities as agencies of propaganda.

"It may properly be pointed out that in each of these cases, and in others that are similar, there is not and cannot be involved any question of free speech in the proper sense of that term. There is no good reason why the youth who are committed to the care of a college or university should be turned over to any agitators or propagandists who may present themselves. On the other hand, there is every reason why the college or university should protect its students from outside influences of this sort. The sound and proper policy appears to be to see that its students receive instruction on all of these subjects from its responsible officers of instruction or from scholarly experts. For many years it has been the rule at Columbia, established in 1891 by President Low, that any bona fide body of students wishing to organize a club or association might hold one meeting for organization in the university buildings, but that all subsequent meetings must be held outside of the university precincts. This plan has worked well for nearly twenty-five years, and students have been protected from persistent agitation in regard to matters quite outside the business and purpose of the university."

Research work at Columbia has reached a high mark and important discoveries are reviewed by President Butler. Particular reference is made to discoveries in the Crocker Cancer Research laboratories relative to the use of radium in the treatment of cancer. Other phases of practical investigation have been the examination by the staff of a large number of widely advertised "cancer cures," either chemicals or drugs. All of these tested were found to be absolutely valueless.

A recommendation made by President Butler is that the university should undertake to render at once a new service to the City of New York and to the country, by providing for adult aliens who look forward to naturalization, systematic instruction in the duties and privileges of American citizenship. These courses of study would be carried on of evenings not only at Morningside Heights, but on the east side of Manhattan, in Brooklyn, and in the Bronx, and at any other centre at which a sufficient demand might develop.

The report points out that the deficiency in the operations of the year ending June 30, 1915, amounted to but $13,-592.55, in comparison with $42,952.64 in the preceding year.

The additions to the funds of the university made during the year amounted to $364,633.74, this being a much smaller total than in any year for some time past. This circumstance is attributed to the financial conditions produced by the European war. The principal gifts received during the year were the following:

William K. Vanderbilt, for the new medical school site, $113,750; the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, for the endowment fund of the School of Journalism, $50,-000; from an anonymous donor for the better equipment of the chemical laboratories in Havemeyer Hall, $30,000; Mrs. Samuel W. Bridgham, to establish a fund for the endowment of a research fellowship in memory of her husband, $20,000; from anonymous donors, the Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee Fund for the endowment of the Department of Physiology, $20,000; from an anonymous donor for the Legislative Drafting Research Fund, $15,000; from the American Road Machinery Company for the Highway Engineering Fund, $13,997; from the East River Homes for Medical Aid to Indigent Persons, $11,000; from the estate of Admiral George W. Melville for the equipment of the laboratory of mechanical engineering, $5,280.15; from L. A. Van Praag for cancer research, $5,000; from an anonymous donor for the improvement of Camp Columbia, $4,291.21; from the France America Comittee for the maintenance of the Maison Francaise, $4,000; from the Government of the Netherlands for the salary of the Queen Wilhelmina lecturer, $3,500; from Samuel P. Avery to augment the income of the Avery Library, $3,000; from the Class of 1879 Mines, to be added to the principal of their loan fund, $2,800; from Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge to establish a research fellowship in medicine, $2,400; and from George Ehret for the maintence of the Deutsches Haus, $2,000.

INCREASE HYATT CAPITAL.

Director Denies Manner of Disposing of Issue Is Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Stockholders of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company met yesterday and authorized an increase of the capital stock of the company from $400,000 to $6,000,000. What will be done with the increased stock is a matter still to be decided upon by the Directors. Although it was understood that the additional stock was to be divided among stockholders, it is now denied by an officer of the company that any action has been taken as yet in regard to the manner in which the new stock will be disposed of. It is also denied that the shares of the company are now quoted at 850.

Edward A. Day, one of the Directors of the company, vouched for the fact last Friday that the stock of the company would be increased, but the details of the new move were obtained from other sources.

DOWER SUITS CLOUD TITLES TO $4,400,000

Mrs. Tracy, After Years, Seeks Widow's Share of Many Rich Properties in New York City.

PARK AV. BLOCK INVOLVED

Makes Claims Against Hotel Majestic, Century Opera, and Ethical Culture Sites.

The dower suits begun in this county by Mrs. Hortense Pine Tracy involve real estate that was assessed in 1913 at about $4,400,000. That the plaintiff has a fair chance to win many, if not all of her suits begun here, in Troy, Albany, and Saratoga Springs, seems to be indicated by her success in a suit tried before Justice Cochrane of the Supreme Court for her dower interest in property owned by S. Bolton Sons, brewers, in Troy. The property, that was once owned by her husband, Edward Tracy, was valued at $5,000, and Mrs. Tracy got a verdict for $716.65 or a little more than 14 per cent. of the value.

Figuring on the result of this suit, after deducting from the total the interest in the different parcels in which Mr. Tracy's partner had a half interest, Mrs. Tracy is suing for an interest in this county alone of about $400,000. Further evidence that she might be successful in the litigation was furnished when a number of persons responsible for the titles of realty in other parts of the State, hastened to settle her claims after her victory in Troy.

Mrs. Tracy became the wife of Edward Tracy in 1872, but they never lived together, and Tracy posed as a bachelor. From then on till his death he bought and sold real estate from time to time, individually and in partnership with others, and gave deeds as a bachelor. Many of these parcels were handled on speculation and held for only a few weeks or months. In all these sales Mrs. Tracy now claims a wife's dower interest.

$3,000,000 Block Involved.

One of the most interesting bits of realty in which Mrs. Tracy claims a one-seventh interest is the block bounded by Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets and Madison and Park Avenues. Tracy and Russell bought this plot in 1880 for $400,000. The property was assessed in 1913 for about $3,000,000. It was divided up after Mr. Tracy and his partner got possession of it, and the various parcels are now distributed among a number of owners. Private dwellings cover most of the plot, and the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn owns a parcel running 40 feet in Seventy-second Street and 102 feet in Madison Avenue. The St. James's Episcopal Church also stands on the plot. This parcel is exempt from taxation, but not from any claim Mrs. Tracy may succeed in establishing against it. Another parcel said to be exempt is owned by a home for nurses. Mrs. Tracy claims dower rights in half of the value of the block.

The claim against the property owned by Mrs. Annie C. Phipps, wife of Henry Phipps, is also interesting. This property extends 100 feet 8½ inches on Fifth Avenue and 140 feet on Eighty-seventh Street. Mrs. Tracy's claim is confined to a strip 50 feet wide on Fifth Avenue and 140 feet deep. The whole property is assessed at $1,100,000. Some of the other claims are directed against the owners of the property at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, occupied by the Society for Ethical Culture; the Century Opera House, owned by the New Theatre; the Barnard apartment house, at Seventy-first Street and Central Park West; the property at 830 Park Avenue, and of other property on the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street and Fifth Avenue.

There is also a claim against the owners of the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, for a strip 50 wide on the park side and 100 feet on Seventy-second Street.

List of Titles Attacked.

Here is a list of other parcels against which claims have been filed, together with the names of the owners and the assessed valuation in 1913:

Owner and Location.	Valuation.
Francis Dras, 122 East 72d St.	$50,000
John Daniell, Jr., 126 East 72d St.	50,000
Carrie H. Maas, 130 East 72d St.	52,000
Milo M. Belding, 19 West 67th St.	32,500
Minnie Goldenberg, 128 East 72d St.	30,000
Mina Perry Faris, 124 East 72d St.	50,000
James Everard, 9 East 138th St.	60,000
Theodore M. Leonard, 21 West 67th St.	32,500
Henry C. Emmet, 57 East 72d St.	33,000
David Lydig, 49 East 82d St.	35,000
Louis Vogel, 53 East 82d St.	36,000
Fireside Realty Co., 7-9 East 88th St.	130,000
Benjamin F. Fifield, 59 East 82d St.	35,000
Walter H. Lichtenau, 85 East 82d St.	32,000
Sarah C. Mills, 51 East 82d St.	32,000
Augusta M. de Peyster, 11 East 86th St.	105,000
Margaret Lumb, 145 East 72d St.	28,000
George C. Clark, Jr., 147 East 72d St.	30,000
Charles Seidler, 108 West 78th St.	33,000
Samuel C. Hine, 106 West 78th St.	32,000
Louis Heitzmann, 110 West 78th St.	48,000
Mrs. Charles Morgan, 181 East 72d St.	32,000
Mrs. Sarah W. Swords, 147 East 72d St.	30,000

In addition to these parcels, there are a plot at Bleecker Street and Eighth Avenue that is assessed at $60,000 and the property at 10 and 12 East Eighty-fourth Street owned by the Constable estate. This plot is assessed at $220,000, but Mrs. Tracy's claim is only against about half of it.

Henry D. Merchant of the law firm of Merchant, Olena & Merchant, who is looking after Mrs. Tracy's interests here, said that the titles in practically all of the parcels are insured either by surety companies or warranty deeds.

The human story of the life of Mrs. Tracy is not thoroughly known, because she has not talked much about it to her counsel or to any other persons outside of her home circle. She is about 60 years old and has one son, who is said to be about 40 years old. Her maiden name was Pine, and she lived in Lansingburg when she first met Mr. Tracy, more than forty years ago. She married him in 1872, and they always lived apart when Mr. Tracy was at his home in Lansingburg, where he lived as a bachelor with two maiden sisters, Sara and Eustace.

Mr. Tracy was the senior member of the firm of Tracy & Russell, brewers. Their place of business was at 95 Greenwich Avenue and at 3 and 5 Bank Street. The partners often joined in real estate ventures, and usually they turned the property over in quick time and divided the cash profit. Sometimes they operated alone in buying and selling realty. In the deeds Mr. Tracy always described himself as a bachelor.

Tracy a Good Hater.

Tracy was a stanch friend and an unforgiving enemy. Twenty-five years before his death he was pinched for money and asked his sister Sara to lend him some. She refused, and Mr. Tracy did not speak to her again for twenty-five years. He died about 1897, and left Sara $125,000. His will also gave much money to charities, and to various relatives he gave a total of about $100,000. He gave to his sister Eustace 90 per cent. of the residue, and to Cagger Tracy, a nephew, he left the remaining 10 per cent.

Cagger and Eustace died, the latter leaving Sara her property, thus making her very rich but leaving her very lonely. So she decided to leave home and travel. First she traveled a bit about this country, and then prepared for a grand tour abroad, intending to see all that was worth seeing in the older countries before returning home to end her days. During her journeyings in Europe she met Bishop Donahue of Wheeling, West Va., and the two became firm friends. They saw a good deal of each other when they came to their homes in this country, and the friendship between them grew stronger.

Miss Tracy made her home at the Windsor Hotel, where she demanded a great deal of attention and was considered eccentric. She died in 1904, and her will was probated on Jan. 27, 1905. It gave to the Right Rev. P. J. Donahue $10,000 in cash and all of her books, paintings, etchings, and all other personal property of every kind, together with the residue, "to be his sole and individual property." Then the will expressed a hope that the Bishop would, in compliance with the wishes of the testator, erect and maintain institutions solely for the benefit of orphan boys and girls, and that a church be built and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

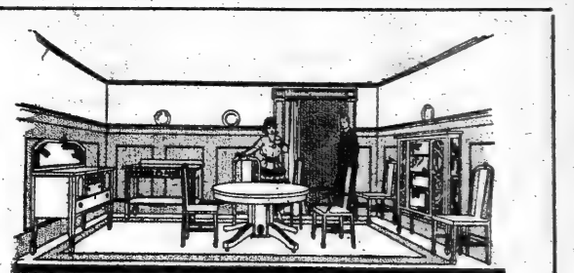
Just what the total value of the estate left to the Bishop was has never been ascertained, but it is believed to have been worth about $2,000,000.

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We can't bring the building around to you, but we can bring its advantages "home" to you if you will give us an interview.

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For Thanksgiving--A New Dining Room Suite

The One Shown in the Picture Is an Unusually Fine Example of the Adam Design, Yet It Can Be Had for $2.50 Weekly.

The happy husband and wife illustrated above have purchased the handsome dining room suite, which has just arrived.

No wonder Mrs. Homelover is so enthusiastic! "Just to think, John," she says, "that we can have this fine set for our very own and on such reasonable terms! Notice how well made the pieces are. And the finish—I always did love dull Mahogany. Won't the family be surprised when they get here Thanksgiving—they'll think we're getting along in the world—and we are, too, aren't we, dear?"

The 10-piece set illustrated is Adam style and comes in either dull Mahogany or wax finished Quartered Oak. Each piece is well and carefully made. The chairs are upholstered in brown Spanish real leather. The set includes a six-foot Extension Table, with 48-inch top; Sideboard, China Closet, Serving Table, 5 Chairs and one Arm Chair. Price $195.00, payable $2.50 weekly.

Why don't you come and pick out a set just like the one shown or one of our many other designs, ranging in price from $39 up? We'll gladly have you open a charge account without red tape—then we'll give you a year and a half to pay in amounts so small you'll never miss the money.

Thanksgiving isn't very far off—why not come in this week?—you'll be delighted with the quality of our goods and with our reasonable plainly marked prices.

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"KARNAK" Wilton Carpets are made 27 and 36 inches wide, in a great variety of plain and figured effects suitable for every room in the house, as well as halls and stairs. There are beautiful Chinese, French, floral and conventional patterns, in addition to Plain-Color, Two-Tone and Jasper effects. The range of colors is complete and includes the latest novelty shades. Borders are shown in three different widths—13, 18 and 22½ inches.

"KARNAK" WILTON RUGS are characterized by the same attractive qualities which distinguish "Karnak" Carpets. These fine Rugs are made in all regular sizes, from 2.3x4.6 ft. to 11.3x15 ft. The wide diversity of patterns provides an appropriate selection for every room in the house. In the Persian designs, the exquisitely soft colors of rare Oriental weaves have been simulated with remarkable fidelity.

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Made from the very finest of "Ould Ireland's" famous handwoven Homespuns and fashioned here in New York.

There's the very breath of the "Ould Sod" in their Make-Up and the sparkle of Irish wit in their style.

Browns, Grays, and Greens—
Single or Double-Breasted
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"Looks like one."
"Well, why aren't you stopping? You just said you needed gas."
"I do, but I've got to know what I'm getting. Brrh! My, but it's cold. I tell you, you can't afford to take chances with poor fuel in this weather."
"But isn't it possible that this fellow may carry reliable gas?"
"It's possible but you can't be sure. Did you see any SOCONY sign on his place?"
"No."
"Well, that's the answer. We'll keep on going until we spot one of those signs. I never have any trouble with gas even in cold weather, so long as I'm careful to buy it under the SOCONY sign."
"What do you call it—So—"
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FLAT ROLL **DESKS**
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In great variety of style and price



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OSBORNE SUMMONED TO TELL OF FIGHTS

Warden to be Asked About Sing Sing Punishments Before He Took Office.

DORNER ALSO SUBPOENAED

Convicts' Board Assails Willett, Aid of Prosecutor, as Ally of the "Prison Ring."

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Subpoenas were delivered at Sing Sing Prison today summoning Warden Osborne and the principal keeper, Frederick Dorner, to appear before the Westchester County Grand Jury in White Plains tomorrow to testify at the inquiry into conditions at the prison. It is thought that the Warden will be asked to furnish records of the punishment of prisoners who committed assaults and other felonies in the prison between Jan. 1, 1912, and Dec. 1, 1914, when Mr. Osborne took charge of the prison.

These records, according to prison officials, are very incomplete, but if Warden Osborne is permitted he will adduce other evidence of fights among the prisoners before he went to Sing Sing. This evidence will include the records of cases of prisoners treated at the prison hospital for injuries inflicted by violence. These hospital records, it is said, show a remarkable decrease in injuries to prisoners contemporaneous with Warden Osborne's regime at Sing Sing.

It was reported here from White Plains that District Attorney Weeks intended to subpoena six more prisoners from Sing Sing to testify, but the report received no official confirmation. It was said also that William J. Cummins, the wrecker of the Carnegie Trust Company, who was formerly in Sing Sing, will be subpoenaed from Great Meadow Prison at Comstock.

Grand Jury's Program.

The Grand Jury this week, according to report, will inquire into the question of whether the administration of prison discipline has been taken out of the hands of paid keepers and intrusted to the prisoners, and whether the visits of women to the prison have been supervised laxly. Charles on both these questions were made in the report of Dr. Rudolph Diedling of the State Prison Commission.

The Board of Delegates of the Mutual Welfare League, which is the governing body of the convicts' organization, held a special meeting in the prison last night, it was learned today, at which William Willett, the former inmate of the prison who has been in daily conference with District Attorney Weeks, and Luther C. White, who was Superintendent of Industries at the prison until dismissed by Warden Osborne, were criticised. There were no prison officials at the meeting, which, so far as can be learned, was conceived and carried out solely by the prisoners.

Various speakers at the meeting referred to "the traitorous acts of William Willett," who was at one time a member of the judiciary board of the league, and by a unanimous vote the delegates condemned him as one who was "conspiring to discredit the most humane of efforts for the benefit, not only of men within walls, but for the greater benefit of society." Willett was classed "among those most despicable characters either in prison or elsewhere best known in prisons as 'rats' and 'stool-pigeons.'"

Denounce Willett and "Ring."

One of the speakers was applauded when he said that Willett was an accomplice of "the prison ring at Albany," which was endeavoring "by the foulest and most unfair tactics to demoralize the organization of the Mutual Welfare League and impair its beneficial influence upon life in other prisons of the country."

The resolutions also named Mr. White as one of those who would be glad to see the success of "the prison ring at Albany." Willett was condemned for accepting $20 from the fund created to reward valuable, sincere, and faithful service to the league. The money was paid to him when he was transferred from Sing Sing to Great Meadow Prison.

Spencer Miller, the recently appointed Deputy Warden, was elected an honorary member of the league.

VOTE CONFIDENCE IN OSBORNE

Professor Kirchwey Tells Audience Whitman Will Back the Warden.

Five hundred men and women who listened with intense interest to an address delivered at the Church of the Messiah last night by Professor George W. Kirchwey, who was acting warden of Sing Sing Prison recently while Warden Thomas Mott Osborne was on a short vacation, voted unanimously to forward to Governor Whitman a vote of confidence in the work which Mr. Osborne is doing.

Professor Kirchwey said that he believed the opposition which has appeared to Mr. Osborne's efforts represented a real menace to the success of the reform movement. But he added that he did not think the opposition found its strength entirely in politicians and so-called grafting prison contractors. There was, he felt, a widespread lack of faith on the part of many people in the movement to treat the inmates as human beings and not as beasts.

Governor Whitman, he said, was intensely interested in the success of the prison reform work and wanted to see Mr. Osborne's endeavors succeed. In reply to a question, he said that he did not believe that those at the meeting could do anything to aid Mr. Osborne in connection with the grand jury investigation at White Plains. That investigation, he said, was in the hands of the regularly constituted authorities and he could find no reason to make him believe that it would be other than an impartial one.

A new spirit, he said, prevailed among the men who had even gone so far as to hire an agent, outside the prison, to obtain positions for inmates upon their release, and a keen, alert sense of social responsibility had developed which might well be taken as an object lesson by many citizens who had never been behind the walls of a prison.

A long description of the work which is being done by Mr. Osborne was presented by Professor Kirchwey, and he gave these statistics, covering a period of six weeks, which showed the classes being held in the evening, and the percentage of attendance:

Spanish, 35 members, 90 per cent.; mathematics, 30 members, 100 per cent.; commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping and commercial law, 20 members, 80 per cent.; stenography, 35 members, 95 per cent.; mechanical drawing, 12 members, 100 per cent.; telegraphy, 33 members, 100 per cent.; italian, 45 members, 90 per cent.; French language and literature, 24 members, 100 per cent.

PLEA FOR EX-CONVICTS.

Judge Crain Urges Citizens to Give Work to Men on Parole.

Judge Crain of General Sessions spoke last night at the Church of St. John the Evangelist on the duty society owes to the released convict. He declared that the citizen should not turn his back on a man simply because he has erred and strayed from the way.

"Give the paroled first offender a square deal," urged the Judge. "When he comes to you for employment, do not send him away, but give him any employment that will offer a chance to feel that he is really making a fresh start."

In introducing Judge Crain, the Rev. John A. Wade, rector of the church, took occasion to defend the administration of Warden Osborne at Sing Sing. He said the Warden was sent by Heaven, a noble man and the greatest of all prison reformers.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

Covers Island with Ashes and Lava —Town of Lipari Shaken.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The Royal Observatory at Catania reports that the volcano of Stromboli was in violent eruption at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, according to the Stefani Agency. Great blocks of lava and ashes have fallen over the entire island.

The town of Lipari, on the island of the same name, felt a shock which lasted for a short time.

Peru Approves the Export Tax.

LIMA, Nov. 14.—The measure providing for a duty on the exportation of minerals from Peru has been definitely approved by the Government. Petroleum is taxed twenty-five cents a ton flat, and a minimum tax of $3.75 a ton is levied on copper.

Gale Wrecks Many Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Many of the smaller shipping craft have been lost as a result of the recent gale. The French steamer Saint-Malo, 121 tons, turned turtle near Guernsey, all on board being lost.

A GLUT OF FREIGHT WAITS ON THE SHIPS

Congestion in Port of New York Piles Up Loaded Cars in Country.

RAILROADS STAND TEST

Domestic Traffic Moving Smoothly, Owing to High State of Railroad Development.

With the tremendous increase in the export business that war conditions have brought about, freight from all parts of the country has been forwarded to New York for foreign shipment to an extent never before experienced. As the number of ships to carry away this traffic has been insufficient, and expected sailings have been interfered with, a condition entirely unprecedented has resulted.

Not only are New York piers and freight yards crowded with goods awaiting shipment, but for miles back into the country are lines of freight cars which cannot be moved. The traffic manager of one of the largest roads entering New York said last night that there are miles of loaded cars sidetracked in yards in Buffalo and Pittsburgh which cannot be moved because of the lack of ships in which to carry away the goods.

He estimated that there are not less than 50,000 cars, and possibly 100,000, thus stalled. In many cases it has been found necessary to unload cars in order to set them free for handling domestic traffic.

The traffic managers of several of the largest roads declared that never before has so much traffic been handled. They said that domestic traffic is moving smoothlyq; that railway facilities and organization never before had reached so high a state of edvelopment, and that if the ships could be provided the railways could handle all of the freight consigned to this port.

Football Crowd Well Handled.

The record of the New Haven line in handling the crowd which attended the Yale football game on Saturday helps to bear out this statement. In less than four hours on Saturday the raod unloaded at New Haven 20,232 passengers. Of these 13,277 weer carried from New York. It required the use of twenty-three special trains and twenty-two regular trains. Leaving New Haven after the game twenty special and twenty-two regular trains carried 19,678 passengers. Most of them were on trains leaving between 5 and 7 P. M.

In order to operate these trains without interfering with regular time schedule a twenty-page pamphlet of instructions was issued as a guide to the employes of the company; special telephones were installed at various points in the yards, and officers of the traffic, operating, engineering, and mechanical departments were specially assigned to unusual duties. There was not a single accident.

The problem of moving the nation's freight is quite a different matter. The chief executive in charge of traffic on one large road blamed the congestion to the closing of the Panama Canal.

"There were 200 to 300 ships," he said, "that instead of coming through the canal were forced to make the long detour around South America. This has delayed them from forty-five to fifty days. It has necessitated the unloading of a great deal of very heavy material in holding yards in and around New York, and has also tied up many thousands of freight cars. Such a condition has never existed at this port to such an extent before.

"Of course, it happens very frequently that our facilities for handling grain and flour are greatly taxed, but this year there is a much heavier movement of grain than usual. Yet, I may say that never was domestic traffic moving so perfectly and smoothly before, and never in such large volumes."

Export Trade Is Enormous.

Another traffic manager did not believe that the unusual conditions were mainly due to the closing of the canal.

"They are due to the enormous export trade, particularly through the Port of New York," he said, "which the United States is geeing on account of the war. All kinds of foodstuffs and merchandise are being shipped by us to all parts of the world in quantities never before known. A very large part of this business is going to the belligerent nations, but a large part also is going to other countries with whom the belligerents formerly traded.

"A great many people must get supplies from us now. I do not think that it is particularly due to any wonderful activity on the part of our export merchants, but simply because the orders are coming to us as the only people who can fill them. South Africa, South America, the Far East, Australia, in fact, almost all parts of the world are now drawing their supplies from us.

"The congestion which now exists on all lines leading to New York is largely due to the infrequency of sailings to these countries, with which in the past we have done much less business. Then, again, an expected steamer is now and then taken for transport duty, or another is torpedoed and sunk. All of this causes irregularity, and consequently unavoidable delays.

"But I believe that this is New York's great opportunity. The business is coming here, and the railroads are so perfecting their organization that they will be able to handle the traffic."

Busy Time for Railroads.

When the rush began several months ago every railroad entering the port found it necessary to increase its facilities and reorganize its forces. There was a dearth of lighters. Stone boats from up the Hudhon were requisitioned, every available craft that could carry freight which could be found near New York waters was pressed into service. Night forces were added to the day forces, additional property was acquired for yards and storehouses, new piers were engaged, yard and office forces were reorganized, and improved communication through central offices was instituted for the handling of freight.

One of the large roads purposely neglected to solicit contracts for carrying grain in order not to overtax its facilities. The Vice President in charge of traffic said yesterday that it would continue to avoid excessive grain shipments as long as existing conditions prevailed.

Had Bayonet In His Clothes.

When Paul Molchine, 37 years old, of 272 Delancey Street, was arrested early yesterday, a regulation army bayonet in a scabbard, was found concealed in the left leg of his trousers. When arraigned in Essex Market Court before Magistrate Ten Eyck, he said that the bayonet had been given to him by a bartender. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

4,418 CITY TEACHERS WERE ILL LAST YEAR

Report Shows One-fifth of the Corps Lost an Average of 16½ Days Each.

THEIR JOBS HAZARDOUS

Dr. Schlockow Urges That One of the Big Foundations Be Asked to Investigate the Situation.

Teaching in the city public schools is among the most hasardous occupations, according to records compiled by a committee headed by Dr. Oswald Schlockow at the behest of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association and made public yesterday. They show that in the year 1913-1914 more than 20 per cent. of the teachers were absent from illness and that the absentees averaged sixteen and a half school days.

All the data in the report were obtained from application blanks submitted by teachers to the Board of Superintendents for the refund of salaries deducted for absence caused by illness. For this reason, the report says, the figure of 20 per cent. of absences is far too low, for refund blanks are not generaly submitted for brief periods of absence, and, moreover, "it must be assumed that many teachers, who under normal conditions would and should have remained at home because of physical disability to teach, forced themselves to report for duty which they could not properly perform."

The total number of applications for excuse of absence for all causes in the year 1913-1914 was 4,148 among 20,141, Dr. Schlockow's report says. The total time lost by illness was 68,442 days, making an average of sixteen and a half school-days lost per teacher.

The data obtainable showed four prevalent ailments from which the teachers suffered—diseases of the respiratory organs, infective diseases, diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the digestive system. The throat and lung troubles, it was found, constituted 35 per cent. of the diseases, acute contagious diseases, 16, nervous diseases, 15, and digestive disorders, 11 per cent.

"The fact disclosed by this investigation," continues the committee, "that over one-fifth of the entire teaching corps of the city was absent because of illness during one school-year indicates the existence of an administrative problem of great moment. The teachers' health ultimately determines the efficiency of the entire educational system of the community. This self-evident fact impels the committee on school problems to urge competent agencies having mechanical and technical facilities for scientific research to conduct further careful statistical study of all the factors that may give rise to the heavy morbidity among teachers."

In concluding the report, the investigators call attention to the influence which the health of the teachers has upon the 800,000 public school children. The heavy morbidity rate ascribable to respiratory diseases, declares deserves an investigation by the school authorities into the system of ventilation.

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"War Orders"

The interesting question presents itself as to the effect that the cessation of war orders will have upon American industry. Far-reaching and almost revolutionary changes have been wrought in American business methods, problems seemingly impossible of solution have been solved, and the end of the war bids fair to find us in a position of absolute industrial independence.

We have learned to do things that we never knew how to do before; we have created organizations of 100% efficiency, where we were previously content with far less; we have learned what economy means, both in the home and in the factory or store, and we have been taught very many valuable lessons.

Our industries have benefited from the impetus given to general business by the war orders; and even when these shall have been completed there will be our rapidly strengthening volume of domestic trade to care for, together with an enormous demand from abroad for our manufactures and raw materials.

The national banks of the country, as the Harriman National Bank, which, as may be recalled, was the first applicant for membership in the Federal Reserve System, have behind them to-day a financial tower of strength represented by reserves in excess of $300,000,000. The Harriman National Bank's share in these reserves is for the use of its customers as they may need the accommodation, always, of course, subject to their responsibility, their business and their balances.

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"Peary" wool-lined cape - 3.50 (Soft gauntlet cuff, strap wrist)	"Peary" wool-lined cape - 3.50 (Soft gauntlet cuff, strap wrist)
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EARLY next Spring, the Hampton Shops move to Fiftieth Street, just East of Fifth Avenue, and fronting St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Here eleven commodious galleries will be fitted and arranged on such unusual lines as to make the display of Hampton Furniture of noteworthy assistance and guidance to all intending purchasers.

In preparing, however, for this move it has been found that there are sundry pieces of Hampton Furniture which, while holding honored places in the present galleries, yet, for one reason or another, do not exactly fit into the new scheme of things.

A special gallery in the 32nd Street Building has therefore been devoted to a gathering of these admirable examples, which will be offered for sale at prices so radically reduced as to insure their sale long before Moving Day arrives.

The following will be found indicative of the unusual bargains to be obtained at the Hampton Shops:

A Sheraton Dining Room Suite, in solid mahogany, consisting of a side-board, round extension table, a cabinet for silver and china, serving table and six chairs.
Former price $475.00.
Now **$320.00**

An Oval Living Room Table, in Heppelwhite style, all carving beautifully hand cut.
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Mahogany Magazine Stand.
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Charles Second Living Room Table, octagonal in form, made of old English oak, beautifully carved.
Former price $125.00.
Now **$75.00**

Large three-back Elizabethan Sofa, carved in old English oak, covered completely in blue velour de Gene.
Former price $275.00.
Now **$160.00**

Mahogany Library Table in Adam style, size 6 feet by 3 feet
Former price $225.00.
Now **$145.00**

Old Ivory Enamel Bedroom Suite in Marie Antoinette style, consisting of a pair of twin beds, large dressing table, large chest of drawers, console bureau, one night-table and two chairs. Former price $1500.00.
Now **$950.00**

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SACRED RICE FEAST OFFERED BY MIKADO

Yoshihito Invites Spirits of Ancestors and the Deities to Partake of Holy Food.

CHIEF RITE OF CORONATION

Americans in Japan Congratulate the Emperor and Emphasize Peace and Security There.

KIOTO, Japan, Nov. 14.—Tonight, alone, unseen and unheard, in primitive huts of thatch and reed, Emperor Yoshihito offered a feast of sacred rice to the spirits of his ancestors and to the deities of heaven and earth and then himself partook of the sacred food. Many Japanese regard this ceremony as the culminating and chief rite of all, since through it the Emperor receives the confirmation of his hereditary right to deification.

American residents in Japan today collectively sent a memorial to the Emperor congratulating him on his coronation and emphasizing the peace and security of life in Japan.

Japanese women are pleased by the inclusion in the coronation honors of five women, three of whom, Umeko Tsuda, Kouko Kaetsu and Kajiko Yajima, are social reformers. Among the social workers who have received decorations is Colonel Yamamuro of the Salvation Army.

Receptions were held at Kioto and at Kobe today in honor of the men of the cruiser Saratoga, the flagship of the United States Asiatic fleet, now at anchor in Kobe Harbor.

All Activities Suspended.

All ordinary activities in the Empire were suspended today while the Emperor offered the sacred rice, and the day was observed as a holy one. The people for the most part remained within their houses praying. The festival was strictly limited to Japanese.

In Japanese the ceremony is called "Daijosai," which implies, "Grand Harvest, or Thanksgiving Festival." The ceremony proper was preceded by many preliminaries, including that of yesterday, when prayers were offered for the longevity of the imperial house, and the sending this morning of imperial messengers to each of the 172 shrines throughout the Empire to notify the spirits of the imperial ancestors that the grand harvest festival was about to begin.

Still another preliminary, held in the morning, was the offering of food before the imperial sanctuary in the Shunkoden hall of the Kioto palace. A chamberlain and a maid of honor represented the Emperor and Empress in ancient costume.

Prior, also, to the festival proper was held a ceremonial dedicated to inviting the spirits of the deities of Heaven and Earth to come to their respective shrines in the Daijo halls. These two shrines, the Yuki dedicated to the deities of Heaven, and the Suki to those of Earth, were first purified and then decorated. Several hundred military and naval officers of distinction, peers and other dignitaries assembled at the waiting hall. All were attired in full ceremonial dress, the women wearing the ancient court robes.

The Crown Prince, princes and princesses of the blood and other members of the imperial family then entered the pavilion temporarily built for their reception. Presently the Emperor came in, followed by his retinue. The guards of honor, consisting of picked officers and men from the bodyguard troops, were arrayed outside the main gates of the shrines. A score of coronation officials proceeded to the torii or Shinto gates at the four sides of the grounds and took their posts as the guard of honor.

Now twilight had come and sacred lamps, one of white, the other of black, were lighted at the corners of the shrines, while a sacred bonfire blazed at the southern gate. Advancing slowly the Emperor, attended by his suite, made his entry into the "hall of bathing." Courtiers carrying lighted torches led the procession. The dancing flames, the noiseless advance over silent corridors, the hush of the spectators—all contributed to a scene that was profoundly impressive.

The Emperor retired and took a bath of purification, wearing a bathing vestment of hemp. He was then garbed in a ceremonial costume of pure white silk without figure or design. Again purifying his hands, he took a baton from a Chamberlain, and gave the signal for the procession to the Yuki shrine, to which the heavenly deities had been previously summoned.

The chief ritualist proceeded to the Yuki shrine and offered a Shinto prayer before the altar, announcing to the spirits of the deities of heaven that the Emperor would personally offer the sacred food. The Emperor, dressed in Shinto ceremonial costume, came into the Yuki shrine from the bathing hall through a corridor covered with pure cotton cloth and reed matting. The mattings were spread by the ritualists before the Emperor as he proceeded on his way and rolled and removed by other ritualists after he had trod upon them. Thus no member of the retinue was permitted to touch them with his feet.

Emperor Enters the Hall.

The Emperor ascended the veranda, and entering the hall, took his seat on a throne provided in the room outside the inner shrine. The Lord Chamberlain and chief ritualist followed and sat on the mattings on the southern veranda around the hall. The Crown Prince, the Princes of the blood, the Ministers of State, and other members of the retinue entered the pavilion provided in the southern yard of the shrine and took their seats. Next entered the high officials of the Coronation Board, attired in ancient ceremonial dress and wearing gold swords at their sides, followed by a band of court musicians.

Suddenly the silence of the night was broken by the notes of a flute. Then were played popular songs of the Yuki district by the court musicians—ancient songs of felicitation and joy. When the music was ended the Crown Prince, Princes and Princesses of the blood and other members of the Imperial family offered worship to the deities of heaven enshrined at the Yuki shrine, and subsequently the members of the imperial retinue and all dignitaries and other participants offered obeisance.

When the sacred food was ready, the Emperor, to the strains of the Kagura music, left his seat in the outer room, and, proceeding to the inner room, seated himself on the throne, facing the seat of the deities in the centre.

Again purifying himself by washing his hands, the Emperor alone and unseen offered the sacred rice meal, sacred sake wine and other food to the spirits of the deities. No other person was permitted to enter the precincts of this "holy of holies." Later the Emperor worshipped before the altar, bowing in profound reverence and then read a prayer. Then he himself partook of the sacred feast. What else took place in this forbidden precinct is not exactly known. Eventually the sacred offerings were taken away by a maid of honor and escorted back to the cooking hall by the ritualists and maids of honor in procession as before. The Emperor, again washing his hands with the help of a maid of honor, retired from the shrine and left the hall, followed by the retinue. The ceremony began at dusk and lasted until just before midnight.

Ceremony Repeated at Suki Shrine.

About one hour after the ceremony at the Yuki shrine a similar ceremony was performed at the Suki shrine, when the Emperor personally offered the sacred rice, sake wine, and other food offerings before the spirits of the deities of earth. The sacred food which came from the Suki district was prepared and cooked at a separate cooking hall erected in the western garden of the Yuki shrine. The ceremony lasted until early morning. Its successful termination was held to forebode the prosperity and everlasting tranquility of the reign and the new sovereign, the Emperor of Taisho.

To celebrate the occasion offerings were made to all Shinto shrines throughout the empire and dependencies, where the occasion was observed with festivities.

Some of the most picturesque of all the coronation rites were those connected with the planting, growth and serving of rice to be offered by the Emperor to the spirits of the imperial ancestors and the deities of heaven and earth. The regulations concerning the planting take account of certain forms of divination.

The fields to be honored with the planting and growth of the sacred rice were selected from the region to the southwest of Kioto, called the Yuki district, and others in the northwestern district of Kioto known as the Suki region. In making the choice the officials concerned rely upon the finding of the diviners, who, taking the thinnest part of a deer's shoulder blade and a branch of the habaka, a species of cherry tree, place the latter in a fire and then apply the burning brand to the deer's bone until the bone splits with the heat. The direction of the split decides the fields to be selected. The bone has been used from the earliest times, but latterly the use of the bone was replaced by a piece of polished tortoise shell, which is subjected to the same proceedings.

The ceremonies for deciding the fields for the planting and growth of the sacred rice for the present coronation were held before the imperial ancestors' shrine of the imperial palace in Tokio. The hall was decorated and the ceremony was officiated by Prince Iwakura, chief ritualist, and other ritualists attired in ancient ceremonial robes. The chief ritualist saw that divine choice had fallen on the Prefecture of Aichi, in the Yuki district, and the Prefecture of Kagawa, in the Suki region. The result was reported to Prince Fushimi, President of the Coronation Board, and was submitted to the Emperor for sanction.

About five bushels of rice was taken from each field. Extraordinary care was observed in the cultivation. The area used for the cultivation of the plant was about an acre or more in each field, and each plantation was inclosed with a row of thirty-three trees garlanded with ropes of straw.

The rice sprouts were planted by virgins in fulfillment of sacred traditions. The fields were guarded day and night.

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discuss the benefits and defects of the system after a year of experience.

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Professor Agger of Columbia records his conclusions from a study of present conditions in the money market.

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SCHOOL FIRETRAPS MAY BE ABANDONED

100 Old Buildings Likely to be Closed Under Gary Plan, Prendergast Says.

APPROPRIATION TO COME UP

Estimate Board Committee Expected to Discuss Repairs — Williamsburg Inquiry.

The Board of Education's request for $880,000 for removal of fire hazards in public schools, including the replacing of the wooden stairs in thirty-five brick and stone school buildings and in some small wooden structures in the outlying districts, is likely to be acted upon within the next week by the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget of the Board of Estimate. It has been held up, supposedly owing to press of other business, by the committee ever since last March, when the Board of Education made the request, and a recommendation by Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision of the Board of Estimate, that an appropriation of $250,000 be made for beginning the work has been held up by the press of other business in the committee.

Controller Prendergast said yesterday that the matter would come before the committee for early discussion and that action probably would be taken within the week; but he added that the work of fireproofing the stairs might be superseded by another course of action.

"It has been the understanding for some months," he said, "that in carrying out the duplicate school plan, which is one feature of the Gary system, we should eventually abandon about 100 old school buildings. These buildings are to be given up, not only because some of them contain fire hazards, but because of inadequate lighting, the proportionately higher overhead expenses, and so on. While I do not know, it is my impression that many or most of the schools containing wooden stairways are included among the buildings which will be given up.

"Estimates presented by the Board of Education calling for about $5,000,000 to make improvements under the Gary system will probably be acted upon shortly, and it is certain that the abandonment of these buildings under that plan can be carried out quite as soon as could the repairs which would be necessary in order to fireproof the stairs."

Coroner Ernest Wagner of Kings County this morning will resume his inquiry into the fire in the building at 281-287 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, on Nov. 6, in which twelve lives were lost. He said yesterday that he hoped to finish the inquiry this week. It is believed there may be a difference of opinion between the Coroner and District Attorney Cropsey regarding the course of the inquiry. Mr. Cropsey has been going into great detail with regard to the system of the work done by the State Industrial Commission. It has been intimated that the Coroner intended during the next few days to hold his inquiry more closely to the facts in connection with the Williamsburg fire, leaving investigation of the Industrial Commission to other agencies.

George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, said his department had found that closing of buildings was the only effective way to deal with the reluctance of owners to make the required changes for fire prevention.

"This department," he said, "has jurisdiction over 1,700 theatres, dance halls, and moving picture houses, and there is not one of those places which is running under violation of any order of the Fire Department, Bureau of Buildings, or Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. When I came into office on June 1, 1914, I found that the old method of taking people into court was not effective and that at that time there were 250 moving picture houses running with violations against them.

"After due warning, on July 9, I closed seventy-nine places, including dance halls and two or three theatres, for failure to comply with orders. We keep up a pretty constant inspection, and any place which fails to correct conditions which have been ordered corrected is closed. The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill attempted to take away this power, and I think that the objection of real estate interests stirred up by this closing of the seventy-nine houses was largely responsible for that bill. So far as the Department of Licenses is concerned that was the most vicious measure that has ever come to my attention."

Commissioner Bell would make no further comment on the complaint of Borough President Marks against the Mayor for vetoing this bill.

The committee of fifty women appointed by the Women's Trades Union League will begin today to canvass the factories where women are employed, with the object of laying the way for a strike of all the women working in firetraps. Among those on the committee are Miss Melinda Scott, Abastenia St. Leger Eberle, Ellnore Byrnes, Martha Gruening, Miss Sadie American, Miss Helen Garrigues, Jessie Ashley, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Marion Cothren, and Miss Alice S. Bean.

On motion of Miss American the league yesterday decided to demand that orders of the Fire Department and the State Industrial Commission for removal of fire hazards be posted in the factories, so that the workers can see them and urge their removal.

Mrs. Mary Beard, Treasurer of the league, said that Fire Commissioner Adamson had stated women Fire Inspectors were permitted by law. The league, according to Mrs. Beard, plans to have women who have passed the examinations for the post and are legally eligible appointed.

HSIA NOT INVESTMENT AGENT

Chinese Exposition Commissioner Explains His Position Here.

C. T. Hsia, chief engineer of the construction division of the Railway Engineering Department of the Ministry of Communications of the Chinese Republic and Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, called the attention of THE TIMES yesterday to a report which made it appear he was an agent here of his Government and was personally engaged in inviting investments of foreigners. He said:

"I am not authorized to act as agent here for my Government other than in relation to my work as Special Commissioner at the exposition, and this misleading representation of my position here has caused annoyance to me, and will be misleading in the minds of others who may be interested. In my presentation of facts showing why the Chinese people welcomed foreign investments I was expressing the facts of a situation as I had found it at home, and was not giving my personal views or personally seeking to encourage such investments as a representative of the Government."

Commissioner Hsia said the Government railway development now under way in China was designed to meet the growing needs of internal expansion by reaching out as extensively as possible toward the chief sections of the country in a general way, to provide the greatest benefit to the largest number of varied interests, and future prosperity, in line with the Chinese policy for the "open door" in China.

"I am just making a short visit to the large cities to make a personal study of transportation conditions and to secure the necessary information which could be used for the betterment and expansion of the Chinese railroad systems," said Commissioner Hsia. "I shall go to Philadelphia, and then to Washington to see some men connected with and interested in American railroads, from whom I hope to obtain some information."

Commissioner Hsia said it had been incorrectly reported that he was to return to China with the Chinese Minister from Washington. He said that it was a mere coincidence that on the same boat on which he expected to be able to return the Minister would also be a passenger, he had heard.

WHITMAN DRAWS UP RULES FOR BUDGET

Governor Classifies Expenditures and Wants Department Heads to Specify Needs.

HOPES TO GAIN ECONOMIES

Begins Hearings Tomorrow and Will Consider Banking and Agricultural Departments This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The first session of the Governor's Budget Conference is to be held in the Executive Chamber on Tuesday afternoon. Commissioner of Agriculture Wilson and Superintendent of Banks Richards will appear before the conference during the week. It is Governor Whitman's plan to prepare a tentative budget, which will be presented to the Legislature in a special message early in January. The Governor will be assisted by budget experts.

A formal statement issued at the Executive Chamber today says that "the death knell of the system of lump sum appropriations for State departments and institutions has been sounded, and will be rung at the sessions of the conference."

Friends of Governor Whitman say that he conceived the idea of his budget conference after his experience with the thirty-day bills after the Legislature adjourned last Spring. Most of his retrenchment work, these persons say, had to be done "with an axe." The legal restrictions upon the Governor's veto, which prohibit him from reducing a single item, although he may veto it entirely, it is asserted made it impossible for him to attempt to segregate the necessary from the unnecessary appropriations without the risk of impairing the efficiency of some legitimate State functions or activities.

It was after this experience, the friends of the Governor say, that he decided he would endeavor to prevent the recurrence of such a situation while he remained Chief Executive. Accordingly, he consulted with men who had studied the State's expenditures, and then undertook to have a tentative State budget framed.

To carry out his plan a fifteen-page printed pamphlet has been prepared, under the Governor's direction, which is to be used as a guide by all State officials in framing their requests to the Governor's budget conference for their appropriations. This pamphlet will reach every State department and institution head tomorrow. It is called a "classification of all State expenditures," and in it every item of expense for public purposes in any direction is classified under its proper heading.

All department heads will be required by the Governor to adhere to the rules and classifications set forth in the guide in the framing of their appropriation requests, and the Budget Conference, of which the Governor will be Chairman, will take up the requests item by item according to the enumerated classifications, which omit no details. Any failure to follow the classifications will be corrected when the request containing such failure or omission comes up before the conference. Some of the State departments have been advised of the various classifications and are framing their requests accordingly.

The Governor and his advisers believe that the system of classifying and detailing all proposed expenditures will result in large and substantial economies of the public funds. It will abolish, they believe, the system of obtaining appropriations from the Legislature of public moneys for purposes for which it was never the intention to spend them.

The standardization of State salaries, which has occupied the attention of the Senate Committee on Civil Service for several months, which will be taken up by the Budget Conference, the Governor believes, should lead to a considerable reduction in the annual payroll. Consideration of the subject will come under the head of the first classification for expenditures, "personal service."

ASK GOVERNMENT PENSIONS

Six Thousand Attend Rally of Civil Service Employes' Association.

A rally attended by nearly 6,000 persons was held in the Hippodrome under the auspices of Branch 2, National Association of Civil Service Employes, yesterday, to pass upon resolutions urging Congress to take some action on the question of pensioning those Government employes who have been incapacitated through age, accident, or illness.

Collector of the Port Malone, who presided, declared that almost every Government in Europe had adopted the plan of pensioning its employes after a number of years of useful service, and he asserted that this Government should abandon the unenviable position of being the only nation which failed to take care of those who had given up their lives to its welfare.

Walter M. Chandler, Congressman from the Nineteenth New York District, asserted that the Government did not pay its employes sufficiently for them to live and save enough to take care of them in their old age, and therefore it should be willing to retire them on a pension.

Thomas L. Reilly, Member of Congress from Connecticut, said:

"Postmen walk more in one day than the United States Army does in years," said Mr. Reilly, "yet postmen are not pensioned and soldiers are."

Others who spoke were Congressman J. A. Hamill of New Jersey, Thomas F. Martin, Secretary of State of New Jersey, and Congressman Daniel J. Griffin of the Eighth New York District.

"Your Health Account Is Overdrawn"

"CONSTIPATION has become chronic with you because you've either neglected it, or depended for relief upon laxatives and cathartics which have only left you worse off.

"Constipation, or rather, the auto-intoxication which constipation causes, is responsible for your headaches, your biliousness, and also for the nervousness and despondency which you complain of.

The use of mineral oil is the recognized treatment for constipation, and the purest form of mineral oil is Nujol. It acts as a simple mechanical lubricant. It won't relieve constipation over night—don't expect it to. But it will restore normal activity of the bowels in the course of a week or ten days under ordinary conditions."

Nujol is entirely free from the dangers which attend the use of habit-forming laxatives and cathartics. It does not act like a medicine—a physic or purge, but oils the walls of the intestines as a delicate machine is oiled, and thus facilitates the passage of waste matter.

Nujol is odorless, tasteless and colorless. It can be taken in any quantity without harm.

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." If your druggist hasn't it, we will send you a pint bottle of Nujol prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c—money order or stamps.

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THE PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

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A new departure in enclosed car designing, affording the open air landaulet feature in a town car type and size of body. The White Town Car Landaulet combines in one model the ultra smart style and appropriate utility of a town car with the collapsible rear top arrangement of the White landaulet.

A beautiful vehicle, with chauffeur and footman in the open and accommodation for four people inside. Custom designed throughout.

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Gorham Tableware has been eighty-four years in the making

When the great Gorham business was founded nearly a century ago, it devoted itself exclusively to the designing and making of tableware.

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Serving the ends of both utility and beauty, Gorham tableware is used in every nook and corner of the Union, and by all classes of society.

The range of patterns alone, comprehending countless variations between simplicity and splendor, *is elastic enough to meet the demands of every taste and every purse.*

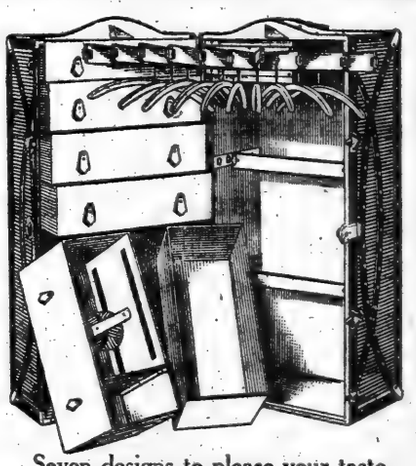
And chief of all, when you buy Gorham tableware, you know that nearly a century of experience and effort is incorporated into every knife, into every fork, and into every spoon.

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Our world-recognized Simplified Wardrobe Trunk surpasses itself.



Seven designs to please your taste, from $25.00 to $95.00.

M'CALL'S CHOICE: QUIT OR BE OUSTED

Governor's Views of Service Chairman Said to Have Changed Since May.

NEW CHARGES MORE VITAL

Bear Directly Upon Attitude of Board Toward Public Versus Private Interests.

WILL SERVE McCALL TODAY

Whitman and Legal Adviser Give Sunday to Study of Committee's Complaint.

Although Governor Whitman has declined to discuss the charges filed by the Thompson Legislative Committee against Edward Everett McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District, information from Albany last night was to the effect that the Governor would remove Mr. McCall unless he sent in his resignation in time to forestall such action.

Chairman McCall is allowed ten days by law to answer the allegations, after which a hearing on the charges, either by the Governor himself or by a Commissioner designated by him, will begin. In this case, it is said, the Governor has decided to conduct the hearing in person.

The ten days will expire on Thanksgiving Day, and the hearing consequently could begin, unless the Governor should find it advisable to set a later date, on Friday, Nov. 26. But the impression is strong that unless Chairman McCall has resigned by that time the hearing will begin at once and the removal will follow.

Charges against Mr. McCall, as well as against George V. S. Williams, J. Sergeant Cram, and Robert Colgate Wood, the other Democratic members of the Public Service Commission, were filed last Spring by the Thompson Committee, and after being heard by the Governor in person were dismissed by him on May 28. Governor Whitman has said since then that he conscientiously believes that the charges filed against Chairman McCall at that time were not proven.

When the decision of the Governor was announced last May Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, said:

"We expect to sit through the Summer. I think we shall be able to furnish the Governor with evidence which will prove that the allegations contained in the report which the Governor brushed aside in dismissing these charges contained the truth and nothing but the truth, even if it did not contain the whole truth."

It is believed that the Governor's views with regard to Chairman McCall have changed since last May. The principal charge against the Chairman last Spring was that he had been inefficient and neglectful in failing to require the Bradley Construction Company to cease work on the Lexington Avenue subway after he had been advised that this work would be useless for the dual subway. The records of the Public Service Commission contradicted the testimony given and showed that this work had been stopped before Chairman McCall took office.

Other charges said Mr. McCall had given no general attention to the active orders of the commission, no attention to the regulation of the street railways and complaints of citizens, and had devoted much time to law practice. The final charge was that he used a commission automobile for private pleasure purposes.

None of these charges bare upon McCall's attitude toward the material interests of the public as against those of the service corporations.

The charges filed last week, on the other hand, say that Mr. McCall owned at the time of his appointment, and still owns, stock in a corporation subject to the commission's rules, that he voted upon orders affecting this company while he owned the stock; that he procured an improper authorization for third tracks on elevated railways, and that he exercised his official power to prevent an order for the improvement of Third Avenue railway lines.

Last Spring the Service Commissioners went to Albany and personally filed answers to the charges of the Thompson committee, and the hearings began on the same day. It is thought that in the present case Mr. McCall may not file his answer in person.

The Governor went over the charges yesterday in Albany with Franklin D. Lord, his legal adviser, and William A. Orr, his secretary, and they were prepared for service on Mr. McCall. Mr. Orr will leave Albany at noon today, and will arrive in New York just before the offices of the Public Service Commission close, at which time, he will serve the charges.

Meanwhile Charles F. Murphy, who is at Hof Springs taking baths and playing golf, has entered objection to the statement credited to him in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Saturday that "McCall must sink or swim."

Mr. Murphy says that he has not been interviewed on the subject, and has insistently refused to comment to newspaper men on the request for Chairman McCall's resignation. That statement, however, was credited to Mr. Murphy as having been made to other political leaders while the question of Tammany support of McCall was under consideration. Previously he had always had the support of Tammany in his difficulties with investigations. It is understood that recently the revelations of the Thompson inquiry have had the effect of alienating the sympathy of Tammany leaders, and the matter was eventually put up to Mr. Murphy, who gave the answer quoted.

Ex-Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie will be called on Tuesday by the Thompson committee to tell of alleged interference by Chairman McCall in favor of the Brooklyn Edison Company, in which McCall has a stock interest. The committee will ask Mr. Maltbie if it is true that in March Commissioner Maltbie had finished with the Morits case and was ready to uphold the charges of discrimination when Chairman McCall went beyond the usual procedure to delay his report. The following month Mr. Maltbie was removed, so that his report was sidetracked and the case reopened under Commissioner Hayward.

Members of the Thompson committee were confident last night that Governor Whitman would remove Chairman McCall. It was pointed out that the issue was not so clear last Spring and that the charges then involved all the members of the commission, so that if Governor Whitman had removed the entire commission he would have had to fill it with inexperienced men.

The hearings probably will go on until nearly the first of the year, a member said yesterday. The committee thinks the chief trouble with the commission is weakness of personnel, and that there will be a thorough reorganization.

An amendment now being considered by the committee will abolish a large part of the staff of engineers of the commission and put under the New York City administration all engineers on construction work.

$1,300,000 SAVED TO CITY.

Report Tells of Charities Department Economies in 1914.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, in his annual report, submitted yesterday, for the year 1914, said that on account of the war the demand on the charitable resources of the city had been greater in 1914 than ever before and that the department had fed a daily average of 2,063 persons more than in 1913, but without additional cost.

Some of the ways of feeding an increased number without increasing cost described by Commissioner Kingsbury were the saving of $40,000 by substituting Argentine for domestic beef, the raising of $10,000 worth of pigs on garbage which had formerly been thrown away; the substitution of suet for lard, and the distribution of food by the day instead of by the month, a method which took into account the fluctuations in number of the inmates of city institutions. Without these economies, Mr. Kingsbury reported that it would have required $130,000 more than was appropriated to feed the population in city institutions.

Mr. Kingsbury said that a scientific survey of the floor space in the various city institutions had made it possible to increase their capacity greatly. For the first time in history, he said, there is on record the floor plans of each of the 150-odd buildings in the Department of Charities in which patients and inmates are housed. The Commissioner asserts that the rearrangement of floor space has resulted in a direct saving to the city of $800,000, and that the additional space thus obtained had made it possible to abandon or alter business projects already under way, with a saving of fully $500,000.

"We have put an end to the policy," the report says, "of perfunctorily committing dependent children to private asylums, and as a result of this change of policy have returned more than 1,000 children from institutions to their own homes.

"We have set up a definite standard, to which all institutions receiving public money must conform. In the bringing about of these results we have earnestly endeavored to heed your Honor's direction that it should be our purpose not only to provide care and custody for the sick poor, the crippled, the blind, the feeble-minded, the tuberculous, the homeless, the aged and infirm, but, in so far as our powers and resources permit, to work toward the prevention and elimination of misery and destitution."

COURT PRAISES POLICEMAN.

Cockran Finds Girl Missing from Home While Off Duty.

Policeman John Cockran was commended by Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court yesterday for devoting, out of sympathy, his spare time for a month to running down a young man who was arraigned on a charge of abducting Catherine Reid, 15 years old, of 42 Henry Street. The prisoner was Walter Smith, 18 years old, of 719 Washington Street. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination tomorrow, and the girl will be in the Children's Court today charged with being incorrigible.

Five weeks ago Catherine Reid disappeared from her home. Her father learned that she was acquainted with Smith and notified Cockran, while the policeman was on duty in West Street. Cockran in his off hours made inquiries, with the result that he discovered the two young persons yesterday in a furnished room at 259 West Street.

Magistrate Appleton ordered the stenographer to write a letter to Police Commissioner Woods recommending the advancement of Cockran.

CHICAGO'S 'OASIS' RAIDED BY POLICE

Capt. Streeter, Squatter on Lake Shore, Asserted Only Federal Government Had Jurisdiction.

VIOLATED THE SUNDAY LAW

Had Armed Himself Well to Prevent Interference—One Employe Found in Refrigerator Guarding Beer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—After an exchange of fifty shots the police today invaded and captured Captain George Wellington Streeter's "District of Lake Michigan," a plot of filled-in land on the shore of Lake Michigan, where until today Streeter had successfully defied the officers who sought to arrest him on a charge of violating the Sunday closing order.

Mrs. John Holst, wife of one of Streeter's tenants, was slightly wounded, Streeter, his wife, and fifteen others were placed under arrest, and 192 cases of beer, six rifles, four revolvers, and a quantity of ammunition were confiscated.

The land claimed by Streeter, by squatter's right, adjoins the fashionable Lake Shore residence district. Streeter and his wife came there in a sailing vessel years ago. They were wrecked off the shore and the land involved was formed by sand filling in between the wreck and the beach. Streeter called the new made land the United States District of Lake Michigan, and refused to recognize any authority other than that of the United States. The city never has recognized his claim, but many purchasers have preferred to make a settlement with him rather than face a possible question of title.

Since Mayor Thompson's Sunday closing order, Streeter is alleged to have done a thriving Sunday business in bottled beer at his shack and several charges of selling liquor without a license are pending against him.

The main force of the police invaders, consisting of thirty-five patrolmen, two patrol wagons, an ambulance, and a reserve force from the Fire Department, was stationed today just out of sight of the Streeter shack, which he has named the Oasis. Eight detectives, who were not known by Streeter, entered the Oasis, where, it is said, they found a number of patrons. After giving his order one of the detectives signaled to the force outside, who came rushing up in front of the door with the patrol wagons and ambulances. Street, according to the police, seized a rifle and fired, but was overpowered by the detectives within the building.

Several shots then came from adjoining buildings, the police say, and in answering one from the house of John Holst the police are believed to have wounded Mrs. Holst. Patrons of Streeter's resort sought refuge on the floor, and behind tables and counters. Harry de Carmaker, 17, who lives with Streeter, was found shivering on a cake of ice in a refrigerator guarding the supply of beer with a rifle. He surrendered without firing a shot.

After the police made their assault a fire company pulled down the Oasis.

In previous encounters with the police Captain Streeter and his wife usually have been successful. It is said at the police stations that when a man was sent to arrest them he usually ended by buying a lot in the district.

A jury found Streeter guilty on one charge of selling liquor without a license last week, but he has taken an appeal.

Charges of assault with intent to kill, violation of the State tippling law, and keeping a disorderly house, were placed against Streeter. Most of the others were charged with being inmates of a disorderly house. All were released on bond.

A number of years ago, while Streeter and several of the men in his employ were defending the oasis against the police in a similar attack, a police official was shot and killed. Streeter and an employe served a term in the penitentiary as a result of that shooting. On Oct. 12 last Mrs. Streeter shot and wounded a policeman who had arrested her husband on a charge of selling beer without a license.

Streeter is estimated to have secured as much as $100,000 from the sale of lots in the district. In the late '90s Streeter decided to organize the district as a new territory of the United States and to secede, not only from the City of Chicago, but from the State of Illinois.

An election was held by those living on the tract, one of the shacks was denominated the territorial capital, and a territorial Judge, Marshal, and other officials elected. Streeter modestly chose the office of Territorial Clerk. All were sworn in before a clerk of the Federal Court here. Streeter went to Washington and applied for admission to Congress as the first delegate from the new territory. Owners of property near the district organized against him, gained a number of court decisions, and most of the occupants were driven off.

Streeter has an association of about 100 members who pay assessments to provide against the cost of litigation. His titles, it is said, are based on an alleged patent, issued by the Land Office at Washington, which, it is charged by his opponents, is a forgery. This paper, it is said, now is in the hands of officials at Washington.

MAY SUE AS LORD'S WIDOW.

Court Says Woman May Show Right to Lawyer's $2,000,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Under a decision handed down by Surrogate William A. Sawyer of Westchester County, Eugenie M. Ferrer of Manhattan, who calls herself Mrs. Eugenie Ferrer Lord and says she is the widow of Theodore A. Lord, a Yonkers lawyer, who left an estate of $2,000,000, will have a chance to prove in court that she is really Lord's widow.

Through her lawyer, Charles W. Sinnott of Mount Vernon, the petitioner sought permission to reopen the probate of the will of Lord, which was probated at White Plians several years ago, and her motion was vigorously opposed.

Mrs. Ferrer, or Lord, as she is now known, alleges that she received no notice of the filing of the will, which contained this clause: "I have no wife, no children, nor any person dependent upon me, and therefore I wish to leave my property to the friends who have been the kindest to me and whom I esteem most and think worthy of my benefit."

Friends of Mr. Lord inherited the entire fortune. His woman stenographer received a bequest of $50,000. Mrs. Ferrer Lord, it was learned today, has now filed objections to the will, and on this motion Surrogate Sawyer says: "This raises the issue as to whether or not there was a widow. This issue will be heard and determined a a preliminary proposition."

DR. B. T. WASHINGTON, NEGRO LEADER, DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

way to help negroes that he commanded attention on that day in Atlanta.

His subject was "The New Negro," and white men saw in what he said a sane hope for the negro race and a real solution of the vexing "negro problem."

The character and difficulties of Dr. Washington's work are told in a magazine article written by him. When elected to organize the Tuskegee Institute, he traveled through the "black belt" in order to become acquainted with the people whom he was to teach.

"In the plantation districts," he wrote later, "I found large families, including visitors when any appeared, living and sleeping in a single room. I found them living on fat pork and corn bread, and yet not infrequently I discovered in these cabins sewing machines which no one knew how to use, which had cost as much as $60, or showy clocks which had cost as much as $10 or $12, but which never told the time. I remember a cabin where there was but one fork on the table for the use of five members of the family and myself, while in the opposite corner was an organ for which the family was paying $60 in monthly installments. The truth that forced itself upon me was that these people needed not only book learning, but knowledge of how to live; they needed to know how to cultivate the soil, to husband their resources, to buy land and build houses, and make the most of their opportunities."

Men of Affairs Come to His Aid.

Word of his aims, advertised to the world in the Atlanta speech, spread all over the country, and soon men and women of means began to want to assist Dr. Washington. Chief among these was Andrew Carnegie, who began by giving a $20,000 library to the institute, which he followed with a regular contribution of $10,000 a year. The climax of Mr. Carnegie's generosity toward the institute was reached in 1903, when he gave $600,000 to the endowment fund.

Among those who indorsed and supported Dr. Washington by act and speech were Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson; the officials of many States, and the heads of many institutions of learning. Though he never seemed to seek them, honors of all kinds were bestowed upon the negro. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1896, and LL. D. by Dartmouth in 1901. In 1910, when Dr. Washington was in Europe, he was received by the King of Denmark, addressed the National Liberal Club in London, and visited Mr. Carnegie in Skibo Castle.

Among those who gave the most effectual assistance to Dr. Washington in his work was Robert Curtis Ogden, who died in Maine on Aug. 6, 1913. Mr. Ogden became interested in negro educational work through his association with General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the founder of the Hampton Institute, and as the President of the Southern Educational Board he did much to overcome southern prejudice against the education of negroes and spread the knowledge of Hampton and Tuskegee among both the white and black people.

An incident of Dr. Washington's life that stirred up a controversy throughout the country was the occasion of his dining at the White House with President Roosevelt on Oct. 16, 1901. Dr. Washington went to the White House at the invitation of the President, and, when the news was spread abroad, thousands, both North and South, who were moved by race prejudice or by a belief that social equality between blacks and whites had been encouraged, became angry. Most of the criticism fell upon Colonel Roosevelt, but the incident served also to injure Dr. Washington's work in some parts of the South.

In addition to his work at Tuskegee and upon the lecture platform, Dr. Washington wrote a number of books and pamphlets upon the negro question. Chief among his works were: "Sowing and Reaping," 1900; "Up from Slavery," 1901; "Future of the American Negro," 1899; "Character Building," 1902; "The Story of My Life and Work," 1903; "Working with Hands," 1904; "Tuskegee and Its People," 1905; "Putting the Most Into Life," 1906; "Life of Frederick Douglass," 1907; "The Negro in Business," 1907; "The Story of the Negro," 1909; "My Larger Education," 1911, and "The Man Farthest Down," 1912.

Dr. Washington was married three times, and is survived by his third wife, two sons and a daughter.

COL. ROOSEVELT GRIEVED.

Says One of the Most Useful Citizens of the Land Has Gone.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, when told of the death of Booker T. Washington, said:

"I am deeply shocked and grieved at the death of Dr. Washington. He was one of the distinguished citizens of the United States, a man who rendered greater service to his race than had ever been rendered by any one else, and who, in so doing, also rendered great service to the whole country. I mourn his loss, and feel that one of the most useful citizens of our land has gone."

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, an admirer of Booker T. Washington, who aided him in his work by contributions to Tuskegee Institute, who has just returned from Tuskegee and is at the Hotel St. Regis, commenting on the educator's death last night, said:

"In the death of Booker T. Washington this country has lost one of its foremost educators. By emphasizing the dignity of labor he has rendered a great service not only to his own race but to the white race as well. I know no nobler character than he possessed. The injustices he was made to suffer never embittered him. Those who knew him best were proudest of his friendship. His life enriched not only this country but the entire world."

LEARNED HIS DOOM HERE.

Dr. Washington Taken, Dying, from Hospital to His Home.

While Booker T. Washington was in New York about two weeks ago his friends realized that something serious was causing the poor health which he had suffered for some time. Accordingly Seth Low and William G. Willcox, two of his warmest friends and supporters, insisted that he go to Dr. W. A. Bastede of 57 West Fifty-eighth Street, for a diagnosis. Dr. Bastede found the patient suffering from Bright's disease, and he astounded Mr. Low and Mr. Willcox by reporting to them that the length of Dr. Washington's life was only a question of days.

Hoping still that Dr. Washington might be saved, his friends sent him to the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, where Dr. Lucas G. Cole made another diagnosis. It agreed with that of Dr. Bastede. On the advice of the two surgeons, however, Dr. Washington was sent to St. Luke's Hospital so that a desperate effort might be made to save his life. Mr Willcox obtained one of the best private rooms in the hospital for him and Dr. Bastede began treatment.

The case was hopeless, though, and soon Dr. Washington's wife was notified. She came from Tuskegee with the patient's family physician, Dr. John A. Kenny, a negro, and when she learned that there was no chance for her husband to recover, she expressed the wish, in which he concurred, that he might die in Tuskegee. He was taken from the hospital, therefore, on Friday afternoon and put aboard the train which arrived in Tuskegee late on Saturday night, his wife and physician accompanying him. His son, Ernest David Washington, who had been in Vermont lecturing in the interest of the Institute, passed through New York last night on his way to the family home.

Fair to Aid Episcopal Charities.

The annual fair for the Home for the Aged, Orphan House, St. John's Hospital, and the Home for the Blind, under the auspices of the Church Charity Foundation of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, will be held on Nov. 16 and 17 at the Pouch Mansion, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Under the direction of the woman's board, of which Mrs. Devine E. Burris is the President, sub-committees will have charge of booths. Sixteen churches of the diocese will be represented. The display will include work by the blind and articles made by the aged and by the orphans.

DANGER IN NEGRO PROBLEM.

Dr. Reisner Says the United States Has Neglected the Race.

The Rev. Dr. Christian Reisner, speaking at a special service for men last night in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th Street near Columbus Avenue, took for his subject "Are You a Eupagurus-Bernhardus?" and it was not until he had entered upon his discourse that more than a third of the congregation that filled the church knew that he was referring to the hermit crab.

He discussed the habits and mode of life of the hermit crab. Their desire for seclusion and their constant living in a shell reminded him of some men, he said. The crab lives on refuse, and just so, he pointed out, some men seem to live upon the refuse of life. He pointed a way to a higher life and warned his hearers not to be hermit crabs. Motion pictures illustrative of the subject were shown. Miss Mary Elizabeth Moutray, soprano, sang special selections.

At the morning service Dr. Reisner's subject was "What Shall the United States Do with the Negro?" He said the subject was a vital one, and would some day give serious trouble if the country does not prepare to face it now. He pointed out the inconsistency of sending a thousand teachers to the Philippines and neglecting the millions of negroes who never have a chance.

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The co-operation of the Woman's Home Companion and Ladies' World has been secured to make this department authoritative.





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HARVARD PREPARES FOR YALE—ATHLETIC LEADERS IN SESSION—WALKING

TIGERS' FUMBLING AIDED YALE LUCK

Princeton's Ambitious Eleven Victim of Its Own Glaring Errors at New Haven.

Yale's sudden transformation into a great football team and Princeton's unexpected collapse at a time when victory seemed certain, lends further complications to a season which has already shown numerous surprises. Princeton had sufficient warning as to what might be expected of Yale, for the Blue has before thrown away its crutches at the last moment to torment the Tigers in their annual game. The coaches tried hard to impress upon the Princeton team the dangers of overconfidence, and yet they were taken by surprise in spite of the warnings of wiser heads.

To Princeton's followers the Tigers' downfall this year is unfortunate, because "Speedy" Rush had developed a team which was above the average. While Princeton knew a lot of football, they showed on Saturday that they did not know the fundamental principle of the gridiron game—ability to hold the ball.

Princeton literally fumbled away the game at New Haven on Saturday. The alertness which the Tigers displayed earlier in the season to follow the ball seemed to have been entirely forgotten. They fumbled like a novice team and fumbled at critical times. A football team which has had weeks and weeks of diligent coaching is not a good football team if it fumbles in the game which is supposed to indicate the highest standard of its development.

Captain Glick, who has shown good generalship in games of lesser importance this season, surely did not make the most of his opportunities against Yale. The latter's ends were the weakest places in the Yale line, and the Tigers were able to make big gains around the wings. Princeton, for some reason or other, did not make the most of this running game. The hard-working Princeton backs exhausted their strength in plugging the tackles and guards, where Yale was strongest.

Yale has a quarter back in Van Ostrand who seemed to make the most of Yale's limited offensive tactics. Two weeks with Shevlin, behind closed gates, worked wonders for Yale. Shevlin carried out his idea of first establishing team work, even at the expense of sacrificing individual stars. He believes in an organized eleven on which the players are familiar with each other and with the plays, even at the expense of using a few second string men, rather than a team of experienced stars, lacking familiarity with the plays and each other's playing. It was a big victory for the Shevlin idea.

Shevlin's scheme to organize eleven men was carried out to the side-tracking of some Yale players, who were thought to be individual stars, such as Baldridge, Kent, or some others. But the combination which Shevlin picked out worked together to a man and for the first time this season Yale showed a consistent system of attack and defense where every man charged together and raised havoc with the Princeton attempt to send plays through the line.

Yale lost only one man in Saturday's grueling game. Carl Wiedeman, the most powerful of the Blue's end rushers, had a sprained ankle and will probably be out of the Harvard game. Wiedeman was injured while charging down the field under one of Guernsey's long punts. Jim Higginbotham, the former University of Texas end, will take the injured player's place. Higginbotham would have been a regular end but for the fact that he was out of the game three weeks with injuries.

Yale's chances against Harvard are problematical. The Blue eleven did not show as much strength on Saturday as they showed fighting spirit. Princeton would have offset this if they had not made such glaring errors. The Tiger eleven displayed a better knowledge of football, but failed miserably when victory was within their grasp.

Harvard has a team which makes few mistakes in its big games. It is a more highly polished and better organized football machine than Yale can hope to be, even with another week's drilling. Yale has the two things, however, which a team needs to accomplish things. They followed the ball on Saturday with a keenness and they handled the ball with rare accuracy. They did not fumble.

Much has been said about Yale's luck in Saturday's game. Yes, they were lucky. If they hadn't been so wide awake for fumbles and so ready and eager to grab every opportunity they wouldn't have been able to make these chances lucky when they presented themselves. Yale got the "breaks" of the game. Those little unforeseen happenings which throw the fortune of the battle one way or the other, did fall to Yale's advantage. Yale wouldn't have grasped them, however, if the wonderfully aggressive Eli players hadn't been looking for them.

Another big surprise on Saturday was the downfall of the Colgate team, which defeated Yale and the Army. Colgate had high hopes of beating Syracuse but was buried under a 38 to 0 defeat. Williams, usually very formidable in the annual game with Amherst, lost Saturday by a score of 31 to 0.

Pennsylvania and Michigan, two elevens which have been losing consistently this season, had a fine old 0 to 0 battle and Pennsylvania showed improvement, but not enough to warrant much hope of carrying the Cornell team a great deal on Thanksgiving Day. Cornell had as an opponent, Washington and Lee, and received something of a surprise when W. & L. rolled up 21 points against 40.

Harvard, with a team including many substitutes, downed Brown by a score of 16 to 7, the substituten showing the same keenness at taking advantage of the other team's mistakes as the first string players. The Navy had an easy time beating the weak Colby team, and the Army had an easy opponent in the Maine eleven.

Navy Coaches Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 14.—Encouraged by the improvement of the Naval Academy team against Colby on Saturday, the Navy coaches will begin tomorrow to get the team in shape for the West Point game on Nov. 27. The backfield will almost certainly be Craig, quarter back; Westphal and Davis, half backs, and Martin, full back. Vonheimburg will play left end and will drop back to do the punting and also do some passing and running with the ball. Craig showed up in much better form than Captain Miles on Saturday, and will probably displace him in the Army-Navy game that Thanksgiving. No chance of injuring the regulars will be taken, even though it means a defeat.

Indians Prepare for Fordham.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 14.—The Carlisle Indian football eleven came through yesterday's contest against Dickinson in good shape physically with the exception of Fred Broker, who was considerably battered up. The coaches will endeavor to improve on team work, in preparation for the game against Fordham University in New York City next Saturday. Fumbling was much in evidence yesterday, and unless the Indians can overcome this tendency their offense will be seriously handicapped.

Kibler In Serious Condition.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Carl Kibler of Wheeler, Ill., left tackle for the University of Cincinnati eleven, who was injured in yesterday's game, took a turn for the worse today and was reported in a serious condition. At the General Hospital, where the player was taken, the attending physician said that Kibler was suffering from concussion of the brain, and that while his condition is serious it is not necessarily fatal. He was still unconscious tonight.

Yale to Rest at Auburndale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—With the exception of Wiedemann, the first end, the Yale football team emerged from its victory over Princeton on Saturday in excellent physical shape. Wiedemann, it was learned today, has a badly twisted knee, which undoubtedly will prevent him from playing against Harvard next Saturday. Light work for the eleven is on the program for this week. The squad will leave on Thursday for Auburndale, Mass., to remain until the game with the Crimson in the Harvard Stadium.

HARVARD STILL CONFIDENT.

Yale's Victory Over Tigers Makes Crimson Do Lot of Thinking.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14.—After a full week's rest from the Princeton game, with the exception of signal drill and several long sessions planning their defenses against Yale, the Harvard 'Varsity football men will get back to work tomorrow. The team will do little hard football playing, but there is much to be done to fix up the attacks because of Yale's improvement on defense. Harvard, until the Princeton game, was very confident that it could beat Yale, and handily. Now, after having seen how a few mistakes on the part of the Tigers proved their undoing, the Crimson will get down to final licks with a will. Any overconfidence Harvard had after its victory at Princeton has disappeared, and what means most to Haughton's men is that finally Yale has developed a kicker to match Mahan.

Guernsey's value to Yale is not underestimated for this week's game, and while Harvard feels sure that Yale will not gain more ground, or even as much of it as against the Tigers, the threat of Guernsey's kicking makes the players wonder not a little what will happen. Yale's rushline, from tackle to tackle, is just as good as is Harvard's, and has the possibilities of being better. On attack, however, Harvard has been a lot better, and figures that it still is. Captain Mahan, King, Watson and Gilman saw the game at New Haven, while none of the other regulars except Boles and Taylor played against Brown.

The team now is sure to go against Yale in top of condition, while the New Haven team will need most of the week to recuperate after Saturday's gruelling game against Princeton. At least this is what is figured here at Cambridge.

CORNELL STANDS TEST.

Coach Sharpe Says Game with W. and J. Will Help Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—"Just what the team needed," said Dr. A. H. Sharpe, head coach of the Cornell eleven, today, in discussing the Washington and Lee game yesterday. Never before this year have the Ithacans been behind in any game, and yesterday's recovery is regarded as an answer to the coaches' speculations as to what would happen in such a situation. To win out a game by a big margin after a team is two touchdowns behind is regarded as a good test.

Dr. Sharpe said that J. Barrett, the Washington and Lee man who ran through the Cornell team for a touchdown, was one of the best backs he had seen in recent years, and that his touchdown was earned. The Cornell head coach also said that Collins's poor handling of the ball yesterday did not cause him to lose a bit of confidence in his little left half.

The Cornell team will now be pointed for the last game of the season with Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day. The team is in fine physical condition, the coaches believe. There were a few minor injuries reported as a result of the game this morning, but none of them is of serious consequence, and the entire team is expected to be out on the field tomorrow or Tuesday. The coaches plan to keep the men driving right along until they leave for Atlantic City next week.

Lehigh Players in Bad Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 14.—With the team's regular line-up wrecked by reason of injuries, not a little uneasiness is felt in Lehigh's camp today. Yesterday's game with Lebanon Valley added Hatstead, Sawtelle, and Hallowell to the list, which already comprises Green, Captain Tate, Maguinness, Keady, Grumbach of the regulars, and several substitutes. In fact, the Brown and White has been in the worst condition of the season, and this, too, right on the eve of the most important game of the year, the struggle with Lafayette next Saturday. Methods of conditioning will prevail, together with plenty of signal rehearsing and final tryouts of new plays.

RAIN KEEPS SCORES LOW.

Small Field of Gunners Report at Travers Island Traps.

Only a small field of gunners reported at Travers Island yesterday for the week-end shoot of the New York Athletic Club. A. L. Burns was the best gunner, carrying off three of the six prizes. He was high scratch gun with a score of 93. He also was high handicap gun with a full score of 100 targets, but as he could not win both prizes, the handicap trophy went to F. P. Williams. Burns, however, took the tournament cup, with a full score of 25 targets and also registered a win on the accumulation cup.

D. F. McMahon returned the only straight score of the day. The run gave him the Travers Island Trophy. Five gunners scored on the Haslin Cup that opened the program. They were W. B. Ogden, Jr., F. P. Williams, D. S. Culver, W. J. Smith, and A. L. Burns. The day was not particularly good for shooting. During the afternoon, a light rain fell that greatly interfered with the sport.

New Rochelle Gunners Busy.

The trapshooters of the New Rochelle Yacht Club opened their season yesterday with six matches in which fifteen men faced the traps under conditions that were ideal for the sport. George P. Granbery carried off the honors of the day by capturing both the ten and the fifteen "bird" scratch prizes, and he also proved the winner of the prize for high gun shooting from scratch. C. A. Marshall was high handicap man with a score of 99 on his handicap of 22. G. Currier won the twenty-five "bird" sweepstakes handicap match after a shoot-off with C. T. Church. The winner of the leg for the monthly cup was C. T. Church with a full score of 25 on his handicap of 4. F. M. Wilson and Stuart Scott tied in the match for the accumulation Cup, so each scores a leg for that season trophy.

Weekly Shoot at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 14.—The weekly handicap shoot, held yesterday afternoon at the Laurel House Gun Club traps, on Lake Manetta, was won by William Banks of New York, with a gross score of 54 out of a possible 60 birds. F. F. Vanderhoef, the club's champion, was second, with a gross score of 53, and E. J. Westhall was third, with a gross score of 51. Other gross scores were J. L. Brighton, 48; Dr. C. O. Kayser, 44; Alfred Coates, 42, and Colonel A. J. McClure, 39.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

C. W. Berner carried off the honors yesterday in the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club at Port Washington. He tied with Tracy H. Lewis in the match for the Monthly Cup, and he won in the shoot-off. He also tied Lewis in the contest for the Yearly Cup, and won that match in the shoot-off. In the 100 "bird" match for a special prize Berner's score was 91 on his handicap of 8. In this match H. W. Berner and Dr. L. A. Newman tied, and in the shoot-off Newman won.

Neponsit Trapshooting Begins.

Members of the Neponsit Club started their Winter trapshooting season yesterday. The organization is still using its old traps on the shores of Jamaica Bay. After the first of next month the club will move into its new $30,000 home, and the gunners will have an ideal shooting field. The contest yesterday was at 100 clay pigeons. The winner of the scratch prize was P. Von Boeckman, who had 95 from scratch. The handicap trophy went to Dr. G. Schenck with a card of 93, 4—97.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Harlem Oval—Continentals, 6; Camerons, 0.

At Lenox Oval—I. R. T. Strollers, 5; Columbia Oval, 1.

At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 5; Our Boys F. C., 1.

At Harrison, N. J.—Clan Macdonalds, 1; West Hudsons, 1.

At West Side Park—Brooklyn, 2; Yonkers, 2.

At Jersey City—Brooklyn F. C., 2; West Hudsons, 2.

At Woodside, L. I.—Fulton Camerons, 4; Hoboken, 1.

At Farrell's Field—Clan Scott, 6; Bohemians, 0.

At Savannah Grounds—White Rose, 2; Jersey Blues, 1.

At Edison Field—West Side Rangers, 1; Visitation, 0.

At Bay Side Oval—Bay Ridge, 4; Spartans, 0.

At Astoria—Overseas Wanderers, 7; White Rose, 3.

A Flood's Oval—Greenpoint, 2; St. George's, 0.

At Glen Park—Germans, 4; Yonkers Rovers, 1.

At Jersey City—Greenville, 3; Yonkers Thistles, 1.

At Chelsea Park—Longfellows, 1; Manchester Unity, 6.

ATHLETIC SPONSORS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Three Candidates in Field for Presidency of A. A. U.—Election Today.

Delegates from ten associations of the Amateur Athletic Union, gathered at the Waldorf Astoria yesterday in preliminary sessions to the annual convention which will open this morning at 11 o'clock. All the important committees passed on the reports which they will submit to the delegates today.

An absorbing topic of discussion among the delegates was the election of a president to succeed Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, who has served the customary two years. George Pawling, President of the Middle Atlantic Association, is again seeking the position, while various groups have been clearing the road for Seward A. Simons, of Los Angeles, and others for George J. Turner of Baltimore. Both Turner and Simons are sure to receive strong support, and Pawling, in his previous efforts, has always polled a good vote.

For a time yesterday there was circulated about the assembly room of the Waldorf Astoria a report that Justice Bartow S. Weeks would be placed in the field at the eleventh hour as a compromise candidate. Judge Weeks held the position a few years back, and he stated last night that under no consideration would he agree to run again.

Peter Carney, the former Philadelphia handicapper, who made charges several weeks ago that President George Pawling and the Middle Atlantic Association delegates had been illegally elected, was not present yesterday to press his claims, but Michael J. Slattery, President of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, is here to fight for the rejection of the Middle Atlantic delegates. Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Legislation Committee, tried to patch up the differences between Pawling and Slattery, but the latter apparently is unswerving in his desire to eliminate Pawling.

A number of applications by athletes for reinstatement were passed on favorably by the National Registration Committee, but a still larger number were rejected. Charles Boughton, now of the University of Pennsylvania and formerly of Central High School, will be enabled to register with the A. A. U. as a result of a favorable verdict by the Registration Committee, which suggested that the Metropolitan Association admit Boughton to membership. Boughton failed to get a registration card last year after he had been accused of acting as an attendant at a Newark playground.

Fred M. Heller of the Knights of St. Antony, who was declared ineligible two years ago for competing under the name of another athlete, was restored to good standing.

Not one application for a field record was made to the Record Committee, which passed favorably on twelve new American running marks and many noteworthy performances. Eighteen swimming records were also accepted. The most prominent of those in the track sport was Norman Taber's 4:12 3-5 for one mile. Goulding will receive credit for the three records he established in the seven-mile national championship at New Brunswick, N. J., on Oct. 23. These records were accepted:

RUNNING.

60-Yard, Indoor.—0:6 2-5, R. A. Carroll, Indiana Normal School.

75-Yard, Indoor.—0:7 3-5, A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.

300-Yard, Indoor.—0:32 1-5, A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.

600-Yard, Indoor.—1:18 2-5, T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A.

One-Mile Run, Outdoor.—4:12 3-5, Norman S. Taber, Boston A. A.

RELAY.

1,760-Yard, Outdoor.—(4 men, each man to run 440 yards)—3:18, University of Pennsylvania, team, Hausman, Lockwood, D. Lippincott, J. E. Meredith.

WALKING.

Five-Mile, Outdoor.—36:10, George H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club.

Six-Mile, Outdoor.—43:28 2-5, George H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club.

Seven-Mile, Outdoor.—50:40 4-5, George H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club.

HURDLES.

440-Yard, Three-Foot Hurdles, Outdoor.—(10 hurdles, first hurdle 40 yards from start, 40 yards between hurdles, and 40 yards to finish)—0:54 3-5, William H. Meanix, Boston A. A.

220-Yard, Two-Foot Six-Inch Hurdles, Outdoor.—(Around a turn)—0:24 4-5, F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California.

SWIMMING RECORDS—1914-1915.

50-Yard, Open Tidal Salt Water, Straightaway.—0:23, Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu.

100-Yard, Open Tidal Salt Water, Straightaway.—0:53 1-5, Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu.

100-Yard, Bath, (75 Yards,) 1 Turn.—0:54 2-5, Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu.

220-Yard, Open Tidal Salt Water, (100 Yards,) 2 Turns.—2:29, Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, and George Cunha, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, (swimming dead heat.)

220-Yard, Bath, (75 Yards,) 2 Turns.—2:26 2-5, Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, (swimming dead heat.)

300-Yard, Bath, (20 Yards,) 14 Turns.—3:26 1-5, Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C.

440-Yard, Open Salt Water, (110 Yards,) 3 Turns.—5:32 1-5, Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C.

500-Yard, Bath, (75 Yards,) 6 Turns.—6:13 4-5, Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C.

880-Yard, Open Salt Water, (110 Yards,) 7 Turns.—12:6, Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C.

1,000-Yard, Open, Still, Salt Water, (84 Yards.)—11 Turns.—13:50 3-5, H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C.

One-Mile, Open Salt Water, (110 Yards,) 15 Turns.—24:59 2-5, Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C.

150-Yard, Backstroke, Bath, (75 Yards,) 1 Turn.—1:53 3-5, H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.

100-Yard, Breaststroke, Bath, (20 Yards,) 4 Turns.—1:18 2-5, Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C.

200-Yard, Breaststroke, Bath, (20 Yards,) 9 Turns.—2:38 2-5, Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C.

Those present yesterday were Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Frederick W. Rubien, Herman Obertubessing, Fred J. V. Delany, and J. W. Stumpf of the Metropolitan Association; Alfred J. Lill, Jr., William C. Prout, Michael F. Winston, Edmund F. Walsh, Joseph F. Conway, and Benjamin B. Osthues, New England Association; George F. Pawling, John T. Taylor, Frederick W. Bauer, John S. Farrington, William S. Haddock, and Herman Meyer, Middle Atlantic Association; Washington Bowie, Jr., Dr. William Burdick, George J. Turner, and Latrobe Cogswell, South Atlantic Association; Harry W. Fitzpatrick, Southern Association; Walter H. Liginger, Central Association; Charles G. Plummer Inter Mountain Association; Edgar E. Frank, Pacific Northwest Association; Thomas C. Watts, Jr., Western Association; Seward A. Simons, Southern Pacific Association.

The Board of Governors last night took up the appeal of Abel Kiviat and Harry J. Smith from the decision of the Metropolitan Association, and after a long discussion agreed to hear John T. Dooling's statement today. The ten-day notice of appeal has been waived by the Governors. Dooling can produce any new evidence he may have, and can also bring Kiviat and Smith before the board to relate their own side of the case.

ATHLETES HONOR SULLIVAN.

A. A. U. Monument in Calvary Cemetery Unveiled with Ceremonies.

The last personal tribute which will ever be paid to James E. Sullivan was enacted at Calvary Cemetery yesterday when the late athletic leader's remains were placed in the underground vault erected with the funds provided by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The body had lain for more than a year in a temporary receiving vault. For twenty-five minutes more than 200 men stood bareheaded while the burial services were read by the Rev. John Talbott Smith of Dobbs Ferry, and while Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, which position was held for twenty years by Mr. Sullivan; Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, President of the Amateur Athletic Union; Bartow S. Weeks, perhaps the closest friend Mr. Sullivan possessed, and Colonel A. G. Mills, a member of the International Olympic Committee, spoke brief but stirring eulogies of the deceased leader.

Athletic officials from all sections of the United States gathered at the grave, above which was erected the monument which will stand for all time a loyal tribute to the memory of the man, who more than any other, perhaps, was responsible for the athletic supremacy of the United States for twenty years past.

The burial rites were very brief and the monument over the grave was unveiled as the speakers told of Sullivan's simple and upright life and his great work in the cause of athletic sport.

The granite monument is set toward the rear of the plot, upon a broad base. The shaft bears upon its face the record inscription and a bronze panel in bas relief illustrating a footrace with two runners making strenuous efforts to reach the line first, a third runner has fallen.

The day marked the opening of the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, of which Mr. Sullivan was a founder, and nearly all the delegates to this convention attended the interment. Mrs. Sullivan, her son Stacey, and her daughter, Mrs. Joseph A. Abel, were also at the graveside. Others present were William Liginger of Milwaukee, a former President of the A. A. U.; E. E. Babb, an ex-President of the A. A. U.; Frederick J. V. Delany, Jacob W. Stumpf, William Prout, Michael F. Winston, Edmund F. Walsh, Joseph F. Conway, Benjamin B. Osthues, George F. Pawling, John T. Taylor, Frederick W. Bauer, William S. Haddock, Herman Meyer, John S. Farrington, Washington Bowie, Jr., Dr. William Burdick, George J. Turner, and Latrobe Cogswell, South Atlantic Association; Harry W. Fitzpatrick, Walter H. Liginger, Charles G. Plummer, Edgar E. Frank, Thomas G. Watts, Jr., Seward A. Simons, M. J. Slattery, Charles H. Carter, Matthew P. Halpin, Samuel C. Austin, T. O'Brien, Evert Jansen Wendell, John Norton, George Mathews, John O'Hara, Charles Elbert, Charles J. Dieges, Prosper Clust, Daniel J. Ferris, L. Sproule, Lawson Robertson, John. Doyle, Hugh Quinn, Steve Byrne, Chris Dalton, William Purdy, and Charles Hatfield.

The old guard of the Pastime Athletic Club, which remained the pet organization of Mr. Sullivan until his death, was well represented by John Walsh, John Boyle, John O'Brien, John Nason, Charles J. Dieges, Herman Obertubessing, John Norton, William H. "Sparrow" Robertson, Billy Sheridan, Tom Usher, and Charles Harvey.

FIRST Y. M. H. A. ROAD RUN.

Stark Wins from Field of Fifty Over Four-Mile Course.

The first cross-country handicap event held by the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations was run yesterday under the auspices of the Bath Beach Branch. The race was won by M. Stark of the Ninety-second Street Branch, with R. Subotky of the Mount Vernon Association second and S. Mayer of Ninety-second Street third. Fifty men started in the event and all but two finished. Stark did not go out in front until just after the three-mile mark had been passed, and for the last mile he easily maintained his position. Subotky, rich of the Ninety-second Street Branch, who was the only scratch man, won the fast-time prize, while the novice prize went to S. Mayer of the same association. The prize for Bath Beach Y. M. H. A. men was won by H. Cohen. The summary:

Name and Branch.	H'cap. M.S.	Time. M.S.
M. Stark, Ninety-second Street	2:45	28:34
R. Subotky, Mount Vernon	3:00	29:06
S. Mayer, Ninety-second Street	2:15	29:08
S. Fyfering, Ninety-second Street, Scratch		26:26
A. Kapper, Ninety-second Street	1:30	27:59
M. Ornstein, Ninety-second Street	1:00	27:45
B. Richman, Ninety-second Street	1:15	28:10
L. Brodkin, Ninety-second Street	1:15	28:13
D. Zicherman, Ninety-second St.	2:30	29:31
H. Cohen, Bath Beach	3:30	30:32
D. Anguss, South Brooklyn, (2:00)	29:08; H. Wolworth, Ninety-second St.	29:31;
Samuels, Ninety-second Street, (1:30,) 29:01; E. Herman, Mount Vernon, (1:30,) 29:37; W. Rubins, Bath Beach, (3:15,) 31:20; B. Stolinsky, Yonkers, (1:45,) 29:55; H. Green, Bath Beach, (2:15,) 30:26; M. Fauer, Ninety-second Street, (3:30,) 31:53; C. Fedman, Borough Park, (2:30,) 31:41; H. Jacobson, Ninety-second Street, (3:30,) 33:04; Yoss, Yonkers, (3:30,) 32:12; G. Newman, Yonkers, (3:30,) 33:54; M. Levine, Mount Vernon, (2:00,) 33:32; N. Rothstein, Bath Beach, (2:15,) 33:58; M. Halpern, Bath Beach, (2:30,) 34:55; R. Taschman, Yonkers, M. (1:00,) 33:38; S. Blum, Yonkers, (3:30,) 36:13; N. Sagan, Ninety-second Street, (3:30,) 38:10.		

FAST PACING ON SPEEDWAY.

Close Finishes Feature Road Drivers' Seventh Series of Brushes.

The threatening weather did not keep the crowd away from the Harlem Speedway, where the Road Drivers' Association matinée was held. The events were well contested with reversals of form.

The feature event of the card, the 1:03 pace, with the fastest steppers as starters, went to three heats and was declared ended as the horses stood in the summary after the third heat. It was expected to be a hot fight between the Hoboken starter, Winans, and the Speedway's boss pacer, Clover Patch, now owned by J. A. Murphy and driven for the occasion by Dave McClary, the man who drove the world's first two-minute harness horse, Star Pointer.

The matinée started with the colt event, and the winner was the handsome chestnut 3-year-old, Peter Cecil, by Peter the Great, that attracted much attention at the Garden Horse Show last week winning a blue ribbon. He won the race in a jog and beat the other two starters at more than a distance margin, so that the heat in 1:16¼ was nowhere to his speed limit.

The 1:09 trot brought out six starters, the largest field of the afternoon, but the contest was between Rue Clark's Legal Guy and M. Aronson's El Vivillo, a comparative newcomer on the Drive that has been showing much improvement by his limited experience on the straightaway going.

In both heats the pair fought out the entire distance with hardly heads apart, but the former, with a more expert driver, had a shade the better at the finish. The other four raced widely spread, Ada Guy being their leader.

W. J. Duff's Princess May had the best of Estelle Cord from start to near the finish in both heats, but a break at the critical time spoiled her chances, as she had to be set back for finishing on a run. Madam X., driven by J. J. Morris, won the first heat of the 1:07 pace so handily and by such a big margin from the other two starters that the final result was not doubted, but after pacing a rather easy heat Countess Kohl won the other two by practically distancing the others.

J. A. Murphy's fast trotter, Oakland Boy, driven by Trainer Jesse Smith, had to be driven to his limit to beat Bistan. Most of the way the latter had the best of the argument until near the finish, where the big Murphy trotter stepped along at a fast clip and just won, the second heat being so close that the spectators had to wait for the judges' decision. The two heats were the fastest and closest trotted yesterday.

The expected fight between E. Shoemaker's former Grand Circuiter, O'Brien Boy, and W. J. O'Neill's Hurthea, in the 1:04 pace, did not take place, as the latter, although full of speed, was again on her bad behavior and fell an easy victim to the former, which won as he pleased in 1:12 as easily as in 1:08.

M. F. Kearns, driver of Happy Bill, winner of the first heat in the 1:06 pace, protested J. F. Shea's Della Patch, winner of the race. The latter was announced drawn before the race, but after the first heat was finished she showed up and was placed third. She was declared out for being late at the start, but having finished, was placed, and won. The protest was referred to the Brush Committee, and after investigation it was overruled and Della Patch given credit for her win. The matter caused much discussion among road drivers.

Oppose Exhibition Baseball Games.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Directors of the Pacific Coast League voted last night at the annual meeting to close the gates of all Coast League parks against all exhibition games. It was announced that major league clubs no longer would be welcomed in Coast League cities for such contests.

COLUMBIA ATHLETE LEADS NOVICE RUN

H. G. Larsen Wins Presentation Club Road Race from Big Field in 21:16.

Harry G. Larsen, a freshman at Columbia University, who represented St. Vincent Ferrier yesterday afternoon, led a big field to the line in the run of the Presentation Club over a three-and-a-half-mile course. There were nearly one hundred starters in the novice event, and the victory went to Larsen only after a hard race. A half mile from the finish three men were closely grouped—Larsen, S. Cohen of the Mohawk A. C., and Burkhart of the Westney A. C. Larsen was leading at three miles, but then Cohen came to the front as the men began the final dash. He did not maintain the advantage long. Larsen again going into the lead. A little further on Cohen challenged his rival again, and for a moment gained the lead. That, however, was his last effort, for Larsen raced away, increased his lead to about thirty yards, and crossed the line with that measure of advantage to his credit. Burkhart was about the same distance behind Cohen in third place.

The team competition went to the Mohawk A. C., with a score of 36 points, with the Hungarian-American team second and the Ozanam A. A. third. The Brooklyn A. A. was fourth and the Glencoe A. C. fifth.

In addition to winning the prize for first place Larsen also took a trophy for the first man of the Church Athletic League to finish. Tom Hogue of the Presentation Club was the first of that organization to cross the finish. The summary:

No.	Name and Club.	Finish. M. S.
6	H. G. Larsen, St. Vincent Ferrier	21:16
36	S. Cohen, Mohawk A. C.	21:21
4	U. Burkhart, Westney A. C.	21:46
40	J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C.	21:53
39	G. Fitzpatrick, Mohawk A. C.	22:13
50	H. Rensing, unattached	22:22
27	H. Lobon, Ozanam A. C.	22:26
45	B. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum	22:35
65	J. Fernessa, Hungarian-American	22:37
4	W. Scheffler, unattached	22:38
1	G. Kirschner, Passaic H. S.	22:46
r	J. Rhodes, Brooklyn A. A.	22:47
—	P. Welking, Federal A. C.	23:01
5	R. Mackey, unattached	23:04
64	A. Schuszier, Hungarian-American	23:06
G. Grisch, Park View A. C., 23:07; E. Reiger, Glencoe A. C., 23:09; T. Mullane, Ozanam A. A., 23:10; W. Book, Mohawk A. C., 23:13; W. Soulley, Trinity A. A., 23:18; J. Teleky, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:20; H. Green, Brooklyn A. A., 23:21; H. Leary, St. Agnes A. A., 23:23; J. Wanamaker, unattached, 23:25; B. Moore, Ozanam A. A., 23:26; E. Moran, unattached, 23:29; L. Vass, Hungarian-American, 23:31; H. Schwartz, Hungarian-American, 23:35; E. Sutka, Hungarian-American, 23:36; J. Varingue, Ozanam A. A., 23:38; T. Coyne, Presentation Club, 23:40; P. McLoughlin, Mohawk A. C., 23:42; N. Patskoe, Greek-American A. C., 23:45; W. Smith, Royal A. C., 23:50; J. Kiernan, Presentation Club, 23:51; A. Nookus, unattached, 23:54; Kipper, Park View A. C., 23:55; W. Stockdale, Ozanam A. A., 24:00; H. Haguey, Glencoe A. C., 24:10; H. Weiner, Federal A. C., 24:14; A. Colombo, Brooklyn A. A., 24:18; W. Schultz, Long Island A. C., 24:20; J. F. Pelter, Hungarian-American, 24:22.		

TEAM COMPETITION.

Mohawk A. C.	1	2	3	11	19—36
Hungarian-American	5	8	12	15	16—56
Ozanam A. A.	4	10	14	17	21—66
Brooklyn A. A.	6	13	24	28	34—105
Glencoe A. C.	9	22	25	29	30—115

Big Pack Out in Harlem Race.

A record field of thirty-one starters answered the crack of the starter's gun in the first road run of the Harlem Athletic League, from St. Joseph's Club yesterday. The victor turned up in A. Morris, closely followed by L. Heydet, T. Halpin, and S. Jackson, with the rest of the large field bunched. Team competition resulted in a victory for the St. Christopher A. C., with 19 points; Morningside A. C. was second, and St. Columba third. The order of finish follows: A. Morris, St. Christopher A. C., 19:42; L. Heydet, Morningside A. C., 20:00; T. Halpin, Morningside A. C., 20:16; S. Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., 20:31; J. C. Hanley, McCoombs A. C., 20:35; W. Stokley, St. Christopher A. C., 20:42; K. Metzer, Morningside A. C., 21:06; W. Jackson, Salem-Crescent A. C., 21:22; W. Dugan, St. Joseph's A. C., 21:30; C. Rawlson, St. Christopher A. C., 21:44; C. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., 21:50; T. Casse, Morningside A. C., 21:52; J. Magee, St. Joseph's A. C., 21:54; W. Meyer, Morningside A. C., 22:53; E. Lillis, McCoombs A. C., 23:08; C. Wood, Morningside A. C., 23:14; E. Whity, McCoombs A. C., 23:16; A. Stancels, Salem-Crescent A. C., 23:41; J. Daly, Salem-Crescent A. C., 23:46; R. Lillis, McCoombs A. C., 23:49; A. Callanan, St. Joseph's A. C., 24:04; E. Farrell, St. Joseph's A. C., 24:06; W. Ralph, Morningside A. C., 24:17; A. Meyer, Morningside A. C., 24:40; F. Davey, McCoombs A. C., 24:54; E. Hanley, Morningside A. C., 25:42; F. Meyer, McCoombs A. C., 25:45; J. Roberts, St. Mark's A. C., 26:19; E. Jolly, St. Mark's A. C., 27:17; E. Kelly, McCoombs A. C., 27:36, and L. Thompson, McCoombs A. C., 27:42.

St. Anselm's Race for Veteretasa.

V. Veteretsas of Stuyvesant Evening High School won the invitation run of the St. Anselm's A. C. yesterday afternoon over an approximate course of four and a half miles. J. O'Connor of the Millrose A. C. was second, close behind the winner, and D. Brandt of St. Anselm's was third. The real race was between O'Connor and Veteretsas, and the latter just managed to gain the victory at the tape. The summary:

V. Veteretsas, Stuyvesant E. H. S., 23:00; J. O'Connor, Millrose A. C., 23:02; D. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:00; F. Keating, unattached, 24:06; W. Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:10; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:20; M. Collins, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:25; G. Phillips, Bronx Church House, 24:27; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:29; P. Locascio, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:30; H. Verrios, Greek-American A. C., 24:50; Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:01; C. Henland, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:11; C. Benkhausen, unattached, 25:17; S. Dinnhapt, Kitzel S. K., 26:01; B. Blaney, unattached, 26:15; F. J. Blaney, Kitzel S. K., 26:15; F. Nouslett, Kitzel S. K., 26:16.

N. Y. U. to Close Outdoor Athletics.

Outdoor track activities at New York University will end on Thursday with the annual cross-country meet, for which students from any of the nine schools of the university are eligible to enter. In order to create enthusiasm for the competition, Dr. J. P. Munn, President of the Athletic Association, has contributed medals to be awarded to the first three men who cross the finish line. Among the most likely point winners who have been keeping in practice on the out-of-door course are Captain A. Lent, E. Houghton, G. Carnell, Ecker, and Rogers.

The schedule of track meets in which the Violet will enter a team next Spring has also been announced by Manager Williams. It is as follows: March 28, indoor intercollegiates, New York City; April 15, Preparatory School meet, Ohio Field; April 29, University of Pennsylvania relays, Philadelphia; May

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1915.

THE ANSWER OF THE SOUTH.

If Mr. BRYAN is to succeed in his design of defeating the President's preparedness program by Democratic votes, and so turning the Democratic Party into the arena of 1916 bound and gagged for the fray, he will have to have the South with him. The South is the backbone and a good deal of the body of the Democratic Party in Congress. Its prospective leader, Mr. KITCHIN, is with Mr. BRYAN in his patriotic and democratic purposes. But Mr. KITCHIN disclaims any intention to use his leadership to balk the President and says he is against him only as an individual.

Whether the Southern Congressmen will follow BRYAN'S flag or the President's, whether they will give the Republicans the great opportunity of coming to the President's rescue and saving his program in the teeth of Democratic opposition, remains to be seen. But it is already evident that if they respect sentiment in their own States as voiced in their newspapers they will not follow Mr. KITCHIN, who does not ask their votes, nor Mr. BRYAN, who does. The tone of the Southern press is encouragingly outspoken against BRYAN and for the President. It is now a week since the ex-Secretary issued the declaration of war, and the response of the influential papers of the South has been made with a promptness and decision that leave nothing to be desired.

The Birmingham News declares that a great number of Bryan Democrats have lost their "confidence and regard" for him because of his course in the last year:

> He is unsound, unsafe, impractical. The bulk of Alabama Democrats thoroughly share this opinion. Hundreds of men who formerly admired Mr. BRYAN extravagantly have been heard in the last few months to criticise his blunders and to express their lack of sympathy with him.

Conceding that BRYAN may believe in his theory that it is safe to wait unarmed for a possible war because none will ever come, The Houston Chronicle replies:

> We cannot afford to jeopardize this great country for what Mr. BRYAN thinks may be good. We cannot afford to plunge the Democratic Party into disrepute for the sake of his ideals. After his world-wide trip several years ago, he came back proclaiming to us the practical impossibility of another great war.

The same view is taken by The Austin American, which pictures his plan as that of having our nation pose "as a shining example of the "virtuous beatitudes of unarmed "righteousness, with the view of con"vincing our savage enemies of the "error of their way in resorting to "unarmed conflicts."

"Mr. BRYAN," says The Montgomery Advertiser, "believes in peace "everywhere, except in the Democrat"ic Party." All along, it says, he has been preparing for his declaration of war by speaking of the President himself "with faint praise," and in the next breath "criticising savagely "the policies deemed necessary by the "President to preserve the honor of "the American Nation." As for his ideas themselves, it analyzes the reason for them with an acuteness and truth which are instantly recognizable by any man who knows Mr. BRYAN personally:

> But no man in the history of the country ever arose to a position of national leadership who was as ignorant of the history, the struggles, and the aspirations of his people. He seems to have read no book dealing with human struggles except the Bible, and of that he has been a thorough student. But he does not know what his own people underwent in the past; he is ignorant of the record of his own country; he knows not the details of the long struggle upward for human freedom.

The Charleston News and Courier, too, says that BRYAN has been "obviously heading" toward a conflict with the President ever since he left the Cabinet. "He is," it says, "the "declared leader of a faction arrayed "against WOODROW WILSON and has "struck the first blow in a political "warfare having as its aim the de"feat of the President."

The Dallas News and The Arkansas Gazette point out to Mr. BRYAN that his argument for "winning respect "not by carrying arms, but by an "upright, honorable course," is one for disbanding our army and scrapping our navy altogether. The Charlotte Observer mercifully dismisses him as "a man of many good intentions, but of undoubtedly weak and "faulty political judgment," and this paper points out to Mr. KITCHIN, also, the false position in which he is placing himself. It would not have Mr. KITCHIN untrue to his convictions, but it points out that a leader entertaining such convictions would be "a manifest misfit" and his leadership would involve embarrassments dangerous to the party and the country. "There might be," delicately suggests The Observer, which is published in Mr. KITCHIN'S State, "a way out of it "by a sacrifice of his ambitions to "the preservation of his convictions."

If Southern Congressmen listen to Southern newspapers, the Republicans will not have the credit of saving the President from his own party.

PROSPERITY.

We have with us our old friend Prosperity. How long will he stay with us depends upon how we treat him. He went away because he was fairly cold-shouldered off the premises, and there are those whose welcome home would be of a similar nature. His return is not due to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which last week showed a marble heart toward the appeal of the railways for a grant in aid toward the cost of living by a small advance in Western freight rates. Very chill also is the welcome at the hands of the Legislatures, which this year have passed 230 more statutes of the "full crew" sort, all in the interest of labor and not one in the interest of the railways. Over a thousand bills of that kind were introduced, and that no more were passed was due to energetic opposition. The general movement for an eight-hour day is no inducement for the guest to prolong his stay. The list of discouragements might be prolonged, but these will suffice to show that he returned as he departed, of his own accord, and to the surprise of many.

Take, for example, the case of the railways, the industry next to agriculture. One-sixth of it is in the hands of receivers. Take a specific case, that of the St. Louis & San Francisco, whose affairs are brought into present prominence by the announcement of an assessment upon its owners of half the face of their shares. That is a fine upon the owners of the property almost equal to the famous Standard Oil fine, which never was collected. The assessment will be collected or the property will be forfeited. No doubt the punishment is in some degree deserved, for the management of the enterprise was blameworthy. This is not in any respect a defense of anything contrary to the public interest, but merely a suggestion of the other side of the case so far as it bears upon the prolongation of prosperity. That the St. Louis & San Francisco contributed to general prosperity at its own cost can hardly be denied. Under the Yoakum administration 5,000 miles of railway were built in six States, carrying 30,000 on the payroll, representing a population of nearly five times as many. Where there were only roaming animals and Indians, and it was a score or two of miles between ranch houses, there now are 100,000 farms. Along the Gulf and the Rio Grande the Yoakum lines are the only means of transport essential to the national defense. Measured by earnings the service to the public of the railway which is assessing its owners several times the market value of their shares was sixfold greater than the return to owners.

These things are more true than the other things about which the public is hearing something too much, and have a broader public significance, with immediate bearing upon the permanence of prosperity. The misfortunes of the owners of railways are affected with a public interest, but they are not of that first importance which is given to them by those who look more to the Stock Exchange than to the prairies. The most important thing to the country is that railways should be built, with whatever improvement in the method of building conditions permit. For four years there has been practically no railway construction in this country. The thirty-year average construction is 6,000 miles. The country is, therefore, short 24,000 miles of railway. Each hundred miles of railway gives employment to 650 people, representing a population of nearly 3,000. Besides, each mile of railway gives new values to all the land through a twenty-mile strip and increases the food supply of the world. Abating nothing of the regret for the unwise or even wrong things done by anybody, it remains true that the old prosperity cannot be expected to return, or to stay, unless more appreciation is shown of the service performed by the railways.

THE ANTI-AIN'TERS.

From Kansas, which, like Hesperus, "bringeth all things," comes the Anti-Ain't Association, whose alliterative name should not distract admiration from its sound purpose. The Anti-Ain'ters are banded together to shun, and teach other folks to shun, the vulgarities, solecisms, and errors of speech to which all, or most of us, are prone. Of course there is a permissible comic use of "ain't," as in HOMER MARTIN'S famous saying: "There ain't much beer." But why not stick to "isn't" and "aren't" as a rule? Be a grammatical exactness that savors of prunes and prisms far from our thoughts. A careless ease, an artistic use of artistic slang, meaty colloquialisms, these are well. English must have its hours of slippered negligence. It can't be squeezed into pumps always. To speak and write it well the writer and speaker must possess it, or be possessed by it, thoroughly. It is no holiday suit, but his skin. He can take some liberties with English because it is a familiar friend.

But licenses and negligences such as Mr. THACKERAY practiced with so much art bring no disrespect of essential right rule and usage. Now the ear of New York is rasped continually by harsher acts of lèse-grammar than "ain't." In England, and possibly here, some people who affect simplicity and carry too far their hatred of LINDLEY MURRAY, like to say "ain't," and insist on saying "it's me." Pray you, avoid it. We know what analogies from other language may be cited in favor of "it's me," but correctness of English speech has nought to do with analogies. It is matter of good usage. And the more "ain'ts" and "it's mes" one utters, even if he speaks with malice prepense and not ignorantly, the worse the example he sets to those to whom he talks.

In this city, and perhaps generally through the United States, the double negative, unexceptionable English once, is heard too often. It is rather a favorite with school children. Even teachers have been known to lapse into it. It is perhaps the popular American form. It is a severe indictment of the breeding and education of the person who uses it. Yet it flourishes implacably. A Society for the Protection of the Single Negative seems more needed than an Anti-Ain't Association. A curious thing about such vulgarisms is that, practiced in youth, then long avoided, they sometimes spring up from their subliminal hiding place and clutch the speech of old age. Educated men, professors, Governors, Senators, have been known to resume unconsciously, late in life, the uncouth grammar and rural pronunciation of their early days. A warning to everybody who allows himself to fall, through contact with the illiterate or through carelessness, into the too vulgar tongue. Let us respect our grandchildren, even if we don't venerate GOOLD BROWN.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Senator WEEKS of Massachusetts, who knows the banking business, is not tender to the Federal Government as a business agency. He cites the Post Office Department, the best Government-run business there is—which is saying mighty little—as a portentous instance of the flat and fatal incompetence of Government business. Those fallacious economies, savings, reductions of expenditures, those profits calculated by never taking cost of plant and upkeep into consideration, those expensive extensions made by politicians for the sake of votes, those splendid buildings reared by a benevolent Government to be the ornament of Tadpole Creek and Possum Four Corners; we all know how the Post Office Department and all departments do business. Do it so well in the opinion of the worthy Postmaster General BURLESON that he pines to have such trifling concerns as the telegraphs and telephones added to the responsibilities so competently carried by his department.

Department, commission, board, bureau: how imposing the name, how expensive and how bungling or positively injurious the administration. Look at the railroads under the stern regulative hand of the Interstate Commerce Commission and divers, sundry, and discordant State Railway Commissions. Government railroads would be a boon, wouldn't they? Look at the innumerable spawn of politics, the multitude of commissions in the States. It might be said of them as the "Rupert of debate," the Lord DERBY who translated Homer, said of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Nihil tetigit quod non perturbasit, "He meddled in nothing that he didn't make a mess of."

Government business means government of, for, and by politicians. It is a refuge, a charity. It comes high, and yet there are those who love it. Witness the majority of 400,000 in the State against the attempt to consolidate and get some responsibility and effectiveness out of the welter of 150-odd commissions and the like whereby the State of New York transacts its various kinds of business as badly as it can be done, when it is done.

SURPRISING DISCOVERIES OF A SUFFRAGIST.

It is too humiliating to think that American women, born of the best American blood for generation after generation, must go out into the streets to ask the men for votes. Why, in our homes we have asked votes of the painters, the butchers, grocers, ashmen, and janitors. That's a great humiliation to the American women, and I can't understand why the men can't see.—Mrs. J. G. WENTZ, President of the Women's Republican Club.

But that, dear lady, is just what mixing up in politics means. Exercising the right of suffrage, bearing the responsibility that goes with it, discharging the duty that it entails, is not all roses. Must you be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease whilst others fight to win the prize and sail through bloody seas? Men who want a great cause to triumph, or even one that is not so great but is needed in their business, have to go out in the streets and ask painters, butchers, grocers, ashmen, and janitors for their votes. The right, responsibility, privilege, and duty carry with them more than just sailing grandly up to a ballot box once a year and dropping in a piece of paper. They carry more than meeting at teas and luncheons and hearing discussions on "Man: How Can We Uplift Him and Save Him from Himself?" They mean, as Mrs. WENTZ has discovered, hard work of a kind which she, to her angry astonishment, finds disagreeable and calls "humiliating." Man has cheerfully shouldered that work, and he is so irredeemably debased that he does not find it disagreeable, much less humiliating. Why not let man go on with it, since he seems to like it and you don't? For it is very truth, O disillusioned and indignant madam, if you and your fellows get the vote and go into politics in any sort of earnest, in any way except as a fad or diversion, that that is just the kind of work you will have to do, not for one year or two, but as long as you and your descendants shall vote.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Spoke with No Authority.

Whether to be discouraged, or merely filled with indignant disgust, by such proceedings as marked the meeting held by the "Woman's Peace Party" in Cooper Union is a question to be answered according to the degree of representative quality one accords to the people who gathered there.

As their obvious and vehemently executed purpose was to prove their complete lack of manners and the sense of fairness—two things, by the way, upon which the maintenance of peace, international and national, as well as domestic, very largely depends, everywhere and at all times—and to show their perfect indifference to the protection of their country and of themselves from alien domination, the fact that there were enough of them to fill a large hall is of course somewhat disquieting. Their numbers, however, must be considered relatively, not in the abstract, and after all it is not remarkable that in a city of New York's size there should be several hundred persons in whom the spirit of patriotism has either died out or never developed—of persons who not only feel, but say, that neither rights nor liberties are worth fighting for.

And possibly, even probably, not a few of those present, including some who jeered and laughed and booed at mention of the American flag, would turn out to be, when the pinch came, not the cowards and traitors they posed as being. When the European war began we saw great fractions of several populations that for years had been talking in much the same way rush to arms as promptly and as enthusiastically as anybody else when the immemorial call to serve their country came to them.

And what, anyhow, is the organization that calls itself the Woman's Peace Party? It cannot have many members, nor can it trust those whom it has to join in such cries as were raised at Cooper Union for a single day after they realize that national existence is menaced. War, indeed, as an entity, is hated by a little more nearly all women than all men, but there never was a war yet, and it is a fair presumption that there never will be one, unable to command the glad support and the willing sacrifices of a great majority of the women concerned in its outcome.

Fee-Splitting Placed Under a Ban.

It has just been disclosed to the general public, or to such part of it as pays attention to such matters, that for two years the American College of Surgeons, which is the national organization of doctors who are also practitioners of surgery, has imposed upon its members in place of, or in addition to, the so-called Hippocratic oath a new pledge, more closely related to modern conditions than is that truly venerable, but now somewhat grotesque, formula.

For the most part the surgeons merely promise to conduct themselves like men of honor, and to remember that theirs is a profession, not a trade—which should be taken for granted, one might suppose. But two passages in the pledge are both novel and interesting. One of them recognized the surgeon's obligation "to advance constantly in knowledge by the study of surgical literature, the instruction of eminent teachers, interchange of opinion among associates, and attendance on the important societies and clinics." The other reads as follows:

> I pledge myself, as far as I am able, to avoid the sins of selfishness; to shun unwarranted publicity, dishonest money seeking, and commercialism, as disgraceful to our profession; to refuse utterly all secret money trades with consultants and practitioners; to teach the patient his financial duty to the physician, and to urge the practitioner to obtain his reward from the patient openly; to make my fees commensurate with the service rendered and with the patient's rights; and to avoid discrediting my associates by taking unwarranted compensation.

Of this the really exciting bit is that wherein is forsworn the much discussed, the often condemned, the widely existent, habit of secretly dividing the surgeon's remuneration with the physician who brings him a patient. "Fee-splitting" has long been recognized in the profession as the blackest of medical standards, yet it has been openly defended by a few, and that there has been much concealed yielding to the strong temptation is not denied.

A Victory Won by the French.

An indication, and not the first, that the French are either more skilful or more fortunate than their neighbors as inventors of names for new things is to be found in the word "avion," recently manufactured and now in common use by them for application to the machine which we and other peoples are still calling—when we have time—by the almost intolerably awkward name of "aeroplane."

The French name is exactly right. It pleases both the eye and the ear, it is perfect in construction, and it carries the essential, all important and only distinctive idea of birdlike flight—a significance that is wholly lacking from "aeroplane." There are probably a dozen, possibly a score, of other devices that are "aeroplanes" just as much as is the one we so denominate. Among them are windmills, kites, weather vanes, and sails.

Another objection to "aeroplane" is that it demands an accent so far from its end that our linguistic instinct, or sense of verbal rightness and propriety, is offended by the request, and most of us insist on stressing the antepenult and letting it go at that. "Avion" has no such faults, and it is as good English as French, now that it has been revealed to us.

But it is perhaps too late, alas! for us to change, and the chances are that we shall continue, though not gladly, to suffer "aeroplane," just as we do the even worse word, "automobile."

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

Benefits of Christian Science and of Medical Treatment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Nov. 7 THE TIMES published an item entitled "No Doctor Called for Dying Child," in which the Christian Scientist parents of a boy in Palmyra, N. J., were taken to task because they chose to have Christian Science instead of medical treatment for burns which the child received while playing at a bonfire. The article in THE TIMES intimated that if a doctor had been called the child would have been saved.

Over against this view is the statement of Dr. W. H. Bauer, the Palmyra physician who was called in when the child died. Dr. Bauer's statement is as follows: "I did not see the child in life, but from an examination of the burns after death I am of the opinion that the chances of recovery under medical treatment or any other treatment were extremely doubtful. The child was terribly burned, and such injuries would ordinarily entail intense suffering and fatal consequences."

Please note that Dr. Bauer admits not only that the chances of recovery under medical treatment were extremely doubtful, but that such burns ordinarily entail intense suffering. Even from the medical standpoint, therefore, the parents were justified in having Christian Science treatment, for certainly Christian Science did what medicine could not do, namely, relieved the child from suffering. The parents testify that except at intervals the child did not suffer.

The case under consideration brings up an interesting point. Why is it that an occasional, isolated failure on the part of Christian Scientists raises such a rumpus and the multitudinous failures daily of medicine and surgery are permitted to go practically unnoticed? In New York State, approximately, 50,000 children die annually under some form of medical treatment, but we hear nothing of these cases in the newspapers, the parents are not threatened with arrest, nor are the Coroners called upon to make inquiries. ROBERT S. ROSS.

New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

HIS PRUDENT GRANDFATHER.

Three Young Americans Being Trained in the New Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his Columbus Day address, Colonel Roosevelt spoke of the need of preparedness for war with his customary emphasis. With his habitual assumption of authority, he held up to ridicule the song, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier." He mollycoddlized, as usual.

In the light of his remarks, I want to submit some views and facts. Before I speak of my offspring I want to say a word as to an ancestor of mine. Three of my maternal grandfather's brothers were killed in the civil war—two on the field of battle, one died at home of wounds. My grandfather was asked if he was going to the war. He replied: "Not unless they make me go, and if they draft me I shall be shot in the back running for the rear as fast as my legs can carry me."

Mr. Roosevelt said that if that song had expressed the spirit of '61 none of us would be singing it today. My grandfather left some thirty descendants. His brothers lay in the ground. I don't believe I'm living because my great uncles died, but because my grandfather lived. I respect the memory of my grandfather and his attitude more than his brothers. He built the only hall and the only hotel in the town. He put in a town water system that runs itself, and started an electric lighting plant.

Mrs. Russell and I have three sons. We hope we'll have more. We shall do our best not only not to raise them to be soldiers, but to raise them to refuse to be soldiers. If such as we are mollycoddles, let preparedness fanatics make the most of it.

WINTER RUSSELL.

New York, Nov. 12, 1915.

Slow Service on the Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The service in the subway for the last few weeks has been unbelievably bad. From 137th Street to Ninety-sixth Street the trains simply crawl, more often than not standing still between stations for five minutes at a time. It takes three-quarters of an hour, and sometimes more, to get from 137th Street and Broadway to Twenty-third Street, which is outrageous. It would seem that it is bad enough for the trains to be so crowded that one has barely breathing space, but when in addition one is compelled to remain in the stifling atmosphere twice as long as one ought reasonably to expect, the effect on the health and nerves of New Yorkers is better left to the imagination!

I have tried to find out why these delays occur, but no one seems to know why trains should stand minutes at a time either at a station or between stations. Surely, matters can be so regulated that a passenger can rely on getting to a certain place in a certain number of minutes, and not have it take him a different amount of time every day. One day it is half an hour between the points mentioned above, another it is more nearly an hour, and on yet other occasions I have done it in less than half an hour. Can't something be done for the much-abused subway passenger?

GERTRUDE LOWENSTEIN.

New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

OLD AGE.

The grip of life's desire is irritating!
I cannot still accomplish, still pursue
With concentration. Neither have I strength
To wrestle with it—put it in its place.
So ever does it blemish and deface
That peace of days which I might know at length—
Peace of old age that surely is my due—
Were life's insistence less humiliating.

That meed of knowledge long in my possession—
I cannot use it wisely, or assimilate.
What I may gain as wisdom, on its way
From high to low, in passing, thrills my brain.
I have grown old! Why should I longer strain
To light fresh beacons as I onward stray?
Or break more lances with opposing fate
When dotard days mean calm of retrogression?

The clutch of youth is wanton! Why this pressing
Of worldly matters on my dying thought?
Flesh must be firm, the will a thing of steel,
When mankind labors on to victory.
Thus is this urge a strange, strange mystery!
Am I still needed at the turning wheel,
That by my [illegible] more wonders may be wrought
The grip of life! How merciless, distressing!

LURANA SHELDON.

HALF-WAY PREPAREDNESS.

Where the Proposed Army and Naval Programs Are Defective.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES contained an editorial intimating rather unqualified approval of the programs for increasing the army and navy which the Administration has announced its intention of presenting to Congress. Is it not an appropriate time for you to inform your readers just what these programs will accomplish? Expenditures for such purposes are not undertaken for the joy of the thing, but to achieve a state of preparedness against war with first-class powers, and your readers are surely entitled to know just how far the Administration's programs will carry the country in that direction.

The naval program, if adopted, would raise us from fourth place to third, but leave us a very bad third, assuming (and we are not now justified in assuming the contrary) that the German Navy survives the war substantially intact. That navy is today at least twice as powerful as our own. In the last few years it has been increasing at a rate actually greater than ours would increase under the program to be presented to Congress. It has probably accelerated its rate of growth under the stimulus of war. Probably the Administration program would not result in a very marked gain upon it, and therefore would not insure us against a German invasion.

It may be that good reasons—for instance, limited capacity of shipyards or the difficulty of securing men to man new ships—forbid a more ambitious program. If so, criticism and discussion should develop those reasons.

As to the army plan, Secretary Garrison is quoted in the newspapers as admitting that it is not perfect from a purely military point of view. It is not approved, I believe, by the General Staff, (our experts, whose advice should not be disregarded, except for the weightiest reasons,) that body having heretofore recommended other plans. Here, again, is there not room for constructive criticism aimed at achieving a better result from the military point of view?

No one with whom I have talked and who has any qualifying knowledge of military affairs professes enthusiasm over the proposed continental army. The chief defect of the scheme is that it substitutes a half-trained force for an army of efficient soldiers. It is impossible that the partly trained and poorly officered men who would compose it would ever be anything but vastly inferior to our regular troops or to any force of European troops. Probably it would meet defeat at the hands of half or two-thirds of its number of such troops, unless, indeed, by some fortunate chance, it might be possible to give it several months of training after the outbreak of war.

An uncritical acceptance of such a plan can accomplish little beyond creating a false sense of security. Within the limitations imposed by the difficulties of finance and of obtaining enlistments, can no plan be devised better calculated to give us an army fit to meet any possible enemy?

What the country needs is a larger regular army. It is submitted that better results could be obtained by abandoning the scheme for a continental army and devoting the $45,000,000 to be spent annually upon it to increasing our efficient regular army. That sum would add at least 45,000 regulars—probably more—to the proposed force of 142,000. With a system of two years' service with the colors and a modern reserve system we should in a few years possess a large force of thoroughly trained men—something we would never have under the continental plan.

It is true that it is doubtful whether, under our present system of voluntary enlistments, the regular army could be recruited to 200,000. But it is equally doubtful, to put it mildly, whether 400,000 young men could absent themselves from their desks and lathes for two months each year to go into training as continentals. It is likely that we are today face to face with the dilemma of compulsory service or of no adequate army.

Here is a question which should be frankly discussed and fearlessly solved. Certainly the country demands adequate defense; if the measures necessary to obtain such a result involve compulsory service for one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the population, or less, it may well be that the country will decide in favor of compulsory service.

As they now stand, both the army and navy programs seem to exhibit the vices of half-way measures. Now is the time to adopt sound plans for our naval and military development, and not compromises. And the people of the United States are entitled to know just how little may be expected from the plans now proposed.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

THE COLLEGE SOUL.

Is It in the Athlete, Student Body, the Press, or on the Stands?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial you reminded your readers of the struggles for supremacy which were then impending between what you identified as the college souls of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale. Two of those souls have now been tested, and Harvard will sit back for twelve months in happy contemplation of its four-point superiority over the soul of Princeton. They fought the issue out before 35,000 people, of whom 400 were Harvard undergraduates who had accompanied the team to Princeton, and 1,000 were Princeton undergraduates. That leaves about 34,000.

Setting out the numbers in this way is interesting and instructive, for it gives rise to the feeling that these thousands were somehow not the least important actors in the day's entertainment. It is a fearful thought that if that great moral and financial support had been lacking, all the trained and united lung power of 1,400 undergraduates might not have been able to redeem even a Harvard-Princeton game from degenerating from a soul-struggle into a pleasant undergraduate sport.

And there is the further question as to what might have been if the newspapers had not, for days before the game, printed photographs, criticisms, and vital statistics of each Crimson and each Orange and Black champion. Clearly, the college soul, which you have succeeded in isolating, is a complex organism.

Meanwhile, there is mourning in New Haven over the fallen state of the soul of Yale, and the tenor of the lamentations is interesting, for it appears from them that the real incorporator of the college soul is not the team nor the undergraduate body, but the coach. At least, that person is the groom and custodian of the college soul. Ask Walter Camp where is the soul that was Yale.

S. S.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 7, 1915.

The First Empire State Express.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the letter in THE TIMES signed Laurence Griswold, in which that gentleman states that an error has been made in stating the number of the engine that first drew the Empire State Express on the New York Central.

I was office boy in the office of George H. Daniels, the General Passenger Agent of that road, when the Empire State Express was inaugurated, and it is my opinion—if not my positive recollection—that the number of the engine that earned so much publicity and praise then was 870. To make sure, I examined a framed picture of the famous train which has hung on the walls of my home during all these years, and I find that the number of the engine shown is 862. I believe that can be explained by the fact that the picture was taken west of Albany, where Engine 870 was dropped, and the train hauled as far as Syracuse by No. 862. I am sure that No. 999 did not make its appearance for several years thereafter. I think it will be found that 999 was attached to the great Pullman train which the New York Central exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, alongside of which was shown the curious old coaches that made up the ancient engine, "the De Witt Clinton," and first train of the New York Central, or was it the Hudson River Railroad?

J. S. ANDERSON.

New York, Nov. 9, 1915.

SAYS FINLAND SIDES WITH GERMANY.

Sympathizes with Belgium, and Is Sorry for Serbia, but Finnish Interests Lie on the Other Side.

By ALLAN V. TORNUDD,
Master of Philosophy, University of Helsingfors, Finland.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Well may we say, as Georg Brandes did in his letter last year to Clemenceau: "One of the most appalling things about a war like the present one is the loss of truth." He refers to the suppression in the belligerent countries of discouraging and disgracing truths. (We have had a fresh example in the denial, in Germany, of Turkish atrocities in Armenia.) But even our neutral soil is exposed to false ideas and to the danger of one-sidedness, incompatible with scrupulous loyalty to the truth, in passing judgment with reference to the war.

Thus danger is there, as soon as the inevitable questions are asked: "Who is guilty?" "Which side is right and which is wrong?" These questions have been asked and answered by thousands of "neutrals," since the war broke out, and where relationship and race feeling did not decide the matter, the desire for a speedy verdict and a convenient arrangement of likes and dislikes was found to help them to make up their minds, in competition with their love of truth.

Appearances were against Germany at a time when even a preliminary investigation of the disaster was not yet possible, and scores of people in this country who had paid little attention to Germany in time of peace formed their opinion of her from events which occurred under the exceptional conditions created by the war. Then they turned to her enemies and antagonists for more information. No wonder if some of them are now walking about in the fantastic belief that Germany is the only country which has disregarded international treaties and committed atrocities in warfare; that she alone brought about this war; that to the Germans might is right, &c.

But, though such ideas are disseminated by books, (with pretentious titles, as "An American Textbook About the War,") I realize that they must not be taken seriously in sober discussion.

What has struck me, a Finlander, is the mass of strange conceptions about Russia which have all of a sudden come into vogue. Who would have dreamed a couple of years ago that today there would be so much talk about democratic Russia, Russian liberalism, and progressive Russia? There would be no objection to this optimistic faith in the Czar's promises and the forecasts of reforms but for the awkward position in which it puts those who know by experience how much they are worth and have taken their stand accordingly.

It seems to have become an axiom with too many people here that this is a war about "principles," where all small nations should, in their own interest, stand by the Allies.

We Finlanders appreciate our "impartial" advisers' good intentions, but, having so much at stake, we must consider the matter for ourselves. And we have arrived at a different opinion, thanks to the efforts of the Russian Government, especially during the last sixteen years, to clear away any possible doubts as to its real intentions toward us. The fact that the Entente powers have found their interests just at present united with those of one or two small nations gives us no reason whatever to believe that they will do anything for us, either now or after the war.

When we go further and claim to be on the "right side" in the war, considered as a world affair, we are, of course, under the influence of "national prejudice." But what does it mean, in this case, taken at its full value? In defying, for years, Muscovite militarism and defending our constitutional rights and legitimate national interests, we have fought all alone for civilization within our domain, against the threatening consequences of Prussianization, poverty, illiteracy, and corruption. Our prejudice in favor of Germany is not due to narrow-minded nationalism, but rather to our particular experience, which, limited as it is, may have made us blind to certain facts, but at the same time more keen-sighted as to others.

With us are the Russian Revolutionists, and the standpoint of the German Socialists in this matter (see A. W. Humphrey: "International Socialism and the War") is in complete harmony with ours. Being no friend of the Annexationist Party in Germany, we feel the sincerest sympathy for Belgium and are sorry for Serbia, but we cannot for their sake identify their (accidentally common) cause with that of humanity.

To us the downfall of the Russian Empire, the most notorious stronghold of reactionism in Europe, would be a greater victory for civilization than the crushing of Germany, whose culture is much more like that of England and France than either side wants to admit. We may be mistaken.

It is hard to make predictions about the moral consequences, in all countries where this war which is being fought, as far as the peoples are concerned, less for Pan-Germanism than against Pan-Slavism on one side, and less for Pan-Slavism than against Pan-Germanism on the other. But there is, I am sure, enough right and wrong on both sides to make our standpoint seem at least reasonable to the true idealist and lover of truth among our opponents. And that is all that we ask for. I think we can appreciate the attitude of those who want to sacrifice us, deliberately, in order to save others, thus making their choice among the small nations. We have more in common with them than with people who argue that the Allies are fighting for us, for there our knowledge to the contrary comes in. We have little hope for an understanding with those whose credulousness toward reports suspiciously suited to justify their feelings for Russia has discredited in our eyes their unprejudiced judgment, as against our prejudice based on dearly bought experience.

ALLAN V. TORNUDD.

O'LEARY ON O'LEARY.

The Irish Pro-German False to Ireland as Well as America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It cannot be denied that the obtrusive hyphenate has obtained a bad eminence in this country and has made himself distinctly "persona non grata" to the American people. Still there are degrees of culpability even in the domain of hyphendom, and it must be admitted that German-Americanism does not exemplify the worst.

The German-American is at least loyal to Germany, and has the approval and moral support of that country in his disregard of his oath of allegiance to the United States. The Irish-American, however, who holds membership in the so-called "American Truth Society" and uses his American citizenship to feed fat the ancient grudge he bears to England is a man without a country, for he is a traitor alike to Ireland and to the United States.

The people of Ireland have accepted the Home Rule bill in good faith and have pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the cause of European integrity and modern civilization as unreservedly as have their fellow-countrymen throughout the British Empire. They can have but little respect and less use for the coterie of self-constituted champions who would manifest their devotion to Ireland by assisting its enemies and aiding to inflict on its people that "kultur" on which the experience of Belgium, of the Lusitania, and of the plottings in the United States have thrown such a revealing and lurid light.

The insolent telegram to President Wilson published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which Mr. Jeremiah A. O'Leary of the "American Truth Society, with headquarters adjoining the offices of The Fatherland," threatens the President with the hyphenate vote, is representative only of that small section of the Irish race that would approve the Phoenix Park murders, the massacre of women and children, and similar methods of "making war on England." The telegram is simply disgusting to patriotic American citizens as well as to all intelligent and sincere friends of Ireland. If it has any effect politically, it will bring to the President increased support and love "because of the enemies he has made."

As a matter of fact, however, those "kulturites" who masquerade as the "American Truth Society" will not be an important factor in carrying elections in the United States. They are in the category so graphically described by President Wilson as being more vocal than influential. They will alienate more votes than they will bring to any political party in this country with which they may affiliate themselves.

The recital by Hyphenate O'Leary, in his telegram, of the great things he has done and is doing to the President is strongly suggestive of the exclamation of the fly that, perched on the hub of the wagon wheel as it bowled along the road, cried out in an ecstasy of self-laudation: "What a h— of a dust I am raising!"

JOSHUA O'LEARY.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 12, 1915.

To Escape by the Roof.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The simple expedient of having stairways, or even ladders, from the roof of one tenement house or factory to another would result in the saving of innumerable lives in this city in cases of fire. This includes the necessity of easy access to the roof, of course. It ought to be an easy matter to go from the roof of any one house to the roof of any other building in the block, were stairways provided. Scuttles leading to the roof should by law be closed only from the inside and then in such a manner that any one may open them. This is such a simple matter that no one seems to have thought of it.

J. P. B.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

A Threat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We told you long ago that you must stop supplying the Allies with munitions of war to kill our brave men and prolong the war. We will make it so unprofitable for your death dealers that they will have to stop, because we know they don't care much if the Allies or the Germans win the war; it is the dollars they are after—and accidents will happen.

LEX TALIONIS.

New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

LATIN AMERICA'S PROTEST.

They Have a Civilization, Too, and Their Language Is Worth Knowing

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding your editorial headed "We Would Believe, But We Can't," I beg to tell you that, unfortunately for the good relations between your country and the Latin-American republics, every time that a United States American gives an opinion about this matter he always tries, by every possible means, to put us down.

In Venezuela, my own country, (perhaps you would like to know that this is a republic where people live, dress themselves, eat, and sleep more

USE A SUBMARINE IN NEW MOVIE PLAY

Undersea Boat's Working Shown in a Comedy Film at the Knickerbocker.

ANOTHER CHAPLIN SEEN

Strand Theatre Produces Robert Hitchen's "Bella Donna," with Pauline Frederick as the Star.

One of the chief rights of the movies to attention is their timeliness. The movie camera is here today and there tomorrow, snapping whatever is of interest. Unlike the legitimate stage, the screen does not have to wait for a dramatist to become inspired before it may present the topic of the hour; instead, the scenario writer jiggles his bag of tricks and spills his situations over the object of interest.

The submarine has occupied the first page for many months, so in "A Submarine Pirate," one of the new Triangle films shown for the first time yesterday in the Knickerbocker Theatre, an undersea craft comprises most of the plot. The submarine was borrowed from the United States Navy, and it is said that when the original time allotted for its use was up an application for two weeks' more time was asked and granted. And now, the press agent goes on to state, the Navy Department is so pleased with the film it is going to use it to encourage recruiting.

The film does give a good idea of the workings of a submersible craft. The submarine is shown above water, submerging, and firing a torpedo. The interior is pictured when the boat is up and as she goes down, and the use of the periscope is also illustrated. All of this is part of a comedy picture in which a battleship and a big passenger liner are concerned. Syd Chaplin, a relative of Charles of the old clothes and moth-eaten mustache, is the principal comedian. He affects his kinsman's mannerisms, even to the mustache, but he is not so good a comedian. Charles can kick twice as often and as hard as Syd, which means that he elicits twice as many laughs.

"Jordan Is a Hard Road," another Triangle film, is taken from one of Sir Gilbert Parker's stories. It is a Bret Harte sort of a story of the Golden West of broad hats, cattle rustlers, and restless revolvers. In it Frank Campeau, who as a bandit reforms, and Dorothy Gish, as the daughter he gives up as a baby and reclaims in after years, do effective acting.

Robert Tichens's book, "Bella Donna," a dramatization of which was acted here several years ago by Alla Nazimova, has been made into a picture by the Famous Players Company for the Paramount program. It was shown in the Strand Theatre yesterday. Pauline Frederick was the villainess of the title who tried to kill her husband with poison put in his coffee because of her infatuation for Baroudi. Her radiant beauty made her an attractive Bella Donna. Then there was Julian Estrange, disguised by a fez and wicked mustache as Baroudi.

The picture was taken in Florida, and with the semi-tropical background afforded the Egyptian atmosphere is well simulated. But the scenes with the pyramids painted out of drawing on a backdrop might well be deleted. "Bella Donna" is primarily a character study of an adventuress, essentially one of movies is action, not character, so, while the picture is a fair example of its type, it does not convey an adequate idea of Mr. Hichens's work.

TO GIVE 'SPANISH TRAGEDY.'

Columbia Students to Produce Play from Which "Hamlet" Came.

"The Spanish Tragedy," by Sir Thomas Kyd, will be acted by the Philolexian Literary Society of Columbia University in Brinkerhoff Theatre Friday and Saturday nights. The play, which is the epitome of all minor Elizabethan drama, is the one from which Shakespeare's "Hamlet" was taken, and is being revived as a part of the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration.

Barnard College is also making preparations to take part in the celebration with the holding of an Elizabethan fair and pageant on the Barnard campus. There will be village sports and dances, and one or more plays of the miracle and interlude types will be performed. The audience will be costumed and will join in the English country dances at the end of the program.

The New York committee in charge of the celebration has sent a letter to all degree-conferring institutions in New York and within a radius of seventy-five miles giving the general plans of the celebration and asking information as to plays and festivals of an Elizabethean character that may be planned for the present academic year, for the purpose of printing a calendar of events for general distribution.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mildred Von Kunze, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Von Kunze, at 21 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, to E. H. Harris, a son of Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Harris of 33 West Ninety-third Street, New York. Mr. Harris is a Cornell graduate of last June and a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

Mrs. Henry L. Smith of Hillside, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Agnes Helen Smith, to Robert B. Byrnes, Jr., of New York. Mrs. Smith and her daughters formerly lived in this city.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Vail, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harriott Vail, of 247 Stratford Road, to Ralph Vintou Lyon Hartley of New York, formerly of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Thompson of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Kendall Thompson, to Oiva Long Jones of Flatbush, L. I. Miss Thompson was graduated from Packer in 1909 and from Columbia in 1911.

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MRS. GALT REMAINS TRUE TO OLD CHURCH

Attends Episcopal Services While the President Worships with the Presbyterians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—President Wilson and his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, appear to have arrived at a perfect understanding concerning their differences in religious belief, as each attended service this morning at a different place of worship. The President occupied the White House pew at the Central Presbyterian Church, accompanied by his cousin, Miss Helen Bones, who has made her home with the Wilson family for many years.

Mrs. Galt attended St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal Church on Connecticut Avenue, to which she transferred her membership from the more fashionable St. Thomas's, Du Pont Circle, in the early Autumn. Even should this course be followed after their marriage, it would not be without precedent, for in both the Taft and the Roosevelt Administrations the President attended one church and the President's wife another.

Now that the President and his fiancée have taken the public into their confidence to the extent of announcing that their marriage will not take place until the latter part of December, all plans for entertaining the bride-to-be have been, for the time, abandoned. Even the series of dinner parties given each season by the Cabinet officers in compliment to the President and his wife will not be begun until the return of the President and his bride from their honeymoon. That the honeymoon will extend over Jan. 1 and eliminate the New Year's reception from the official program of White House functions is now certain.

It has also been made clear in the last few days that Mrs. Galt, even when she becomes Mrs. Wilson, will assume no leadership in social affairs such as has distinguished the régime of former mistresses of the White House. While now accepting for her own convenience the services of the White House Social Secretary and protection of the Secret Service guard, Mrs. Galt has no ambition to dictate to society at large, or the Administration circle in particular. There will be no feminine Cabinet meetings in the coming season, as the First Lady-to-be is, like the President, an individualist with a distinct preference for persons, regardless of position. Thus far the relations of the President's fiancée and the Cabinet matrons are of the most formal nature, as the exchange of calls made immediately after the announcement of the engagement was entirely by card, and with few exceptions has not been followed by any personal meetings.

MANY CONCERTS YESTERDAY

Large Audience Hears Philharmonic Orchestra in Carnegie Hall.

Concert-goers in this city had a long list to choose from yesterday. There was a concert by the Philharmonic Society, which filled Carnegie Hall, a song recital by Evan Williams, which did almost as well for Aeolian Hall, a piano recital by a newcomer, Charles MacMichael, at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, and a lecture-recital on negro melodies by Mrs. Collingwood Tucker at the Bandbox Theatre, besides the subscription concert of the Society of the Friends of Music at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mme. Melanie Kurt was to have been the soloist at the Philharmonic, but she was unable to appear, owing to the press of rehearsals at the opera house, and she will sing with the orchestra instead on Nov. 28. The program was entirely instrumental, consisting of Dvorak's Symphony No. 4 in G, Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, two "Elegiac Melodies for String Orchestra," by Grieg and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso." The performance of Dvorak's symphony, which is graceful and interesting, was admirable.

Evan Williams has for the last few years given an annual recital in Aeolian Hall and his singing on these occasions has earned him much praise. Yesterday he showed a decided falling-off in almost every particular. The quality of his voice was not good, he showed bad faults in producing the tones of his high range, and his style was marked by constraint throughout. Altogether it was not a performance such as would be expected of a singer of Mr. Williams's attainments.

Charles MacMichael, at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, played Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, Mozart's Sonata in F, Schumann's "Faschingsswank," a group of five numbers by Chopin, and Liszt's Polonaise in E.

Mrs. Tucker in her lecture-recital at the Bandbox Theatre told of the form and meaning of the old negro melodies, together with some of her experiences in collecting the unwritten native songs. She sang four groups of them, which she presented under the heads of Afro-American folksongs, spirituals, old plantation melodies, and "Little Studies in Color."

SHAKESPEARE FOR HACKETT

Viola Allen Also to Appear In a Series of Productions Here.

Broadway is not to be without its performances of Shakespeare this season. It was announced yesterday that James K. Hackett had arranged with Viola Allen to appear as a co-star with him in a revival of "Macbeth." Miss Allen will be seen as Lady Macbeth and Mr. Hackett will play the title rôle. Apparently Mr. Hackett does not wish his production to be confused in any way with the new movement in stage decoration, for he states that, while it will be thoroughly adequate and comprehensive, it will not be bizarre or extravagant.

In addition to "Macbeth," Mr. Hackett and Miss Allen will be seen in "Othello," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." They will begin their season Jan. 10 in the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, and later will come to New York.

Plans for Miss Barrett's Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Madeline B. Barrett, a daughter of Mrs. William Barrett of 790 Riverside Drive, and Lieutenant Howard Kendall Loughry, U. S. A., will take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 26, at the Plaza. Miss Barrett will have her sister, Mrs. Albert Nelson Atkinson, as her only attendant. Lieutenant Loughry is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Loughry of Monticello, Ind. He is now stationed at Fort Totten, and was graduated from West Point in 1906.

DAINTY LITTLE GIRLS HIT OF FASHION FETE

With Childish Grace They Act as Models at Widowed Mothers' Fund Bazaar.

GOWNS WILL BE AUCTIONED

Association Appeals for Funds to Aid Women Here Whose Husbands Fell in the War.

Yesterday for the first time children alone acted as models in a fashion fete. It was at the bazaar and festival which will end this evening that the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association is holding at Delmonico's. In gowns and robes, imitating the style of grown-ups, little girls from 5 to 12 displayed the latest fashions designed by prominent modistes with all of the airs and graces of their elder sisters, except that the children did not appear to be as self-conscious or as anxious about the impression they were making on the audience.

The stage upon which they appeared was draped in black velvet. From a silver frame in the back of the stage the children dressed as little women stepped forth, slowly and stately, with balanced tread and arms in various poses just as do the professional models; but they displayed a childish grace which was quite lacking at the big fashion shows.

The first little girl to appear was Miss May Untermyer, dressed in a very striking cerise broadcloth walking suit, trimmed with black fur, while she carried a black muff. Following her the miniature of a lady clad in a corded red and black broadcloth suit appeared, Miss Edna Bachrach. Miss Helen Franc wore a green velvet suit, trimmed with beaver. A very striking costume was that of little Miss Clara Waity, a white broacloth suit with ermine muff. In impersonation of a dancer, Miss Frances Weinhandler, the smallest of all the children, appeared in a dainty blue dress. Dressed as a bride, little Alice Van Dermoot created considerable interest, and her sister, Helen, appeared with her as a bride's maid. Other children, who took part were Dorothy Kaufman, Jane Hilder, Elaine Joseph, Eleanore Kaiser, Ruth Franc, Constance Bernstein, Madeleine Lipper, Helen Goldsticker, Miriam Kanaiky, and Edna Kerner.

In an even voice Miss Kathryn Kidder made the announcements as the models appeared. The gowns will be auctioned off tomorrow afternoon for the benefit of the fund. They were contributed by Bonwit Teller C Co., J. M. Gidding & Co., Franklin Simon & Co., Charles & Ray, Mme. McNally, Anna G. Larkin, Inc., Worrall, Gottlieb, Bergdorff Goodman Co., Hickson & Co., Gossard, Kerner, and Isaac Walter Tsyng, Ferle Heller, and Maison Maurice. It was announced that the children's show was such a success that it would be given again soon in a theatre, and on a much larger scale. There will be another performance this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In the bazaar pretty young misses button-holed visitors to sell them flowers and what not. In the evening there was dancing.

Before the opening of the children's fashion show Borough President Marcus M. Marks made a short address. He told of the work of the association, and said that if the question of making a special appropriation to it came up before the Board of Estimate he would favor a generous donation.

It was explained by Mrs. Harry Kraft, one of the Board of Managers, that the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association had been very active in obtaining the passage in the Legislature of the bill providing for widows' pensions, but that since the majority of widowed mothers in New York are foreign born and not American citizens that the bill did not provide for their care. She said that at least 80 per cent. of the widowed mothers in this city are aliens, and that therefore the work of the association had been diminshed only to a small degree by the State Pension Fund. The death of many reservists who had returned to European countries has this year added an additional burden to the work of the association.

The President of the association is Mrs. William Einstein. Honorary Vice Presidents are Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Adolf Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman. Vice Presidents are Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. Randolf Guggenheimer, Mrs. Isidor Lewi, Mrs. Samuel Koenig; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Otto M. Hinzesheimer; Recording Secretary, Henry Rodenheimer, Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sara X. Schottenfels.

Among those on various committees are Mrs. Louis Strauss, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. Adolph Hermann, Mrs. Arthur Lederer, Mrs. Sailing Baruch, Miss Florence Stern, Miss Mildred Stern, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheimer, Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Mrs. Leon Kamaikey, Mrs. Isaac Block, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Henry Meyers, Mrs. Julia Seligman, Mrs. Lewis Wolfe, and Mrs. David Joseph.

3 PLAYLETS BY GAMUT CLUB.

"Manners," by Stewart Benson, Creates a Stir.

The Gamut Club gave its first entertainment of the season last night in the little Bramhall Playhouse in East Twenty-seventh Street. The program comprised three playlets, "Peg Woffington's Pearls," by Dennis Cleugh and Cecil uDncan Jones; "Manners," by Stewart Benson, and "The Woman Across the Street," by Donald MacLaren.

It was "Manners" that created the most perceptible stir in the audience, for it was a thriller after the fashion of the Princess and its prototype, the Grand Guignol of Paris. Its three scenes presented a comparative study in the methods of disposing of wives in as many different ages. The playlet, a clever bit of cynicism, was well acted by Olive Oliver and John O'Brien.

Those who acted "Peg Woffington's Pearls," a dainty little episode from the life of the famous actress, were Amelia Gardner as Peg, Tracy L'Engle, Margaret Field, and Bernice Golden. In the last playlet were Minnie Dupree, Gertrude Dallas, Donald MacLaren, William Raymond, and Frederika Slemmons.

Miss Barrymore Turns Manager.

Ethel Barrymore is to try her hand at being a manager. It begins to look as if she wouldn't be able to leave the Lyceum this season so she is going to engage and rehearse another company in "Our Mrs. McChesney." "I am simply following the example of my grandmother, Mrs. John Drew," says Miss Barrymore. "I have always tried to follow her example. I married as she did; I have a family as she had, and now I want to take up the producing of plays as she did."

Neighborhood Players Seen.

The Neighborhood Players made their first production of the season last night in the Neighborhood Playhouse. "Wild Birds," a romantic folk-play of the Devonshire moors by Violet Pearn, was the offering. It was acted by members of the dramatic classes of the Henry Street Settlement. During the year performances by visiting companies of professional players will be given.

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SCHOENBERG'S MUSIC HEARD

His "Kammersinfonie" Played at Concert of the Friends of Music.

The Society of the Friends of Music, now entering upon the third year of its existence, gave at its first concert yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel a program of the kind that most completely fulfills the purposes for which it was founded, and that justifies its addition to the very numerous musical activities now carried on in New York. The most important number upon it was Arnold Schönberg's "Kammersinfonie"; there were also the overture to Jean Jacques Rousseau's opera, "Le Devin du Village," and three dance movements from Grétry's opera, "Céphale et Procris." This music was given by the players of the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowsky. They were brought to New York for the purpose, because Mr. Stokowsky, a week ago, had played the "Kammersinfonie" at one of his Philadelphia concerts, and was prepared to deliver again an extremely difficult and complicated work that would have needed much labor and time to prepare especially for the Friends of Music by some other organization.

It is the most advanced composition of the German revolutionary that has yet been heard in New York. It is his Opus 9 and was composed in 1906, but since then he has gone further, and, according to many reports, fared worse. In New York had been heard the string sextet, "Verklärte Nacht," Op. 4; the string quartet, Op. 7; some of his later pianoforte pieces, and a few quite innocuous songs. Mr. Stransky is presently to play his symphonic poem, "Pelléas et Mélisande." Now, though he is only 41 years old and has only reached his twenty-first "opus," he is now writing in his third style, or perhaps it is his fourth. All that New York had heard before yesterday afternoon, and had not found especially fearsome, is in his second style. The "Kammersinfonie" is a product of later ideas, and is something far more difficult to accept as music than the earlier pieces. It is written for fifteen instruments, a true orchestra for chamber music, and is in one movement. Its themes cannot be called in themselves beautiful; some of them are strongly suggestive of some of the later Straussian themes, but they are for the most part discernible and intelligible, and the listener is aware of an elaborate and ingenious process of thematic development, whether he can follow it or not. The orchestration seems sometimes thick and heavy and lacking in transparency. Schönberg's extraordinary ideas about harmony furnish the impressions chiefly borne in upon the listener, the gist of which appears to be that any or all notes may be sounded together. "There is no such thing as consonance or dissonance," is one of his doctrines; "only imperfect training of the ear." His music is said to be planned "horizontally and vertically," and in "planes," harmonically. It is impossible for even the most willing ear to discern in this welter anything like tonality. The harmonic substance is apparently devised in such a way that one part shall persistently neutralize any hint of tonality that the others may suggest. There are occasional passages in which the ear is relieved of this sort of strain; they are few and fleeting, yet they suggest for the moment beauty and something demanding an utterance.

The result of this is that the listener is haunted with the idea that all this inexplicable discord is not inevitable; that it is deliberately adopted; that the composer might have expressed himself in a manner less cryptic; that the problems had presented in this music has not really solved. Music that has been veiled to one generation has often been revealed to the next as a clear and intelligible advance. But it does not necessarily follow that every toad, ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in his head and that all repellent music contains hidden beauties waiting to be revealed. The "Kammersinfonie" did not yesterday show the prescience of a master, the vision of a seer into unknown realms of beauty. Will our grandchildren recall, and smile indulgently at the bewildered listeners of 1915? The question is not really important: bewildered listeners of 1915 can only listen for themselves.

Mr. Stokowsky conducted an admirable performance of this difficult and complicated work with apparent enthusiasm and belief. The audience, evidently not converted in a body by Schönberg's evangel, applauded politely. It enjoyed much more the eighteenth century music which followed. It was interesting to hear Rousseau's overture to one of the most popular operettas of its time. The dances from "Céphale et Procris" seemed sometimes a little more sentimentalized than was due to music of their period.

TWELFTH NIGHT BENEFIT.

Special Matinees to be Given In the Bandbox Theatre.

The first of a series of special matinee performances for the benefit of their club fund will be given by the Twelfth Night Club Friday afternoon in the Bandbox Theatre. The program will be made up of four playlets and of divertissements.

Cecil De Mille wrote two of the playlets, "Lebensrecht" and "Poor Old Joe." In the former Laura Burt and Henry Stanford will appear, and in the latter Joseph Jefferson, Blanche Bender, and Leonard Mudie. The "Victim," by Rosalie M. Jones, will be played by Minnie Dupree, Ralph Morgan, and Harold de Becker, and "The Brother," a dramatization by Freeman Tilden Story of his short story of that title, will be acted by Burton Churchill Norris, Winslow, Edwin Arden, and Amy Nichols. Mary McEvily Montana will sing a group of songs and Irene Franklin and Burton Green will give their vaudeville specialty. Similar entertainments will be given each month.

1,000 IN MAHLER SYMPHONY.

"Colossal" Work Will Be Given Here for the First Time.

Gustav Mahler's Eighth Symphony, which has never been heard here and requires the services of a thousand and more persons on the stage, will be given early next Spring, at a special concert now being arranged by the Society of the Friends of Music, an organization composed for the most part of wealthy musical amateurs whose aim is to foster music which, for one reason or another, is seldom heard in the ordinary concert halls.

The work will be performed by a force divided as follows: Augmented orchestra of 130 players, two choruses of adult voices, each consisting of 400 voices, a boys' chorus of 150 voices, and eight solo voices. Leopold Stojowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, will present the composition in Philadelphia and later in New York, employing his orchestra in both performances. He has selected the voices from half a dozen choral societies and has been training them for two years.

Owing to the necessity for accommodating so many performers, the concert halls usually employed here will not be large enough, and arrangements are being made for the use of one of the largest auditoriums in the city.

This concert will be the first public one of the Society of the Friends of Music, which entered yesterday on its third season. All of the society's previous activities have been confined to subscription concerts in the Ritz-Carlton, and the departure is in line with an effort to appeal for a wider public.

Mahler's Eighth Symphony, which has been described as "colossal," is his last. It was finished in the year preceding his death in Vienna in 1911, and thus falls within that period of his life during which he spent several years in New York as conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company and of the Philharmonic Society. The symphony was produced in Munich in 1911 and in Leipsic in 1912.

The expense involved in bringing the great body of performers from Philadelphia and other preparations for the concert here will be met by special subscription among the members of the society.

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PETER DE LACY DEAD; BEGAN BETTING WAR

Fight Between Noted Gambler and the Poolroom Ring Once Stirred the City.

LEAVES $1,000,000 ESTATE

Man Who Became Wealthy Through Speculation and Gambling Had Been Prominent in Tammany.

Peter De Lacy, known as the "Poolroom King," who is said to have made more than $1,000,000 in his pool selling and race track enterprises, and whose fight with the so-called "Poolroom Ring" aroused the city to the evils of gambling, died on Saturday night in St. Luke's Hospital, after an operation.

A score of years ago his name was one to conjure with among gamblers throughout the East, and even of recent years he was known as a real estate speculator of keen judgment. When it became known along Broadway yesterday that he had died, those who knew him said that his estate would exceed $1,000,000.

De Lacy was born in Ireland and came here when a young man. He was soon active in politics and became affiliated with Tammany Hall. He was close to Richard Croker and John Scannell and others of the old-time leaders and was long a power in his district. From politics he turned to gambling and soon became a leader among the gamblers of this city.

De Lacy early realized the profits to be made from the poolrooms. In his early days he was forced to fight the "ring," but it soon admitted him as one of the inner circle. He became widely known, and by 1890 was said to have cleared more than $1,000,000.

Shortly after this De Lacy sprang into public notice when he "fell out" with the other members of the poolroom ring and started a crusade to have all the race tracks closed and pool selling stopped. The fight started over the division of commissions, and went on bitterly for three years. Then Police Inspector Byrnes took a hand and issued orders that all poolrooms must be driven out of business.

De Lacy dropped his fight with the other pool sellers, which had bten regarded as a "bluff," and made an alliance with them against the common enemy—Inspector Byrnes. With the almost unlimited resources of the "ring" backing him, he threatened legal proceedings and proclaimed that "Inspector Byrnes must go." The Inspector, however, stood his ground, and the fight dragged on for several years.

While fighting Byrnes, De Lacy turned on the Brooklyn Jockey Club, in 1894, and attempted to have its track closed and the club put out of business. Law suit succeeded law suit, but he eventually failed in his aims.

Then came what was perhaps his most famous battle. The Western Union Telegraph Company refused to serve his pool rooms any longer. He expostulated and threatened suits, but the company stood firm. This meant that he would have to go out of business, the telegraph service being absolutely necessary to him. Finally De Lacy played his last card. He threatened to close the Bennings race track, and it was said the company restored his service.

In 1903 he attacked District Attorney William Travers Jerome, alleging that he had failed to prosecute the cases against the pool sellers. In the course of this fight De Lacy brought charges against Jerome before Governor Odell. The Governor, however, dismissed them, and there ensued an armed neutrality between the gambler and the District Attorney. In 1907, after a raid, during which Grand Jury subpoenas were served on a number of poolroom owners and employes, including De Lacy, whose place in Forty-second Street was raided three days before, he promised the District Attorney that he would "quit the game."

At this time De Lacy made the statement, "Gambling don't pay!" and from then on insisted that this was so. After that date, he was seldom heard of in connection with his former avocation, although in December, 1909, a suit for $50,000 was brought against him for money it was alleged he had not paid to a lobbyist in Albany.

De Lacy maintained an office in Forty-second Street for many years and is said to have owned much valuable real estate, both in this city and in Brooklyn. For the last few years, he had lived with his daughter, Mrs. Alice Ratcliffe, at 19 West Seventy-first Street. His wife died many years ago, and he is survived by two daughters and two grandchildren.

Oldest Odd Fellow Dead.

John Moersch, said to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the United States, died on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Libby Schnackenberg, 96 Bay Thirty-second Street, Bensonhurst, in his ninety-ninth year. He was born in Bavaria of a family noted for longevity and came to this country in 1834. After engaging in the clothing business for some years, Mr. Moersch removed to Callicoon, Sullivan County, New York, where he was later County Collector and Postmaster, to which office he was appointed by President Pierce. He raised a company of volunteers during the civil war and at its close returned to this city and became a produce merchant, retiring twenty years ago.

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Branch Stores OPEN EVENINGS { 127 W. 42d St., near Broadway; 254 W. 125th St., near 8th Ave.; 371 E. 149th St., near 3rd Ave.

EAST SIDE MOURNS SCHNAER

Noted Jewish Actor Raved Over the War Before His Death.

The east side is mourning Samuel Schnaer, its favorite actor, who died on Friday. Thousands have passed through the Actors' Club, in Second Avenue, where the body lies. For many years Mr. Schnaer was the tragedian at Kessler's Theatre, and he was recognized as one of the leading men on the Jewish stage.

His death adds another to the tragedies of the war. Of a sensitive and peace-loving nature, he brooded over the horrors of the struggle until he became insane. In his ravings he would talk of nothing else except the war.

There will be a memorial meeting today at 11 o'clock in Kessler's Theatre. Among the speakers will be Joseph Barondess, organizer of the Hebrew Actors' Union; Jacob Adler, and Boris Thomashefsky. Later in the day Mr. Schnaer will be buried from the Actors' Club. He was born in Russia in 1879, and came to this country as a boy. He had been an actor for practically all his life.

Justin W. Wharff.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 14.—Justin W. Wharff, President of the Adco, of 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City; died suddenly this morning in South Street Inn here. He was forty-five years old and was touring in the Berkshires. He was stricken shortly after arriving in this city. A physician treated him for heart trouble but he failed to rally. Mr. Wharff leaves a wife, his mother, three sisters and a brother, in Cambridge, Mass. His body will be removed to Gloucester, Mass., for burial.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD LARDNER died on Saturday at his home, 61 Oakwood Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his seventy-second year. He had lived there for eight years and was a member of the Christian Science Church.

Mrs. FRANK RAMAIS DE STOREY, a vaudeville actress, died on Saturday at Taft, in the California oil fields, where she was filling an engagement. She was an Egyptian by birth, husband is a Harvard graduate living here.

FRANK ROBINSON, Mayor of Bangor, Me., and a Democratic Representative in the State Legislature, died at his home in Bangor on Saturday in his sixty-eighth year.

The Rev. J. C. DENNISTON, a retired Presbyterian minister, died on Friday at his home, 430 West 119th Street, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Washingtonville, N. Y., and was a class-mate of Chancellor Day's at Yale, from which he was graduated in 1853.

JAMES STEWART, a book publisher of 526 West Twenty-first Street, died on Saturday at his home, the Osborne, 174 West Seventy-fourth Street, in his sixty-fifth year.

EUGENE S. SEXTON, a building contractor, died on Saturday at his home, 8,736 Bay Ninth Street, Bath Beach, in his seventy-first year.

EUGENE A. WALSH, a brother of Magistrate John J. Walsh, died on Saturday at his home, 2,020 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-ninth year.

JOHN H. BUTLER, in the transportation business with offices at 1 Broadway, died on Saturday at his home, 427 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. HANNAH SHUGRUE, mother of School Commissioner Shugrue of Corona, L. I., died yesterday at her home, 93 Kingsland Avenue, in that place, in her eighty-fifth year. She had lived in Corona for forty-two years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BASH.—Nov. 10, 610 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Bash, a daughter.

HORWITZ.—Nov. 7, 127 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Horwitz, a daughter.

Engaged.

BERNSTEIN—GENDERING.—Helen Gendering to Irving Bernstein.

BROWN—BORNSTEIN.—Rose Bornstein to Maxwell Brown.

DORSEN—ROSENZWEIG.—Anna Rosenzweig to Albert Dorsen.

FELIX—KRAMER.—Sudonia Kramer to Louis E. Felix.

FURSTENBERG—SOBEL.—Tessie Sobel to Henry Furstenberg.

GETLER—FINLAY.—Linda Finlay to David Getler.

GLUCKSTEIN—DAVIS.—Frances Davis to Dr. Al. M. Gluckstein.

GOLDSMITH—SILBERMAN.—Dodye Silberman to Philip Goldsmith.

GREENWALD—SLATER.—Anna Slater to Samuel Greenwald.

HYMES—SCHWEIGER. — Kathryn M. Schweiger to Milton Hymes.

LEVINE—HEIDENHEIM.—C. Edna Heidenheim to Harry A. Levine.

MONSHEIMER—BAAR.—Adele Baar to Leo Monsheimer.

REIS — EHRMANN. — Cora Ehrmann to Joseph Reis.

ROTHMAN — COHEN. — Mayme Cohen to Samuel Rothman.

SCHAPIRO—KRAMER.—Stella Kramer to Harry Schapiro.

SCHEIKOWITZ—LEVY.—Nettie Levy to Moses D. Scheikowitz.

SCHNEIDER—GOODE.—Rose Goode to Max Schneider.

SCHWARTZ—PLATT.—Ida Platt to Willard Schwartz.

SEYDEL—ROSENSTEIN.—Lydia Rosenstein to Theodore Seydel.

SILVERMAN—FRIEDLANDER.—Mildred L. Friedlander to David Silverman.

SOBEL—BROMBERG.—Lotta Bromberg to Isadore Sobel.

STEINER—MEYER.—Corinne L. Meyer to Joseph Steiner.

URY—BACHNER.—Marion Bachner to Ralph J. Ury.

WICKS—MOODY.—Matilda Moody to Fred O. Wicks.

ZADEK—COHN.—Lotta Cohn to Arthur Zadek.

Married

BRIM—DANIELS.—On Nov. 14, 1915, at their home, New York City, Dr. Charles J. Brim to Bessie Daniels. Dallas and Chicago papers please copy.

HALL—EARNSHAW.—On Nov. 10, 1915, at 339 Central Av., Orange, N. J., by the Rev. F. Cresswick Todd, Gertrude Earnshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Henry Earnshaw, to John Howe Hall of High Bridge, N. J. Boston papers please copy.

CHEROF—SCHWARZBAUM.—Nov. 11, Elsie N. Schwarzbaum to Nathan Cherof.

COHENCIOUS—PHILLIPS.—Nov. 10, Jeannette Phillips to Max Cohenclous.

GINTELL—WEIL.—Nov. 7, Mabel Weil to William Gintell.

KATZ—KAHN.—Nov. 14, Eleanor Kahn to Henry Katz.

TREEGER—PIKE.—Nov. 7, Mathilde Pike to George Treeger.

Died

BERRELL.—On Friday, Nov. 12, 1915, at Millington, N. J., Israel V. Berrell, aged 78 years. Funeral service at his late home, Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Millington Baptist Church, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend.

CARMICHAEL.—Suddenly, on Nov. 14, 1915, Archibald D. Carmichael. Body now at the parlors of Harry T. Pyle, 981 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOKE.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 13, 1915, John Swinburne Cooke, in his 59th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at his late home; 364 Broadway, Paterson, at 2 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

COLEMAN.—Wilkin Coleman, son of the Hon. R. C. Coleman and Sarah Wilkin, on Nov. 12, 1915, aged 45 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Main St., Goshen, N. Y., Monday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 13, 1915, T. Marple, son of William J. and Josephine M. Davis, in his 23d year. Funeral services at his residence, 40 West 34th St., Monday at 8 P. M.

DE LACY.—On Nov. 13, 1915, Peter De Lacy. Funeral from his late residence, 19 West 71st St., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

DE SAUSSURE.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 14, 1915, Mrs. Henry William de Saussure, (Nannie Bostick,) in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Palisade Av., N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 2:15 P. M. Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

DORN.—On Nov. 13, 1915, in her 89th year, Bertha, beloved wife of Mark Dorn and devoted mother of Hattie Fernbacher, Serena Hamburger, Florence Werner, Henry, and Jacob. Funeral from her late residence, 505 West 113th St., Monday, Nov. 15 at 10:30 A. M. San Francisco papers please copy.

FELDMAN.—Malvine, died suddenly at 513 West 135th St., aged 58. Funeral private.

FERGUSON.—Culver, at his late home, 578 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1915. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. Interment private, Wednesday morning.

GIBSON.—James, marine engineer, lately with the Tank Storage and Carriage Co., sailing from San Francisco, of pneumonia on Sunday, Nov. 14. Services at the home of his brother, William Gibson, 1,110 Christian Avenue, corner of 166th St., Bronx, on Monday evening at 8:30. Funeral from same address Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M.

HANFF.—Suddenly, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1915, in his 61d year, August Hanff, beloved father of Joseph, Hanff, Gertrude H. Cahn, and Minnie M. Ayers. Funeral from Ionic Room, Masonic Hall, 46 West 24th St., Monday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.

HILDT.—Suddenly, on Nov. 13, 1915, Barbara Behrens, daughter of Howard Jerome and Lillias Johnson Hildt, aged 3½ years. Funeral private.

KENNEDY.—

DIRECTORS SEE AID IN MELLEN'S STORY

Cross-Examination May Show Many Acts Were Forced by Competition.

AGAIN ON STAND TODAY

Government Is Prepared to Meet New Haven Contention That No Intent Was Shown.

Charles S. Mellen will take the stand again today at the trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard and nine other ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company on the charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England contrary to the Sherman law. He has still to finish his account of the relations between the New Haven and the Metropolitan Steamship Company, but the end of that story will have to be developed by other witnesses, as he was not familiar with the whole of it.

The Government will then question Mr. Mellen as to what he knows of the capture of the trolley lines, the merger with the Boston & Maine, and the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Company deal, and in connection with these will come the curious history of the Billard Company.

R. L. Batts, counsel for the Government, said yesterday that he had hopes of being able to get through with Mr. Mellen before the end of the week, so that he might turn him over to the defense for cross-examination.

Then will begin in many ways the most important portion of the trial. It is known that the defense has made very thorough preparations to cross-examine Mr. Mellen, and that it will take him through every detail of the involved transactions to which he has testified on direct examination. As that evidence has been based on the records and has indeed been largely formal, the defense will try to induce him to put a different complexion on the acts of the railroad under his administration.

It is believed that he will be very willing to help out the defense. It is anticipated that he will defend many of his actions or recommendations as merely his plain duty toward the property of which he was an official, and he will endeavor to defeat the Government's argument based on "intent" by showing that the steps the New Haven took could be explained by the necessity of defeating other companies' competition. The defense will try to prove that the New Haven board had never formed a great scheme of monopolization, but were simply led on to what amounted to that by the necessity of fending off one competitor after another.

To such a defense as that, however, the Government is quite confident that it can make an effective reply. It will show that on that plea the gradual gathering together of the entire transportation system of the country under a single control could be justified. It has a great deal of material which it has not used in the direct examination of Mr. Mellen, that it may bring out to controvert his views on cross-examination, and it is likely that if the defense practically makes him its own witness in cross-examination, the Government will be able to make its re-direct examination even more interesting than the cross.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—1,000 trade lots of women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel; also fur coats and fur sets.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale, Harry Kleinman, 37 2d Av., 10:30 A. M.—Shoes, fixtures, &c. Regal Waist Co., 7 West 30th St., 10:30 A. M.—Piece goods, silks, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Women's coats, dresses, waists, skirts, suits, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's coats, suits, dresses, and skirts, 10:30 A. M.; also Wednesday.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, Max Kessler, 124 Lewis St.—Collars, skirts, ties, underwear, caps, handkerchiefs, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Tuesday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Green St.—By order of American Woolen Co., 630 pieces heavy and medium weight men's and women's wear; also 578 pieces of worsteds, serges, overcoatings, &c., from other consignors, 10 A. M.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales—Abraham Bedrick, 2,302 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., stationery, fixtures, &c.; L. D. Goldstern & Brother, 354 Fourth Av., 10:30 A. M., woolens, piece goods, linings, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, at Sixth Av. and Fourteenth St.—Remainder of fixtures of the Fourteenth St. Store.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, coats, plush coats, suits, fur sets, waists, and skirts.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—$20,000 stock of piece goods, silks, woolens, velvets, &c., 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—Room 1310, Times Building, Forty-second St. and Broadway, 10:30 A. M., desks, chairs, typewriter, dictagraph, book case, filing cabinet, rug, &c.

Wednesday.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway.—Men's, youths' and children's clothing.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—National Sales & Supply Co., 9 West 20th St., 10:30, dental and medical instruments, household furniture, fixtures, &c.; Whiteside, Bockelman Co., 612 West 55th St., 2 P. M., shower baths, brass, nickel, machinery, fixtures, &c.; The Fuller-Burr Co., 318 East 32d St., 10:30, paper boxes, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Emme Young & Co., Inc., 119 Chambers St., 10:30, motor boats, supplies, fixtures, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sales—At 79 Chambers St., 10:30, presses, machinery, type, office furniture, &c.; at 51 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, 10:30, jewelry, safes, desks, chairs, tables, adding machines, machinery, typewriters, furniture, &c.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Silks, plushes, laces, ribbons, woolens, hosiery, underwear, &c., 10:30.

Thursday.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale—Joseph Kleiner, 1,239 First Av., 10:30, groceries, canned goods, fixtures, scales, electric coffee mill, cash register, ice box, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Adolph Mandel, 155 Rivington St., 10:30, office furniture, fixtures, &c.; Charles Steger, 60 West 33d St., 10:30, dresses, suits, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Jennie B. Winderman, 889 Broadway, 10:30, coats, suits, dresses, &c.

Samuel Mark, assignee sale—Morris Roth, 2,995 Second Av., 10:30, entire contents of clothing store.

Eastern Merchandise Company, 456 Broadway—Women's wearing apparel.

Friday.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's apparel.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Pure Dye Silk Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Av., 10:30, silks, satins, velvet, and cotton piece goods; also furniture, fixtures, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—La Belle Waist Shop, 838 Broadway, 10:30, waists, office furniture, fixtures, &c.; Hydrox Chemical Co., 11 Cliff St., 10:30, office fixtures, &c.; A. Laitin, Inc., 631 Broadway, 2 P. M., wines, liquors, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Belle Millinery Shop, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av., 10:30, millinery, cloaks, suits, dresses, fixtures, &c.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Women's cloaks and suits, 10 A. M.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—Bronsman & Benequit, Inc., 33 West 17th St., 10:30, cloaks, suits, raw material, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

MR. BUSINESS MAN

We will represent you in Philadelphia and vicinity; two live, hustling, well educated men; one a lady and the other a thorough business man and salesman. Address Enders, Room 433, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED.
COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING.
"What the Male can sell the Mail can sell."
SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.

BANQUETS
Paper hats and dinner favors for Christmas and New Year's. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E. 23d.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods.
N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices.
BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE.
Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. Sanitex Co., 501 E. 22d St.

COATS AND WRAPS.
We SHIP on receipt of your order—you SELL on receipt of our goods!
LEO. P. STURM,
48 W. 35th St., Tel. Greeley 876. N. Y. C.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS.
SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ.
Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 B'way.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices.
EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DANCING FROCKS
and PARTY DRESSES. Exceptional value, $6.75 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 126 W. 26 St.

DRESSES.
Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values.
MARK & PAUL, 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE.
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS,
Attractive Thanksgiving, Xmas and New Year's line. Mrs. I. Davidson, 201 W. 145th.

FURS.
Pelteries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

HOSIERY.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue, cor. 19th Street.

Mens' Clothing Specialties
THIS SEASON'S BIG HIT!
Knitted Overcoats, Immediate Delivery
The House of Huchberger, 93 5th Ave.

FETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00. Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N. Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT
Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th St.

SHOW CARDS—Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SILKS
Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy
Alfred Sebland, 10 Madison Ave.
SILKS

SKIRTS.
$18 doz. to $5 each. Best values, best styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New-York Times:

Merchandise.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Spring.

DAVID W. BLOW & CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring-4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St.
Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 592 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1786.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse Co., 456 Broadway, Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse.

Retail.
Art, Furniture. Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kalski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4348.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Wholesale Cloak Manufacturer's Entire Stock of

TRIMMINGS

GREENWALD & CO., Auct'rs.
Sell Tomorrow, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, At 10:30 A. M., 23-25 Lispenard St., N.Y., $25,000 TRIMMINGS, LACES and BRAIDS, Consisting of Macrame, Oriental, Batiste, Black Silk Laces and Medallions, Cluny, Irish, Val. Laces and Insertions, Allovers, Fancy Embroidered Nets, Ornaments and Medallions; Black Silk Braids, Black Binding and Black Fancy Woven Braids, White and Colored Braids, Plain and Fancy, Gold and Silver Braids, Edging and Soutache, Swiss Embroideries, Bonnaz, Fancy and Persian Embroideries in Fancy, Black and Gold for Vestings; Guimps, Ribbon Trimming and Passementerie, Fancy Ornaments, Woven Bands and Edgings, All Colors, Fringes, Rings, Tassels, Buckles and Soutaches in Large Variety; Silk Velvet Ribbons, Fancy Leather Belts, Etc.

Inspection Today,
Monday, Nov. 15, 1915.

☞ This merchandise is all of the very highest grade and the best that money can buy, and to a very large extent imported from France and Germany.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers
7-11 Greene St., and 337-341 Canal St., N.Y. sell tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock,
By order of
The American Woolen Co. and others.

1,000 PIECES WOOLENS

Worsteds, Suitings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Dress Goods; also Tailoring short ends and linings.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Oriental Rugs

L. L. FIRUSKI, Auctioneer,
70 BOWERY
WILL SELL
TODAY, MONDAY, at 10 A. M.
25 Very Fine Oriental Rugs
of every description and varied sizes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Liquidation Sale, Stock of Well-known Importer, $65,000 Inventoried Value—Choice & Select Mounted
DIAMOND
JEWELRY & LOOSE DIAMONDS
FRANK WALKER, Auct'r, sells to-morrow, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., and continuing following day, at 116 FULTON ST. Inspection today, Monday, Nov. 15. Auctioneer's office, 610 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 2328 Williamsburg.

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.
Count six words agate to a line.

LARGE WESTERN JOBBER is open for better grade ladies' and misses' coats and suits for Spring; write for appointment. Z 362 Times Annex.

OPEN FOR A QUANTITY of Hind & Harrison or Ball's metalamb cloth. 'Phone 6284 Farragut.

MANUFACTURER is now ready to look at Spring coats. T 125 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SPRING DRESSES; placing orders; 9 to 12 all week. M. J. Bell, 45 West 34th.

LOOKING AT ladies' and misses' silk and serge dresses for Spring. Seventh floor, 122 West 26th St.

MANUFACTURER and jobber open for Spring line of coats and suits; appointment only. L 31 Times.

JOBBER IS placing orders on Spring models in serge and silk dresses. Call from 2 to 5 P. M., 71 West 23d St., Room 1,001.

JOBBER looking Spring sport coats and suits, 40 West 24th St., ninth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING at Spring coats all week. 16 West 25th St., fourth floor.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS of skirts and dresses, catering to jobbers, can get early business on snappy models for Spring season. Call with samples all week to S. Schwartz & Bro., 120 West 18th St.

SUB-CONTRACTOR ON LADIES' SUITS, large plant, willing to work with first-class manufacturers; best references. L 20 Times.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on middy blouses; call at once with samples. B. Solomon, 141 West 36th St., (15th floor,) N. Y.

CONTRACTORS WANTED ON DRESSES, silk and serge; price, $8.75 to $15; must supply own samples. 10th floor, 35 West 31st.

1,000 COATS to close out, in ladies' and misses' sizes, consisting of astrachans, zibellines, cheviots, and mixtures. Z 363 Times Annex.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Closing out 100 dozen skunk, opossum, raccoon, white coney, very reasonable. Goodfield, 38 Bond St.

HAVE 500 COATS and 300 suits to dispose of at very low figure. Markus Pollak, 138 West 25th St.

500 LADIES' AND MISSES' coats, plain and fur trimmed; immediate delivery. Herman Cloak Co., 90 West 26th St.

JOBS OF PLUSH and cloth coats at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

JOBS OF DRESSES for cash; also samples in Spring numbers. Queen, 1,161 B'way.

DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT at sacrifice; quick buyer. Modern, 28 East 22d.

FUR TRIMMED COATS
in velours, corduroys, mixtures, tebbie cheviots, white and plaid chinchillas for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St. Chel. 2198 and 8618.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, Plush Corduroy and Zibeline Coats; also Velvet Suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, Revol & Sonamor; immediate delivery. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d St. Chelsea 3975.

SPRING LINE cloth and silk dresses ready for inspection. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

NICE LOT of plush coats, corduroys, and mixtures, at reasonable prices, immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

PLUSH—PLUSH—PLUSH.—Coats, made of Salts sealette, for immediate delivery. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

BOTNEYS and FORSTMANN, Hoffman broadcloths; also chiffon velvets, for sale. Madison Square 237.

BROWN PLUSH DOBSONS; also one and one-half inch edgings for sale. 31 West 27th St., 8th floor.

ON HAND, PLUSH, matelamb, and corduroy coats, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

PLUSH, PLUSH, PLUSH COATS, made of Salts sealette, for immediate delivery. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

CIGARS, BONDED HAVANA; wholesale prices; importer will call. Lago, 200 5th Av.

WE ARE showing the latest novelties in Skating Coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs in ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

CHAS. ROSENTHAL CO. WILL SEE ladies' suit jobs Monday morning until noon at Abe Utitz, 15 West 26th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN to carry a first-class, well-known, advertised, popular-priced fitted top petticoat for the following territory: New York State, New England, Middle West, and South. Exceptional opportunity for right party. Strictly confidential. Commission or salary. L 9 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Middle West to sell best line of baby coats and caps; state fully selling ability and terms; strictly confidential; salary; big business. T 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) desires to represent established house in Philadelphia; experienced upholstery and dry goods; 10 years with Philadelphia house; excellent references. B 316 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED CLOAK SALESMAN, catering jobbers, catalog houses, large retailers, desires connection with reliable coat, suit house. T 116 Times.

HEAD CUTTER, CLOAKS, good grader, manager, open position Dec. 1. T 121 Times.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Dec.		May.	
WHEAT.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Nov. 8	$1.04⅝	$1.02⅞	$1.05½	$1.04
Nov. 9	1.02⅞	1.01½	1.04	1.03
Nov. 10	1.04¼	1.02⅝	1.05	1.03½
Nov. 11	1.04⅞	1.03½	1.06	1.04⅞
Nov. 12	1.04⅝	1.03	1.05⅞	1.04⅜
Nov. 13	1.05½	1.04½	1.06½	1.05⅜
Week's range	1.05¼	1.01½	1.06½	1.03

	Cash, 2 Red.	
	High.	Low.
Nov. 8	$1.12½	$1.12
Nov. 12	1.12½	1.12
Nov. 13	1.14	1.13½
Week's range	1.14	1.12

	Dec.		May.		White.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Nov. 8	60½	59½	62¾	61¾	68½	61
Nov. 9	59⅝	58⅝	62⅛	61	60	59
Nov. 10	60⅜	59⅛	63⅜	62¼	..	..
Nov. 11	60⅜	59⅞	63½	62⅝	60	60
Nov. 12	60⅝	59⅝	63¼	62⅜	60	60
Nov. 13	61⅛	60⅜	64½	63¾	..	..
Week's range	61⅛	58¾	64½	61	63½	59

	Cash—			
	Dec.		May.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Nov. 8	39	38¾	39¾	39¼
Nov. 9	38¾	38¼	39¾	39
Nov. 10	38½	38⅜	39¾	39½
Nov. 11	38¾	38⅜	39½	39
Nov. 12	38½	38¾	39½	39¼
Nov. 13	38⅞	38½	40¼	40¼
Week's range	39	38	40¼	39¼

	Jan.		May.	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Nov. 8	$9.15	$9.10	$9.27	$9.22
Nov. 9	9.07	8.97	9.20	9.06
Nov. 10	8.97	8.82	9.02	8.87
Nov. 11	8.95	8.87	9.05	8.95
Nov. 12	9.12	8.95	9.17	9.02
Nov. 13	9.17	9.12	9.22	9.22
Week's range	9.17	8.82	9.27	8.87

	Dec.		May.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Nov. 8	$9.02	$8.90	..	..
Nov. 9	8.95	8.90	..	..
Nov. 10	8.92	8.82	..	..
Nov. 11	8.92	8.87	..	..
Nov. 12	9.15	9.12	9.25	9.12
Nov. 13	9.17	9.12	9.30	9.22
Week's range	9.17	8.82	9.30	9.12

	Dec.		Jan.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Nov. 8	$14.65	$14.50	$16.55	$16.45
Nov. 9	14.50	14.50	16.35	16.27
Nov. 10	14.50	14.22	16.40	16.15
Nov. 11	14.30	14.02	16.35	16.22
Nov. 12	..	..	16.72	16.35
Nov. 13	14.50	14.40	16.70	16.62
Week's range	14.65	14.02	16.72	16.15

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Nov. 8	11.60	11.34	11.73	11.45
Nov. 9	11.47	11.23	11.62	11.40
Nov. 10	11.64	11.36	11.78	11.48
Nov. 11	11.74	11.63	11.90	11.76
Nov. 12	11.77	11.57	11.91	11.69
Nov. 13	11.75	11.57	11.90	11.71
Week's range	11.77	11.23	11.91	11.40

	Mar.		May.		July.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Nov. 8	11.96	11.89	12.07	11.80	12.15	11.90
Nov. 9	11.84	11.61	11.97	11.73	12.03	11.83
Nov. 10	11.99	11.89	12.14	11.84	12.17	11.91
Nov. 11	12.12	11.97	12.26	12.10	12.30	12.17
Nov. 12	12.12	11.91	12.21	12.05	12.27	12.10
Nov. 13	12.11	11.92	12.25	12.06	12.31	12.18
Week's range	12.12	11.61	12.26	11.75	12.31	11.83

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED FIRM OF SONTAG & JOSEPH, doing business at No. 36 East 9th Street, New York City, has this day been dissolved.

PHILIP SONTAG will continue the business.

Dated, New York City, November 13th, 1915.

PHILIP SONTAG.
ELIAS JOSEPH.

November 15, 1915.

THE FIRM OF ECKSTEIN & BUTLER OF 48-54 West 25th Street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All obligations of the said firm of Eckstein & Butler will be paid and outstanding accounts received by Eckstein & Butler in liquidation.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 334 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—John L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.

BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; B. F. Welden, curtains, china; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—C. E. Spalding Co.; W. Spalding, woolens; Park Av.

BOSTON—M. Caplan, dry goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Casares, dresses; Mr. Levenson, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—D. B. Wolf, clothing; Breslin.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mrs. Hill, ibbt. ribbons; 1,133 Broadway.

BROCKTON—J. Dyce & Co.; J. Dyce, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; Continental.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swanz, upholstery goods; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; W. M. Spoerberg, general merchandise; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, ladies,' misses' suits, dresses, skirts; 438 B'way.

CHICAGO—Rothschild Co.; A. C. Berwanger, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' wear; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. J. Rosenthal, women's neckwear, ribbons, laces, embroideries; C. W. Maneer, muslin underwear, petticoats, corsets, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO — T. Bear; L. Eiseman, Spring coats 30 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; C. W. Maneer, infants' wear, corsets, petticoats, muslin underwear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; S. D. Block, leather goods, hair ornaments, neckwear, gloves; Wallicks.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, black goods, dress goods, cloth, silks; 140 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall, Field & Co.; F. W. Stein, hats; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—Bischof, Sterne & Stein; S. Hauser, coats, suits; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; M. S. Freeman, waists; 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—Krause, Biederman & Co.; H. J. Krause, plushes, corduroys, Spring cloths; Herald Sq.

DENVER—Gano-Downs Co.; G. W. Gano, general merchandise; 200 5th Av.

HARRISBURG—Bowman Co.; Miss Dunlap, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; H. L. Alden, dress goods; 2 Walker; Grand.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—John Thomas & Sons; W. W. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. E. Mitchell, jobs, coats, suits; 95 Madison Av.

NEW ORLEANS—May & Ellis Co.; W. Wolf, furnishing goods; Collingwood.

OGDEN—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; L. P. Wright, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; Miss Griffin, Mr. Frank, waists; Miss Meyers, skirts; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier, Frank Co.; H. Z. Compton, clothing; 212 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Gorus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey-Freeman Co.; J. G. Hickey, woolens; 200 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Frager Bros., 21 Av., Grossman, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts, plush coats; 303 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—J. Ward & Co.; J. Ward, general merchandise; 1,133 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; F. A. Lyon, hosiery, corsets, underwear; 50 Union Sq.; Park Av.

SALT LAKE CITY—Decker Patrick Co.; W. G. Patrick, notions, laces, ribbons, ladies' furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; R. Steiger, R. Williams, loaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—N. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, Spring cloaks, suits; 1,204 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Nan O. Fallon, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; L. D. Kline, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.

TRENTON—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 15 W. 26th.

WILKES-BARRE — J. Long's Sons; J. S. Bernstein, jobs ladies,' misses,' children's ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. Dick, representing; 212 5th Av.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

T. H. McMahon, Myrtle Av. and Cumberland St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, 10:30 A. M.

Tuesday.

Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Louis XV. furniture with table to match, period and dining-room furniture, bedroom set, bronzes, bric-a-brac, and art objects; also Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. each day.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Furniture, rugs, dining-room set, statuary, and other art objects; also Wednesday, 11 A. M.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Dining-room, bedroom and parlor sets, bric-a-brac, and art pieces, 10:30 A. M.

J. Gordon Noakes, 786 Sixth Av.—Cloaks and suits.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Bedroom, dining-room and parlor sets, bric-a-brac, statuary, etc.; also Wednesday and Thursday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Oriental rugs, all week, 3 P. M.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 341 Fourth Av.—Property of estate of George M. Dillow, M. D., and collection of James Curran, Philadelphia, including specimens of early English, Colonial, and Dutch furniture; also ancient and modern paintings, 2 P. M. Continues Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

A. Kalski, 88 University Place.—Furniture and household effects; 10:30; also Friday.

Augustus W. Clark, 5 West 44th St.—Antique English furniture, tapestries, bronzes, statuary, &c., 2:30 P. M.; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. & 40th St.—Library of John C. Burton of Milwaukee, embracing miscellaneous books, 2:30 and 8:15 P. M.; also Thursday and Friday.

Thursday.

J. Gordon Noakes, 715 Sixth Av.—Cloaks and suits.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 and 21 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.—Household furniture.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The first general rain of the month in the Southwest and the first norther of the season occurred in Texas Sunday. Rain was also general in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. It is decidedly colder in the interior and the Southwest, and temperatures are below the seasonal average in the Northwest. Rain is probable Monday throughout the Atlantic Coast districts, with a general fall in temperature that will reach the coast by Tuesday. Tuesday will be generally fair and relatively cold east of the Mississippi.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: Middle and North Atlantic, fresh southeast, increasing Monday and shifting to northeast Tuesday; South Atlantic, fresh south, shifting to west Monday afternoon.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Rain Monday, Tuesday fair and colder.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Monday; colder in afternoon. Tuesday fair and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	48	4 P. M.	53	50
6 A. M.	43	6 P. M.	53	50
9 A. M.	45	9 P. M.	50	47
12 M.	47	12 P. M.	48	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

List of Current Offerings on application

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New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Convertible Bonds

Special Circular Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

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BARUCH BROTHERS

Orders In Stocks & Bonds executed for cash or on conservative margin basis.

BARUCH BROTHERS

Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee } Exchanges
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
We have no connection with any other firm using a similar name.

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

$40,000
City of
Alliance, Ohio,
5% Bonds
Price to yield 4.40%
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities
15 Congress St., Boston — 35 Pine Street, New York

W.C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

For the abrupt change which came about in the stock market last Wednesday these two factors were chiefly responsible: The quite thoroughly liquidated state of the market brought about by the selling of the preceding ten days and a fresh realization by traders and by the public, too, of the extraordinary improvement which has come about in the business situation. This was emphasized last week by a wide variety of business news, but in no instance so conspicuously as in the monthly statement of unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation, which showed the phenomenal increase of 847,000 tons in the orders on the company's book, an increase all the more phenomenal because it is registered at a time when the output of the steel mills of the country is greater than ever in the past. The significance of this news was driven home by subsequent announcement by the corporation of its intention to spend close to $10,000,000 to increase the capacity of several of its plants and by the corporation's other announcement that it was compelled to limit the orders it could take for the delivery of some of its products abroad. Within less than a year's time the worst depression in the steel trade in a generation has yielded place to the biggest demand which this industry has ever been called upon to fill. It is a change which startles the imagination, but which stimulates it, too, and it is no wonder that many even of those who were most depressed by the low ebb to which business in this country had fallen should be harboring now expectations of an expansion in trade within the United States such as the country has never before seen.

Commenting on the business situation, one of the best known and one of the most astute of American bankers said last week that business need not get much better than it is to satisfy even the most exacting. Good business is not a hope; it is already a realization. In some lines no more prosperity than we are now having is to be desired. The thought is illustrated by the steel trade, in which many orders are being turned away because steel makers can no longer keep up with the demand. That is not altogether a satisfactory condition, but there are few who feel like quarreling with an excess of prosperity. In the steel trade and in some other lines as well we are passing through a period of excessively stimulated demand which cannot be filled from any accumulated stock and which is beyond the capacity of the mills for current production. The contrast between the conditions in this industry today and ten or twelve months ago illustrates very aptly the misfortune of industry not being able to equalize its production. The demand for steel products one year with another is not equal to the productive capacity of the country's steel mills, but low production at one period leads to excessive demand at some other. We are in such a period now. Much of the same thing happens in practically all other industries. We are in a period of expansion the measure of which has not yet been taken.

It is not strange that each fresh realization of this fact should fire the imagination of those who are dealing in stocks. It is more surprising that dealers in money, in credits, should as yet find in this condition no sign of an enhancement in the value of money, but that, on the contrary, increase in the reserve supply of funds should seem to keep pace with the increase in the demand for them. That is only seemingly so, of course, but it is seemingly so. The explanation lies in the fact that vast new possibilities for the creation of credit existed in the new banking system set up in this country just a year ago, and so far only a relatively small part of this possible credit has been employed. The effect at the moment is that of drawing on an inexhaustible supply. It is not inexhaustible actually, but has been so in effect, for, despite the great increase in the demand, the reserve supply has remained very great, so great that the rate for money has fallen, while the demand for it has risen. The two facts are illustrated by the vast increase in bank loans during the past twelvemonth and by the reduction in commercial paper rates to probably the lowest figure ever recorded for such loans.

The fall in the cost of money has not been confined to short-term borrowings by merchants, to time loans extended to dealers in stocks, nor, indeed, to any part of the money market. It has extended to all departments, not excepting the capital market itself, where bond prices have been rising in token of a fall in the cost of borrowed capital. The fear of a rise in the cost of capital after the war is not deterring investors from overbidding each other for bonds, in underbidding each other, in other words, in offering their capital to those who would use it. This probably is not the result of deliberate judgment on the part of the owners of capital that its value will decrease notwithstanding the further demands which the war will make on the liquid resources of the world. More probably it is due merely to the present glut of money and to the necessity of finding some employment for it. In this demand for bonds bank deposits are competing with individual investors. These two eventually exert a check upon each other, but not so long as fresh sources of bank credit remain unused, as they still are and as they probably will be until many further drafts have been made upon the credit possibilities of the Federal Reserve system.

We are gathering now some of the fruit of the long agitation in favor of banking reform which for so long went under the narrower name of currency reform. The country should, if it can, see to it that only good fruit is gathered, for there is danger that bad as well as good will be picked from the same tree. The good fruit is legitimate expansion; the bad fruit it inflation. It will, however, be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to separate the two. Both are counted on by those who seek profit in the stock market for the reason that for a time one is not clearly discernible from the other. Both are stimulants, but inflation leads to excessive reaction. Therein lies its danger. But there are no signs of reaction being near now. Rather would it seem that we are in the earlier stages of the business expansion which unquestionably is under way, but which may well have a long course to run. Such at least is the belief which today is stimulating all commercial and financial endeavor in the United States.

MONEY MARKET UPSET.

Bank of England's Announcements Cause Confusion in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The closing days of the past week were distinguished by unexpected monetary developments. On Friday the Bank of England, on behalf of the Government, announced an advance in the rate on three months' Treasury bills from 4½ to 5 per cent. and on six months' bill from 4⅞ to 5 per cent., the latter rate ruling for all bills from three up to twelve months' currency.

The announcement threw the money market into disorder, chiefly because the exact purpose of the new policy could not be defined and because with the rise came the proclamation that the Bank would decline to discount bills for the market below 5½ per cent., although the official rate is unaltered at 5 per cent. The open market for discounts immediately responded and rose one-half of 1 per cent., to 5⅜ per cent., while the demand for Treasury bills has been checked, not stimulated, by the enhanced rates. Financial houses and banks are holding back pending a closer examination of the situation.

The American exchange situation is still receiving much attention, and good progress is reported in the negotiations for raising important fresh credits on your side. It is believed that the outlook has been much improved by the appointment of the Anglo-American committee of bankers to assume control of exchange operations. The committee will have the direction of the British share of the $500,000,000 loan, and also of bankers' credits, the total of which, it is estimated here, will reach $400,000,000, of which a portion has been provided by shipments of gold to New York. These recently have been extensive and the establishment of high money rates in London may help to check the movement.

The new vote of credit for war purposes was introduced in Parliament on Thursday, the amount being $2,000,000,000, which should provide for expenditures to the middle of February, but no definite policy for raising funds, apart from the immediate dependence on Treasury bills, has been announced.

Stocks were moderately active last week, the public finding an outlet for its speculative desires in the purchase of rubber shares, which advanced rapidly, restricted market conditions assisting in the improvement. The demand is based on the rise in rubber due to scarcity of spot supplies. American railroads and Canadian Pacific were quiet. At a meeting of Stock Exchange members, held Wednesday, resolutions were passed favoring the non-election next year of members of enemy origin, but such action is improbable.

BOURSE TRADING EXPANDS.

Broader Tone Noticed, with Strong Buying of Rentes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Bourse was steady in the past week, a feature being the strong buying of rentes. It is expected that the new war loan will be issued on Nov. 25, but the amount has not yet been fixed. The market is expanding, with rubber shares booming and coppers strong in sympathy with New York. The London markets last week were neglected, as were Mexican securities, but Russian industrials, American, and French bank stocks showed continued strength. The recent rise in Spanish external bonds and rails brought some profit taking.

Haitian funds are gradually advancing on the hope that the United States will reorganize the island Government, coupled with New York purchases, due to favorable exchange. The war finance account of the Bank of France has been further augmented by 100,000,000 francs. Exchanges were easier at the week end, sterling closing at 27.80 and New York cables at 5.96.

S. S. KRESGE CO. CHANGE.

Reorganization of Five and Ten Cent Store Concern.

The S. S. Kresge Company, which owns more than 100 five and ten cent stores, has decided to renew the publication of monthly sales reports. The company was organized in 1912, and issued monthly statements for some time afterward. Sales in October, according to an announcement to be made today, amounted to $1,882,679, as compared with $1,458,586 in the same month last year. The total sales in the ten months ended with October are reported at $15,453,586, against $12,088,308 in the corresponding period of 1914.

The system of issuing these reports monthly will be assumed by the new S. S. Kresge Company, which has been formed to take over the old. Directors of the present organization will meet next Wednesday to declare the usual dividend of 3 per cent. for the quarter on the common and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stocks, the last dividends to be paid by the old company. It is expected that C. E. Merrill of the banking firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co., 7 Wall Street, will be elected a Director at the dividend meeting.

TO CUT FREE-TIME LIMIT.

Plan for Preventing Freight Congestion at This Port.

As a result of the threatened freight car famine and the enormous accumulation of freight, the railroads have under consideration a reduction from thirty to twenty days in the free time limit at the Port of New York. This proposal has been called to the attention of the Merchants' Association by members through its traffic bureau, and the bureau has made representations to the trunk lines, taking the ground, however, that no change should be made in existing regulations until the views of shippers can be obtained.

It appears that some shippers are ordering forward merchandise for export without making any arrangement for handling the freight after its arrival. When they are unable to obtain ocean accommodations for this freight, the equipment of the railroads is delayed. The carriers urge that, if shippers would hold back their export freight until they have made arrangements for forwarding it from New York, the freight congestion would be relieved and cars would be promptly released. The bureau is communicating with the members of the association who are interested in export trade with the view to establishing the facts.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 13, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$31,855,000	$778,238,700
Same period last year		425,061,100

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.57	85.79	86.57	81.51
Same period last year			89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	75½	75½	75½	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	125	120	122	55
Ala. Midland 5s	105	105	105	3
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86	84¼	86	22
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	96½	96½	96½	19
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96	95¾	96	15
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103⅜	103½	6
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	86½	86½	86½	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	114½	109	113½	375
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	101¼	100¼	101	4
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90¾	89¾	90¼	135
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107⅝	106½	107	408½
Am. Thread 4s	97	97	97	1½
Am. Tobacco 4s	94	94	94	3
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	65½	65	65½	20
Ann Arbor 4s	61¾	60¾	61¾	5
Armour & Co. 4s	93	92¾	93	87
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94¾	93	94¾	288¾
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	108½	108	108	43
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	109	107¾	108¼	198
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¾	18
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87¼	86	87	11
A., T. & S.F.adj.4s,stn.	87¾	86¼	87½	193
A., T. & S. F. Trans. S. L. 4s	89	88¾	88¾	2
Atlanta & Berm. 4s	86	84	86	8
Atl. Coast Line 4s	92	92	92¾	45
At. L., L. & N. 4s	88¾	88¼	88¾	3
Baldwin Loco. 5s	104	104	104	3
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93½	92	93⅜	203½
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	91	90¼	90½	116
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s,reg.	89	87	89	2
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	96¼	95	96¼	1,656
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	86	83¾	85¾	208
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	91¾	90¾	91¾	231½
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100½	100½	100¾	98
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102¾	102	102¾	36
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	99¾	100	29
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	177
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	3
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	8
Brook. Un. El. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	3
Brook. Un. El. 5s, s.	100	100	100	2
Brook. Un. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
Bur., C. R. & Nor. col. tr. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Bush Terminal 6s	89	89	89	2
Bush Term. B. 5s	86½	85½	86½	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 6s	96¾	96½	96¾	14
Can. South. con. 5s	103½	103	103½	20
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	96	96	96	20
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	60	60	60	10
Central Leather 5s	101¾	100¾	100¾	180
Cent. of Ga. con 5s	101½	100	101¾	21
Cent. of N. J. 6s	114½	113¼	114½	18
Central Pacific 4s	89½	88½	89½	226
Central Pacific 3½s	89¾	88¼	89¾	10
Cent. Vermont 4s	75	73	75	9
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105¾	105	105¾	87
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	90½	87½	89½	12
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92	91¾	91¾	76
C. & O. Coal R. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
C.& O.R.& A. 1st c. 4s	82	82	82	10
C. & O. C. Val. 4s	95	95	95	1
C. & O. Big Sdy. 4s	83½	83¼	83½	10
Chi. & Alton 5½s	44	43½	44	10
Chi. & Alton 3s	57	55½	57	11
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94	92¾	93¾	99
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98½	97½	98½	539
C.,B.&Q.,Den.Div.4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
C.,B.&Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	54
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	94½	94¼	94½	4
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.D.4s,rg.	94	94	94	10
Chi. & E. Ill. cons.6s	101½	101	101¼	3
Chi. Gas Light 1st 5s	102	102	102	4
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	74	71¼	73	72
Chi., Ind. & L. ref.6s	110	110	110	2
C., M. & St. P. gen.4s	90¼	89¾	90¼	14
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	92¾	90¾	92¾	115
C., M. & St.P.gen.4½s	102	102	102	23
C., M. & St. P. 4½s	92½	91¼	92½	38
C., M. & St. P.c.4½s	100½	100	100½	176½
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, Ser. B	80½	80	80½	16
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	107	106¾	106¾	164½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103½	103½	103½	3
C.,M.& St.P.Dub.4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
C., M. & St.P.,P.Sd.4s	91	90	91	50
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81½	81	81½	33
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	95	95	4
C. & N. W.gen.4s,stn.	95	95	95	17
C. & N. W., So. L. P. & N. W. 5s	106	106	106	10
C. & N.W. deb.5s,'33	103½	103½	103½	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	16
C., R. I. & P.6s	102½	102½	102½	1
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	84¾	83¾	84¼	14
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	68	65½	68	138
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	47	44	46¾	113
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, t. r. stn.		43	43	43	25
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	102¾	101½	102¾	22
C., St. P., M. O.6s	117	117	117	1
C. & W. I. con. 4s	80	78	80	66
Chile Copper 7s	140	136	138¾	474½
Choc., Ok. & G.con.5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
C., C., C. & St. L. C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	78	78	78	1
C.,C.,C.& St. L.d.4½s	85½	85	85½	16
C., C., C. & St. L., Spr div 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
C. C., C. & St.L.d.4s	80	70	79	7
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	99	96¾	99	184
Col. Industrial 5s	76¾	76	76¾	18
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85½	85½	86½	76
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92½	92	92½	72
Col. & Toledo 1st 4s	86	86	86	1
Comp. Tab. rec. 6s	83	82	83	15¾
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	119½	119¼	119¾	68
C. Pr. R. s. f. 6s, '21	98	97½	98	8
Corn. Pr. R. s.f.5s,'34	95¾	95¼	95¾	5
Cons. Gas., Chi. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s	101	100½	101	82
Cumberland Tel. 5s	98	97½	97½	26
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96¼	95½	96¾	33
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd.	107½	106¼	107	2954
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	80
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	59	57	59	32
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	80	80	80	2
Den. & R.G. con. 4½s	84	84	84	17
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	78¾	77¾	78	100
Det. Edison 5s	102¾	102½	102¾	3
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s	87	87	87	5
Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	91½	91	91	16
Detroit United 4½s	74	73½	73½	2
Dist. Securities 5s	73¼	68¾	73	525
Dul. & Ir. R. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Dul., Miss. & Nor. 5s	105¼	105	105	8
Du Pont Powder 4½s	102½	101¾	101¾	107
E. Tenn. reor. lien 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Erie 1st cons. 7s	110	110	110	1
Erie 1st cons. 5s	85¾	85	85	45
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	86¼	86½	86½	26
Erie gen. 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	110
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	71¾	70¾	71¾	65
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	84¾	83¾	84¾	318
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	19
Ft.W. & Den. City 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
Ft. W. & Rio Gde. 4s	65	65	65	5
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105	104½	104¾	29
Granby cons. cv. 6s	106½	105	105	18
Granby cons.cv.6s,sta.	104	104	104½	25
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100	100	100	3
Gr. Rap. & Ind. 4½s	97½	96¾	97½	8
Gt. Falls Power 5s	97	97	97	1
Green Bay deb. A	75	75	75	4
Green Bay deb. B	14	13¾	13¾	31
Gulf & S. Isl. 5s	82	82	82	1
H.&T., W. & N.W.6s	109½	109½	109½	1
H., E. & W.T. gtd. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	95	93¾	95	11
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	7
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	76½	75¾	76	129
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30	29¾	30	224
Ill. Cent. 3½s, 51 reg.	83	83	83	10
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	95½	95½	95½	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	81	81	81	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, Sp.	68¼	68¼	68¼	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85¾	85¾	85¾	2
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89	87½	89	70
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	101½	100¾	101¾	95
Ill. Cent., West L. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	90	89½	90	58
Indiana Steel 5s	102	101½	102	108
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	180	168	178¾	146
Inter.-Met. 4½s	77¾	76½	77	102
Interboro R. T. 5s	98	97¾	97¾	152
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	94¾	80	94½	198
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	94½	88¼	93½	4,695
Int. Nav. 5s	87	80	86	30
Int. Paper 6s	102½	102	102¼	44
Int. Paper cv. 6s	82	81½	82	3
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	65	64	65	85
Iowa Central 1st 5s	87	87	87	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	54	53¼	54	66
James., F. & Clear 4s	91	90	90½	10
Kanawha & Mich.5s	97¼	96	97¼	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77¼	73	77¼	39
Kan. City So. 5s	70¾	70	70½	33
Kan. City So. 3s	96	93¾	96	106
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	86½	88	17
Kentucky Central 4s	87¼	87¼	87½	2
Kings Co. El. L. & P. Co. 6s, '25	126	124	126	18
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	92	89½	91¾	266
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	96	95½	96	30
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93	94¾	95	37
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¼	93¾	94¼	277
Lake Shore 3½s	83¼	83¼	83½	7
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¼	100¼	101½	20
Laclede Gas ref 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	5
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	2
Lake E. & W. 2d 5s	74	74	74	1
Leh. & N. Y. 1st 4s	88½	88¼	88½	1
Leh. Valley Coal 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
L.V. of N.Y. gtd.4½s	100¾	100	100¾	5
L.V. of N.Y.gtd. 4½s, reg.	100	100	100	1
L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	11
Liggett & Myers 7s	122½	122½	122½	23
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¼	101	101¼	41
Long Island ref. 4s	85½	85½	85½	6
Long Island deb. 5s	98½	98½	98¼	1
Long Island unif 4s	84½	84½	84½	5
Lorillard 5s	101½	100¾	100½	34
Lorillard 5s, '51	101	101	101	½
Louis., C. & L. 4½s	101	101	101	1
L. & Jeff. Bridge 4s	82½	82½	82½	4
L. & N. unif. 4s	94	93¾	94	71
L. & N., At., K. & Cin. 4s	87½	86½	87½	16
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	114¾	114	114	4
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	60¾	60¾	60¾	5
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	103	101½	101½	35
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	80¼	78½	80¼	12
Manhattan con. 4s	92	90	92	15
Man. con. 4s, tax ex	92	91¼	92	11
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	106¾	106¾	106¾	4
Minn. & St. L. 5s	87¾	87	87½	3
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	58	54½	58	45
M.,St.P. & S.S.M.c.4s	91¾	91¼	91¼	13
M. S. S. M. & At. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	5
Minn. Union 6s	109	109	109	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	93	92	93	12
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	79¾	78½	79¾	34
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	57	55¼	57	15
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	48¾	46½	48¾	42
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	98¼	98¼	98½	10
Mo. Pacific 4s	44	43	44	87
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	88	88	88	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, col. t. r. stn.	85¼	85¼	85¼	3
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s	80	80	80	6
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	44	42	44	4
Montana Power 5s	94¼	92¾	94¼	105
Mob. & O. ext. 6s	108	107	107	2
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	111	111	111	5
M. & O., St. L. D.3s	80	80	80	1
M.&O.,St.L.&C.grtd.4s	96¾	80¾	80¾	9
Mor. & Ess. Rat. 3½s	85	85	85	15
Montreal Tram. 5s	91½	91½	91½	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Nassau Elec. R. R. 4s	76	76	76	5
N. R. Mex. pr. 1.4½s	52¾	52¾	52¾	4
National Tube 5s	101	100¾	101	11
Nat. En. & Sta. 5s	96½	95¾	95¾	2
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	102½	101¾	102¾	15
N.Y.C.deb.6s,cfs.,f.pd.	110½	109½	110½	936
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, cfs., full paid, reg.	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92¾	90	92¾	182
N.Y.C., L. S. col. 3½s	75¾	75	75	31
N.Y.C.,L.S.cl.3½s,t.r.	83¾	82¼	83¼	49
N.Y.C.,M. C. col. 3½s	73¾	73¼	73¼	3
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	82¾	80¾	82¾	182
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	94	90¼	94	1,017
N.Y.,C.& St. L. 1st 4s	93½	93½	93½	3
N.Y.,C.& St. L.deb.4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	5
N. Y. Con. Rys. 4½s	97	95½	97	9
N. Y. Dock 4s	75	75	75	5
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & Power 5s	104½	104¼	104¼	12
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & Power 4s	84¼	84	84¼	10
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	108	108	108	1
N.Y.N.H. & H.cv.6s	117¾	117	117¾	112
N. Y. N. H. & H. conv 6s, reg.	116½	116½	116½	1
N. Y. N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	73	73	73	34
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, 1955	80	80	80	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref.4s	81¾	80¾	81¼	21
N. Y., O. & W. gen.4s	80	80	80	3
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	88	88	88	2
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach 5s	100	100	100	4
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71⅝	70¾	71	104
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	52½	49	51¾	78
N. Y. S. & W. ref. 5s	99	99	99	10
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98¼	97¼	98¼	286
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	79¾	78¾	79¼	16
Niagara F. Power 5s	101	101	101	1
Niagara, L. & O. 5s	90	90	90	1
Norf. & So. 1st ref.5s	96	96	96	1
Norf. & W. consol 4s	94	92	94	40
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	118¾	117½	118	44
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	117½	117½	117¼	8
Norf. & W., Poca. C. c. 4s	91¼	89½	91½	8
Norf. & W. Div'l 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Nor. Pac. 4s	84	82¾	84	42
Nor. Pac. 3s	66¼	66¼	66¼	41
Ogdensb. & L. C. 4s	76	70	70	1
Ohio River gen. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
O.R.R. & N. con. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	3
Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	92¼	91¾	92¼	127
Ore.-Wash. 1st ref. 4s	87	86¾	87	46
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	87	87	87	1
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	87
Penn. consol. 4½s	105	104	105	201
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Penn. gen. 4½s, t.r.c.	100¾	99¾	100¾	1,125
Penn. 4s, 1948	99	99	99	1
Peo. & E. 1st 4s	70	69¾	70	5
Peo. & E. inc. 4s	38	35	35	13
Peo. & Pek. U. 1st 6s	102	102	102	2
Portland Ry. 5s	95	95

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 13, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,312,592	152,171,127
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	90.95	85.76	94.13.	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
109	Nov. 11	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	109	107	109	+ 2	850
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.†‡	31⅞	28¼	30½	— 1⅝	86,550
13½	Nov. 4	11⅜	Nov. 11	Alaska Juneau†‡	13	11⅝	12½	— ⅛	29,700
49⅛	Oct. 4	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	36½	27	35⅜	— ⅞	67,810
77½	Sep. 28	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	74⅝	71⅜	74⅜	+ 1¼	12,420
74½	Nov. 8	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	74½	71½	73⅞	+ ⅝	15,500
99	Oct. 30	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	99	98⅞	98⅞	+ 1½	300
69⅜	Nov. 4	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅝	65	67⅞	+ 1⅞	35,800
94	Nov. 3	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	94	93½	94	..	400
109¾	Aug. 9	87½	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	100½	99½	100⅝	— ⅜	300
219⅜	Oct. 28	122½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	203	190	203	+12⅜	900
68½	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	63⅞	56⅜	63⅜	+ 4⅛	157,250
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	13	..	....
22	Aug. 25	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	21	..	....
17½	Nov. 3	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	16½	15¼	16¼	+ ¼	4,600
41½	Nov. 3	23½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf...	41	38⅝	39⅜	— ¼	14,920
98¼	Apr. 19	7⅝	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	96	93¼	94⅝	— ¼	10,830
131½	Nov. 12	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf...	131½	130	131½	+ ⅞	2,000
135	Nov. 5	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest...	133	133	134	..	1,350
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	180	180	180	..	75
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac..	21⅜	19⅛	20¼	+ ¾	49,500
123	Nov. 11	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	123	121	122	+ 3	350
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St.P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	136⅜	..	....
55⅛	Nov. 5	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper††.....	54⅞	51¾	54¼	+ ⅞	32,130
52	Oct. 22	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	50	49⅞	50	..	200
77	Oct. 20	53¼	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	76	76	76	..	700
78½	July 7	73½	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	78½	..	....
71½	Oct. 20	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	69	68	69	+ 1½	900
110⅜	Oct. 23	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	110⅜	..	....
66½	Sep. 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	55¼	48¼	54½	+ ½	64,425
38½	Nov. 3	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.....	38	37	37⅞	+ ⅝	800
57	Nov. 1	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	..	57	..	....
53	Nov. 9	35	Sep. 30	Col. & So. 2d pf....	53	53	53	+ 3	100
53	Nov. 9	35	Sep. 30	Computing Tab. Rec	48	46	48	..	800
112	Nov. 12	111½	Nov. 13	C. G., E. L. & P., Bal	112	111½	111½	..	350
150½	Oct. 15	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas...	145½	141½	144	+ 1⅜	27,700
127	Oct. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	94	85	92	+ ⅛	16,700
109	Oct. 1	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	..	..	106	..	....
21½	Oct. 25	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	20¾	18½	19⅝	+ ¼	26,420
91	Oct. 25	65	Jan. 2	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	91	88½	91	+ 1	2,000
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	..	..	41	..	....
27½	Nov. 8	27½	Nov. 8	Cripple Creek Cent..	27½	27½	27½	..	120
109⅞	Sep. 29	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	80¼	67	77¾	+ 3	167,900
112½	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	107¼	103	107½	+ 1¼	3,800
125	July 22	35	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	102	112	120¾	+ 2¼	5,335
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	102	102	102	+ 2	500
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf..	..	..	97	..	....
154⅛	Nov. 4	138⅛	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	152½	151¼	151¼	— 1¾	940
235	Nov. 8	199⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	235	226	230	+ 4	900
14½	Nov. 5	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	13	10⅝	13	+ ⅛	400
23¾	Nov. 1	6⅞	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	21⅞	19	21⅞	+ 2⅜	1,650
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	130	— 3	125
133	Nov. 1	112	Feb. 3	Detroit Edison	130	130	*70	..	....
70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	..	....
70	Nov. 6	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	69	69	69	— 1	100
*100	Oct. 29	*100	Oct. 29	Diamond Match	..	..	*100	..	....
50½	Oct. 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	49	38½	43¼	+ 4¼	73,755
27¼	Oct. 26	16	June 28	Dome Mines	25½	24	24½	+ ¾	10,900
8¼	Nov. 4	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	8¼	..	....
15½	Nov. 4	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	15	13	14	+ 1	500
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78¾	Sep. 25	63¼	Nov. 10	Elec. Storage Bat..	68¼	63½	68¼	— 2¾	3,000
44⅝	Nov. 1	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	43⅝	40¼	42¾	+ ⅝	173,700
59⅛	Nov. 3	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	58½	55⅝	57⅜	— ⅞	26,100
50⅜	Nov. 3	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	49¾	47¼	49	..	2,400
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM..	35½	30	34	+ 2	1,800
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	56⅜	50½	55	+ 3	7,150
360	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	333	330	331	..	120
114	Nov. 9	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	114	112⅜	114	+ 2	234
185½	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Electric ..	178¾	174½	177½	— ⅝	12,800
400	Nov. 11	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	400	365	394	+24	3,085
115½	Sep. 13	90¾	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	113¾	113	113	— ¾	1,100
80¼	Oct. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	74	67¼	74	+ 2½	46,920
114⅜	Oct. 27	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅝	500
81	June 14	70½	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	84¾	..	....
128⅜	Nov. 5	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	126¾	123¾	125⅞	— ⅛	16,300
54	Oct. 22	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	50¾	46¼	50	— ⅛	87,200
42⅞	Nov. 13	37	Oct. 22	Greene-Cananea	42⅞	39¼	42¾	+ 1⅝	4,000
74⅜	Nov. 13	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	74⅜	69⅝	73⅞	+ 2⅜	45,325
85	Sep. 15	80	May 13	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	85	..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
120	Oct. 29	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	120	120	120	..	150
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT....	109	108	108	+ ½	800
47½	Oct. 7	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	45⅛	41¼	44¾	..	135,600
25	Nov. 4	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	23¾	21⅞	23	— 1	1,150
85	Nov. 8	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	85	84	85	+ 3	600
23½	Nov. 4	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n...	23¾	21⅝	22¾	— ⅝	45,700
82	Nov. 5	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	81	78¾	79½	— 1½	8,500
28⅜	Nov. 1	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	28¼	24	27¼	+ 2½	8,300
67⅜	Nov. 1	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	66¼	63	65¼	+ 2¼	9,100
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.....	110	107	110	— 1	3,800
120	Nov. 4	103¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	120	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.....	71	70	70	..	900
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf..	..	..	..	..	23,100
59⅜	Nov. 12	55½	Nov. 11	Int. M. M. pf., cf.dp.	59⅜	55½	58⅝	..	....
223½	Oct. 5	190	Oct. 27	Int. Nickel	195⅝	180	195	+ ⅛	5,625
110	Oct. 5	105¼	Oct. 19	Int. Nickel pf.....	108¼	108½	108½	+ ½	100
12⅜	Nov. 5	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	12½	11	12	+ ¼	9,600
48	Nov. 5	23	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	47¼	42½	46	— 1	3,300
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	61	Oct. 28	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	..	..	61	..	....
35¼	Nov. 1	25⅜	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	33⅞	32	33	+ ⅛	14,000
65½	Nov. 5	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City Co. pf.	65	62⅝	63½	— 1¼	2,400
88	Apr. 26	70	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	85	84	84	..	400
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
6	Nov. 4	5	Nov. 5	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	5¼	..	....
128¼	Oct. 26	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	130	129½	129⅜	..	46
250	Nov. 4	90	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	250	250	250	..	50
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	111	110	110	— ¼	300
94¾	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	82	67	81⅞	+ 7⅝	41,450
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	103	103	103	— ½	100
14¾	Nov. 3	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West..	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅝	100
35	Nov. 1	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	30½	30½	30¾	— ¼	100
82½	Nov. 3	64⅜	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	82	78¼	81⅜	+ ⅝	22,300
259	Nov. 13	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers.....	259	246	259	+11	2,350

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
119⅞	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	117	118	— ⅝	500
27⅝	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	24⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜	700
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose Wiles Biscuit.	27	26⅛	26⅛	— 1⅜	300
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	95	..	....
67	Oct. 18	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	84⅞	..	....
158	Nov. 13	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	158	150½	158	+ 5½	1,200
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	115	115	115	— ½	100
130¼	Oct. 29	103½	July 8	Louis. & Nash.....	127	127	127	— 3	100
84	Nov. 4	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	83½	81¼	82½	— 1½	600
69⅝	Jan. 19	64¾	Oct. 28	Mackay Cos. pf.....	66	63	65⅜	— ¾	700
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
129¾	Nov. 10	125	June 23	Manhattan El. gtd..	129¾	128½	128½	+ ½	400
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt ...	..	..	59	..	....
108	Nov. 9	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	108	108	108	+ 6	100
92	Oct. 26	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	81	62½	80¾	+12½	62,500
103	Oct. 26	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	102	96½	102	+ 4½	11,900
68½	Oct. 26	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	61⅞	50½	61⅝	+ 3⅜	19,900
56	Mar. 2	55	July 12	May Dept. Stores....	50⅞	50	50⅞	+ ⅜	300
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	98	84	98	+ 1½	55,380
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	..	..	85¼	..	....
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	34⅝	32½	34½	+ ¼	22,300
35¾	Oct. 30	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††† ...	..	..	*100	..	....
*110	Oct. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	17¼	16	17	— ½	1,730
19⅜	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis..	37½	35	37	— 1½	900
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf...	126½	122⅞	126	+ 2½	2,050
126½	Nov. 1	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	130¼	130¼	130¼	..	26
132½	Nov. 3	123	June 8	M., St.P.&S.S.M.pf...	..	..	74¾	..	....
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep. 1	M., St.P. & S.S.M.1.i.	8¾	7	7¾	— ¼	6,700
15¼	Apr. 19	4	Sep. 28	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	16⅞	15	16	+ ⅛	2,100
40	Apr. 5	10⅛	Sep. 25	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pt.	8¼	7	7⅝	— ⅛	35,720
18¼	Apr. 19	7½	July 21	Missouri Pacific ...	..	..	7⅞	..	4,000
7½	Nov. 11	6⅞	Nov. 11	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs	62½	58⅝	62	+ 1½	7,300
62¼	Nov. 8	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	114	111	111	+ 1	1,300
110	Nov. 5	99	Jan. 20	Montana Power pf..	..	..	112	..	....
114	Nov. 8	112	Apr. 16	Montgom.W.&Co.pf..	..	..	81½	..	....
88¼	Apr. 30	81½	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†					
133½	Nov. 1	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	133	133	133	— ½	100
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit ..	125	125	125	— 1½	100
126	Jan. 28	110	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	124⅛	..	....
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	82	78⅞	79	— 3	1,520
111	Nov. 11	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	112	111	111	+ 1	350
36⅛	Oct. 25	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S...	32	28	31⅜	+ 1⅜	15,750
92½	Nov. 12	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	92¼	92	92½	+ ½	500
67⅜	May 11	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	66⅜	63	66	+ ½	14,200
112¼	Nov. 10	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	112¼	111⅛	112¼	+ 1¼	300
28½	Oct. 30	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	28½	..	....
9⅜	Oct. 21	4⅜	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	..	3,100
16⅜	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛	8,000
164⅜	Sep. 22	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	143	128	143	+11½	8,610
104½	Nov. 4	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central..	104	100⅝	103	+ ⅛	30,550
45½	Nov. 12	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	43½	42	45¼	+ 1⅛	750
80	Oct. 9	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
62⅜	Nov. 9	50	Oct. 7	N.Y., C. & St.L.2d pf	62⅜	62	62⅜	+ ¼	200
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W...	..	..	*112	..	....
80	Oct. 11	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H...	82	78½	80½	..	14,800
35	Apr. 20	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West....	32½	30	31½	— ⅝	7,600
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 17	Norfolk Southern...	..	..	20	..	....
122⅜	Nov. 3	99½	Jan. 4	Norfolk & Western.	120	116½	119¼	..	13,000
90	June 15	80½	Sep. 2	Norf. & West. pf....	..	..	85	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American.....	73	71⅝	72¼	— ¾	1,800
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central...			*84¾		
117⅝	Nov. 4	89⅜	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific....	116½	114	116¼	+ ⅜	21,815
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M..	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛	180
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST...	..	..	63	..	....
38	Aug. 3	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	33¼	31¾	33	— ⅜	2,000
26⅛	Oct. 1	16	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel..	45	42	43½	— 1½	1,800
95	Sep. 9	90½	May 8	Pacific-T. & T pf...	..	..	95	..	....
61½	Nov. 3	51¾	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	90⅞	58½	59⅞	— ⅜	29,355
123½	Apr. 3	112⅜	May 10	People's Gas, Chi...	118⅝	117	118⅝	— ⅜	1,000
14	Nov. 3	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern...	13	12	12	— 1⅜	200
84	Oct. 15	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken..	65	60	65	— 5	200
98	Oct. 8	83	May 14	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	95½	..	....
49	Sep. 30	35½	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†....	44⅝	41¾	44⅜	+ ⅜	5,400
86	Nov. 5	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	86	83	83	..	1,600
90	June 10	42½	Oct. 14	Pittsburgh Coal	38⅝	29	37¼	+ 2¼	46,000
114	Oct. 14	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf...	100⅜	103¼	103⅝	+ 3⅝	6,650
*158	Jan. 22	*154	Sep. 1	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	..	..	*154	..	....
99	Nov. 8	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf..	99	97¼	99	+ 2	1,350
78¼	Oct. 4	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car...	69¾	60½	67	— ⅞	23,150
106	Oct. 26	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	104⅝	103⅞	104⅛	+ ⅛	665
115	Nov. 12	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J..	115	113	115	+ 1	900
170¼	Oct. 23	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	167⅝	165	165⅝	— 1⅛	1,400
5⅜	Nov. 1	⅛	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	4⅞	3⅝	4¼	— ⅝	1,175
6⅞	Nov. 1	⅜	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.....	5⅝	5	5⅜	— ¼	700
54	Oct. 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G...	47⅝	42⅜	46½	+ ¾	7,700
99⅝	Nov. 12	80½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf..	90⅝	80	89½	— ¼	400
27¼	Oct. 8	15½	Jan. 2	Ray Con Copper†‡..	26⅞	25	26¼	..	41,520
85⅝	Nov. 3	60⅝	May 10	Reading†	84	80½	82⅜	+ ⅛	97,200
45	June 12	40⅜	Sep. 30	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	85	..	....
44	Oct. 29	40	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.†.....	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅝	100
50½	Oct 19	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel...	53	47	53	+ 2⅛	33,650
100	Nov. 13	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	106	104⅜	106	+ 1	2,400
1¼	July 15	⅛	Apr. 27	Rock Island Co.....	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛	1,000
2½	Apr. 9	⅞	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf..	⅞	⅞

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Aetna Explosives
American Chicle
Am. Water Wks. & Electric
Atlas Portland Cement
American Moter
Amer. Sumatra Tobacco
Babcock & Wilcox
Bucyrus Co.
By-Products Coke
Bond Mortgage & Guarantee
Bush Terminal
Continental Insurance
Childs (Rest.)
Du Pont Powder
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
E. W. Bliss
Empire Steel & Iron
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Franklin Insurance
Great Northern Paper
Guaranty Trust Rights
German-American Insurance
Globe & Rutgers Insurance
Hercules Powder
Home Insurance
Ingersoll-Rand
Milliken Bros.
N. Y. Shipbuilding
Niles-Bement-Pond
New Jersey Zinc
New York Dock
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Royal Baking Powder
Remington Typewriter
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Scovill Manufacturing
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Manufacturing
Stern Brothers
Title Guarantee & Trust
Victor Talking Machine
Winchester Arms
Woodward Iron
Ward Baking Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

GWYNNE BROS.
Buy—Sell—Quote
Du Pont
Atlas
Hercules
All Issues
GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Aetna Explosives
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
Du Pont Powder
Carbon Steel
Niles-Bement-Pond
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

Standard Oil

Will Buy	Will Sell
20 S. O. of Ky.	25 Prairie Pipe Line
25 Ohio Oil	15 So. Penn. Oil
50 Union Tank	20 Galena Sig. Pfd.
25 Ill. Pipe Line	15 S. O. of N. J.

Richard W. P. Barnes
Dealer in Standard Oil Securities
Phone Broad 1754-5. No. 35 Broad St.

Guaranty Trust
Stock
and
Rights
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 2380

Int. Steam Pump Pfd.
Amer. Real Est. 6s
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
24 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 13, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 13, 1915. Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	115	120
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	49	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	365	370
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110½
Am. P. & L.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	59½	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	80½
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	31	35
Do pf.....	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	65	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	8¼
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do (6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au.-Atk. Ky. & El 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	..
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	981,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	87¼	88
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	107
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,464,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93¼	96
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	43	45
Do 5s, '99...	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	25½
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	95	97
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	88
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
C.N. G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	55	57
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	82	84
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,El.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	96
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29..	7,179,000	2¾	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	93	97
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	130	133
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '15	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ech.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	99
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	70
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,008,900	..	..	.....	65	75
Do 5s.....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	78	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	90	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do pf. ...	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	55
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	75
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	83
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts ...	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	56	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74½	75½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	55	59
Do1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	93
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	68
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	95
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	64	68
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	99
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	88
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	78½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10½	15
Nor. Sec. Cor	3,953,700	2	..	Jan 11,15	100	110
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	20¼	30
Do pf.....	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	86½	88
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79½	81
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	100½
Pontiac Light 1st 5s, '27..	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.....	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	70	..
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	99¾
P.G.El.5s,'35..	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	8	S	M. & N.	103	105
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.....	6,296,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	21	24
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y...	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	70	74
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '48	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	88
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39....	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	96½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	96	99
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32.....	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96½
Sern. Ry($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	91½	94
So. Cal. Ed..	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87½	90
Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	76½	78½
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93¼	96

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 13, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 13, 1915. Asked.
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spfd. (O.) L. H. & P.5s, '29	720,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	9,343,150	..	..	.....	85¾	86½
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	$27¼	$28¼
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	80	84
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	100½
Tampa El.1st 5s, '52....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12½
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	45	50
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82¾
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	38	42
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	75
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	87½	88½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	82½	83
Wat. & Cas.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	82½	83
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	80¾
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	..	..	.....	78	82
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	93
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$43
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	96

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. $Also 2% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 15	345	355
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	445	450
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	475	490
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Sep 30,15	500	..
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 15	1035	..
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	420	435
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 15	1135	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	197	203
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Sep 30,15	240	250
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	300
Guaranty ...	10,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	..	735
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr...	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Nov 2, 15	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	101	..
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30, 07	100	105
Manufac'rs...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	137	142
Metropol'tan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	400	410
New York..	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,15	590	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	*0	S	Jun 10,15	390	1015
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Oct 1, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,15	395	405
Union	3,000,000	25	Q	Sep 1, 15	335	350
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	382	392
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	99
Cities Serv...	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	90	94
Do pf.....	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	78	81
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Con. Gas & Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	90
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37..	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	98
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & El. 5s, '29....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97½
Pac. G. & E.	32,998,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	53½	54¼
Old pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	88	89
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86½	87½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & E. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do deb. 5s	1,121,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	72½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105¾	106

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Do pf.....	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 25, 15	88	92
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	4,495,738	1	Q	Nov 15,15	47	50
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	50	51
Am. Brass...	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	250	255
Am. Chicle..	3,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,15	85	90
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	84	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph'e	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	105	108
Do pf.....	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	111	112½
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	†3	Q	Sep 15,15	254	260
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	130	140
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	††2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	350	375
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	80
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	113	115
Do pf.....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Braden Copp.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	14¾	14½
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	..	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	..	Sep 30,15	380	415
Do pf.....	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	160	170
Childs	3,000,000	1¾	..	Dec 10,14	67	72
Do pf.....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	98	102
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 15	825	850
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2b	Q	July 1, 15	265	285
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,200,000	1	Q	Nov 15,15	113	115
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	99	103
Int. Text'bk.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	39	42
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	80
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Oct 16, 15	150	160
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	96
Mar. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Merg. Lino..	12,739,600	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	180	182
N. J. Zinc...	10,000,000	2½	..	Nov 10,15	285	290
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 15	71	74
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
Pierce Oil....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	60	62
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	36	40
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	145	150
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	101	103
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	127	129
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	350	400
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	212	215
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	88	91
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2500	2700

*Ex. div. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	110	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,15	270	280
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	115	185
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	920	930
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	6	S	J. & J.	235	240
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	230	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	485	495
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	16	S	July 1, 15	300	315
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	625	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	155	170
Home Fire...	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 15	394	402
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	173	177
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	115	120
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 15	208	215
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	98	105
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 15	510	540
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 13, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 13, 1915. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	545	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	205	210
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	100	125
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Engineer & Co‹Hotel Astor.
US‹Bliss.
Good‹Usbourne.
Gildersleeve‹Conine.
O'Boyle‹Robertson.

TRIAL CALENDAR.
Dicks Mfg Co‹Bowen.
Allen Co‹Baker.
Watts‹Unione Austriaca.
Luckenbach‹Pierson.
Aronin‹Security Bk.
NY Assets Realization Co‹McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity Calendar.

Bosch Magneto Co‹Baker (2).
Splitdorf Elec Co‹Bosch Magneto.
Singer‹Electro Silicon Same‹Rubens.
Oriental Tissue Co‹L. Dejonge & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Courtroom 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Benjamin‹Schlesinger.
Thacher‹Transit Cons
Ikle Frères & Co‹Saks & Co.
Stanley Jr Co‹Fisher.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Sykes‹T. Linch.
Same‹R Linch.
Same‹Westermayr.
Scheuer‹Sapiro.
Indiv D Cup‹Straus.
Same‹H. R. Day Line.
Same‹John Wanamaker, NY.

Kennedy, Inc‹Beaver Tile & Specialty.
Indiv D Cup‹Loew's Theatrical Enterp.
Hawkins‹Donohue.
Keystone Film‹Pierson.
Same‹Goldstein.
Winkley Co‹Schwab.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty case on—Reid Donald SS Co‹Kroesshell Bros. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Bkptcy discharges:
David Levinson,
Jas Rachmil,
Max R Levy,
Florence S Klein,
Michael Glassberg,
H & S Adelson,
Sam Goldman,
Jos E Rosenthal,
Fred B Roach,
Sam Goldfarb,
Max Kass,
Roth & Marbe,
H G Bancroft.
Under objections:
Jno W Merriam,
Abr Dreiblatt,
Albert De Lissa,
Herman Wolfert,
Weingart & Wechsler,
M & W Steinfeld,
B & H Shulsky.
Adjourned case:
Arthur J Whipple.
Motions:
Braustein & Hershkovitz,
Aetna Cont Co,
Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Bklyn Embroidery Co,
Burke & Sons Co,
Nat Sales & Supp Co,
Taidor Seller,
Francis J Palmer,
Chester Bertolette,
Heightown Const Co,
NY State Const Co,
Ely‹NY C RR.
Murray‹same.
Watts‹Weston.
Shamrock‹Union.
Shamrock‹Union.
London‹Biograph Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

T Smith & Sons Co‹Steam Dredge 9.
T Crane Sons‹same.
W E Foukers (trustee)‹same.
F Degenhardt‹same.

EQUITY CALENDAR. Spencer‹Babylon RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.
Continental Envelope Co‹General Paper G. Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar for Nov. 22, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Pinches‹Ranson & R.
Veacrrell‹Penn RR.
Jonson‹McNeal (2).
Girladies‹Perpall, Twarjonas‹Singer Mfg Co.
Arlauskis‹same.

By order of the Court, all cases must be ready when reached. The term of the court is Nov. 22 to 30, 1915. Other cases will be added, if possible.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will resume sittings in Albany today, after a two weeks' recess. It will first dispose of the order calendar, which consists of 34 causes, and is expected to consume the entire week.

DAY CALENDAR.
People ex rel McDonnell‹Pendergast.
Re Post, for compensation, &c.
Re Spratt, for compensation, &c.
Re Valentine, for compensation, &c.
Re Schwab, for compensation, &c.
People‹Park Row Rty.
Re Nester.
Re Will of Bearns.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Altinger‹Jurnett.
Ludlam‹Ludlam.
Robinson‹Robinson.
Momand‹Landers.
Munn & Co, Inc‹Beach.
Re NY Rys‹Prendergast.
Reich‹Cockran.
Hooper‹NY Rys.
Re Prickett.
Re McShane (Farley.)
Zipin‹Handy Wire Goods Co.
Wackerow‹Wackerow.
Young‹Buffalo Volksfreund Printing Co.
Re Korn.
Wilson‹Wilson.
Hubbard‹Ducker Co.
Burr‹Willoughby.
Robinson‹Tribune Ass'n.
Sam‹Textile Fruit Co.
Sloane‹O'Neill.
Richmond Assets Collecting Co‹Mercantile Nat'l Bank.
Nassau Assets Collecting Co‹same.
Heinze‹same.
Nassau Assets Collecting Co‹Van Tuyl.
Dykman‹CNY.
Thorn‹Powell.
Olendorf‹Scaramuzzo.
Re Stein (Schwarz.)
Re Hartfield Tel Code Co.
Greenberg‹Rudd, Inc.
Re Riordan (2.)
Interstate Note & Holding Co‹Ruskin.
Ficken‹Heckscher.
Eckel‹Eckel.
Pendleton‹Adams.
Re Scoville.
Stewart‹Pigueron.
Doushkess‹Kallmann, CNY‹Etelson.
Lynch‹Lynch.
Nichols‹Nichols.
Pulito‹Pottebaum.
Stapleton‹O'Brien.
British Aluminium Co Ltd.
Re Refik.
Valasaris‹Valastro.
Greenfofel‹Goldberg.
Murphy‹Hersey.
Groch‹Schmidt & Raymond Co.
Myers‹Bloom (2.)
Re B Dyer.
Re Security Bank.
Beetz‹Levy.
Goldberg‹Goldberg.
Bell‹Bell.
Re Scheuerman‹Bernheimer.
Maggio‹Maggio.
CNY‹European Art Brass Mfg. Co.
Excelsior Sav Bk‹Cohen.
Moskowitz‹S I Midland Ry Co.
Berko‹Pecenyi.
CNY‹Sampler Reg Co.
Barnes‹McBain.
Wynn‹Calset.
Haney‹Tubridy.
Chisolm‹Barclay (2.)
Wallace‹Woolf (2.)
Barber‹same.
Bowery Sav Bk‹Weiss
Wanamaker‹Coyle.
Tehnberg‹Tehnberg.
Herrmann‹Herrmann.
Low‹Sampson.
Met Life Ins Co‹50th St R R Co.
Re Hutchins.
Re Gellert (Bell.)

PART II.—Giegerich, Ex parte business. J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART III.—Pendleton, Motions: J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Davis‹Davis.
McCausland‹Mathews.
Loeser‹Loeser.
Hoffman‹Hoffman.
Kupec‹Kupec.
Frimi‹Frimi.
Demurrers:
Walsh‹Oceanic Steam Nav Co, Ltd.
Crombie‹Illinois Surety Co.
Preferred causes:
Moses‹Moses.
Solomon‹Walsh.
Schoonmaker‹Heiskell & Russell Co.
Sutphin‹Seamen's Bk.
Sutphen‹Bowery Sav Bank.
Smith‹Kenovitz.
United Real Estate Owners'‹Assn of N Y‹Travis.
Man Maternity Hospital‹CNY.
Unidefended divorces:
Waxler.
Cichitto.
Baskin.
Ferenci.
Bannon.
Trapani.
Silato.
Rotunno.
Seitz.
Fry.
General calendar:
Case on—Taylor Const Co‹Phillips‹Weeks.
Frankfater‹Klinger.
"Repetti"‹Repetti.
Frem‹Shay.
Security Bank‹Geoghegan.

PART IV.—Cohalan, Case on. J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, Norwood Park Co‹Purdy. J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART VIII.—Blanchard, Case on. J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

TRIAL TERMS—Part A. M. Ing—Max Stiner Co‹Lexander.
Williams‹Cavendish.
Same‹Mundt.
Kass‹Gens.
Kelly‹Baisley.
Weinberg‹Baum.
Abend‹Spiegel.
Klein‹Silberfeld.
Kurtz‹Lazarovitz.
Sherman‹Afrecan.
Schwerer & Son‹Concord Const Co.
Lodge‹R Carvel Co.
Ess & Ess Photo Co‹Grape Juice Co.
Reeder‹Smith.
Kittle‹Flagler.
Hulihan‹Bertoletti.
Joffe‹Somlyo.

II.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 Cohn‹Nat F I Co.
Same ‹Liverpool & L & G Ins Co.
Same‹Union F I Co.
Same‹No Brit. &c, Co.
Demeo‹Soc for Mut Assistance.
Farone‹same.
Brown‹Stokes.
Longaare Garage‹Eaton.
Kusmirek‹Levine.
Kaufman‹Reichelson.
Kornblum‹Lasher.
MacDowell‹Schuyler's Grape Juice Co.
Foley Co‹Carr.
Saperstein‹Saperstein.
Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Proctor‹Mason-Seamon Transf.
Osthout‹Uniplate Co.
Matten‹Windsor Const Co.
Lund‹C RR of N. J.
D'Lugin‹Krakowski (2).
De Maria‹Linch.
Sedona‹Linch.
Mayer‹Schreider.
Levenson‹Sockowitz.
Santiago‹Sou Pac Co.
Herrmann‹Hess.
Fleming‹NY Transf.
Hess‹Int T Co
Vachina‹Konbril.
Roar‹Levine.

S Carpenter‹J D Prescott Co.
W Carpenter‹same.
Gillespie‹Scharff.
Kern‹Reich.
Slavick‹Mears.
Alexander‹Thomascheck.
Hillerman‹CNY.
Stein‹Kreusser.
Narnzenia‹Hoffspiegel.
Schaeffer‹Norris.
Feiting‹J Friedland Co.
Hendricken‹CNY. Clear.

PART IV.—Dugro, De Barberi‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Kelly‹Workman's Educational, &c. Assn.
Eichel‹Jefferson Leasing Co.
Lantz‹Sharpe.
Davis‹Linden.
Connolly‹Bradley Con.
Hirsch‹Radt.
Wagman‹Bradley Con Corp.
Morgan‹Tiber Bldg Corp.
O'Rourke‹I R T.
Persky‹Int Gas, &c.
Benyak‹Lehigh Coal.
Daly‹Giroux.
Weinrib‹Union Rwy.

At 10:15 A. M. Lane Realty Co.
Webel‹I R T.
Goldstein‹same.
Heldman‹Oakley.
Florshein‹Cohen.
Greenfield‹Schuyler Amus Co.
Pearson‹De La Vergne Mach Co.
Olsen‹Clark.
O'Neill‹Melchaer.
Seldemann‹Erdenbrecher.
Newman‹Miller.
Wagschal‹Kaplan.
Bernstein‹3d Av Ry. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gabriel‹Graham.
Gurland‹G W L Rty.
Cassel‹CNY.
O'Nell‹Whalen.
Klubnik‹Cutting.
Cohen‹Hurwitz.
Farrell‹Foley.
Herzig‹Fargo.
Irwin‹Degnon Con Co.
Mulligan‹Barber.
Goreleick‹Nass El RR
Gould‹C & Bkl RR.
Friend‹Strauss.
Hyatt‹Weisenberg.

Chace Truck Co‹Richmond Lgt & RR.
Kimmel‹B H RR.
Boyle‹Lippman.
Browne‹Postal Tr Ser
Kerr‹Johnson.
Kremer‹Stone.
Amer Ekiyn Un Gas.
Callaghan‹Strauss.
Craut‹Cohen.
Long‹NY Rwys.
Prior‹same. Clear.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, Klein‹Taylor.
Brody‹Delle.
Handman‹Deylin Stable Co.
Simmons‹Whitney.
Vial‹Mason Seaman Transp Co.
Fay‹McGivney & C.
Ferrara‹Suna.
Johnston‹Comstock & Co.
NY Lub Oil‹Mills Oil.
Grudzian‹Appelbaum.
Dalury‹Davis.
Nahmz‹CNY.
Brannon‹Campbell.
Greenberg‹Rudd, Inc.
Nussbaum‹Dillon.
Pyres‹CNY.
Globe Indemnity‹same
Eisenberg‹NY Con RR
Sullivan‹Seeman.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Lubinsky‹Stevane.
Johnson‹Sinclair Reiger Co.
Bergman‹Deering.
Rosentaub‹New Harlem Casino Taxi Ser.
Blackwell‹Douglas & Shaller.
Norton‹Rosenberg.
Alagna‹Bklyn Showcase Co.
Danishefsky‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Spiro‹Stafford Hotel.
Carle‹Bodine.
Wexler‹NY Rwys.
Banks‹McDermott & Hanigan.
Brett‹NY Rwys.
Friedman‹same. Clear.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Amory‹NY Times Co.
Baraud‹Duer.
Cohen‹Lurie.
Caradonna‹White Con
Antiny‹Linch.
Bradner‹5th Av Coach
Mulcahy‹Cudahy Pack
Hazen‹Hecker & W.
Fitzsimmons‹Lord & T
McCann‹NY Conn RR
English‹same.
Cleary‹Liebich.
Wolf‹NY Rwys.
Vicker‹Rodbell.
Lasky‹NY Rwys.
Ronk‹same.
Reich‹Levin.
Jones‹Youngentob.

Harding‹Cowan.
Keane‹Penny.
Coleman‹St. Michael's P E D Church.
Greenfogel‹Goldberg.
Kasper‹Reilly.
Shanahan‹Sloane, (2.)
Spica‹C I & Bkl RR.
Tidstrom‹Force.
Kretschman‹B H RR.
Wysocka‹Heberlein.
Tidstrom‹Force.
Klubnik‹Parr.
Klinke‹NY Times Co.
Senior‹Sun Pr & P Co
Entrier‹Zimmerman.
Carbona‹NY Rwys. Clear.

PART VIII.—Shearn, Inq—Guistizia‹Nelson.
Kapances‹Ocean SS of Sav.
Andrews‹Gardner.
Mermelstein‹Kuttner.
Sanders‹Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Manetti‹Claremont Iron Wks.
Fedden‹Rosenheimer.
McCabe‹same.
Zalka‹Kessler.
Hirsch‹Tel Taxi.
Bass‹Read.
Walt, Jr‹Shea.
Good‹Ocean Elec Ry.
De Vlorni‹Tel Co
Ziemanski‹Zebro Con.
Nunziato‹CNY.
Russomanno‹Amann.
Brady‹Penn Steel Co.

At 10:15 A. M. Hanaway‹Maiden

PART IX.—No day calendar.

PART X.—Platzek, Di Pasquale‹W Va P & P Co.
Lombardo‹Harris.
Di Masi‹Ratner.
Buccolo‹P Callan Co.
Jaburg‹Rosenfield.
Parley‹Parley.
Esposito‹Comb Francaise, &c.
Ricard‹Rutland RR.
Galligan‹Underpin & Found Co.
Chenkin‹Lippman.
Pogsioli‹Linch.
Dean‹Ruppert.
Rappaport‹CNY Rys.

At 10:15 A. M. Rabinowitz‹Julliard.
Uppercu‹Brooks Bros.
Marmelstein‹Eagan.
Doremus‹Auerbach.
Kielhanau‹Kielhanau.
O'Hare‹Nordenholt.
Helfer‹Bonwit.
Maul‹Encyclopedia Brittanica Co.
Patrolmen's Benevolent Assn‹Term
Pacella‹Centre Rlty.
Gallo‹J J Creem Co.
Mullarkey‹Cohen & L Rappaport‹White.
Scepanski‹J Stern & Sons, Inc.
Kruder‹Goldstein.
Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Khoras‹Collier.
Quagliott‹Standard Arch Co.
Webber‹Miller.
Slaviz‹Postal Tr Serv.
Freedman‹Hammer.
Yules‹NY Con RR.
Hendler‹Hendler.
Hoffer‹Dulberg.
Bernstein‹Gorman.
Ambrozwich‹ John Wanamaker Co.
Pallace‹Rich Carvel Cont Co.

Klinke‹Press Pub Co.
Levy‹Kresner.
Rosenberg‹G W Meyers Music Co.
Hamilton‹Murray.
Horowitz‹Cohen.
Katz‹Nassau Ferry.
Lermen‹Ice Mfg Co.
E Shlinsky‹Swartz.
N Shlinsky‹same.
Lerman‹Knick Ice Co
Rothman‹Wissner.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, Lenkowsky‹Altman.
Marks‹Caudin.
Parsons‹Blain (2.)
Gen'l Acc, Fire & Life Assur Corp‹Kelly.
Kelly‹Gen'l Acc, Fire & Life Assur Corp.
Eastern Asphalt Pav‹CNY.
McIver‹Tooker.
E F Ingraham Adv Co‹Nat S & 25 Cent Magazine.
Fox‹CNY.
Cramp & Co‹Mass Bldg & Ins Co.
Klein‹Equit Life Assur Soc'y.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Carroll‹Carroll.
Brunswick Rlty Co‹Frankfort Gen Ins.
Silverman‹Analomink.
Pollack‹Stumpf.
Kirmss‹Drapery Hardware Mfg Co.
Allen‹Barter.
Paseteka‹Blerer.
Melcher‹Ocean Acid & Guar Corp'n.
Schaeffer‹Norris.
Colorial Devel Corp'n ‹Clelin.
Dench‹Sheldon.
Titus‹Rohe Griffin Co
NY Taxicab Co‹Fox & Pier, Inc.

Veitch‹P J Carlin Const Co.
Case on.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Church‹Comm'l Tr Co
Whitmore‹Carnegie Trust Co.
2d Nat Bk‹Tooker.
Hodgson Bros‹Spiekerman.
Fischel‹Whitman.
Rochelaue‹Guichard.
Panagus‹Amel.
Carle‹Warren.
Crosby‹Waverly Hills Co.
Zak‹Simpson.
Annin & Co‹Baxter.
Goodrich‹Chem Process Co.
Levy‹Hohenstein.
Case on.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Furst‹Moskowitz.
Steinfeld‹Arlington Co.
Vivio‹Providence Wash Ins Co.
Meyer‹Bloomingdale.
Burns Bros‹Smith.
Schnur‹Dalessandro.
McBride & Dillon Const Co‹CNY.
Nageischmidt‹U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Judels‹Ocean Accident & Guar Co.
Ross‹CNY.
Kalder‹Strauss.
Clear.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Hewlett‹Van Voorhis.
Gibbons‹King.
Kelsey‹Blumenthal.
Tuthill‹Forbes.
Caffrey‹Caffrey.
Miller‹Burns.
Wing‹Smith.
Same‹Blackman.
Same‹Feld.
Same‹Saulter.
Same‹Holloway.
Same‹Welch.
Same‹Randall.
Salmon‹Colonial Mantel & Refrigerator.
McPartland‹Forshay.
Harrington Dick & Tool Co‹Lightfoot.
Nelman‹James R Kelser, Inc.
Morgan Lith Co‹L B Mayer Co, Inc. Clear.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Brentwood Rlty Co‹Petersen.
Kepner Co‹Hutton. N Y Finance, &c, Co‹Jarvis.
Ide‹N Y Title Ins Co.
Wilner‹Penn Silk Co.
Hillquit‹Beth David Hosp.
Stern‹N Y Rys.
Schaefer Brew Co‹Stoutenbrugh.
Marcato‹Hayes.
Carrigan‹Campion.
Hirschkowitz‹Theatrical Co‹Blaney.
Dockendorff‹Schubert.
R Hoe & Co‹Parsons Trading Co.
Shubert‹Donohue.
No. River Coal, &c, Co‹Dudgeon.
York‹CNY.
Dobbs‹Goldenberg. Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.
Estates of:
Anna B Gunderson,
David Sirken.
Wills for probate:
James McNulty.

Samuel E Tompkins,
Caroline Meeder,
Abraham Sinclair,
Ann Jackson,
Charles Kuhn.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—*ex parte* business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Weiss‹Olin.

Perlman & Goldsmith Co‹Expagelos.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Grellish‹Bedford.
Katz‹Un Ry.
Gilliard‹Harris-Rose Const.
Rothstein‹I R T.
Paulucci‹same.

Rosenberg‹L & S Const.
Pape‹I R T.
Nat Cash Register‹Kennedy.
Triay‹Carvel Co, Inc.
Frank‹same.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Hollander‹Lambert — Thomas C Larkin. Currier‹Deutsch—Cornelius J Carley.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Carney‹Penn Realty. Re Webb.
Williams et al‹Keeler Bldg Co et al

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR AT 1 P. M.—
McCarthy‹Dickerson.
Ganim‹Ganim.
Archer‹Archer.
Goldsmith et al‹Hagendorf.
Dewsnup‹Robbins.
O'Neil‹Cooke.
Dahl‹Levenberg.
Griesemer‹Knox Hat.
Maguire‹Madison Co. (2)
Re Ferris.
Sullivan‹B H R R.
Pellegrino‹Smith Co.
Douglass‹CNY.
Mikalski‹Nat Sug Co.
Gill‹Jamaica Bay Co.
Sternberg‹Doscher.

Levittman‹B H RR.
Gerow‹same.
McGee‹Manhattan Three-cent Line.
Sullivan‹Spring.
Peoples Coat Co‹Light.
Rogers‹Robinson.
Orr‹Doubleday.
Siegmann‹Freeman.
Washburn‹Rainier.
Shuffle‹Town of Rhinebeck.
Chamberlin‹Chamberlin.
Hall‹House of St Giles.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Motions.
Mfrs-Citizens Trust Co‹Read.
Re Amer Surety Co (Rikel) (2).
Rubino‹Hazell (adjd).
Mayl‹Auburn Rlty.
Cina‹H Gilien's Sons
Re Light‹Argo.
Wahlig‹Lazarus.
De Stefano‹Proske.
Fischetti‹Mansion Realty Co.
Vescatel‹Paulson.
Norwood‹Norwood.
Toune‹Ruths.
Martens‹Martens.
Scholes‹Scholes.
Sullivan‹Cox.
Re Farley (Myers).
Eisemann‹Eiseman.
Re West 11th St.
D'Ambra‹Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Esposito‹same.
Engle‹Levinson.
Scherman‹Riehle.
Lunenfeld‹Weinerman
Re Mullen (Perlman).
MacFarlane‹O'Beirne.
Re New York Av (Franciscus).
Re Malta St (Buck).
Eagle Sav Loan Co‹Thompson.
Lind‹Weiss.
Lent‹Cass.
Deltrani‹Dahl.
Amend‹Mfrs-Citizens Trust Co.
Army & Navy Union of N Y‹Avery.
Reis‹Reis.
Re Kopke.
Hunt‹Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Re Union Bank (Wilmurt).
Hughes‹Dry D Sav.
Hesse‹en‹Blakeley.
Brennan‹Wolper.
Schert‹Schert.
CNY‹Assessors of Hempstead.
Wiurms‹CN E RR Co.
Fretwell‹same (2).
Shaw‹B H RR Co.
Gellert‹same.
King‹same.
Abrams‹same.

Nazzari‹same.
Bekofsky‹So Bklyn Ry Co.
Levitt‹C I & B RR.
Burns‹same.
O'Hare‹same.
McKinney‹same.
Walsh‹N Y Cons RR.
Pontuck‹same.
Zaharowitz‹same.
Re Bklyn Un El RR Co. (48th St. & Av) Re Michel et al.
Bontempo‹Leary (2).
Halpin‹Platt (2).
Re Bay 10th St.
S & H Holding Co‹Olendorf.
Re Josephson (Pasalinsky).
Adams‹B H RR Co.
Lawyers Mtg Co‹Lyons.
Eisenberg‹Bergen.
Rider‹Gallo.
Re 17th Av (People's Tr Co).
Eldman‹Zion Hospital (adjd).
Re Shell Road (Neubert).
Same (Dvorsky).
Some (Fox).
Ament‹Selig.
Crandall‹Crandall.
Odell‹Pellettreau.
Wallach‹Henderson Apron & C S Co.
Miana‹Meyer.
Burkhardt‹Oxley.
Conover‹Klein.
Roma‹Samson.
Calozinsky‹Page.
Fischetti‹Mansion Realty Co.
Vescatel‹Paulsen.
Lewis‹May.
Segal‹Plumbing & C Co‹Tager.
Moan‹Moore.
Rabinowitz‹Forman.
Lomnicky‹Buck.
Howard‹son‹Rosen (2).
Le Comte‹V Y & Q Elec L & P Co.
Rosenzweig‹Rosenzweig.
Re Read.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 528.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.
Gold‹Kniesel.
Baker et al‹Perry et al.
Webster Mfg Co‹Rich, L & RR.
Orrico‹Perelli (Ferraro.)
Packard‹Uvalde Asphalt Pavg.

J Herskowitz, an inf‹Schimmel.
M Herskowitz‹same.
Daley‹Christ et al.
Queens‹Plaza Rlty‹Wolfe.
Jeremay‹McKay.
Miller, an inf‹CNY.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, Nov. 14.
SS Pastores, at Colon, Nov. 14.
SS Cristobal, at Colon, Nov. 14.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Nov. 16, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 17, SS Noordam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 18, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 16, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Nov. 15
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa...Nov. 18
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Nov. 19
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Alaskan.....Nov. 20
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Manila Maru...Nov. 21
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Sado Maru.....Nov. 25

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an *ad interim* stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On October 29, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against fifty barrels of tomato catsup upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 29, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

County Court.

PART IV., Dike, J.: Part V., Lewis, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Re Williams (an alleged incompetent).
Inq—Sheridan‹Berry.
Inq—Lyon‹Union Trim & Sash Co.
Steinberg‹Leon.
Abramowitz‹B H RR.
Conti‹same.
Marello‹same.
Harlow‹same.
King‹Newing.
Bohm‹Schneider
Green‹Nassau E RR.
Zdanovich‹B H RR.
Lengren‹same.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4000.

Koynski‹Zises.
McNamara‹Nas E RR
Murphy‹Elliott.
Luban‹NY Cons RR.
Rollins‹Schneider.
Gorman‹B H RR.
Lilie‹Nas E RR.
Schlang‹Kleinfeld.
Gorsch‹Prehn.
Kerins‹C I & B RR.
Paciello‹Dazlio.
Golden‹June.
Carroll‹Lynch.
Ferguson‹Welz & Z.
Marks‹Marks.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 1331.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Frederick Schriefer,
James F Larney,
Catherine Herman,
Jno W Herrschaft,
Adam S Cameron,
Mary D Taylor,
Mary Murphy,
Chas W Hand,
Jas W Halley,
Abraham Gratz,
Mary Doyle,
Timothy J Regan.
Administration of:
Jos K Bell,
Edw Rosenthal,
Magdelina Becker,
Accounting of:
Catherine Sullivan,
Antonio Dimeo,
Anna T Edwardsen,
William Zell,
Charles Roberts,
Anna Bock,

John Dunn,
Hannah Plastrick,
Charles Street,
John Gallagher,
Herrmann Clark,
Peter Delap:
Estates of:
Joseph McGray,
Sarah McCarty,
Henry Sands,
John C Heenan,
Leopold Milinski,
Samuel Engel,
Mary Greishaber,
Mary Amador,
Mary A Dedroit,
Transfer tax:
John T Nichols,
Chas D Mulligan,
Elizabeth Goulbrey,
Francis M Devitt.
Guardianship of:
Goldberg infants.

County Court.

PART IV., Dike, J.: Part V., Lewis, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Re Williams (an alleged incompetent).
Inq—Sheridan‹Berry.
Inq—Lyon‹Union Trim & Sash Co.
Steinberg‹Leon.
Abramowitz‹B H RR.
Conti‹same.
Marello‹same.
Harlow‹same.
King‹Newing.
Bohm‹Schneider
Green‹Nassau E RR.
Zdanovich‹B H RR.
Lengren‹same.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4000.

Koynski‹Zises.
McNamara‹Nas E RR
Murphy‹Elliott.
Luban‹NY Cons RR.
Rollins‹Schneider.
Gorman‹B H RR.
Lilie‹Nas E RR.
Schlang‹Kleinfeld.
Gorsch‹Prehn.
Kerins‹C I & B RR.
Paciello‹Dazlio.
Golden‹June.
Carroll‹Lynch.
Ferguson‹Welz & Z.
Marks‹Marks.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against sixteen bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United State for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen barrels of tomato catsup upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Empire City Racing Assn‹Natl Fair & Expos Assn.
Mooney‹Harlem Con.
Collins‹Pittsburgh Con Co.
Moran‹Magini.
Gannon‹Pittsburgh Con Co.
Wiener‹Epstein.
Nickerson‹Riverdale Sanitarium Co.
Imundi‹Wright.

Dowd‹Merritt & Gilbert Co.
Remington Oil Eng Co‹Milton Boat Works Co.
Michaelson‹Ebling Brewing Co.
Morrissey‹N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Ercoli‹N Y, W & B.
Riddick‹Jackson, Inc.
Rosenberg‹N Y City Interboro Ry Co.
Ross‹Dunbar.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over for the term:

Mottola‹West St Ry.
Roberts‹N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Dougherty‹same.
Molinari‹City of New Rochelle.
Hunter‹Pittsburgh Con Co.
Croft‹Peekskill Lighting & RR Co.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First, 2d, and 3d mortgage money; ADVANCES on rents. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light; sewers, asphalted streets; shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price, $5,750, on small payments, running 20 years' time; I must sell, it is a bargain. Owner, 60 A Liberty St., New York, Room 65. 'Phone Cort. 7440.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otis Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Fine small farm and 6-room house overlooking L. I. Sound; good soil; half cleared; just the place for chicken farm; hour out; will sell for $100 down and balance easy. N. L. I., Box 49, Brooklyn P. O., Station L.

$18 monthly buys pretty, up-to-date bungalow; south shore, near bay and beach; spacious veranda, big garden plot and garage space; title guaranteed. C., South Shore, 243 West 34th St.

New house, $5,950; every city improvement; select neighborhood; an opportunity; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.; phone 3876 Cortland.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Caryerwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices; these properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations; special inducements to contractors and builders who wil, purchase a large number of lots; for further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

RIVER EDGE—8-room house, 2 acres; Winter, $20; Summer, $25; convenient; improvements. HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, 40 Terrace Av., $10 five rooms, $5 three rooms. BROOKLYN, 2,151 East 18th St., brick house, rent $25; price $4,000, $250 down; 6 rooms; 5c. fare. Mortgage money, $2,000. Offices, $5. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

Do you want a sure profit? Will sell you a finely located building lot, five minutes' walk from railroad station, at beautiful Fanwood, N. J., for $250. Easy terms if desired. Write or call for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

MEDIUM sized house, Montclair or vicinity; suitable for four adults; within easy distance of depots and in good order. Advertiser offers in exchange a fine 25-foot, 4-story house near Central Park West. C. S., Room 1108, 156 6th Av., Manhattan.

Wanted—Management of apartment houses: long experience; well-organized, centrally located office at owner's disposal. Address 1,801 Vanderbilt Concourse, or call Murray Hill 4178.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—(41) EUGENE DELANCEY HAYS, and (46) WILLIAM ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, Plaintiffs, against (1) EDWIN HOVEY HIRST and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of November, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises in New York County directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

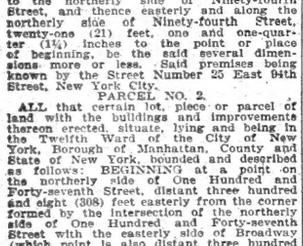
ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, distant forty-two (42) feet, nine and one-third (9 1/3) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, twenty-one (21) feet, one and one-quarter (1¼) inches; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, twenty-one (21) feet, one and one-quarter (1¼) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known by the Street Number 25 East 94th Street, New York City.



PARCEL NO. 2.

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant three hundred and eight (308) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (which point is also distant three hundred thirty-three (333) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue as originally laid out) thence running northerly parallel with Broadway and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, thence running easterly along said centre line of the block seventeen (17) feet, thence running southerly again parallel with Broadway ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; thence running westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning. The premises being formerly known as No. 541 West 147th Street, and being now known as No. 535 West 147th Street, New York City.



Dated, New York, November 11, 1915.
WILLIAM P. MALONEY,
Referee.

BASSETT, THOMPSON & GILFATRIC,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold:

Parcel No. 1 is free and clear of any mortgage. Parcel No. 2 is subject to a $6,000 mortgage, with interest at 5%, from January 1, 1915, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale. Costs and allowances have not yet been allowed or taxed. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is, on Parcel No. 1 $5,201.79 and interest, and on Parcel No. 2 $424.05 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 11, 1915.
WILLIAM P. MALONEY,
Referee.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

L'mousine, on specially built 45 H. P. chassis, Demarest $2,500 body; full equipment on car; self-starter, electric lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers, &c.; will sacrifice, $1,600. George R. Morris, 1,690 Broadway.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY,
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York.

Hupmobile, 1915, five-passenger touring, newly painted, seat covers, &c., same as new, sacrifice price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1914, touring, electrical equipment, perfect condition, bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,696 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 touring car; full equipment; first-class condition; sacrifice $375. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 E. 83d St. Phone 6078 Lenox.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Free Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL,
STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Hire.

FOR HIRE.

Packard 6-cylinder, seven-passenger landaulet; also Pierce-Arrow, seven-passenger limousine; highest class service by day, week, or month; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 West 43d St. Tel. 3650 Bryant.

New twin six Packard cars, 1914 or 1915, to a particular clientele, who require appointments of refinement, richness, and character; furnished monthly or yearly; upholstered and painted to suit requirements.
HERMAN KARP, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
for opera or theatre; Pierce-Arrow and Simplex limousines, seating six persons inside; expert drivers; moderate prices. Apply Ferguson Madison, 110 West 71st.

Packard limousine cars for theatres and operas; rates very reasonable. O'Conner, Phone Circle 2177, 235 West 50th.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 158 East 120th. 4832 Harlem.

ELEGANT Packard limousine, landaulet, for hire; day, week, monthly. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Elegant studio to rent by hour or by day; dancing or for rehearsal.

Store, 744 9th Av., near 50th St.; reasonable rent. Apply janitor or Henry Schumacher's Son, 381 East 8th St.

Private office or desk; reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

$40.00, large, light store, good dressmaker, tailor. Nurses Supply, 1,461 Madison Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, long or short leases, Park Av. section. R. de FLOREZ.
501 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 8850.
East side a specialty.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

Bachelor apartment or studio to sublet, gorgeously furnished; full hotel service; bargain. 35 East 27th.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 2970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3904 River.

With 95 per cent. of all West Side furnished and unfurnished apartments to select from in my files, five to nine rooms, $100 to $350 upward, many in new buildings, I can save you most of the unrewarded labor of Winter home-hunting. Phone, call, or write Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d; Columbus 3974 and 2790.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.,
adjoining 5th Av.: wonderfully attractive apartment, 2 rooms, bath, (living room 18x27, open fireplace.)

95th, 330 West.—Seven-room apartment, newly furnished; elevator, phone; reasonable. Smith.

94th, 178 West.—Elegantly furnished 6 rooms; one flight; electricity, piano; transits. Garrett.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Attractively furnished, sunny, seven rooms; elevator; piano. Apartment 6B, 243 West 98th.

APARTMENT OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

150th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED SALE OF THE ASSETS OF THE AMERICAN FIVE & TEN CENT STORES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—A. J. BIEN BRAID CO., LEO SCHLESINGER & CO., and GEO. FELDMAN & CO., Complainants, against AMERICAN FIVE & TEN CENT STORES, Defendant.—In equity.—PECK & MACK CO., D. AUERBACH & SONS, LEVI SONDHEIMER & CO., ROYAL NOVELTY MFG. CO., and KRASNOW & SONS, Complainants, against AMERICAN FIVE & TEN CENT STORES, Defendant.

Please take notice that the undersigned Receiver at a hearing before Judge Augustus N. Hand, to be held in the United States District Court, Room Three, Woolworth Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on November 19, 1915, at three o'clock P. M., will offer for sale all of the assets of this estate.

At such hearing or adjournment thereof any bid for any single store and contents, or for any group of stores and contents, may be presented and will be considered by the undersigned, and then and there submitted to the Court for such order as to the Court may seem proper. All persons are invited to make bids at such time and place upon such terms as the undersigned may fix and set forth.

Amongst the properties that will be offered for sale are the stores and contents thereof located at Baltimore, Maryland; Canandaigua, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Lafayette, Indiana; Muncie, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; East St. Louis, Illinois; and St. Louis, Missouri.

Bids may be made separately for any one or more of said stores and contents, or for all of said stores and contents. Proposals may also be made in reference to the purchase, acquisition, assignment, transfer, or subleasing of any leases, and the defendant's interest therein.

At said hearing or any adjournments thereof such orders in reference to the sale or other disposition of any or all of the assets of this estate will be made as to the Court may seem proper.

For further particulars reference may be made to the undersigned.

No bid will be considered for any portion of the assets of any one of the stores. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check to the Receiver's order of at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid.

The sale will be of all the right, title, and interest of the defendant and of the undersigned Receiver in and to the aforesaid assets.

This notice is given pursuant to an order made by this Court, dated November 13, 1915, and all or any matters referred to in said order may be presented at said hearing on November 19, 1915, or at any adjournment thereof.

JOHN S. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Receiver, Office & Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for the Receiver, Office & Post Office Address, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Hoe Av., 932, 936, 940, (3 Blocks East of Simpson Station.)—3, 4, 5 rooms, electric light, telephone, all improvements. Janitors, or telephone Intervale 4144.

MADISON AV., 1,461.—$20 apartments; 5 large rooms, steam-heated; hot water supply; dining room; bath; near school, park, cars, elevated; modern. Janitor.

West Side.

103d St., 216 West.—Subway corner Broadway; $70-$75; splendid situation for dentist.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

98th, 53 West.—Six large, light rooms; improvements; hot water; rent, $20-$21.

36TH, 63 WEST.—2-3 rooms, bath; electricity; steam heat.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

113TH, 315 WEST.—$35 and $45 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

A very attractive 10-room modern apartment, at 128 West 59th, facing Central Park. Apply to janitor, on premises.

Sublet high-class elevator, five-room apartment; very light; moderate rent. Apply Superintendent, 614 West 157th St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

IF YOU WISH TO SUB-LET
your handsomely furnished apartment
to refined people, call on
R. de FLOREZ,
501 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 8850.
Park Av. and east side a specialty.

Wanted—For responsible clients, 8, 9, or 10 room apartment; well furnished; 5 or 6 months; perhaps longer. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., city.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

LAWRENCE PARK, Bronxville. — For one who would appreciate a real home in a convenient suburb; golf and tennis; terms reasonable. Telephone 575-W Bronxville.

New Jersey.

Highland Cottage Sanitarium, Palisade Av. and Woodland St., Englewood, N. J.—The charming, healthful resort for persons needing special care.

Orange, N. J.—25 Clarendon Place; near D., L. & W. Highland Av. station; select location; attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates; references.

Virginia.

Hunting party taken on a 1,500-acre James River farm; stocked with quail and turkey. For rates of board, with hunting privileges, write Chepoax Farm, High Gate, Va.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Unusually large rooms; ample closets; excellent table; private baths; steam heat, electricity, phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; large room; also single; excellent board; reasonable.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive, homelike rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16th, 7 West.—Large, double front room, refined surroundings, in first-class boarding house; running water, heat, telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

62D, 52-54 WEST.—Beautiful third floor front, attractively furnished, in well-appointed house; excellent table and service.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; table unexcelled; all conveniences.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS; REFERENCES.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; reference.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated reasonable.

70TH, 209 WEST, (OVERLOOKING BROADWAY.)—Attractively furnished rooms, double, single, with board. Hubbell.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D—Adjacent subway; private family; superior accommodations for refined people. Columbus 2380.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone; Phone 1894 Columbus.)—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Offers large rooms; private bath. M. Luez.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 261 WEST.—Few rooms in refined home, with, without bath; excellent cuisine.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable basement room, with board; reasonable; references.

73, 256 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; delicious home cooking; table guests.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with or without private bath; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive floor room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations, suite; south front room, bath; single; running water; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST. — Elegant lar, small rooms; electric light, baths; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, sun room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 128 WEST.—NEW ANNEX to Noreca Hall and Graycourt; references.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable, warm, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; suitable couple; reasonable.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; electricity; steam heat; excellent board.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms; refined home; parlor dining; table guests.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—Double front room; also single sunny room, for man.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Room with breakfast in luxurious apartment for gentlemen; references required. Apt. 8K.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; good board; parlor dining room.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Elegant private home; single, double room; private bath; electricity; owner.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined, Jewish home can accommodate few people, excellent table.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; gentlemen; references.

94TH, 18-18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; excellent meals; table boarders accommodated.

94th, 142 West.—Desirable rooms, double and single; excellent meals; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room, superior table, refined house; couple, single. Chaurant.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 216 WEST.—Desirable large, single rooms; running water; conveniences; excellent table. McIlhenney.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; Jewish house. Aarons.

106TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive suite; excellent home cooking; choice location; homelike. 8423 Riverside.

106TH, 814 WEST.—High-class, large furnished rooms in private residence; all improvements; couple or bachelors; board optional.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; two large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD. Corner 7th Av. Family hotel. No cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; Southern family; home comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Apply Leonard.

143D, 469 WEST.—Desirable rooms, double, single; excellent home meals; table guests.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Newly furnished; running water; telephone, subway; breakfast if desired.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

BACHELORS.
Group of congenial gentlemen have space for two more accustomed to living well; extra large room; good cooking; fine residence, near Riverside Drive. 321 West 89th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (two blocks north 157th subway.)—The Woodbury. Wonderful grounds.

THE SECOR.
102 West 74th.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table board.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d.)—Handsome private home; large room, second floor; also single room.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH. — Splendid rooms; detached house; opposite park; hot water heat, supply; home cooking; block Brighton Beach "L," Church Av. station. 1,622 Caton Av. Flatbush 8819-J.

PROSPECT PLACE, 181, (Park Slope, near subway.)—Pleasant rooms, double, single; running water; adjoining bath; table guests; reasonable.

GREENE AV., 315, (Pouch Annex.)—Two rooms and bath; unfurnished; also single room; table board.

357 78th St., Brooklyn.—Nurse takes in her home invalid, convalescent, aged, paralytic.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants good board and large room; private American family. T 123 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful parlor; private bath; clean, large single rooms.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium front rooms; clean, quiet, heated; telephone; select house.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Big room and small room and bath; good house; elevator.

45TH, 140 EAST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; heat; telephone.

51ST, (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny rooms, private house; absolute cleanliness; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; musical studios subrented by hour.

West Side.

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished double rooms; twin beds if desired; southern exposure; steam; telephone; electricity.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations, such as you would enjoy home; bachelors; hot water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small; southern exposure; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Attractive single rooms; references; rented by the month only.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

52D, 280 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; also an unfurnished back parlor; running water; bath, conveniences.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, private bath; electricity; also desirable single rooms.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortable, small rooms; reasonable; desirable location. Telephone 271 Columbus.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove adjoining bath; select location; all conveniences.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms and bath, suitable for two or three; light housekeeping. Phone 10033 Columbus.

118 WEST 69TH ST.,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; steam heat, continuous hot water supply; equipment and service high grade.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large, medium rooms; hot water, electricity, steam; references; telephone.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; fifth floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 309 WEST.—First floor to rent; fine neighborhood; suitable doctor or dentist; close Subway, L; telephone. 8032 Columbus.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath, or single; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; running water; phone.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Nicely furnished, immaculate room; running water; electricity; gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Warm, sunny, medium-sized room, near subway express.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Front room, completely furnished; board optional; telephone; adult family; references.

71ST, 220 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Medium sized, comfortable room, with alcove; moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, attractive back and front parlor; suitable for professional.

71ST, 241 WEST.—Large, front room; near bath; private residence; electricity; subway; references.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor; spacious, sunny, single, en suite, medium room, next bath.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6936.

73D, 258 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATHS; REFERENCES.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms, same floor bath; gentlemen; private house; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Very desirable, large front room; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private house; references required.

24 WEST 75TH.
Suite; physician; studio, or bachelors; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

111 WEST 75TH.
Attractive large, private bath, electricity; references.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, en suite; electric lights; parquet floors; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms, adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, 140 WEST.—Select private house; back parlor; 2 flights; others $2.50 up.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive small and large rooms; private baths; electricity; private residence.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large parlor room, with small bedroom; warm and comfortably furnished.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant rooms; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, all conveniences; light housekeeping if desired.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Large, attractive room; bath; also small room for gentleman; subway.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front back parlor; gentleman or business couple. Robertson. Schuyler 8184.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small room, adjoining bath; near subway, "L."

80TH ST., 305 WEST, (8917 SCHUYLER.) Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment. HOLTON.

81ST ST., 8 WEST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; steam; home comforts.

82D, 146 WEST, (The Barrett.)—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable, heated room, ground floor; near subway; references; telephone. Bartlett.

85TH ST., 213 WEST.—Light, nicely furnished room; also suite; gentlemen. Willson.

87TH, 158 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Medium sized room; newly renovated house; transportation facilities; references.

312 WEST 90TH.
Two attractive rooms, overlooking Riverside; suitable two gentlemen; each room electricity, well appointed house; breakfast; Riverside 3034.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms, with baths; electricty; $10-$12.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; front room, connecting dressing room.

93D, 263 WEST.—Double room with private washroom, adjoining bath; southern exposure; every convenience. Phone 8091 Riverside.

93D, 255 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Desirable steam-heated rooms; private house; reasonable.

94TH, 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Apartment 2N; pleasant, homelike rooms; high class.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; conveniences; references.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive connecting parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; reasonable. Carey.

97TH, 149 WEST.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, dressing room; quiet house; phone.

97TH, 816 WEST, (Next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references; Apt. 1B.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large room; near subway express; all conveniences. Apt. 4D.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; twin beds; reasonable; references. Apt. 2D.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room for gentlemen; telephone.

103D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, large rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

104TH, 135 WEST. — Attractive southern rooms; electricity; board optional. Riverside 2935. Morse.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; park view; private; first flight. Riverside 6986R.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Lady has exclusive apartment, wishes paying guest; references; Apt. 6G.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, single, double; lavatory; conveniences; reasonable. Towner.

116TH, 420 WEST.
Morningside Heights suite of two large rooms and bath in apartment hotel; finely appointed dining room; all lines convenient.

118TH, 401 WEST, (corner Morningside Heights, near Columbia.)—South rooms, with lavatory; magnificent view; all transite; $6.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Very desirable room; high-class house. Apt. 6M.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cozy, light room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $3.50. Overbury.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms, electricity, telephone, shower, single, en suite, $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D ST, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite, overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

123D, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; steam, electricity, piano, phone; accommodate five. MacKenzie.

128D, 547 WEST.—Pleasant room for lady in quiet house; elevator. Apartment 2B.

125TH ST., (3,136 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished bedroom and living room, front; elevator apartment; private family; $8. Palmer.

136TH, 580 WEST, Apartment 8A.—Beautiful front room; private family; elevator; all conveniences.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 4-B.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson; Park. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (86th.)—Front room, facing drive; high-class apartment; gentlemen.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 116TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV

LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48 ST. BRYANT 22. EVES. 8:20. MATINEES WED. (POP.) SAT. & THANKSGIVING DAY, 2:20.

LEO DITRICHSTEIN

HAS ACHIEVED THE TRIUMPH OF HIS ARTISTIC CAREER

IN THAT DELIGHTFUL ROMANTIC COMEDY

The Great Lover

BY MR. DITRICHSTEIN and FREDERIC & FANNIE HATTON

(DIRECTION COHAN & HARRIS)

"A GREAT ARTISTIC SUCCESS."—Ev. World.
"DESERVES TO RANK WITH THE NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK STAGE."—Tribune.
"WON AUDIENCE COMPLETELY."—Herald
"COMEDY OF HIGH ORDER."—Morn. Sun.
"DITRICHSTEIN AT HIS BEST."—Telegraph.
"AUDIENCE RESPONDED RAPTUROUSLY."—Morning World.
"A STRIKING PLAY STRIKINGLY ACTED."—Eve. Sun.
"EVEN THE CONCERT WAS NOT RICHER IN VARIETY."—Globe.
"A FINE COMEDY."—Eve. Journal.

SEATS MAY BE PURCHASED AT THE BOX OFFICE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES including THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS & THE NEW YEAR.

3 KILLED, 13 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Harrison P. Wallis Mortally Crushed When His Car Overturns Near Great Neck.

TWO FATALITIES IN JERSEY

Simon Guggenheim's Chauffeur Badly Hurt in Collision with David Slade's Motor.

Harrison P. Wallis of the firm of Balch, Price & Co., Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died last night in the Nassau Hospital, Mineola, from injuries suffered when his automobile overturned in the afternoon in the North Hempstead and Flushing Turnpike, near Great Neck, L. I. Two other men died yesterday from injuries suffered in automobile accidents, one in Montclair and the other in Newark, and eleven persons were injured in accidents in and near the city. A number of the accidents were due to slippery pavements.

Mr. Wallis was driving from his country home at Water Mill to his city residence at 23 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and in the automobile with him were Thomas W. Powell, his chauffeur; L. Slonik, his butler, and two valuable mastiff dogs which Mr. Wallis was transferring from the country to the city. The automobile was descending a hill in the turnpike when it skidded on the surface car tracks and turned over. Mr. Wallis was thrown into the air and then pinned under the automobile. The chauffeur, the butler, and one of the dogs escaped serious injury. The other dog was injured seriously.

S. Vernon Mann, a broker with an office at 7 Wall Street, was the first one to come to the aid of Mr. Wallis. He came up in his automobile a moment after the accident and carried the injured man and the two dogs to the hospital in the car. Mr. Wallis's death followed in a few hours. He was 64 years old.

Edward Sandell, an employe in the Essex County Hospital at Overbrook, N. J., died yesterday in the Mountainside Hospital at Montclair from injuries suffered when he was struck by an automobile in Cedar Grove on Saturday night. Sandell was walking with a party of friends in the Pompton Turnpike when the automobile, driven by Frank Lundell, chauffeur for C. G. Phillips of Montclair, struck him. Lundell will be arraigned before the County Prosecutor today. Some of the witnesses to the accident say that it was not his fault.

Stanley Sarejewski, 25 years old, of 500 Market Street, Newark, died yesterday in the City Hospital in Newark, as a result of injuries suffered late Saturday night, when an automobile struck him at Madison and Market Streets. Peter Lenon of 328 West 101st Street, Manhattan, the driver of the automobile, was arrested and charged with manslaughter.

One of those most seriously injured in the city yesterday was Peter Muerers, 33 years old, of 33 East 127th Street, a chauffeur employed by Simon Guggenheim, of 22 East Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Guggenheim and a friend, Horton Hope, of Denver, were in the automobile, in Seventh Avenue near 132d Street, when it began to rain and the chauffeur stopped the car at the curb so that he might put up the curtains. He was engaged in this task, when another automobile, owned by David Slade, the lawyer who was indicted for conspiracy in connection with Rae Tanzer's breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne, skidded on the wet pavement. Muerers was crushed between the two automobiles, suffering a fracture of the right leg and other injuries.

Chauffeur Without License.

Mr. Guggenheim and Mr. Hope were shaken up, but were uninjured. They jumped from their automobile to the chauffeur's assistance, Mr. Guggenheim placing seat cushions on the sidewalk for the injured man to lie upon until the arrival of an ambulance from Harlem Hospital. The police discovered that Percy Smith, a negro chauffeur, who drove the Slade automobile, was without a license, but the lawyer, who was in the automobile, gave a satisfactory explanation and the negro was not arrested.

John Edwards, 70 years old, of 118 West 130th Street, suffered a fracture of the right hip yesterday afternoon when he was knocked down at Lenox Avenue and 130th Street by an automobile owned and driven by William Rich, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn. He was removed to Harlem Hospital.

Mary Rostella, 9 years old, of 3,981 Third Avenue, was struck yesterday afternoon at Third Avenue and 171st Street by an automobile which sped away after the accident. She was removed to Fordham Hospital, suffering from contusions and possible internal injuries.

Barney Lopidus, a chauffeur of Yonkers, and Mrs. Ida Shumber, also of Yonkers, his passenger were injured yesterday afternoon when the automobile skidded at Broadway and 218th Street and crashed into a pillar supporting the elevated structure of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. After receiving medical attention they went to their homes. The automobile was wrecked.

Taxi Hits Hotel Man.

Walter Bigelow, 65 years old, of 660 St. Nicholas Avenue, a retired Boston hotel proprietor, suffered painful injuries late yesterday afternoon when a skidding taxicab struck him at Broadway and 145th Street. The driver of the taxicab, Wallace Horowitz, of 527 West 110th Street, was not held responsible for the accident.

Peter Stanford Ross, 51 years old, was thrown from his automobile yesterday when it skidded and struck a pillar supporting the elevated structure of the Subway at Broadway and 240th Street. He suffered painful injuries.

Another person injured yesterday by a skidding automobile was Miss Susan Hafer, 22 years old, of 66 East Kingsbridge Road, who was riding in an automobile that struck a surface car at 155th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Louis Bianchi, 44 years old, of 27 Fulton Street, and Henry Fisher, of 275 Ellison Street, both of Paterson, N. J., were injured there yesterday in different automobile accidents. Bianchi was removed to the General Hospital suffering from a fractured right leg. Fisher, who, according to the police, was intoxicated, was locked up in Police Headquarters after his injuries had been treated.

Boseman Bulger of 578 Riverside Drive and Damon Runyan of 440 Riverside Drive, the sporting writers, were shaken up yesterday when an automobile in which they were riding collided at Edgecombe Avenue and 140th Street with another automobile owned and driven by Bert Lowenthal of 302 Convent Avenue. Both cars were damaged.

Student Fined as Speeder.

William Kalb, 27 years old, of 80 North Eleventh Street, Newark, was painfully injured in Newark yesterday when an automobile driven by him collided with a trolley car.

Carl Martin Emmerich, the chauffeur of the automobile that killed 6-year-old Frances Hildt on Saturday afternoon, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday by the Coroner.

Dwight Wiman, 20 years old, of 110 Ward Street, New Haven, a student at Yale University, paid a fine of $25 in the West Farms Court yesterday morning for speeding in an automobile in which he was driving to New York after the Yale-Princeton football game on Saturday.

The woman who was seriously injured by an automobile in Eighth Avenue, near 111th Street, on Saturday night was identified in Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday as Mrs. Ethel Pachnel of 63 West 111th Street. She was still unconscious and in a critical condition last night.

While endeavoring to avoid a collision yesterday with another car, Barney Lopidus, a grocer, of 130 Harriet Street, Yonkers, swung his motor sharply to one side of the street. The slippery pavement offered no resistance for the tires and the auto went crashing into an elevated pillar.

Mr. Lopidus and Mrs. Ida Scheinberg, a relative, of 78 St. Mary's Street, Yonkers, were going north on Broadway. At 218th Street a southbound machine speeded from behind a trolley car, compelling Mr. Lopidus to turn. The impact threw the occupants of the car violently forward. Mrs. Scheinberg suffered a severe shock and contusions of the knee, while Mr. Lopidus suffered contusions of the jaw and chest.

Patrolman Higgenson of the 177th Street Station summoned an ambulance from the Washington Heights Hospital. After treatment by Dr. Gluckstein the cpuple were removed to the hospital.

WILL SEEK RIGHTS OF JEWS.

Committee Decides Upon a Conference Before a Congress.

It was decided at the ninth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee at the Hotel Astor yesterday morning to call a conference which will take steps to call, after the war, a congress of American Jews to consider the rights of Jews in belligerent lands and Rumania.

This decision was made after several hours of deliberation, and is opposed to the radical program which had been advocated by many to call a Jewish congress during the war. The report of the Executive Committee on the effect of the war upon the Jews said in part:

"All the calamities which have been visited upon the Jewish people are insignificant compared to the disaster which has come upon our co-religionists in the war zone as a result of the titanic struggle now convulsing more than one-third of the habitable globe. Previous misfortunes—even the Spanish expulsion and the Russian massacre—were definitely localized and of short duration. The imagination fails when it is called upon to conceive of hundreds of thousands of sufferers in such a vast territory."

The report says that, because of the loyalty to Russia shown by Russian Jews, it appeared at first that the long-desired union with the Russian people was about to be realized.

"But it soon developed," the report adds, "that the chains which tied the Jews of Russia to their past could not be broken. Forces which they could not possibly control doomed them to the greatest tragedy in their history."

Louis Marshall was elected President of the committee; Judge Julian W. Mack and Professor Jacob H. Hollender, Vice Presidents, and Isaac W. Bernheim, Treasurer. Jacob H. Schiff, Judge Julian W. Mack, and Dr. J. L. Magnes were elected to the Executive Committee to serve for three years.

MEXICAN PROTEST TO GREY.

Carranza Sends Note to Britain on the Searching of the Zealandia.

Special to The New York Times.

SALTILLO, Mexico, Nov. 14.—General Carranza sent a note today direct to Sir Edward Grey, protesting against the alleged violation of Mexican neutrality by a British warship in searching the American steamer Zealandia at Progreso Harbor, Yucatan.

SCHOOLGIRL OUT OF JAIL.

Judge Finds She Was Illegally Committed for Truancy.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 14.—Under verbal instructions from Judge Joshua R. Salmon of the District Court of Morris County, Sheriff William H. Thompson released 15-year-old Lizzie Carsella, the Netcong schoolgirl imprisoned in the county jail for not attending school. The girl was set free suddenly and unexpectedly, and Sheriff Thompson was casting about for some one to escort her to her home, some twenty miles from Morristown, when Miss Louise Shelton of Morristown, together with Mrs. George F. Dickinson, Jr., members of the Jail Committee of the Woman's Town Improvement Society, appeared and the Sheriff solved his problem by turning the girl over to them. They will send her home tomorrow morning.

They had come to the jail because it was said the girl was confined in a room with two women who were not fit companions for her, but Sheriff Thompson proved the story to be false.

Judge Salmon came hurriedly to Morristown because Dr. J. Howard Hulsart, County School Superintendent of Morris County, notified him that he believed the girl had been illegally committed by Recorder George T. Keech of Netcong, he having fined her $10 and costs under the truancy act, and committed her because of nonpayment of the fine.

The case of Miss Carsella's father, who was also fined for the child's dereliction and committed because of nonpayment of the fine, will come up tomorrow.

MAY FINGERPRINT SPEEDERS

Woods Asks Magistrates to Take Licenses Away from Offenders.

Police Commissioner Woods has written to Chief Magistrate McAdoo urging that trial Magistrates exercise more frequently their power of recommending to the Secretary of State that automobile drivers who operate a car while intoxicated, leaving the scene of an accident without giving an account of themselves to the police, or are convicted three times of speeding, be deprived of their licenses. This action, he says, is mandatory on the Secretary of State when such recommendation is made, but he quotes several cases recently where a number of men have been convicted under this heading and still retain their licenses.

The Commissioner also points out that the police and Magistrates are severely handicapped in their attempts to enforce the law against speeders and reckless drivers by difficulty of proving second and third offenses, and declares that there is no sure way of making the identification without the taking of fingerprints. "Do you not think," he asks, "that the seriousness of the situation requires that fingerprints be taken in the Magistrates courts, at any rate of all offenders where the character of the offense indicates gross carelessness, recklessness, and disregard of human life?"

DEBATE THE GARY SYSTEM.

Rabbi Says 200,000 Jewish Children Lack Religious Teaching.

The religious features of the Gary school system were debated last night at the Free Synagogue, 30 West Sixty-eighth Street, with Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein presiding in the absence of Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Rabbi Clifton H. Levy of Tremont Temple and Rabbi Joel Blau of the Sixty-eighth Street synagogue spoke for the plan, and the Rev. Dr. William Milton Hess of Trinity Congregational Church and Isadore M. Levy, a member of the Board of Education, spoke against it.

Rabbi Blau said that in New York at least 200,000 Jewish school children were receiving no religious instruction whatever.

"And when we see a plan to give them such instruction," he went on, "we say Americanism is in danger. I do not think Americanism is in danger, but I think Judaism is in danger. It seems to me that a far greater danger comes from those untaught children than from religiously instructed children, whatever that religion may be. I have an ideal of Americanism which is conscious of the fact that there are racial differences and creedal differences but which is not afraid of them."

Mr. Levy characterized the giving of religious instruction in school hours as "revolutionary." Rabbi Levy said he believed the Gary system would take the Bible out of the public schools. Dr. Hess pleaded for the absolute divorce of church and State and urged that creedal differences should not be developed during school age.

KILLS BOY IN A JEST.

Zelo Intoxicated, Friends Say, as He Ordered "Hands Up."

Amelio Zarcano, 14 years old, of 1,332 Ocean Avenue, Ozone Park, L. I., was shot and killed last night by Dominick Zelo, 20 years old, of 1,327 Lawn Avenue, Ozone Park. Friends of both say the shooting was accidental.

Zarcano was an orphan and lived with his guardians, Francisco Mayo and his wife. He was a great friend of Zelo's and had been with the man all afternoon. Later Zelo came to Amelio's house to see the boy.

Zelo, it is said, showed that he was intoxicated. Producing a pistol he playfully ordered everybody to put up their hands. The muzzle wavered to and fro as those in the room entered into the spirit of the game and raised their hands. Suddenly, before they could realize what had happened there was a spurt of flame from the gun. Amelio pitched forward face downward on the floor.

Zelo stood staring at the body. Then he looked wildly about him, drew another pistol from his pocket and threw it on the floor beside the dead boy. Holding the one that had just been fired he ran through the door.

Nearly a hundred policemen patrolled the neighborhood in a search for Zelo, but he was not arrested.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 5 TIMES Wm. Gillette Secret Service
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Thursday. JOHN DREW in the New 3-Act Comedy "The Chief," by H. A. Vachell
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42d ST.
"The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
"Play me a march that goes
With a good big smashing swing!
Raise me up to my toes
With a tune that makes me sing!"
WHEN this inspiring melody is heard with its living terrace of stunning, marching girls in shimmering garb prismatic in color and barbaric in gorgeousness, the eye is entranced, the ear enchanted, the whole being enthralled!
Never before has an audience revelled in such a glorious bandquet!
Just One of the Innumerable Delights That Make
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
BOOK BY C. M. S. McLELLAN. MUSIC BY HERMAN FINCK.
THE BEST musical entertainment EVER presented in New York or anywhere else!
Seats Now Selling for Thanksgiving, Xmas & New Year's Holiday Mats.

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT DANSE DE FOLLIES ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
Something new.—A really novel musical entertainment. Nothing like it anywhere.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Weekly changes. Scenes by URBAN
A GREAT CAST OF STARS
24 MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN THE WORLD 24
Unexcelled After Theatre Supper.

CANDLER West 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344 Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
A GENUINE SENSATION
The House of Glass
With Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
A Play of Deep Emotions with a Tremendous Punch
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50, 75c. $1.00

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:20 M. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8:20
BAYARD VEILLER'S
"Back Home"
FROM IRVIN COBB'S "JUDGE PRIEST" STORIES.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20
"Young America"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Twice Daily, including Sun.
Last 2 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20
COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

CANDLER West 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344 Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
ONE OF THE BIG HITS OF THE YEAR
THE HOUSE OF GLASS IS A SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
With Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50, 75c & $1.00

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Natural Color Motion Pictures. Europe's Fighting Forces

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
3RD MONTH—MOST FUN IN NEW YORK
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
Concert Sunday 8:15. 15 ALL-STAR ACTS.

VITAGRAPH B'WAY & 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY at 2:30 & 8:30.
Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, $1.00, $2.00. Other Mats. 25c, 50c, $1. School Child. Mat. Sat. 11 A. M., 25-50c.
THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. PAULINE FREDERICK in "BELLA DONNA."
Next Wk. Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden Out West"

PIANOLA RECITAL
A Program of Classic and Costume Dances by The Aeolian Players
SYLVIA BROMLEY Classic Dancer
RUTH CRAMER Classic Dancer
JANET JACKSON Classic Dancer
DION W. KENNEDY at the Organ
HAROLD QUANTIN at the Vocalion
GERARD CHATFIELD at the Pianola
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Monday Eve., Nov. 15, 1915
8:15 P. M.
ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8. Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich (debut); Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky (debut).
Fri. at 8:15. Boheme. Aida, Cajatti (debut); Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli (debut).
Sat. Mat. at 2. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Iris. Borl, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cond. Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tomorrow Evg., Nov. 16, at 8. Il Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond. Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED

PRINCESS 39th St. Near B'way.
Continuous Daily Noon to 11 P. M.
GERALDINE FARRAR
IN THE PHOTO PLAY OF
CARMEN
PRICES 25c, 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST.
Elmendorf
TO-DAY AT 2.45
"HOLLAND"
Colored Views and Motion Pictures by Mr. Elmendorf.
Prices 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Ev. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30.
GOLDMARK, LISZT, SCHOENBERG, ("Pelleas and Melisande," first time in America.)
SAINT-SAENS RIMSKY-KOSAKOFF.
EMMY DESTINN
(first appearance this season)
ORCHESTRA OVER 100 PERFORMERS
Box Office, Carnegie Hall, Open Daily, 9 to 5

Unter Den Auspizien des Deutschen Akademiker Bundes, AEOLIAN HALL.
Montag, den 22. November, 1915, Abends, 8:15
DAS VOLKSLIED IN DEUTSCHLAND UND DEN DEUTSCHEN SPRACHSBEZIRKEN OESTERREICHS.
Mitwirkende: Frau Caroline Ortmann, Sopran; Frl. Tonika Fresse, Sopran; Frl. Marie von Essen, Alt; Frl. Lila Deis, Alt; Frl. Hedwig Reicher; Herr B. Maitland, Bariton; Dr. Hans Muller, Lieder zur Laute, Tenor; Herr Kurt Wittgenstein, Klavierbegleitung; 20 Schulerinnen, der Elizabeth Duncan Schule; Herr Max Merz, Vortrag und Musikalische Leitung.
Tickets at Box Office: $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 und 75c.

SECOND BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
HOTEL BILTMORE, NOV. 19, AT 11.
LOUISE Homer | ANNA Fitziu
MISCHA Elman | CLARENCE Bird
Prices—$3; Boxes $30. Now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgment. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.
The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
MISCHA ELMAN November 18, 8:15 P. M. Academy of Music 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed., Nov. 17, at 8.
Schelling
Piano Recital. Seats now, 50c to $2. Mgt. Maximilian Elser, Jr. Steinway Piano.

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Aeolian Hall, To-m'w (Tues.) Evg. at 8:15
FIRST VIOLIN RECITAL HEGEDUS
Tickets at Box Office. Management Antonia Sawyer.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3
SONG RECITAL ELIZABETH GUTMAN
Tickets 75c. to $2. Mgment. Antonia Sawyer.

Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3
SONG RECITAL by CAROLINE HUDSON-ALEXANDER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

LINDEN
LINDEN 2¾ in. WALDORF 2¼ in.
ARROW COLLARS
With inserted tips that make them strong. 2 for 25c
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W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
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LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. MADAME PETROVA in "THE REVOLT"
Mat. Tues. 25c & 50c.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. "Kick In" with Richard Bennett.
Mat. Tues., 25c & 50c.

YORK 116th St. nr. Lenox Av. Eve. 25c-$1. "Damaged Goods"
Mat. Tues. 25c & 50c.

Atop 44th St. Thea. AFTER THE THEATRE. Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun)
Castles in the Air and Ice Palace
Supper & Dancing. Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters.
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper
Table reservations. Din., Sup. Tel. 6085 Bryant.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. NAT C. GOODWIN in Paul Armstrong's "In a Blaze of Glory"; LOUISE GUNNING, "The Bride Shop," "Cranberries," &c.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. Grace La Rue, Percy Haswell & Co., Ernest Evans & Co., Vanderbilt & Moore, oths.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Chip & Marble in "The Clock Shop," Eddie Leonard, Watson Sisters

TRIANGLE PLAYS
This Week:
Kathrine Kaelroad in "The Winged Idol," "The Submarine Pilot," with Syd Chaplin, "Jordan is a Hard Road."
Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Prices, Daily Mats. 25c and 50c. Eves. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
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Mat. Today. 10c, 15c. Eve., 15c, 25c, 50c.

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VIOLIN RECITAL BY
VERA BARSTOW
(KNABE PIANO.) Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Sandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Eve. 8:45; Mat. Sat. M., Tu., W., Th. Evs., Comedies by Fr. Ev., Sat. Mt. & Ev., "Helena's Husband," &c. 50c.

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Mgnt. Charles Dillingham.
Mat. Today 25c-50c-75c-$1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray
10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People
SOUSA and His BAND
Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES.
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
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Carnegie Hall, To-morrow Aft., at 3. Only Piano Recital This Season—FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER
Steinway Piano. (Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau)
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 27, at 2:30. SONG RECITAL—MME. MARCELLA SEMBRICH
Baldwin Piano. (Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau)
AEOLIAN HALL, Thursday Eve., Nov. 18, at 8:30
SOLE SOLE MARY JORDAN
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Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 20, at 3. HAROLD BAUER AND PABLO CASALS
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